



Using SiGe Technology in Extreme Environments

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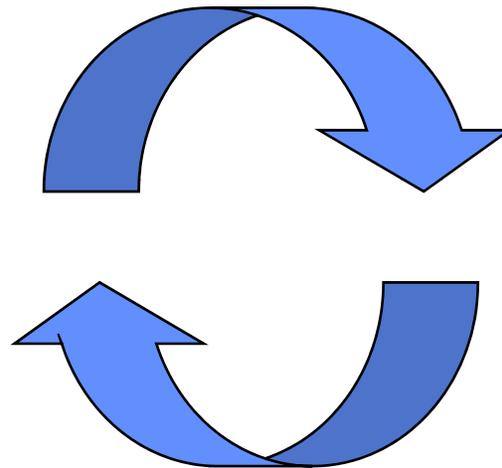
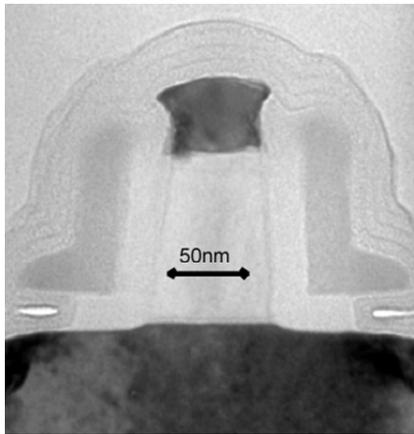


- **Some Reminders on SiGe**
- **Using SiGe in a Radiation Environment**
- **Understanding and Mitigating SEE**
- **Operation at Cryogenic Temperatures**
- **Some Thoughts on NASA Apps of SiGe**
- **Summary**

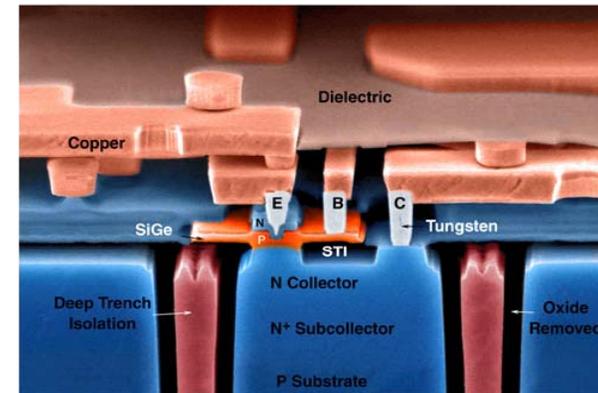
Strain Engineering in Si



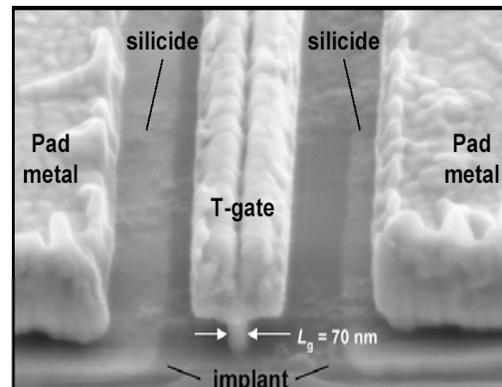
Strained Si CMOS



SiGe HBTs



All Are:
Strain-Enhanced
Si-based Transistors
Close Cousins!



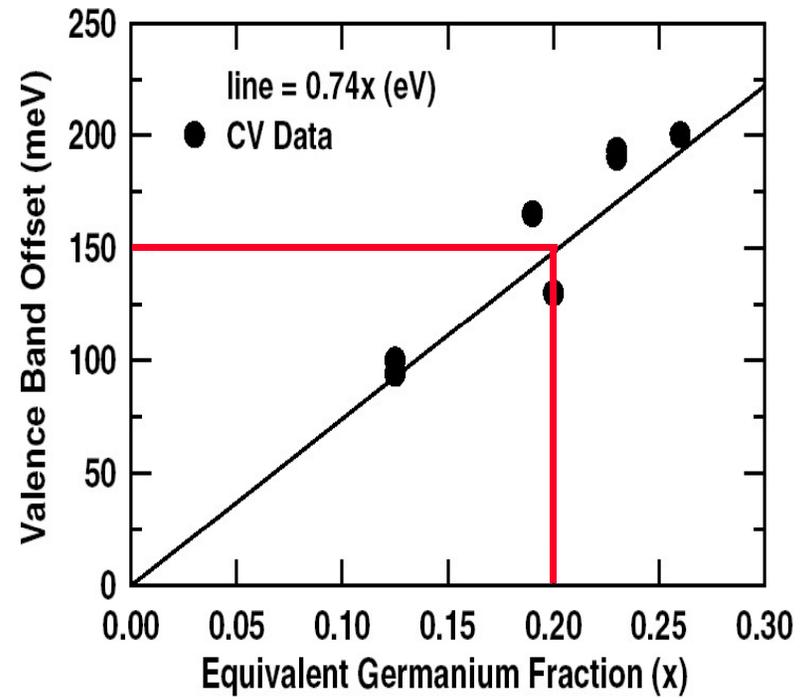
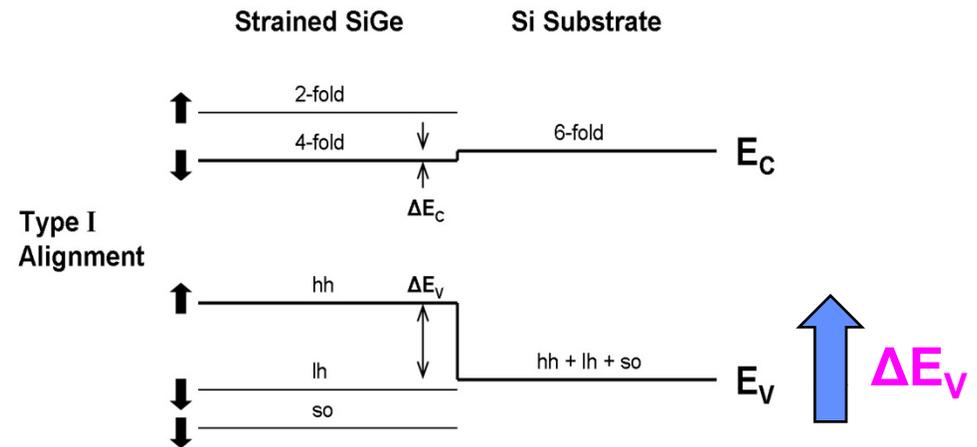
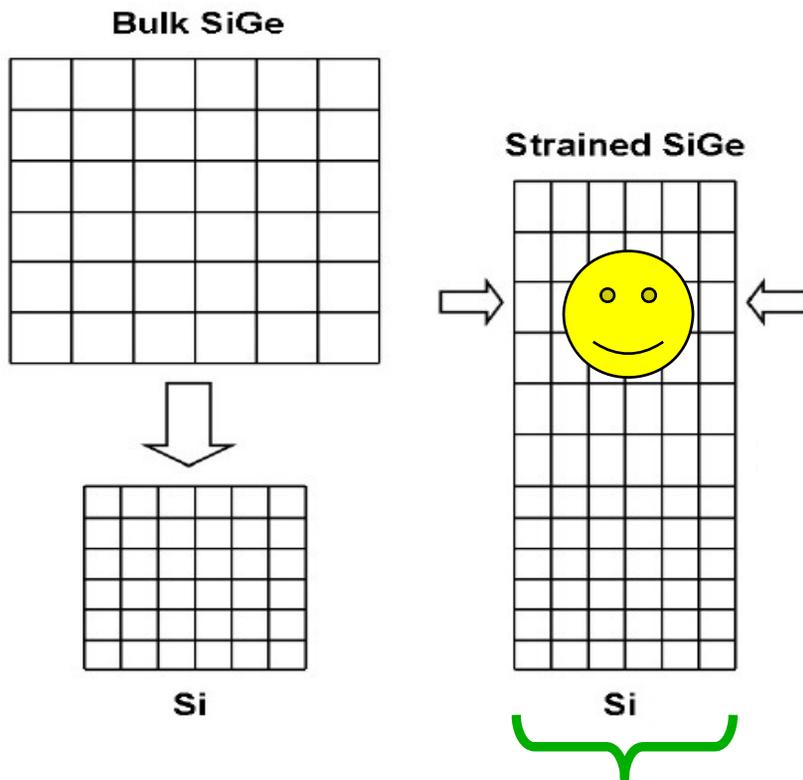
SiGe C-MODFETs / Ge MOSFETs

SiGe Strained Layer Epi



The Bright Idea!

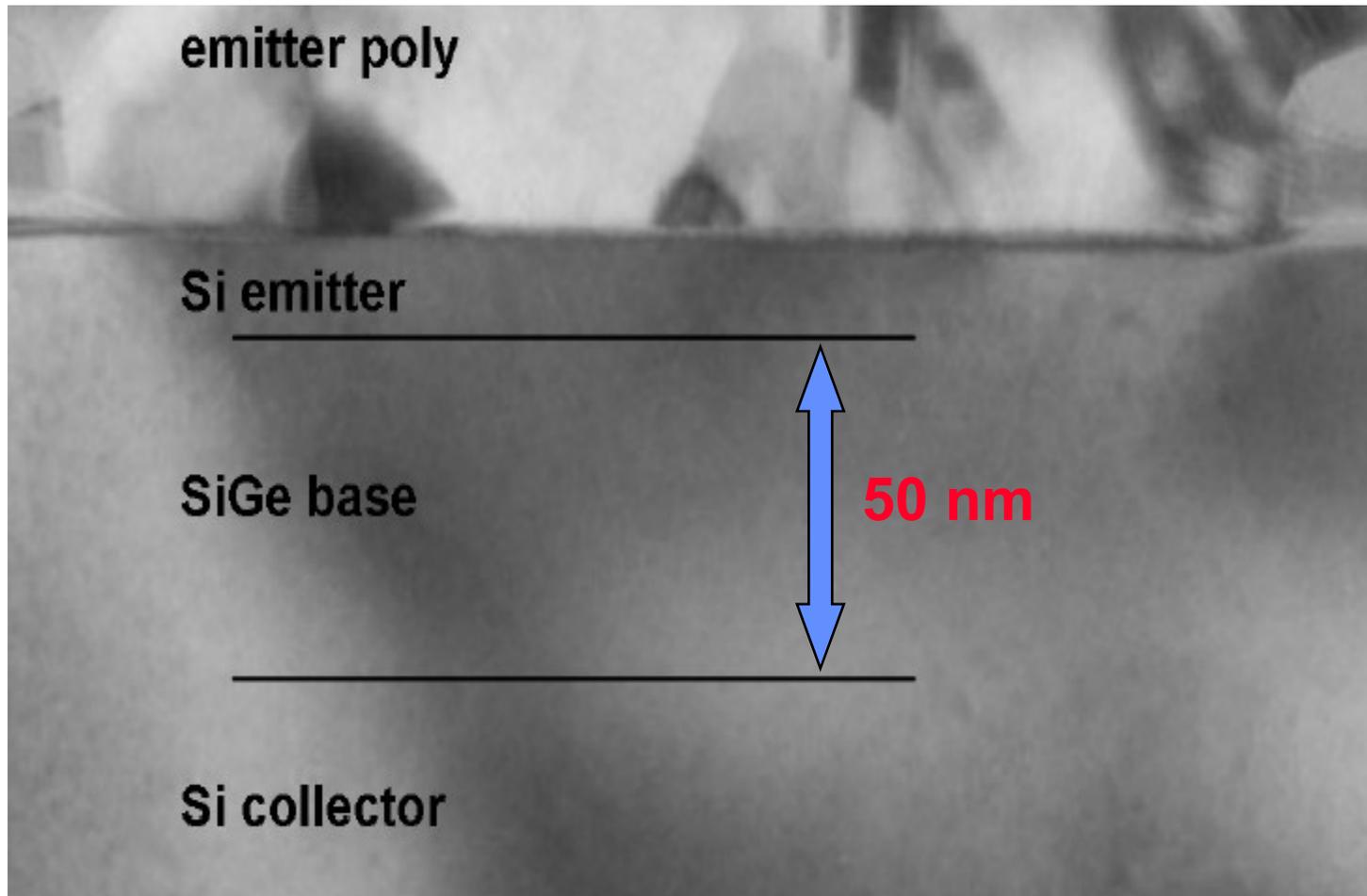
Practice Bandgap Engineering
... but do it in Silicon!



When You Do It Right ...



- Seamless Integration of SiGe into Si



No Evidence
of Deposition!

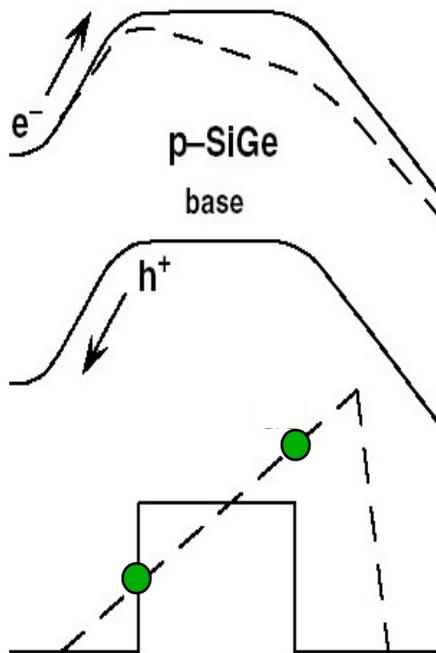
The SiGe HBT



The Idea: Put Graded Ge Layer into the Base of a Si BJT

Primary Consequences:

- smaller base bandgap increases electron injection ($\beta \uparrow$)
- field from graded base bandgap decreases base transit time ($f_T \uparrow$)
- base bandgap grading produces higher Early voltage ($V_A \uparrow$)
- decouples base profile from performance metrics



$$\left. \frac{\beta_{SiGe}}{\beta_{Si}} \right|_{V_{BE}} \equiv \Xi = \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\gamma} \tilde{\eta} \Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT e^{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(0)/kT}}{1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT}} \right\}$$

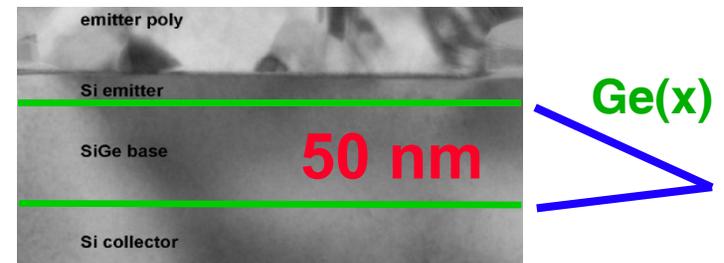
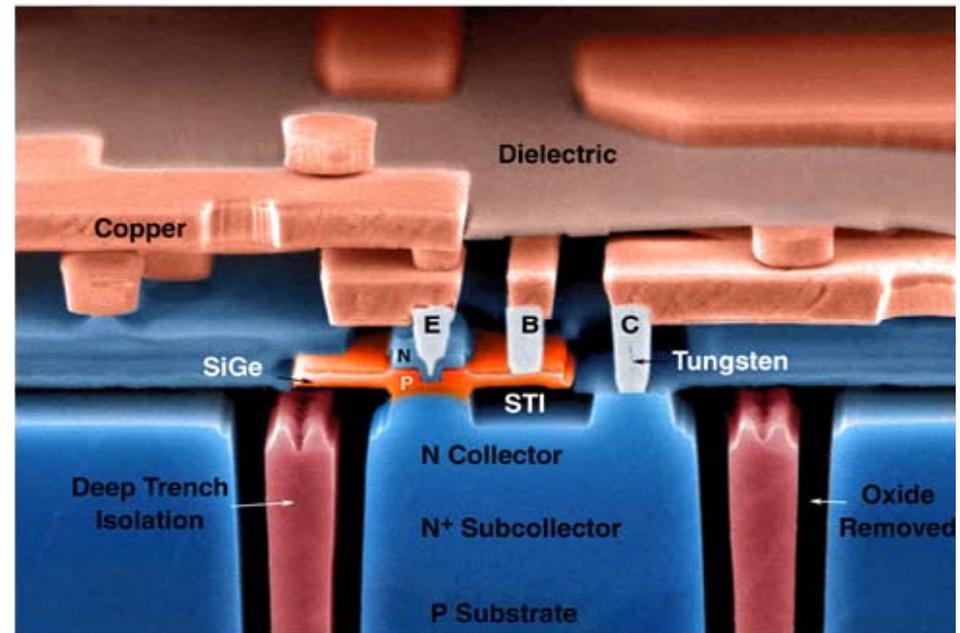
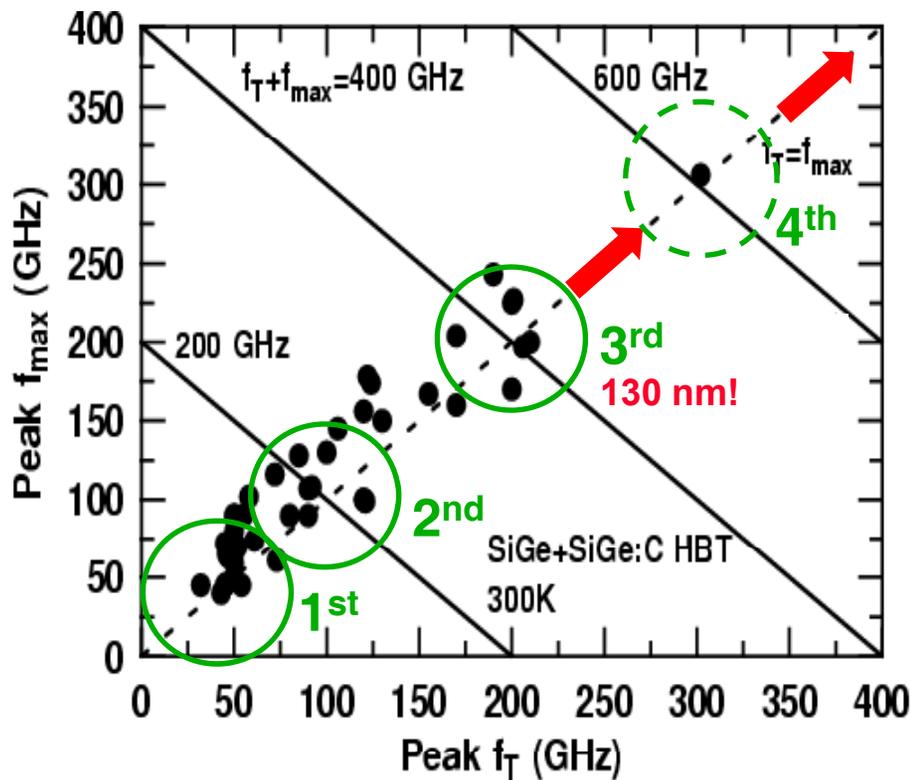
$$\frac{\tau_{b,SiGe}}{\tau_{b,Si}} = \frac{2}{\tilde{\eta}} \frac{kT}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{kT}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)} \left[1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT} \right] \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{V_{A,SiGe}}{V_{A,Si}} \right|_{V_{BE}} \equiv \Theta = e^{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT} \left[\frac{1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT}}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)/kT} \right]$$

SiGe Success Story



- SiGe = SiGe HBT + Si CMOS for Highly Integrated Solutions
- **Rapid** Generational Evolution (full SiGe BiCMOS)
- Significant In-roads in High-speed Communications ICs

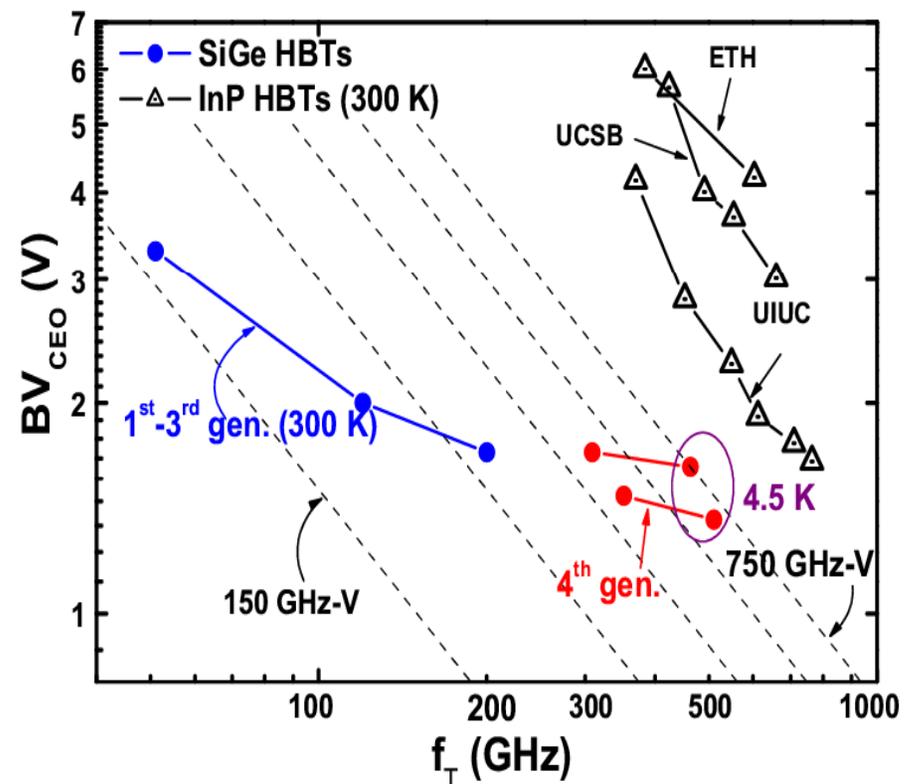
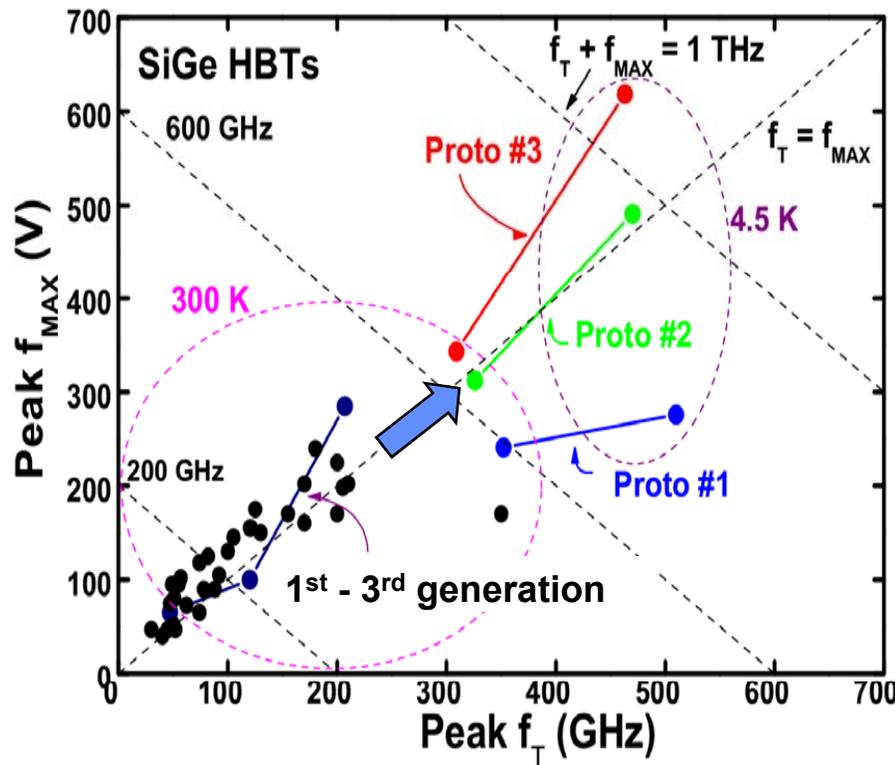


SiGe = III-V Speed + Si Manufacturing Win-Win!

SiGe Performance Limits



- Half-TeraHertz SiGe HBTs Are Clearly Possible (at modest lith)
- Both f_T and f_{MAX} above 500 GHz at Cryo-T (scaling knob)
- Useful BV @ 500 GHz ($BV_{CEO} > 1.5 V + BV_{CBO} > 5.5 V$)



200-500 GHz @ 130 nm Node!

New SiGe Opportunities



- **SiGe for Radar Systems**
 - single chip T/R for phased arrays, space-based radar (2-10 GHz & up)
 - automotive radar (24, 77 GHz)
- **SiGe for Millimeter-wave Communications**
 - Gb/s short range wireless links (60, 94 GHz)
 - cognitive radio / frequency-agile WLAN / 100 Gb Ethernet
- **SiGe for THz Sensing, Imaging, and Communications**
 - imaging / radar systems, diagnostics, comm (94 GHz, 100-300 GHz)
- **SiGe for Analog Applications**
 - the emerging role of C-SiGe (nnp + pnp) + data conversion (ADC limits)
- **SiGe for Extreme Environment Electronics**
 - extreme temperatures (4K to 300C) + radiation (e.g., space systems)
- **SiGe for Electronic Warfare**
 - extreme wideband transceivers (20 MHz – 20 GHz)
 - dynamic range enhanced receivers

New SiGe Opportunities

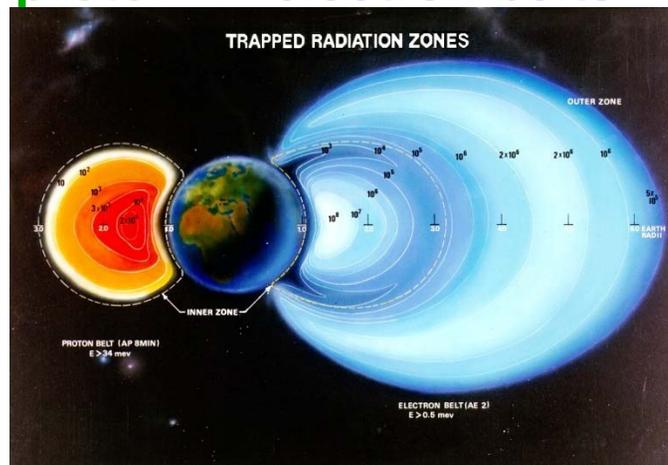


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- **The Holy Grail of the Space Community**
 - IC technology space-qualified without additional hardening
 - high integration levels to support SoC / SiP (low cost)

proton + electron belts



Key Question:
Can SiGe Play a Major Role in Space Systems?

- **Total Ionizing Dose (TID) – ionizing radiation**
 - 100-500 krad(Si) over 10 years for orbit (*300 rad(Si) is lethal to humans!*)
- **Single Event “Stuff” – heavy ions**
 - measure data upset cross-section (σ) vs. Linear Energy Transfer (LET)
 - $\sigma = \# \text{ errors} / \text{particle fluence (ions/cm}^2\text{)}$: LET = charge deposition (pC/ μm)
 - **Goals:** low cross-section + high LET threshold

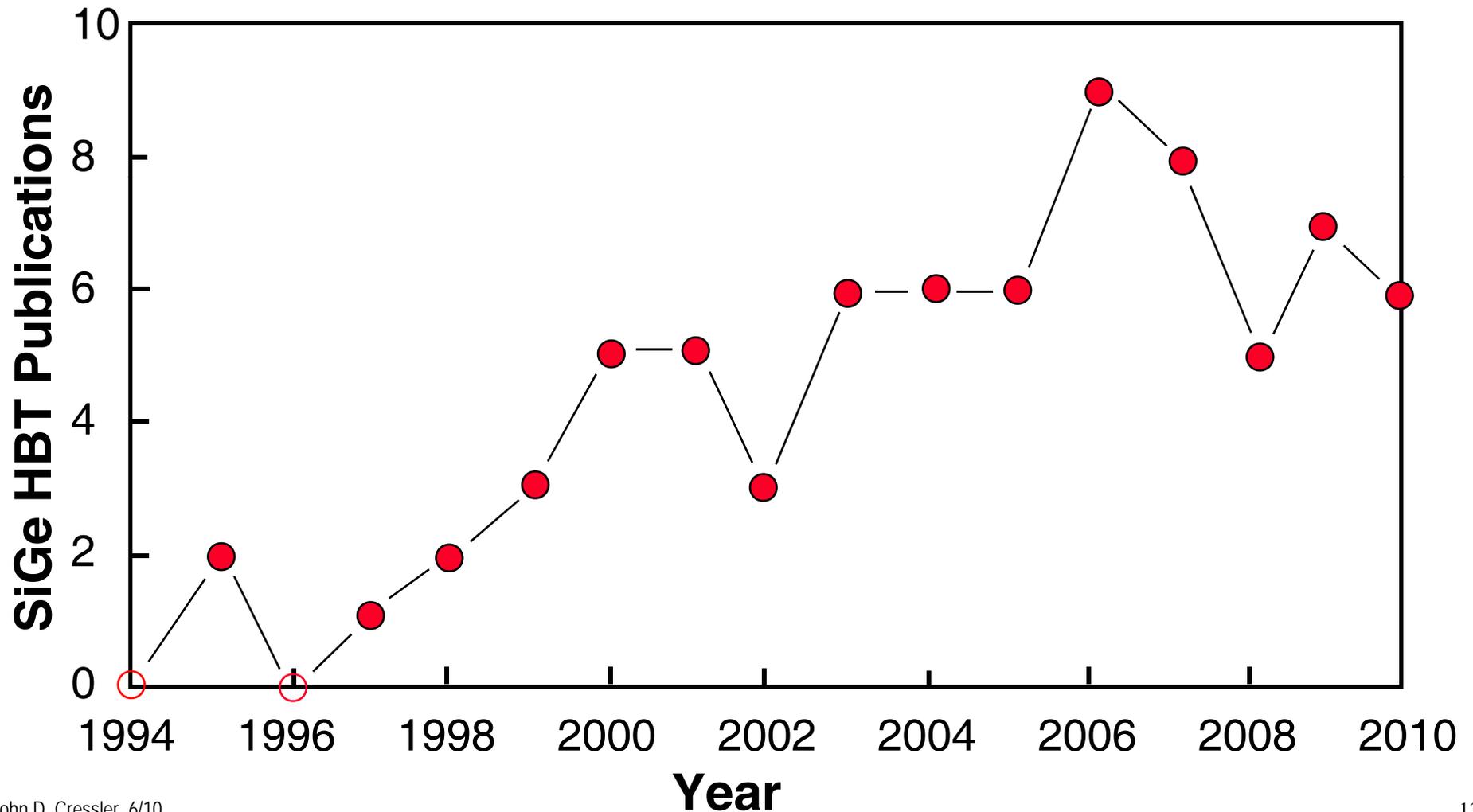


YES!

SiGe HBTs at NSREC



Total SiGe HBT Papers @ NSREC:
1995-2010 = 74



Radiation Experiments

(1995-2010)



- **SiGe Technology Generations (Devices + Circuits!):**

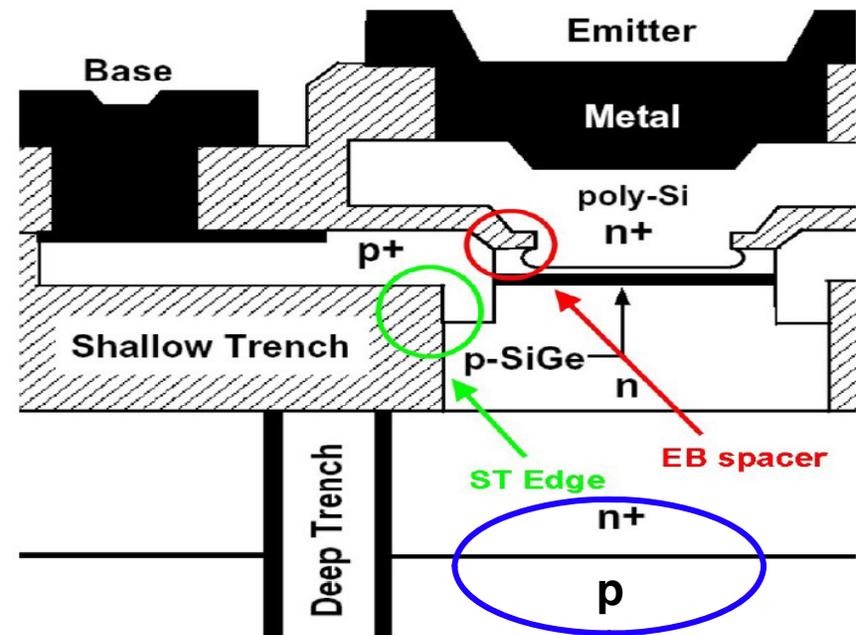
- 1st Generation (50 GHz HBT + 0.35 um CMOS)
- 2rd Generation (100 GHz HBT + 180 nm CMOS)
- 3rd Generation (200 GHz HBT + 130 nm CMOS)
- 4th Generation (pre-production 300 GHz HBT)
- many different companies (*npn + pnp; bulk + SOI*)

- **TID Radiation Sources:**

- gamma ray (>100 Mrad + LDR)
- proton (1-24,000 MeV + 77K)
- x-ray
- neutron
- prompt dose (krad / nsec)

- **Single Event Effects:**

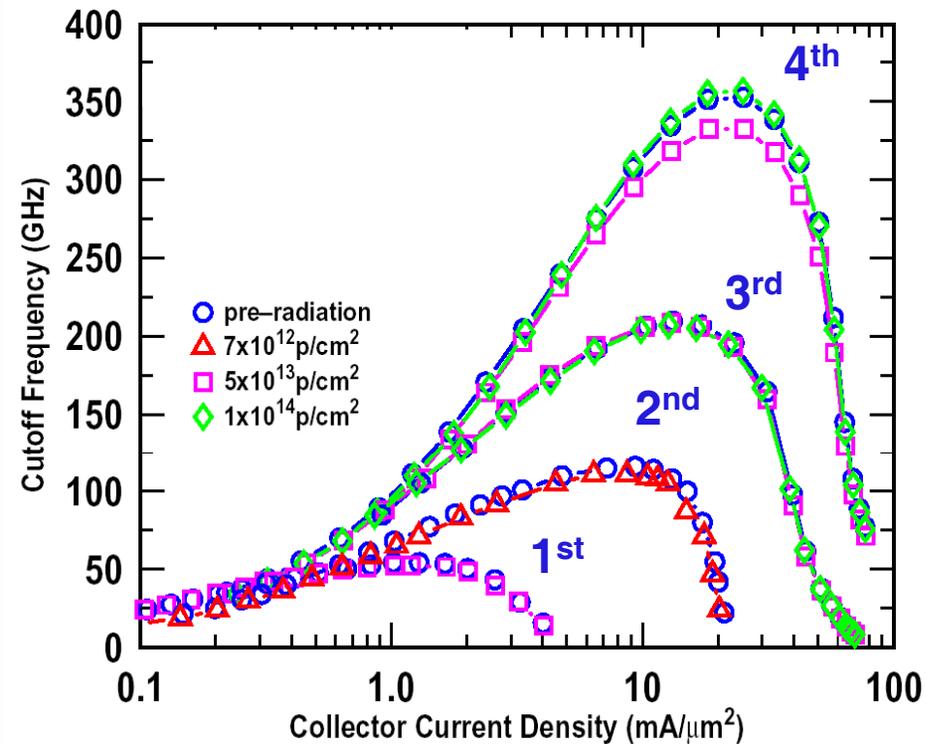
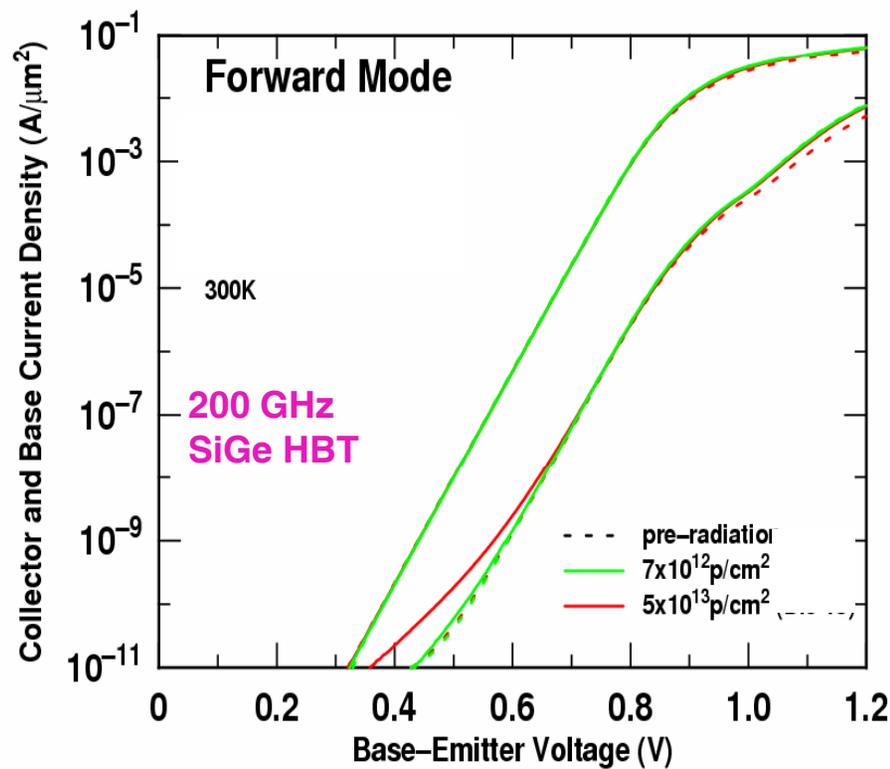
- broad beam heavy ion
- ion microbeam
- laser (top-side + TPA)



Total-Dose Response



- **Multi-Mrad Total Dose Hardness (with no intentional hardening!)**
 - ionization + displacement damage very minimal over T; no ELDRS!
- **Radiation Hardness Due to Epitaxial Base Structure (not Ge)**
 - thin emitter-base spacer + heavily doped extrinsic base + very thin base



63 MeV protons @ $5 \times 10^{13} p/cm^2 = 6.7$ Mrad TID!

TID Effects: Summary



➔ SiGe HBTs are Inherently Tolerant to TID ... as Fabricated!

- Minimal damage to devices + circuits (all sources; no ELDRS)
- Typically multi-Mrad capability, as built
- TID-induced damage improves with SiGe technology scaling
- No *ac* performance degradation across all SiGe generations
- SiGe HBTs much less sensitive to bias effects than CMOS
- SiGe HBTs function after 100+ Mrad exposure!
- Reduced TID damage at cryogenic temperatures

Lots of Interesting Physics ...
The Story is NOT Over ...

Outline

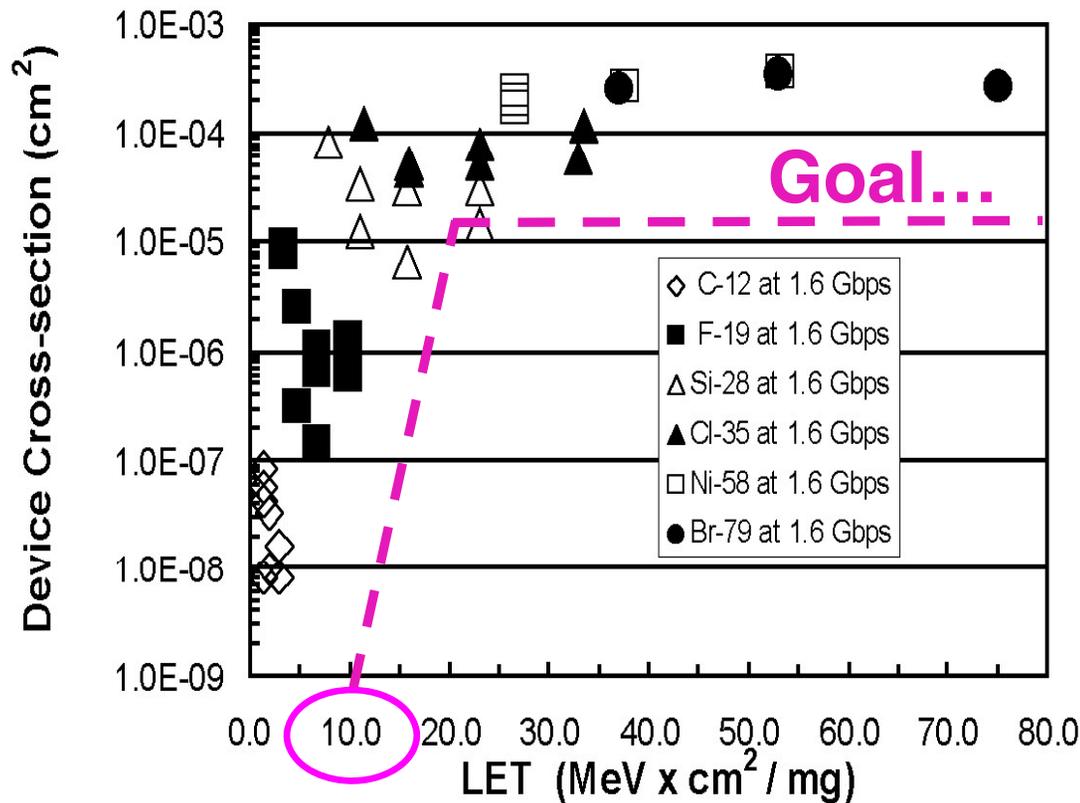


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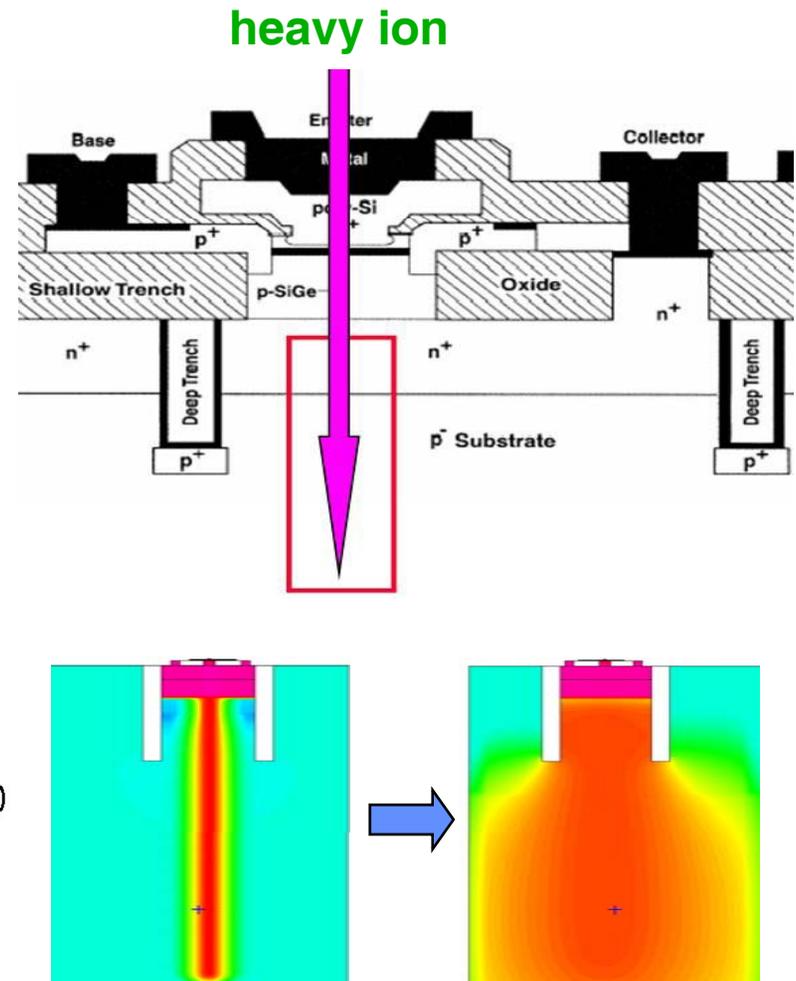
Single Event Effects



- **Observed SEU Sensitivity in SiGe HBT Shift Registers**
 - low LET threshold + high saturated cross-section (**bad news!**)



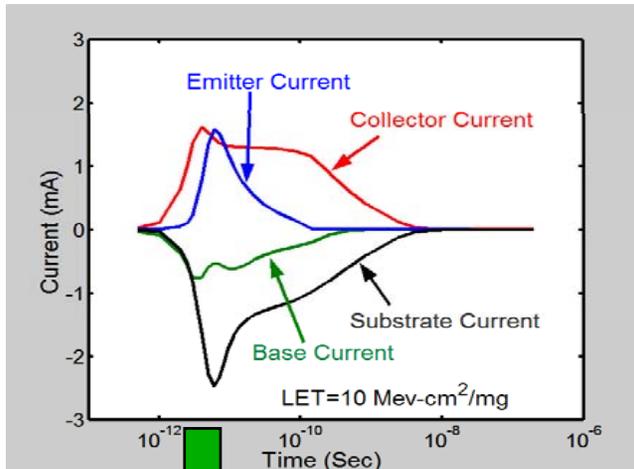
P. Marshall *et al.*, *IEEE TNS*, 47, p. 2669, 2000



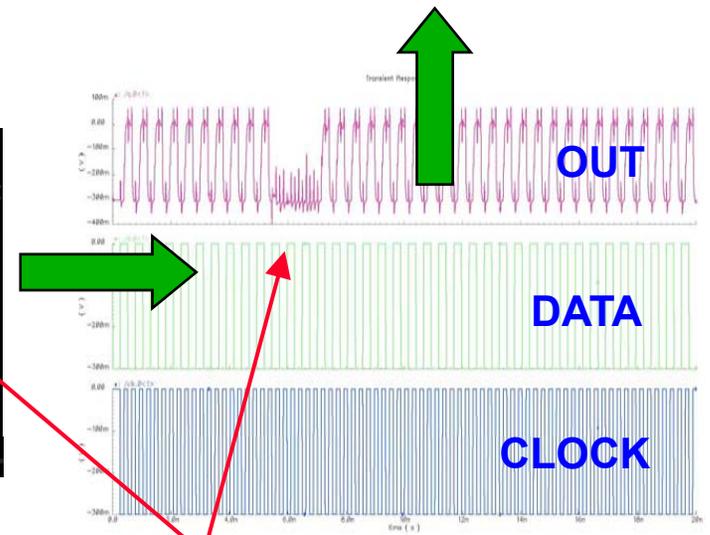
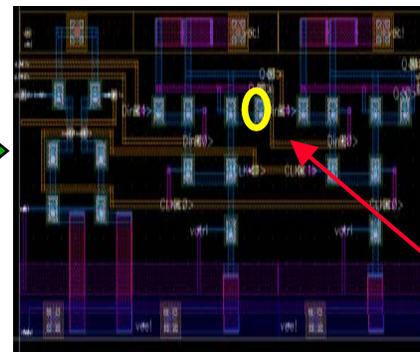
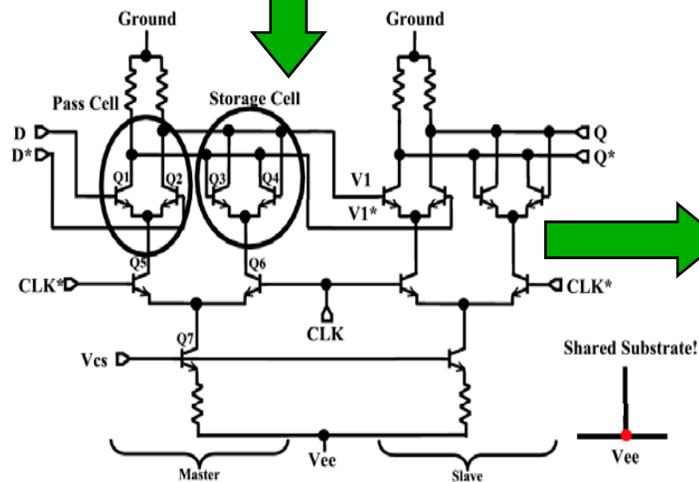
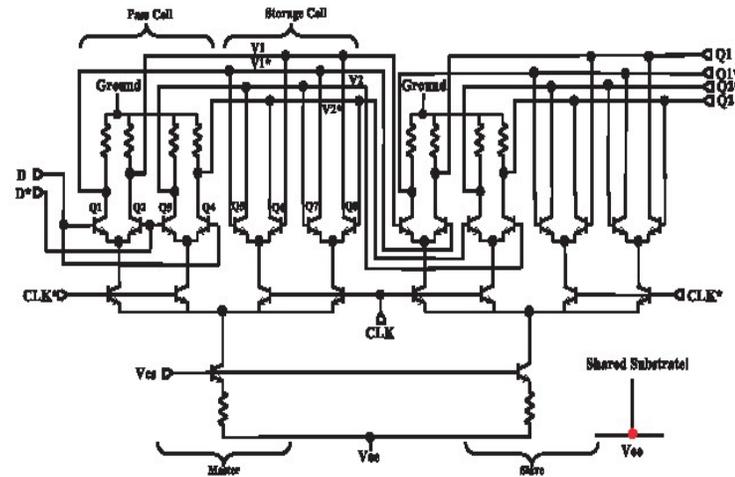
SEU: TCAD to Circuits



“TCAD Ion Strike”



New RHBD SiGe Latch



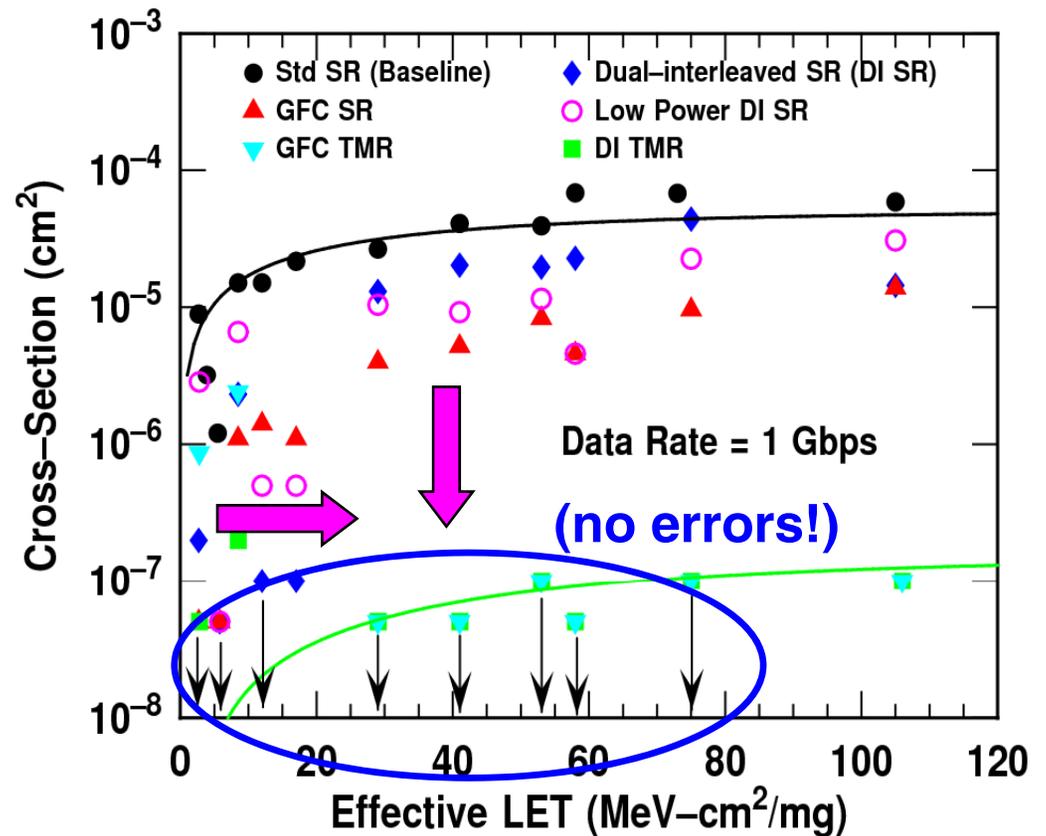
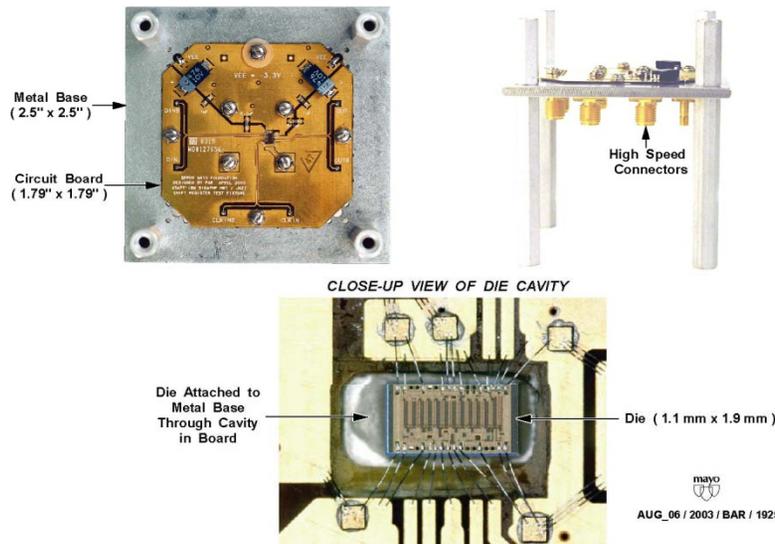
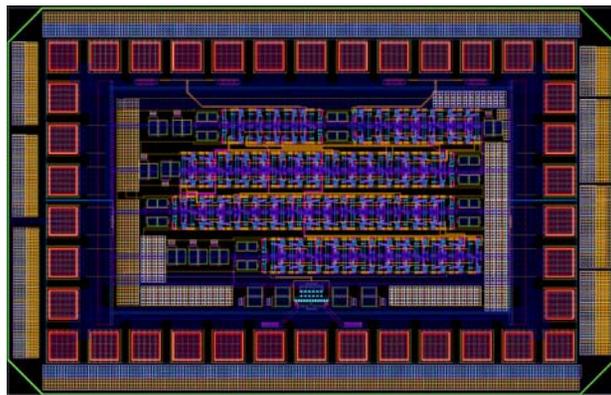
Standard Master Slave Latch

SEU “Soft”

SiGe RHBD Success!



- Reduce Tx-Tx Feedback Coupling Internal to the Latch
- Circuit Architecture Changes + Transistor Layout Changes



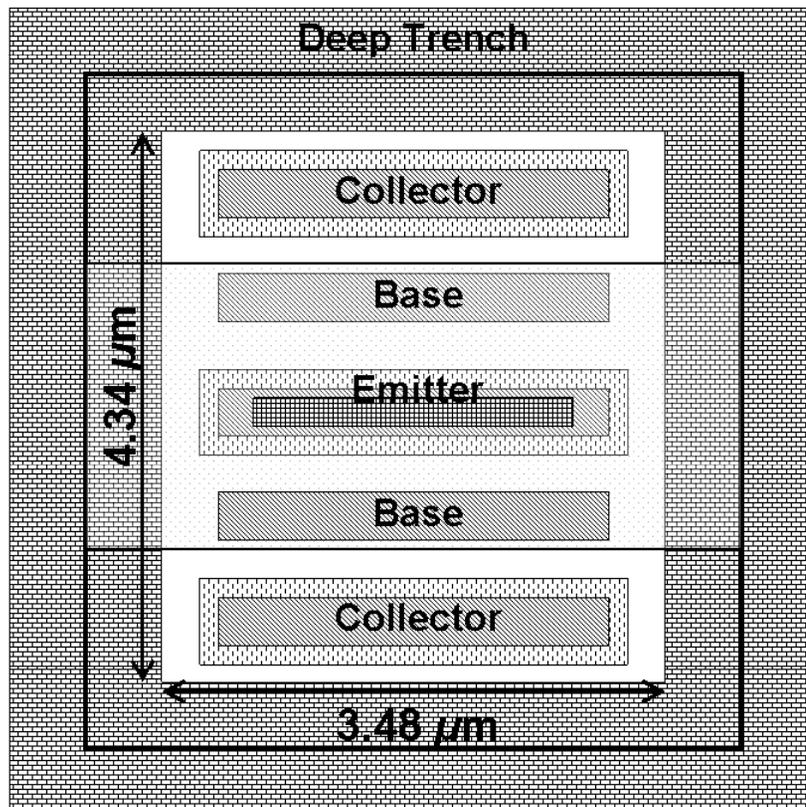
No SEU to LET's of 70!

Device-Level RHBD

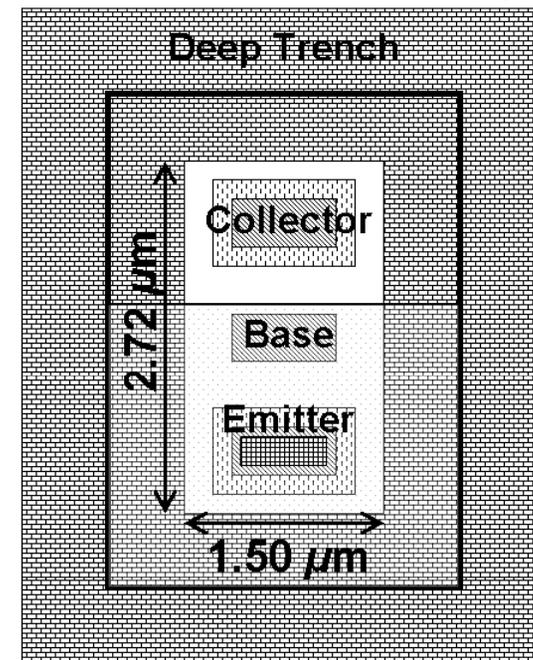


- Reduced Deep-trench Area \Rightarrow Improved Cross-section
- Trench Area in CBE (RHBD) Device Reduced by 73%

$$A_E = 0.12 \times 2.50 \mu\text{m}^2 \text{ (CBEBC)}$$



$$A_E = 0.12 \times 0.52 \mu\text{m}^2 \text{ (CBE)}$$



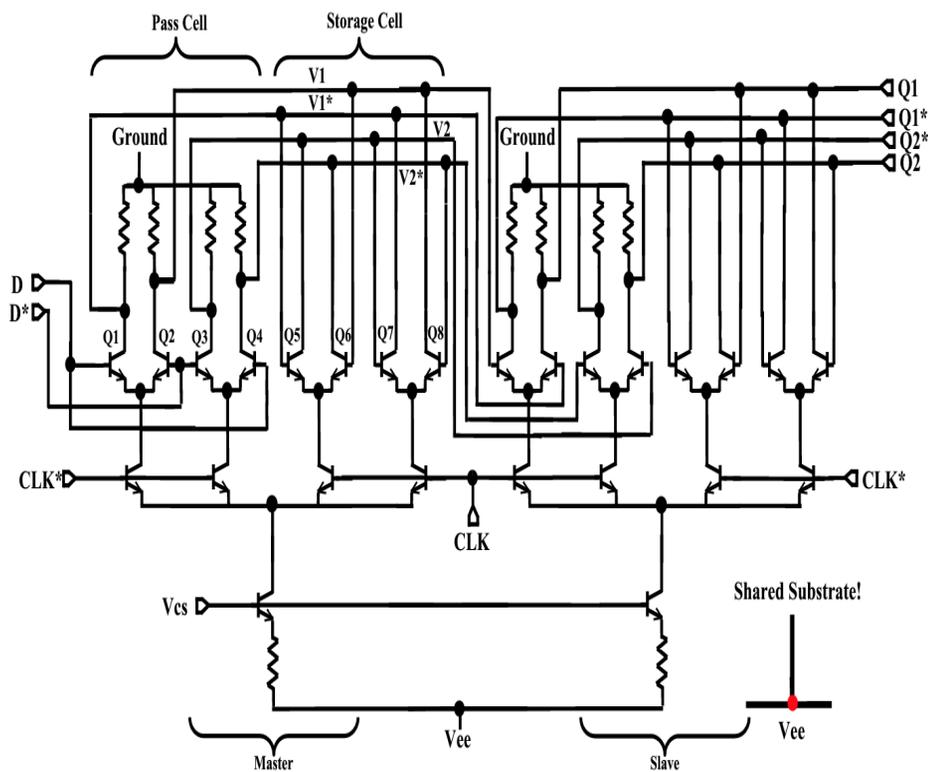
RHBD SiGe HBT

Circuit-Level RHBD

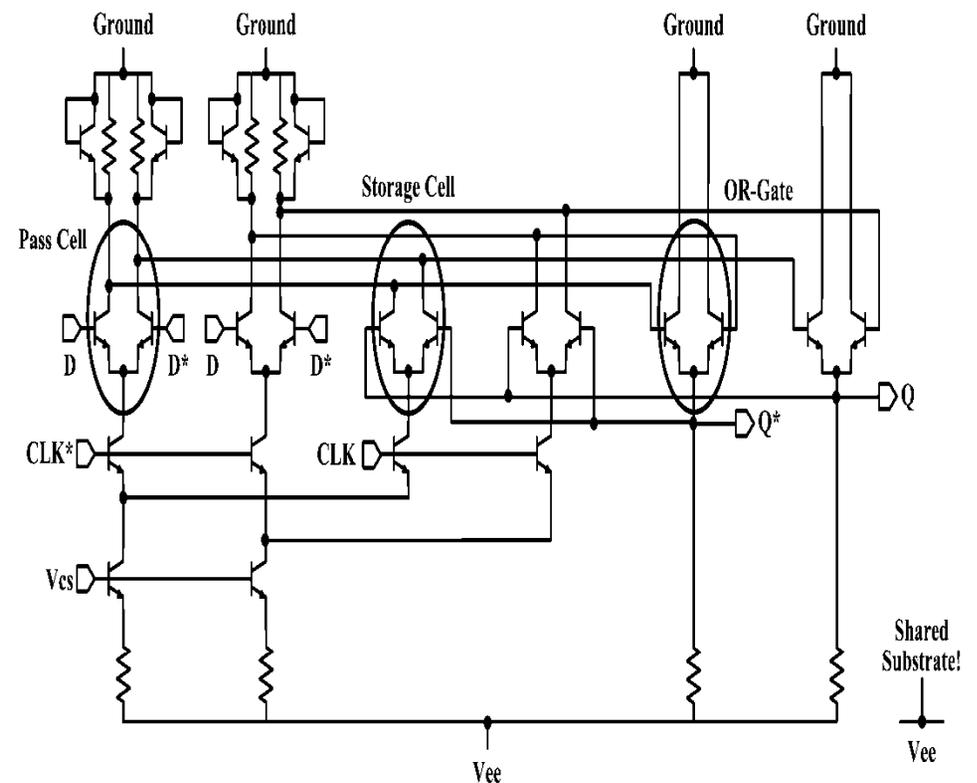


- **DI DFF**: Limited Transistor-level Decoupling in Storage Cell
- **GFC DFF**: OR-gate Logic Correction and Load Diode Clamps

DI DFF



Master Stage of GFC DFF

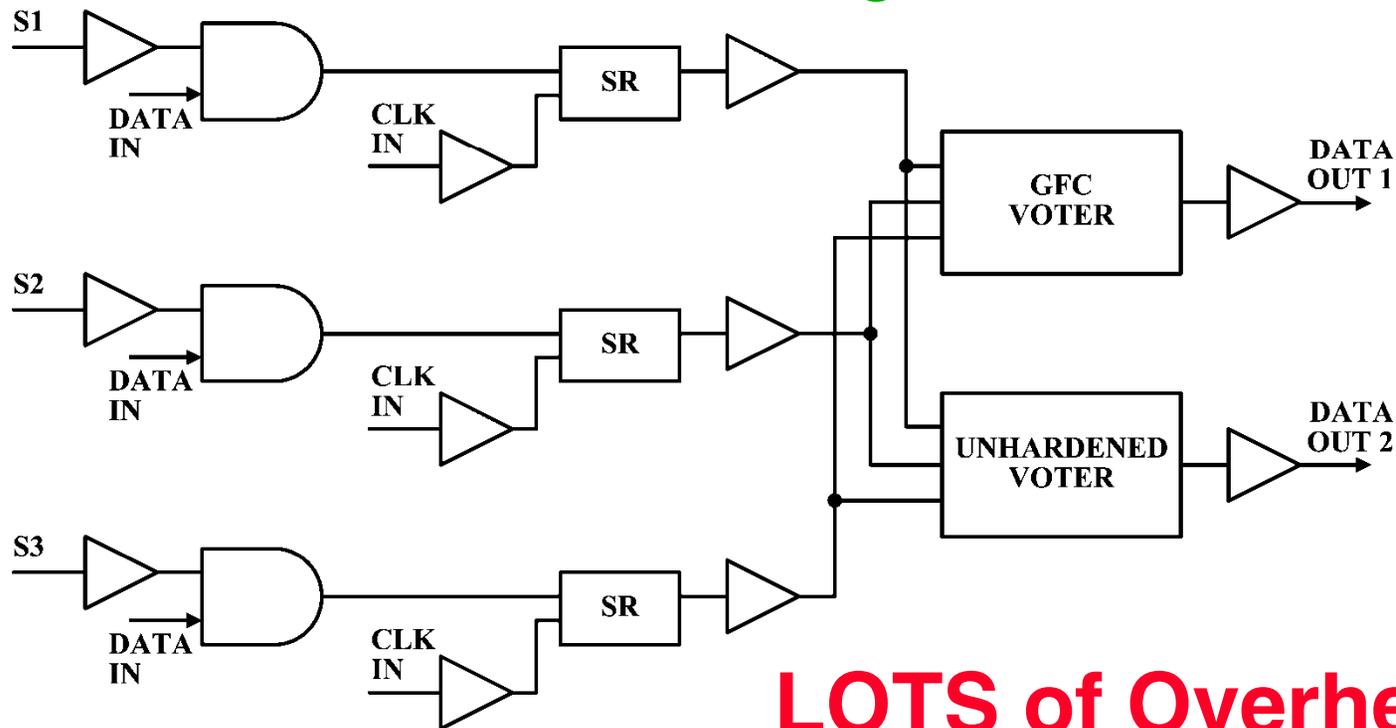


Register-Level RHBD



- DI TMR: Triple Modular Redundancy in DI SR
- GFC TMR: Triple Modular Redundancy in GFC SR
- GFC-Hardened Clocks
- Voting Performed Using Parallel GFC/Unhardened Voters

TMR Block Diagram



LOTS of Overhead!

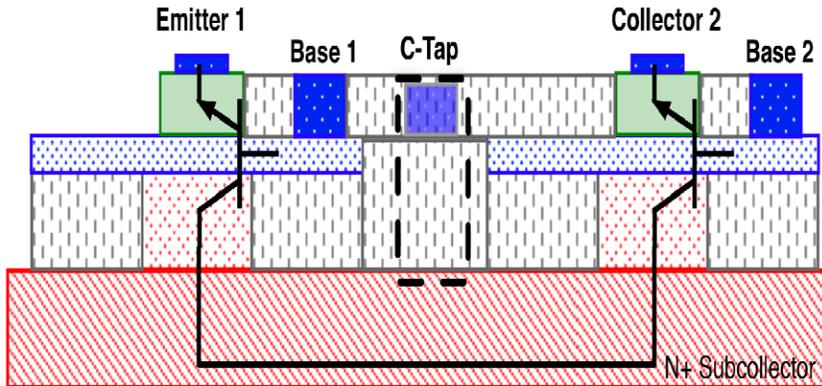


Can We Eliminate TMR and Still SEE-Harden SiGe?

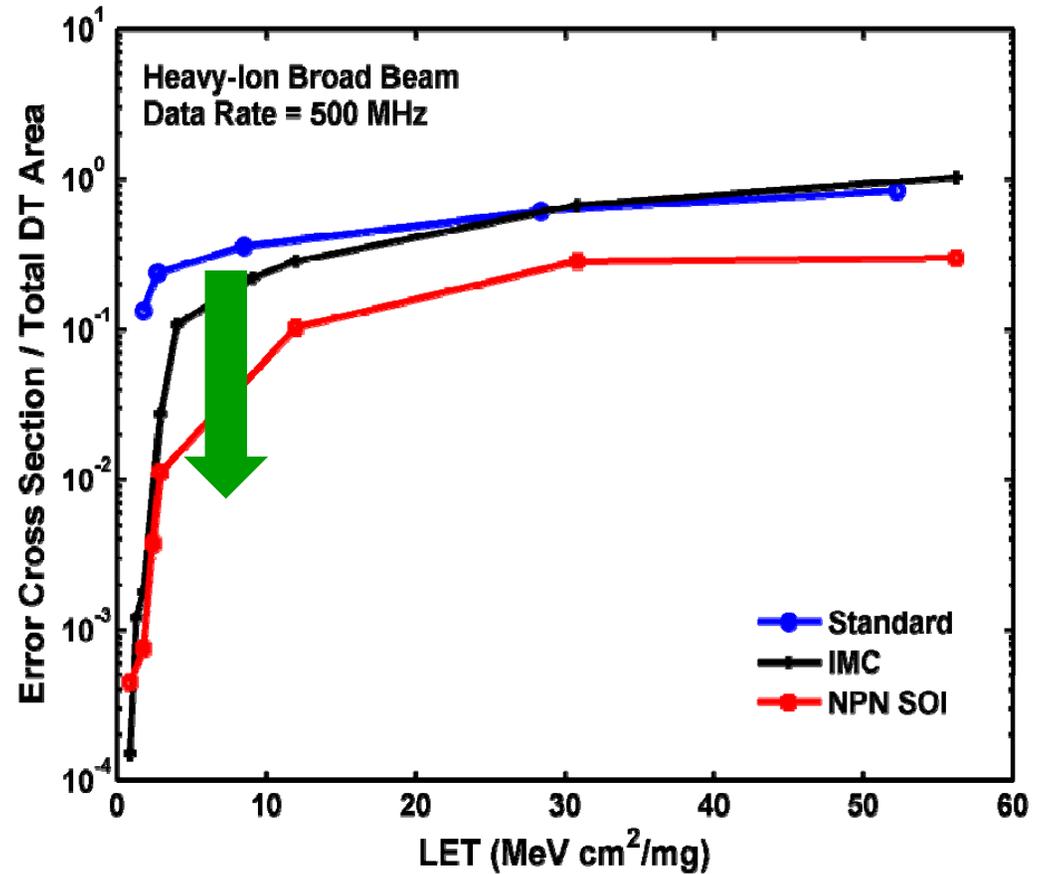
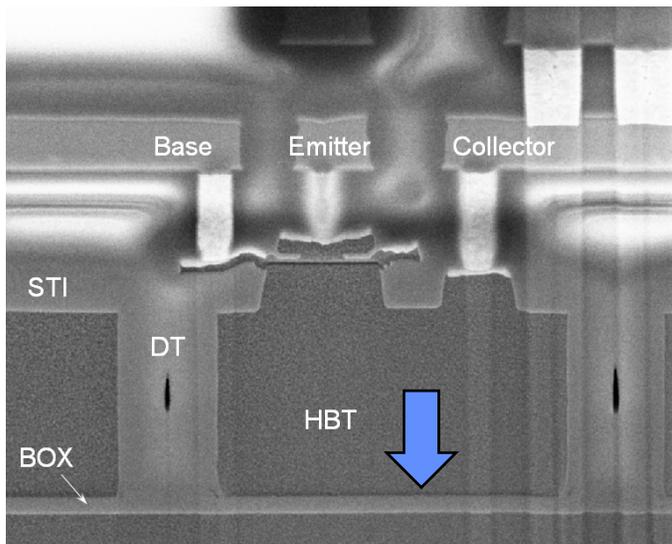
New RHBD Approaches



Inverse-mode Cascode (IMC) SiGe HBT



SiGe HBT on Thick Film SOI



GFC latch + IMC + SOI = SEU hard?

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The Moon:

A Classic Extreme Environment!



Temperature Ranges:

- +120C to -180C (300C swings!)
- 28 day cycles

Radiation:

- 100 krad over 10 years
- single event upset (SEU)
- solar events

Many Different Circuit Needs:

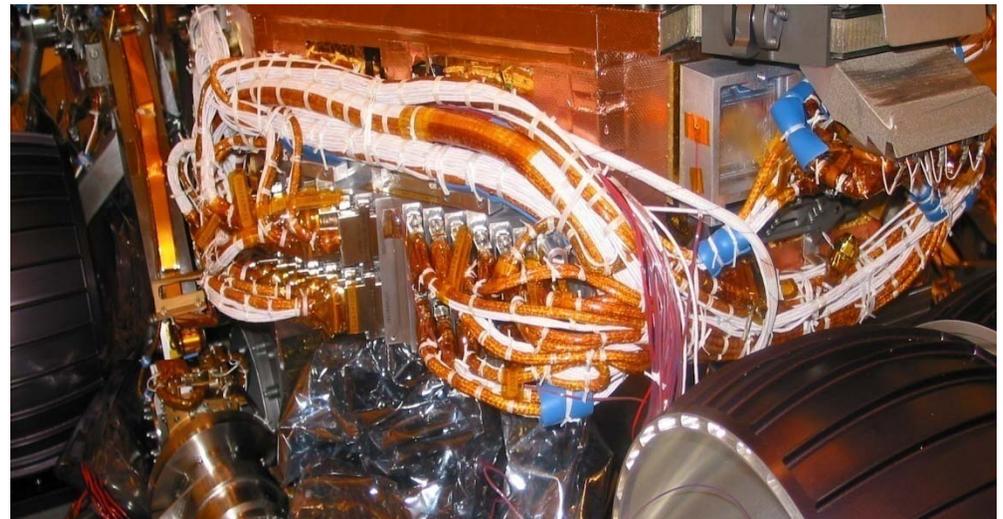
- digital building blocks
- analog building blocks
- data conversion (ADC/DAC)
- RF communications
- power conditioning
- actuation and control
- switches
- sensors / sensor interfaces

Highly Mixed-Signal Flavor!

Rovers / Robotics



Requires Centralized “Warm Box”



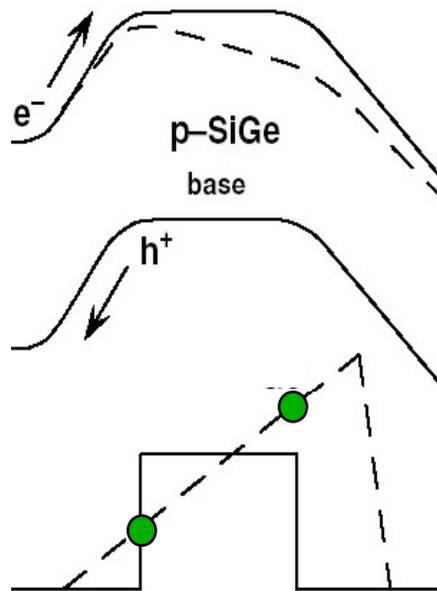
SiGe HBTs for Cryo-T



The Idea: Put Graded Ge Layer into the Base of a Si BJT

Primary Consequences:

- smaller base bandgap increases electron injection ($\beta \uparrow$)
- field from graded base bandgap decreases base transit time ($f_T \uparrow$)
- base bandgap grading produces higher Early voltage ($V_A \uparrow$)



$$\left. \frac{\beta_{SiGe}}{\beta_{Si}} \right|_{V_{BE}} \equiv \Xi = \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\gamma} \tilde{\eta} \Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT} e^{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(0) / \underline{kT}}}{1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT}}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\tau_{b,SiGe}}{\tau_{b,Si}} = \frac{2}{\tilde{\eta}} \frac{\underline{kT}}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\underline{kT}}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade)} \left[1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT}} \right] \right\}$$

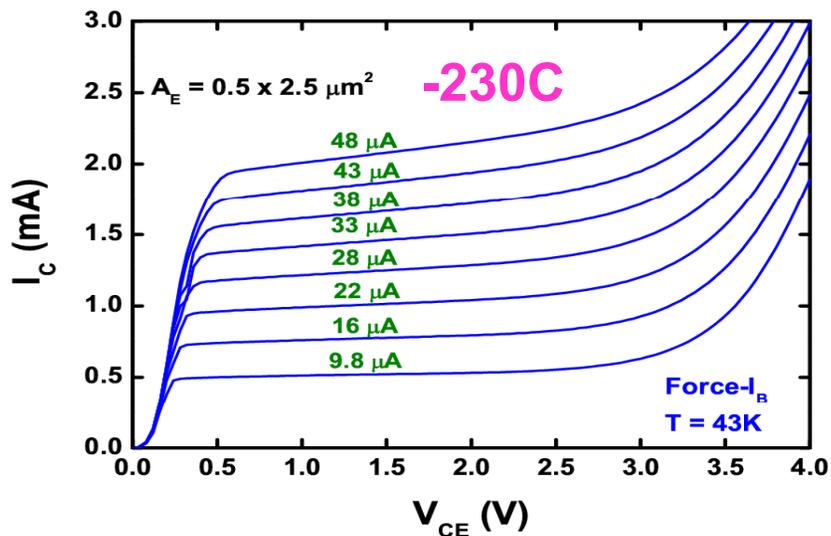
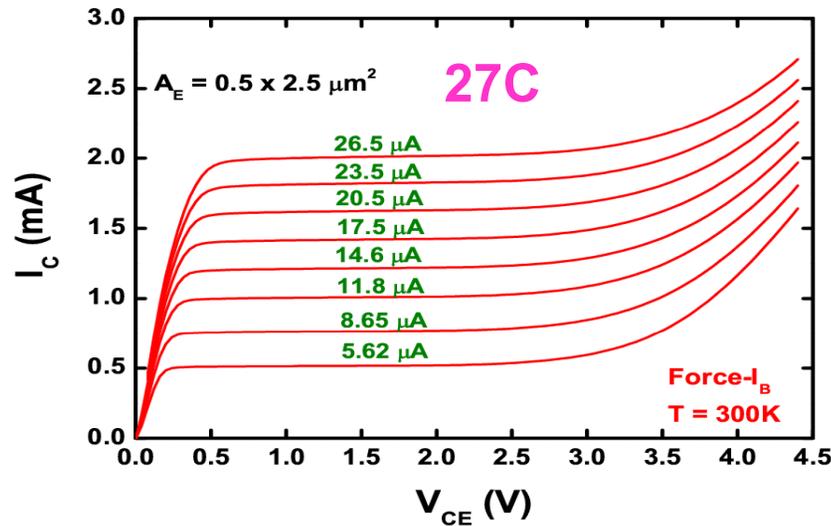
$$\left. \frac{V_{A,SiGe}}{V_{A,Si}} \right|_{V_{BE}} \equiv \Theta \simeq e^{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT}} \left[\frac{1 - e^{-\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT}}}{\Delta E_{g,Ge}(grade) / \underline{kT}} \right]$$

➡ All kT Factors Are Arranged to Help at Cryo-T!

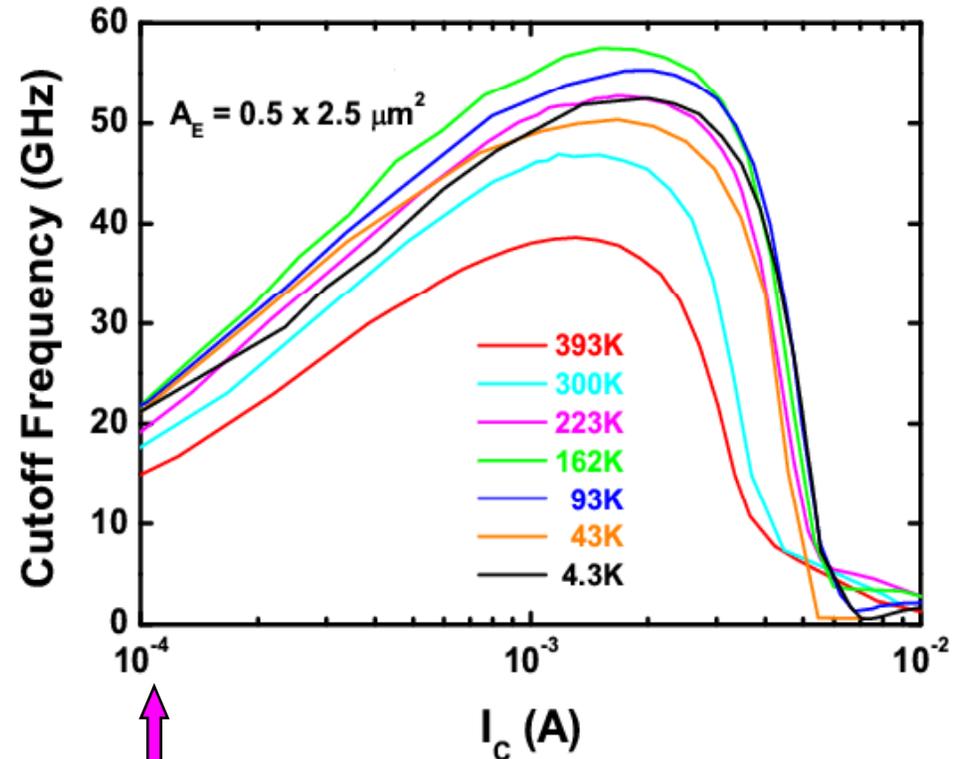
SiGe HBTs at Cryo-T



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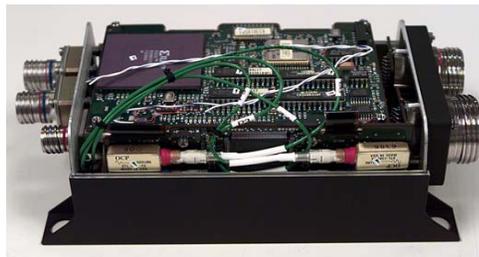


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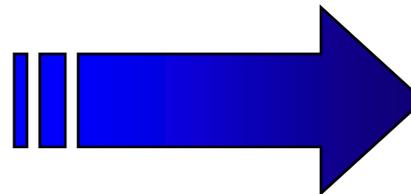


SiGe Exhibits Very High Speed at Very Low Power!

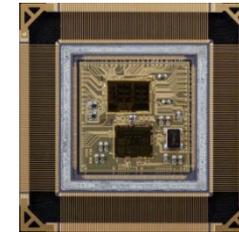
Remote Electronics Unit



The X-33
Remote Health
Unit, BAE
Systems,
circa 1998



The ETDP SiGe Remote
Electronics Unit, 2010

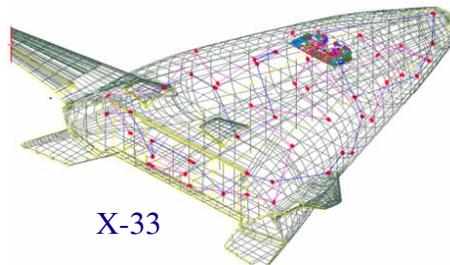
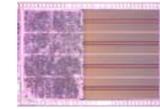


REU in a
package!

SiGe Analog
front end die



SiGe Digital
control die



X-33



Specifications

- 5" x 3" x 6.75" = 101 in³
- 11 kg
- 17 Watts
- -55°C to +125°C

Our SWAP Goals

- 1.5" x 1.5" x 0.5" = 1.1 in³ (100x)
- < 1 kg (10x)
- < 2 Watts (10x)
- -180°C to +125°C, rad tolerant

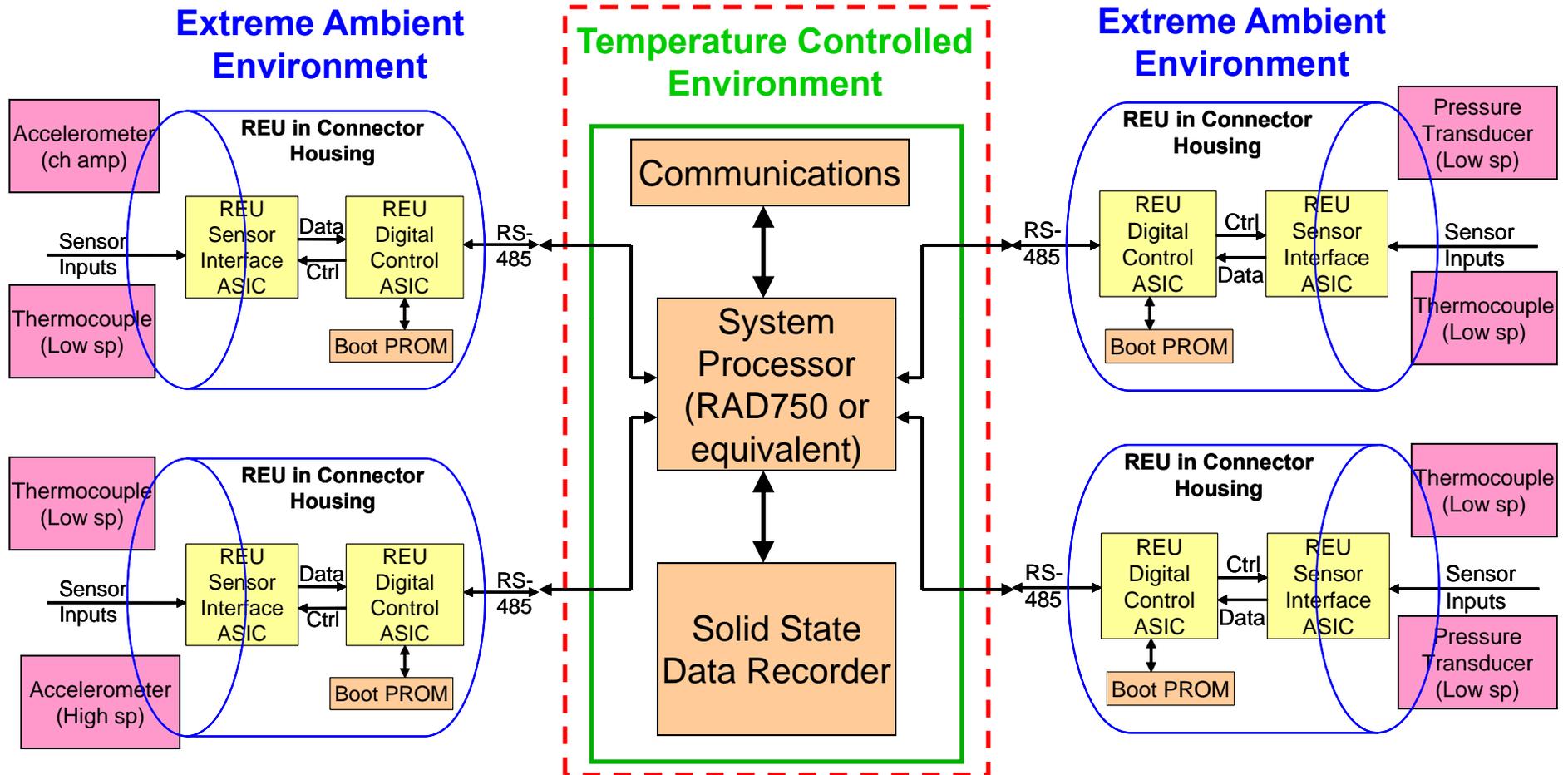


Supports Many Sensor Types:

Temperature, Strain, Pressure, Acceleration, Vibration, Heat Flux, Position, etc.

Use This SiGe REU as a Remote Vehicle Health Monitoring Node

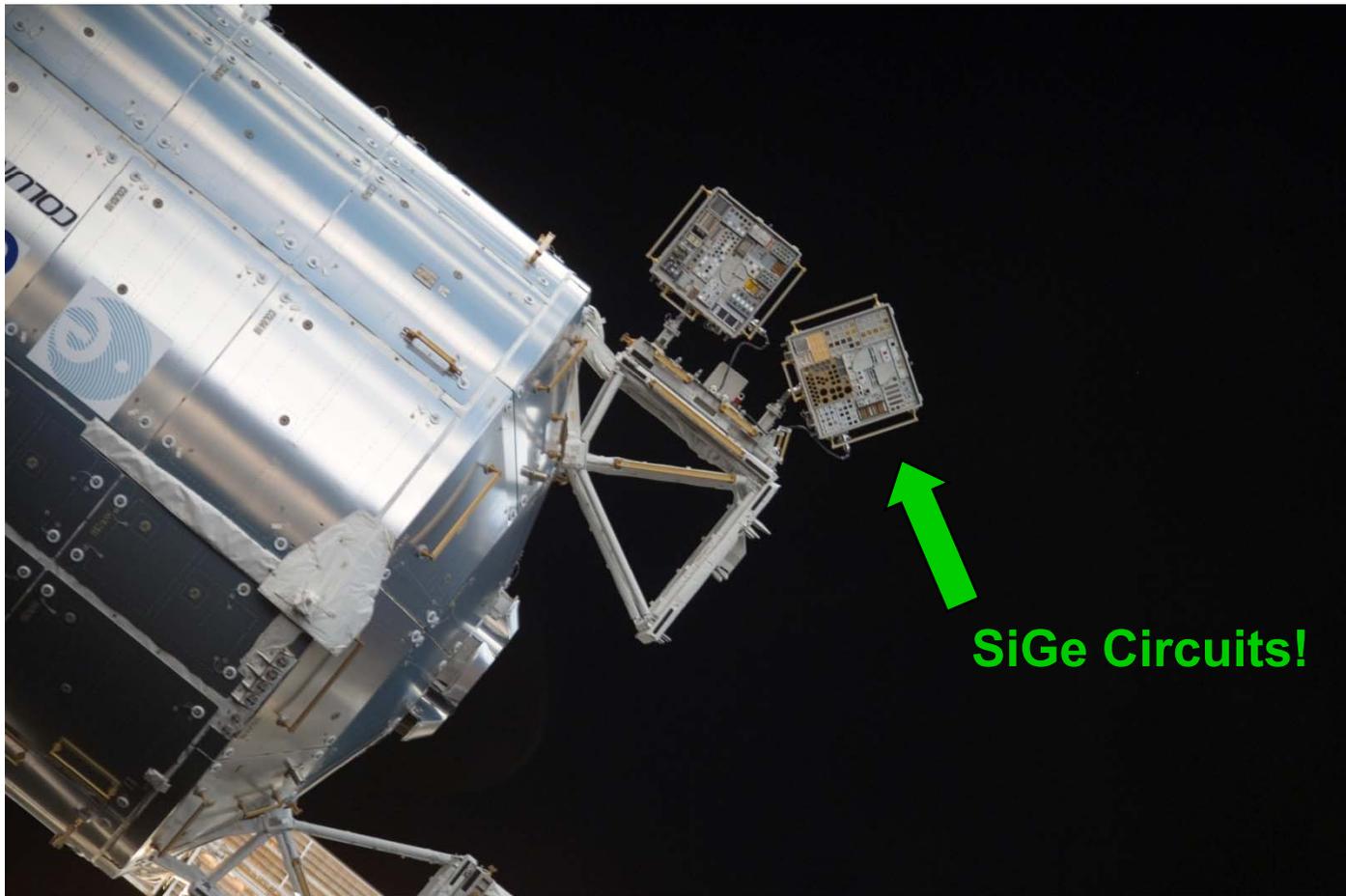
SiGe REU Architecture



Major Advantages:

- Eliminates Warm Box (size, weight, and power; allows de-centralized architecture)
- Significant Wiring Reduction (weight, reliability, simplifies testing & diagnostics)
- Commonality (easily adapted from one system to the next)

MISSE-6,7 ISS Missions



S123E009551

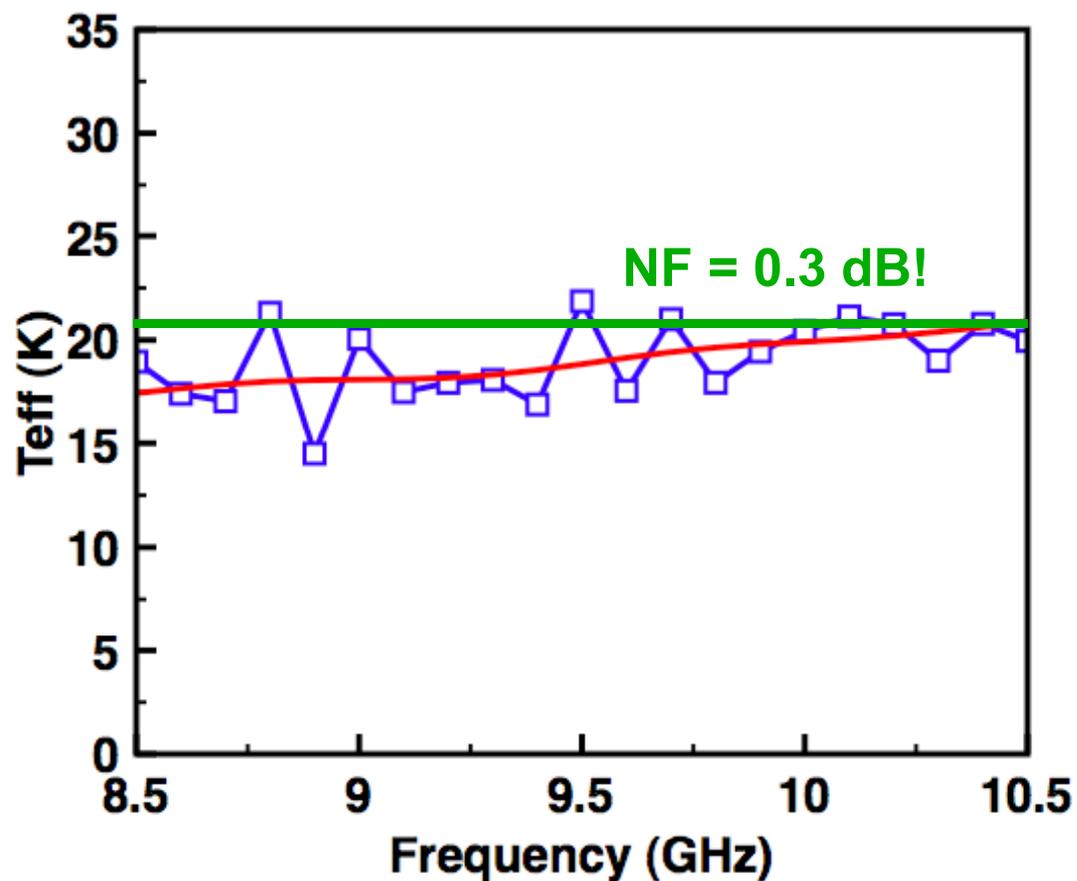
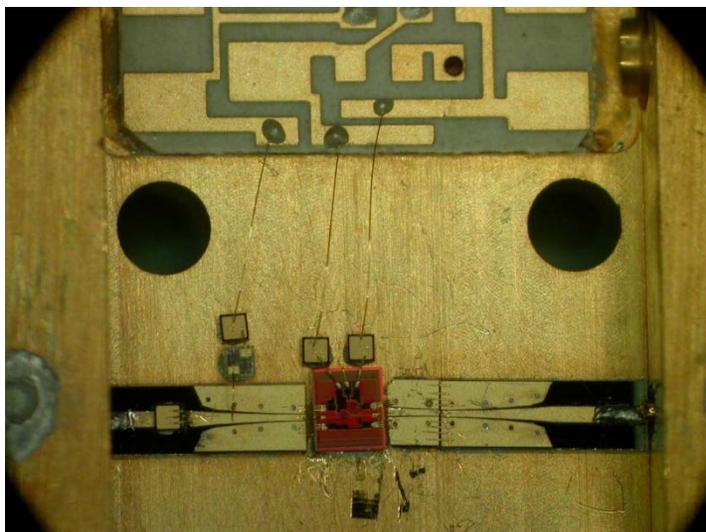
**Recent NASA photograph of MISSE-6 after deployment,
taken by the Space Shuttle Crew**

Cryogenic SiGe LNAs



X-band LNA Operation at 15 K (Not Yet Optimized!)

- $T_{\text{eff}} < 20$ K (noise T)
- **NF < 0.3 dB**
- **Gain > 20 dB**
- **dc power < 2 mW**



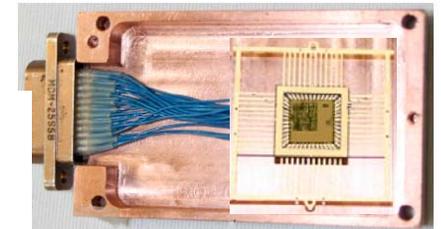
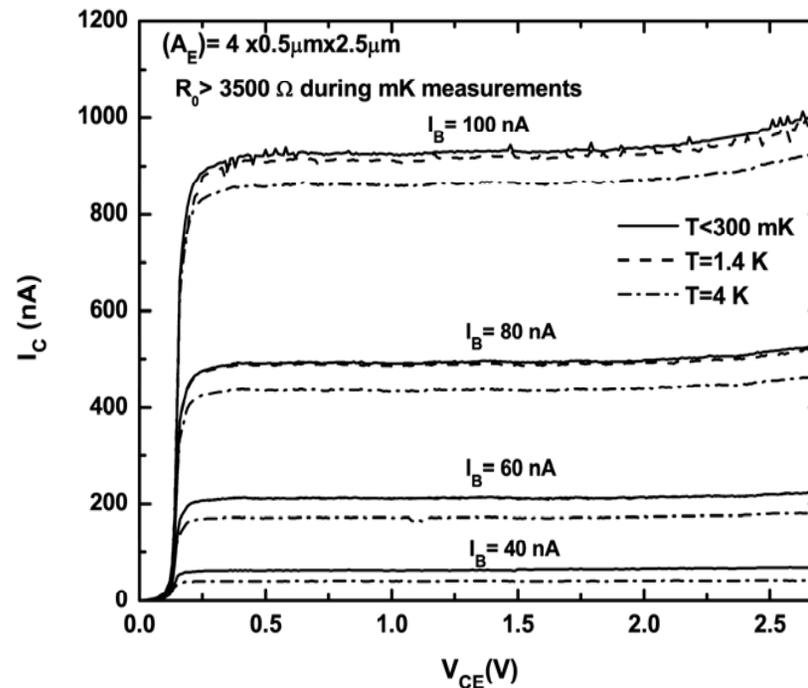
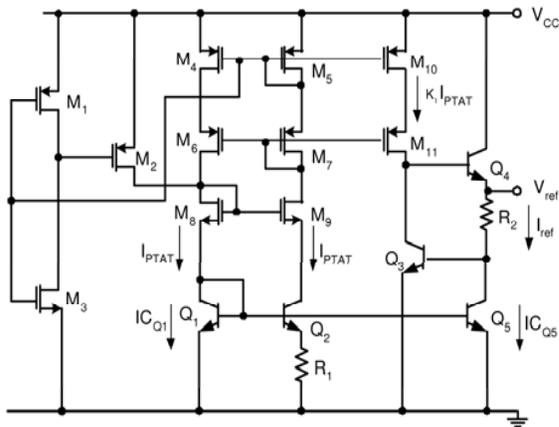
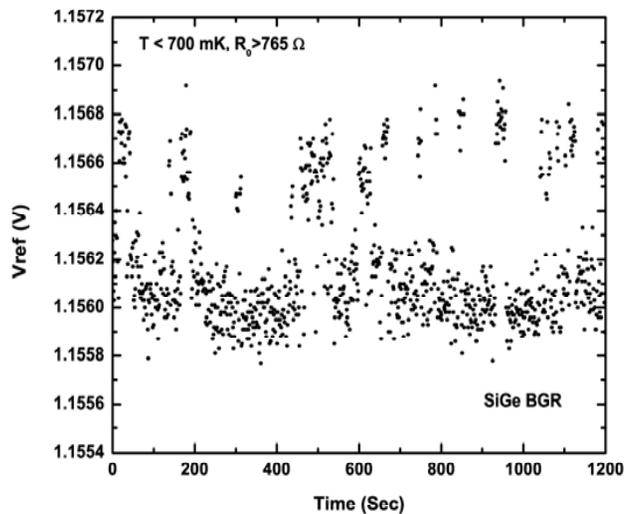
Collaboration with S. Weinreb, Cal Tech

This SiGe LNA is Also Rad-Hard!

Operation at Sub-1K!



- SiGe HBT Works Just Fine Down to 300 mK!
- SiGe Reference Circuit Also Works! (700 mK)



Collaboration with NASA-GSFC:
S. Aslam, T. Stevenson, and B. Meloy

Outline

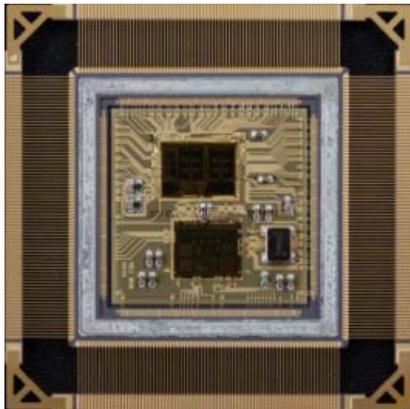


- Some Reminders on SiGe
- Using SiGe in a Radiation Environment
- Understanding and Mitigating SEE
- Operation at Cryogenic Temperatures
- **Some Thoughts on NASA Apps of SiGe**
- **Summary**

Some Thoughts / Ideas



- We now know how to build robust, reliable, complex mixed-signal (analog, digital, RF) SiGe electronics to operate in Lunar/Martian/Europa/Titan/etc. environments
- We can provide warm-box free SiGe “electronic suites” for a wide class of instrument / sensor / control / comm needs that can provide dramatic reductions in SWAP



Complex on-Surface Electronics
analog, sensors, digital, RF, power, etc.

< 1.0 in² (small)

< 100 g (light weight)

< 1-2 W for SYSTEMS (low power)

Key Takeaway: Environmentally Invariant Electronics

Summary



- **SiGe HBT BiCMOS Technology**
 - combines III-V speed with Si manufacturing (win-win)
 - many new apps (**SiGe is a natural for space environments**)
- **Using SiGe HBTs in Radiation Environments**
 - built-in total-dose hardness (multi-Mrad!)
 - SEU is an issue to be reckoned with (fast digital = worst case)
- **SiGe Technology Can Provide Mission Designers With:**
 - **environmentally-invariant** electronic suites
 - warm-box free operation
 - dramatic reductions in SWAP
 - improved reliability
 - commonality of electronic systems

 **New Ways to Think About NASA Mission Design**

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and many others ...