#### NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging (NEPP) Program SEE Test Results and Community Efforts

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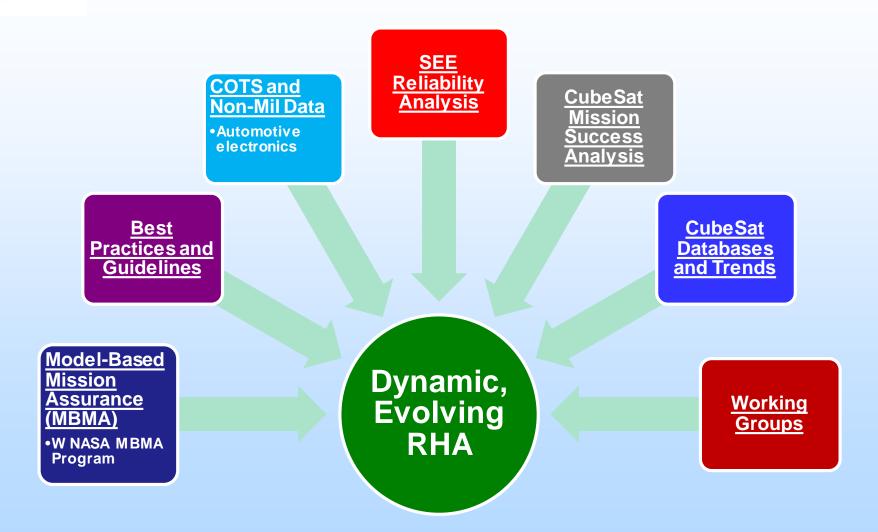
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To be presented by Gregory R. Allen at the NEPP Electronics Technology Workshop, June 17th-20th.



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#### Relationship ID rld15 was not found in the file NEPP - Small Mission and Emerging Architectures Efforts





#### Outline





Introduction –
 Current issues
 facing SEE testing



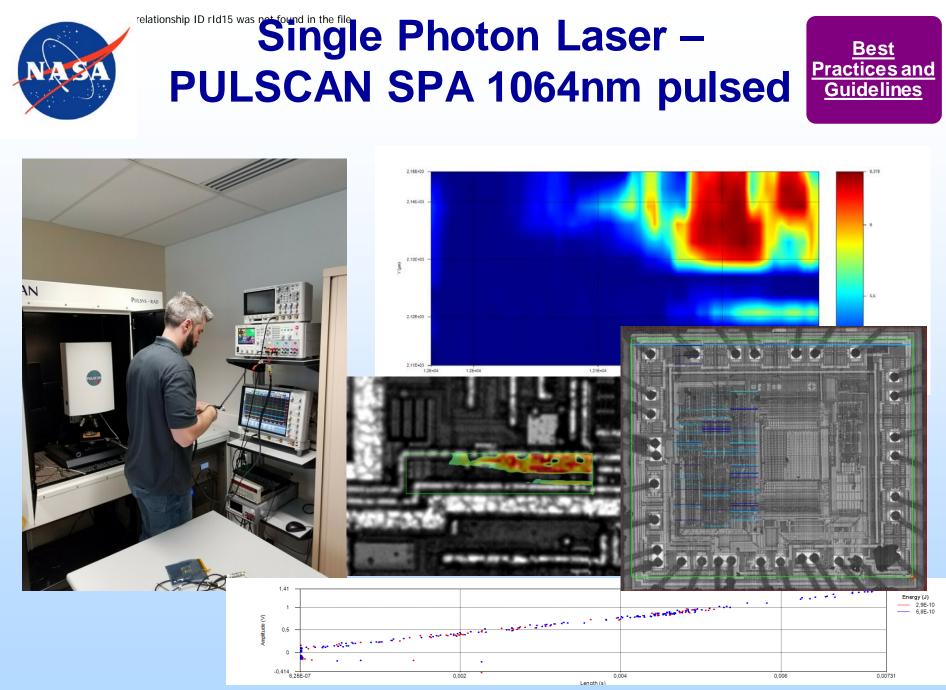


- Laser User Guide
- COTS de-packaging
- SEE Database
   Laser Database
- Metadata Analysis
- Recent SEE Results/Challenges
- GaN SEE-ReliabilityGeneric SEE RTC?



# Current Issues Facing SEE Testing

- Device Complexity and Testability
- Beam Availability & Beam Energy
- Workforce
- Siloed community efforts





### **Initial Laser Usage**

- Intend to run every single device we SEE test through the pulsed laser system to develop a correlated library.
- Die micrographs, laser sensitivity maps, and correlated heavy ion characterization data will be populated in a database.
- Practical user's guide for SEE laser testing
  - Scanning approaches
  - Device preparation
  - Lessons Learned



CubeSat Databases and Trends

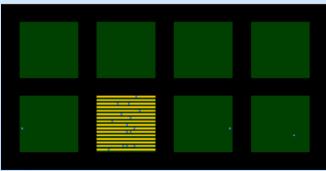


# **Recent Challenges: DDR2**



- Multiple test setups required for full radiation characterization campaign
  - Automated test equipment used to measure parametric degradation over TID.
  - Custom test system used to gather stuck bits at room temp (varying refresh rate).
  - High speed test system to collect data at different clock frequencies DLL enabled.
  - Flight like test system with SEFI mitigation for validation.







# **Recent Challenges: DDR2**



#### Observation

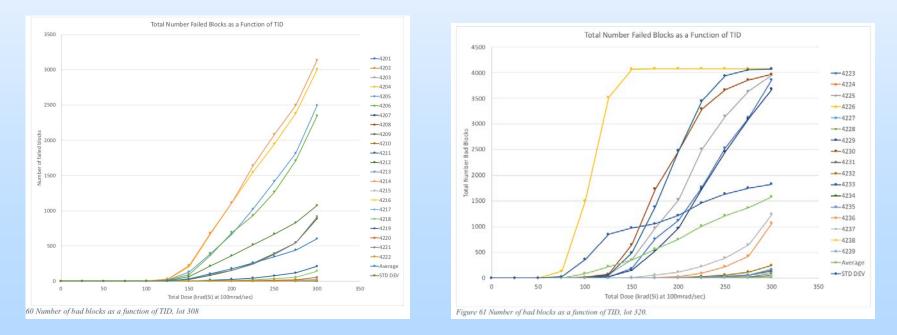
- Different test systems (board/controller/component) with same memory component have different cross sections
- Memory controller / routing affects sensitivity to certain mode register SEU and interface handshaking affects SEFI rates ( specifically handling of data strobes or off beat data).
- Signature of SEFI depends on system (processor hang vs. junk data vs. controller reported failure mode)
- Observed order of magnitude difference in SEFI rate between unmitigated controllers.
- Further substantiates the "test it like you fly it" mantra
- Testing of flight memory controller IP required for flight SEFI rates.

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### Recent Challenges: NAND Flash

COTS and Non-Mil Data •Automotive electronics

- High Density NVM always of value
  - Detailed testing can yield extreme variability (true of SEE and TID).
  - Dose steps, fluence steps, refresh period can change part usability.





02

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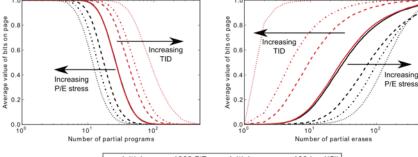
so GSAME [ High Brm ] 🗠

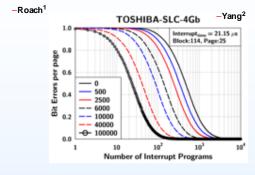
15.4 V 🕘 -- 1.00 V/ 100 mV 👄 > 0

.....

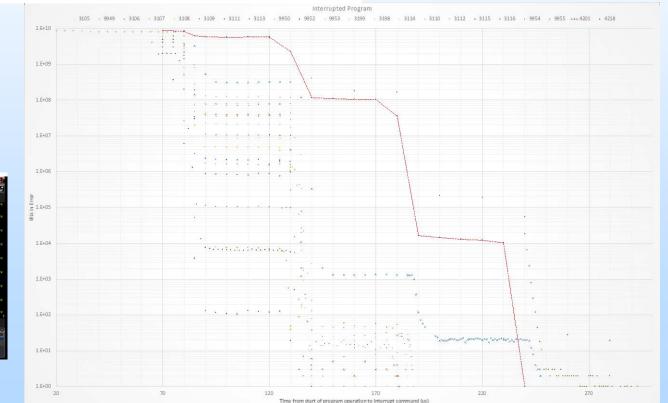
5 C 400

#### **Recent Challenges: NAND Flash**





— Initial --- 1000 P/E — Initial 100 krad(Si) -- 100 P/E ---- 5000 P/E -- 50 krad(Si) ----- 300 krad(Si)



-1 A. H. Roach, M. J. Gadlage, A. R. Duncan, J. D. Ingalls and M. J. Kay, "Interrupted PROGRAM and ERASE Operations for Characterizing Radiation Effects in Commercial NAND Flash Memories," in IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, vol. 62, no. 6, pp. 2390-2397, Dec. 2015.

-2 J. Yang-Scharlotta, "Method of Smart-Screening for NAND Flash Memory Parts Based on Weak Bits", JPL R&TD 2017, JPL Task #R17002

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Recent Challenges: NAND Flash



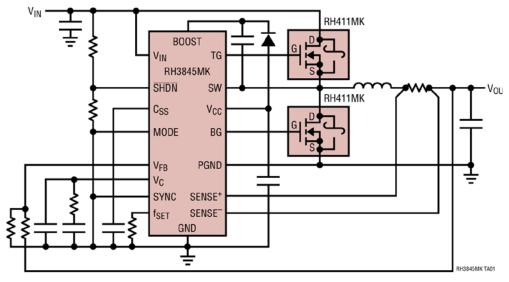
#### **Initial Test Results**

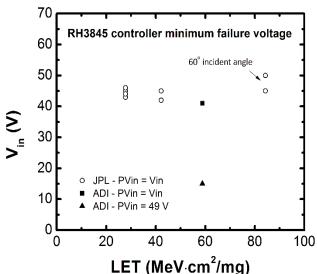
Dose									110us @	160us @	160us @	Threshold	Date
krad(Si)	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	Okrad	0krad	300krad	(krad(Si))	Code
Site:			Numbe	er Failed	Blocks (F	Program)				Number Erro	ors		
CH2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3333	1	7829	325	749
CH3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	400867	325	749
CH0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	19104	300	749
CH1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	44038	250	749
CH4	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	15	171	0	625464	250	004
CH12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.71E+06	17	337002235	325	749
CH7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5.83E+07	257	536248796	225	749
CH10	0	0	0	0	0	7	22	49	7.61E+07	27	838911278	250	004
CH9	1	3	3	4	8	21	38	57	2.81E+07	35	919952124	125	749
CH14	0	0	2	5	20	53	119	252	4.46E+07	10	545489447	175	004
CH8	0	1	9	30	80	140	328	584	8.77E+07	74	709161252	150	004
CH11	0	1	5	23	65	145	349	632	1.25E+08	23	1194042440	150	004
CH6	1	3	11	48	149	<b>269</b>	489	828	2.69E+08	772	1433695202	125	004
CH13	0	1	11	63	179	360	825	1461	3.74E+07	13	767066038	150	004

### Recent Challenges: Analog Devices

- Destructive Effects
- Load Dependent SEFI modes
- Transient Effects

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION







<u>COTS and</u> Non-Mil Data

Automotive

electronics

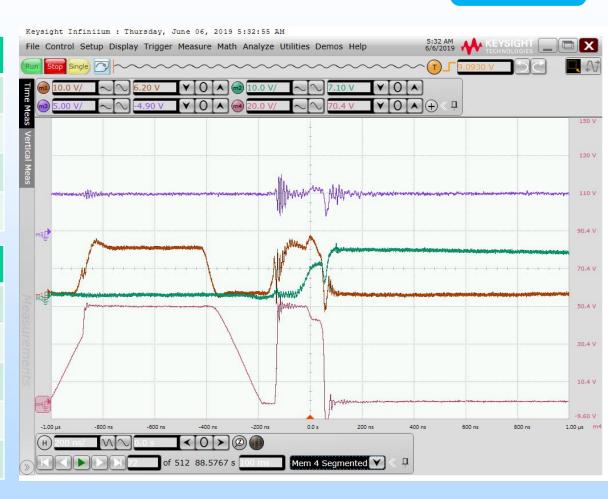
Fig. 7 Photomicrographs of a RH3845 that exhibited destructive SEE

		ABLE III 5 SEE test results.	
Device	SEDR Threshold (MeV-cm <sup>2</sup> /mg)	SEDR Saturation Device Cross- section (cm <sup>2</sup> )	SET Threshold (MeV-cm²/mg)
RH3845	< 20	1x10 <sup>-5</sup>	< 20

# Recent Challenges: Analog Devices

COTS and Non-Mil Data • Automotive electronics

Signal	Color
Top $V_{GS}$	Orange
Bot V <sub>GS</sub>	Green
Switch Node	Pink
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Purple
Parameter	Value
Parameter PV <sub>IN</sub>	Value 50V
PV <sub>IN</sub>	50V
PV <sub>IN</sub> V <sub>IN</sub>	50V 12V





#### RADCENTRAL – Don't Call it a Comeback

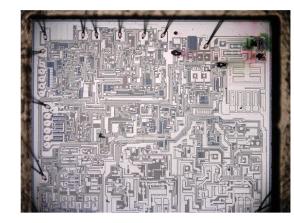
CubeSat Databases and Trends

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#### Welcome to Radiation Tracking Database

Radiation Information and Test Status Database for the Radiation Effects Group at NASA  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JPL}}$ 

The Radiation Effects Group at JPL investigates radiation effects on EEE parts, provides mitigation paths against these effects and assures that these effects do not affect JPL missions. Additionally, the Group works to advance mission enabling technology for upcoming JPL missions.

This database is a tool to communicate with our radiation test customers the status of current testing, and is a distribution point for reports on completed tests. The Radiation Effects group fully supports the Project Parts Review process. Candidate parts are carefully reviewed for their susceptibility to the flight radiation environment, according to project requirements and JPL/NASA standards. Part selection and radiation risk issues on parts not passing a radiation review are resolved by working with instrument Cog-Es, project PPE's, and the Product and Circuit Reliability Group. The Radiation Effects group supports any needs for radiation testing, while also supporting the verification of complex test results.

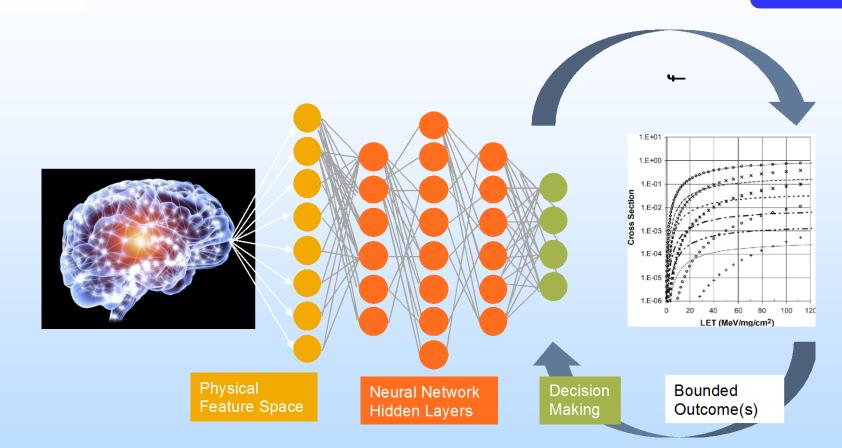
Dotnet Core 2.1

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#### **Metadata Analysis**





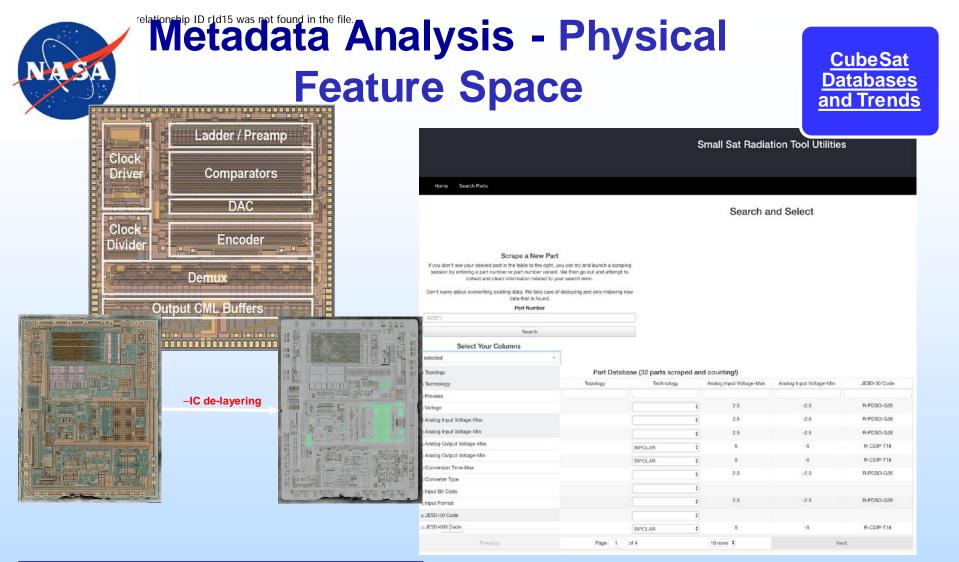


Image recognition – machine
Iearning based feature
recognition

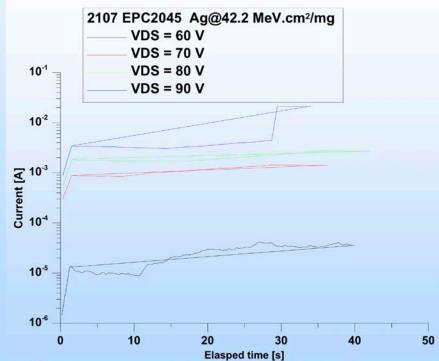
# -Automated datasheet driven data scraping



# Current Collaborations – GaN Radiation-Reliability



- SEE Mechanisms fairly well understood, but combined SEE reliability needs work.
- Collaboration brewing between JPL, GSFC and ESA to understand the impact of combined effects.



### **Future Collaborations – RTC?**



- How do we drive the future of collaboration for JPL, the Agency, and the radiation effects community?
- How is this syndicate structured?
- How do we leverage wide engineering resources across the aerospace community and efficiently use the limited facility resources?
- How do we share "trusted data" a unified radiation database?