



RF Driven Lifetesting of GaN Power MMICs

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*19 June, 2019
NASA NEPP Conference
Beltsville, MD*

Statement of the Problem

the qualification question.....

- GaN RF HEMT technology is an excellent option for high power SSPA applications in space
 - VHF to mm-Wave
 - Single transistors up to 200W and beyond
 - MMICs to 50W and beyond

However

- GaN RF HEMT technology has not yet been flown in a Class A or B mission
 - *ultra-reliability must be proven*
 - *a handful of successful demonstration programs with relatively short durations*
- How to qualify?
 - *step stressing*
 - *DC lifetests, 3 temperatures*
 - *HTRB*
 - *SOA*
 - *ESD, etc.*
 - *RF-driven lifetesting – “Test Like You Fly” (TLYF) - this presentation*

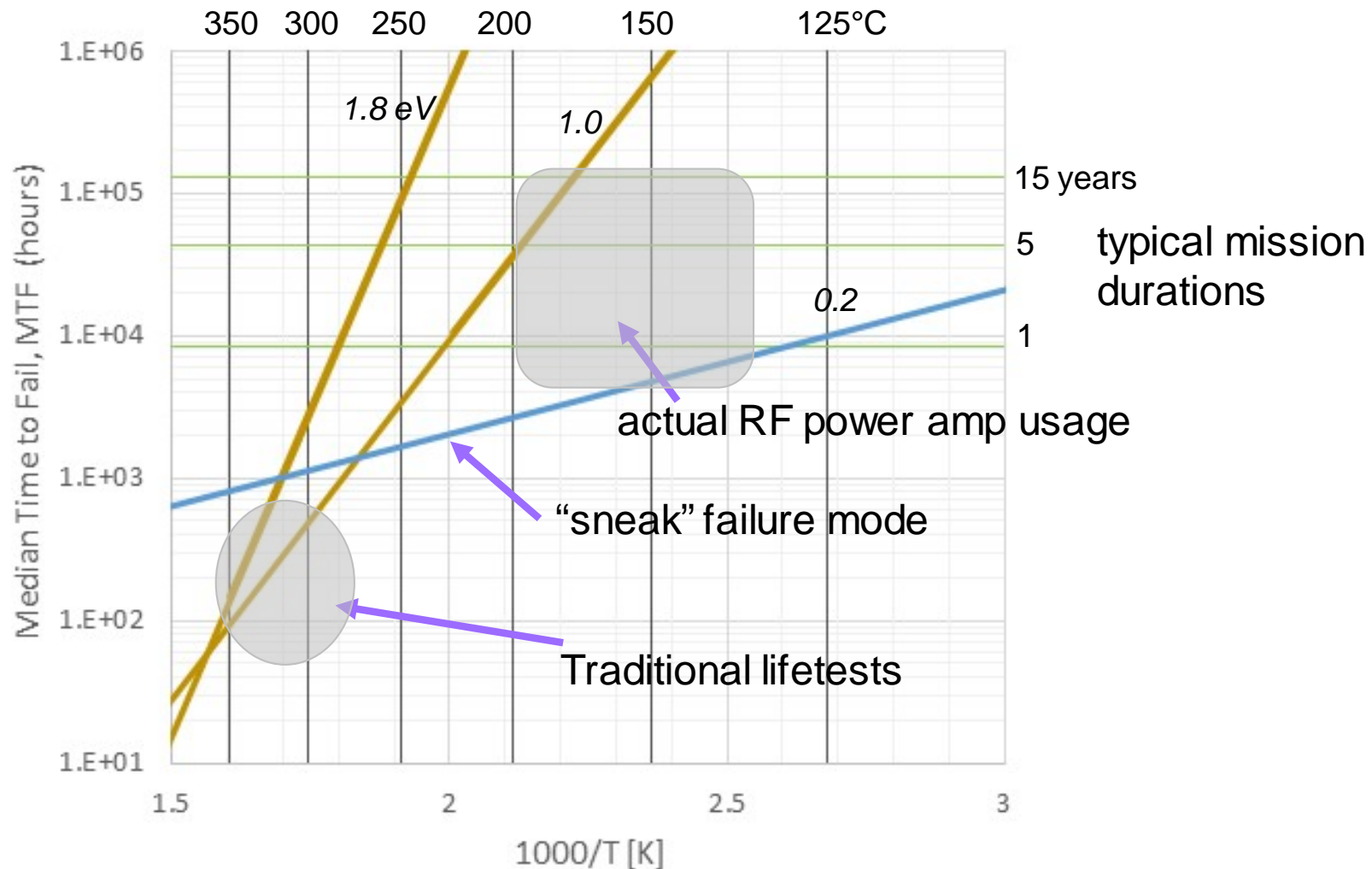
ref. Aerospace Technical Report, ATR-2017-0782 “DRAFT – Guidelines for Space Qualification of GaN HEMT Technology”, J. Scarpulla & C. Gee, May 23, 2017

But “RF driven lifetests are hard!”



Traditional lifetests might miss “sneak” failure mode

low E_A mechanism(s) must be disproven



TLYF testing recommended to confirm high reliability



Flight-like Test Article

- Custom broadband MMIC power amp
 - *0.25 μ m gate length HEMTs process*
 - *Output Power 41dBm (12.5W) min.*
 - at 6dB compression
 - at pulsed duty cycle $\leq 50\%$
 - at $T_{ch} = 200^\circ\text{C}$
 - *Power-added efficiency 40%*
 - *Drain voltage $V_{DD} = 40\text{V}$*
 - *Drain Current, Quiescent $I_{DQ} = 480\text{ mA}$*
 - *bandwidth 150MHz – 2GHz*
 - *devices packaged in ceramic packages*
 - *removable lids*
- Success Criteria (in-situ)
 - *output power degradation, $\Delta P_{out} < 1\text{ dB}$*
 - *small signal gain degradation, $\Delta s_{21} < 1\text{dB}$*
 - *current at $I_D = 860\text{ mA}$, $I_G < 1\text{mA/mm}$*

TLYF details

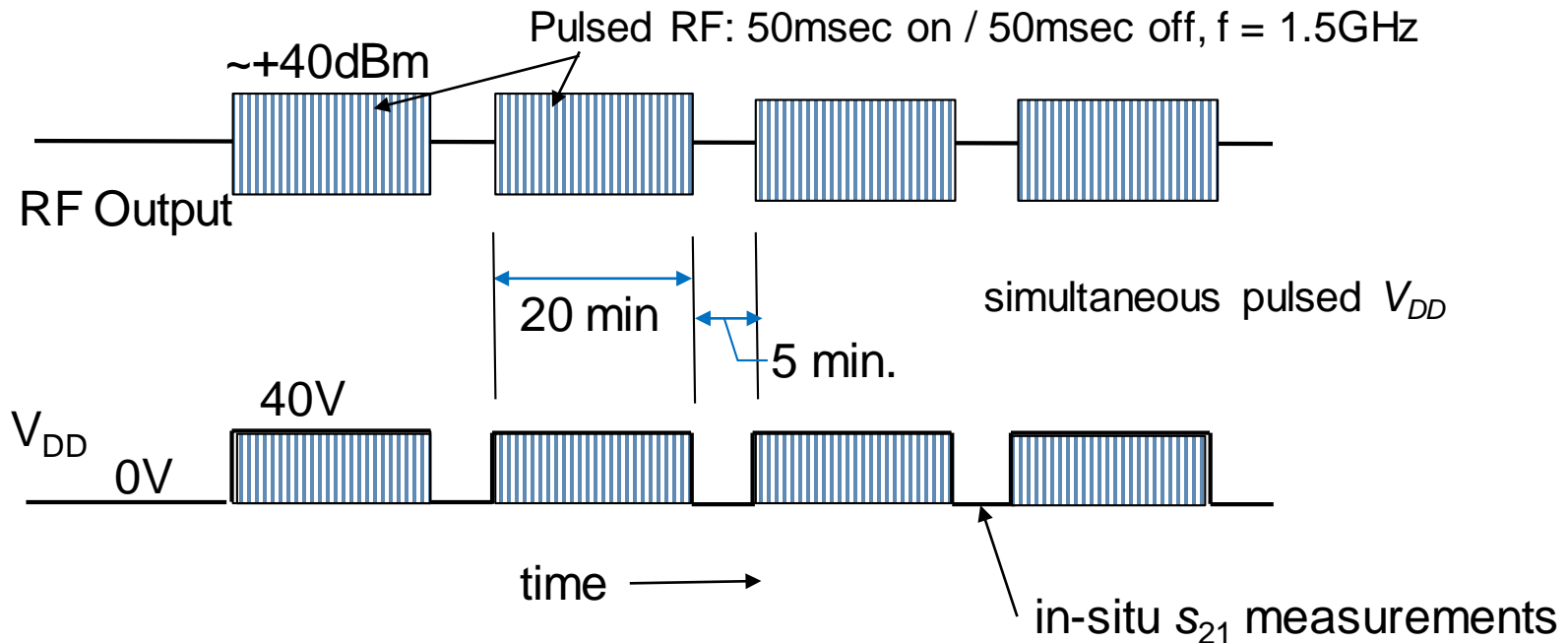
- Burn-in
 - *$T = 200^\circ\text{C}$ channel, 320 hours*
 - *DC only, $V_{DD} = 40\text{V}$, $I_{DQ} = 0.48\text{ A}$*
 - *N_2 purged*
- pre/post measurements
 - *swept s-parameters*
 - *P_{out} vs. P_{in} at 1.5 GHz*
 - *pulsed IV*
- TLYF test
 - *defined pulsed waveform*
 - *$P_{out} \sim 41\text{ dBm}$*
 - *$P_{in} \sim 10\text{ dBm}$*
 - *$T = 50^\circ\text{C}$ baseplate, (est. 200°C channel)*
 - *lab air environment*
 - *$I_D = 860\text{ mA}$, pulsed*
 - *in-situ measurements of*
 - *gain (s_{21}), P_{out} , I_G gate current*

test goals: 4 DUTs tested for 5000 hours

RF stress waveforms for TLYF

pulsed operation to simulate mission

- RF input has a 50% duty cycle: 50msec on / 50 msec off $f = 1.5$ GHz
- Maintain pulsed RF input for 20 minutes on period
- Then RF input and VDD are switched off for 5 min. rest period
 - s_{21} measurement at $f=1.5\text{GHz}$ during each off period
- Repeat the sequence for up to 5,000 hours



- Risetimes and falltimes of RF pulses = $1\mu\text{sec}$
- VDD and VG on/off risetime and falltime = $50\mu\text{sec}$



TLYF Essential Requirements

test set design features

- continuous measurement of P_{out} , I_D , I_G , V_D , V_G
 - *once per second, data stored*
- Protections (very important)
- Substantial V_{DD} power supply can potentially do serious damage
 - *GaN HEMT's are very susceptible to damage from improper DC biasing*
- Rapidly (within μ seconds) remove prime VDD power IF:
 - V_G gate bias is lost,
 - protects device from catastrophic destruction in case of a gate short failure
 - gate short could be a dendrite, a weak spot in field plate, MIMCAP failure etc.
 - I_G gate current rises above acceptable limit ($> 1\text{mA/mm}$)
 - possible indication of imminent failure
 - hot electron degradation or trap generation at drain-gate recess
 - drain overcurrent, I_D
 - protects device from catastrophic destruction in case a drain-source short develops
- In case bad things happen, the DUT does not suffer collateral damage
 - *DUT failure analysis can be performed*

Special measures have been taken to protect the GaN DUTs

Test Set



protection circuits

voltage/
current
meters

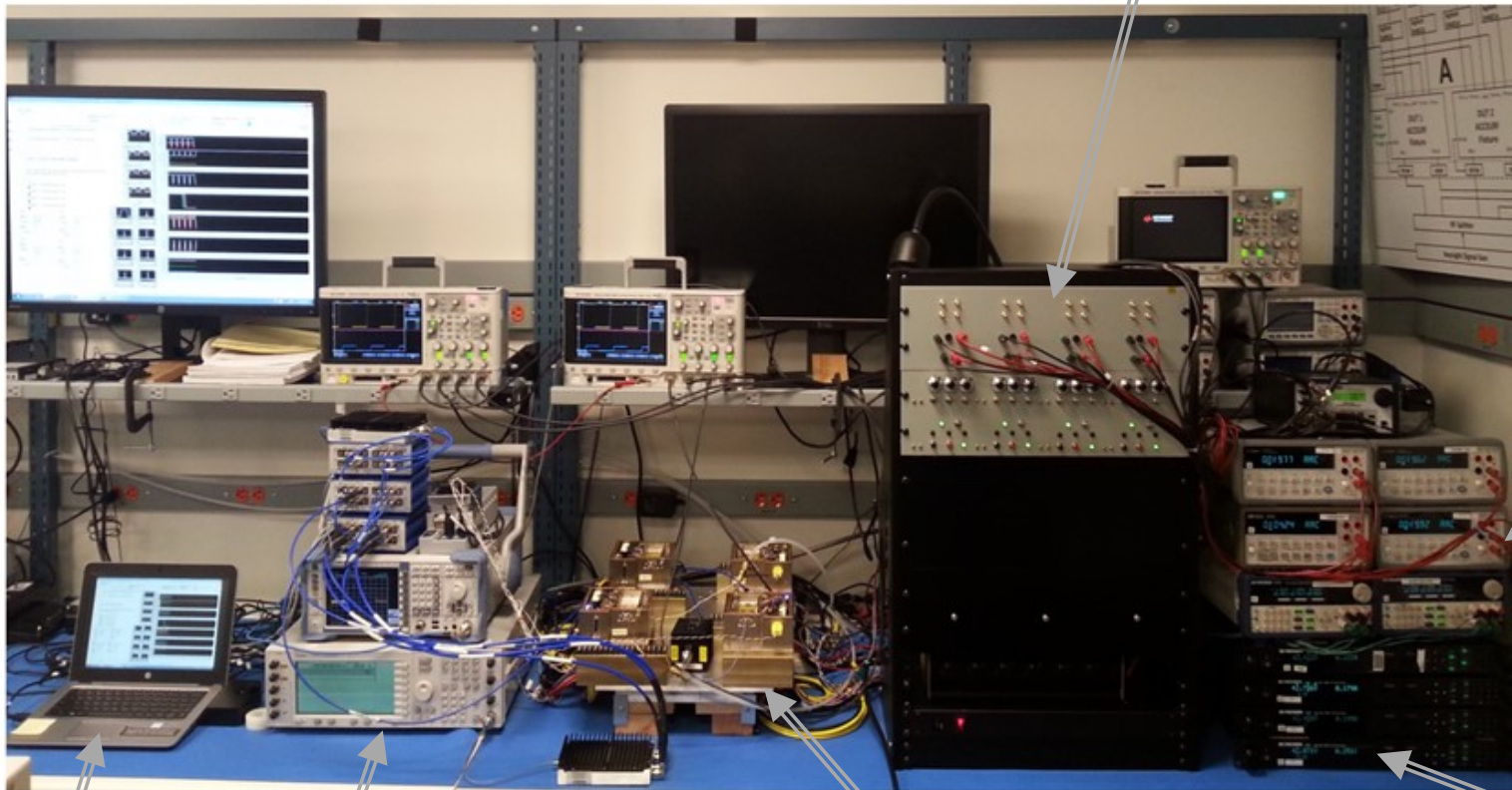
drain power
supplies

4 DUTs in modified Accel-RF™
fixtures mounted on cold plate

Instruments:
spectrum analyzer,
RF switches,
oscilloscope,
pulsar, RF source

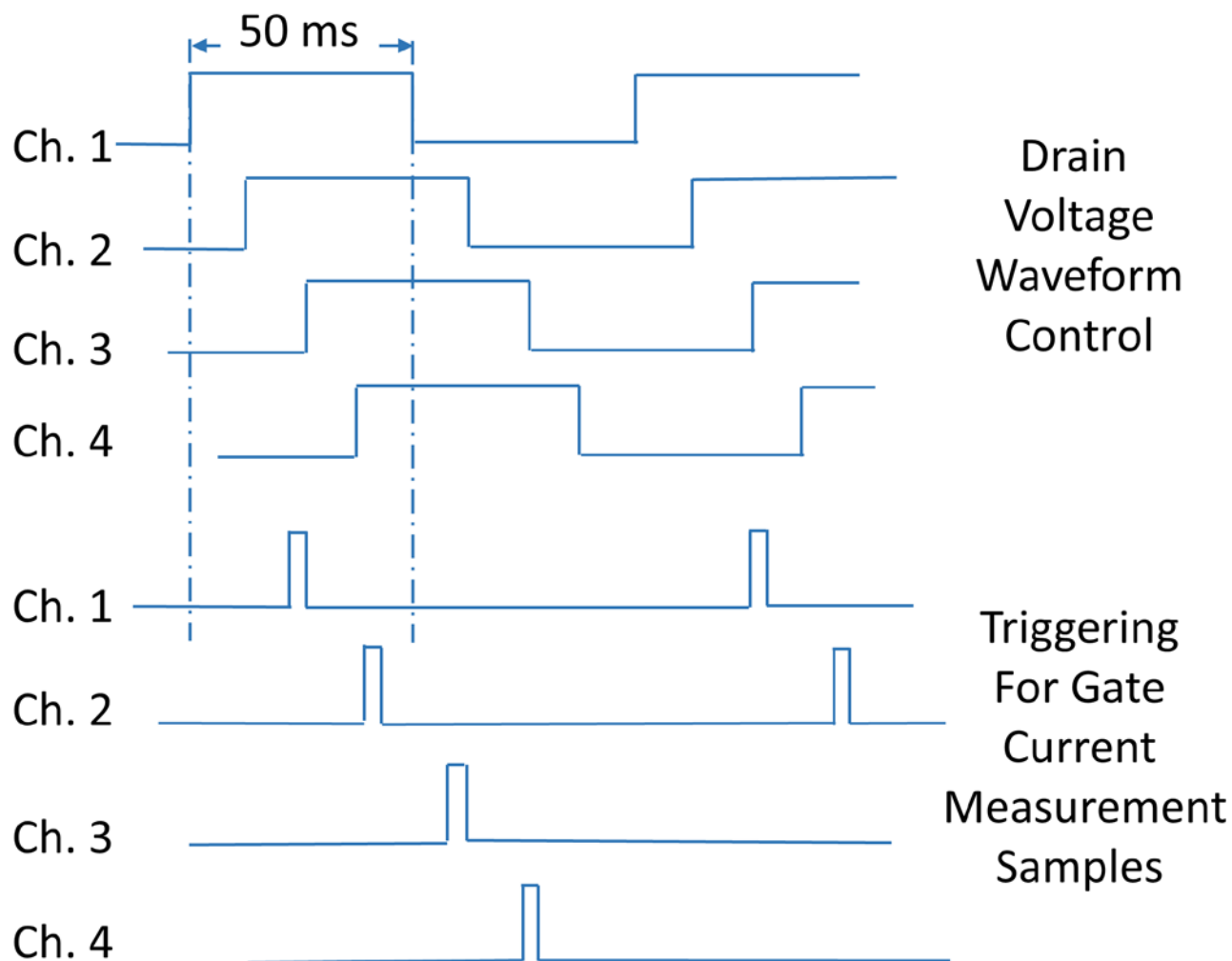
LabView
software

Custom test set developed for unattended continuous operation



Pulse Scheme

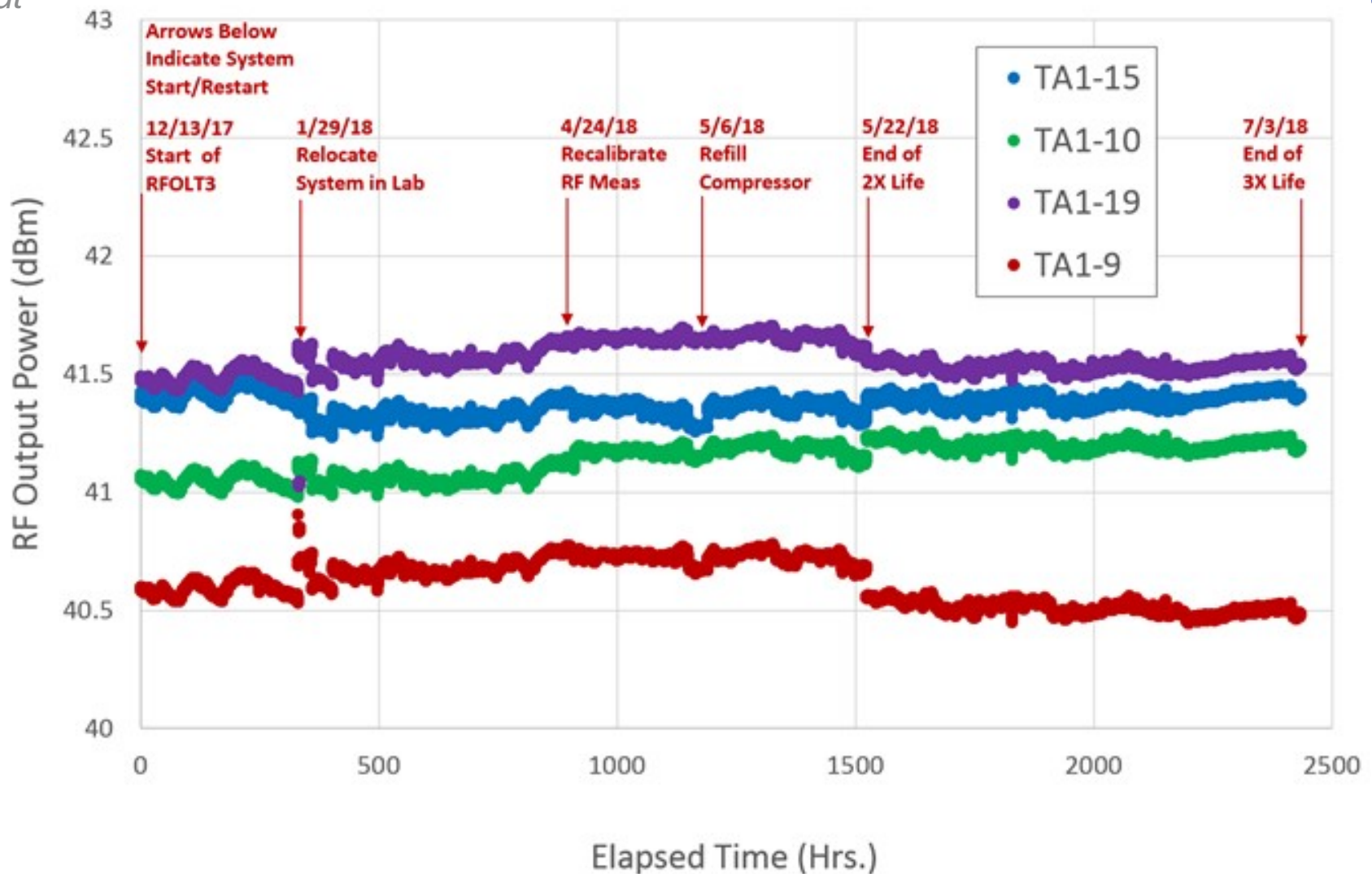
staggering of pulses to reduce noise



in-situ Results

P_{out}

RFOLT3: RF Output Power

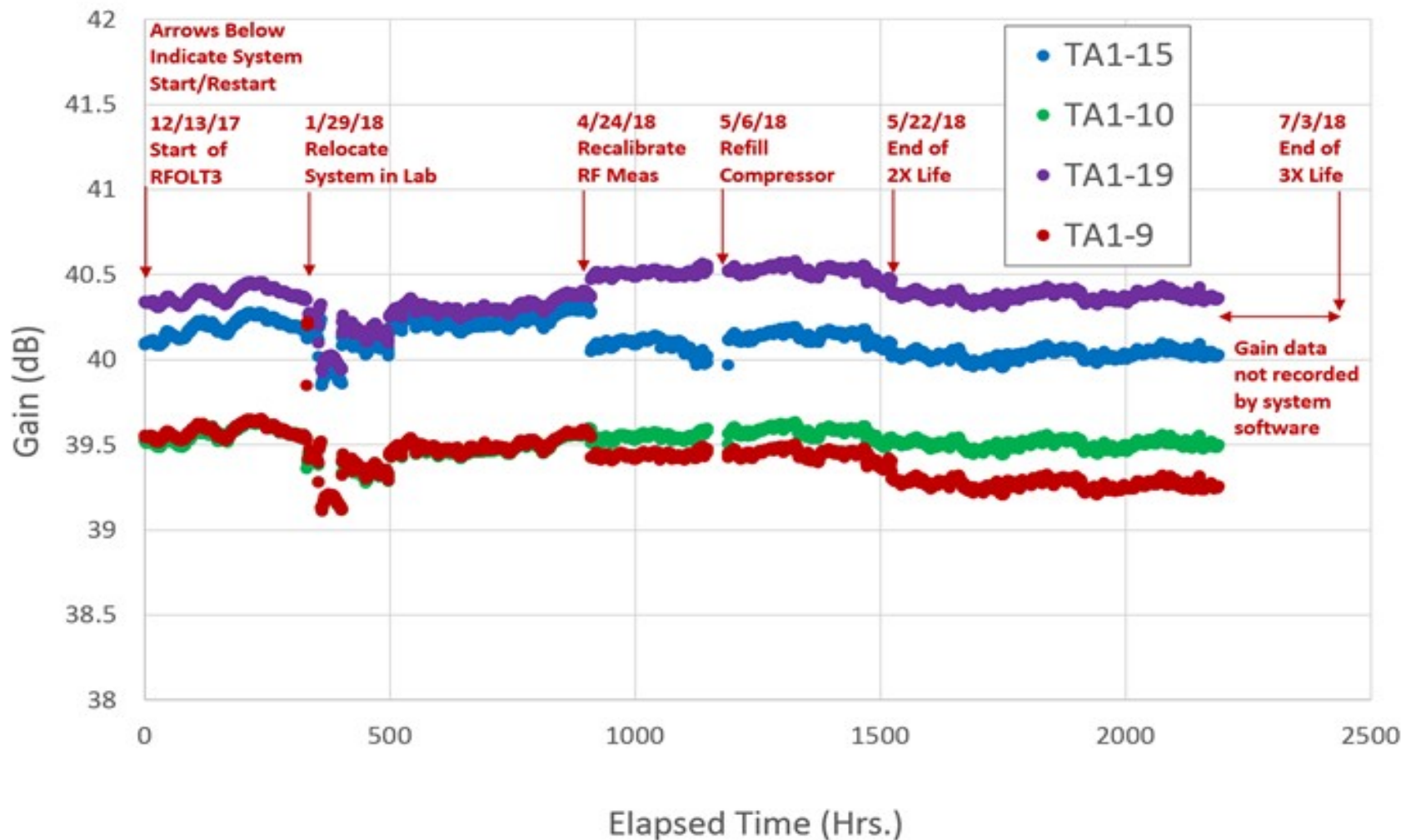


ΔP_{out} is within ± 0.2 dB for 2450 hours, success criterion is ± 1 dB

in-situ Results

S_{21}

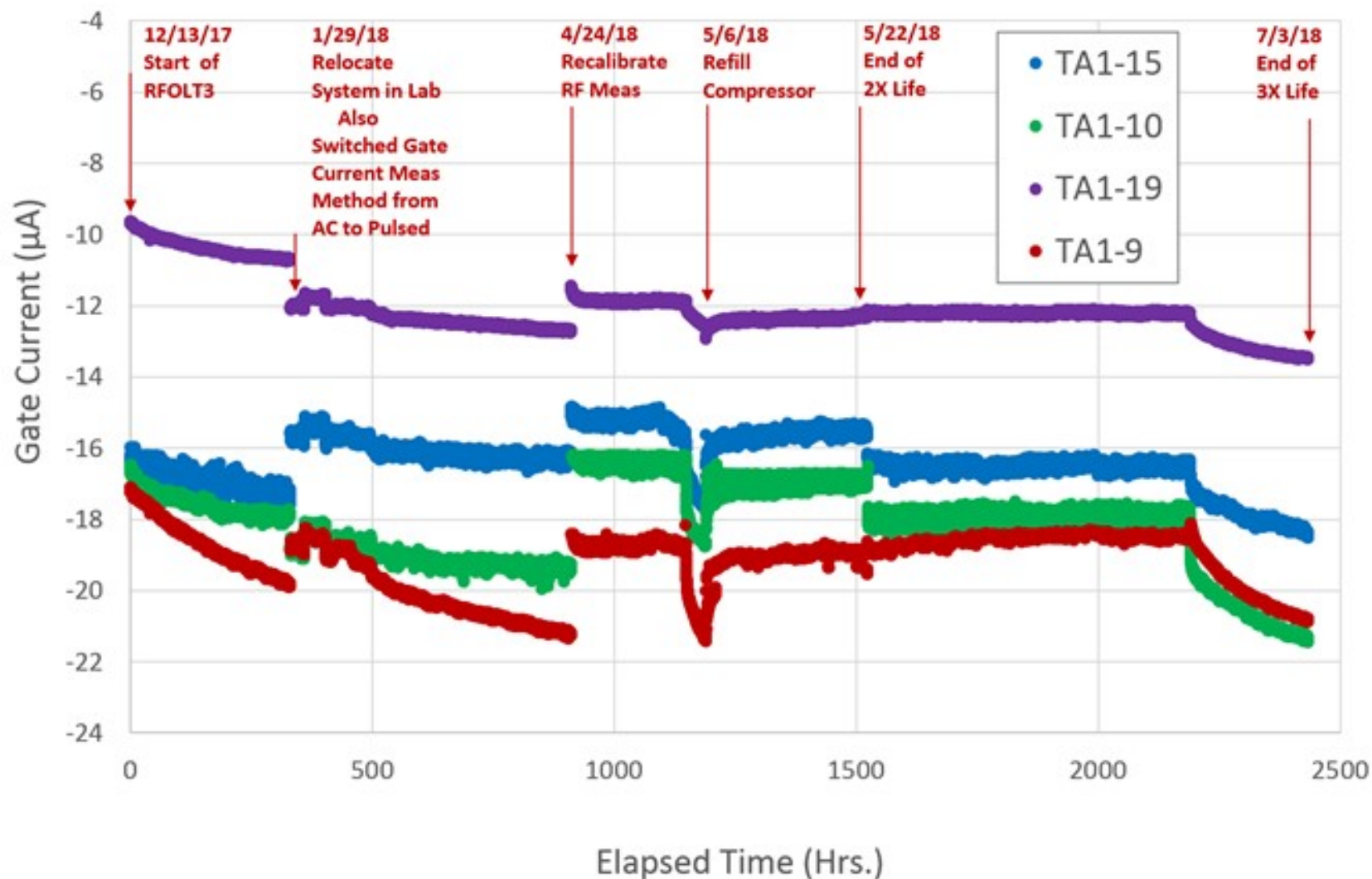
RFOLT3: Gain



Δs_{21} is within ± 0.5 dB for 2450 hours, success criterion is ± 1 dB

in-situ Results

I_G RFOLT3: Gate Current



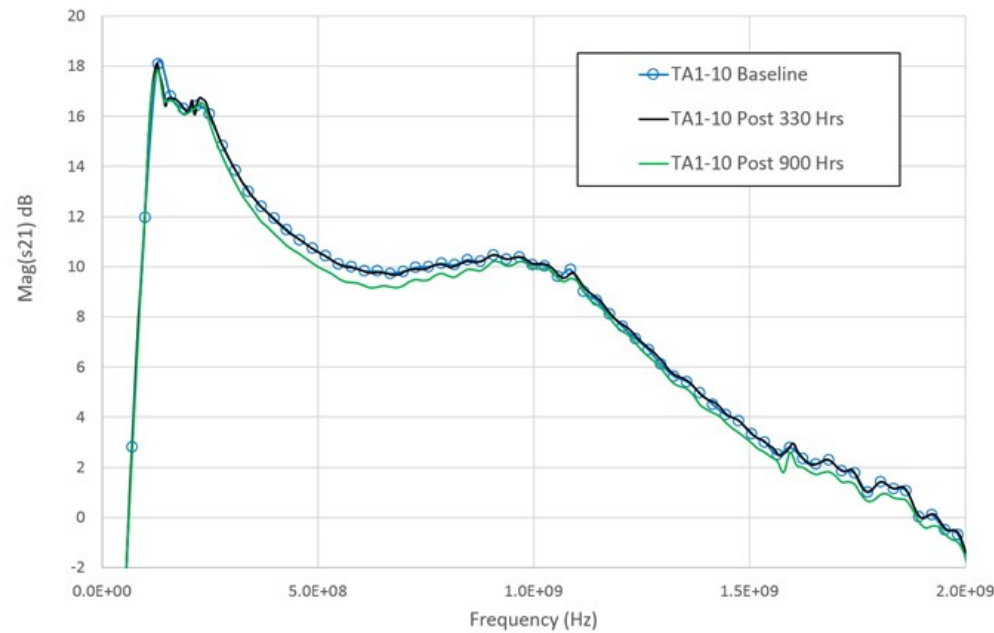
$|I_G| < 22 \mu A$ ($< 18.3 \mu A/mm$) success criterion is $< 1 mA/mm$

Ex-situ results

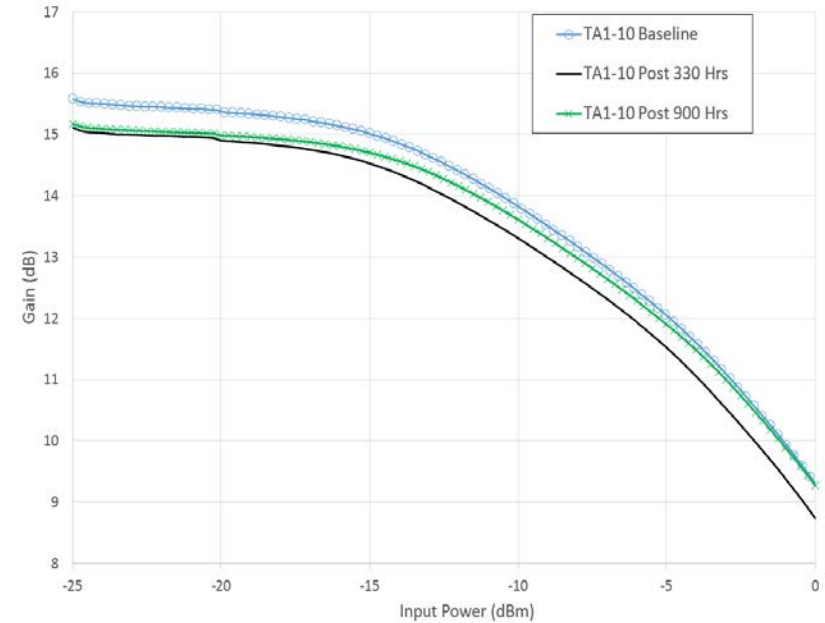
gain and gain compression, at 0, 330 and 900 hrs (test still running)



RFOLT3: TA1-10 S-parameters



RFOLT3: TA1-10 Gain Compression



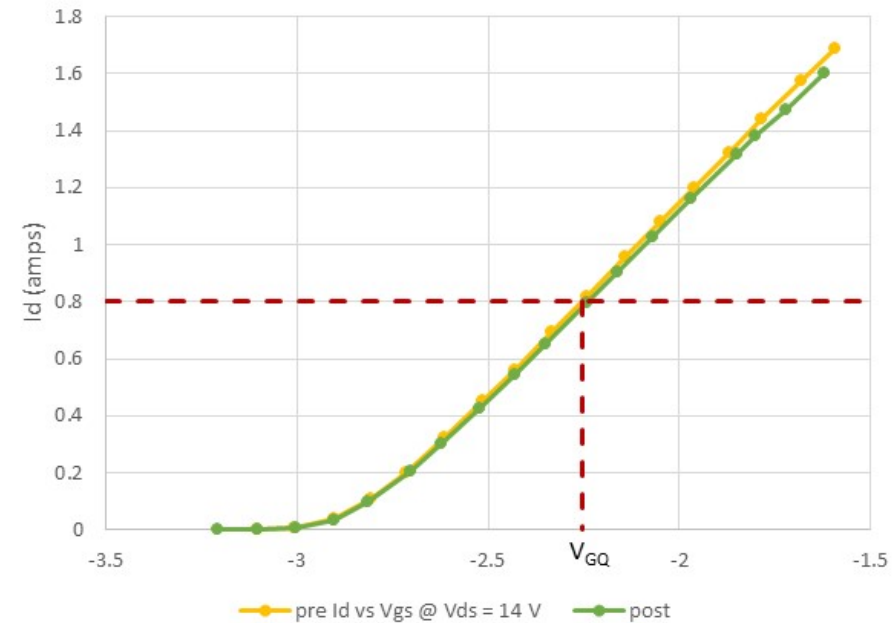
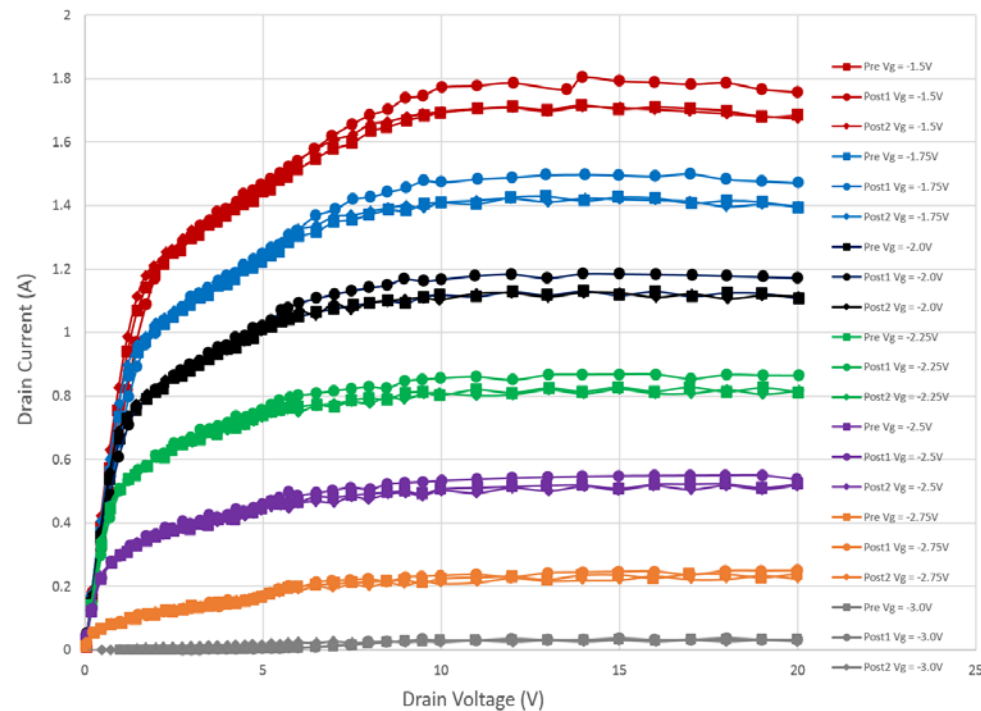
small changes are insignificant and within instrument and configurational errors

Ex-situ results

Pulsed IV and transfer characteristic at 0, 330 and 900 hrs.



RFOLT3:Measured Pulsed IV, TA1-10



small changes are insignificant and within instrument and configurational errors



Conclusions

GaN RF-driven lifetest

- A RF-driven lifetest system has been configured
 - *pulsed operation at 1.5GHz*
 - *special attention paid to protection of the devices in case of faults or failures*
 - *custom software*
 - *in situ measurements of key parameters of interest:*
 - output power, gain and gate current
- a custom wideband GaN MMIC device has been tested under TLYF conditions
 - *tests have successfully run to ~2,500 hours*
 - *with goal to run to > 5,000 hours*
 - *output power, gain and gate current changed negligibly to ~2500 hours*
 - *goal is to run to 5,000 hours or longer*
- qualification of the GaN device and fabrication process was enhanced
 - *eliminates concerns about low E_A mechanisms*
 - *low E_A “sneak” mechanisms could be missed in traditional qual*
- Lessons learned
 - *implement an elapsed time counter*
 - *dry runs to simulate power shutdown, air conditioning failure ,etc.*
 - *rehearse the startup and shutdown*
 - *careful fixture design*



Acronyms

- HEMT high electron mobility transistor
- DUT device under test
- IV current (I) vs. voltage (V)
- TLYF test like you fly
- RF radio frequency
- DC direct current
- VHF very high frequency
- HTRB high temperature reverse bias (stress test)
- SOA safe operating area
- ESD electrostatic discharge
- mmW millimeter wave
- MMIC monolithic microwave integrated circuit
- E_A activation energy
- HPA high power amplifier
- SSPA solid state power amplifier
- GaN Gallium Nitride
- I_{DQ} drain current, quiescent point
- V_{DD} drain power supply voltage
- T_{ch} channel temperature
- N_2 nitrogen (gas)
- RFOLT RF operational life test
- P_{out} vs. P_{in} measurement and plot of output power vs. input power