NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging (NEPP) Program

Reliability Issues with Polymer and MnO2 Tantalum Capacitors for Space Applications

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List of Acronyms

AC	alternating current	FR	failure rate
AF	accelerating facor	HTS	high temperature storage
AT	anomalous transients	LT	life test
C	capacitance	MSL	moisture sensitivity level
CCS	constant current stress	PEDOT: PSS	Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)-poly(styrenesulfonate)
CPTC	chip polymer tantalum capacitor	S&Q	screening and qualification
DC	direct current	SCT	surge current stress
DCL	direct current leakage	T	temperature
DF	dissipation factor	TS	thermal shock
ER	established reliability	VBR	voltage breakdown
ESR	Equivalent series resistance	VR	voltage rating

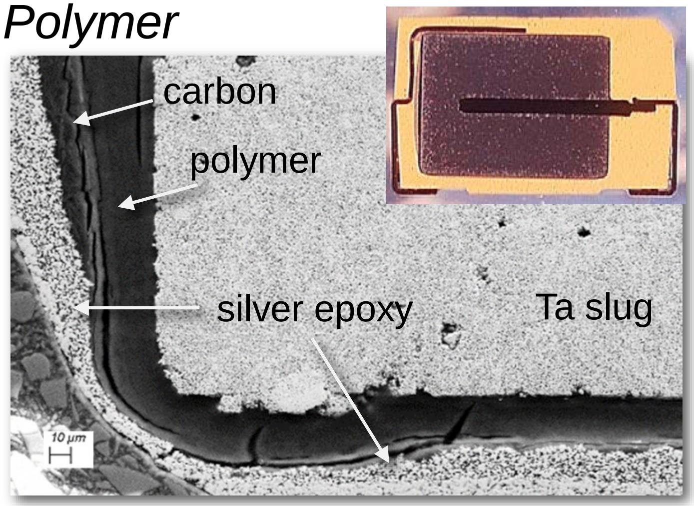
Abstract

This presentation gives a comparative analysis of degradation processes, failure modes and mechanisms in MnO2 and polymer technology capacitors. Analyzed conditions include effects of vacuum and radiation, soldering (pop-corning), long-term storage, operation at high temperatures, stability at low and high temperatures, and anomalous transients. Screening and qualification procedures to assure space-grade quality of CPTCs are suggested.

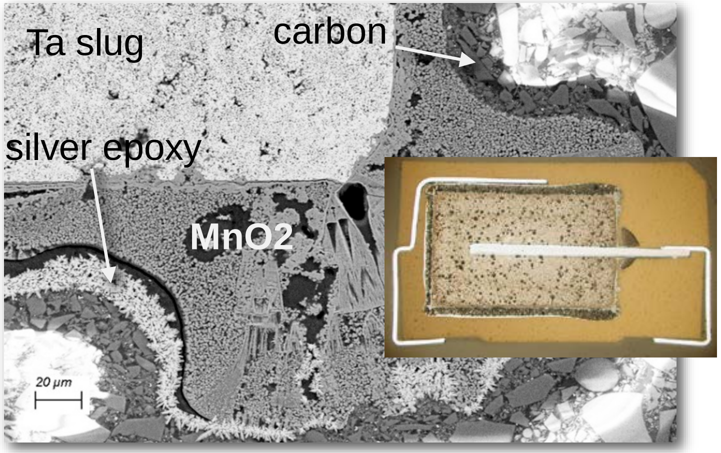
Outline

- Effect of moisture.
- Effect of soldering.
- Effect of vacuum.
- Stability at low and high temp.
- Effect of storage at high temp.
- Life testing.
- Anomalous transients.
- Quality assurance for space applications.
- Summary.

Polymer



MnO2



Capacitors have similar design but MnO2 is replaced with conductive polymer

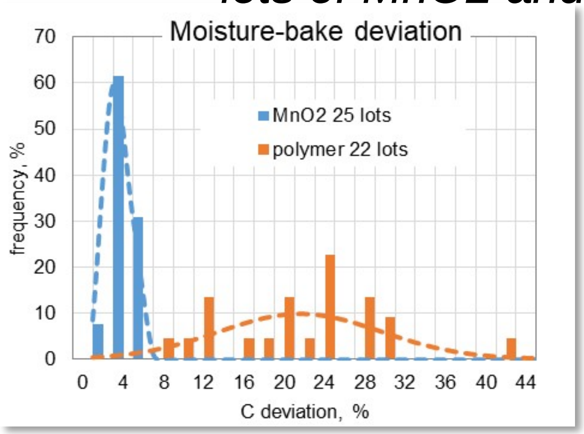
Advantages and Disadvantages of CPTCs for Space Applications

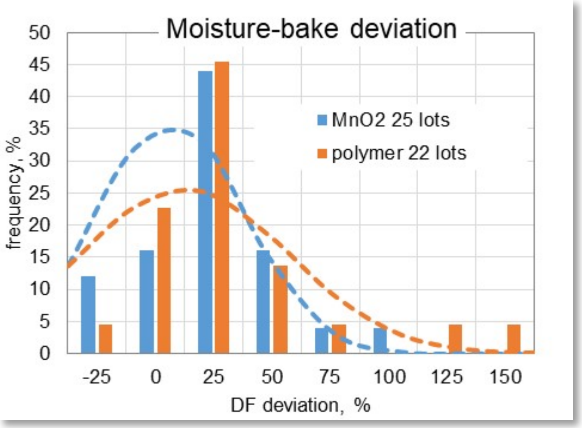
- **Advantages:**
  - Better volumetric efficiency (smaller case sizes);
  - Higher operating voltages (up to 125V);
  - Lower ESR (milliohm range);
  - A relatively safe failure mode (no ignition);
  - Radiation hardness is similar to MnO_2 parts (up to 5 Mrad Si).
- **Disadvantages:**
  - Variety of materials and processes for cathode formation;
  - Desorption of moisture in vacuum can be a benefit or a hazard;
  - Intrinsic ESR degradation processes at high temperatures;
  - A new phenomena: anomalous transients;
  - S&Q system developed for MnO_2 capacitors is not sufficient due to new failure and degradation mechanisms.

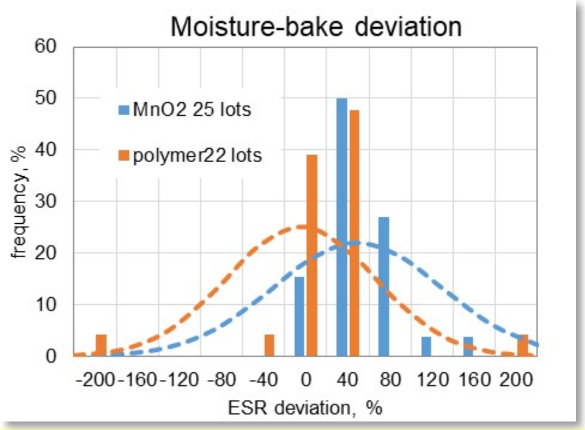
Breakdown failures

Effect of Moisture

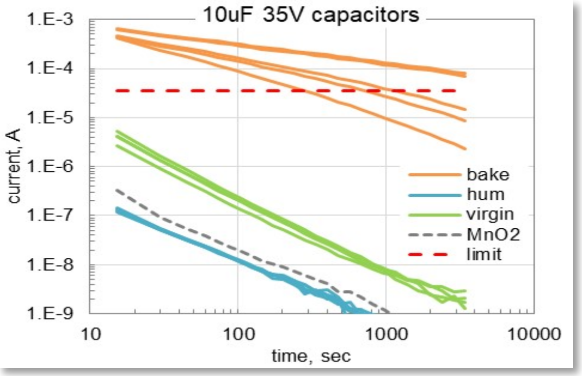
Deviation of AC characteristics, $\frac{P_{wet}-P_{dry}}{P_{avr}} \times 100$ *, for 25 lots of MnO2 and 22 lots of CPTCs*



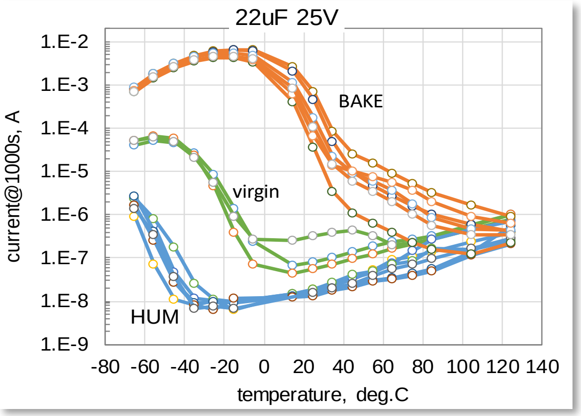




Relaxation of leakage currents

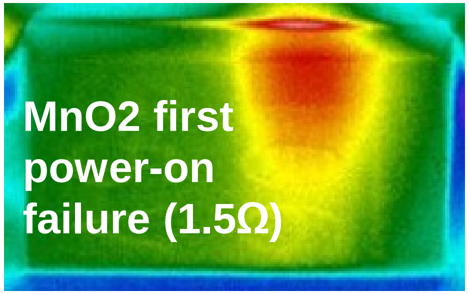


Temperature dependence



- ✓ CPTCs are more sensitive to moisture compared to MnO2 caps.
- ✓ Capacitance variations can reach 40% and DCL >10^4 times.

Failures after Soldering



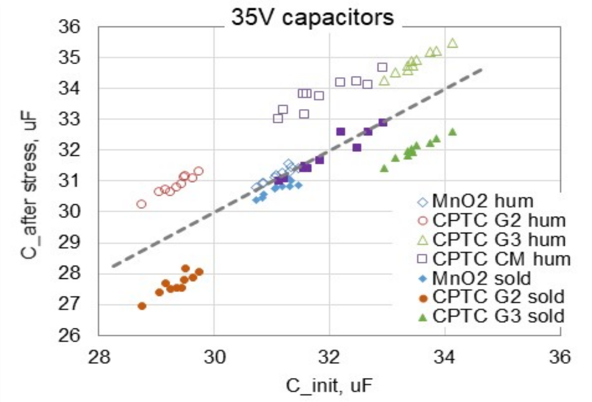
- Pop-corning due to the presence of moisture increases delamination, introduces cracks in package and might damage Ta_2O_5 dielectric.
- Cracks in packages facilitate penetration of oxygen that increases the rate of ESR degradation in CPTCs.
- Damage to dielectric causes first power-on failures in MnO_2 capacitors. The effect has not been observed yet in CPTCs.

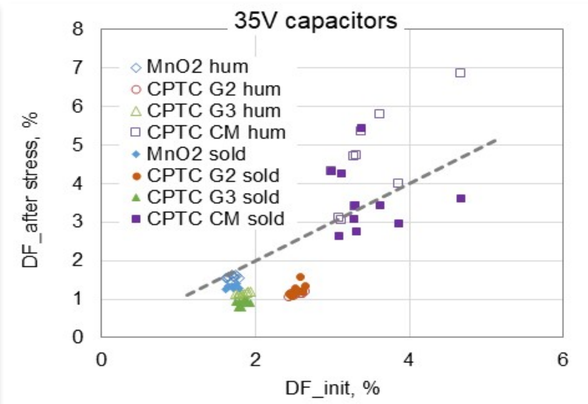
Test	CWR29, 10uF 35V		
	as is	Bake	Moisture
AC testing	0/20	0/20	0/20
SCT at 15V	2/20	0/20	9/20
SCT at 35V	1/18	0/20	8/11

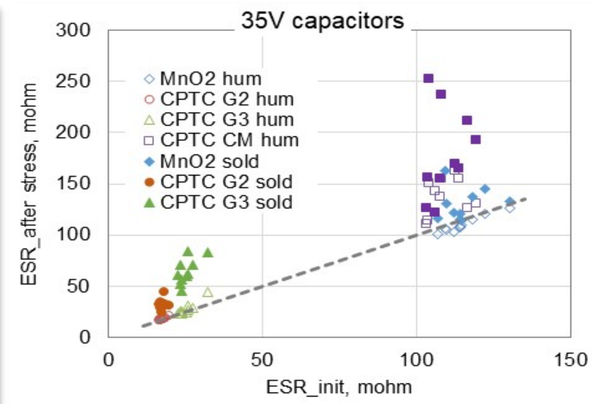
- ✓ Damage caused by soldering is lot-related.
- ✓ Pop-corning issues can be resolved by baking.
- ✓ Requirements for MSL testing should include measurements of ESR and surge current testing.

Effect of Soldering

Variation of AC characteristics







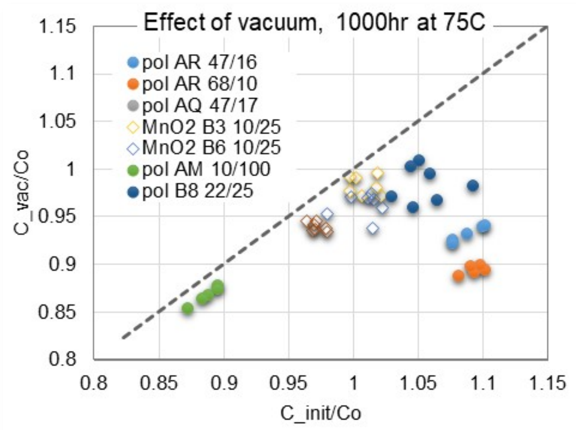
Variations of capacitance in 35V capacitors during MSL1 testing

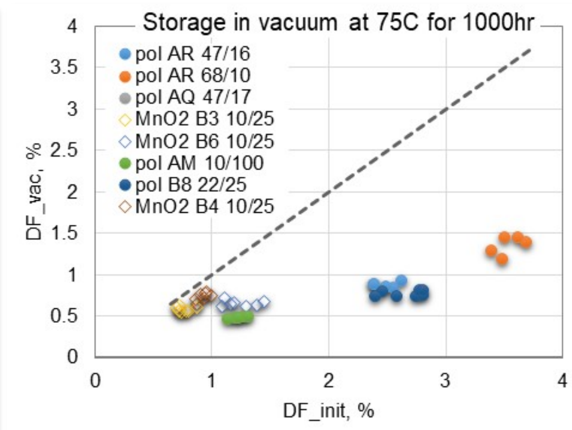
	MnO2 G1	Polym G2	Polym G3	Polym GM	Polym A1	Polym A2	Polym AQ
$\Delta C_{sold}/C_{init}$, %	1.4	10.9	8.4	6.2	13.1	18.8	8.3
$\Delta C_{max}/C_{init}$,%	2.3	11.8	9.8	6.9	21.5	26	16.6
$\Delta C_{sold}/\Delta C_{max}$, %	63	93	86	89	61	72	50

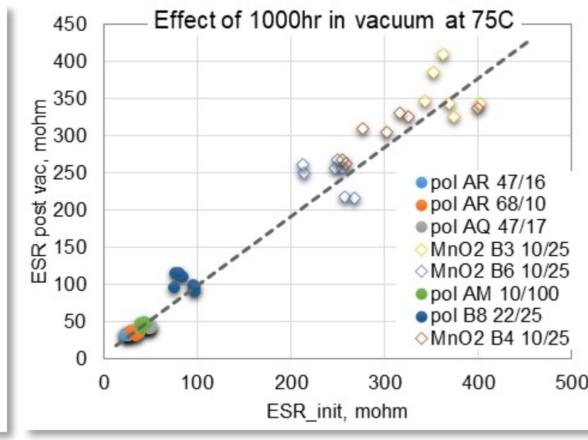
- ✓ Decrease of C in CPTCs is greater than in MnO2 capacitors.
- ✓ Soldering increases ESR in most types of capacitors, but the level of variations is lot-related.
- ✓ Soldering results in drying off capacitors by 50 to 93%.

Effect of Vacuum

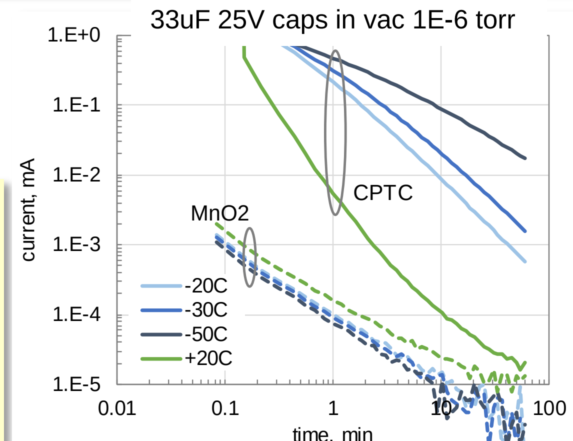
Variations of C, DF, and ESR after 1000hr at 75C, 1E-6 torr



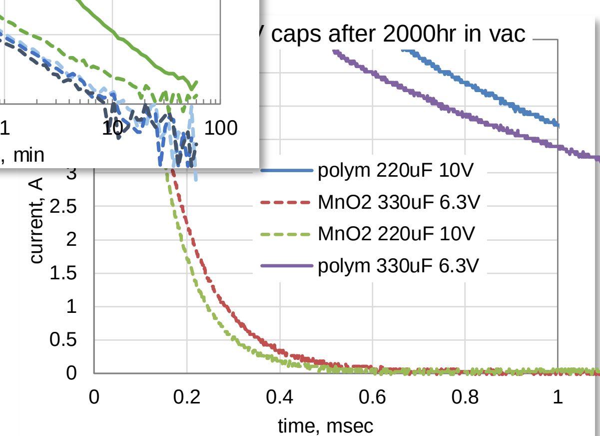




Relaxation of leakage currents



Surge current test

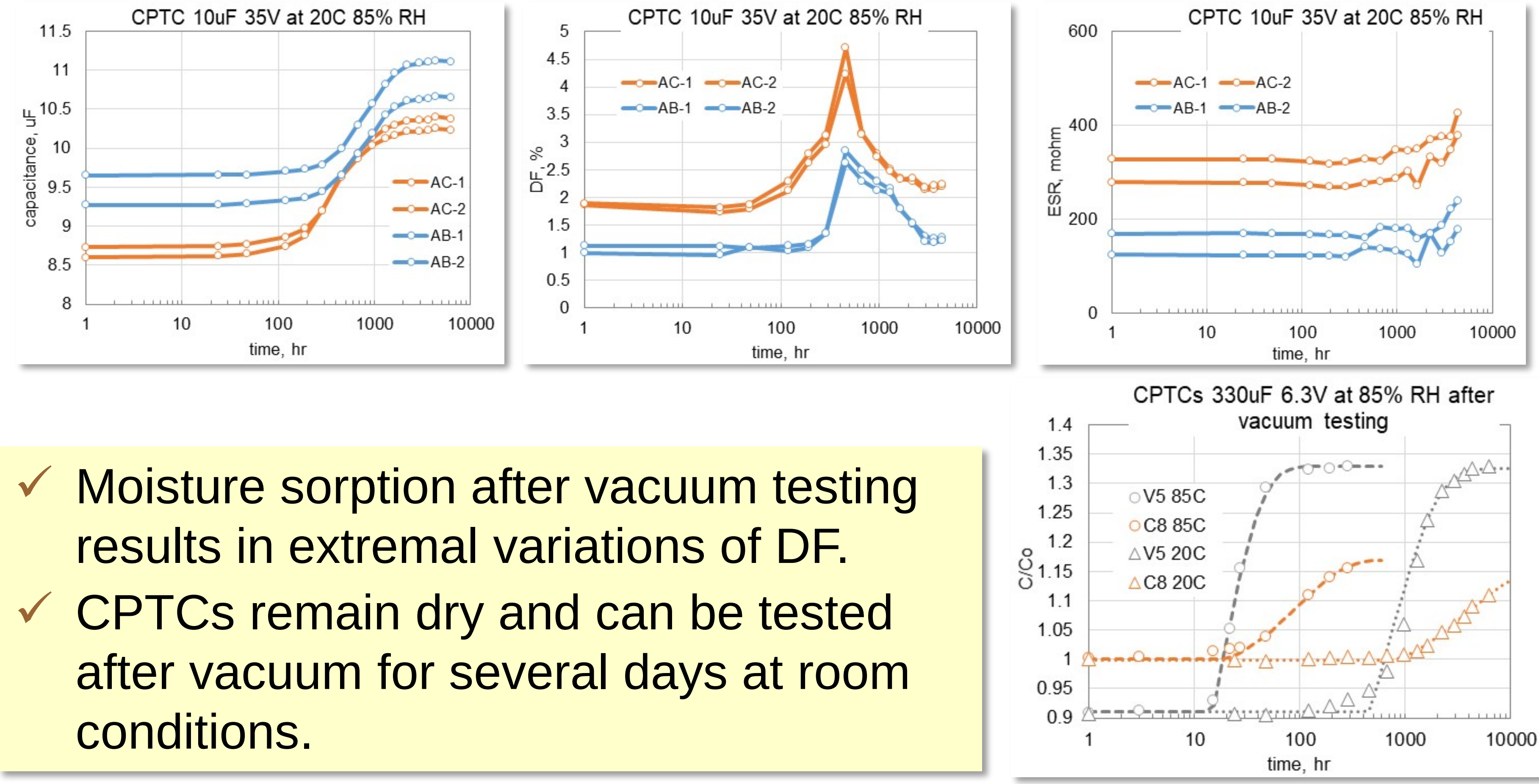


Drying in vacuum has a similar effect as drying in air:

- Decreasing of capacitance and DF;
- A relatively small changes in ESR;
- Variations of C and DF with V;
- Increasing of transient leakage currents, especially at low T.

Variations of Characteristics with Time after Vacuum

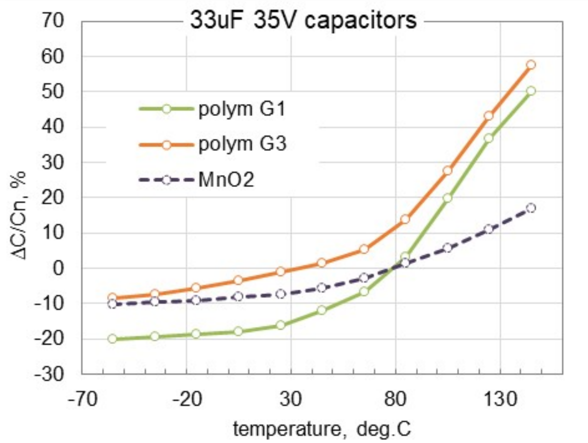
- Tantalum pellet can be used as a moisture sensor: $\frac{\Delta m}{\Delta m_{max}} = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta C_{max}}$

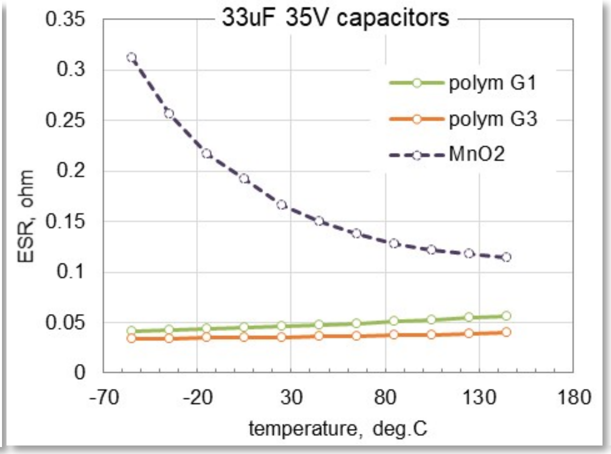


- ✓ Moisture sorption after vacuum testing results in extremal variations of DF.
- ✓ CPTCs remain dry and can be tested after vacuum for several days at room conditions.

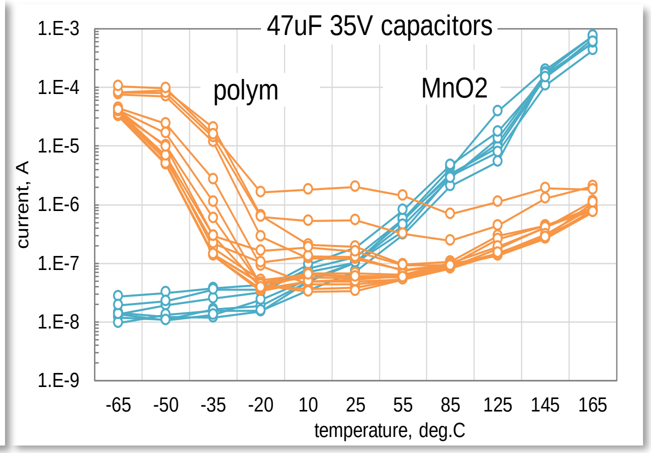
Stability of Characteristics at Low and High Temperatures

Variations of C and ESR with temperature





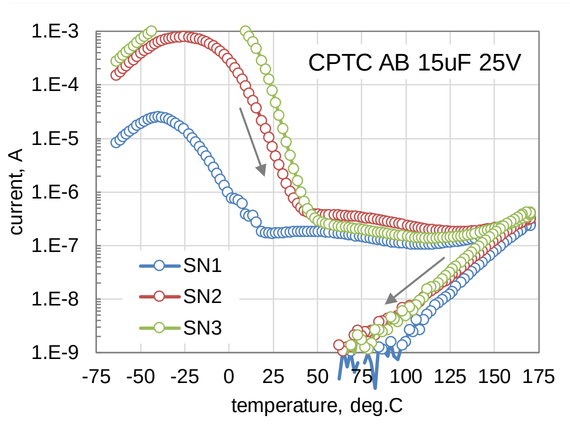
Variations of DCL with T

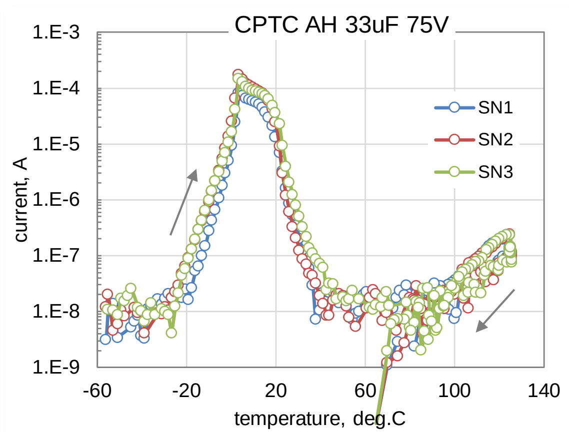


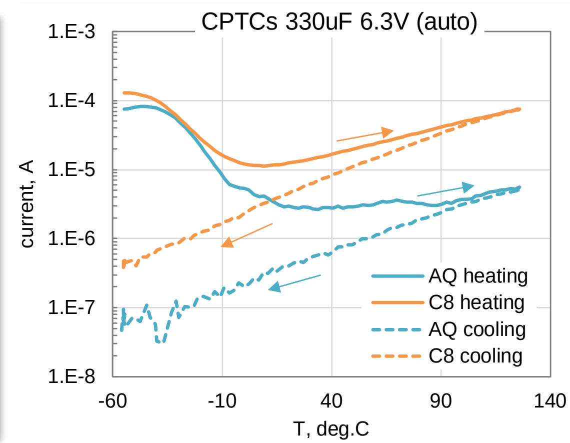
- ✓Capacitance in CPTCs increases with T to a greater degree than in MnO2, but ESR is much more stable.
- ✓Results of stability testing might depend on moisture content.
- ✓CPTCs might be used for cryogenic applications.
- ✓DCL in CPTCs might increase above DCL_{max} at low temeratures.

Hysteresis of Leakage Currents during Temperature Variations

Leakage currents were measured in the process of heating and cooling at a rate 3 K/min without voltage interruptions



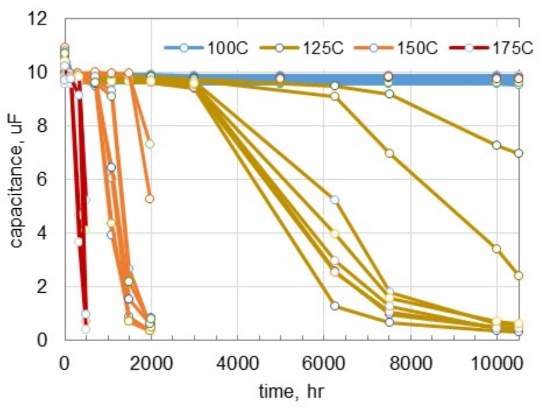


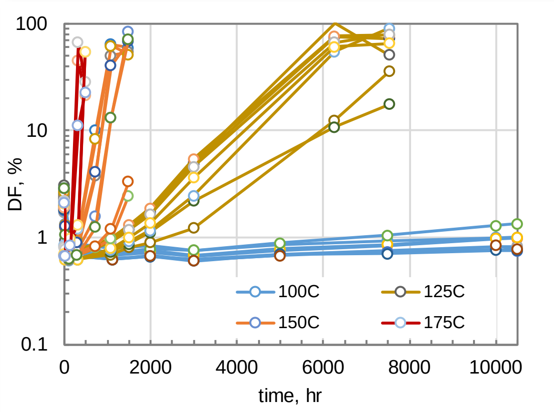


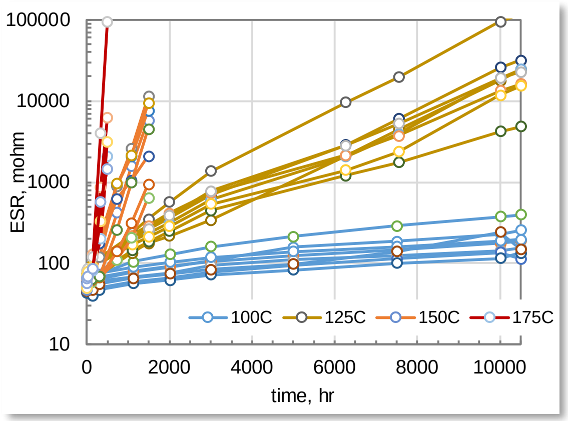
- ✓ Extremal variations of leakage currents in the process of heating.
- ✓ Maximum currents can be reached at temperatures from -65 ºC to 0 ºC and exceed the specified limit.
- ✓ Hysteresis can exceed 6 orders of magnitude and is one of manifestations of anomalous transients.

Effect of HTS

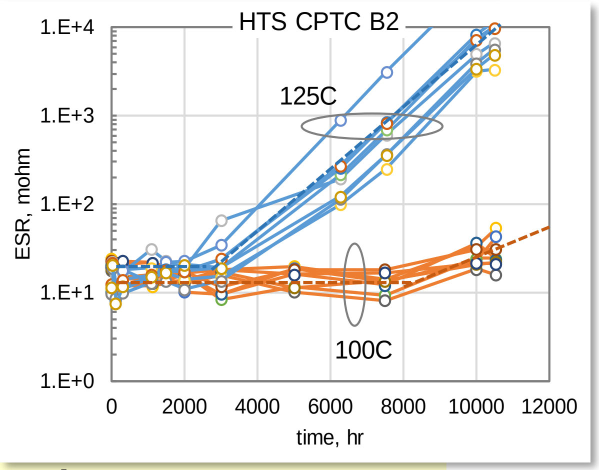
Degradation of C, DF, and ESR at 100, 125, 150, and 175 ºC for 10uF 25V CPTCs







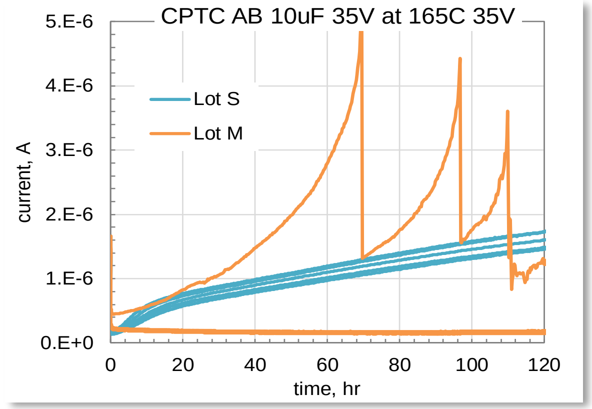
- ✓ Contrary to MnO2, CPTCs are degrading with time due to thermo-oxidative processes.
- ✓ The rate of degradation depends on part type
- ✓ ESR is most sensitive to HTS and increases exponentially with time after incubation period.
- ✓ In air: E_a = 0.62 eV ±0.17eV, but in vacuum E_a *~2 eV*, so successful testing at 125 ºC for 1000hr guarantees long-term stability of ESR in space.
- ✓ Some auto CPTCs were stable for more than 4 khr at 125 ºC.

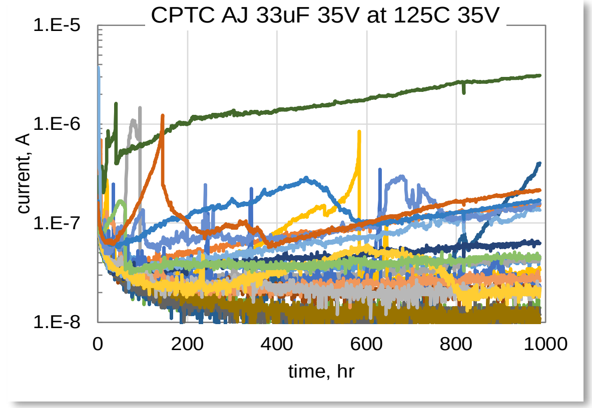


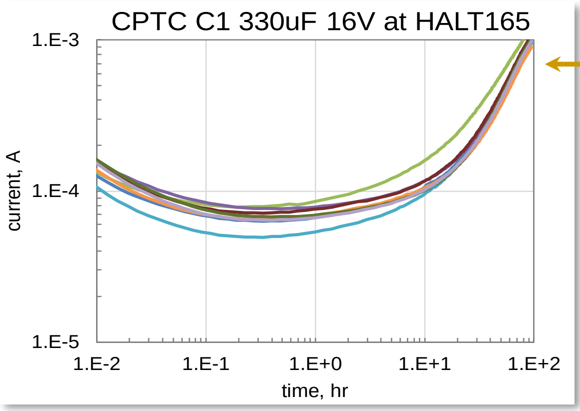
Life Testing of CPTCs

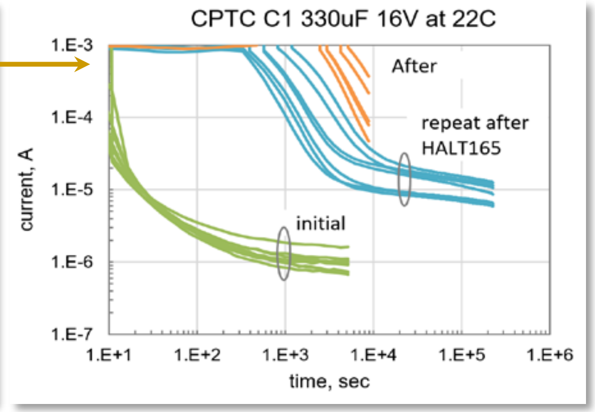
- Monitored 1000 hr life testing at VR:
  - 11 lots at 85C and 125C, 10 to 20 pcs in a group.
- Monitored step stress life testing at VR:
  - 12 lots consequently at 85, 105, 125, 145, and 165C.
  - 200hr steps, 10 to 20 pcs in a group.

Spiking of leakage currents







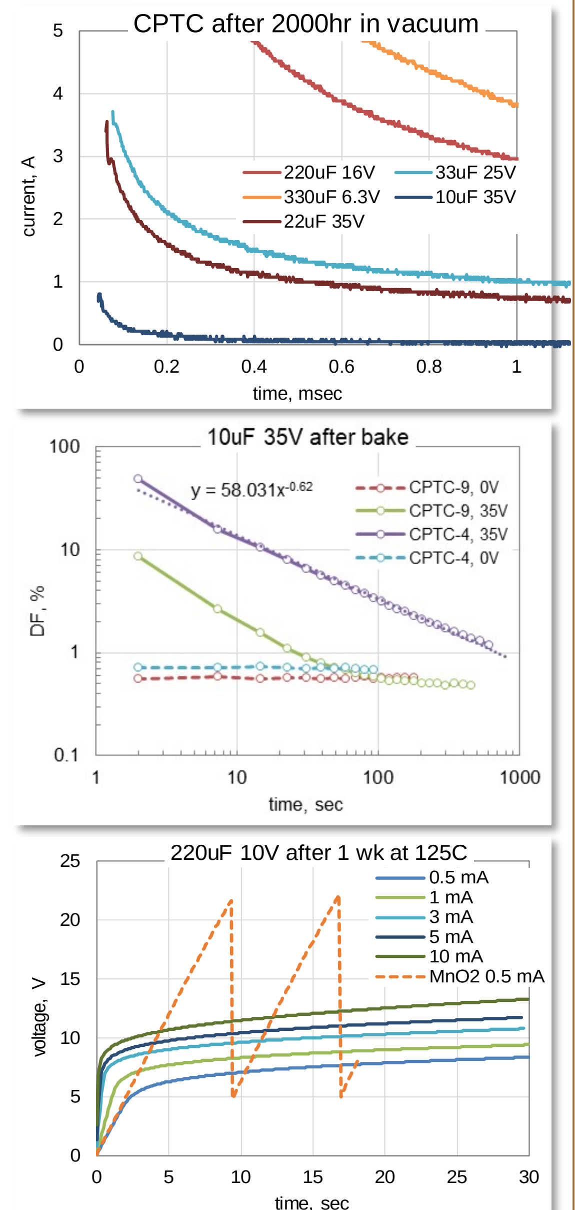


- ✓ No catastrophic failures during life testing and SSLT in 23 lots.
- ✓ CPTCs can operate reliably at high T at steady-state conditions.
- ✓ Increasing of leakage currents with time is similar to MnO2 caps.
- ✓ Post-test DCL measurements might fail the limit.
- ✓ Erratic behavior of currents in some samples/lots.

Anomalous Transients

- AT are caused by increased conductivity of Ta_2O_5 in discharged polymer capacitors.
- AT is more significant in dry CPTCs and at low temperatures.
- The conductivity gradually (hours) decreases with time under bias.
- The phenomena manifests as:
  - Increased 10x DCL limits compared to MnO_2 capacitors;
  - Parametric SCT failures;
  - Variations of C and DF with voltage and time under bias;
  - Increasing leakage currents at low T;
  - Anomalous charging currents (ACC);
  - Failures during power cycling.

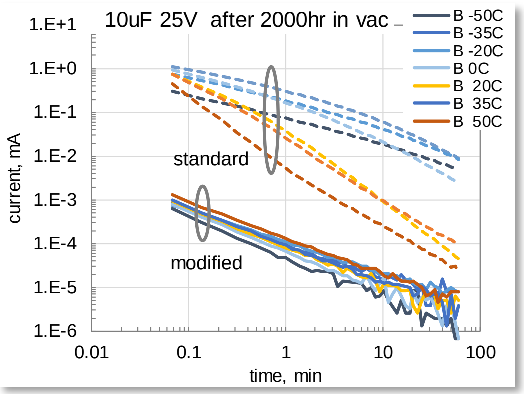
Examples of AT



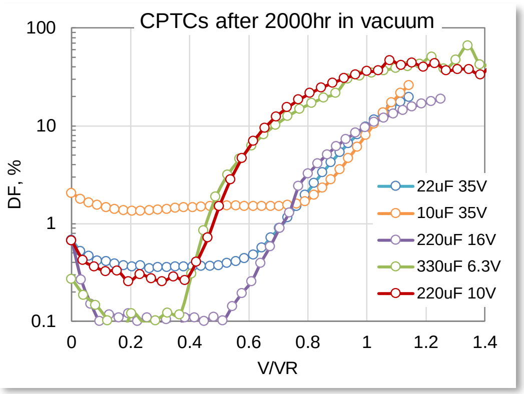
Mitigation of AT and Derating Requirements

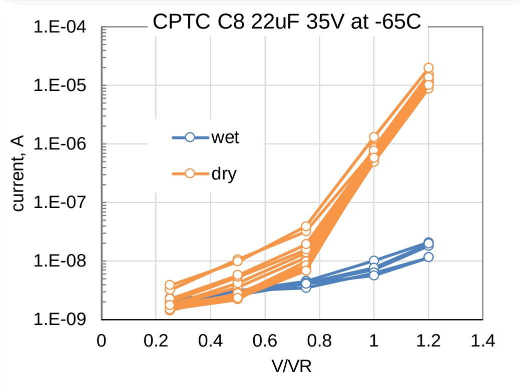
- Effects related to AT can be mitigated by:
  - Using special S&Q procedures.
    - e.g. testing after bake for SCT, DCL at low T, *C-V* and *DF-V*, power cycling, etc.
  - Modification of polymer materials.
    - might result in increasing of ESR.
  - Analysis of application conditions.
    - operations at low T, especially cold start-ups.
  - Voltage derating to 30 - 50% of VR.
- Due to thermo-oxidative degradation in CPTCs, T_{max} should be limited to 100 ºC.

Effect of polymer modification



Effect of voltage





Recommendations for S&Q

- General
  - CPTCs should be preconditioned before qualification testing.
  - Life testing, HTS, and TS should be carried out using capacitors soldered per specified MSL.
  - Testing for FR is not necessary for the following reasons:
    - Field failures rarely happen at life test conditions;
    - Uncertainty in AFs creates orders of magnitude errors in FR;
    - Due to derating, actual FRs are orders of magnitude below the mission requirements;
    - Most microcircuits that has been successfully used for space are non-ER components.
- Screening (Gr.A) should include:
  - <u>Surge current testing</u>. The existing MIL-PRF-55365 requirements limiting maximum current after 1 msec can be used for CPTCs.
  - <u>Burning-in</u> at 105 ºC 1.1VR for 40 hours.

Recommendations for S&Q, Cont'd

- LAT (or gr. B qualification test) should include:
  - Life testing at 105 ºC, 1.1VR for 1000 hr.
  - High temperature storage test, 1000 hr at 125 ºC.
  - Thermal shock, 100 cycles between -55 and +125 ºC.
  - Testing after baking at 125 ºC for 168 hours:
    - Surge current test at -55 ºC, 25 ºC, and +85 ºC.
    - Stability at low and high temperatures (including DCL at low temperatures).
    - Power cycling 100 cycles at RT and 0.75VR (5 sec ON/OFF using a power supply capable of rising voltage in less than 1 msec).

Summary

- Specific features of polymer compared to MnO_2 capacitors include:
  - Greater sensitivity to the absence of moisture.
  - Intrinsic mechanism of ESR degradation during high T storage or operation in presence of oxygen.
  - Anomalous transient phenomena.
  - Smaller probability of catastrophic, short circuit failures.
  - Increased probability of noisy behavior.
- Space systems would benefit from using CPTCs if:
  - Selected parts pass space-level screening and qualification testing.
  - Operating voltage is derated to 50% VR.
  - Application conditions are analyzed regarding possible effects of AT especially at low T (special testing is necessary for missions requiring cold start-ups).