



Schottky Diode Derating for Survivability in a Heavy Ion Environment

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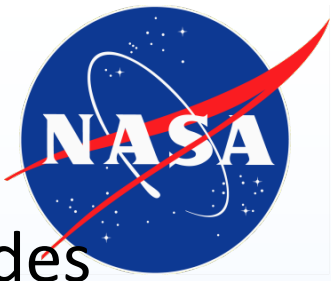
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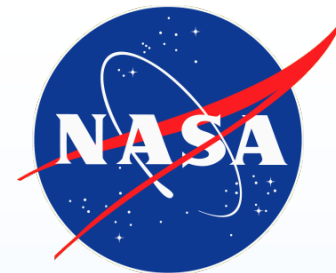
List of Acronyms and Symbols

- DUT – Device Under Test
- I_R – Reverse Current
- I_F – Forward Current
- LBNL – Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- LET – Linear Energy Transfer
- MOSFET – Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor
- NEPP – NASA Electronic Parts and Packaging Program
- SEE – Single Event Effects
- V_R – Reverse Voltage
- V_F – Forward Voltage
- ϕ_B – Schottky Barrier Height



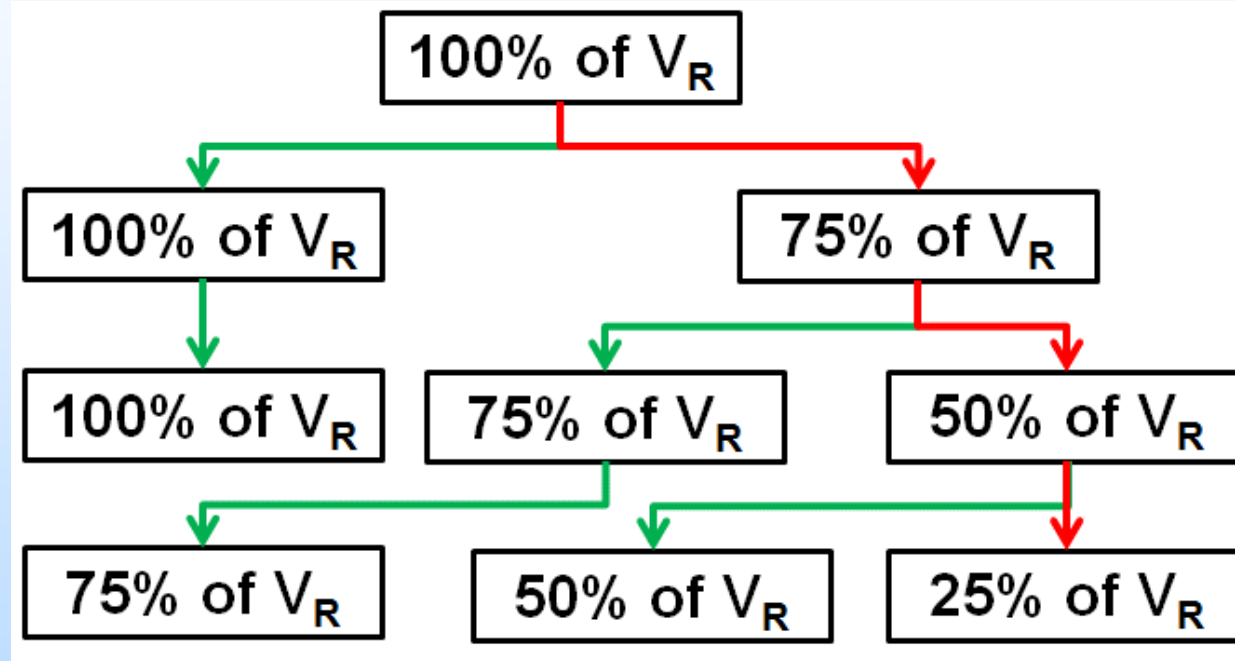
Introduction

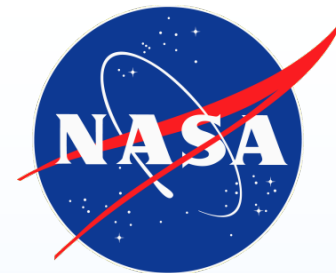
- In 2011/2012, GSFC observed failures in the output Schottky diodes of DC/DC converters
 - Independent testing of the diodes was undertaken to determine their vulnerability to heavy ions
- Until this point, diodes generally were not considered to be susceptible to SEEs
 - These diode failures could be catastrophic to scientific instruments, or even entire spacecraft
- Power MOSFETs are derated when operating in radiation environments
 - Would a similar approach work for Schottky diodes?



Test Facilities and Technique

- All parts were tested at LBNL's 88" cyclotron with 1233 MeV Xe (LET = 58.8 MeV-cm²/mg)
- All diodes were reverse biased while irradiated
- After each beam run, V_F , V_R , I_F and I_R were measured

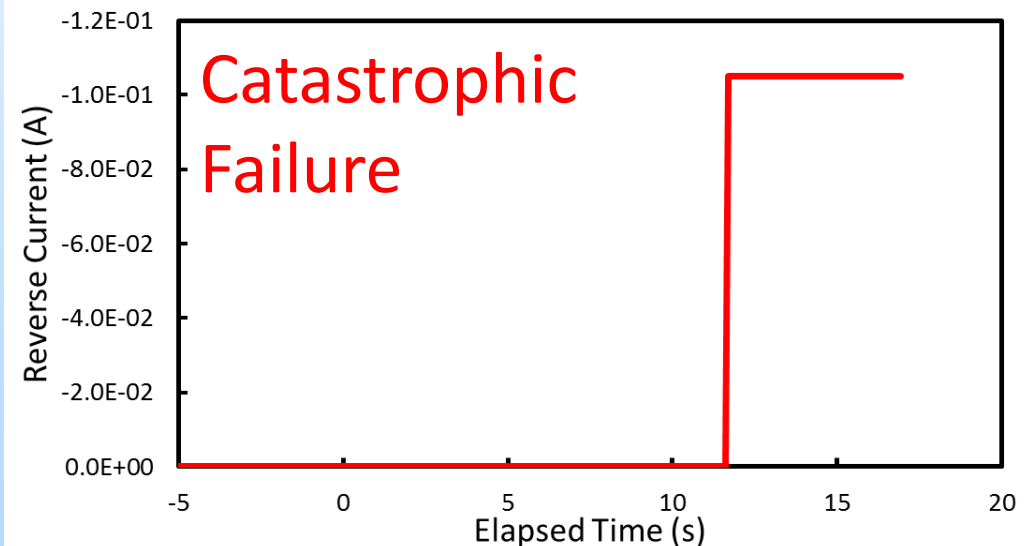
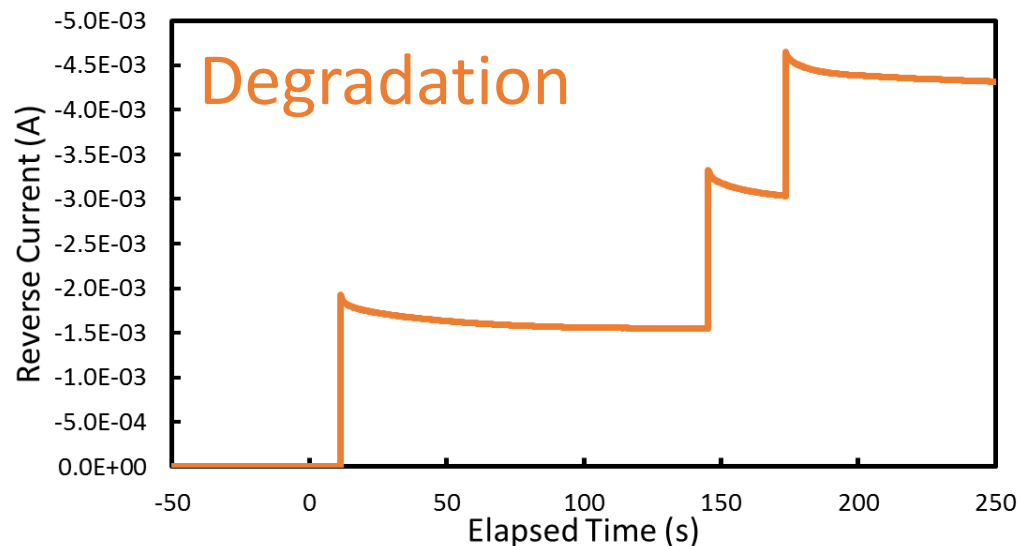
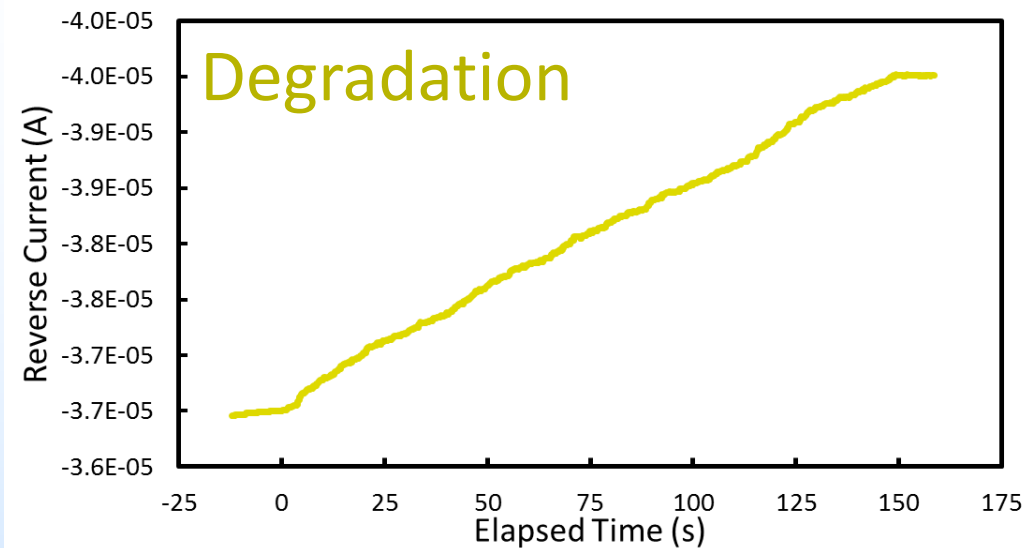
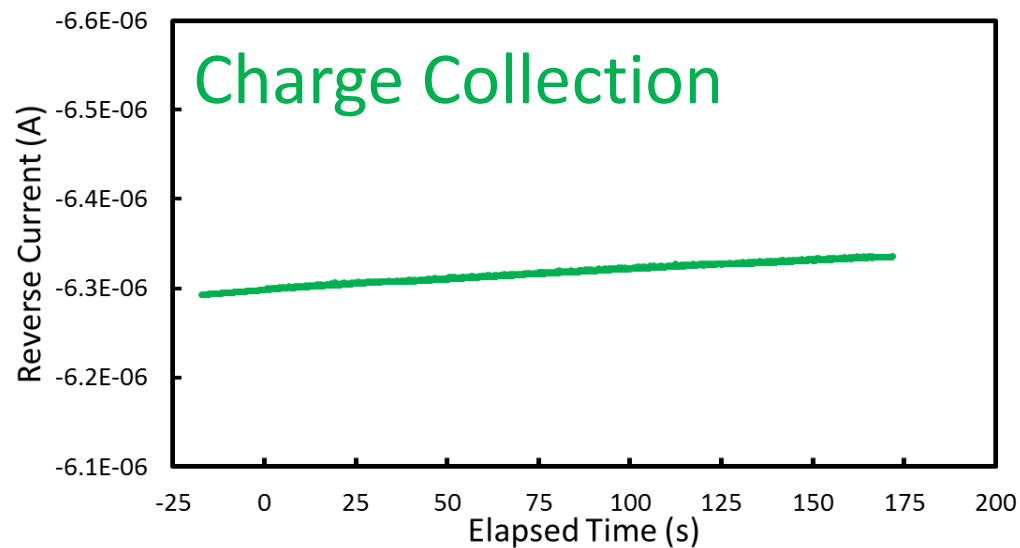
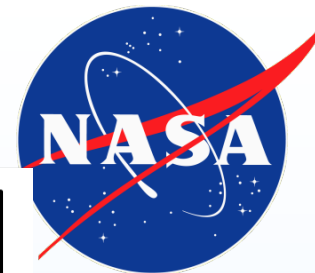




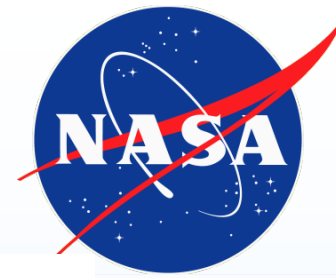
Parts Tested

- 49 Schottky diodes from 11 manufacturers
- Reverse voltages range from 40 V to 600 V
- Forward currents (per diode) from 5 A to 30 A
- Within the manufacturers, high temperature, high forward voltage lines are compared to low temperature, low forward voltage and low barrier height lines

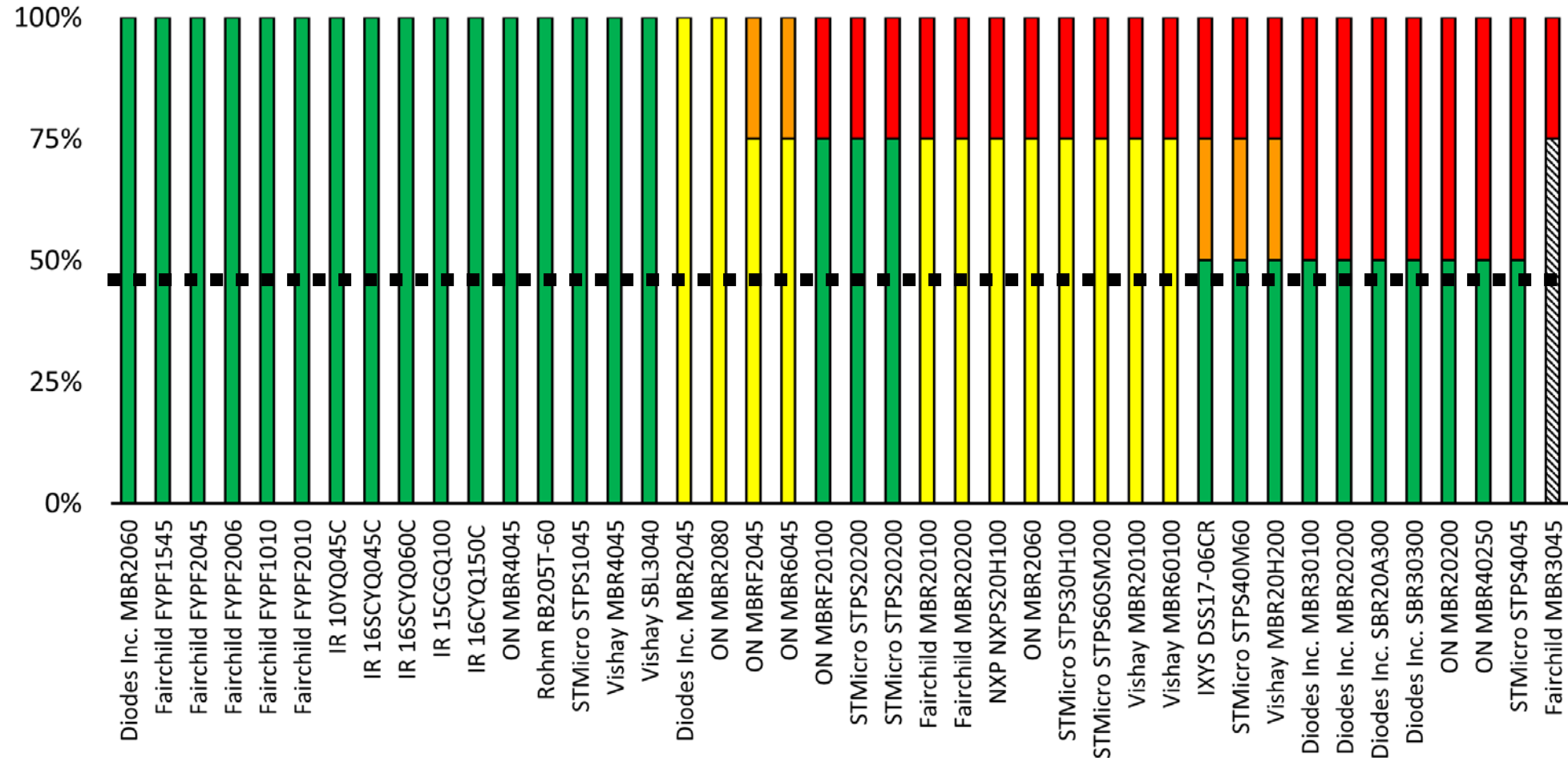
Observed Radiation Responses



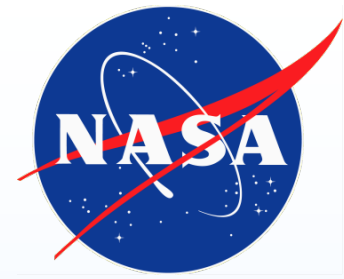
Results



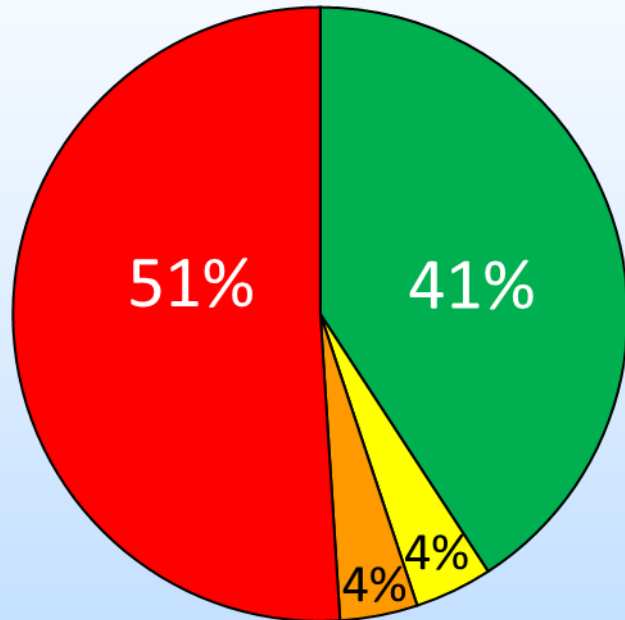
Not Tested
 Pass
 Degradation and Pass
 Degradation and Failure
 Catastrophic Failure



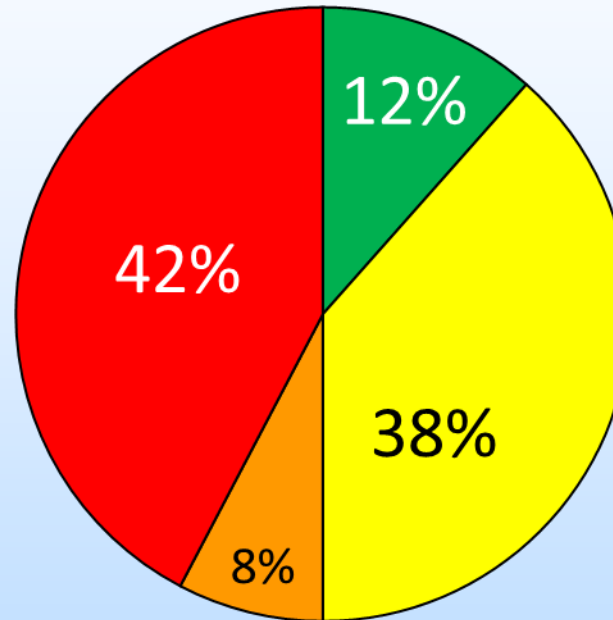
Results



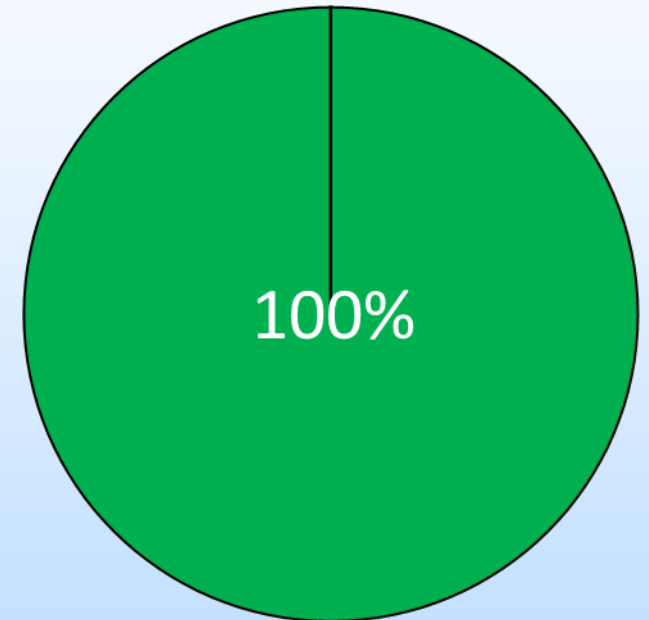
100% of Reverse Voltage



75% of Reverse Voltage



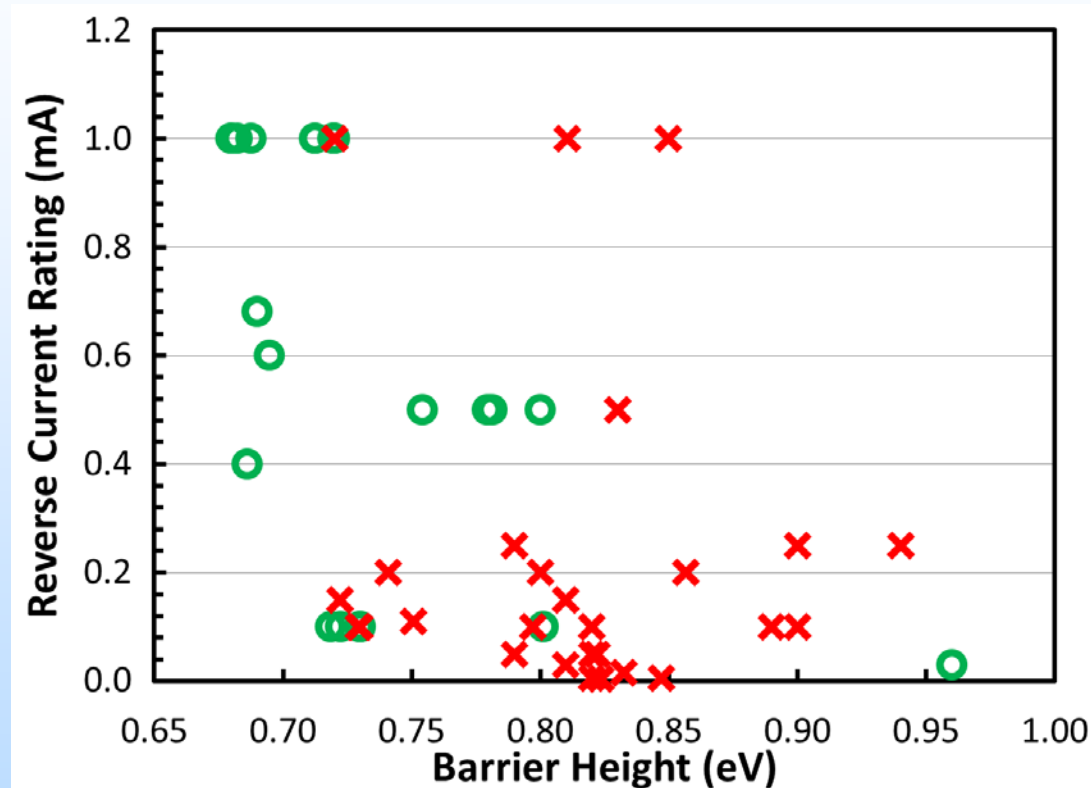
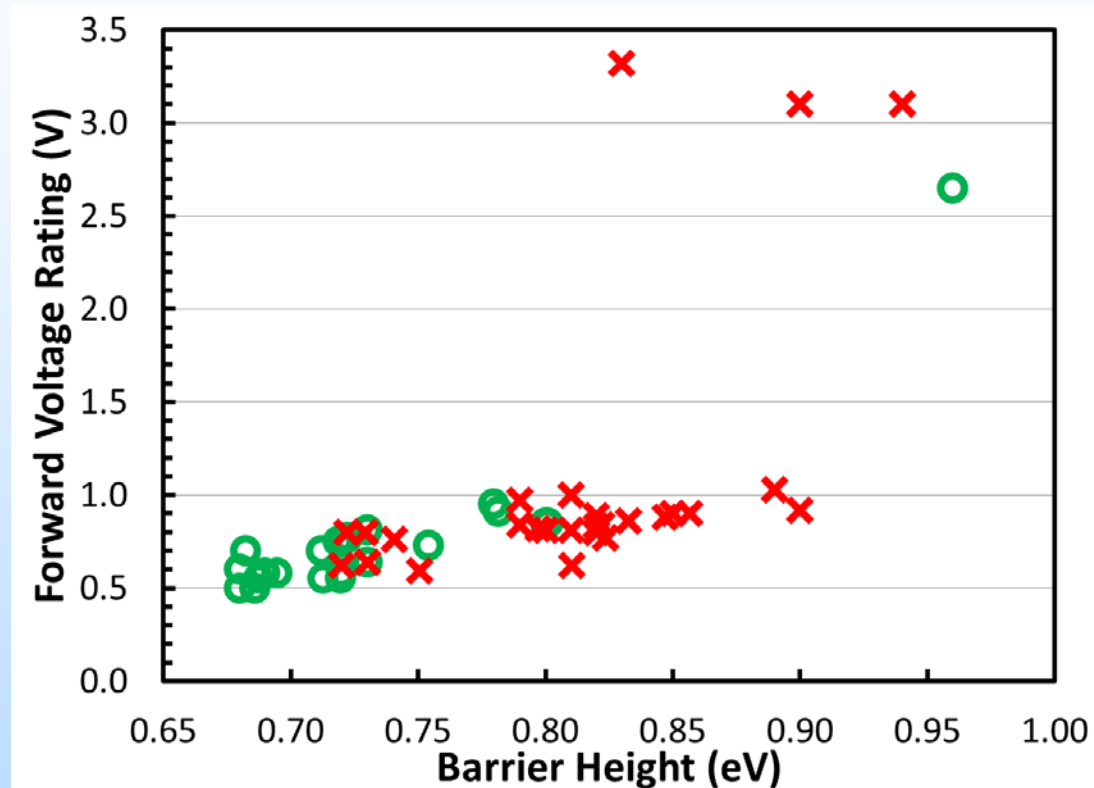
50% of Reverse Voltage



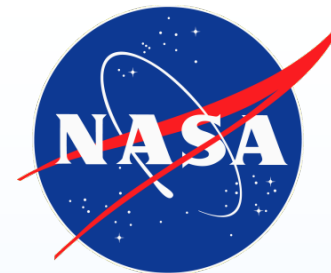
By derating to 50% of the reverse voltage, all failures are eliminated for the parts tested



Failures as a Function of Barrier Height

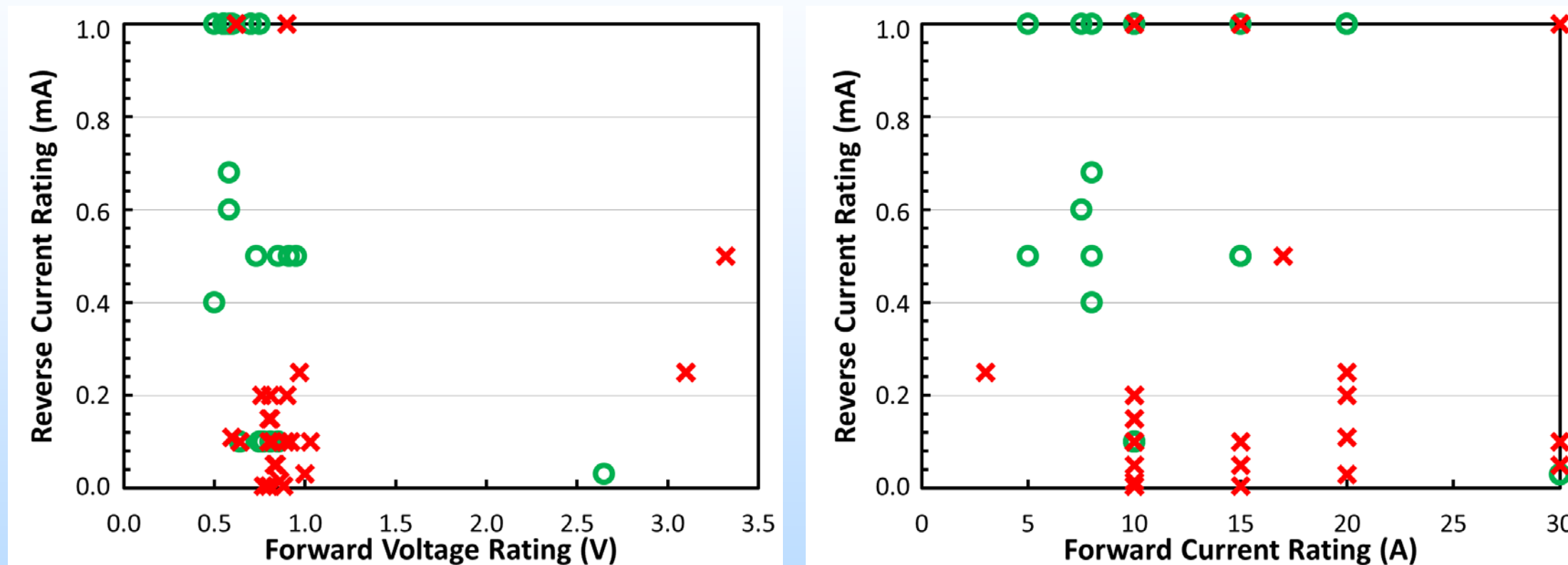


No failures observed in parts with ϕ_B less than 0.72 eV



Failures as a Function of Reverse Current

100% of Reverse Voltage

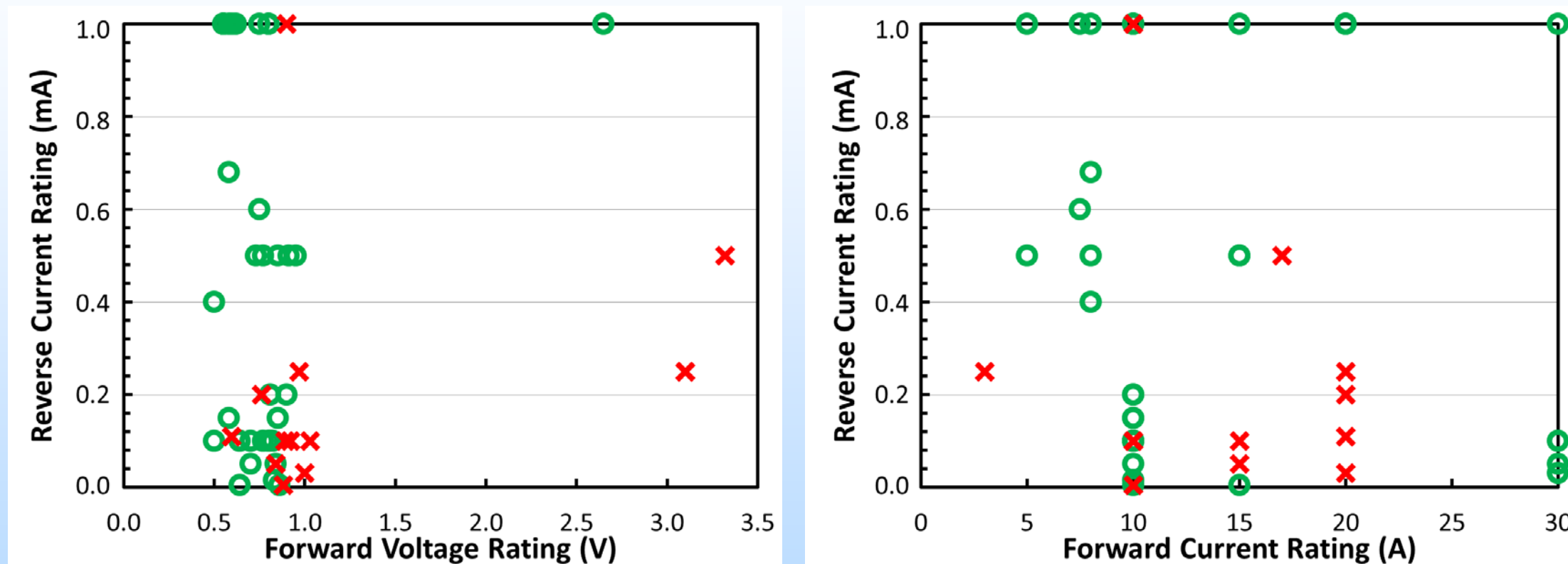


Strong correlation in susceptibility and low I_R rating



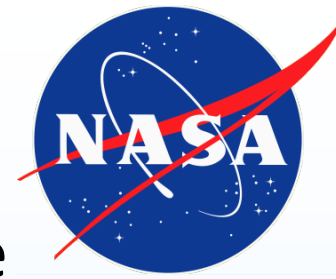
Failures as a Function of Reverse Current

75% of Reverse Voltage



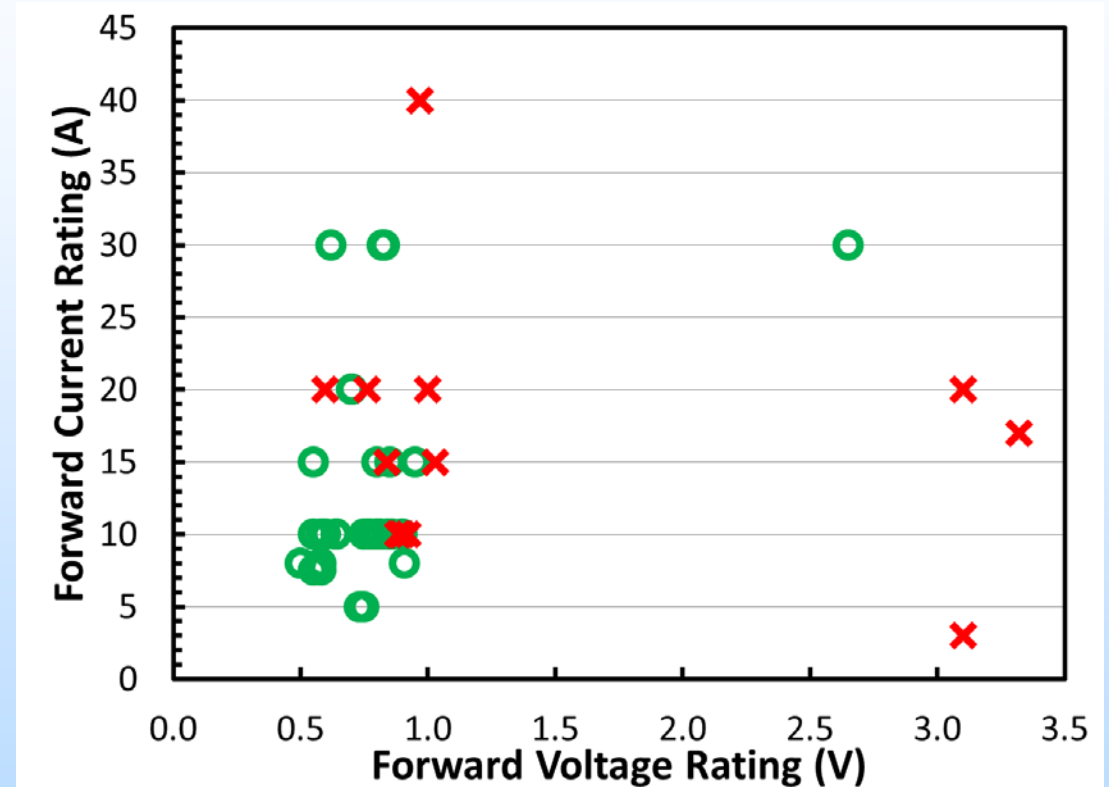
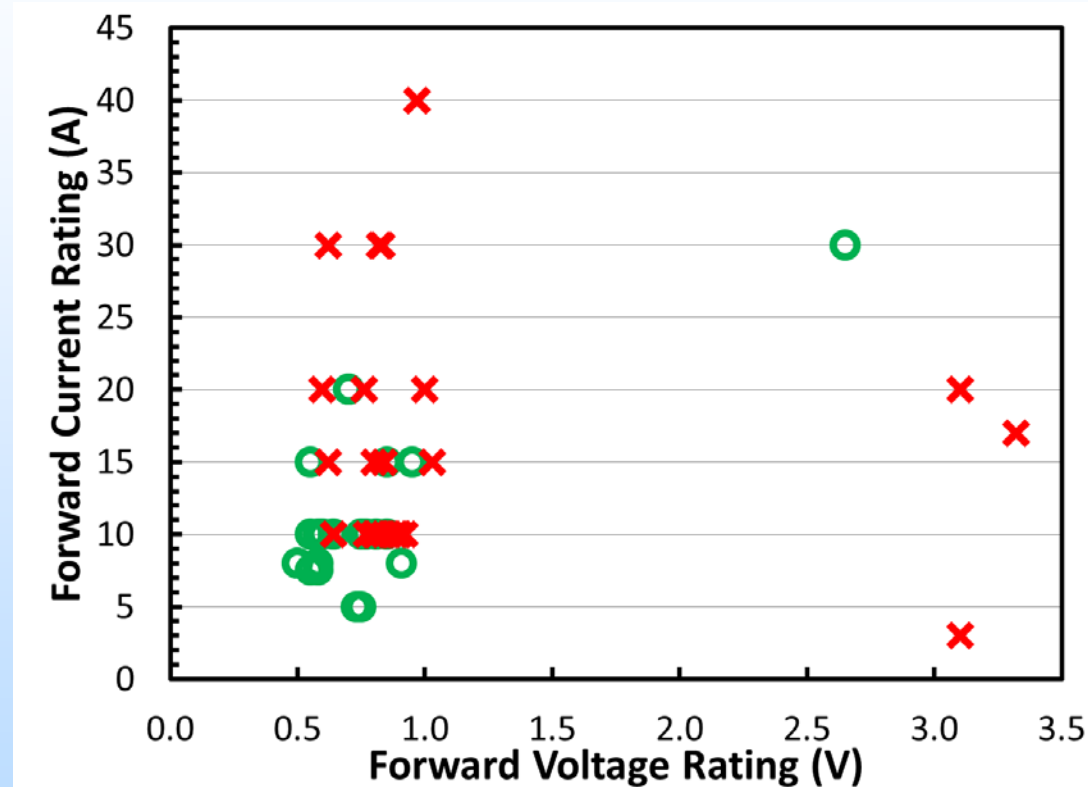
Strong correlation in susceptibility and low I_R rating

Failures as a Function of Forward Voltage

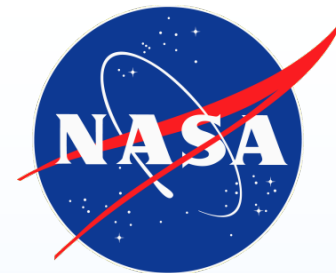


100% of Reverse Voltage

75% of Reverse Voltage



Weaker correlation in susceptibility and high V_F rating
However, product lines billed as low V_F or low ϕ_B show very little susceptibility



Conclusions

- Schottky diodes are susceptible to destructive SEEs
 - Failures only occur when diodes are reverse biased
- Failures are much more widespread than originally suspected
 - Failures observed across manufacturers, reverse voltages, and forward current ratings tested
- No failures observed at 50% (or below) of rated reverse voltage
- There appears to be a strong correlation between failures and barrier height, as well as reverse current rating
 - SEE testing should be considered when selecting parts with $\phi_B > 0.72$ eV or with $I_R \leq 200$ μ A
 - Correlation also exists between failures and forward voltage



Acknowledgments

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