



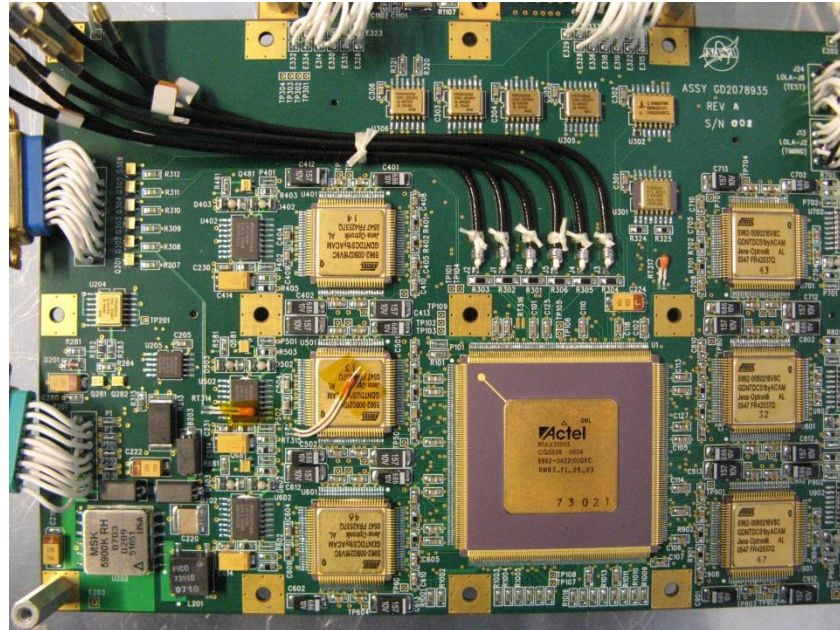
Office of the Secretary of Defense National Aeronautics and Space Administration



“An Evaluation of Flash Cells Used in Critical Applications”



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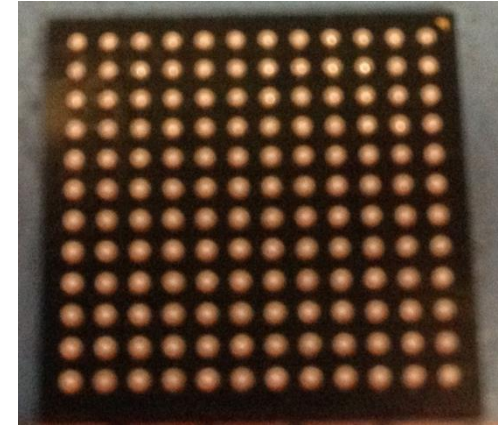
Experiment Goals

- The primary objective is to determine the probability of extrinsic flash cells in the population and to determine how that will limit the device's lifetime.
- A secondary objective is to track the intrinsic populations lifetime which is a function of storage temperature.
- A third objective is to measure the flash cells' susceptibility to other environmental stresses.
 - Electromagnetic (EM) radiation
 - Neutron irradiation
 - Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)
 - Heavy Ion Irradiation (total dose tests have been conducted)
 - Other (please suggest)

Description of DUTs

- **Microsemi (Actel) A3P250L FPGA**

- Relatively small FPGA
- PBGA (Plastic Ball Grid Array) Package (FG144)
- Single Foundry for all DUTs
- Most parts from one wafer lot (QLWY8)
 - Small number of DUTs from a second wafer lot (QLG10)



← 0.5" →

- **9 Logic Designs Used**

- No artificial test structures
- Logic blocks designed by different authors and styles (including macro generators)

- **10 Erase-Program-Verify Cycles for Each Device**

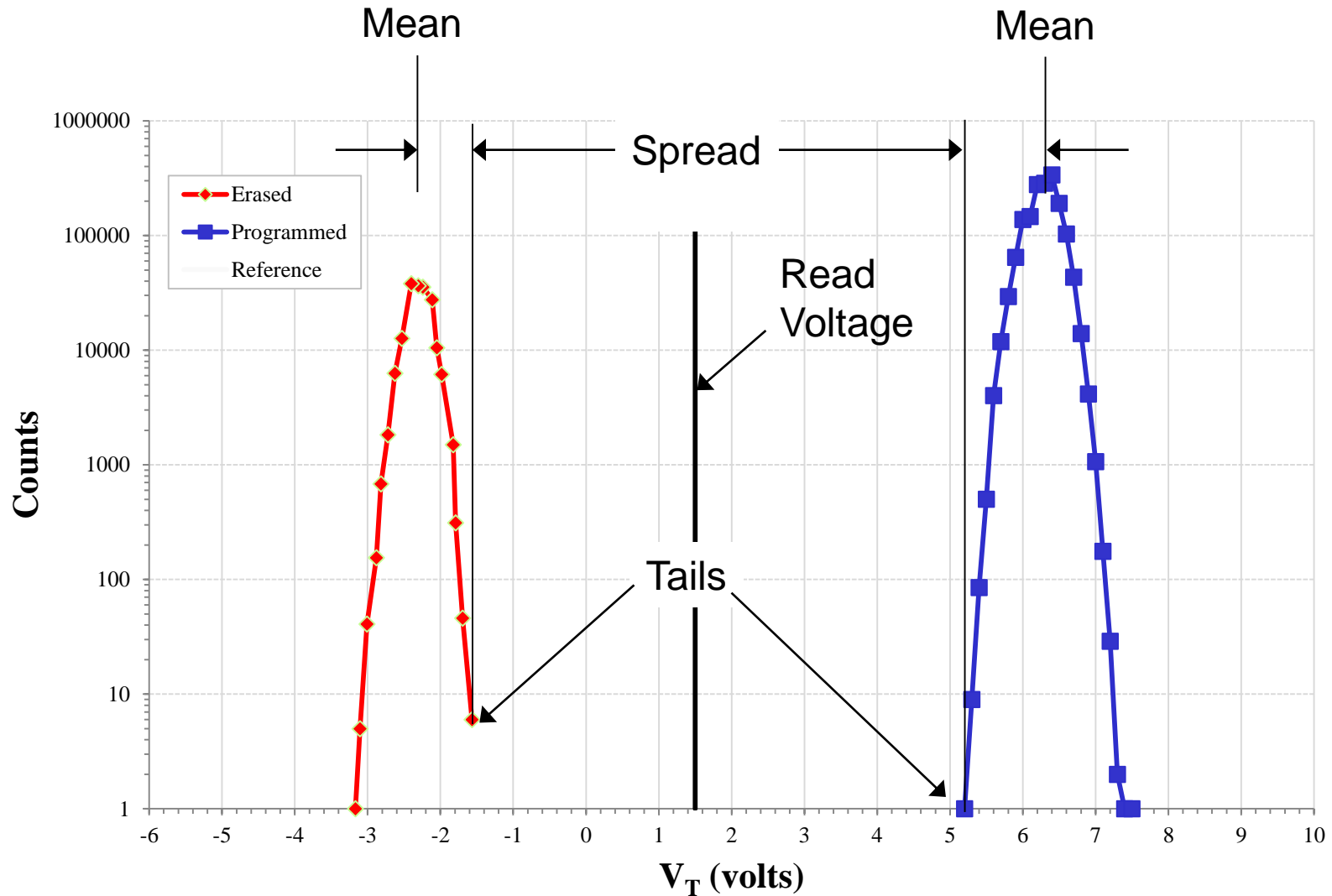
- Realistic stress for our applications.
- Manufacturer's rating: 500 cycles

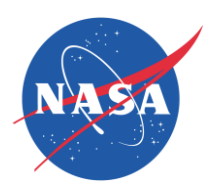
- **Complements and Extends work by Sandia National Labs**

- Sandia is a Department of Energy organization that has previously investigated flash cell reliability. See references at the end of this presentation.



Population Analysis: Metrics





Initial Effects

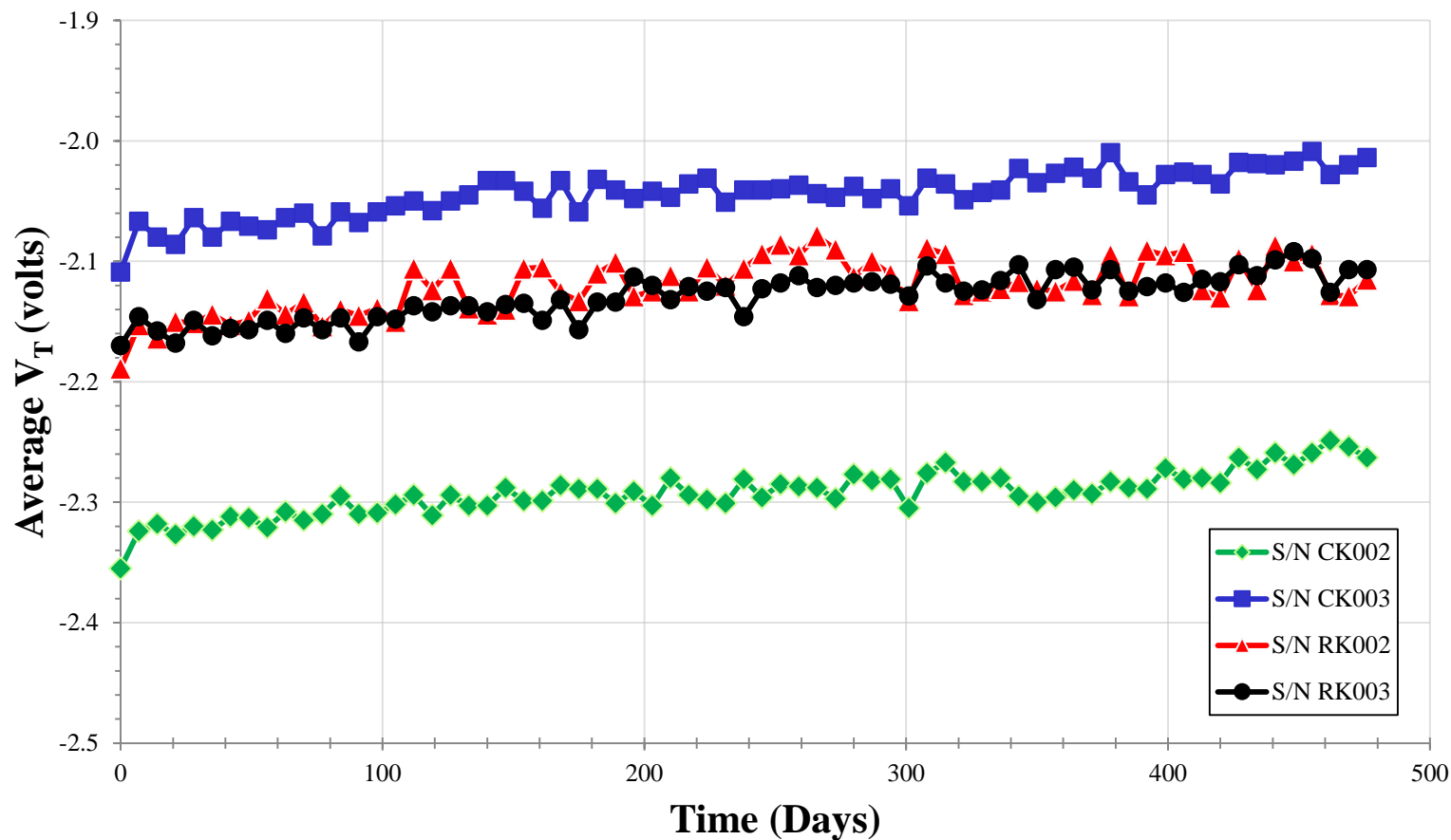


- Engineering tests and data in literature showed an initial rapid movement in threshold voltage after configuring a device
- Three devices configured and then margin tested once per day
- Protocol updated: Baseline margin tests after several weeks of “settling time”



Erased: Engineering Run

**A3P250L FPGA Average Erased V_T
11,424 Hours @ 150 °C, March 26, 2016**

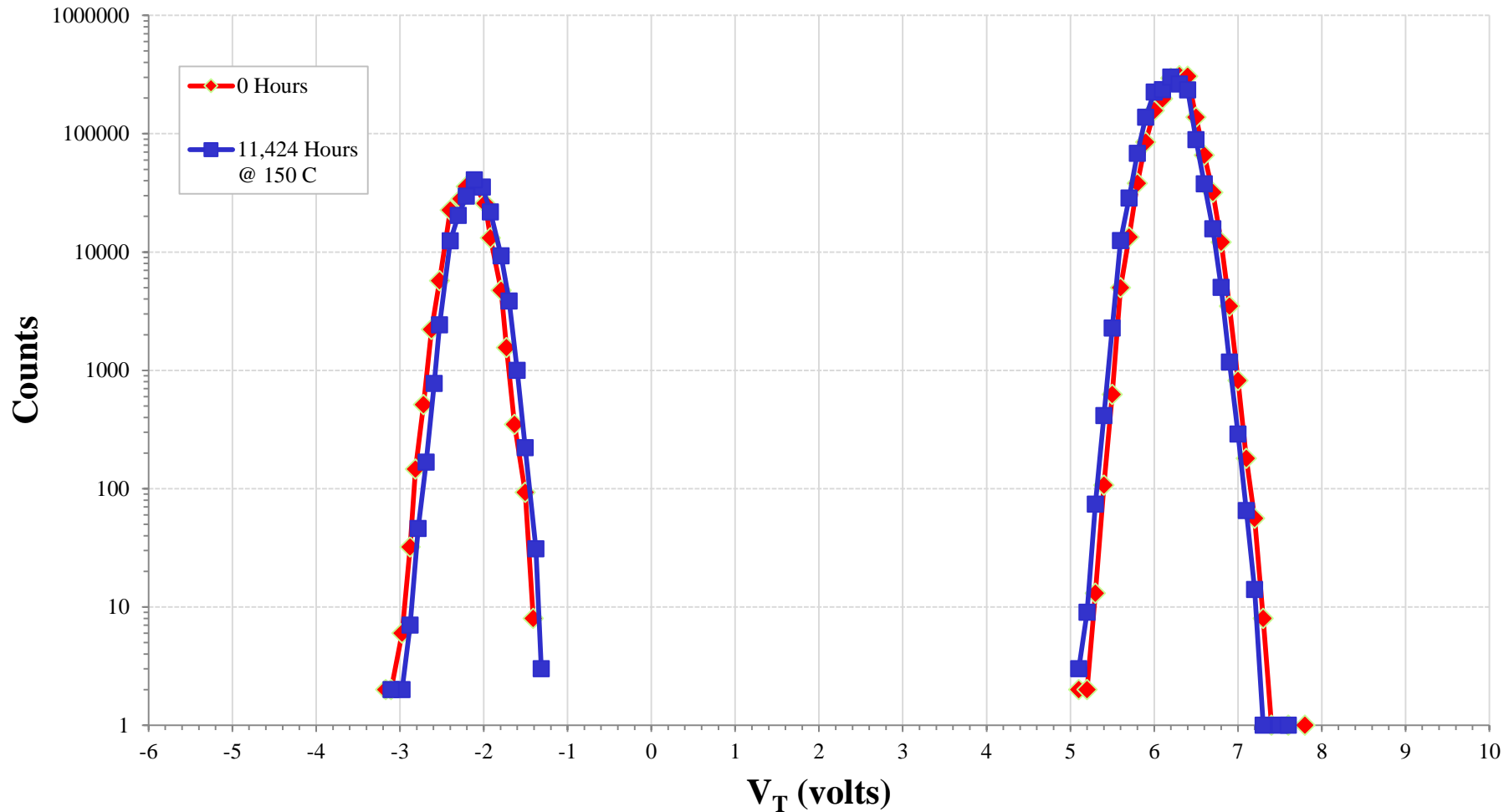




Effects of 150 °C Bake on Flash-based FPGA



V_T Delta After 11,424 Hours @ 150 °C: S/N RK003

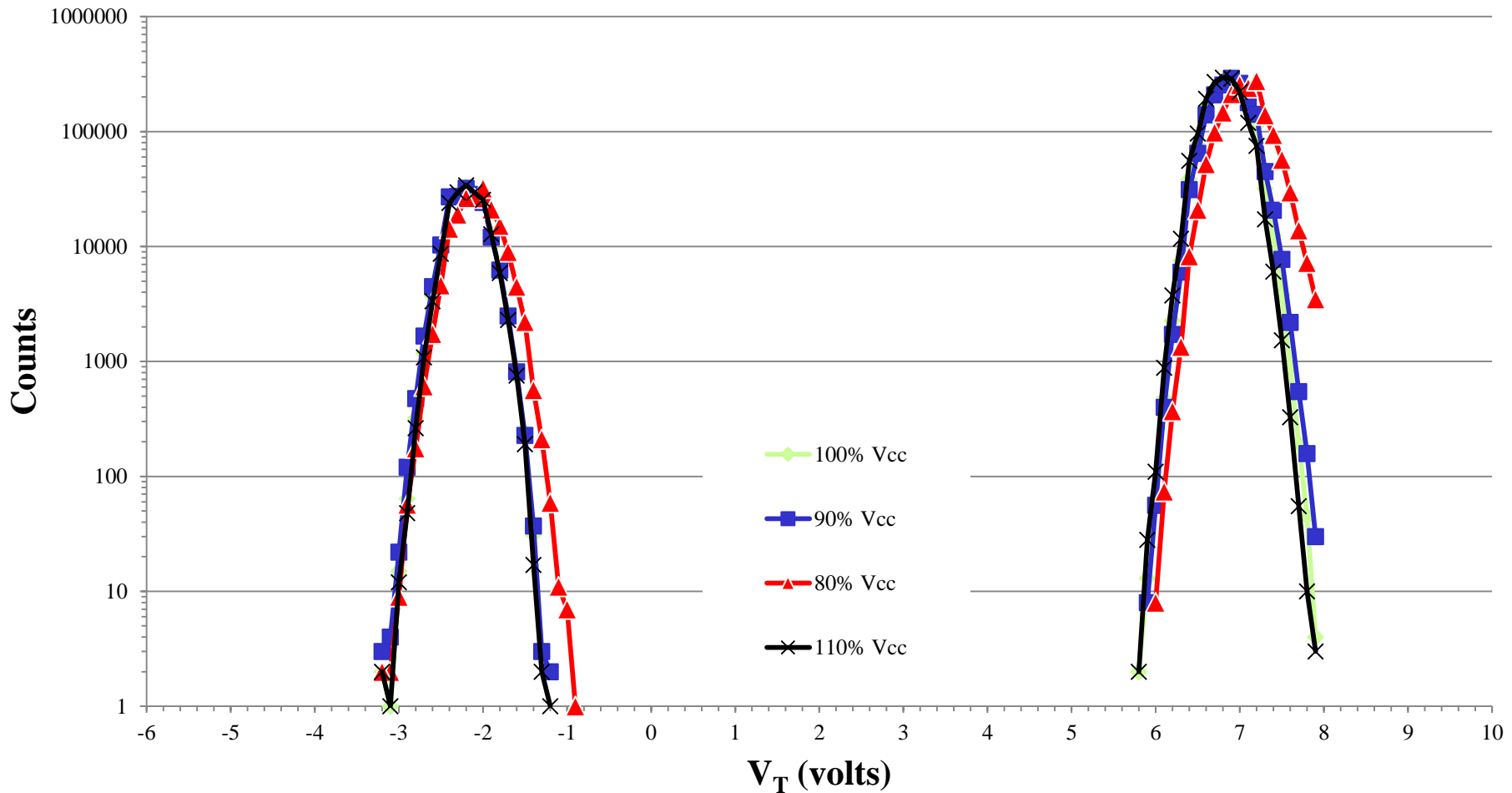




Instrumentation Sensitivity



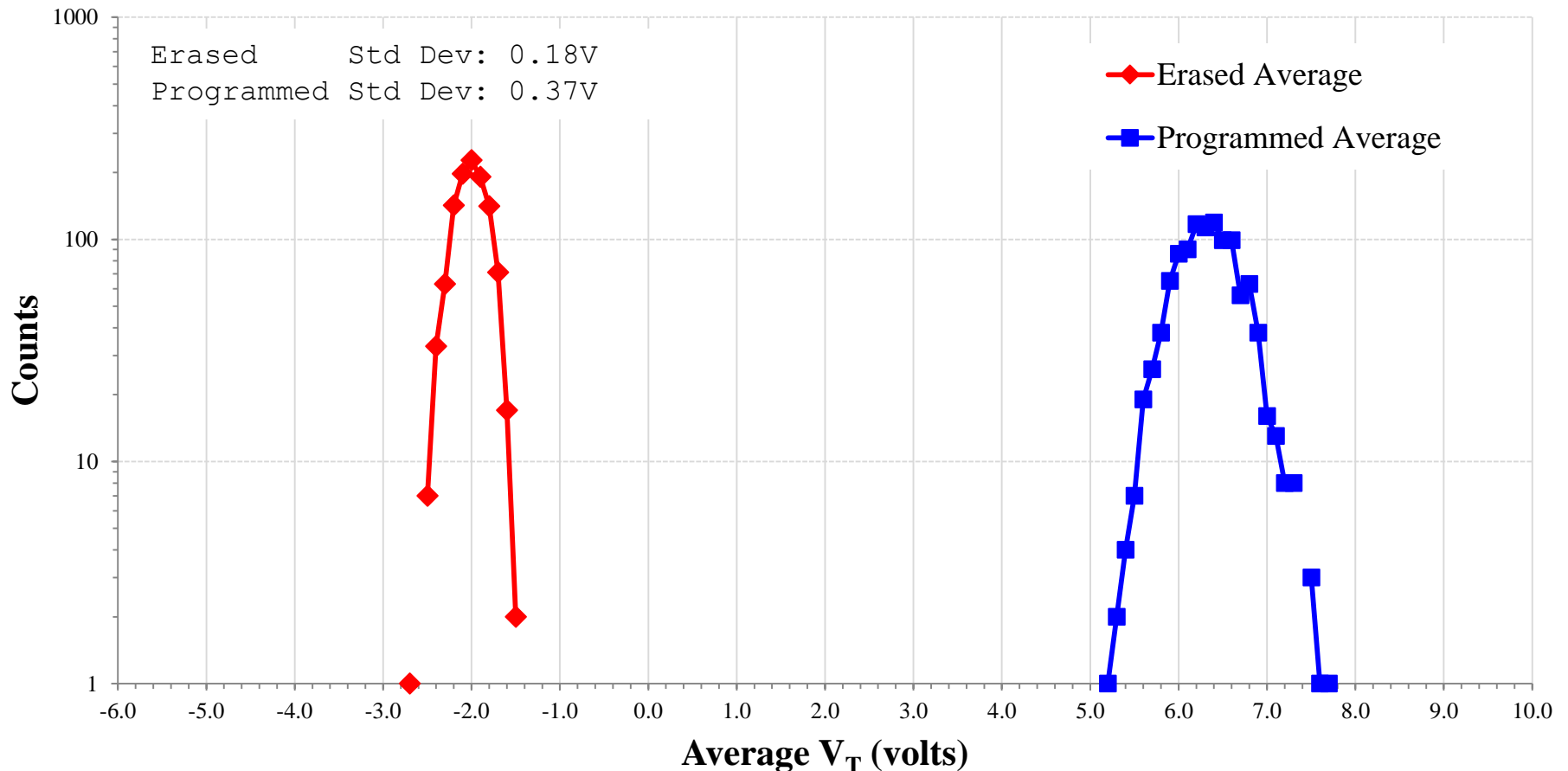
V_T Measurement Independent on (In-Spec) Supply Voltages





Population Analysis: Mean

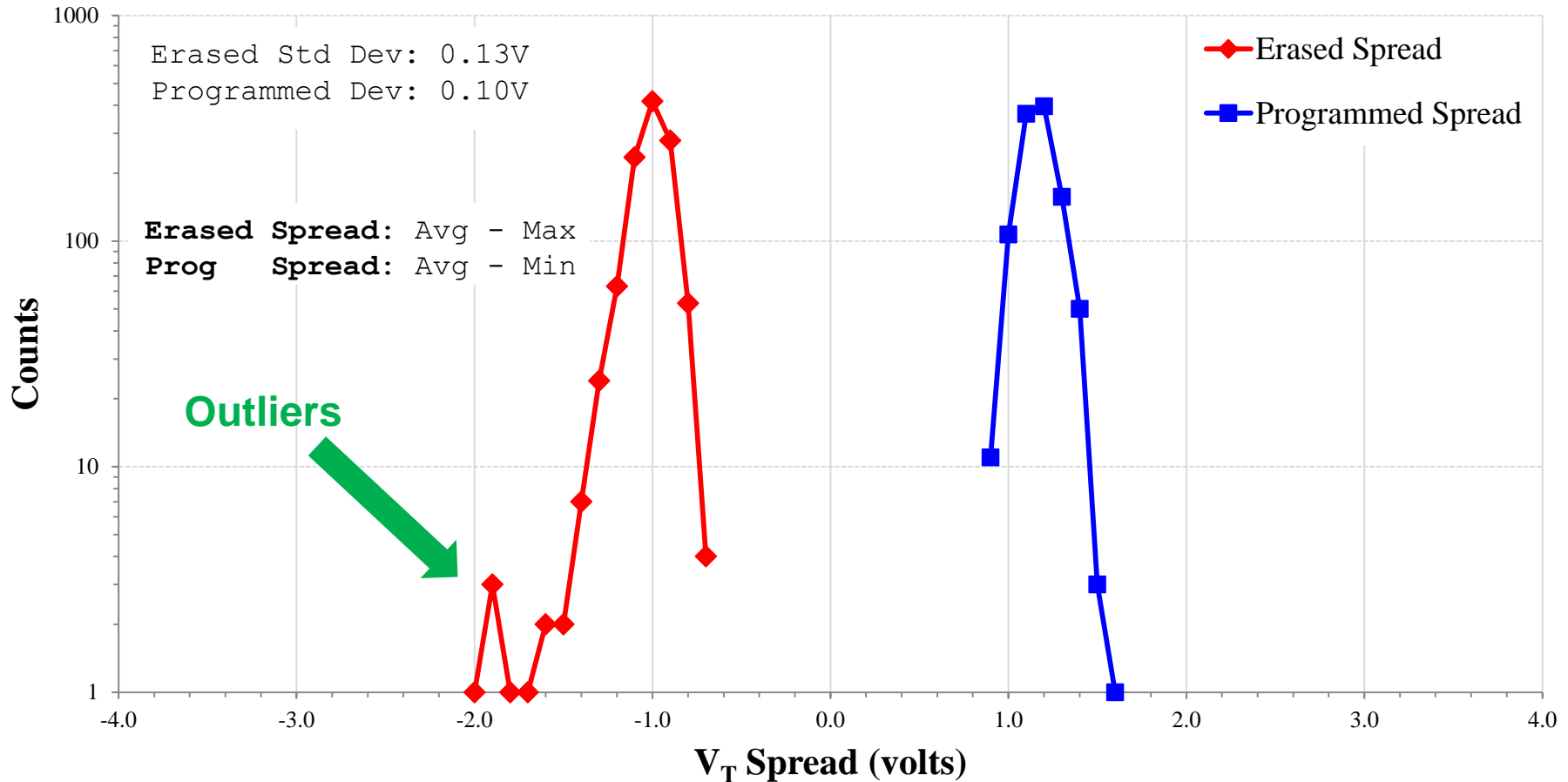
Average Initial Device Threshold (V_T)
1,092 A3P250L Devices, April 10, 2016





Population Analysis: Spread

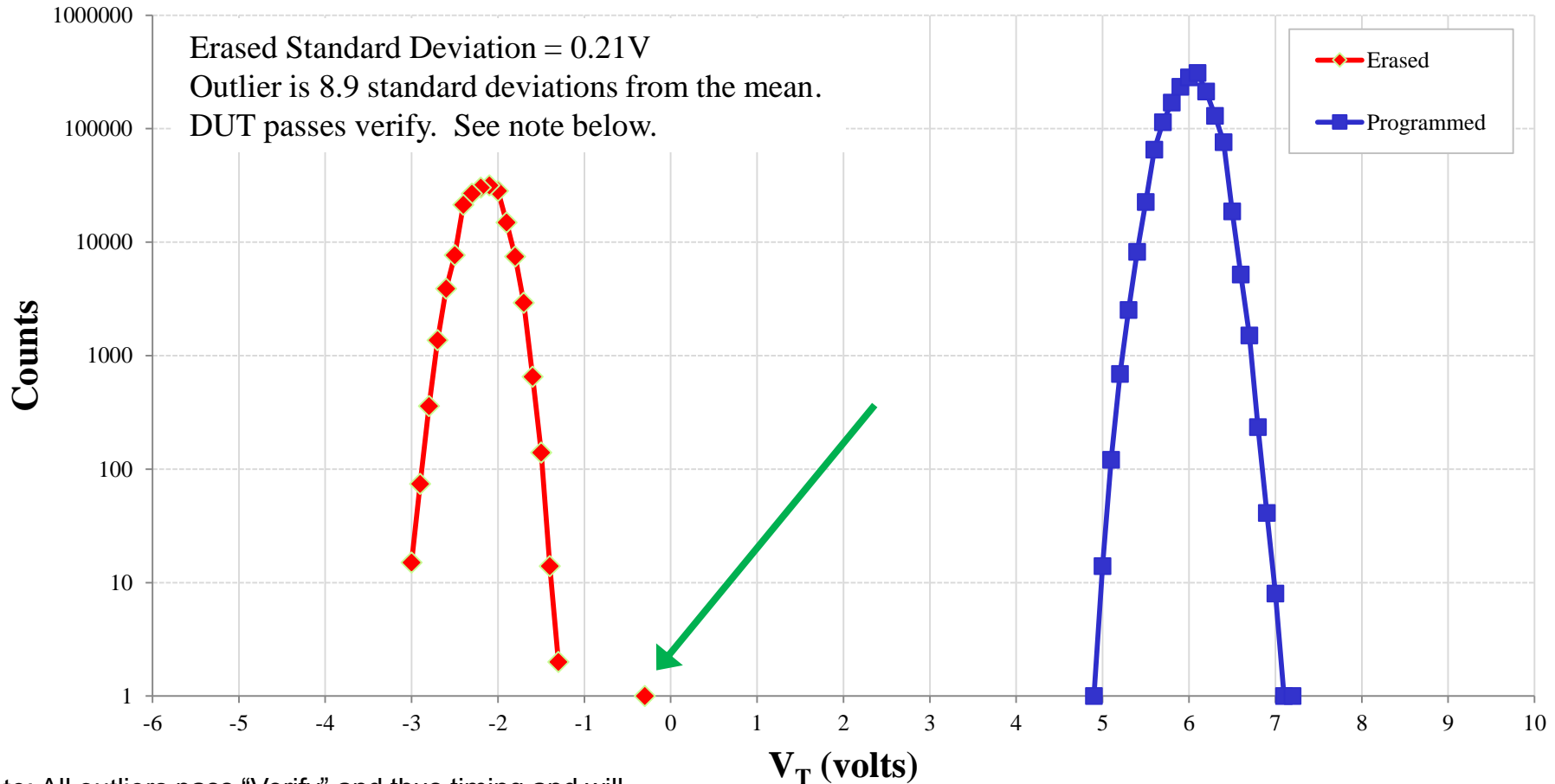
Spread of Device Threshold (V_T) 1,092 A3P250L Devices, April 10, 2016





Population Analysis: Outlier

S/N F0205, Initial Margin Test, March 10, 2016



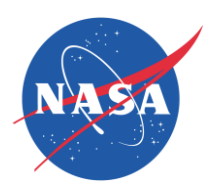
Note: All outliers pass “Verify” and thus timing and will be tracked over three temperatures to verify reliability.



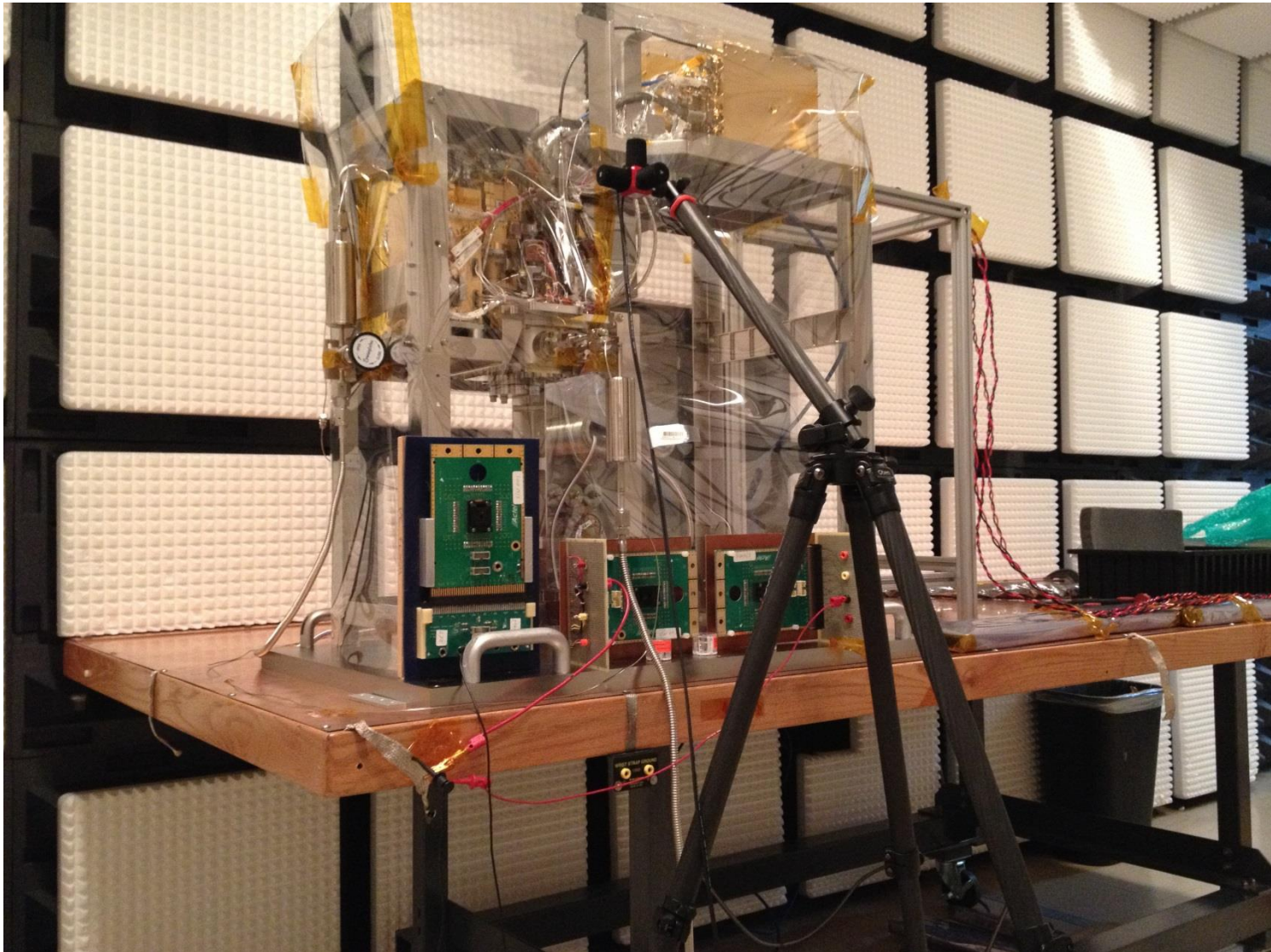
EM Susceptibility: Introduction



- **Goal: Determine Susceptibility of Flash Cell to EM Radiation**
- **DUT Configuration:**
 - 3 DUTs
 - Unpowered
 - No enclosure or other shielding
 - Simple Board: Traces for power, ground, and programming (not I/O)
- **A first test: Tested with a NASA Mars science instrument**
 - Multiple Runs with horizontal and vertical polarizations
 - Test levels based on science instrument (not fuze) requirements



EM Susceptibility Testing Facility

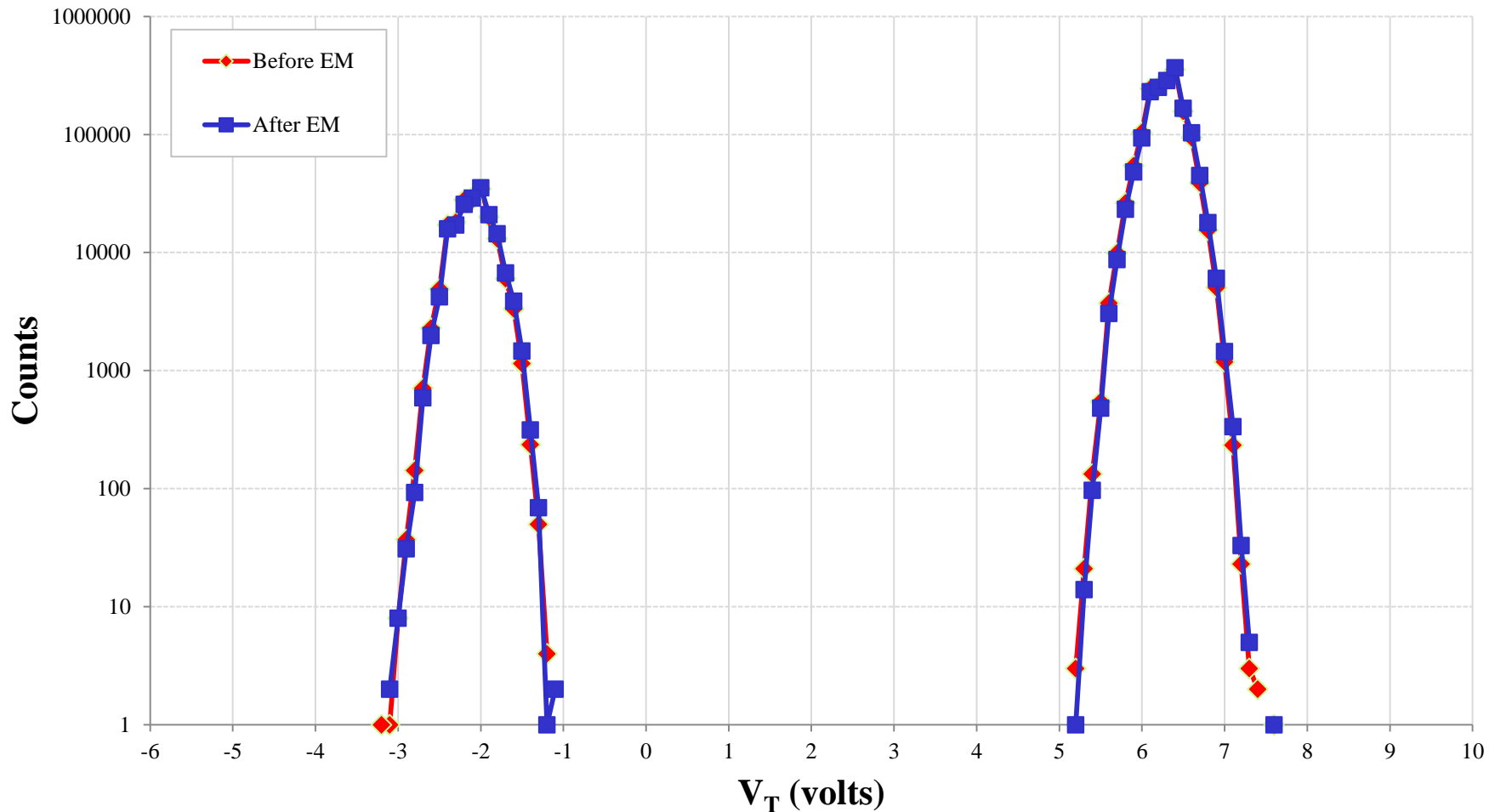




EM Susceptibility Results (typical)

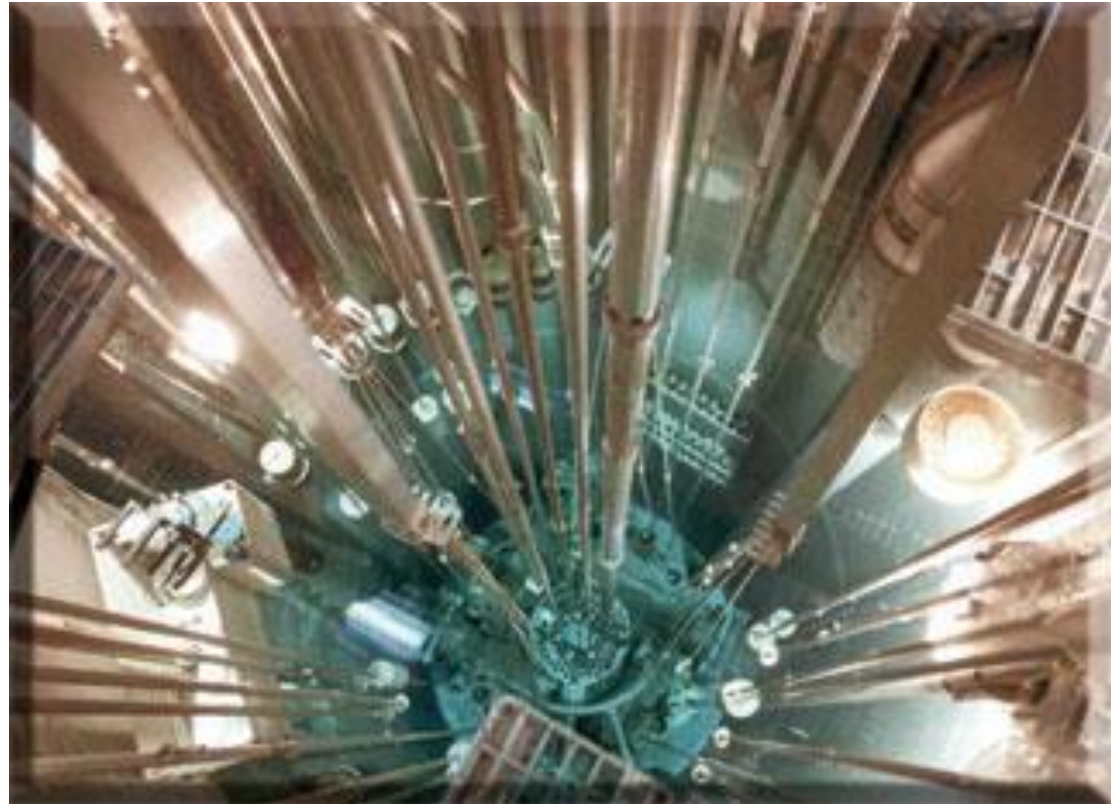


EM Test, March 2016, S/N K2246



Neutron Susceptibility Testing

- **Sample Size:** 20 DUTs
- **Test Levels:**
 - 2×10^{12} n/cm² (7 DUTs)
 - 2×10^{13} n/cm² (7 DUTs)
 - 2×10^{14} n/cm² (6 DUTs)
- **Test Conditions**
 - 1 MeV equivalent spectrum
 - DUTs unbiased
 - DUTs' balls shorted
- **Test Facility:**
McClellan Nuclear Research Center
(near DMEA)



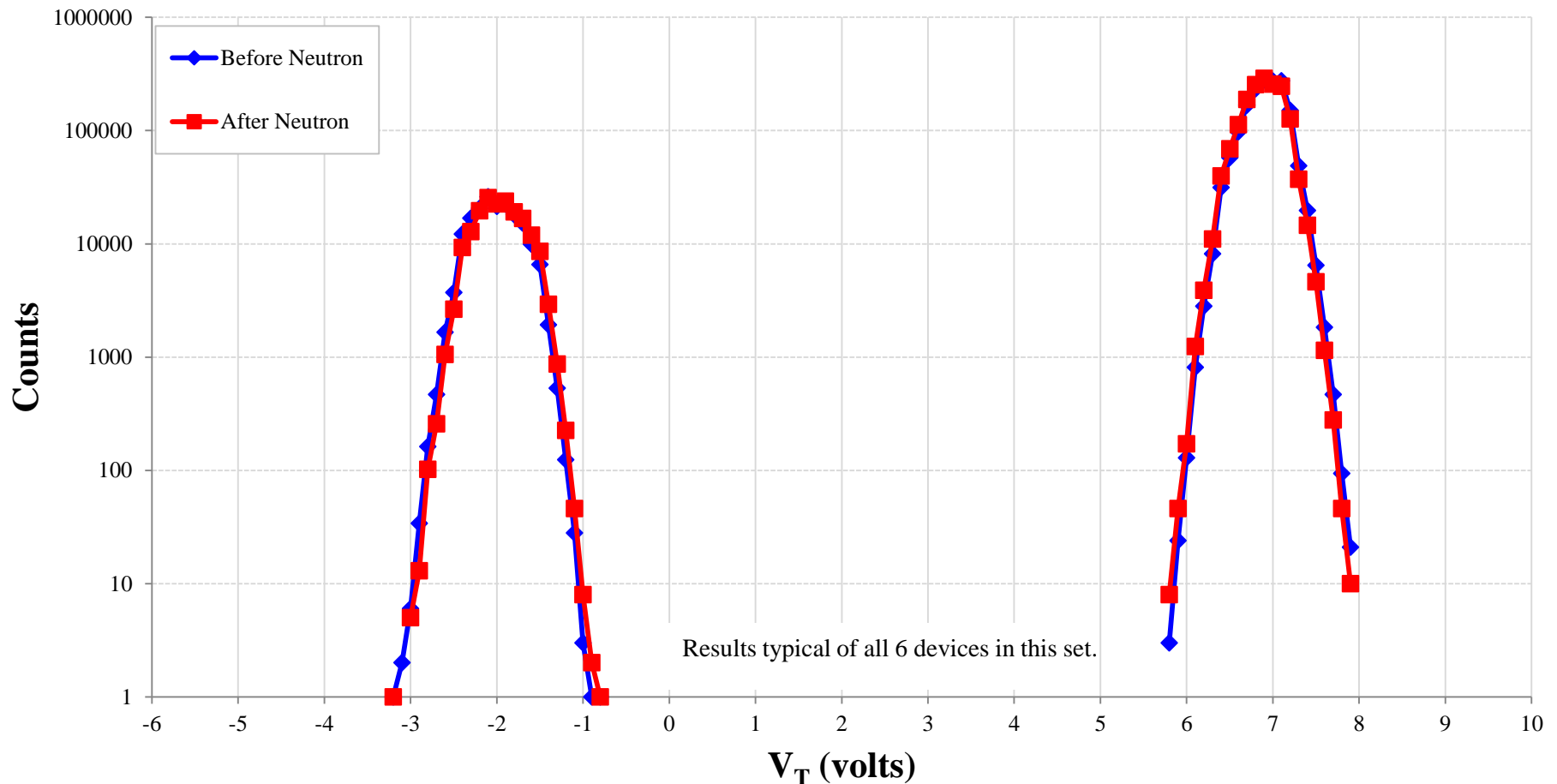
MNRC Reactor in Operation



Neutron Testing: $2 \times 10^{12} \text{ n/cm}^2$



A3P250L Neutron Test, April 2016 S/N K2222 ($2 \times 10^{12} \text{ n/cm}^2$)

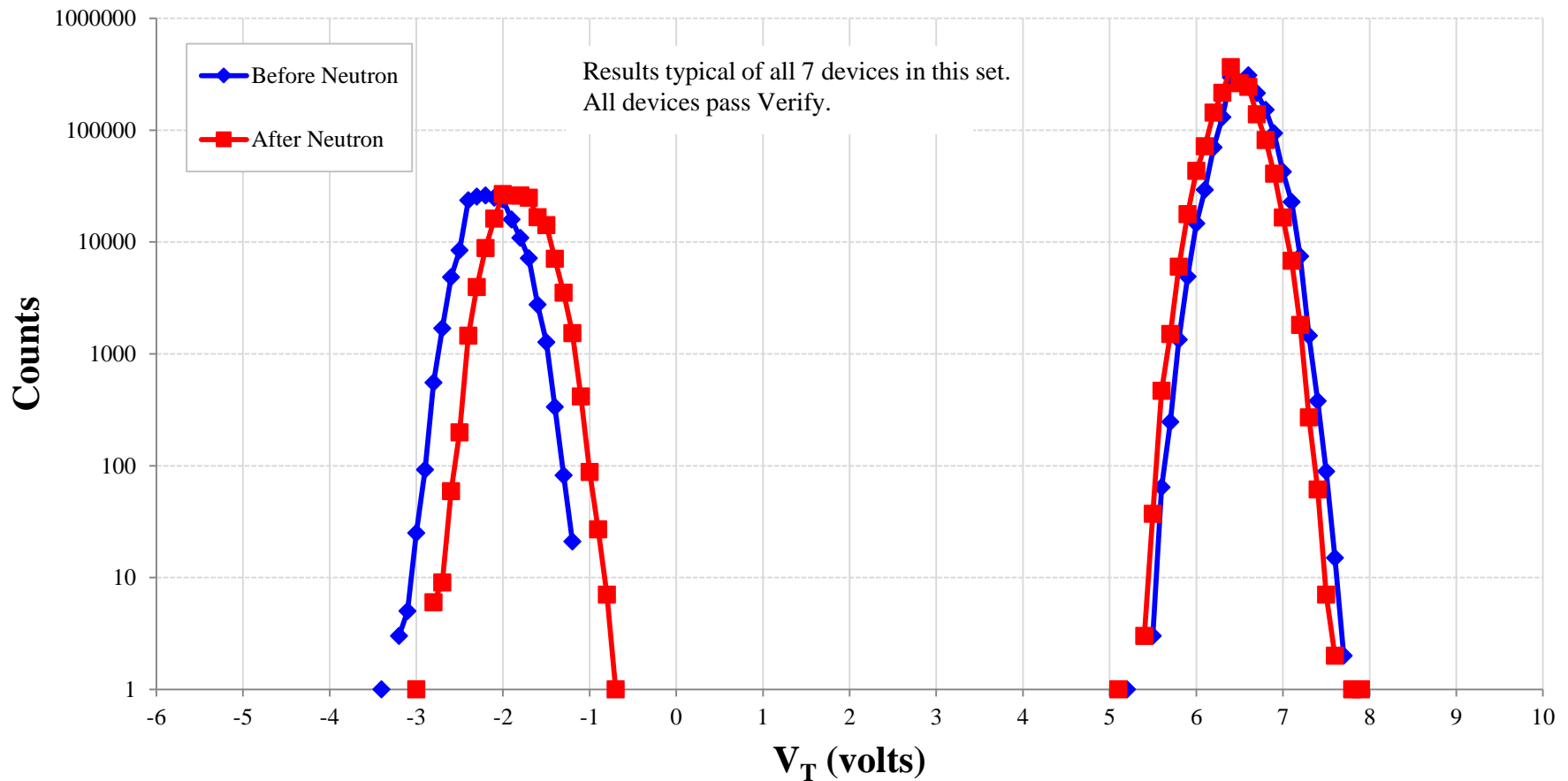




Neutron Testing: $2 \times 10^{13} \text{ n/cm}^2$



A3P250L Neutron Test, April 2016 S/N K2201 ($2 \times 10^{13} \text{ n/cm}^2$)

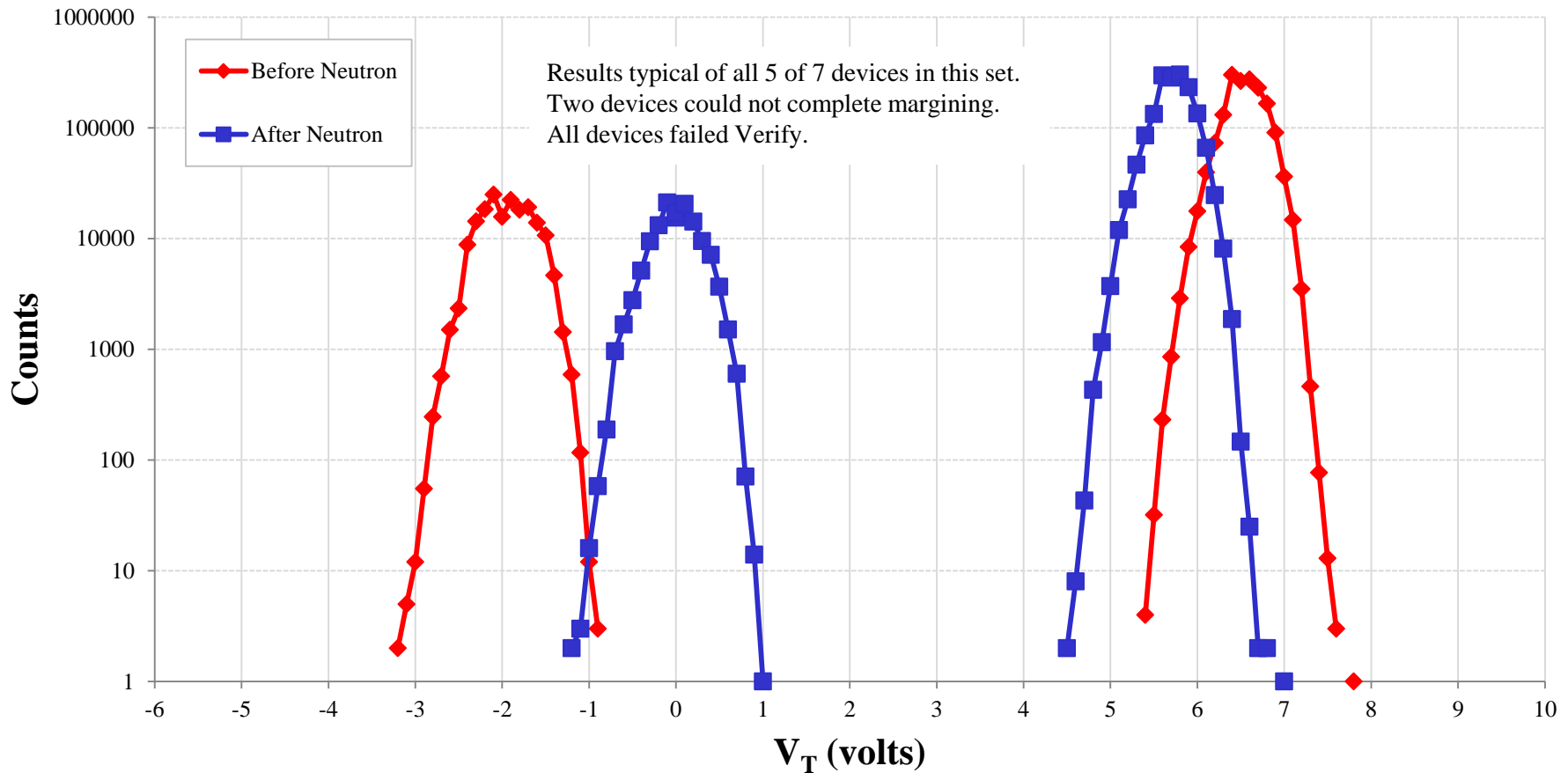




Neutron Testing: $2 \times 10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2$



A3P250L Neutron Test, April 2016 S/N K2230 ($2 \times 10^{14} \text{ n/cm}^2$)



ESD Susceptibility Testing

- **Sample Size:** 20 DUTs
- **Test Levels:**
 - Phase Lock Loop (PLL): 500V
 - Other Power and I/O: 2 kV
- **Test Equipment:** Thermo Scientific MK.1 ESD and Static Latch-up Test System
- **Results:** DUT card fabricated and tests designed. Test system is down and will be repaired.





Temperature Experiment Summary



Engineering Run

- * 4 devices at 150 °C for 11,592 hours + 2 control samples
- * One failure at 11,592 hours; probably mechanical, part undergoing analysis
- * V_T shift very small

Large Population

- * # of Parts Programmed: 1,091
- * # of Parts Margined: 1,091
- * # of Outliers¹: 7 (~0.6%)
- * # of Part Failures²: 1

322 Parts Soaking at 150 °C

327 Parts Soaking at 125 °C

333 Parts Soaking at 25 °C (add'l 57 being prepared)

¹All outliers were erased cells and passed Verify test.

²K1631 would not margin or verify; likely non-flash failure, under failure analysis. All other DUTs passed.



Summary, Conclusion, and Path Forward



- **Test Method and Data Analysis Tool Development**
 - Utilize Device's Design for Test Capability
 - Write Semi-custom Data Analysis Tools
 - Produce Credible, Useful Results
- **Testing Large Populations Necessary**
 - Significant Variability Between DUTs
 - Detect Outliers (~ 0.6 % for the subject device)
 - Significant Difference in Device Retention Time
- **Investigate Tighter Threshold Voltage (V_T) Limits on Verify Operation**
- **Assistance Needed on EM Test Limits, Protocols, and Facilities**
- **Possible Future Large Population Test: TI Microcontroller**
- **Track Large Populations:**
 - Temperature Testing Ongoing (+25 °C, +125 °C, and +150 °C)
 - Outliers pass "Verify" and thus timing and will be tracked to verify reliability. Outliers are in each of the temperature groups.



References



- **“Anatomy of an in-flight anomaly: investigation of proton-induced SEE test results for stacked IBM DRAMs,”** K. A. LaBel; P. W. Marshall; J. L. Barth; R. B. Katz; R. A. Reed; H. W. Leidecker; H. S. Kim; C. J. Marshall, IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, 1998, Vol.: 45, Issue: 6, pp. 2898 - 2903
- **“Long Term Data Retention of Flash Cells Used in Critical Applications,”** K. Bergevin, R. Katz, and D. Flowers,” 58th Annual Fuze Conference, July 7-9, 2015, Baltimore, MD.
- **“Viability of New COTS Technologies in Future Weapon Systems,”** J. Marchiondo, et. al, Sandia National Labs, September 2010.
- **“Threshold voltage distribution in MLC NAND flash memory: characterization, analysis, and modeling,”** Cai, Yu; Haratsch, Erich; Mutlu, Onur; and Mai, Ken, Proceedings of the Conference on design, automation and test in europe, ISSN 1530-1591, 03/2013, DATE '13, pp. 1285 – 1290.
- **“High Reliability FPGAs in Fuze and Fuze Safety Applications,”** O'Neill, K., 59th Annual NDIA Fuze Conference, May 3-6, 2016, Charleston, South Carolina.