

Muon-induced Soft Errors in FinFET and Planar SRAMs

Masanori Hashimoto

Kyoto University

hashimoto@i.kyoto-u.ac.jp

<https://vlsi.cce.i.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

Muon: potential source of soft error

Muon accounts for **70%** of secondary particles on earth

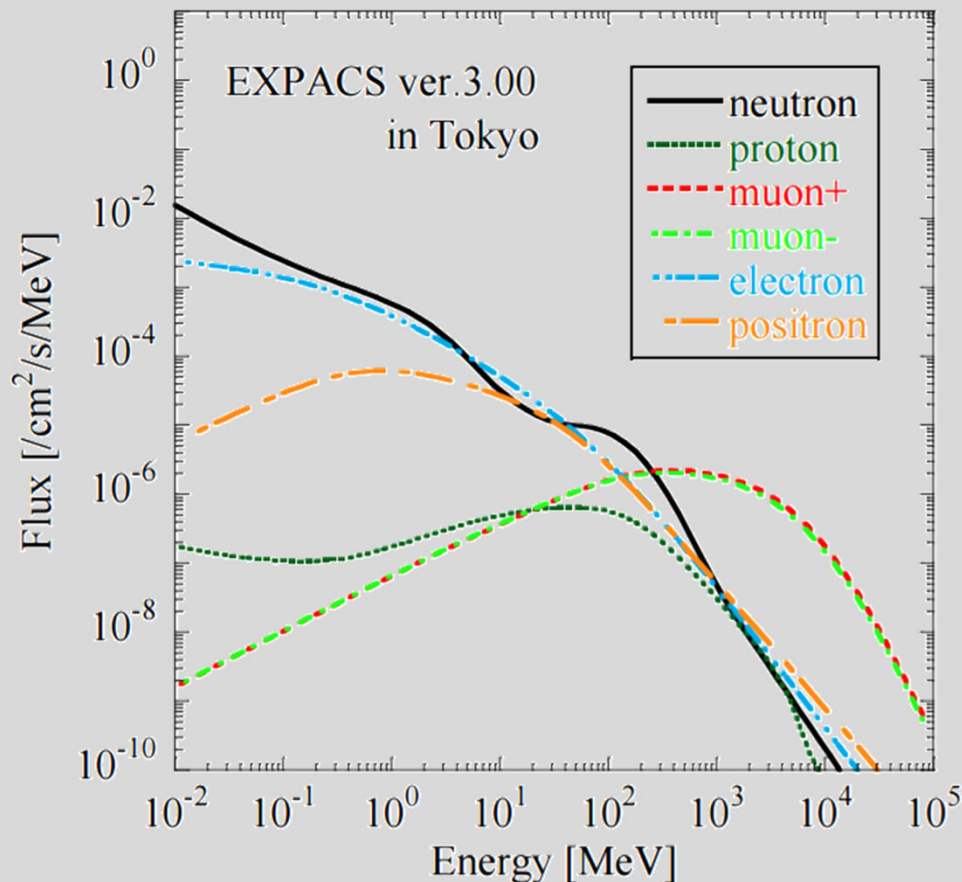
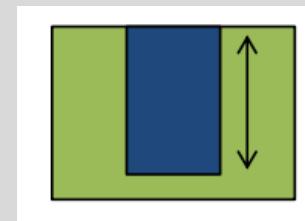


Fig. Flux spectra from EXPACS: T. Sato et al., EXPACS, *Radia. Res.*, 166, 544-555, 2006

Decrease in critical charge

Deposited charge can exceed critical charge of modern devices!

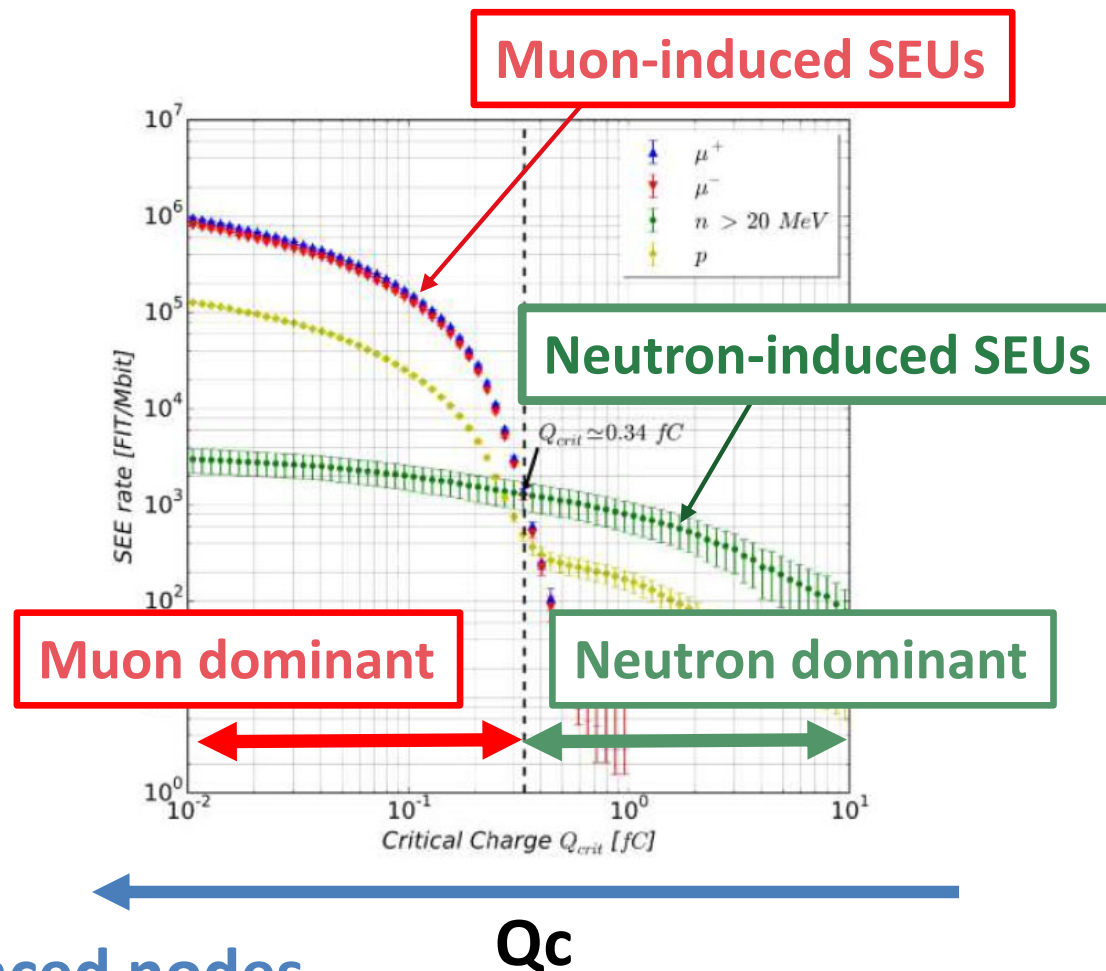


Sensitive volume
depth $0.5\mu\text{m}$

Energy	dE/dx	Deposited Charge in $0.5\mu\text{m}$
1GeV	$0.47\text{keV}/\mu\text{m}$	0.02fC
40KeV	$73\text{keV}/\mu\text{m}$	1.80fC

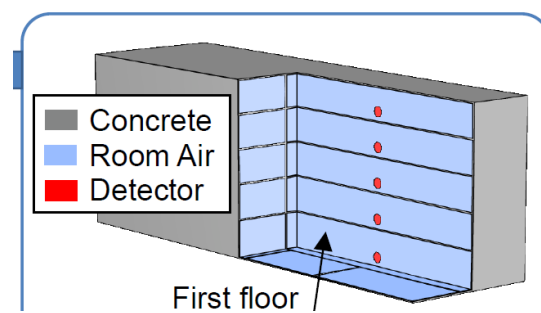
Increasing trend of muon impact

As Q_c decreases, there is a possibility that muons will become dominant [2]



[2]: A. Infantino:
TNS, 2017.

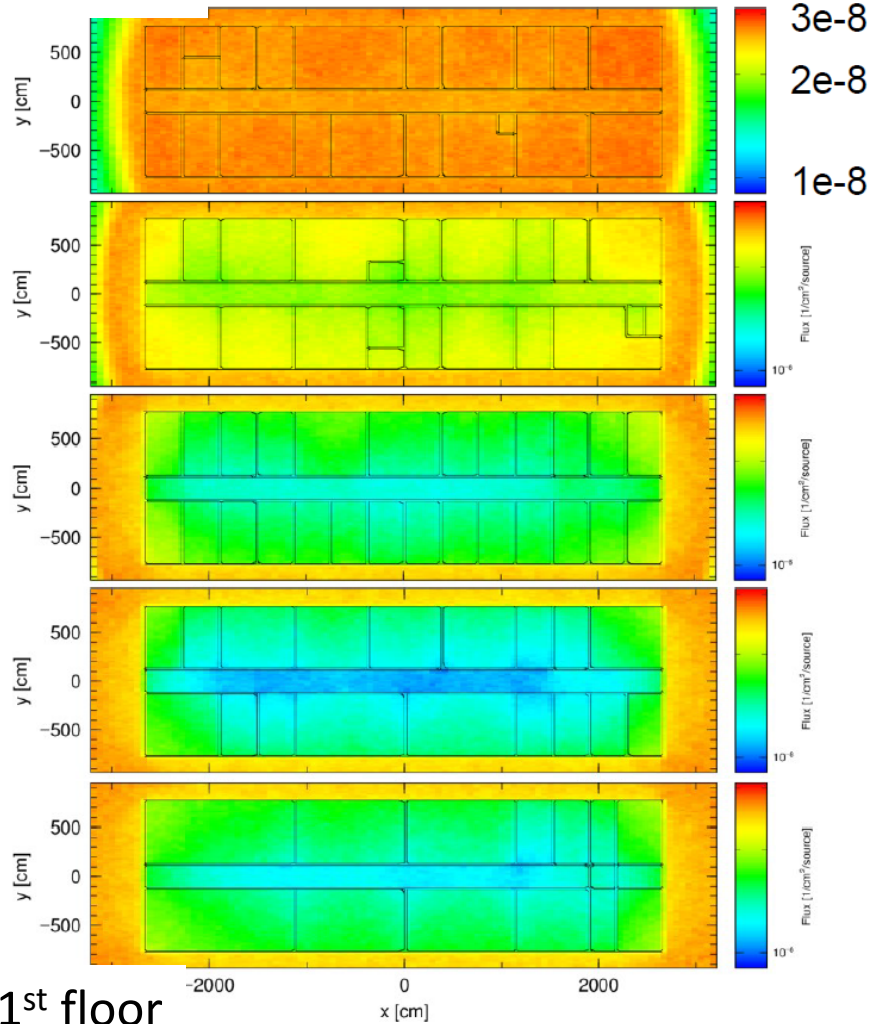
Neutron and muon in a concrete building



Courtesy to Dr. Abe, JAEA.

5th floor

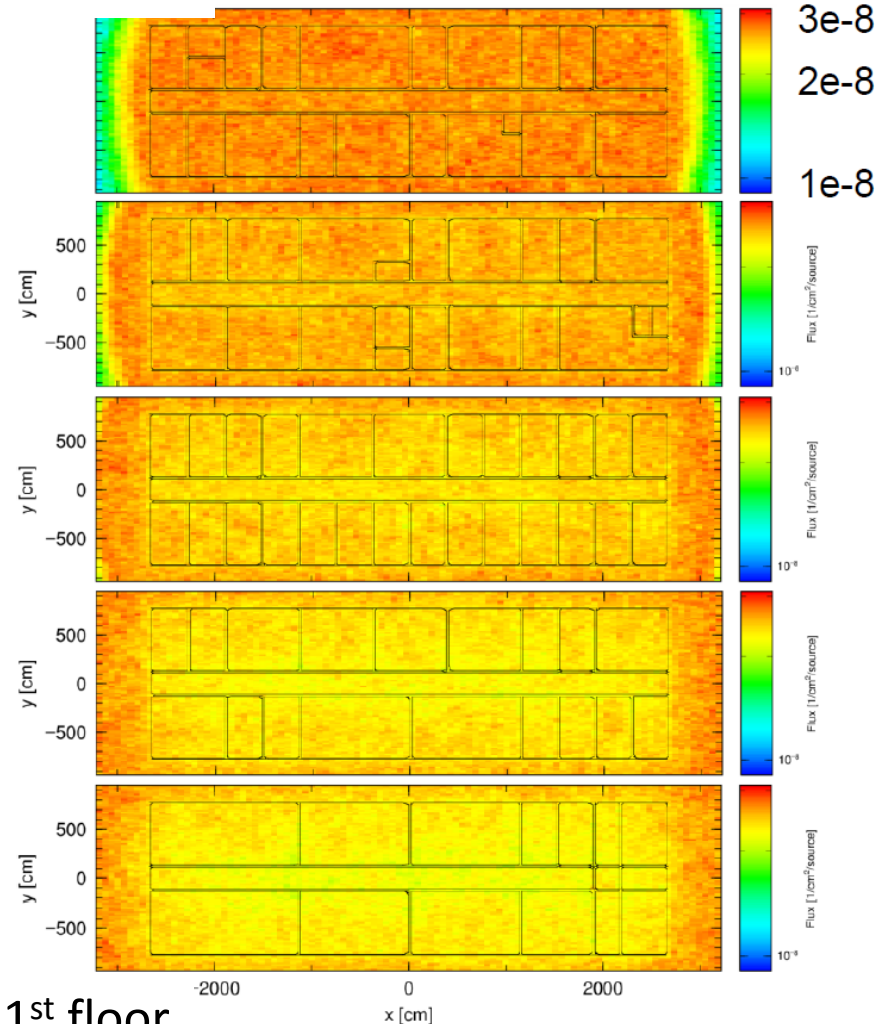
flux [$/\text{cm}^3$]



Neutron

5th floor

flux [$/\text{cm}^3$]



Muon

Previous works: muon-induced SEU

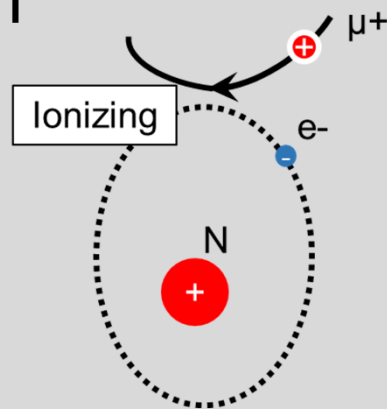
Positive muon:

Experiments [1-4]
14nm, 22nm, etc.

Simulation [2,4]

Charge Generation

Ionization



Negative muon:

Experiments [5]

Only in 1980s

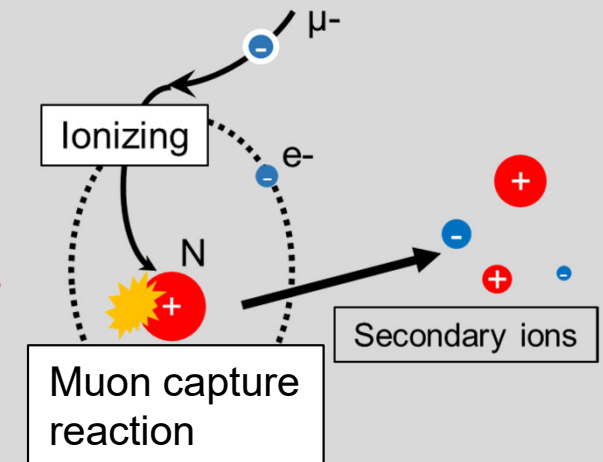
Simulation [2,4]

Charge Generation

Ionization

Muon capture

Secondary ions can
 deposit large charge

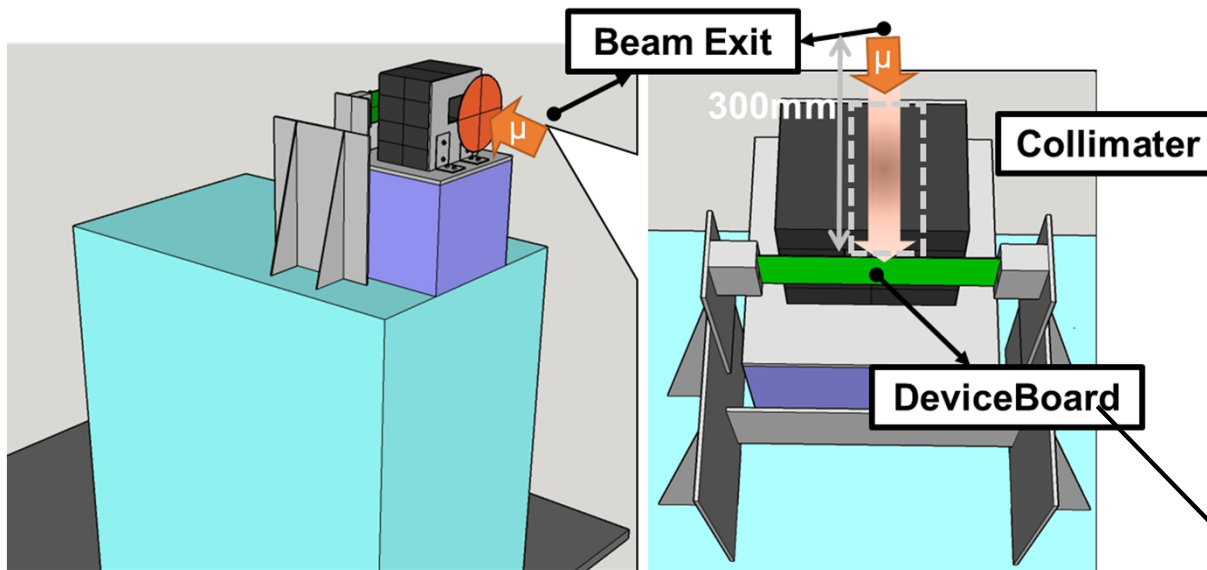


Impact of negative muon capture had not been studied in experiments.

[1],[2]: Sierawski et al., *TNS*, 2010 & *IRPS*, 2014,

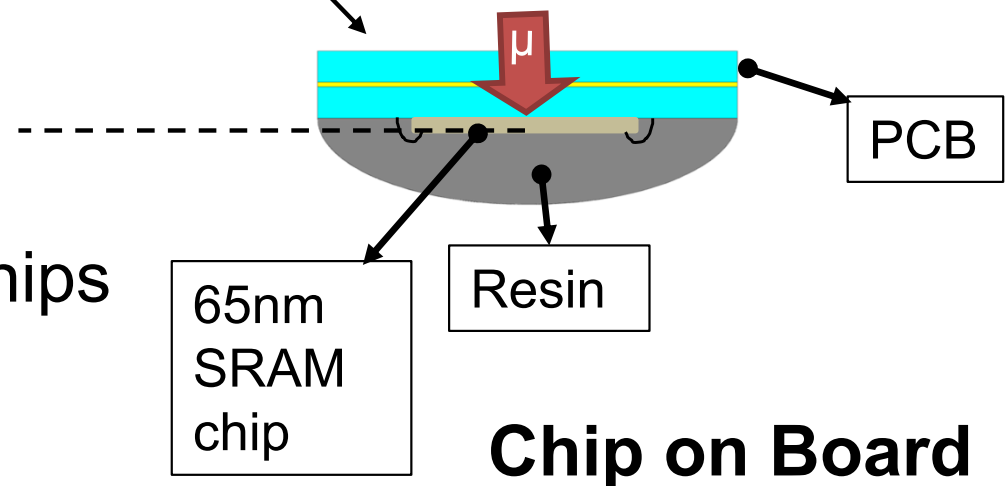
[3]: Seifert: *IRPS*, 2015 [4]: S. Serre, *RADECS*, 2012 [5]: J. Dicello, *Nucl. Inst. MPR*, 1987

Experimental setup



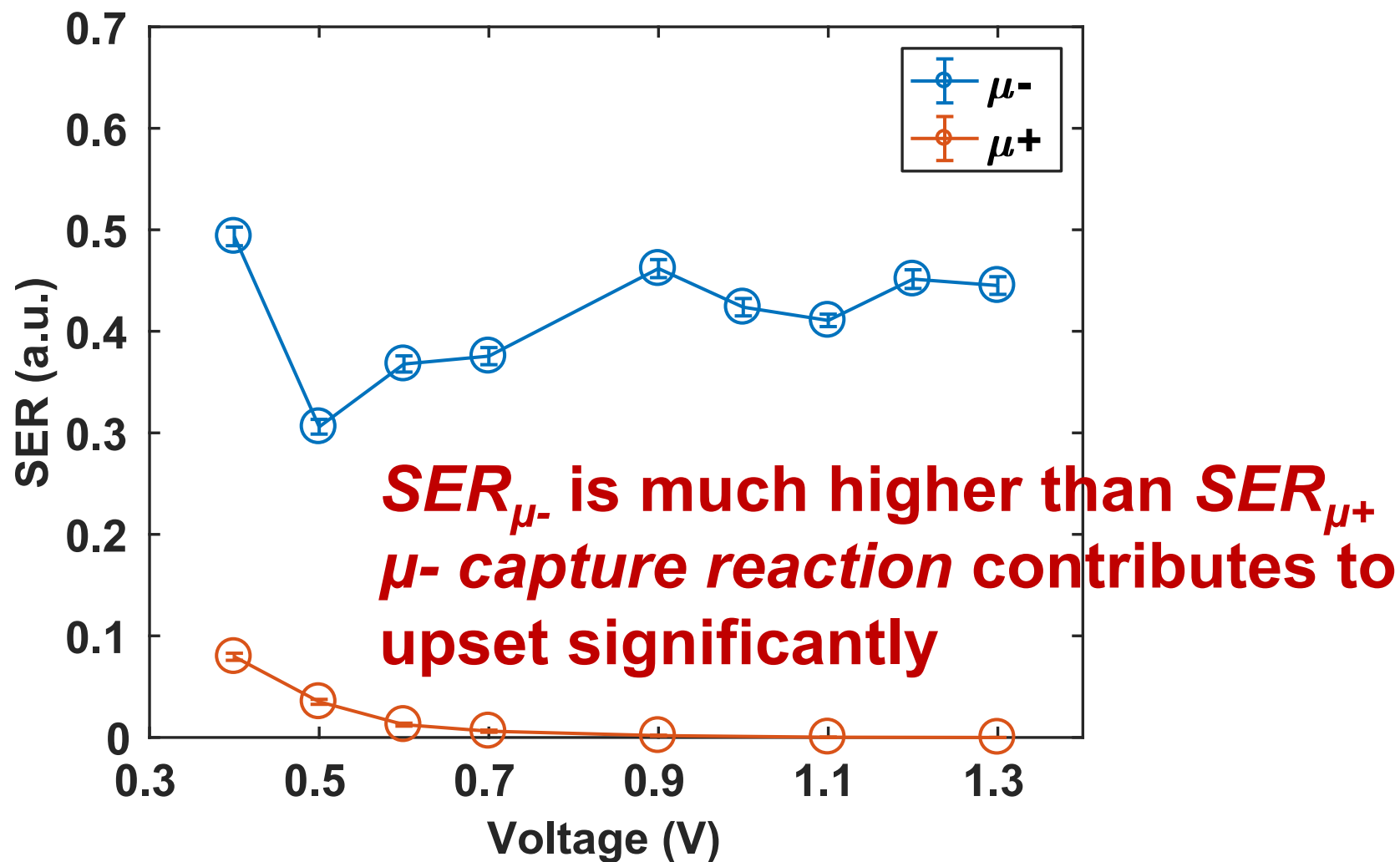
Beam facility:
MUSE
(muon science facility)
of MLF, J-PARC

Control momentum of muon
(@38MeV/c)
for **making muons stop** inside chips
near transistors



Chip on Board

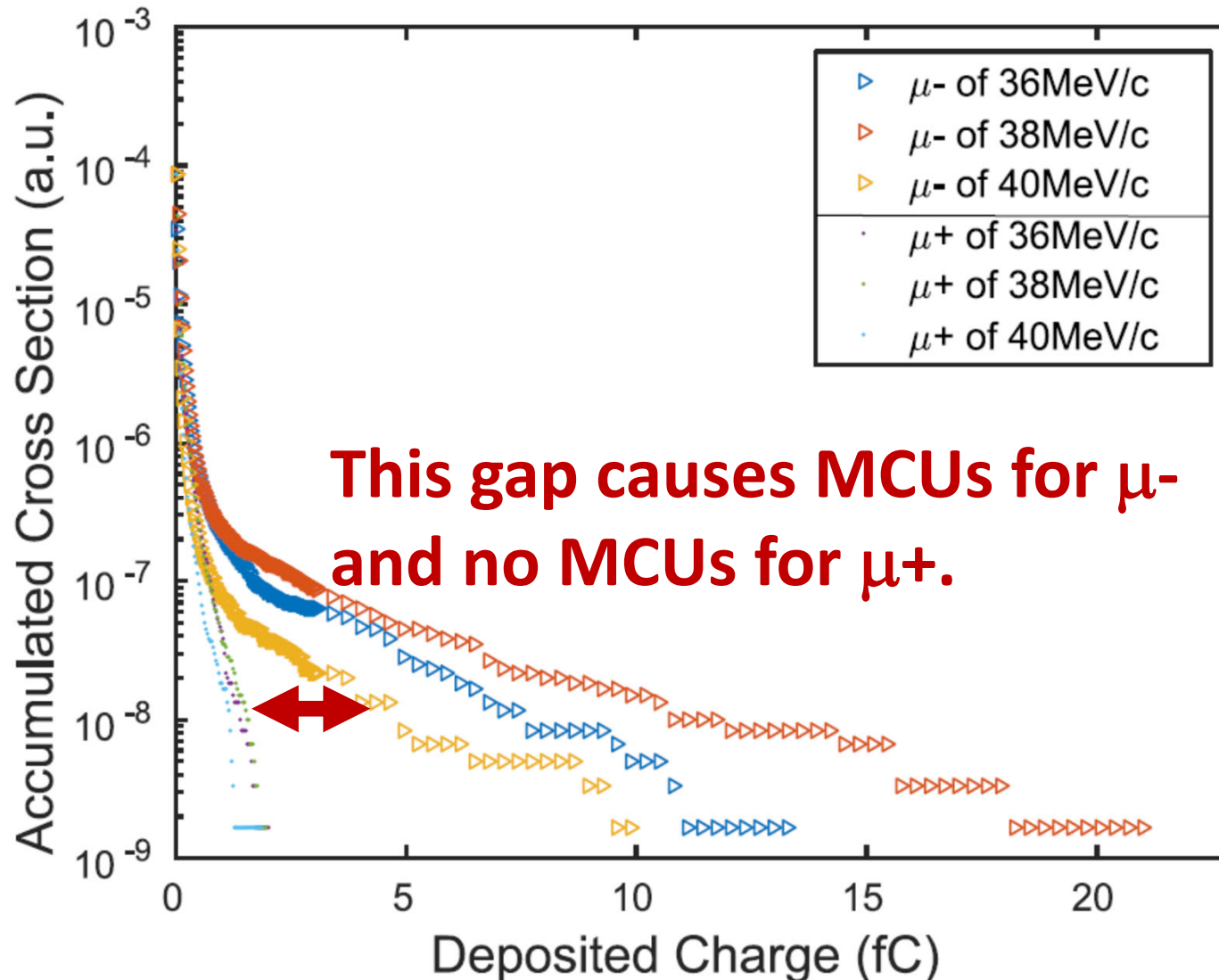
Positive vs. negative muons in bulk



W. Liao, et al., "Measurement and Mechanism Investigation of Negative and Positive Muon-Induced Upsets in 65nm Bulk SRAMs," *IEEE Trans. Nuclear Science*, August 2018.

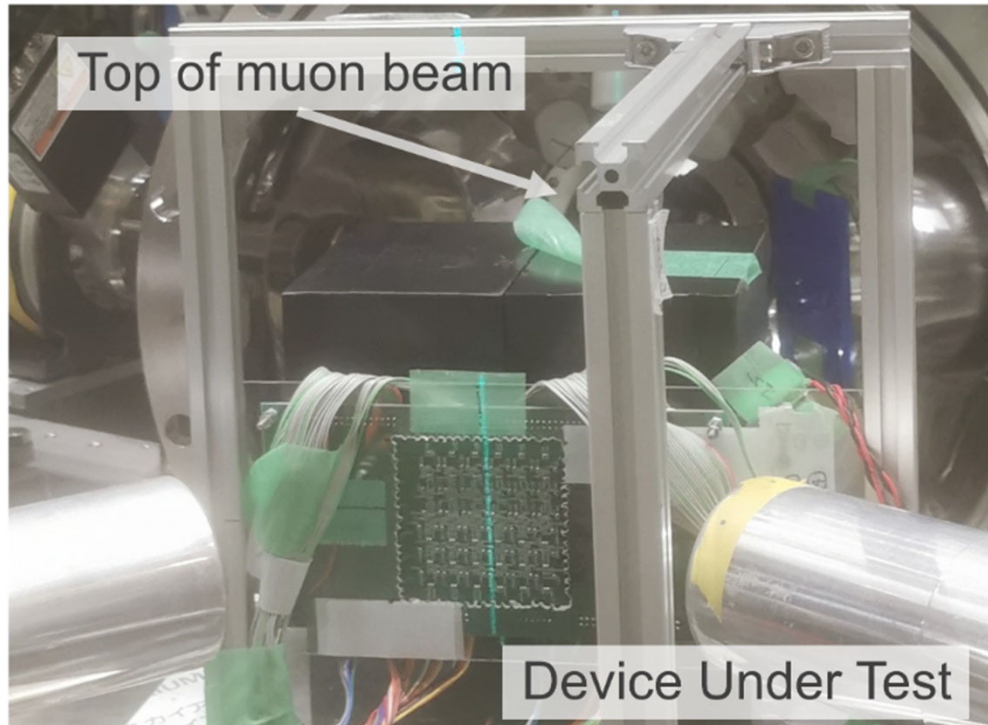
Charge amount induced by positive and negative muons

PHITS simulation



W. Liao, et al., "Measurement and Mechanism Investigation of Negative and Positive Muon-Induced Upsets in 65nm Bulk SRAMs," *IEEE Trans. Nuclear Science*, August 2018.

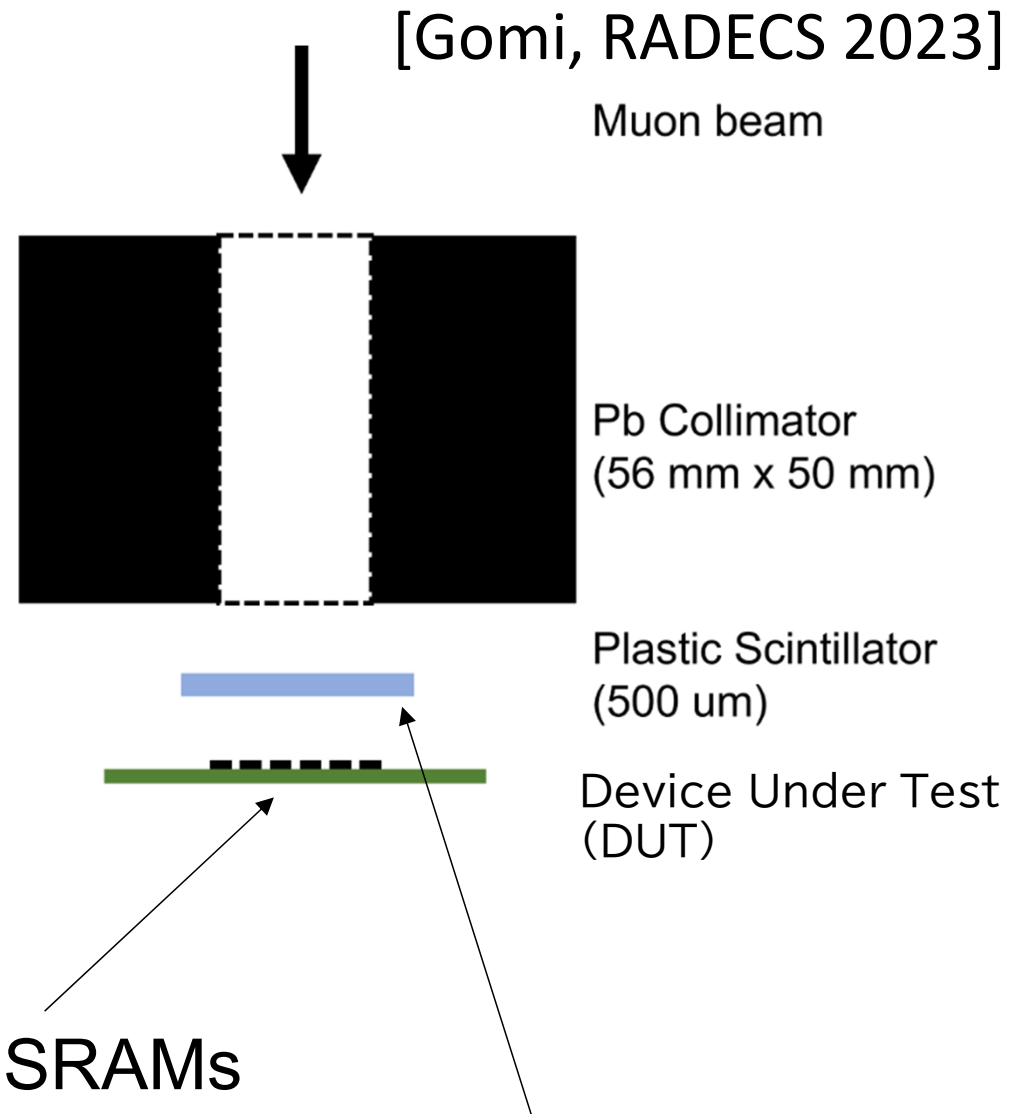
Recent experiment for FinFET SRAMs



@J-PARC

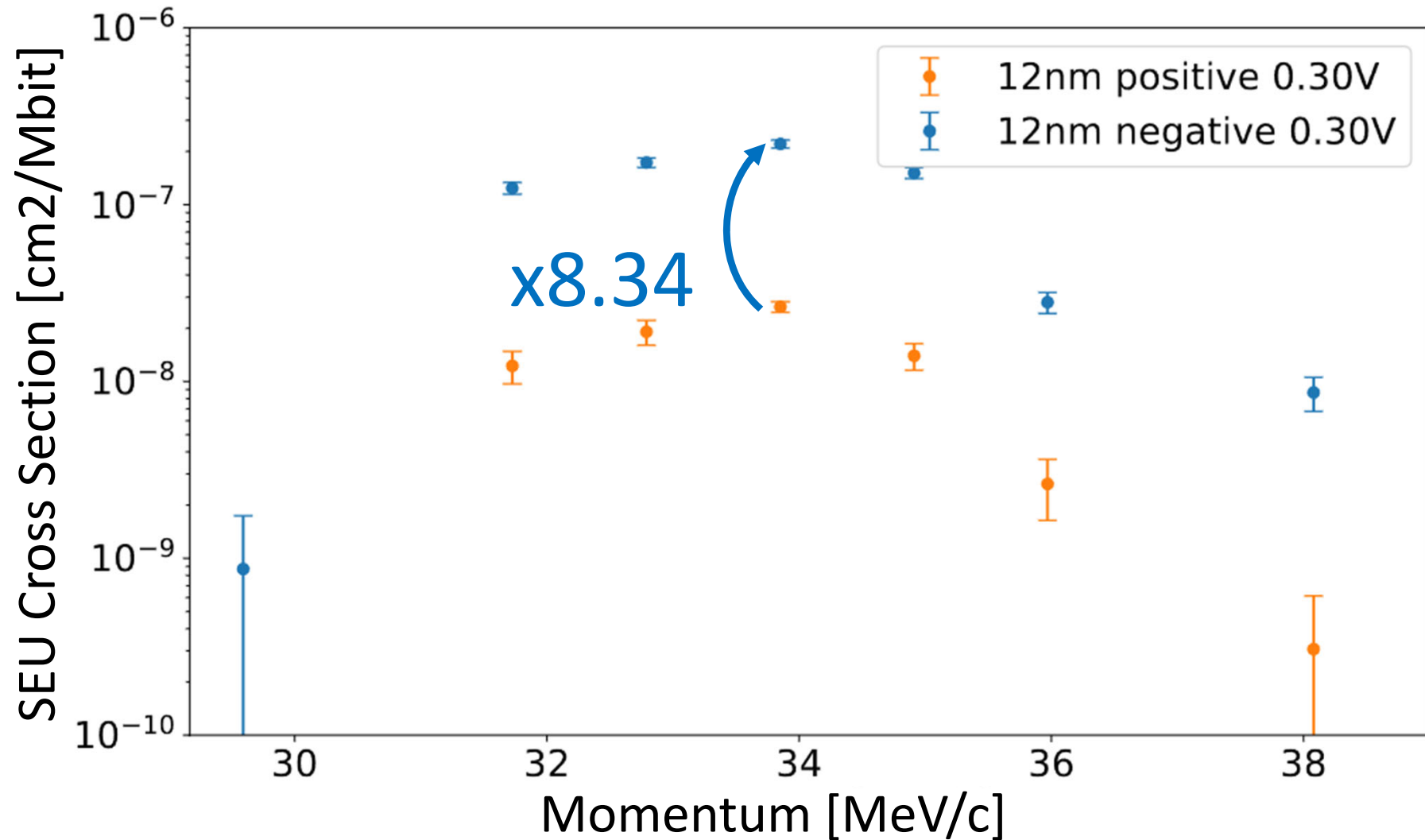
12-nm FinFETs or 28-nm SRAMs

Plastic scintillator counts # of muons



Dependence of SEU cross section on muon momentum

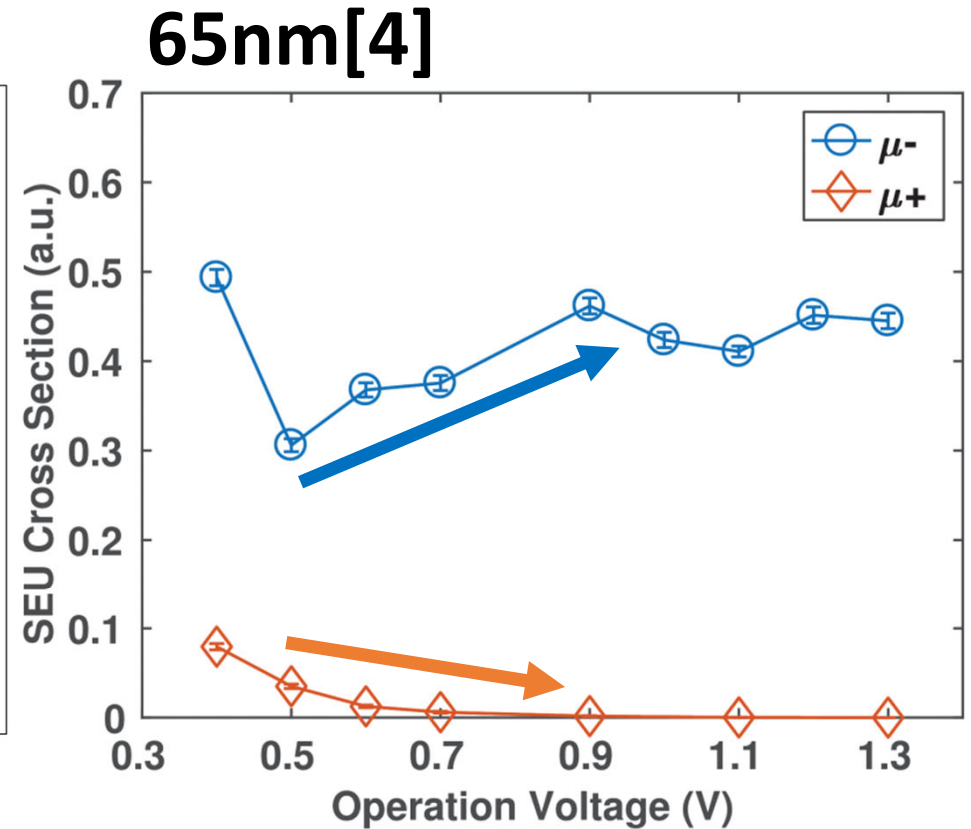
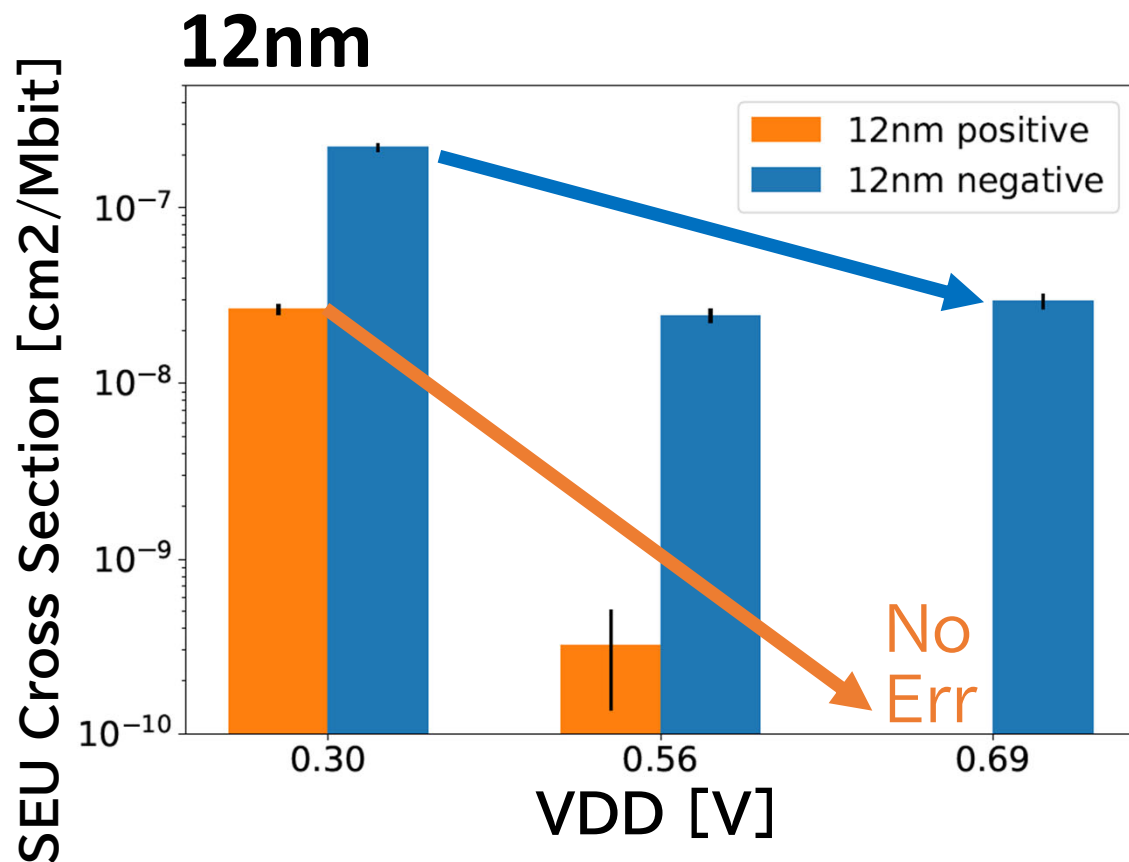
[Gomi, RADECS 2023]



Dependence of SEU cross section on supply voltage [Gomi, RADECS 2023]

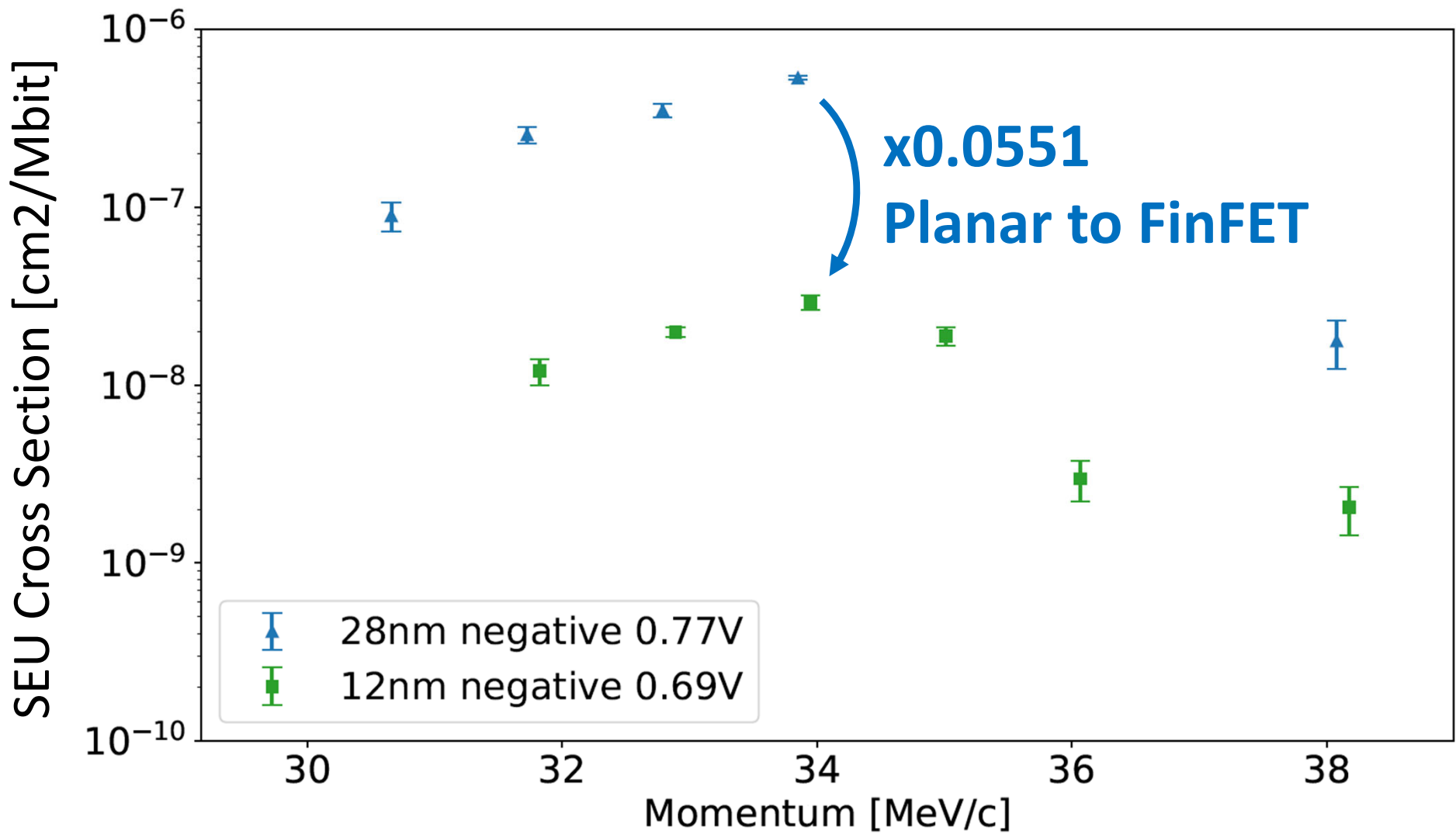
μ^- -induced SEU cross section on 12nm decreases as VDD elevates, different from 65nm.

- ▶ Weaker contribution of parasitic bipolar effect



Comparison b/w 12nm FinFET and 28nm planar

[Gomi, RADECS 2023]

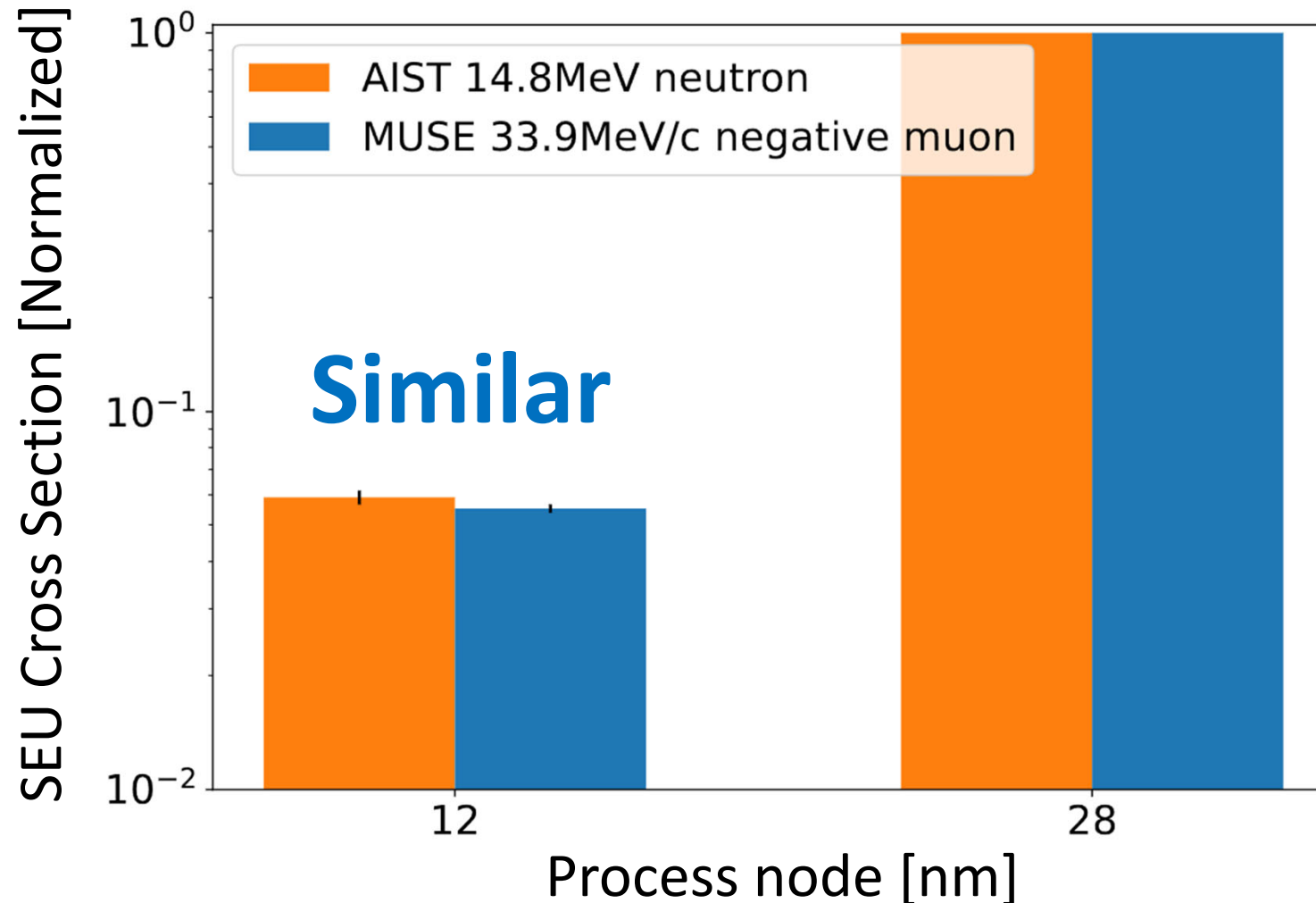


Comparison b/w μ^- and neutron

[Gomi, RADECS 2023]

Similar reduction ratio from 28nm to 12nm

► **Similar secondary ions are causing SEUs**

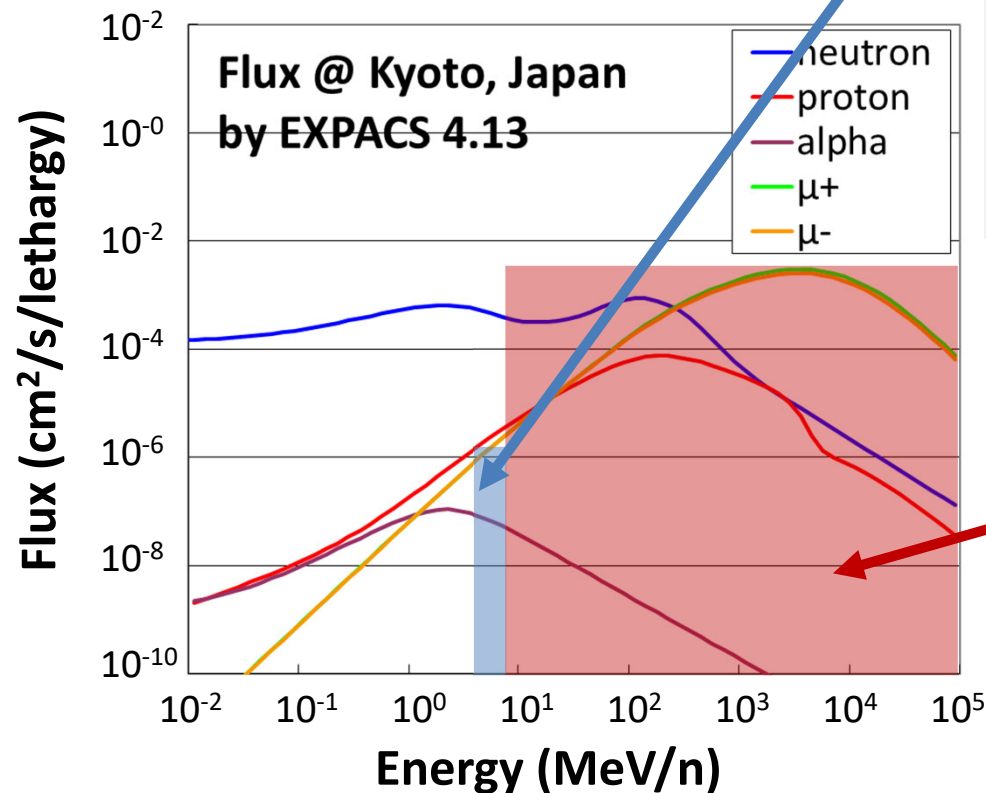
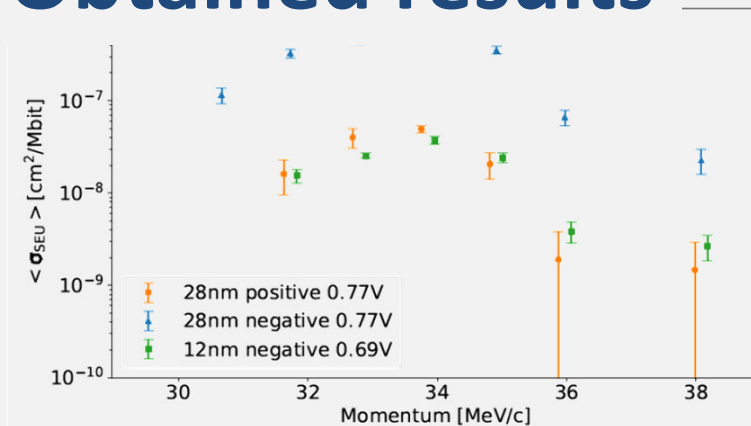


Conclusion and future direction

- Muons stopping near transistors cause SEUs.
- No increase to 12nm FinFET similar to neutrons

Need to know muon-induced SEU cross section across all energy range

Obtained results



No evaluation despite abundant muons (even e⁻ can induce SEUs)