

Investigation of cosmic ray effects on silicon carbide power MOSFETs and future requirements

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Who we are





We are creators and makers of technology



Global presence

Research & Development
 Main Sales & marketing
 Front-end manufacturing
 Back-end manufacturing



Over 80 sales offices in 35 countries

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Our technology starts with our people





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Today's challenge: energy!

Smart Mobility	Power & Energy	Internet of Things & Connectivity		
Electric vehicles sales* from ~10 million in 2021 to ~30 million in 2025	45% CO ₂ emission reduction from 2010 to 2030 to limit warming to 1.5°C	Four billion cellular IoT connections by 2025		
Over 30% global electricity demand increase from 2020 to 2030	Electrical energy from renewal sources from ~10% in 2020 to ~20% in 2030	More than 20 Billion IoT connected devices per year by 2025		
	Power			

EGILON

CAS



Electricity becomes the most important energy carrier

Power semiconductor is key for the conversion, control and processing of electricity



Clean energy generation



Efficient energy consumption

Power transistor Sub-Group Portfolio overview by technologies and applications



Main applications needing high voltage power transistors





Discretes technologies range

Enabling innovation technologies for industrial and automotive



Radiation effects on power devices

Space environmental					Earth's atmosphere			
Ionizing radiation		Radiation particle				Cosmic ray		у
X and gamma rays		Light and heavy ions		Cosmic rays produce protons and neutrons down to sea level: At altitude 0 – 12km, the main particles are neutrons				
TID test		SEE test			 with energy 0 – 1GeV 13 n/cm2 h (flux at sea level) 6000 n/cm2 h (flux at 12km) Neutron test			
		EF <mark>FE</mark>	CTS on powe	er c	devices			
Degradation of electrical performance is mainly due to charge trapping in the oxide		The strike of ions can damage or destroy the power device in some operating conditions		or Ne	The neutron strikes can destroy the power device in some operating conditions			
			_					



Research projects

- Cosmic ray effects on power high voltage MOSFETs (BVDss>250V)
- Temperature effects on the neutron interaction performance in the silicon and SiC power high voltage MOSFETs
- Combine application stressing mechanism and neutron interaction

Neutron research projects

Test campaigns inside SWIMMR

(ISIS experiment numbers) RB2000005 - 2019 RB – 2020 RB No: 2200028 – 2022 RB **2320007** – 2023 RB 2410040 (test planned in Oct)

Acknowledgment

It was performed inside the SWIMMR (funded by UK) project and in cooperation by:

- CHIPIR facility
- Physics and Chemistry Department of Palermo University
- STMicroelectronics



Neutron failure mechanisms in power devices

SEB (single event burn-out) could occur in power devices, operating at high voltage, when a neutron passes through it.



The device is **OVER**

IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE: Neutron effects on power devices



Atmospheric neutron spectrum



Typical atmospheric neutron spectrum

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Neutrons in this energy range can start the SEB failure in the voltage operation bias. Flux = **13n/cm^2 h** (Based on JESD89B spec)



Altitude effect in neutron



Altit	ude	relative	% Urban
feet	meters	flux	Рор
0	0	1.0	35%
1200	366	1.5	80%
1700	518	1.7	90%
3600	1097	2.4	95%
5000	1524	2.9	99%
10000	3048	11.4	>99.99%

Pop. data from public World

Bank and CIA Databases

Going from 0 to 10,000 feet corresponds to a relative neutron flux range of **1.0 to 11.4x**

IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE Neutron spectrum at high altitude



Accelerated neutron test

The accelerated neutron (destructive) test is mandatory for all high voltage power devices for automotive and industrial applications at sea level





This FiT (Failure in Time) curve at room temperature **is not enough** to estimate the impact of neutron on the mission application profile.

FIT: failure-in-time,1 FIT corresponding to 1 failure in 10⁹ device-hours

The customer demands an empirical formula describing neutron FIT vs (Vds, temperature, altitude)

Investigation of the temperature dependence of Neutron failure mechanisms in silicon carbide power MOSFETs



Neutron and temperature test systems

The **thermal** Air TA-5000A/B, with the clamshell chamber for the range[-50, +80] °C



The DUT boards with selfregulating heaters and platinum sensing resistors(PT100), **operating at 80°C, 150°C and 180°C**





Destructive test system



The system measures the drain currents during irradiation, detects the SEB events and counts the neutron fluence on each of the 24 DUTs

Non-destructive test system



The system measures the current in the MOSFET during neutron irradiation using a wideband amplifier and a digitizer with a sampling rate of 1 Gs/s. It can then calculate the charge deposited as a result of neutron interactions

Neutron destructive test results



OUTCOME

Several hundred devices were destroyed in this study

- The FIT temperature trend of SiC MOSFETs is not marked as for Si devices
- The FIT vs temperature depends on the device technology and for the same device change with the bias voltage



Neutron non-destructive test results



The cumulative distribution functions of deposited charge Q in the SiC_B MOSFET at four different Vds

The cumulative distribution functions of deposited charge Q in the SiC_B MOSFET at four different temperatures

Waveform of the amplified current of the SiC_B power MOSFET during the two neutron bunches interaction



ISIS Neutron and

Muon Source

Science and

Technology

Preliminary outcome

- The cumulative distribution functions of the deposited charge show a clear temperature dependence of the SiC_B MOSFET at VDS=870 V
- The temperature trend of deposited charge confirms that of the FIT data
- This non-destructive method is better than the destructive tests in terms of beam-time and device consumption

Needs of new radiation facilities





Space, avionics, automotive & industrial scenarios

AVIONICS



Electric vehicles are transforming terrestrial mobility, and WBG semiconductors are revolutionizing the energy grid distribution with new, more efficient, very highvoltage components with breakdown voltages (BVdss) greater than 3 kV.



SPACE

The introduction of WBG material into the new satellite architecture is under evaluation. There is a significant presence of private space companies in satellite constellation projects. New deep space missions are being planned for the Moon and Mars.

The new space era program requires the use of automotive devices (COTS) for space applications in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) orbiters.

The new radiation facility needs in Europe

- The new heavy ions facility (today two facilities only)
 - The new atmospheric neutron facility with the following (suggested) behaviors:
 - Higher flux than the actual CHIPIR (for avionics application)
 - Higher energy neutron than the actual 800MeV (for avionics altitude)
 - N-ToF (Time-of-Flight) for research study to better understand the neutron interaction vs energy

DIFC

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Science and

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Our technology starts with You



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