Radiation-induced SEL in a COTS SRAM memory - test and flight data

Investigation on intra-die variability and radiation-induced SEL in a COTS SRAM memory flying on Proba-V + Flight data analysis of SEL in a COTS Samsung SRAM and comparison with SEE test results

Douglas A. Santos, Lucas M. Luza, André M. P. Mattos, Thomas Borel, Viyas Gupta, Luigi Dilillo



PROBA-V Context

Motivation

Outline

Experimental Setup

Accelerator Experiments

SEFI Analysis

Conclusion



PROBA-V Mission

Project for On-Board Autonomy - Vegetation

- Miniaturized version of the VEGETATION instruments
 - Tracks the vegetation's evolution and its links to climate changes from the SPOT 4 and 5 satellites
- Launched on May 2013
 - Low Earth heliocentric orbit at an altitude of 820 km
 - Main mission ended in June 2020
 - Still in operation



PROBA-V Representation ESA - P.Carril, 2012



PROBA-V Dual Memory Redundancy



Main and redundant memory lines

- Both memory lines implement ECC with single-error correction and double-error detection
- Main operates most of the time
- Redundant takes over temporarily when the ECC fails (error 406)

Switching from main to redundant lines takes between **3-4** minutes

Memory: Samsung K6R4016V1D

PROBA-V Flight Error Reporting

Monitored SRAM errors through error type flags

- Flag 406 Uncorrectable
 - ECC failure
 - This flag is logged when the SRAM memory undergoes a Single Event Latch-Up (SEL)
- Flag 369 Correctable
 - 1000 accumulated single errors
 - This flag was defined during the course of the PROBA-V mission, they were not initially recorded. The flag is raised when the SRAM memory remains functioning but at least 1000 single errors are detected during the EDAC checks



PROBA-V: Observed Effect

Error flags appeared frequently during the flight, mostly in SAA area and polar regions

- 07/05/2013 to 03/03/2020
- 1054 errors with type flag 406
- 77 errors with type flag 369





PROBA-V: Error types in time (in flight)



LINE 2 was manually defined as main line at around day 1000

Increased error rate (2.3x)





Two hypothesis could explain these effects:

• Different temperatures affect the SRAM's SEL susceptibility

• The difference in environments affect the SEL susceptibility





Pre-flight test report

Characterized the SRAM memories for SELs with heavy-ions

Did not report number of errors

• Test performed only in static mode

Lower tested LET of 10.1 MeV/cm²/mg



Run #	Angle	Eff. LET	Fluence [cm ⁻²]	Time	Corrected	SEL #	SEL XS
	[deg.]	[MeVcm ² /mg]		[s]	Fluence [cm ⁻²]		[cm ²]
52	0	10.1	1.00E+07	1154	9.98E+06	7	7.01E-07
53	60	20.2	3.81E+05	220	3.36E+05	103	3.06E-04
54	45	14.3	2.18E+06	259	2.11E+06	31	1.47E-05





Identify the effects of the SEL in the memory

- Pre-flight experiments could not predict the observed outcome
- Identify the ECC failures during flight

Prove that ECC failures happened because of SEFIs caused by SELs



Experiment Setup



Experiment Setup



Setup with precise timestamping

- Current measured with 25 uA precision
- Timestamp based on internal clock
- Errors and current reported with Timestamps

Enables Real-time comparison between errors and current

Experiment Setup: Test Modes

Static 0xAA

- Write 0xAAAA in all addresses
- Irradiate the DUT
- If SEL, power cycle the memory

Do not read the memory to check for errors latch-up occurs

March C-

- Mimics actual operation with the memory
- If SEL, power cycle and restart test

```
↑ {w0}
{↑ {r0,w1}; 0x11 / 0x12
↑ {r1,w0}; 0x19 / 0x1A
↓ {r0,w1}; 0x21 / 0x22
↓ {r1,w0}; 0x29 / 0x2A
↑ {r0}} 0x31
```



Experiment Setup: Current Monitoring





Experiment Setup: SEL Analysis

Test Parameters

- Hold time:
 - 50 ms
- Cut time:
 - 200 ms
- Threshold:
 - 10 mA
 - 80 mA
 - 120 mA
 - Max





Accelerator tests



Accelerator tests: Heavy-Ions



Heavy-Ions Experiment

- RADEF Facility
- February 2022
- Tested LETs:
 - 7.2 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 13.3 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 14.4 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 24.5 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 34.6 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 48.5 MeV/cm²/mg
 - 49.0 MeV/cm²/mg
- Some of the LETs were achieved by testing the DUTs in different angles



Heavy-Ion SEL Cross Section





Accelerator tests: Protons



Proton Experiment

- PSI facility
- December 2022
- Tested energies
 - 51 MeV
 - 70 MeV
 - 101 MeV
 - 151 MeV
 - 200 MeV
- DUTs were tested separately to have a smaller and homogeneous beam



Proton SEL Cross Section





Accelerator tests: Laser



Laser Experiment

- ESTEC
- May 2023
- Tested energies up to 550 pJ
- Tested with different temperatures
 - 25°C (room temperature)
 - 40°C
 - 60°C



Laser Characterization

Preliminary test

- Zone 8
- Laser energy: 210 pJ
- Includes different areas of the die
 - Periphery
 - Memory cells





Laser Characterization: Zone Selection







Laser Characterization





Laser Characterization: Lower energy effect







Normalized Laser SEL Cross Section





Laser Cross Section for different temperatures

Normalized laser SEL cross section Energies ranging from 190 to 550 pJ Characterized with different temperatures

- 25 °C
- 40 °C
- 60 °C





SEFI analysis



SEFIs analysis

HEAVY-IONs - Timeline analysis

Error timestamp x lvcc



• Example: run 53, March C-, LET 48.5 MeV.cm²/mg, ESA 090



SEFI in SEL

Point-by-point experiment

- Physical bitmap showed SEFI spreading along the bit 2048 block column
- Latchup impacts the entire block (vertical) because of the charge sharing









SEFI in SEL







Performed characterization of the SRAM memory

- Heavy-lons
- Protons
- Laser

SEFIs were proven to be caused by SELs

• Error flag type 406 probably detected most of the SELs

Memories should be characterized also in **dynamic mode**

• Further insight on the errors in the memory can be obtained The temperature is impacts significantly the susceptibility to SELs Telemetry data should be carefully selected





- Paper accepted in RADECS
 - Heavy-ions and protons characterization
- Paper in the submission process to JINST journal
 - Experimental setup
- New submission to the journal extension
 - Laser characterization and direct comparison with flight data



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EXTRA SLIDES





Test Modes

- Dynamic Stress
 - If SEL during run, restart with \uparrow {w1}

{w1}
 {w1, w0, r0, r0, r0, r0, r0, r0); 0x11 / 0x12 / 0x13 / 0x14 / 0x15 / 0x16 / 0x17
 (r0, w1, r1, r1, r1, r1, r1); 0x19 / 0x1A / 0x1B / 0x1C / 0x1D / 0x1E / 0x1F
 (r1, w0, r0, r0, r0, r0, r0); 0x21 / 0x22 / 0x23 / 0x24 / 0x25 / 0x26 / 0x27
 (r0, w1, r1, r1, r1, r1, r1); 0x29 / 0x2A / 0x2B / 0x2C / 0x2D / 0x2E / 0x2F
 (r1, w0, r0, r0, r0, r0, r0); 0x31 / 0x32 / 0x33 / 0x34 / 0x35 / 0x36 / 0x37
 (r0, w1, r1, r1, r1, r1, r1); 0x39 / 0x3A / 0x3B / 0x3C / 0x3D / 0x3E / 0x3F



Laser SEL Cross Section





Memory Mapping

LASER experiment

Physical Mapping of the memory cells

- Selected zones in Laser experiment
- Zones 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16
- Checking with Zones 18 and 19





Memory Mapping

Logical bitmap

• different patterns for tested zones





Memory Mapping

		111			
					Point 2
					रा छ
				-	l Point 6
-					
					1
Esta di					
Poi	 nt 0P		n 	Zone.6	
× 1					







Followed procedure to read entire memory

- 1. Increase memory current threshold to 400 mA
- 2. Increase banks current threshold to 400 mA
- 3. Write entire memory with 0xAAAA
- 4. Position the laser in the top area with SELs at lower energies
- 5. Trigger SELs with laser pulse in the energies: 340, 350, 360, 390, and 600 pJ.
- 6. Wait for a few seconds for the current to stabilize
- 7. Read memory to get complete error bitmap
- 8. Power cycle memory and go for next energy



SEFI in SEL: point 4







SEFI in SEL: point 11







Laser and Heavy-Ion Equivalence

x_hi = (x_ls - 320) * 0.6



