

Enabling Capabilities for Predictive Testing Using Pulsed Lasers

Joel M. Hales^{1,2}, Adrian Idefonso¹, Ani Khachatrian¹,
Stephen Buchner^{1,2}, and Dale McMorrow¹

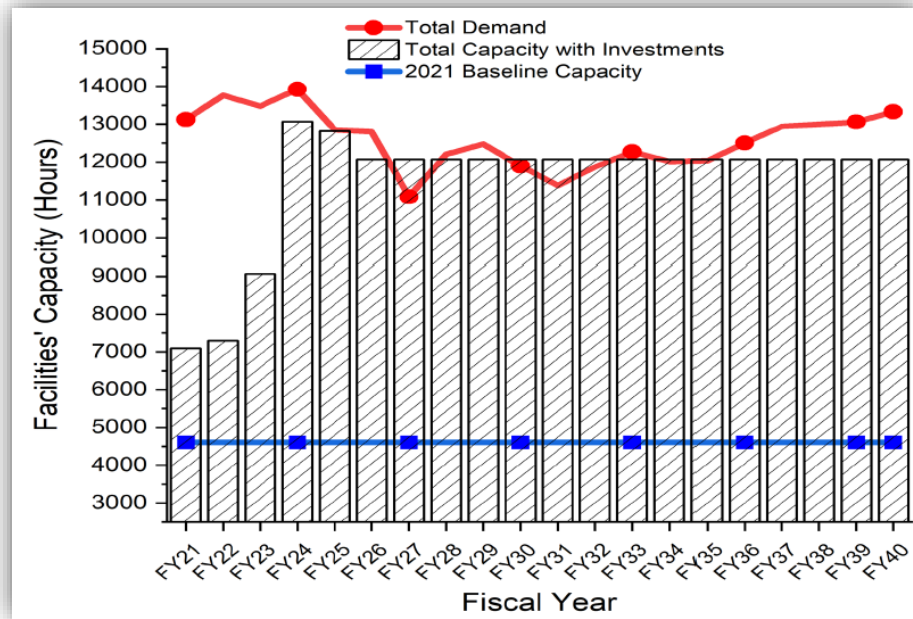
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The Need for Surrogate Test Approaches

- **Current SEE Testing Landscape**

- Increasing demand for testing driven by commercial space and device complexity
- Total demand far exceeds capacity
- Surrogate test approaches are an important pathway for narrowing the gap



C. Matzkind, *SEE Symposium*, 2022.

Challenges

Radiation testing in Europe

Europe must have the means to increase its space radiation testing capacity.

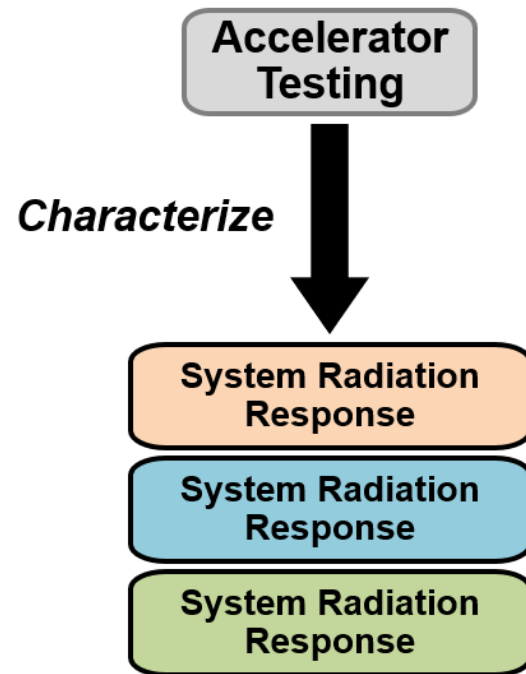
<https://hearts-project.eu/challenges/radiation-testing-in-europe/>

The Need for Surrogate Test Approaches

- **Role of Pulsed-Laser (PL) SEE Testing**
 - An effective surrogate should be able to predict the heavy-ion SEE response
 - PL SEE testing has matured as a surrogate test approach

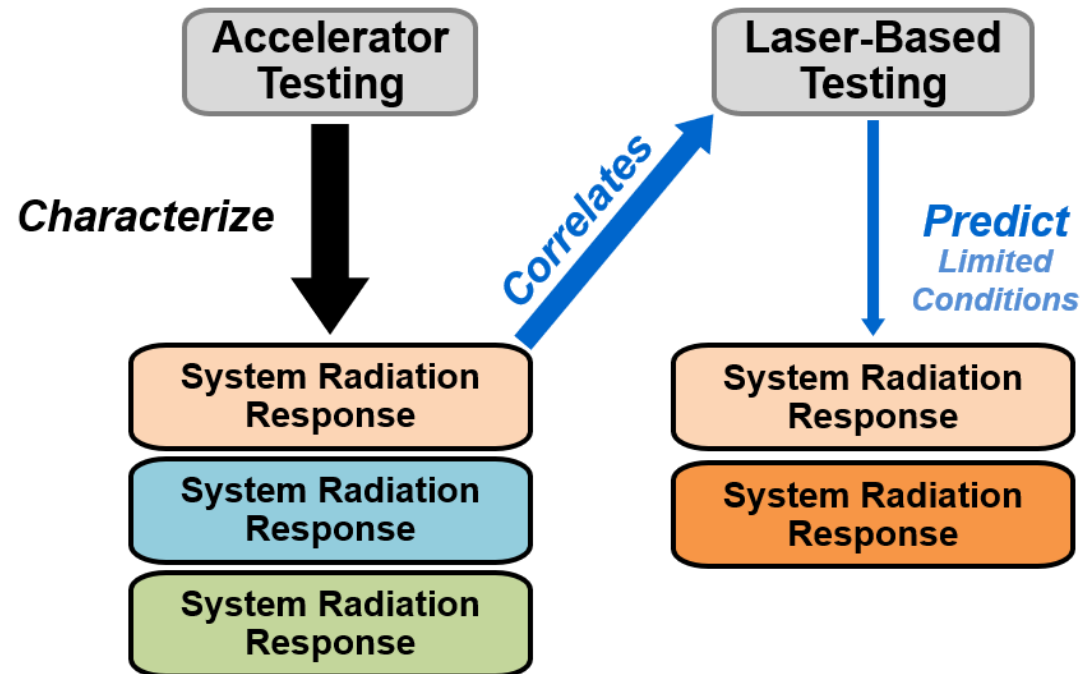
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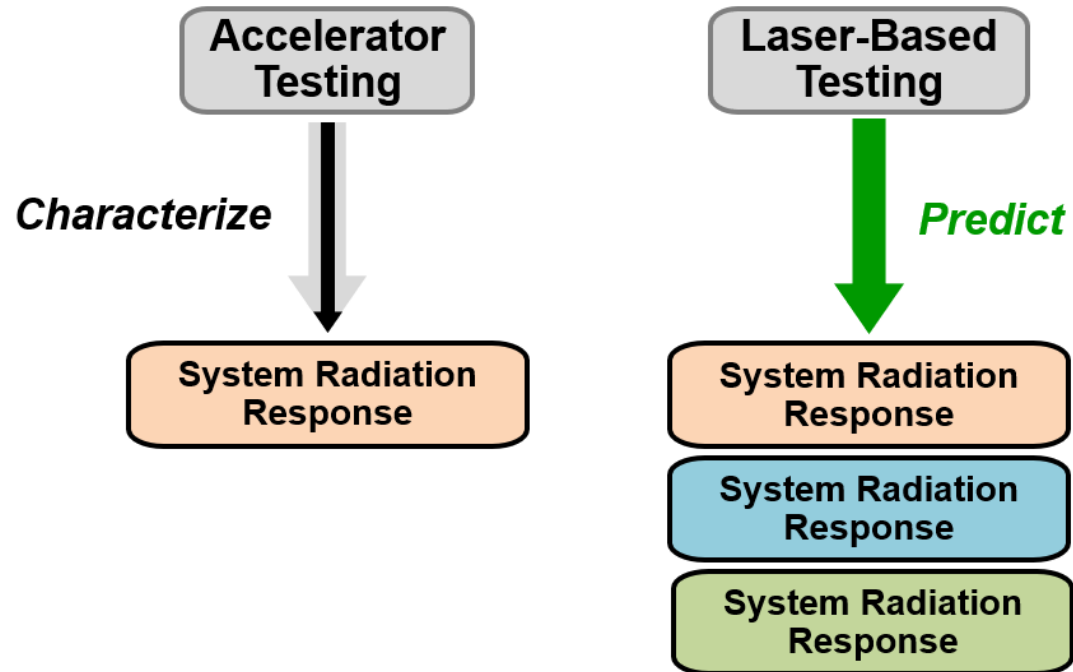
The Need for Surrogate Test Approaches

- **Role of Pulsed-Laser (PL) SEE Testing**
 - Empirical correlation approaches allow for prediction under limited conditions
 - Reliance on existing accelerator data limits ability to narrow the gap



The Need for Surrogate Test Approaches

- **Role of Pulsed-Laser (PL) SEE Testing**
 - **Predictive approaches** do not rely on pre-existing accelerator data
 - Could significantly narrow the gap but significant challenges exist



Criteria for Predictive Surrogate Testing

Tuning surrogate source to **prescribed heavy-ion LET** and accurately **reproducing SEE response** in the DUT, **without need for existing heavy-ion data**

A. Ildefonso, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.
J. M. Hales, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.

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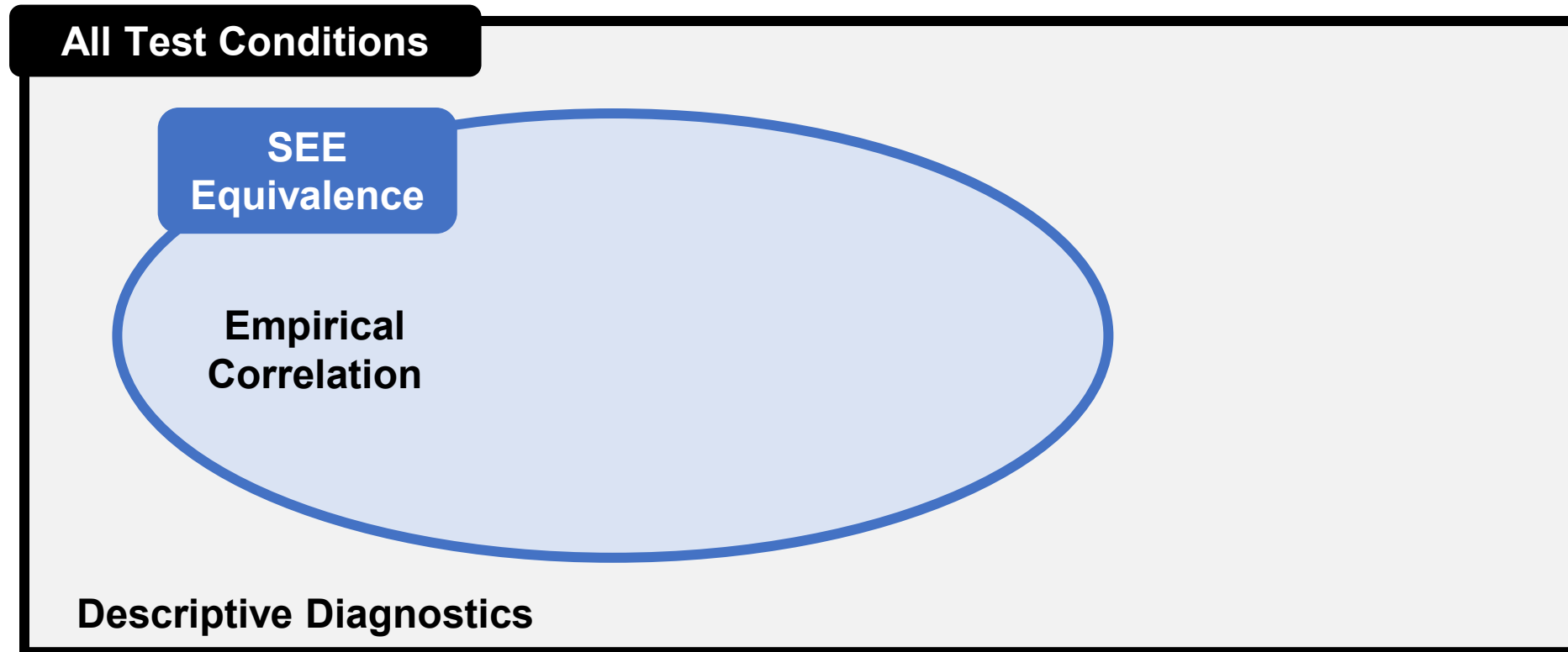
All Test Conditions

Descriptive Diagnostics

A. Ildefonso, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.
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Criteria for Predictive Surrogate Testing

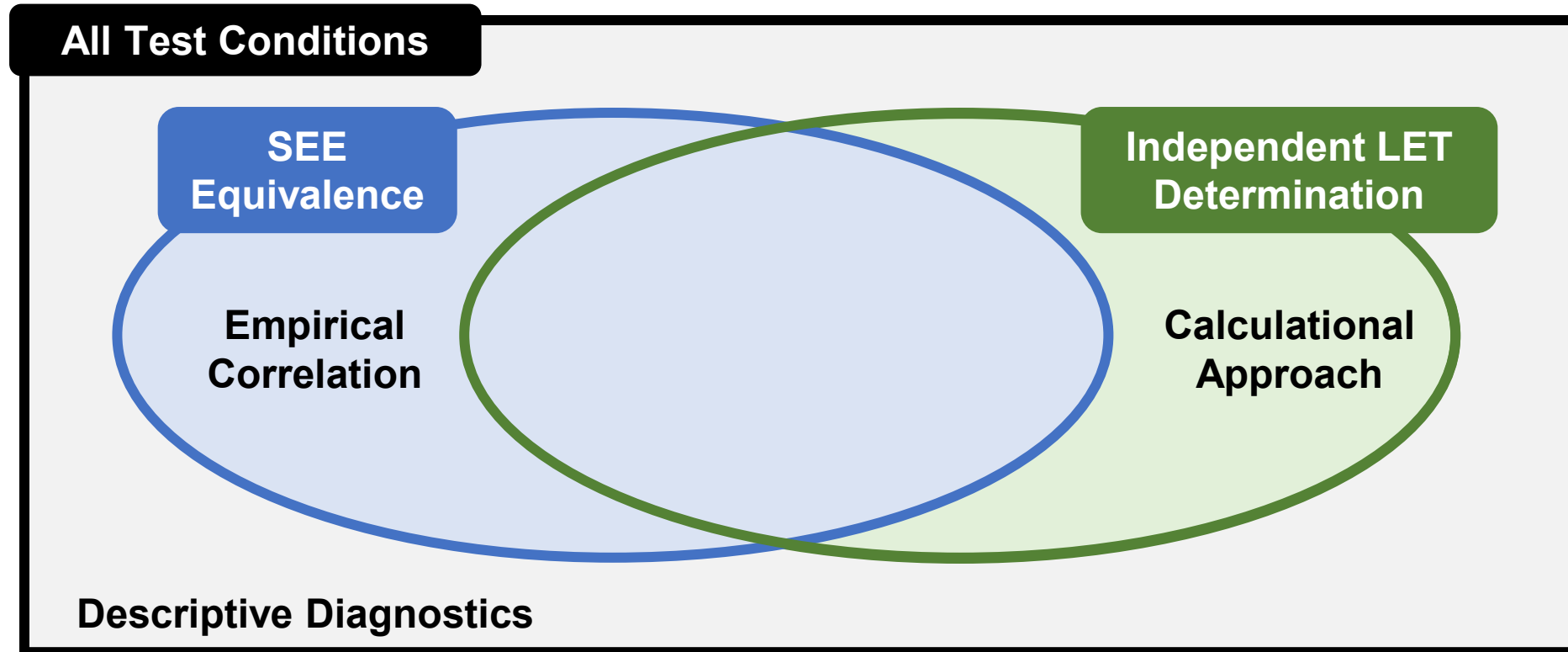
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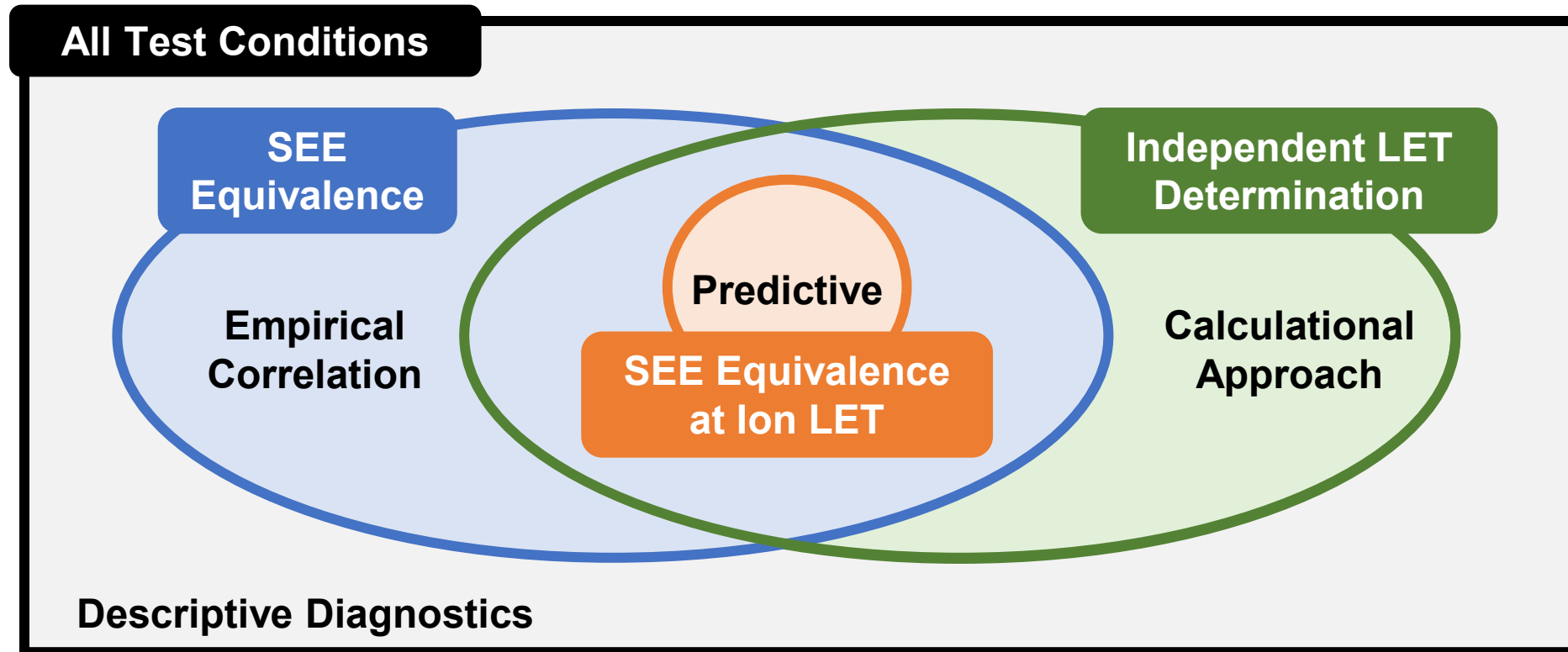
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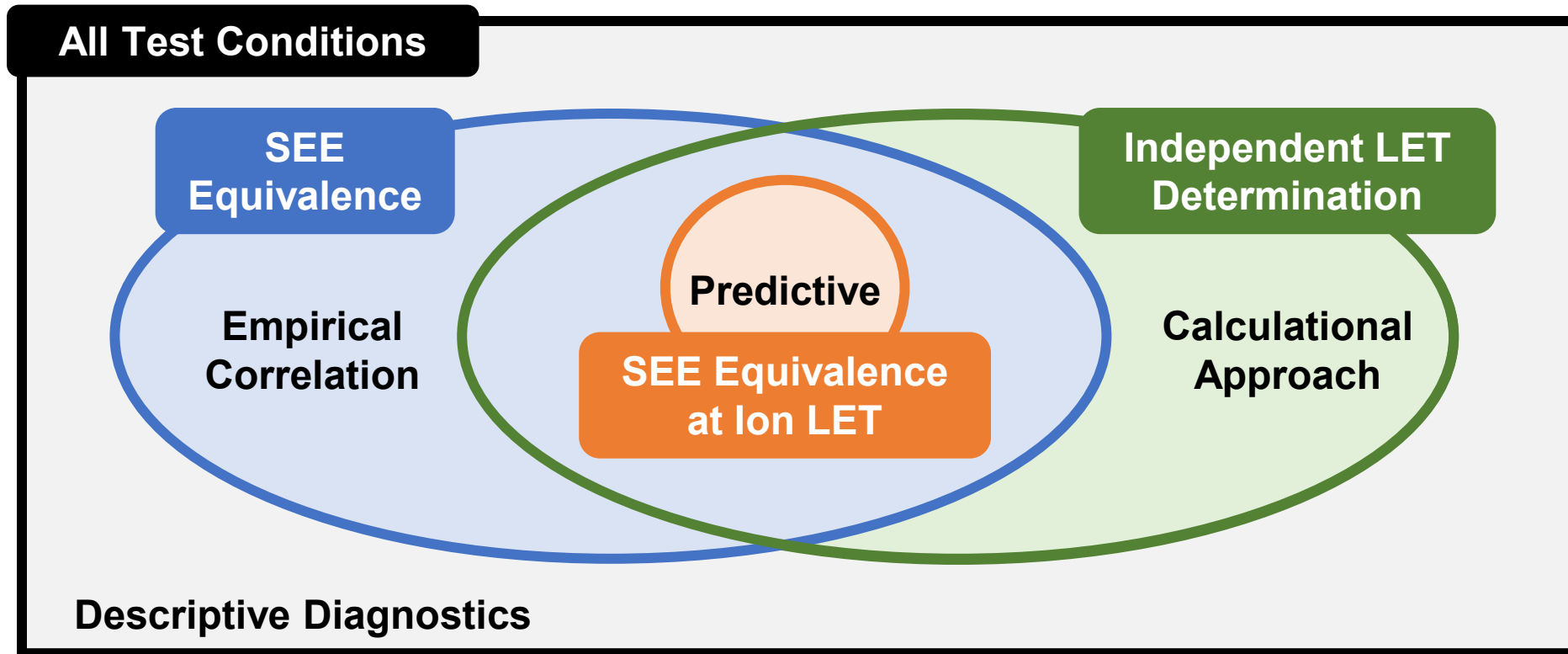
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Criteria for Predictive Surrogate Testing

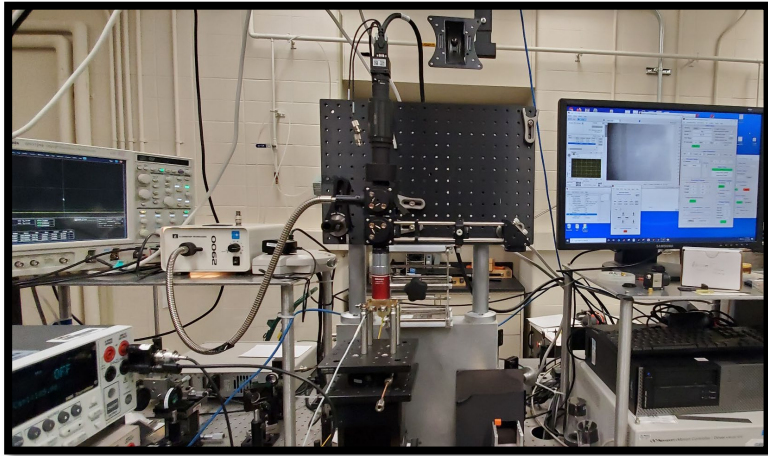
Predictive testing faces many challenges for successful implementation, but various *capabilities have driven significant progress* in recent years



A. Ildefonso, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.
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Democratization: Accessibility

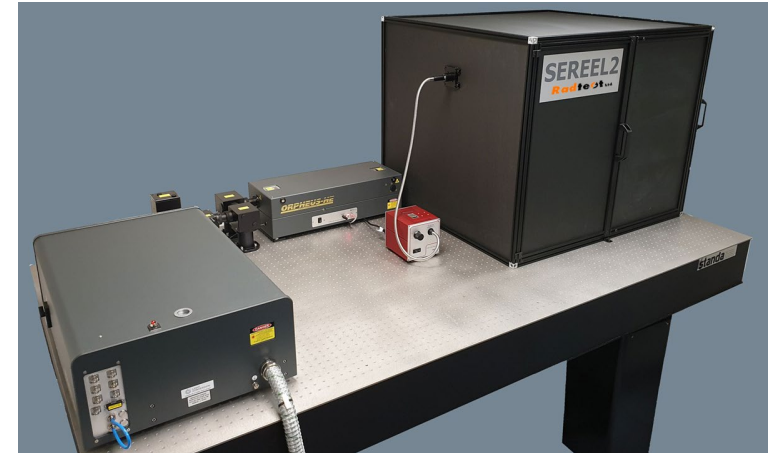
- Improvements in laser stability and wavelength tunability have promoted usage
- Introduction of commercial PL SEE systems primary driver for increased accessibility



NRL TPA Set-up

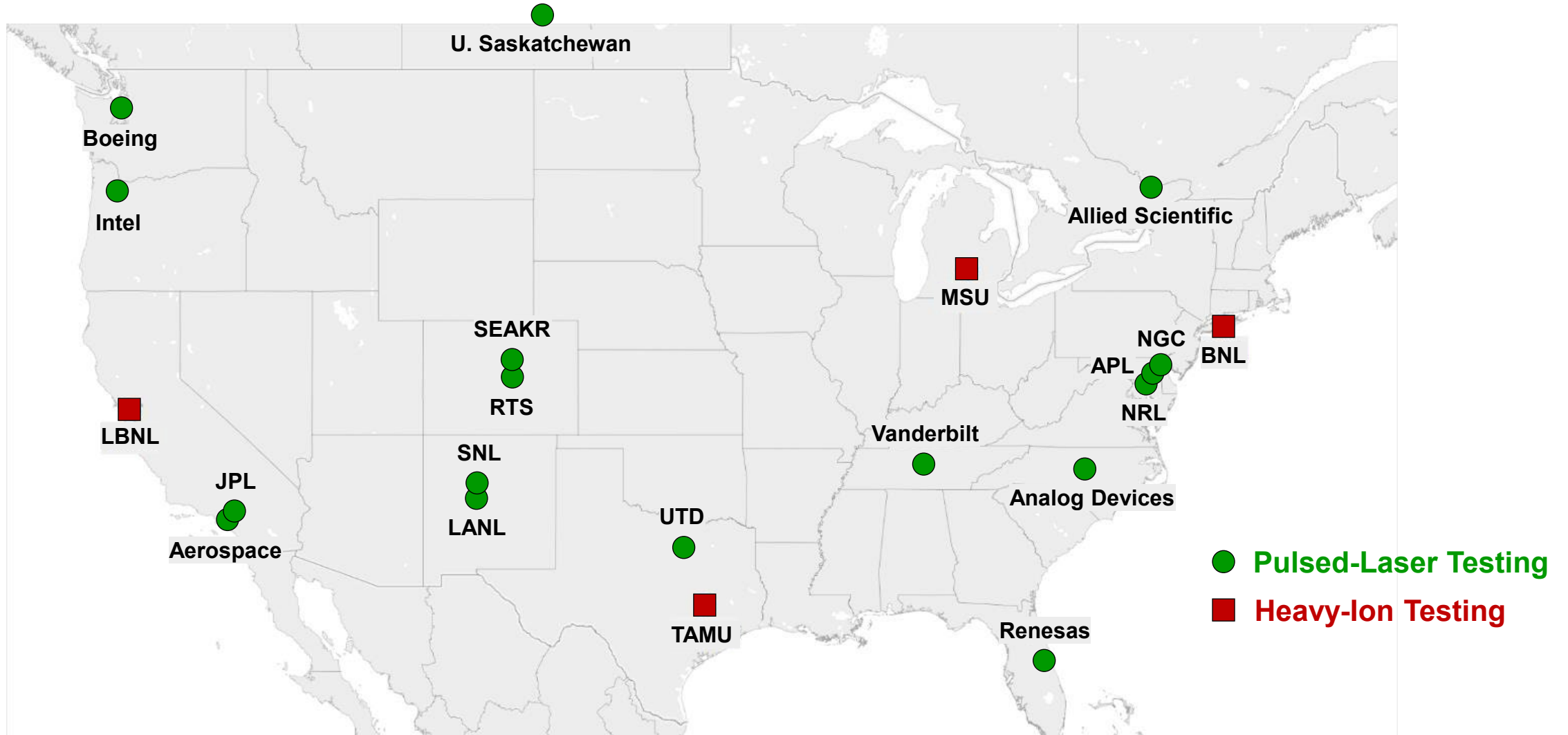


PULSCAN PULSYS



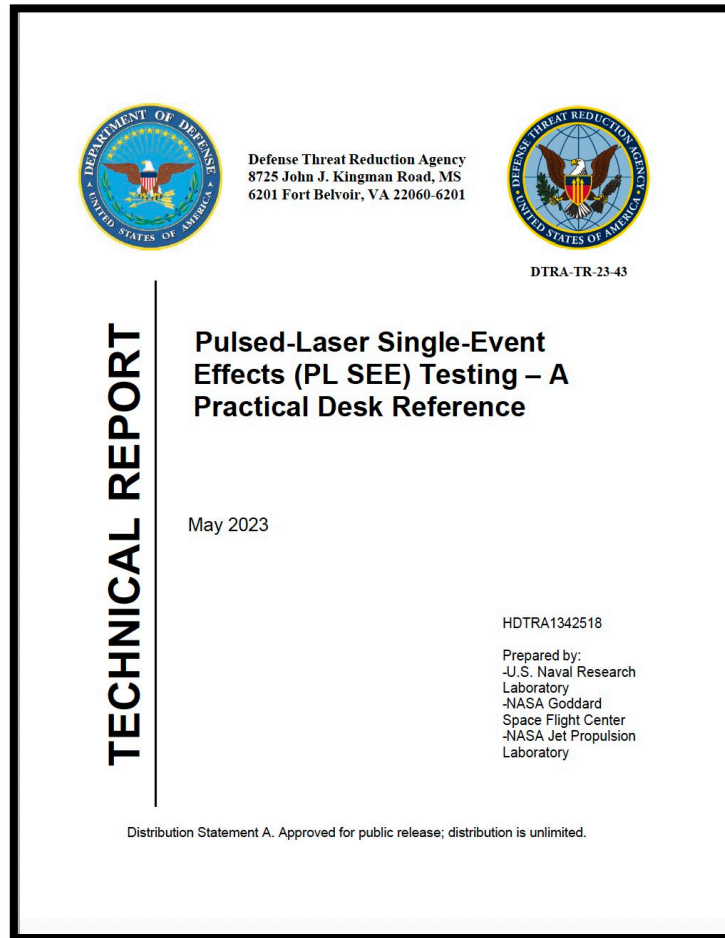
RadTest SEREEL2

Democratization: Accessibility



Democratization: Documentation

- Maturity of PL SEE testing technique has led to valuable reference documents



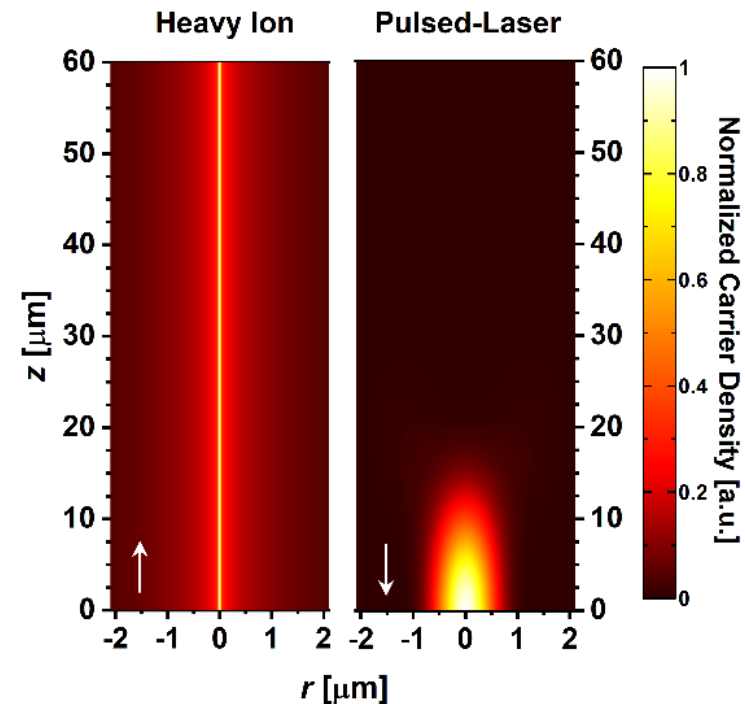
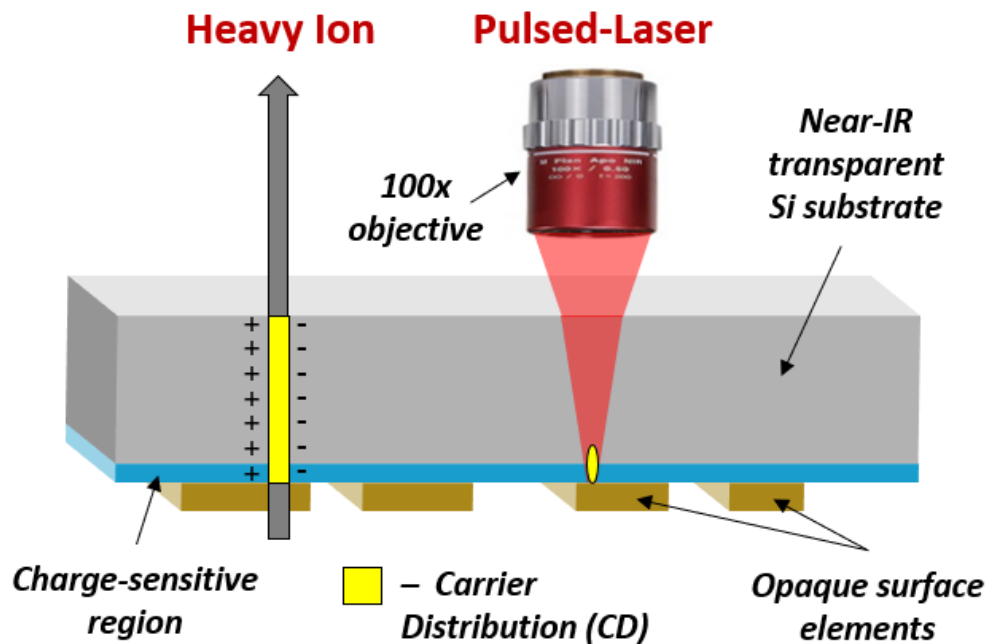
[PL SEE Testing – A Practical Desk Reference](#)



[SEE Testing with a Laser Beam – Guidelines](#)

Response Agreement: Carrier Distribution (CD)

- CDs generated by a heavy ion and by a pulsed laser are very different
- Overlap of CD and sensitive volume determines SEE response; agreement is difficult

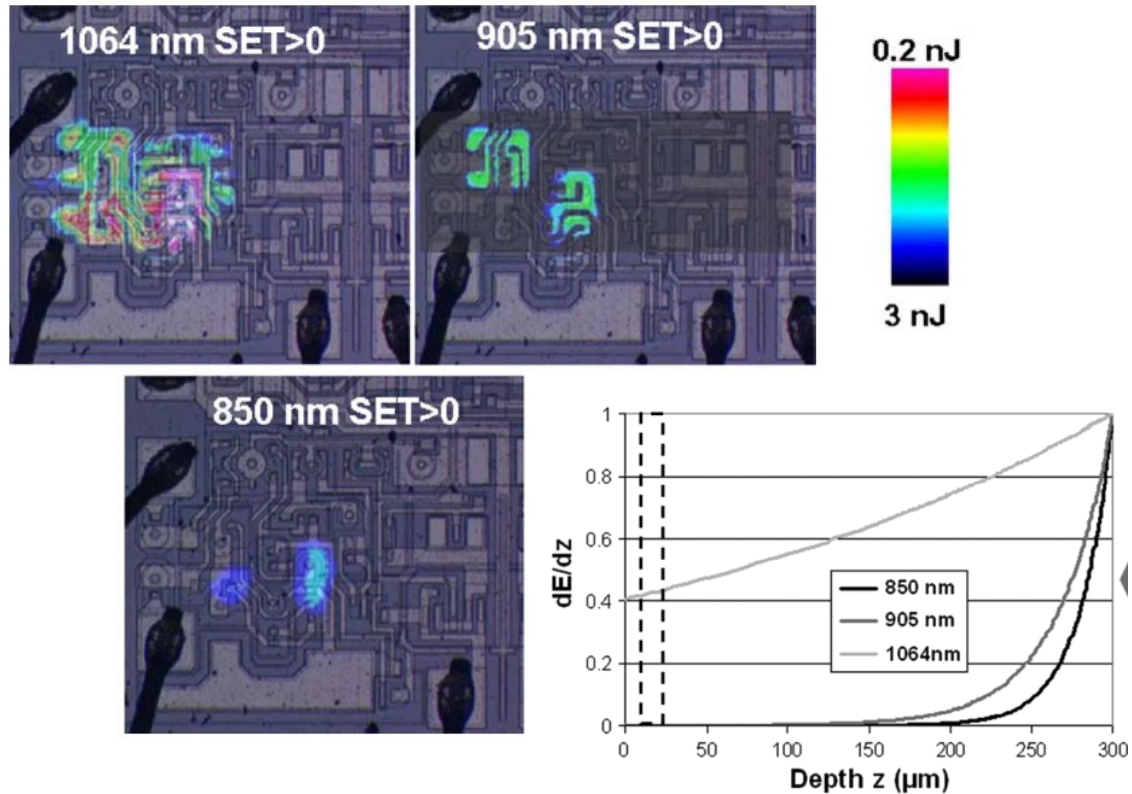


Heavy-Ion CD: lateral: $<0.1 \mu\text{m}$, depth: 100-200 μm

Pulsed-Laser CD: lateral: $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$, depth: 10-20 μm

Response Agreement: Axial CD

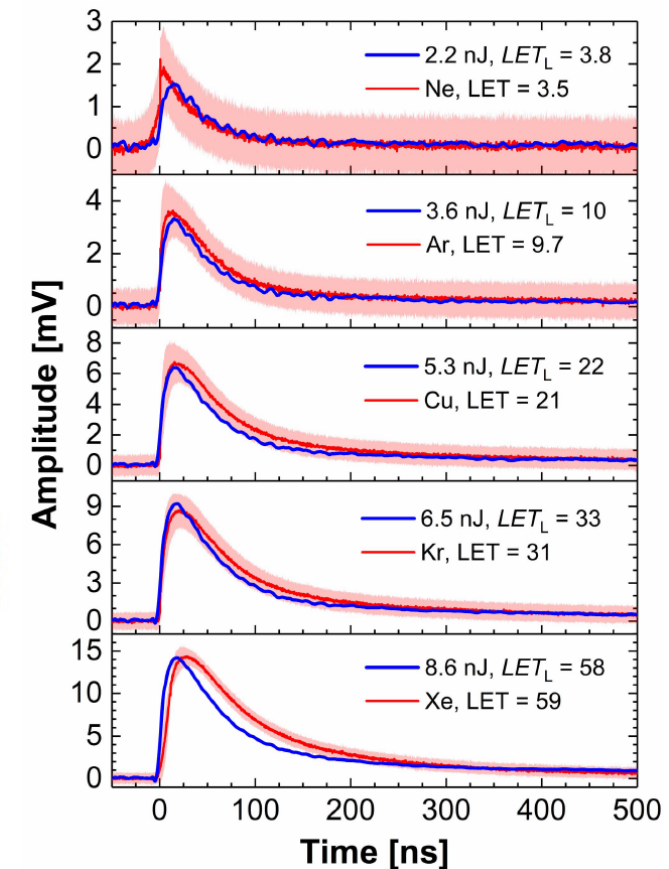
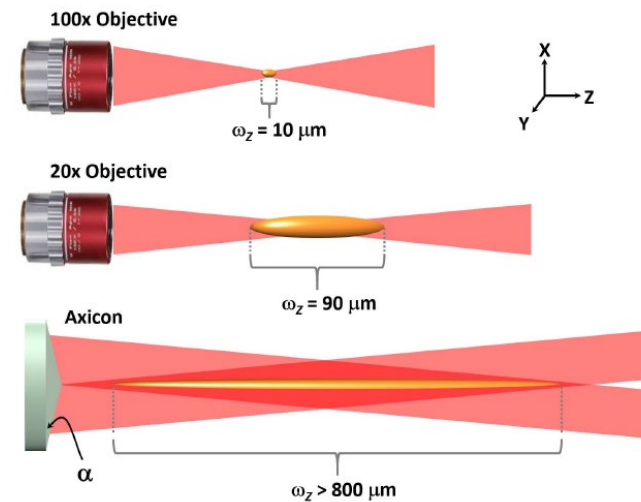
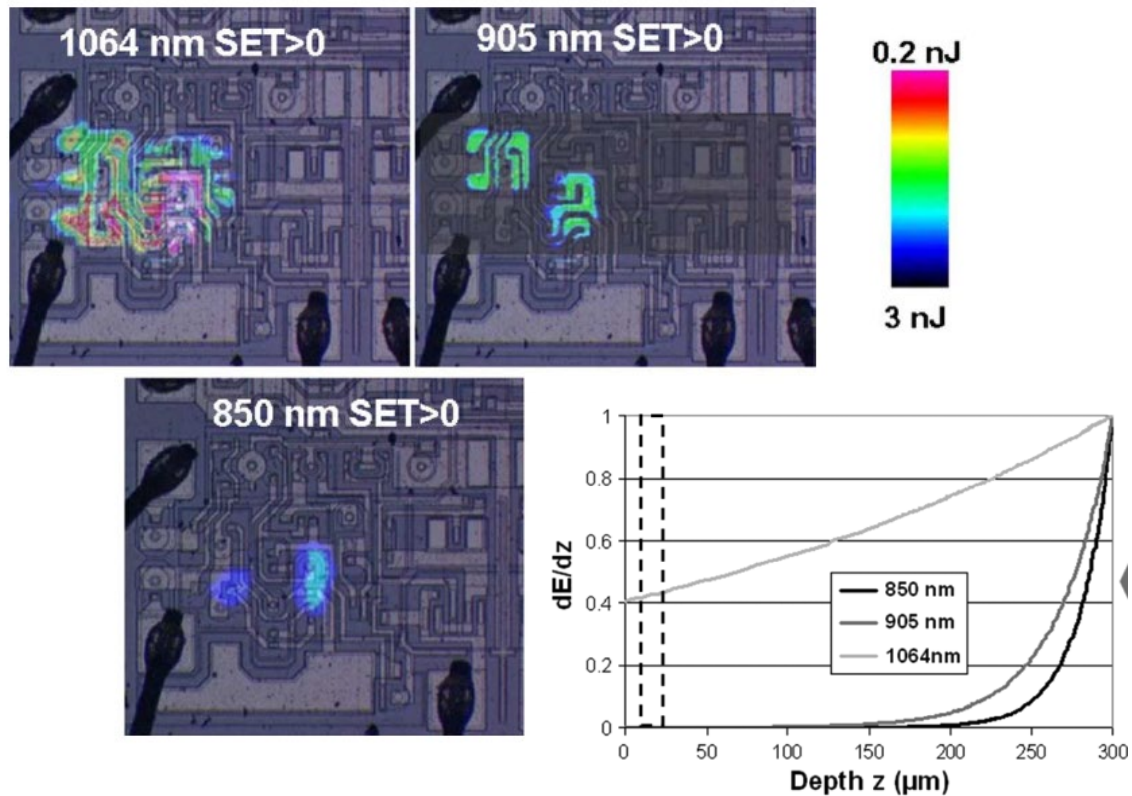
- (Left) NIR excitation allows for backside testing and probing deep sensitive volumes



C. Weulersse, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 55, Aug., 2008.

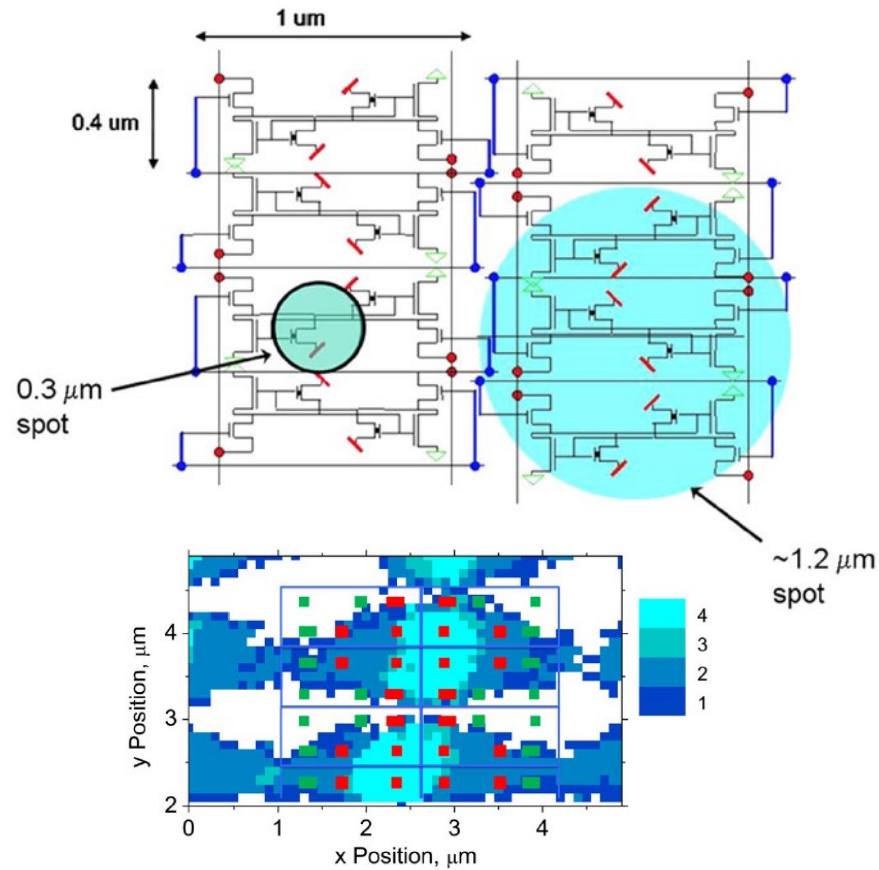
Response Agreement: Axial CD

- (Left) NIR excitation allows for backside testing and probing deep sensitive volumes
- (Right) Axicon generates ion-like CD allowing for predicting SET response



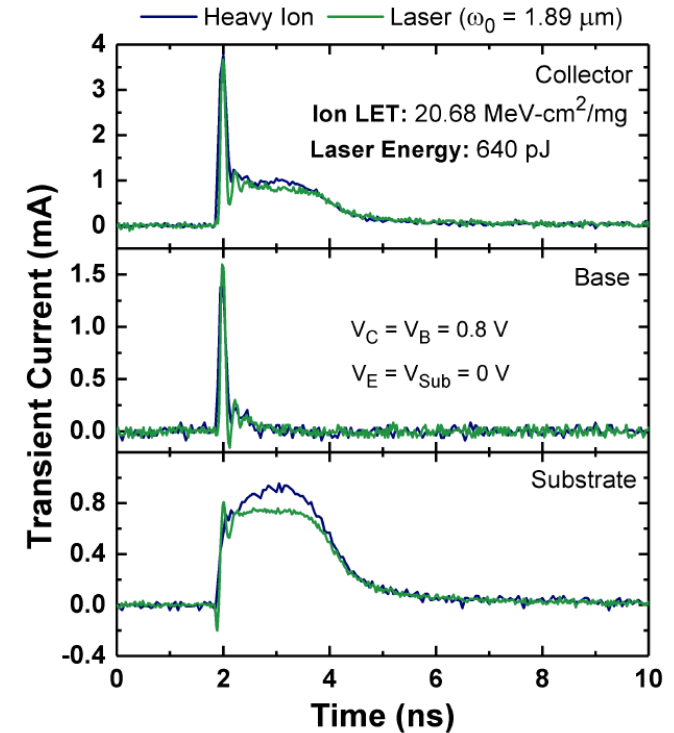
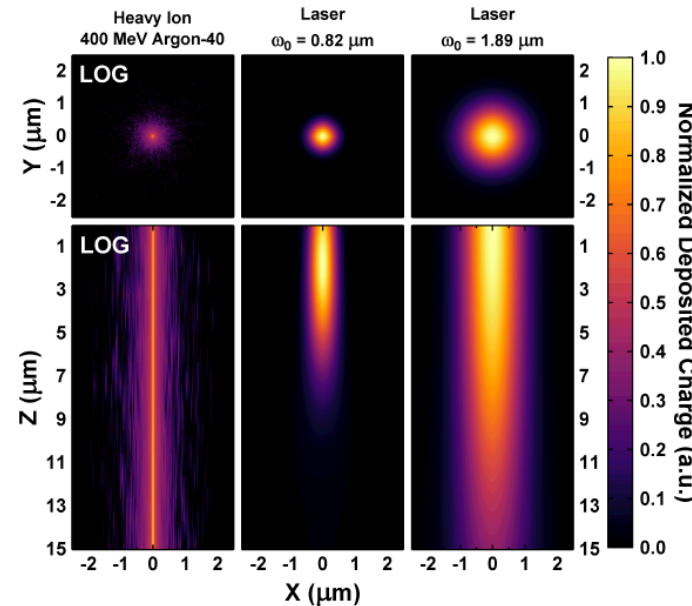
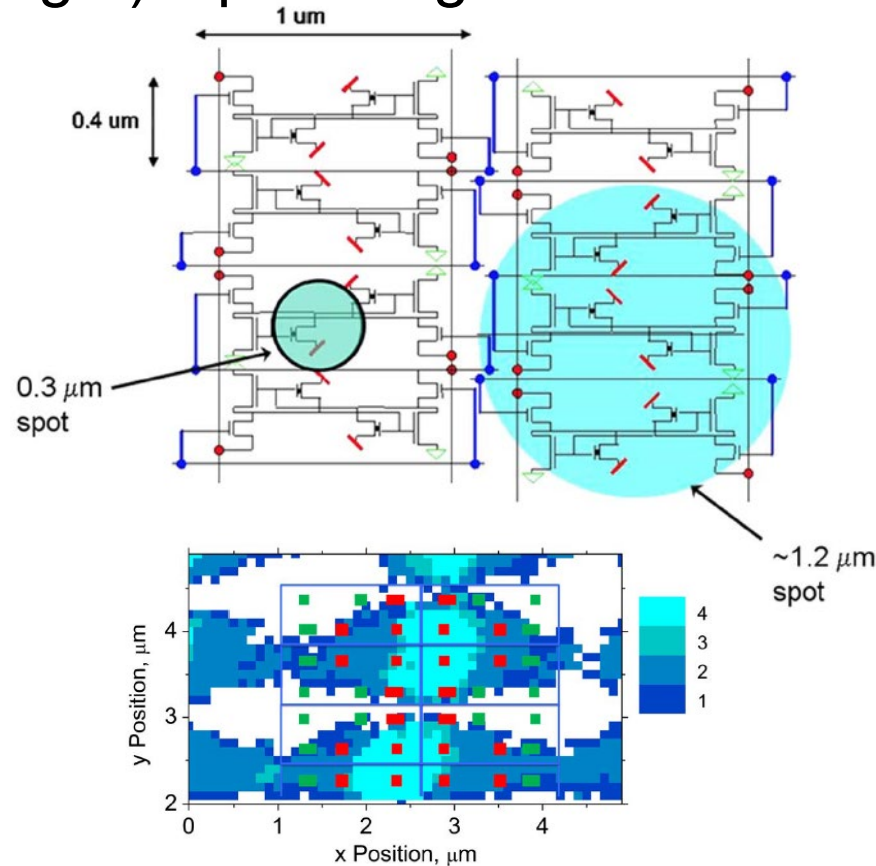
Response Agreement: Lateral CD

- (Left) UV excitation reduces lateral CD for interrogating single cells in 90-nm SRAM



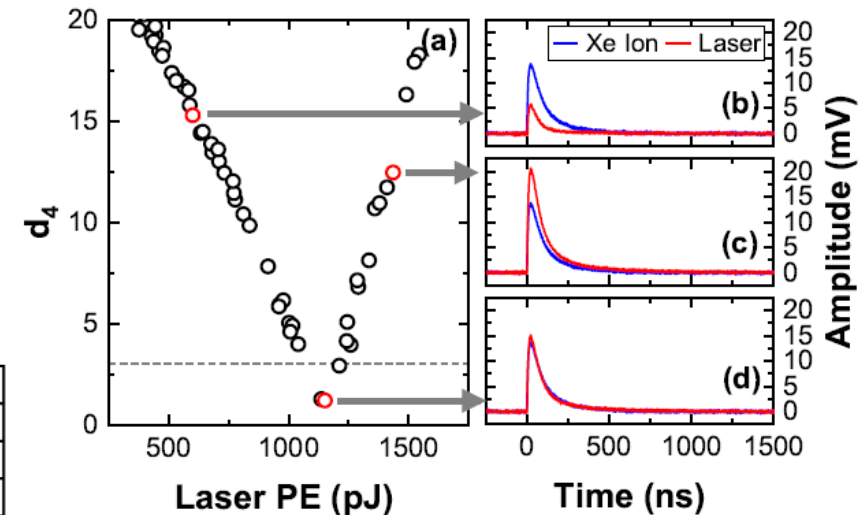
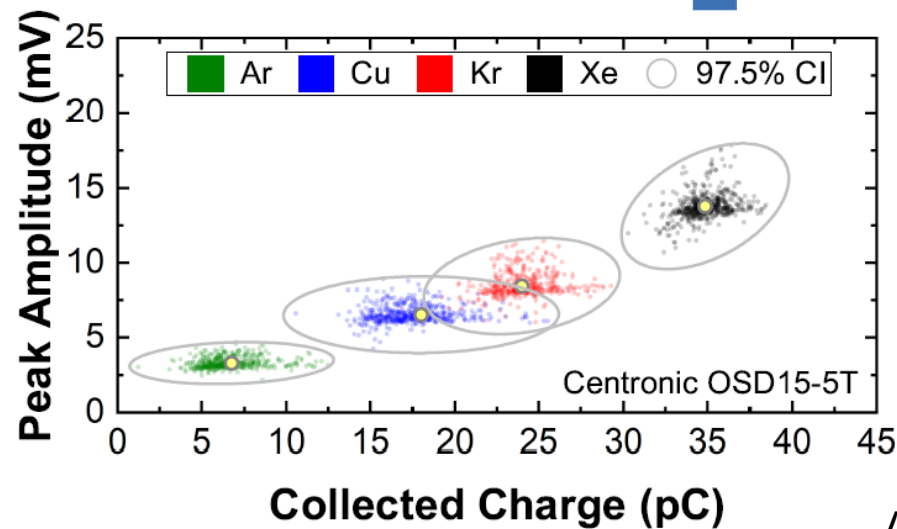
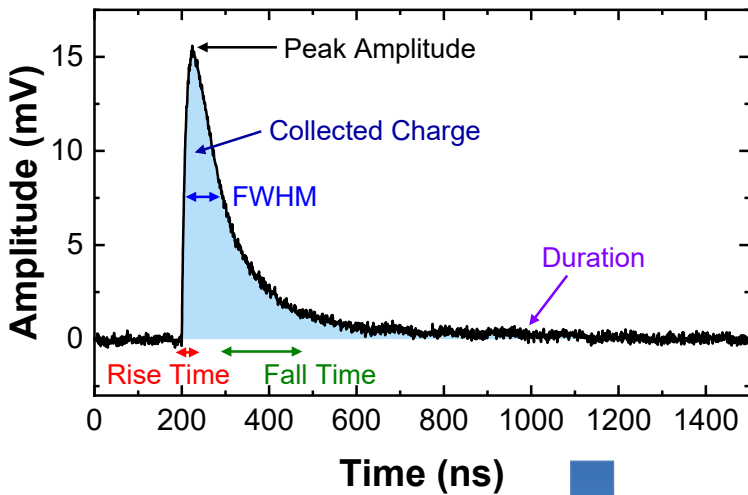
Response Agreement: Lateral CD

- (Left) UV excitation reduces lateral CD for interrogating single cells in 90-nm SRAM
- (Right) Optimizing lateral CD results in excellent correlation for SETs in SiGe HBTs



Response Agreement: Equivalence

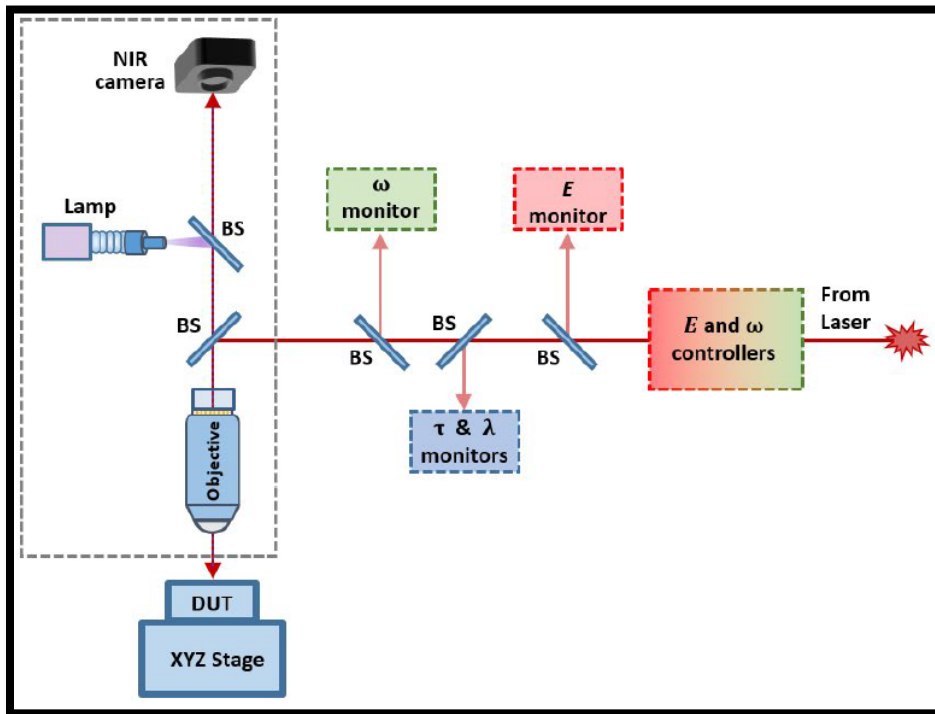
- The quality of the SEE response agreement requires an objective assessment
- Need quantitative metrics to assess SEE similarity for a variety of SEE data
- Need a definition for SEE equivalence



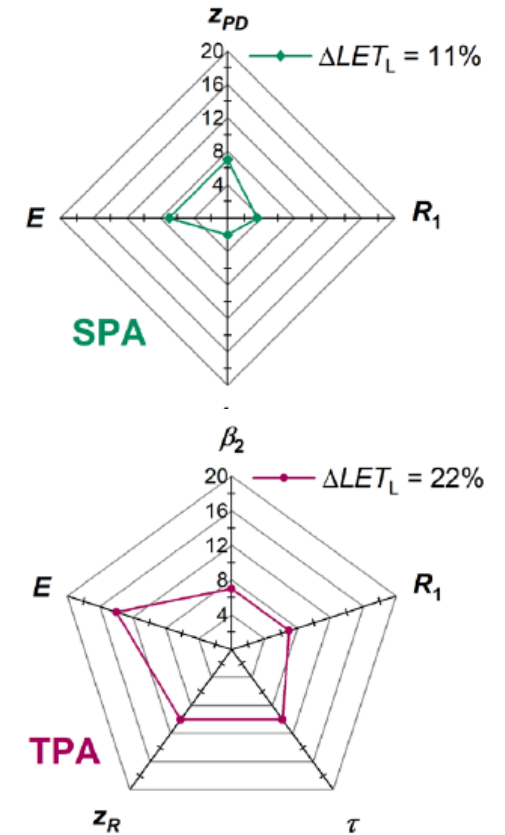
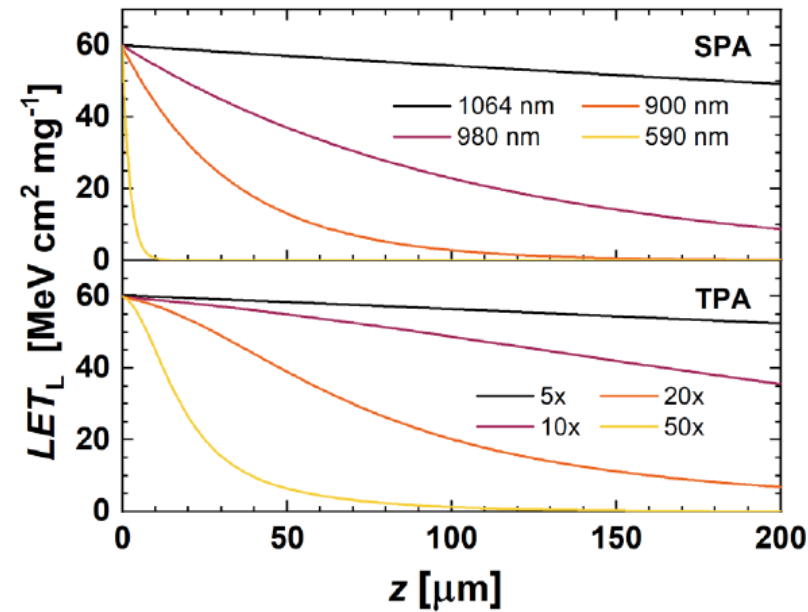
A. Idefonso, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.

Determining LET: Dosimetry and Calculation

- Dosimetry is key for accurately estimating parameters needed for calculating LET_L
- Method for calculating LET_L over a wide range of conditions developed, validated for accuracy, and uncertainty estimated



[PL SEE Testing – A Practical Desk Reference](#)



J. M. Hales, *et al.*, *TNS*, vol. 71, Apr., 2024.

Determining LET: CHALICE

- CHALICE – Calculator for Highly Accurate Laser-Induced Carrier Excitation – calculates key quantities for PL SEE testing (e.g., LET_L , CD, deposited charge)

CHALICE
Calculator for Highly Accurate Laser-Induced
Carrier Excitation

Optical Parameters

Wavelength (nm):

Pulse Width (fs):

Use Gaussian Beam Approximation
 Use Truncated Beam Approximation

Input Beam Size (mm):

Objective NA:

Objective Magnification:

Sensitive Volume Material Properties

Material:

Index of Refraction:

Density (g/cm³):

EHP Generation Energy (eV):

SPA Coefficient (cm⁻¹):

TPA Coefficient (cm/GW):

DUT Geometrical Parameters

Top-side Excitation
 Back-side Excitation

SV Thickness (μm):

SV Radius (μm):

Surface Reflectivity:

DUT Material Thickness (L) (μm):

Top-side Excitation

Back-side Excitation

Select Simulation Type

Quick LET-L Calculation
 LET-L Curve vs. Depth
 LET-L vs. Laser Pulse Energy
 2-D Carrier Distribution
 Deposited Charge vs. Laser Pulse Energy
 Deposited Charge vs. Axial Focus Position

Quick Calculation

Pulse Energy (μJ):

Z Focus (μm):

Note: LET_L is calculated for Z = 0 μm

LET_L (MeV-cm²/mg)

Peak Carrier Density (cm⁻³)

Total Deposited Charge (pC)

Deposited Charge in Sensitive Volume (pC)

Dominant Excitation Mechanism

2-D Carrier Distribution

Pulse Energy (μJ)

Z Focus (μm)

Step in r (μm)

End r (μm)

Start Z (μm)

Step in Z (μm)

End Z (μm)

2-D Carrier Distributions

Z (μm)

X (μm)

Show Sensitive Volume Outline

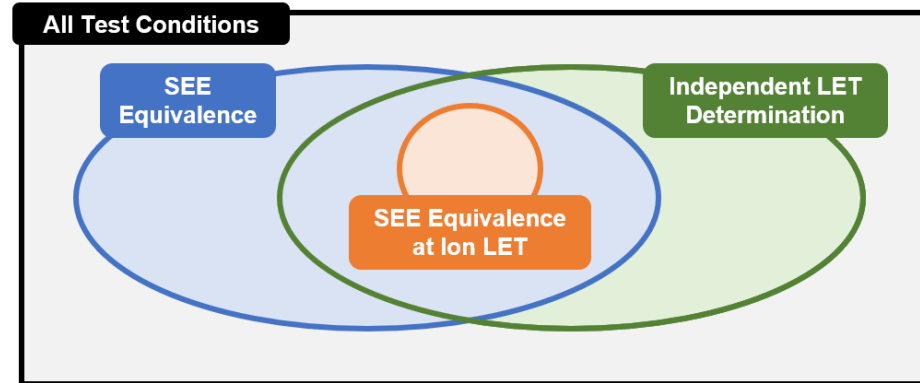
Currently beta testing and tool will be made available to the radiation effects community via nanoHUB in Fall 2024

A. Ildefonso, *SEE Symposium*, 2024.

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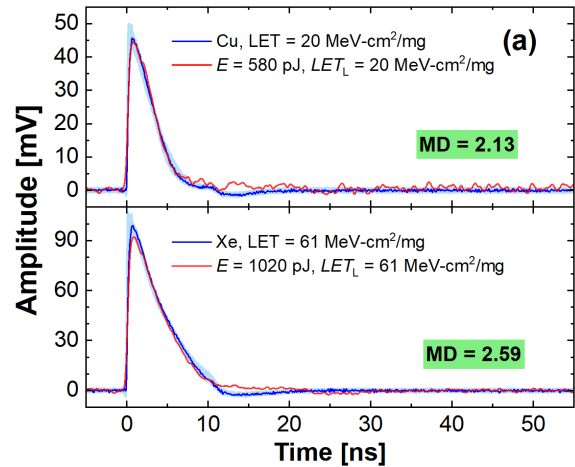
Predictive PL SEE Case Studies

These capabilities have *enabled predictive PL SEE testing* in recent years!

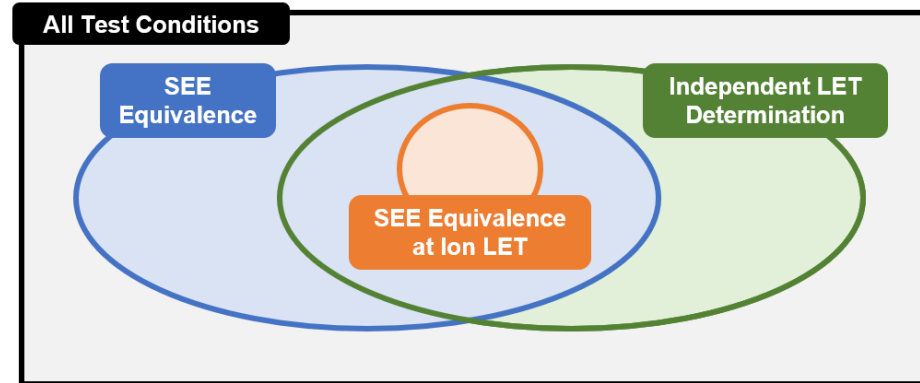


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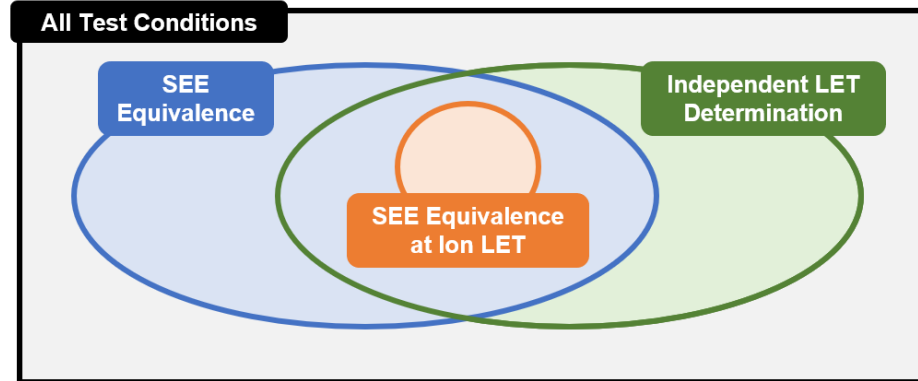
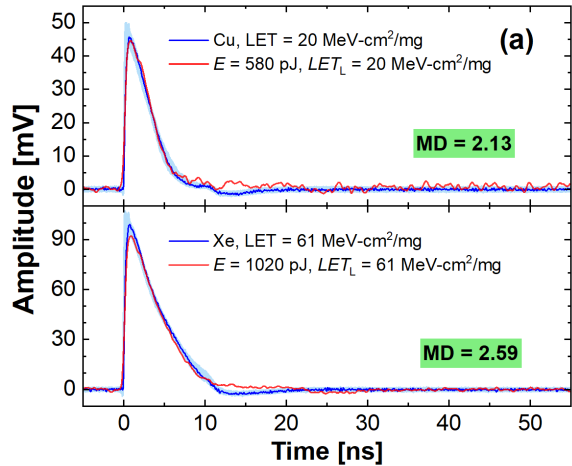


SETs in Si photodiodes [3]

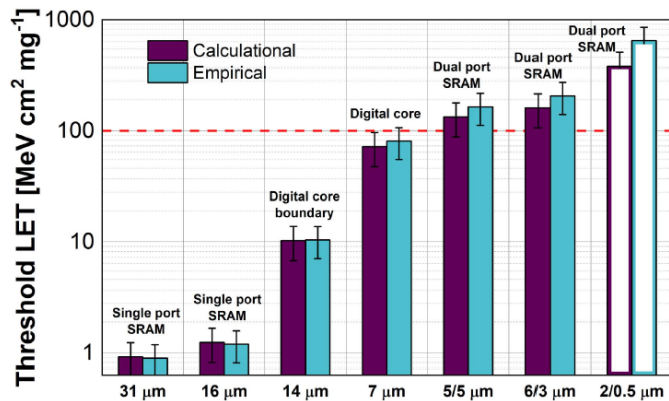


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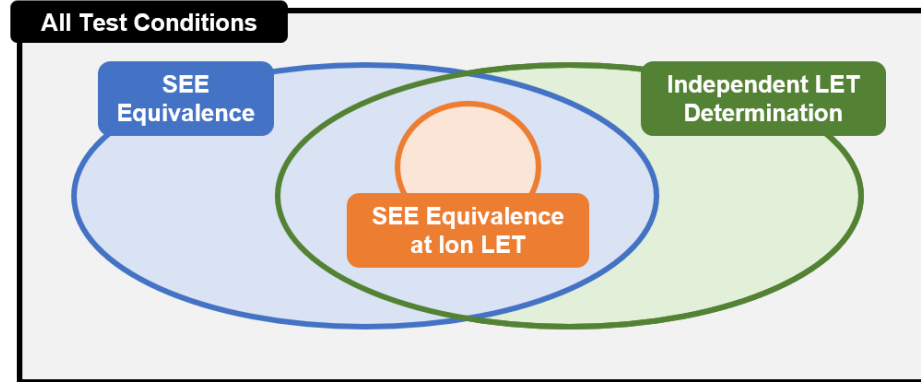
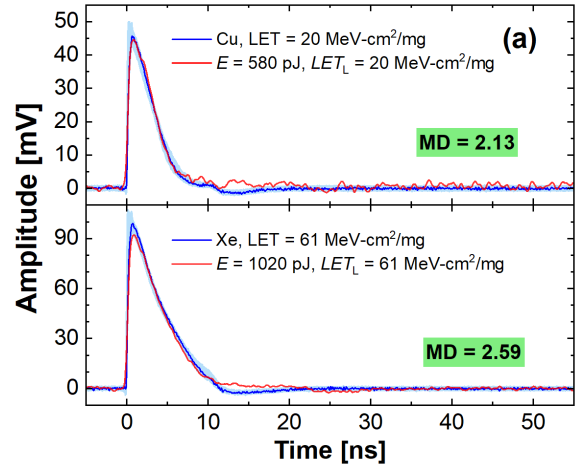
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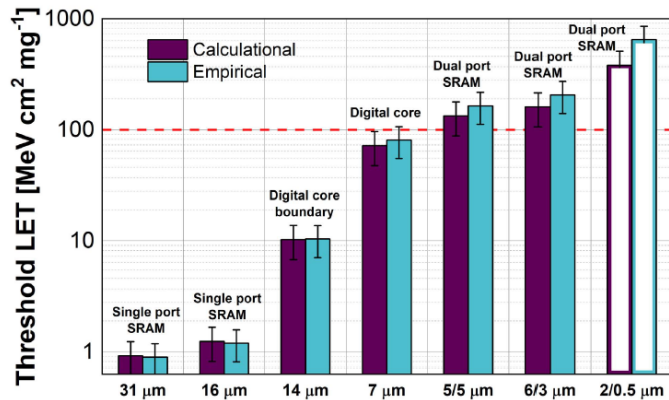
SEL in mixed-signal ASIC [11]

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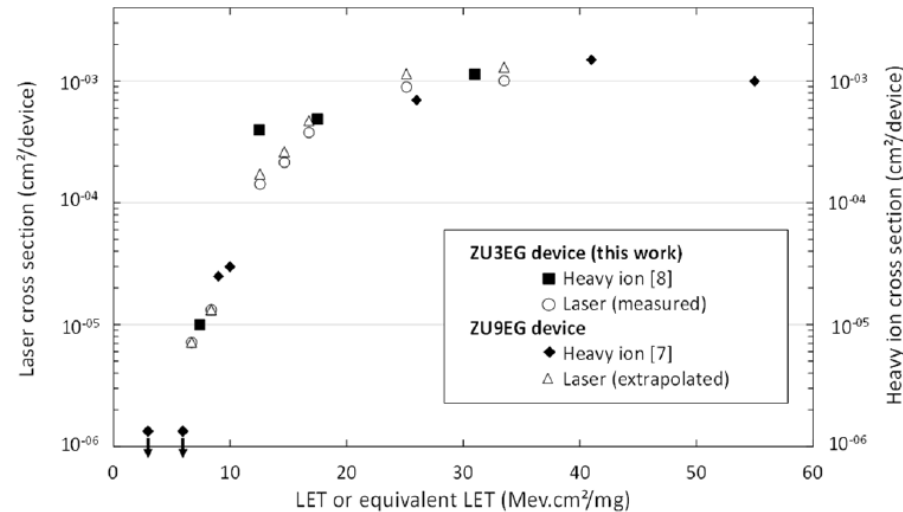
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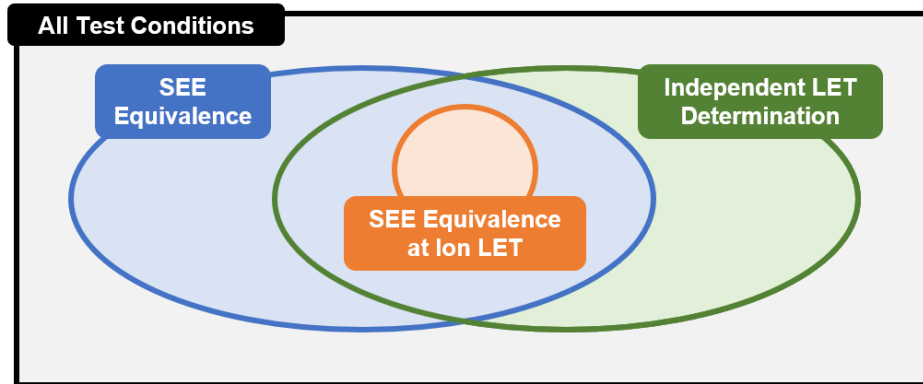
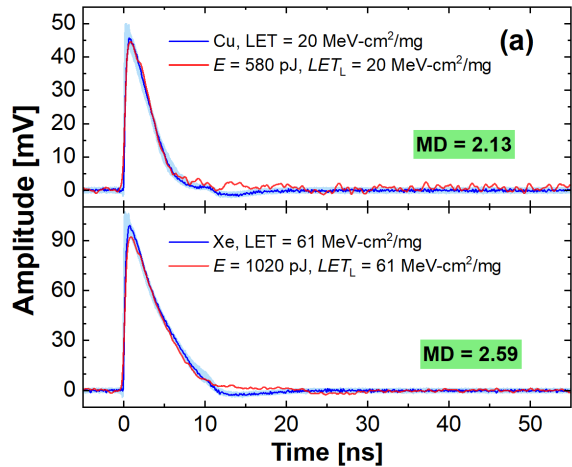
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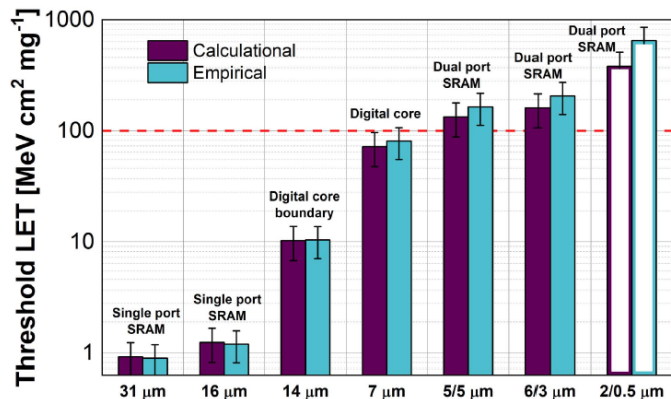
SEL in 16-nm FinFET [12]

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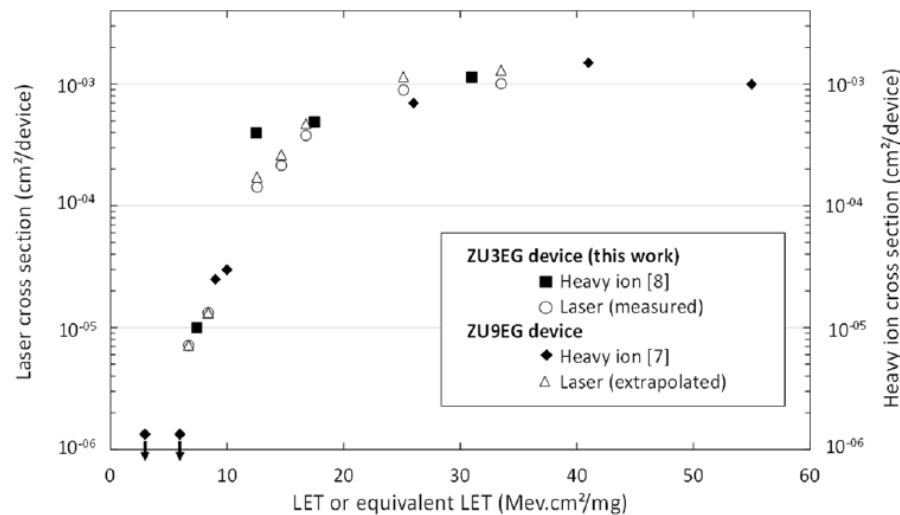
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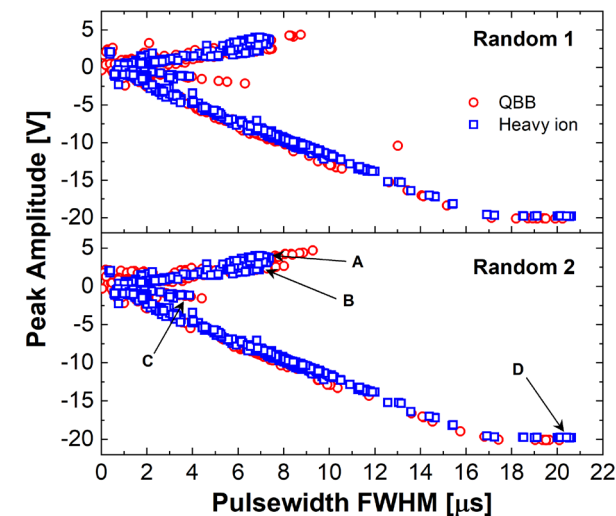
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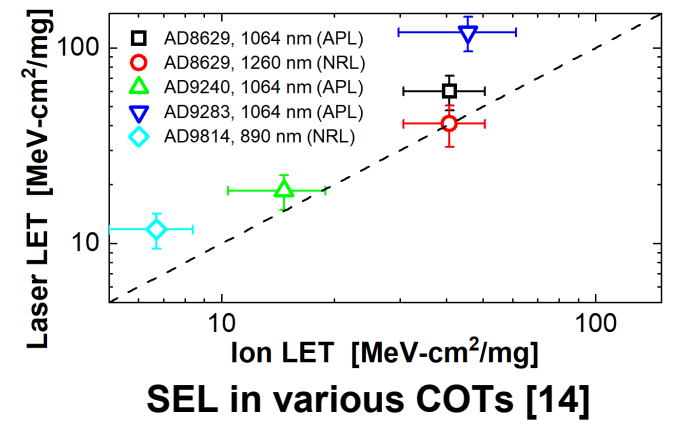
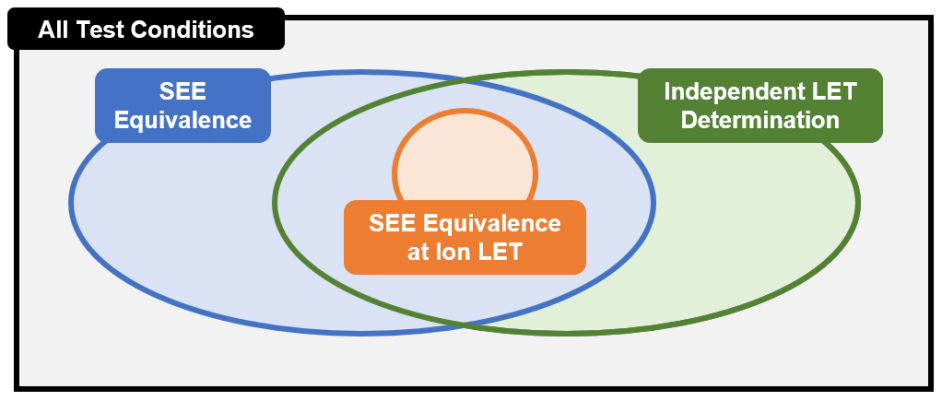
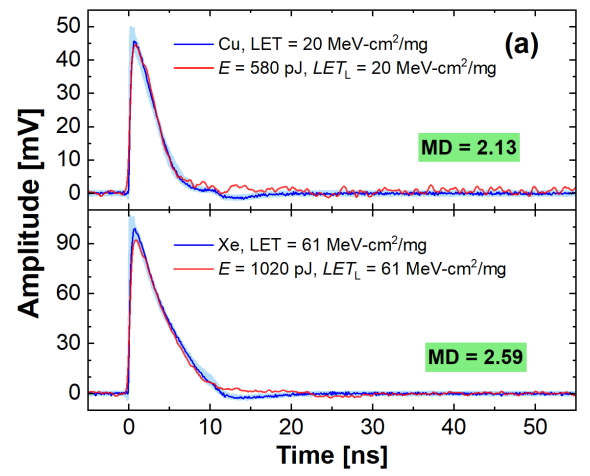
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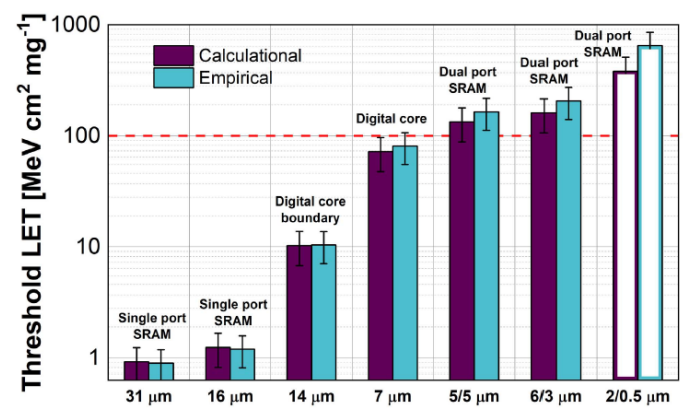
SETs in operational amplifier [13]

Predictive PL SEE Case Studies

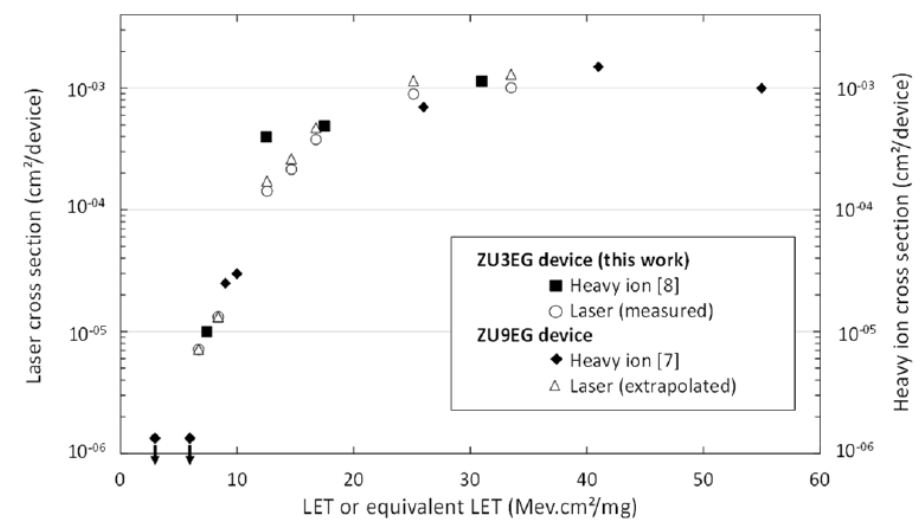
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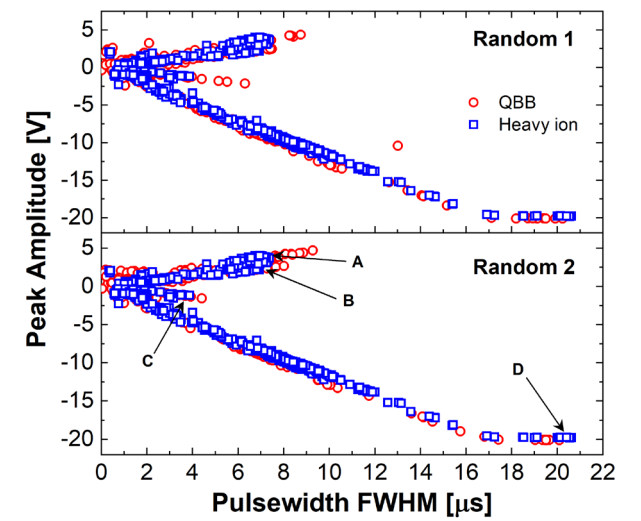
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Predictive PL SEE Case Studies

- Variety of technologies using different pulsed-laser focusing geometries for testing
- Must validate SEE response agreement using heavy-ion SEE response



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Predictive PL SEE Case Studies

- Variety of technologies using different pulsed-laser focusing geometries for testing
- Must validate SEE response agreement using heavy-ion SEE response
- Need guidance on choosing, **with reasonable assurance**, that test conditions are predictive



The Need for Surrogate Test Approaches

- DARPA introduces ASSERT program (2024) to accelerate the availability of radiation-qualified, state-of-the-art components
- Goal: develop surrogate sources with deep penetration and high spatial resolution
- Lasers have limited utility for probing 3DHI technologies **but used to leverage lessons learned to develop better sources**



<https://www.darpa.mil/news-events/2023-07-13>

Advanced Sources for Single-event Effects Radiation Testing (ASSERT)

Pulsed Electrons

G. Tzintzarov, *SEE Symposium*, 2024.

Pulsed X-rays

D. Monahan, *SEE Symposium*, 2024.

- **Predictive surrogate testing key to bridging the gap**
 - PL SEE testing has matured as a surrogate test approach
 - Criteria for predictive testing suggest the pathway is challenging
- **Capabilities have driven significant progress in PL SEE testing**
 - **Accessibility** and references have increased testing availability to community
 - **Modifying the CD** has enabled improved correlation with heavy-ion data
 - Quantitative assessment of **SEE equivalence** has been developed
 - Accurately **estimating LET** for all test conditions is feasible
- **Potential and Next Steps**
 - **Predictive PL SEE testing** has been demonstrated
 - Still need rules-of-thumb to ensure a laser test condition is predictive
 - Progress made in PL SEE testing has spurred on other surrogate approaches

- [1] C. Matzkind, J. Ahlbin, K. LaBel, J. Pellish, J. Ross, T. Turflinger, J. Calkins, and J. Franco, "Department of Defense and Heavy-Ion (HI) Single Event Effects (SEE) Facilities," in SEE Symposium/MAPLD Workshop, La Jolla, CA, 2022.
- [2] A. Ildefonso, J. M. Hales, A. Khachatryan, G. R. Allen, and D. McMorrow, "Quantitative laser testing for predicting heavy-ion SEE response—Part 1: Metrics for assessing response agreement," *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 626-640, Apr, 2024.
- [3] J. M. Hales, A. Ildefonso, A. Khachatryan, G. R. Allen, and D. McMorrow, "Quantitative laser testing for predicting heavy-ion SEE response—Part 2: Accurately determining laser-equivalent LET," *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, vol. 71, no. 4, pp. 641-653, Apr, 2024.
- [4] D. McMorrow, S. Buchner, J. M. Hales, A. Ildefonso, A. Khachatryan, G. Allen, M. Campola, and K. L. Ryder, "Pulsed-laser single-event effects (PL SEE) testing – a practical desk reference," Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA, USA, Technical Report DTRA-TR-23-43, May, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/trecms/pdf/AD1204115.pdf>.
- [5] V. Pouget, "Single-Event Effects Testing with a Laser Beam - Guidelines," European Space Agency, Montpellier, France, ESA-TN2, May, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://indico.esa.int/event/444/contributions/7789/attachments/5308/8540/Single-Event%20Effects%20Testing%20with%20a%20Laser%20Beam%20-%20Guidelines.pdf>.
- [6] D. McMorrow, A. Khachatryan, N. J. H. Roche, J. H. Warner, S. P. Buchner, N. Kanyogoro, J. S. Melinger, V. Pouget, C. Larue, A. Hurst, and D. Kagey, "Single-event upsets in substrate-etched CMOS SOI SRAMs using ultraviolet optical pulses with sub-micrometer spot size," *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, vol. 60, no. 6, pp. 4184-4191, Dec, 2013.
- [7] A. Ildefonso, Z. E. Fleetwood, G. N. Tzintzarov, J. M. Hales, D. Nergui, M. Frounchi, A. Khachatryan, S. P. Buchner, D. McMorrow, J. H. Warner, J. Harms, A. Erickson, K. Voss, V. Ferlet-Cavrois, and J. D. Cressler, "Optimizing optical parameters to facilitate correlation of laser- and heavy-ion-induced single-event transients in SiGe HBTs," *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.*, vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 359-367, Jan, 2019.
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