

Single-Event Upsets in Microelectronics

Henry H.K. Tang and Nils Olsson, Guest Editors

Abstract

This article introduces the February 2003 issue of *MRS Bulletin* on "Single-Event Upsets (SEUs) in Microelectronics." These radiation effects in devices and circuits have been recognized in recent years as a key reliability concern for many current and future silicon-based technologies. This introduction sets the scope for critical discussions on this subject. The articles in the issue reflect the interdisciplinary nature of SEU research. The contributing authors include experts from several specializations: technology reliability, materials science, device physics, circuit designs, and theoretical and experimental nuclear physics. We review the current understanding of SEU problems from the perspectives of radiation physics, circuit design issues, and global technology developments. The discussions cover the key areas of modeling, circuit analyses, accelerator tests and experiments, basic nuclear data, and environmental neutron measurements.

Keywords: radiation effects in microelectronics, single-event effects, single-event upsets (SEUs), soft errors.

The scaling of silicon-based integrated-circuit technologies poses a number of challenges for manufacturing. Among these, certain radiation effects known as single-event upsets (SEUs) have attracted considerable attention in the past decade.^{1,2} They are now recognized in the industry as an important reliability area for many current and future products.

When a charged particle hits a sensitive volume in a microelectronic device, such as a depletion region (a region of unbalanced charge across a *p-n* junction), the local carriers—electrons and holes—induced by the ionizing particle, under appropriate conditions, can be amplified to form an electrical pulse large enough to flip the memory state of a cell from 1 to 0 or vice versa. This random event, called a single-event upset or soft error, causes data corruption, although it does not cause any permanent damage in the device. Three major sources of SEUs are known to affect commercial products: (1) alpha particles (helium-4 nuclei) emitted by radioactive atoms found in packaging materials, (2) high-energy terrestrial cosmic rays, and (3) thermal neutrons in certain device materials that are heavily doped with ¹⁰B. Alpha particles emitted from packaging materials cause SEUs through direct ion-

ization processes in the device. A thermal neutron (a low-energy neutron with a kinetic energy in the millielectronvolt range) undergoes a capture reaction with a ¹⁰B nucleus (present, e.g., in certain types of insulating glass placed next to a device), which is followed by the emission of a ⁷Li nucleus and a ⁴He nucleus. One of these two nuclei will then hit the device and cause SEUs. The scenario of high-energy cosmic rays is more complex. Subatomic particles like neutrons, protons, and pions—components of terrestrial cosmic rays at various altitudes—interact with silicon and the packaging materials of microelectronic devices, producing secondary charged fragments, like alpha particles and heavy recoil nuclei (nuclei remaining after lighter particles have been emitted). These secondary particles ionize the sensitive device regions and cause SEUs. Due to the wide energy range of the cosmic-ray particles and the large variations of their fluxes, shielding that will be effective for all applications is not a practical engineering solution. Hence, it is expected that cosmic rays will continue to play a major role in SEU issues for future technologies, even though solutions may be found to mitigate the problems from alpha particles and thermal neutrons.

This issue of *MRS Bulletin* has brought together a group of experts from industry, academia, and government laboratories to discuss the current SEU problems. Their articles cover a number of key aspects of this growing field.

The first article, by Tang and Rodbell, gives an overview of the present understanding of SEUs. The authors discuss the three sources of SEUs in terms of their particle origins. The dynamics of a field-funneling process—the major charge-collection mechanism responsible for SEUs in bulk complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) devices—is reviewed. The salient features of nuclear spallation reactions—the principal cause of cosmic ray-induced SEUs—are outlined. Nuclear spallation occurs when a high-energy particle collides with a nucleus, causing it to break up into secondary fragments. The status of SEU research on current and new CMOS devices are summarized.

The second article, by Baumann, discusses SEU issues from a global technology standpoint. Based on product-development trends, the author makes several key observations and projections for the future. Terrestrial cosmic rays are expected to play an important role in SEU reliability. For dynamic random-access memories, SEU sensitivity is relatively unchanged by scaling. However, for static random-access memories, SEU sensitivity is increasing for each new technology. Error detection and correction techniques at the circuit level are the most effective means to improve SEU reliability.

In the third article, Blomgren et al. review some of the current experimental neutron-physics programs in Sweden, which are strongly motivated by SEU research. Discussions focus on the dual mission of quasi-monoenergetic (having energies distributed closely around some peak value) neutron beams: (1) at the basic research level, nuclear data measurements provide crucial input for SEU work; and (2) at the product/engineering level, radiation tests are performed to characterize SEU sensitivity of devices and circuits. The highlights for the next few years include new experiments based on novel inverse kinematics techniques, proposed to measure important recoil cross sections. Inverse kinematics experiments involve firing a heavy atom, like ²⁸Si, at a target containing protons or neutrons; this eliminates the target absorption problem encountered when protons or neutrons are fired at a stationary ²⁸Si target.

Currently, some of the best solutions for particle-induced radiation problems in microelectronics are based on circuit tech-

niques. Hence it is important to examine the circuit aspects of the SEU phenomena. The fourth article, by Bernstein, analyzes SEUs from the perspectives of logic-circuit topologies in high-speed microprocessors, radiation response mechanisms, and circuit techniques to mitigate radiation-induced data corruption.

The article by Goldhagen is a review of state-of-the-art environmental neutron measurements using Bonner spheres (spherical neutron spectrometers) and advanced spectrum unfolding techniques. The measurements cover 12 decades of energy scales (from the thermal energy range up to gigaelectronvolt range). These neutron spectra are crucial input for ab-

solute SEU rate calculations, and they are essential for setting new SEU standards for future products.

In addition to SEUs, temporary or permanent material damage on a macroscopic scale occurs when the intensity of radiation increases. This damage generally results in various kinds of gradual or abrupt degradation of device characteristics. The last article, by Foster, reviews the subject of accumulative radiation effects due to displacement damage, which is analyzed in the general framework of non-ionizing energy loss. These radiation effects are particularly important for electronics exposed to harsh radiation environments, such as those used in space programs.

Hence this article extends the intended scope of this issue of *MRS Bulletin*.

For new products, it is important that SEU reliability issues be properly addressed and that their developments stay on the course set by the International Technology Roadmap for Semiconductors (available at URL <http://public.itrs.net>). The best strategy for SEUs is to understand their origins and to contain the potential problems at an early stage of the technology cycle.

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Guest Editor for this issue of *MRS Bulletin*, is a member of a materials science group at IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York. He received his BA degree (magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, with honors in physics and mathematics) from Kalamazoo College in 1974. He attended Yale University as F.W. Heyl and Elsie L. Heyl Pre-doctoral Fellow, and was awarded a PhD degree in theoretical physics in 1979. His dissertation focused on two topics: generalized mean-field theory of nuclear many-body systems and hydrodynamic model of heavy ion reactions in the low- and medium-energy regimes. In 1979–1980, Tang was awarded a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship in Nuclear Theory from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). During this time, he was also a visiting member of the Niels Bohr Institute (NBI) in Copenhagen. In 1980–1982, he returned to MIT, where he was appointed as a Post-doctoral Research Associate at the Center of Theoretical Physics and

Physics Department. In 1983, he joined the research staff of the Cyclotron Institute of the Texas A&M University (TAMU), where he was also a visiting faculty member in the Physics Department. At NBI, MIT, and TAMU, Tang worked on several topics in nuclear theory, which included transport-theoretic formulation and numerical simulations of heavy ion reactions.

In 1986, Tang joined IBM at East Fishkill, Hopewell Junction, New York, and became a key member of a research group working on single-event upset (SEU) problems in microelectronics. In these efforts, he developed general-purpose nuclear reaction models, and helped to design the industry's first comprehensive system of SEU simulation models and tools. Over the years, Tang mentored several IBM-sponsored university-based experimental nuclear physics programs. He chaired and co-chaired sessions in international conferences on basic and applied nuclear research, and SEU reliability problems. In addition



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to nuclear reactions and radiation physics, Tang worked in the areas of high-field electronic transport in semi-conductors and modeling of advanced devices. In 2001, Tang joined IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center to concentrate on new SEU issues and projects. He is a member of the American Physical Society.

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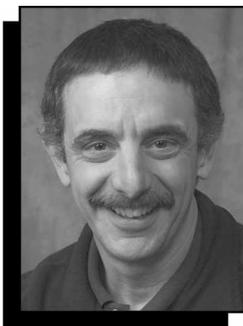
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Charles C. Foster retired from the Indiana University Cyclotron Facility (IUCF) in February 2001 and is now co-owner of Foster Consulting Services, L.L.C. He received his BS degree with honors in physics from Tulane University in 1957. His honors thesis was in beta-ray spectroscopy. He served as a naval officer after graduation from Tulane and then returned to graduate school and continued to work in beta-ray spectroscopy at Tulane as a National Defense Act Fellow. In 1962, he transferred to Indiana University to complete his graduate studies using the university's cyclotron, receiving an MS degree in physics in 1964 and a PhD degree in experimental nuclear physics in 1967. His dissertation was on the measurement of proton polarization in deutron-



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induced stripping reactions using a magnetic spectrometer.

Foster was an instructor at Princeton University from 1967 to 1970, where he worked on the design, construction, and commissioning of the Princeton cyclotron, shielding, beamlines, and experimental facilities. From 1970 to 1973, he was an assistant professor of physics at the University of Missouri in St. Louis.

He was the principal investigator on a National Science Foundation grant from 1972 to 1976 for the study of elastic scattering of complex nuclear projectiles at extreme back angles by a magnetic deflection technique, and on a Department of Interior, Office of Water Resources Research Grant from 1972 to 1974 for the development of a portable device for the quantitative detection of trace elements in water in the sub-nanogram sensi-



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tivity range using alpha-particle-induced x-ray fluorescence.

In 1973, Foster returned to Indiana University as a visiting scientist to help with the construction, installation, and commissioning of the beamlines and experimental instrumentation for the university's separated-sector cyclotron then under construction. He served as a staff physicist at IUCF from 1975 to 1980 and as the coordinator of research services from 1980 until retirement. In 1995, he initiated the radiation effects research program at IUCF to make available public access to the high-energy proton beam for study of the radiation response of semiconductor devices and systems to such radiation. He has served as the coordinator of this program from 1995 until late 2002.

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He received his BS (1982) and MS (1983) degrees from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI), and his PhD degree in materials science and engineering with a minor in statistics (1986), also from RPI. Rodbell has co-authored more than 90 publications; he has 24 U.S. patents and has given numerous invited talks.

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