



Total Ionizing Dose Test Report

No. 16T-RTAX4000S-CQ352B-D8TW11

June 22, 2016

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I. Summary Table

The TID tolerance for each tested parameter is summarized below in Table 1. The overall tolerance is limited by the standby power-supply current (ICC). The room temperature annealing allowed by 1019.8 to anneal down ICC is performed for approximately 7 days. Every DUT passes the major specifications listed in the table for 200 krad (SiO₂) of irradiation.

Table 1 Tolerances for Each Tested Parameter

Parameter	Tolerance
1. Gross Functionality	Passed 300 krad (SiO ₂)
2. Power Supply Current (ICCA/ICCI)	Passed 200 krad (SiO ₂)
3. Input Threshold (VIL/VIH)	Passed 300 krad (SiO ₂)
4. Output Drive (VOL/VOH)	Passed 300 krad (SiO ₂)
5. Propagation Delay	Passed 200 krad (SiO ₂) for 10% degradation criterion
6. Transition Time	Passed 300 krad (SiO ₂)

II. Total Ionizing Dose (TID) Testing

This testing is designed on the basis of an extensive database (see, for example, TID data of antifuse-based FPGAs at <http://www.klabs.org> and <http://www.microsemi.com/soc>) accumulated from the TID testing of many generations of antifuse-based FPGAs.

A. Device-Under-Test (DUT) and Irradiation Parameters

Table 2 lists the DUT and irradiation parameters. During irradiation all inputs are grounded except for the inputs Burnin, oe_EAQ, enable_HSB and the utilized clocks (Rclock1-3 and Hclock1-4). The inputs Burnin, oe_EAQ and enable_HSB are set high to 3.3 V and a 1 KHz clock is provided to all clocks in order for the design to remain stable during irradiation. During anneal each input and output is tied to ground or VCCI through a 4.7 kΩ resistor. Appendix A contains the schematics of irradiation-bias circuits.

Table 2 DUT and Irradiation Parameters

Part Number	RTAX4000S
Package	CQFP352
Foundry	United Microelectronics Corp.
Technology	0.15 μm CMOS
DUT Design	MASTER_RTAX4000S_DESIGN_80_SP1
Die Lot Number	D8TW11
Quantity Tested	5
Serial Number	300 krad: 2455, 2460 200 krad: 2448, 2449, 2474
Radiation Facility	Defense Microelectronics Activity
Radiation Source	Co-60
Dose Rate (±5%)	10 krad (SiO ₂)/min
Irradiation Temperature	Room
Irradiation and Measurement Bias (VCCI/VCCA)	Static at 3.3 V / 1.5 V
I/O Configuration	Single ended: LVTTTL Differential pair: LVPECL

B. Test Method

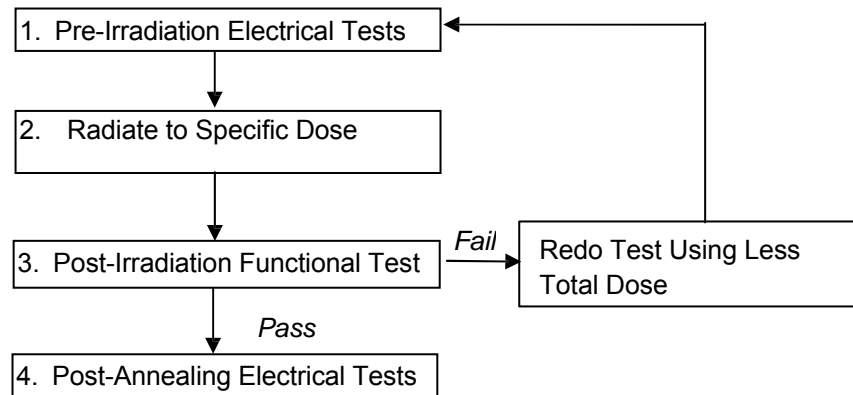


Figure 1 Parametric Test Flow Chart

The test method generally follows the guidelines in the military standard TM1019.8. Figure 1 is the flow chart showing the steps for parametric tests, irradiation, and post-irradiation annealing.

The accelerated aging, or rebound test mentioned in TM1019.8, is unnecessary because there is no adverse time-dependent effect (TDE) in Microsemi SoC Products Group products manufactured by sub-micron CMOS technology. Elevated temperature annealing actually reduces the effects originated from radiation-induced leakages. As indicated by testing data in the following sections, the predominant radiation effects in RTAX4000S are due to radiation-induced leakages.

Room temperature annealing is performed in this test; the duration is approximately 7 days.

C. Design and Parametric Measurements

The DUT uses a high utilization generic design (RTAX4000S_CQ352_MASTER) to evaluate total dose effects for typical space applications. The schematics of this design are documented in Appendix B.

The functionality is measured at 1 MHz and 50 MHz using the minimum and maximum power specifications shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Minimum and Maximum Power Specifications for RTAX-S Devices

Supply Voltage	Minimum	Recommended	Maximum
1.5 V Core	1.4 V	1.5 V	1.6 V
3.3 V I/O	3.0 V	3.3 V	3.6 V
3.3 V VCCDA I/O	3.0 V	3.3 V	3.6 V

The functionality test design is subdivided into two blocks, the EAQ (Enhanced Antifuse Qualification) and the QBI (Qualification Burn-In). The EAQ block includes three 1458-bit shift registers and tests the I/Os (1560 I/O registers and 520 I/Os) and RAM (1x16384 RAM). The QBI block tests all offered macros and I/O standards. The results from the functional tests are obtained from the following outputs: IO_Monitor_EAQ, RAM_Monitor_EAQ, Array_Monitor_EAQ, Global_Monitor_EAQ, C_test_mon_QBI, ALU_test_mon_QBI, Global_mon_QBI_TP, and Global_mon_QBI_BI. Details on the Functionality Test are shown in Appendix B.

ICC is measured on the power supply of the logic-array (ICCA) and I/O (ICCI) respectively. The input logic threshold (VIL/VIH) is tested on single-ended inputs Shiftin1, Shiftin2, Shiftin3, Shiftin4, Shiftin5, Shiftin7, Shiftin8, zoom_sel_n_1, zoom_sel_n_0, zoom, TOG_n, SEU_sel, Set_n, Resetn, oe_EAQ, enable_HSB, test_done_sel_2, IO_Pattern_Length_2, IO_Pattern_Length_1, IO_Pattern_Length_0, IO_Johnson, A_Johnson, A_Pattern_Length_1, and A_Pattern_Length_0. The output-drive voltage (VOL/VOH) is measured on single-ended outputs Array_out_EAQ_0, Array_out_EAQ_1, Array_out_EAQ_2, Global_Monitor_EAQ, Shiftout3, Shiftout7, Shiftout8, RAM_Monitor_EAQ, RAM_out_EAQ_0, RAM_out_EAQ_4, RAM_out_EAQ_8.

The propagation delays are measured on the outputs of five delay strings; each one comprises of 1,170 NAND4-inverters. There are 6 delay measurements: one measurement for each delay string and a total delay measurement obtained from cascading all the delay strings. The propagation delay is defined as the time delay from the triggering edge at the HClock1 input to the switching edge at the output. The delay measurements are taken for both rising and falling edges, the average reading of the two measurements is reported. The transition characteristics, measured on the output delay_out_SEU4, are shown as oscilloscope captures.

Table 4 lists measured electrical parameters and the corresponding logic design.

Table 4 Logic Design for Parametric Measurements

Parameters	Logic Design
1. Functionality	IO_Monitor_EAQ, RAM_Monitor_EAQ, Array_Monitor_EAQ, Global_Monitor_EAQ, C_test_mon_QBI, ALU_test_mon_QBI, Global_mon_QBI_TP, and Global_mon_QBI_BI
2. ICC (ICCA/ICCI)	DUT power supply
3. Input Threshold (VIL/VIH)	Single ended inputs (Shiftin1, Shiftin2, Shiftin3, Shiftin4, Shiftin5, Shiftin7, Shiftin8, zoom_sel_n_1, zoom_sel_n_0, zoom, TOG_n, SEU_sel, Set_n, Resetn, oe_EAQ, enable_HSB, test_done_sel_2, IO_Pattern_Length_2, IO_Pattern_Length_1, IO_Pattern_Length_0, IO_Johnson, A_Johnson, A_Pattern_Length_1, A_Pattern_Length_0)
4. Output Drive (VOL/VOH)	Single-ended outputs (Array_out_EAQ_0, Array_out_EAQ_1, Array_out_EAQ_2, Global_Monitor_EAQ, Shiftout3, Shiftout7, Shiftout8, RAM_Monitor_EAQ, RAM_out_EAQ_0, RAM_out_EAQ_4, RAM_out_EAQ_8)
5. Propagation Delay	String of NAND4-inverters. Measured from output delay_out_SEU4
6. Transition Characteristic	NAND4-inverter output (delay_out_SEU4)

III. Test Results

The test results mainly compare the electrical parameter measured pre-irradiation with the same parameter measured post-irradiation-and-annealing, or post-annealing.

A. Functionality

Every DUT passed the pre-irradiation and post-annealing functional tests.

B. Power Supply Current (ICCA and ICCI)

The logic-array power supply (VCCA) is 1.5 V, and the IO power supply (VCCI) is 3.3 V. Their standby currents, ICCA and ICCI, are monitored influx. Figure 2-6 show the influx ICCA and ICCI versus total dose for the DUTs.

Referring to TM1019.8 subsection 3.11.2.c, the post-irradiation-parametric limit (PIPL) for the post-annealing ICC, should be defined as the addition of highest ICCI, ICCDA, and ICCDIFFA values in Table 2-4 of the *RTAX-S/SL and RTAX-DSP Radiation-Tolerant FPGAs datasheet* posted on the Microsemi SoC Products Group website:

http://www.microsemi.com/soc/documents/RTAXS_DS.pdf

Therefore, the PIPL for ICCA is 600 mA, and the PIPL for ICCI is 83.7 mA.

Table 5 summarizes the pre-irradiation, post-irradiation right after irradiation and before anneal, and post-annealing ICCA and ICCI data.

Table 5 Pre-irradiation, Post Irradiation and Post-Annealing ICC

DUT	Total Dose	ICCA (mA)			ICCI (mA)		
		Pre-Irrad.	Post-Irrad.	Post-Ann.	Pre-Irrad.	Post-Irrad.	Post-Ann.
2455	300 krad	8	78.93	15	9	347.02	38
2460	300 krad	5	79.19	10	9	330.63	33
2448	200 krad	6	7.45	5	9	291.49	17
2449	200 krad	4	7.58	4	9	299	22
2474	200 krad	4	6.81	4	9	296.75	17

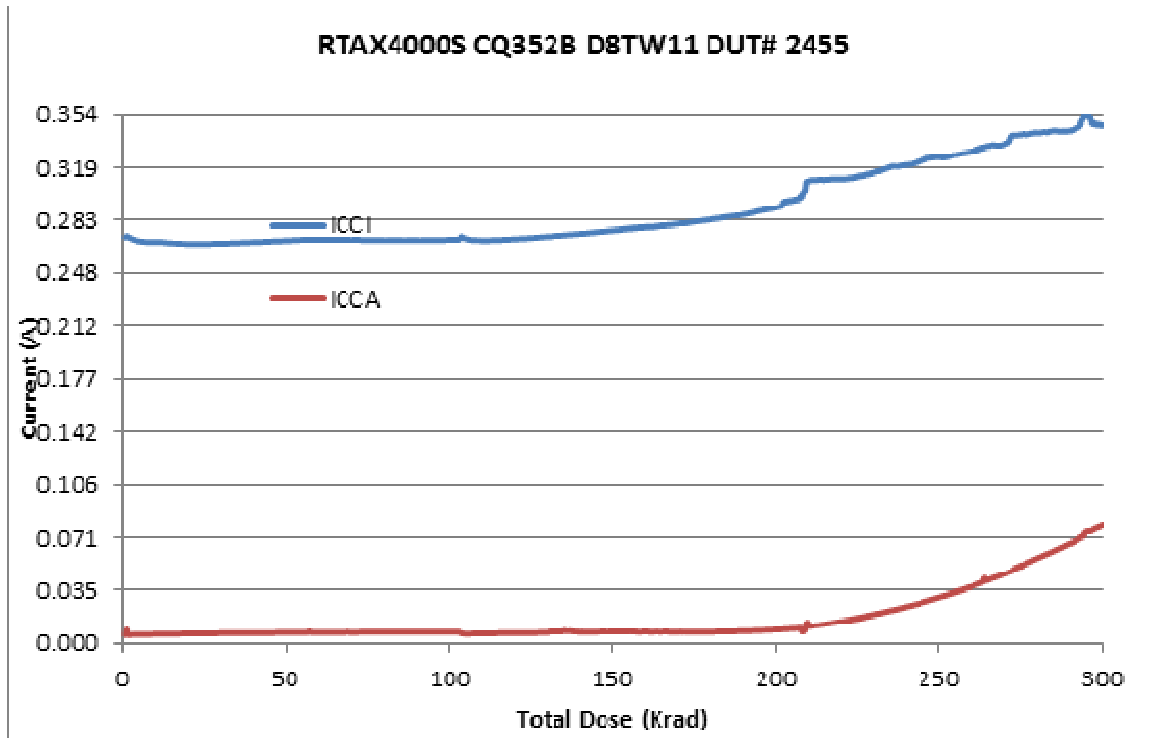


Figure 2 DUT 2455 Influx ICCI and ICCA

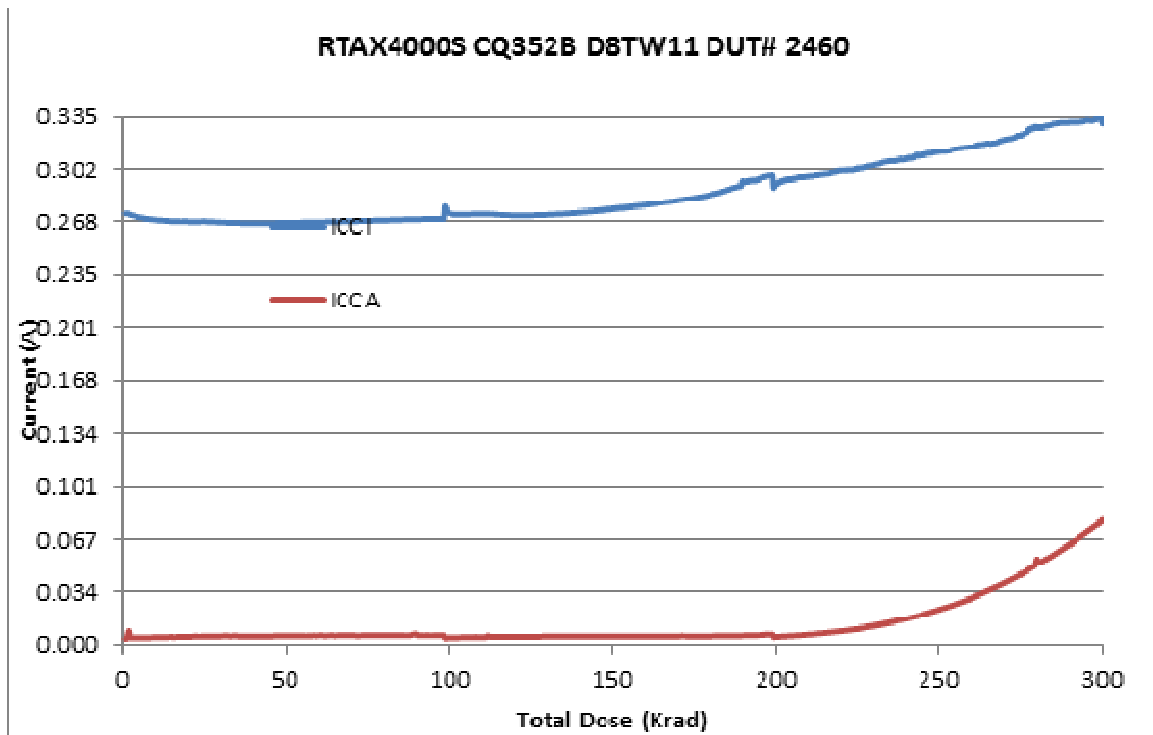


Figure 3 DUT 2460 Influx ICCI and ICCA

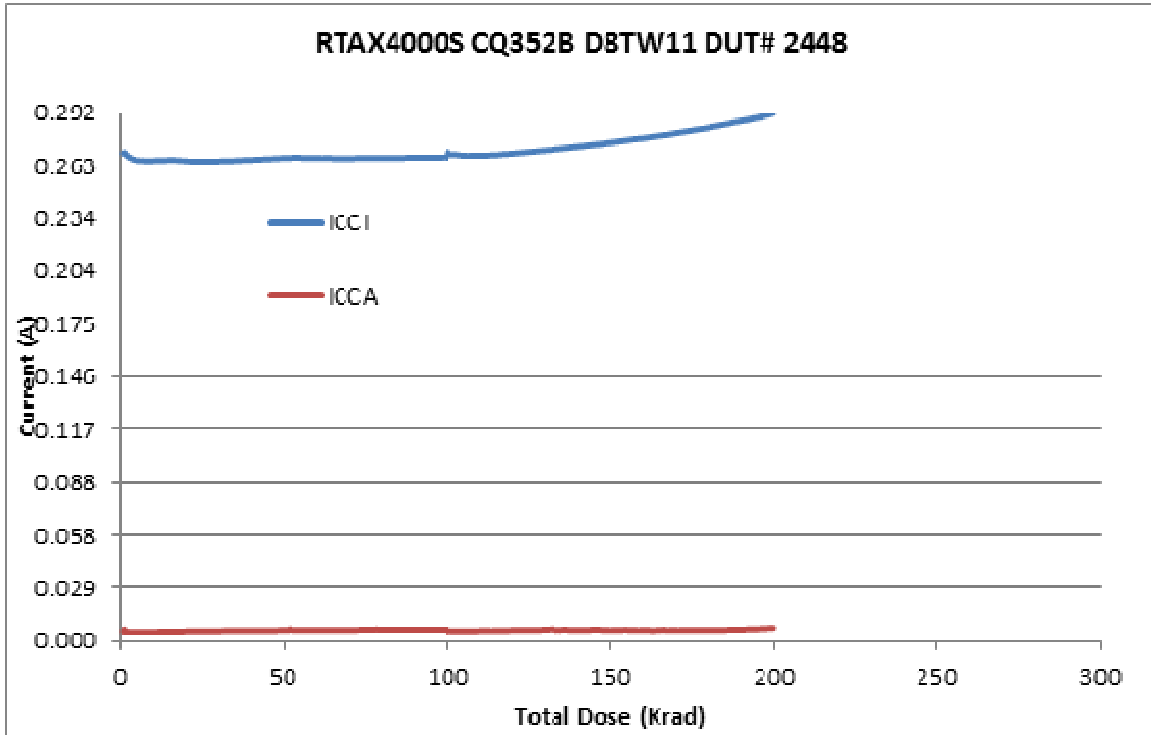


Figure 4 DUT 2448 Influx ICCI and ICCA

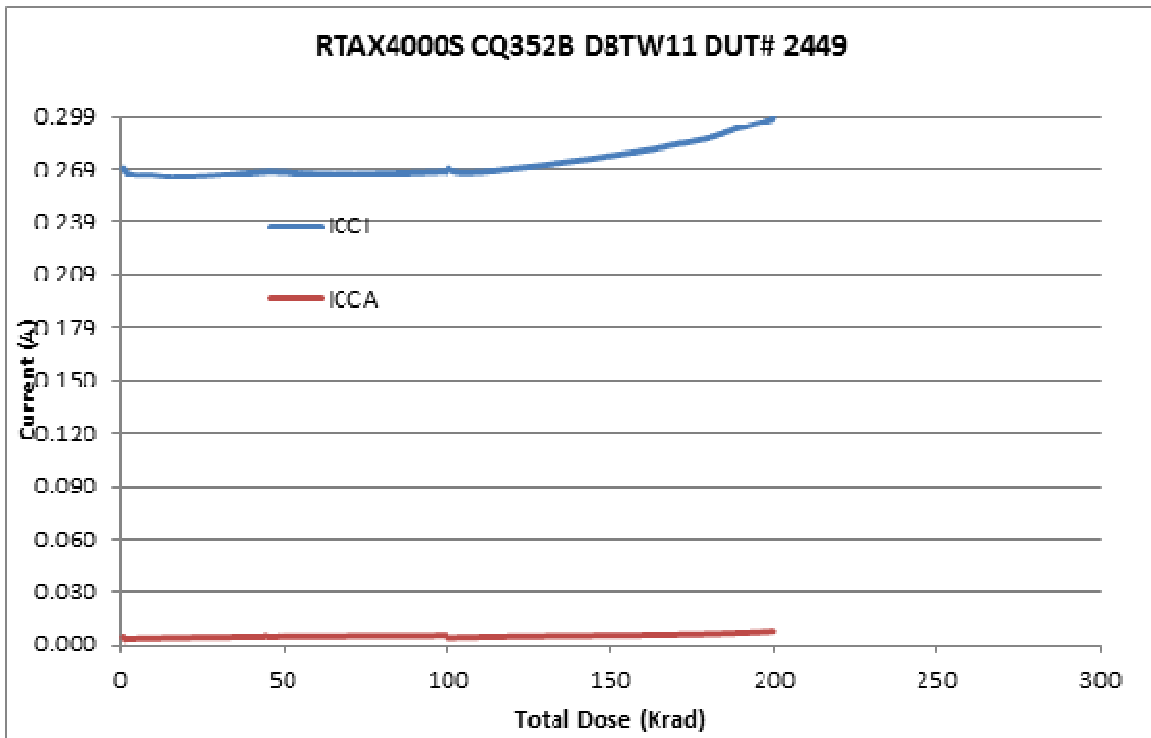


Figure 5 DUT 2449 Influx ICCI and ICCA

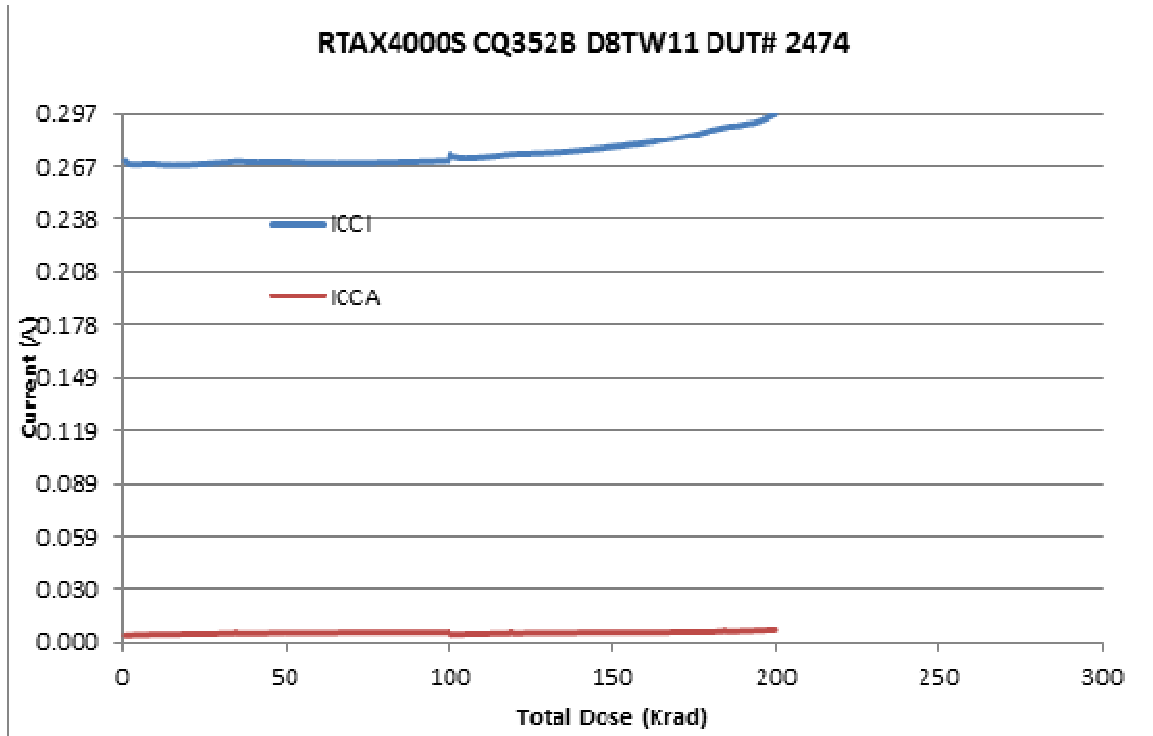


Figure 6 DUT 2474 Influx ICCI and ICCA

C. Single-Ended 3.3 V LVTTTL Input Logic Threshold (VIL/VIH)

The input switching threshold, or trip point, is defined as the applied input voltage at which the output of the design (often just input and output buffers) starts to switch. VIH is the input trip point when the input is going high to low and VIL is the input trip point when the input is going low to high. The difference between the pre-irradiation and post-annealing data is usually negligibly small.

The pre-irradiation and post-annealing single-ended VIL and VIH are tested and recorded as pass or fail. In each case, both the pre-irradiation and post-annealing passed with respect to the specification.

D. Output-Drive Voltage (VOL/VOH)

The pre-irradiation and post-annealing VOL/VOH are listed in Tables 6 and 7. The post-annealing data are within the specification limits; in each case, the radiation-induced degradation is small.

Table 6 Pre-Irradiation and Post-Annealing VOL (mV)

Pin \ DUT(Dose)	2455 (300 krad)		2460 (300 krad)		2448 (200 krad)		2449 (200 krad)		2474 (200 krad)	
	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an
Shiftout_0	190.8	182.2	188.2	179.4	192.4	183.7	193.3	185.0	188.1	180.4
Shiftout_5	179.7	171.2	181.5	173.0	180.5	171.8	182.2	173.6	180.4	172.5
Array_out_EAQ_0	149.29 91	143.59 62	149.61 16	143.59 62	151.09 60	146.33 05	153.98 65	146.40 86	152.11 16	146.48 67
Array_out_EAQ_2	187.26 68	182.18 88	187.50 12	181.79 82	188.98 55	185.23 56	190.70 42	184.14 19	190.23 55	185.86 06
delay_out_SEU_1	18.19 56	18.43 02	18.11 74	18.58 67	17.72 63	18.19 56	18.27 38	18.50 85	18.03 91	18.50 85
delay_out_SEU_4	18.59 97	17.81 85	18.52 16	18.20 91	18.67 79	18.13 10	19.06 85	18.59 97	18.67 79	17.89 66
RAM_Monitor_EAQ	189.2 594	183.4 713	187.9 297	182.2 980	187.4 604	183.3 931	192.2 317	186.6 000	191.8 406	187.0 693
RAM_out_EAQ_0	196.8 227	199.3 228	195.1 038	197.3 696	192.2 912	194.9 476	201.9 792	197.9 946	196.3 539	199.4 791
RAM_out_EAQ_4	155.4 690	150.6 977	154.8 433	150.2 284	155.3 126	151.9 492	158.0 502	153.2 789	156.4 859	153.0 443
RAM_out_EAQ_8	194.3 760	189.6 105	192.8 135	188.1 262	193.5 948	189.4 543	195.9 384	192.1 104	194.4 541	190.5 480

Table 7 Pre-Irradiation and Post-Annealing VOH (V)

Pin \ DUT(Dose)	2455 (300 krad)		2460 (300 krad)		2448 (200 krad)		2449 (200 krad)		2474 (200 krad)	
	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an	Pre-rad	Pos-an
Shiftout_0	2.72	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.72	2.72
Shiftout_5	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73
Array_out_EAQ_0	2.757 8	2.751 6	2.758 1	2.751 0	2.756 6	2.751 8	2.758 8	2.755 4	2.756 2	2.751 5
Array_out_EAQ_2	2.719 2	2.712 7	2.720 5	2.713 7	2.718 1	2.712 6	2.721 5	2.718 4	2.717 3	2.712 0
delay_out_SEU_1	2.958 0	2.955 5	2.958 0	2.954 9	2.958 0	2.956 8	2.958 0	2.956 6	2.958 0	2.956 4
delay_out_SEU_4	2.958 6	2.955 9	2.958 3	2.955 7	2.958 4	2.956 9	2.958 6	2.956 8	2.958 6	2.957 1
RAM_Monitor_EAQ	2.716 2	2.711 1	2.717 8	2.712 3	2.719 2	2.715 3	2.717 8	2.714 0	2.714 2	2.710 5
RAM_out_EAQ_0	2.708 8	2.694 9	2.710 6	2.696 7	2.714 7	2.702 5	2.708 5	2.702 4	2.710 7	2.697 6
RAM_out_EAQ_4	2.755 8	2.750 5	2.757 1	2.751 5	2.757 8	2.753 6	2.757 3	2.754 1	2.754 7	2.750 7
RAM_out_EAQ_8	2.712 7	2.705 7	2.713 3	2.706 4	2.714 3	2.708 9	2.716 3	2.713 5	2.712 5	2.707 3

E. Propagation Delay

Table 8 lists the pre-irradiation and post-annealing propagation delays. The results show small radiation effects; in any case, the percentage change is well below 10%.

Table 8 Radiation-Induced Propagation Delay Degradations

Delay (μ s)							
	DUT	Total Dose	Pre-rad	100 krad	200 krad	300 krad	Post-ann
	2455	300 krad	6.72	6.84	-	-	6.67
	2460	300 krad	6.83	6.89	6.93	-	6.76
	2448	200 krad	6.73	6.85	6.87	-	6.67
	2449	200 krad	6.85	6.96	7.03	-	6.79
	2474	200 krad	6.78	6.9	6.94	-	6.73
Radiation Δ (%)							
	DUT	Total Dose	Pre-rad	100 krad	200 krad	300 krad	Post-ann
	2455	300 krad	-	1.79 %	-	-	-0.74 %
	2460	300 krad	-	0.88 %	1.47 %	-	-1.02 %
	2448	300 krad	-	1.79 %	2.09 %	-	-0.89 %
	2449	200 krad	-	1.61 %	2.63 %	-	-0.87 %
	2474	200 krad	-	1.77 %	2.36 %	-	-0.73 %

F. Transition Time

Figure 7a to Figure 16b show the pre-irradiation and post-annealing transition edges. In each case, the radiation-induced transition-time degradation is not observable.

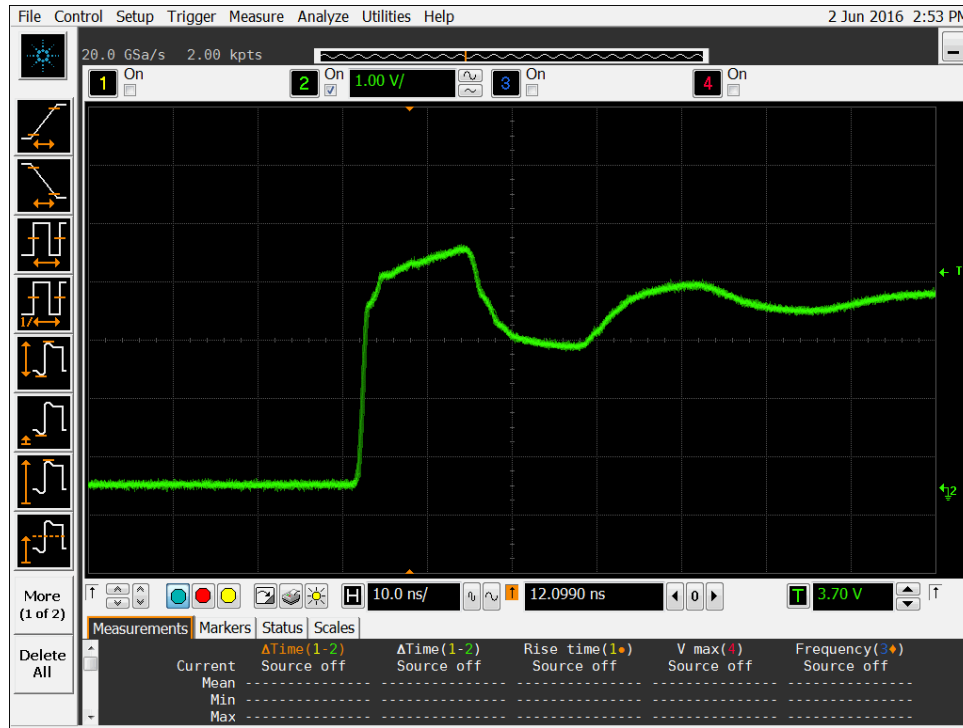


Figure 7a DUT 2455 Pre-Irradiation Rising Edge.

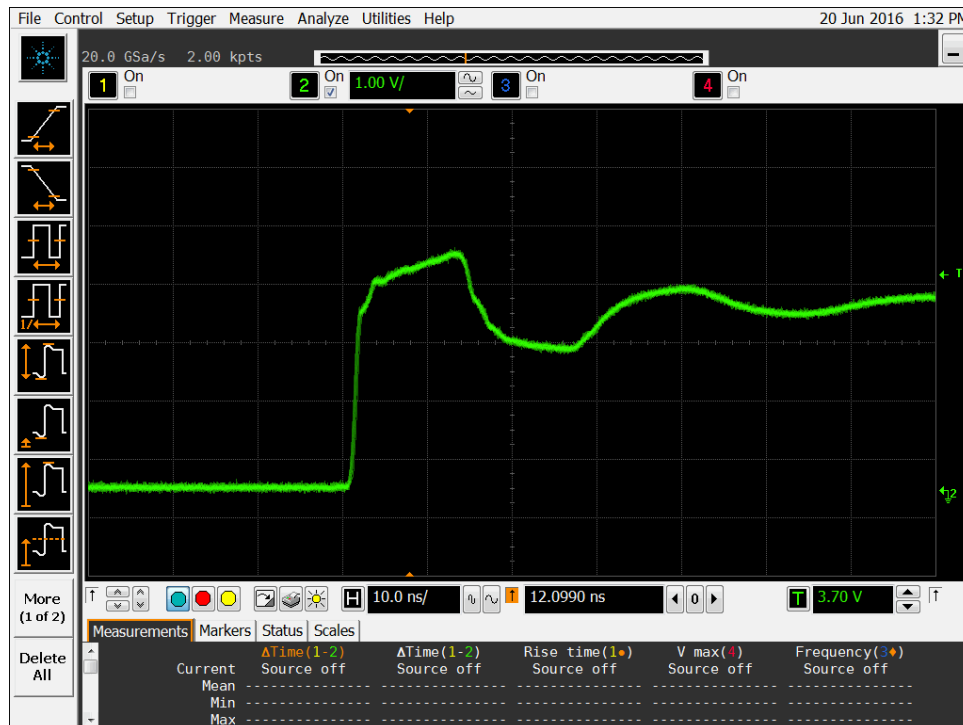


Figure 7b DUT 2455 Post-Annealing Rising Edge.

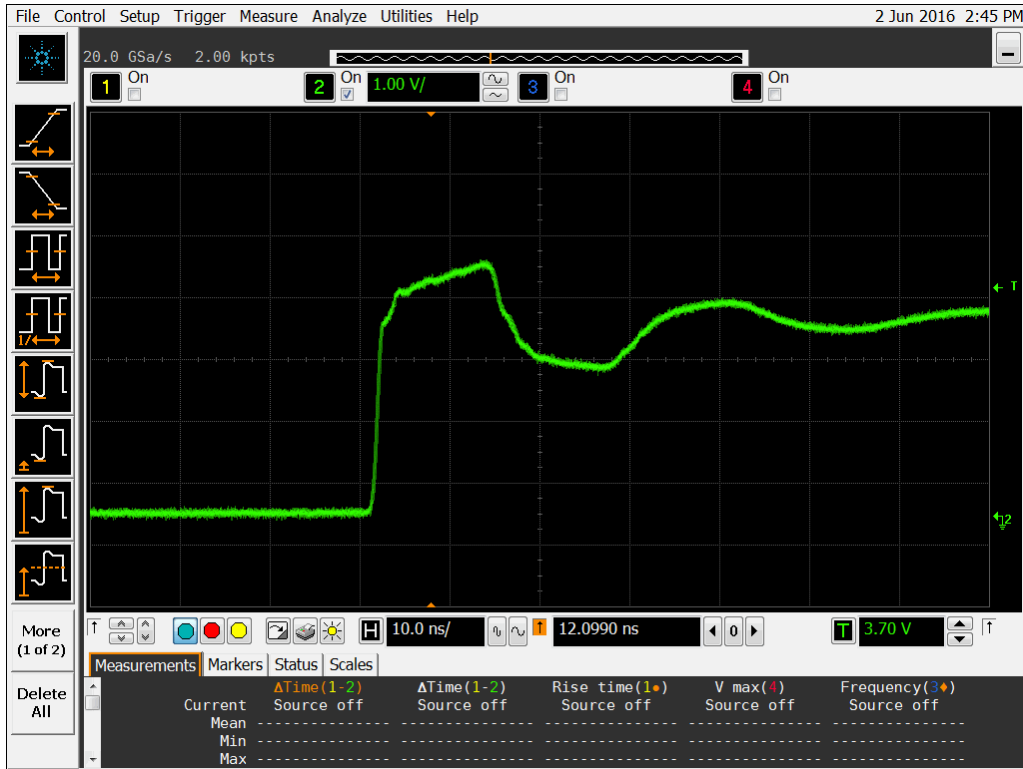


Figure 8a DUT 2460 Pre-irradiation Rising Edge.

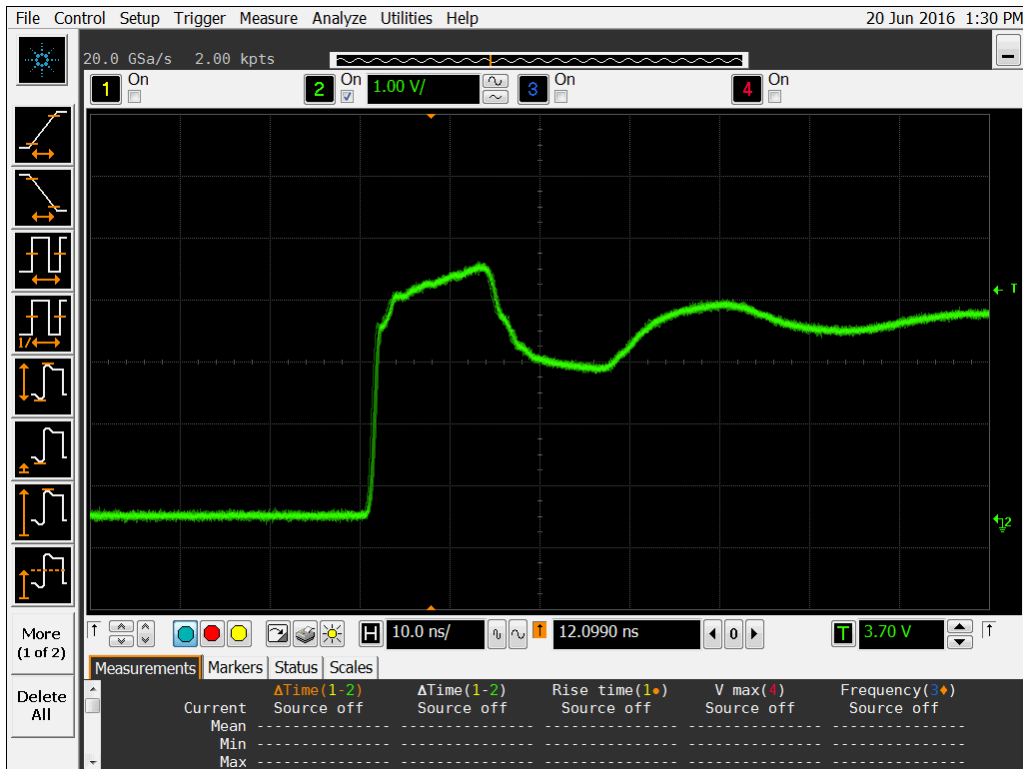


Figure 8b DUT 2460 Post-Annealing Rising Edge.

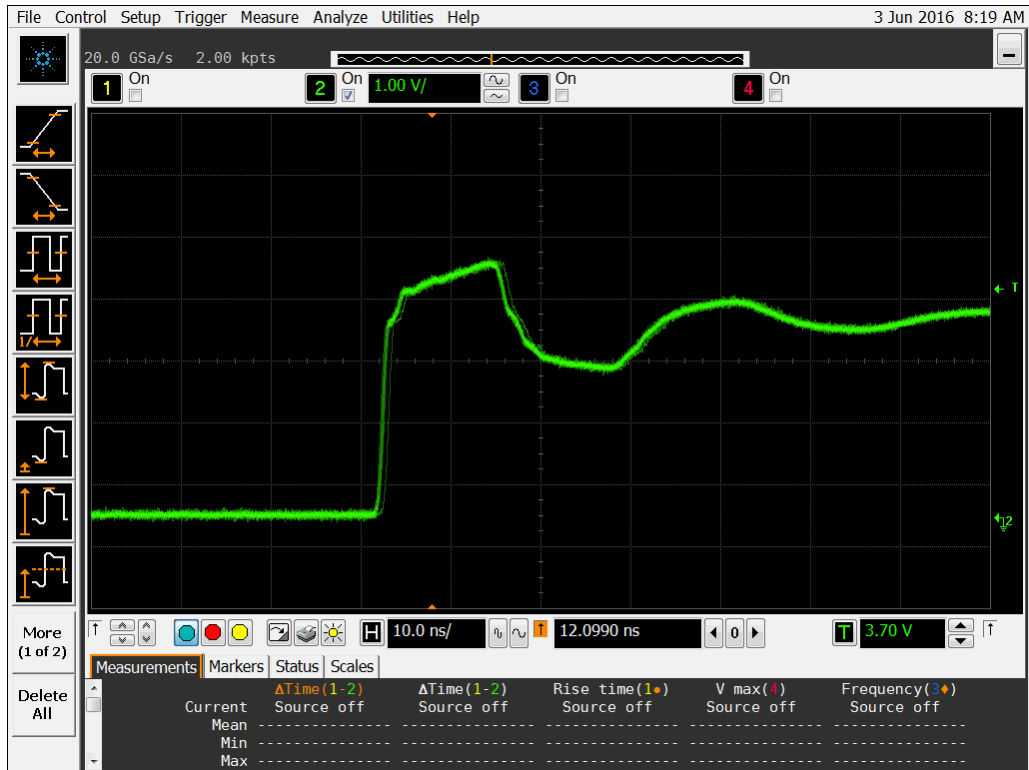


Figure 9a DUT 2448 Pre-Irradiation Rising Edge.

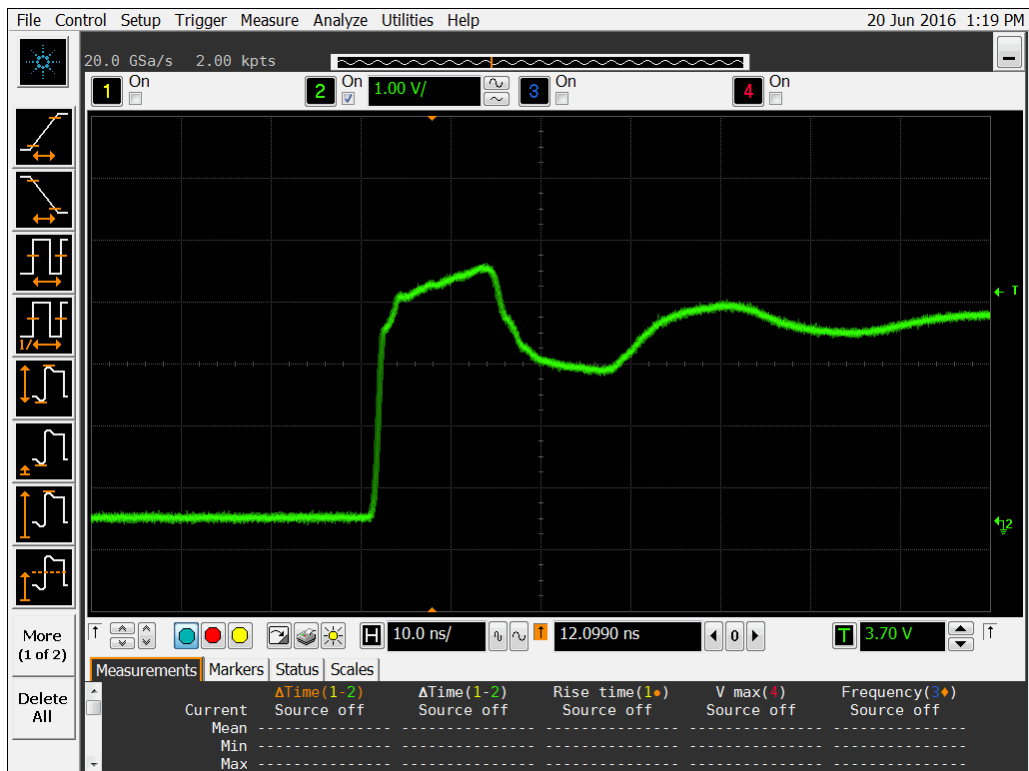


Figure 9b DUT 2448 Post-Annealing Rising Edge.

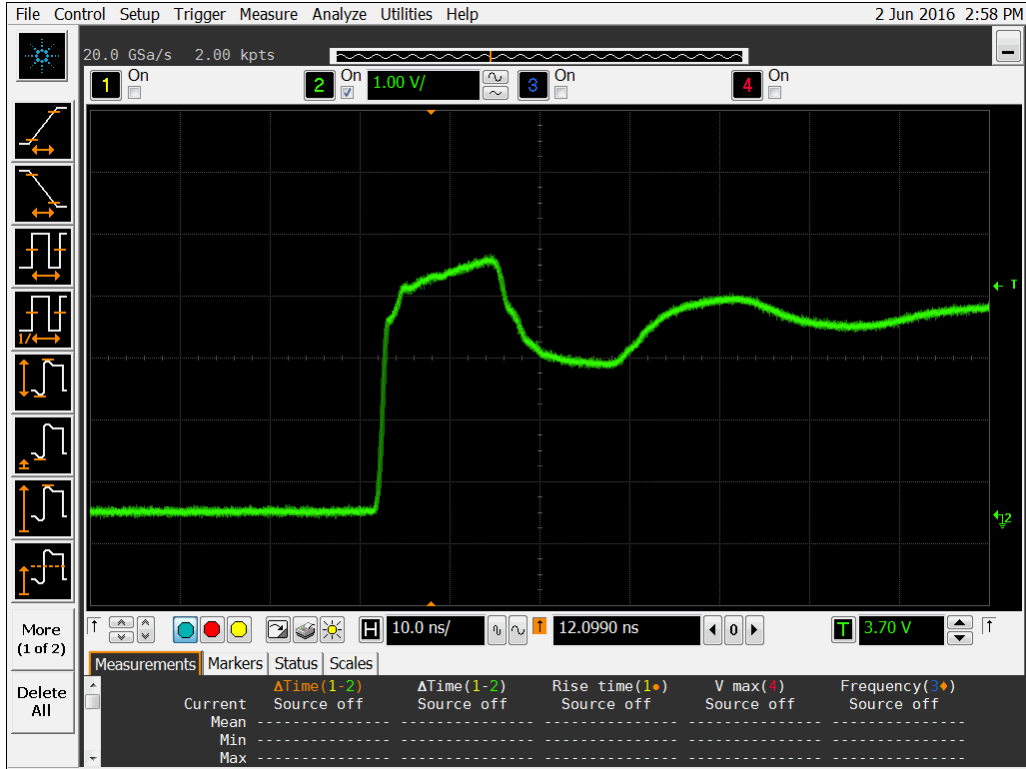


Figure 10a DUT 2449 Pre-Irradiation Rising Edge.

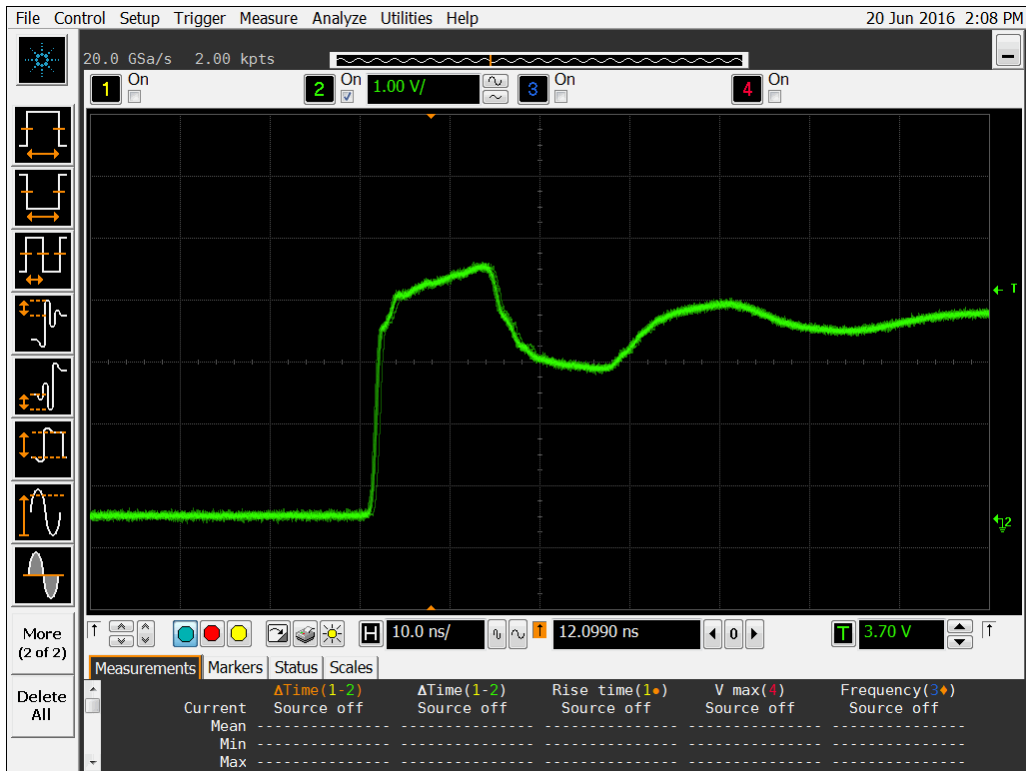


Figure 10b DUT 2449 Post-Annealing Rising Edge.

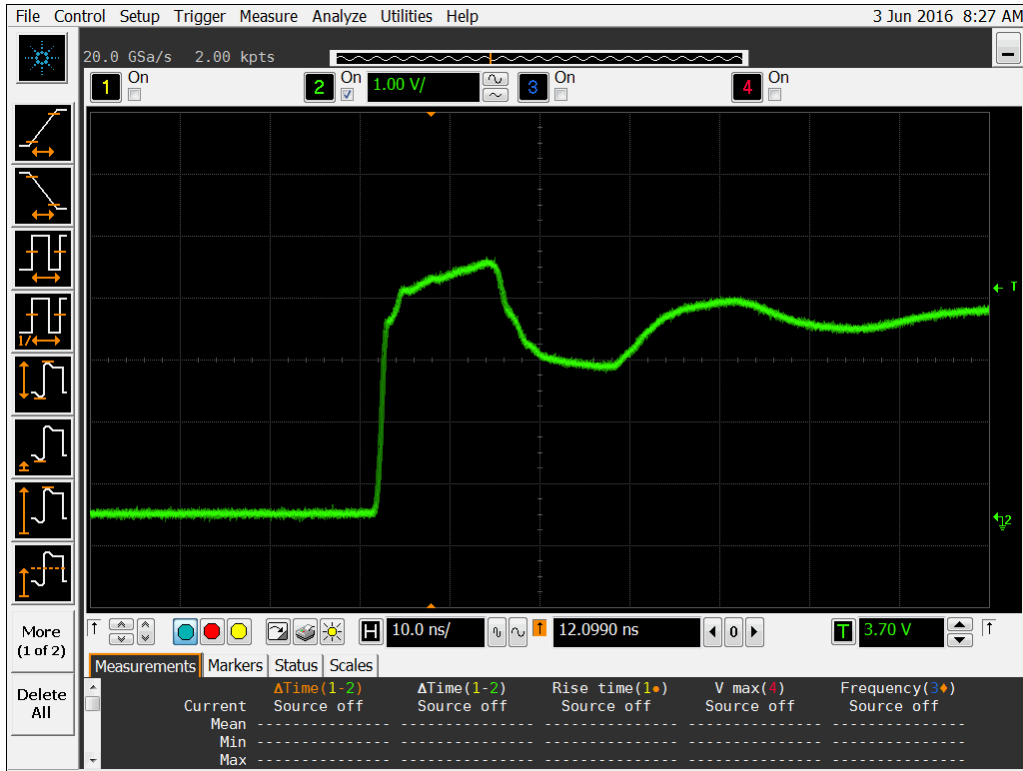


Figure 11a DUT 2474 Pre-Irradiation Rising Edge.

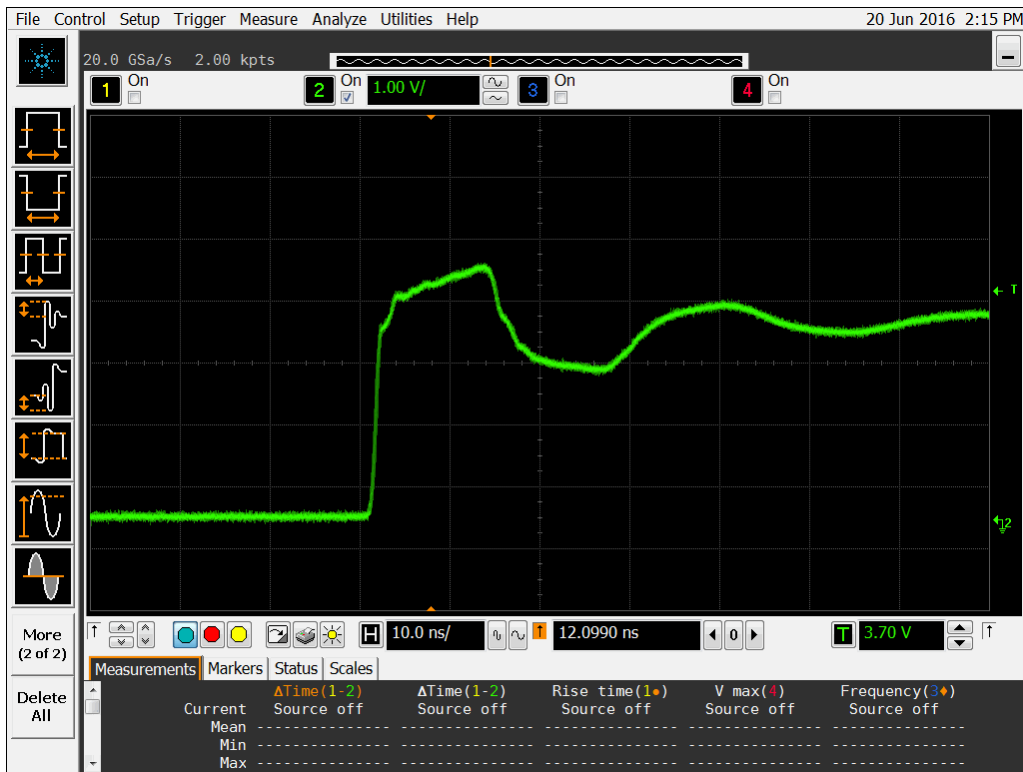


Figure 11b DUT 2474 Post-Annealing Rising Edge.

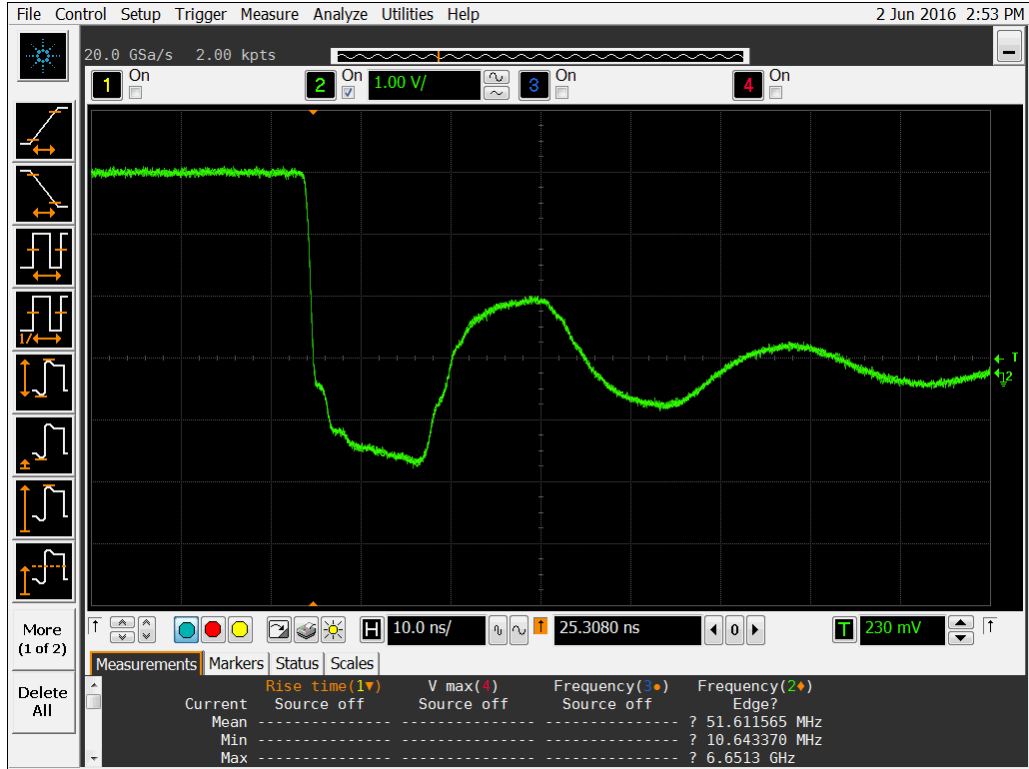


Figure 12a DUT 2455 Pre-Irradiation Falling Edge.

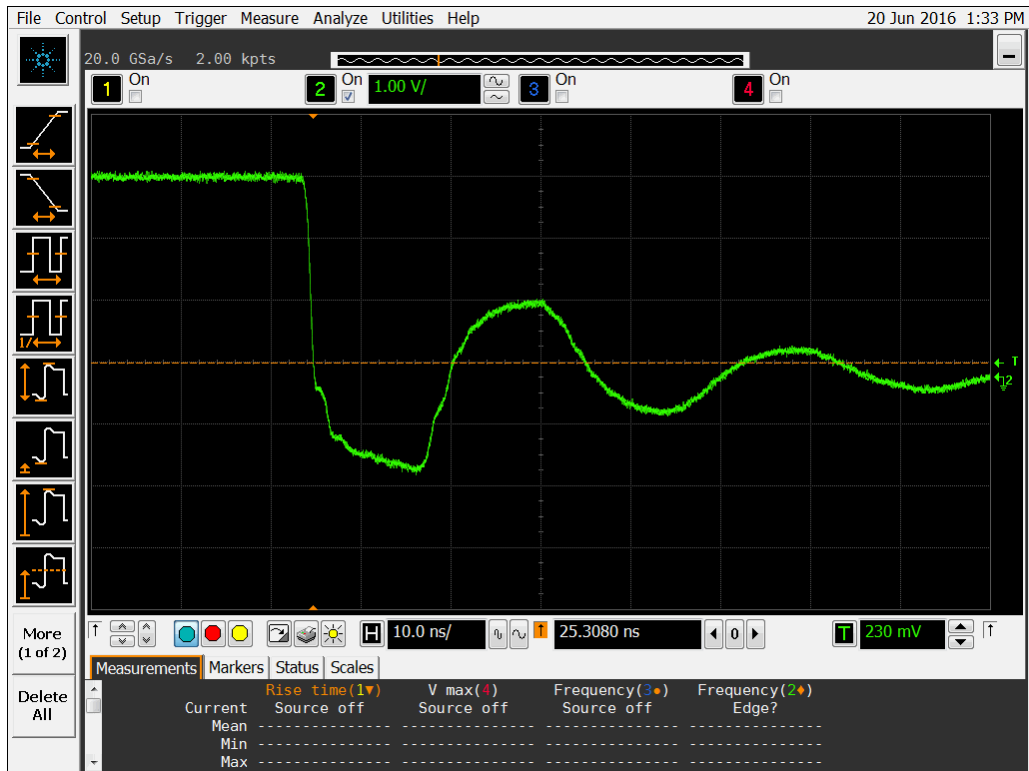


Figure 12b DUT 2455 Post-Annealing Falling Edge.

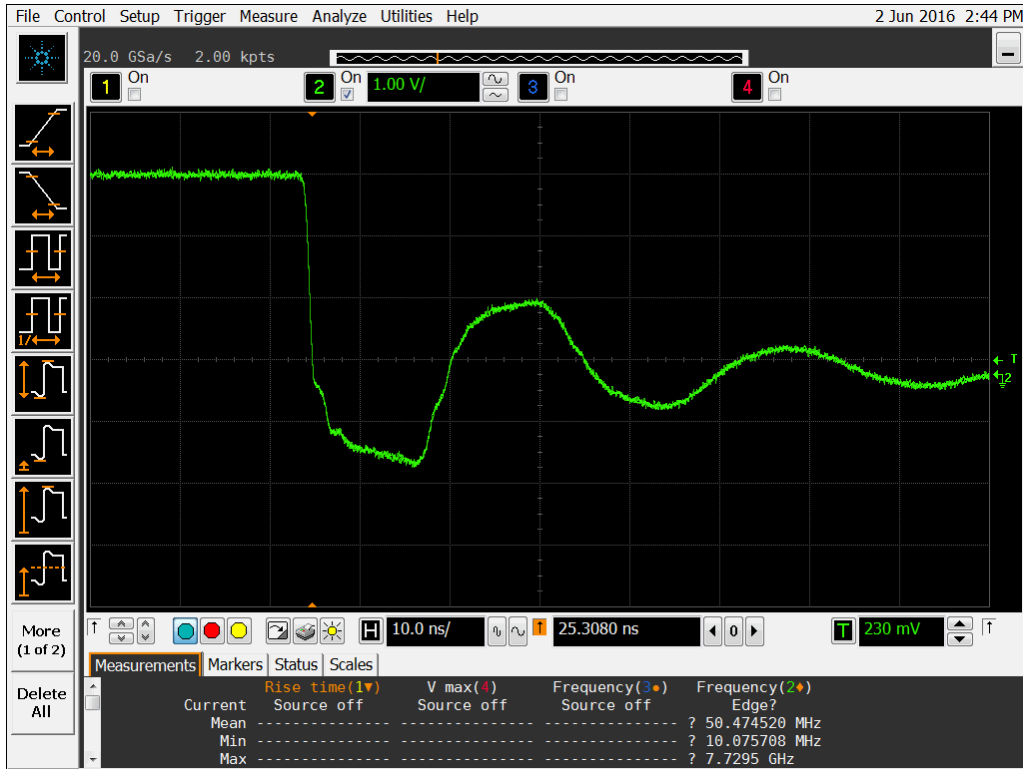


Figure 13a DUT 2460 Pre-Irradiation Falling Edge.

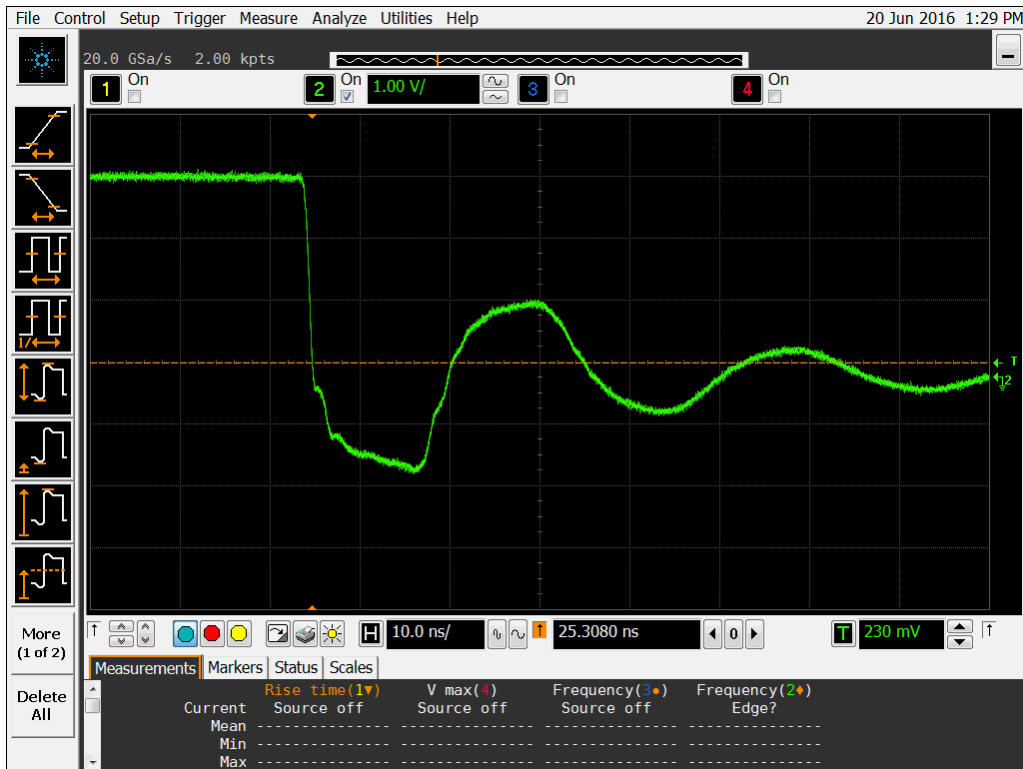


Figure 13b DUT 2460 Post-Annealing Falling Edge.

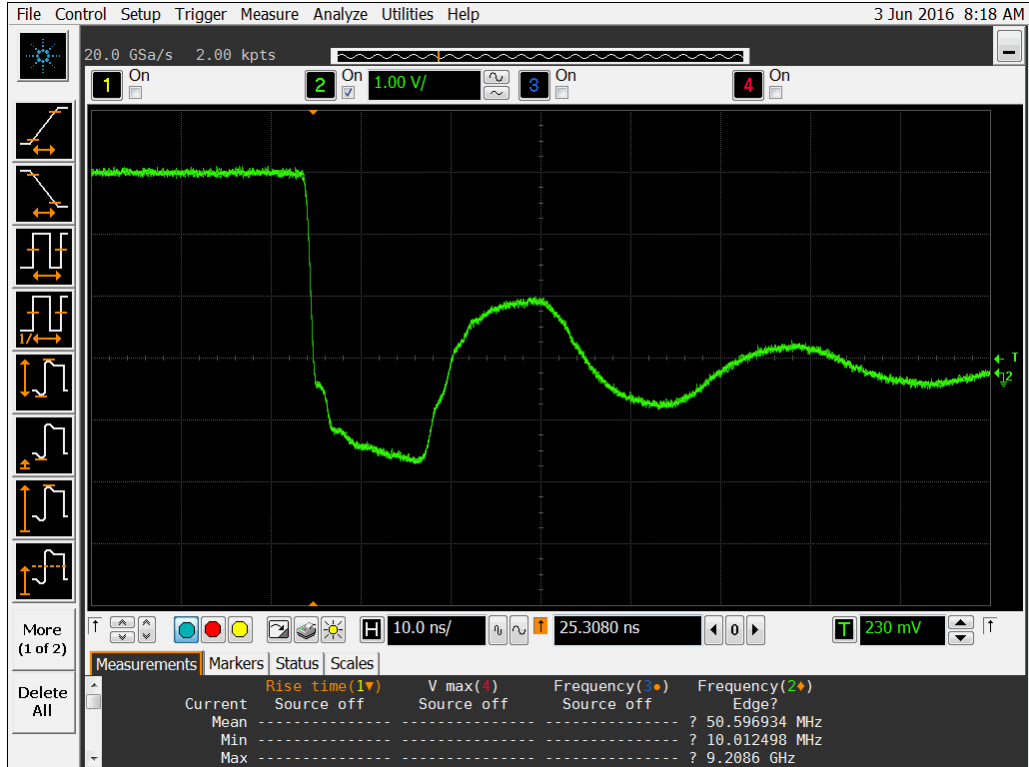


Figure 14a DUT 2448 Pre-Irradiation Falling Edge.

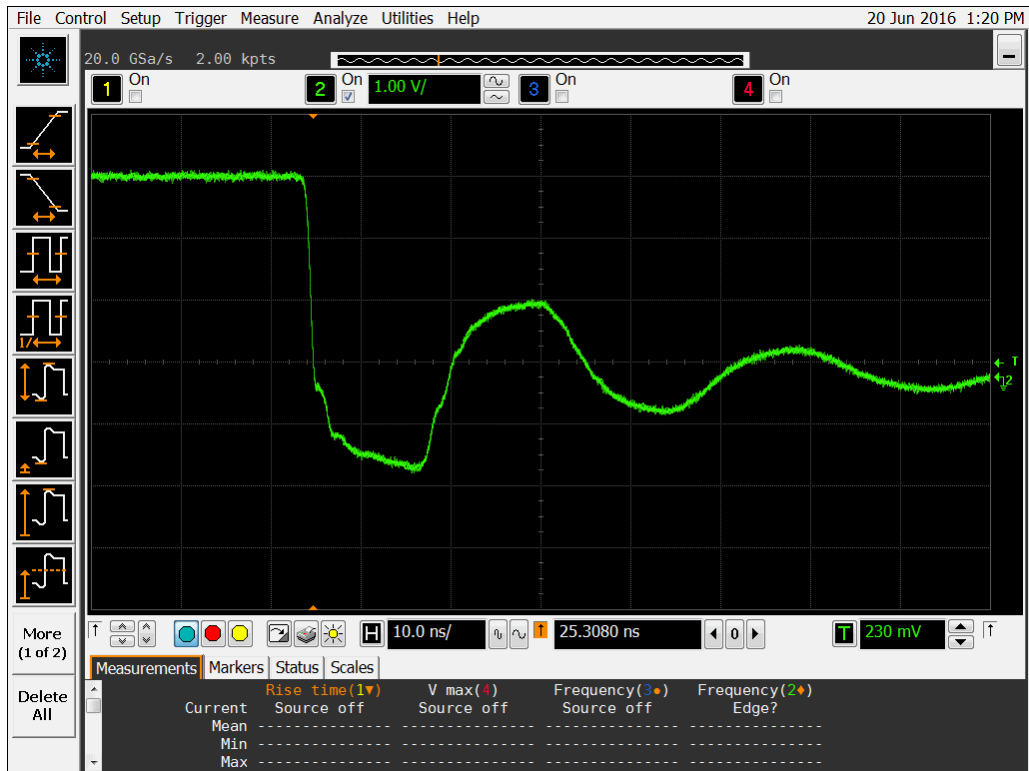


Figure 14b DUT 2448 Post-Annealing Falling Edge.

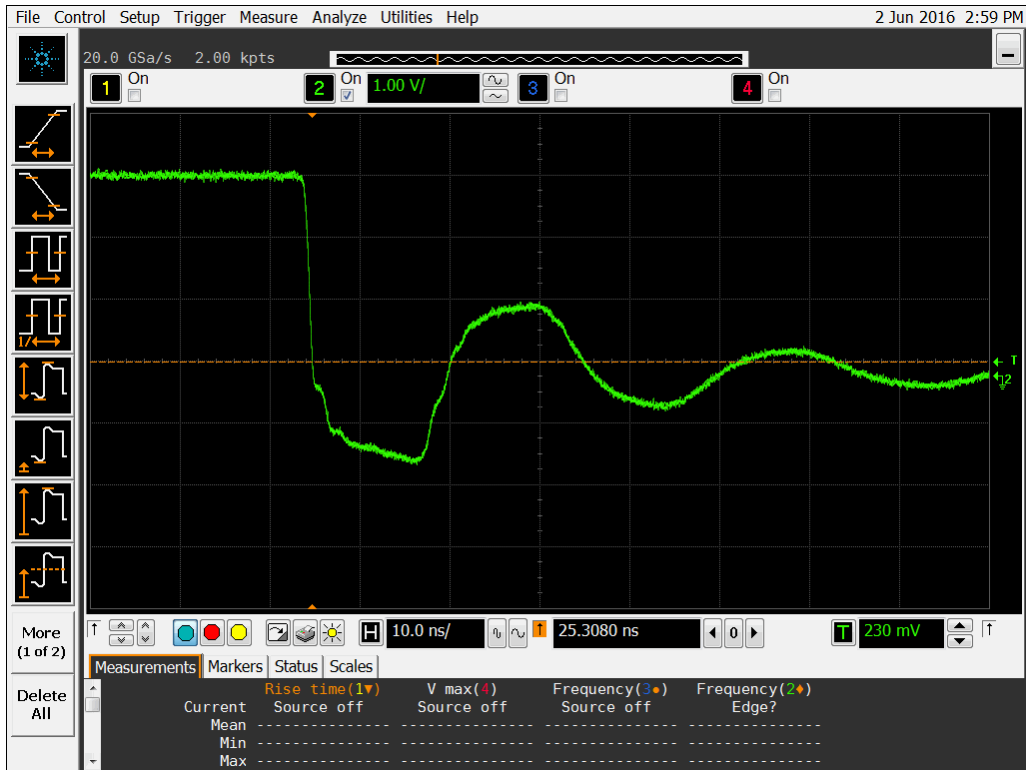


Figure 15a DUT 2449 Pre-Irradiation Falling Edge.

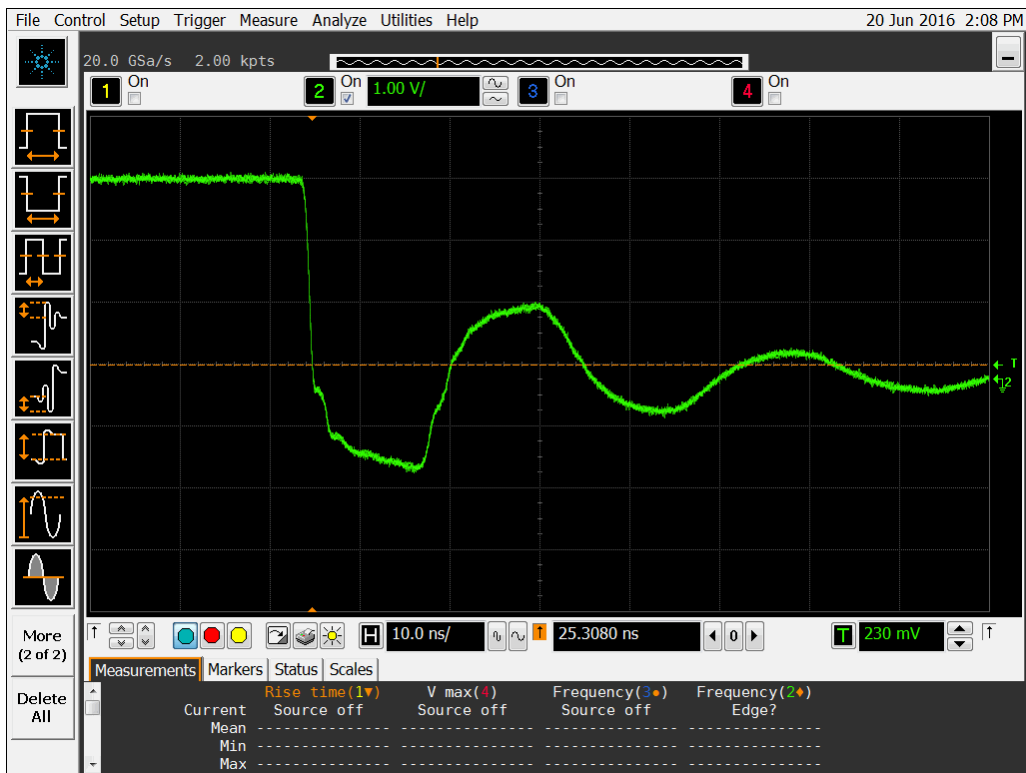


Figure 15b DUT 2449 Post-Annealing Falling Edge.

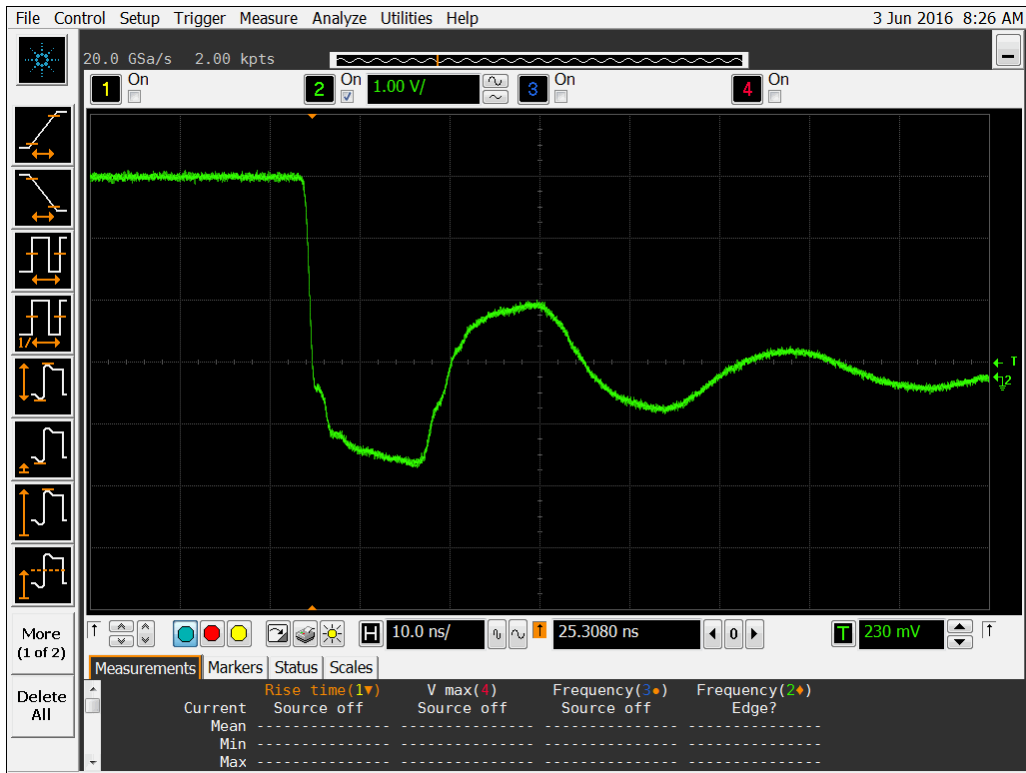


Figure 16a DUT 2474 Pre-Irradiation Falling Edge.

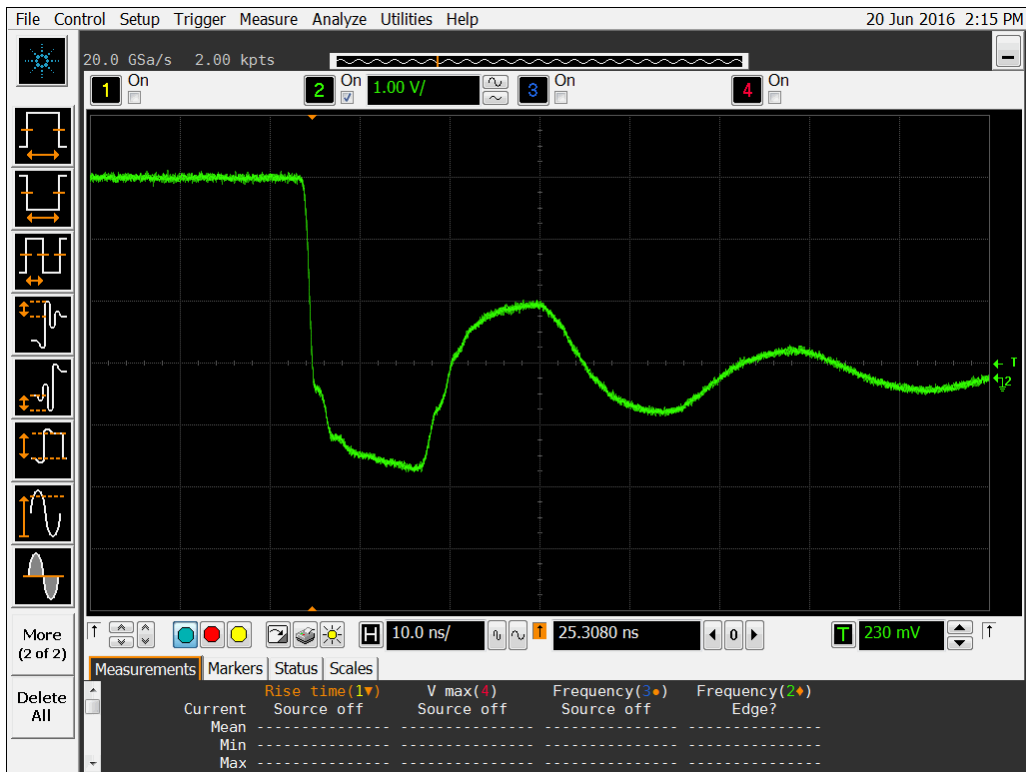


Figure 16b DUT 2474 Post-Annealing Falling Edge.



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