


Testing Digital Systems I

Lecture 4: Failures and Errors

Instructor: M. Tahoori


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Definitions

- Chip is Defective if
 - it Doesn't Function
 - as Specified, or
 - as Designed due to Presence of a Failure
- Error
 - Incorrect Signal Value
- Failure
 - Deviation from Designed Characteristics
- Fault
 - Models Effect of Failure on Logical Signals


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Error

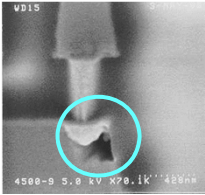
- **Incorrect Signal Value**
 - Caused by Failure or Coupled Disturbance
 - Effect of failure
- **Transient Error - Coupled Disturbance**
 - **Conductive Coupling:**
 - Power Supply, Ground Bounce
 - Capacitive Coupling
 - Adjacent Conductors
 - Electromagnetic Coupling
 - EMI
 - Radiation
 - α -Particles, cosmic rays

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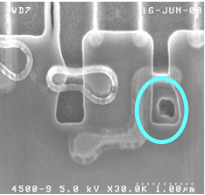


Evidence of Manufacturing Defects

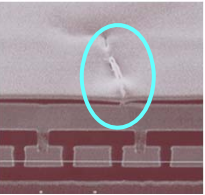
Void under anchor



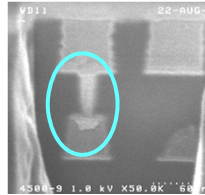
Silicon damage



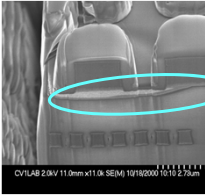
**Metal2 extrusion/
ILD2 crack**



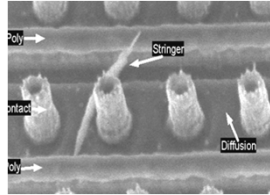
Metal 1 Shelving



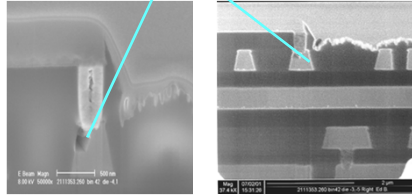
M4-M4 Short



Poly stringer



M4 Void Formations




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Failure Mode

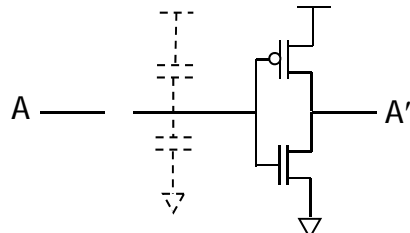
- Cause of Rejection of Failed Device
 - "recognizable electrical symptom by which the failure is observed"
- Failure Modes
 - Catastrophic
 - Open Interconnect
 - Shorted Connection
 - Degradation
 - Parameter out of Specification
 - Excess supply current
 - Permanent
 - Failure is Always Present
 - Temporary (Intermittent)
 - Failure is Not Always Present
 - Can Depend on Temperature, Voltage, Vibration

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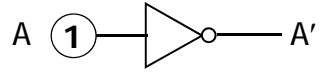
Open



Failure Mechanism: Particle on Failure Mode: Open Metal




Electrical Fault: Open Signal



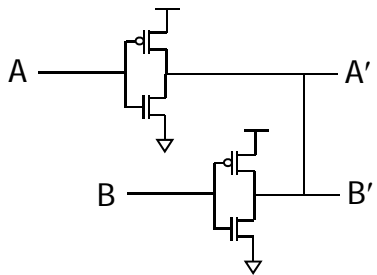
Logical Fault Model: stuck-at-1

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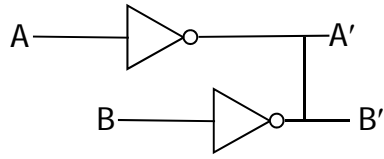
Short



Failure Mechanism: Particle on Failure Mode: Shorted Metal



Electrical Fault




Logical Fault

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Failure Mechanism

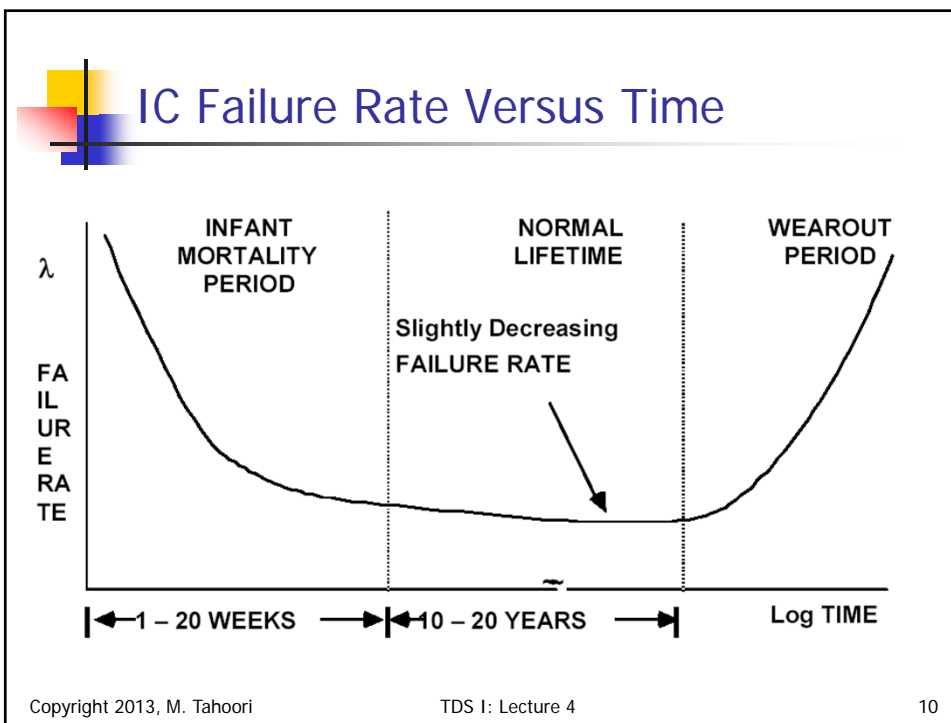
- Basic Chemical or Physical Failure Cause
 - "specific microscopic physical, chemical, metallurgical, environmental phenomena or processes
 - cause device degradation or malfunction"
- General Categories
 - Surface and Bulk Effects
 - Metallization and Metal-Semiconductor
 - Package Related
- Yield Detractor
- Infant Mortality
- Reliability Limiter


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Reliability Defects

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Life Cycle Failure Rate

- Three Time Periods
 - Early Failures -- Infant Mortality
 - Manufacturing Defects or Damage
 - One to Twenty Weeks
 - Normal Lifetime Failures (Stress or Random)
 - Low Constant or Slightly Decreasing λ
 - Stress: voltage, temperature, humidity, vibration
 - Random: Radiation induced soft errors
 - Neutron \rightarrow cosmic radiation
 - Alpha particles \rightarrow impurities in packaging material
 - λ is failure rate
 - measured in FITs, number of units that fail in 10^9 hours
 - Wearout Failures
 - Rapidly Increasing Failure Rate After 5-7 Years
 - Transistor aging
 - Bias Temperature Instability (BTI), Hot Carrier Injection (HCI), Time Dependent Dielectric Breakdown (TDDB)
 - Interconnect aging: Electromigration


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Reliability Or Early Failure Screening

- "Process designed to detect incipient or latent flaws which if undetected would, in all likelihood, manifest themselves as early field failures."
- Reliability Or Environmental Stress Screening
 - "Process which implies the application of a specific type of environmental stress, on an accelerated basis, but within design capability, in an attempt to surface latent or incipient hardware flaws, which if undetected would in all likelihood manifest themselves in the early life of the system."


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Reliability Or Early Failure Screening

- Eliminate Marginal Devices
- Indirect — Reject
 - Low yield wafers,
 - wafers with high oxide defect density,
 - dies in vicinity of bad dies


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Reliability Or Early Failure Screening

- Direct — Age Whole Population of Parts
 - by an Accelerated Stress
 - Cause weakest parts to fail
- Stress to Induce Early Failure of Marginal Devices
 - SHOVE Short duration, high voltage operation
 - oxide failures
 - High temperature or voltage Burn-in
 - Stabilization Bake, Temperature Cycle
 - Thermal Shock, Vibration
- IDDQ, VLV, MinVdd


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Accelerated Life Testing

- Simulate Long-term Operation
 - Used to Predict Field Failure Rates
 - Devices Heated to Accelerate Failure Rate
 - Static or Dynamic Input Bias

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Acceleration Calculations

Burn In and Life Test

- Elevated temperature
 - Electromigration
 - Dielectric wearout
- Arrhenius Equation -- Mechanism Reaction Rate
- $\lambda = A e^{-E_a/kT}$
- Thermal Acceleration Factor, TAF, [Hnatek 95]
- $TAF = t_n / t_{BI} = \exp [(E_a/K) (1/T_n - 1/T_{BI})]$
 - • T_n, T_{BI} are temperatures in °K
 - • t_n, t_{BI} are MTBFs at T_n and T_{BI} respectively
 - • E_a is activation energy in eV,
 - • K is Boltzmann's constant (8.62×10^{-5} eV/°K)
- Activation energy depends on failure mechanism


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Acceleration Calculations

- Example
 - $TAF = t_n / t_{BI} = \exp [(E_a/K) (1/T_n - 1/T_{BI})]$
 - K is Boltzmann's constant ($8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/}^\circ\text{K}$)
 - $E_a = 0.6 \text{ eV}$
 - $T_n = 50^\circ\text{C} (323^\circ\text{K})$
 - $T_{BI} = 125^\circ\text{C} (398^\circ\text{K})$
 - $t_{BI} = 168 \text{ hours} (7 \text{ days})$
 - $t_n = 9,840 \text{ hours} (1.1 \text{ years})$

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Acceleration Calculations

Burn In and Life Test

- Elevated voltage
- Voltage Acceleration Factor, [Hnatek 95]
 - $VAF = e^{[C(V_s - V_o)]}$
 - $V_s =$ Applied stress voltage
 - $V_o =$ Standard operating voltage
 - C = constant, depends on dielectric type
 - C = 1.8 for dielectrics, 0.41 for junction defects


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Burn In Issues

- Damage to good parts
- Non-accelerated failure mechanisms
 - Tunneling opens
- Thermal Acceleration difficult
 - Thermal runaway (exponential increase in current)
 - Many chips, oven is refrigerator
- Voltage Acceleration Factor decreasing
 - Reduced voltage margins
- Burn in fallout
 - Higher than customer fails (factor of 10)

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Summary

- Many Failure Mechanisms
 - Yield Detractors
 - Improve Process to Minimize - Particles Remain
 - Reliability Limiters
 - Control by Design and Improve Process
 - Hot Electrons
 - Time Dependent Dielectric Breakdown
 - Electromigration
- Reliability Screening
 - Eliminate Marginal Devices
- Accelerated Life Test
 - Predict Reliability

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