



ATHENIS

Automotive tested high-voltage embedded
non-volatile memory integrated SoC



Automotive Devices

Reliability test and Analysis facilities

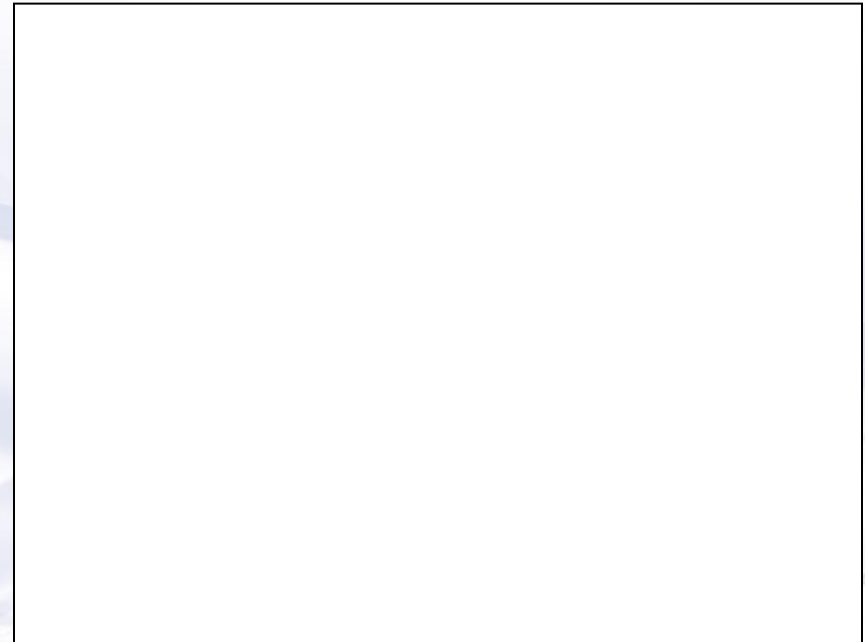
Public Workshop at Fondazione Bruno Kessler
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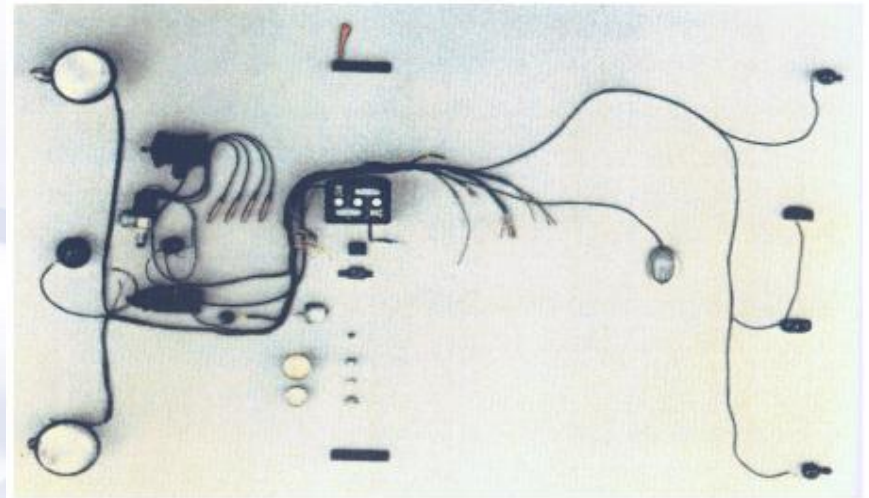
- **Introduction**
 - Automotive testing of electrical and electronic devices
- **Reliability testing**
 - Standards
 - Specific tests
 - Results and Trends
- **Failure analysis**
 - General (automotive device) flow
 - Sample preparation by SDB FIB/SEM
 - Results on Nanomech / MEMS devices
- **Summary**

Electronics in cars



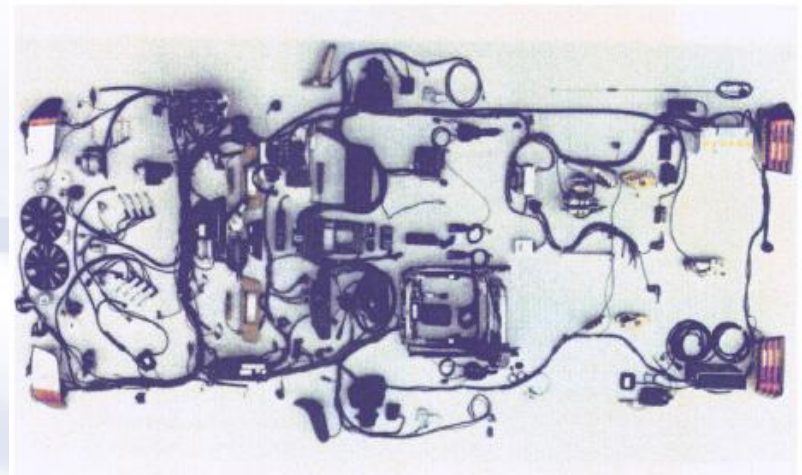
- **Daimler Motor coach, year of construction: 1886**
- **No electronic components**

Electronics in cars



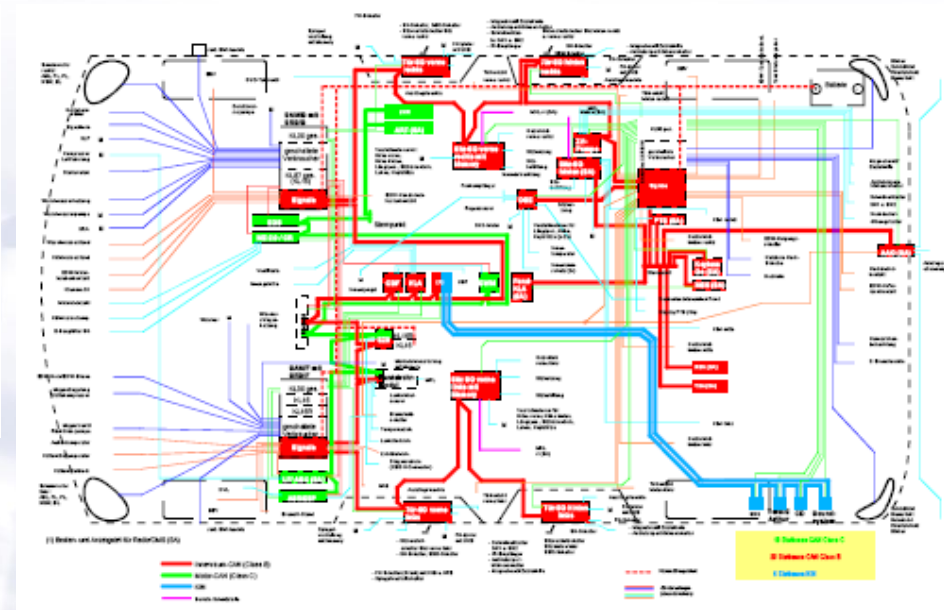
- **Mercedes-Benz SL300, year of construction: 1957**
- **Limited amount of electric components**

Electronics in cars



- Mercedes SL, year of construction: 1970
- Larger amount of electric and electronic components

Electronics in cars

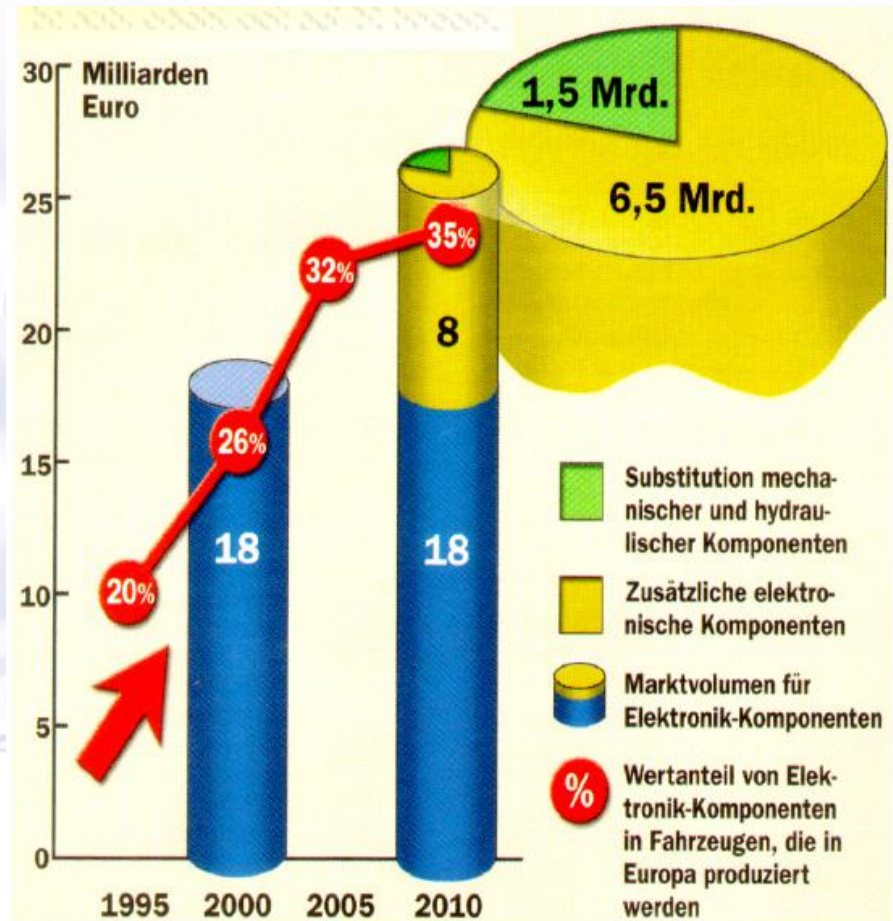


- Mercedes-Benz S-klasse, year of construction: 2000
- Extensive electrical and electronic circuits and modules

Electronics in cars

Car innovations

- **BMW: 90% by electronics**
 - More components
 - Increasing reliability
 - Reduced costs per module
- **Safety systems**
 - Airbag
- **Improved mechanics**
 - ABS / ESP / ASR
- **Replaced mechanics**
 - Motormanagement
 - Handbrake



Reliability Testing of IC's

- **J1879**
 - Handbook for Robustness Validation of Semiconductor Devices in Automotive Applications
 - Joint SAE-ZVEI-JSAE-AEC plan
- **AEC-Q100**
 - Automotive Industry driven
 - 1995 version A issued
 - 2010 version G1 active
 - Free on www.aeccouncil.com
- **JEDEC**
 - General procedures
 - Guidelines and Test standards
 - Free on www.jedec.org



AEC-Q100 founders, left to right:
Earl Fisher (FORD) – Gerald Servais (Delco/GM)
Jerry Jennings (Chrysler) – Robert Knoell (FORD)

J1879 Robustness Validation

■ Key components

- Knowledge of application / user environment → mission profile
- Knowledge of failure mechanisms and modes → knowledge database
- Acceleration models → definition and assessing accelerated tests
- Testing until failure or end of life determination

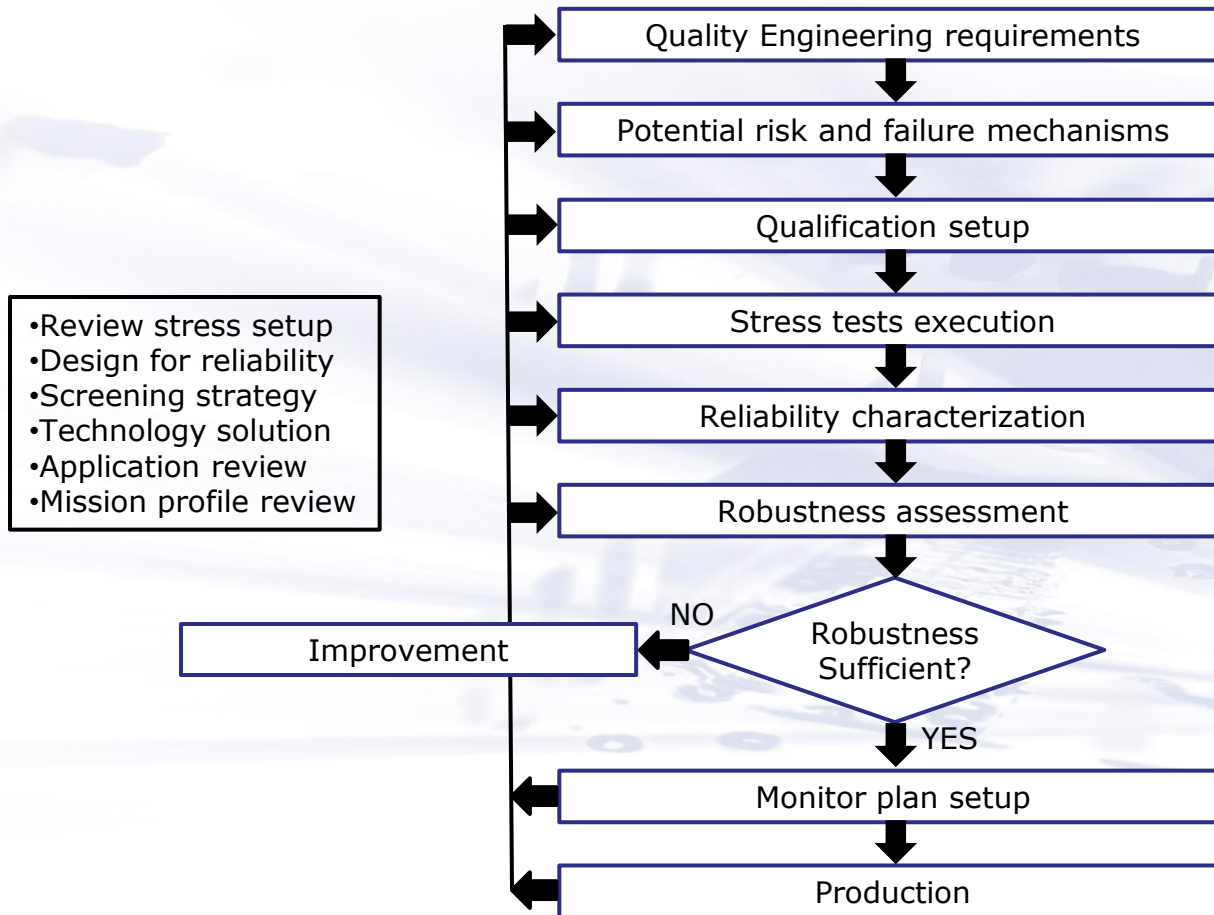
■ Inputs

- Knowledge matrix of failure mechanisms
- Mission profile defines test boundaries
- Robustness Assessment of failure mechanisms

■ Goal

- Improvement of robustness
- From prediction to Risk reduction
- Smarter, more efficient, effective and reliable test procedures

SAE-J1879 Qualification Flow



AEC-Q100

■ Scope

- Failure mechanism based stress test qualification for IC's

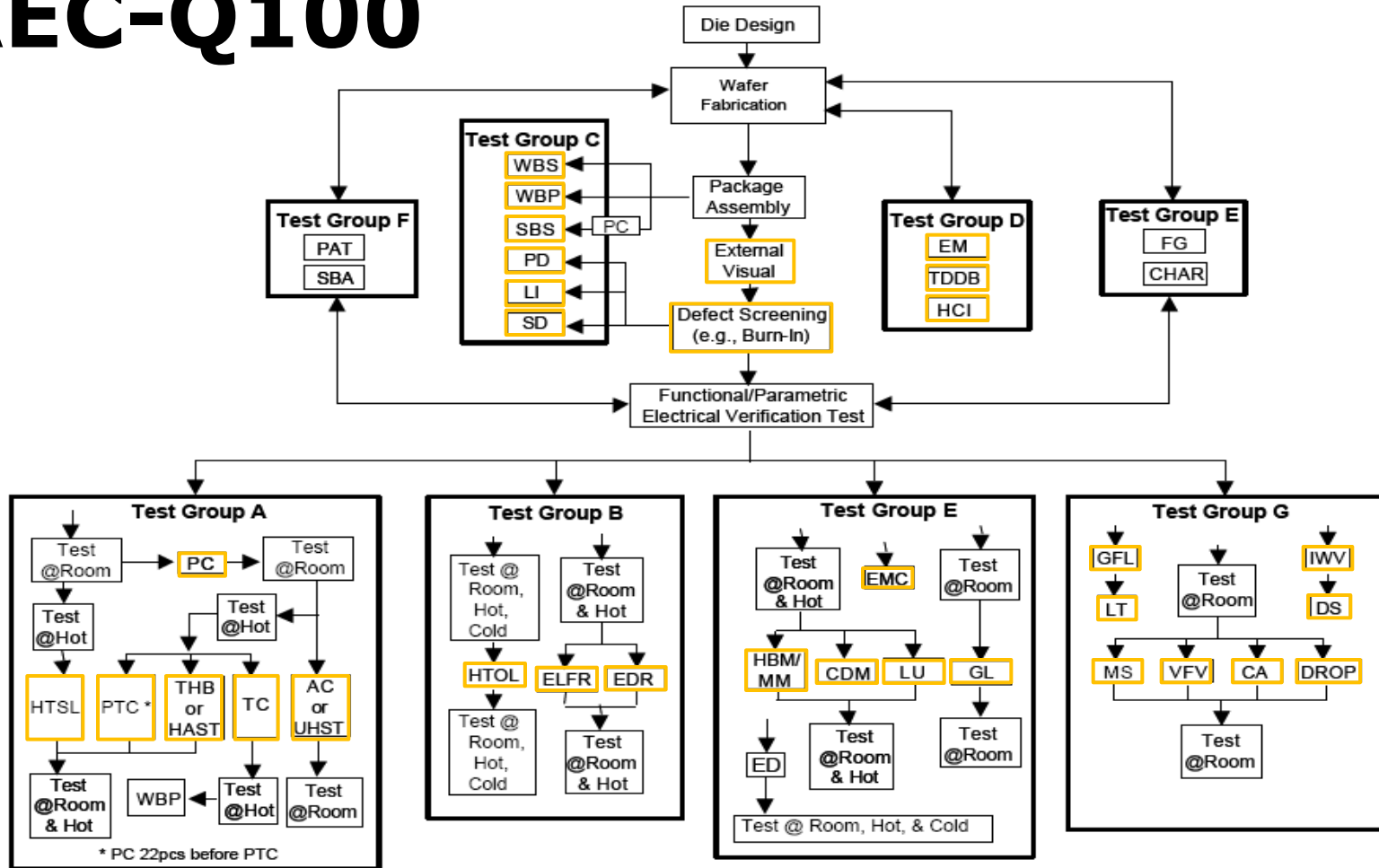
■ Goal

- Precipitate failures in an accelerated manner
- Scan for any potential new and unique failure mechanisms
- Scan for introduction of failures that do not correlate with normal use
- Scan for any extreme user condition that impacts acceleration factors

■ Definition of Grades

- Grade 0: -40°C to +150°C
- Grade 1: -40°C to +125°C
- Grade 2: -40°C to +105°C
- Grade 3: -40°C to +85°C
- Grade 4: 0°C to +70°C

AEC-Q100



Automotive (MEMS) Reliability

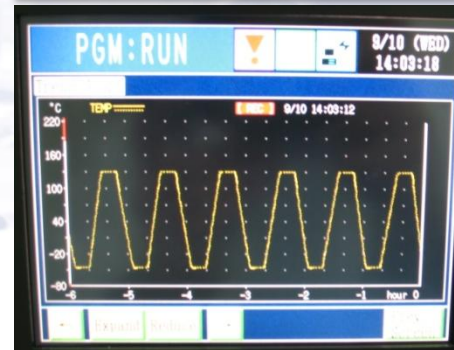
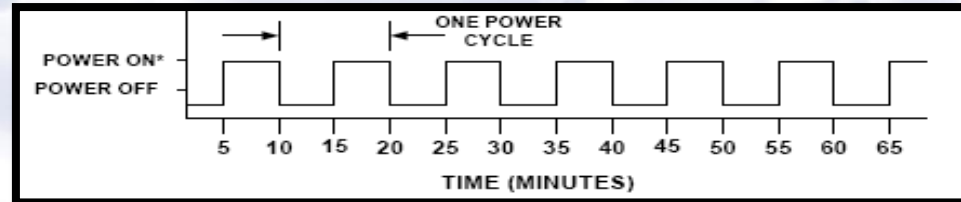
- **AEC-Q100 based tests on nanomech devices**
 - Test standard references acc. JESD22 or MIL-STD883
 - Electrical readpoint on Riffle system in cooperation with UniFe partner

TEST	JEDEC	TYPE	CONDITION	RESULT
HTOL		High temp. operating life	10K cycles @ 150°C	More stable
HTSL	JESD22-A103-C	High temp. storage life	6 weeks @ 200°C	Minor drift
LIQ-LIQ	JESD22-A106	Fast temperature changes	100 cy -55°C to +150°C	Minor drift
TC	JESD22-A104	Thermal cycling	500 cy -65°C to +150°C, 2	Minor drift
HAST	JESD22-A118-C	Humidity test	130°C 85% humidity, 2 atm for 96 hours	Minor drift
CA	MIL-STD883	Constant acceleration	20,000g / 1min / Y1 axis	No drift
MS	JESD22-B104	Mechanical shock	10 half sine shocks 1500g @ 0.5ms	No drift
VFV	JESD22-B103	Variable frequency vibration	10 sweeps of 20-20,000Hz @ 50g	No drift

Automotive (MEMS) Reliability

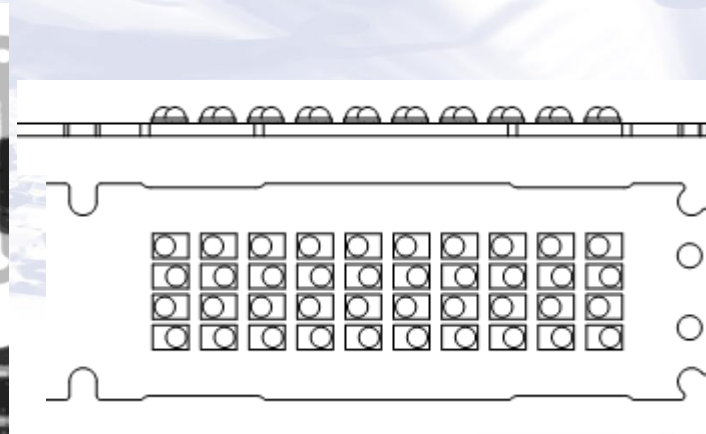
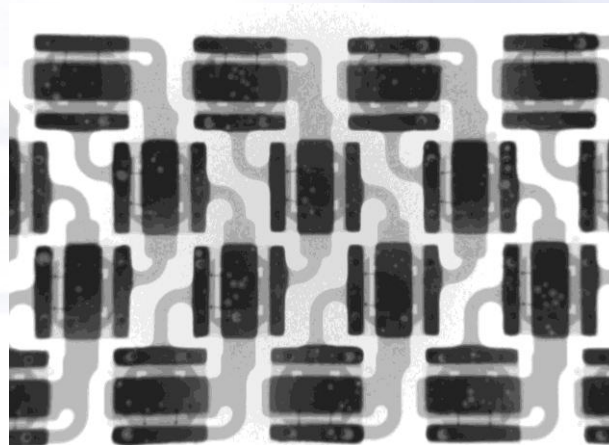
Power Temperature Cycling

- JEDEC JESD22-A105C
- 1000 cycles -40°C to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$, 6.25K/min, operational, power on/off
- 1000 cycles -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5.5K/min, operational, power on/off
- Single chamber, fast cycling system, easy cabling feedthrough



Automotive (MEMS) Reliability

- **Liquid to Liquid shock**
 - Inert liquid in hot/cold bath
 - Very fast heat/cold transfer ($>100\text{K}/\text{min.}$)
- **Automotive applications**
 - Stacked wafers for MEMS structures \rightarrow adhesion
 - Additional Back End Of Line process metal adhesion \rightarrow nanomech
 - Solder attachment quality of power LED mounting \rightarrow car lighting



Failure Analysis flow

1. Device reconditioning

- Package or Die extraction – Reballing – Lead straightening

2. E-test

- ATE datalog fault confirmation – Schmoos plots – DFT vector analysis

3. Non destructive inspection

- X-ray microscopy – Scanning Acoustic Microscopy

4. Sample preparation

- Decapsulation – X sectioning – Planar mechanical polishing – Plasma

5. Fault localisation

- VIS+NIR Photon Emission – MWIR emission – LASER stimulated

6. Optical and Electron Microscopy

- LP/HP optical – SEM/EDX – FIB/SEM – sSTEM/EDX

7. Advanced Physical and Material Analysis

- External visual – Reballing – Lead straightening

Step 4 – 7 can have multiple iterations

Automotive F/A flow

1. First report

- Fault confirmation in 4 days after receipt of part

2. Containment report

- Intermediate report in 7 days

3. Final report

- Final 8D report including preventive actions in 21 days

Industrial the same except delays in working days (5/week)

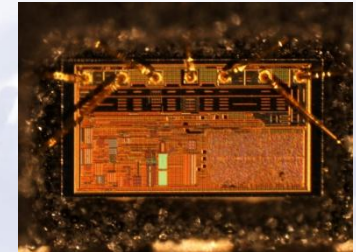
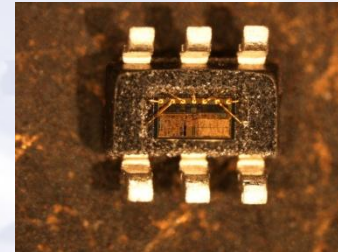
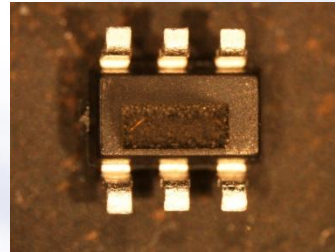
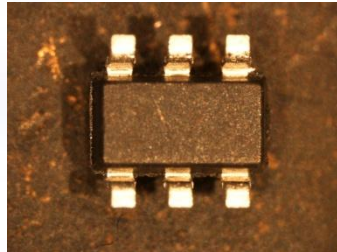
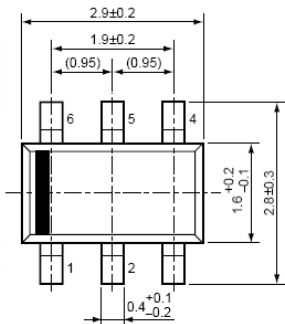
Both have difficulties to meet for complex timing faults or new failure modes

No compensation for device complexity, ie. Resistor vs. 65nm ASIC

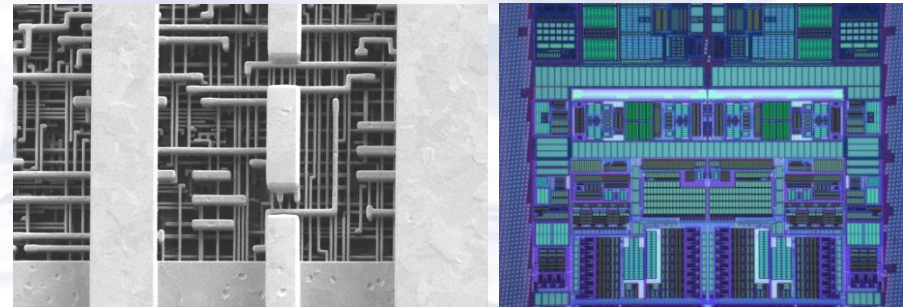
Automotive (MEMS) Analysis

Sample preparation

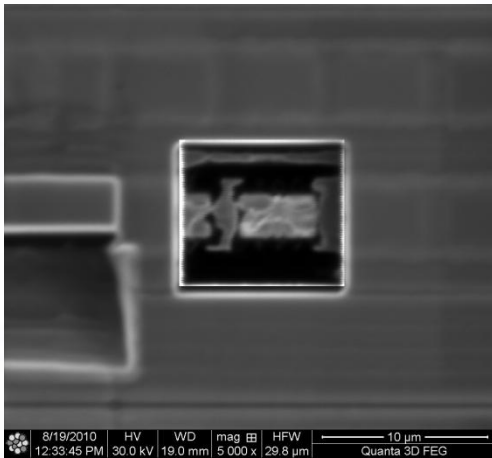
- LASER ablation assisted decapsulation (example 2.9x1.6mm body)



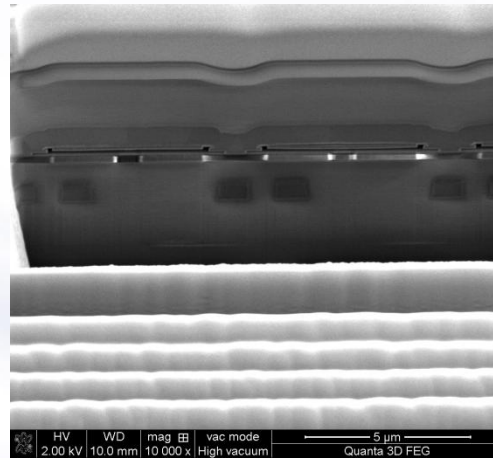
- Mechanical polishing
- Reactive Ion Etching
- Small Dual Beam FIB/SEM
- sTEM sample preparation



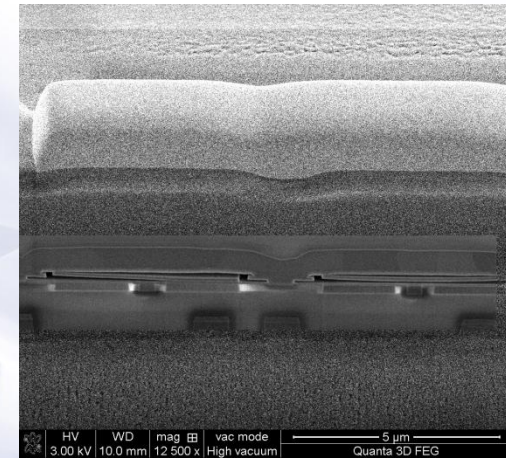
Automotive (MEMS) Analysis



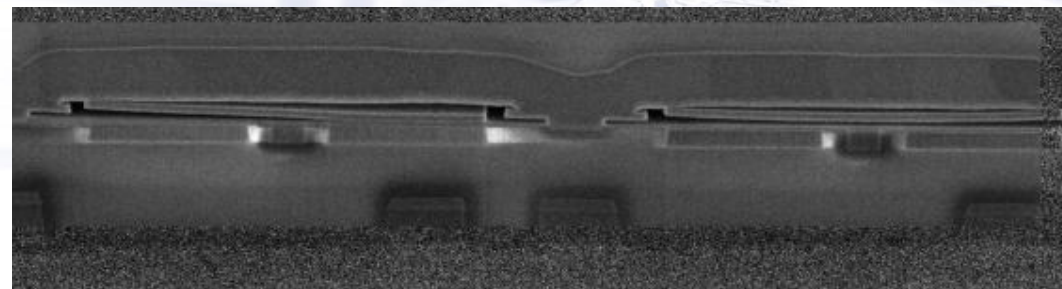
SDB cell opening



SDB Xsie



Cantilever distortion



MEMS move due to electrostatic charge induced by SEM

Summary

■ Athenis project achievements

■ Reliability Test

- New constructions generate new accelerated reliability test
- Semiconductors step into high temperature applications

■ Robustness

- Trend of component to module shift focus to robustness
- Reliability is good, Robustness is better

■ Failure Analysis

- SDB essential for detailed cavity opening
- Planar polishing combined with selective chemical etching
- SEM charging impact on MEMS devices not solved
- Less impact imaging techniques to be studied: He-ion/SPM

Thank you for your attention
and
cooperation in the Athenis project