

ECE 510, Lecture 14

Defect Models of Yield and Reliability

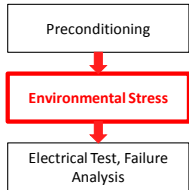
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Outline

- Introduction
- Models of Yield
- Models of Defect Reliability
- Analysis and Synthesis of Lifetest and Burn In

Example Stress Flow



This Lecture

ELFR

Early life failure rate.
168 hrs
JESD22-A108

Assumptions

168 h is equivalent to early life requirement
SS computed from goal. eg. $3 \times 611 = 1833$

PC

Preconditioning.
JESD22-A113

(Lots x Units)

3 x 77

HTOL

High temperature
operating life.
168 -1000 hrs
JESD22-A108

3 x 25

HTSL (Bake)

1000 hrs
JESD22-A103

3 x 25

TC

700 cycles
3 cycles/hr
233 hrs
JESD22-A104
Condition B or G
(C is too severe)

3 x 25

THB or HAST

1000 hrs (85/85)
JESD22-A101
96 hrs (130/85)
JESD22-A110

KMG Fitting of Multicensored Data

- Lifetest data was acquired on an SRAM Test Vehicle as follows

| | T (C) | V |
|---------------|-------|-----|
| BI Condition | 135 | 4.6 |
| Use Condition | 85 | 3.3 |

Acceleration Model Parameters

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Q | 0.3 | eV |
| C | 2.6 | /V |

Lifetest Data at BI Condition

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| Hours | 6 | 24 | 48 | 168 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 |
| Fails | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SS | 2460 | 2451 | 2448 | 2445 | 936 | 698 | 461 |

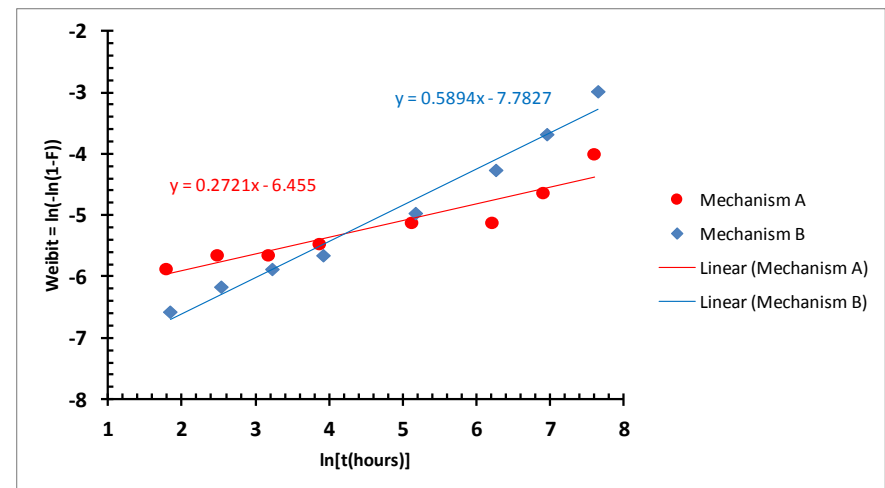
- This is multicensored data because units were removed at various readouts due to
 - Invalidated failures.
 - Units removed at 168 h to go into other stresses.
- We'll demonstrate the Kaplan-Meier-Greenwood method of extracting a model, including confidence limits.
 - Other methods such as MLE could be used too.
- Model will be scaled to product, and compared with product data.
- Watch carefully, a similar homework problem will be assigned!

Homework 14.1

- A product undergoing life test produces the following data

| Hours | 6 | 12 | 24 | 48 | 168 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Fails Mechanism A | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fails Mechanism B | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| SS | 1423 | 1417 | 1415 | 1414 | 573 | 420 | 268 | 117 |

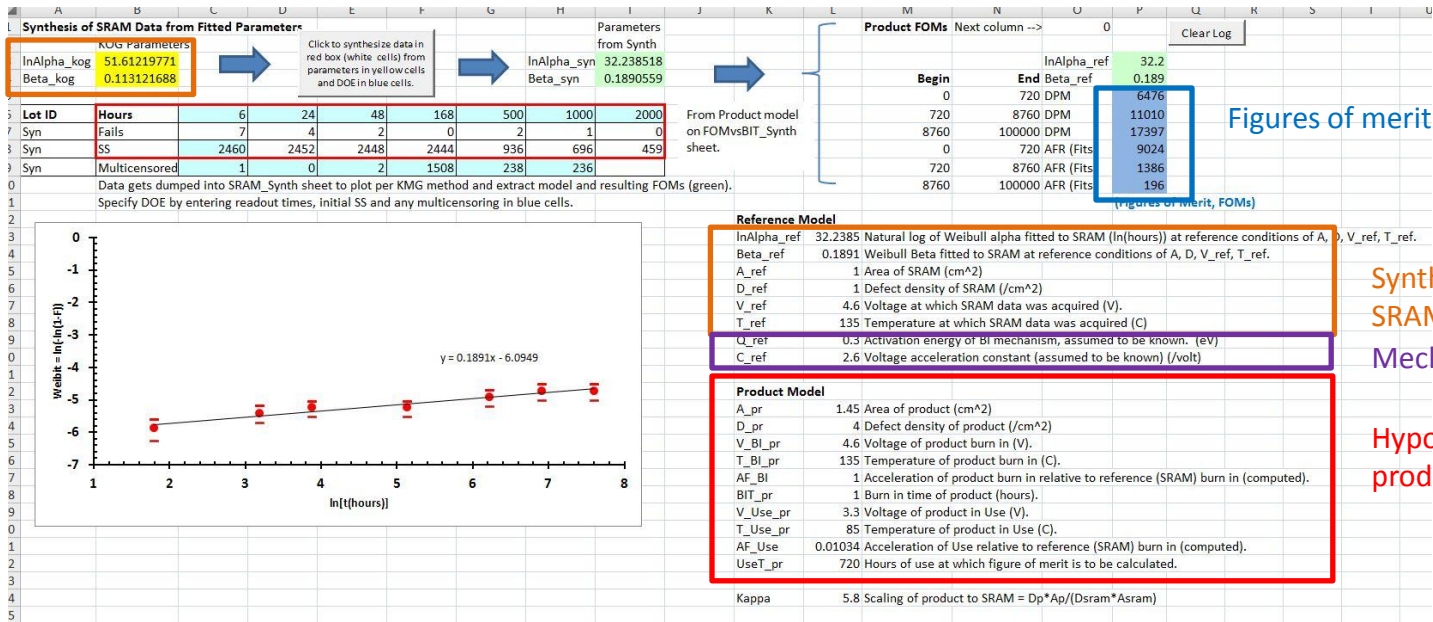
- Mechanisms A and B are mutually censoring because failure by one precludes failure by the other.
- There is also censoring by removals.
- This is an example of multicensored data which may be analyzed by the Kaplan-Meier method.
 - No need to do the “Greenwood” extension giving confidence limits.
- Extract a Weibull model for each mechanism, give α and β and superimpose a plot of the model over a plot of the data..



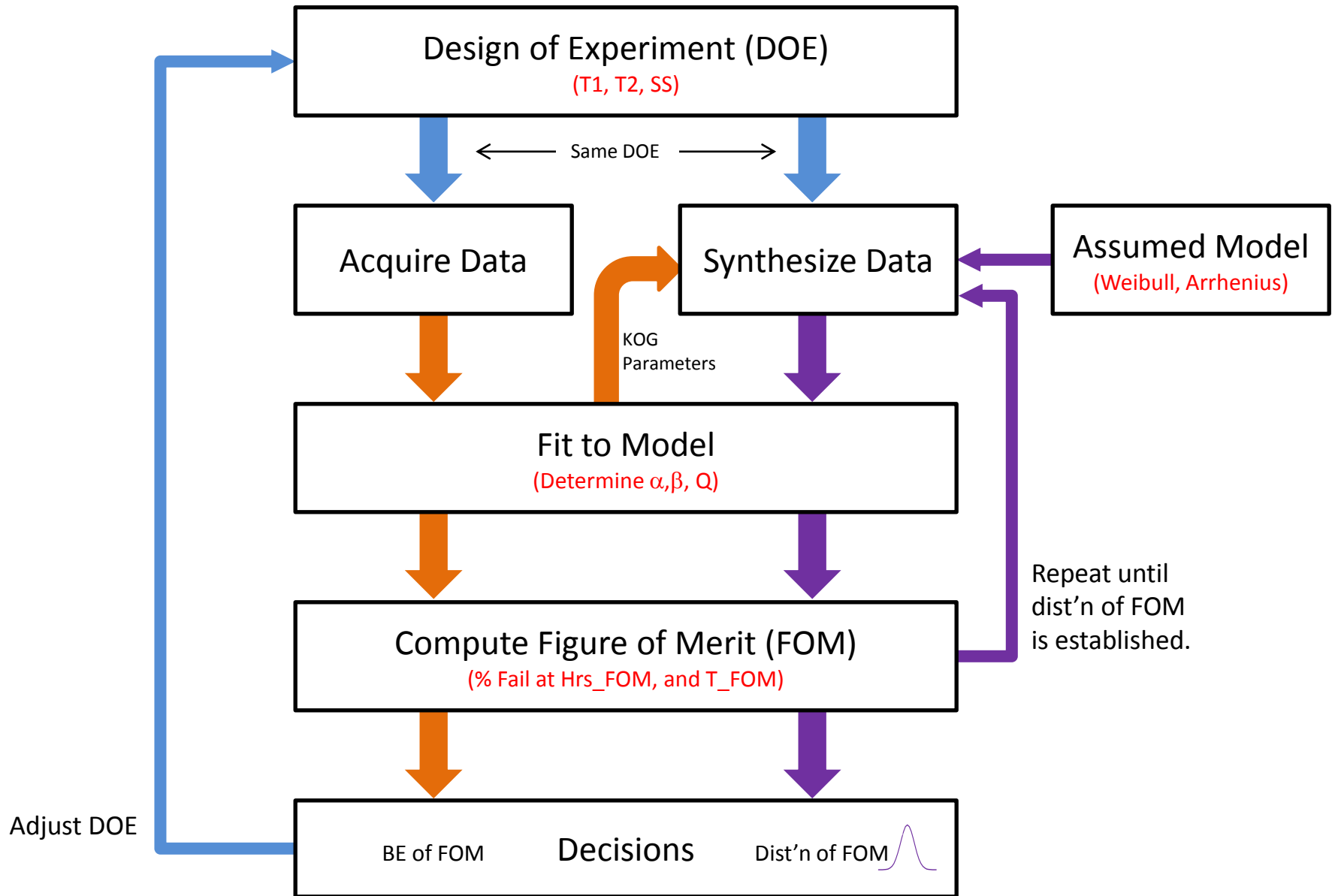
Synthesis Demonstration

- When a model has been extracted from the SRAM data it may be used to calculate figures of merit (FOMs) for products different from the SRAM.
- Reliability FOMs include predicted DPM and failure rates for 0-30 days, 30 days to 1 year, and 1 year to 10 years.
- The extracted model may be used to re-do the experiment by simulation many times to quantify the variability of its predictions.
- The output of the tool may be examined using a tool provided: Multi Plotter Rev. 3.xlsb

Fitted to SRAM.



Estimation of FOM CLs by Synthesis



In-Class Exercise

- Simulation for product from SRAM model.
- Demonstrations.
 - Plot distributions and correlations of FOMs. Get UCL.
 - Effect of DOE on FOM dist's – vary SS.
 - Effect of Beta on failure rate.
 - Make Beta_kog $<$, $=$, $>$ 1
 - Plot of FOMs vs BIT.
 - Effect of Q,C on BIT.
 - Effect of product defect density.
 - InAlpha vs Beta variation. (Correlated?)
- Key messages.
 - Relationship between DOE and decision-making.
 - Use model to determine DOE.
 - Low accel'n = long BIT.
 - Beta $<$ 1: Burn In improves reliability.
 - Beta $>$ 1: Burn In hurts reliability.