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# UNİSYS

DATE:

August 30, 1994

PPM-94-022

TO:

V. Patel/406.0

FROM:

K. Sahu/300.1 Ksahu

SUBJECT:

Radiation Report on EOS/AM

Part No. LM108A Control No. 8538

CC:

A. Sharma/311

P. Dudek/300,1 Library/300,1

A radiation evaluation was performed on LM108A (Op Amp) to determine the total dose tolerance of these parts. A brief summary of the test results is provided below. For detailed information, refer to Tables I through IV and Figure 1.

The total dose testing was performed using a cobalt-60 gamma ray source. During the radiation testing, eight parts were irradiated under bias (see Figure 1 for bias configuration), and two parts were used as control samples. The total dose radiation levels were 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 75 and 100 krads\*. The dose rate was between 0.08 and 1.32 krads/hour, depending on the total dose level (see Table II for radiation schedule). After the 100 krad irradiation, parts were annealed at 25°C for 168 hours, after which the parts were annealed at 100°C for 168 hours. After each radiation exposure and annealing treatment, parts were electrically tested according to the test conditions and the specification limits\*\* listed in Table III.

All parts passed initial electrical measurements. At the 5 krad radiation level, all irradiated parts marginally exceeded the maximum specification limit of 2 nA for P\_IIB\_N15, N\_IIB\_N15, P\_IIB\_P15, N\_IIB\_P15, P\_IIB\_0V, N\_IIB\_0V, P\_IIB\_5V and N\_IIB\_5V, with readings ranging from 2.02 nA to 2.99 nA.

At the 10 krad radiation level, the same failures continued, with readings in the range of 3.90 nA to 8.96 nA. In addition, one part (S/N 52) fell below the minimum specification limit of -0.200 nA for IIOS\_N15, IIOS\_P15, IIOS\_OV and IIOS\_5V, with readings ranging from -0.30 nA to -0.32 nA.

At the 15 krad level, the same failures continued, with increasing values.

At the 20 krad level, The same failures for P\_IIB and N\_IIB continued, with readings ranging from 12.7 to 17 nA, S/N 51 failed all four IIOS tests and 52 failed three of four IIOS tests, with readings ranging from -21 to -33 nA, and S/N 51, 52, 54, 55 and 57 fell below the minimum specification limit of -500  $\mu$ V for all four VOS tests, with readings ranging from -567 to -764  $\mu$ V.

At the 30 krad level, the same failures for P\_IIB and N\_IIB continued, with increasing values. All irradiated parts failed at least one IIOS test, with readings ranging from -315 nA to -.663 nA and all irradiated parts failed all four VOS tests, with readings ranging from -772  $\mu$ V to -2777  $\mu$ V. In addition, S/N 51, 52, 55, 57 and 59 fell below the minimum specification limit of 80.00 V/mV for P\_AOL and N\_AOL and the minimum specification limit of 20.00 V/mV for AOL\_5, with readings ranging from 33 to 745, 33 to 67 and 112 to 20 V/mV, respectively, while S/N 53 failed N\_AOL and AOL\_5, with readings of 55 and 19 V/mV and S/N 54 failed P\_AOL and N\_AOL, with readings of 745 and 67 V/mV.

<sup>\*</sup>The term rads, as used in this document, means rads(silicon). All radiation levels cited are cumulative.

<sup>\*\*</sup>These are manufacturer's non-irradiation data specification limits. No post-irradiation limits were provided by the manufacturer at the time these tests were performed. No radiation tolerance/hardness was guaranteed by the manufacturer for this part.

At the 50 krad level, S/N 51 failed all parametric tests except Plus\_Icc, Minus\_Icc, P\_VOUT and N\_VOUT, with readings in the range of 5 to 10 times the maximum specification limits. All other irradiated parts failed all parametric tests except Plus\_Icc, Minus\_Icc, P\_VOUT, N\_VOUT, PLUS\_SLEW and MINUS\_SLEW and in addition, S/N 52 passed Minus PSRR. Readings were in the range of 5 to 10 times the maximum specification limits.

At the 75 krad level, the same failures continued, with slightly increasing readings, along with a few marginal failures in P\_VOUT.

At the 100 krad level, the same failures continued.

After annualing for 168 hours at 25°C, the same failures continued, with no appreciable recovery observed.

After annealing for 168 hours at 100°C, no rebound effects were observed.

Table IV provides a summary of the mean and standard deviation values for each parameter after different irradiation exposures and annealing steps.

Any further details about this evaluation can be obtained upon request. If you have any questions, please call me at (301) 731-8954.

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### TABLE I. Part Information

Generic Part Number:

LMI08A

EOS/AM

Part Number:

LM108A

EOS/AM

Control Number:

8538

Charge Number:

C44406

Manufacturer:

Linear Technology

Lot Date Code:

9347

Quantity Tested:

10

Serial Number of

Control Samples:

50, 56

Serial Numbers of

Radiation Sample:

51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59

Part Function:

Op Amp

Part Technology:

Bipolar

Package Style:

TO-8 can

Test Equipment:

A540

Test Engineer:

C. Nguyen

-3-

<sup>\*</sup> No radiation tolerance/hardness was guaranteed by the manufacturer for this part.

## TABLE II. Radiation Schedule for LM108A

EVENTS	DATE
1) INITIAL ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS	07/20/94
2) 5 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.26 KRADS/HOUR)	07/21/94
POST-5 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	07/22/94
3) 10 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.08 KRADS/HOUR)	07/22/94
POST-10 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	07/25/94
4) 15 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.26 KRADS/HOUR)	07/25/94
POST-15 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	07/27/94
5) 20 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.29 KRADS/HOUR)	07/27/94
POST-20 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	07/28/94
6) 30 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.50 KRADS/HOUR)	07/28/94
POST-30 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	07/29/94
7) 50 KRAD IRRADIATION (0.31 KRADS/HOUR)	07/29/94
POST-50 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	08/01/94
8) 75 KRAD IRRADIATION (1.25 KRADS/HOUR)	08/01/94
POST-75 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	08/02/94
9) 100 KRAD IRRADIATION (1.32 KRADS/HOUR)	08/02/94
POST-100 KRAD ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	08/03/94
10) 168-HOUR ANNEALING @25°C	08/03/94
POST-168 HOUR ANNEAL ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	08/10/94
11) 168-HOUR ANNEALING @100°C*	08/10/94
POST-168 HOUR ANNEAL ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT	08/17/94

PARTS WERE IRRADIATED AND ANNEALED UNDER BIAS; SEE FIGURE 1.

<sup>\*</sup>High temperature annealing is performed to accelerate long term time dependent effects (TDE), namely, the "rebound" effect due to the growth of interface states after the radiation exposure. For more information on the need to perform this test, refer to MIL-STD-883D, Method 1019, Para. 3.10.1.

Table III. Electrical Characteristics of LM108A

TEST NAME	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	LIM	IIT\$
	<u>.</u>		MIN	MAX
		SUPPLY CURRENT		
Plus_Icc	Icc	+Vcc = 15V, -Vcc=-15V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V		600uA
Minus_Icc	Icc	+Vcc = 15V, -Vcc=-15V, VOUT = 0V	-600uA	
		INPUT OFFSET TESTS		<del></del> -
VOS_N20V	$v_{IO}$	(Vcm=-15V)	-500uV	500uV
P_IIIB_N15	( T	+Vcc = 35V, -Vcc5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 15V		
,_me_M15	$+I^{IB}$	(Vcm=15V) +Vcc - 35V, -Vcc-5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 15V	-100pA	2nA
N_IIB_N15	-I <sub>IB</sub>	(Vem=-15V)	-100pA	
	-117	$+Vec = 35V, -Vec = 5V, V_{OUT} = 15V$	-100pA	2пЛ
HOS_N15	IIO	(Vcm=15V)	-200pA	200pA
TIGO PAGE	· ·	$+Vcc = 35V, -Vcc = -5V, V_{OUT} = 15V$		
VOS_P20V	$\mathbf{v}^{\mathbf{IO}}$	(Vcm=15V)	-500uV	500uV
P_HB_P15	4Tvn	+Vcc = 5V, -Vcc=-35V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = -15V	<u> </u>	<del></del>
mb_, x5	+IIB	(Vcm=15V) +Vcc = 5V, -Vcc=-35V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = -15V	-100pA	2nA
N_ПВ Р15	-I <sub>IB</sub>	(Vem=15V)	-100pA	21
	-1.0	$+Vec = 5V, -Vec = 35V, V_{OUT} = -15V$	-roopA	2nA
HOS_P15	IIO	(Vcm=15V)	-200pA	200pA
VOC OV		$+V_{cc} = 5V, -V_{cc} = -35V, V_{OUT} = -15V$		
VOS_0V	γ <sub>ΙΟ</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V	-500uV	500uV
P_HB_0V	+I <sub>IB</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V	-100pA	2nA
N_IIB_0V	-I <sub>IB</sub>	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V	-100pA	2nA
HOS_0V	IIO	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V	-200pA	200pA
VOS_5V	$v_{10}$	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V, Vec - +/- 5V	-500uV	500uV
P_HB_5V	+118	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V, Vcc = +/- 5V	-100pA	2nA
N_IIB_5V	$^{-\mathrm{I}}\mathrm{IB}$	V <sub>CM</sub> =0V, Vcc - +/- 5V	-100pA	2nA
ΠOS_5V	IIO	$V_{CM} = 0V$ , $Vec = +/-5V$	-200pA	200pA
CMR_15	CMR	V <sub>CM</sub> - +/- 15V	96dB	
Plus_PSRR	+PSRR	+Vcc = 10V, -Vcc = -20V	-16uV/V	16uV/V
Minus_PSRR	-PSRR	+Vcc = 20V, -Vcc = -10V	-16uV/V	16uV/V
P_VOUT	+V <sub>O</sub> ř	R <sub>L</sub> = 10ΚΩ	16V	
N_VOUT	-v <sub>OP</sub>	$R_{I_s} = 10 K\Omega$		-16V
		OPEN LOOP GAIN TESTS		<del></del>
P_AOL	+Ays	$R_L = 10K\Omega, V_{OUT} = -15V$	80V/mV	
N_AOL	-A <sub>VS</sub>	$R_{T_i} = 10K\Omega, V_{OUT} = 15V$	80V/mV	
P_AOL_5	+A <sub>VS</sub>	$Vec=+/-5V$ , $R_L = 2K\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = +/-2V$	20V/mV	
PLUS_SLEW	+SR	AV=1, $V_{IN}$ = -5V to +5V, $R_{I}$ =10K $\Omega$ , Cs=30pF, $R_{L}$ =10K $\Omega$	0.05V/uS	
MINUS_SLEW	-SR	$A_V=1$ , $V_{IN}=15V$ to -5V, $R_F=10K\Omega$ , $C_S=30$ pF, $R_L=10K\Omega$	0.05V/uS	··

# TABLE IV: Summary of Electrical Measurements after Total Dose Exposures and Annealing for LM108A /1

									Total	Ю	OSe EX	20802	1	(krads)									1	Annesline	Ç.	
					Initials	ials	ഗ		10	ı		5	p		0 E		20	ſ	1		00		168 hrs	įΓ	TES Prose	T.
Test			ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ	\$pec. Lin. /2											ı !		;		1	_	) }	<u> </u>	L L		@100°C	
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н	Plus Icc	Ē		9	0.38	.01	0.38	10.	0.38	10.	0.33	10.	3.38	ä	0,38	12.	92.0.	10.	9.38	1	3.34	7	L	$\top$	L	
~	Minds Icc	臣		⇥	-0.39	.01	-0.33	-01	9€ 0÷	ᆫ	8E.0~	10	-0:3B	10.	36.0-	Ħ.	85.0	10.	-0:32	20	3.5	- 20.	-0 37	0.3	-0.39	
<b>4</b> 11	70S N20V	Δħ		500	-22.3	16	-32.0	1.7	-194	33	-353	59	-1433	202	-1805	542		*	*	*		*	+	╈	4-	163
•	SIN BILL	4	1-0-	2	6.0	ET :	2.26	. 20	3.35	85	8.85	5.4	L . 7	1.9	11.2	17 10	16.4	2.5	4.52	9	-8.65	80	2.02	- F	4.	<u>.</u>
S	N IIB N15	A.	1.0- 1	2	£8 ::0:	13	2,39	.19	5.08	2.1	16.8	1.5	10.1	1	12.1	5	17.3	2.3	-4.55	╅╸	-7.57	╫	٠,	┿	, .	1 4
4	IIOS NIS	L'A	7 -0.2	0.2	51.0-	U	-0.12	. 01	-0.13	Ĭ.	16. 8	9	-0.21	22	-0.27	21	-0.92	27	20.0	1 2	00	†		1	, i	: 8
7	VOS_P2DV	Λn	7 -530	200	50.7	3.6	-30.5	17	-178	35	21	5	1.57.7	141	-1334	435	-2877	561		+	*	╅╸	4	+	4	200
8	P_IIB_P15	Αď	1-0-1	2	0.77	1.1	2.43	.23	2.71	Æ.	-313	ç	12.2	Т	19.0	T	Z 21	1	16.1	- <del> </del>	9:23	+	8.42	٦,	+	9 0
6	R_IIB_P15	пĀ	-C.1	LVII	16 0	113	2.55	25	10.B	-72	2	40 e1	13,0	1-	8 67	T	* 61	1	-	╅	101	┿	ļ	+	4	
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7	Vos DV	αV	-500	500	21.9	16	-30.2	97	-182	36	-325	69	-768	7	1511	469	-3580		*	+	*	+	1	+	+	21.46
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	MINUS PSKK	<b>}</b>	4	7,6	0.32	9	2	.26	1, 30:	. 46	3.16	1.1	43.3	13	66.3	54	41 7	1.5	•	*	•	*	-	+	51.1	5.0
		•	16		0.6	Į.	19.0	12.	29.0	το.	19.0	70.	27.8	11	53.6	67	19.0	70.	-1.6. B	4	-7.93	9.9	10.4	13 1	19.0	10
E .	-00A N	>	- 1	-16	4.91	.35	-19.¢	.01	0.61-	10.	-19.0	8	18.7	1.1	17.5	6.3	-18.9	10	-18.9	10.	-18.9	10.	-18.9	15	1.	15.
2.5	TOK 4	AH /	- 1		2839	186	1436	332	545	127	317	83	11.8	4.6	0.24	10.	5.3	7.7			*	-	-	4 2	┺	8.1
25	25 N AOL	/a/\	4		4100	1614	1654	527	401	101	270	7.3	.73.1	22	-0.33	10.	25°C	-84	*	+	-	•	-	4	╀	2.7
	AO. 5	V/m/V			2184	853	719	174	175	6.5	3.96	25	56.2	10	£7.5	6.3	r-	1.6	*		*	4	*	*	7,20	05.
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:	Mana Coman	80/2		50.0	10. Value	10	-0.33	-01	-0.38	5	-0.35	٠ 1	34	ř.	-0.33	.01	-0.30	. 02	-3.26	.02	-6.27	.01	-C.29	£0.	-0.35	.33

No reliable readings could be obtained at this level.

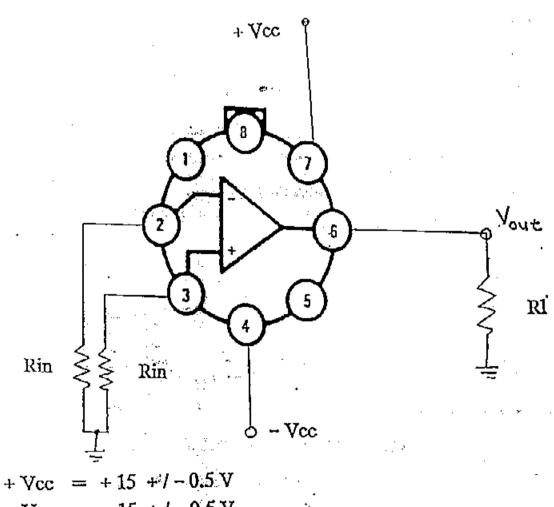
<sup>\*\*</sup> At this level, readings for CMR\_15V, Plus\_PSRR, Minus\_PSRR, P\_AOL, N\_AOL and ACL\_5 are for seven samples.

The mean and standard deviation values were calculated over the eight parts irradiated in this testing. The control samples remained constant throughout the testing and is not included in this table. <u>`</u>

<sup>2/</sup> These are manufacturer's non-irradiated data sheet specification limits. No post-irradiation limits were provided by the manufacturer at the time the tests were performed.

<sup>3/</sup> The radiation sensitive parameters were P\_IIB, N\_IIB, HOS, VOS, AOL and PSRR.

Figure 1. Radiation Bias Circuit for LM108A



+ 
$$Vcc = +15 + 7 - 0.5 \text{ V}$$
  
-  $Vcc = -15 + 7 - 0.5 \text{ V}$   
Rin = 2 Kohm + 7 - 5 %, 1/4 W.  
Rl = 10 Kohm + 7 - 5 %, 1/4 W.