

Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK0002RH

Rad Hard High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)

April 7, 2009 (Second Test)

February 25, 2011 (Third Test)

June 1, 2012 (Fourth Test)

June 13, 2014 (5th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1978W#PD-10

PNP Wafer Lot: J1951W#SQ-7)

November 8, 2016 (6th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J2183W#TT-1

PNP Wafer Lot: J2067W#MU-9)

January 11, 2018 (7th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1364

PNP Wafer Lot: F00004693W22)

October 11, 2018 (8th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1364 TH-16

PNP Wafer Lot: F00006134WF6)

B. Horton

F. Freytag

MSK Products – Anaren Inc.

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK0002RH was developed to qualify the device as Rad Hard up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed to 150 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 111.5 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 160 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, three control devices were tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. An operating voltage of +/-15 Volts was used for the bias condition. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested in accordance with MSK0002RH datasheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices and control devices at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively. If required, full test data can be obtained by contacting Anaren Inc. – MSK Products.

V. Summary:

Based on the test data recorded during radiation testing and statistical analysis, the MSK0002RH qualifies as a 100 KRad(Si) radiation hardened device. Input current and output offset voltage both decreased with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However all parameters stayed well with post irradiation specifications.

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0162

Irradiation Date

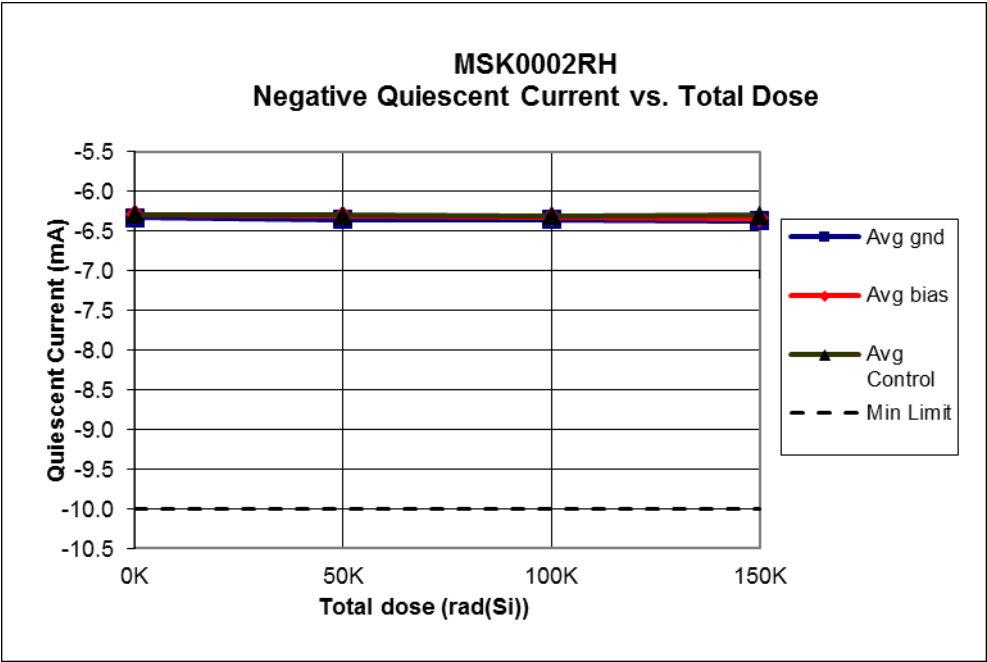
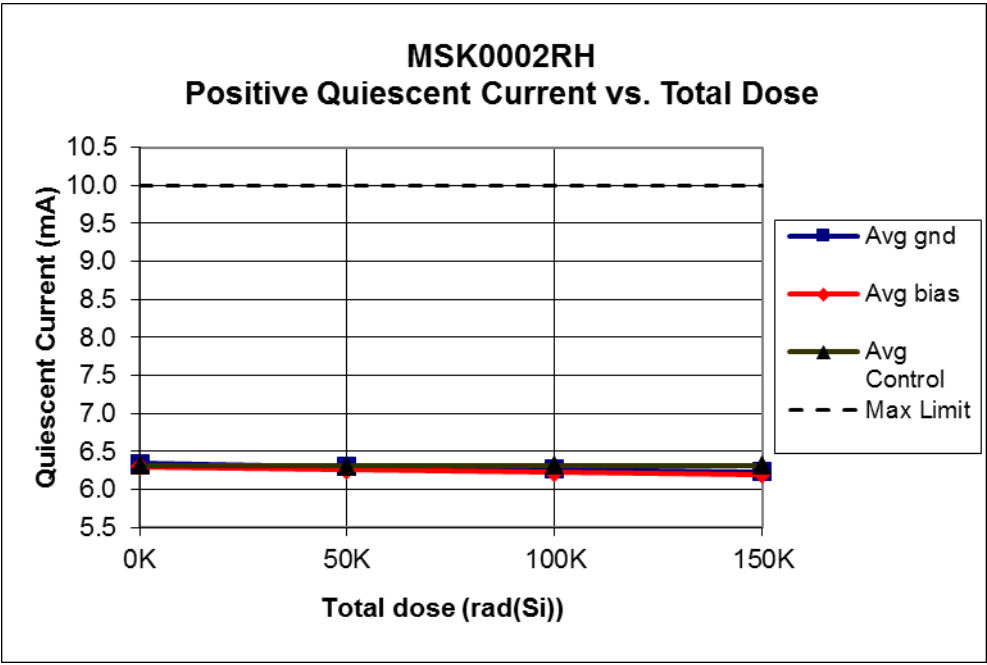
10/11/18

Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
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0:07:42	51,500	154,500

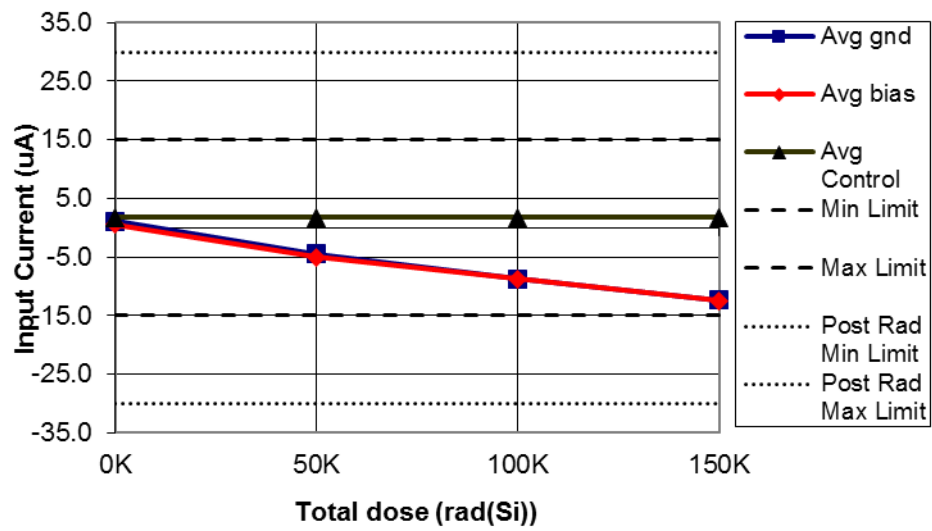
Biased S/N – 0182, 0183, 0184, 0185

Unbiased S/N – 0189, 0190, 0191, 0192

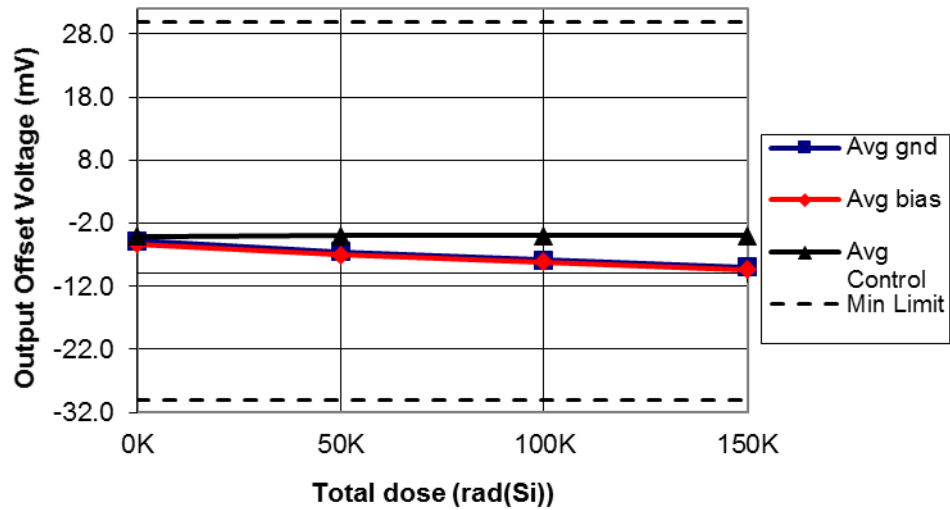
Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose



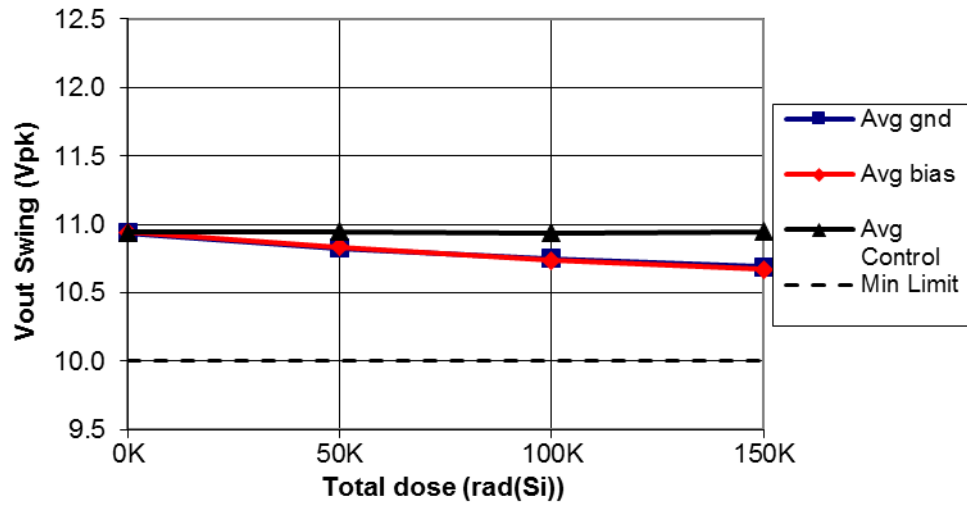
MSK0002RH
Input Current vs. Total Dose



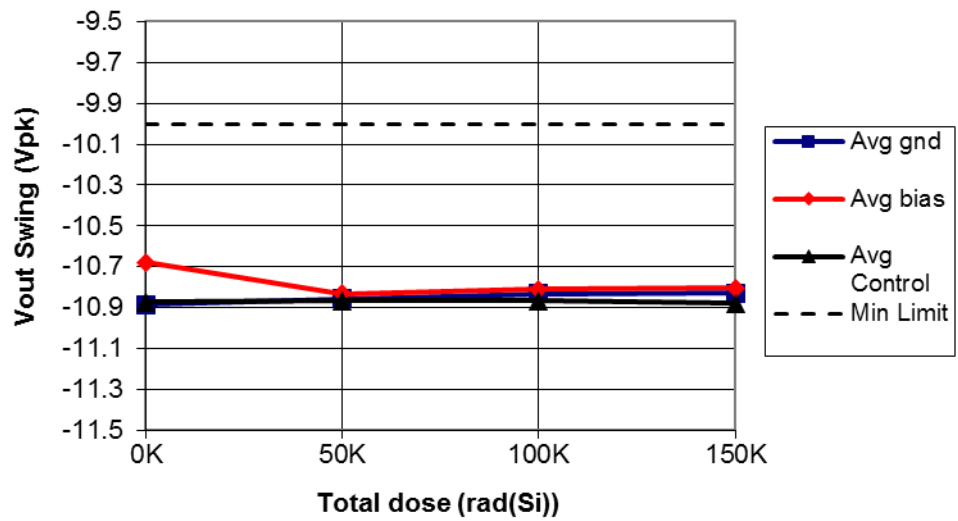
MSK0002RH
Output Offset Voltage vs. Total Dose

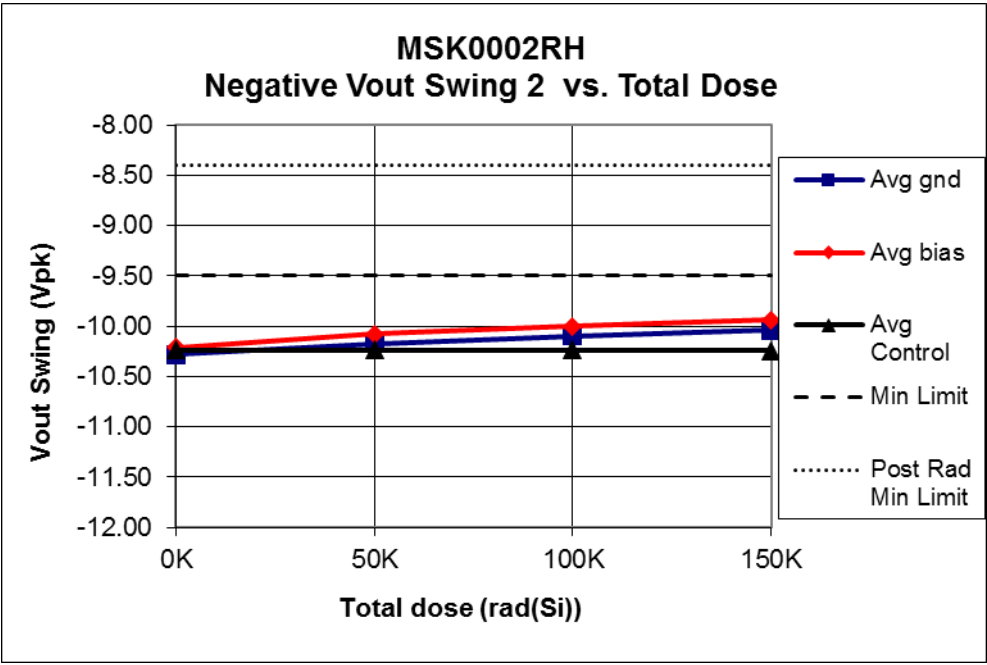
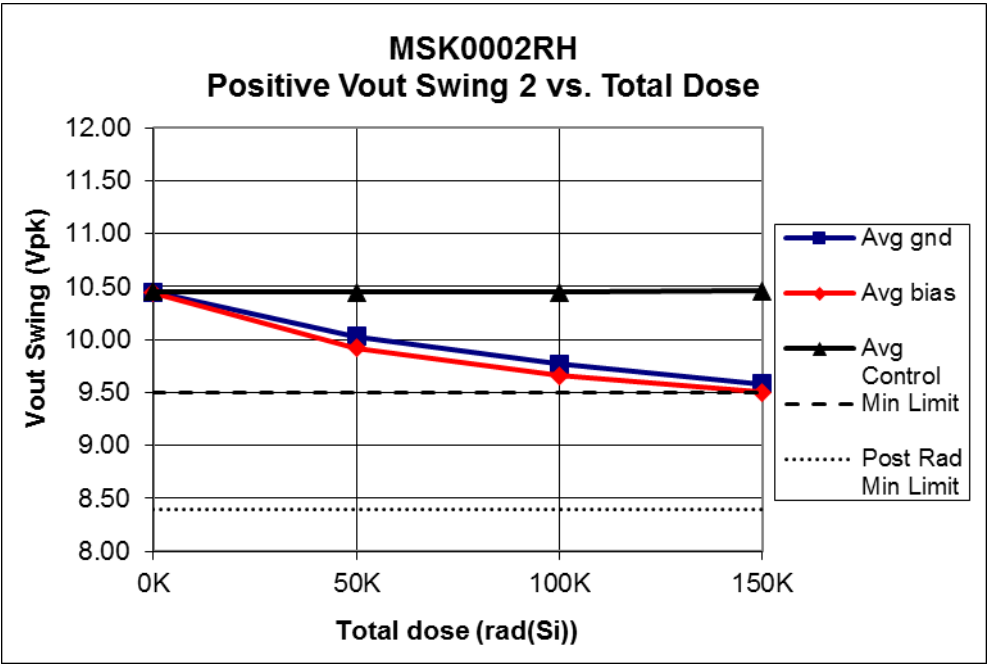


MSK0002RH
Positive Vout Swing 1 vs. Total Dose

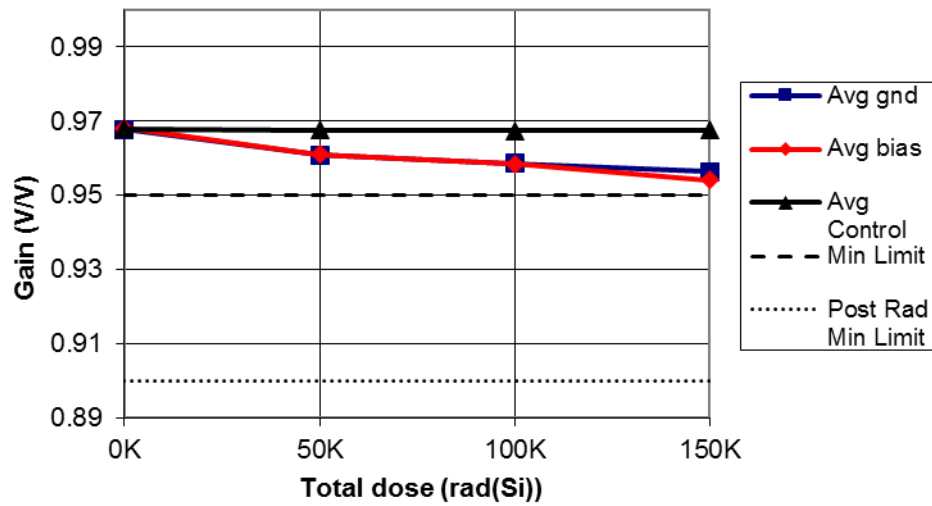


MSK0002RH
Negative Vout Swing 1 vs. Total Dose

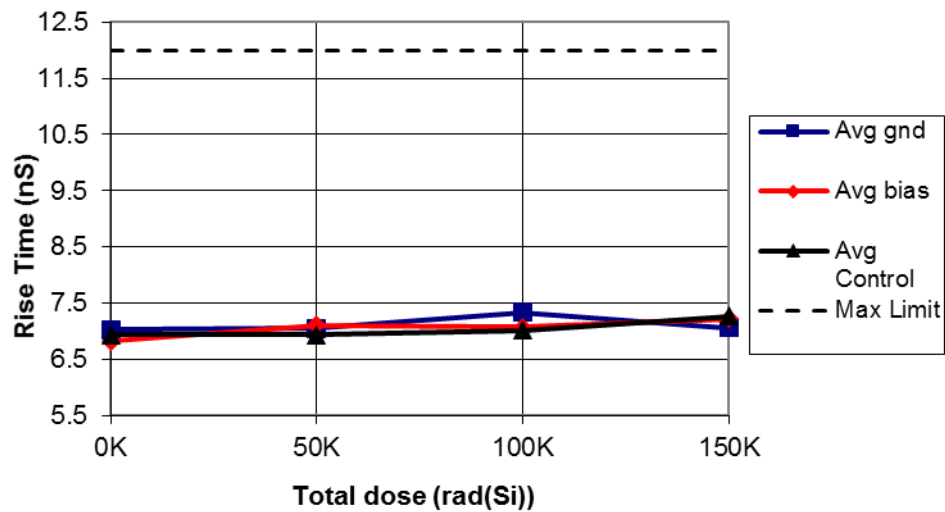




MSK0002RH
Voltage Gain vs. Total Dose



MSK0002RH
Rise Time vs. Total Dose



Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK0002RH

Rad Hard High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)

April 7, 2009 (Second Test)

February 25, 2011 (Third Test)

June 1, 2012 (Fourth Test)

June 13, 2014 (5th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1978W#PD-10

PNP Wafer Lot: J1951W#SQ-7)

November 8, 2016 (6th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J2183W#TT-1

PNP Wafer Lot: J2067W#MU-9)

January 11, 2018 (7th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1364

PNP Wafer Lot: F00004693W22)

B. Horton

J. Joy

N. Kresse

MSK Products – Anaren Inc.

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK0002RH was developed to qualify the device as Rad Hard up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed to 300 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 126.7 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, two control device were tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested in accordance with MSK0002RH datasheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices and control devices at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively. If required, full test data can be obtained by contacting Anaren Inc. – MSK Products.

V. Summary:

Based on the test data recorded during radiation testing and statistical analysis, the MSK0002RH qualifies as a 100 KRad(Si) radiation hardened device. Input current and output offset voltage both decreased with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However all parameters stayed well with post irradiation specifications.

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0162

Irradiation Date

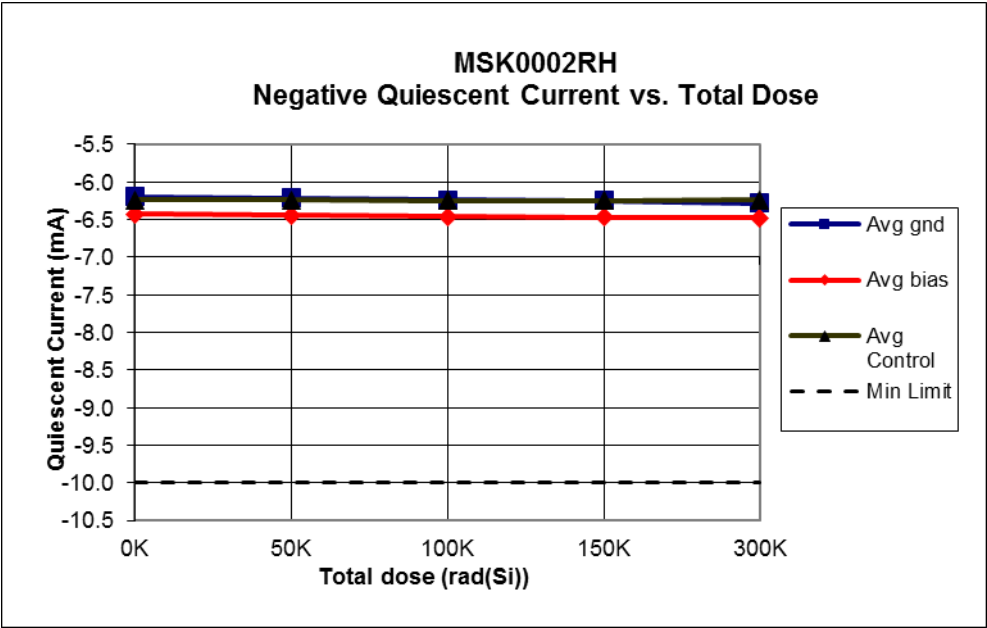
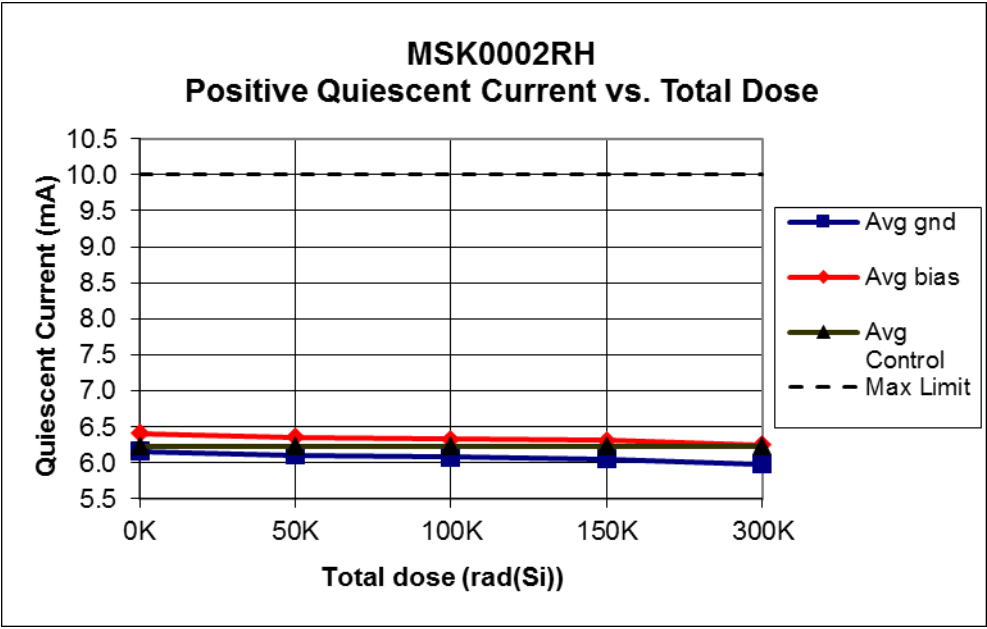
1/11/18

Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
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6:46	51,500	103,000
6:46	51,500	154,500
20:19	154,500	309,000

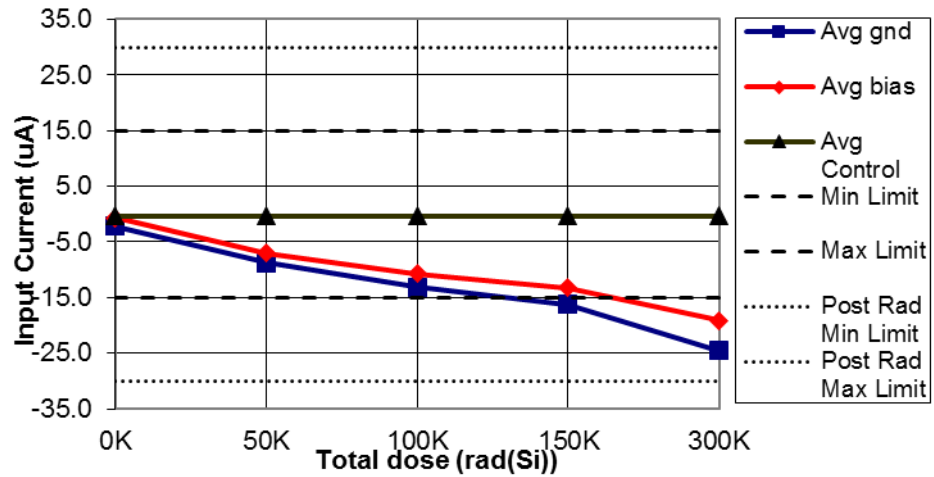
Biased S/N – 0003, 0004, 0005, 0006

Unbiased S/N – 0007, 0008, 0009, 0010

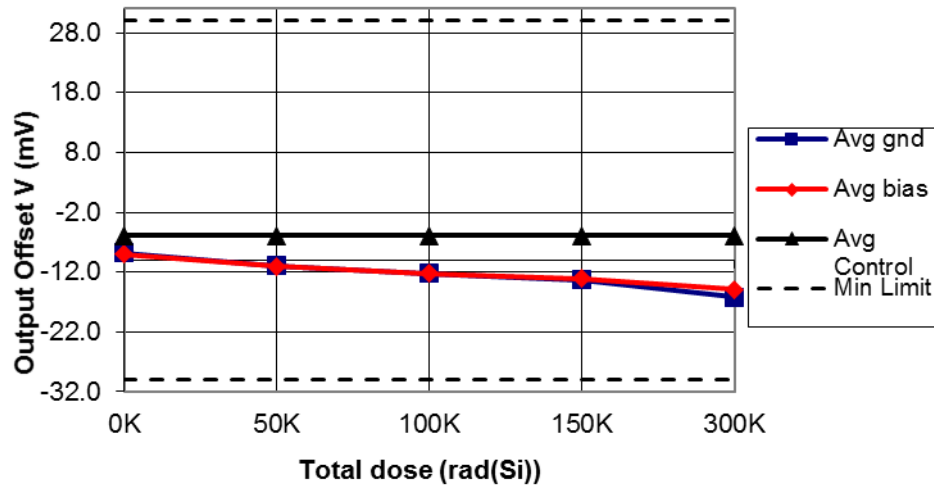
Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose



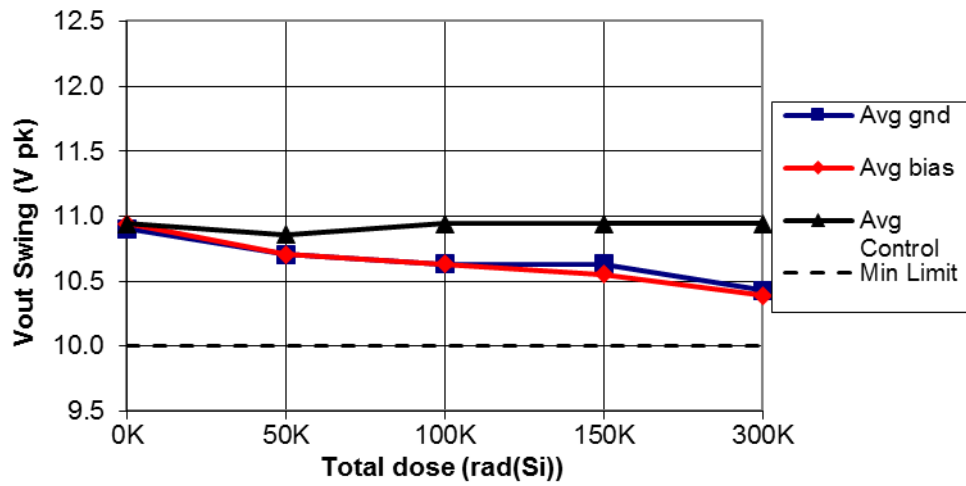
MSK0002RH
Input Current vs. Total Dose



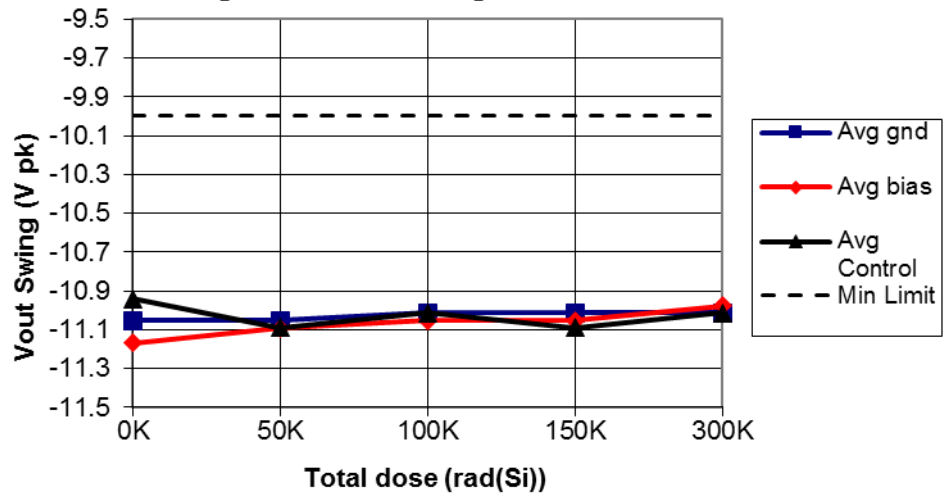
MSK0002RH
Output Offset Voltage vs. Total Dose

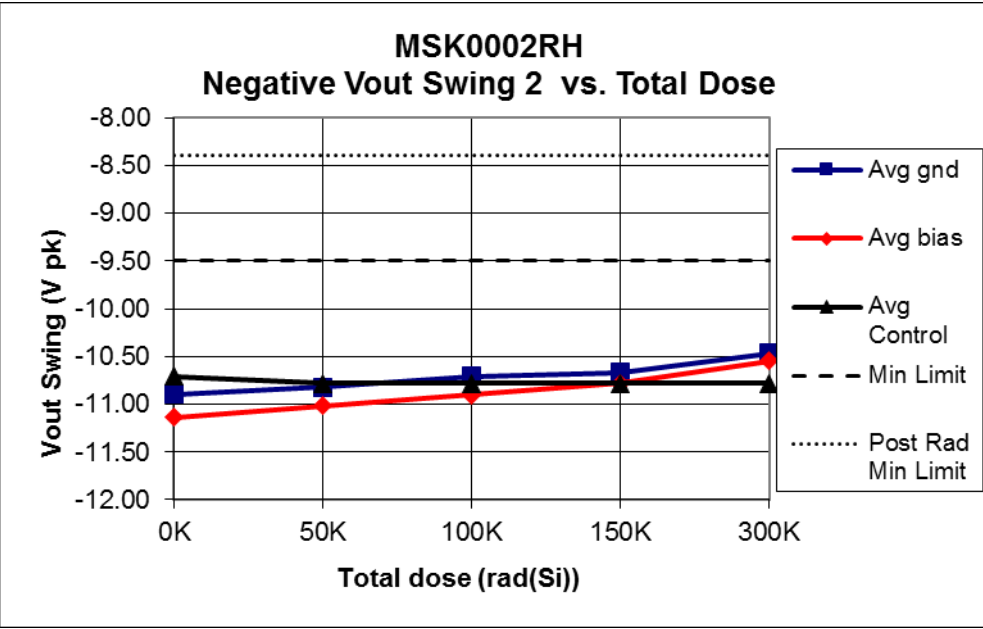
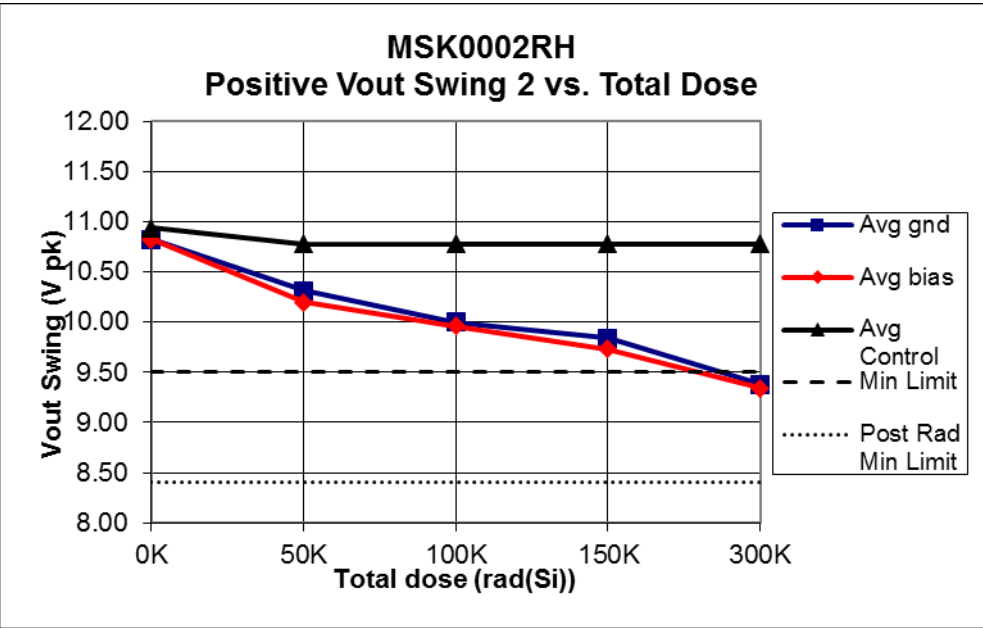


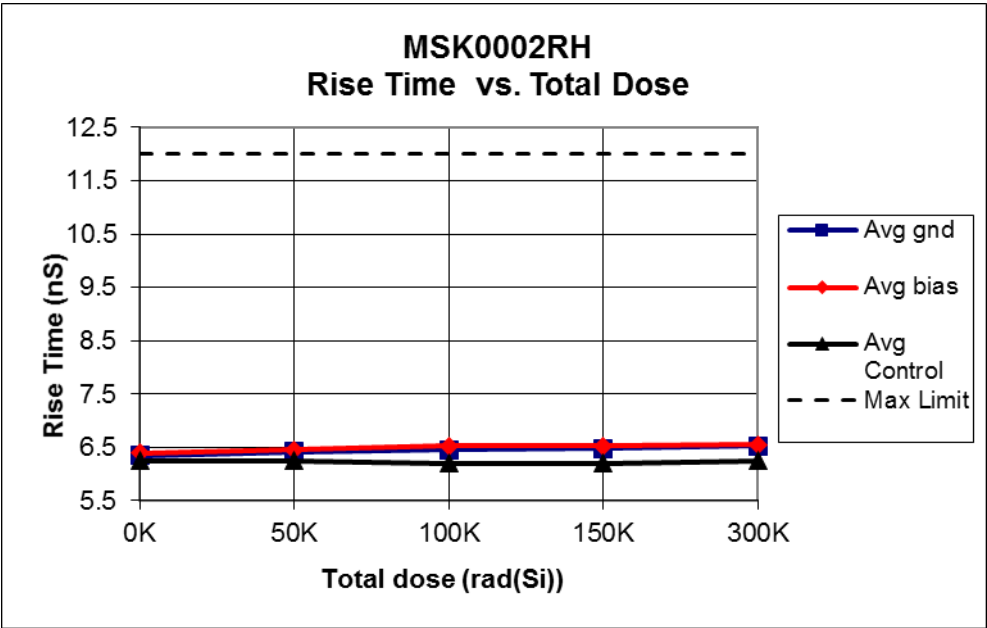
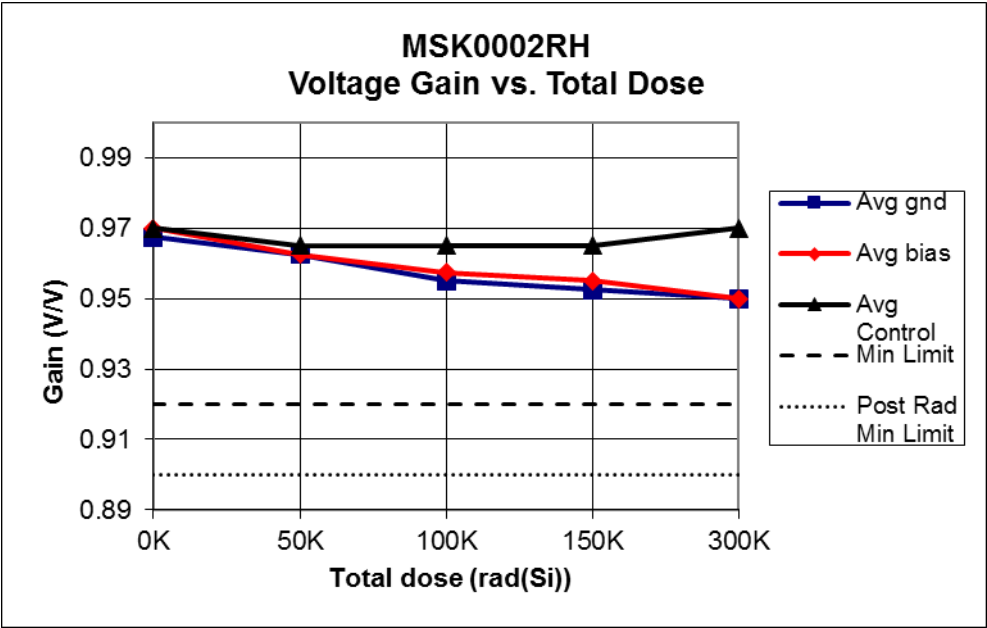
MSK0002RH
Positive Vout Swing 1 vs. Total Dose



MSK0002RH
Negative Vout Swing 1 vs. Total Dose







Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK0002RH

Rad Hard High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)

April 7, 2009 (Second Test)

February 25, 2011 (Third Test)

June 1, 2012 (Fourth Test)

June 13, 2014 (5th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J1978W#PD-10

PNP Wafer Lot: J1951W#SQ-7)

November 8, 2016 (6th Test,

NPN Wafer Lot: J2183W#TT-1

PNP Wafer Lot: J2067W#MU-9)

B. Horton

F. Freytag

J. Joy

N. Kresse

MSK Products – Anaren Inc.

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK0002RH was developed to qualify the device as Rad Hard up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed to 450 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 158 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, two control device were tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested in accordance with MSK0002RH datasheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices and control devices at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively. If required, full test data can be obtained by contacting Anaren Inc. – MSK Products.

V. Summary:

Based on the test data recorded during radiation testing and statistical analysis, the MSK0002RH qualifies as a 100 KRad(Si) radiation hardened device. Input current and output offset voltage both decreased with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However all parameters stayed well with post irradiation specifications.

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0162

Irradiation Date

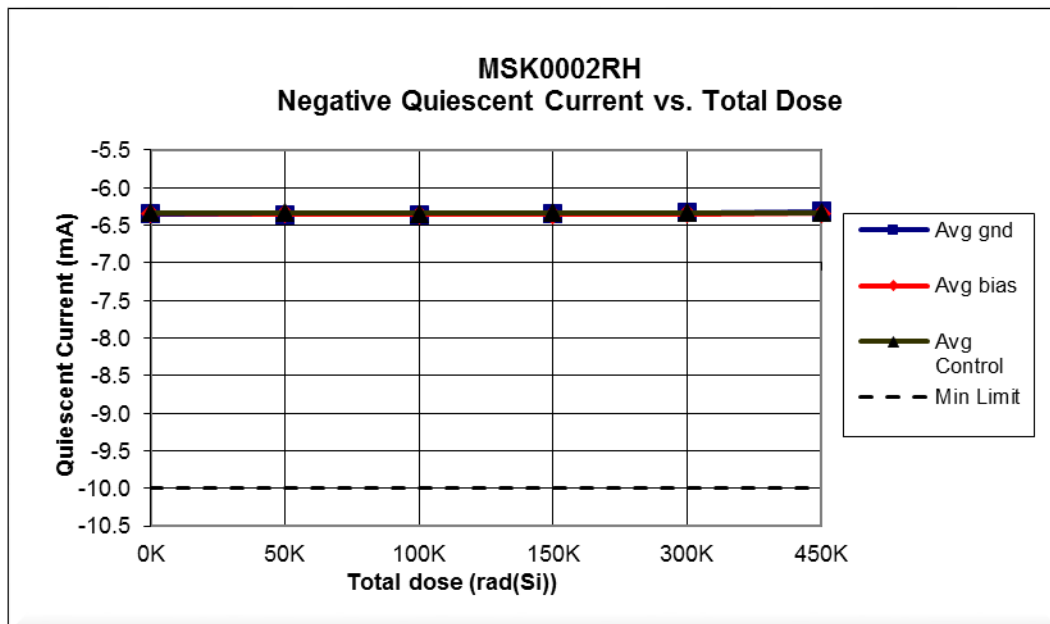
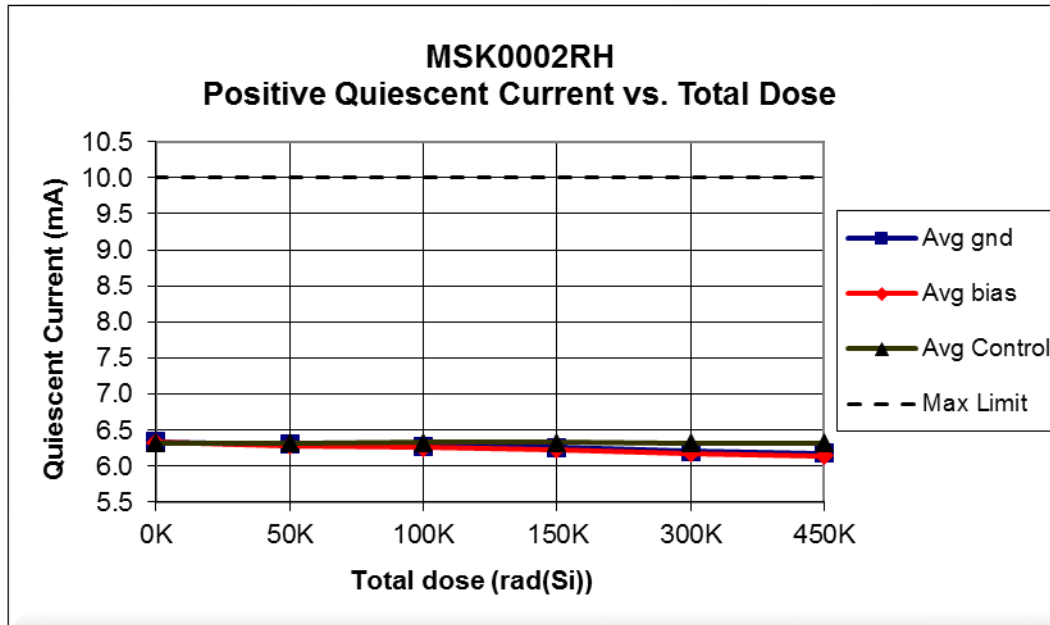
11/8/16

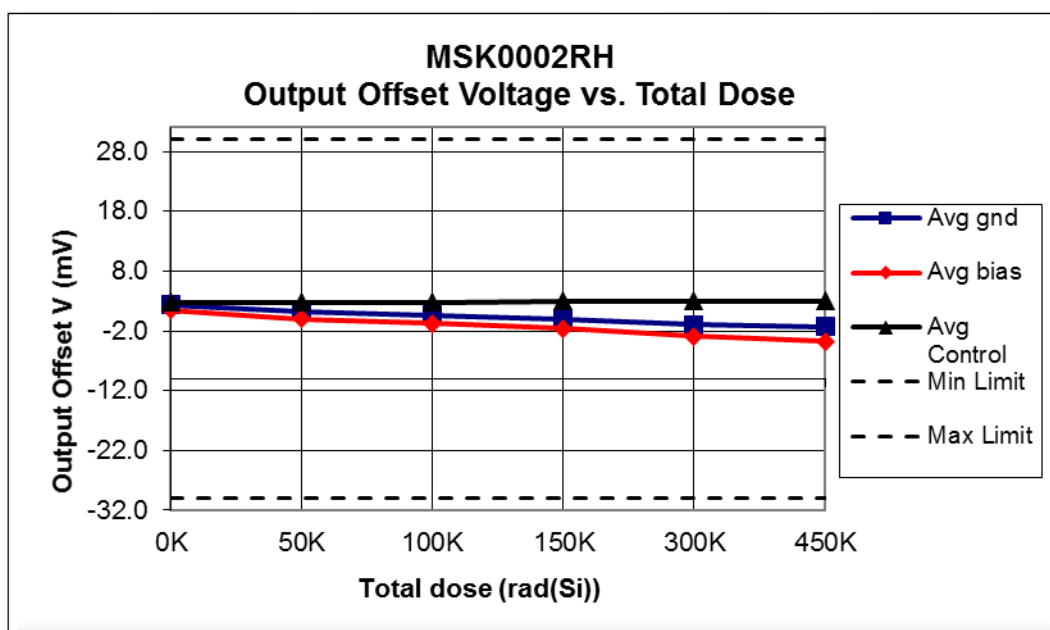
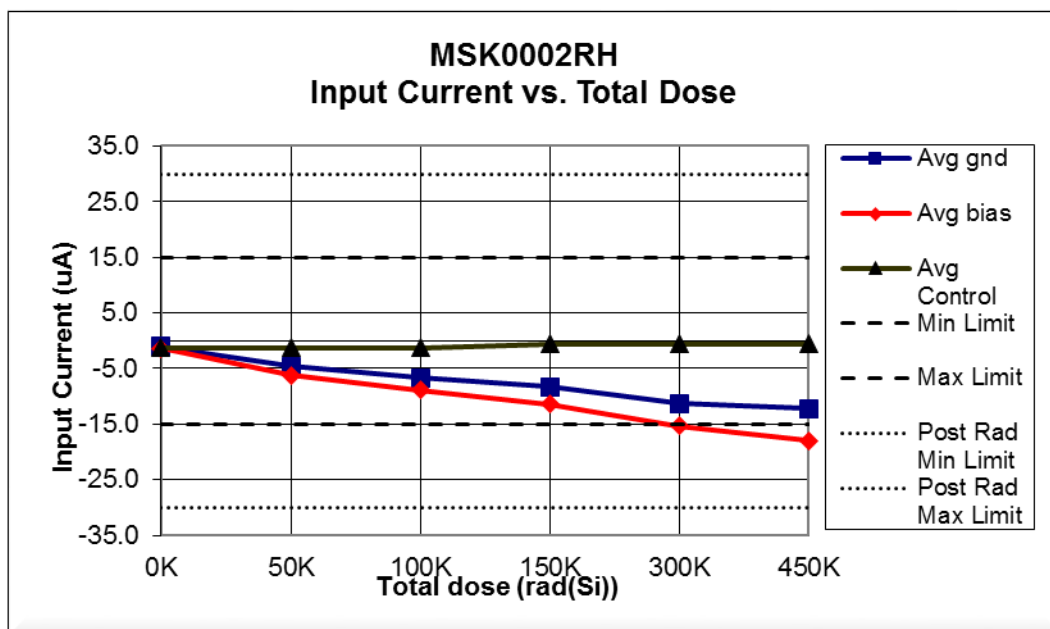
Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
05:17	50,100	50,100
05:17	50,100	100,200
05:17	50,100	150,300
15:52	150,400	300,700
15:52	150,400	451,100

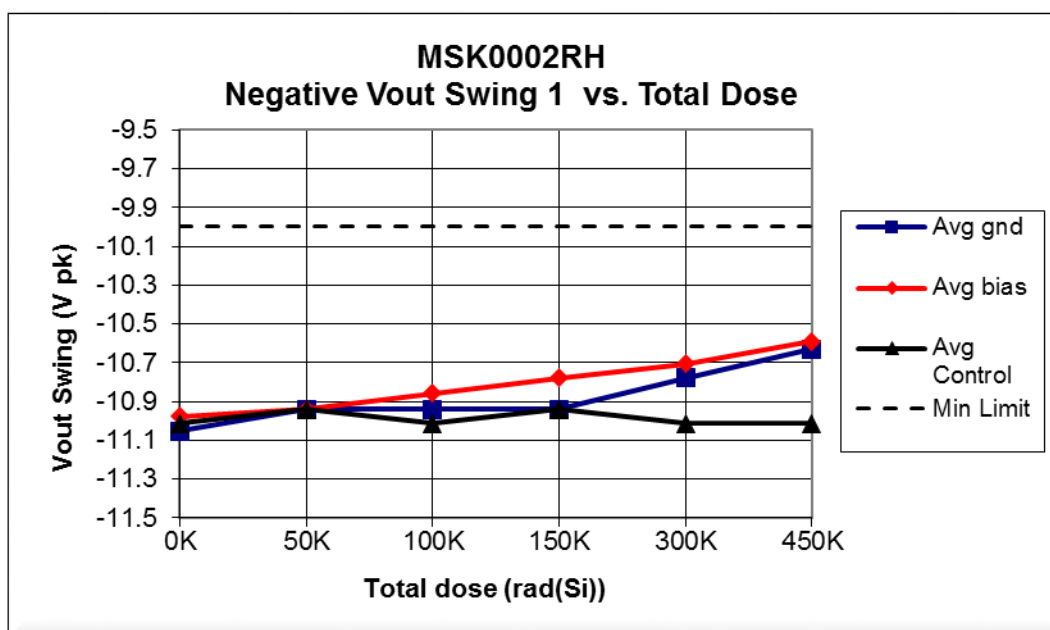
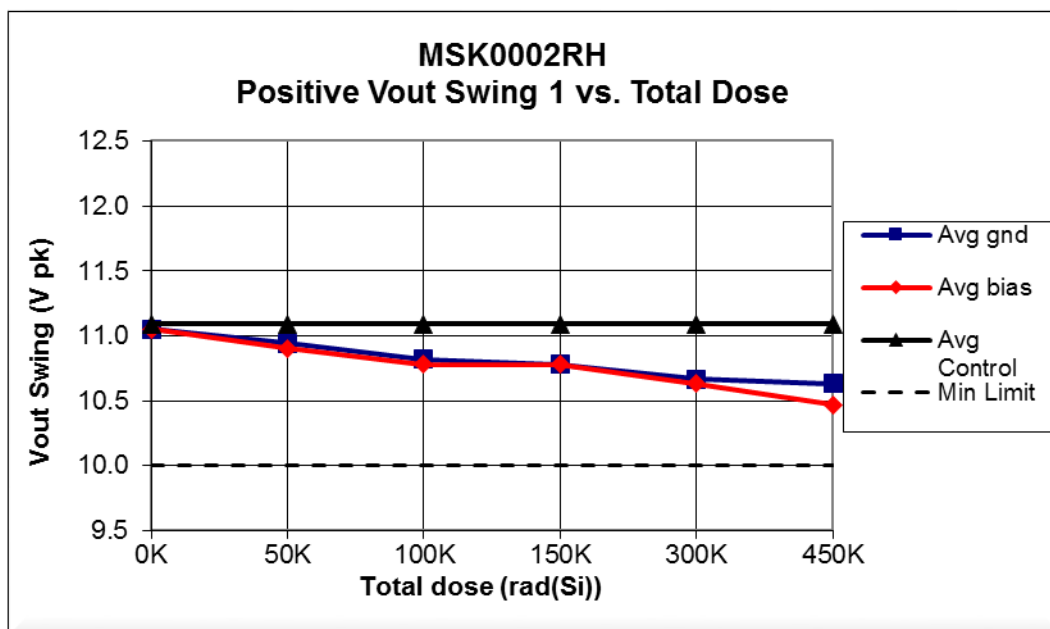
Biased S/N – 0032, 0033, 0034, 0035

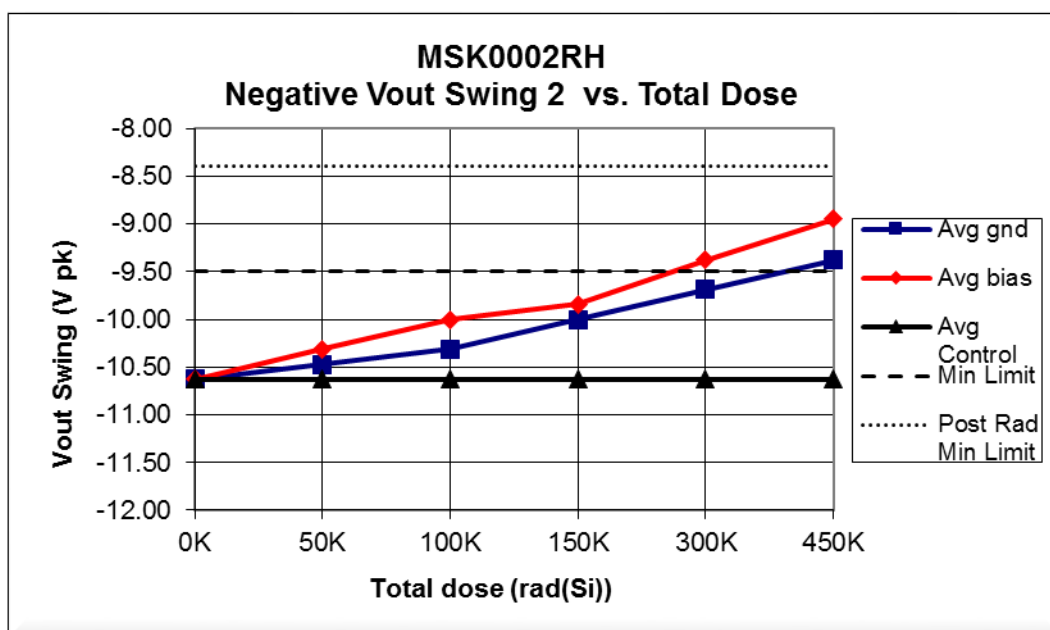
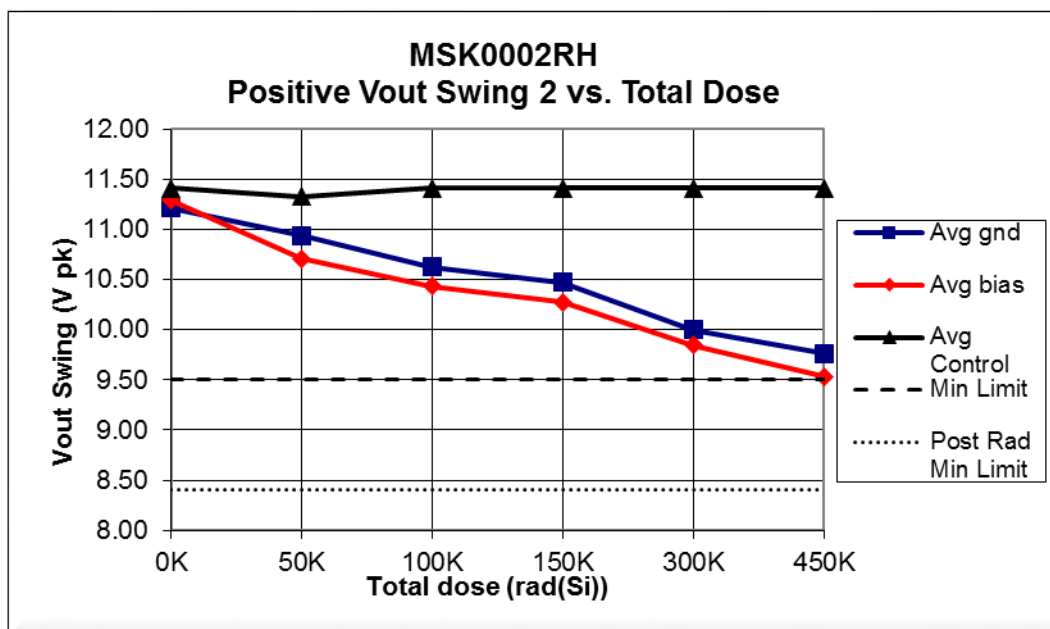
Unbiased S/N – 0036, 0037, 0038, 0039

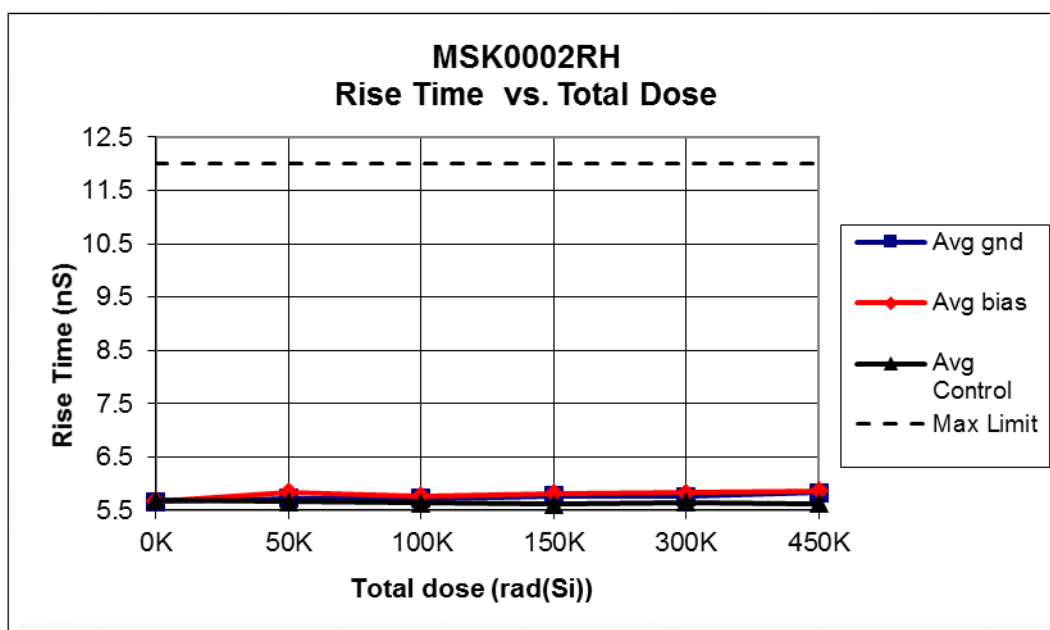
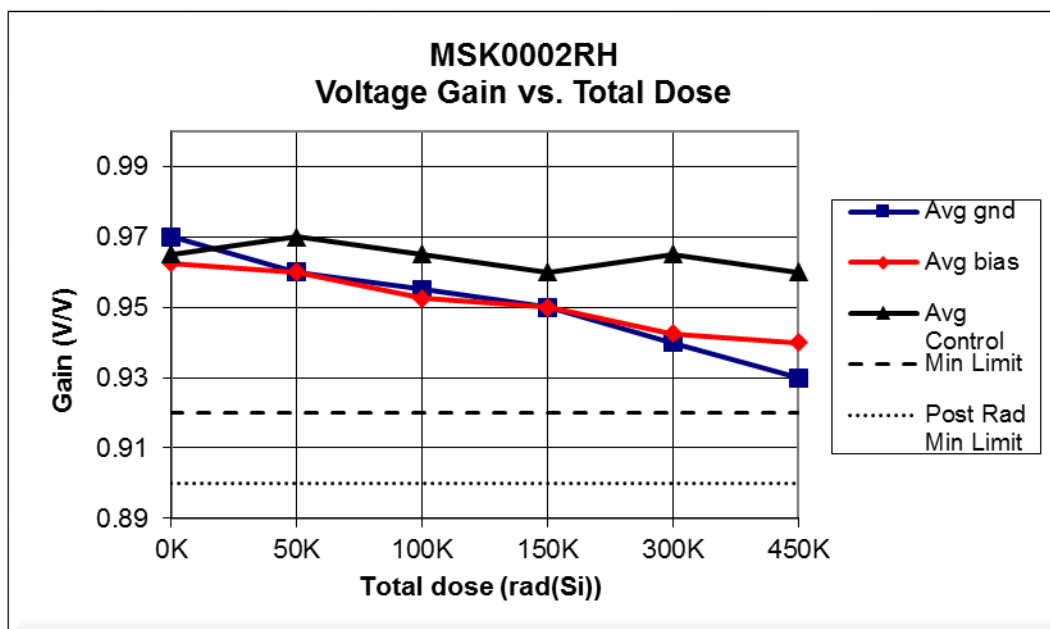
Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose











Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK0002RH

Radiation Tolerant High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)

April 7, 2009 (Second Test)

February 25, 2011 (Third Test)

June 1, 2012 (Fourth Test)

June 13, 2014 (5th Test, NPN Wafer Lot: J1978W#PD-10
PNP Wafer Lot: J1951W#SQ-7)

B. Horton

K. Conroy

M.S. Kennedy Corporation

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK0002RH was developed to qualify the device as radiation tolerant up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed beyond 100 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 120 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, one control device was tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested IAW MSK device data sheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices, at each total dose level. The control device was tested at the 0K rad(Si) and 150K rad(Si) test points. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively.

V. Summary:

Based on post irradiation performance, the MSK0002RH qualifies as 100K rad hardened. Input current and output offset voltage both increases with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However all parameters stayed well with post irradiation specifications.

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0371

Irradiation Date

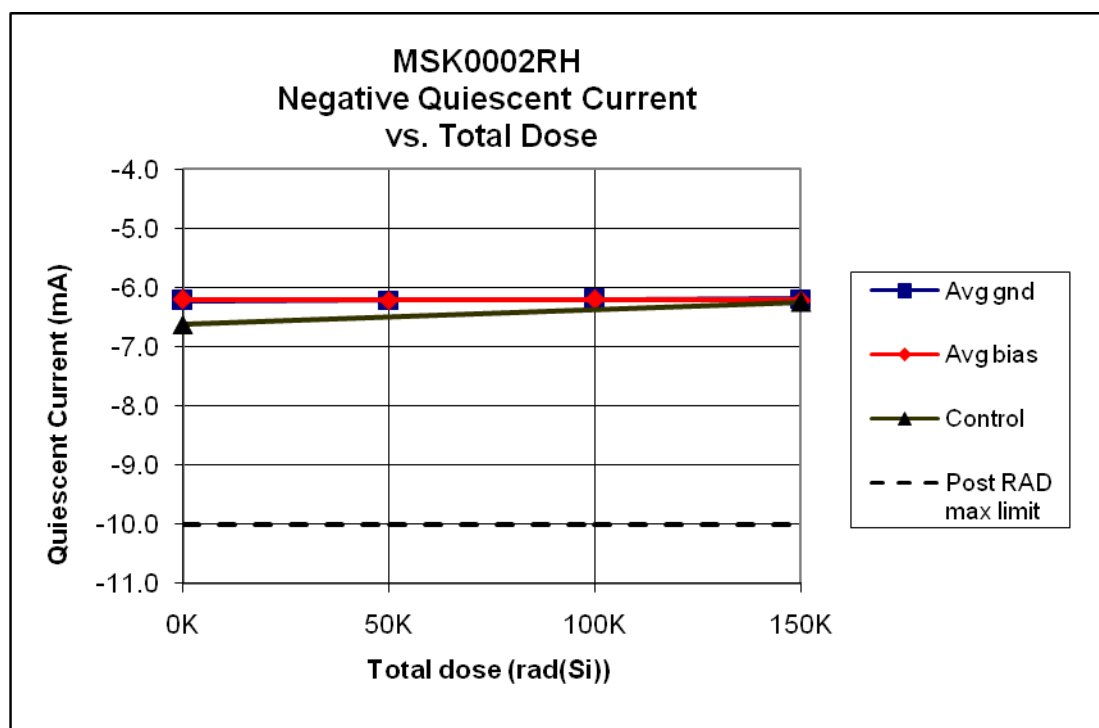
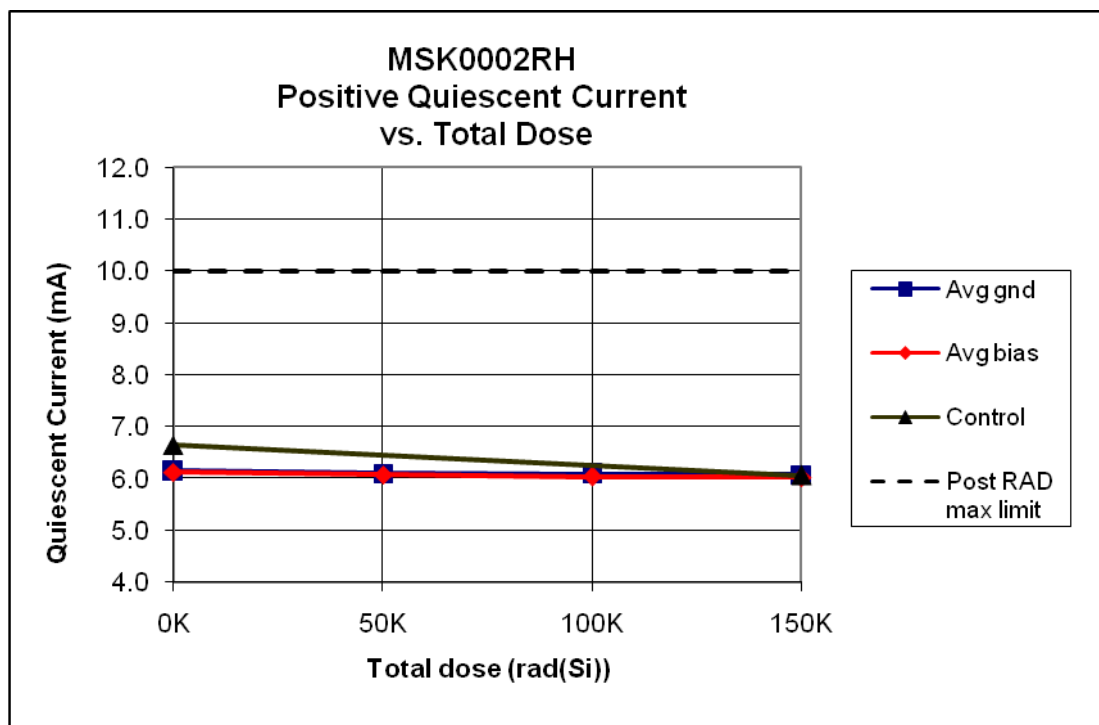
6/13/2014

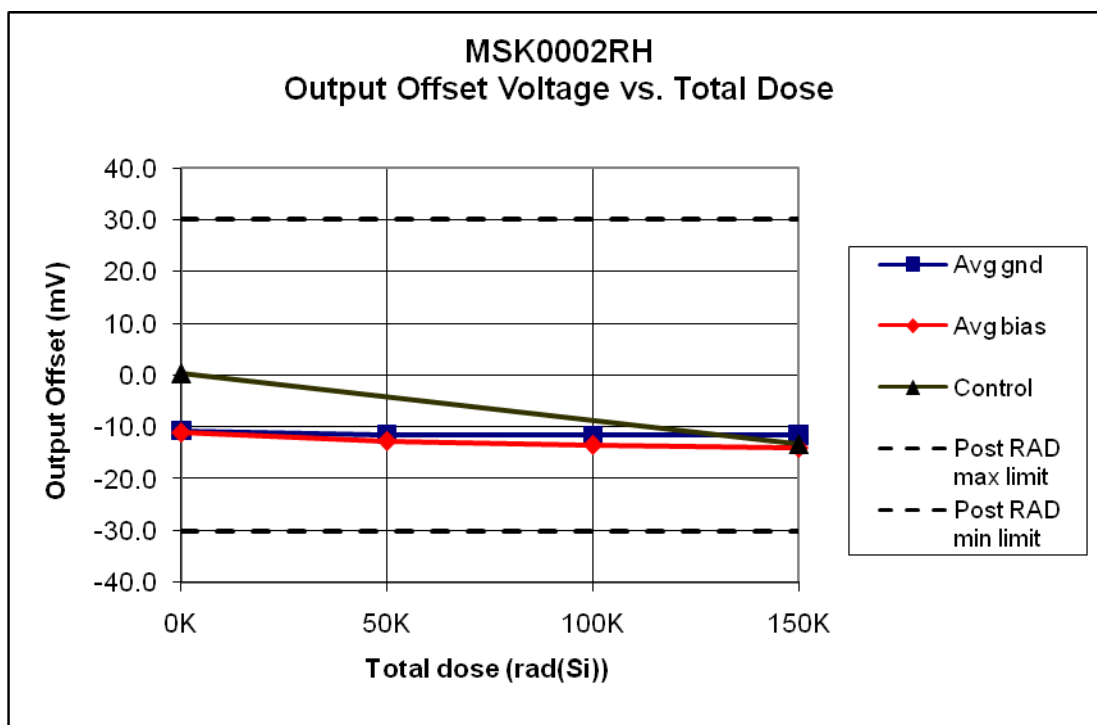
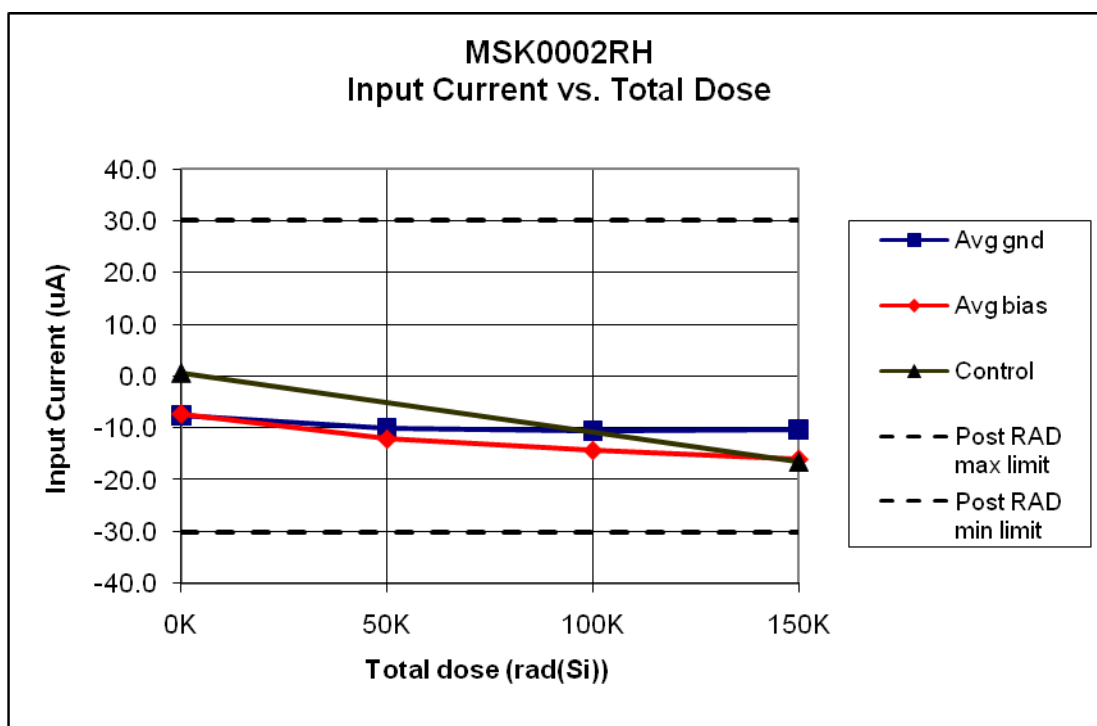
Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
7:09	51,480	51,480
7:09	51,480	102,960
7:09	51,480	154,440

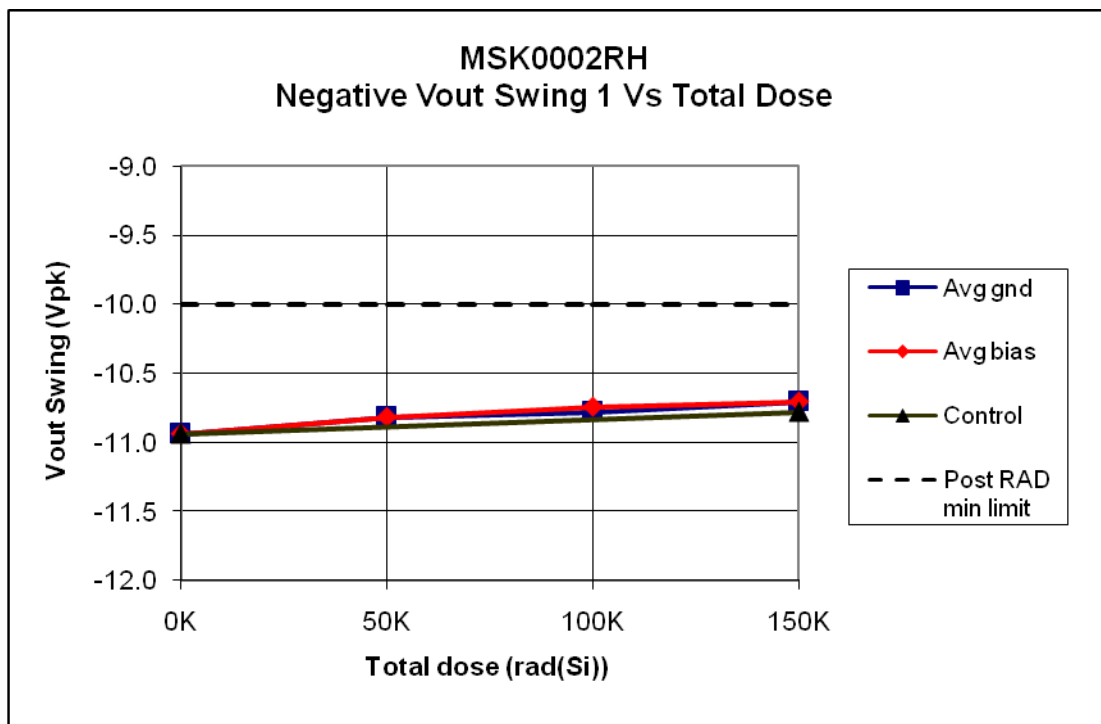
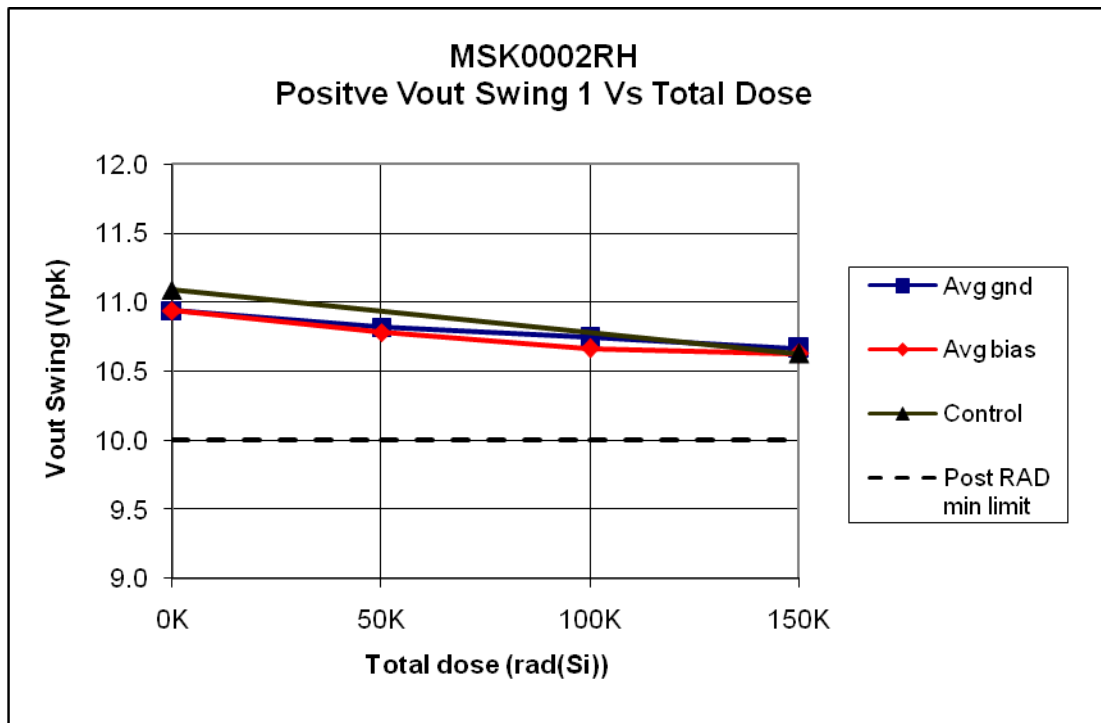
Biased S/N – K632, K650, K651, K655

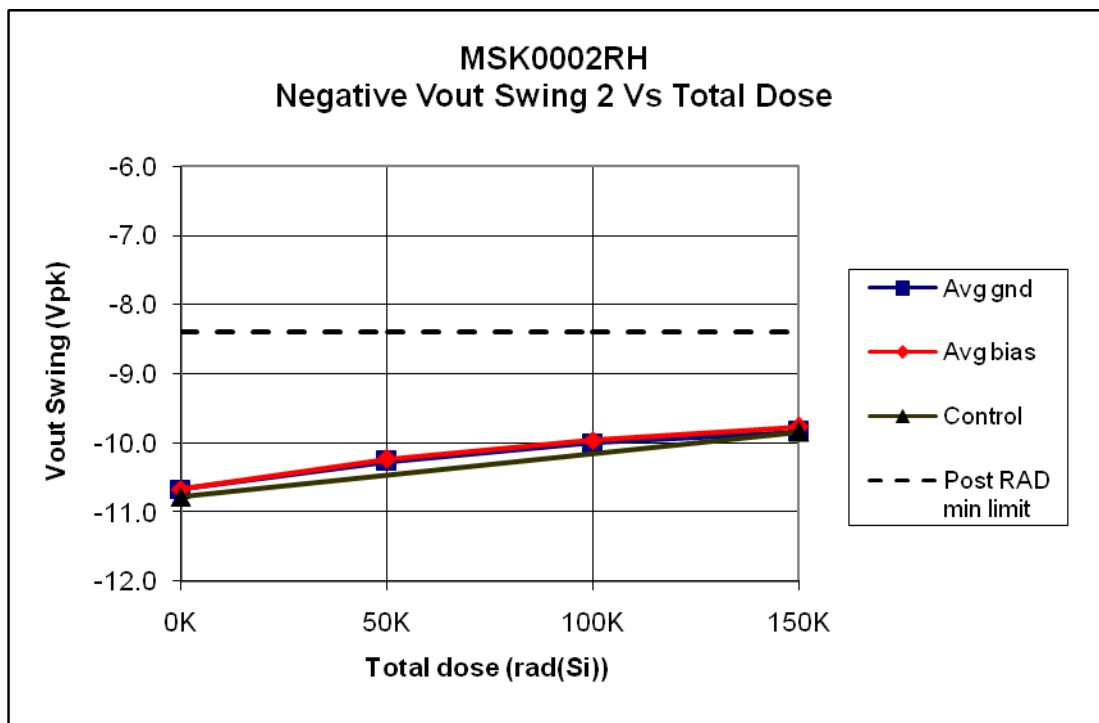
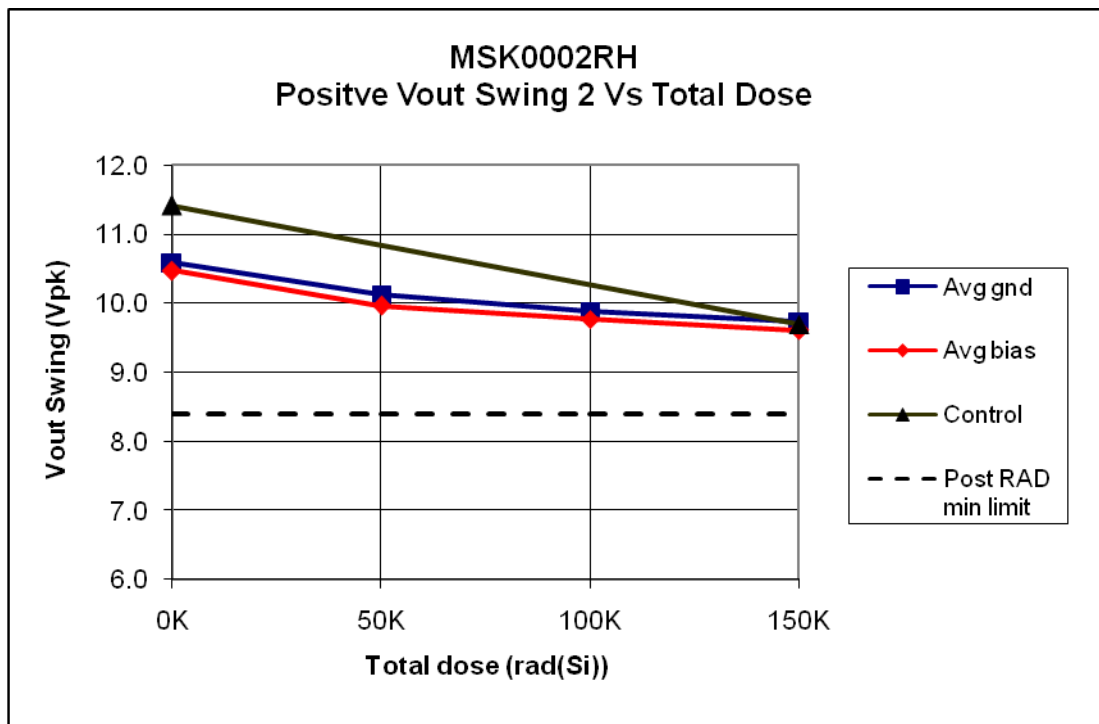
Unbiased S/N – K673, K680, K681, K688

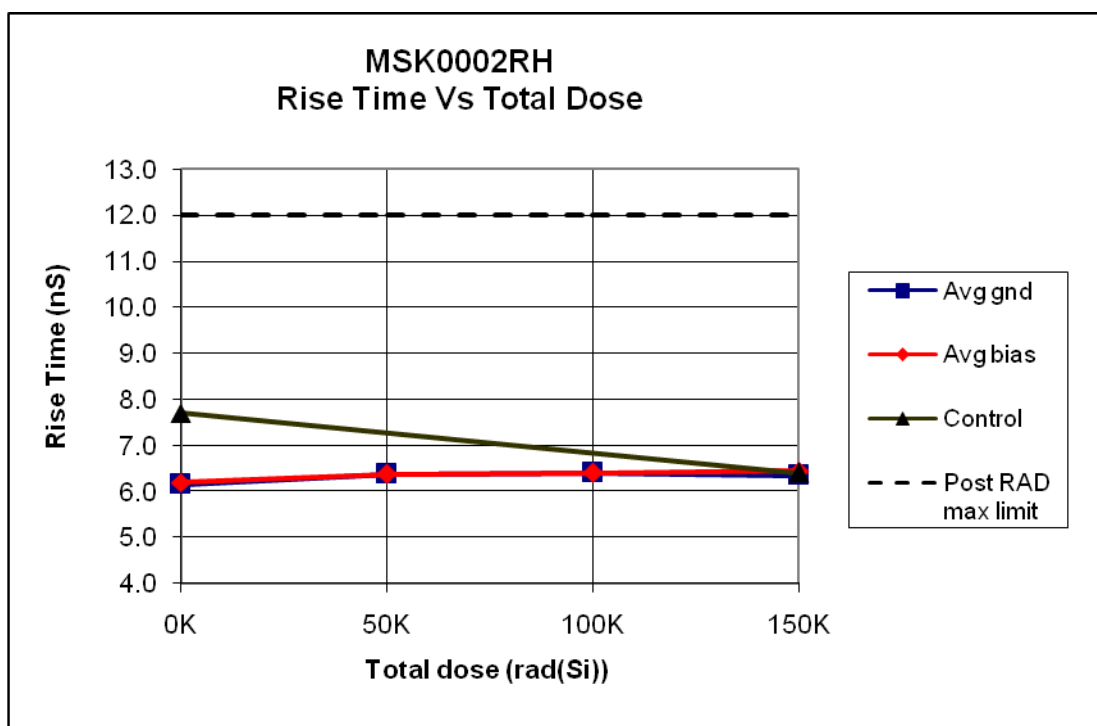
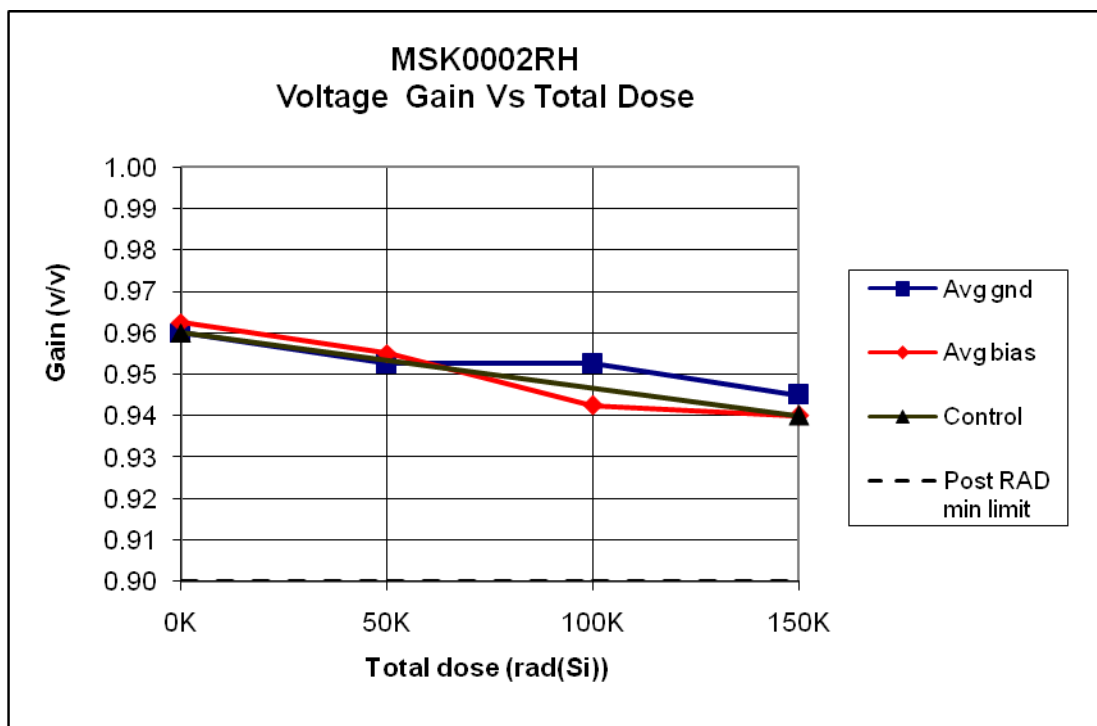
Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose











Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK 0002RH

Radiation Tolerant High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)
April 7, 2009 (Second Test)
February 25, 2011 (Third Test)
June 1, 2012 (Fourth Test)

B. Horton
C. Salce

M.S. Kennedy Corporation
Liverpool, NY

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK 0002RH was developed to qualify the device as radiation tolerant up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed beyond 100 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK 0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 107 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, one control device was tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested IAW MSK device data sheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices, as well as the control device, at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively.

V. Summary:

Based on post irradiation performance, the MSK0002RH qualifies as 100KRad hardened. Input current and output offset voltage both increases with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However all parameters stayed well with post irradiation specifications.

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0162

Irradiation Date

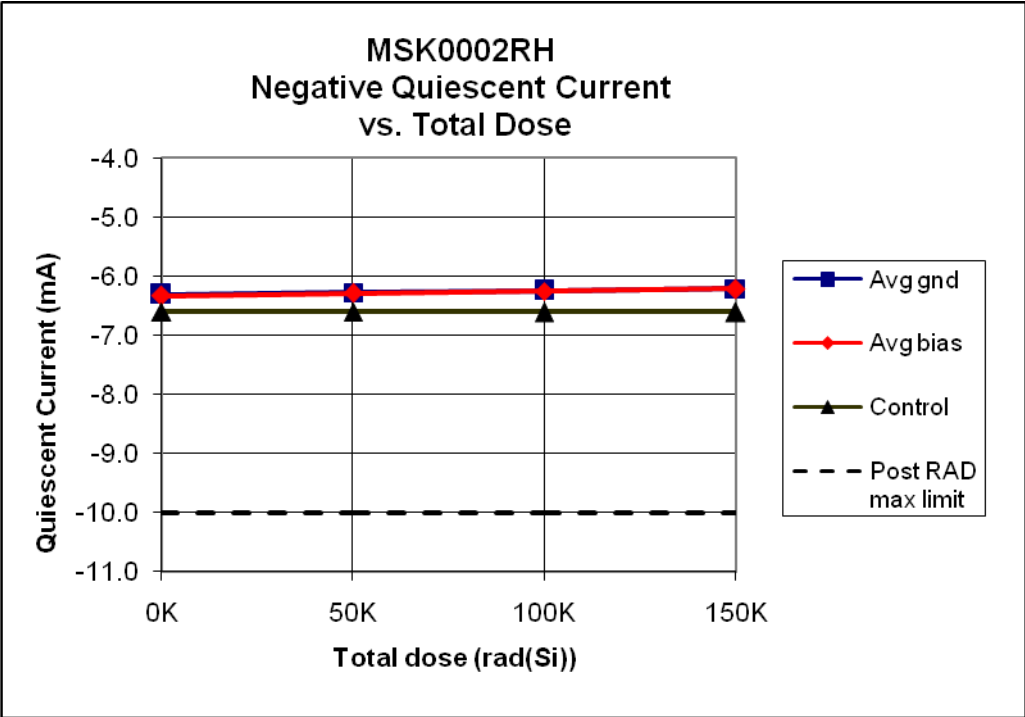
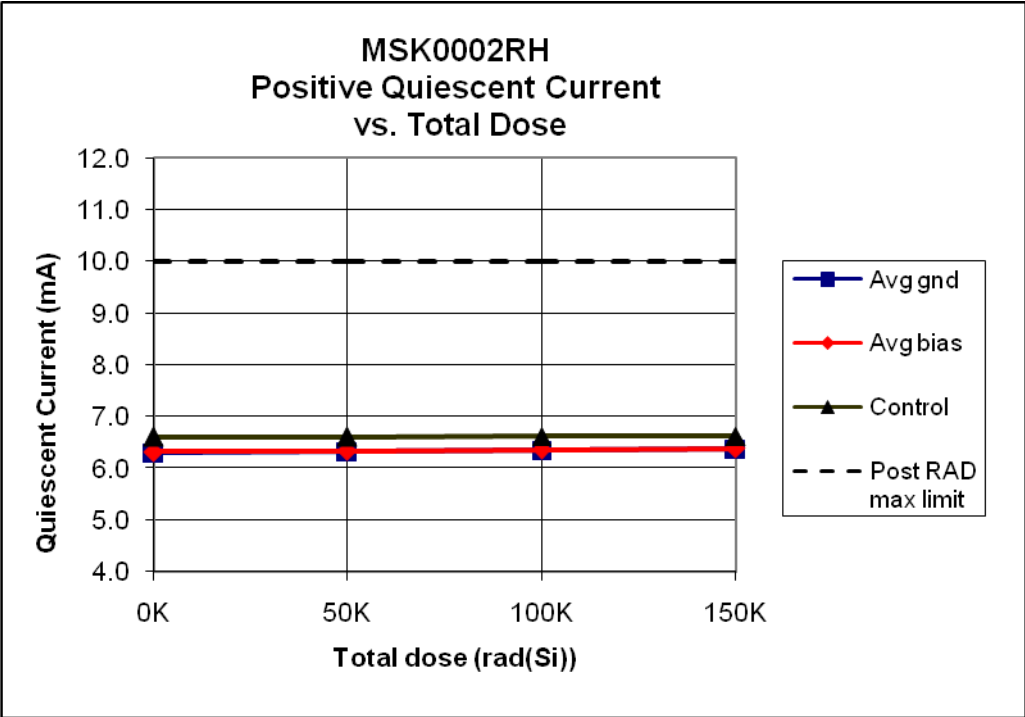
6/1/2012

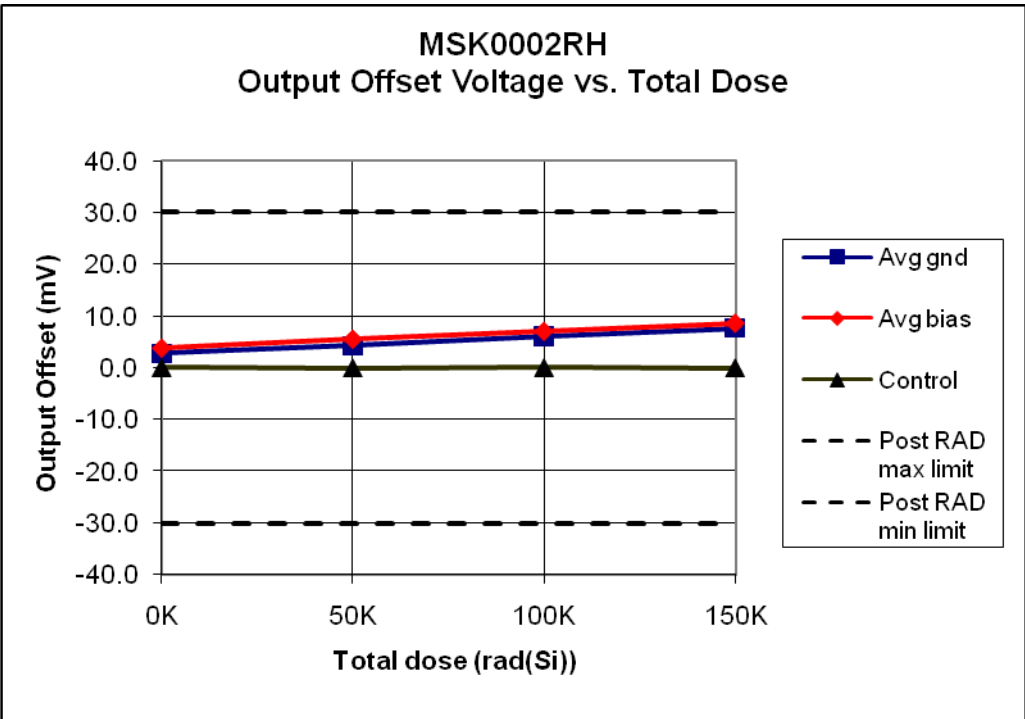
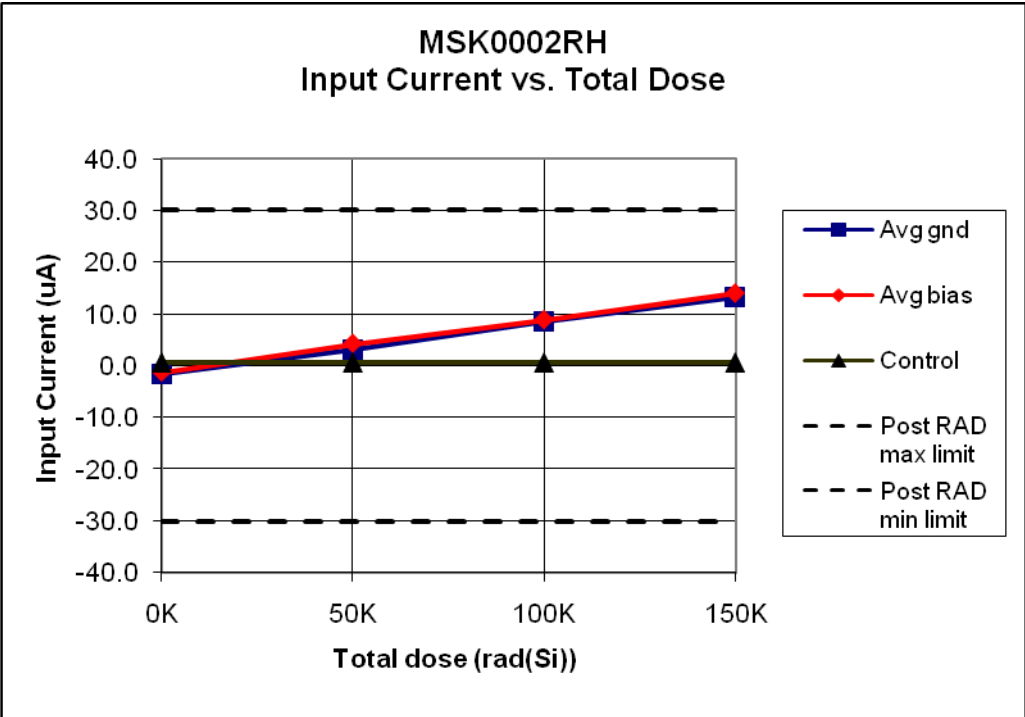
Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
0:08:01	51,467	51,467
0:08:01	51,467	102,934
0:08:01	51,467	154,401

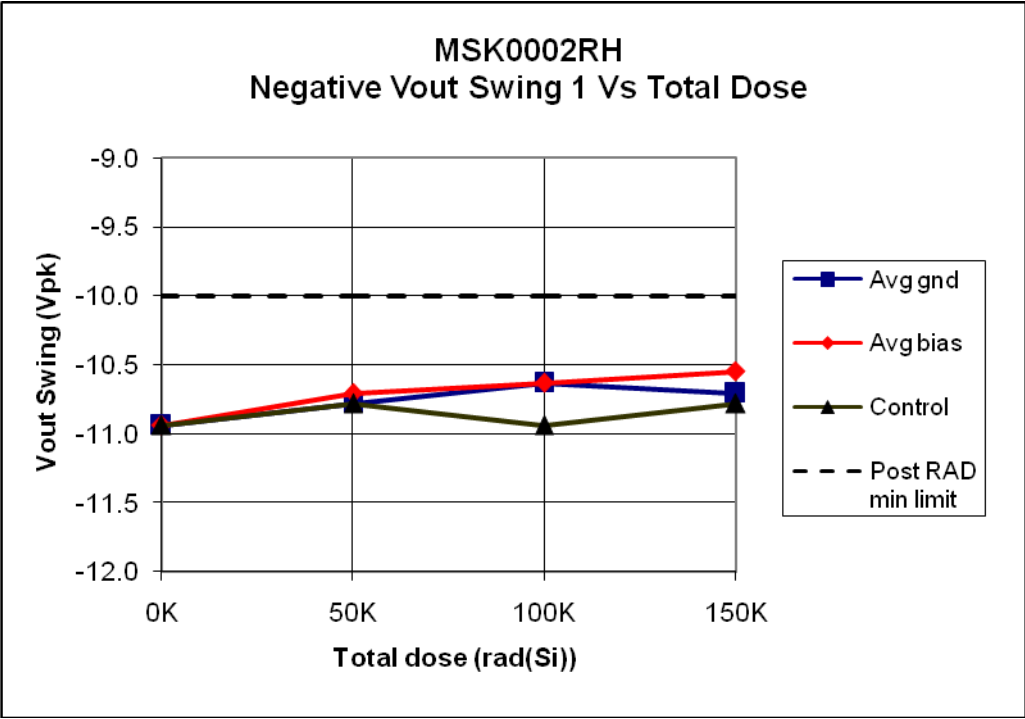
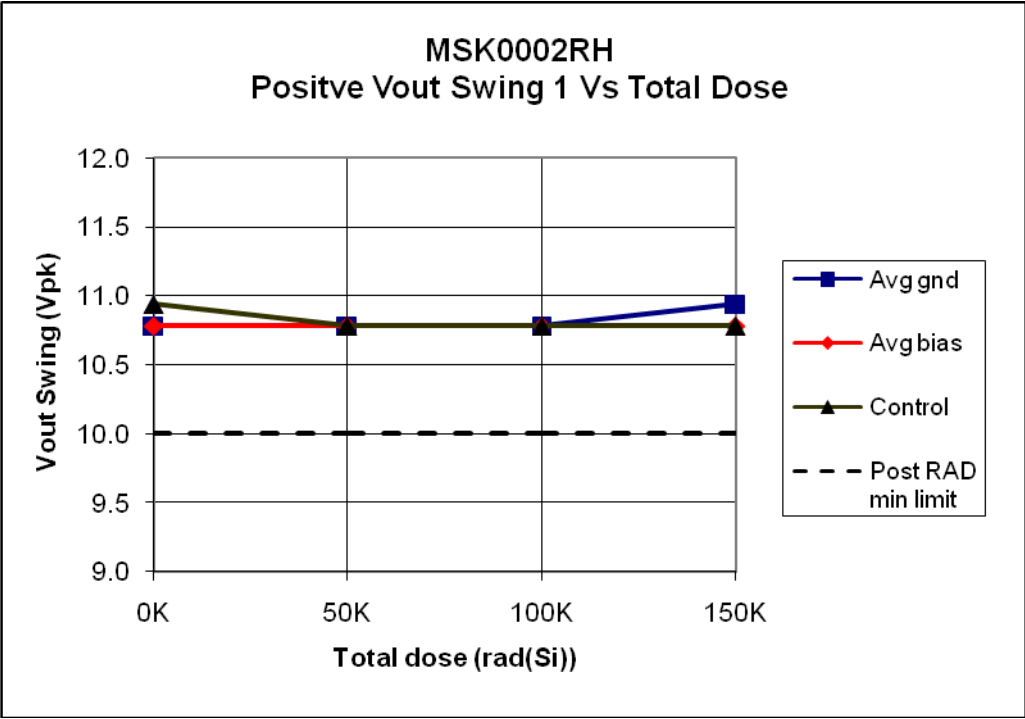
Biased S/N – F875, F876, F877, F878

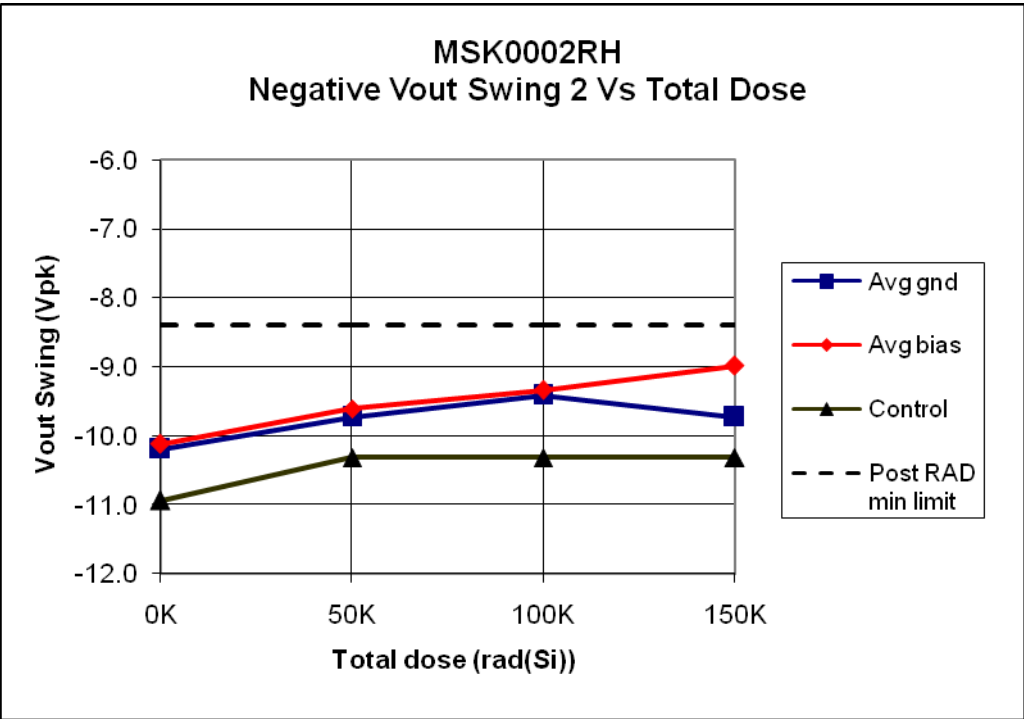
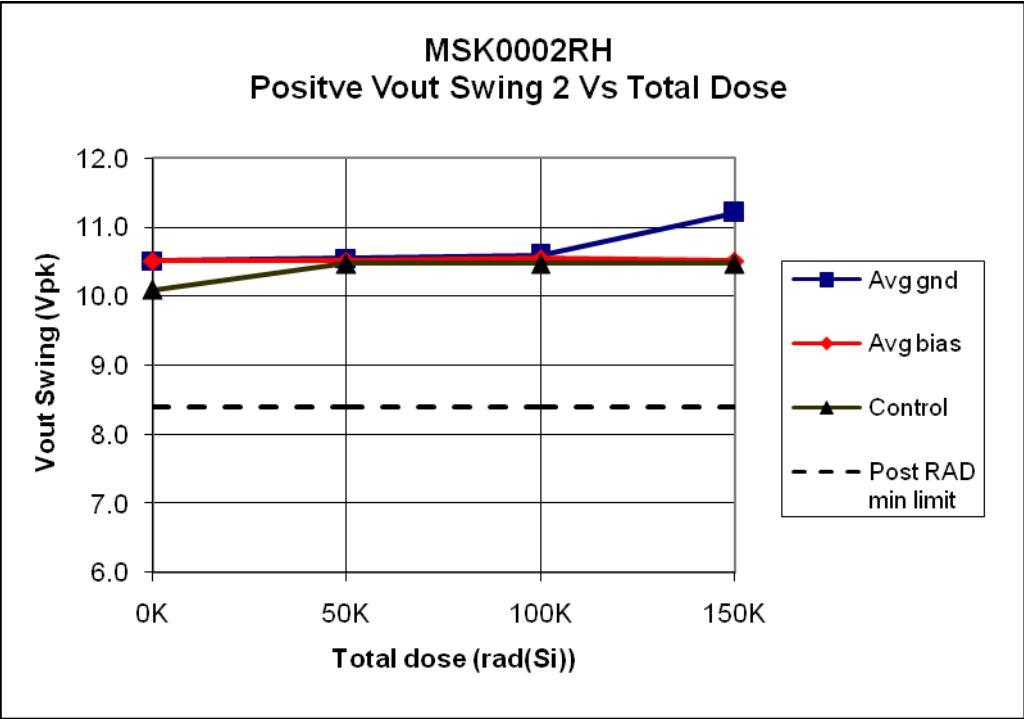
Unbiased S/N – F879, F880, F881, F882

Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose

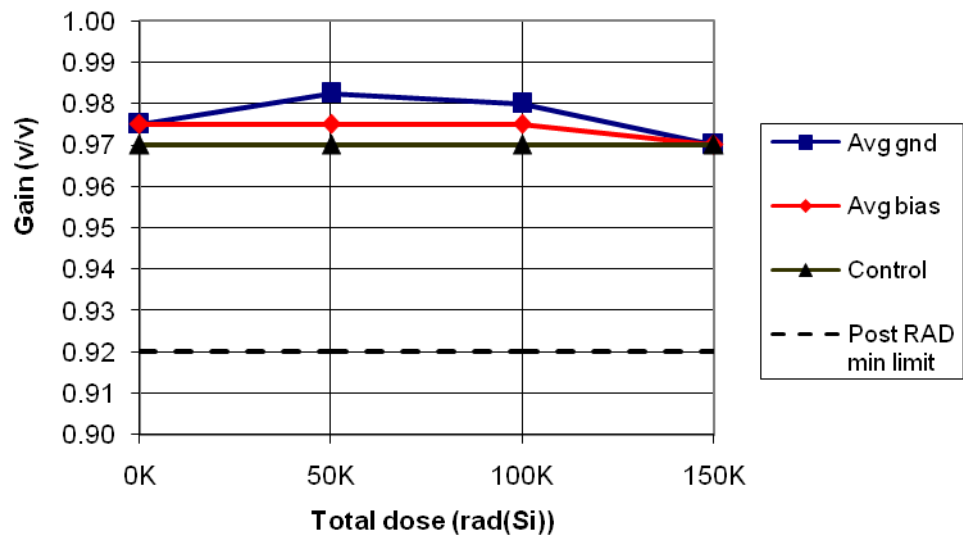




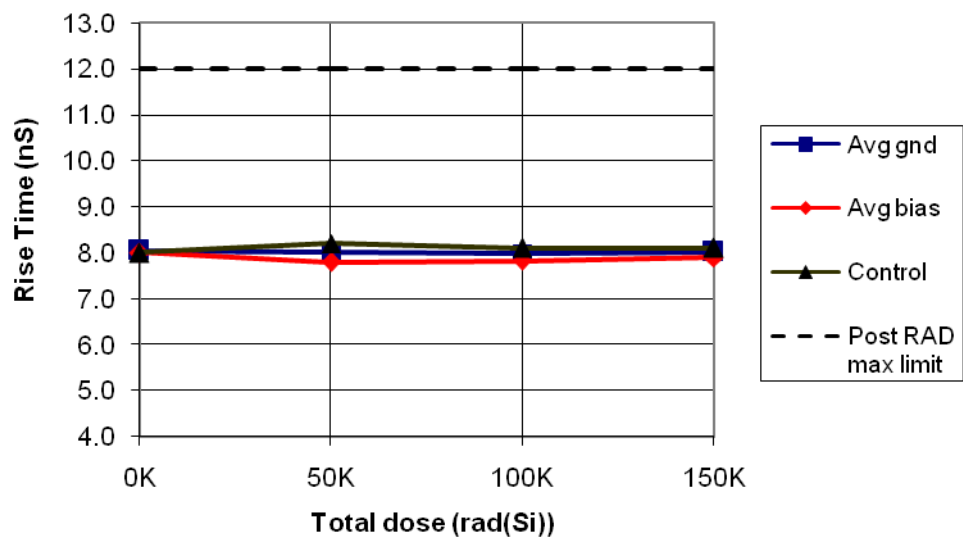




MSK0002RH
Voltage Gain Vs Total Dose



MSK0002RH
Rise Time Vs Total Dose



Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK 0002RH

Radiation Tolerant High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)
April 7, 2009 (Second Test)
February 25, 2011 (Third Test)

B. Horton
R. Wakeman

M.S. Kennedy Corporation
Liverpool, NY

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK 0002RH was developed to qualify the device as radiation tolerant up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed beyond 100 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK 0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 125 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, one control device was tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested IAW MSK device data sheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices, as well as the control device, at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively.

V. Summary:

The devices performed very well with respect to TID tolerance. Input current and output offset voltage both increases with increasing irradiation. Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. The devices also exhibited a slight voltage gain decrease. This was most pronounced from 0Krad(Si) to 100Krad(Si) with less change from occurring from 100Krad(Si) to 300Krad(Si).

MSK0002RH Biased/Unbiased Dose Rate Schedule
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Dosimetry Equipment

Bruker Biospin # 0162

Irradiation Date

02/25/2011

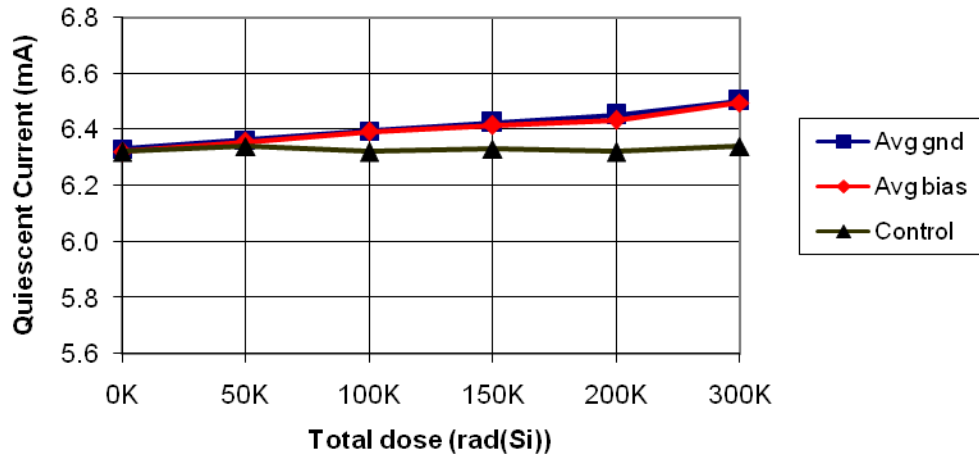
Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
6:52	51,500	51,500
6:52	51,500	103,000
6:52	51,500	154,500
6:52	51,500	206,000
13:44	103,000	309,000

Biased S/N – D202, D204, D205, D206

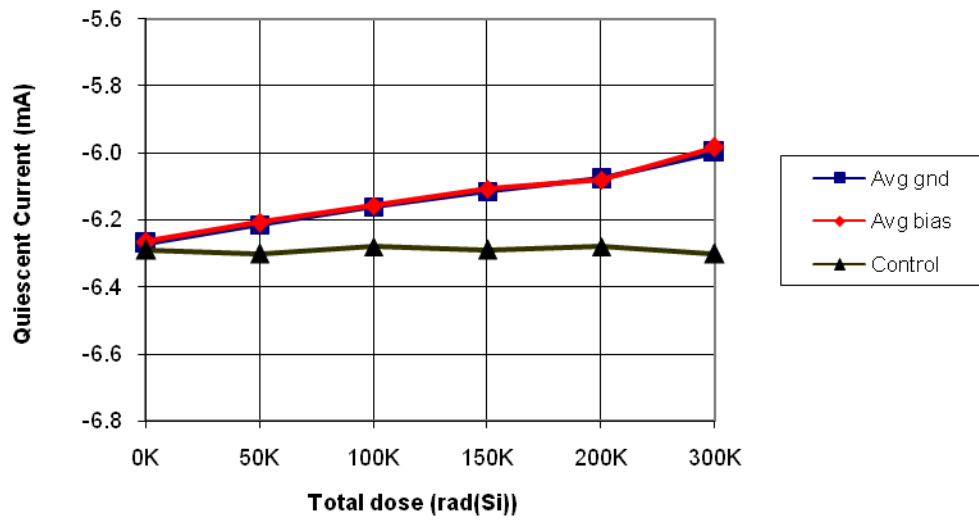
Unbiased S/N – D207, D212, D213, D215

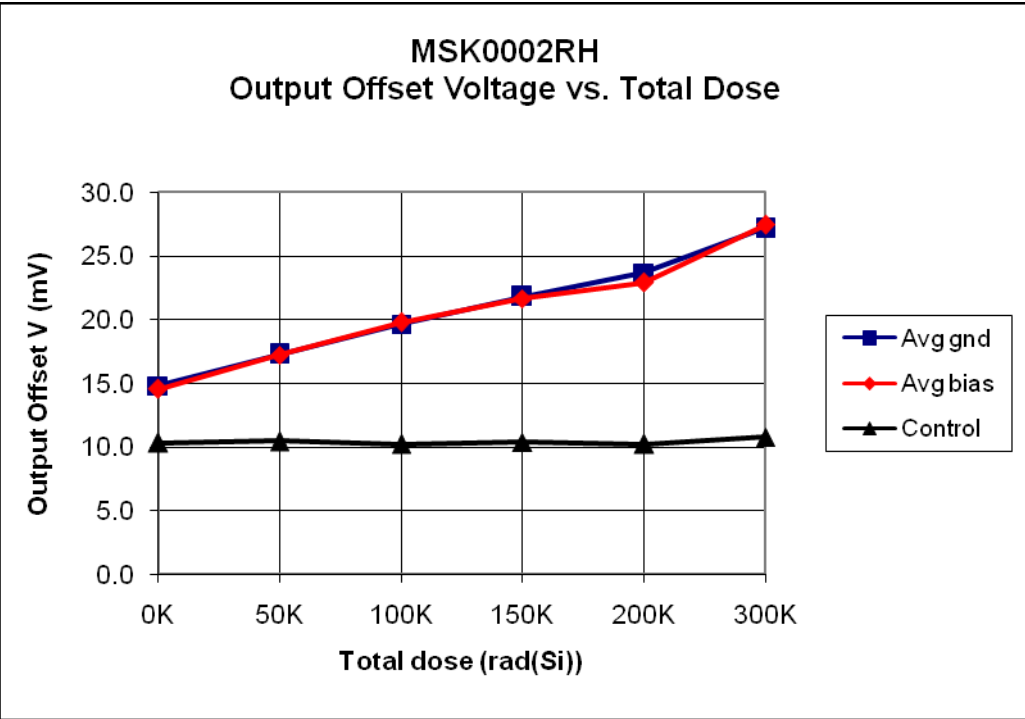
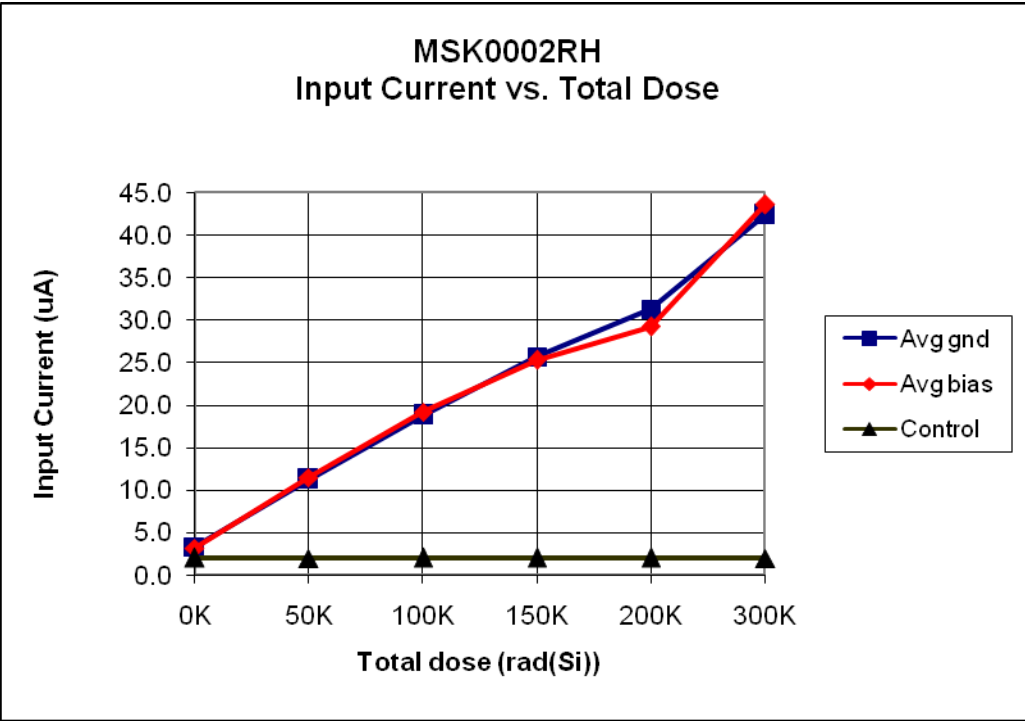
Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose

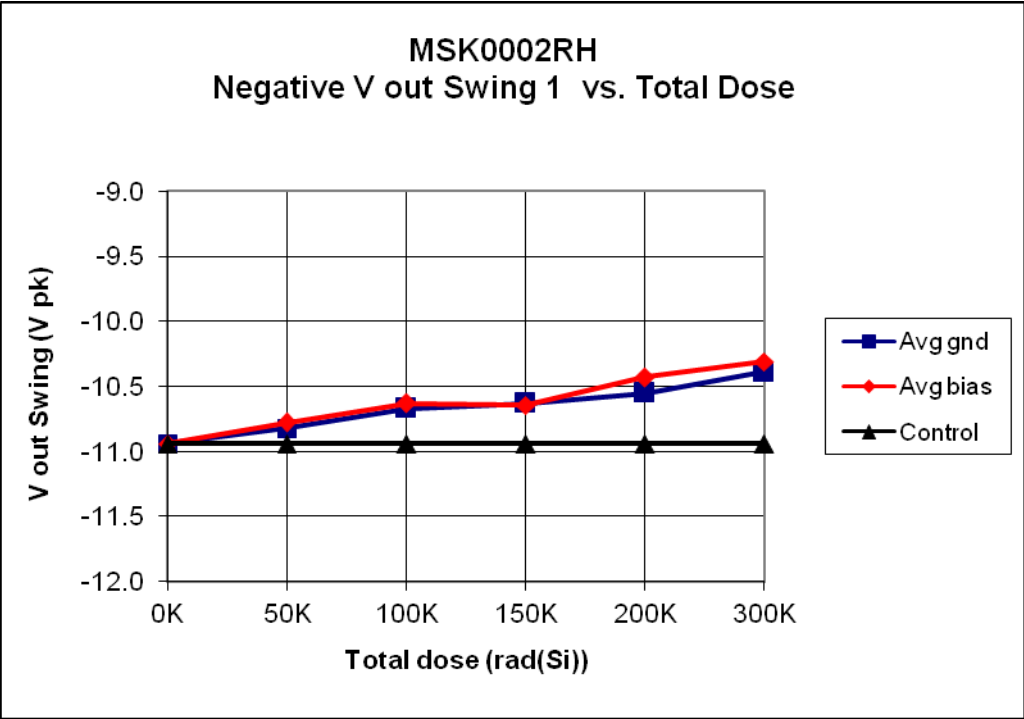
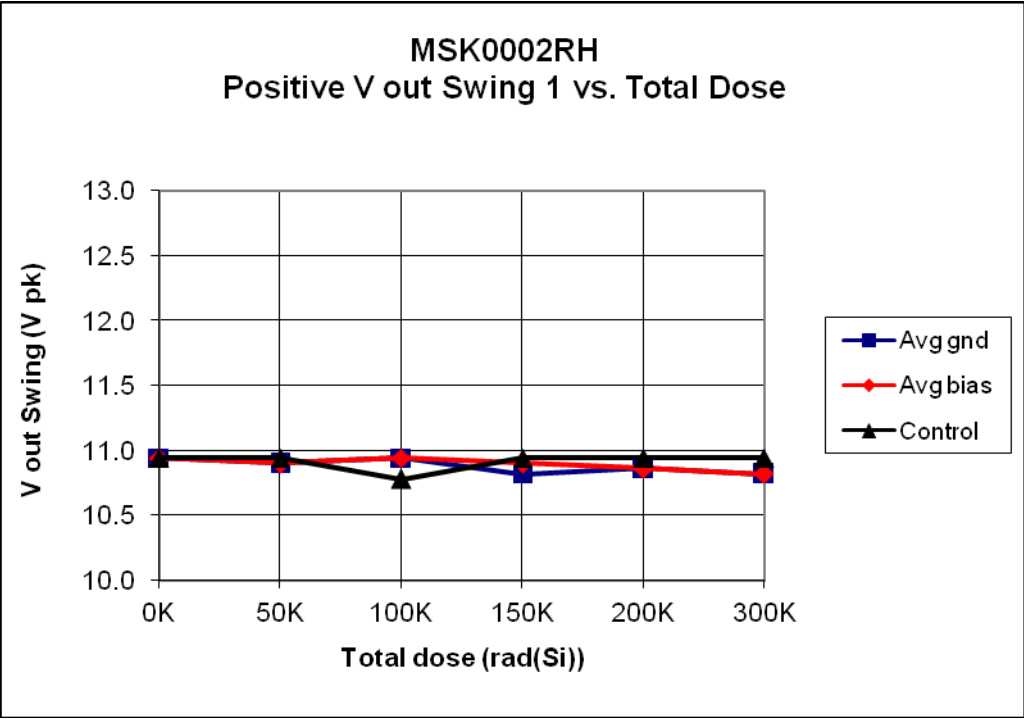
MSK0002RH
Positive Quiescent Current
vs. Total Dose

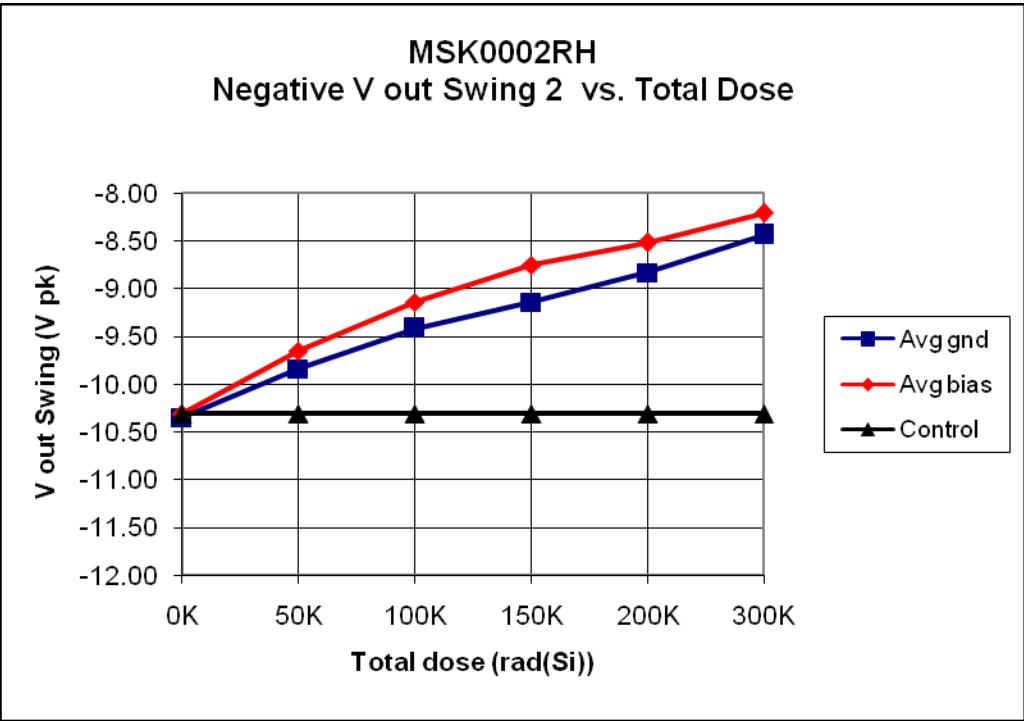
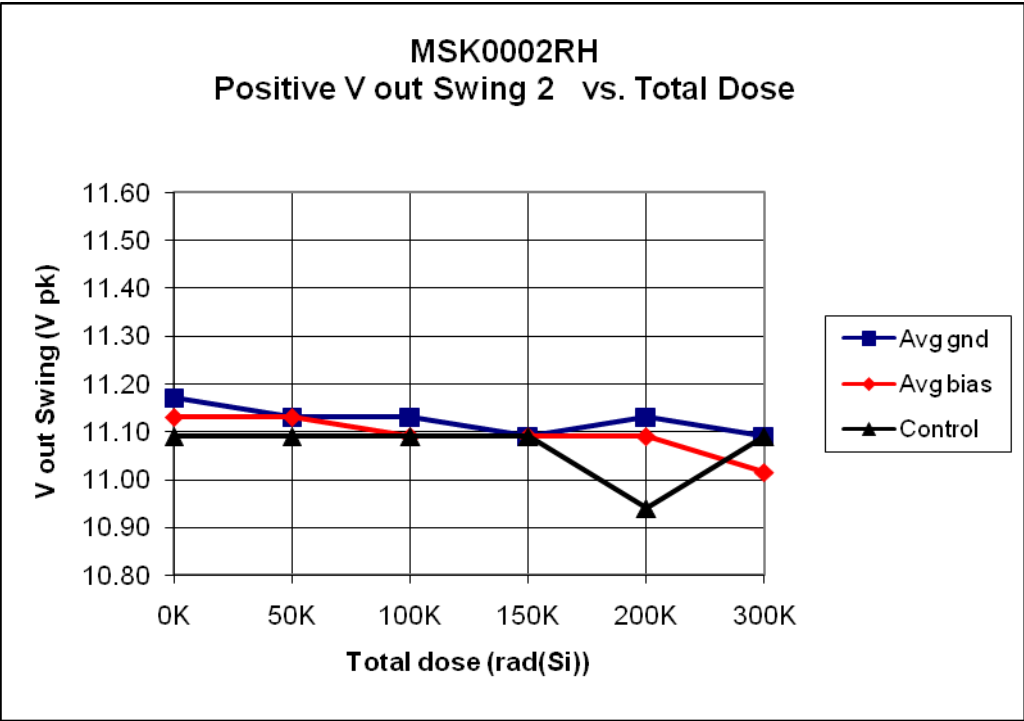


MSK0002RH
Negative Quiescent Current vs. Total Dose

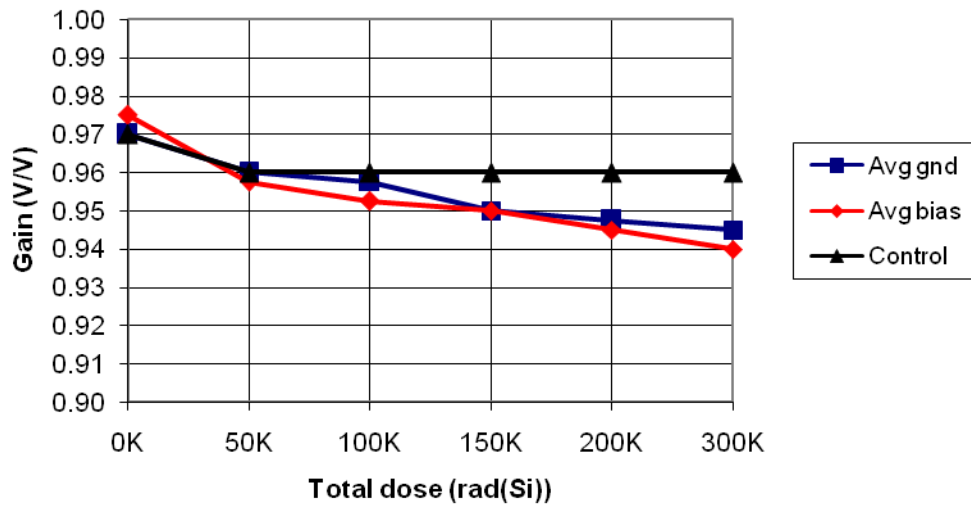




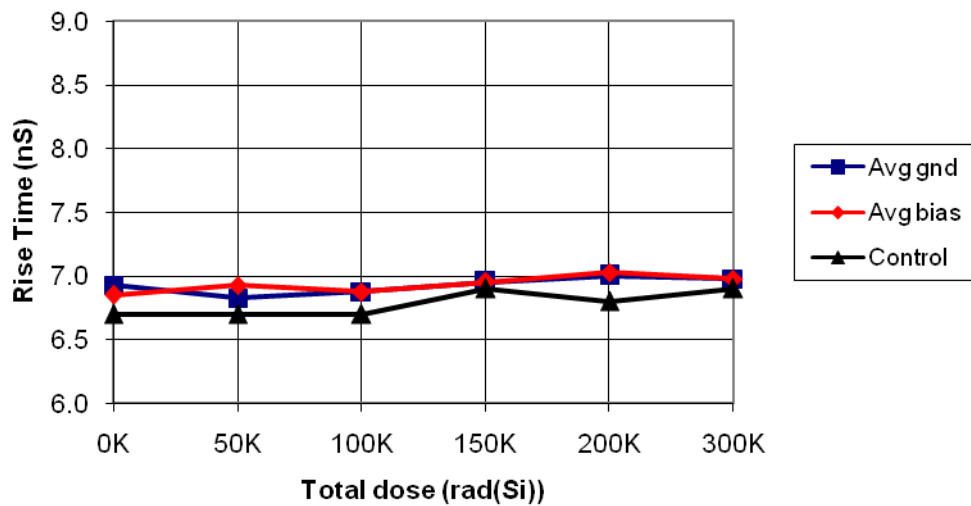




MSK0002RH
Voltage Gain vs. Total Dose



MSK0002RH
Rise Time vs. Total Dose



Total Dose Radiation Test Report

MSK 0002RH

Radiation Tolerant High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007 (First Test)
April 7, 2009 (Second Test)

B. Erwin
R. Wakeman

M.S. Kennedy Corporation
Liverpool, NY

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK 0002RH was developed to qualify the device as radiation tolerant up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed beyond 100 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK 0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 180 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, one control device was tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested IAW MSK device data sheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices, as well as the control device, at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively.

V. Summary:

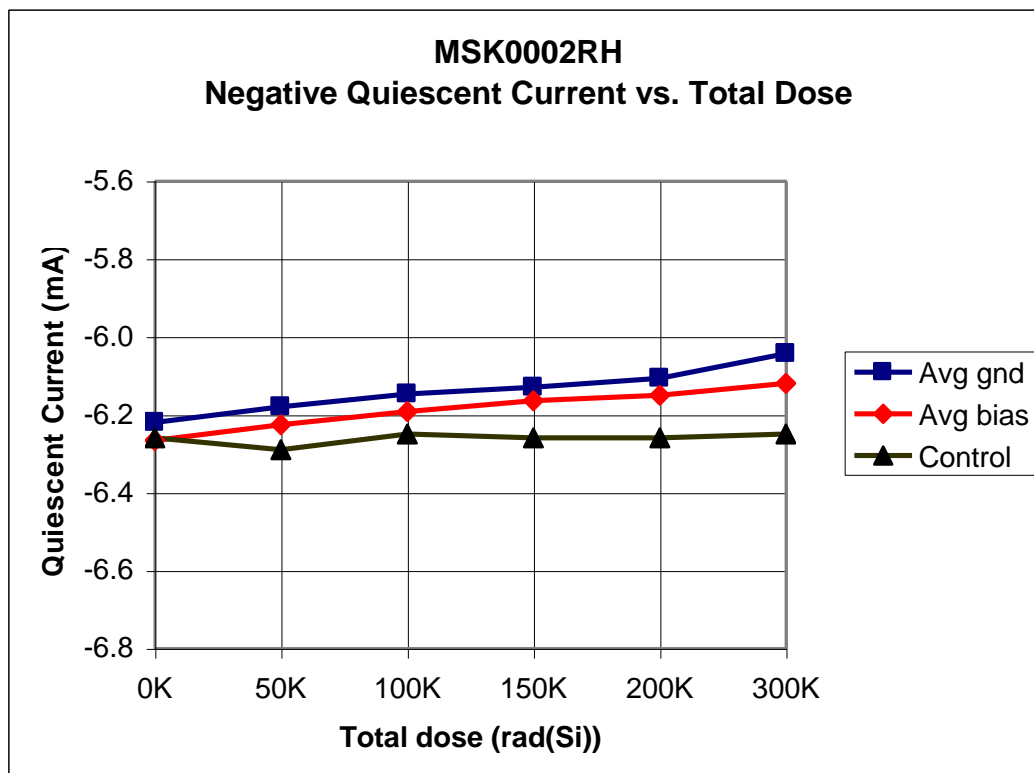
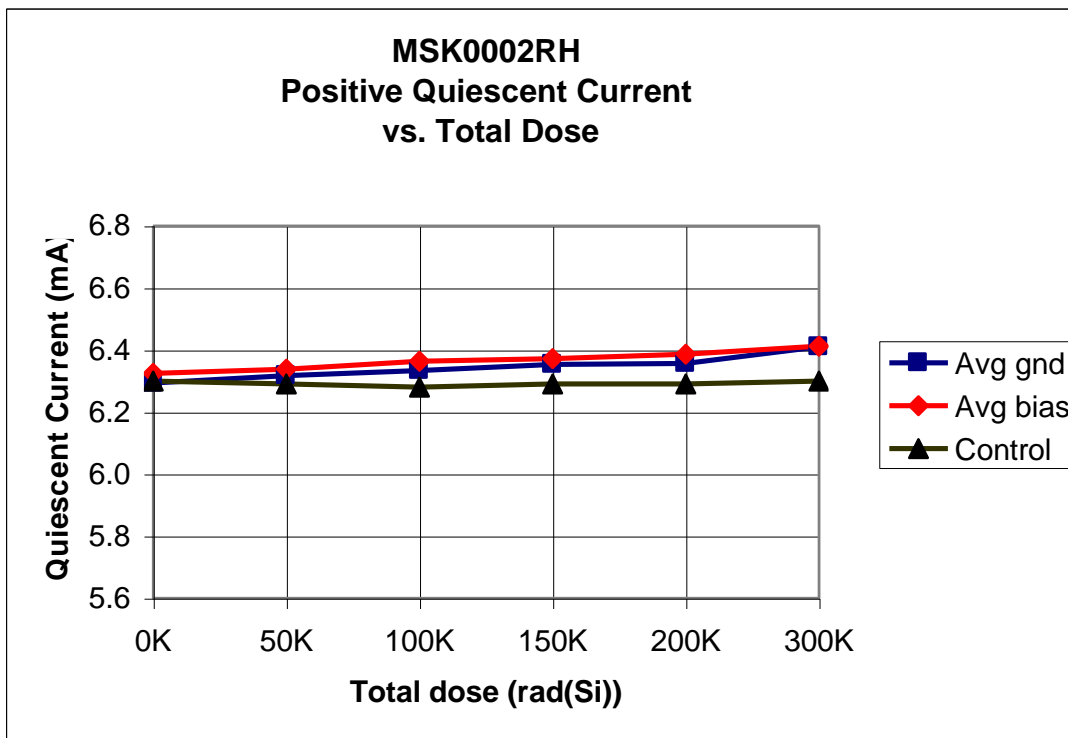
The devices performed very well with respect to TID tolerance. Some shift in the output offset current was seen from 0Krad(Si) to 300Krad(Si)..

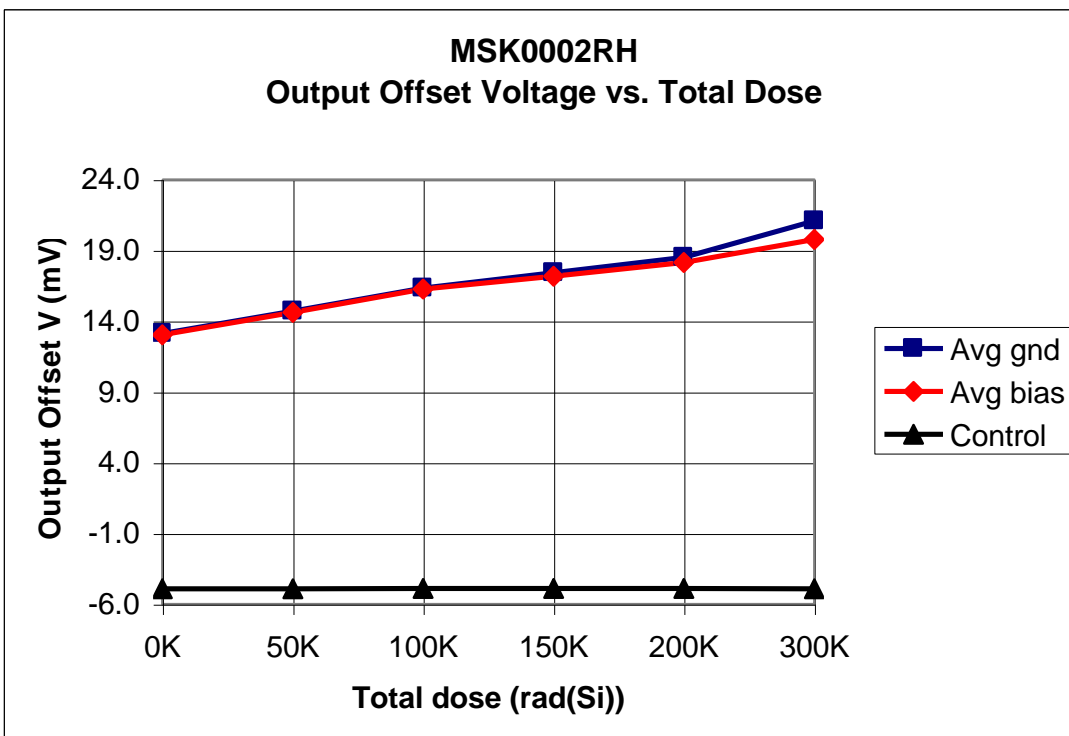
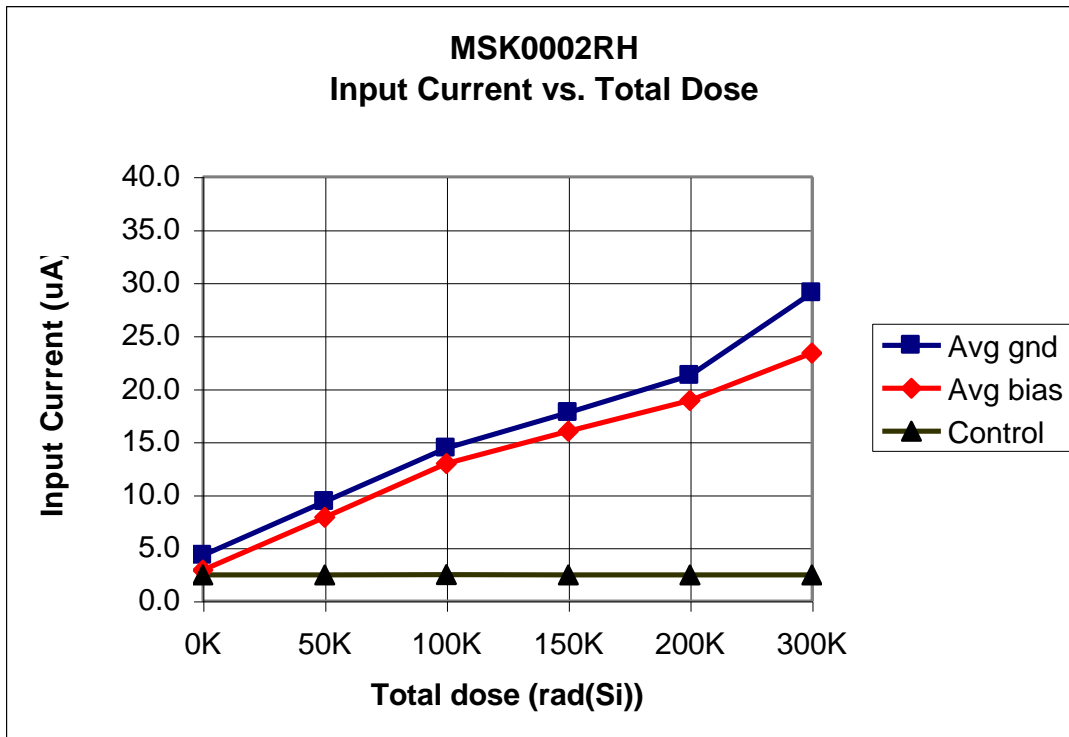
Negative Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. However, the devices stayed within post irradiation limits throughout all testing.

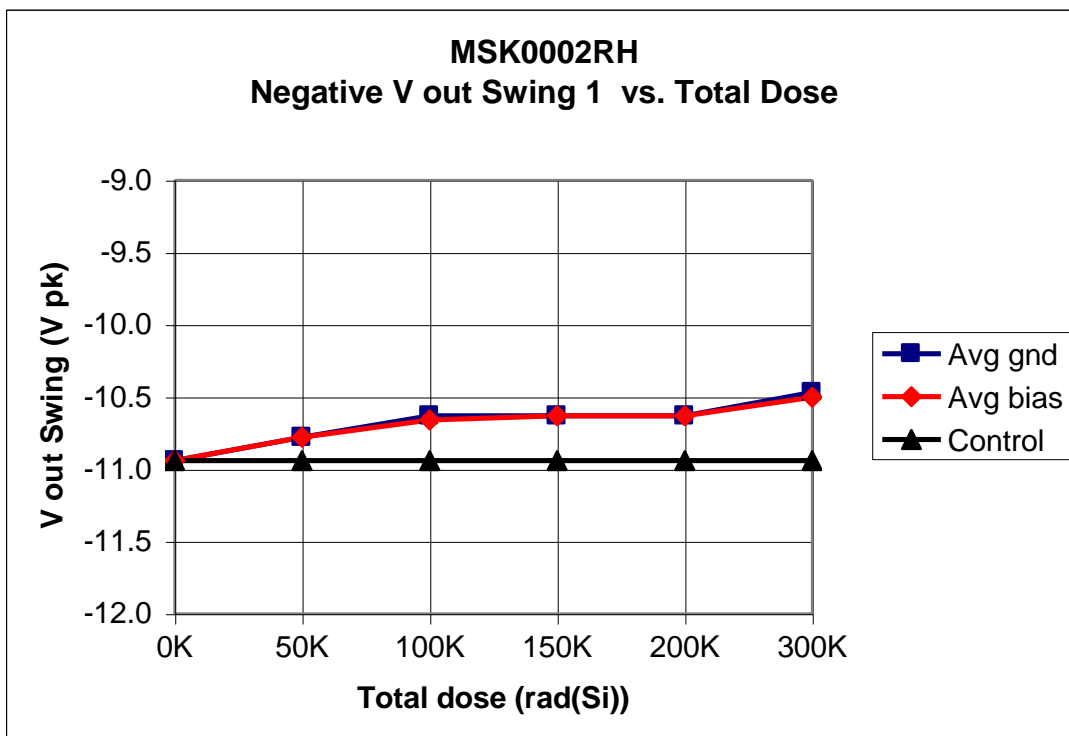
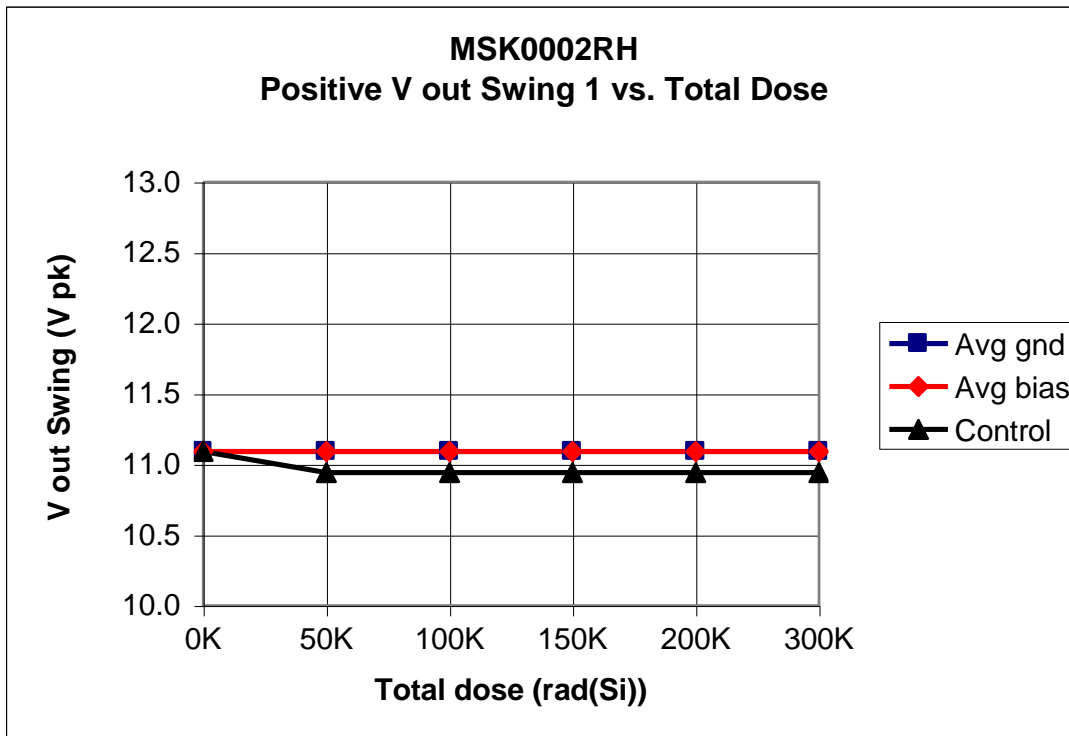
The devices also exhibited a slight voltage gain decrease. This was most pronounced from 0 Krad(Si) to 50Krad(Si).

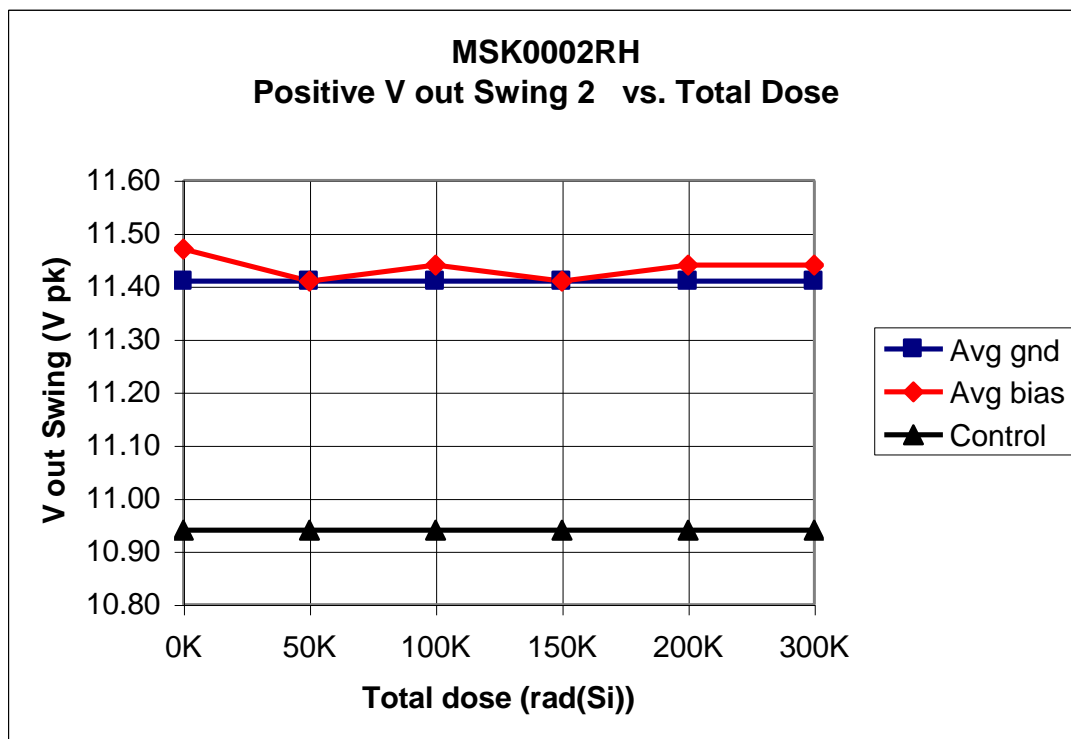
Dosimetry Equipment		Irradiation Date
Bruker Biospin #0141		4/07/2009
Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)
4:46	51,480	51,480
4:46	51,480	102,960
4:46	51,480	154,440
4:46	51,480	205,920
9:33	103,140	309,060
Biased Devices: 621, 622, 623, 624		
Unbiased Devices: 625, 641, 651, 652		

Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose

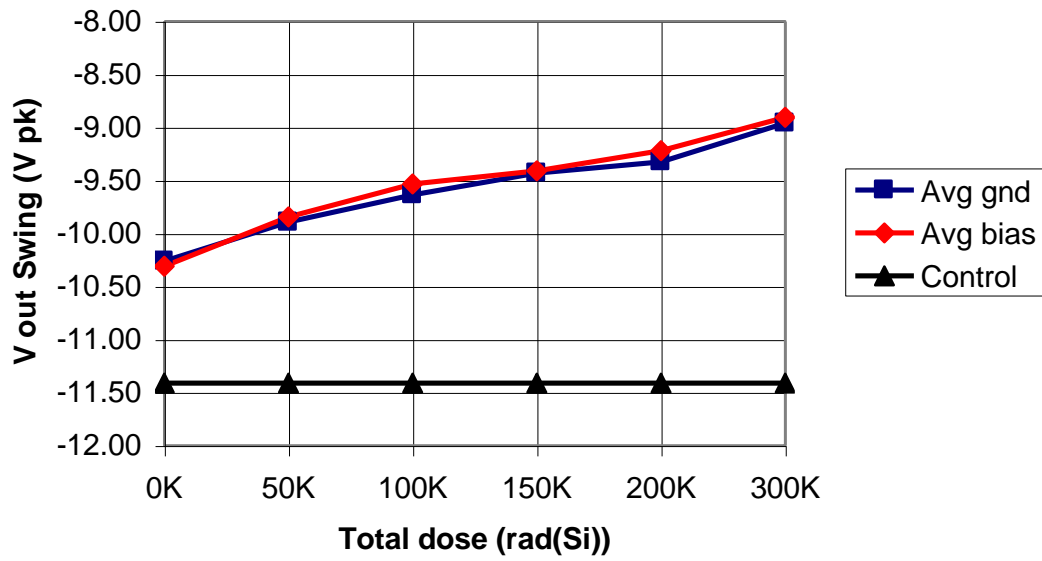




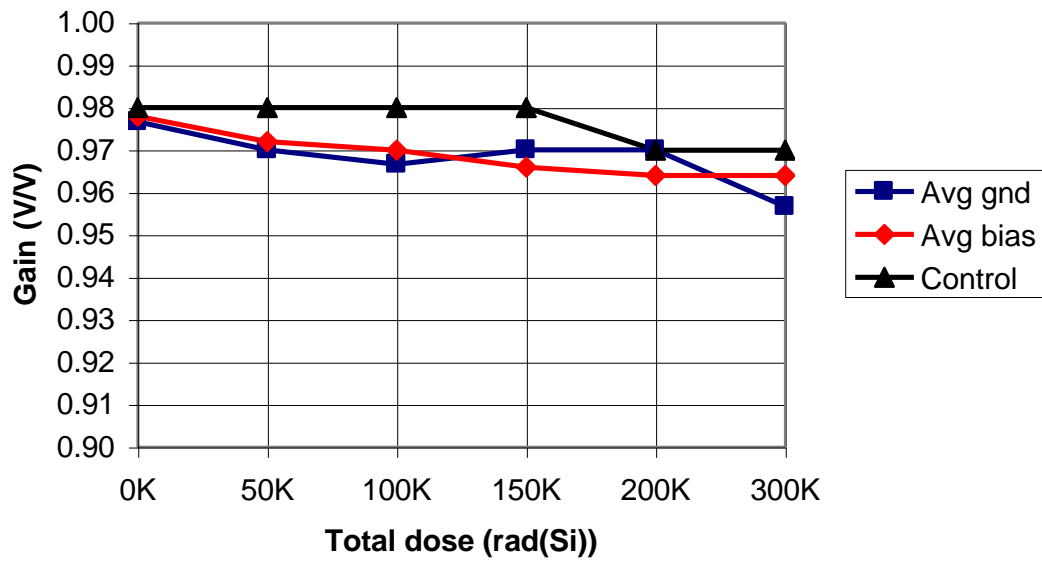


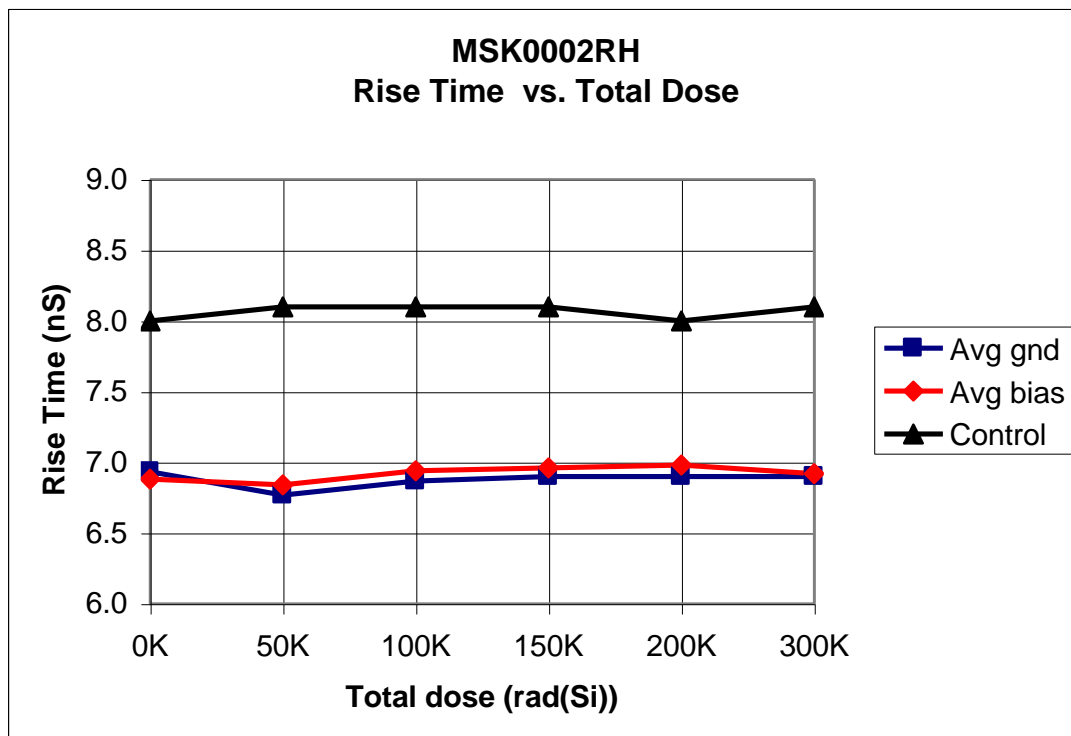


MSK0002RH
Negative V out Swing 2 vs. Total Dose



MSK0002RH
Voltage Gain vs. Total Dose





Total Dose Radiation Test Report
MSK 0002RH
Radiation Tolerant High Speed, Buffer Amp

March 29, 2007

J. Douglas
B. Erwin
P. Musil

M.S. Kennedy Corporation
Liverpool, NY

I. Introduction:

The total dose radiation test plan for the MSK 0002RH was developed to qualify the device as radiation tolerant up to 100 Krad(Si). The testing was performed beyond 100 Krad(Si) to show trends in device performance as a function of total dose. The test does not classify maximum radiation tolerance of the hybrid, but simply offers designers insight to the critical parameter-shifts up to the specified total dose level.

MIL-STD-883 Method 1019.7 and ASTM F1892-06 were used as guidelines in the development and implementation of the total dose test plan for the MSK 0002RH.

II. Radiation Source:

Total dose was performed at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, using a cobalt 60 radiation source. Dosimetry was performed prior to device irradiation and the dose rate was determined to be 108 rads(Si)/sec. The total dose schedule can be found in Table I.

III. Test Setup:

All test samples were subjected to Group A Electrical Test in accordance with the device data sheet. In addition, all devices received 320 hours of burn-in per MIL-STD-883 Method 1015 and were electrically tested prior to irradiation. For test platform verification, one control device was tested at 25°C.

The devices were vertically aligned with the radiation source and enclosed in a Pb/Al container during irradiation to minimize dose enhancement effects. Four devices were kept under bias during irradiation. Four devices had all leads grounded during irradiation for the unbiased condition.

After each irradiation, the device leads were shorted together and were transported to the MSK automatic electrical test platform and tested IAW MSK device data sheet. Testing was performed on irradiated devices, as well as the control device, at each total dose level. Electrical tests were completed within one hour of irradiation.

IV. Data:

All performance curves are averaged from the test results of the biased and unbiased devices respectively.

V. Summary:

The devices performed very well with respect to TID tolerance. Some negative shift in the input offset current was seen from 0Krad(Si) to 100Krad(Si). The devices stabilized and input offset current stayed fairly constant with a slightly negative shift from 100Krad(Si) up to 300Krad(Si).

Vout2, which is output voltage swing at maximum load, decreased with increased irradiation. The decrease occurred between 0Krad(Si) and 100Krad(Si). This parameter also stabilized at higher radiation doses.

The devices also exhibited a slight voltage gain decrease. Again, this was most pronounced from 50Krad(Si) to 100Krad(Si) with less change from occurring from 100Krad(Si) to 300Krad(Si).

Dosimetry Equipment				Irradiation Date
Bruker Biospin #0141				3/29/2007
	Exposure Length (min:sec)	Incremental Dose rads(Si)	Cumulative Dose rads(Si)	
	7:57	51,516	51,516	
	7:57	51,516	103,032	
	7:57	51,516	154,548	
	7:57	51,516	206,064	
	7:57	51,516	257,580	
	7:57	51,516	309,096	

Table 1
Dose Time, Incremental Dose and Total Cumulative Dose

