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# HEAVY ION SINGLE Event Effects in UCC1806 PWMs

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1	SUI	UMMARY	3
2	INT	NTRODUCTION	4
	2.1	SCODE	1
	2.1 2.2	OBJECTIVES	
	2.2	2.1 Main	4
	2.2.	2.2 Secondary	
	2.3	TEST SAMPLES	5
	2.4	HEAVY ION TEST FACILITY	5
	2.5	JUSTIFICATION FOR THE UCC1806 SEE TEST CAMPAIGN	6
	2.6	TERMA TEST BOARD - DESCRIPTION	7
	2.7	ESTEC TEST BOARD - DESCRIPTION	8
	2.8	ESTEC TEST BOARD – LOAD DEFINITION	9
	2.9	EXPECTED SEE TRANSIENTS IN UCC1806	10
3	ТЕ	τρμα τεςτ βοαρο	11
5	1 12		
	3.1	SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / UNITRODE #01	11
	3.2	SOFT FAILURE CHARACTERISATION	12
	3.2.	.2.1 SF1 TERMA - PWM clock cycle drop-out	
	3.2.	.2.2 SF2 TERMA - SEU Latching of PWM clock	
	3.2.	.2.3 SF3 TERMA – SEU Control loop transient	14
4	ES.	STEC TEST BOARD	15
	4.1	SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / UNITRODE #03	
	4.2	SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / TEXAS INSTRUMENTS S/N #TI4	16
	4.3	SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 - SF2 SUMMARY	17
	4.4	SOFT FAILURE CHARACTERISATION	
	4.4.	.4.1 SF1 ESTEC - PWM clock cycle drop-out	
	4.4.	.4.2 SF2 ESTEC - SEU latching of PWM clock	
	4.4.	.4.3 SF3 ESTEC - SEU Control loop transient	
5	CO	CONCLUSIONS	23
	5 1	Besuuts	23
	5.1	METHODS OF PREVENTING SEE IN LICC 1806 DESIGNS	25
	5.2	2.1 Single pulse errors	
	5.2	2.2 Protection latch errors stopping the PWM clock	
	5.2.	2.3 Control loop induced anomalies	
6	AB	BBREVIATIONS	25
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1	KE	LFEKENCED	

## 1 SUMMARY

ESA contractor X uses the BiCMOS circuit UCC1806 in a design where the Single Event Effect (SEE) behaviour, in its particular implementation, is unknown.

The UCC1806 is a Low Power, Dual Output, Current Mode, Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) controller. This circuit is used in several critical applications, within running ESA projects.

In order to radiation SEE evaluate the UCC1806, a test campaign was organised at the European Heavy ion Irradiation Facility (HIF) at the University Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la- Neuve, Belgium, March 9, 2004. Unitrode and Texas Instruments PWM's were tested for occurrences of hard- or soft failures. Two different test set-ups were used. Both are DC/DC converter applications run in a closed loop mode, and one of them simulating the biasing conditions of contractor X application.

Main conclusions can be summarised to:

#### Hard errors

No Single Event Latch-up (SEL) or hard errors were observed in any of the tests up to a Linear Energy Transfer (LET) test level of 68 MeV/(mg/cm<sup>2</sup>).

#### Soft errors (as being characterised for contractor X application)

Soft errors are observed with more or less criticality depending on implementation and application. Three types of soft error were observed:

- Single Event Upset (SEU) causing a single-pulse PWM dropout. The consequence on the output voltage of the DC/DC converter is minor, since a correctly designed output-capacitor will reduce the voltage drop transient to be in the order of ~ 100mV. The criticality is **minor**.
- 2) SEU causing a ~5ms interruption of the PWM control, but re-starts automatically after the dead period defined by the implementation of the contractor X design. This SEU behaviour causes for a normal design a **total discharge** of the output voltage capacitors, and the DC/DC voltages will drop to ~0V in an unpredictable way (unless a low resistive pull-down exists). The criticality is **minor or major** depending on the user application.
- 3) When biasing the UCC1806 current measurement (V<sub>PIN4</sub> V<sub>PIN3</sub>) with voltage levels >500 mV, an SEU transient behaviour on the DC/DC converter output voltages is observed of what is assumed to be induced and determined by the control loop (i.e. the analogue amplifiers/comparator inside the UCC1806). The typical DC/DC converter propagation on the output voltages is a 1-3 ms negative voltage transient. For our ESTEC test converter the transient amplitude is ΔV ~ 1V on the +5V, which is below the normal reset-level of +5V digital circuits. The occurrence rate seems to be 10 times higher compared to the SEU phenomenon described in 2). The criticality is **minor or major** depending on the user application.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an ESTEC initiated SEE test programme carried out on UCC1806 PWMs operated under flight application conditions. Tests were conducted at the European HIF facility at UCL, Belgium, March 2004, on flight lot samples. Both Unitrode and Texas Instruments marked samples were tested.

### 2.1 SCOPE

- To test and verify one UCC1806 sample using a TERMA test board set-up.
- To test and characterise UCC1806 samples under flight application conditions using an ESTEC test board set-up.
- To test samples both marked Unitrode and Texas Instruments.

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES

#### 2.2.1 Main

- To prove no hard-failure occurrence under test conditions representative for contractor X implementation of the UCC1806 – up to a LET of 34 MeV/(mg/cm<sup>2</sup>).
- To prove no hard-failure occurrence under test conditions in the TERMA implementation of the UCC1806 - up to a LET of 34 MeV/(mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) – but with the decoupling capacitors modified and similar to contractor X's implementation.

#### 2.2.2 Secondary

- To characterise as many soft-error phenomenon as possible
- To quantify the soft-error event occurrence
- To propose methods of preventing SEE in DC/DC converter design implementation

### 2.3 TEST SAMPLES

Two different lot date codes were available for tests of UCC1806. Samples tested carried the following marking:

Unitrode samples	Texas Instrument samples		
- 8A9845	- 1A-T 0126C		
- UCC1806 J/883B	5962-9457501 MEA		
- 5962-9457501 MEA	UCC1806 J/883B		
- <b>U Q</b> (Unitrode)	THA Q (Texas Instruments)		

#### Table 2.3-1

Both versions used dies with the following identifications – M UICC 92 C1806 UICC – and both were assembled in CERDIP DIL16 packages.

### 2.4 HEAVY ION TEST FACILITY

Heavy ion testing was carried out at the CYCLONE Cyclotron at University Catholique de Louvain, Belgium (UCL0403) using the Heavy ion Irradiation Facility [1]. Ions available at the HIF together with their main characteristics can be found in the **Table 2.4-1**. Ions marked in bold were used during the UCC1806 tests. By tilting, the UCC1806 under test an effective LET range of 14.1 to 68.0 MeV/(mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) could be covered by the two ions used.

Ion Cocktail M/Q=4.94	Energy MeV	Range µm Si	LET MeV(mg/cm²)
<sup>10</sup> B <sup>2+</sup>	41	80	1.7
<sup>15</sup> N <sup>3+</sup>	62	64	2.97
<sup>20</sup> Ne <sup>4+</sup>	78	45	5.85
<sup>40</sup> Ar <sup>8+</sup>	150	42	14.1
<sup>84</sup> Kr <sup>17+</sup>	316	43	34.0
<sup>132</sup> Xe <sup>26+</sup>	459	43	55.9

Table 2.4-1 UCL – HIF Ion Cocktail #1 produced for ESA

#### 2.5 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE UCC1806 SEE TEST CAMPAIGN

ESTEC's concern regarding permanent heavy ion damage in **UCC1806** was based on test results obtained back in 2000 [2]. These tests were carried out by ESTEC/TERMA on various types of PWMs in support of the ROSETTA project.

Within the ROSETTA heavy ion test campaign, their implementation of the **UCC1801** circuit was found to fail. The failure mechanism was concluded to be a Single Event Burnout (SEB) in the output drive transistors, and depended on the energy stored in the decoupling capacitor connected to the power supply pin of the **UCC1801** circuit.

The hard-failure sensitivity of the ROSETTA **UCC1801** application was found being reduced to a zero level by decreasing the decoupling capacitor value to the power supply pin of **UCC1801**.

Given the fact that the **UCC1806** is derived from the same Unitrode circuit family (BicMOS technology), ESTEC expected that there might be a risk of having the same failure mechanism in this circuit. During an ESTEC review, the **UCC1806** was found to be the essential part of a design from contractor X.

In the earlier ESTEC/TERMA test campaign [2], also one UCC1806 implementation was tested. However, that test was <u>not representative</u> for the implementation of the contractor X design, since the decoupling capacitors and the other circuit biasing is not identical.

- The TERMA test board is re-used for the 2004 test campaign, but <u>modified</u> to have the same decoupling capacitance and impedance on the power pins as the contractor X implementation.
- The ESTEC test board is built-up in order to bias the UCC1806 as far as possible in same conditions as the contractor X type DC/DC converter, and with correct decoupling capacitors.

The power supply scheme for contractor X implementation of the UCC1806 chip in the design is as shown in **Figure 2.5-1**.





### 2.6 TERMA TEST BOARD - DESCRIPTION

The equivalent circuit for the modified TERMA board is given below:



#### Figure 2.6-1

- The test converter is of Flyback topology, and designed for a low load application < 2W
- After start-up, the 13.1V output will supply the VC via 51 Ohm // (1uF+100nF) and the VCC via an additional 100 Ohm // 100nF.

### 2.7 ESTEC TEST BOARD - DESCRIPTION

The equivalent circuit for the ESTEC board is given below:



#### Figure 2.7-1

- The test converter is of Push-Pull topology, and is designed for a load application 0 10 W
- The R<sub>sense</sub> has been scaled to bias the current feedback pin as the contractor X application does for a 25W push-pull converter.
- All other component values and pin level biasing of the UCC1806 has been made to copy contractor X application.
- After start-up, the 12.8V output will supply the VC via 51 Ohm // (1uF+100nF) and the VCC via an additional 100 Ohm // 100nF.

### 2.8 ESTEC TEST BOARD – LOAD DEFINITION

The R<sub>sense</sub> value has been scaled up with a factor of 5, to easily simulate different biasing conditions on PIN4.

The default biasing set-up of PIN 4 (current feedback pin) is a level identical to the contractor X case. This load case simulates running a 25W converter for the contractor X application. The default load case is "**LOAD 1**".

In addition to this, for some comparison tests (see 4.4.2) the converter is loaded with a low load, "LOAD 0". Taking the  $R_{sense}$  scaling into account, the LOAD 0 corresponds on the PIN 4 biasing simulating a 5W application of the contractor X converter.

- LOAD 0 Simulates 5W Application for contractor X
- LOAD 1 Simulates 25W Application for contractor X The real output load is +5V @ 1A
- LOAD 2 4 Increased voltage levels on the current feedback pin. See Figure 2.8-1



#### Figure 2.8-1

### 2.9 EXPECTED SEE TRANSIENTS IN UCC1806



All assumptions on UCC1806 internal design are based on [3].

#### Figure 2.9-1

We expect any presumptive hard failure ("**HF**") to be observed as Single Event Latch-up (SEL) on a power supply pin. We expect any presumptive soft failure being generated from any of three different parts of the circuit

- "SF1" Area Any SEU 0/1- bit-flip will change the state on one of both the output stages "AOUT" and "BOUT". This means that both A- and B-outputs can be put wrongly into a 0-0 or 1-1 state due to an SEU. The erroneous state will always be restored into a correct state at the next PWM clock-pulse.
- "SF2" Area Any SEU 0/1- bit-flip will interrupt the output stage into a 0-0 state. The PWM operation is not restored until the PIN1 has been pulled down below the 0.35V limit on the dedicated comparator.
- 3) "SF3" Area An SEU has the possibility to drive the analogue amplifiers and comparators into stack-high/low on their outputs. The duration of restoring this event sets the criticality. If an operational amplifier is driven into stack-high/low, the restoring time will be in order of magnitude of the slew rate time of the amplifier. Furthermore, the design of the feedback circuit in the voltage/current control loop will affect the restoring behaviour into normal performance of a DC/DC application control loop.

## 3 TERMA TEST BOARD

#### 3.1 SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / UNITRODE #01

LET	lon type	Fluence	s/n	Load		RES	ULT	
MeV/(mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Tilt	[p/cm <sup>2</sup> ]		Pout [W]	HF	SF1	SF2	SF3
14.1	Ar - 0º	5.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#01	1.5	0	Note (1)	Note (2)	0
28.2	Ar - 60°	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#01	1.5	0	Note (1)	Note (2)	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#01	1.5	0	Note (1)	Note (2)	0
48.1	Kr - 45º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#01	1.5	0	Note (1)	Note (2)	0
68.0	Kr - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#01	1.5	0	Note (1)	Note (2)	0

#### Table 3.1-1

<u>Note(1)</u>: The effect of 1-clock cycle drop out on the PWM output switching was observed. The characterisation of this event is recorded in detail, but the <u>number</u> of events has not been recorded. See text in paragraph 3.2.1

Note (2): See text in paragraph 3.2.2

### 3.2 SOFT FAILURE CHARACTERISATION

#### 3.2.1 SF1 TERMA - PWM clock cycle drop-out

As can be seen from Figure 3.2-1, the interrupted UCC1806 switching is restored automatically. Here the case is a "1-clock cycle" interruption. The voltage-drop amplitude is determined by the configured output current and the output capacitance value together with our <u>resistive</u> load.

The TERMA board has in a 120 mA resistive load @ 13.1V, a 30uF output capacitance, and the dropout time is 17us. This yields theoretically resistive discharge of the capacitors:  $\Delta V = -70$ mV.

The theoretical drop is close to the measured. The rest of the voltage transient is because the voltage control loop has to recover back dynamically.



The number of events was not recorded, since the 1-cycle dropout is not a critical transient. A correctly sized output capacitor vs. load will cover the needed energy to be within specified voltage.



### 3.2.2 SF2 TERMA - SEU Latching of PWM clock

This explains the mechanism of SEU in the protection latch, and how it could affect the TERMA application.



This means that by observing SEE on the TERMA test board - we cannot distinguish if an SEU is present in the protection latch (SF2) or in the PWM output switching logic (SF1).

No further test or set-up was made to separate the two mechanisms on the TERMA board.

### 3.2.3 SF3 TERMA – SEU Control loop transient

During the tests of the TERMA board, no SEE was observed on the output voltage that can be assumed caused from a UCC1806 control loop component SEU.

The TERMA test board runs with maximum amplitude of 380 mV on the current feedback pin (PIN4).

## 4 ESTEC TEST BOARD

### 4.1 SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / UNITRODE #03

LET	lon type	Fluence	s/n	Load		RES	ULT	
MeV/(mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Tilt	[p/cm <sup>2</sup> ]		Pout [W]	HF	SF1	SF2	SF3
14.1	Ar - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	6	0
14.1	Ar - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	7	0
19.9	Ar - 45º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	7	0
19.9	Ar - 45º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	7	0
28.2	Ar - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	21	0
28.2	Ar - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	16	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	16	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	21	0
48.1	Kr - 45⁰	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	23	0
48.1	Kr - 45⁰	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	18	0
68.0	Kr - 60⁰	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	24	0
68.0	Kr - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#03	LOAD1	0	Note (3)	26	0

#### Table 4.1-1

Note (3): The effect of 1-clock cycle drop out on the PWM output switching was not recorded.

LET	lon type	Fluence	s/n	Load	RESULT			
MeV/(mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Tilt	[p/cm²]		Pout [W]	HF	SF1	SF2	SF3
								Note (5)
14.1	Ar - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	6	0
14.1	Ar - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	11	0
19.9	Ar - 45º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	15	0
19.9	Ar - 45º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	9	0
28.2	Ar - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	21	0
28.2	Ar - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	15	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	10	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	18	0
48.1	Kr - 45⁰	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	22	0
48.1	Kr - 45⁰	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	24	0
68.0	Kr - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	18	0
68.0	Kr - 60º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	21	0
EXTENDED TESTS / PIN4 VOLTAGE BIASING SESITIVITY								
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	19	0
68.0	Kr - 60⁰	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD1	0	Note (4)	20	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD2	0	Note (4)	13	1
68.0	Kr - 60⁰	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD2	0	Note (4)	13	0
34.0	Kr - 0º	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD3	0	Note (4)	5	~100
68.0	Kr - 60°	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD3	0	Note (4)	21	~120
34.0	Kr - 0º	1.0x10 <sup>6</sup>	#TI4	LOAD4	0	Note (4)	18	~200
68.0	Kr - 60º	5.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	#TI4	LOAD4	0	Note (4)	19	~150

### 4.2 SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 / TEXAS INSTRUMENTS S/N #TI4

#### Table 4.2-1

Note (4): The effect of 1-clock cycle drop out on the PWM output switching was not recorded.

Note (5): Trigger detection level for the negative transients was set to -0.5V

#### 4.3 SEE RESULTS OF UCC1806 - SF2 SUMMARY

Figure 4.3-1 summarises the results of Table 4.1-1 and Table 4.2-1.



Figure 4.3-1

#### 4.4 SOFT FAILURE CHARACTERISATION

#### 4.4.1 SF1 ESTEC - PWM clock cycle drop-out

The occurrence 1-clock soft failures on PWM outputs are previously proven during tests with the TERMA test board. Since the low-voltage dropouts are non-critical, the events have <u>not been recorded</u> in the test sessions.

The SF1 event resistive discharge drop value of a on a +5V output @ 1A with Cout = 150uF is in the order of:

- 1-cycle drop-out  $\Delta V = -0.05V$ 

### 4.4.2 SF2 ESTEC - SEU latching of PWM clock





The following graphs illustrate the **<u>+5V output voltage</u>** during the SEU interruption of the PWM clock





To be sure that the voltage drop behaviour really is due to a SF2-SEU interruption of the PWM clock, and not a control loop anomaly – the time scale was stretched to show the PWM operating the sequence ON / OFF / ON.

To further prove that this is really the protection latch SEU as been assumed, the 100nF capacitor was changed in to a 10nF capacitor on PIN1. This should change the PWM clock OFF-time to a 1/10 of the previous value.



The PWM interruption decreases to 0.5 us, compared to the previous 5 ms - QED.

### 4.4.3 SF3 ESTEC - SEU Control loop transient

The following SEE has been recorded during test. All explanations are however for this time being assumptions

Increasing the biasing voltage level on PIN 4 by using the increased level load case LOAD2 – LOAD4, yields a new SEU phenomenon on the output voltage.

The output voltage reveals a transient behaviour, which cannot be explained by any PWM 1-cycle or 2-cycle pulse dropout. The assumption currently being is that the control loop amplifiers are sensitive to the heavy lons causing an anomaly where the output voltage is regulated into a transient behaviour.

- (ESTEC Assumption) The voltage decrease time duration is in the order of 100 200 us, and could correspond to the slew rate effect in the SEU affected error amplifiers.
- (ESTEC Assumption) The recovery time of the voltage transient (ca 1ms) is corresponding to the DC/DC converter control loop bandwidth.

When trigging the oscilloscope on a negative –0.5V level from nominal voltage (typically a critical RESET-level), the typical transients behaviour is as shown in Figure 4.4-1.



#### Figure 4.4-1

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

#### 5.1 RESULTS

#### Hard errors

No Single Event Latch-up (SEL) or hard errors were observed in any of the tests up to a Linear Energy Transfer (LET) test level of 68  $MeV/(mg/cm^2)$ .

#### Soft errors (as being characterised for contractor X application)

Soft errors are observed with more or less criticality depending on implementation and application. Three types of soft error were observed:

- 1) Single Event Upset (SEU) causing a single-pulse PWM dropout. The consequence on the output voltage of the DC/DC converter is minor, since a correctly designed output-capacitor will reduce the voltage drop transient to be in the order of ~ 100mV. The criticality is **minor**.
- 2) SEU causing a ~5ms interruption of the PWM control, but re-starts automatically after the dead period defined by the implementation of the contractor X design. This SEU behaviour causes for a normal design a **total discharge** of the output voltage capacitors, and the DC/DC voltages will drop to ~0V in an unpredictable way (unless a low resistive pull-down exists). The criticality is **minor or major** depending on the user application.
- 3) When biasing the UCC1806 current measurement (V<sub>PIN4</sub> V<sub>PIN3</sub>) with voltage levels >500 mV, an SEU transient behaviour on the DC/DC converter output voltages is observed of what is assumed to be induced and determined by the control loop (i.e. the analogue amplifiers/comparator inside the UCC1806). The typical DC/DC converter propagation on the output voltages is a 1-3 ms negative voltage transient. For our ESTEC test converter the transient amplitude is ΔV ~ 1V on the +5V, which is below the normal reset-level of +5V digital circuits. The occurrence rate seems to be 10 times higher compared to the SEU phenomenon described in 2). The criticality is **minor or major** depending on the user application.

#### 5.2 METHODS OF PREVENTING SEE IN UCC1806 DESIGNS

#### 5.2.1 Single pulse errors

The 1-clock pulse errors causing an unwanted 0-0 or 1-1 configuration of the push-pull driver stage cannot be avoided. The design has to guarantee that:

(1) A 1-pulse dropout (i.e. 0-0 configuration) or doubled (i.e. 1-1 configuration) shall not cause critical output voltage-drop transients or over-voltage transients in the DC/DC converter. Critical levels are for example power-reset level for computers, or over-voltage latch thresholds.

(2) A 1-pulse SEU malfunction must never cause a transformer flux imbalance such that the DC/DC converter transformer goes into saturation. A worst-case design of the transformer core area must always guarantee this margin and safe operation of the DC/DC converter.

#### 5.2.2 Protection latch errors stopping the PWM clock

The UCC1806 protection RS-latches <u>will</u> be activated by SEU. However, the consequences of the SEU can be controlled depending on PIN1 is biasing. The following recommendations is an outcome from our testing:

(4) Resistor values on PIN1 must always <u>be big</u> <u>enough</u> to force PIN1 < 0.35V for the RS-latch SEU.

Here is an example where the low resistor values (**5k**) results in a PIN1 voltage  $\approx 2.0V$  after the SEU. The RS-Latch will never be restored until you powercycle the VC and VCC power pins of the UCC1806.

For a data-handling system DC/DC with essential functions, the power cycling is not possible since the converter is fed by an uninterruptible primary power. Any "latching configuration" as this is forbidden.



(5) If a <u>long delay</u> is <u>wanted</u> for autonomous re-start events (i.e. several ms), the PIN1 biasing should be a RClink similar to the contractor X design shown the report. Take note however, that discharging of DC/DC output voltages achieving a proper power cycling of FPGAs etc. may require a considerably long delay period!

(6) If a <u>re-start delay</u> is <u>not wanted</u>, filter capacitance shouldn't at all be attached on the PIN1 - or be very small.

### 5.2.3 Control loop induced anomalies

The SEE that seem to be control-loop related were only observed for voltages on PIN4 > 500mV.

(7) Until further SEU tests campaigns have been done on the UCC1806, a recommendation must be that the differential voltage between PIN4 and PIN3 should be biased  $V_{PIN4} - V_{PIN3} < 500 mV$ .

6 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
CERDIP	CERamic Dual-In-Line Package
DIL	Dual-In-Line
ESA	European Space Agency
HF	Hard Failure
HIF	Heavy ion Irradiation Facility
LET	Linear Energy Transfer
PWM	Pulse Width Controller
QED	Quod Erat Demonstrandum
S/N	Serial Number
SEE	Single Event Effect
SEL	Single Event Latch-up
SEU	Single Event Upset
SF	Soft Failure

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  4<sup>th</sup> D/TOS-QCA Final Presentation Day
  30 January 2001
- UCC1806/2806/3806 LOW POWER, DUAL-OUTPUT, CURRENT –MODE PWM CONTROLLER Manufacturers datasheet, TEXAS INSTRUMENT SLUS272C Feb 2000, Revised June 2003