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Characterization and Fault Modeling of Intermediate State Defects in STT-MRAM

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Abstract—Understanding the defects in magnetic tunnel junctions (MTJs) and their faulty behaviors are paramount for developing high-quality tests for STT-MRAM. This paper characterizes and models intermediate (IM) state defects in MTJs; IM state manifests itself as an abnormal third resistive state, apart from the two bi-stable states of MTJ. We performed silicon measurements on MTJ devices with diameter ranging from 60 nm to 120 nm; the results reveal that the occurrence probability of IM state strongly depends on the switching direction, device size, and applied bias voltage. To test such defect, appropriate fault models are needed. Therefore, we use the advanced device-aware modeling approach, where we first physically model the defect and incorporate it into a Verilog-A MTJ compact model and calibrate it with silicon data. Thereafter, we use a systematic fault analysis to accurately validate a theoretically predefined fault space and derive realistic fault models. Our simulation results show that the IM state defect causes intermittent write transition faults. This paper also demonstrates that the conventional resistor-based fault modeling and test approach fails in appropriately modeling IM defects, and hence incapable of detecting such defects.

I. INTRODUCTION

Spin-transfer torque magnetic RAM (STT-MRAM) technology offers competitive write performance, endurance, retention, and low power consumption [1]. The tunability of these aspects makes it customizable as both embedded and discrete memory solutions for a variety of applications such as edge AI, IoT, and aerospace [2]. Therefore, STT-MRAM has received a large amount of attention for commercialization from major foundries such as TSMC [2], Intel [3], and Samsung [1]. To enable STT-MRAM mass production, high-quality yet cost-efficient manufacturing test solutions are crucial to ensure the required quality of products being shipped to end customers. The STT-MRAM manufacturing process involves not only the conventional CMOS process but also MTJ fabrication and integration [4]. The latter is more vulnerable to defects as it requires deposition, etch, and integration of magnetic materials with new tools. Hence, a blind application of conventional tests for existing memories such as SRAMs and DRAMs to STT-MRAMs may lead to test escapes and yield loss.

STT-MRAM testing is still an on-going research topic. Several fault models, e.g. multi-victim and kink faults [5], were proposed for field-driven MRAMs. However, these fault models are not applicable to current-driven STT-MRAMs. Chintaluri *et al.* [6] derived fault models such as transition faults and read disturb faults in STT-MRAM arrays by simulating the impact of resistive defects in the presence of process variations; a March algorithm and its built-in-self-test

implementation were also introduced. Nair *et al.* [7] performed layout-aware defect injection and fault analysis, whereby they observed dynamic incorrect read fault. Nevertheless, all these papers assumed that STT-MRAM defects including those in MTJ devices are equivalent to *linear resistors* without any justification. Recently, Wu *et al.* [8,9] presented both experimental data and simulation results of pinhole defects in MTJ devices, and demonstrated that modeling pinhole defects as linear resistors is inaccurate and results in wrong fault models. As a solution to address the limitations of the traditional test approach, Fieback *et al.* [10,11] proposed the concept of *Device-Aware Test* (DAT). The DAT approach models physical defects accurately by incorporating the impact of such defects into the technology parameters and subsequently into the electrical parameters of the device. With the obtained defective device model, a systematic fault analysis based on circuit simulations can be conducted to develop realistic fault models; these are then used to develop test solutions.

This paper characterizes intermediate (IM) state defects in STT-MRAMs and applies DAT to develop accurate and realistic fault models. Normally, an MTJ device only has two bi-stable states representing logic ‘0’ and ‘1’. However, due to some physical imperfections such as unreversed magnetic bubbles [12], inhomogeneous distribution of stray field [13] or even skyrmion generation [14], a third resistive state (i.e., IM state) may arise, leading to unintended memory faulty behaviors. The contributions of this paper are as follows.

- Characterize the IM state in MTJs with diameters ranging from 60 nm to 120 nm based on *silicon measurements*.
- Develop a Verilog-A compact model for a defective MTJ device suffering from IM state defect, and calibrate the model based on silicon measurements.
- Perform device-aware fault modeling to develop accurate and realistic fault models induced by the IM state defect.
- Demonstrate the conventional fault modeling and test method fails to derive appropriate fault models for the IM state defect; hence, it fails to detect such a defect.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section II introduces STT-MRAM fundamentals. Section III presents characterization results of IM state defect. Section IV elaborates the device-aware defect modeling of IM state. Section V presents and compares the fault modeling results using the device-aware and the conventional resistor-based fault modeling approaches. Section VI concludes this paper.

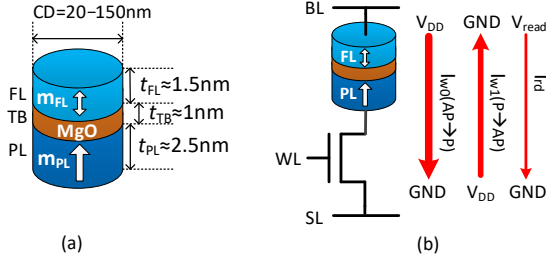


Fig. 1. (a) Simplified MTJ stack, (b) 1T-1MTJ cell and its access operations.

II. BACKGROUND

A. MTJ Device Technology

Magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ) is the data-recording element in STT-MRAMs; it encodes two bi-stable magnetic states into one-bit data. Fig. 1a shows the schematic of a simplified MTJ device; its *critical diameter* (CD) is typically 20 nm–150 nm. The *cross-sectional area* $A_0 = \frac{1}{4}\pi CD^2$ is a key technology parameter of the device [4]. Fundamentally, the MTJ consists of two ferromagnetic layers sandwiching an ultra-thin dielectric *tunnel barrier* (TB). The top ferromagnetic layer is named as *free layer* (FL) where the magnetization can be switched by applying a spin-polarized current going through it. The bottom ferromagnetic layer is called *pinned layer* (PL) where the magnetization is strongly pinned to a certain direction. Therefore, the FL's magnetization can be either parallel (P state) or anti-parallel (AP state) to the PL's. The MTJ's resistance depends on both the thickness of TB (t_{TB}) and the magnetic state (i.e., P or AP). This is well known as the *tunneling magneto-resistance* (TMR) effect [15], which is characterized by the TMR ratio. It is defined as: $(R_{AP} - R_P)/R_P$ where R_{AP} and R_P are the resistances in AP and P states, respectively. The key technology parameters of MTJ are listed in listed in Table I [4].

B. 1T-1MTJ Cell Design

Fig. 1b shows a bottom-pinned 1T-1MTJ bit cell and the associated write and read operations. The three-terminal cell includes an MTJ device and an NMOS selector. The three terminals are connected to a bit line (BL), a source line (SL), and a word line (WL). The voltages on the BL and SL control which operation on the cell when the WL is asserted. For instance, a write '0' operation requires the BL at V_{DD} and the SL grounded, which leads to a current I_{w0} flowing from BL to SL. In contrast, a current I_{w1} with the opposite direction goes through the cell during a write '1' operation. To guarantee a successful transition of the MTJ state, the write current (both I_{w0} and I_{w1}) has to be larger than the *critical switching current* I_c . The larger the current above I_c , the faster the switching can be. It is worth noting that the *actual switching time* t_w under a fixed pulse varies from one cycle to another since the STT switching is intrinsically stochastic. During a read operation, a significantly smaller voltage V_{read} than V_{DD} is applied on the BL to draw a read current I_{rd} , which can be as small as $\sim 10 \mu A$, to read the resistive state (R_P or R_{AP}) of the MTJ device by a sense amplifier.

TABLE I. STT-MRAM KEY PARAMETERS.

Technology Parameters		Electrical Parameters	
A_0	Cross-sectional area of MTJ	R	Device resistance
M_s	Saturation magnetization of FL	I_c	Critical switching current
H_k	Magnetic anisotropy field of FL	t_w	Switching time
TMR	Tunneling magnetoresistance ratio		

III. DEFECT CHARACTERIZATION OF IM STATE

Electrical characterization with pulses is a common practice to evaluate the write performance of STT-MRAM devices. When we performed comprehensive characterization on devices with CD ranging from 60 nm to 120 nm, some devices showed an abnormal third resistive state apart from the two bi-stable P and AP states. As the resistance of this unexpected state is always between R_P and R_{AP} , we refer to it as *intermediate* (IM) state in this paper. Next, we will present the measurement data of IM state and elaborate it in detail.

A. Identification of IM State

To experimentally characterize the P→AP switching behavior under voltage pulses, first a negative write pulse ($V_p = -0.8 V$, $t_p = 50 ns$) was applied to the MTJ device under test to initialize it to P state. The pulse was followed by a read operation using a relatively long but small voltage pulse ($V_p = 10 mV$, $t_p = 0.7 ms$) to check whether the device has been initialized to P state successfully. After the read, a positive write pulse with $t_p = 15 ns$ was applied to the device to study P→AP switching. Similarly, a second read was applied to read out the resistive state of the device. As the switching behavior is intrinsically stochastic, we repeated these four operations for 10k cycles to obtain a statistical result. To cover the switching probability P_{sw} from 0% to 100%, we swept the pulse amplitude V_p of the second write pulse in a carefully-tuned range. For AP→P switching characterization, a similar measurement was conducted with the polarity of both write pulses reversed.

Fig. 2a and 2b show the P→AP switching characterization results of a representative normal MTJ and a defective MTJ with an IM state, respectively, at $V_p = 0.45 V$; the nominal CD of both devices is 100 nm. Note that each point in the two figures represents a readout resistance of the second read operation. It can be seen in Fig. 2a that 99.2% of the measured 10k cycles experience a successful transition, while the rest of cycles (0.8%) experience a failed transition due to the intrinsic switching stochasticity. In contrast, three resistive states are observed in Fig. 2b for the defective MTJ under the same experimental conditions; a line of unexpected yellow points (IM state) shows up. The occurrence probability of IM state is 0.6%. It is also worth noting that the failed transition probability of the defective MTJ is 44.8%, which is much higher than that of the defect-free one (0.8%) under the same applied pulses. The disparity of R_P (red lines) and R_{AP} (green lines) between these two devices is attributed to process variations; the slight TMR drop in this defective MTJ was not a common rule in all observed defective MTJs with IM states, compared to good MTJs.

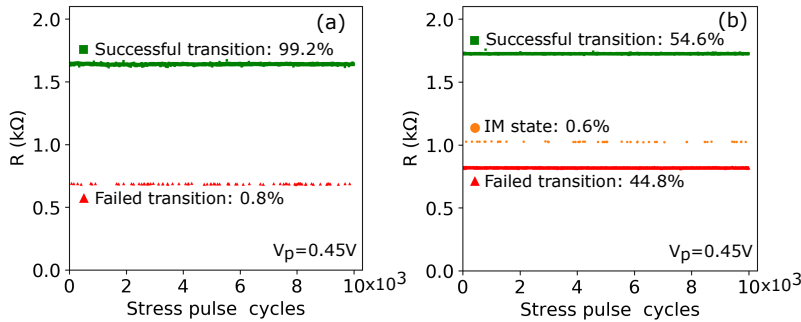


Fig. 2. Measurement results: (a) normal MTJ, (b) defective MTJ with an IM state.

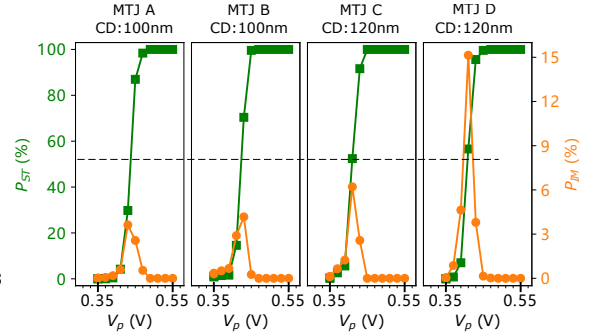


Fig. 3. Bias voltage dependence of IM state ($P \rightarrow AP$ switching).

B. Bias, Device Size, and Switching Direction Dependence

We also conducted numerous experiments to investigate which factors impact the occurrence probability of IM state. Fig. 3 shows the bias dependence of IM state of four different MTJ devices in $P \rightarrow AP$ switching direction; the measurement data for the other switching direction is similar, thus not shown here due to space limitations. The nominal CD of MTJ A and B is 100 nm while it is 120 nm for MTJ C and D. It can be seen that the *successful transition probability* P_{ST} from P to AP increases from 0% to 100%, as V_p increases (green squares corresponding to the left y-axis). The orange circles represent the *occurrence probability of IM state* P_{IM} , corresponding to the right y-axis at various V_p points (from 0.35 V to 0.55 V in a step of 0.02 V). One can observe that P_{IM} increases with V_p until reaching a peak at $P_{ST} \approx 50\%$ (marked with the dashed line), then it decreases as V_p further increases. We observed this rule applies to all MTJ devices with IM states in both switching directions despite the peak height of P_{IM} varies from one device to another.

In addition to the bias voltage, we observed that the switching direction and device size also play a role in determining the occurrence probability of IM state. During the measurements, four different device sizes (CD=60 nm, 75 nm, 100 nm, and 120 nm) were covered; for each size, 60 MTJ samples were measured. As shown in Fig. 4, the smaller the MTJ device (i.e., smaller CD), the less likely to see IM states in our devices. More specifically, 57 devices out of the measured 60 devices with CD=120 nm exhibit IM states in the measurement, whereas the number is 5 and 0 for MTJs with CD=75 nm and 60 nm respectively. Among those devices with observed IM states, the median of the maximum occurrence probability of IM state (i.e., the peak height of P_{IM} in Fig. 3) becomes smaller when CD decreases, as shown with the two curves corresponding the right y-axis in Fig. 4. It is also worth noting that the median of the maximum P_{IM} in $AP \rightarrow P$ switching direction is a bit smaller than that in $P \rightarrow AP$ switching direction for a given MTJ size. This is probably because $AP \rightarrow P$ switching generates more Joule heating than the opposite switching direction, which reduces the retention time of IM state; thus, the captured number of IM states on average is smaller in $AP \rightarrow P$ switching direction under the same measurement set-up. Interestingly, Intel also presented similar measurement results in [13]. Based on the above

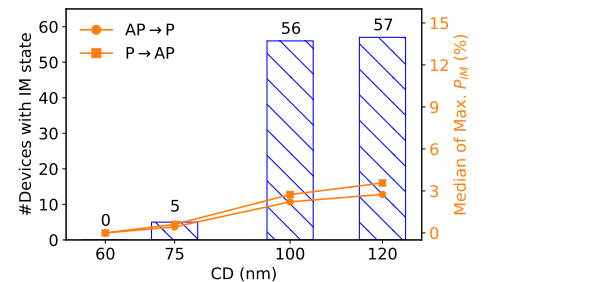


Fig. 4. Device size and switching direction dependence of IM state.

observations, it can be inferred that STT-MRAM technology down-scaling is helpful in reducing the probability of having IM states in MTJ devices, thus leading to a more deterministic and uniform transition between the bi-stable AP and P states.

C. Related Work and Potential Causes

There are several prior works on studying IM states in MTJ devices based on experiments and/or simulations. Yao *et al.* [16] observed stable IM states in both switching directions after the removal of write pulses with a similar measurement set-up to ours. They attributed the physical causes of IM state to the multi-structure of the FL induced by the dipole field and large device size. Subsequently, more research works [12,13] were conducted and reported that the observed IM states are caused by the inhomogeneous distribution of stray field at the FL and unreversed magnetic bubbles. In recent two years, studies on IM states reveal that IM states in MTJ devices take place due to Skyrmion formation and their retention time can be as long as the bi-stable P and AP states [14].

In this work, our measurement data also clearly demonstrates the existence of IM states in MTJ devices especially for large sizes above 75 nm. As the occurrence of IM state is probabilistic depending on the switching direction, bias voltage, and device size, the conventional linear-resistor-based defect modeling approach for memory testing is not qualified to cover this defect in MTJ devices.

IV. DEVICE-AWARE DEFECT MODELING OF IM STATE

To appropriately model the IM defect at the functional level, we use the recently proposed device-aware defect modeling approach [5], which consists of three steps: 1) physical defect analysis and modeling, 2) electrical modeling of defective device, and 3) fitting and model optimization.

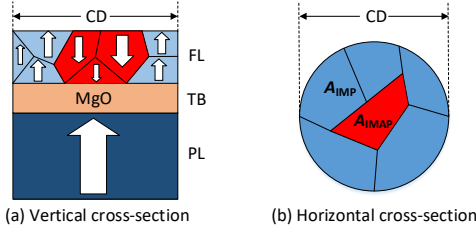


Fig. 5. MTJ schematics with both P-state and AP-state regions in the FL.

A. Physical Defect Analysis and Modeling

Based on the characteristics and root causes of IM state, we physically model the IM state at the following two aspects.

1) *Partial switching behavior of the FL*: As explained in the previous section, the most probable cause of IM state in MTJ devices is that some parts of the FL switch to the intended state under a write pulse while the rest remain in their initial state due to unreversed magnetic bubbles, inhomogeneous distribution of stray field at the FL, or even skyrmion generations. Therefore, we model this partial switching behavior by splitting the FL into two regions: 1) P-state region and 2) AP-state region with the assumption that these two regions are independent magnetically and electrically. Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b show the vertical and horizontal cross-section schematics of an MTJ device with both P-state and AP-state regions, respectively. As a result, we can derive:

$$1 = \frac{A_P}{A_0} + \frac{A_{AP}}{A_0} = A_{IMP} + A_{IMAP}, \quad (1)$$

where A_P and A_{AP} are the cross-sectional area of the P-state and AP-state regions, respectively. A_{IMP} and A_{IMAP} are the normalized area with respect to the entire area A_0 ; they can be any value in $[0, 1]$. Note that this model also covers the defect-free case where the P and AP states exist exclusively; i.e., $A_{IMP}=0$ represents AP state and $A_{IMP}=1$ means P state.

2) *Probabilistic occurrence of IM state*: As introduced previously, the IM state does not show up in all write cycles. Instead, we observed experimentally that it has a certain occurrence probability depending on the applied bias voltage V_p , MTJ size CD, and the switching direction. Apart from that, it is expected that the FL thickness (t_{FL}) also plays a role in determining the IM occurrence probability, as it significantly influences the thermal stability of the device [15].

We define a discrete random variable X as whether or not the IM state occurs. For a given V_p , CD, and t_{FL} , X obeys a Bernoulli distribution. Its probability mass function $\Pr(X)$ is:

$$\Pr(X) = \begin{cases} 1 - P_{IM}(V_p, CD, t_{FL}) & X = 0 \\ P_{IM}(V_p, CD, t_{FL}) & X = 1, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

As shown in Fig. 3, the correlation between P_{IM} and V_p exhibits a curve which is quite similar to Gaussian function (Bell curve). Thus, we model the V_p dependence of P_{IM} as:

$$P_{IM} = H_{IM} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(V_p - V_{pk})^2}{2V_{wd}^2}\right), \quad (3)$$

where V_{pk} is the applied bias voltage when P_{IM} reaches its peak H_{IM} , and V_{wd} is a parameter controlling the width

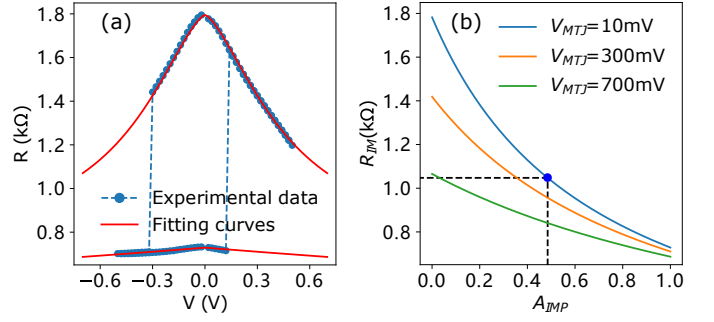


Fig. 6. (a) R-V loop experimental data vs. fitting curves to extract R_P and R_{AP} at varying bias voltage, (b) R_{IM} vs. A_{IMP} with respect to three biases.

of the Bell curve. Note that the polarity of V_p determines the switching direction; a negative V_p results in an AP \rightarrow P transition while a positive V_p leads to a reversed transition. Since H_{IM} shows a linear scaling trend with CD, as shown in Fig. 4, it can be modeled as a linear piecewise function:

$$H_{IM} = \begin{cases} S_{Ip} \cdot (CD - 60) & CD \geq 60 \\ 0 & CD < 60, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where S_{Ip} is the slope of the curve. Since all the measurements we performed were on MTJ devices with the same t_{FL} , it is assumed that t_{FL} has no impact on P_{IM} . However, for a generic model for devices with different P_{IM} , such impact should be incorporated. Combining Equations (2-4), S_{Ip} , V_{pk} , and V_{wd} are three fitting parameters which can be tuned and fitted to measurement data, which will be covered later.

B. Electrical Modeling of MTJ Devices with a Single IM State

With the obtained model of IM state, we can map it to the three key electrical parameters: R , I_c , and t_w as a reflection of the impact on the device's electrical behavior.

As we model the IM state by splitting the FL into AP-state and P-state regions (see Fig. 5), electrons can go through via either the P-state region or the AP-state region in an electric field. Therefore, the overall conductance of IM state is the sum of the conductance of these two parallel regions. By replacing the conductance with the reciprocal of resistance, we derive:

$$R_{IM}(A_{IMP}) = \frac{R_P \cdot R_{AP}}{R_P \cdot (1 - A_{IMP}) + R_{AP} \cdot A_{IMP}}. \quad (5)$$

R_P and R_{AP} are both dependent on the bias voltage V_{MTJ} applied across the MTJ device. Fig. 6a shows the measured R-V loop of the MTJ device A (see also Fig. 3); the red solid curves are fitting curves used to extract the exact resistance at a given bias voltage with the physical model in [9]. With R_P and R_{AP} extracted from measurement data, we can calculate R_{IM} for different A_{IMP} values using Equation (5); the results are shown in Fig. 6b for $V_{MTJ} = 10$ mV, 300 mV, and 700 mV.

To map the IM state defect model to I_c , we modify the equation of I_c in the STT-switching model as follows [15].

$$I_c(A_{IMP}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{2\alpha e}{\hbar} M_s H_k t_{FL} A_0 A_{IMP}, & \text{IM(P)} \rightarrow \text{AP} \\ \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{2\alpha e}{\hbar} M_s H_k t_{FL} A_0 (1 - A_{IMP}), & \text{IM(AP)} \rightarrow \text{P} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

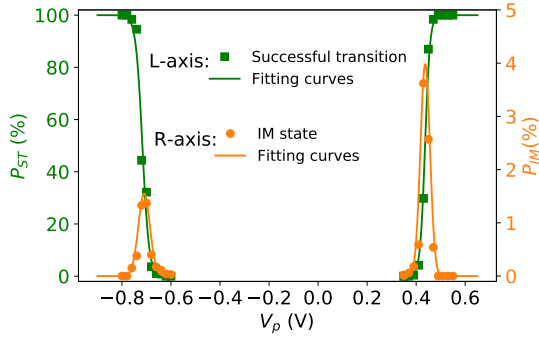


Fig. 7. Curve fitting of P_{ST} and P_{IM} to measurement data.

In this equation, η is the STT efficiency, α the magnetic damping constant, e the elementary charge, \hbar the reduced Planck constant. When $A_{IMP}=1$ (indicating P state), the above equation collapses to the original equation for $I_c(P \rightarrow AP)$. When $A_{IMP} \in (0, 1)$ (indicating IM state), $I_c(IM \rightarrow AP)$ is smaller than $I_c(P \rightarrow AP)$ as only the P-state region in the FL necessitates a flip. Similar interpretation can be inferred for $IM(AP) \rightarrow P$ switching. Note that the switching from P or AP state to IM state is governed by the aforementioned statistical model in Equation (2-4).

To model the changes in t_w due to an IM state defect, we use the Sun's model for the STT switching behavior [9].

$$\mu(t_w) = \left(\frac{2}{C + \ln(\frac{\pi^2 \Delta}{4})} \cdot \frac{\mu_B P}{e \cdot m \cdot (1 + P^2)} \cdot I_d \right)^{-1}, \quad (7)$$

$$I_d = \frac{V_{MTJ}}{R(V_{MTJ})} - I_c(A_{IMP}), \quad (8)$$

$$t_w \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu(t_w), \sigma(t_w)^2). \quad (9)$$

Here, $C \approx 0.577$ is Euler's constant, Δ the thermal stability in P or AP or IM depending on the switching direction, μ_B the Bohr magneton, P the spin polarization, and m the magnetic moment of FL. V_p is the bias voltage across the MTJ device to switch its state. $R(V_{MTJ})$ is the resistance of the MTJ device; it shows a non-linear dependence on V_{MTJ} (see Fig. 6). In addition, we assume that t_w obeys a normal distribution at a given V_{MTJ} as a model for the switching stochasticity.

C. Fitting and Model Optimization

We use the measured data of MTJ A to calibrate the obtained model as an example. First, R_P and R_{AP} can be extracted from R-V loops (see Fig. 6a). As the measured $R_{IM}=1050 \Omega$ and the read bias is 10 mV, we can calculate the A_{IMP} value based on the R_{IM} model; the result is marked with the blue point ($A_{IMP}=0.48$) in Fig. 6b. Second, the fitting results of P_{ST} and P_{IM} are shown in Fig. 7. On the positive side $V_p > 0$ for $P \rightarrow AP$ switching, $S_{lp}=1e-3$, $V_{pk}=0.4369$, and $V_{wd}=0.0145$. On the negative side $V_p < 0$ for $AP \rightarrow P$ switching, $S_{lp}=3.9e-4$, $V_{pk}=-0.7096$, and $V_{wd}=0.0182$.

The output of device-aware defect modeling is a calibrated Verilog-A MTJ compact model. After verifying the MTJ model in Python, we moved this model to Verilog-A so as to make it compatible with circuit simulators such as Cadence Spectre adopted in this paper for subsequent fault modeling.

TABLE II. FAULT PRIMITIVE NOTATION [4].

$\langle S/F_n/R \rangle$	Explanation	Value
S	Sensitizing sequence	0,1,0w0, 0w1, 1w0, 1w1, 0r0, 1r1
F	Faulty effect	L, 0, U, I, H
n	Fault nature	p(permanent), i(intermittent), t(transient)
R	Readout value	0, 1, ?, -

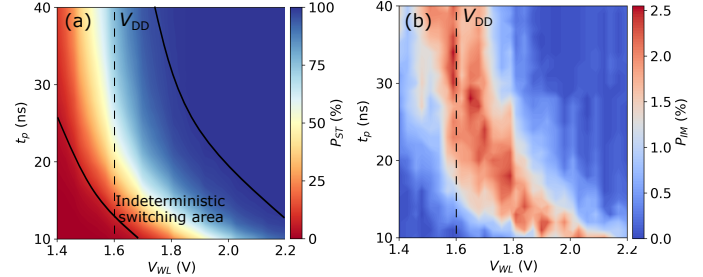


Fig. 8. Simulation result statistics of: (a) P_{ST} and (b) P_{IM} in 0w1 operations at varying word line voltage V_{WL} and pulse width t_p .

V. DEVICE-AWARE FAULT MODELING OF IM STATE

In this work, we limit the analysis to single-cell faults, which involve a single STT-MRAM cell. Single-cell faults can be systematically described by the *fault primitive* (FP) notation [4]: $\langle S/F_n/R \rangle$, as shown in Table. II. It describes the deviation of the observed memory behavior from the expected.

A. Simulation Set-up and Results

The simulation circuits comprise a 3×3 1T-1MTJ array and peripheral circuits (e.g., write driver and sense amplifier). Process variations in transistors are lumped into the variation in the threshold voltage V_{th} with 10% away from its nominal value at 3σ corners. For MTJ devices, our Verilog-A MTJ compact model with CD=100 nm is adopted; Variations in the MTJ performance are taken into account by enabling: 1) switching stochasticity, 2) process variations, and 3) temperature variation from -40°C to 125°C in the MTJ model. The defect injection is executed by replacing the defect-free MTJ model (with only P and AP states) located in the center of the array with a defective one (with P, AP, and IM states). The defect strength is configured by assigning a float number to $A_{IMP} \in (0, 1)$ as an input parameter of the MTJ model; it is swept from 0 to 1 in 100 steps in the simulations. The reminding eight MTJs surrounding the central one are always defect-free. Since the simulation overhead is immense due to Monte Carlo simulations (2k cycles) and sweeping multiple variables (A_{IMP} , V_{WL} , t_p), we performed circuit simulations in a cluster with eight compute nodes to speed up the simulation by exploiting job-level parallelism.

Fig. 8a shows the simulation result statistics of $S=0w1$ at varying V_{WL} and t_p in the defect-free case. The successful transition probability P_{ST} rises from 0% (red area) to 100% (blue area) as V_{WL} and t_p increase. However, one can observe that the indeterministic switching area occupies a large area, which poses a big design challenge for reliable and deterministic write operations in STT-MRAMs. Typically, this issue can be addressed by circuit-level designs such as boosting V_{WL} , write-verify-write, and self-write-termination schemes [3]. Therefore, failed transitions due to switching stochasticity are not considered as memory faults here.

TABLE III. FAULT MODELING RESULTS OF IM STATE DEFECT USING OUR DEVICE-AWARE (DA) MODEL.

Defect model	A_{IMP}	Sensitized FP	FP name and abbreviation	Detection condition
DA model	[0.30, 0.61]	$\langle 0w1/U_i/- \rangle$	Intermittent write transition fault: W1TFU _i	DfT
		$\langle 1w0/U_i/- \rangle$	Intermittent write transition fault: W0TFU _i	

Fig. 8b shows the IM state statistics in $S=0w1$ operations at varying V_{WL} and t_p in the defective case ($A_{IMP}=0.48$). It can be seen that the IM state shows up with different probability P_{IM} in a large area of the contour map, especially in the area where P_{ST} is around 50%. Obviously, the closer to the top-right corner, the less likely to see an IM state and more likely to have a successful transition. However, large V_{WL} and t_p come with severe costs: 1) back-hopping issue, 2) large energy consumption, 3) long write latency, and 4) reduced endurance. Hence, in practice, a trade-off has to be made and a flexible write scheme with configurable V_{WL} and t_p in the field is more desirable.

From a test perspective, the occurrence of IM state may transform the MTJ resistance into an undefined region (i.e., ‘U’ state), thus leading to memory faults. Table III lists the fault modeling results due to the IM state defect. When $A_{IMP} \in [0.30, 0.61]$, two fault primitives were observed: $\langle 0w1/U_i/- \rangle$ and $\langle 1w0/U_i/- \rangle$. The intermittent write transition fault $W1TFU_i = \langle 0w1/U_i/- \rangle$ means that an up-transition operation on a memory cell with initial state ‘0’ transforms the memory cell into a ‘U’ state with certain probability. The probability depends on V_{WL} and t_p as shown in Fig. 8b. Since these two FPs both involve the ‘U’ state, meaning that a read operation cannot guarantee their detection; the readout results can be random. Thus, these two FPs belong to hard-to-detect faults which require special Design-for-Testability (DfT) solutions to detect them.

B. Comparison to the Conventional Resistive Model

We also performed fault modeling using the conventional resistive model for the IM state defect. Unlike the DA model, resistive model assumes that a defect in an MTJ device can be modeled as a resistor either in series with (R_{sd}) or in parallel to (R_{pd}) an ideal MTJ device. We added R_{sd} and R_{pd} separately to the defect-free netlist and performed the same fault analysis process; the resistance was swept from 10^0 to $10^9 \Omega$.

Fig. 9 shows a Venn diagram which compares the fault modeling results of our DA model and the conventional resistive model. Clearly, the DA model leads to two hard-to-detect faults while the resistive model results in three easy-to-detect faults. There is no overlap between the two circles. This means that the IM state defect in MTJ devices exhibits unique faulty behaviors which cannot be covered by the resistor-based defect models. The two FPs sensitized using our DA model are intermittent and involve the ‘U’ state, which makes them hard to be detected by March tests. In contrast, the resistive models result in only easy-to-detect faults, since the MTJ device is considered as an ideal black box and thus only ‘0’ and ‘1’ states are observed in the simulations.

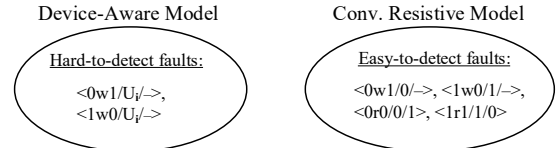


Fig. 9. Comparison of sensitized fault primitives using our device-aware model and the conventional resistive model for IM state defects.

The above comparison clearly indicates that test algorithms developed with the conventional approach not only cannot guarantee the detection of IM state defects, but also may waste test time and resources. Hence, DAT can be a unique and complimentary approach which specifically targets MTJ-internal defects and analyzes their faulty behaviors.

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper presents comprehensive characterization of IM state defect in STT-MRAM devices. The occurrence probability of the defect depends on bias voltage, device size, switching direction, and FL thickness. It also demonstrates that the traditional fault modeling and test approach fails to accurately model this defect at the functional behavior; hence it fails in detecting such a defect during manufacturing tests. Therefore, it requires new fault modeling and test approach. The use of DAT suggests that an IM state defect leads to intermittent write transition faults. These are hard-to-detect faults, and require special DfT solutions to be detected.

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