



# Think Bucket

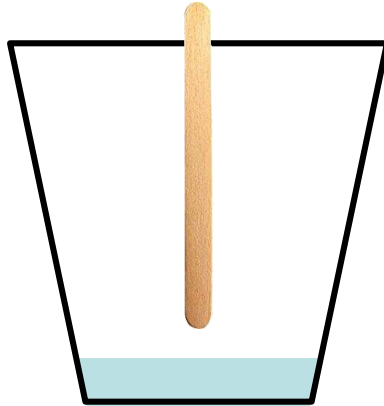
- 3D array of buckets
- fill with water to store information
- we can overfill, spill, leak, etc



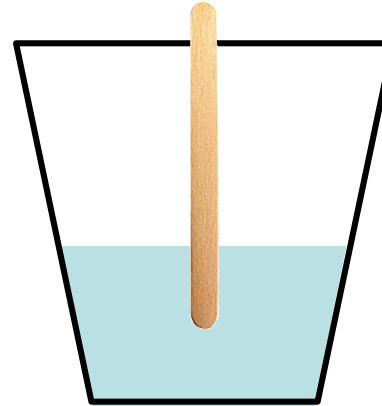


# Measuring the Water Level

- insert stick



stick is dry – read as 1

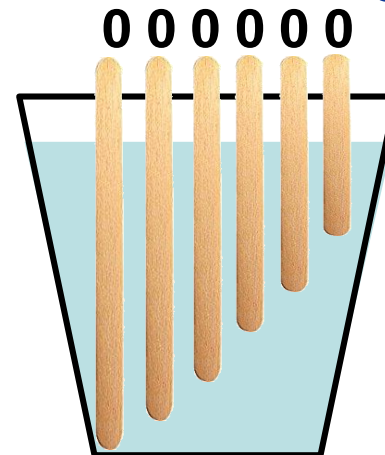
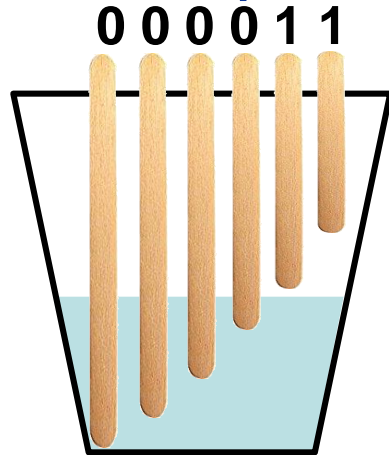


stick is wet – read as 0



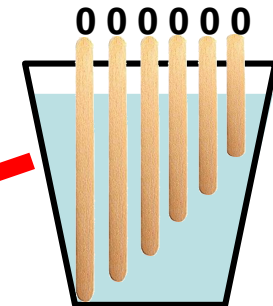
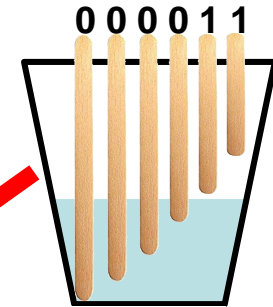
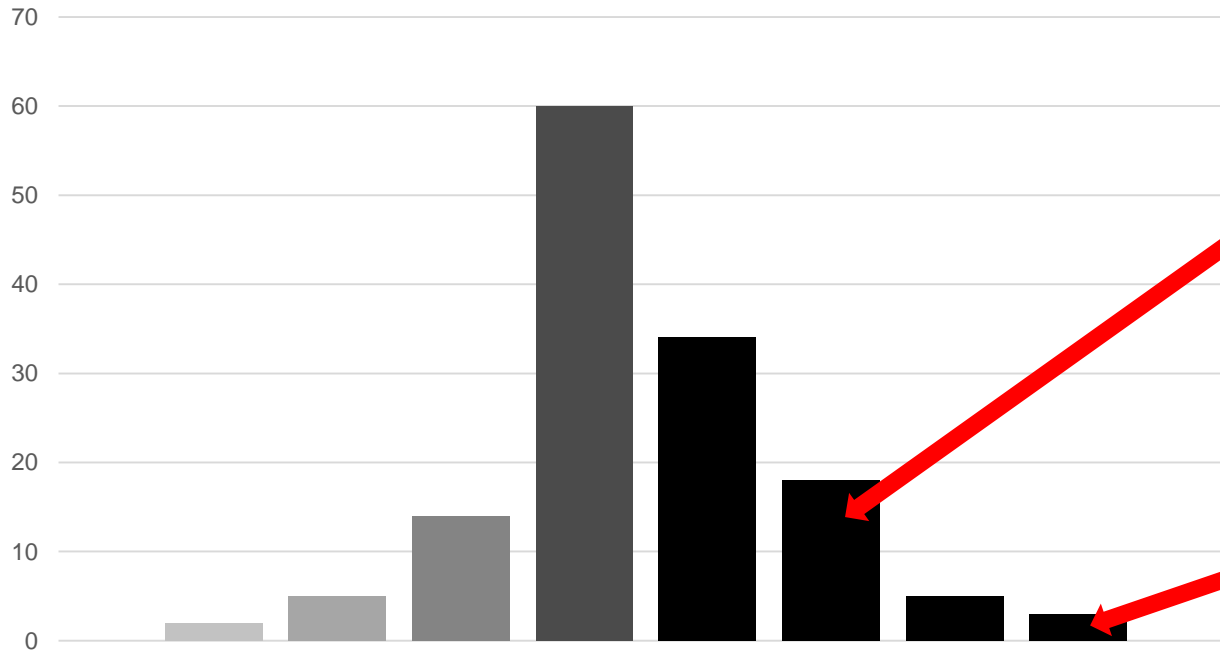
# How Wet is Wet?

- accurate measurement of water level?
- insert multiple sticks of different lengths





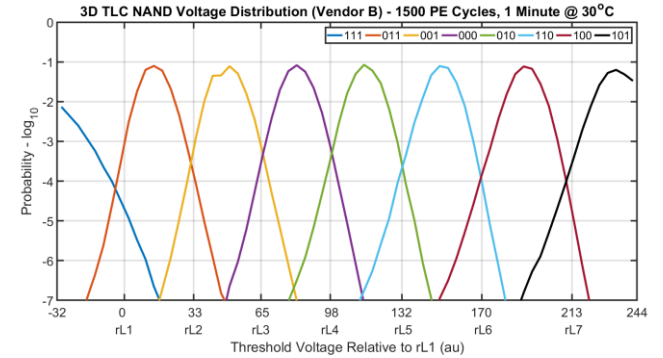
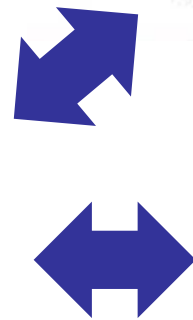
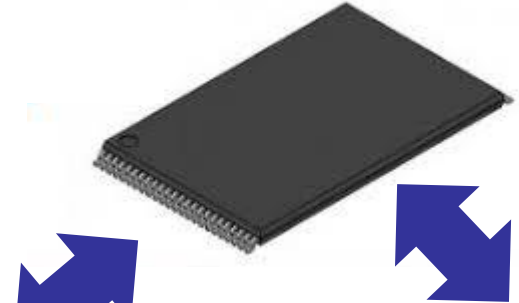
# Getting the Distribution





# Making the Connection

- bucket – floating gate
- water – electrons
- stick – read threshold



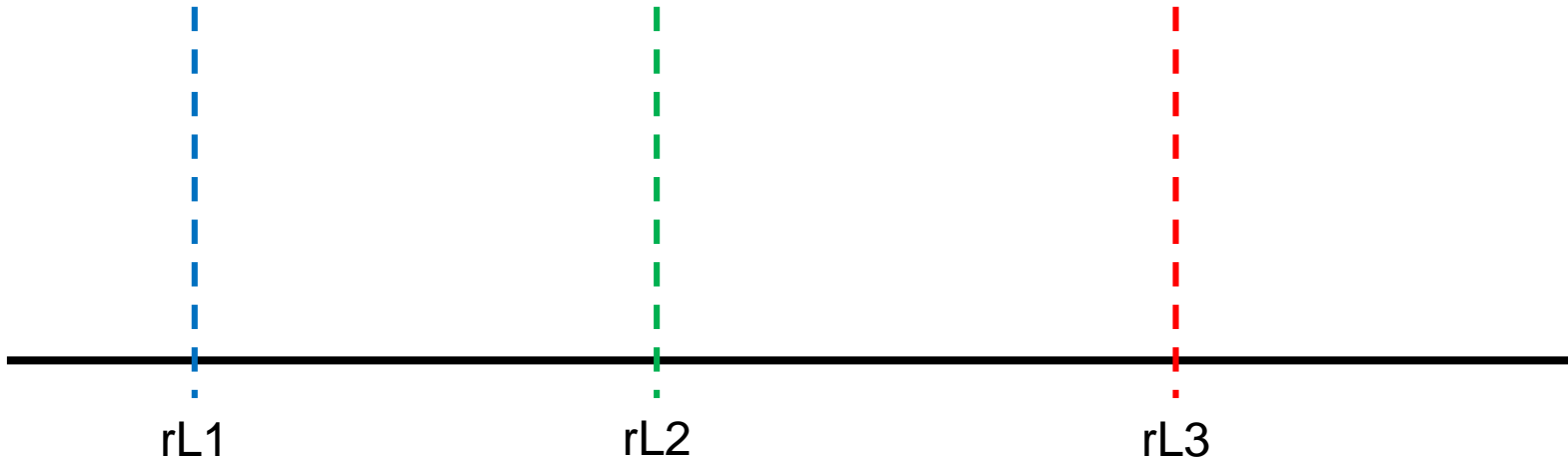


# Well... Almost

- NAND limitations
  - can we change the read thresholds?
  - can we read using a single threshold?
  - is the range of thresholds available large enough to capture the extremes of the voltage distribution?
  - can we make these measurements quickly?



# The Technical Part (1)

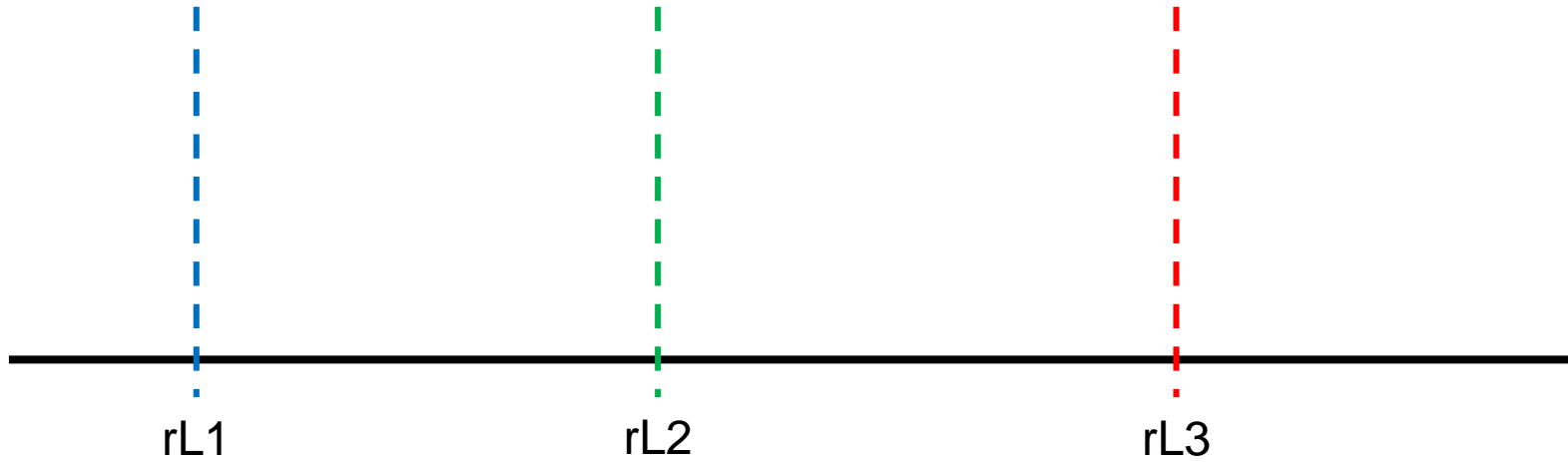






## The Technical Part (2)

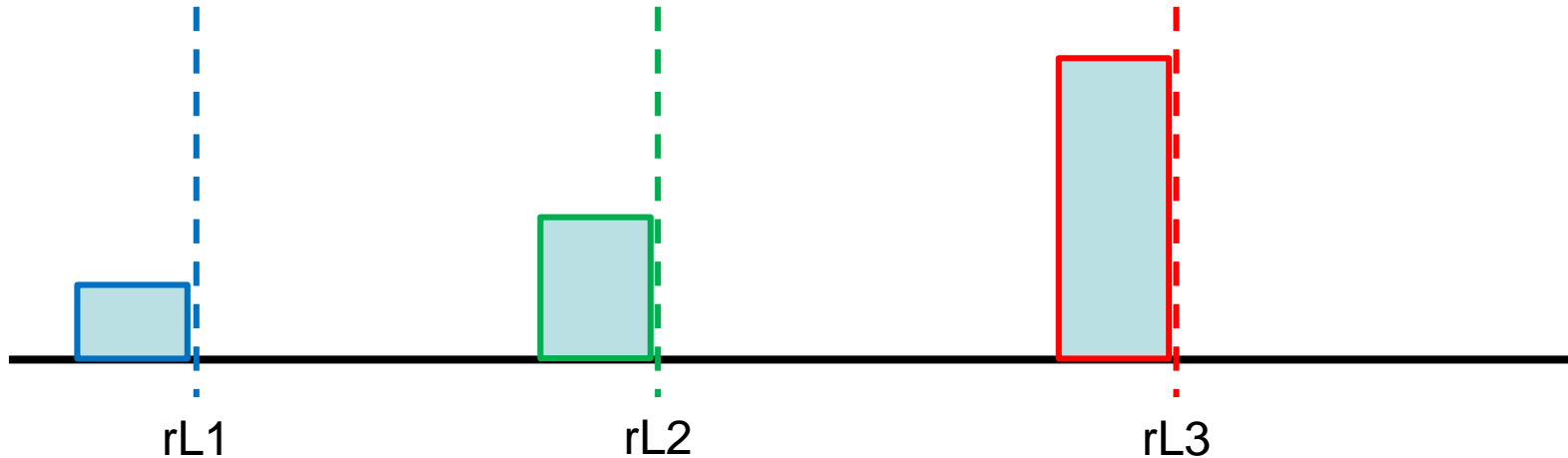
- set all read levels to minimum threshold





## The Technical Part (3)

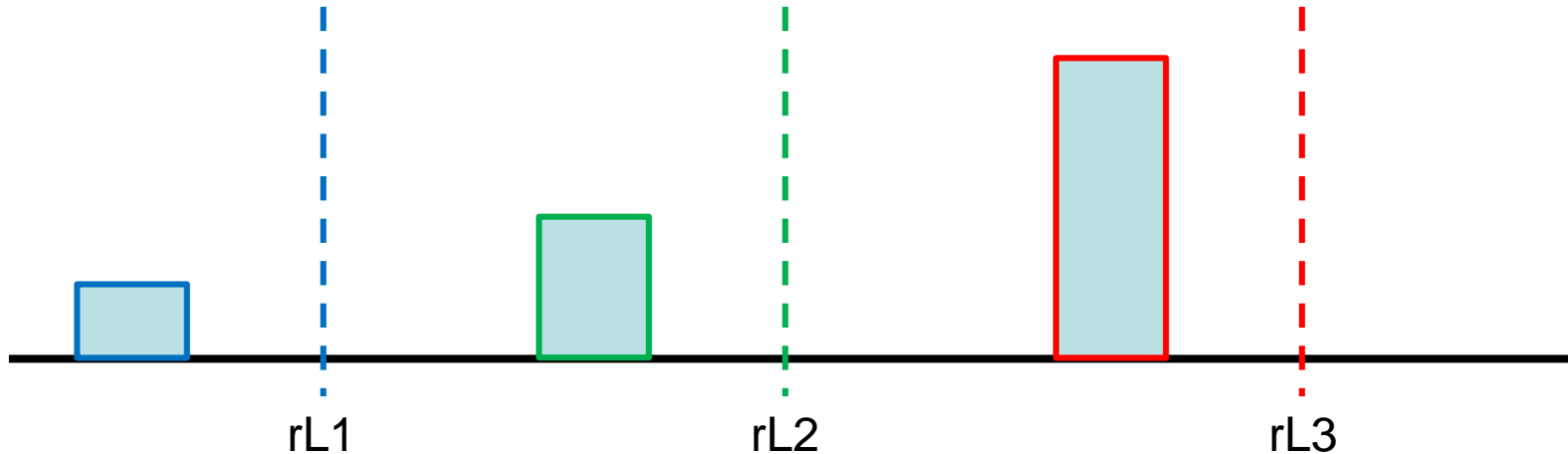
- for each read level, record number of cells below threshold





## The Technical Part (4)

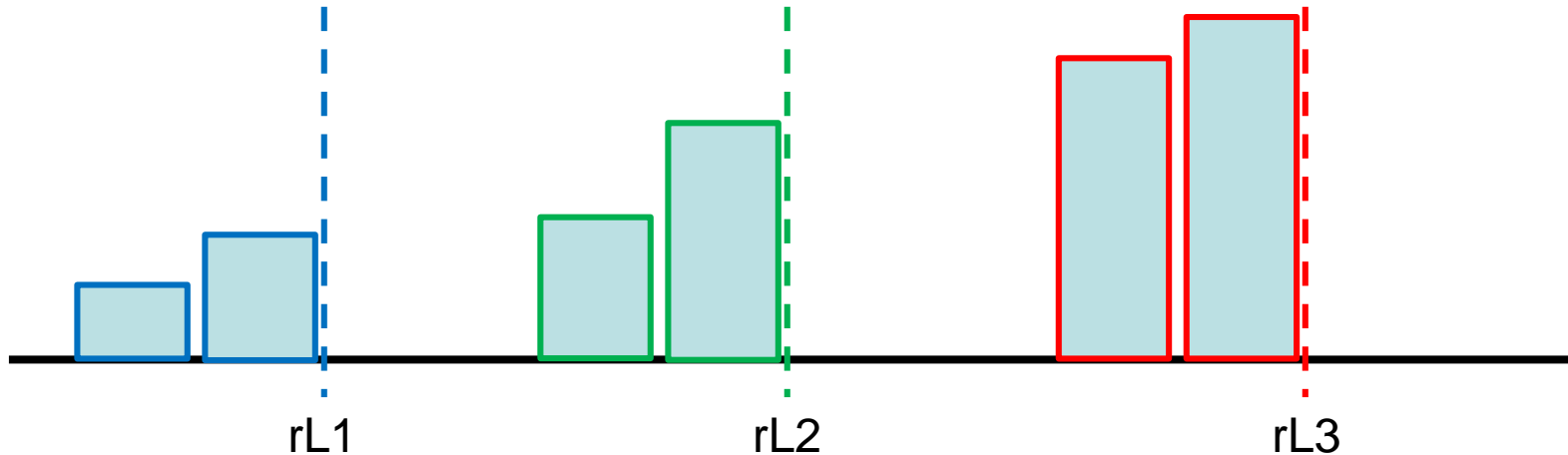
- for each read level, increase the threshold by the same amount





# The Technical Part (5)

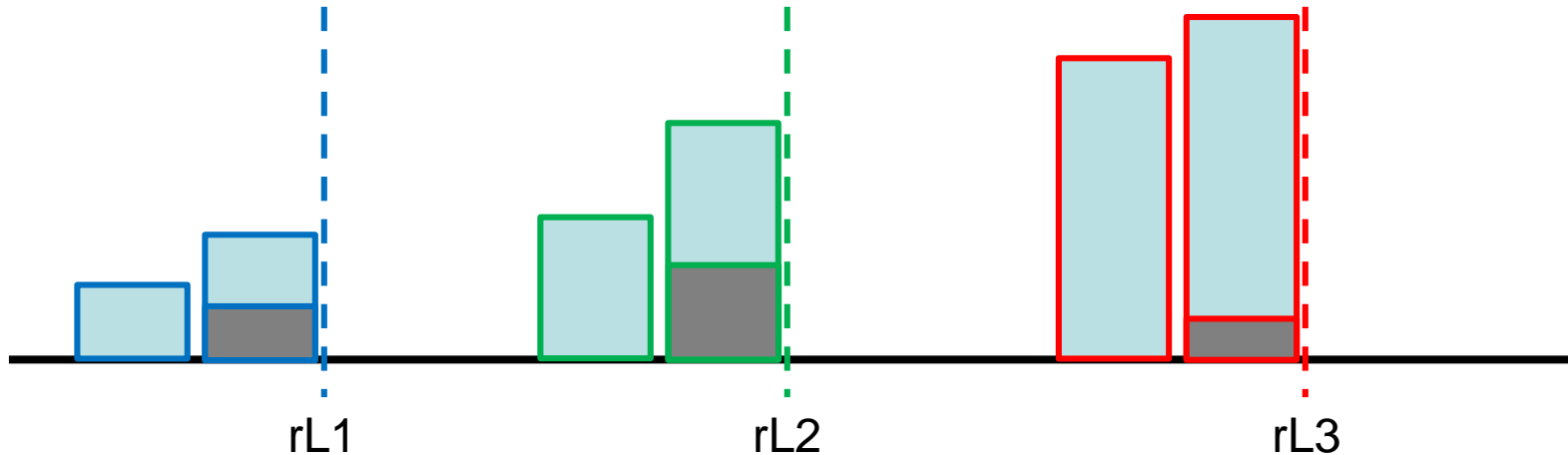
- for each read level, record number of cells below new threshold





# The Technical Part (6)

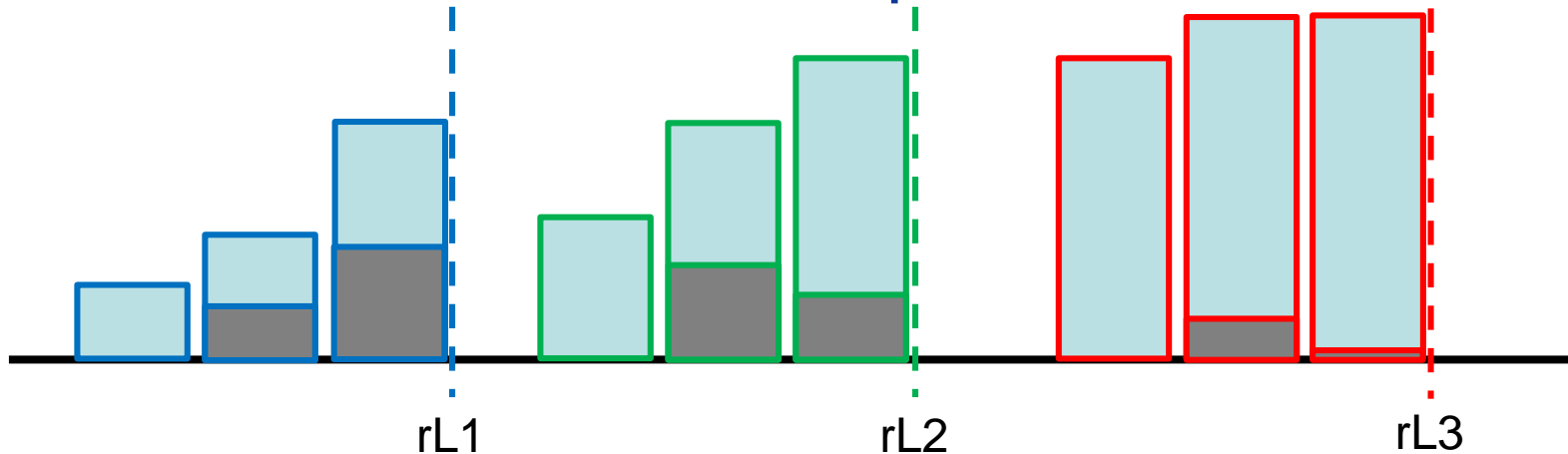
- for each read level, subtract the previous threshold number from the current





# The Technical Part (7)

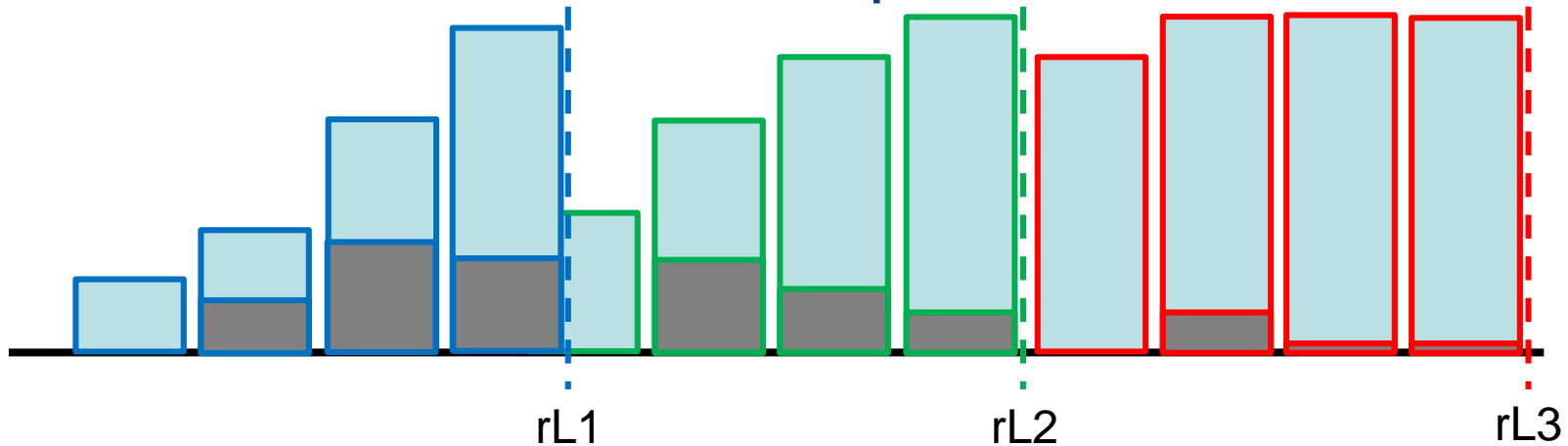
- for each real level, increase the threshold by the same amount and repeat etc...





# The Technical Part (8)

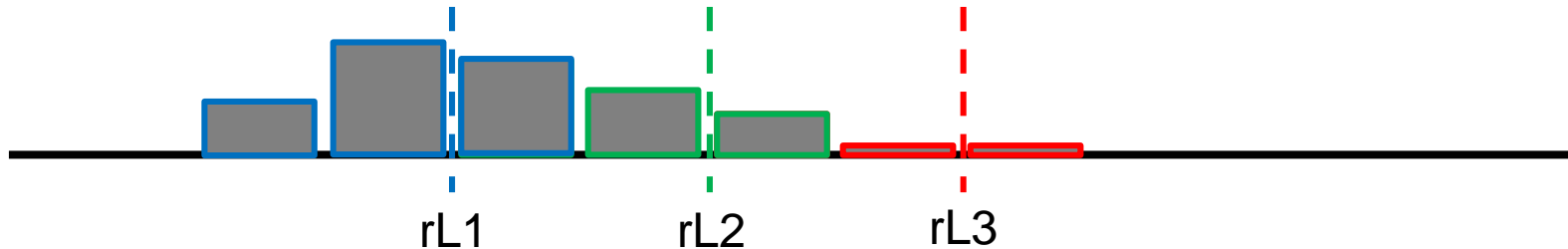
- for each real level, increase the threshold by the same amount and repeat etc...





## The Technical Part (9)

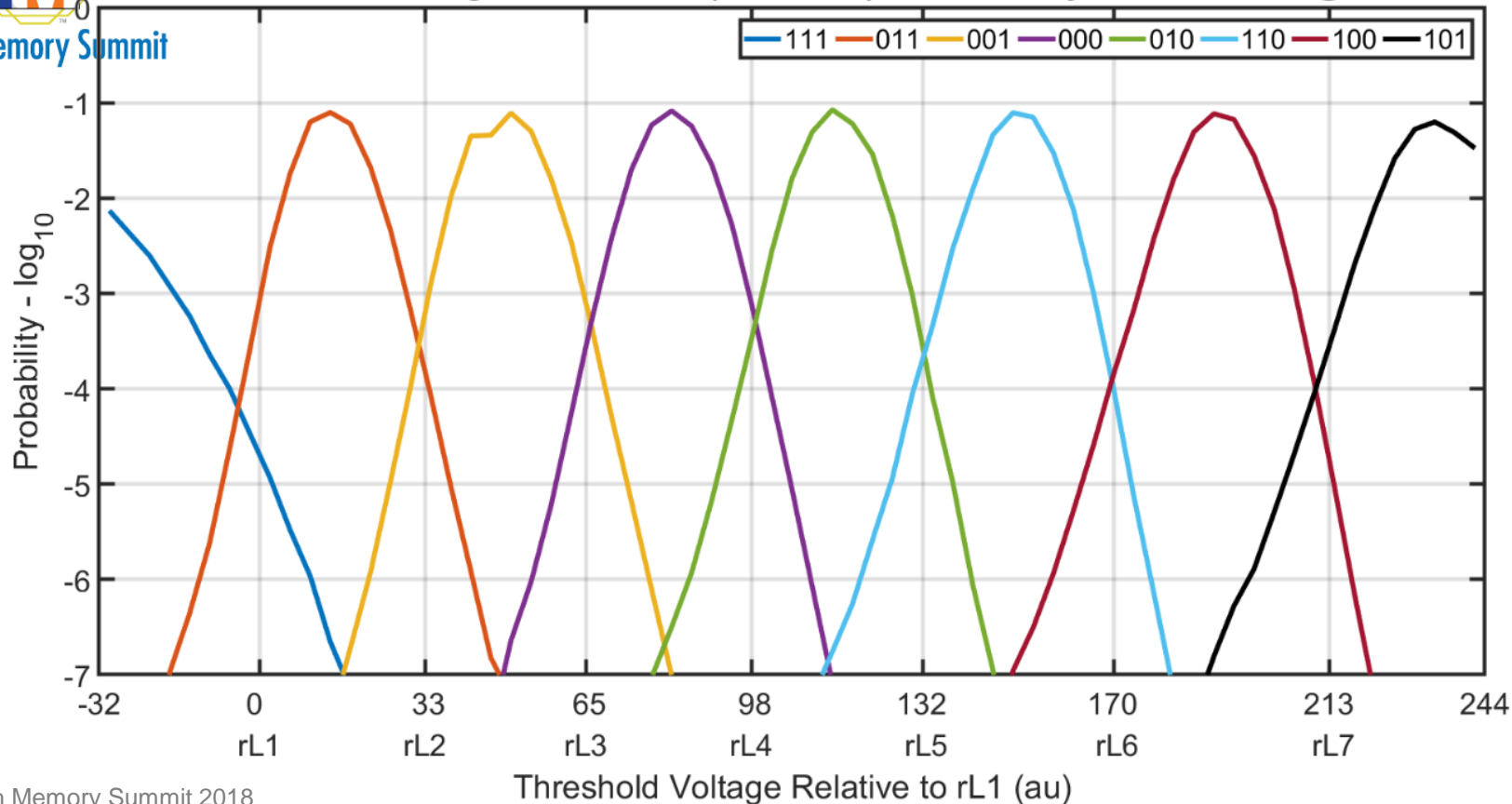
- stitch together voltage distribution for each read level to get overall distribution
- NOTE: the overlap tells us how far apart each default read level is!!!







### 3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor B) - 1500 PE Cycles, 1 Minute @ 30°C

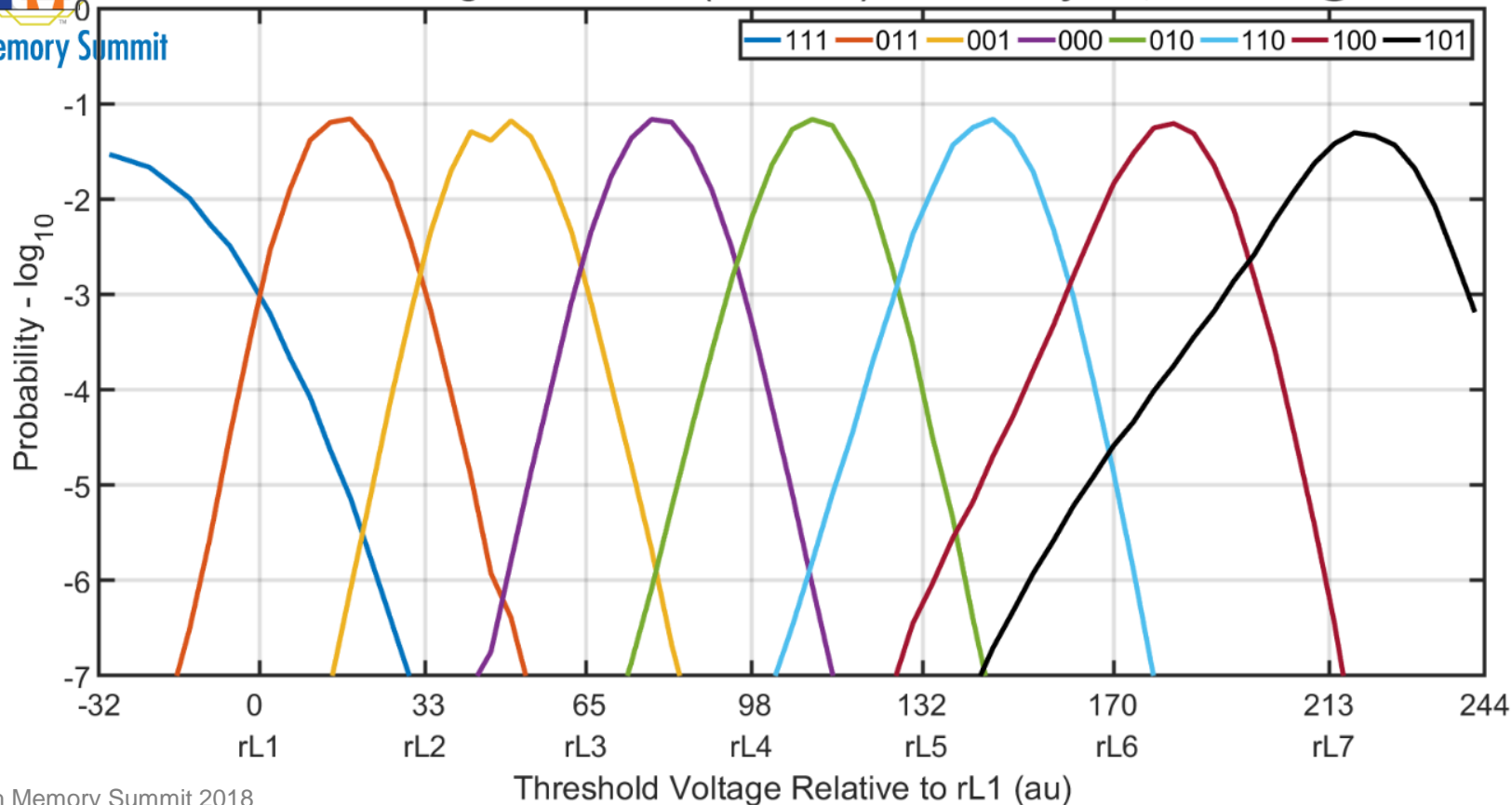




Flash Memory Summit

**SIGLEAD**

### 3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor B) - 1500 PE Cycles, 8 Months @ 30°C

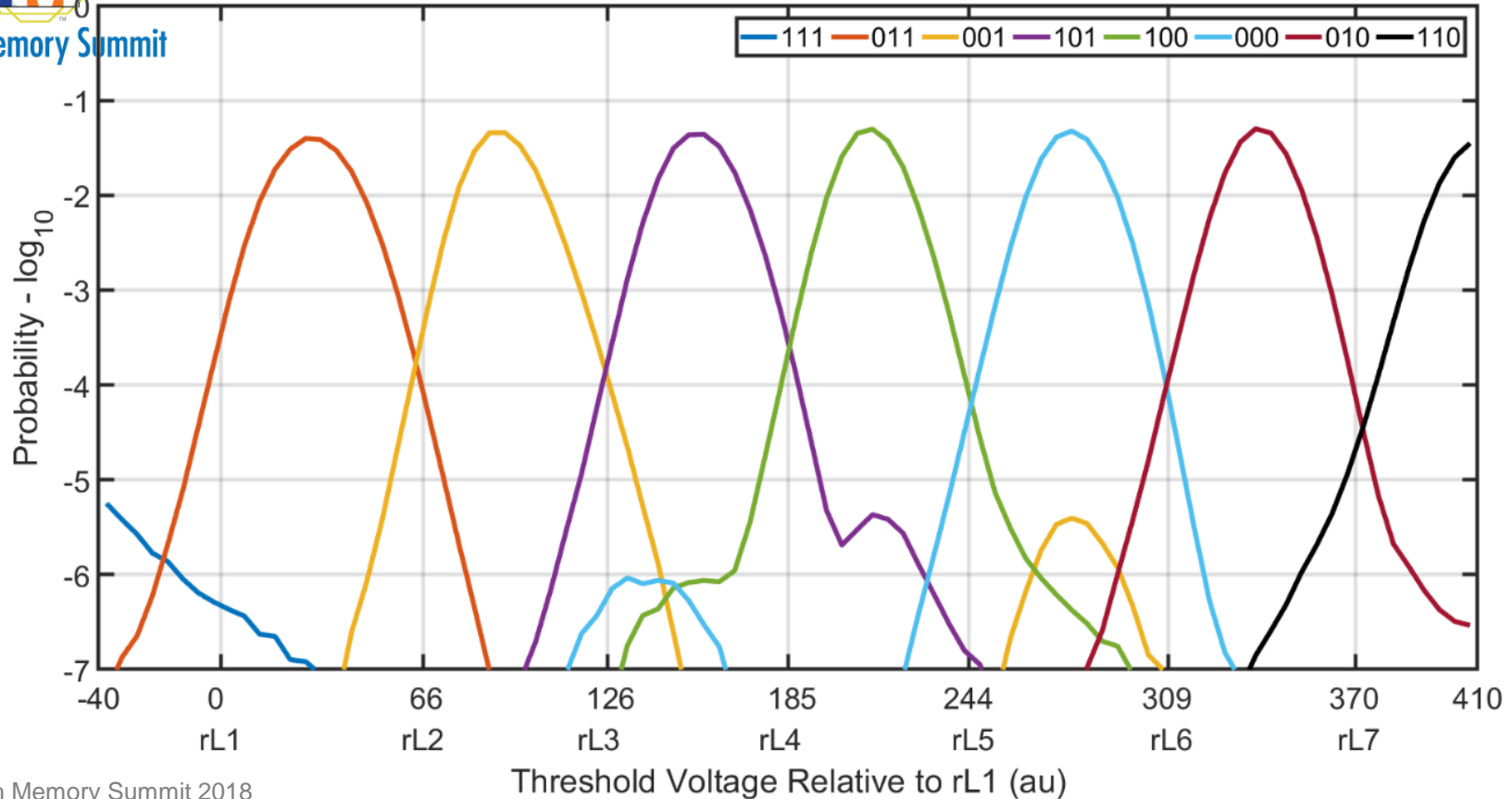




Flash Memory Summit

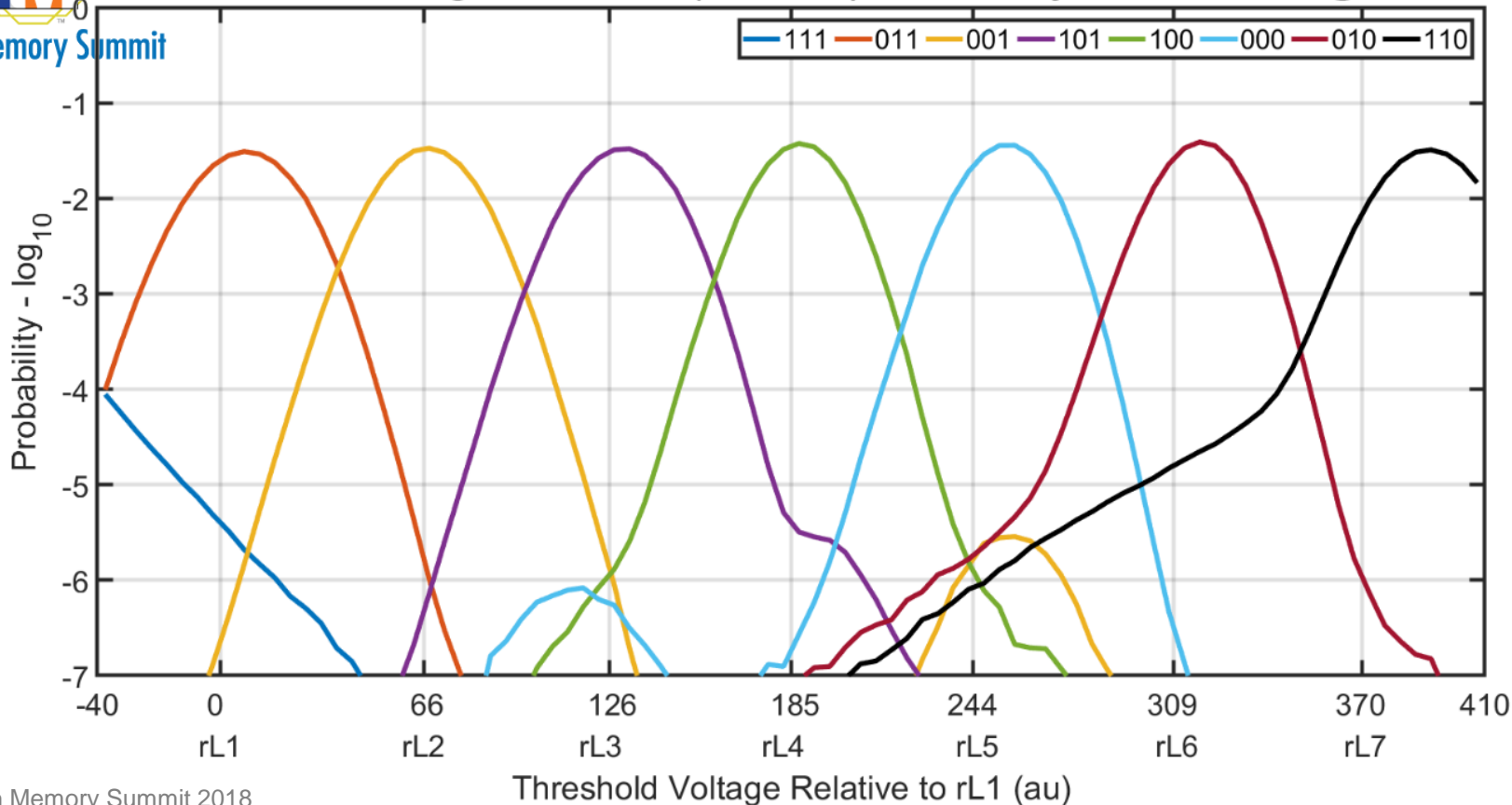
**SIGLEAD**

### 3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor C) - 1500 PE Cycles, 1 Minute @ 30°C





### 3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor C) - 1500 PE Cycles, 12 Months @ 30°C

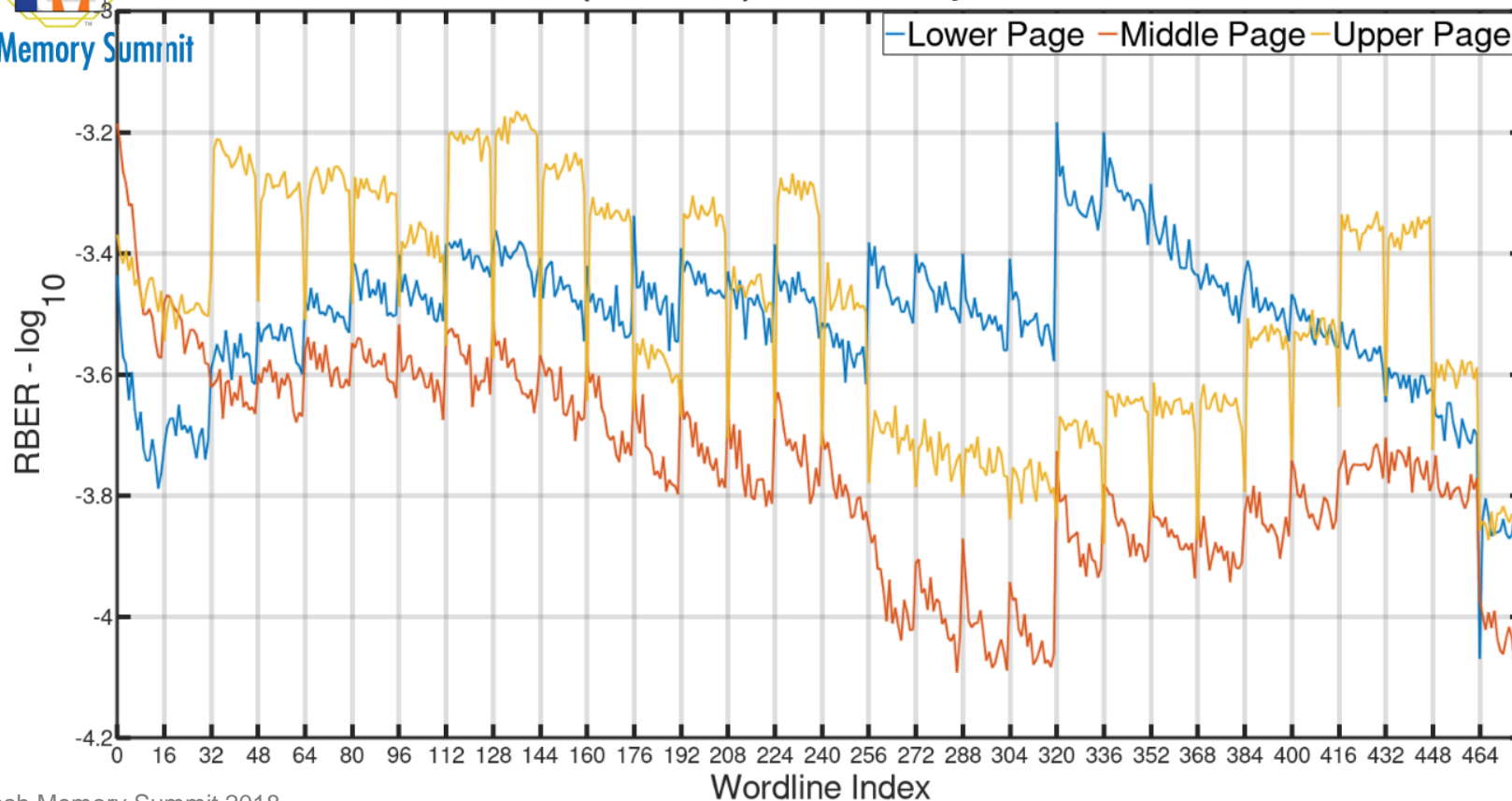




Flash Memory Summit

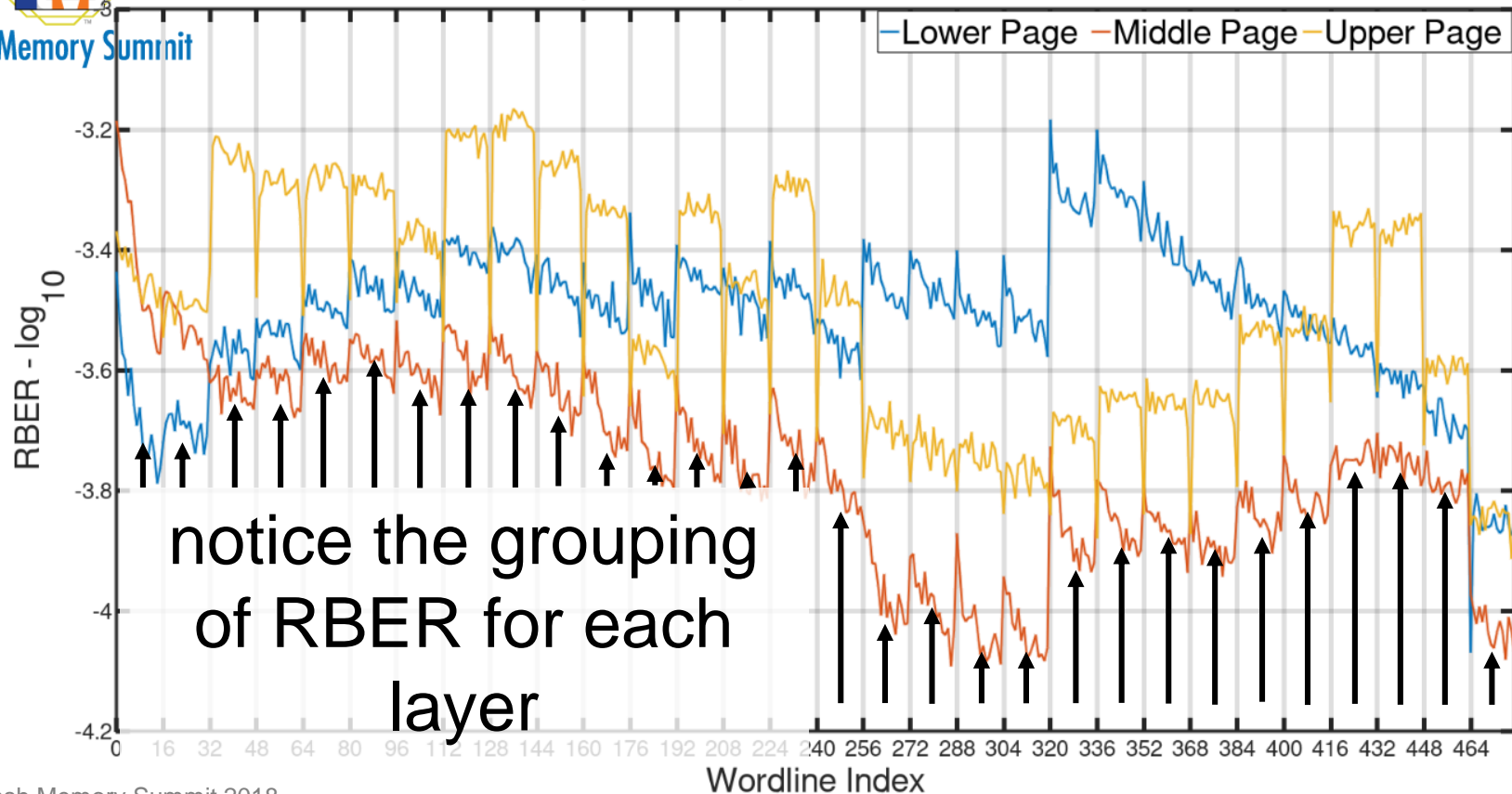
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### Wordline RBER (Vendor C) - <100 PE Cycles, 1 Minute at 30°C



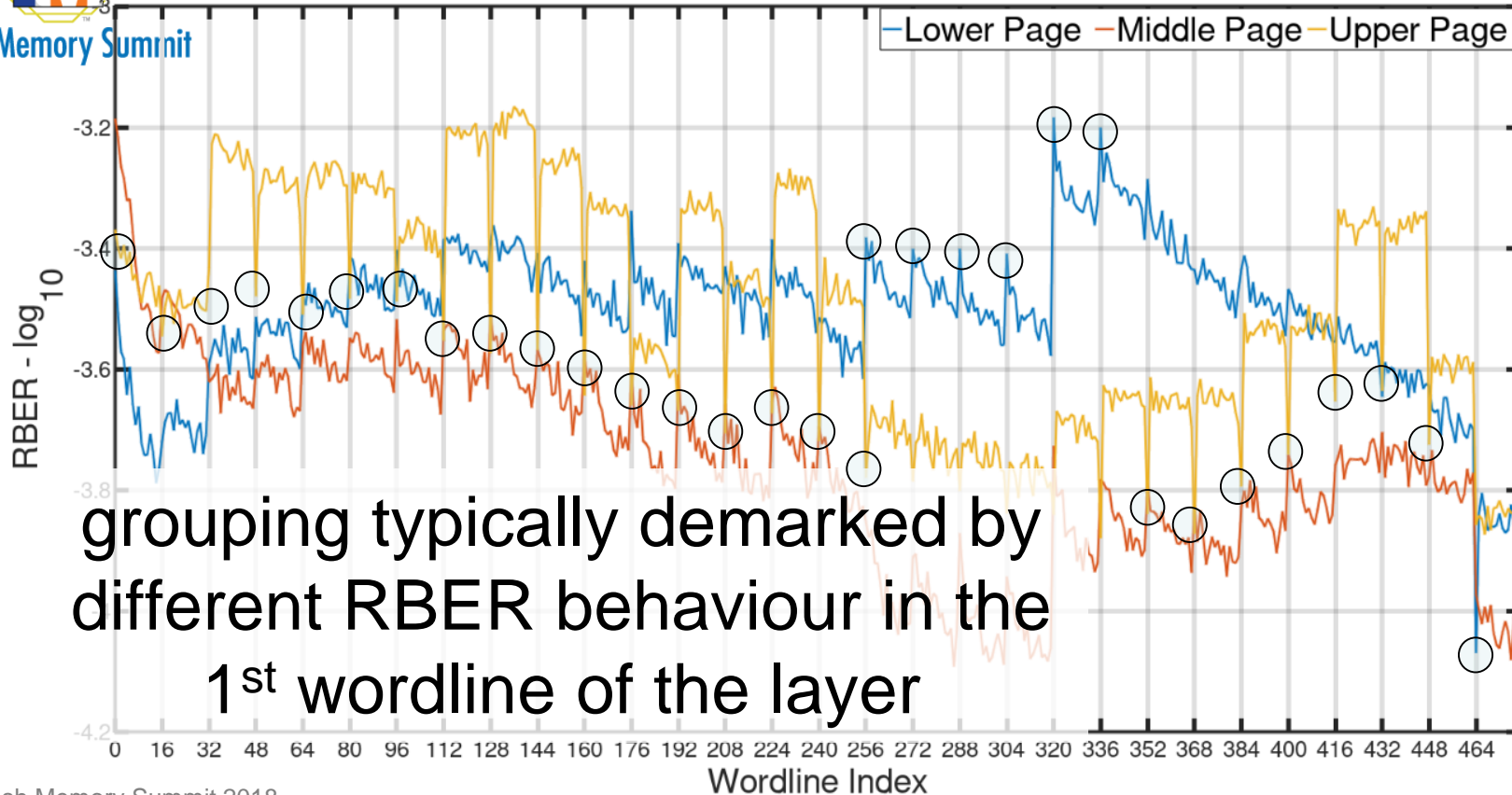


### Wordline RBER (Vendor C) - <100 PE Cycles, 1 Minute at 30°C





Wordline RBER (Vendor C) - <100 PE Cycles, 1 Minute at 30°C



grouping typically demarked by different RBER behaviour in the 1<sup>st</sup> wordline of the layer



# What are They Good For?

- optimized read threshold calibration
  - reduce raw bit error rate
    - improves hard ECC correction performance
  - improve quality of soft data (LLR generation)
    - improves soft ECC correction performance
- NAND quality estimation
  - theoretic channel capacity



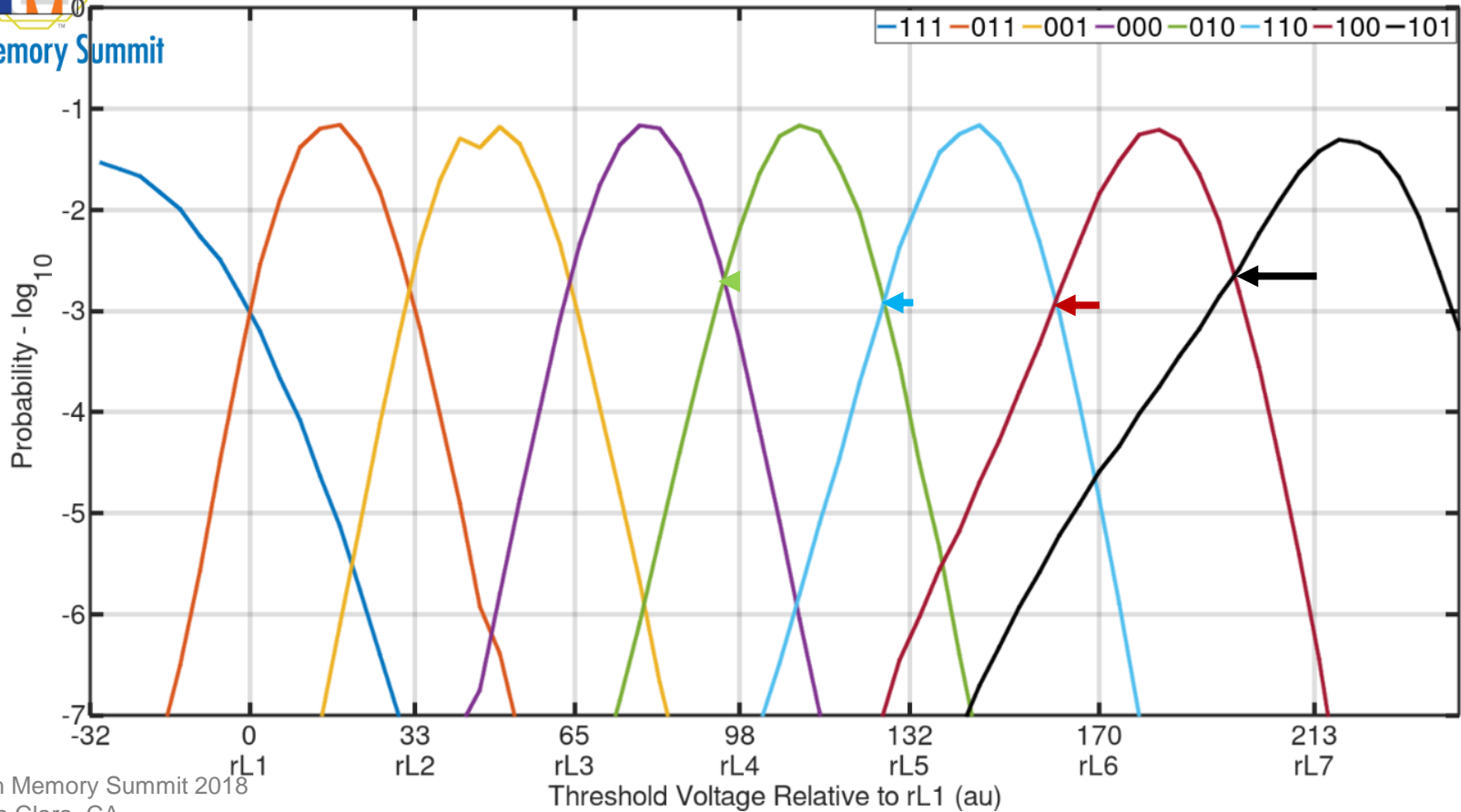


# Read Voltage Calibration

- minimize cell error rate over all read level configurations
  - for TLC there are 7 read levels, scales badly
- approximate by minimizing error rate at each read level individually
  - low complexity, reasonably accurate in most situations



3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor B) - 1500 PE Cycles, 8 Months @ 30°C

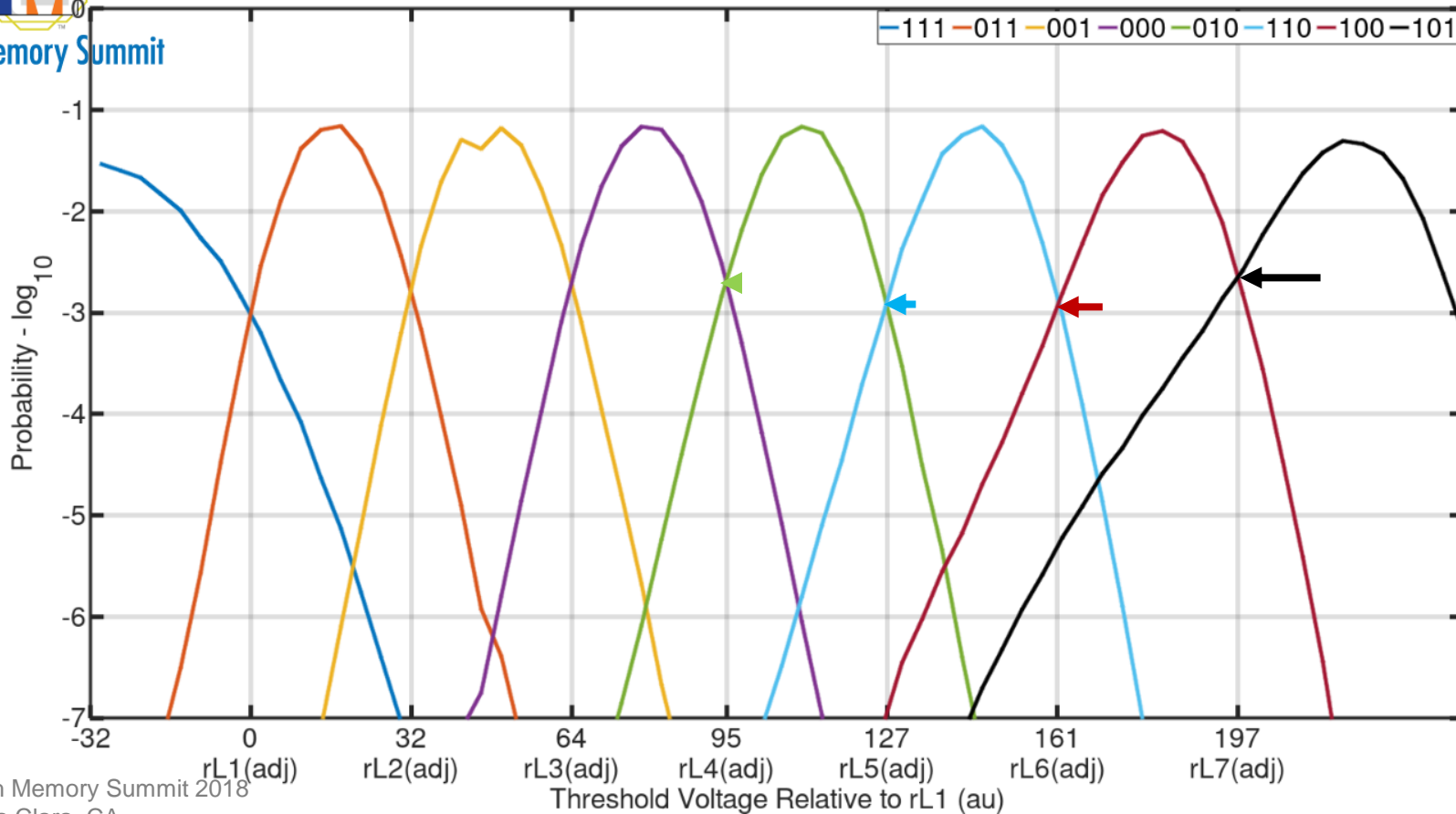




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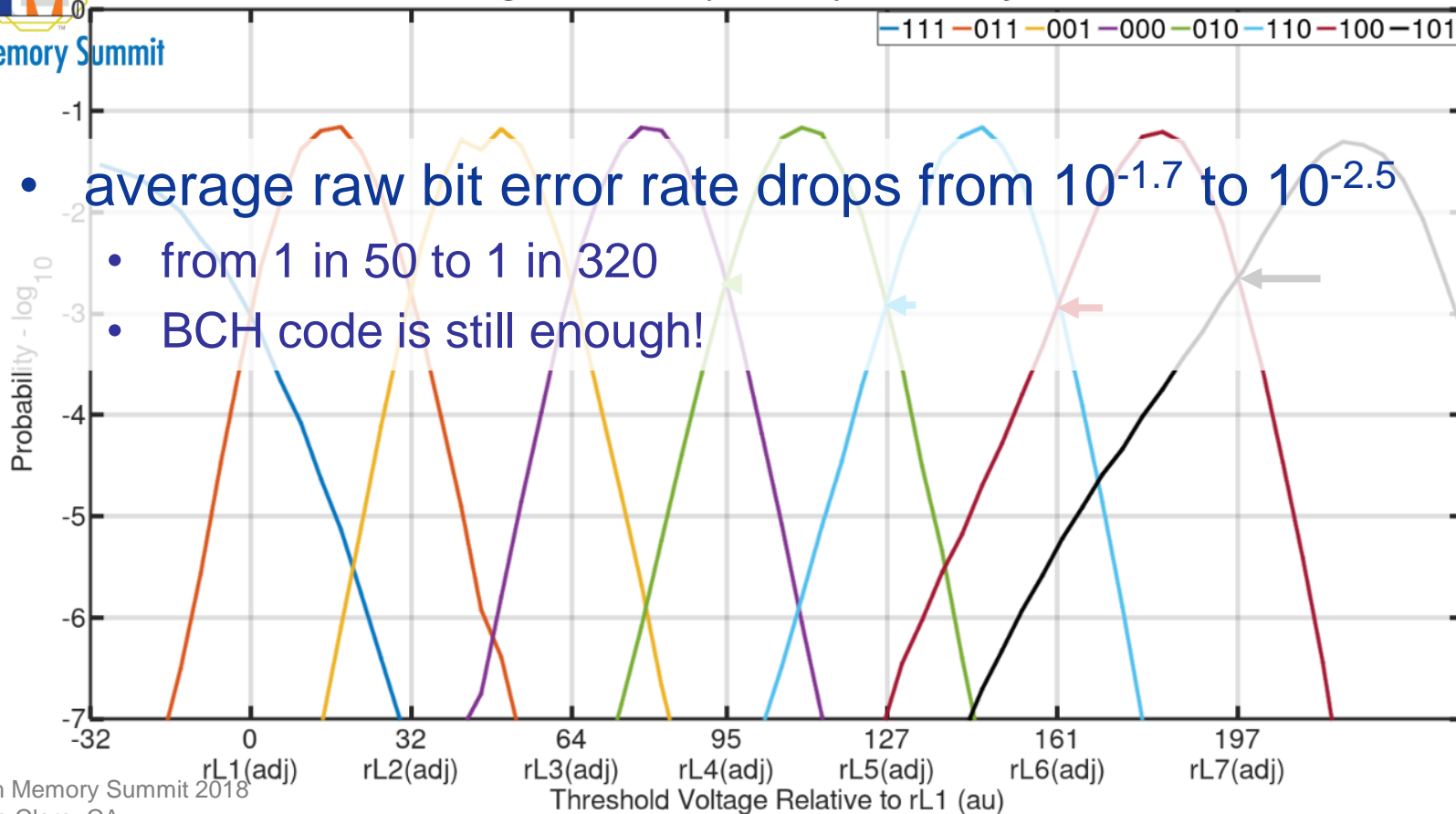
SIGLEAD

### 3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor B) - 1500 PE Cycles, 8 Months @ 30°C





3D TLC NAND Voltage Distribution (Vendor B) - 1500 PE Cycles, 8 Months @ 30°C



- average raw bit error rate drops from  $10^{-1.7}$  to  $10^{-2.5}$ 
  - from 1 in 50 to 1 in 320
  - BCH code is still enough!



# Want to Learn More?

- visit our booth – 800
  - NAND tester live demonstrations (with 3D NAND)!
  - discussion!
  - and more...!

