

Fact Sheet

Key facts for reliable electronics

Aim of this compendium

Robustness Validation – a contemporary qualification method – was developed from the industry as an answer to cope with increasing requirements despite of reduced robustness of new technologies in more complex applications.

Designing in sufficient margin between the load conditions during the life cycle of the product (Mission profile) and the real capability of the component is the general principle of Robustness Validation, independently of the operation of the component within the specification limits.

This series will be continuously expanded. So far available are:

- FS 01e_Introduction.docx
- FS 02e_RV ist the appropriate.docx
- FS 03.1e_History of AEC Q100.docx
- FS 03e_Aternative_to_AEC.docx
- FS 04e_Why using RV.docx
- FS 05e_Application Specific Mission Profile.docx
- FS 06e_Envelope Mission Profile.docx
- FS 07e_Commocity Products.docx
- FS 08e_End_of_life_needstest_to_fail.docx
- FS 09e_Statistics.docx
- FS 10e_Manufacturing Process.doc (in preparation)
- FS 99e_Terms and Definitions.doc

Further Topics in preparation:

- Traceability
- High Temperature Electronics

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Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation

Fact: Robustness Validation is the appropriate approach for today's automotive electronics

Basics of Robustness Validation

RV was developed from the industry as an answer to cope with increasing requirements despite of reduced robustness of new technologies in more complex applications.

Designing in sufficient margin between the load conditions during the life cycle of the product (Mission profile) and the real capability of the component is the general principle of Robustness Validation.

The basic elements of Robustness Validation are:

- Knowledge of the load conditions (production, transport and field)
- Basic Knowledge of the failure mechanism and their physical behaviour
- Focussing on the failure mechanism which are relevant to the stress described in the mission profile
- Identification of appropriate test vehicles for highly accelerated stress tests
- Performance of end-of-life tests. Generate deliberately failures for identifying the relevant failure mechanisms and their lifetime due to limits of design, technology and process.
- Evaluation end of life results from accelerated tests referring to these failure mechanisms
- Robustness assessment based on the comparison of the end-of-life results with the load requirements.

The co-operation with the component supplier is recommended due to the fact, that most of the relevant data can be used from his own qualification data.

Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation**Fact: Origin of the AEC Qxxx dates back to the 1970's****History of AEC Q100**

In the early 70's, still relatively high failure rates of electronic components in automobiles were tolerable, since the replaced mechanical components had a much higher failure rate. The underlying failure rate of bimetal flashers were 10% per year and the lifetime of mechanical ignition breakers at 10,000 km.

In the late 70's the field returns within the first 12 months increases up to 1% integrated circuits (IC). Manufacturers, suppliers and OEM's had uncoordinated approaches were insufficient and misleading to improve the quality and reliability in the automotive field. The need for a common method became obvious. The increasing number of semiconductors in the control units and the introduction of the first safety related applications (ABS) created also legal issues.

The Automotive Industry started to react and founded 1970 the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Electronic Reliability Committee.

As early as 1975, the General Specification for IC's in Automotive Applications as the first SAE Recommendation issued in 1978 declared to the SAE standard and adopted by the major semiconductor manufacturers.

The creation of the Automotive Electronic Council (AEC) in 1994 by Ford, Chrysler, GM-Delco was the starting point for the AEC Q100 qualification process on the basis of the SAE standards.

Because of missing experiences SAE Recommendations and later on the AEC Q100

standard itself were based on various well-established United States Military Standards (MIL-STD) already defined within the 60's.

AEC Q100 contains a set of stress tests and defines the minimum stress test driven qualification requirements and references test conditions for qualification of ICs. The purpose of this specification is to determine that a device is capable of passing the specified stress tests and thus can be expected to give a certain level of quality / reliability in the application.

These stress tests are designed as acceptance test which confirms that no failures occur under specified test conditions (go/no-go test). The acceptance criteria are 0 fails under pre-defined stress conditions.

- ➔ Does this also mean zero failures in the application?
- The typical AEC Q100 sample size is 77 components. Statistically this is equivalent to 30.000 fails out of 1 million components (=30,000ppm) with a 90% confidence.
 - Zero failures under pre defined stress conditions (like AEC Q) do not automatically mean zero failures in the application. The load conditions in the field (mission profile) may exceed the stress conditions of the qualification and causes lifetime failures even though the Qualification passed with zero failures.

Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation**Fact: Historic approach doesn't meet today's demands**

Since the 1970th the automotive industry widely applied test standards for qualifying electronic components which did not allow any failures during standardized stress tests. This methodology has reached its limitations and is not able to fulfill the today's needs of the automotive industry. In order to overcome these limitations a new methodology (Robustness Validation) has been developed.

Evolution of qualification methods for ICs – from AEC Qxxx to Robustness Validation – a contemporary alternative

IC's remain the "Engine for Innovations" but their technology is moving fast towards to the physical limits. Nano-structures with new complex functions at lower costs are welcome in the market and accelerate the penetration into new applications.

Approaching the physical limits sacrifices a part of the robustness margin between the load collective in the field (mission profile) and the physical capability of the components. At the same time reliability requirements such as lifetime, temperature levels, mechanical loads are continuously increasing.

This means the robustness margins are consumed by increasing demands and decreasing physical capabilities as well.

Without knowing these margins, a prevention of failures in the application cannot be systematically achieved. Therefore the robustness margins must be carefully determined and analyzed by appropriate design and qualification methods.

In contrast: The historical qualification standard AEC Q100, originated in the 70' was not intended to consider this approach.

AEC Q100 is based on a test to pass approach, consequently tolerating potential failure rates of

up to 30.000ppm (3%). So this "screening" is far too coarse in relation to the today's ppm-quality level.

In addition AEC Q100 qualifications do not determine the safety margins between the technological limits to the later real stress conditions in the field (Mission Profile), so critical margins creating potential failures stay hidden. Only the knowledge about these specific limits allows assessing the robustness of a product in respect to a specific application. This demands a test to the limits (end of life).

To overcome this obvious deficiency, Members of the ZVEI (German Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers` Association), SAE International Automotive Electronic Systems Reliability Standards Committee, AEC (Automotive Electronics Council) and JSQE (Japanese Society of Automotive Engineers) formed an international task force to generate a new appropriate Qualification Method, called Robustness Validation.

The results published in several Robustness Validation Handbooks provide a consistent toolbox to replace the historical AEC Q100 Standard and to achieve the today's low ppm needs.

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Fact: Robustness Validation generates knowledge in order to design ECUs with known robustness margins combined with cost and time saving potentials

This method is not new and the standard for mechanical parts (axels, tires etc.). You need to know where the limits of the material and design are (till it breaks) and what the application stress is to identify the resulting safety margins.

Why apply Robustness Validation?

The objective of RV is to generate knowledge in order to design ECUs for a sufficient and known robustness margin between the ECU Mission Profile (application) and the limits of used components.

Even the design must stay within the components specification it is important to know the safety margins of the Mission Profile to the component limits outside their specification and the relevant failure mechanism.

This only allows a risk assessment for the known application and its tolerances.

Because this method needs an appropriate Mission Profile at the beginning of the design process (frontloading) to evaluate potential critical safety margins, most of the risks and unexpected re-engineering loops in the later engineering process will be avoided. Resulting needs for design modifications in this early stage are much more efficient than in the later advanced engineering steps.

By involving the component suppliers with using their data out of their own qualification process and comparing these data with the Mission Profile creates a solid basis for the mutual evaluation of the safety margins.

This cooperation and transparency also achieves a high level of commitment from the component suppliers for the life cycle of their components in the known application. It also reduces own qualification efforts to a minimum with significant time and cost savings.

Statistical sample testing out of few lots, like with the earlier method, can't provide this safety, also because not knowing the component limits ("no failure allowed").

The positive reports from major OEMs and TIERs, after changing from the earlier formal standard to the RV method, include

- significant time and cost savings in the engineering process
- softer start of production, fewer task forces
- lower warranty costs due to significantly reduced field failures
- better understanding of the application from the supplier with important feedbacks for the ECU design process
- identifying, elimination or change of historical, unnecessary and costly specification items (load dump, reverse voltage etc) by setting up an application orientated mission profile
- minimization of validation effort after establishing envelope mission profiles (engine, compartment etc)
- shortened reaction time for releasing alternative components after problems in the supply chain (existing Mission Profile can be used)

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Fact: An application specific Mission Profile reflects the stress conditions in product life and therefore it is the key factor to robust and application oriented design of electronics.

This fact sheet describes the systematic approach to generate a Mission Profile of the ECU and its Electronic Components.

Systematic:

1. Determine all relevant loads for the ECU based on its Mission Profile considering all steps in its life cycle.
2. Determine the transfer functions for the loads to the relevant Components (e.g. by simulation, measurements, etc.)
3. Work out the load distribution for the Component.

Approach:

ECU Mission Profile:

Describes the load conditions of the ECU in the vehicle. The basic input data are:

- Vehicle basic lifetime requirement (lifetime, intended use)
- Mounting conditions
- Thermal, chemical and mechanical loads at the mounting location

Component Mission Profile:

- Basic Input: ECU Mission Profile
- Layout position of the component in the ECU (thermal and mechanical loads)
- Functional load distribution of the component during operation
 - On/off profile
 - Use Case Analysis with power distribution during operation
 - Operation condition of the component and its electrical loads. (V_{bat} , V_{dd} , I , ...)
 - Thermal cycling due to functional loads

Combining the ECU load distribution and the functional load distribution defines the mission profile of the component.

Similar or equal mission profiles can be combined in an envelope mission profile. This allows to reduce the effort for different developments.

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Fact: Envelope 'Mission Profile' increases efficiency in Validation

Mission Profiles that have been prepared and evaluated for different use conditions can be merged together to an envelope Mission Profile. This includes all relevant field stress and load conditions with level and frequency of occurrence for the specific usages. The specific Mission Profiles are a subset of the envelope Mission Profile.

Definition: What is an “envelope Mission Profile”?

An envelope mission profile is evaluated based on summarizing mission profiles of several use conditions. They take into account all relevant and expected load conditions in field, handling and production in terms of frequency of occurrence and stress.

The mission profiles of the individual use conditions are a subset of the envelope mission profile.

→ Compare with fact sheet mission profile.

What are the advantages of an envelope Mission Profile?

For the creation of the envelope mission profile two different approaches can be applied according to its purpose:

a) The envelope mission profiles serves as basis for a definition of a requirements specification of a product which is intended to be developed for a broad range of applications ore use conditions.

In this case the requirement of the different applications and use conditions are separately evaluated in terms of mission profiles for each individual application and its use conditions. The correlation between the resulting requirements and the intended use remains

conserved. The resulting envelope mission profile serves as compact set of requirements which serves as target specification and basis for a design validation. By applying the envelope mission profile as basis for development and validation a wide range of applications and use conditions are already assured.

b) Assessment of existing products for their suitability for new applications

For this purpose the mission profile of the intended use conditions has to be evaluated. By comparing this profile to the envelope mission profile the suitability can be assessed in a very efficient manner, if the individual mission profile is fully covered by the envelope mission profile. In this case the product can be used without additional validation for the new and individual application.

Methods are limited

Combining not realistic conditions to an Envelope Mission Profile should be avoided.

Merging high temperature conditions in critical mounting position in a passenger's car with high durability requirements of a truck would have a not realistic Mission Profile.

A classification of independent groups with different Envelope Mission Profiles is recommended.

Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation

Robustness Validation for Commodity Products

Robustness Validation is beneficial for the selection and application of commodity products. It is not limited to application specific products.

A commodity product is a product for which there is a demand without qualitative differentiation across a market. It is produced for a group of customers or one or several market or application segments e.g. standard logic IC's or small signal transistors

Despite the absence of a direct customer the RV approach is the optimum way to communicate about the fulfillment of requirements based on a planned application.

Typical scenarios:

1. An existing commodity product is to be evaluated for a new application by the customer. The customer has a mission profile and needs basic information whether the product fits to the application. The Robustness Validation Handbook gives guidance, which basic information should be available from the supplier, to make a first decision. This information should cover robustness with respect to

- Temperatures
- Temperature Cycles
- Humidity
- Mechanical Requirements

To avoid misunderstanding communication with the supplier is the optimum way to ex-

change this information if not available in written form. Based on this information further communication on specific requirements could be started.

2. A product is developed for the commodity market by a supplier. The manufacturer generates a theoretical mission profile based on the intended market area he wants to cover. Together with the information "product qualified" he gives information on this application area in terms of the parameters listed under No.1. The customer can make his choice according to the information. This requires much more details than just a statement "the product is qualified according AEC Q100". This statement just means that on a percentage scale there are no fails to be expected if the application conditions fit to the standard test conditions. Balancing cost versus safety margin is not possible with this information. Technical details on how to specify commodity products can be found in the annex: *FS 07.1 Annex Commodity Products*

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Fact: End of Life Knowledge needs Tests to Fail

Failures are needed to quantify lifetimes: “Anything, which does not fail within the test, is not well-proven, because we do not know its limits.”
(statement of Mr. Robert Bosch, 1940)

“End-of-Life“ requires a „Test-to-Fail“

Reliability testing aims at assessing lifetime. Typically, lifetime under use conditions is too long to be evaluated under these very conditions. That means that in order to make lifetime accessible by reliability tests, degradation has to be accelerated, implying that assessment of lifetime under use conditions requires extrapolation. Such extrapolation shall be based on physical models. Pure fit models may result in significant errors when applied outside the range of fit. Furthermore, observation of relevant failures is a prerequisite to quantification of failure mechanisms.

Our “Fact Sheet Statistics” illustrates the uncertainty in failure rate assessment, resulting from lack of knowledge about failure distribution after 0 fails out of 77 tested samples. This is the primary motivation for so-called end-of-life tests. The term “end-of-life” often becomes explicitly or tacitly associated with the notion of a total functional or catastrophic fail of the product. Contrary to that notion, “end-of-life” is subject to definition based on consideration of the challenge/task in hand.

The interpretation of “end-of-life” depends on the definition of failure (see table below)

It is of utmost importance that fail criteria are defined. In real cases, no drift or fail may be observed, because the system tested is inherently

robust and/or acceleration is limited. Therefore, it is necessary to define an end-of-test criterion.

This would probably be related to reaching a certain robustness margin. The term “end-of-life test” does not make sense for an overload test, like Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). An overload test exposes the part to be investigated to a one-time load that exceeds the limits of the design, thereby causing it to fail. This has to be distinguished from wear out test which exposes the part to a repeated load below the limits of the design resulting in degradation over time.

Only by testing to fail information on the most critical failure mechanisms is generated. This knowledge is mandatory to determine relevant extrapolation factors for the models used for extrapolation from accelerated stress conditions to operating conditions (e.g. Ea for the Arrhenius model). For details on the statistical aspects of RV see FS 9 “Statistics”.

Summary:

- Lifetime prediction requires extrapolation
- Extrapolation requires physical models, not only fit to data
- Failure Mechanisms may be quantified only if they are observed

Interpretation of “end-of-life”	Example
Catastrophic fail	burn-out
Failing a specification	timing violation
Reaching a certain drift criterion	max. change of threshold voltage of a transistor
Detection of a specific indicator	incipient crack
Reaching a certain robustness margin	factor 2 of required cycles

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Statistics Comparison of RV and AEC Q100 Approach

What is the difference between 77 devices with 0 fails after 1000h compared to a failure distribution with 77 devices?

Four facts documenting the analytical power of RV from statistical point of view

1. Zero failure from 77 stressed devices demonstrates a probability of failure of 3% (=30000 ppm) with 90% confidence.
2. To demonstrate 20ppm by the Q100-target of zero failures, 115130 devices would have been needed.
3. A failure distribution as shown in figure 3 with 50 failed devices out of 77 samples could be used for extrapolating down to the ppm target level at a specific stress test time. RV measures a safety margin.
4. The RV-Method generates statistics knowledge which could be used for better risk analysis.

Fact 1: Zero failure from 77 stressed devices demonstrates a probability of failure of 3% (=30000 ppm) with 90% confidence. For 3 lots (3x77) the limit is reduced to 1%.

- * Weibull distribution is a continuous probability distribution used as a model for product life based on a weakest link approach. It is characterized by the shape parameter β and characteristic life (scale parameter α). The exponential distribution is a specific form of the WD.

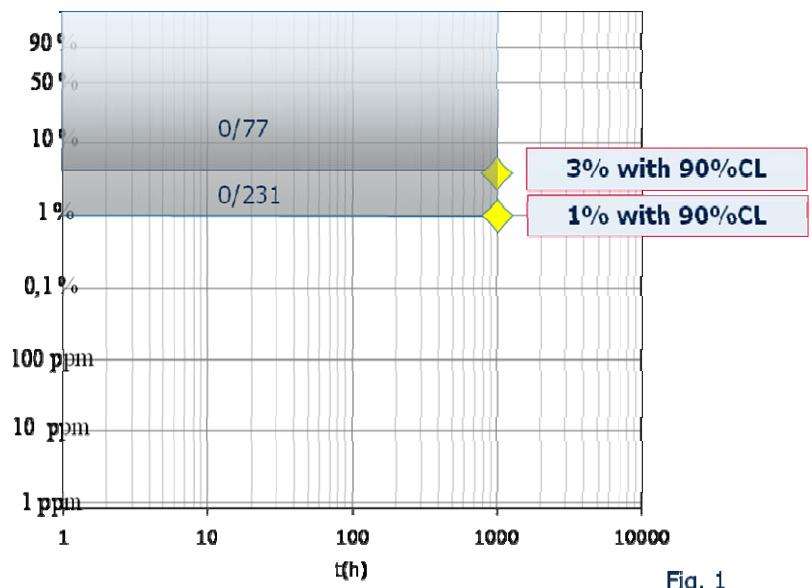


Fig. 1

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Robustness Validation

Statistics Comparison of RV and AEC Q100 Approach

Fact 2: To demonstrate 20 ppm by the Q100-method of no failures 115130 devices would have been needed.

samples	failure (ppm)
24	100000
231	10000
462	5000
2304	1000
4606	500
23027	100
115130	20
230260	10

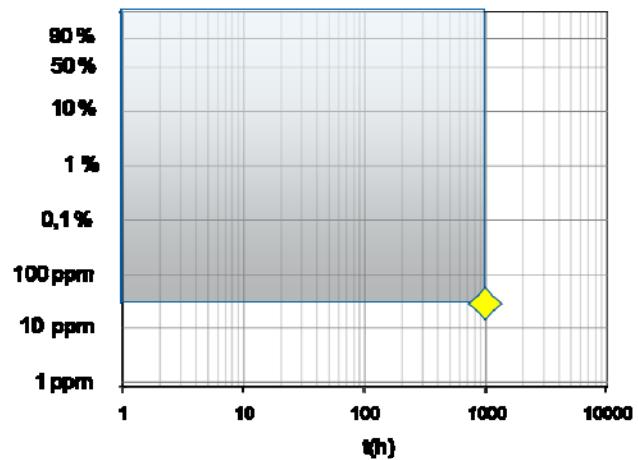


Table 1: Required sample size for other failure targets assuming 90% Confidence Level (CL)

Fig:2: To demonstrate 20 ppm with Q100 approach 115130 devices are needed

It should be kept in mind that demonstrating a lifetime target still requires extrapolation to operating conditions with a known acceleration factor. Acceleration factors are always failure mechanism specific.

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Robustness Validation

Statistics Comparison of RV and AEC Q100 Approach

Fact 3: A failure distribution with 50 failed devices out of 77 samples could be used for extrapolating down to the ppm target level at a specific stress test time.

Besides the knowledge on the failure mechanism the RV concept generates statistical data (t_{63} and β) to perform more powerful statistical analysis compared to the Q100 procedure (see figure 3+4).

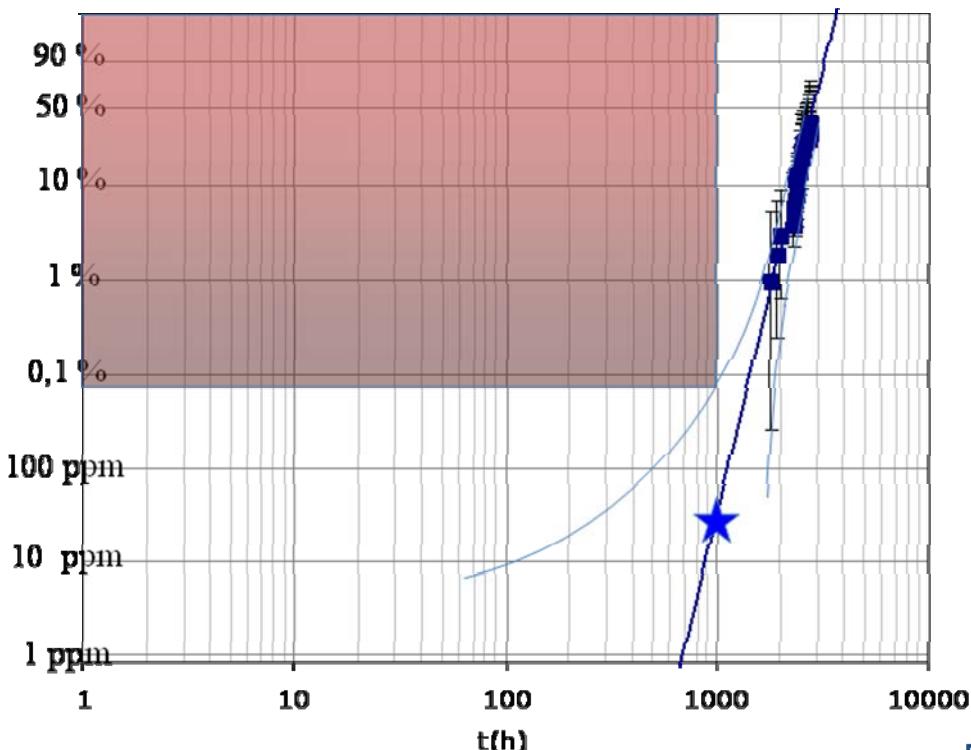


Fig. 3

In this example the stress has been performed for 3000h to generate the fail distribution. The expected failure rate at 1000 h is 20 ppm with a lower boundary at about 800 ppm. The curve could also be used to calculate the time-to-fail on 20 ppm level under stress conditions (250 h).

Definitions statistical parameters

t_{63} : characteristic life (also scale parameter α), 63.2 % of the distribution have failed

β : shape parameter

$\beta=1 \Rightarrow$ Weibull = exponential distribution

$\beta=2 \Rightarrow$ Weibull = Rayleigh distribution

$\beta=3\dots4 \Rightarrow$ Weibull \approx normal distribution

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Robustness Validation

Statistics Comparison of RV and AEC Q100 Approach

Fact 4: Knowledge on the failure distribution enables better risk analysis

As the test has been done until fail, the failure mechanism is known. This knowledge could be used together with the failure mechanism specific acceleration factor to propose failure mechanism specific failure rates under operating conditions. (for details see fact sheet on end-of-life testing.)

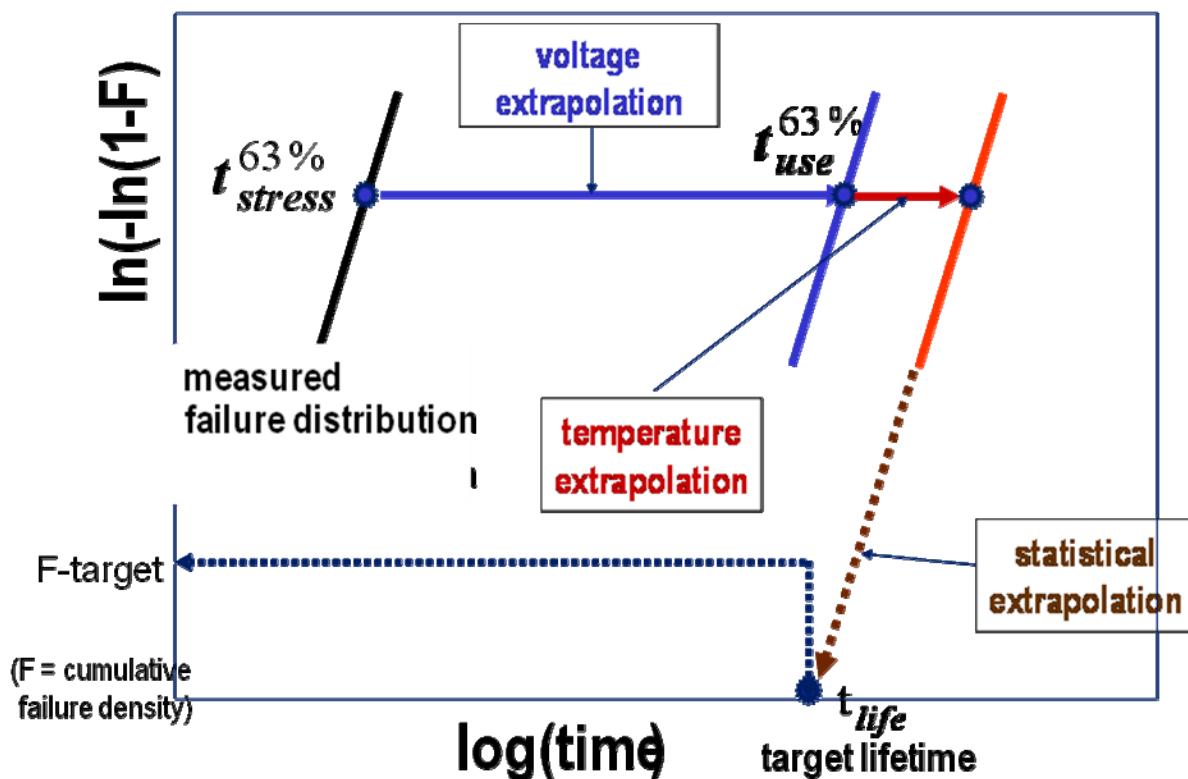


Fig 4: extrapolation with respect to voltage and temperature acceleration to calculate expected failure rate at target life time.

Fact Sheet

Robustness Validation

Terms and Definitions

Definitions in this fact sheet could differ from the use in published documents due to different update status. In these cases the definitions listed in this document are valid.

accelerated test:	A test using test conditions that are more severe than usual operating conditions.
acceleration factor:	The ratio between the times necessary to obtain the same portion of failure in two equal samples under two different sets of stress conditions, involving the same failure modes and mechanisms.
commodity product:	A product for which there is a demand without qualitative differentiation across a market. It is produced for a group of customers or one or several markets or application segments e.g. Standard Logic IC's or small signal transistors. For details see RV-Manual.
component (general):	A constituent part. <i>NOTE 1 Examples include source and drain regions as components of transistors, lead frames and dies as components of packaged integrated circuits, resistors and integrated circuits as components of printed circuit boards, motherboards as components of computers, LCD screens as components of monitors, ac and dc components of complex waveforms, and loops and algorithms as components of software programs.</i>
	<i>NOTE 2 Unless the context identifies the thing of which a component is a part, a descriptive prepositional phrase identifying the thing should follow the word "component".</i>
defect:	A deviation in an item from some ideal state. The ideal state is usually given in a formal specification.
degradation:	A gradual deterioration in performance as a function of time.
de-rating:	The intentional reduction of stress/strength ratio in the application of an item, usually for the purpose of reducing the occurrence of stress related failures.
device:	A piece of equipment, a mechanism, or another entity designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function.

Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation

Terms and Definitions

ECU:	Electronic control unit
EEM:	Electric and electronic module
electronic component:	A self-contained combination of electronic parts, subassemblies, or assemblies that perform an electronic function in the overall operation of equipment.
EMI:	Electro Magnetic Interference
extrinsic reliability:	The reliability not related to intrinsic failure mechanisms; but to process induced deviations, being random in nature
failure mechanism:	The physical, chemical, electrical, or other process that results in a failure. A failure mechanism describes how a degradation process precedes, e.g. oxidation, cracking. If the driving forces are known, e.g. electric field, current density, temperature, an empirical or theoretically based acceleration model can be proposed or derived that allows for failure rate modeling.
failure mode:	The effect or manner by which a failure is observed to occur. It is the effect of the failure mechanism.
FMEA:	Failure Mode and Effects Analysis. A systematized group of activities intended to recognize, evaluate, and prioritize the potential failure of a product or process and its effects, and to identify actions that could eliminate or reduce the chance of the potential failure occurring, listed in the order of effect on the customer.
go/no go:	Attributive data, which is data that results from counting items or classifying, items into distinct non-overlapping categories; in this case, pass/fail data.
intrinsic reliability:	The reliability related to the inherent material properties or design, being systematic in nature.
life cycle:	The time span between the beginning of development (specification) and the end of production (withdrawal from the market)
lifetime:	The time span between initial operation and failure.

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Robustness Validation

Terms and Definitions

Matrix Lot:	A wafer lot manufactured in such a way that groups of wafers are intentionally processed to create high and low extremes in several parameters important to yield, functionality and/or reliability. Examples include transistor threshold voltage, effective channel length, conductor sheet resistance and transistor beta.
Matrix Lot Plan:	A description of the parameters and extremes of the matrix lot per wafer.
Mission Profile:	The simplified representation of all of the relevant conditions to which the device will be exposed in all of its intended application throughout the full lifetime covering production, handling, storage and transportation.
operating conditions:	The conditions of environmental parameters, voltage bias, and other electrical parameters whose limits being defined in the datasheet within which the device is expected to operate reliable.
product robustness:	The ability of a product to remain in control and capable within the expected variations of inputs (application, manufacturing, transport and storage conditions).
qualification:	The entire process by which products or production technologies are obtained, examined and tested, and then identified as qualified.
reliability characteristic:	A parameter that characterizes the probability that a device will function without failure over a specified time period or amount of use at stated conditions.
reliability characterization:	The process that characterizes the probability that a device will function without failure over a specified time period or amount of usage at stated conditions.
reliability parameter:	synonym for reliability characteristic.
robust condition:	A condition at which the product remains in control and capable within the expected variations of inputs (application, manufacturing, transport and storage conditions).
robustness target value:	Target of the robustness validation process.
Robustness Validation:	The process to demonstrate the robustness of a device under a defined mission profile.

Fact Sheet
Robustness Validation**Terms and Definitions**

RVHB:	Robustness Validation Hand Book
Safe Operating Area:	(also SOA) The process, product, and environmental characteristics within whose limits in extremes the component is expected to operate to maintain functionality and reliability (distinguish from SOA for power transistors)
semiconductor component:	synonym for solid state component
solid-state component:	A solid-state device that is a constituent part of a higher order assembly.
	<i>NOTE Examples of solid-state components include DRAMs as parts of memory modules and microprocessors as parts of motherboards.</i>
solid-state device:	An electronic device whose operation depends on the properties of the integral solid semiconductor materials.
	<i>NOTE 1 Examples of solid-state devices include transistors, thyristors, transient voltage suppressors, semiconductor pressure sensors, integrated circuits, modules consisting mainly of integrated circuits such as multichips and hybrids, and memory modules such as DIMMs and SIMMs.</i>
	<i>NOTE 2 Electromechanical devices, e.g., solenoids, breakers, wire relays, are not considered to be solid-state devices.</i>
test vehicle:	Device used for evaluating a specific failure mechanism.
TierN-Tier1:	case level of supplier in supply chain - tier1 = direct supplier to an OEM.
use conditions:	operating or environmental condition during the use time of a device.
use time:	time the product is used in the field.
Vehicle Function System:	(also VFS) A set of several electric /electronic modules (EEM) mechatronics or sensors/actuators (wired or wireless)

Robustness Validation and Mission Profile for Commodity Products

Annex to Fact Sheet: FS 07e_Commodity Products

- **Definition Commodities**
 - ◆ A Commodity Product is a product for which there is a demand without qualitative differentiation across a market. It is produced for a group of customers or one or several market or application segments e.g. Standard Logic IC's or small signal transistors. For details see RV-Manual.
- **Scope**
 - ◆ Semiconductor components
 - ◆ Extension to passive devices at next update
- **Definition of Spec Requirements for Commodities**
 - ◆ Temperature
 - ◆ Temperature Cycles
 - ◆ Humidity
 - ◆ Mechanical Requirements
- **Example how to apply Spec data**
 - ◆ Temperature
 - ◆ Temperature Cycles
 - ◆ Humidity
 - ◆ Mechanical Requirements

➤ **Assumption:**

- ◆ A commodity product with the information on requirements for T, TC, RH and mechanical requirements is available.
- ◆ The potential customer of the product needs to know whether he could use the product in his application

➤ **Process**

- ◆ Technical assessment per parameter to check whether reliability performance fits to the requirements
- ◆ Risk analysis by Robustness Assessment to check whether robustness is sufficient compared to criticality of the application
- ◆ Further clarification with supplier is needed if detailed data for the risk assessment are needed or robustness margin is too low
- ◆ Qualification decision based on data or further testing

- Temperature (to be specified whether ambient or junction)
 - ◆ **Tmin:** min operating temperature
 - ◆ **Tmax:** max operating temperature
 - ◆ **Tlife:** lifetime budget at Tmax
 - ◆ **Model:** Arrhenius (JEP122)
 - ◆ **Eas:** scaling activation energy. The value is not a physical value correlated to a failure mechanism. It should be used for scaling of Tlife within the temperature range. For calculation of failure mechanism specific lifetimes the physically relevant Ea shall be used.
 - ◆ For product use outside the T-range the supplier has to be contacted

Details on Spec Requirements

T Example



Data Sheet	➤ T_j $T_j = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$															
	➤ t_{qual} 1000 h															
	➤ E_a 0.6 eV															
Application	➤ ECU ambient (grade 3 application) $T_{\text{min}}=-40^\circ\text{C} / T_{\text{max}}=85^\circ\text{C}$															
	➤ Operation: 15 years life time in field with 1.5 hrs per day operation = 8214 hrs in total															
	➤ T_j -profile for electronic component in ECU: <table><tbody><tr><td>65 °C</td><td>-></td><td>684 hrs (20.5 %)</td></tr><tr><td>110 °C</td><td>-></td><td>4928 hrs (60 %)</td></tr><tr><td>125 °C</td><td>-></td><td>1232 hrs (15 %)</td></tr><tr><td>135 °C</td><td>-></td><td>329 hrs (4 %)</td></tr><tr><td>145 °C</td><td>-></td><td>41 hrs (0.5 %)</td></tr></tbody></table>	65 °C	->	684 hrs (20.5 %)	110 °C	->	4928 hrs (60 %)	125 °C	->	1232 hrs (15 %)	135 °C	->	329 hrs (4 %)	145 °C	->	41 hrs (0.5 %)
65 °C	->	684 hrs (20.5 %)														
110 °C	->	4928 hrs (60 %)														
125 °C	->	1232 hrs (15 %)														
135 °C	->	329 hrs (4 %)														
145 °C	->	41 hrs (0.5 %)														
Calculation	➤ Acceleration factor (no low temp effects) $AF = \exp(-E_a / k_B T),$ $t_{\text{qual}} (E_a=0.6\text{eV}) = 1554 \text{ h} / \text{ (if } E_a \text{ is not available use } E_a = 0.7 \text{ eV* /JESD85)}$ $t_{\text{qual}} (E_a=0.7\text{eV}) = 1240 \text{ h}$															
Decision	➤ Supplier qualification does not cover application requirements ➤ Contact supplier to extend qualification or chose other more robust part															

* Keep in mind that the range of apparent activation energies could be from 0.25 to 1.9

➤ Temperature Cycles (non-biased)

- ◆ Delta T: operating temperature cycle-range
- ◆ Nlife: maximum number of operative cycles
- ◆ Model Coffin-Manson (JEP122)
- ◆ qs: scaling Coffin-Manson exponent. The value is not a physical value correlated to a failure mechanism. It should be used for scaling of Nlife within the temperature range. For calculation of failure mechanism specific lifetimes the physically relevant q shall be used.
- ◆ For product use outside the N- or delta T-range the supplier has to be contacted
- ◆ Test-spec see JESD22-104

Details on Spec Requirements

TC - Example



Data Sheet	➤ Delta T: $T_{min}=-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{max}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$	$dT_{test}=150^{\circ}\text{C}+50^{\circ}\text{C}=200\text{K}$
	➤ Nqual: 1000 cycles	
	➤ q: 3	
Application	➤ ECU ambient ➤ Component ambient in ECU, $T_{component_ambient}$ ➤ Component in ECU with self heating, $T_{junction}$ ➤ 15 years life time in field ➤ Delta T:	$T_{min}=-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{max}=105^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{min}=-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{max}=125^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{min}=-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{max}=140^{\circ}\text{C}$ $dT = 40\text{K}$ $dT = 60\text{K}$ $dT_j=75\text{K}$
Calculation	➤ N_{life} : $N = 2*365*15 = 10950 \text{ cycles}$ (15 years, two cycles per day) ➤ q: Coffin Manson exponent in data sheet, example q=3 ➤ acceleration factor	$AF = (dT_{test}/dT_j)^q = (200\text{K}/75\text{K})^3=18,96$
Verification	➤ $N_{test} (\text{required}) = 10950 \text{cycles} / 18,96 = 577 \text{cycles}$ ➤ The requirement for thermal cycling in field with 577 cycles is covered by the qual condition (1000 cycles) ➤ $T_{min}=-40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{max}=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ is sufficient. The component qualification is sufficient.	

Details on Spec Requirements

RH



- **Humidity**
- ◆ **Limitations due to humidity should be specified. Quantification should be given to assess different application conditions.**
- ◆ **Humidity resistivity could be split up into**
 - Lifetime with respect to specific failure mechanisms (if relevant and applicable) on electronic component level (e.g. pad aluminum corrosion, see Knowledge Matrix failure mechanism 16) or on ECU level (e.g. silver and copper migration) stimulated by chemistry and humidity from the system.
 - Resistivity against moisture coming from outside demonstrated by an indicator test on electronic component level suited to pass the indicator THB test (85°C/85RH) (IEC60749-4, JESD22-A110) for 1000h on ECU level (electronic component will fulfill the requirement of an ECU level test)
 - Moisture sensitivity has to be split up into hermetic devices with cavities like sensors and non-hermetic devices (specify moisture sensitivity level for assembly according to J-STD-020)

Example RH scenario 1: specific failure mechanism



- Manufacturer has defined for a specific failure mechanism (here Al-corrosion)
 - ◆ Activation Energy $E_a=0.75$
 - ◆ Peck-Exponent $n=2.7$
 - ◆ Maximum Lifetime and corresponding use conditions T_0 and RH_0

- Evaluation process (example see annex)
 - ◆ Use mission profile (all conditions like manufacturing, handling, storage transportation and use) to calculate the acceleration factor per condition
 - ◆ Calculate the equivalent time under conditions T_0 , RH_0 per use condition
 - ◆ Sum the equivalent time of all conditions. If this sum is less than the maximum lifetime the product will not fail with Al-corrosion.

Example RH: scenario 2: risk assessment indicator test



- Manufacturer has defined resistivity against 85/85 test for 1000h
- Evaluation process
 - ◆ Quantitative evaluation is not possible as long as a specific failure mechanism is defined
 - ◆ Information can be used only to guarantee the stability of the device under identical conditions
 - ◆ Information could be used to evaluate stress test conditions but not to verify field failure rates

Example RH: scenario 3: Moisture sensitivity level (MSL)



- Only for non-hermetic SMDs
- Information to be used that the device can be properly packaged, stored and handled
- Focus is on assembly solder reflow process and repair operations
- See IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 for details

Annex: How to calculate failure mechanism specific T-RH compliance (1)

Application (Mission Profile)			
Phase	T (°C)	RH (%)	Duration (h)
Manufacturing	55	95	24
	25	60	168
Transportation	70	98	10
	-40	5	6
	25	70	48
Operation	55	95	2500
	-20	10	10000
	70	60	87500
Storage	55	100	336
	-20	10	336
Qualified for			
	T (°C)	RH (%)	Duration (h)
	100	85	87600

Apply Peck-Model

$$TTF = A_0 \times e^{-axRH} \times e^{E_a/kT}$$

Calculate relative acceleration factor per condition

$$AF(\text{ratio of } TTF_{\text{application}} \text{ to } TTF_{\text{qualification}}) = \\ = (RH_{\text{qual}} / RH_{\text{app}})^p \times e^{(E_a/k) \times \{1/T_{\text{app}} (K) - 1/T_{\text{qual}} (K)\}}$$

	Ea (eV)	Peck-Exp p	k (eV/K)
Al-corrosion	0,75	2,7	8,65E-05

Annex: How to calculate failure mechanism specific T-RH compliance (2)



T (°C)	RH (%)	Duration (h)	AF	Qualification-Equivalent (h)
-40	5	6	2,44E+09	2,46E-09
-20	10	10336	1,98E+07	5,21E-04
25	60	216	8,90E+02	0,24
55	95	2960	1,80E+01	164,70
70	98	87510	5,20E+00	16.825,32
100	85	87600	Qualification	16.990

16990h << 87600h ↗ application is covered by qualification

Comment: Make sure that the temperature at application and qualification is measured at the same spot, where the degradation is expected to happen.

Details on Spec Requirements

Mechanical stress



Mechanical stress (recommendation for mechanical sensitive devices)

- ◆ Shock fragility
 - Critical acceleration (G) (JESD22-B104)
- ◆ Vibration
 - Frequency min-max , peak acceleration
 - Woehler-curve: max stress vs no of cycles
 - Low-Cycle-Fatigue (up to 10^4 cycles) plastic deformation described with Coffin Manson
 - Intermediate range (log-log dependence)
 - Fatigue endurance limit beyond 10^7 cycles (not all materials)
 - Critical frequencies (resonance)
- ◆ Bending
 - Bend characterization (generic: IPC/JEDEC-9702, for CerCo: AECQ200-005)

Example which includes mechanical aspects of application



**Publication describing the layout of an electrical connection
based on a mission profile
which deviates from the qualification profile:**



Adobe Acrobat 7.0
Document

Elektrisches Overstressing von Kontakten oberhalb der Spezifikation

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Abstrakt: Im Fall von Impuls- oder zeitlich periodischen bzw. nichtperiodischen Taktbeanspruchungen können Kontakte ausfallsicher über ihren spezifizierten Maximalströmen betrieben werden. Dieses ist möglich, wenn das Belastungsregime über die erwartete Produktlebensdauer bekannt ist oder hochgerechnet werden kann. Dazu werden in der Automobilbranche sogenannte Mission-Profiles erhoben. Grundgedanke der Abschätzung inwie weit ein Kontakt über dessen spezifizierten Maximalstrom betrieben werden kann, ist die Übertragung der transformierten Überlastungszeiträume auf die Referenztemperatur, die Gegenstand der Qualifikation des jeweiligen Kontaktsystems war. Basis der Kalkulation sind Kenntnisse über Degradationsmechanismen, Basismaterialien und Beschichtungen von Kontakten.

I. Einführung:

I.I. Problembeschreibung und Lösungsmethode

Üblicherweise wird die Auswahl von Kontakten für eine Applikation an Hand der spezifizierten Ströme und Umgebungstemperaturen getroffen. Beim Einsatz von statischen oder periodischen Lastfällen ist dieses auch vergleichsweise einfach, da in den Datenblättern die entsprechenden Deratingkurven mitgeliefert werden. Anspruchsvoller ist es, entsprechende Aussagen zu machen, wenn Kunden sporadische Lastfälle mit deutlich überhöhten Strömen anfragen. Im Einzelfall kann man diese mit einer Wärmebildkamera im adäquaten Aufbau ausmessen. Dieses ist jedoch vergleichsweise aufwendig und macht in der Regel nur bei definierten Einmalbelastungen Sinn. In der Automobilbranche geht man immer mehr dazu über, „Mission-Profiles“ zu erarbeiten, bei denen die möglichen Belastungsfälle über die Lebenszeit abgeschätzt werden. In Abb.1 wird ein solches als Beispiel dargestellt.

Umgebungstemperatur T [°C]	Art	Strom I [A]	Zeit t	Häufigkeit
-40	Grundlast	8	3h	1
	Impuls	12	30s	2
		19	3s	1
25	Grundlast	8	3000h	1
	Impuls	12	30s	500
		19	3s	80
85	Grundlast	8	30h	1
	Impuls	12	30s	30
		19	3s	5

Abb.1. Beispiel für ein Mission-Profile eines Strompfades an einem Steuergerät

Ausschlaggebend für die ordnungsgemäße Funktion eines Kontaktsystems über die Lebenszeit ist unter der Be trachtung der Stromtragfähigkeit in erster Linie die Stabilität des Widerstandes von Anschluss zu Anschluss. Das ist wichtig, da der Widerstand über das Kontakt paar bei Stromfluss eine Verlustleistung erzeugt, welche zu einer Aufheizung des Systems führt. Dieses geschieht in einer quadratischen Abhängigkeit zum durchflossenen Strom,

wohingegen die Wärmeabgabe nach außen hin in etwa linear von der Temperaturdifferenz abhängig ist. Somit steigt unter statischen Bedingungen die Übertemperatur ca. quadratisch zum Stromfluss an. Anders ausgedrückt würde eine Verdopplung des Maximalstromes eine Temperaturerhöhung auf den vierfachen Wert ergeben. Im schlechtesten Fall kann bei einer überhöhten kurzzeitigen Strombelastung schon die Schmelztemperatur einer Kontaktbeschichtung überschritten werden und der Kontakt verlötet sich sprichwörtlich (Tab.1).

Material	Schmelzpunkt [°C]
Zinn (Sn)	232
Silber (Ag)	960
Gold (Au)	1064

Tab.1: Schmelzpunkte der üblichen Kontaktbeschichtungen

Betrachtet man im Weiteren den Gesamtwiderstand von Anschluss zu Anschluss näher, so teilt sich dieser in die fixen und damit über die Zeit stabilen Widerstände, der eigentlichen Kontaktkörper, und die variablen Widerstände, die zeitlich degradieren können.

Als kritischer Widerstand soll im Weiteren der eigentliche Kontaktwiderstand betrachtet werden. Bezuglich der Langzeitstabilität müssen hierbei mehrere Parameter untersucht werden, inwieweit das Zusammenwirken von Basiswerkstoffen und Kontaktbeschichtungen durch physikalische und chemische Veränderungen wie Diffusion, Phasenbildungen und –wandlungen, Korrosion und Relaxation beeinflusst wird. Typische Alterungsmechanismen sind in Tab.2 gelistet:

Material	Mechanismus
Basismaterial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation • Korrosion • Rekristallisation
Kontaktbeschichtung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemische Reaktionen (Oxidation, Korrosion) • Diffusion • Phasenbildung -wandel • Zustandsänderung (Schmelzen)

Tab. 2: Typische Degradationsmechanismen von Steckverbinderkontakten

Unter der Kenntnis, dass der Kontaktwiderstand in der ersten Linie von der aufgeprägten Normalkraft gemäß der Beziehung:

$$R \sim F^{-\frac{1}{n}} \dots 1.5 \leq n \leq 3 \quad (1)$$

abhängig ist, gilt der Arbeitspunkt als stabil, bei dem eine Änderung der Kontaktnormalenkraft nur eine unwesentliche Änderung des Gesamtwiderstandes über den Kontakt bedingt. Hierzu haben sich aus der Praxis stabile Werte ergeben, die bei Silber- und Zinnsystemen bei $F > \text{ca. } 2\text{N}$ und bei Hartgold bei $F > \text{ca. } 1\text{N}$ liegen. Um Aussagen über die Stabilität der Normalkraft zu tätigen muss folglich das Thema Relaxation der verwendeten Federwerkstoffe, die in der Regel aus Kupferlegierungen bestehen, näher betrachtet werden. Im einfachen Ansatz ist eine erwärmungsbedingte Alterung mit der Arrhenius-Gleichung beschreibbar:

$$t_f = C_1 \cdot e^{\frac{E}{kT}} \quad (2)$$

Wobei eine zeitliche Alterung, die zu einem Ausfall zum Zeitpunkt t_f führt eine exponentielle Abhängigkeit hat und von einer Aktivierungsenergie E abhängig ist. Für Kupferwerkstoffe kann ein Vergleich zweier Zustände bei verschiedenen Temperaturen durch den Ansatz gemäß Larsson-Miller [1] wie folgt errechnet werden:

$$E = T \cdot [C + \log(t)] \quad (3)$$

$$E(T_1, t_1) = E(T_2, t_2) \quad (4)$$

$$T_2 \cdot [C + \log(t_2)] = T_1 \cdot [C + \log(t_1)] \quad (5)$$

mit $C \sim 20$. Umgestellt auf eine Vergleichszeit t bei einer anderen Temperatur als Referenz ergibt sich für die Referenzzeit t_{ref} bei der bekannten Temperatur T_{ref} :

$$t_{ref} = 10^{\frac{T(t)}{T_{ref}} \cdot (c + \lg(t)) - c} \quad (6)$$

Üblicherweise wird während der Qualifikation eines Kontaktsystems eine Wärmelagerung über einen längeren Zeitraum durchgeführt. Diese Auslagerungstemperatur wird dann in der Regel als zulässige maximale Einsatztemperatur spezifiziert. Egal wie hoch diese Temperatur im Einzelnen vorgegeben ist, hat sich mit der Qualifikation erwiesen, dass das entsprechende Kontaktssystem bei dieser Temperatur als Maximum für die untersuchte (gelagerte) Zeit betrieben werden kann.

Um die Aussage zu tätigen, ob dieser Kontakt bei kurzzeitigen erhöhten Temperaturbelastungen noch sicher funktioniert, wurde der rechnerische Ansatz der „Gesamtzeitlichen Umrechnung“ aller Temperatur/Zeit-Belastungen auf die Qualifikationstemperatur betrachtet. In der Regel werden Zinnkontakte im Temperaturbereich von 120°C - 130°C qualifiziert und Silberkontakte im Bereich ab 140°C. Eine einfache Transformation des Vergleichs Zinn zu Silber wird in Abb.2 gezeigt:

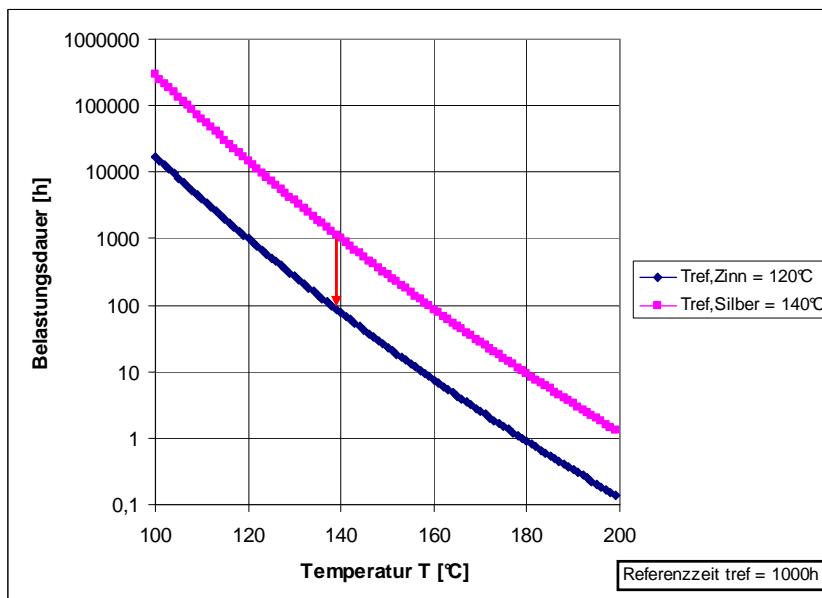


Abb.2: Vergleich der Referenzzeiten von Silber-(140°C) und Zinnkontakten (120°C) bei verschiedenen Temperaturen nach Larsson-Miller-Degradation

Ist beispielsweise ein Silberkontaktelement mit 1000h bei 140°C qualifiziert worden und ein Zinnkontaktelement aus der gleichen Familie mit z.B. einem anderen Basismaterial hat die Qualifikation mit 1000h bei 120°C bestanden, so könnte aus dem reinen Ansatz der Relaxation der Zinnkontakt ca. 100h bei 140°C widerstehen. Dieses gilt natürlich ohne Effekte einer beschleunigten Alterung der Kontaktbeschichtung.

Der rechnerische Ablauf zur Berechnung der Degradation von Impulsbelastungen soll im Weiteren beschrieben werden.

II. Beschreibung des Kalkulationsmodells

Als erste grobe Betrachtung der Transformation von kurzzeitigen Belastungen wäre die Umrechnung der erreichten Maximaltemperatur über die gesamte Zeit eines Impulses auf die Referenztemperatur (Qualifikationstemperatur). Mit der Addition aller über die Lebenszeit transformierten Impulszeiten zu einer Summenäquivalenzzeit hat man eine schnelle und sichere Abschätzung, ob sich die Überlast kritisch auf das ausgesuchte Kontaktsystem auswirken würde.

$$t_{ref} = \sum_n 10^{\frac{T_{max,n} \cdot (c + \lg(t_n)) - c}{T_{ref}}} \quad (7)$$

Genauer können diese Aussagen getätigter werden, wenn für die Berechnung der kurzzeitigen Belastungen die realen Erwärmungsabläufe für die jeweiligen Kontaktssysteme im ersten Schritt modelliert werden und im zweiten Schritt diese Verläufe integrativ transformiert werden. Als einfache Näherung des zeitlichen Verlaufs einer Impulsbelastung können für die Erwärmungs- und Abkühlphase zwei Gleichungen mit insgesamt zwei Unbekannten, den Faktor „k“ und die Zeitkonstante „τ“, angenommen werden.

$$T(t) = T_0 + k \cdot I^2 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \quad \text{mit } 0 \leq t \leq t_{ON} \quad (8)$$

$$T(t) = T_0 + k \cdot I^2 \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t_{on}}{\tau}} \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{t-t_{on}}{\tau}} \quad \text{mit } t \geq t_{on} \quad (9)$$

Die Konstanten dieser Temperaturverläufe können durch reale Messungen wie z.B. mittels Temperaturfühler oder Wärmebildkamera oder durch Simulation [2] bestimmt werden. Von Vorteil sind diese Gleichungen, da diese vom Strom abhängig sind und man eine gute Approximation mit nur einer oder wenigen dynamischen Messungen/Simulationen erzielen kann, was den Messaufwand in Grenzen hält. Um die Sicherheit der Aussagen zu erhöhen, ist es möglich, wie im Falle der Deratingbemessungen von Kontaktssystemen, einen Sicherheitsfaktor „s“ für die Temperaturüberhöhung einzubeziehen. Für die weiteren Berechnungen in diesem Artikel wurde dieser mit „80%“ bemessen. Abb.3 zeigt ein Beispiel für eine Impulserwärmung mit und ohne Sicherheitsfaktor.

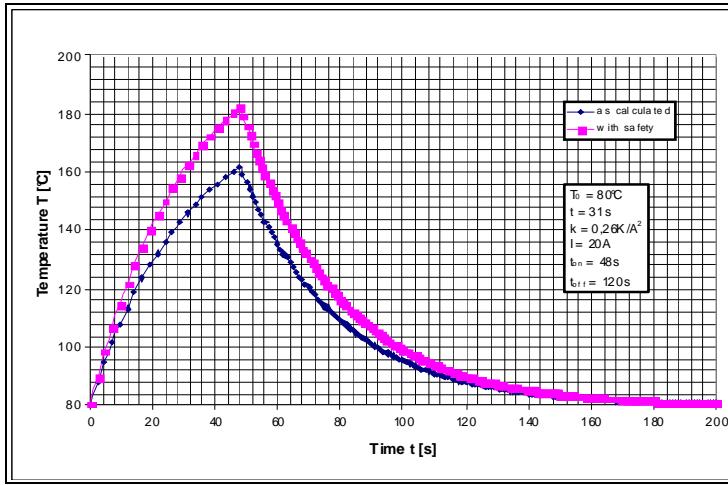


Abb. 3: Berechnete Temperaturverläufe mit gegebenen Parametern

Die Referenzzeit für einen Impuls lässt sich jetzt durch Integration der Transformierten Temperatur ermitteln gemäß:

$$t_{refPuls} = \int 10^{\frac{T(t)}{T_{ref}} \cdot (c + \lg(dt)) - c} dt \quad (10)$$

Rechnerisch kann dieses relativ einfach durch determinierte Zeitschritte mit:

$$t_{Zyklus} = n \cdot \Delta t \quad n > 20 \quad (11)$$

geschehen. Die Temperaturen können dann entsprechend der Zeitschritte „i“ für die Erwärmungsphase nach

$$T(t_i) = T_{i=0} + \frac{k \cdot I_p^2}{s} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{i \cdot \Delta t}{\tau}} \right) \quad 0 \leq i \leq n_{ON} \quad (12)$$

errechnet werden. Für die Abkühlphase geschieht dies äquivalent nach:

$$T(t_i) = T_{i=0} + \frac{k \cdot I_p^2}{s} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{(i-n_{ON}) \cdot \Delta t}{\tau}} - e^{-\frac{i \cdot \Delta t}{\tau}} \right) \quad n_{ON+1} \leq i \leq n \quad (13)$$

Mit diesen zeitschrittrelevanten Temperaturen wird im nächsten Schritt die Referenzzeit des „i-ten“ Zeitintervalls ermittelt:

$$t_{ref,i} = 10^{\frac{T(t_i)}{T_{ref}} \cdot (c + \lg(\Delta t)) - c} \quad (14)$$

Durch Aufsummierung erhält man schließlich die Impulsreferenzzeit:

$$t_{ref} = \sum_{i=1}^n t_{ref,i} \quad (15)$$

Die weiteren Schritte sind das Aufmultiplizieren der Referenzzeiten mit den erwarteten Impulszyklen über die Lebenszeit. Wenn andere, zusätzliche Belastungen angegeben sind, werden diese nach gleicher Vorgehensweise berechnet und zeitlich aufsummiert. Falls dem Kontaktssystem zusätzliche statische Belastungen aufgeprägt werden, sind diese gemäß Gl.(7) auch umzurechnen und der Summenreferenzzeit der Impulse hinzuzufügen. Als Resultat erhält man dann einen Vergleich aller statischen Belastungen und Impulsströme auf die in der Qualifikation widerstandene Temperaturlagerung.

II.I. Temperaturbereiche in Automobilanwendungen

In Fahrzeugen gibt es eine Fülle von elektronischen Applikationen die sich hinsichtlich maximal zulässiger Temperaturen deutlich unterscheiden können. Diese reichen von einfachen stromunkritischen Anwendungen im Fahrzeuginnenraum bis zu Hochtemperaturanwendungen z.B. beim direkten Motoranbau. Es lassen sich vier verschiedene Temperaturbereiche unterscheiden [3]:

- a) Temperaturbereich bis 85°C – z.B. Fahrzeuginnenraum ohne zusätzliche Erwärmung durch Stromfluss oder Sonneneinstrahlung.
- b) Temperaturbereich bis 105°C – z.B. Fahrzeuginnenraum mit zusätzlicher Erwärmung, das Temperaturlimit wird durch die Drahtisolierung (PVC) vorgegeben.
- c) Temperaturbereich bis ~125°C – Kabelbäume und Steuergeräte, die erhöhten Temperaturbelastungen wie z.B. im Motorraum vorhanden, ausgesetzt sind.
- d) Temperaturbereich >=140°C – Spezielle Hochtemperaturanwendungen wie z.B. direkter Motor- oder Getriebeanbau.

Entsprechend dieser Gruppierungen sind die heute auf dem Markt befindlichen Steckverbinderkontakte in der Regel qualifiziert worden und es existieren dementsprechend die Aussagen über das Verhalten der bei der Qualifikation zu Grunde gelegten Temperaturauslagerung.

II.II. Methodischer Ablauf zur Bewertung von Überstrombelastungen

Mit dem dargestellten Formalismus zur Berechnung der transformierten Referenzzeiten und einem bestandenen Temperaturbelastungsprofil bei der Qualifikation lassen sich schnell und einfach Aussagen über erwartete Überbelastungen tätigen. Als Vorgehensweise werden diesbezüglich folgende Schritte empfohlen:

- 1) Mission Profile – Das Mission Profile gibt Angaben über alle Strom-/Zeit-Belastungen an, die während eines Produktlebens erwartet werden. Diese reichen von normalen Belastungen bis zu Extremen wie sie z.B. in Wüsten unter Maximallast auftreten können.
- 2) Dynamische Erwärmung – Als Berechnungsgrundlage werden wie beschrieben die Erwärmungsverläufe transformiert. Um diese zu erhalten ist eine Annäherung der Temperaturkurven gemäß Gl (12) und (13) nötig. Die beiden Konstanten k und τ können mittels Temperaturmessung oder Simulation ermittelt werden.
- 3) Berechnung der zeitlichen Temperaturverläufe der Impulsbelastungen des Mission-Profiles mit der angenäherten Erwärmungsgleichung.

- 4) Transformation der Erwärmungsverläufe auf die Referenzzeit der Qualifikationstemperatur nach dem dargestellten Larsson-Miller-Modell.
- 5) Interpretation der Ergebnisse. Dabei ist nicht nur der Vergleich der zeitlichen Größen wichtig, sondern auch die kritische Bewertung der während der Impulse maximal erreichten Temperaturen notwendig. Dieses ist insbesondere bei Zinnoberflächen zu betrachten, da der Schmelzpunkt von Zinn mit 232°C bei Überlast schnell erreicht werden kann.

III. Praktisches Beispiel

Die erstellten Modelle werden im Weiteren zu Veranschaulichung an einer automotiven Anwendung validiert. Die Einsatzbedingungen sind dabei durch genau definierte Lastfälle gegeben. Als Beispiel wird eine Berechnung der Erwärmung eines ABS Pumpenmotor-Kontaktes betrachtet.

III.I. ABS Pumpenmotor-Kontakt

Anti-Blockier-Systeme (ABS) werden heute serienmäßig verbaut und tragen zur passiven Sicherheit im Straßenverkehr bei. Das System wird im normalen Betrieb nicht dauerhaft angesprochen und soll bei kritischen Situationen effizient auf das Bremsverhalten einwirken. Demzufolge werden nur sporadische Lastfälle gegeben sein. Eine wichtige Komponente in diesem System ist der Pumpenmotor für den notwendigen Hydraulikdruck. Die Leistung eines solchen Motors ist vergleichsweise hoch. Er wird jedoch nur punktuell angesprochen. Durch langjährige Erfahrungen ist es in diesem Applikationsfeld heute leicht möglich ein vollständiges Mission-Profile zu erstellen. In Abb. 4 ist ein solches als Beispiel aufgelistet. Mit der klassischen Vorgehensweise müsste man einen Kontakt wählen, der bei der „Worst-Case-Temperatur“ von 120°C einen Strom von ca. 53A trägt. Die Dimension eines solchen Kontakts wäre im Vergleich zum zur Verfügung stehenden Bauraum sehr groß, so dass sich die Frage stellt, ob ein Standardkontaktelement, das für ca. die Hälfte des Maximalstromes bemessen ist, das Anforderungsprofil stand hält und ob eine günstige Beschichtung wie z.B. Zinn ausreichen würde.

Umgebungstemperatur	Motorstrom [A]	Belastungsdauer [s] Häufigkeit über Lebensdauer				
		1 s	2 s	4 s	6 s	10 s
-40 °C						
11%	28,0	34000	52000	23000	3000	400
	37,0	2500	8000	2800	600	20
	44,0	450	250	20	0	40
	49,0	0	0	110	40	0
	53,0	0	0	0	30	25
100 °C						
5%	28,0	17000	25000	12000	1500	100
	37,0	1000	4300	1600	300	5
	44,0	200	100	10	0	18
	49,0	0	0	50	10	0
	53,0	0	0	0	10	10
120 °C						
1%	28,0	3200	4500	2200	200	30
	37,0	300	900	380	70	1
	44,0	45	15	2	0	5
	49,0	0	0	10	2	0
	53,0	0	0	0	1	2

Anmerkung:
Umgebungstemperaturen -40°C und
100°C nur geringe Relevanz, da
Erwärmung weit weg vom kritischen
Bereich.

Abb.3: Lastprofil eines ABS Pumpenmotors über die Lebenszeit

In Anlehnung an Abschnitt (II.II) werden im zweiten Schritt die thermischen Konstanten, k und τ , in (3) und (4), berechnet. Diese wurden mittels Vergleich einer simulierten Aufheizphase mit einer gemessenen Kurve (Abb. 4)

ermittelt. Als Resultat erhält man eine gute Übereinstimmung zwischen dem gerechneten und dem gemessenen Diagramm.

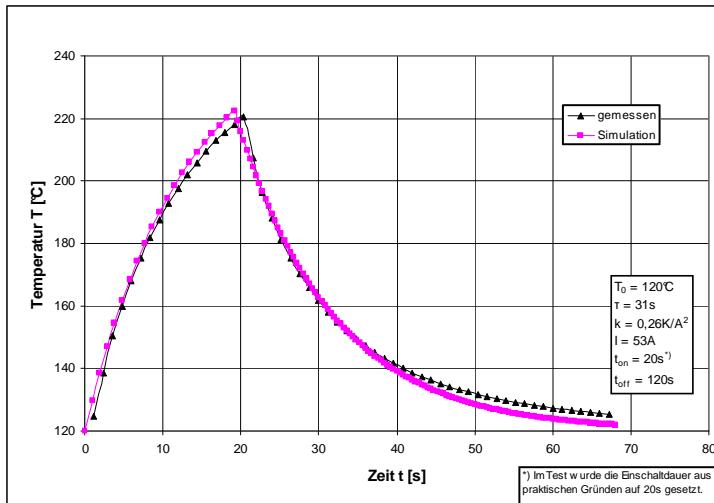


Abb.4: Gemessener Temperatur-Zeit-Verlauf

Gemäß Schritt drei ist es nun möglich die Temperatur-Zeitverläufe für alle im Mission-Profile gelisteten Belastungen in definierten Zeitschritten zu berechnen. Dieses ist unter Hilfe von Tabellen-Kalkulationssoftware einfach möglich. Die Erwärmung der Worst-Case-Belastung zeigt Abb. 5. Dieses Diagramm gibt gleichzeitig darüber Auskunft, welche absolute Maximaltemperatur das Kontaktssystem aushalten muss. Dieses ist in Bezug auf die zu verwendenden Oberflächen kritisch zu beurteilen.

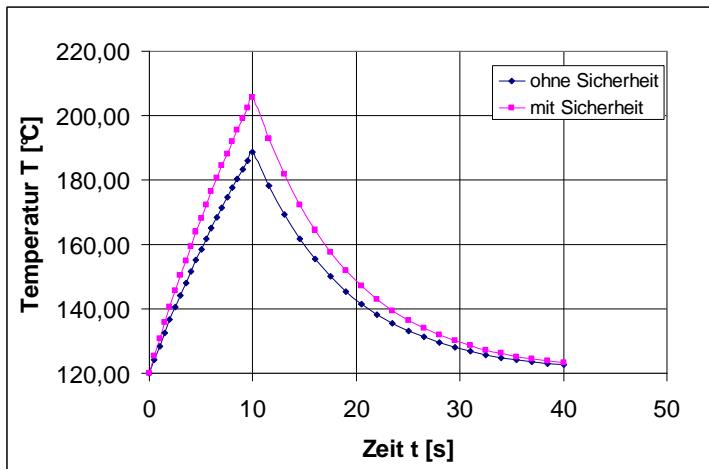


Abb.5: Zeitlicher Temperaturverlauf der Maximallast (53A@120°C, 10s)

Im Schritt vier kann auch die Berechnung der jeweiligen transformierten Zeit auf die Referenztemperatur im gleichen Tabellenkalkulationsprogramm durchgeführt werden. Als Ergebnis steht nun für die zu betrachtende Kontaktvariante nur ein Wert – die Referenzzeit – zur weiteren Auswertung zur Verfügung.

Die Auswertung gemäß Schritt fünf kann nun tabellarisch vorgenommen werden, wenn mehrere Kontaktvarianten (Beispiel AMP MCP-Kontakt, Versionen V1 und V2) untersucht wurden. Als günstig hat es sich erwiesen, sowohl die Referenzzeiten als auch die Maximaltemperaturen zu listen. Für das untersuchte ABS-Beispiel sind die Ergebnisse in Tab.3 gelistet.

Tabelle für temperatur-transformierte Zeiten

Kontaktfläche				Referenzzeit [h]	
Sicherheits-Index	Kontakt-Variante	Maximaltemperatur [°C]		Zinnbeschichtung 120°C	Silberbeschichtung 140°C
		Standard Mat.	High End Mat.		
1	V1	212,22	171,90	2193	550
	V2	200,81	162,66	471	167
2	V1	214,58	173,81	3139	769
	V2	205,02	166,07	831	227

Tab.3: Ergebnisse der Berechnungen für den betrachteten ABS-Pumpenmotor-Kontakt

Gegenstand der Untersuchungen war hier in Kontaktssystem aus der AMP MCP™-Familie, welches in den Ausführungen Silber und Zinn mit 2000h Temperaturauslagerung jeweils positiv qualifiziert wurde. Wie bereits in den vorhergehenden Kapiteln gezeigt, ist die Wahl der Qualifizierungstemperatur, wie sie in der Regel für Zinn und Silberkontakte untersucht wurde, für die Referenzzeit bestimmt. Die Berechnung in Tab.3 zeigt, dass bei der Verwendung einer Zinn- Oberfläche die Referenzzeit von 2000h teilweise überschritten wird. Damit kann diese Kontaktvariante (V1) für die gewünschte Applikation in Zinn nicht verwendet werden. Des Weiteren ist bei der Auswertung der Maximaltemperaturen ersichtlich, dass Maximaltemperaturwerte in der Nähe der Schmelztemperatur von Zinnkontakten erreicht werden, die auf einem schlechter leitenden Basismaterial bestehen. Im Fall einer Hochleistungslegierung würde jedoch auch die Zinnvariante aus Sicht der Maximaltemperatur funktionieren. Die Anwendung von Silberkontakten hingegen würde für alle betrachteten Fälle kein Problem bereiten, da sowohl die Maximaltemperatur als auch die Referenzzeiten unkritisch sind.

Basierend auf diesen Berechnungen kann dem Kunden ermöglicht werden zu entscheiden, ob Zinn als Beschichtung als ausreichend erscheint, oder ob eine Beschichtung mit Silber für diese Anwendung „unkritischer“ erscheint. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass der Betrieb für beide Beschichtungsvarianten möglich ist.

IV. Schlussfolgerungen

Das entwickelte Modell zeigt die Möglichkeit, gute Vorhersagen über das thermische Verhalten und die Zuverlässigkeit von elektrischen Kontakten über ihre Lebensdauer zu treffen. Diese Vorhersagen basieren auf dem getesteten und bestätigten thermischen Verhalten innerhalb der qualifizierten Grenzen und der Transformation der Lastprofile denen der Kontakt über seine Lebensdauer ausgesetzt sein wird. Dieses Modell ermöglicht es auch Fragen bezüglich der verwendeten Basismaterialien und Beschichtungen zu einem frühen Zeitpunkt zukünftiger Entwicklungen zu beantworten, wenn das erwartete Lastprofil bekannt ist.

AMP MCP ist ein Markenname von Tyco Electronics.

V. *Literatur*

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