

# Reliability Demonstration Testing


June 27, 2012

Amnon Ganot

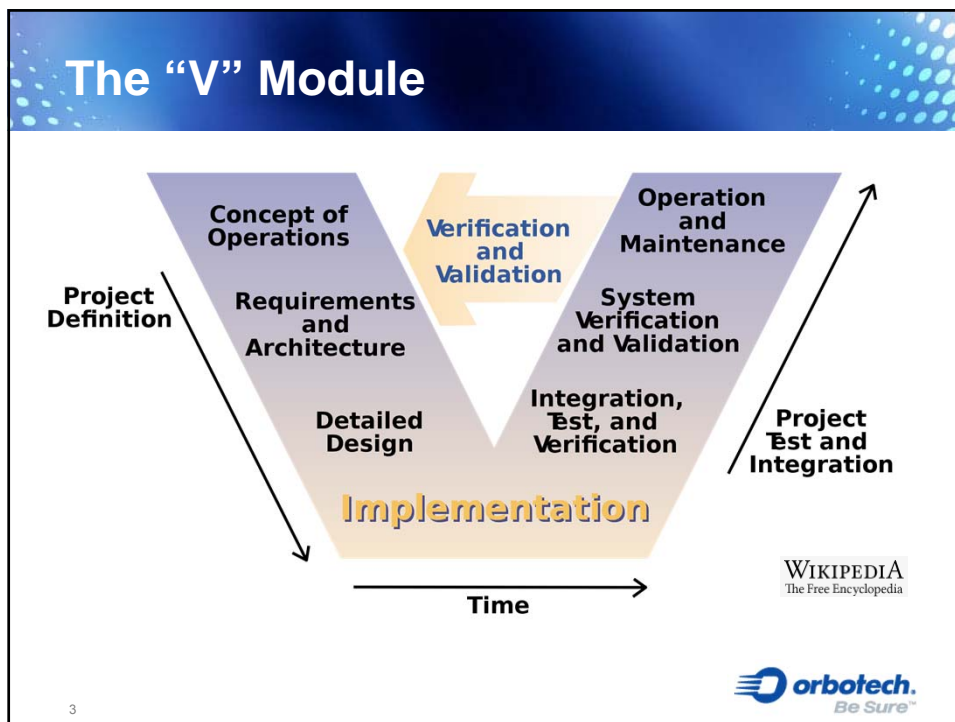


## Outline

- The "V" Module
- Quality Definition
- Reliability Definition
- Reliability V&V
- Why Accelerating?
- Types of Accelerated Tests
  - ESS
  - Burn-In
  - Qualitative
  - Quantitative



2



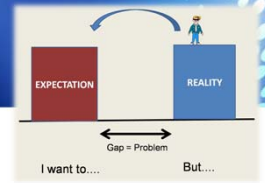
## Quality Definition

- **Manufacturer Point of View (Objective)**
  - ⊙ As per Taguchi, the **quality of a product** is the minimum **loss** imparted by the product to the society from the time the product is shipped.
  - ⊙ *Defining quality as loss is equivalent to defining quality as the number of defective parts, or defining accuracy by way of inaccuracy (e.g., 100mm±1mm).*

orbotech.  
Be Sure™

4

## Quality Definition



- Customer Point of View (Subjective)
  - Quality is conformance to customer **expectations**
  - E.g., we **expect** a cellular phone to continue working after falling (even though it is **not within the spec.**)



5

## Reliability Definition

- The **probability** that equipment will perform its intended function (**mission**), within stated conditions, for a specified “period”
- Quality over “time”



6

## Reliability Vs Quality

- Quality is a snapshot at the start of life and Reliability is a motion picture of the day-to-day operation



 **orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

7

## Reliability V&V

- Quality → Verification & Validation
- Reliability → Reliability Assurance Tests

 **orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

8

## Why Accelerating?

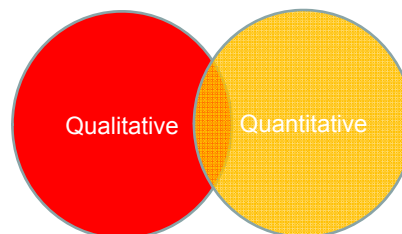
- The amount of **time available for testing** is often considerably **less than the expected lifetime** of the component.
- This is certainly true for highly reliable components, for which testing under normal conditions would generate **few if any failures** within a reasonable time period.



9

## Types of Accelerated Tests

- ESS and Burn-In
- Qualitative Tests
- Quantitative Tests



10

## ESS (Environmental Stress Screening)

- A process involving the application of environmental stimuli to products
- The goal of ESS is to **expose, identify and eliminate latent defects** which cannot be detected by visual inspection or electrical testing but which will cause failures in the field.
- ESS is performed on the **entire population** and does not involve sampling

11



## Burn-In

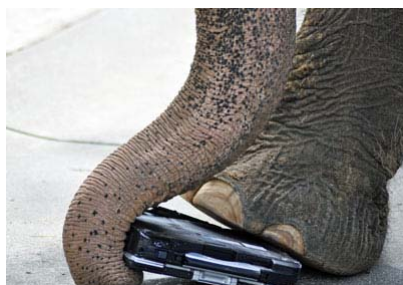
- Burn-In can be regarded as a special case of ESS.
- According to MIL-STD-883C, Burn-in is a test performed for the purpose of **screening or eliminating marginal devices**.
- Marginal devices are those with **inherent defects** or defects resulting from manufacturing aberrations which cause time- and stress-dependent failures
- As with ESS, Burn-in is performed on the **entire population**.

12



## Accelerated Testing: Qualitative Tests

- An accelerated test that yield Failure Information (for Failure modes) only, is commonly called a **Qualitative Test** (or **Shake & Bake Test**, **HALT**, **Elephant Test**, etc.).



<http://www.infiniteunknown.net/2009/06/25/panasonics-tiger-resistant-laptop/>



13

## Accelerated Testing: Qualitative Tests

- Overstressing of products to “quickly” obtain failures is perhaps the oldest form of Reliability Testing
- **No Life (Reliability) information is usually obtained!**



14

## What are **Qualitative Tests**?

- Torture tests are performed on small sizes and the specimens are subjected to a **harsh environment** (i.e. severe levels of stress).
  - If the specimen survives, it passes the test
  - Torque test data cannot usually be extrapolated to use condition.



15

## **Qualitative Tests**

- Benefits
  - Increase Reliability by revealing probable failure modes
- Unanswered Questions
  - What is the Reliability of the Product?
  - Are the failures modes the same as the ones that will occur during the life of the product under normal use?



16



## Why **Quantitative** ALT?

- To be able to quantify the life characteristics of a product in a shorter time
  - If you are warranting a product for 5 years and it has a 12 month development cycle, you can't afford the time to do life tests under usual conditions



 **orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

17

## **Quantitative** Accelerated Life Testing

- **Quantitative** Accelerated Life Testing, unlike the **Qualitative** Testing, is designed to provide Reliability information on the product, component or system

 **orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

18

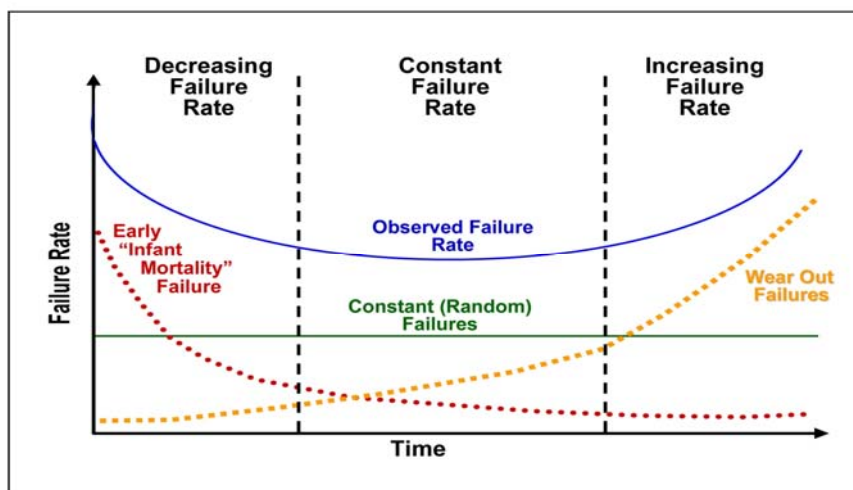
## Data needed: Time-To-Failure Data

- Time-To-Failure can be in any quantitative measure, such as hours, days, cycles, miles, actuations, etc.

19



## Product/System Failure Rate



20



## Acceleration Means

- In order to accelerate the test, one or more of the following may be necessary:

<i>Action</i>	<i>MTBF</i>	<i>LE*</i>
Increase the number of units on test	✓	✗
Accelerate the number of cycles per unit of time	✓	✓
Increase the stresses that generate failures (accelerated stress testing)	✓	✓

\* Life Expectancy



21

## “Usage Rate Acceleration” or “Continuous Use Acceleration”

- Easiest and most common form of Accelerated Life Testing is “Continuous Use Acceleration”



Average Use – 10 hours a week!

1 Week = 168 hours

Possible Acceleration Factor = 16



22

## The Problem with “Continuous Use Acceleration”

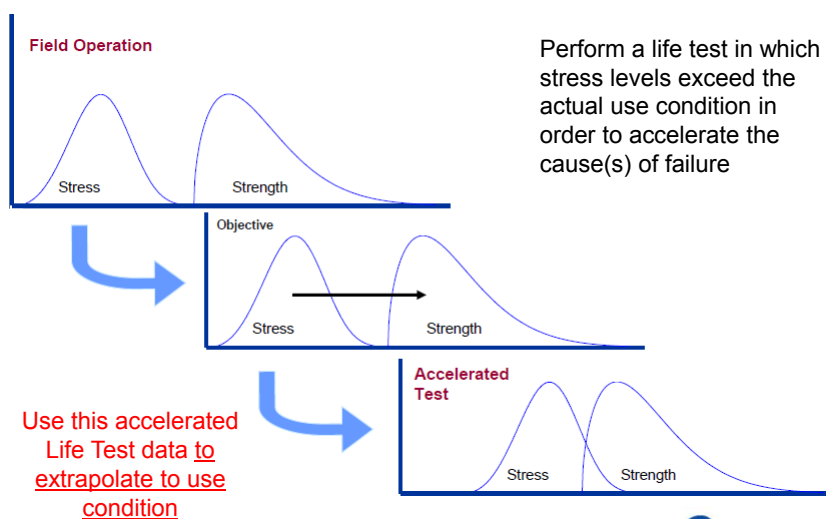
- How do you accelerate “High Usage” product?
  - Many product have a very high (even continuous) usage rate such as TV’s, computers, alarm systems, etc.



23

**orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

## Objective of Increasing Stress in an ALT



24

**orbotech.**  
Be Sure™

## Typical Test Acceleration Parameters

- Temperature
- Humidity
- Voltage, Current
- Vibration
- Temperature Cycling
- Power Cycling
- Contamination Level
- Force, Load, Pressure
- Combination of the above

25



## Stress Levels

- The test stresses should be chosen so that they accelerate the failure modes under consideration.
- Test Stress levels should be chosen so that do not introduce failure modes that would never occur under use condition (i.e. material phase change).

26



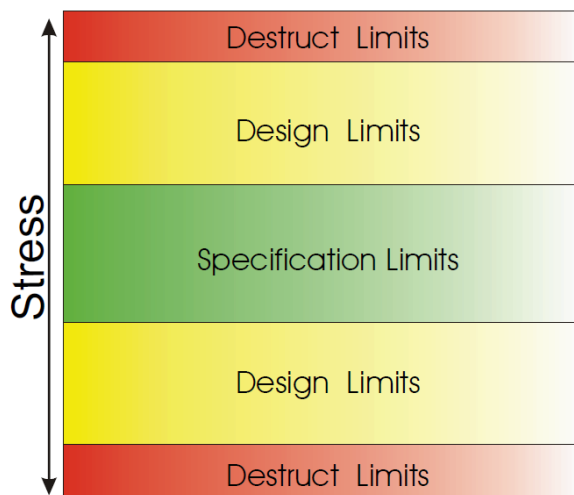
## No Free Lunch

- Stress levels must be high “enough” so that enough failures are observed within the allowable testing time.
- The higher the accelerated stress from the operating stress, the greater the **uncertainty** of the extrapolation.

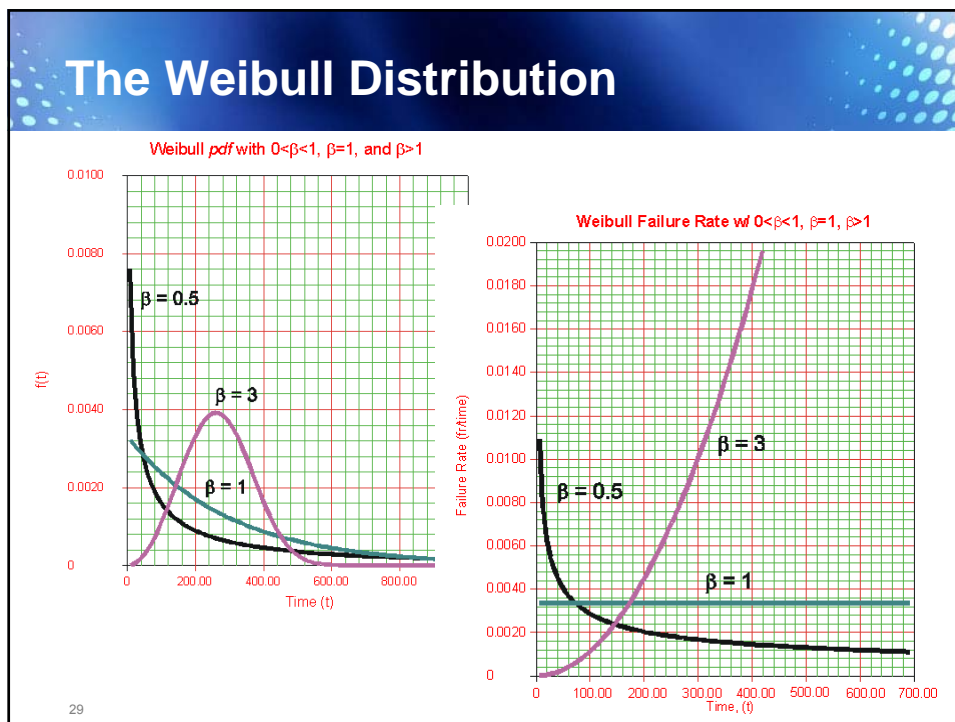


27

## Stress Levels



28



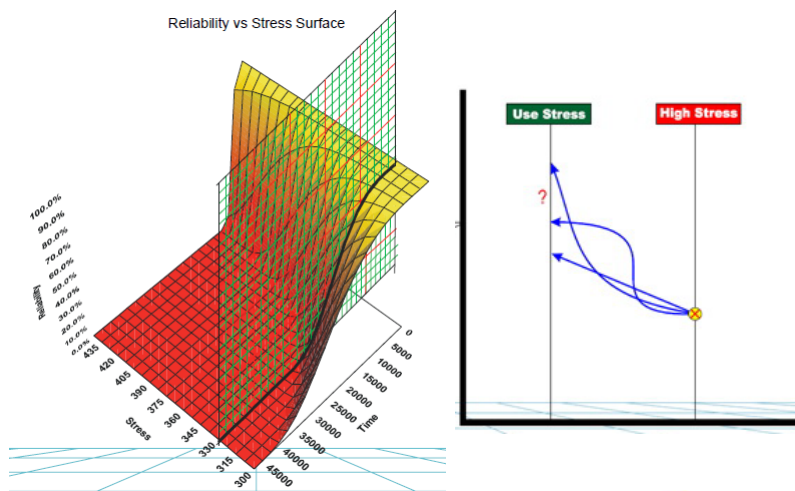
## Understanding Accelerated Life Test Analysis

- Estimate life distribution of the product in a shorter time.

- ✓ Percent falling under warranty
- ✓ Assess risk
- ✓ Compare designs
- ✓ Determine wear-out period (product performance degradation)

30

## Understanding ALT – Looking at a Single Constant Stress ALT

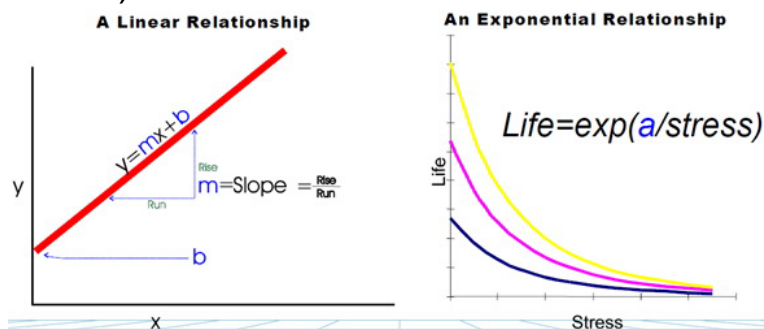


31



## Determine a Relationship between "Test Stresses" and the "Use Stresses"

- Use a **Mathematical Model** to describe the relationship ( $y = mx + b$  is a simple Linear Model).



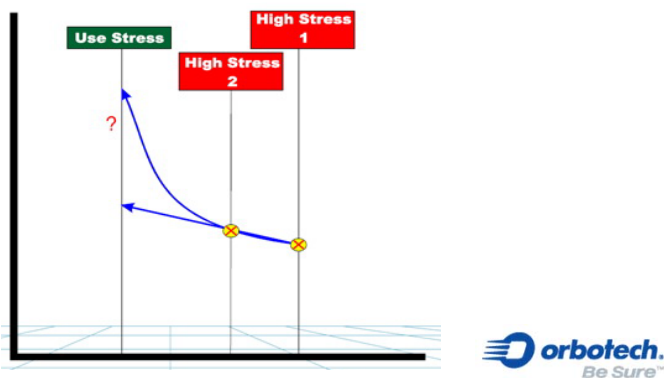
32





## Determine a Relationship between “Test Stresses” and the “Use Stresses”

- The more points we have, the better off we are in correctly determining the Life-Stress relationship (fitting the model to our data).




33

## Reliability Information

- Once the parameters of the underlying life distribution and stress-life relationship have been estimated, a variety of reliability information about the product can be derived such as:
  - Warranty time
  - The instantaneous failure rate which indicates the number of failures occurring per unit time.
  - The mean life which provides a measure of the average time of operation to failure.


34

## Acceleration Models




*“All models are wrong, but some are useful...”*

George Box



35

# Questions?



36

