ASMC-QxB2-Txxx Envisium 0.5W Power PLCC-4 Surface Mount LED Indicator



Reliability Datasheet

Description

The following cumulative test results have been obtained from testing performed at Avago Technologies in accordance with the latest revision of MIL-STD-883/JEDEC standards.

Avago tests parts at the absolute maximum rated conditions recommended for the device. The actual performance you obtain from Avago parts depends on the electrical and environmental characteristics of your application but will probably be better than the performance outlined in Table 1.

Failure Rate Prediction

The junction temperature of the device determines the failure rate of semiconductor devices. The relationship between ambient temperature and actual junction temperature is given by the following:

 $T_J(^{\circ}C) = T_A(^{\circ}C) + \Theta_{JA}P_{AVG}$

where T_A = ambient temperature in °C

 θ_{JA} = thermal resistance of junction-to-ambient in °C/Watt

P_{AVG} = average power dissipated in Watt

The estimated MTBF and failure rate at temperatures lower than the actual stress temperature can be determined by using an Arrhenius model for temperature acceleration. Results of such calculations are shown in the table below using activation energy of 0.43eV.

Table 1. Life Tests

Demonstrated Performance

| | | | | | Point Typical Performance | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Test Name | Stress Test Conditions | Total Device Hours | Units Tested | Total Failed ^[3] | MTBF | Failure Rate (% /1 K Hours) |
| High Temperature Operating Life | TA = 100°C, 60 mA | 56,000 | 56 | 0 | 61,000 | 1.64 |

Table 2. Reliability Predictions

| Ambient Temperature (°C) | Junction Temperature (°C) | Point Typical Performance [1] in Time | | Performance in Time [2] (90% Confidence) | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| | | MTBF [1] | Failure Rate (%/1K Hours) | MTBF[2] | Failure Rate (%/1K Hours) | |
| 100 | 122 | 61100 | 1.64 | 24300 | 4.12 | |
| 95 | 122 | 61600 | 1.62 | 24500 | 4.08 | |
| 90 | 122 | 62000 | 1.61 | 24700 | 4.05 | |
| 85 | 122 | 62500 | 1.60 | 24900 | 4.02 | |
| 80 | 121 | 63000 | 1.59 | 25100 | 3.98 | |
| 75 | 121 | 63500 | 1.57 | 25300 | 3.95 | |
| 70 | 121 | 63900 | 1.56 | 25500 | 3.92 | |
| 65 | 121 | 64400 | 1.55 | 25600 | 3.91 | |
| 60 | 116 | 75900 | 1.32 | 30200 | 3.31 | |
| 55 | 111 | 89700 | 1.11 | 35700 | 2.80 | |
| 50 | 106 | 106500 | 0.94 | 42400 | 2.36 | |
| 45 | 101 | 127000 | 0.79 | 50600 | 1.98 | |
| 40 | 96 | 152300 | 0.66 | 60600 | 1.65 | |
| 35 | 91 | 183400 | 0.55 | 73000 | 1.37 | |
| 30 | 86 | 222100 | 0.45 | 88400 | 1.13 | |
| 25 | 81 | 270400 | 0.37 | 107600 | 0.93 | |

Notes:

[1] The 60% or 90% confidence MTBF represents the minimum level of reliability performance which is expected from 60% or 90% of all samples. The confidence level is established based on the chi-square distribution.

[2] Failure rate (%/1K hours) is 1/MTBF x 10⁵, assuming the failures are exponentially distributed.

[3] Failure criteria: open, short, dim or parametric failure.

[4] Junction temperature is calculated based on θ_{JA} = 130°C/W .

Example of Failure Rate Calculation

Assume a device operating 8 hours/day, 5 days/week. The utilization factor, given 168 hours/week is:

(8 hours/day) x (5 days/week) / (168 hours/week) = 0.25

The point failure rate per year (8760 hours) at 55°C ambient temperature is:

(1.11% / 1K hours) x (0.25) x (8760 hours/year) = 2.43% per year

Similarly, 90% confidence level failure rate per year at 55°C:

(2.80% / 1K hours) x (0.25) x (8760 hours/year) = 6.13% per year

Table 3. Environmental Tests

| | MIL-STD-JEDEC | | Units | Units |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------|--------|
| Test Name | Reference | Test Conditions | Tested | Failed |
| Temperature Cycle | JESDA104 | -40°C/100°C, 15 min dwell, 5 min transfer, 1000 cycles | 800 | 0 |
| Low Temperature Operating Life | JESDA108 | Ta=-40°C, If= 150mA, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| High Temperature Operating Life | JESDA108 | Ta=85°C, If= 100mA, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| High Temperature Operating Life | JESDA108 | Ta=65°C, lf= 150mA, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Temperature Humidity Operating Life | JESDA101 | Ta= 85°C, RH = 85%RH, If= 100mA, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Temperature Humidity Storage Life | JESDA101 | Ta= 85°C, RH = 85%RH, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| High Temperature Storage Life | JESDA103 | Ta = 100°C, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Low Temperature Storage Life | JESDA108 | Ta = -40°C, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Pulse Test | Avago Req | Ta= 25°C, Ip= 300mA, Duty Cycle = 10%, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| High Temperature Reverse Bias | Auto Req | Ta = 100°C, 5VRB, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Temperature Humidity Reverse Bias | Auto Req | Ta= 85°C, RH = 85%RH, 5VRB, 1000hrs | 56 | 0 |
| Power Temperature Cycle | Auto Req | -40°C/85°C, 18 min dwell, 42 min transfer, 5 mins on/off, If= 100mA, 1000 cycles | 56 | 0 |
| Power Temperature Humidity Cycle | Auto Req | 25°C/65°C, 3hrs dwell, 6hrs transfer, RH = 95%, 5 mins on/off, If= 150mA, 100 cycles | 56 | 0 |

Table 4. Mechanical Tests

| Test Name | MIL-STD-JEDEC Reference | Test Conditions | Units Tested | Units Failed |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Resistance to Solder heat | JESDB106 | 260+/- 5°C, 6+/-1 second, immersion depth 1.5 mm from case | 30 | 0 |
| Mechanical shock | JESDB104 | 5 shocks each X1, X2, Y1, Y2, Z1, Z2, 1500G, 0.5msec pulse | 30 | 0 |
| Vibration | JESDB103 | 4 cycles, 4 mins each X, Y and Z at 0.06inch @ 20Hz-100Hz, 50g @ 100Hz-2000Hz | 30 | 0 |

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