## HEDS-90xx ,91xx,92xx & HEDS-55xx/65xx series

Motion Sensing Products, Optical Encoder Modules



# **Reliability Data Sheet**

### Description

The following cumulative test results have been obtained from testing performed at Avago Technologies Malaysia in accordance with the latest revisions of JEDEC Standard. 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 performance outlined in Table 1.

### **Failure Rate Prediction**

The failure rate of semiconductor devices is determined by the junction temperature of the device. 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  $^{\circ}C$ 

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

P<sub>AVG</sub> = average power dissipated in Watt

The estimated MTTF 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 an activation energy of 0.43 eV (reference MILHDBK-217).

Table 1. Life Tests

Demonstrated Performance

		Total Device Hours	Units Tested	Total Failed	Point Typical Performance	
Test Name	Stress Test Conditions				MTTF	Failure Rate (%/1 K Hours)
High Temperature Operating Life	$V_{CC}$ = 5.5 $V$ $V_{A}$ = $V_{b}$ = 3.5 $V$ $T_{A}$ =100° $C$ 1000hours	868,000	868	0	948,634	0.105

Table 2.

Junction	<b>Point Typical Perf</b>	Point Typical Performance [1] in Time		Performance in Time <sup>[2]</sup> (90% Confidence)		
Temperature (°C)	MTTF [1]	Failure Rate (% / 1K Hours)	MTTF <sup>[2]</sup>	Failure Rate (%/1K Hours)		
110	948,634	0.105	376,573	0.266		
100	1,347,060	0.074	534,733	0.187		
90	1,944,699	0.051	771,974	0.130		
80	2,874,361	0.035	1,141,015	0.088		
70	4,335,257	0.023	1,7201,937	0.058		
60	6,706,842	0.015	2,662,369	0.038		
50	10,672,131	0.009	4,236,443	0.024		
40	17,483,322	0.006	6,940,234	0.014		
	Temperature (°C) 110 100 90 80 70 60 50	Temperature (°C) MTTF [1]  110 948,634  100 1,347,060  90 1,944,699  80 2,874,361  70 4,335,257  60 6,706,842  50 10,672,131	Temperature (°C)         MTTF [1]         Failure Rate (% / 1K Hours)           110         948,634         0.105           100         1,347,060         0.074           90         1,944,699         0.051           80         2,874,361         0.035           70         4,335,257         0.023           60         6,706,842         0.015           50         10,672,131         0.009	Temperature (°C)         Failure Rate (%/1K Hours)         MTTF [2]           110         948,634         0.105         376,573           100         1,347,060         0.074         534,733           90         1,944,699         0.051         771,974           80         2,874,361         0.035         1,141,015           70         4,335,257         0.023         1,7201,937           60         6,706,842         0.015         2,662,369           50         10,672,131         0.009         4,236,443		

#### Notes:

- 1. The point typical MTTF (which represents 60% confidence level) is the total device hours divided by the number of failures. In the case of zero failures, one failure is assumed for this calculation.
- 2. The 90% Confidence MTTF represents the minimum level of reliability performance which is expected from 90% of all samples. This confidence interval is based on the statistics of the distribution of failures. The assumed distribution of failures is exponential. This particular distribution is commonly used in describing useful life failures.
- 3. Failures are catastrophic or parametric. Catastrophic failures are open, short, no logic output, no dynamic parameters while parametric failures are failures to meet an electrical characteristic as specified in product catalog such as output voltage, duty or state errors.

### **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) = 0.24

The point failure rate per year (8760 hours) at  $50^{\circ}$ C ambient temperature is:

(0.015% / 1K hours) x 0.24 X (8760 hours/year) = 0.032% per year

Similarly, 90% confidence level failure rate per year at 50°C:

(0.04% / 1K hours) X 0.24 X (8760 hours/year) = 0.08% per year

### **Table 3. Environmental Tests**

Test Name			<b>Units Failed</b>	
Temperature Cycle			0	
Solder Heat Resistance	Pb Free solder 260°C Peak 10sec, 20 Temperature cycles at -40/100°C	10	0	
High Temperature Storage	T <sub>A</sub> =105°C	77	0	
Wet High Temperature Operating Life	T <sub>A</sub> =85°C, RH=85% V <sub>CC</sub> =5.5V, Va =Vb = 3.5V 1000 hours	841	0	

### **Table 4. Mechanical Tests**

Test Name	Reference	Test Conditions	<b>Units Tested</b>	<b>Units Failed</b>
Mechanical Shock	Mil-Std-883C 2002	5 blows; X,Y,Z axes, 1500g, 0.5msec	12	0
Vibration Test	Mil-Std-883C 2007	4 minutes each X, Y, Z axes, 20g minimum.		
		4 cycles, 20 to 2000 Hz	10	0
		3 cycles, 20 to 2000Hz	26	0
		3 cycles, 5 to 1000Hz	10	0
Terminal Strength	Mil-Std-883C 2004	1 lb. for 30seconds	15	0
Lead Fatigue	Mil-Std-883C 2004	3 bends, 15°C minimum	15	0

### **Table 5. Electrical Tests**

Test Name	Reference	Test Conditions	Units Tested	Units Failed
ESD- Human Body Model	HBM-JESD22-A114D	1.5kΩ, 100pF, 5 positive and negative discharges per pin. VZ = 3.0  KV	35	0

Avago assures the form, fit, function, quality and reliability of above-mentioned parts as outlined in above-mentioned conditions of this reliability data sheet. If customer runs the parts outside of such specifications, no assurance of form, fit, function, quality and reliability is provided.

