

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Reliability stress screening –  
Part 2: Components**

**Déverminage sous contraintes –  
Partie 2: Composants**



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**RELIABILITY STRESS SCREENING –****Part 2: Components****FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 61163-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) this version of the document is a complete rewrite and restructure from the previous version.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

| FDIS         | Report on voting |
|--------------|------------------|
| 56/1875/FDIS | 56/1887/RVD      |

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61163 series, published under the general title *Reliability stress screening*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

## INTRODUCTION

Although first developed to stabilize the parameters of manufactured components (burn-in), reliability stress screening (RSS) can be used to remove from a component population the weaker components. This can be done at times where the manufacturing processes for components are difficult to control or for other reasons such as where the components need to be selected (re-qualified) to operate in harsher than usual operating conditions. This is also done where more narrow specifications are required for the application and no alternative courses of action are available.

The use of RSS is normally only a temporary measure when early failures need to be avoided under a specific set of conditions as outlined above.

RSS is an effective tool in identifying and removing flaws due to poor component design and manufacturing deficiencies.

## RELIABILITY STRESS SCREENING –

### Part 2: Components

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61163 provides guidance on RSS techniques and procedures for electrical, electronic, and mechanical components. This document is procedural in nature and is not, and cannot be, exhaustive with respect to component technologies due to the rapid rate of developments in the component industry.

This document is:

- a) intended for component manufacturers as a guideline;
- b) intended for component users as a guideline to negotiate with component manufacturers on RSS requirements;
- c) intended to allow the planning of an RSS process in house to meet reliability requirements or to allow the re-qualification of components for specific, upgraded, environments;
- d) intended as a guideline to sub-contractors who provide RSS as a service.

This document is not intended to provide test plans for specific components or for delivery of certificates of conformance for batches of components.

The use of bi-modal Weibull analysis to select and optimize an RSS process without having to estimate the reliability and life time of all items is described.

#### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

##### 3.1

##### **screen**

conditions, for example stress level and duration, used for the removal of non-conforming items from a population

##### 3.2

##### **screening**

process carried out to detect and remove non-conforming items, or those susceptible to early life failure

Note 1 to entry: Screening may employ representative or elevated stresses.