



HALT – HASS

Frühzeitige Optimierung von Zuverlässigkeits-Indikatoren

at AQL RBG 11

Reliability Engineering

Introduction

- ▶ Name: Edwin Dietel
- ▶ Department: Automotive Quality Labs - AQL RBG 11
Reliability Engineering
- ▶ Age: 43
- ▶ Home town: Lauf / Nürnberg
Germany

- ▶ 1989 Mechanician for Machines and Systems
- ▶ 1994 Engineer of Mechanican Technics
- ▶ 2002 Study of Software Engineering

- ▶ since 1995 at Continental Automotive GmbH
 - Employee of Reliability Engineering
 - perform HALT Test since 2004 at MCH and RBG

- ▶ Topics: ERIT , HALT / HASS



HALT

Why and When a HALT should be performed?

Highly Accelerated Life Testing

is done during the developmental phase

- Apply stresses above specified limits in order to find design weaknesses in a compressed time
- Take responsible precautions with design changes to eliminate critical weaknesses
- HALT is to find out the most robust of different product designs
- Focus on the failure modes and failure mechanisms
not the stresses applied on products
- Every failure found represents an opportunity for improvement
No action means no improvement
- HALT is not a test to proof the product reliability (currently)
it is a test to find the robustness of the product.

HASS

Why and When a HASS should be performed?

Highly Accelerated Stress Screening

is done during the production phase

- HASS is to find out a critical process fluctuations (drifts and combinations of fluctuations) during production phase
- Apply stresses above specified limits in order to find weakness points in a compressed time and eliminate it with process changes

HALT - Test equipment at Continental AQL RBG



■ HALT Chamber Weiss

- Min Temp = - 100°C
- Max Temp = + 200°C
- with 60 Kelvin per minute



HALT - Test equipment at Continental AQL RBG

6 direction hammers (frequency range 20 Hz to 10 kHz)
Broad band random vibration with six degrees of freedom



Segmented Base Plate



HALT - Test equipment at SGS Germany GmbH

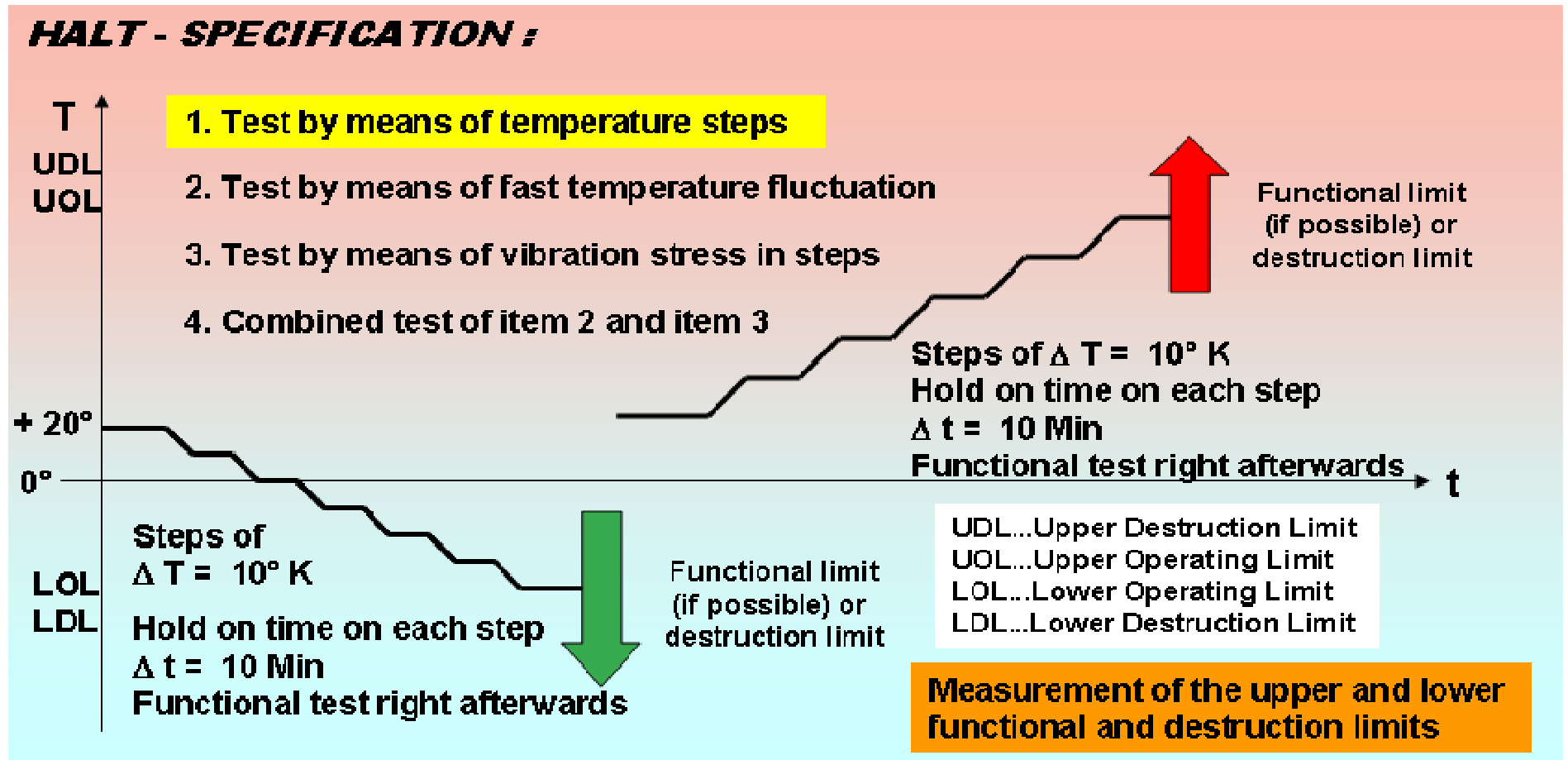
- **HALT Chamber QualMark**
- **Min Temp = - 100°C**
- **Max Temp = + 200°C**
- **with 60 Kelvin per minute**

6 direction hammers
(frequency range 20 Hz to 10 kHz)
**Broad band random vibration
with six degrees of freedom**



Step 1

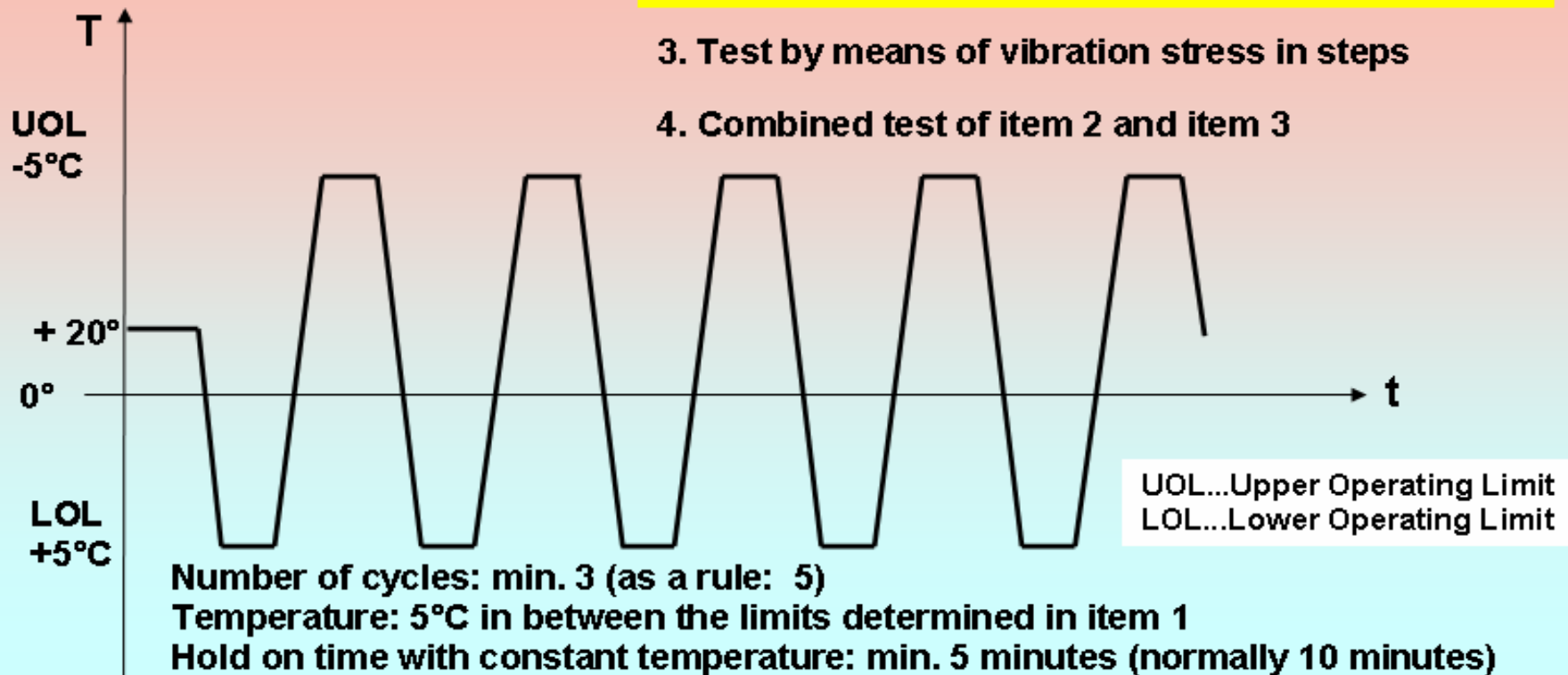
Temperature steps



Step 2 Temperature changes

HALT - SPECIFICATION :

1. Test by means of temperature steps
2. Test by means of fast temperature fluctuation
3. Test by means of vibration stress in steps
4. Combined test of item 2 and item 3

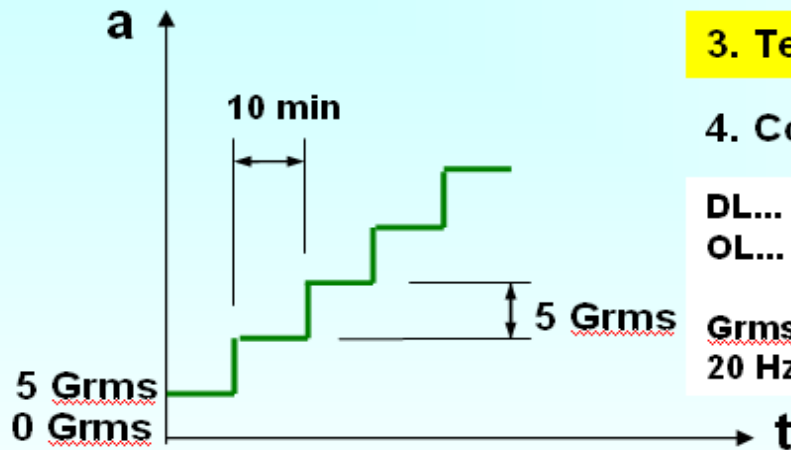


Step 3

Vibration stress without temp.

HALT - SPECIFICATION:

1. Test by means of temperature steps
2. Test by means of fast temperature fluctuation
3. Test by means of vibration stress in steps
4. Combined test of item 2 and item 3



DL... Destruction Limit
OL... Operating Limit

Grms ... Acceleration root mean squares over vibration frequency
20 Hz - 10000 Hz

Start with a value: between 1 and 10 Grms (normally 5 Grms)

Steps in between 1 and 10 Grms (normally 5 Grms), technical limit is at 50 Grms

Hold on time on a constant vibration level: minimum 10 minutes

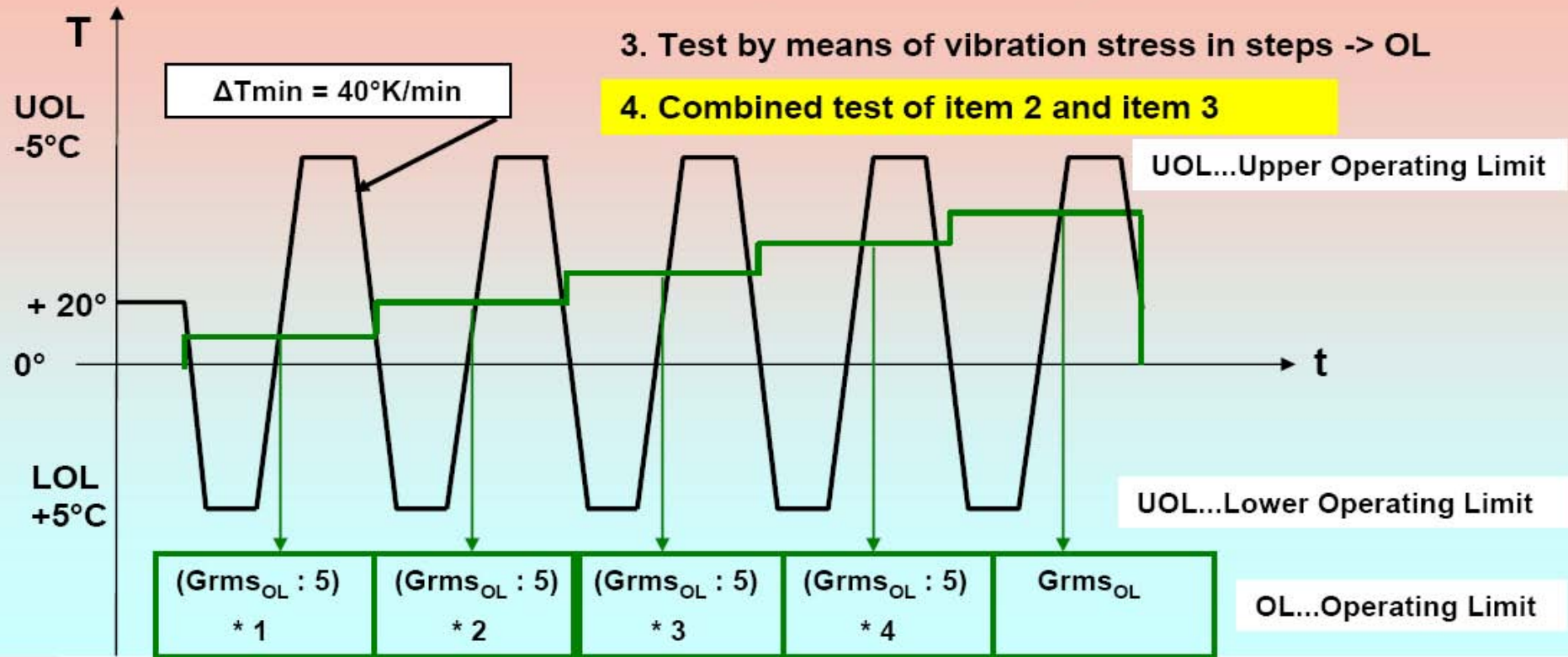
Measurement of the functional and destruction limits

Step 4

Vibration stress with temp.

HALT - SPECIFICATION:

1. Test by means of temperature steps -> UOL, LOL
2. Test by means of fast temperature fluctuation
3. Test by means of vibration stress in steps -> OL
4. Combined test of item 2 and item 3



Contact

Contact person for further information, costs and test performance:

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NOTE:

SGS Germany GmbH

HALT / HASS Seminar - Workshop

26. – 27.10.2010 Munich

