

Life Stress Relationship for Electronic Devices Under Time Varying Stress

L.C. Mendez, I. Rodriguez, J. Mejia, and N. Ramirez

Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez
Juárez, Chihuahua, México

Corresponding author's Email: luis.mendez@uacj.mx

Author Note: Luis C. Mendez PhD. is currently a research professor at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez; his researches are related to power quality, reliability applied to electrical and electronic devices, Human Machine Interaction and Automation. Ivan Rodriguez PhD. is currently a research professor at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez in the area of reliability, specifically in models for multiple accelerated life testing (ALT). Jose Mejia Ph.D. is currently a research professor at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez; his research interests include digital signal processing, industrial design and pattern recognition. Nestor Ramirez is currently a research professor at Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez in the area of mechatronics systems: design and implementation of mechatronics systems oriented to develop prosthesis for humans.

Abstract: In this paper, a novel reliability model is presented, which describes the behavior of electronic products under any voltage variation existing in the power line. This work is based on the cumulative damage model with random failures and the cumulative inverse power law relationship. The presented case of study analyzes the effects of the electrical harmonics on electronic devices. Mathematically, the compact form of the Fourier series describes the behavior of the electrical harmonics in the power line. The proposed life stress model determines the reliability indexes better than the classical life-stress relationship model employed for electronic devices. In addition, the proposed model provides via characterization life how the time varying stress can affect the performance of the device and offers a critical reliable analysis under real operational environment. A case study based on LED TV is presented in this paper.

Keywords: Reliability, Time-Varying Stress, Electrical Harmonics, Power Quality