

**PRODUCT RELIABILITY REPORT
FOR**

DS3100, Rev A1

Dallas Semiconductor

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Prepared by:

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Conclusion:

The following qualification successfully meets the quality and reliability standards required of all Dallas Semiconductor products:

DS3100, Rev A1

In addition, Dallas Semiconductor's continuous reliability monitor program ensures that all outgoing product will continue to meet Maxim's quality and reliability standards. The current status of the reliability monitor program can be viewed at <http://www.maxim-ic.com/TechSupport/dsreliability.html>.

Device Description:

A description of this device can be found in the product data sheet. You can find the product data sheet at http://dbserv.maxim-ic.com/l_datasheet3.cfm.

Reliability Derating:

The Arrhenius model will be used to determine the acceleration factor for failure mechanisms that are temperature accelerated.

$$AfT = \exp((Ea/k) * (1/Tu - 1/Ts)) = tu/ts$$

AfT = Acceleration factor due to Temperature
tu = Time at use temperature (e.g. 55°C)
ts = Time at stress temperature (e.g. 125°C)
k = Boltzmann's Constant (8.617 x 10⁻⁵ eV/°K)
Tu = Temperature at Use (°K)
Ts = Temperature at Stress (°K)
Ea = Activation Energy (e.g. 0.7 ev)

The activation energy of the failure mechanism is derived from either internal studies or industry accepted standards, or activation energy of 0.7ev will be used whenever actual failure mechanisms or their activation energies are unknown. All deratings will be done from the stress ambient temperature to the use ambient temperature.

An exponential model will be used to determine the acceleration factor for failure mechanisms, which are voltage accelerated.

$$AfV = \exp(B * (Vs - Vu))$$

AfV = Acceleration factor due to Voltage
Vs = Stress Voltage (e.g. 7.0 volts)
Vu = Maximum Operating Voltage (e.g. 5.5 volts)
B = Constant related to failure mechanism type (e.g. 1.0, 2.4, 2.7, etc.)

The Constant, B, related to the failure mechanism is derived from either internal studies or industry accepted standards, or a B of 1.0 will be used whenever actual failure mechanisms or their B are unknown. All deratings will be done from the stress voltage to the maximum operating voltage. Failure rate data from the operating life test is reported using a Chi-Squared statistical model at the 60% or 90% confidence level (Cf).

The failure rate, Fr, is related to the acceleration during life test by:

$$Fr = X / (ts * AfV * AfT * N * 2)$$

X = Chi-Sq statistical upper limit
N = Life test sample size

