



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 60749-37:2008

01-junij-2008

**Polprevodniški elementi - Mehanske in klimatske preskusne metode - 37. del:
Metoda preskušanja s padcem z namizne višine z uporabo pospeševalnika (IEC
60749-37:2008)**

Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 37: Board level drop test method using an accelerometer (IEC 60749-37:2008)

Halbleiterbauelemente - Mechanische und klimatische Prüfverfahren - Teil 37:
Prüfverfahren Fall der Leiterplatte unter Verwendung eines Beschleunigungs-
Messgerätes (IEC 60749-37:2008)

Dispositifs a semiconducteurs - Méthodes d'essais mécaniques et climatiques - Partie
37: Méthode d'essai de chute au niveau de la carte avec utilisation d'un accéléromètre
(CEI 60749-37:2008)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60749-37:2008

ICS:

31.080.01	Polprevodniški elementi (naprave) na splošno	Semiconductor devices in general
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SIST EN 60749-37:2008

en,fr

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**Semiconductor devices -
Mechanical and climatic test methods -
Part 37: Board level drop test method using an accelerometer
(IEC 60749-37:2008)**

Dispositifs à semiconducteurs -
Méthodes d'essais mécaniques
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der Leiterplatte unter Verwendung
eines Beschleunigungs-Messgerätes
(IEC 60749-37:2008)

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This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-03-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 47/1937/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 60749-37, prepared by IEC TC 47, Semiconductor devices, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60749-37 on 2008-03-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2008-12-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-03-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60749-37:2008 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60749-10	2002	Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 10: Mechanical shock	EN 60749-10	2002
IEC 60749-20	- ¹⁾	Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 20: Resistance of plastic-encapsulated SMDs to the combined effect of moisture and soldering heat	EN 60749-20	2003 ²⁾
IEC 60749-20-1	- ³⁾	Semiconductor devices - Mechanical and climatic test methods - Part 20-1: Handling, packing, labelling and shipping of surface mount devices sensitive to the combined effect of moisture and soldering heat	-	-

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¹⁾ Undated reference.
²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.
³⁾ At draft stage.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods –
Part 37: Board level drop test method using an accelerometer**

**Dispositifs à semiconducteurs – Méthodes d'essais mécaniques et climatiques –
Partie 37: Méthode d'essai de chute au niveau de la carte avec utilisation
d'un accéléromètre**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES –
MECHANICAL AND CLIMATIC TEST METHODS –**

Part 37: Board level drop test method using an accelerometer

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60749-37 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62050 published in 2004. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
47/1937/FDIS	47/1948/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 60749 series, under the general title *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods*, can be found in the IEC website.

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

Handheld electronic products fit into the consumer and portable market segments. Included in handheld electronic products are cameras, calculators, cell phones, cordless phones, pagers, palm size PCs, personal computer memory card international association (PCMCIA) cards, smart cards, personal digital assistants (PDAs) and other electronic products that can be conveniently stored in a pocket and used while held in user's hand.

These handheld electronic products are more prone to being dropped during their useful service life because of their size and weight. This dropping event can not only cause mechanical failures in the housing of the device but also create electrical failures in the printed circuit board (PCB) assemblies mounted inside the housing due to transfer of energy through PCB supports. The electrical failures may result from various failure modes such as cracking of the circuit board, track cracking on the board, cracking of solder interconnections between the components and the board, and component cracks. The primary driver of these failures is excessive flexing of the circuit board due to input acceleration to the board created from dropping the handheld electronic product. This flexing of the board causes relative motion between the board and the components mounted on it, resulting in component, interconnect or board failures. The failure is a function of the combination of the board design, construction, material, thickness and surface finish; interconnect material and standoff height and component size.

Correlation between test and field conditions is not yet fully established. Consequently, the test procedure is presently more appropriate for relative component performance than for use as a pass/fail criterion. Rather, results should be used to augment existing data or establish a baseline for potential investigative efforts in package/board technologies.

The comparability between different test sites, data acquisition methods, and board manufacturers has not been fully demonstrated by existing data. As a result, if the data are to be used for direct comparison of component performance, matching studies must first be performed to prove that the data are in fact comparable across different test sites and test conditions.

This method is not intended to substitute for full characterization testing, which might incorporate substantially larger sample sizes and increased number of drops. Due to limited sample size and number of drops specified here, it is possible that enough failure data may not be generated in every case to perform full statistical analysis.