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Elektronikkomponenter – Långtidslagring av halvledarkomponenter – Del 3: Data

*Electronic components –
Long-term storage of electronic semiconductor devices –
Part 3: Data*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 62435-3:2020. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 62435-3:2020.

Nationellt förord

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English Version

Electronic components - Long-term storage of electronic semiconductor devices - Part 3: Data (IEC 62435-3:2020)

Composants électroniques - Stockage de longue durée des dispositifs électroniques à semiconducteurs - Partie 3: Données
(IEC 62435-3:2020)

Elektronische Bauteile - Langzeitlagerung elektronischer Halbleiterbauelemente - Teil 3: Daten
(IEC 62435-3:2020)

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 47/2608/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62435-3, prepared by IEC/TC 47 "Semiconductor devices" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62435-3:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2020-12-24
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2023-03-24

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62435-3:2020 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60068-2-17:1994	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-17:1994 (not modified)
IEC 60068-2-20:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-20:2008 (not modified)
IEC 60749-20-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60749-20-1
IEC 60749-21	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60749-21
IEC 61340-5-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61340-5-1
IEC 62258 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62258 (series)
IEC/TR 62258-3	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TR 62258-3
IEC 62402	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 62402
IEC 62435-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62435-2
ISO 14644 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 14644 (series)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS – LONG-TERM STORAGE
OF ELECTRONIC SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES –**
Part 3: Data**FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 62435-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
47/2608/FDIS	47/2615/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 62435 series, published under the general title *Electronic components – Long-term storage of electronic semiconductor devices*, 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

This document applies to the long-term storage of electronic components.

This document deals with the long-term storage (LTS) of electronic devices drawing on the best long-term storage practices currently known. For the purposes of this document, LTS is defined as any device storage whose duration can be more than 12 months for product scheduled for long duration storage. While intended to address the storage of unpackaged semiconductors and packaged electronic devices, nothing in this document precludes the storage of other items under the storage levels defined herein.

Although it has always existed to some extent, obsolescence of electronic components and particularly of integrated circuits, has become increasingly intense over the last few years.

Indeed, with the existing technological boom, the commercial life of a component has become very short compared with the life of industrial equipment such as that encountered in the aeronautical field, the railway industry or the energy sector.

The many solutions enabling obsolescence to be resolved are now identified. However, selecting one of these solutions should be preceded by a case-by-case technical and economic feasibility study, depending on whether storage is envisaged for field service or production, for example:

- remedial storage as soon as components are no longer marketed;
- preventive storage anticipating declaration of obsolescence.

Taking into account the expected life of some installations, sometimes covering several decades, the qualification times, and the unavailability costs, which can also be very high, the solution to be adopted to resolve obsolescence should often be rapidly implemented. This is why the solution retained in most cases consists in systematically storing components which are in the process of becoming obsolescent.

The technical risks of this solution are, a priori, fairly low. However, it requires perfect mastery of the implemented process and especially of the storage environment, although this mastery becomes critical when it comes to long-term storage.

All handling, protection, storage and test operations are recommended to be performed according to the state of the art.

The application of the approach proposed in this document in no way guarantees that the stored components are in perfect operating condition at the end of this storage. It only comprises a means of minimizing potential and probable degradation factors.

Some electronic device users have the need to store electronic devices for long periods of time. Lifetime buys are commonly made to support production runs of assemblies that will exceed the production timeframe of its individual parts. This puts the user in a situation requiring careful and adequate storage of such parts to maintain the as-received solderability and minimize any degradation effects to the part over time. Major degradation concerns are moisture, electrostatic fields, ultra-violet light, large variations in temperature, air-borne contaminants, and outgassing.

Warranties and sparing also present a challenge for the user or repair agency as some systems have been designated to be used for long periods of time, in some cases for up to 40 years or more. Some of the devices needed for repair of these systems will not be available from the original supplier for the lifetime of the system or the spare assembly may be built with the original production run but then require long-term storage. This document was developed to provide a standard for storing electronic devices for long periods of time.

The storage of devices that are moisture sensitive but that do not need to be stored for long periods of time is dealt with in IEC TR 62258-3.

Long-term storage assumes that the device is going to be placed in uninterrupted storage for a number of years. It is essential that it be useable after storage. It is important that storage media, the local environment and the associated part data be considered together.

These guidelines do not imply any warranty of product or guarantee of operation beyond the storage time given by the manufacturer.

The IEC 62435 series is intended to ensure that adequate reliability is achieved for devices in user applications after long-term storage. Users are encouraged to request data from suppliers to applicable specifications to demonstrate a successful storage life as requested by the user. These standards are not intended to address built-in failure mechanisms that would take place regardless of storage conditions.

These standards are intended to give practical guide to methods of long-duration storage of electronic components where this is intentional or planned storage of product for a number of years. Storage regimes for work-in-progress production are managed according to company internal process requirements and are not detailed in IEC 62435 (all parts).

The overall standard is split into a number of parts. Parts 1 to 4 apply to any long-term storage and contain general requirements and guidance, whereas Parts 5 to 9 are specific to the type of product being stored.

Electronic components requiring different storage conditions are covered separately starting with Part 5.

The structure of the IEC 62435 series as currently planned consists of the following:

- Part 1: General
- Part 2: Deterioration mechanisms
- Part 3: Data
- Part 4: Storage
- Part 5: Die and wafer devices
- Part 6: Packaged or finished devices
- Part 7: MEMS
- Part 8: Passive electronic devices
- Part 9: Special cases

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS – LONG-TERM STORAGE OF ELECTRONIC SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES –

Part 3: Data

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62435 describes the aspects of data storage that are necessary for successful use of electronic components being stored after long periods while maintaining traceability or chain of custody. It defines what sort of data needs to be stored alongside the components or dies and the best way to do so in order to avoid losing data during the storage period. As defined in this document, long-term storage refers to a duration that can be more than twelve months for products scheduled for long duration storage. Philosophy, good working practice, and general means to facilitate the successful long-term-storage of electronic components are also addressed.

NOTE In IEC 62435 (all parts), the term "components" is used interchangeably with dice, wafers, passives and packaged devices.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.