



Edition 1.0 2017-05

# TECHNICAL REPORT



Guidelines for the statistical analysis of ageing test data – Part 3: Minimum specimen numbers at different test conditions with given experimental data

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 29.035.01 ISBN 978-2-8322-4299-5

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and conventions	6
3.1 Terms and definitions	6
3.2 Symbols	6
3.3 Conventions	7
4 Assumptions	7
5 General considerations	8
6 Probability calculation based on normal distributions	10
6.1 General	10
6.2 Calculations	10
6.3 Estimated life at 90 °C (temperature difference is set to be 40 °C	C)12
6.3.1 Ideal case with $\sigma$ = 0,05, 0,1, 0,2, 0,3	12
6.3.2 Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma = 0.05$	
6.3.3 Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma = 0.3$	
6.4 Estimated life at 50 °C (temperature difference is set to be 80 °C	,
6.4.1 Ideal case with $\sigma$ = 0,05, 0,1, 0,2, 0,3	
6.4.2 Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma = 0.05$	
6.4.3 Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma = 0.3$	17
Figure 1 – Ageing time versus survival ratio	9
Figure 2 – Arrhenius plot of failure time or scatter	9
Figure 3 – Temperature dependence of $\frac{\sigma}{\tilde{t}}$	10
Figure 4 – Estimated life at 90 °C for the ideal case	13
Figure 5 – Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma$ = 0,05	14
Figure 6 – Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma$ = 0,3	15
Figure 7 – Estimated life at 50 °C for the ideal case	16
Figure 8 – Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma$ = 0,05	
Figure 9 – Test sample numbers of 20, 10, 5, 3 with $\sigma$ = 0,3	
Table 1 - Symbols	7

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_\_

#### GUIDELINES FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGEING TEST DATA -

## Part 3: Minimum specimen numbers at different test conditions with given experimental data

#### **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.
- The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international
  consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all
  interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC TR 60493-3, which is a Technical Report, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 112: Evaluation and qualification of electrical insulating materials and systems.

The text of this Technical Report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
112/384/DTR	112/389/RVDTR

– 4 –

Full information on the voting for the approval of this Technical Report 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 60493 series, published under the general title *Guidelines for the statistical analysis of ageing test data*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future standards in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing standards in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

#### INTRODUCTION

The objective of this document is to clarify how a statistical analysis can be done even with a small number of samples.

When the scatter of data is sufficiently small, a statistical analysis should be possible. Generally, a statistical analysis applies to a larger number of samples similar to ordinary cases.

On the other hand, this document may be useful in clarifying how the scatter of a small number of data points can be used to estimate "lifetime" when the number of specimens is limited (e.g. around five) and there are few ageing conditions (e.g. two or three conditions).

Therefore, the aim is to document, for a small group of specimens with limited scatter of data, whether or not it is possible to estimate characteristics such as lifetime within a certain statistical error.

If such a simulation were available, it would be very helpful for users.

Manufacturers, for example, may prefer a new simplified, accelerated test method as an alternative to their current traditional test methods. A new test method would be easier and less expensive, especially if the specimens were small in size (dimension), although it may not be as suitable for large specimen sizes or expensive materials or devices (such as motors).

It would be very welcome if a statistical treatment method of this type, applying to a smaller number of specimens, were defined.

Though inappropriate cases are anticipated, this document deals with cases where such statistical treatment is appropriate.

#### GUIDELINES FOR THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AGEING TEST DATA -

## Part 3: Minimum specimen numbers at different test conditions with given experimental data

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60493 clarifies how a statistical analysis can be done with a small number of samples.

This document will be useful when the accelerated test method is difficult to carry out, for example in cases where the dimensions of test specimens (including test devices) are very large in scale or the cost of test specimens is high. Testing is facilitated by enabling users to reduce the number of test specimens.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 60493-1, Guide for the statistical analysis of ageing test data – Part 1: Methods based on mean values of normally distributed test results

IEC TR 60493-2, Guide for the statistical analysis of ageing test data – Part 2: Validation of procedures for statistical analysis of censored normally distributed data

IEC 62539, Guide for the statistical analysis of electrical insulation breakdown data