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Accelerated Life Test Design of an Electromagnetic Shielding Door Hinge

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Key Words: Hinge(), Load(), Wear(), Failure(), Accelerated Life Test(가)

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Abstract : This paper presents a study on the accelerated life tests of parts that operate during the opening and closing of door frames, particularly door hinges. Hinge theoretical verification and validation of the test equipment in the present study and the different structures and fault mode, depending on the purpose of usage analysis, failure mode for one of the hinges of the switchgear components used for electromagnetic shielding facilities and on-site operating conditions. The accelerated life test was designed for the characteristic lifetime prediction of the components, by estimating the shape parameter and the acceleration factor.

m : 가

CL :

1.

n :

p :

(magne

$F(t)$:

tic resonance imaging, MRI)

(electro

$R(t)$:

magnetic pulse, EMP)

$h(t)$:

t :

β :

η :

L :

ISO KS

(1~6)

K :

P : 가 ()

(united state army corps of engineer)

(7)

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12.14.-16.,)

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MIL-STD-188-125 IEEE 299^(8,9)

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Fig. 1 Electromagnetic shielding doorset

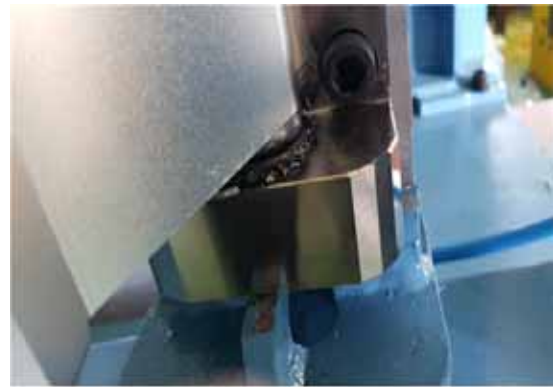


Fig. 2 Wear due to rotational friction

, 가, 가
 ,
 ,

(Weibull distribution)

(10)

Fig. 1 EMP kg

, 가 2.1 가

가

(12)

가

2.

가
 가

가

Fig. 2

가

3

가
 가

Table 2 가

가

Table 1 Failure modes and mechanisms analysis

Components	Failure mode	Failure mechanism
Hinge	transform	plasticity increase
	crack	fatigue load
	damage	fatigue load
	wear	cleeping due to load
	brittle fracture	brittleness increase
	corrosion	chemical action

Table 2 Decision matrix for acceleration stress factors

Failure mode	Weight	Acceleration stress factor				
		Temp.	Load	velocity	Vibration	Humidity
deformation	3					
crack	3					
damage	1					
wear	5					
brittle fracture	1					
corrosion	1					
Sum		42	64	50	32	18

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1, 3, 5

가 가 5

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가

가

(5),

O(3),

(1)

2.2

Table 1

Table 2

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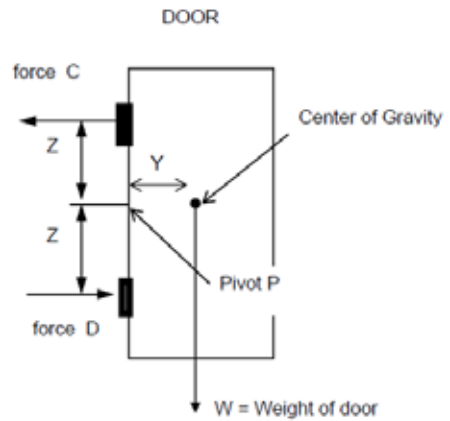


Fig. 3 Load due to position of force hinge spacing

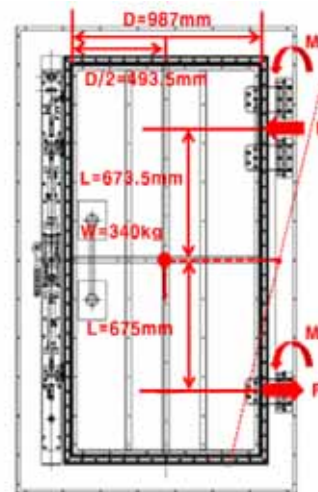


Fig. 4 Tensile and compressive force of the hinge

EMP

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3.

3.1

가

가

가

Fig. 3

2

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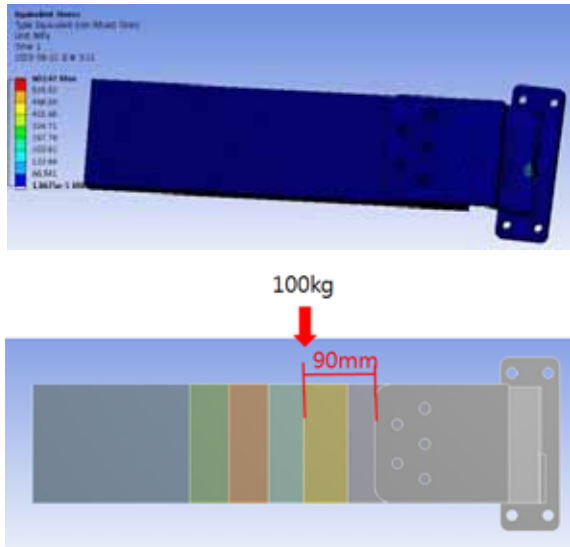


Fig. 5 Load analysis results on test equipment equivalent to field conditions

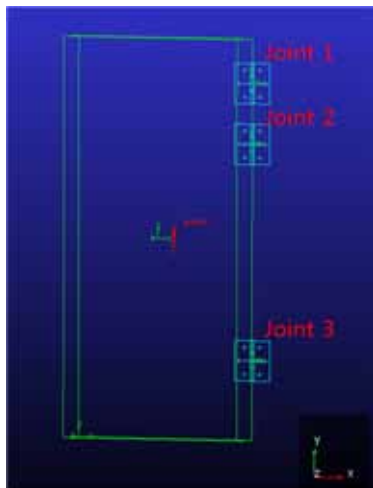


Fig. 6 Analysis of location-specific load of hinge with ADAMS

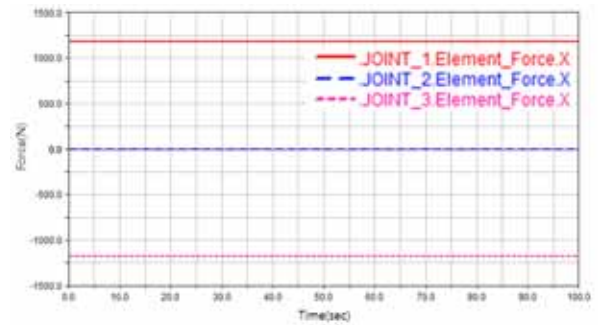


Fig. 7 Load analysis value for x axis

가
100 kg

$$Z(C+D) = WY \tag{1}$$

Z : distance between hinge and Pivot P
 C : tensile force
 D : compressive force
 W : weight of door
 Y : distance between Pivot P and COG

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 340\text{kg} \\ DW \\ 2 \end{array} \right) = 2FL \quad F = \frac{DW}{4L} \tag{2}$$

$$F = \frac{987\text{mm} \times 340\text{kg}}{4 \times 673.5\text{mm}} = 124.56\text{kg}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 340\text{kg} \\ F \\ 4 \end{array} \right) = \frac{987\text{mm} \times 340\text{kg}}{4 \times 675\text{mm}} = 124.28\text{kg}$$

3.2

Fig. 4

340 kg 가

가

3 가

Fig. 5

가

1

Y, Z

가

Y

ADAMS

340 kg

Fig. 7

가

가

Fig. 6 X,

Z

Fig. 8

X

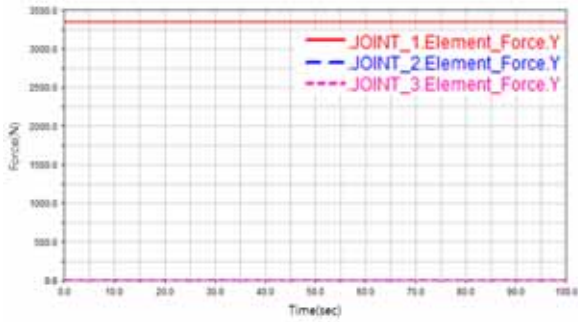


Fig. 8 Load analysis value for y axis

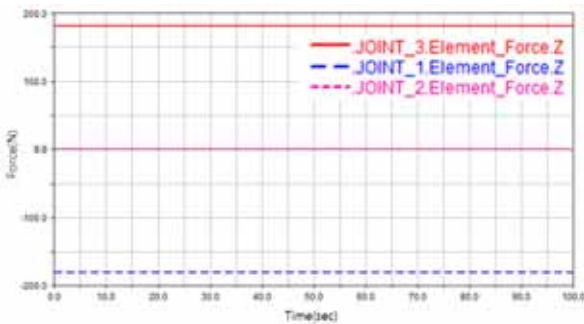


Fig. 9 Load analysis value for z axis

Fig. 9 Z

15 kg

3.3

Fig. 10

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4. 가

가

4.1 가
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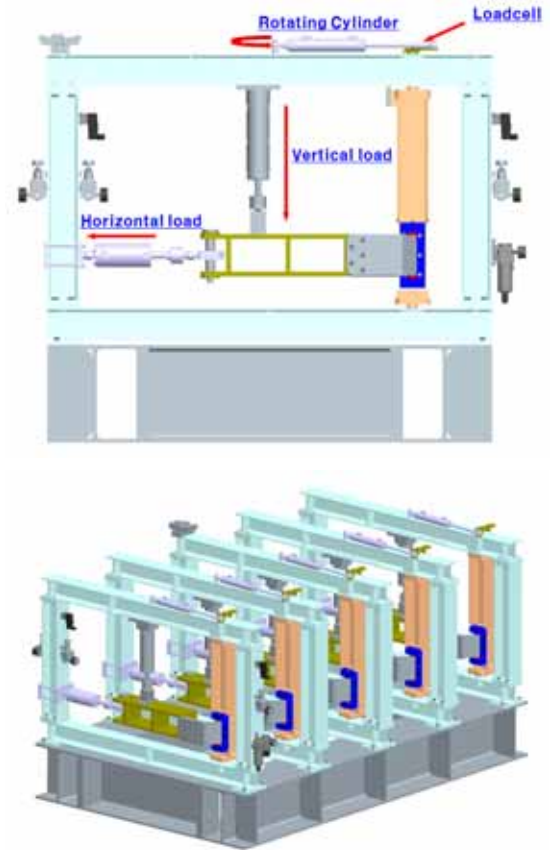


Fig. 10 Concept of hinge life test equipment

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(13)

4.2 가

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5. 가

5.1

(shape parameter),

(scale parameter)

(14)

$$f(t) = \frac{\beta}{\eta} \left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)^{\beta-1} e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^\beta} \quad \beta > 0, \eta > 0 \quad (3)$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^\beta} \quad (4)$$

$$R(t) = 1 - F(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^\beta} \quad (5)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R(t)} = \frac{\beta}{\eta} \left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^{\beta-1} \quad (6)$$

5.2 가

Table 3	9 가	level 1	level 2
Table 4	6		level 3
	3		

5.3

AD(Anderson-Darling)

Table 3 Test conditions and sample size of accelerated life test

Acceleration stress factor	Acceleration stress level		Sample size
	Level 1	Level 2	
Vertical load	250kg	200kg	3EA
	200kg	150kg	3EA
	150kg		3EA

Table 4 Life cycles of accelerated life test

Sample number	Vertical load (kg)	Life cycles	Failure mode
Sample 1	250	108,705	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 2	250	91,688	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 3	250	136,188	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 4	200	162,349	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 5	200	158,088	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 6	200	176,147	Bearing wear and tear
Sample 7	150	2,268,072	Test suspension
Sample 8	150	1,985,692	Test suspension
Sample 9	150	2,062,217	Test suspension

AD 가 AD 가 AD 가 AD 가
 5.4 가 가 가 (inverse power law model)
 (15)

$$L = \frac{1}{K \cdot P^m} \quad (7)$$

5.5 가 가

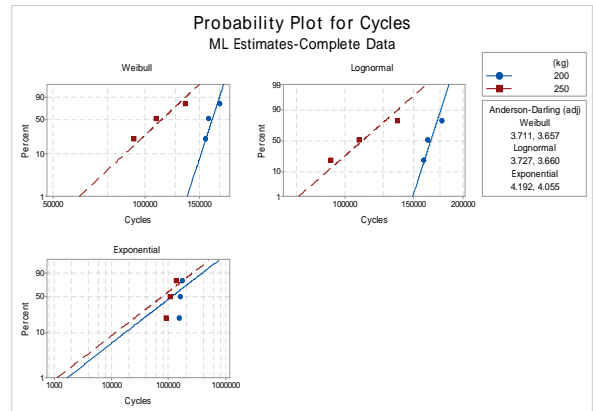


Fig. 11 Goodness-of-fit test results

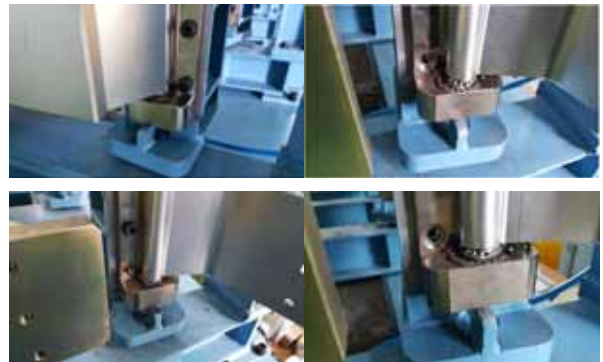


Fig. 12 Hinge failure during accelerated life test

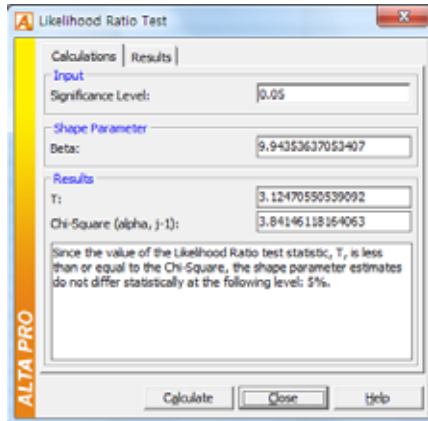


Fig. 13 Likelihood ratio test results

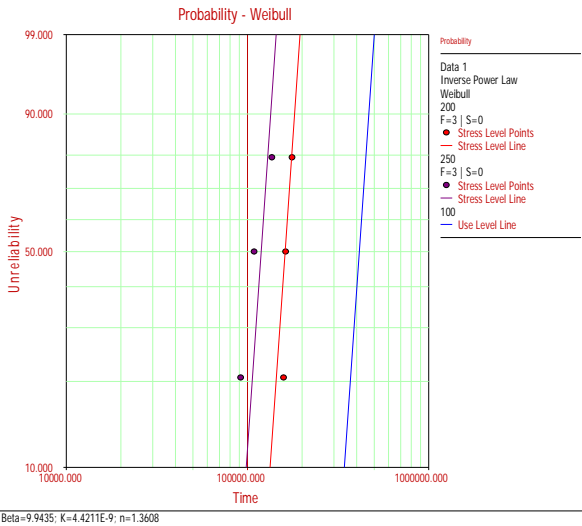


Fig. 14 Weibull plot for each stress level

ALTA
 5%
 $T = 3.1247 < \chi^2 = 3.8415$ 가
 가
 가
 5.6 가
 2가
 ,
 $\beta = 9.94$, $\beta = 95\%$
 (5.11, 19.36)
 $K = 4.4211 \times 10^{-9}$, 가

Table 5 Estimated reliability information through accelerated test method

	Point estimate	95% lower confidence limit	95% upper confidence limit
Shape parameter	9.94	5.11	19.36
Acceleration index of vertical load	1.36	0.62	2.10

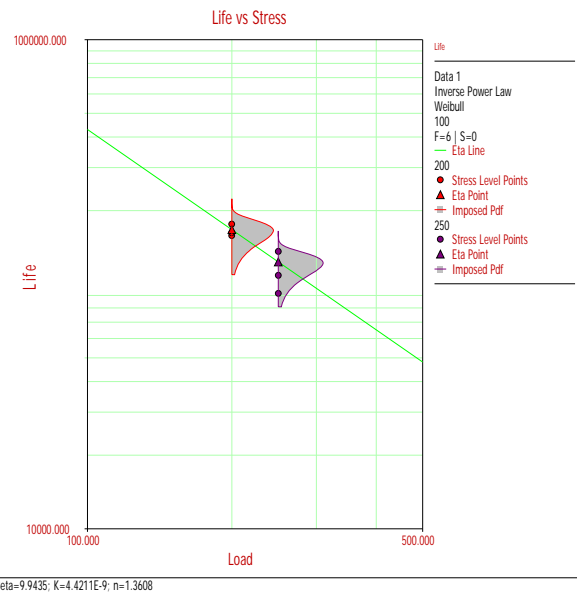


Fig. 15 Life-load Relationship plot

$n = 1.36$, $n = 95\%$ (0.6
 2, 2.10)
 5.7
 가 (100 kg)
 90% 290,580
 $L = \frac{1}{K \cdot P^m} = \frac{1}{4.4211 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 100^{1.36}} = 429,390$
 MTTF B_{10}
 , MTTF 90%
 277,380 , B_{10} 90%
 233,260 , 가
 B_{10} 90% 233,2
 60

$$MTTF = \eta \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$

$$= (429,390) \cdot \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{9.94}\right) = 408,400$$

$$B_{10} = \eta \times (-\ln(1-p))^{\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

$$= (429,390) \times (-\ln(1-0.1))^{\frac{1}{9.94}} = 342,430$$

$$AF = \left(\frac{P_{test}}{P_{field}}\right)^n = \left(\frac{250}{100}\right)^{1.36} = 3.48$$

6.

10% EMP

kg (100 kg) 가 (AF) 3.48 , 250 kg (100 kg) 3 가

가 EMP

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