



Table of Contents

1 Overview.....2

2 Functional Safety Failure In Time (FIT) Rates.....3

3 Failure Mode Distribution (FMD).....4

4 Pin Failure Mode Analysis (Pin FMA).....5

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1 Overview

This document contains information for the TMAG5123-Q1 (SOT-23 (3) package) to aid in a functional safety system design. Information provided are:

- Functional safety failure in time (FIT) rates of the semiconductor component estimated by the application of industry reliability standards
- Component failure modes and their distribution (FMD) based on the primary function of the device
- Pin failure mode analysis (pin FMA)

Figure 1-1 shows the device functional block diagram for reference.

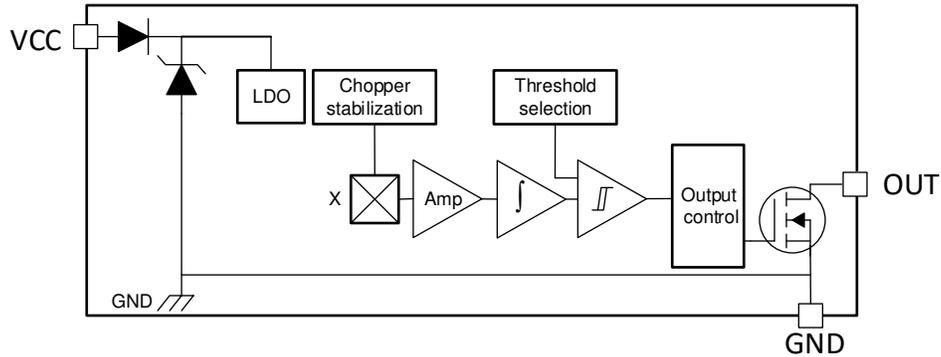


Figure 1-1. Functional Block Diagram

The TMAG5123-Q1 was developed using a quality-managed development process, but was not developed in accordance with the IEC 61508 or ISO 26262 standards.

2 Functional Safety Failure In Time (FIT) Rates

This section provides functional safety failure in time (FIT) rates for the TMAG5123-Q1 based on two different industry-wide used reliability standards:

- [Table 2-1](#) provides FIT rates based on IEC TR 62380 / ISO 26262 part 11
- [Table 2-2](#) provides FIT rates based on the Siemens Norm SN 29500-2

Table 2-1. Component Failure Rates per IEC TR 62380 / ISO 26262 Part 11

FIT IEC TR 62380 / ISO 26262	FIT (Failures Per 10 ⁹ Hours)
Total component FIT rate	10
Die FIT rate	9
Package FIT rate	1

The failure rate and mission profile information in [Table 2-1](#) comes from the reliability data handbook IEC TR 62380 / ISO 26262 part 11:

- Mission profile: Motor control from table 11
- Power dissipation: 205.2 mW
- Climate type: World-wide table 8
- Package factor (lambda 3): Table 17b
- Substrate material: FR4
- EOS FIT rate assumed: 0 FIT

Table 2-2. Component Failure Rates per Siemens Norm SN 29500-2

Table	Category	Reference FIT Rate	Reference Virtual T _J
5	CMOS, BICMOS Digital, analog, or mixed	25 FIT	55°C

The reference FIT rate and reference virtual T_J (junction temperature) in [Table 2-2](#) come from the Siemens Norm SN 29500-2 tables 1 through 5. Failure rates under operating conditions are calculated from the reference failure rate and virtual junction temperature using conversion information in SN 29500-2 section 4.

3 Failure Mode Distribution (FMD)

The failure mode distribution estimation for the TMAG5123-Q1 in [Table 3-1](#) comes from the combination of common failure modes listed in standards such as IEC 61508 and ISO 26262, the ratio of sub-circuit function size and complexity, and from best engineering judgment.

The failure modes listed in this section reflect random failure events and do not include failures resulting from misuse or overstress.

Table 3-1. Die Failure Modes and Distribution

Die Failure Modes	Failure Mode Distribution (%)
Output stuck in HIGH state	5
Output stuck in LOW state	25
Output stuck in High-Z	25
Magnetic Threshold error (B _{OP} or B _{RP} out of specification)	45

4 Pin Failure Mode Analysis (Pin FMA)

This section provides a failure mode analysis (FMA) for the pins of the TMAG5123-Q1. The failure modes covered in this document include the typical pin-by-pin failure scenarios:

- Pin short-circuited to ground (see [Table 4-2](#))
- Pin open-circuited (see [Table 4-3](#))
- Pin short-circuited to an adjacent pin (see [Table 4-4](#))
- Pin short-circuited to supply (see [Table 4-5](#))

[Table 4-2](#) through [Table 4-5](#) also indicate how these pin conditions can affect the device as per the failure effects classification in [Table 4-1](#).

Table 4-1. TI Classification of Failure Effects

Class	Failure Effects
A	Potential device damage that affects functionality.
B	No device damage, but loss of functionality.
C	No device damage, but performance degradation.
D	No device damage, no impact to functionality or performance.

[Figure 4-1](#) shows the TMAG5123-Q1 pin diagram. For a detailed description of the device pins, see the *Pin Configuration and Functions* section in the TMAG5123-Q1 data sheet.

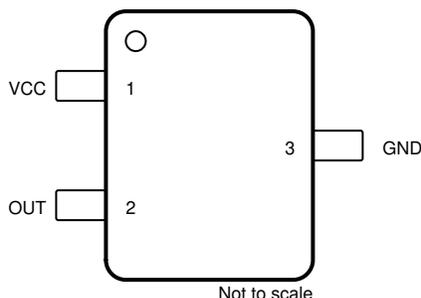


Figure 4-1. Pin Diagram

Following are the assumptions of use and the device configuration assumed for the pin FMA in this section:

- $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
- $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{ V}$ to 28 V

Table 4-2. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to Ground

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
VCC	1	A lot of current may be sourced external to the device, with the current only being limited by the source that supplies VCC. Device output stuck in HIGH state.	B
OUT	2	Device not damaged and output stuck at LOW state.	B
GND	3	Normal Operation.	D

Table 4-3. Pin FMA for Device Pins Open-Circuited

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
VCC	1	OUT stuck in HIGH state.	B
OUT	2	A transition to HIGH may be slow or not occur at all.	B
GND	3	No damage, output stuck in HIGH state.	B

Table 4-4. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to Adjacent Pin

Pin Name	Pin No.	Shorted to	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
VCC	1	2-OUT	The output will sink current limited by the power supply. The output signal will be pulled to VCC. If the device B_{OP} threshold is triggered, the device may be damaged. If the ambient field remains below the B_{RP} threshold, the device will not be damaged.	A
OUT	2	3-GND	Device not damaged and output stuck in LOW state.	B
GND	3	1-VCC	A lot of current may be sourced external to the device, with the current only being limited by the source that supplies VCC. Device output stuck in HIGH state.	B

Table 4-5. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to supply

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
VCC	1	Normal Operation	D
OUT	2	The output will sink current limited by the power supply. The output signal will be pulled to VCC. If the device B_{OP} threshold is triggered, the device may be damaged. If the ambient field remains below the B_{RP} threshold, the device will not be damaged.	A
GND	3	A lot of current may be sourced external to the device, with the current only being limited by the source that supplies VCC. Device output stuck in HIGH state.	B

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