Functional Safety Information

TPS22919-Q1
Functional Safety FIT Rate, FMD and Pin FMA

Table of Contents

Trademarks

1 Overview

This document contains information for TPS22919-Q1 (SC70 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 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.

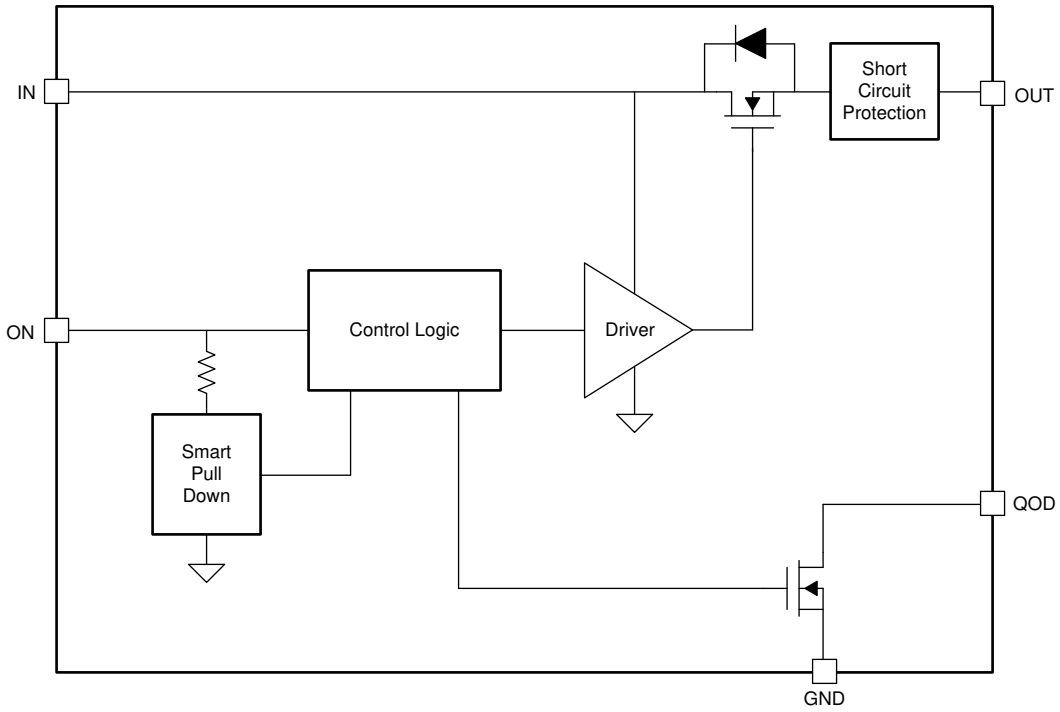

Figure 1-1. Functional Block Diagram

TPS22919-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 TPS22919-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	5
Die FIT rate	3
Package FIT rate	2

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 or figure 16
- Power dissipation: 90mW
- Climate type: World-wide table 8 or figure 13
- Package factor (lambda 3): Table 17b or figure 15
- 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 Analog &mixed ≤50V supply	20 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 TPS22919-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 (%)
VOUT stuck on	25
VOUT open or Hi-Z	25
VOUT outside specification (voltage or rise time)	35
QOD stuck on	5
QOD stuck off	5
Pin to pin short (any two pins)	5

4 Pin Failure Mode Analysis (Pin FMA)

This section provides a failure mode analysis (FMA) for the pins of the TPS22919-Q1. The failure modes covered in this document include the typical pin-by-pin failure scenarios:

- Pin short-circuited to ground (see Table 4-3)
- Pin open-circuited (see Table 4-4)
- Pin short-circuited to an adjacent pin (see Table 4-5)
- Pin short-circuited to supply (see Table 4-6)

Table 4-3 through Table 4-6 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 TPS22919-Q1 pin diagram. For a detailed description of the device pins please refer to the *Pin Configuration and Functions* section in the TPS22919-Q1 datasheet.

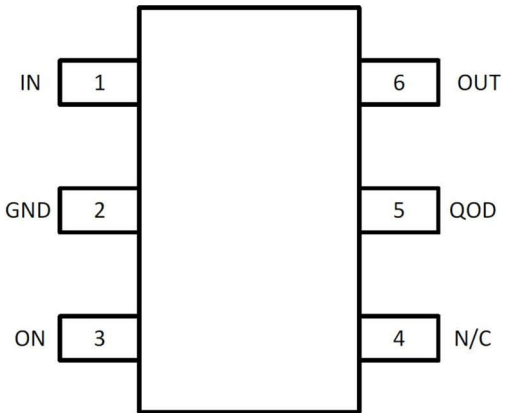

Figure 4-1. Pin Diagram

Table 4-2. Pin Descriptions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	IN	I	Switch input.
2	GND	—	Device ground.
3	ON	I	Active high switch control input. Do not leave floating.
4	NC	—	No connect pin, leave floating.
5	QOD	O	Quick Output Discharge pin. This functionality can be enabled in one of three ways. • Placing an external resistor between VOUT and QOD • Tying QOD directly to VOUT and using the internal resistor value (R_{PD}) • Disabling QOD by leaving pin floating
6	OUT	O	Switch output.

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

- The absolute maximum ratings for the device are not exceeded.

Table 4-3. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to Ground

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effects	Failure Effect Class
IN	1	The power supply is shorted.	D
GND	2	This is the GND pin. The device operates as normal.	D
ON	3	The device is disabled.	D
NC	4	This is the no connect pin. There is no effect on the normal operations of the device.	D
QOD	5	If the QOD pin is left floating in the application, short to ground has no effect. If the QOD pin is connected to the OUT pin, the device limits the output current and thermally cycles until the short to ground is removed.	D
OUT	6	The device limits the output current and thermally cycles until the short to ground is removed.	D

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

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effects	Failure Effect Class
IN	1	There is no power supply to the device. The device does not pass through voltage to the OUT pin.	D
GND	2	There is no GND connection to the device. The device is not functional.	B
ON	3	The ON pin potentially floats high or low, the output state is unknown.	B
NC	4	This is the no connect pin. There is no effect on the normal operations of the device.	D
QOD	5	If the QOD pin is left floating in the application, open-circuit has no effect. If the QOD pin is connected to the OUT pin, the device no longer has quick output discharge functionality.	D B
OUT	6	The output does not deliver the voltage to the load.	D

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

Pin Name	Pin No.	Shorted to	Description of Potential Failure Effects	Failure Effect Class
IN	1	GND	The power supply is shorted.	D
GND	2	ON	The device is disabled.	D
NC	4	QOD	There is no effect on the normal operations of the device.	D
QOD	5	OUT	If the QOD pin is left floating in the application, the condition adds quick output discharge functionality. If the QOD pin is connected to the OUT pin, the device functions as expected.	B D

Table 4-6. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to Supply

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effects	Failure Effect Class
IN	1	The device operates normally, as expected.	D
GND	2	The power supply is shorted.	D
ON	3	The device is enabled if the power supply is above the ON threshold (V_{IH}).	D
NC	4	This is the no connect pin. There is no effect on the normal operations of the device.	D
QOD	5	If the QOD pin is left floating in the application, this condition has no functional effect. If the QOD pin is connected to the OUT pin, the power MOSFET is shorted, and disabling the device no longer blocks power to the OUT pin.	D B
OUT	6	The power MOSFET is shorted. Disabling the device no longer blocks power to the OUT pin.	B

5 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
January 2026	*	Initial Release

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