

# Application Report

## TLIN1028xS-Q1 Functional Safety FIT, Failure Mode Distribution and Pin FMA



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### ABSTRACT

This document contains information for TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 which are local interconnect network (LIN) transceivers with integrated LDO (8-pin SOIC package) to aid in a functional safety system design.

Available information:

- 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.

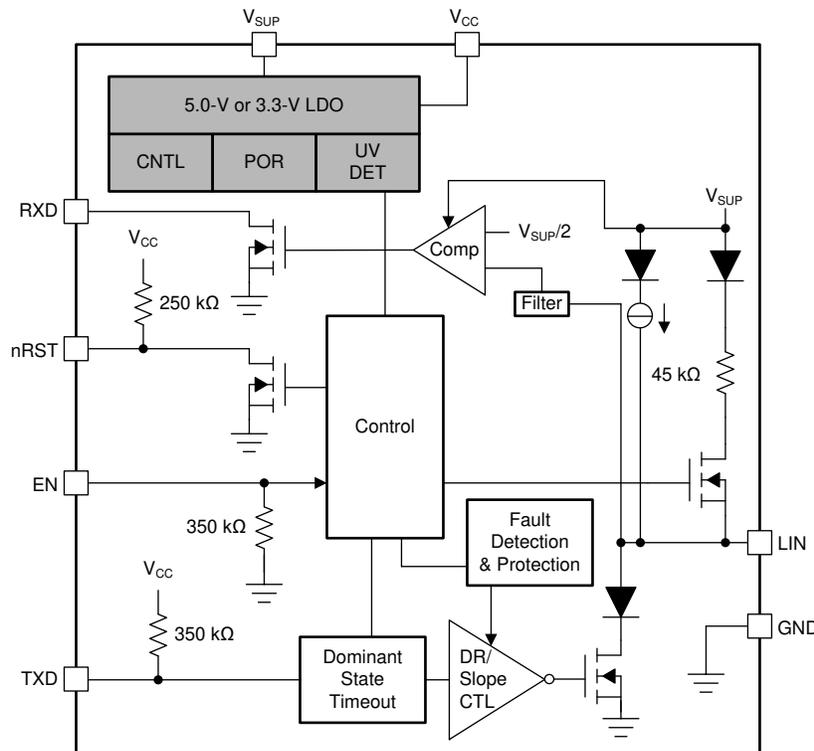


Figure 1-1. Functional Block Diagram

TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 were developed using a quality-managed development process, but was not developed in accordance with the IEC 61508 or ISO 26262 standards.

## 1 Functional Safety Failure In Time (FIT) Rates

This section provides Functional Safety Failure In Time (FIT) rates for TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 based on two different industry-wide used reliability standards:

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

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

FIT IEC TR 62380 / ISO 26262	FIT (Failures Per 10 <sup>9</sup> Hours), Full Load	FIT (Failures Per 10 <sup>9</sup> Hours), 80% Load
Total Component FIT Rate	24	19
Die FIT Rate	15	11
Package FIT Rate	9	8

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

- Mission Profile: Motor Control from Table 11
- Power dissipation, full load: 500 mW
- Power dissipation, 80% load: 400 mW
- Climate type: World-wide Table 8
- Package factor lambda 3 Table 17b
- Substrate Material: FR4
- Electrical overstress (EOS) FIT rate assumed: 0 FIT

**Table 1-2. Component Failure Rates per Siemens Norm SN 29500-2**

Table	Category	Reference FIT Rate	Reference Virtual T <sub>J</sub>
5	CMOS, BICMOS Digital, analog /mixed	25 FIT	55°C

The Reference FIT Rate and Reference Virtual T<sub>J</sub> (junction temperature) in [Table 1-2](#) 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.

## 2 Failure Mode Distribution (FMD)

The failure mode distribution estimation for TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 in [Table 2-1](#) 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 due to misuse or overstress.

**Table 2-1. Die Failure Modes and Distribution**

<b>Die Failure Modes</b>	<b>Failure Mode Distribution (%)</b>
Transmitter fail	45%
Receiver fail	5%
LDO fail	20%
Logic or IO cell fail	10%
Global power or state control fail	20%

### 3 Pin Failure Mode Analysis (Pin FMA)

This section provides a Failure Mode Analysis (FMA) for the pins of the TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1. The failure modes covered in this document include the typical pin-by-pin failure scenarios:

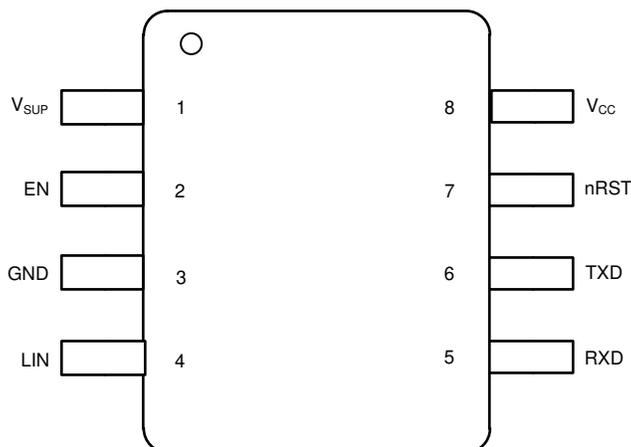
- Pin short-circuited to Ground (see [Table 3-2](#))
- Pin open-circuited (see [Table 3-3](#))
- Pin short-circuited to an adjacent pin (see [Table 3-4](#))
- Pin short-circuited to  $V_{SUP}$  (see [Table 3-5](#))
- Pin short-circuited to  $V_{CC}$  (see [Table 3-6](#))

[Table 3-2](#) through [Table 3-6](#) also indicate how these pin conditions can affect the device as per the failure effects classification in [Table 3-1](#).

**Table 3-1. 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 3-1](#) shows the TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 pin diagram. For a detailed description of the device pins please refer to the 'Pin Configuration and Functions' section in the TLIN10283S-Q1 and TLIN10285S-Q1 datasheet.



**Figure 3-1. Pin Diagram**

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

- All conditions within recommended operating conditions.
- $V_{CC}$  = 4.9 to 5.1 V for TLIN10285S-Q1
- $V_{CC}$  = 3.23 to 3.37 V for TLIN10283S-Q1
- $V_{SUP}$  = see recommended operating conditions in device data sheet

**Table 3-2. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to Ground**

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
V <sub>SUP</sub>	1	Device is unpowered and will not function	A
EN	2	Device may only operate in Standby mode after power-on. If the short occurs in Normal mode, the part would then be forced to enter SLP (TXD=dominant) or STBY (TXD=recessive) based on the state of TXD when the shorting occurred. The short to GND condition would disable LIN communication.	B
GND	3	None	D
LIN	4	LIN bus biased dominant, no LIN communication possible	B
RXD	5	RXD biased dominant, no communication from LIN bus to MCU possible	B
TXD	6	TXD biased dominant, no communication from MCU to LIN possible	B
nRST	7	nRST biased low causing the MCU to be in reset if connected in this manner	B
V <sub>CC</sub>	8	Excessive current draw from V <sub>CC</sub> . Thermal shut down will happen quickly.	A

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

Pin Name	Pin No.	Excess	Failure Effect Class
V <sub>SUP</sub>	1	Device is unpowered and will not function	B
EN	2	Biased low due to internal pull-down so device in standby mode	B
GND	3	Device is unpowered and will not function	B
LIN	4	No LIN communication possible	B
RXD	5	No communication from LIN bus to MCU possible	B
TXD	6	No communication from MCU to LIN bus possible	B
nRST	7	No nRST output to MCU indicating a UV <sub>CC</sub> event	C
V <sub>CC</sub>	8	LDO unable to power external circuits	C

**Table 3-4. 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
V <sub>SUP</sub>	1	EN	EN pin absolute max will be exceeded	A
EN	2	GND	EN biased to ground. <a href="#">See EN shorted to GND</a>	B
GND	3	LIN	LIN biased dominant. <a href="#">See LIN shorted to GND</a>	B
RXD	5	TXD	Communication between MCU and LIN bus disrupted	B
TXD	6	nRST	TXD biased recessive unless UV <sub>CC</sub> event and then biased dominant, MCU to LIN bus communication not possible	B
nRST	7	V <sub>CC</sub>	nRST internally connected to V <sub>CC</sub> but a UV <sub>CC</sub> event may not be provided to MCU in timely manner	C

**Table 3-5. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to  $V_{SUP}$** 

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
EN	2	Absolute max voltage exceeded	A
GND	3	Device will not function	A
LIN	4	Device biased recessive, no bus communication possible	B
RXD	5	Absolute max voltage exceeded	A
TXD	6	Absolute max voltage exceeded	A
nRST	7	Absolute max voltage exceeded	A
$V_{CC}$	8	Absolute max voltage exceeded	A

**Table 3-6. Pin FMA for Device Pins Short-Circuited to  $V_{CC}$** 

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
$V_{SUP}$	1	Absolute max voltage exceeded on $V_{CC}$	A
EN	2	EN biased high, mode change may not be possible	B
GND	3	Device will not function	A
LIN	4	Absolute max voltage exceeded on $V_{CC}$ , no bus communication	A
RXD	5	RXD biased recessive, no communication from LIN bus to MCU	B
TXD	6	TXD biased recessive, no communication from MCU to LIN bus	B
nRST	7	None - internally biased to $V_{CC}$	D

## 4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision * (April 2020) to Revision A (October 2020)	Page
• Changes throughout the document.....	0

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