

*Application Report*

**LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1,  
LM5181, and LM5181-Q1 Functional Safety FIT  
Rate, FMD and Pin FMA**



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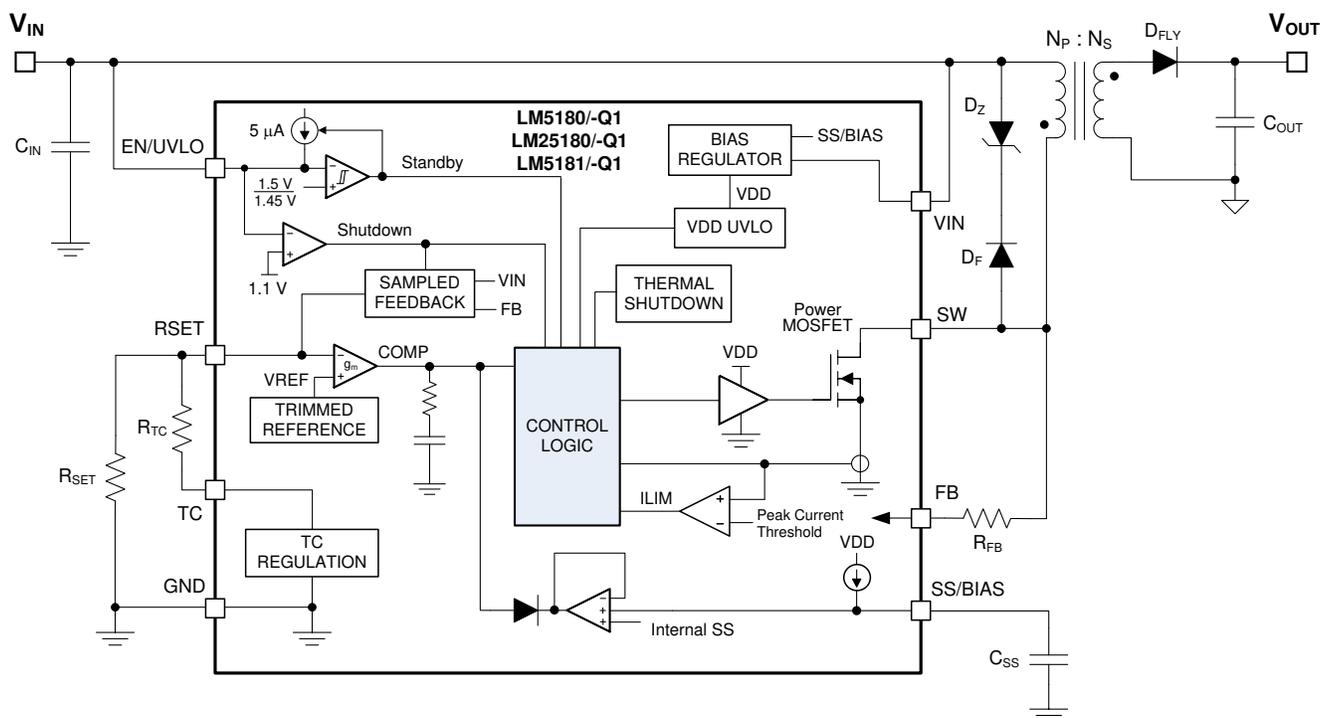
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## 1 Overview

This document contains information for LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-Q1 (WSON 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**

LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-Q1 were developed using a quality-managed development process, but were 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 LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-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 <sup>9</sup> Hours)
Total Component FIT Rate	13
Die FIT Rate	7
Package FIT Rate	6

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: 200 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 <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 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 LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-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 due to misuse or overstress.

**Table 3-1. Die Failure Modes and Distribution**

Die Failure Modes	Failure Mode Distribution (%)
No SW output	45%
SW output not in specification – voltage or timing	40%
SW power FET stuck on	5%
EN/UVLO false trip or fails to trip	5%
Short circuit to any two pins	5%

The FMD in [Table 3-1](#) excludes short circuit faults across the isolation barrier. Faults for short circuit across the isolation barrier can be excluded according to ISO 61800-5-2:2016 if the following requirements are fulfilled:

1. The signal isolation component is OVC III according to IEC 61800-5-1. If a SELV/PELV power supply is used, pollution degree 2/OVC II applies. All requirements of IEC 61800-5-1:2007, 4.3.6 apply.
2. Measures are taken to ensure that an internal failure of the signal isolation component cannot result in excessive temperature of its insulating material.

Creepage and clearance requirements should be applied according to the specific equipment isolation standards of an application. Care should be taken to maintain the creepage and clearance distance of a board design to ensure that the mounting pads of the isolator on the printed-circuit board do not reduce this distance.

## 4 Pin Failure Mode Analysis (Pin FMA)

This section provides a Failure Mode Analysis (FMA) for the pins of the LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-Q1. The failure modes covered in this document include the typical pin-by-pin failure scenarios:

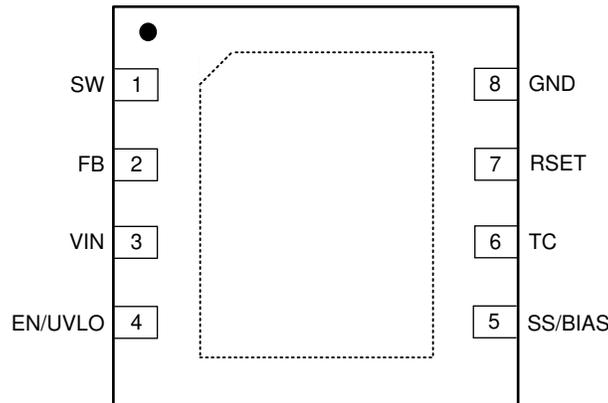
- Pin short-circuited to Ground (see [Table 4-2](#))
- Pin open-circuited (see [Table 4-3](#))
- Pin short-circuited to an adjacent pin (see [Table 4-4](#))
- Pin short-circuited to supply (see [Table 4-5](#))

[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 LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-Q1 pin diagram. For a detailed description of the device pins please refer to the *Pin Configuration and Functions* section in the LM5180, LM5180-Q1, LM25180, LM25180-Q1, LM5181, and LM5181-Q1 data sheets.



**Figure 4-1. Pin Diagram**

**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
SW	1	VOUT = 0 V; Damage to transformer	A
FB	2	VOUT = 0 V; Damage VIN to FB	A
VIN	3	VOUT = 0 V	B
EN/UVLO	4	VOUT = 0 V; Shutdown operation	B
SS/BIAS	5	VOUT = 0 V if short during start-up. VOUT normal if short during steady-state	B
TC	6	Temperature compensation disabled; VOUT target will be slightly different due to $R_{tc}  R_{set}$	C
RSET	7	$V_{OUT} = I_{SW-PEAK} * t_{OFF} * R_{load} * N_{PS} / 240 \mu s$ ; 120 $\mu s$ switching	B
GND	8	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
SW	1	VOUT = 0 V; No switching	B
FB	2	VOUT = 0 V; 120 μs switching	B
VIN	3	VOUT = 0 V	B
EN/UVLO	4	Shutdown or Regulating since EN is high impedance	B
SS/BIAS	5	VOUT regulating; Internal SS only	C
TC	6	VOUT regulating; Temperature compensation disabled	C
RSET	7	VOUT = 0 V; VOUT cannot be sensed	B
GND	8	Floating GND	B

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

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description of Potential Failure Effect(s)	Failure Effect Class
SW	1	VOUT = 0 V; Damage VIN to FB diode	A
FB	2	VOUT = 0 V; VOUT cannot be sensed	B
VIN	3	VOUT regulating; Always in ACTIVE mode	C
EN/UVLO	4	--	--
SS/BIAS	5	Current limit threshold will be lower	B
TC	6	VOUT = $I_{SW-PEAK} \cdot t_{OFF} \cdot R_{load} \cdot N_{PS} / 240 \mu s$ depending on TC; VOUT cannot be sensed	B
RSET	7	VOUT = $I_{SW-PEAK} \cdot t_{OFF} \cdot R_{load} \cdot N_{PS} / 240 \mu s$ depending on TC; VOUT cannot be sensed	B
GND	8		--

**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
SW	1	VOUT = 0 V; Damage SW to GND	A
FB	2	VOUT = 0 V; VOUT cannot be sensed	B
VIN	3	Normal Operation	D
EN/UVLO	4	VOUT regulating; Always in ACTIVE mode	C
SS/BIAS	5	Damage to 15 V ESD on SS/BIAS	A
TC	6	Damage to 5 V ESD on TC	A
RSET	7	Damage to 5 V ESD on RSET	A
GND	8	VOUT = 0 V	B

## 5 Revision History

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

### Changes from January 28, 2020 to July 1, 2020 (from Revision \* (January 2020) to Revision A (July 2020))

	Page
• Updated functional safety document to new template and added Pin FMA.....	2

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