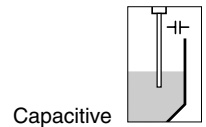


Safety Manual

VEGACAP series 60

- Relay (DPDT)



Capacitive

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1 Functional safety

1.1 In general

Scope This safety manual applies to measuring systems consisting of the capacitive level switch VEGACAP series 60 with integrated oscillator CP60R:

VEGACAP 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69

Valid hardware and software versions:

- Serial number of the electronics >14760333
- Sensor software from Rev. 1.01

Area of application The measuring system can be implemented for level detection of liquids and solids which meet the specific requirements of safety technology.

This is possible up to SIL2 in a single channel architecture (1oo1D), and up to SIL3 in a multiple channel, redundant architecture.



Note:

The use of the measuring system with a mounted float for safety-relevant oil/water detection is not permitted.

SIL conformity The SIL declaration of conformity can be downloaded from our homepage in the Internet.

Abbreviations, terms Further abbreviations and terms are stated in IEC 61508-4.

SIL	Safety Integrity Level
HFT	Hardware Fault Tolerance
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction
PFD _{avg}	average Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand
PFH	Probability of a dangerous Failure per Hour
FMEDA	Failure Mode, Effects and Diagnostics Analysis
λ_{sd}	Rate for safe detected failure
λ_{su}	Rate for safe undetected failure
λ_{dd}	Rate for dangerous detected failure
λ_{du}	Rate for dangerous undetected failure
DC _S	Diagnostic Coverage of safe failures; $DC_S = \lambda_{sd}/(\lambda_{sd}+\lambda_{su})$
DC _D	Diagnostic Coverage of dangerous failures; $DC_D = \lambda_{dd}/(\lambda_{dd}+\lambda_{du})$

FIT	Failure In Time (1 FIT = 1 failure/10 ⁹ h)
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
MTTF	Mean Time To Failure
MTTR	Mean Time To Repair

Relevant standards

- IEC 61508 (also available as DIN EN)
 - Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems

Safety requirements

Failure limit values for a safety function, depending on the SIL class (of IEC 61508-1, 7.6.2)

Safety integrity level	Low demand mode	High demand mode
SIL	PFD _{avg}	PFH
4	$\geq 10^{-5} \dots < 10^{-4}$	$\geq 10^{-9} \dots < 10^{-8}$
3	$\geq 10^{-4} \dots < 10^{-3}$	$\geq 10^{-8} \dots < 10^{-7}$
2	$\geq 10^{-3} \dots < 10^{-2}$	$\geq 10^{-7} \dots < 10^{-6}$
1	$\geq 10^{-2} \dots < 10^{-1}$	$\geq 10^{-6} \dots < 10^{-5}$

Safety integrity of hardware for safety-related subsystems of type B (IEC 61508-2, 7.4.3)

Safe failure fraction	Hardware fault tolerance		
	HFT = 0	HFT = 1	HFT = 2
< 60 %	not permitted	SIL1	SIL2
60 % ... < 90 %	SIL1	SIL2	SIL3
90 % ... < 99 %	SIL2	SIL3	(SIL4)
≥ 99 %	SIL3	(SIL4)	(SIL4)

1.2 Planning

Safety function

The safety function is such that in case of the process requirement "*Reaching the determined switching point*" the output circuit changes condition.

Overflow protection:

When exceeding the switching point, change to condition "**Level exceeded**"

Dry run protection:

When falling below the switching point, change to condition **"Falling below level"**

Safe state

The safe state depends on the mode:

	Overfill protection (max. operation)	Dry run protection (min. operation)
Safe state	Exceeding the switching point	Falling below the switching point
Output circuit in safe state	currentless	currentless

The safe state of the measuring system is the switched-off status (quiescent current principle):

- R electronics: relay output deenergised
- T electronics: transistor output non-conductive

Fault description

A safe failure is present when the measuring system switches to the defined safe state or the fault mode without the process demanding it.

If the internal diagnosis system detects a failure, the measuring system goes into fault mode.

A dangerous undetected failure exists if the measuring system switches neither to the defined safe condition nor to the failure mode when the process requires it.

Configuration of the processing unit

The processing unit must evaluate the output circuit of the measuring system under the conditions of the quiescent current principle.

The processing unit must correspond to the SIL level of the measurement chain.

Low demand mode

If the demand rate is only once a year, then the measuring system can be used as safety-relevant subsystem in "*low demand mode*" (IEC 61508-4, 3.5.12).

If the ratio of the internal diagnostics test rate of the measuring system to the demand rate exceeds the value 100, the measuring system can be treated as if it is executing a safety function in the mode with low demand rate (IEC 61508-2, 7.4.3.2.5).

An associated characteristic is the value PFD_{avg} (average Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand). It is dependent on the test interval T_{Proof} between the function tests of the protective function.

Number values see chapter "*Safety-related characteristics*".

High demand mode

If the "*low demand rate*" does not apply, the measuring system as safety-relevant subsystem in "*high demand mode*" should be used (IEC 61508-4, 3.5.12).

The fault tolerance time of the complete system must be higher than the sum of the reaction times or the diagnostics test periods of all components in the safety-related measurement chain.

An associated characteristic is the value PFH (failure rate).

Number values see chapter "*Safety-related characteristics*".

Assumptions

The following assumptions form the basis for the implementation of FMEDA:

- Failure rates are constant, wear of the mechanical parts is not taken into account
- Failure rates of external power supplies are not taken into account
- Multiple errors are not taken into account
- The average ambient temperature during the operating time is 40 °C (104 °F)
- The environmental conditions correspond to an average industrial environment
- The lifetime of the components is around 8 to 12 years (IEC 61508-2, 7.4.7.4, remark 3)
- The repair time (exchange of the measuring system) after a nondangerous malfunction is eight hours (MTTR = 8 h)
- The processing unit evaluates the output circuit of the measuring system according to the quiescent current principle.
- The scanning interval of a connected control and processing unit is max. 1 hour, in order to react to dangerous, detectable errors
- Existing communication interfaces (e. g. HART, I²C-Bus) are not used for transmission of safety-relevant information

General instructions and restrictions

The measuring system should be used appropriately taking pressure, temperature, density, dielectric value and chemical properties of the medium into account.

The user-specific limits must be kept. The specifications of the operating instructions manual must not be exceeded.

Keep in mind when using as dry run protection:

- Avoid rod or cable breakage (probably smaller proof test intervals will be necessary)

1.3 Adjustment instructions

Adjustment elements

Since the plant conditions influence the safety of the measuring system, the adjustment elements must be set according to the application:

- Potentiometer for switching point adaptation
- DIL switch for measuring range selection
- DIL switch for mode adjustment

The function of the adjustment elements is described in the operating instructions manual.

1.4 Setup

Mounting and installation

Take note of the mounting and installation instructions of the operating instructions manual.

In the setup procedure, a check of the safety function by means of an initial filling is recommended.

1.5 Reaction during operation and in case of failure

The adjustment elements or device parameters must not be modified during operation.

If modifications have to be made during operation, carefully observe the safety functions.

Fault signals that may appear are described in the appropriate operating instructions manual.

If faults or error messages are detected, the entire measuring system must be shut down and the process held in a safe state by other measures.

An exchange of the electronics is easily possible and is described in the operating instructions manual.

If due to a detected failure the electronics or the complete sensor is exchanged, the manufacturer must be informed (incl. a fault description).

1.6 Recurring function test

In general

The recurring function test is used to check the safety function, to detect possible non-recognisable, dangerous faults. The function of the measuring system must be checked in adequate intervals.

The operator is responsible for choosing the type of check. The time intervals depend on the selected PFD_{avg} value according to chart and diagram in paragraph "*Safety-related characteristics*".

With high demand rate, a recurring function test is not requested in IEC 61508. The function of the measuring system is demonstrated by the frequent use of the system. In double channel architectures it is a good idea to verify the redundancy through recurring function tests at appropriate intervals.

The test must be carried out in a way that verifies the flawless operation of the safety functions in conjunction with all system components.

This is ensured by a controlled reaching of the response height during filling. If filling up to the response height is not possible, then a response of the measuring system must be triggered by a suitable simulation of the level or the physical measuring effect.

The methods and procedures used during the tests must be stated and their suitability must be specified. The tests must be documented.

If the function test proves negative, the entire measuring system must be switched out of service and the process held in a safe state by means of other measures.

In the double channel architecture 1oo2D this applies separately to both channels.

1.7 Safety-related characteristics

Basics

The failure rates of the electronics, the mechanical parts of the transmitter as well as the process fitting are determined by an FMEDA according to IEC 61508. The calculations are based on component failure rates according to SN 29500. All values refer to an average ambient temperature during the operating time of 40 °C (104 °F).

For a higher average temperature of 60 °C (140 °F), the failure rates should be multiplied by a factor of 2.5. A similar factor applies if frequent temperature fluctuations are expected.

The calculations are also based on the specifications stated in chapter "Planning".

Service life

After 8 to 12 years, the failure rates of the electronic components will increase, whereby the derived PFD and PFH values will deteriorate (IEC 61508-2, 7.4.7.4, note 3).

Failure rates

	Overfill protection (max. operation)	Dry run protection (min. operation)
λ_{sd}	0 FIT	0 FIT
λ_{su}	438 FIT	440 FIT
λ_{dd}	116 FIT	116 FIT
λ_{du}	54 FIT	52 FIT
DC _S	0 %	0 %
DC _D	68 %	69 %
MTBF = MTTF + MTTR	1.6 x 10 ⁶ h	1.6 x 10 ⁶ h

Fault reaction time

Diagnosis test period	< 360 sek.
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Single channel architecture (1oo1D)

Specific characteristics

SIL	SIL2
HFT	0
Sensor type	Type B

	Overfill protection (max. operation)	Dry run protection (min. operation)
SFF	91 %	91 %
PFD_{avg}		
T _{Proof} = 1 year	< 0.024 x 10 ⁻²	< 0.023 x 10 ⁻²
T _{Proof} = 5 years	< 0.119 x 10 ⁻²	< 0.114 x 10 ⁻²
T _{Proof} = 10 years	< 0.237 x 10 ⁻²	< 0.229 x 10 ⁻²
PFH	< 0.054 x 10 ⁻⁶ /h	< 0.052 x 10 ⁻⁶ /h

Time-dependent process of PFD_{avg}

The chronological sequence of PFD_{avg} is nearly linear to the operating time over a period up to 10 years. The above values apply only to the T_{Proof} interval after which a recurring function test must be carried out.

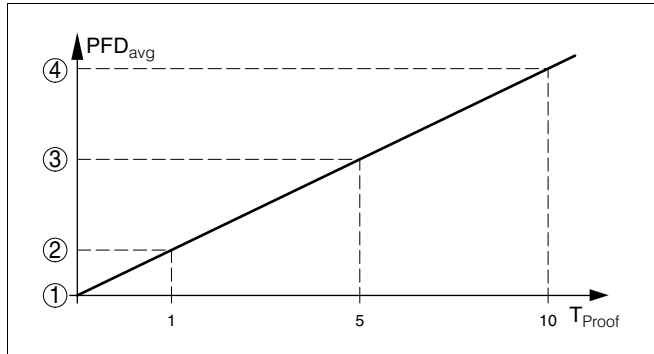


Fig. 1: Chronological sequence of PFD_{avg} (figures see above charts)

- 1 $PFD_{avg} = 0$
- 2 PFD_{avg} after 1 year
- 3 PFD_{avg} after 5 years
- 4 PFD_{avg} after 10 years

Multiple channel architecture**Specific characteristics**

If the measuring system is used in a multiple channel architecture, the safety-relevant characteristics of the selected structure of the meas. chain must be calculated specifically for the selected application according to the above failure rates.

A suitable Common Cause Factor must be taken into account.



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