Functional Safety

SMART Transmitter Power Supply HiD2022*, KFD2-STC5-(Ex)*, KFD2-STV5-(Ex)*

Manual

SIL

IEC 61508/61511

ISO9001

SIL 2
SIL 3

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1 Introduction

1.1 Content of this Document

This document contains information for usage of the device in functional safety-related applications. You need this information to use your product throughout the applicable stages of the product life cycle. These can include the following:

- Product identification
- Delivery, transport, and storage
- Mounting and installation
- Commissioning and operation
- Maintenance and repair
- Troubleshooting
- Dismounting
- Disposal

Note

This document does not substitute the instruction manual.

Note

For full information on the product, refer to the instruction manual and further documentation on the Internet at www.pepperl-fuchs.com.

Note

For specific device information such as the year of construction, scan the QR code on the device. As an alternative, enter the serial number in the serial number search at www.pepperl-fuchs.com.

The documentation consists of the following parts:

- Present document
- Instruction manual
- Manual
- Datasheet

Additionally, the following parts may belong to the documentation, if applicable:

- EU-type examination certificate
- EU declaration of conformity
- Attestation of conformity
- Certificates
- Control drawings
- FMEDA report
- Assessment report
- Additional documents

For more information about Pepperl+Fuchs products with functional safety, see www.pepperl-fuchs.com/sil.

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1.2 Safety Information

Target Group, Personnel

Responsibility for planning, assembly, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and dismounting lies with the plant operator.

Only appropriately trained and qualified personnel may carry out mounting, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and dismounting of the product. The personnel must have read and understood the instruction manual and the further documentation.

Intended Use

The device is only approved for appropriate and intended use. Ignoring these instructions will void any warranty and absolve the manufacturer from any liability.

The device is developed, manufactured and tested according to the relevant safety standards.

Use the device only

- for the application described
- with specified environmental conditions
- with devices that are suitable for this safety application

Improper Use

Protection of the personnel and the plant is not ensured if the device is not used according to its intended use.

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1.3 Symbols Used

This document contains symbols for the identification of warning messages and of informative messages.

Warning Messages

You will find warning messages, whenever dangers may arise from your actions. It is mandatory that you observe these warning messages for your personal safety and in order to avoid property damage.

Depending on the risk level, the warning messages are displayed in descending order as follows:

Danger!

This symbol indicates an imminent danger.

Non-observance will result in personal injury or death.

Warning!

This symbol indicates a possible fault or danger.

Non-observance may cause personal injury or serious property damage.

Caution!

This symbol indicates a possible fault.

Non-observance could interrupt the device and any connected systems and plants, or result in their complete failure.

Informative Symbols

Note

This symbol brings important information to your attention.

Action

This symbol indicates a paragraph with instructions. You are prompted to perform an action or a sequence of actions.

2 Product Description

2.1 Function

HiD2022

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

The device transfers the analog input signal to the non-hazardous area as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a source mode output on the safe area terminals.

HiD2022SK

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

The device transfers the analog input signal to the non-hazardous area as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a sink mode output on the safe area terminals.

KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-2

This signal conditioner provides the galvanic isolation between field circuits and control circuits.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

It transfers the analog input signal as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal on the field side or on the control side and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a sink mode or a source mode output on the control side terminals.

The device has an internal resistor. Use this resistor if the HART communication resistance in the control circuit is too low.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

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KFD2-STC5-1.2O

This signal conditioner provides the galvanic isolation between field circuits and control circuits.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

It transfers the analog input signal to the control side as two isolated output signals.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal on the field side or on the control side and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a sink mode or a source mode output on the control side terminals.

The device has an internal resistor. Use this resistor if the HART communication resistance in the control circuit is too low.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STC5-Ex1(.H), KFD2-STC5-Ex2

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

The device transfers the analog input signal to the non-hazardous area as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a sink mode or a source mode output on the safe area terminals.

The device has an internal resistor. Use this resistor if the HART communication resistance in the control circuit is too low.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O(.H)

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

It transfers the analog input signal to the safe area as two isolated output signals.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

The device provides a sink mode or a source mode output on the safe area terminals.

The device has an internal resistor. Use this resistor if the HART communication resistance in the control circuit is too low.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-2-1

This signal conditioner provides the galvanic isolation between field circuits and control circuits.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

It transfers the analog input signal as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal on the field side or on the control side and are transferred bi-directionally.

If the HART communication resistance in the loop is too low, the internal resistance can be used.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

The device transfers the analog input signal to the non-hazardous area as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

If the HART communication resistance in the loop is too low, the internal resistance can be used.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

It transfers the analog input signal to the safe area as two isolated output signals.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

If the HART communication resistance in the loop is too low, the internal resistance can be used.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2

This isolated barrier is used for intrinsic safety applications.

The device supplies 2-wire and 3-wire SMART transmitters, and can also be used with 2-wire SMART current sources.

The device transfers the analog input signal to the non-hazardous area as an isolated current value.

Digital signals may be superimposed on the input signal in the hazardous or non-hazardous area and are transferred bi-directionally.

If the HART communication resistance in the loop is too low, the internal resistance can be used.

Test sockets for the connection of HART communicators are integrated into the terminals of the device.

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Note

See corresponding datasheets for further information.

2.2 Interfaces

The device has the following interfaces.

- Safety relevant interfaces:

Input I, output I	KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H, KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2
Input I, output I, output II	KFD2-STC5-1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O.H, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2
Input I, input II, output I, output II	HiD2022, HiD2022SK, KFD2-STC5-2, KFD2-STC5-Ex2, KFD2-STV5-2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2

- Non-safety relevant interfaces: none
  The HART communication is not relevant for functional safety.

Note

For corresponding connections see datasheet.

2.3 Marking

Pepperl+Fuchs Group Lilienthalstraße 200, 68307 Mannheim, Germany
Internet: www.pepperl-fuchs.com

HiD2022, HiD2022SK, KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-2, KFD2-STC5-Ex1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H, KFD2-STC5-Ex2, KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2	Up to SIL 2
KFD2-STC5-1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O.H, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2	Up to SIL 3

2.4 Standards and Directives for Functional Safety

Device specific standards and directives

Functional safety	IEC/EN 61508, part 1 – 7, edition 2010: Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems (manufacturer)

System-specific standards and directives

Functional safety	IEC/EN 61511, part 1 – 3, edition 2003: Functional safety – Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector (user)

3 Planning

3.1 Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made during the FMEDA:

- Failure rate based on the Siemens standard SN 29500.
- Failure rates are constant, wear is not considered.
- External power supply failure rates are not included.
- The safety-related device is considered to be of type **A** device with a hardware fault tolerance of **0**.
- The device will be used under average industrial ambient conditions comparable to the classification "stationary mounted" according to MIL-HDBK-217F.

  Alternatively, operating stress conditions typical of an industrial field environment similar to IEC/EN 60654-1 Class C with an average temperature over a long period of time of 40 °C may be assumed. For a higher average temperature of 60 °C, the failure rates must be multiplied by a factor of 2.5 based on experience. A similar factor must be used if frequent temperature fluctuations are expected.
- If you are using the HART function, observe that the HART signal superimposes an analog signal on the signal line. This is negligible for slow acquisition system (typically < 25 acquisition/s). If in doubt, use HART filters at the analog input of the receiving device.
- The application program in the programmable logic controller (PLC) is configured to detect underrange and overrange failures.
- Both channels of the 2-channel device can be used in the same safety function. Observe that both devices use common components and that a simultaneous failure is possible with a common cause factor of 15 %.

SIL 2 Application

- To build a SIL safety loop for the defined SIL, it is assumed as an example that this device uses 10 % of the available budget for PFD_{avg}/PFH.
- Since the safety loop has a hardware fault tolerance of **0** and it is a type **A** device, the SFF must be > 60 % according to table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-2 for a SIL 2 (sub) system.

SIL 3 Application

SIL 3 can be reached if the two outputs of the device are connected to the same control interface and evaluated if the deviation remains below 2 %.

- To build a SIL safety loop for the defined SIL, it is assumed as an example that this device uses 10 % of the available budget for PFD_{avg}/PFH.
- Since the safety loop has a hardware fault tolerance of **0** and it is a type **A** device, the SFF must be > 90 % according to table 2 of IEC/EN 61508-2 for a SIL 3 (sub) system.

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3.2 Safety Function and Safe State

Safety Function

The device transfers analog signals from the input to the output with a deviation of less than 2 %.

Values outside the range of the output signals indicate a fault in the periphery or within the device. Add these failure rates to the dangerous detected failure rates of the connected periphery. The fault ranges of the output signals are shown in the following table.

Device	Input signals	Output signals
KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H KFD2-STC5-1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O.H, HiD2022, HiD2022SK, KFD2-STC5-2, KFD2-STC5-Ex2	0/4 mA to 20 mA	0/4 mA to 20 mA Fault range: < 3.6 mA or > 21.5 mA
KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1, KFD2-STV5-2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1	0/1 V to 5 V	0/1 V to 5 V Fault range: < 0.9 V or > 5.375 V
KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2	0/2 V to 10 V	0/2 V to 10 V Fault range: < 1.8 V or > 10.5 V

Table 3.1

Safe State

The safe state depends on the limit value in the respective application.

Reaction Time

The reaction time for all safety functions is < 100 ms.

Functional Safety Connection Configuration for KFD2-***-(Ex)1.2O* Devices

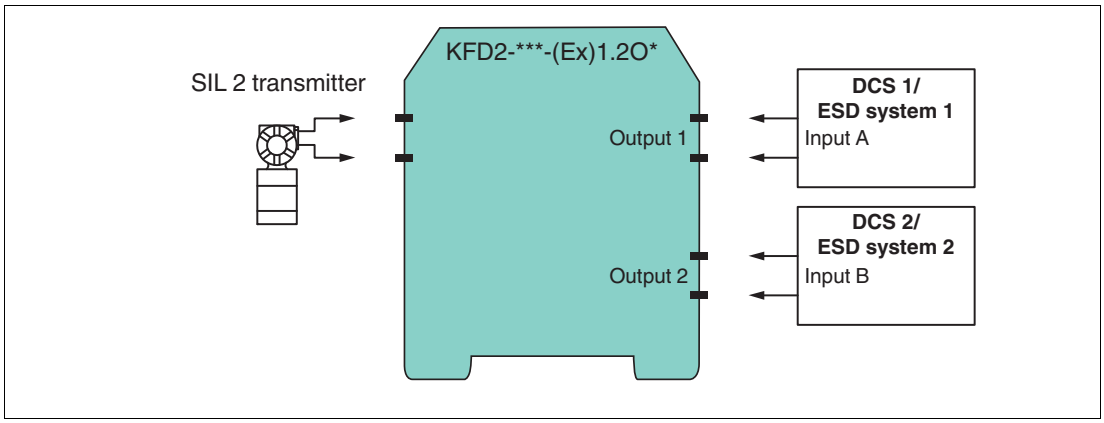

Figure 3.1 SIL 2 application
This figure refers to the left column of table 3.3.

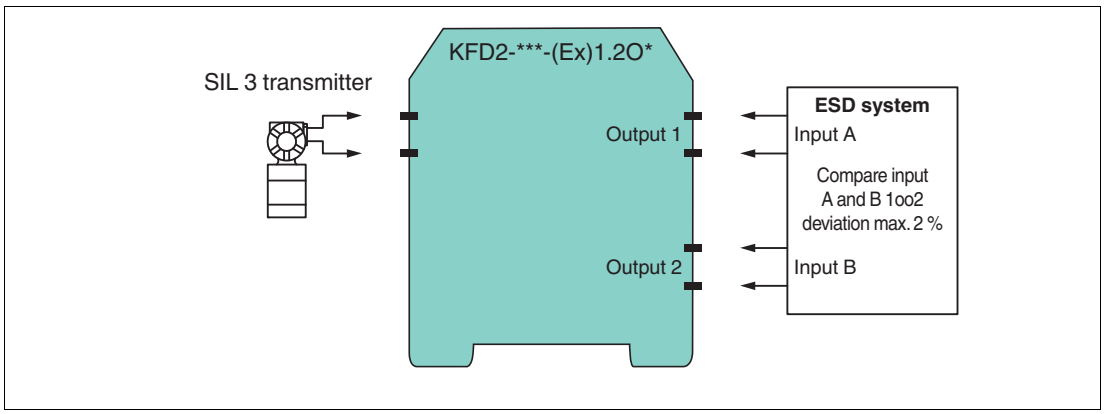

Figure 3.2 SIL 3 application
This figure refers to the right column of table 3.3.

Note

See corresponding datasheets for further information.

3.3 Characteristic Safety Values

KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H, KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2 HiD2022, HiD2022SK, KFD2-STC5-2, KFD2-STC5-Ex2, KFD2-STV5-2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2

Parameters acc. to IEC 61508	Characteristic values
Assessment type and documentation	Full assessment
Device type	A
Operating mode	Low Demand Mode or High Demand Mode
Safety function	Transfer of analog signals
HFT	0
SIL	2
SC	3
λ_s	0 FIT
λ_{low} [1]	169 FIT
λ_{du}	68 FIT
$\lambda_{not\ part}$	72 FIT
$\lambda_{total\ (safety\ function)}$	237 FIT
λ_{total}	660 FIT
SFF	71 %
PTC	100 %
MTBF [2]	173 years
PFH	6.78×10^{-8} 1/h
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 1 year	2.98×10^{-4}
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 2 years	5.96×10^{-4}
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 5 years	1.49×10^{-3}
Reaction time [3]	< 100 ms

Table 3.2

1 "Fail low" failures are considered as dangerous detected failures λ_{dd}.

2 acc. to SN29500. This value includes failures which are not part of the safety function/MTTR = 24 h. The value is valid for one safety loop only.

3 Time between fault detection and fault reaction

KFD2-STC5-1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O.H, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2

Parameters acc. to IEC 61508	Characteristic values	
Assessment type and documentation	Full assessment	
Device type	A	
Operating mode	Low Demand Mode or High Demand Mode	
Safety function	Transfer of analog signals	
Input and output function	1 output used in safety function	2 outputs used in safety function
HFT	0	
SIL	2	3
SC	3	
λ_s	0 FIT	0 FIT
λ_{low} [1]	177 FIT	327 FIT
λ_{du}	57 FIT	9.3 FIT
$\lambda_{not\ part}$	74 FIT	117 FIT
$\lambda_{total\ (safety\ function)}$	234 FIT	336 FIT
λ_{total}	667 FIT	966 FIT
SFF	76 %	97.2 %
PTC	100 %	100 %
MTBF [2]	171 years	115 years
PFH [3]	5.71×10^{-8} 1/h	9.30×10^{-9} 1/h
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 1 year [3]	2.50×10^{-4}	4.07×10^{-5}
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 2 years [3]	4.99×10^{-4}	8.15×10^{-5}
PFD_{avg} for T_1 = 5 years [3]	1.25×10^{-3}	2.04×10^{-4}
Reaction time [4]	< 100 ms	

Table 3.3

1 "Fail low" failures are considered as dangerous detected failures λ_{dd}.

2 acc. to SN29500. This value includes failures which are not part of the safety function/MTTR = 24 h. The value is valid for one safety loop only.

3 The safety characteristic values were calculated considering a common cause factor β of 5 % for the safety relevant output part. For the application with 2 outputs in the safety function, the ESD system needs to detect if the outputs differ by more than 2 %.

4 Time between fault detection and fault reaction

The characteristic safety values like PFD, SFF, HFT and T_1 are taken from the SIL report/FMEDA report. Observe that PFD and T_1 are related to each other.

The function of the devices has to be checked within the proof test interval (T_1).

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3.4 Useful Lifetime

Although a constant failure rate is assumed by the probabilistic estimation this only applies provided that the useful lifetime of components is not exceeded. Beyond this useful lifetime, the result of the probabilistic estimation is meaningless as the probability of failure significantly increases with time. The useful lifetime is highly dependent on the component itself and its operating conditions – temperature in particular. For example, electrolytic capacitors can be very sensitive to the operating temperature.

This assumption of a constant failure rate is based on the bathtub curve, which shows the typical behavior for electronic components.

Therefore it is obvious that failure calculation is only valid for components that have this constant domain and that the validity of the calculation is limited to the useful lifetime of each component.

It is assumed that early failures are detected to a huge percentage during the installation and therefore the assumption of a constant failure rate during the useful lifetime is valid.

However, according to IEC/EN 61508-2, a useful lifetime, based on general experience, should be assumed. Experience has shown that the useful lifetime often lies within a range period of about 8 to 12 years.

As noted in DIN EN 61508-2:2011 note N3, appropriate measures taken by the manufacturer and plant operator can extend the useful lifetime.

Our experience has shown that the useful lifetime of a Pepperl+Fuchs product can be higher if the ambient conditions support a long life time, for example if the ambient temperature is significantly below 60 °C.

Please note that the useful lifetime refers to the (constant) failure rate of the device. The effective life time can be higher.

The estimated useful lifetime is greater than the warranty period prescribed by law or the manufacturer's guarantee period. However, this does not result in an extension of the warranty or guarantee services. Failure to reach the estimated useful lifetime is not a material defect.

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4 Mounting and Installation

Mounting and Installing the Device

1. Observe the safety instructions in the instruction manual.
2. Observe the information in the manual.
3. Observe the requirements for the safety loop.
4. Connect the device only to devices that are suitable for this safety application.
5. Check the safety function to ensure the expected output behavior.

4.1 Configuration

A configuration of the device is not necessary and not possible.

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5 Operation

Danger!

Danger to life from missing safety function

If the safety loop is put out of service, the safety function is no longer guaranteed.

- Do not deactivate the device.
- Do not bypass the safety function.
- Do not repair, modify, or manipulate the device.

Operating the device

1. Observe the safety instruction in the instruction manual.
2. Observe the information in the manual.
3. Use the device only with devices that are suitable for this safety application.
4. Correct any occurring safe failures within 24 hours. Take measures to maintain the safety function while the device is being repaired.

5.1 Proof Test Procedure

This section describes a possible proof test procedure. The user is not obliged to use this proposal. The user may consider different concepts with an individual determination of the respective effectiveness, e. g. concepts according to NA106:2018.

According to IEC/EN 61508-2 a recurring proof test shall be undertaken to reveal potential dangerous failures that are not detected otherwise.

Check the function of the subsystem at periodic intervals depending on the applied PFD_{avg} in accordance with the characteristic safety values. See chapter 3.3.

It is under the responsibility of the plant operator to define the type of proof test and the interval time period.

Equipment required:

- Digital multimeter with an accuracy better than 0.1 %

  Use for the proof test of the intrinsic safety side of the device a special digital multimeter for intrinsically safe circuits.

  If intrinsically safe circuits are operated with non-intrinsically safe circuits, they must no longer be used as intrinsically safe circuits.
- Power supply set to nominal voltage of 24 V DC
- Process calibrator with current source and current sink function with an accuracy better than 20 µA

Proof Test Procedure

1. Put out of service the entire safety loop. Protect the application by means of other measures.
2. Prepare a test set-up, see figures below.
3. Test the devices. Verify the current values as given in table below.
4. After the test, reset the device to the original settings.

Proof Test for 1- and 2-Channel K-System Devices

Input value (mA)	Output value		
	Current source/current sink (mA) for KFD2-STC5-(Ex)*-*(.H)	Voltage source (V) for KFD2-STV5-(Ex)*-1	Voltage source (V) for KFD2-STV5-(Ex)*-2
20.0	20.0 ± 0.4	5.0 ± 0.1	10.0 ± 0.2
12.0	12.0 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.1	6.0 ± 0.2
4.0	4.0 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.2
23.0	23.0 ± 0.4	5.75 ± 0.1	11.5 ± 0.2
0	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1

Table 5.1

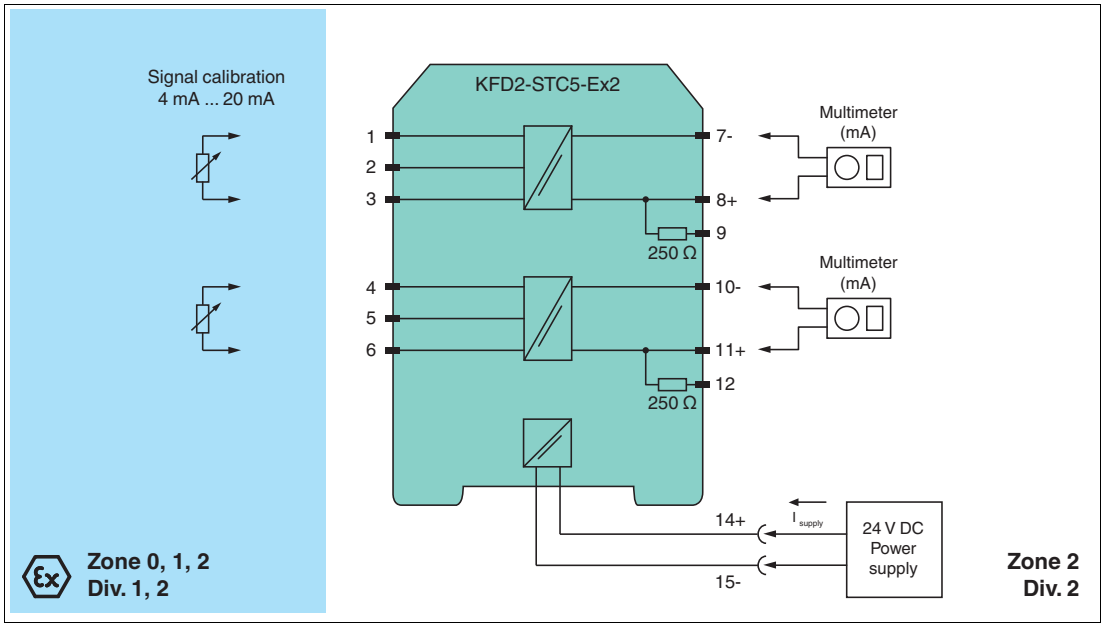

Figure 5.1 Proof test set-up for KFD2-STC5-(Ex)*-*(.H)

Usage in Zone 0, 1, 2/Div. 1, 2 only for KFD2-STC5-Ex1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H, and KFD2-STC5-Ex2
The KFD2-STC5-1, KFD2-STC5-Ex1, and KFD2-STC5-Ex1.H devices have no second channel.

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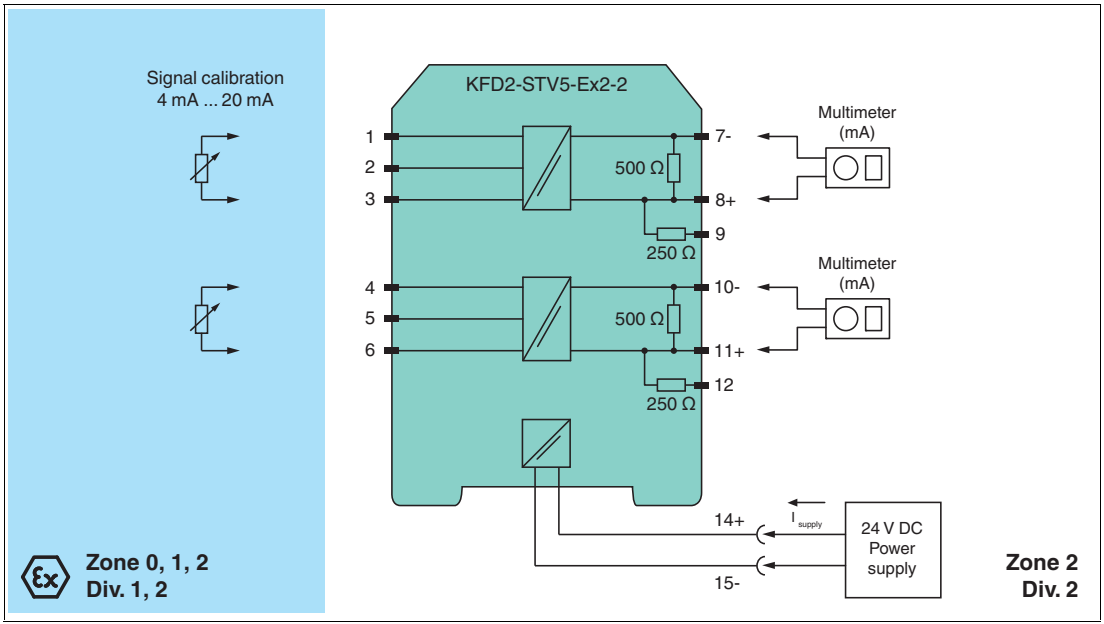

Figure 5.2 Proof test set-up for KFD2-STV5-(Ex)*-1 and KFD2-STV5-(Ex)*-2

Usage in Zone 0, 1, 2/Div. 1, 2 only for KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2, KFD2-STV5-Ex2-1, and KFD2-STV5-Ex2-2
The KFD2-STV5-1-1, KFD2-STV5-Ex1-1, and KFD2-STV5-Ex1-2 devices have no second channel.

Proof Test for K-System Devices with Splitter Function (1.2O)

Input value (mA)	Output value		
	Current source/current sink (mA) for KFD2-STC5-(Ex)1.2O(.H)	Voltage source (V) for KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1	Voltage source (V) for KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2
20.0	20.0 ± 0.4	5.0 ± 0.1	10.0 ± 0.2
12.0	12.0 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.1	6.0 ± 0.2
4.0	4.0 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.2
23.0	23.0 ± 0.4	5.75 ± 0.1	11.5 ± 0.2
0	< 0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1

Table 5.2

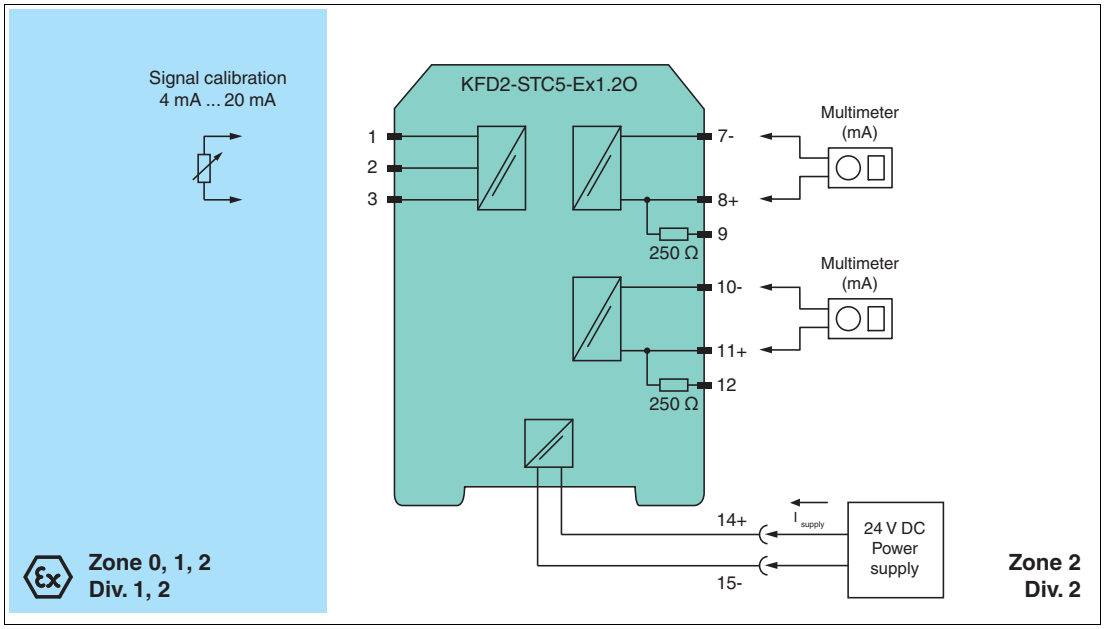

Figure 5.3 Proof test set-up for KFD2-STC5-(Ex)1.2O(.H)

Usage in Zone 0, 1, 2/Div. 1, 2 only for KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O and KFD2-STC5-Ex1.2O.H

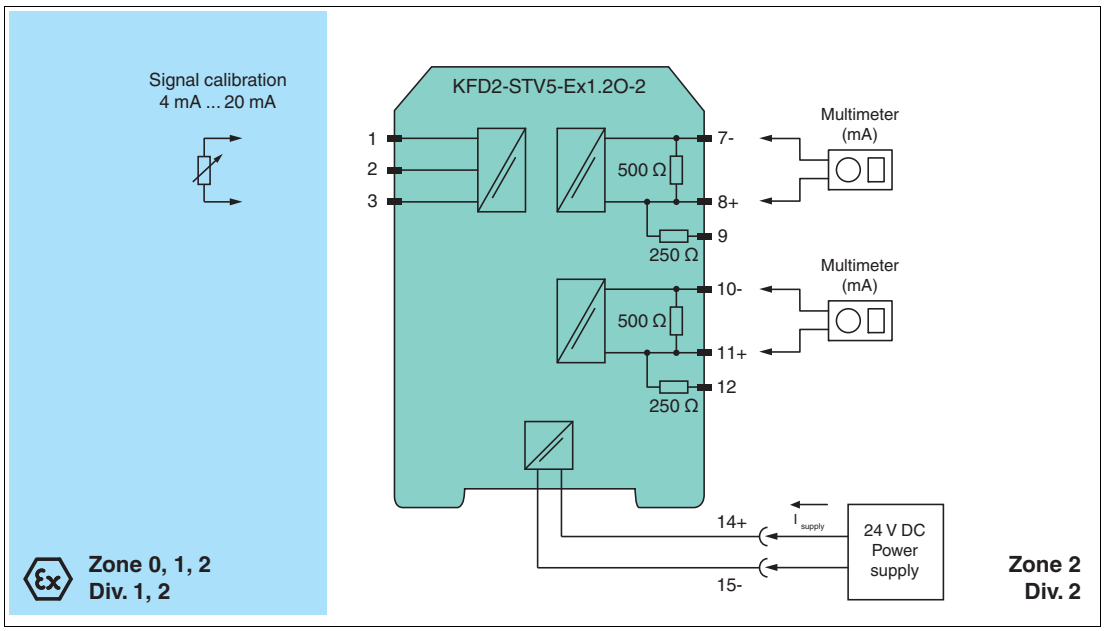

Figure 5.4 Proof test set-up for KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-1 and KFD2-STV5-Ex1.2O-2

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Proof Test for 2-Channel H-System Devices

Input value (mA)	Output value
	Current source/current sink (mA) for HiD2022(SK)
20.0	20.0 ± 0.4
12.0	12.0 ± 0.4
4.0	4.0 ± 0.4
23.0	23.0 ± 0.4
0	< 0.2

Table 5.3

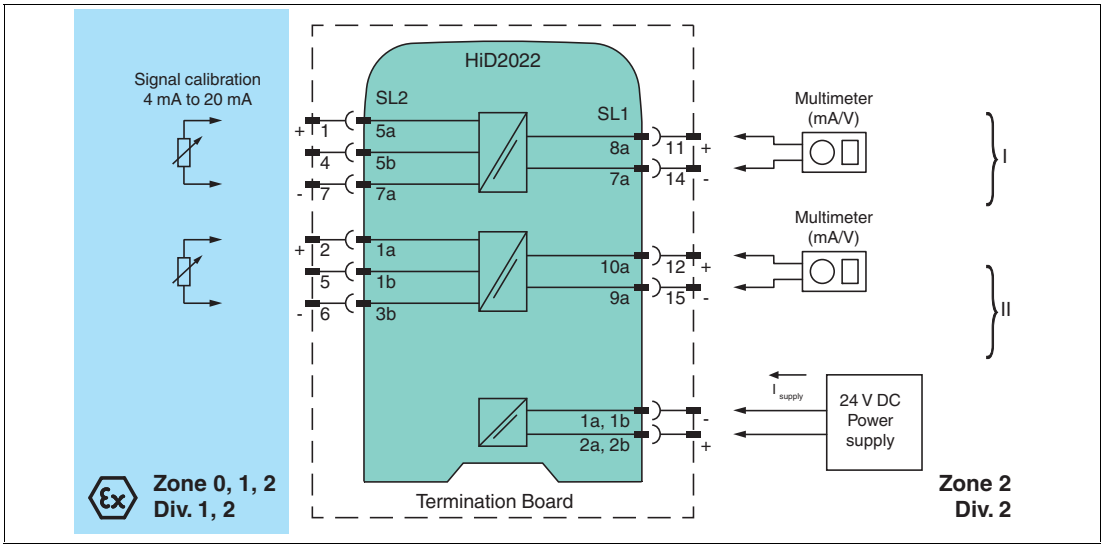

Figure 5.5 Proof test set-up for HiD2022(SK)

Tip

The easiest way to test HiD devices by using a stand-alone HiDTB**-SCT-***-**-** termination board. In this test, it is not necessary to disconnect the wiring of the existing application. Faults in a subsequent wiring can be avoided.

6 Maintenance and Repair

Danger!

Danger to life from missing safety function

Changes to the device or a defect of the device can lead to device malfunction.
The function of the device and the safety function is no longer guaranteed.

Do not repair, modify, or manipulate the device.

Maintaining, Repairing or Replacing the Device

In case of maintenance, repair or replacement of the device, proceed as follows:

1. Implement appropriate maintenance procedures for regular maintenance of the safety loop.
2. While the device is maintained, repaired or replaced, the safety function does not work.
   Take appropriate measures to protect personnel and equipment while the safety function is not available.
   Secure the application against accidental restart.
3. Do not repair a defective device. A defective device must only be repaired by the manufacturer.
4. If there is a defect, always replace the device with an original device.

Reporting Device Failure

If you use the device in a safety loop according to IEC/EN 61508, it is required to inform the device manufacturer about possible systematic failures.

Report all failures in the safety function that are due to functional limitations or a loss of device function – especially in the case of possible dangerous failures.

In these cases, contact your local sales partner or the Pepperl+Fuchs technical sales support (service line).

It is not necessary to report failures in the safety function that are due to external influences or damage.

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7 List of Abbreviations

ESD	**E**mergency **S**hut**d**own
FIT	**F**ailure **I**n **T**ime in 10^{-9} 1/h
FMEDA	**F**ailure **M**ode, **E**ffects, and **D**iagnostics **A**nalysis
λ_s	Probability of safe failure
λ_{dd}	Probability of dangerous detected failure
λ_{du}	Probability of dangerous undetected failure
$\lambda_{no\ effect}$	Probability of failures of components in the safety loop that have no effect on the safety function.
$\lambda_{not\ part}$	Probability of failure of components that are not in the safety loop
$\lambda_{total\ (safety\ function)}$	Probability of failure of components that are in the safety loop
HFT	**H**ardware **F**ault **T**olerance
MTBF	**M**ean **T**ime **B**etween **F**ailures
MTTR	**M**ean **T**ime **T**o **R**estoration
PCS	**P**rocess **C**ontrol **S**ystem
PFD_{avg}	Average **P**robability of dangerous **F**ailure on **D**emand
PFH	Average frequency of dangerous failure per hour
PLC	**P**rogrammable **L**ogic **C**ontroller
PTC	**P**roof **T**est **C**overage
SC	**S**ystematic **C**apability
SFF	**S**afe **F**ailure **F**raction
SIF	**S**afety **I**nstrumented **F**unction
SIL	**S**afety **I**ntegrity **L**evel
SIS	**S**afety **I**nstrumented **S**ystem
T_1	Proof Test Interval

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