Vibrating Level Switch

Relay (2 x SPDT)

With SIL qualification
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Editing status: 2015-07-14

OPTISWITCH 5300C • Relay (2 x SPDT)
## 1 Document language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>The current <em>Safety Manual</em> for Functional Safety is available in German, English, French and Russian language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Le présent <em>Safety Manual</em> de sécurité fonctionnelle est disponible dans les langues suivantes: allemand, anglais, français et russe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU</td>
<td>Данное руководство по функциональной безопасности <em>Safety Manual</em> имеется на немецком, английском, французском и русском языках.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Scope

2.1 Instrument version
This safety manual applies to point level sensors
OPTISWITCH 5300C - Relay (2 x SPDT) with SIL qualification
Electronics module:
• SG60HT-S
Valid versions:
• from HW Ver 1.0.0
• from SW Ver 1.1.0
The version “remote housing” is excluded!

2.2 Area of application
The instrument can be used for level detection of liquids in a safety-related system according to IEC 61508 in the modes low demand mode or high demand mode:
• Up to SIL2 in single-channel architecture
• Up to SIL3 in a multiple-channel architecture (systematic suitability SC3)
The following interface can be used to output the measured value:
• Relay (2 x SPDT)
Both NO contact must be connected in series!\(^1\)

2.3 SIL conformity
The SIL conformity was independently judged and certified by the TÜV Rheinland according to IEC 61508:2010 (Ed.2).\(^2\)
The certificate is valid for the entire service life of all instruments that were sold before the certificate expired!

---

\(^1\) NO = Normal Open
\(^2\) Verification documents see appendix.
3 Planning

3.1 Safety function

To monitor a limit level, the sensor detects via the conditions "Vibrating element uncovered" or "Vibrating element covered" a limiting value defined by the mounting location.

The detected status is signalled on the output with "Relay contact open" or "Relay contact closed".

3.2 Safe state

The safe state on the relay output is independent of the mode of the open NO contacts set on the sensor.

For the safety function, only the NO contact may be used (idle current principle)!

Both NO contact must be connected in series!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Overflow protection</th>
<th>Dry run protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mode max.</td>
<td>Mode min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibrating element</td>
<td>covered</td>
<td>uncovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay</td>
<td>NO contact open</td>
<td>NO contact open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(currentless)</td>
<td>(currentless)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Prerequisites for operation

- The measuring system should be used appropriately taking pressure, temperature, density and chemical properties of the medium into account. The application-specific limits must be observed.
- The specifications according to the operating instructions manual, particularly the current load on the output circuits, must be kept within the specified limits.
- To avoid a fusing of the relay contacts, these must be protected by an external fuse that triggers at 60% of the max. contact current load.
- The instructions in chapter "Safety-related characteristics", paragraph "Supplementary information" must be noted.
- All parts of the measuring chain must correspond to the planned "Safety Integrity Level (SIL)"
4 Safety-related characteristics

4.1 Parameter according to IEC 61508

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety Integrity Level</td>
<td>SIL2 in single-channel architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SIL3 in multiple channel architecture&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware error tolerance</td>
<td>HFT = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument type</td>
<td>Type B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Low demand mode, High demand mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFF</td>
<td>&gt; 90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTTR</td>
<td>8 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBF = MTTF + MTTR&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.01 x 10&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt; h (116 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic test interval&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt; 120 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault reaction time&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>&lt; 2 s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Failure rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;S&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;DD&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;DU&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;H&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;L&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;AD&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>λ&lt;sub&gt;AU&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>329 FIT</td>
<td>186 FIT</td>
<td>36 FIT</td>
<td>0 FIT</td>
<td>0 FIT</td>
<td>11 FIT</td>
<td>29 FIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PFD<sub>AVG</sub> 0.030 x 10<sup>-2</sup> (T1 = 1 year)
PFD<sub>AVG</sub> 0.044 x 10<sup>-2</sup> (T1 = 2 years)
PFD<sub>AVG</sub> 0.087 x 10<sup>-2</sup> (T1 = 5 years)
PFH 0.036 x 10<sup>6</sup> 1/h

4.2 Figures according to ISO 13849-1

Derived from the safety-related characteristics, the following figures result according to ISO 13849-1 (machine safety):<sup>7</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTTFd</td>
<td>489 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Level</td>
<td>3.60 x 10&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; 1/h (corresponds to &quot;e&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Supplementary information

The failure rates of the instrument were determined by an FMEDA according to IEC 61508. Basis for the calculations are the component failure rates according to SN 29500.

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<sup>3</sup> Homogeneous redundancy possible.
<sup>4</sup> Including errors outside the safety function.
<sup>5</sup> Time during which all internal diagnoses are carried out at least once.
<sup>6</sup> Time between the occurrence of the event and the output of a fault signal.
<sup>7</sup> ISO 13849-1 was not part of the certification of the instrument.
All figures refer to an average ambient temperature of 40 °C (104 °F) during the operating time. For higher temperatures, the values should be corrected:

- Continuous application temperature > 50 °C (122 °F) by factor 1.3
- Continuous application temperature > 60 °C (140 °F) by factor 2.5

Similar factors apply if frequent temperature fluctuations are expected.

**Assumptions of the FMEDA**

- The failure rates are constant. Take note of the useful service life of the components according to IEC 61508-2.
- Multiple failures are not taken into account
- Wear on mechanical parts is not taken into account
- Failure rates of external power supplies are not taken into account
- The environmental conditions correspond to an average industrial environment
- To avoid a fusing of the relay contacts, these must be protected by an external fuse

**Calculation of PFD_{AVG}**

The values for PFD_{AVG} specified above were calculated as follows for a 1oo1 architecture:

\[
PFD_{AVG} = \frac{PTC \times \lambda_{DU} \times T1}{2} + \lambda_{DD} \times MTTR + \frac{(1 - PTC) \times \lambda_{DU} \times LT}{2}
\]

- T1 = Proof Test Interval
- PTC = 90 %
- LT = 10 years
- MTTR = 8 h

**Boundary conditions relating to the configuration of the processing unit**

A connected control and processing unit must have the following properties:

- The output circuit of the transmitter is judged according to the idle current principle
- "fail low" and "fail high" signals are interpreted as a failure, which triggers a fault message

If this is not the case, the respective percentages of the failure rates must be assigned to the dangerous failures and the values stated in chapter Safety-related characteristics redetermined!

**Multiple channel architecture**

Due to the systematic suitability SC3, this instrument can also be used in multiple channel systems up to SIL3, also with a homogeneously redundant configuration.

The safety-related characteristics must be calculated especially for the selected structure of the measuring chain using the stated failure rates. In doing this, a suitable Common Cause Factor (CCF) must be considered (see IEC 61508-6, appendix D).
5 Setup

5.1 General information

Mounting and installation
Take note of the mounting and installation instructions in the operating instructions manual.
Setup must be carried out under process conditions.

5.2 Instrument parameter adjustment

Adjustment elements
The following adjustment elements are used to parameterize the safety function:
- Slide switch for changeover of the mode (min./max.)
- Slide switch for changeover of the sensitivity

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

Instructions
During parameter adjustment, the safety function must be considered as unreliable!
If necessary, you must take other measures to maintain the safety function.
The sensor must be protected against inadvertent or unauthorized modification!
6 Diagnostics and servicing

6.1 Behaviour in case of failure

If a malfunction is detected, the respective output signals change to safe condition (see section "Safe state"). This condition is maintained for at least 1 second. If an error is no longer detected, the safety function is performed correctly again. The diagnosis interval is specified in chapter "Safety-related characteristics".

6.2 Repair

If faults are detected, the entire measuring system must be shut down and the process held in a safe state by other measures. The manufacturer must be informed of the occurrence of a dangerous, undetected error (incl. fault description).

The procedure is described in the operating instructions manual. Note the instructions for parameter adjustment and setup.
7 Proof test

7.1 General information

To identify possible dangerous undetected failures, the safety function must be checked by a proof test at adequate intervals. It is the user’s responsibility to choose the type of testing. The time intervals are determined by the selected PFD$_{AVG}$ (see chapter "Safety-related characteristics").

For documentation of these tests, the test protocol in the appendix can be used.

If one of the tests 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 a multiple channel architecture this applies separately to each channel.

**Objective**

- Determine safety function (mode, switching points)
- If necessary, remove the instruments from the safety chain and maintain the safety function by other means

**Preparation**

- Instrument in installed condition
- Output signal corresponds to the level (covered or uncovered vibrating element)
- The NO contacts of the two relays connected in series must be checked separately!

**Procedure**

1. Carry out a restart (switch the instrument off and then on again)
2. Push the min./max. switch

**Expected result**

- to 1: Output signal corresponds to the level
- to 2: Output signal changes status

**Proof Test Coverage**

Remaining dangerous, undetected failures: 11 FIT (PTC = 68 %)

**Warning:** During the function test, the safety function must be treated as unreliable. Take into account that the function test influences downstream connected devices.

If necessary, you must take other measures to maintain the safety function.

After the function test, the status specified for the safety function must be restored.

7.2 Test 1 - without filling or dismounting the sensor
7.3 Test 2 - with filling or dismounting of the sensor

**Conditions**
- **Alternative 1**: the instrument remains mounted; the condition "Vibrating element uncovered"/"Vibrating element covered" can be changed by filling or emptying to the switching point.
- **Alternative 2**: the instrument is dismounted; the condition "Vibrating element uncovered"/"Vibrating element covered" can be changed by dipping the instrument into the original medium.
- Output signal corresponds to the level (covered or uncovered vibrating element).
- **The NO contacts of the two relays connected in series must be checked separately!**

**Procedure**
1. Carry out a restart (switch the instrument off and then on again).
2. Push the min./max. switch.
3. Filling or emptying up to the switching point or immersion into the original medium.

**Expected result**
- to 1: Output signal corresponds to the level.
- to 2: Output signal changes status.
- to 3: Output signal corresponds to the modified level.

**Proof Test Coverage**
Remaining dangerous, undetected failures: 2 FIT (PTC = 96 %)
## Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company/Tester</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant/Instrument TAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meas. loop TAG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument type/Order code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument serial number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date, setup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date, last function test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Test reason/Test scope

| Setup without "filling or dismounting the sensor" |  |
| Setup with "filling or dismounting the sensor" |  |
| Proof test without "filling or dismounting the sensor" |  |
| Proof test with "filling or dismounting the sensor" |  |

## Mode

| Overflow protection |  |
| Dry run protection  |  |

## Sensitivity

- $\geq 0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3 (0.025 \text{ lbs/in}^3)$
- $\geq 0.5 \text{ g/cm}^3 (0.018 \text{ lbs/in}^3)$

## Test result (if necessary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test step</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Expected measured value</th>
<th>Real value</th>
<th>Test result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Confirmation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Signature:</th>
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## Appendix B - Term definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Safety Integrity Level (SIL1, SIL2, SIL3, SIL4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Systematic Capability (SC1, SC2, SC3, SC4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFT</td>
<td>Hardware Fault Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFF</td>
<td>Safe Failure Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFD&lt;sub&gt;Avg&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Average Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFH</td>
<td>Average frequency of a dangerous failure per hour (Ed.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMEDA</td>
<td>Failure Mode, Effects and Diagnostics Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIT</td>
<td>Failure In Time (1 FIT = 1 failure/10&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt; h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;SD&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for safe detected failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;SU&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for safe undetected failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;S&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;S&lt;/sub&gt; = λ&lt;sub&gt;SD&lt;/sub&gt; + λ&lt;sub&gt;SU&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;DD&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for dangerous detected failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;DU&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for dangerous undetected failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;H&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for failure, who causes a high output current (&gt; 21 mA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;L&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for failure, who causes a low output current (≤ 3.6 mA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;AD&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for diagnostic failure (detected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ&lt;sub&gt;AU&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Rate for diagnostic failure (undetected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Diagnostic Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>Proof Test Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Proof Test Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Useful Life Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBF</td>
<td>Mean Time Between Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTTF</td>
<td>Mean Time To Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTTR</td>
<td>Mean Time To Restoration (Ed.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTTF&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Mean Time To dangerous Failure (ISO 13849-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Performance Level (ISO 13849-1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KROHNE product overview

- Electromagnetic flowmeters
- Variable area flowmeters
- Ultrasonic flowmeters
- Mass flowmeters
- Vortex flowmeters
- Flow controllers
- Level meters
- Temperature assemblies
- Pressure transmitters
- Analysis products
- Products and systems for the oil and gas industry

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