

# Safety Manual

## VEGATOR 111, 112

With SIL qualification



Document ID: 49220



# VEGA

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## 1 Document language

DE	Das vorliegende <i>Safety Manual</i> für Funktionale Sicherheit ist verfügbar in den Sprachen Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch und Russisch.
EN	The current <i>Safety Manual</i> for Functional Safety is available in German, English, French and Russian language.
FR	Le présent <i>Safety Manual</i> de sécurité fonctionnelle est disponible dans les langues suivantes: allemand, anglais, français et russe.
RU	Данное руководство по функциональной безопасности <i>Safety Manual</i> имеется на немецком, английском, французском и русском языках.

## 2 Scope

### 2.1 Instrument version

This safety manual applies to controllers

#### VEGATOR 111, 112

Input signal:

- NAMUR (IEC 60947-5-6)

Valid version:

- from HW Ver 1.0.0

### 2.2 Application area

The controllers can be used with a suitable transducer for level detection or range monitoring in a safety-related system in accordance with IEC 61508 in the *low demand mode* or *high demand mode*.

Due to the systematic capability SC3 this is possible:

- 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:

- VEGATOR 111: relay 1
- VEGATOR 112: relay 1 or relay 2

The NO contacts must be used!<sup>1)</sup>



For the execution of a safety function in safety-relevant applications, the use of the following functions is restricted or not possible:

- VEGATOR 111.\*\*S: the fail safe relay is only permitted for informative use (e.g. information on the device status with the proof test)
- VEGATOR 112: the two-point control mode is not accepted
- VEGATOR 112: only one of the two channels must be used to realize a redundant SIL3 architecture

### 2.3 SIL conformity

The SIL conformity was independently judged and certified by the *TÜV Rheinland* according to IEC 61508:2010 (Ed.2).<sup>2)</sup>



The certificate is valid for the entire service life of all instruments that were sold before the certificate expired!

<sup>1)</sup> NO = Normal Open

<sup>2)</sup> Verification documents see appendix

## 3 Planning

### Level detection with VEGATOR 111 or 112

The transducer fed by the controller generates a signal of  $> 1.6 \text{ mA}$  or  $< 1.6 \text{ mA}$  corresponding to the process variable. A level detection relay is switched dependent on this signal and on the selected mode.

This applies for both channels in the VEGATOR 112 version if the two-point control is not selected.

### Mode monitoring with VEGATOR 112

Two transducers fed by the controller each generates a signal of  $> 1.6 \text{ mA}$  or  $< 1.6 \text{ mA}$  corresponding to the process variable. Two limit values can therefore be measured for range monitoring.

The following points must be observed here:

- The two NO contacts must be connected in series
- Channel for the upper limit: Max. mode
- Channel for the lower limit: Min. mode
- The two-point control may not be selected

### Safe state

### 3.2 Safe state

The safe condition of the output is independent of the mode, by definition the currentless state of the relay (quiescent current principle).

Therefore only the NO contact may be used for safety-relevant applications.

### Fault signals in case of malfunction

Relay outputs:

- NO contacts open

### Instructions and restrictions

### 3.3 Prerequisites for operation

- The measuring system should suit the application. The application-specific limits must be maintained
- 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 installation site must comply with IP 54 protection
- 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 Characteristics in accordance with IEC 61508 for level detection

VEGATOR 111 or one channel of the VEGATOR 112

Parameter	Value
Safety Integrity Level	SIL2 in single-channel architecture SIL3 in multiple channel architecture <sup>3)</sup>
Hardware fault tolerance	HFT = 0
Instrument type	Type A
Mode	Low demand mode, High demand mode
SFF	> 60 %
MTBF <sup>4)</sup>	1.93 x 10 <sup>5</sup> h (220 years)
Fault reaction time <sup>5)</sup>	< 2 s

#### Failure rates

$\lambda_s$	$\lambda_{DD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_H$	$\lambda_L$	$\lambda_{AD}$
170 FIT	29 FIT	46 FIT	0 FIT	0 FIT	0 FIT

PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.038 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 1 year)
PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.057 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 2 years)
PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.111 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 5 years)
PFH	0.046 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/h	

#### Proof Test Coverag (PTC)

Test type <sup>6)</sup>	Remaining failure rate of dangerous undetected failures	PTC
Test 1	5 FIT	89 %
Test 2 and 3	2 FIT	96 %

### 4.2 Characteristics in accordance with IEC 61508 for range monitoring

VEGATOR 112

Parameter	Value
Safety Integrity Level	SIL2 in single-channel architecture SIL3 in multiple channel architecture <sup>7)</sup>

<sup>3)</sup> Homogeneous redundancy possible (see note in the section "Area of Application").

<sup>4)</sup> Including errors outside the safety function.

<sup>5)</sup> Time between the occurrence of the event and the output of a fault signal.

<sup>6)</sup> See section "Proof test".

<sup>7)</sup> Homogeneous redundancy possible.

Parameter	Value
Hardware fault tolerance	HFT = 0
Instrument type	Type A
Mode	Low demand mode, High demand mode
SFF	> 60 %
MTBF <sup>8)</sup>	1.65 x 10 <sup>6</sup> h (188 years)
Fault reaction time <sup>9)</sup>	< 2 s

**Failure rates**

$\lambda_S$	$\lambda_{DD}$	$\lambda_{DU}$	$\lambda_H$	$\lambda_L$	$\lambda_{AD}$
240 FIT	44 FIT	74 FIT	0 FIT	0 FIT	0 FIT

PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.062 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 1 year)
PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.091 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 2 years)
PFD <sub>AVG</sub>	0.178 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	(T1 = 5 years)
PFH	0.074 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> 1/h	

**Proof Test Coverag (PTC)**

Test type <sup>10)</sup>	Remaining failure rate of dangerous undetected failures	PTC
Test 1	8 FIT	89 %
Test 2 and 3	2 FIT	97 %

**4.3 Characteristics acc. to ISO 13849-1**

Derived from the safety-related characteristics, the following figures result according to ISO 13849-1 (safety of machinery):<sup>11)</sup>

**Level detection with VEGATOR 111 or one channel of the VEGATOR 112**

Parameter	Value
MTTFd	1522 years
DC	38 %
Performance Level	4.61 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> 1/h

**Mode monitoring with VEGATOR 112**

Parameter	Value
MTTFd	970 years
DC	37 %
Performance Level	7.38 x 10 <sup>-8</sup> 1/h

<sup>8)</sup> Including errors outside the safety function.

<sup>9)</sup> Time between the occurrence of the event and the output of a fault signal.

<sup>10)</sup> See section "Proof test".

<sup>11)</sup> ISO 13849-1 was not part of the certification of the instrument.

## 4.4 Supplementary information

### Determination of the failure rates

The failure rates of the instruments were determined by an FMEDA according to IEC 61508. The calculations are based on failure rates of the components according to **SN 29500**:

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 $PF_{AVG}$

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

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

Parameters used:

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

### Boundary conditions relating to transmitters

The transmitter used, must output an error current if it is powered by a voltage outside its voltage range.

### Multiple channel architecture

Due to the systematic capability 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 Adjustment instructions

**Adjustment elements** The operating elements must be set according to the application. The function of the operating elements as well as the parameter adjustment procedure are described in the operating instructions.

**SIL**

During adjustment process, the safety function must be considered as unreliable!

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

**SIL**

With regard to the switch on/switch off delay it must be ensured that the sum of all switching delays from the transducer to the actuator is adapted to the process safety time!

**SIL**

The instrument must be protected against inadvertent or unauthorized adjustment!

## 6 Diagnostics and servicing

### 6.1 Behaviour in case of failure

#### Internal diagnosis

The instrument permanently monitored by an internal diagnostic system. If a malfunction is detected, a fault signal will be output on the safety-relevant output (see section "*Safe status*").

The fault reaction time is specified in chapter "*Safety-relevant characteristics*".

#### Error messages in case of malfunction

The occurrence of an error is signalled by the red LED and, if necessary, by the fail safe relay.



If failures 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 failure (incl. fault description).

### 6.2 Repair

Defective instruments can only be repaired by the manufacturer.

## 7 Proof test

### 7.1 General information

**Objective**

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.

**Preparation**

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

**Unsafe device status**



**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 input current simulation

**Conditions**

- Use of any transducer
- Output signals correspond to the current limit level

**Procedure**

1. Push the min./max. switch on the VEGATOR 111, 112
2. Check relay contacts

**Expected result**

- about 1: Relay and LED display change status
- about 2: Relay contacts open and close according to item 1

**Proof Test Coverage**

See *Safety-related characteristics*

### 7.3 Test 2: With input current simulation

**Conditions**

- Possibility of sensor current simulation exists
- Output signals correspond to the current limit level

**Procedure**

1. Invert sensor current by means of the min./max. switch on the transducer (2.1 mA/1.2 mA)
2. Check relay contacts

**Expected result**

- about 1: State of relay and LED display follow the simulated sensor current

- about 2: Relay contacts open and close according to item 1

**Proof Test Coverage**

See *Safety-related characteristics*

**7.4 Test 3: With switch-on pulse checking****Conditions**

- Use of a VEGAVIB 60 or VEGAWAVE 60 transducer with NAMUR output
- Output signals correspond to the current limit level

**Procedure**

1. Press test key
2. Check relay contacts

**Expected result**

- about 1: State of relay and LED display follows the switch-on pulse (the curve of the switch-on pulse is described in the transducer operating instructions)
- about 2: Relay contacts open and close according to item 1

**Proof Test Coverage**

See *Safety-related characteristics*

## 8 Appendix A: Test report

Identification	
Company/Tester	
Plant/Instrument TAG	
Meas. loop TAG	
Instrument type/Order code	
Instrument serial number	
Date, setup	
Date, last function test	

Test reason		Test scope	
(...)	Setup	(...)	without input current simulation
(...)	Proof test	(...)	with input current simulation
		(...)	with switch-on pulse checking

Mode		Delay times	
Max.	Channel 1 (...); channel 2 (...)	(...)	Switch-on delay
Min.	Channel 1 (...); channel 2 (...)	(...)	Switch-off delay
(...)	Range monitoring		

### Test result for test 1 and 2

Limit level signal Channel 1	Min./Max. switch channel 1	Condition Relay 1	Limit level signal Channel 2	Min./Max. switch channel 2	Condition Relay 2	Test result

### Test result for test 3

Limit level signal Channel 1	State function test	Condition Relay 1	Limit level signal Channel 2	State function test	Condition Relay 2	Test result
	Empty signal			Empty signal		
	Full signal			Full signal		

Confirmation	
Date:	Signature:

## 9 Appendix B: Term definitions

### Abbreviations

SIL	Safety Integrity Level (SIL1, SIL2, SIL3, SIL4)
SC	Systematic Capability (SC1, SC2, SC3, SC4)
HFT	Hardware Fault Tolerance
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction
$PFD_{AVG}$	Average Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand
PFH	Average frequency of a dangerous failure per hour (Ed.2)
FMEDA	Failure Mode, Effects and Diagnostics Analysis
FIT	Failure In Time (1 FIT = 1 failure/10 <sup>9</sup> h)
$\lambda_{SD}$	Rate for safe detected failure
$\lambda_{SU}$	Rate for safe undetected failure
$\lambda_S$	$\lambda_S = \lambda_{SD} + \lambda_{SU}$
$\lambda_{DD}$	Rate for dangerous detected failure
$\lambda_{DU}$	Rate for dangerous undetected failure
$\lambda_H$	Rate for failure, who causes a high output current (> 21 mA)
$\lambda_L$	Rate for failure, who causes a low output current ( $\leq 3.6$ mA)
$\lambda_{AD}$	Rate for diagnostic failure (detected)
$\lambda_{AU}$	Rate for diagnostic failure (undetected)
DC	Diagnostic Coverage
PTC	Proof Test Coverage (Diagnostic coverage for manual proof tests)
T1	Proof Test Interval
LT	Useful Life Time
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure = MTTF + MTTR
MTTF	Mean Time To Failure
MTTR	IEC 61508, Ed1: Mean Time To Repair IEC 61508, Ed2: Mean Time To Restoration
$MTTF_d$	Mean Time To dangerous Failure (ISO 13849-1)
PL	Performance Level (ISO 13849-1)

# 10 Supplement C: SIL conformity

## Certificate



**Nr./No.: 968/FSP 1025.03/19**

<b>Prüfgegenstand</b> Product tested	Auswertgerät VEGATOR Serie 100 Signal conditioning instrument VEGATOR 100 Series	<b>Zertifikats- inhaber</b> <b>Certificate holder</b>	VEGA Grieshaber KG Am Hohenstein 113 77761 Schillach Germany
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**Typbezeichnung**  
Type designation

VEGATOR 111/112 (NAMUR)

<b>Prüfgrundlagen</b> Codes and standards	IEC 61508 Parts 1-7:2010 IEC 61511-1:2016+ Corr.1:2016 + AMD1:2017	IEC 61010-1:2017 IEC 61326-3-2:2017
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**Bestimmungsgemäße  
Verwendung**  
Intended application

Auswertgerät zur Grenzstanderfassung.  
Die Auswertgeräte der VEGATOR Serie 100 erfüllen die Anforderungen der genannten Prüfgrundlagen und können in einem sicherheitsbezogenen System gemäß IEC 61508 eingesetzt werden, in HFT=0 Struktur bis SIL 2 und redundant (HFT=1) bis SIL 3.

Signal conditioning instrument for level detection.  
The signal conditioning instruments of the VEGATOR 100 Series comply with the requirements of the stated standards and can be used in a safety-related system acc. IEC 61508, in HFT=0 configuration up to SIL 2 and redundant (HFT=1) up to SIL 3.

**Besondere Bedingungen**  
Specific requirements

Die Hinweise in der zugehörigen Installations- und Betriebsanleitung sowie des Sicherheitshandbuchs sind zu beachten.  
The instructions of the associated Installation, Operating and Safety Manual shall be considered.

Gültig bis / Valid until 2024-12-16

Der Ausstellung dieses Zertifikates liegt eine Prüfung zugrunde, deren Ergebnisse im Bericht Nr. 968/FSP 1025.01/19 vom 16.12.2019 dokumentiert sind.  
Dieses Zertifikat ist nur gültig für Erzeugnisse, die mit dem Prüfgegenstand übereinstimmen.  
The issue of this certificate is based upon an examination, whose results are documented in Report No. 968/FSP 1025.01/19 dated 2019-12-16.  
This certificate is valid only for products which are identical with the product tested.

**TÜV Rheinland Industrie Service GmbH**  
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Köln, 2019-12-16

Certification Body Safety & Security for Automation & Grid

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Printing date:

# VEGA

All statements concerning scope of delivery, application, practical use and operating conditions of the sensors and processing systems correspond to the information available at the time of printing.

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