



IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment

Project:
Emerson's Rosemount®
3051S HART Advanced Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter,
option code DA2

Customer:
Rosemount Inc.
Shakopee, MN
USA

Contract No.: Q15-10-010
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Ted Stewart

Management summary

This report summarizes the results of the functional safety assessment according to IEC 61508 carried out on the:

- Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter

The functional safety assessment performed by *exida* consisted of the following activities:

- *exida* assessed the development process used by Rosemount Inc. through an audit and review of a detailed safety case against the *exida* certification scheme which includes the relevant requirements of IEC 61508. The assessment was executed using subsets of the IEC 61508 requirements tailored to the work scope of the development team.
- *exida* reviewed and assessed a detailed Failure Modes, Effects, and Diagnostic Analysis (FMEDA) of the devices to document the hardware architecture and failure behavior.
- *exida* reviewed field failure data to verify the accuracy of the FMEDA analysis.
- *exida* reviewed the manufacturing quality system in use at Rosemount Inc..

The functional safety assessment was performed to the requirements of IEC 61508: ed2, 2010, SIL 3. A full IEC 61508 Safety Case was prepared using the *exida* SafetyCase tool as the primary audit tool. Hardware process requirements and all associated documentation were reviewed. Environmental test reports were reviewed. Also the user documentation (safety manual) was reviewed.

The results of the Functional Safety Assessment can be summarized by the following statements:

The 3051S HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter was found to meet the Systematic Capability requirements of IEC 61508 for up to SC 3 (SIL 3 Capable).

The 3051S was found to meet the Random Capability requirements for a Type B device of SIL 2@HFT=0, SIL 3@HFT=1 (Route 1_H for models where the SFF ≥ 90% and all models Route 2_H) and Systematic Capability requirements for SC 3 (SIL 3 Capable).

The manufacturer will be entitled to use the Functional Safety Logo.



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1 Purpose and Scope

This document shall describe the results of the IEC 61508 functional safety assessment of the:

- Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter

by *exida* according to the accredited *exida* certification scheme which includes the requirements of IEC 61508: 2010.

The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the compliance of:

- the 3051S HDPT with the technical IEC 61508-2 and -3 requirements for SIL 3 and the derived product safety property requirements

and

- the 3051S HDPT development processes, procedures and techniques as implemented for the safety-related deliveries with the managerial IEC 61508-1, -2 and -3 requirements for SIL 3.

and

- the 3051S HDPT hardware analysis represented by the Failure Mode, Effects and Diagnostic Analysis with the relevant requirements of IEC 61508-2.

The assessment has been carried out based on the quality procedures and scope definitions of *exida*.

The results of this assessment provide the safety instrumentation engineer with the required failure data per IEC 61508 / IEC 61511 and confidence that sufficient attention has been given to systematic failures during the development process of the device.

1.1 Tools and Methods used for the assessment

This assessment was carried by using the *exida* Safety Case tool. The Safety Case tool contains the *exida* scheme which includes all the relevant requirements of IEC 61508.

For the fulfillment of the objectives, expectations are defined which builds the acceptance level for the assessment. The expectations are reviewed to verify that each single requirement is covered. Because of this methodology, comparable assessments in multiple projects with different assessors are achieved. The arguments for the positive judgment of the assessor are documented within this tool and summarized within this report.

All assessment steps were continuously documented by *exida* (see [R1]).

2 Project management

2.1 *exida*

exida is one of the world's leading accredited Certification Bodies and knowledge companies specializing in automation system safety and availability with over 300 years of cumulative experience in functional safety. Founded by several of the world's top reliability and safety experts from assessment organizations and manufacturers, *exida* is a global company with offices around the world. *exida* offers training, coaching, project oriented system consulting services, safety lifecycle engineering tools, detailed product assurance, cyber-security and functional safety certification, and a collection of on-line safety and reliability resources. *exida* maintains a comprehensive failure rate and failure mode database on process equipment.

2.2 Roles of the parties involved

Rosemount Inc. Manufacturer of the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter

exida Performed the IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment

Rosemount Inc. contracted *exida* with the IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment of the above mentioned devices.

2.3 Standards / Literature used

The services delivered by *exida* were performed based on the following standards / literature.

[N1]	IEC 61508 (Parts 1 - 7): ed. 2, 2010	Functional Safety of Electrical/Electronic/Programmable Electronic Safety-Related Systems
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2.4 Reference documents

2.4.1 Documentation provided by Rosemount Inc.

[D03] F.5; 11/6/2009	3051S HDPT Configuration Management Plan
[D04] 11/12/2009	Component Derating Analysis
[D05] 11/11/2009	Fault Injection Test Report
[D07] NA; 3/26/2009	Code Review Results: cons_log_and_report_ProcessVar2
[D08] NA; 3/30/2009	Code Review Results: cons_log_and_report_2
[D10] NA; 5/21/2010	Worst Case Scenario Analysis
[D11] 0.9; 11/11/2009	3051S HDPT Fault Injection Test Plan.
[D12] Rev C.8; 04/22/2010	3051S HDPT Phase 2 Hardware DVT2 Plan
[D13] 2/5/2010	3051S HDPT Integration Test Cases and Results
[D14] 1/18/207	3051S HDPT Project Defined Process

[D15] G; 4/29/2010	3051S HDPT Project Plan
[D17] Rev RA; 10/2010	SafetyManual.xlsx
[D18] NA; 4/17/2007	3051S HDPT Phase 2 - SW Design Tools
[D19] NA; 5/26/2010	3051S Unit Test Checklists
[D20] NA; 6/09/2010	3051S HART Diagnostics Phase 2 SW Flow check and external watchdog
[D23]	3051S HDPT Project Schedule
[D24] Rev D; 5/25/2010	3051S HDPT Coding Standard
[D25] Rev C; 2/4/2010	3051S HDPT Safety Integrity Requirements Specification
[D26] 1 & 2; 2/24/2009	3051S HDPT SIRS Peer Review Logs
[D27] Rev D; 8/5/2009	3051S HDPT Phase 2 System Test Plan
[D28] Rev B.1; 2/16/2010	3051S HDPT Safety Validation Test Plan
[D29] B; 5/27/2010	3051S HDPT Safety Validation Test Report
[D30] 4/17/2007	3051S HDPT SW Design Tools
[D31]	3051S HDPT Trace Matrix Collection
[D32] Rev A; 7/25/2006	3051S HDPT Unit Test Plan
[D33] 2/4/2010	61508 Part 2 Tables
[D34] 2/4/2010	61508 Part 3 Tables
[D35] n.a;	Example Discrepancy with Impact Analysis
[D36] Rev AA; 1/15/2010	DOP 1110 Metrology procedure
[D37] Rev AK; 2/1/2011	DOP 440 Engineering Change Procedure
[D38] 0100-23-393	Customer Notification Process Description
[D39] Rev J; 10/2/2012	DOP 415 Product Design and Development Process
[D40] C; 5/1/2005	EDP 400-300 Configuration and Change Control Management
[D41] Rev C; 1/7/2011	EDP 400-500 Peer Review
[D44] various; 2/15/2010	Integration Test Logs collection
[D45] various;	Module Review collection
[D48] V1, R1.2; 12/19/2003	Safety Transmitter Coverage of Internal Data Paths
[D49] 239; 1/20/2010	Release Document
[D50] SW Rev 239;	Release Metrics
[D55] 12/10/2003	3051S HDPT SW Analysis & Design Model document collection

[D56] Rev I; 10/1/2012	Safety-related Systems Verification Checklists
[D57] D; 9/24/2009	Supplier Quality Manual
[D58] A;	3051S HDPT Phase 2 Software Architecture - UML
[D59] various;	Unit Test collection

2.4.2 Documentation generated by *exida*

[R1]	Rosemount 3051S HDPT SafetyCaseDB	Detailed safety case documenting results of assessment (internal document)
[R2]	ROS 08-11-17 R002 V2R3; 10/14/2016	exida 3051S advanced HART diagnostics pressure transmitter FMEDA report, sensor software revision 7 or 8

3 Product Description

For safety instrumented systems usage, it is assumed that the 4 – 20 mA output is used as the primary safety variable. No other output variants are covered by this report.

The FMEDA has been performed for four different configurations of the 3051S Pressure Transmitter, i.e. Coplanar, In-Line, Level, and Flow configurations. The Rosemount 3051S Pressure Transmitter series include the following measurement configurations:

- Emerson's Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter: Differential and Gage Coplanar

The Rosemount 3051S utilizes capacitance sensor technology for differential Coplanar measurements.

- Emerson's Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter: Coplanar Absolute, Inline Gage and Absolute

Piezoresistive sensor technology is used for the absolute Coplanar and Inline measurements.

- Emerson's Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter Level

A Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter is available as a Level assembly. The Rosemount Pressure Transmitter Level can be used to measure level on virtually any liquid level vessel. Rosemount 3051S transmitters and seal systems are designed to offer a flexible solution to meet the performance, reliability, and installation needs of nearly any level measurement application.

- Emerson's Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter Flowmeter

A Rosemount Pressure Transmitter can be combined with primary elements to offer fully assembled flowmeters. The direct mount flowmeter capability eliminates troublesome impulse lines associated with traditional installations. With multiple primary element technologies available, Rosemount flowmeters offer a flexible solution to meet the performance, reliability, and installation needs of nearly any flow measurement application. The flowmeters covered for this assessment are based on the Rosemount 1195, 405, and 485 primary elements. Excluded from the assessment are models with Flo-Tap, remote mount, or temperature input options.

Devices used in safety applications with ambient temperatures below -40F (-40C) but does not exceed -76F(-60C) requires options BR5 (-50C) or BR6 (-60C) and QT.

The Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter is classified as a Type B¹ device according to IEC 61508, having a hardware fault tolerance of 0.

The Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter can be connected to the process using an impulse line, depending on the application the clogging of the impulse line needs to be accounted for, see section 5.1 of the FMEDA report [R2].

¹ Type B element: "Complex" element (using micro controllers or programmable logic); for details see 7.4.4.1.3 of IEC 61508-2, ed2, 2010.

4 IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment

The IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment was performed based on the information received from Rosemount Inc. and is documented in this report.

4.1 Methodology

The full functional safety assessment includes an assessment of all fault avoidance and fault control measures during hardware and software development and demonstrates full compliance with IEC 61508 to the end-user. The assessment considers all requirements of IEC 61508. Any requirements that have been deemed not applicable have been marked as such in the full Safety Case report, e.g. software development requirements for a product with no software.

As part of the IEC 61508 functional safety assessment the following aspects have been reviewed:

- Development process, including:
 - Functional Safety Management, including training and competence recording, FSM planning, and configuration management
 - Specification process, techniques and documentation
 - Design process, techniques and documentation, including tools used
 - Validation activities, including development test procedures, test plans and reports, production test procedures and documentation
 - Verification activities and documentation
 - Modification process and documentation
 - Installation, operation, and maintenance requirements, including user documentation
- Product design
 - Hardware architecture and failure behavior, documented in a FMEDA
 - Software architecture and failure behavior, documented in safety integrity requirement specification

The review of the development procedures is described in section 5.1. The review of the product design is described in section 5.2.

4.2 Assessment level

The 3051S HDPT has been assessed per IEC 61508 to the following levels:

- SIL 2 capability for a single device
- SIL 3 capability for multiple devices in safety redundant configurations

The development procedures were assessed as suitable for use in applications with a maximum Safety Integrity Level of 3 (SIL 3) according to IEC 61508.

5 Results of the IEC 61508 Functional Safety Assessment

exida assessed the development process used by Rosemount Inc. during the product development against the objectives of IEC 61508 parts 1, 2, and 3, see [N1]. The development of new components in the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter was done using this development process. Two existing components, the 3051 Supermodule and the RTOS, were re-used from previous certified products and met the requirements for proven in use. The Safety Case was updated with project specific design documents.

5.1 Lifecycle Activities and Fault Avoidance Measures

Rosemount Inc. has an IEC 61508 compliant development process as defined in [D39]. The process defines a safety lifecycle which meets the requirements for a safety lifecycle as documented in IEC 61508. Throughout all phases of this lifecycle, fault avoidance measures are included. Such measures include design reviews, FMEDA, code reviews, unit testing, integration testing, fault injection testing, etc.

This functional safety assessment investigated the compliance with IEC 61508 of the processes, procedures and techniques as implemented for the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter development. The investigation was executed using subsets of the IEC 61508 requirements tailored to the SIL 3 work scope of the development team. The result of the assessment can be summarized by the following observations:

The audited Rosemount Inc. development process complies with the relevant managerial requirements of IEC 61508 SIL 3.

5.1.1 Functional Safety Management

FSM Planning

The functional safety management of any Rosemount Inc. Safety Instrumented Systems Product development is governed by [D39]. This process requires that Rosemount Inc. create a project plan [D15] which is specific for each development project. The Project Plan defines all of the tasks that must be done to ensure functional safety as well as the person(s) responsible for each task. These processes and the procedures referenced herein fulfill the requirements of IEC 61508 with respect to functional safety management.

Version Control

All documents are under version control as required by [D03].

Training, Competency recording

Competency is ensured by a periodic review process. Periodically (at least once per year) each person's skills will be reviewed against the requirements of their job. Any deficiencies will be identified and a plan will be created to resolve the deficiencies in a timely manner. Deficiencies can be resolved via external training, self-training and on the job training (experience). All formal training is documented in the training and development database.

5.1.2 Safety Requirements Specification and Architecture Design

As defined in [D39] a safety requirements specification (SRS) is created for all products that must meet IEC 61508 requirements. For the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter, the safety integrity requirements specification (SIRS) [D25] contains a system overview, safety assumptions, and safety requirements sections. During the assessment, *exida* reviewed the content of the specification for completeness per the requirements of IEC 61508.

Requirements are tracked throughout the development process by the creation of a series of traceability matrices [D31]. The system safety requirements are broken down into derived hardware and software requirements. Traceability matrices show how the system safety requirements map to the hardware and software requirements, to hardware and software architecture, to software and hardware detailed design, and to validation tests.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.1** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include project management, documentation, separation of safety requirements from non-safety requirements, structured specification, inspection of the specification, semi-formal methods and checklists. [D33] documents more details on how each of these requirements has been met. This meets the requirements of SIL 3.

5.1.3 Hardware Design

Hardware design, including both electrical and mechanical design, is done according to [D39]. The hardware design process includes creating a hardware architecture specification, a peer review of this specification, creating a detailed design, a peer review of the detailed design, component selection, detailed drawings and schematics, a Failure Modes, Effects and Diagnostic Analysis (FMEDA), electrical unit testing, fault injection testing, and hardware verification tests.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.2** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include observance of guidelines and standards, project management, documentation, structured design, modularization, use of well-tried components, checklists, semi-formal methods, computer aided design tools, simulation, and inspection of the specification. This is also documented in [D33]. This meets the requirements of SIL 3.

5.1.4 Software (Firmware) Design

Software (firmware) design is done according to [D39]. The software design process includes software architecture design and peer review, detailed design and peer review, critical code reviews, static source code analysis and unit test.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-3, Table A.4 and A.5** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include semi-formal methods, computer aided design tools, defensive programming, modular approach, design and coding standards, structured programming, use of trusted/verified software modules and components, dynamic analysis and testing, data recording and analysis, functional and black box testing, and performance testing. This is also documented in [D34]. This meets the requirements of SIL 3.

5.1.5 Validation

Validation Testing is done via a set of documented tests. Because the product consists of a relatively small number of components to be integrated, integration and validation testing has been combined. The validation tests are traceable to the Safety Requirements Specification [D25] in the validation test plan [D28]. The traceability matrices [D31] show that all safety requirements have been validated by one or more tests. In addition to standard Test Specification Documents, third party testing is included as part of the validation testing. All non-conformities are documented in a change request and procedures are in place for corrective actions to be taken when tests fail as documented in [D39].

Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.3** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include functional testing, project management, documentation, black-box testing and field experience. [D33] documents more details on how each of these requirements has been met. This meets the requirements of SIL 3.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.5** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include functional testing and functional testing under environmental conditions, Interference surge immunity testing, fault insertion testing, project management, documentation, static analysis, dynamic analysis, and failure analysis, “worst case” analysis, expanded functional testing and black-box testing. [D33] documents more details on how each of these requirements has been met. This meets SIL 3.

5.1.6 Verification

Verification activities are built into the standard development process as defined in [D39]. Verification activities include the following: Fault Injection Testing, static source code analysis, FMEDA, peer reviews and both hardware and software unit testing. In addition, safety verification checklists are filled out for each phase of the safety lifecycle. This meets the requirements of IEC 61508 SIL 3.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.3** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include functional testing, project management, documentation, and black-box testing.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-3, Table A.5** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include dynamic analysis and testing, data recording and analysis, functional and black box testing, performance testing, interface testing, and test management and automation tools.

Requirements from **IEC 61508-3, Table A.6** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include functional and black box testing, performance testing, and forward traceability between the system and software design requirements for hardware/software integration and the hardware/software integration test specifications

Requirements from **IEC 61508-3, Table A.9** that have been met include static analysis, dynamic analysis and testing, forward traceability between the software design specification and the software verification plan.

This meets the requirements of SIL 3.

5.1.7 Modifications

Modifications are done per the Rosemount Inc.'s change management process as documented in [D40]. Impact analyses are performed for all changes once the product is released for integration testing. The results of the impact analysis are used in determining whether to approve the change. The standard development process as defined in [D39] is then followed to make the change. The handling of hazardous field incidents and customer notifications is governed by [D38]. This procedure includes identification of the problem, analysis of the problem, identification of the solution, and communication of the solution to the field. This meets the requirements of IEC 61508 SIL 3.

5.1.8 User documentation

Rosemount Inc. created a safety manual for the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter [D17] which addresses all relevant operation and maintenance requirements from IEC 61508. This safety manual was assessed by *exida*. The final version is considered to be in compliance with the requirements of IEC 61508. Requirements from **IEC 61508-2, Table B.4** that have been met by Rosemount Inc. include operation and maintenance instructions, user friendliness, maintenance friendliness, project management, documentation, limited operation possibilities, and protection against operator mistakes. [D33] documents more details on how each of these requirements has been met.

This meets the requirements for SIL 3.

5.2 Hardware Assessment

To evaluate the hardware design of the 3051S HDPT, a Failure Modes, Effects, and Diagnostic Analysis was performed by *exida* for each component in the system. The FMEDA was verified using Fault Injection Testing as part of the development, and as part of the IEC 61508 assessment.

A Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) is a systematic way to identify and evaluate the effects of different component failure modes, to determine what could eliminate or reduce the chance of failure, and to document the system in consideration. An FMEDA (Failure Mode Effect and Diagnostic Analysis) is an FMEA extension. It combines standard FMEA techniques with extension to identify online diagnostics techniques and the failure modes relevant to safety instrumented system design.

Failure rates are listed in the FMEDA reports for each important failure category. Refer to the FMEDA ([R2]) for a complete listing of the assumptions used and the resulting failure rates.

These results must be considered in combination with PFD_{AVG} of other devices of a Safety Instrumented Function (SIF) in order to determine suitability for a specific Safety Integrity Level (SIL). The Safety Manual states that the application engineer should calculate the PFD_{AVG} for each defined safety instrumented function (SIF) to verify the design of that SIF.

The FMEDA analysis shows that most of the reviewed 3051 models have a Safe Failure Fraction > 90% (assuming that the logic solver is programmed to detect over-scale and under-scale currents) and therefore those models meet Route 1_H hardware architectural constraints for up to SIL 2 as a single device and SIL 3 with Hardware Fault Tolerance of 1.

The 1_H approach involves calculating the Safe Failure Fraction for the entire element.

The 2_H approach involves assessment of the reliability data for the entire element according to 7.4.4.3.3 of IEC 61508.

The failure rate data used for this analysis meets the *exida* criteria for Route 2_H and the diagnostic coverage is $\geq 60\%$. Therefore, all of the reviewed 3051 models meet the Route 2_H hardware architectural constraints for up to SIL 2 as a single device when the listed failure rates are used.

If the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter is one part of an element the architectural constraints should be determined for the entire sensor element

The architectural constraint type for the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter Series is B. The required SIL determine the level of hardware fault tolerance that is required per requirements of IEC 61508 or IEC 61511. The SIS designer is responsible for meeting other requirements of applicable standards for any given SIL as well.

The analysis shows that the design of the Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter meets the hardware requirements of IEC 61508, SIL 2 @HFT=0 and SIL 3 @ HFT=1.

6 2016 IEC 61508 Functional Safety Surveillance Audit

6.1 Roles of the parties involved

Rosemount Inc.	Manufacturer of the Emerson's Rosemount® Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter
<i>exida</i>	Performed the hardware assessment review
<i>exida</i>	Performed the IEC 61508 Functional Safety Surveillance Audit per the accredited <i>exida</i> scheme.

Rosemount Inc. contracted *exida* in September 2016 to perform the surveillance audit for the above Emerson's Rosemount® Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter. The surveillance audit was conducted remotely.

6.2 Surveillance Methodology

As part of the IEC 61508 functional safety surveillance audit the following aspects have been reviewed:

- Procedure Changes – Changes to relevant procedures since the last audit are reviewed to determine that the modified procedures meet the requirements of the *exida* certification scheme.
- Engineering Changes – The engineering change list is reviewed to determine if any of the changes could affect the safety function of the Emerson's Rosemount® Rosemount 3051S Advanced HART Diagnostics Pressure Transmitter.
- Impact Analysis – If changes were made to the product design, the impact analysis associated with the change will be reviewed to see that the functional safety requirements for an impact analysis have been met.
- Field History – Shipping and field returns during the certification period will be reviewed to determine if any systematic failures have occurred. If systematic failures have occurred during the certification period, the corrective action that was taken to eliminate the systematic failure(s) will be reviewed to determine that said action followed the approved processes and was effective.
- Safety Manual – The latest version of the safety manual will be reviewed to determine that it meets the IEC 61508 requirements for a safety manual.
- FMEDA Update – If required or requested the FMEDA will be updated. This is typically done if there are changes to the IEC 61508 standard and/or changes to the *exida* failure rate database.
- Recommendations from Previous Audits – If there are recommendations from the previous audit, these are reviewed to see if the recommendations have been implemented properly.

6.2.1 Documentation provided by Rosemount Inc. for Surveillance

Ref	Description
[E1]	Cold Temp Test Procedure # MP_90006729
[E2]	Cold Temp Safety Impact analysis
[E3]	Safety Manual

6.3 Surveillance Results

6.3.1 Procedure Changes

Procedure changes were reviewed and were found to be consistent with the requirements of IEC 61508.

6.3.2 Engineering Changes

Reviewed code report changes and software changes. These successfully met the requirements of IEC61508.

6.3.3 Impact Analysis

Reviewed Safety Impact [E2]. Rosemount Inc. is successfully meeting the requirements of IEC61508.

6.3.4 Field History

The operating hours were reviewed for the previous 3 years and successfully meet the requirements of IEC61508.

6.3.5 Safety Manual

Reviewed DRAFT safety manual 00809-0100-4801; [E3] and it successfully met the requirements of IEC61508.

6.3.6 FMEDA Update

FMEDA report was updated to the latest template and cold temperature was included in the analysis. FMEDA calculations remained the same.

7 Terms and Definitions

Architectural Constraint	The SIL limit imposed by the combination of SFF and HFT for Route 1 _H or by the HFT and Diagnostic Coverage (DC applies to Type B only) for Route 2 _H
<i>exida</i> criteria	A conservative approach to arriving at failure rates suitable for use in hardware evaluations utilizing the 2 _H Route in IEC 61508-2.
Fault tolerance	Ability of a functional unit to continue to perform a required function in the presence of faults or errors (IEC 61508-4, 3.6.3).
FIT	Failure In Time (1x10 ⁻⁹ failures per hour)
FMEDA	Failure Mode Effect and Diagnostic Analysis
HFT	Hardware Fault Tolerance
Low demand mode	Mode, where the demand interval for operation made on a safety-related system is greater than twice the proof test interval.
PFD _{AVG}	Average Probability of Failure on Demand
Random Capability	The SIL limit imposed by the Architectural Constraints for each element.
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction summarizes the fraction of failures, which lead to a safe state and the fraction of failures which will be detected by diagnostic measures and lead to a defined safety action.
SIF	Safety Instrumented Function
SIL	Safety Integrity Level
SIS	Safety Instrumented System – Implementation of one or more Safety Instrumented Functions. A SIS is composed of any combination of sensor(s), logic solver(s), and final element(s).
Systematic Capability	The SIL limit imposed by the robustness of the design process and the methods used to avoid systematic faults in the design as described in the IEC 61508 tables.
Type A element	“Non-Complex” element (using discrete components); for details see 7.4.4.1.2 of IEC 61508-2
Type B element	“Complex” element (using complex components such as micro controllers or programmable logic); for details see 7.4.4.1.3 of IEC 61508-2

8 Status of the document

8.1 Liability

exida prepares reports based on methods advocated in International standards. Failure rates are obtained from a collection of industrial databases. *exida* accepts no liability whatsoever for the use of these numbers or for the correctness of the standards on which the general calculation methods are based.

8.2 Releases

Version: V2

Revision: R2

Version History: V2, R2: included cold temperature; updated template; recertification; TES 10/14/16
V2, R1: updated to IEC 61508 2010 standard and incorporated route 2_H; TES; 7/9/14
V1, R3: Incorporated additional comments from Emerson for cross product consistency; 6/16/13 Ted Stewart
V1, R2: Updated from V1R1; left as 2000 standard per Rosemount request;
V1, R1: Updated based on review; July 9, 2010
V0, R1: Draft; July 1, 2010

Authors: Michael Medoff

Review: V0, R1: William M. Goble; July 9, 2010

Release status: Released to Customer

8.3 Future Enhancements

At request of client.

8.4 Release Signatures



Dr. William M. Goble, Principal Partner



Ted Stewart, CFSP, Safety Engineer