Smart positioner

YT-3300 / 3301 / 3302 / 3303 / 3350 / 3400 / 3410 / 3450 Series

SIL Safety Instruction.

Supplement to product manual

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

This document contains information and safety instructions that the user will require when using the electro pneumatic positioner in safety-related systems.

This document is for system planners, constructors, service & maintenance engineers and personnel who will perform commissioning the device.

1.2 Field of Application

The application includes control valve with pneumatic positioners with positioning control up to SIL2 level in accordance with the safety engineering requirements of IEC61508. positioners are suitable for SIL2 at HFT=0 and for SIL3 at HFT=1

In the event of an electrical power failure, the single-acting positioner depressurizes the actuator chamber, and the movement of actuator's return spring, as a result, moves the valve to the predefined, safe end position (either OPEN or CLOSED). For double-acting positioner, it depressurizes the actuator through Out1 port and pressurizes the actuator through Out2 port in order to moves the valve to the predefined, safe end position (either OPEN or CLOSED)

1.3 Required documentation

This document only defines YT-3300/3301/3302/3303/3350/3400/3410/3450 positioner's safety functions.

This document only applies in conjunction with YT-3300/3301/3302/3303/3350/3400/3410/3450 Product Manual.

1.4 Further information

The contents of these instructions shall not become part of or modify any prior existing agreement, commitment or legal matter.

Any statements contained herein do not create new warranties or modify the existing warranty.

The content reflects the technical status at the time of printing.

YTC reserves the right to make technical changes in the course of further development.

2 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	Full term in English	Description		
HFT	Hardware Fault Tolerance	Hardware fault tolerance:		
		Ability of a function unit (Hardware) to continue		
		executing a required function in the presence of		
		faults or deviations.		
MTBF	Mean Time Between	Average period between two failures		
	Failures			
MTTR	Mean Time To Repair	Average period between the occurrence of a fault		
		in a device or system and the repair		
PFD	Probability of Failure on	Probability of dangerous failures of a safety		
	Demand	function on demand		
PFDavg	Average Probability of	Average probability of dangerous failures of a		
	Failure on Demand	safety function on demand		
SIL	Safety Integrity Level	The international standard IEC 61508 defines four		
		discrete Safety Integrity Levels (SIL 1 to SIL 4). Each		
		level corresponds to a range of probability for		
		failure of a safety function. The higher the Safety		
		Integrity Level of the safety-related system, the		
		lower the probability that it will not execute the		
		required safety functions.		
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction	Proportion of safe failures:		
		Proportion of failure without the potential to bring		
		the safety-related system into a dangerous or non-		
		permissible functional status.		
FIT	Failure in Time	Frequency of failure		
		Number of faults within 10^9 hours		
TI	Test Interval	Testing interval of the protective function		
λsd	Failure rate for all safe	Overall rate for all safe detected failures.		
	detected failures			
λsu	Failure rate for all safe	Overall rate for all unsafe detected failures.		
	undetected failures			
λdd	Failure rate for all	Overall rate for all dangerous detected failures		
	dangerous detected			
	failures			
λdu	Failure rate for all	Overall rate for all dangerous undetected failures		
	dangerous undetected			
	failures			

3 Relevant standards

Standard	English	German
IEC 61508, Part 1 to 7	Functional safety of electrical / electronic /	
	programmable electronic safety-related systems	
	(Target group: Manufacturers and Suppliers of	
	Devices).	

4 Terms and definitions

Terms	Explanation		
Dangerous failure	A failure that has the potential to place the safety-related system in a		
	dangerous state or render the system inoperative.		
Safety-related system	A safety-related system performs the safety functions that are required		
	to achieve or maintain a safe condition, e.g., in a plant.		
	Example: pressure meter, logics unit (e.g., limit signal generator) and		
	valve form a safety-related system.		
Safety function	A specified function that is performed by a safety-related system with		
	the goal, under consideration of a defined hazardous incident, of		
	achieving or maintaining a safe condition for the plant. Example: limit		
	pressure monitoring		

5 Defining the Safety Integrity Level (SIL)

The achievable Safety Integrity Level is defined by the following safety-related parameters:

- Average probability of hazardous failures for a safety function on demand (PFDavg)
- Hardware Fault Tolerance (HFT)
- Fraction of failures that do not have the potential to put the safety-related system in a hazardous or fail-to-function state (SFF)

The specific safety-related parameters for YT-3300/3301/3302/3303/3350/3400/3410/3450 positioners as part of a safety function are listed in the section "Safety-related parameters".

The following table shows the dependence of the safety Integrity Level (SIL) on the Average Probability of Failure on Demand (PFDavg).

The table applies the "low demand mode", i.e. the safety-related system is check at most once a year

Safety Integrity Level (SIL)	PFDavg (low demand mode)
4	$\geq 10^{-5} \dots < 10^{-4}$
3	$\geq 10^{-4} \dots < 10^{-3}$
2	$\geq 10^{-3} \dots < 10^{-2}$
1	$\geq 10^{-2} \dots < 10^{-1}$

6 Safety-related system

Sensor, logics unit and actuator (positioner, pneumatic actuator and valve) form a safety-related system that performs a safety function.

The Average Probability of Failure on Demand (PFDavg) is usually divided between the sensor, logics unit and actuator sub-system.

Typical division of the Average Probability of Failure on Demand (PFDavg) into sub-system

Sensor Logics unit (e.g., pressure meter) (e.g., PLC) Actuator (e.g., valve) $\leq 35\% \qquad \leq 15\% \qquad \leq 50\%$

Functional description

If the electrical current signal which is being supplied to the positioner is blocked, the pneumatic signal could not be delivered to torque-motor module, which is installed inside of the positioner. Depending on the positioner's acting type (either single or double), following safety function will be activated.

Single-action: The positioner depressurizes the related actuator through Out1 port according to return spring in pilot valve and the return spring moves the valve to a safe end position. (either OPEN or CLOSE)

Double-action: The positioner depressurizes the related actuator through Out1 port and pressurizes the related actuator through Out2 port according to return spring in pilot valve and the return spring moves the valve to a safe end position in pre-selected direction.

(either OPEN or CLOSE)

7 Information for the safety function

Important

Safety-related systems without a self-locking function must be monitored or set to an otherwise safe condition after performing the safety function within MTTR (8 hours).

The device lifecycle must be evaluated according to the specified MTBF.

8 Periodic checks

Safety checks

The Safety function for the entire safety loop must be checked regularly in accordance with IEC 61508.

The test intervals are determined when calculating the individual safety loops of a plant(PFDavg's).

On the YT-3300/3301/3302/3303/3350/3400/3410/3450 positioner the following specific checks should be carried out:

- 1. Connect the set value of below 0.5 mA.
 - Check whether the valve moves to the appropriate safety position "tight closing".
- 2. Check the screen in the pneumatic connections for contamination and clean them if necessary.

Functional checks

We recommend that the functioning of the positioner is checked at regular intervals of one year. Check at least the following:

- 1. Connect the set value of 4 mA.
 - Check whether the valve moves to the appropriate end position.
 - Check the locally displayed internal, digitized values for the setpoint and position.
- 2. Connect the set value of 20 mA.
 - Check whether the valve moves to the appropriate end position.
 - Check the locally displayed internal, digitized values for the setpoint and position.

Repairs

When you send a defective device to the repair department, include information describing the error and, if possible, the cause.

Important

When ordering replacement devices always provide the serial number of the original device (on the name plate)

9 Safety engineering parameters

9.1 Prerequisites

- Communication via HART protocol is used only to configure and calibrate the device.

 It is also used for diagnostic functions but not for safety-related, critical operations.
- The compressed air supply is free of oil, water and dust in accordance with DIN/ ISO 8573-1.
- The repair period (MTTR) following a device fault is 8 hours.
- The mean temperature over a longer period of time is 40 $^{\circ}$ C
- The positioner is used only in applications with low request rates (low demand mode).

9.2 Specific safety-related parameters

Important

The PFDav values provided in the table are valid for YT-3300/3301/3302/3303/3350/3400/3410/3450 positioners.

Туре	Category	SFF	PFD _{SPEC}		Λdu[1/h]	PFDavg[1]
YT-3300R/L	SIL2	82%	8.15 * 10 ⁻⁴	Single Channel	9.31 * 10 ⁻⁸	4.08 * 10-4
YT-3301R/L				(HFT = 0)		
YT-3302R/L				Two Channels	9.31 * 10 ⁻⁸	4.10 * 10-5
YT-3303R/L				(HFT = 1)		
YT-3350R/L						
YT-3400R/L						
YT-3410R/L						
YT-3450R/L						

10 Glossary

Dangerous failure

Failure with the potential to bring the safety-related system into a dangerous or non-functional status.

Safety function

Defined function executed by a safety-related system with the objective of achieving or maintaining a safe system status taking into account a defined dangerous occurrence.

Example:

Limit pressure monitoring

Safety Integrity Level

Safety-related system

A safety-related system executes the safety functions that are required to achieve or maintain a safe status in a system.

It consists of a sensor, logic unit/control system and final controlling element.

Example:

A safety-related system is made up of a pressure transmitter, a limit signal sensor and a control valve.

SIL

The international standard IEC 61508 defines four discrete Safety Integrity Level (SIL) from SIL 1 to SIL 4. Each level corresponds to the probability range for the failure of a safety function. The higher the SIL of the safety-related system, the higher probability that the required safety function will work.

Certificate

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Electro pneumatic positioner (called smart positioner) for the

control of pneumatic valve actuators

Certificate holder Rotork YTC Limited 81, Hwanggeum-ro 89 beon-gil Gimpo-si Gyeonggi-do, 10048 South Korea

Type designation

YT-3300 L/R, YT-3301 L/R, YT-3302 L/R, YT-3303 L/R, YT-3350 L/R,

YT-3400 L/R, YT-3410 L/R, YT-3450 L/R

Codes and standards

IEC 61508 Parts 1-2 and 4-7:2010 IEC 61511 Parts 1-3:2004 (in

extracts)

Intended application

The Safety Function is defined as the following:

 Move into fail-safe-position within 1 second, when signal to positioner is interrupted (loss of power supply)

• Fail-safe means venting of "Out1" (and pressurize "Out2" - only double

The positioners are suitable for use in a safety instrumented system up to SIL 2. Under consideration of the minimum required hardware fault tolerance HFT=1 the positioners may be used in a redundant structure up to SIL 3.

Specific requirements

The instructions of the associated Installation and Operating Manual have

to be considered.

Summary of test results see back side of this certificate.

Valid until 2020-05-29

The issue of this certificate is based upon an examination, whose results are documented in Report No. 968/V 460.03/19 dated 2019-02-18.

This certificate is valid only for products which are identical with the product tested.

TÜV Rheinland Industrie Service GmbH Bereich Automation Funktionale Sicherheit

Köln, 2019-02-18

Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Köln
Certification Body Safety & Security for Automation & Grid

Dipl.-Ing. Gebhard Bouwer

nndustrie Service GmbH, Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Köln / Germany 6-1790, Fax: 449 221 806-1539, E-Mailt industrie-service@de.tuv.com

www.fs-products.com www.tuv.com



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Rotork YTC Limited

Manufacturer 81, Hwangguem-ro, 89 beon-gil Gimpo-si,

Gyeonggi-do, 10048

South Korea

Product tested smart positioner

YT- 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3350, 3400, 3410, 3450 -R/L

Device-Specific Values

Probability of Dangerous Failure on Demand	PFD _{spec}	8.15 E-04 Failure / h
Test Interval	Ti	1 a
Confidence Level	1-α	95 %
Safe Failure Fraction (see note)	SFF	82 %
Hardware Fault Tolerance	HFT	0
Diagnostic Coverage	DC	0 %
Type of Sub System		Type A
Mode of Operation		Low Demand
Proof Test Coverage	PTC	not applicable
Partial Stroke Test Coverage	PSTC	not applicable

Note

The Safe Failure Fraction (SFF) was estimated by an alternative method with a FMEDA according to EN161:2011/A3:2013.

Derived Values for 1001-Architecture

Average Probability of Failure on Demand	PFD _{avg}	4.08 E-04 Failure / Demand		
Mean Time To Dangerous Failure	MTTF _D	1.07 E+07 h	1 226 a	
Mean Time To Failure	MTTF	1.93 E+06 h	221 a	
Lambda Safe Undetected	λ_{SU}	4.24 E-07 / h	424 FIT	
Lambda Safe Detected	λ_{SD}	0.00 E+00 / h	0 FIT	
Lambda Dangerous Undetected	λ _{DU}	9.31 E-08 / h	93 FIT	
Lambda Dangerous Detected	λ_{DD}	0.00 E+00 / h	0 FIT	
Total Failure Rate	$\lambda_{S} + \lambda_{D}$	5.17 E-07 / h	517 FIT	
Assumed Demands per Year	n _{op}	1/a	1.14 E-04 / h	

Time of Usage

A time of usage of more than 5 years (+ 1.5 years of storage) can only be favored under responsibility of the operator, consideration of specific external conditions (securing of required quality of media, max. temperature, time of impact), and adequate test cycles.

Quality Management

These statements are bound to a proven and verified deployment of safety-related quality management of the manufacturer.

TÜV Rheinland Industrie Service GmbH, Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Köln

Manufacturer:

Rotork YTC Limited

81, Hwanggeum-ro, 89 Beon-gil, Yangchon-eup,

Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do, 10048,

South Korea

Tel: +82-31-986-8545 Fax: +82-31-986-2683 Email: ytc@ytc.co.kr



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