



ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) Solenoid/Alarm driver

Safety Manual

Weidmüller 

1.1 Revision history

Version	Date	Change
00	04/2014	First Edition
01	11/2017	Products added

1.2 Validity

This manual is valid for the following products:

Device version	Type	Order number
2	ACT20X-SDI-HDO-L-S	8965400000
2	ACT20X-2SDI-2HDO-S	8965420000
2	ACT20X-SDI-HDO-L-P	2456110000
2	ACT20X-2SDI-2HDO-P	2456130000

1.3 Contact address



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Table of contents

1.1	Revision history	3
1.2	Validity	3
1.3	Contact address	3
	Table of contents	4
2.	Observed standards	6
3.	Acronyms and abbreviations	7
4.	Purpose of the product	8
5.	Assumptions and restrictions for use of the product	9
5.1	Basic safety specifications	9
5.2	Associated equipment	9
5.2.1	Safety output.....	9
5.2.2	Safety input.....	9
5.3	Failure rates	9
5.4	Safe parameterization	9
5.5	Installation in hazardous areas	9
6.	Functional specification of the safety functions	10
7.	Functional specification of the non-safety functions	11
8.	Safety parameters	12
9.	Failure category SIL 2	13
10.	Hardware and software configuration	14
11.	Periodic proof test procedure	15
12.	Procedures to repair or replace the product	16
13.	Maintenance	17
14.	Configuration with FDT/DTM	18
14.1	Concept	18
14.2	Hardware / Firmware	18

15.	Parameterization by user interface.....	19
16.	SIL concept for DTM.....	21
16.1	Activate/deactivate safe parameterization	21
16.2	Verification procedure	24
16.3	Configuration of a SIL active product.....	25
16.4	Changing SIL password	26
16.5	Safety-related configuration user responsibility	27
16.6	Functional test.....	27
17.	Fault reaction and restart.....	28
18.	Connection diagram	29
18.1	Application.....	29
18.2	Electrical connections	30

2. Observed standards

Standard	Description
IEC 61508	Functional safety of electrical / electronic / programmable electronic safety-related systems
IEC 61508-2:2000	Part 2: Requirements for electrical / electronic / programmable electronic safety-related systems
IEC 61508-3:1998	Part 3: Software requirements
IEC 61326-3-1:2008	Immunity requirements for safety-related systems

3. Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Designation	Description
Element		Term defined by IEC 61508 as “part of a subsystem comprising a single component or any group of components that performs one or more element safety functions”.
PFD	Probability of Failure on Demand	This is the likelihood of dangerous safety function failures occurring on demand.
PFH	Probability of dangerous Failure per Hour	The term “Probability” is misleading, as IEC 61508 defines a rate.
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction	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 Integrity Function	Function that provides fault detection (to ensure the necessary safety integrity for the safety functions).
SIL	Safety Integrity Level	The international standard IEC 61508 specifies four discrete safety integrity levels (SIL 1 to SIL 4). Each level corresponds to a specific probability range regarding the failure of a safety function.

4. Purpose of the product

The ACT20X-SDI-HDO-L is an one channel, the ACT20X-2SDI-2HDO is a two channel universal Ex driver for the control of solenoids etc. with various Ex data by way of three built-in Ex barriers. The device can be mounted in the safe area and in Zone 2 / Division 2 and transmit signals to Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22 and mines or Class I/II/III, Division 1, Group A-G. Ex driver for the control of ON / OFF solenoids, acoustic alarms and LEDs mounted in the hazardous area.

The ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) is controlled by an NPN/PNP signal or a switch signal. Monitoring of internal error events via the individual status relay. The ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) has been designed, developed and certified for use in SIL 2 applications according to the requirements of IEC 61508.

5. Assumptions and restrictions for use of the product

5.1 Basic safety specifications

Operational temperature range:	-20...+60 °C
Storage temperature range:	-20...+85 °C
Power supply type:	Double or reinforced
Supply voltage:	19.2...31.2 V DC
Mounting area:	Zone 2 & Class I, Division 2 or safe area
Mounting environment:	Pollution degree 2 or better, Overvoltage category II

5.2 Associated equipment

5.2.1 Safety output

The safety output shall be connected to the equipment with a minimum load of 10 KΩ.

5.2.2 Safety input

The safety input signal frequency shall not be higher than 20 Hz, and the pulse length shall not be shorter than 25 ms.

5.3 Failure rates

The basic failure rates from the Siemens standard SN 29500 are used as the failure rate database. Failure rates are constant; wear-out mechanisms are not included. External power supply failure rates are also not included.

5.4 Safe parameterization

The user is responsible for verifying the correctness of the configuration parameters (refer to chapter 16.5 "Safety-related configuration user responsibility" on page 27). Manual override may not be used for safety applications.

5.5 Installation in hazardous areas

The IECEx installation drawing, ATEX installation drawing and FM installation drawing shall be followed, if the products are installed in or connected to hazardous areas.

6. Functional specification of the safety functions

Ex driver for the control of ON / OFF solenoids, acoustic alarms and LEDs mounted in the hazardous area (refer to chapter 18 "Connection diagram" on page 29).

7. Functional specification of the non-safety functions

The status relay (terminal 53 and 54) and LED outputs are not suitable for use in any Safety Instrumented Function.

8. Safety parameters

Safety parameter	Ex output SIL2
Proof-test interval (T_{proof}), (10 % of loop PFD)	5 years
Safe Failure Fraction (SFF)	91 %
Demand response time, opto output	< 10 ms
Demand mode	High
Demand rate	1000 s
Diagnostic test interval	10 s
Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)	24 h
Hardware Fault Tolerance (HFT)	0
Component type	B
SIL capability	SIL 2
Description of the “safe state”, relay output	de-energized

PFD _{Avg}			PFH (see note 1)
$T_{\text{proof}} = 1 \text{ year}$	$T_{\text{proof}} = 2 \text{ years}$	$T_{\text{proof}} = 5 \text{ years}$	
2.73×10^{-4}	4.52×10^{-4}	9.89×10^{-4}	$4.3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ h}^{-1}$

PFD_{Avg} = Average Probability of Failure on Demand

PFH = Probability of dangerous Failure per Hour

Note 1: The ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) contains no lifetime limiting components, therefore the PFH figures are valid for up to 12 years, according to IEC 61508.

9. Failure category SIL 2

Failure rates according to IEC 61508	
Total failure rate for dangerous detected failures (λ_{DD})	61 FIT
Total failure rate for dangerous undetected failures (λ_{DU})	43 FIT
Total failure rate for all safe failures (λ_{Safe})	416 FIT

FIT = 10^{-9} h^{-1} (Failure in time)

10. Hardware and software configuration

All configurations of software and hardware versions are fixed from factory and cannot be changed by end-user or reseller.

This manual only covers products labeled with the product version (or range of versions) specified on the front page.

11. Periodic proof test procedure

Step	Action
1	Bypass the safety PLC or take other appropriate action to avoid a false trip.
2	Connect a simulator identical to the input setup.
3	Perform an ON / OFF signal for each channel.
4	Observe whether the output channel acts as expected.
5	Restore the input terminals to full operation.
6	Remove the bypass from the safety PLC or otherwise restore normal operation.

This test will detect approximately 95 % of possible "DU" (dangerous undetected) failures in the pulse isolator. The proof test is equivalent to the functional test.

12. Procedures to repair or replace the product

Any failures that are detected and that compromise functional safety should be reported to the sales department at Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG.

Repair of the device and replacement of circuit breakers must be done by Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG only.

13. Maintenance

No maintenance required.

14. Configuration with FDT/DTM

The pulse isolator ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) will be configured via PC according to the FDT/DTM standard.

14.1 Concept

The FDT technology standardizes the configuration and communication interfaces between different devices and connected systems, IEC 62453. Therefore the FDT provides a common environment for accessing and connecting the devices features. Any device can be configured, operated and maintained through the standardized graphical user interfaces. These functions are regardless of supplier and type of communication protocol. The FDT interface is the specification describing the standard data exchange between field devices and PC.

A device driver with full fit the FDT mandatory interfaces are called device type manager (DTM). The DTMs are classified for the ACT20X product family into two categories:

- Device DTMs which represent the ACT20X product family with its configuration components
- Communication DTMs which create the connection to the ACT20X over the CBX 200 hardware

The FDT Frame Application is the software program that implements all DTMs. The FDT Frame Application, also called FDT container, provides the DTM management, navigation, user management and common environment. The Weidmüller FDT container is called "WI-Manager".

14.2 Hardware / Firmware

The hardware of the ACT20X product family has a jack plug for the CBX 200 hardware. The CBX 200 hardware is used for the configuration via serial port and PC. The result is a point to point connection (PC to hardware).

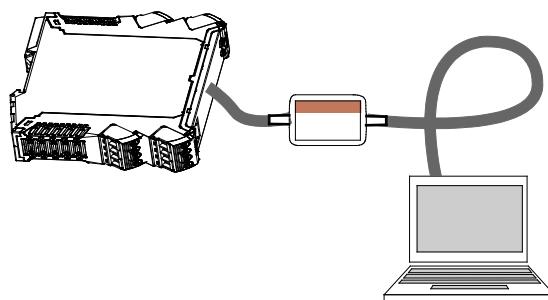


Figure 1 Point to point connection with the CBX 200 and an ACT20X device for the configuration

15. Parameterization by user interface

Configuration of the parameter via the General User interface "GUI" via the FDT / DTM software.

The parameterization according to the safety requirements is oriented towards the general using the product related DTM (Figure 2 "GUI DTM configuration (1) (example)" and Figure 3 "GUI DTM configuration (2) (example)" shows an example of a DTM).

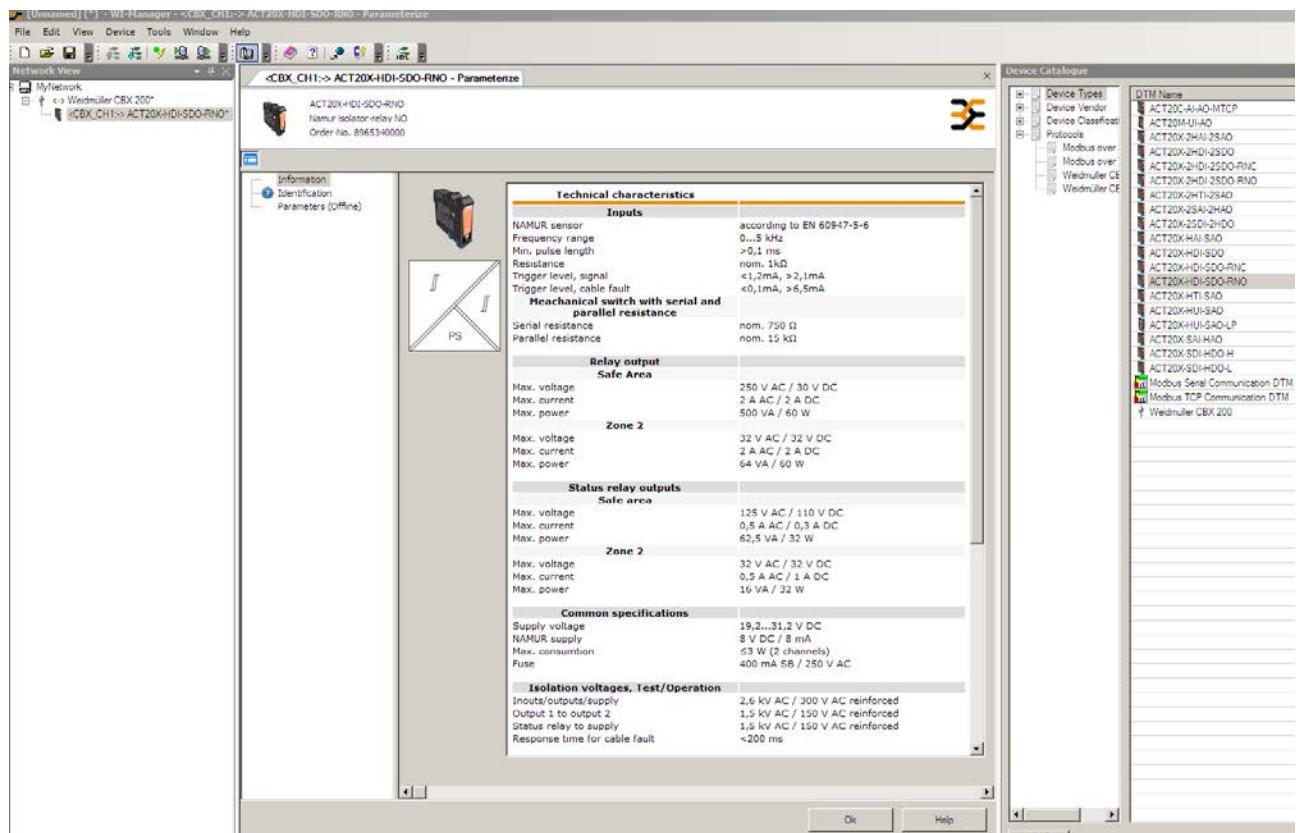


Figure 2: GUI DTM configuration (1) (example)

Parameterization by user interface

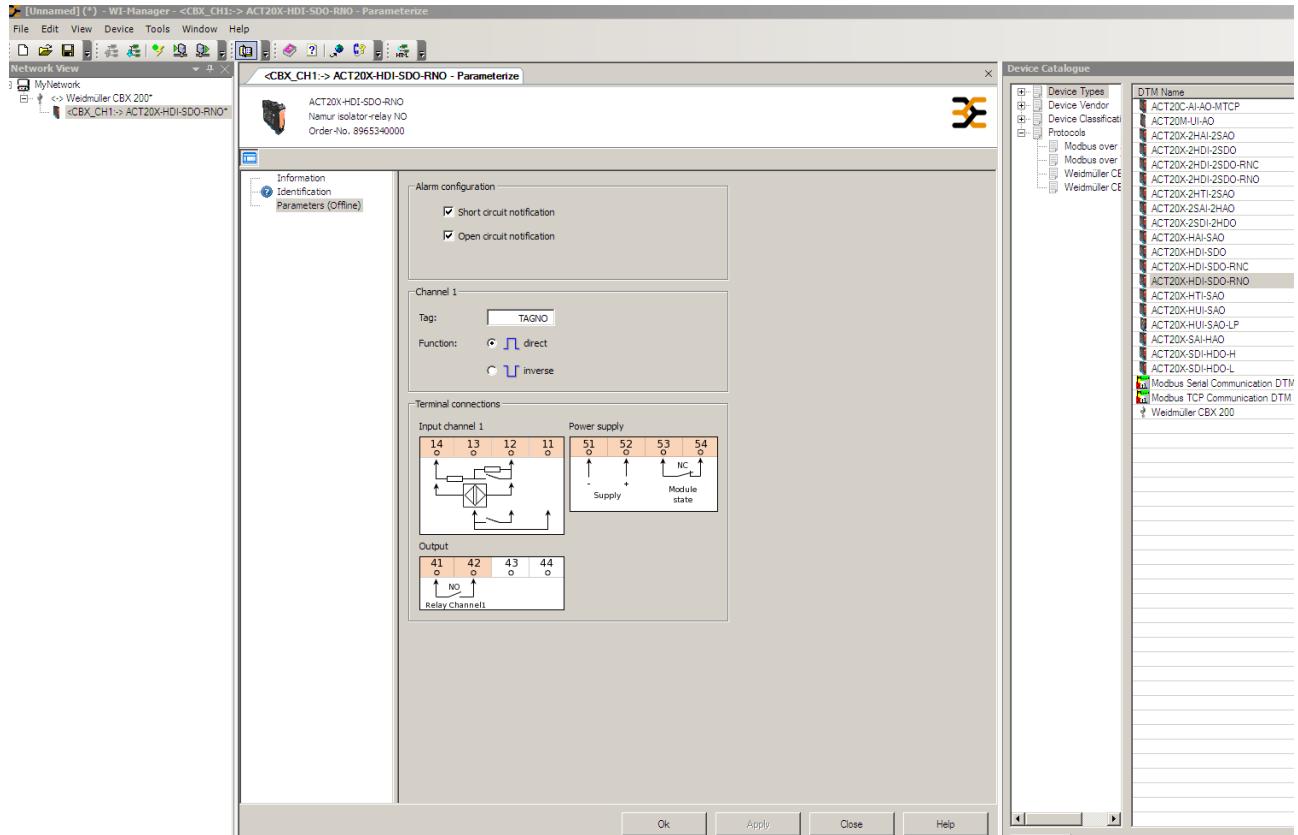


Figure 3: GUI DTM configuration (2) (example)

16. SIL concept for DTM

16.1 Activate/deactivate safe parameterization

In online mode of the DTM the user can directly configure the device and / or the offline parameterization at the PC. For the SIL configuration the user shall shown "Change SIL state" in the additional functions of each DTM. The function is only available in online state and the hardware is verified, according Figure 4 "SIL configuration (example)".

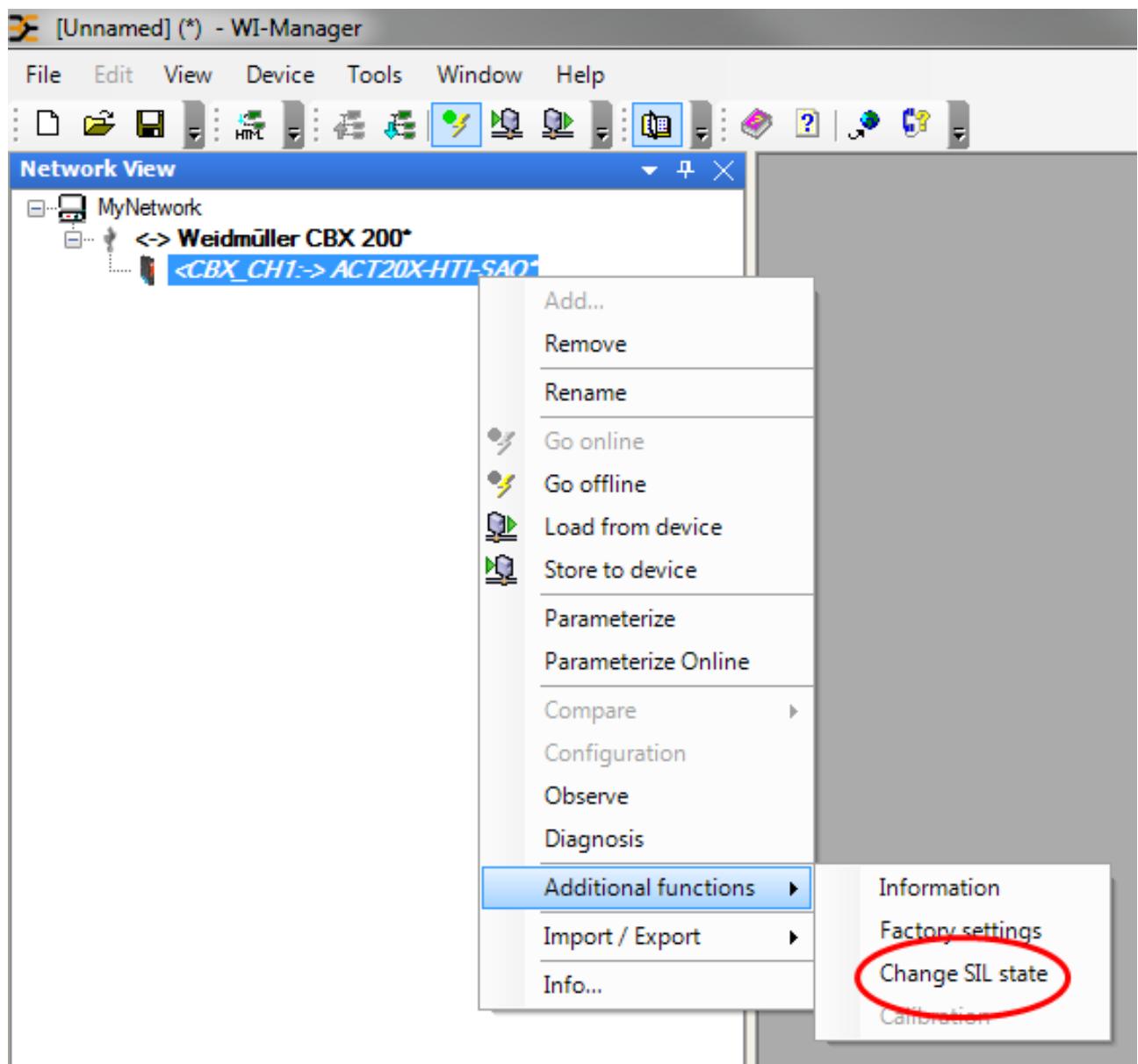


Figure 4 SIL configuration (example)

By activating the SIL configuration all other parameter views and functions are disabled (and closed) and vice versa, according to Table 1 "Function against SIL".

Functions against SIL		
Parameter	SIL state: LOCK	SIL state: OPEN / FAIL
Parameter Offline	Disabled	Enabled
Parameter Online	Disabled	Enabled
Upload	Enabled, execution follows an error message with reject the upload request	Enabled
Download	Enabled, execution follows an error message with reject the upload request	Enabled
Restore Factory Defaults	Disabled	Enabled
Additional Function – Text	Change SIL state	Change SIL state

Table 1 Function against SIL

By executing the SIL function the DTM request the SIL-state and the user has to enter the password. The SIL-state and the password (enable and password) are defined in open and lock, see Figure 5 "GUI SIL configuration (OPEN) (example)" and Figure 6 "GUI SIL configuration (LOCK) (example)".

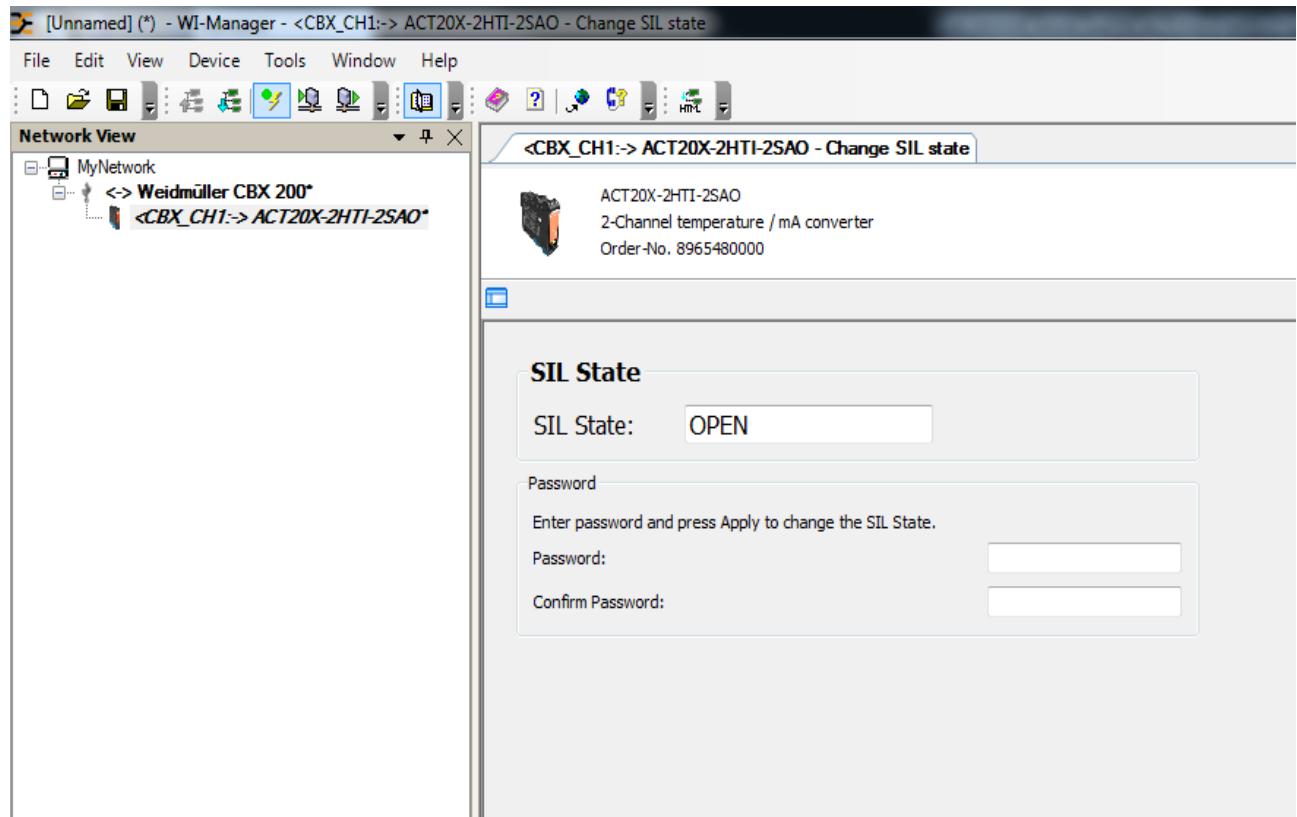


Figure 5: GUI SIL configuration (OPEN) (example)

To deactivate the SIL state the user has to enter the same password and confirm it to change the SIL state from locked to open.

16.2 Verification procedure

The configuration is re-load from the device and shown in a DTM GUI (Graphical User Interface). The user interface loaded the image (as image) with the loaded configuration in the same window. The user now sees a GUI with the configuration loaded from the device, the entered configuration (device parameters) and the stored image (written parameters) as a configuration and will be prompted to check the configuration.

The GUI for SIL configuration is continues read the SIL state and shall show the change from "OPEN" to "LOCK", see Figure 6 "GUI SIL configuration (LOCK) (example)". If the configuration is corrupted, then the devices rejected the configuration and change the state to "FAIL". After successful locking the configuration the user get a list of all parameter from the DTM and from the stored image file.

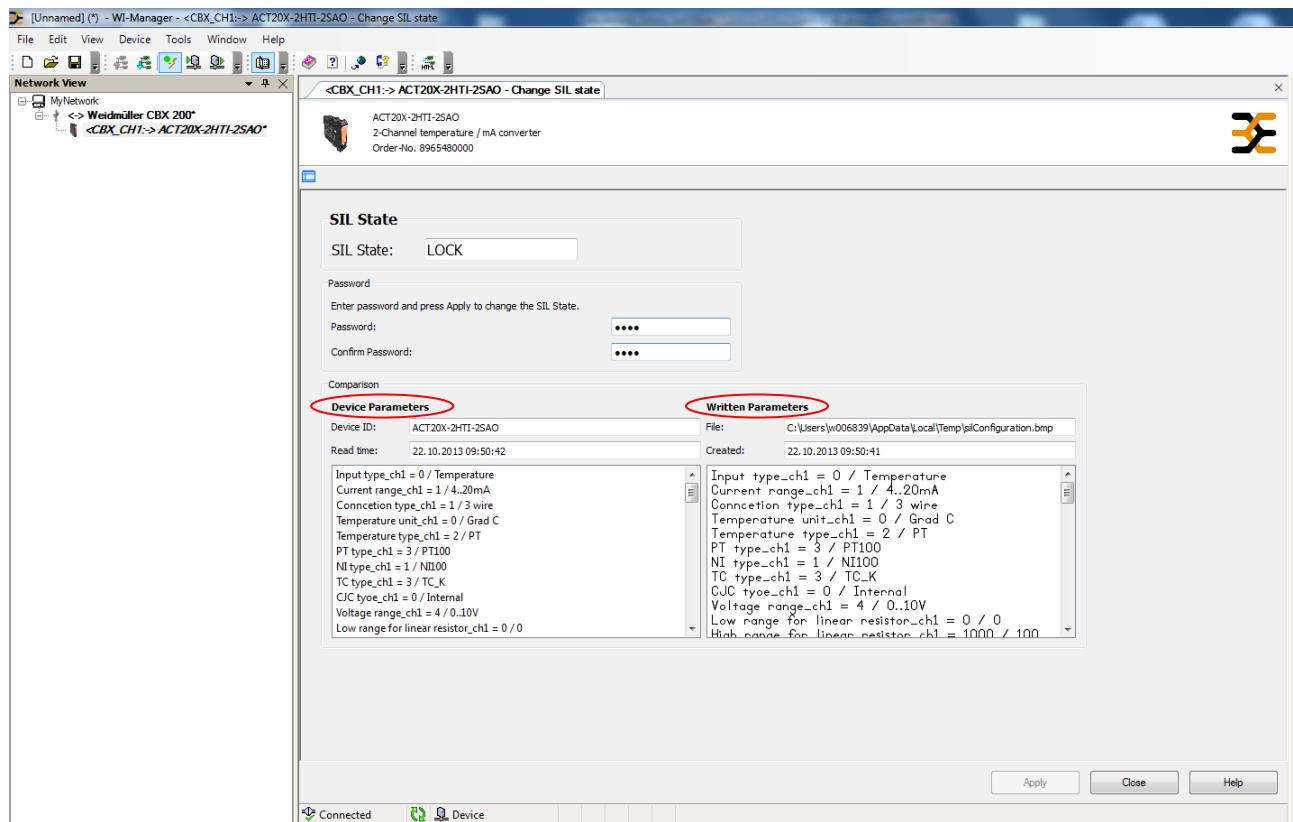


Figure 6: GUI SIL configuration (LOCK) (example)

If any parameter is found to be incorrect during verification deactivate the SIL state and go through the configuration menu and correct the parameter(s). After the correction, activate the SIL state by entering the password and confirm the password.

16.3 Configuration of a SIL active product

If the user would like to reconfigure a SIL activated product the software will show the message below.

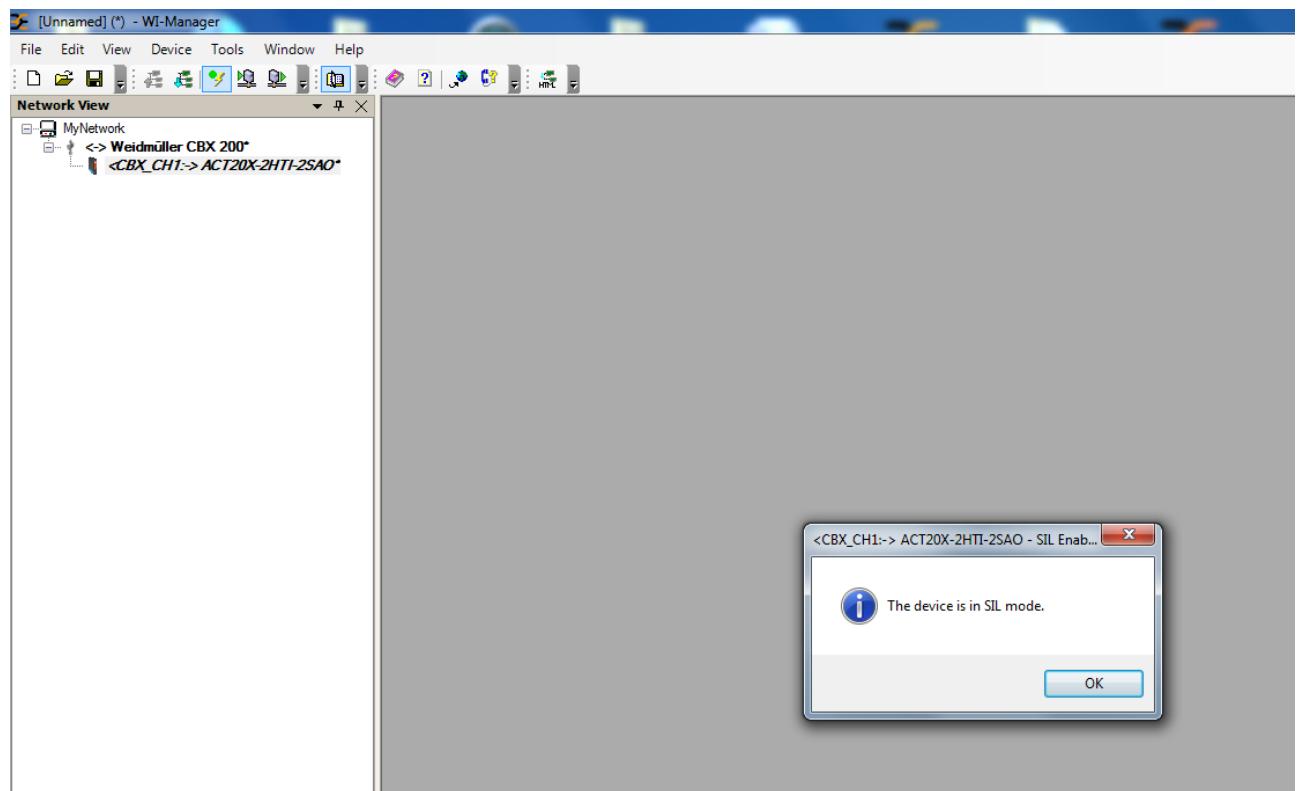


Figure 7: SIL active

To do a reconfiguration, the user needs to deactivate the SIL mode as described in chapter 16.1 "Activate/deactivate safe parameterization" on page 21. Then all parameters are available and can be configured.

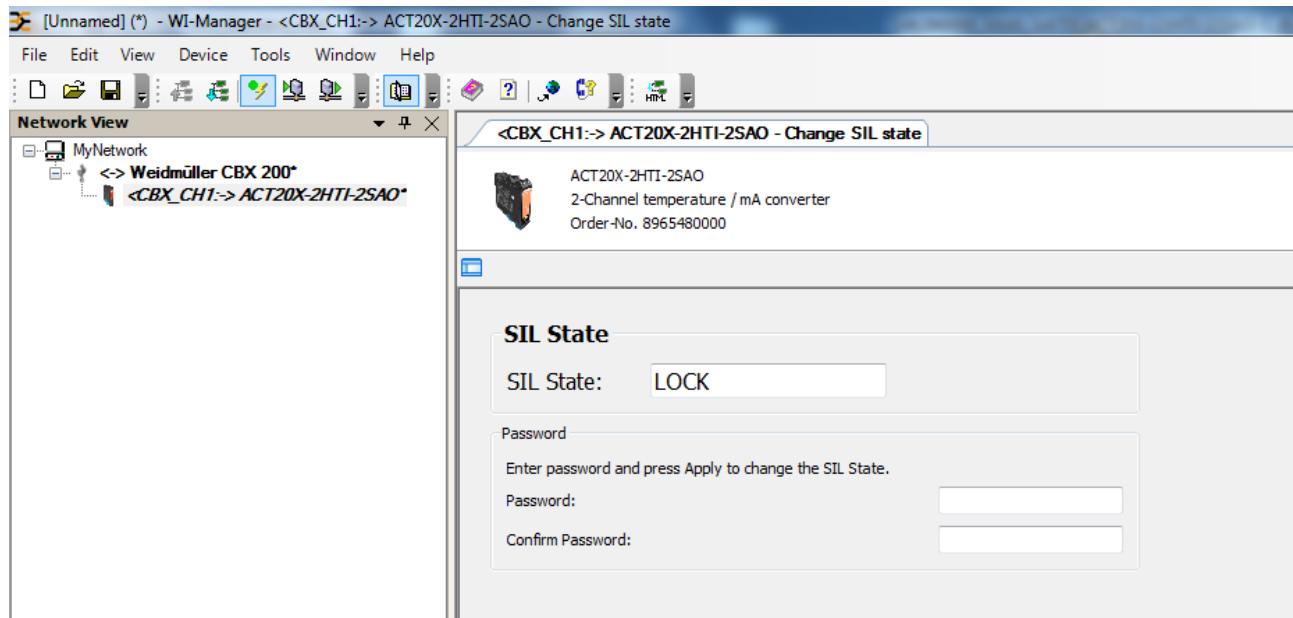


Figure 8: Locked SIL state after configuration

16.4 Changing SIL password

The user can change the SIL password in the SIL "OPEN" state, when the user types a new password and confirms it. The user can choose a password between 0000 and 9999 in order to protect the device against unauthorized modifications to the configuration. The device is delivered without password.

16.5 Safety-related configuration user responsibility

Parameter	Value	Description
Function (channel 1)	Direct / Inverse	Direct / inverted channel function
Function (channel 2)	Direct / Inverse	Direct / inverted channel function
Password	Range from 0...9999	Password for protection the device configuration from un-authorized access. (Range from 0...9999)

16.6 Functional test

The user is responsible to make a functional test after verification of the safety parameters. The procedure for periodic proof test, described in chapter 11 "Periodic proof test procedure" on page 15, shall be used

17. Fault reaction and restart

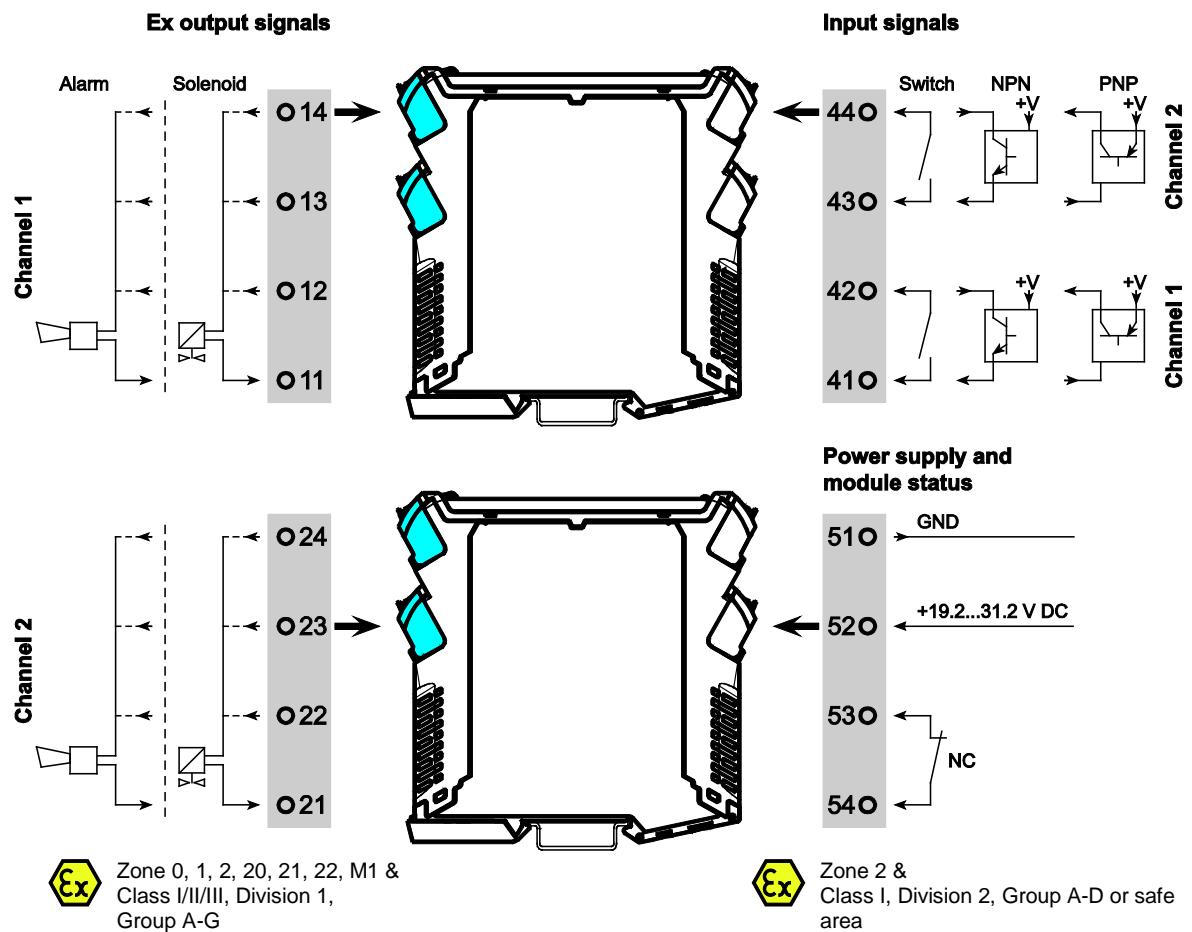
When the ACT20X-(2)SDI-(2)HDO-(L) detects a fault the output will go to Safe State, in which the output will go to "de-energised". If the fault is application-specific (cable error detection) the device will restart when the fault has been corrected.

For device faults there are 2 ways of bringing the module out of Safe State.

1. Power cycle the module.
2. Bring the module out of SIL mode (refer to chapter 16.1 "Activate/deactivate safe parameterization" on page 21).
3. Set it back to SIL mode again (refer to chapter 16.1 "Activate/deactivate safe parameterization" on page 21).

18. Connection diagram

18.1 Application



18.2 Electrical connections

Terminal	Function	Connector
11	GND	Ex output channel 1
12	Ex 1	
13	Ex 2	
14	Ex 3	
21	GND	Ex output channel 2
22	Ex 1	
23	Ex 2	
24	Ex 3	
41	ln –	input channel 1
42	ln +	
43	ln –	input channel 2
44	ln +	
51	GND	power supply
52	+24 V DC	
53	COM	status relay
54	NC	

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