

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



**Reliability of industrial automation devices and systems –
Part 1: Assurance of automation devices reliability data and specification
of their source**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 25.040

ISBN 978-2-8322-7809-3

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms.....	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	10
4 Form to present reliability data	10
5 Conformance.....	10
6 Requirements on the assurance of reliability data.....	10
6.1 Assurance of reliability data derived from calculation	10
6.1.1 General requirements	10
6.1.2 Method based on calculation	11
6.1.3 Data information	11
6.2 Assurance of reliability data derived from observations of devices in the field	11
6.2.1 General requirements	11
6.2.2 Method based on observations of devices in the field	11
6.2.3 Data information	11
6.3 Assurance of reliability data derived from laboratory tests.....	12
6.3.1 General requirements	12
6.3.2 Method based on durability test results.....	12
6.3.3 Data information	12
Annex A (informative) Methods to collect reliability data from the field	13
A.1 General.....	13
A.2 Objectives of reliability data collection	13
A.3 Specification of the type of data collected	14
A.4 Data sources	15
A.5 Analysis methods and their required data	15
A.6 Planning	16
A.7 Approaches to data collection	16
A.8 Methods of condition monitoring and required resources.....	16
Annex B (informative) Calculation of <i>MTTF</i> and <i>MTBF</i> derived from λ for a device or subsystem	17
B.1 General.....	17
B.2 Determination of the failure rate λ under operating conditions	17
B.3 Determination of <i>MTBF</i>	17
B.4 Example of electronic circuit	18
Annex C (informative) Differentiation between systematic failure and random hardware failure	20
C.1 General.....	20
C.2 Criteria for failure classification.....	20
C.3 Examples.....	22
C.3.1 Fatigue	22
C.3.2 Installation fault	22
Bibliography.....	24

Figure A.1 – Exemplary definition of automation device	14
Figure B.1 – Example of electronic circuit	18
Figure C.1 – Example of fatigue.....	22
Figure C.2 – Example of installation fault.....	23
Table A.1 – Data requirements for dependability methods, why they should be used, and IEC reference.....	16
Table C.1 – Classification of failures by cause	20
Table C.2 – Classification of failures by phenomenon	21
Table C.3 – Example for failure collection and evaluation	21

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RELIABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION
DEVICES AND SYSTEMS –****Part 1: Assurance of automation devices
reliability data and specification of their source****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. In exceptional circumstances, a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Specification when

- the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts, or
- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical Specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

Technical Specification IEC TS 63164-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

DTS	Report on voting
65/744/DTS	65/767/RVDTS

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 63164 series, published under the general title, *Reliability of industrial automation devices and systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Reliability data of automation devices is often used by assessors and system integrators to predict the properties of a complete system. The assessors and system integrators need to know how this data was acquired. This specification gives guidance to device manufacturers on how to present the reliability data of their devices and how to indicate the source of the reliability data in a manner that assessors and system integrators can make best use of. This includes the specification of reference conditions.

Three methods of data acquisition are distinguished:

- 1) Calculation. This is the preferred method for electronic devices.
- 2) Observation of devices in the field. This is the preferred method if no relevant data is available to make a forecast by calculation.
- 3) Laboratory tests. This is the preferred method for mechanical and electromechanical devices. Laboratory durability tests are, however, not deemed to be suitable if said devices will operate in the low demand mode (in the sense of IEC 61508-4:2010, 3.5.16).

NOTE Burn-in and break-in are not considered in this specification and will be addressed in future documents.

This specification is the first part of the series. This part of IEC 63164 concentrates on reliability data, including assurance of reliability data and methods of field reliability data collection. How to get data from calculation and laboratory tests is described in other documents. Therefore, this part will concentrate on random hardware failures, but it is recognized that it is difficult to distinguish between random hardware failures and systematic failures when collecting field data.

Future parts can include following subjects:

- reliability at system level;
- monitoring the automation device in the field;
- user guide.

RELIABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION DEVICES AND SYSTEMS –

Part 1: Assurance of automation devices reliability data and specification of their source

1 Scope

This part of IEC 63164 provides guidance on the assurance of reliability data of automation devices. If the source of this data is calculation, guidance is given on how to specify the methods used for this calculation. If the source is from observation of devices in the field, guidance is given on how to describe these observations and their evaluations. If the source is the outcome of laboratory tests, guidance is given on how to specify these tests and the conditions under which they have been carried out.

This document defines the form to present the data.

The components considered in this document are assumed not to need any break-in phase before full range usage.

When devices are used for functional safety application, the requirements of IEC 61508 (all parts) and related standards are considered.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referenced in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements for this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60300-3-2:2004, *Dependability management – Part 3-2: Application guide – Collection of dependability data from the field*

IEC 60300-3-5:2001, *Dependability management – Part 3-5: Application guide – Reliability test conditions and statistical test principles*

IEC 61649:2008, *Weibull analysis*