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Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/Figure/ Table/Note	Type of comment	Commend (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



65A/1166/CDV

COMMITTEE DRAFT FOR VOTE (CDV)

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65A/1059A/CD, 65A/1078A/CC

IEC SC 65A : SYSTEM ASPECTS	
SECRETARIAT: United Kingdom	SECRETARY: Ms Stephanie Lavy
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES: TC 8,TC 9,TC 22,TC 31,TC 44,TC 45,TC 56,TC 61,TC 62,TC 65,SC 65B,SC 65C,SC 65E,TC 66,TC 77,TC 80,TC 108,SyC AAL,SyC SM,SC 41	HORIZONTAL FUNCTION(S):
ASPECTS CONCERNED: Safety	
☒ SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING Attention IEC-CENELEC parallel voting The attention of IEC National Committees, members of CENELEC, is drawn to the fact that this Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) is submitted for parallel voting. The CENELEC members are invited to vote through the CENELEC online voting system.	☐ NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

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TITLE:

Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2028

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC/
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC SAFETY-RELATED SYSTEMS –****Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations****FOREWORD**

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IEC 61508-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 65A: System aspects, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition has been subject to a thorough review and incorporates many comments received at the various revision stages.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition (the following list does refer to this document; other parts do mention specific further details):

- a) Document was upgraded to the 2024 version of the ISO/IEC Directives; this does introduce a significant number of editorial changes, clause renumbering, rewording of the information provided in Notes and editing of definitions (e.g. figures and illustrations are moved to clause 4 and referenced by relevant definitions);
- b) Set of definitions introduced to cover aspects of:
- i) software off-line support tools;
 - ii) software technology classes ('artificial Intelligence')
 - iii) diagnostic functions;
 - iv) levels of independence;
 - v) selection of techniques and methods (shortcuts in tables)
- c) Various clarifications in definitions and minor editorial errors have been corrected; the normative references and the bibliography has been updated.

It has the status of a basic safety publication according to IEC Guide 104.

The text of this document is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
65A/XX/FDIS	65A/XX/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this document is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61508 series, published under the general title *Functional safety of electrical / electronic / programmable electronic safety-related systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Systems comprised of electrical and/or electronic elements have been used for many years to perform safety functions in most application sectors. Computer-based systems (generically referred to as programmable electronic systems) are being used in all application sectors to perform non-safety functions and, increasingly, to perform safety functions. If computer system technology is to be effectively and safely exploited, it is essential that those responsible for making decisions have sufficient guidance on the safety aspects on which to make these decisions.

This document sets out a generic approach for all safety lifecycle activities for systems comprised of electrical and/or electronic and/or programmable electronic (E/E/PE) elements that are used to perform safety functions. This unified approach has been adopted in order that a rational and consistent technical policy be developed for all electrically-based safety-related systems. A major objective is to facilitate the development of product and application sector documents based on the IEC 61508 series.

NOTE 1 Examples of product and application sector documents based on the IEC 61508 series are given in the Bibliography (see references [1], [2] and [3]).

In most situations, safety is achieved by a number of systems which rely on many technologies (for example mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, electronic, programmable electronic). Any safety strategy shall therefore consider not only all the elements within an individual system (for example sensors, controlling devices and actuators) but also all the safety-related systems making up the total combination of safety-related systems. Therefore, while this document is concerned with E/E/PE safety-related systems, it may also provide a framework within which safety-related systems based on other technologies may be considered.

It is recognized that there is a great variety of applications using E/E/PE safety-related systems in a variety of application sectors and covering a wide range of complexity, hazard and risk potentials. In any particular application, the required safety measures will be dependent on many factors specific to the application. This document, by being generic, will enable such measures to be formulated in future product and application sector documents and in revisions of those that already exist.

This document

- considers all relevant overall, E/E/PE system and software safety lifecycle phases (for example, from initial concept, through design, implementation, operation and maintenance to decommissioning) when E/E/PE systems are used to perform safety functions;
- has been conceived with a rapidly developing technology in mind; the framework is sufficiently robust and comprehensive to cater for future developments;
- enables product and application sector documents, dealing with E/E/PE safety-related systems, to be developed; the development of product and application sector documents, within the framework of this document, should lead to a high level of consistency (for example, of underlying principles, terminology etc.) both within application sectors and across application sectors; this will have both safety and economic benefits;
- provides a method for the development of the safety requirements specification necessary to achieve the required functional safety for E/E/PE safety-related systems;
- adopts a risk-based approach by which the safety integrity requirements can be determined;
- introduces safety integrity levels for specifying the target level of safety integrity for the safety functions to be implemented by the E/E/PE safety-related systems;
- The document does not specify the safety integrity level requirements for any safety function, nor does it mandate how the safety integrity level is determined. Instead it provides a risk-based conceptual framework and example techniques.
- sets target failure measures for safety functions carried out by E/E/PE safety-related systems, which are linked to the safety integrity levels;

– sets a lower limit on the target failure measures for a safety function carried out by a single E/E/PE safety-related system. For E/E/PE safety-related systems operating in

- a low demand mode of operation, the lower limit is set at an average probability of a dangerous failure on demand of 10^{-5} ;

- a high demand or a continuous mode of operation, the lower limit is set at an average frequency of a dangerous failure of 10^{-9} [h⁻¹];

NOTE 2 A single E/E/PE safety-related system does not necessarily mean a single-channel architecture.

NOTE 3 It can be possible to achieve designs of safety-related systems with lower values for the target safety integrity for non-complex systems, but these limits are considered to represent what can be achieved for relatively complex systems (for example programmable electronic safety-related systems) at the present time.

– sets requirements for the avoidance and control of systematic faults, which are based on experience and judgement from practical experience gained in industry. Even though the probability of occurrence of systematic failures cannot in general be quantified the document does, however, allow a claim to be made, for a specified safety function, that the target failure measure associated with the safety function can be considered to be achieved if all the requirements in the document have been met;

– adopts a broad range of principles, techniques and measures to achieve functional safety for E/E/PE safety-related systems, but does not explicitly use the concept of fail safe. However, the concepts of “fail safe” and “inherently safe” principles may be applicable and adoption of such concepts is acceptable providing the requirements of the relevant clauses in the document are met.

FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC/ PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC SAFETY-RELATED SYSTEMS –

Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations

1 Scope

1.1 This part of IEC 61508 contains the definitions and explanation of terms that are used in parts 1 to 7 of the IEC 61508 series of documents.

1.2 The definitions are grouped under general headings so that related terms can be understood within the context of each other. However, it should be noted that these headings are not intended to add meaning to the definitions.

1.3 This document is a basic safety publication to be used in conjunction with the other parts of IEC 61508 for use by end users to evaluate functional safety applications, or by technical committees in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles contained in IEC Guide 104 and ISO/IEC Guide 51. This document does not apply in the context of low complexity E/E/PE safety-related systems (see IEC 61508-4 3.4.3).

1.4 One of the responsibilities of a technical committee is, wherever applicable, to make use of basic safety publications in the preparation of its publications. In this context, the requirements, test methods or test conditions of this basic safety publication will not apply unless specifically referred to or included in the publications prepared by those technical committees.

1.5 Figure 1 shows the overall framework of the IEC 61508 series and indicates the role that IEC 61508-4 plays in the achievement of functional safety for E/E/PE safety-related systems.

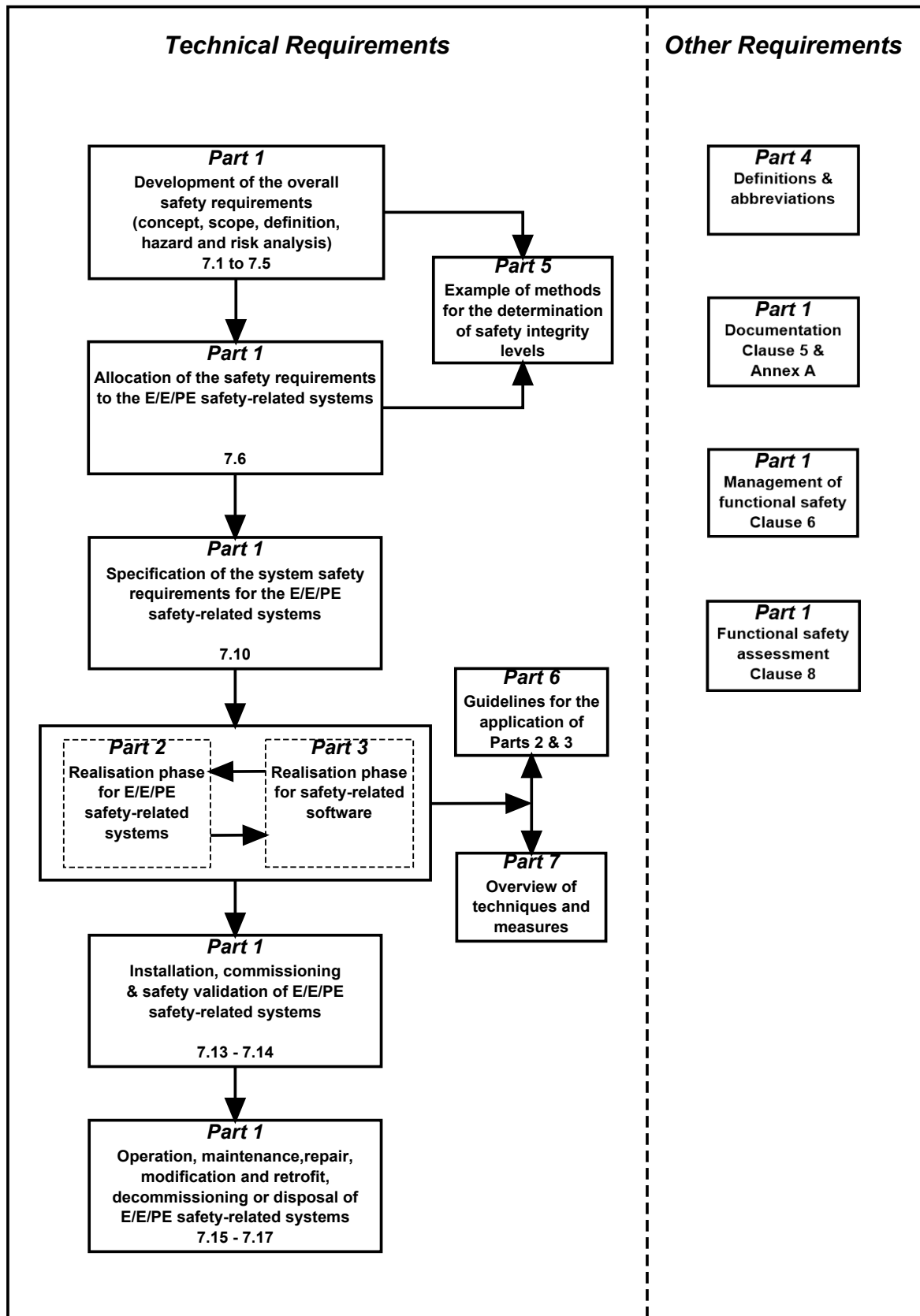


Figure 1 – Overall framework of the IEC 61508 series

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of 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 Guide 104:2019, *The preparation of safety publications and the use of basic safety publications and group safety publications*

ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*

3 Definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the definitions and the abbreviations given in Table 1 below, as well as the following apply.

Table 1 – Abbreviations used in this document

Abbreviation	Full expression	Definition and/or explanation of term
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable	IEC 61508-5, Annex C
CCF	Common Cause Failure	3.6.10
DC	Diagnostic Coverage	3.8.6
(E)EPLD	(Electrically) Erasable Programmable Logic Device	
E/E/PE	Electrical/Electronic/Programmable Electronic	3.2.13, example: E/E/PE safety-related system
E/E/PE system	Electrical/Electronic/Programmable Electronic System	3.3.2
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory	
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory	
EUC	Equipment Under Control	3.2.1
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array	
GAL	Generic Array Logic	
HFT	Hardware Fault Tolerance	7.4.4 of IEC 61508-2
MooN	M out of N channel architecture (for example 1oo2 is 1 out of 2 architecture, where either of the two channels can perform the safety function)	IEC 61508-6, Annex D
MooND	M out of N channel architecture with Diagnostics (for example 1oo2D is 1 out of 2 architecture, where either of the two channels can perform the safety function and "D" is referred to as either Diagnostics or Degradation)	IEC 61508-6, Annex D
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures	3.6.19, NOTE 3
MTTR	Mean Time To Restoration	3.6.21
MRT	Mean Repair Time	3.6.22
PAL	Programmable Array Logic	
PE	Programmable Electronic	3.2.12
PEsystem	Programmable Electronic system	3.3.1
PFD	Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand	3.6.17
PFD _{avg}	Average Probability of dangerous Failure on Demand	3.6.18

Abbreviation	Full expression	Definition and/or explanation of term
PFH	Average frequency of dangerous failure [h ⁻¹]	3.6.19
PLA	Programmable Logic Array	
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller	IEC 61508-6, Annex E
PLD	Programmable Logic Device	
PLS	Programmable Logic Sequencer	
PML	Programmable Macro Logic	
RAM	Random Access Memory	
ROM	Read-Only Memory	
SFF	Safe Failure Fraction	3.6.15
SIL	Safety Integrity Level	3.5.8
VHDL	Very High Speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language	IEC 61508-2, Annex F, Note 5

254

255 **3.1 Safety terms**256 **3.1.1**257 **harm**

258 injury or damage to the health of people, or damage to property or the environment

259 [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.1]

260 **3.1.2**261 **hazard**

262 potential source of harm

263 Note 1 to entry: The term includes danger to persons arising within a short time scale (for example, fire and
 264 explosion) and also those that have a long-term effect on a person's health (for example, release of a toxic
 265 substance).

266 [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.2, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added,]

267 **3.1.3**268 **hazardous situation**

269 circumstance in which people, property or the environment is/are exposed to one or more
 270 hazards

271 [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.4]

272 **3.1.4**273 **hazardous event**

274 event that can cause harm

275 Note 1 to entry: Whether or not a hazardous event results in harm depends on whether people, property or the
 276 environment are exposed to the consequence of the hazardous event and, in the case of harm to people, whether
 277 any such exposed people can escape the consequences of the event after it has occurred.

278 [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.3, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added,]

279 **3.1.5**280 **harmful event**

281 occurrence in which a hazardous situation or hazardous event results in harm

282 Note 1 to entry: Adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 51, definition 3.4, to allow for a hazardous event.



3.1.6**risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

Note 1 to entry: For more discussion on this concept see Annex A of IEC 61508-5.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.9, modified – Note 1 to entry has been changed.]

3.1.7**tolerable risk**

level of risk that is accepted in a given context based on the current values of society

Note 1 to entry: See Annex C of IEC 61508-5.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.15, modified – Note 1 to entry has been changed.]

3.1.8**residual risk**

risk remaining after protective measures have been taken

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.8 - modified]

3.1.9**EUC risk**

risk arising from the EUC or its interaction with the EUC control system

Note 1 to entry: The risk in this context is that associated with the specific harmful event in which E/E/PE safety-related systems and other risk reduction measures are to be used to provide the necessary risk reduction, (i.e. the risk associated with functional safety).

Note 2 to entry: The EUC risk is indicated in Figure A.1 of IEC 61508-5. The main purpose of determining the EUC risk is to establish a reference point for the risk without taking into account E/E/PE safety-related systems and other risk reduction measures.

Note 3 to entry: Assessment of this risk will include associated human factor issues.

3.1.10**safety**

freedom from risk which is not tolerable

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.14]

3.1.11**functional safety**

part of the overall safety relating to the EUC and the EUC control system that depends on the correct functioning of the E/E/PE safety-related systems and other risk reduction measures

3.1.12**cascading failure**

failure of a component (3.4.6) caused by failure (3.6.4) of another component (3.4.6)

3.1.13**safe state**

condition of the EUC when safety is achieved

Note 1 to entry: In going from a potentially hazardous condition to the final safe state, the EUC may have to go through a number of intermediate safe states. For some situations a safe state exists only so long as the EUC is continuously controlled. Such continuous control may be for a short or an indefinite period of time.

3.1.14

reasonably foreseeable misuse

use of a product or system in a way not intended by the supplier, but which can result from readily predictable human behaviour

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014, definition 3.7 – modified – Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been omitted]

3.1.15

human factors <functional safety>, ergonomics

usability and interaction between persons and products, devices, services, systems and environments, both real and virtual

[SOURCE: IEC 872-03-01]

3.1.16

human error <functional safety>

discrepancy between the human action taken or omitted, and the intended or required

EXAMPLE Performing an incorrect action, omitting a required action; miscalculation, misreading a value.

[SOURCE: IEC 192-03-14]

3.2 Equipment and devices

3.2.1

equipment under control

EUC

equipment, machinery, apparatus or plant used for manufacturing, process, transportation, medical or other activities

Note 1 to entry: The EUC control system is separate and distinct from the EUC.

3.2.2

environment

all relevant parameters that can affect the achievement of functional safety in the specific application under consideration and in any safety lifecycle phase

Note 1 to entry: This would include, for example, physical environment, operating environment, legal environment and maintenance environment.

3.2.3

functional unit

entity of hardware or software, or both, capable of accomplishing a specified purpose

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015]

3.2.4

application

task related to the EUC rather than to the E/E/PE system

3.2.5

software

intellectual creation comprising the programs, procedures, data, rules and any associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a data processing system