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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

colour inside

Explosive atmospheres –
Part 39: Intrinsically safe systems with electronically controlled spark duration limitation

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FOREWORD

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

IEC TS 60079-39, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by subcommittee 31G: Intrinsically safe apparatus, of IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

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

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
31G/236A/DTS	31G/242/RVC

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 in the IEC 60079 series, published under the general title *Explosive atmospheres*, 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- withdrawn,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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60079, which is a Technical Specification, is being issued as a “prospective standard for provisional application” in the field of *Explosive Atmospheres – Intrinsically safe systems with electronically controlled spark duration limitation* because there is an urgent need for guidance on how standards in this field should be used to meet an identified need.

Intrinsically safe systems with electronically controlled spark duration can provide more power available in intrinsically safe circuits while maintaining the level of protection “ib” or “ic”. In addition to limiting the voltage and current (similar to conventional intrinsically safe circuits), the duration of the spark is limited, which also restricts the amount of energy available for ignition.

The general requirements for the installation of IS equipment are applicable to Power-i circuits.

This new technology allows an expansion in the field of industrial applications using the type of protection Intrinsic Safety ‘i.

This technology, however, requires a new and more extensive approach of the type of protection Intrinsic Safety “i”.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 39: Intrinsically safe systems with electronically controlled spark duration limitation

1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies the construction, testing, installation and maintenance of Power-i apparatus and systems which utilise electronically controlled spark duration limitation to maintain an adequate level of intrinsic safety.

This Technical Specification contains requirements for intrinsically safe apparatus and wiring intended for use in explosive atmospheres and for associated apparatus intended for connection to intrinsically safe circuits entering such atmospheres.

This Technical Specification excludes the level of protection “ia” and the use of software-controlled circuits.

This Technical Specification applies to electrical equipment utilising voltages not higher than 40 V d.c. and a safety factor 1,5 for Groups IIB, IIA, I and III. It is also applicable to Group IIC “ic” apparatus with a safety factor 1,0. Group IIC “ib” apparatus with a safety factor 1,5 are restricted to voltages up to 32 V d.c.

This type of protection is applicable to electrical equipment in which the electrical circuits themselves are incapable of causing an explosion of the surrounding explosive atmospheres.

This Technical Specification is applicable to intrinsically safe apparatus and systems which utilise electronically controlled spark duration limitation with the aim of providing more electrical power while maintaining an adequate level of safety.

This Technical Specification is also applicable to electrical equipment or parts of electrical equipment located outside hazardous areas or protected by another type of protection listed in the IEC 60079 series, where the intrinsic safety of the electrical circuits in explosive atmospheres depends on the design and construction of such electrical equipment or parts of such electrical equipment. The electrical circuits located in the hazardous area are evaluated for use in such locations by applying this Technical Specification.

This Technical Specification supplements and modifies the requirements of IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-11, IEC 60079-14, IEC 60079-17 and IEC 60079-25.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

IEC 60079-25, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 25: Intrinsically safe electrical systems*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60079-0 and IEC 60079-11, as well as the following apply.

3.1
Power-i
intrinsically safe concept where the level of protection is provided by voltage and current limitation and additional electronically controlled spark duration limitation

Note 1 to entry: Power-i contains Power-i devices and Power-i wiring.

Note 2 to entry: Power-i encompasses electric circuits which in the Power-i mode operate with voltage and current values which can exceed the values defined in IEC 60079-11.

3.2
Power-i device
Power-i source, Power-i field device(s) and (if applicable) Power-i terminator

3.3
Power-i terminator
unit to prevent reflections of voltage and current waves at the end of the Power-i wiring

Note 1 to entry: The Power-i terminator is only relevant where data transmission uses the Power-i wiring.

3.4
Power-i source
power supply for Power-i devices providing shutdown of power in case of faults

Note 1 to entry: Operating in two modes: Power-i mode and shutdown mode.

3.5
Power-i field device
device that is connected to one Power-i source via Power-i wiring

Note 1 to entry: Power-i field devices can have additional connections to other devices (e.g. loads).

3.6
Power-i mode
operating mode of the Power-i source delivering the rated Power-i output power

Note 1 to entry: In this mode the values of permitted voltage and current can exceed the values of curves and tables stated in IEC 60079-11.

3.7
shutdown mode
operating mode of the Power-i source after a spark event has been detected

3.8
spark pulse
information resulting from a spark event in the Power-i system

Note 1 to entry: A distinction is made between the make spark pulse and the break spark pulse.

3.9
Power-i response time

3.9.1

$t_{resp\text{-}source}$
maximum delay time between the detection of the spark pulse and reaching the shutdown mode (only relevant for the Power-i source)

3.9.2

$t_{resp\text{-}trunk}$
propagation time of the trunk cable used (only relevant for Power-i wiring)

3.9.3

$t_{resp\text{-}system}$
time between the occurrence of a spark and the reduction of the spark power to safe operation in the shutdown mode in a Power-i system

3.10
assessment factor AF
factor of attenuation or sensitivity of Power-i devices and Power-i wiring

Note 1 to entry: The assessment factor has to be distinguished between:

– Assessment factor for Power-i field devices, for the Power-i terminator and for Power-i wiring: In these cases the assessment factor is a parameter for the attenuation of a spark pulse.

– Assessment factor for the Power-i source: In this case the assessment factor is a parameter defining the sensitivity for the detection of a spark pulse.

Note 2 to entry: The assessment factor should be expressed in logarithmic units.

4 Power-i architecture

In a Power-i system only one active Power-i source shall be connected via Power-i wiring to supply one or several Power-i field devices. The simplest structure consists of one active Power-i source, Power-i wiring and one Power-i field device (see Figure 1).

The use of redundant power supplies which present one effective source of power is permitted.

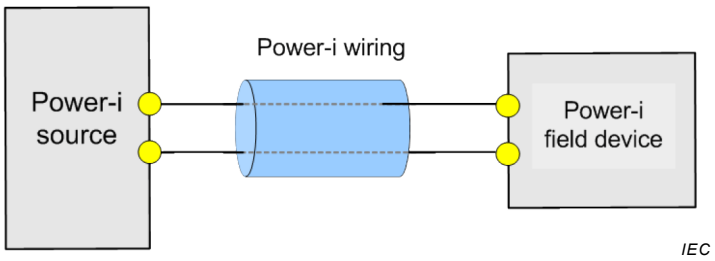

Figure 1 – The simplest Power-i architecture

A Power-i system may be extended to a complex system as shown in Figure 2.

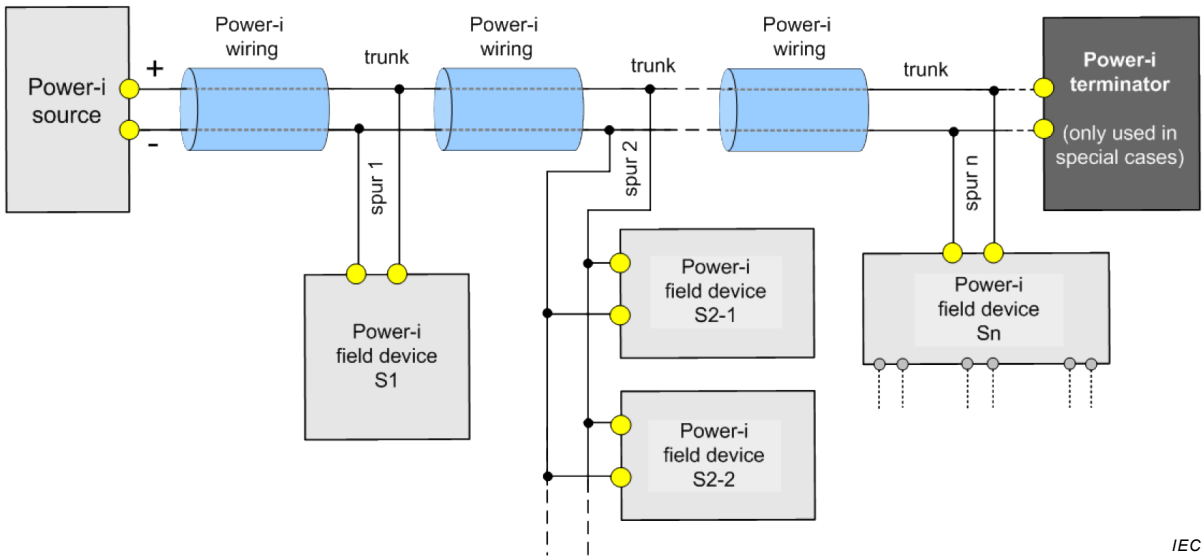

Figure 2 – Example of complex Power-i concept architecture

NOTE The Power-i field device Sn is identical to Power-i field device S1, S2-1 or S2-2 in terms of the connection to Power-i wiring but is shown with additional output/input terminals. These terminals are subject to requirements of a type of protection prescribed by the IEC 60079 series suitable for the applications.

5 Requirements for Power-i devices

5.1 General

Power-i has to be considered as a system. Therefore the following requirements for all Power-i devices apply:

a) The detection of the spark pulse shall not be invalidated during static or transient conditions (e.g. soft start) – neither by the Power-i wiring nor by the Power-i devices; therefore Power-i requires the consideration of the whole system.

b) All Power-i devices and the Power-i wiring shall be assessed and tested in accordance with Annex A.

c) All Power-i devices shall be classified in accordance with 5.7.

d) Power-i devices shall meet the requirements of IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-11 and IEC 60079-25 as applicable in addition to other IEC 60079 standards (e.g. IEC 60079-7, IEC 60079-18 if applicable).

e) The application of these requirements shall additionally take into account any effect in timing and sensitivity of the safety function of the Power-i devices due to temperature effects and component tolerance.

f) Faults determined to be the most onerous (e.g. for timing, sensitivity etc.) for the safety function of Power-i devices shall be applied to equipment for all tests required by this Technical Specification.

5.2 Power-i source

There shall be only one active Power-i source per Power-i system. The Power-i source shall be placed at one end of the Power-i wiring (trunk).

A Power-i source shall detect make-sparks (sparks occurring when short-circuiting an electrical circuit causing a current change $+\frac{di}{dt}$) and break-sparks (sparks occurring when opening an electrical circuit causing a current change $-\frac{di}{dt}$) and it shall provide a fast shutdown of the output power when a spark pulse occurs. Figure 3 shows the core elements of a Power-i source with an upstream safety-relevant voltage and a current limitation unit.

In all modes of operation where the intrinsically safe values based on conventional power limitation according to IEC 60079-11 and IEC 60079-25 are exceeded, the detection of current changes ± $\frac{di}{dt}$ shall not be invalidated. This includes the transition phase from the safe mode to the Power-i mode.

NOTE A current change $\frac{di}{dt}$ might be suppressed in the constant current mode; therefore a spark cannot be detected in this mode.

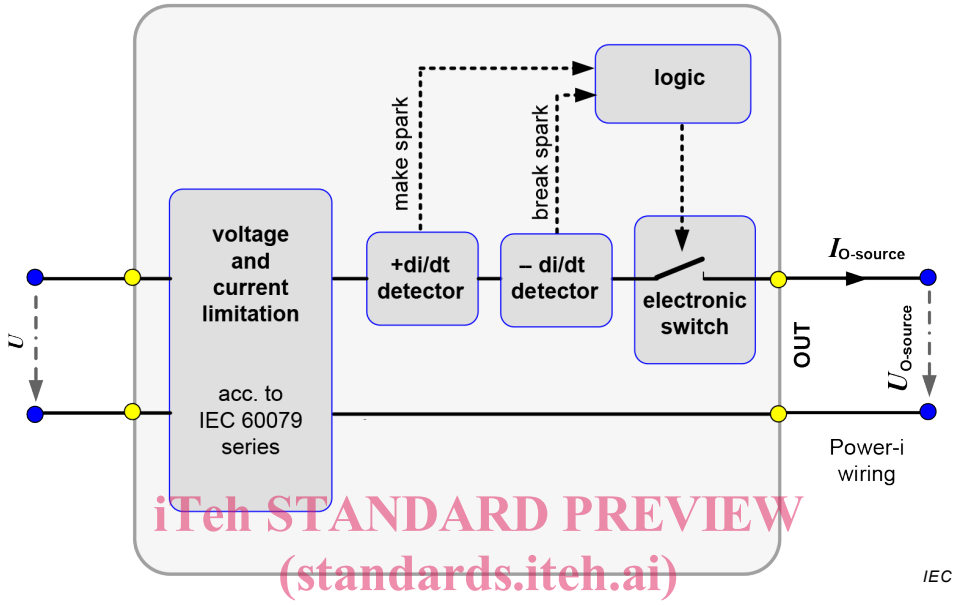

Figure 3 – Elements of a Power-i source with voltage and current limitation

The Power-i source shall conform to the following safety-relevant requirements:

a) The Power-i source output current $I_{O\text{-source}}$ and output voltage $U_{O\text{-source}}$ limited by the voltage and current limitation shall meet the requirements of Table 1 and Table 2.

b) The Power-i source shall be capable of detecting dynamic changes of the output current I_O ⍰ $\frac{di}{dt}$ as defined in A.3.2. The source shall react with a subsequent transition from Power-i mode to shutdown mode.

c) In the shutdown mode the value of the output current $I_{shutdown}$ may be zero but shall not exceed 50 % of the permissible current $I_{O\text{-IEC}}$ based on IEC 60079-11 or IEC 60079-25 with the applicable safety factor for the appropriate Power-i voltage class; in this case the following equation applies.

$$I_{shutdown} = I_{O-source} \leq 0{,}5 I_{O-IEC} .$$

d) Within 20 µs of the spark disturbance information arriving at the Power-i source, the output current of the Power-i source shall be equal to or less than 75% of the $I_{O\text{-IEC}}$ -value within the first 20 µs of the transition to shutdown mode a transient output current $I_{shutdown\text{-}20\mu s}$ of 75 % of the $I_{O\text{-IEC}}$ value is allowed (see Figure A.5); in this case the following equation applies:

$$I_{shutdown-20\mu s} = I_{O-source} \leq 0{,}75 I_{O-IEC} .$$

e) The transient output voltage overshoot $U_{overshoot\text{-}40\mu s}$ during shutdown mode shall not exceed the rated output voltage $U_{O\text{-source}}$ by more than 6 V for a maximum duration of 40 µs. In this case the following equation applies:

$$U_{overshoot-40\mu s} \leq U_{O-source} + 6V .$$

f) The Power-i source shall meet the requirements of the test procedures of A.3.2.

g) The following components of the Power-i source (see Figure 3) are safety relevant and shall meet the requirements of 5.1 a) and d) for the respective type of protection:

- output voltage limitation $U_{\text{O-source}}$ and output current limitation $I_{\text{O-source}}$;
- $+\frac{di}{dt}$ detector and $-\frac{di}{dt}$ detector;
- logic and
- electronic switch.

h) The output circuit of a Power-i source shall be isolated from earth. The requirements for the isolation shall be taken from IEC 60079-11.

5.3 Power-i field device

Power-i field devices consist of a decoupling device and the actual load. Power-i field devices shall decouple the load from the Power-i wiring.

The design of a Power-i field device shall ensure the detection of a spark pulse in accordance with this Technical Specification.

Power-i field devices shall meet the following safety-relevant requirements:

a) They shall ensure that both, make-sparks and break-sparks, are not attenuated in any way that the detection by the Power-i source is invalidated.

b) Under normal or fault conditions as specified in IEC 60079-11 the power-i field device shall remain passive, that is the terminals shall not be a source of energy to the system except for a leakage current not greater than 50 µA.

The consideration of Li and Ci for Power-i field devices based on IEC 60079-11 is not required. This is taken into account in the test procedures described in A.3.3.

c) They shall have an appropriate type of protection in accordance with IEC 60079-0 for the respective explosive atmosphere in which they are used.

d) They shall have safety-relevant parameters determined in accordance with A.3.3.

NOTE Due to parallel connection with Power-i wiring, the Power-i response time for field devices is negligible.

e) All components determinant for both the assessment factor $AF_{\text{field device}}$ and the result of the transition pulse test (A.3.3.4) shall meet the requirements of 5.1 a).

f) The input circuit of a Power-i field device shall be isolated from earth. The requirements for the isolation from earth shall be taken from IEC 60079-11.

As an example the Power-i field device shown in Figure 4 conforms to the requirements mentioned above and can be used for a wide field of applications. The field device in Figure 4 consists of a decoupling device in combination with an arbitrary load.

The basic structure of the Power-i field device depicted in Figure 4 shows the elements necessary to ensure that both make and break sparks are not attenuated in such a way that the detection by the Power-i source is invalidated.

In Figure 4 inductance L, capacitance C, all diodes and the V-limitation unit are safety relevant and shall meet the requirements of 5.1 for the appropriate type of protection.