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Električni pogonski sistemi z nastavljivo hitrostjo - 5-3. del: Varnostne zahteve za kodirnike - Funkcionalne, električne in okoljske

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-3: Safety requirements for encoders - Functional, Electrical and Environmental

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Rectifiers. Convertors.
Stabilized power supply

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IEC SC 22G : ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRIC DRIVE SYSTEMS INCORPORATING SEMICONDUCTOR POWER CONVERTERS	
SECRETARIAT: United States of America	SECRETARY: Mr Christopher Johnson
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:	PROPOSED HORIZONTAL STANDARD: <input type="checkbox"/> Other TC/SCs are requested to indicate their interest, if any, in this CDV to the secretary.
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TITLE:

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-3: Safety requirements for encoders - Functional, Electrical and Environmental

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2022

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CONTENTS

1		
2		
3		
4		
5	FOREWORD	7
6	INTRODUCTION	9
7	1 Scope	9
8	2 Normative references	11
9	3 Terms and definitions	12
10	4 <i>Safety sub-functions</i>	18
11	4.1 General	18
12	4.2 Safe incremental position (SIP)	18
13	4.3 Safe absolute position (SAP)	19
14	4.4 Safe speed value (SSV)	19
15	4.5 Safe acceleration value (SAV)	19
16	4.6 <i>Safety sub-functions</i> for evaluation and signalling	19
17	5 Management of <i>functional safety</i>	19
18	6 Requirements for design and development	19
19	6.1 General requirements	19
20	6.2 Design standards	22
21	6.3 <i>Fault detection</i>	22
22	6.4 Design requirements for specific types of <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	23
23	6.4.1 Design requirements for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with sine and cosine output signal	23
24	6.4.2 Design requirements for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with incremental and absolute output	
25	signals https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/90059369-e4d2-4617-af64-	23
26	6.4.3 Design requirements for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with square wave signal interface	24
27	6.4.4 Design requirements for Resolver	24
28	6.5 Design requirements regarding Mechanics	25
29	6.5.1 General	25
30	6.5.2 Design requirements for <i>mechanical fastenings</i>	25
31	6.5.3 Design requirements for <i>mechanical connecting elements</i>	25
32	6.5.4 Bearings	25
33	6.6 Design requirements for signal generation	26
34	6.6.1 General	26
35	6.6.2 Design requirements for signal generation of optical <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	26
36	6.6.3 Design requirements for signal generation of magnetic <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	26
37	6.7 Design requirements for <i>signal processing</i>	26
38	6.8 Design requirements for internal evaluation and signaling	26
39	6.9 Design requirements for software	26
40	6.10 Pre-setting	27
41	6.11 Parameterization	27
42	6.12 Design requirements for thermal immunity	27
43	6.13 Design requirements for mechanical immunity	27
44	6.14 Design requirements for integrated connection cables	27
45	7 Information for use	27
46	7.1 General	27
47	7.2 Labels	27
48	7.3 Information and instructions for safe application of an <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	27

49	8	Verification and validation	27
50	8.1	General	27
51	8.2	Verification of <i>hardware fault tolerance</i>	28
52	8.3	Additional verification for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with sine and cosine output signal.....	28
53	8.3.1	Verification of diagnostic measures for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with sine and cosine output signal with <i>HFT=0</i>	28
54			
55	8.3.2	Suitability for interpolation.....	28
56	8.4	<i>Qualitative FMEDA</i>	28
57	8.5	Quantification	29
58	9	Test requirements	29
59	9.1	General	29
60	9.2	Planning of tests	29
61	9.3	Functional testing.....	29
62	9.4	Electromagnetic (EM) and electrical immunity testing	29
63	9.4.1	Electrical tests	29
64	9.4.2	Electromagnetic (EM) immunity testing	30
65	9.5	Thermal immunity testing	30
66	9.5.1	General.....	30
67	9.5.2	Dry cold	30
68	9.5.3	Dry heat.....	30
69	9.5.4	Damp heat	30
70	9.5.5	Temperature rise test.....	31
71	9.6	Mechanical immunity testing.....	31
72	9.6.1	Clearances and creepage distances.....	31
73	9.6.2	Short-circuit testing of printed wiring boards	31
74	9.6.3	<i>Mechanical fastenings</i>	31
75	9.6.4	<i>Mechanical connecting elements</i>	31
76	9.6.5	Vibration and shock test.....	32
77	9.6.6	Mechanical properties of electrical connections.....	32
78	9.6.7	Testing the non-touchability	32
79	9.6.8	Deformation testing.....	32
80	9.7	Material tests	32
81	9.8	Suitability of the components and materials used	33
82	9.9	Integrated connection cables	33
83	9.10	Contamination of <i>solid measure</i>	33
84	9.11	Labels	33
85	9.12	Instructions	34
86	9.13	Test documentation.....	34
87	10	Modification	34
88	Annex A (informative)	<i>Types of Encoder(SR)</i>	35
89	Annex B (informative)	Universal architecture of <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	38
90	B.1	General	38
91	B.2	The Universal <i>Encoder(SR)</i> architecture.....	38
92	Annex C (informative)	Examples of suitable mechanical tests for rotary <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	40
93	C.1	General	40
94	C.2	<i>Mechanical Fastening</i> of the <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	40
95	C.2.1	Force-locked connection (e.g. by bolted joints)	40
96	C.2.2	Form-locked connection (e.g. by feather key).....	40

97	C.3	<i>Mechanical connecting elements of the Encoder (SR) - Stator coupling (torque support) or shaft-rotor coupling</i>	40
98			
99	C.3.1	General.....	40
100	C.3.2	Axial loads	41
101	C.3.3	Radial loads	41
102	Annex D (informative)	Extended shock testing for rotary <i>Encoder(SR)</i> mounted to motors... ..	42
103	D.1	General	42
104	D.2	Pseudo-Velocity Shock-Response Spectrum (PVSRs)	42
105	D.3	Verification of resilience	42
106	D.4	Testing machine	43
107	Annex E (informative)	Dimensioning of clearances and creepage distances on printed wiring boards - Example	45
108			
109	E.1	General	45
110	E.2	Assumptions.....	45
111	E.3	Application of IEC 61800-5-1:2016 CSV, Clause 5.2.2.1.....	45
112	Annex F (normative)	Information and instructions – detailed list	46
113	Annex G (informative)	<i>Encoder(SR)</i> fault lists and <i>fault</i> exclusions	49
114	Annex H (informative)	Quantification	53
115	H.1	General	53
116	H.2	Safety architecture and safety-related block diagram.....	53
117	H.3	Failure rates	54
118	H.4	Failure rates at realistic working temperatures	55
119	H.5	<i>Quantitative FMEDA</i> and assessment of diagnostic measures	56
120	H.6	Estimation of the common cause factor β (only in case of redundancy)	57
121	H.7	Estimation of the <i>PFH</i>	57
122	H.8	<i>Safe failure fraction (SFF)</i>	57
123	H.9	Determination of the quantitative <i>SIL</i> capability	58
124	H.9.1	<i>SIL</i> limit by architectural constraints	58
125	H.9.2	<i>SIL</i> limit by <i>PFH</i>	58
126	H.10	Additional considerations to comply with ISO 13849-1	59
127	H.10.1	General.....	59
128	H.10.2	<i>MTTF_D</i> of a channel	59
129	H.10.3	Determination of the quantitative category capability.....	59
130	H.10.4	Determination of the quantitative <i>PL</i> -capability.....	59
131	Annex I (informative)	Digital processing of sine/cosine signals	60
132	I.1	General	60
133	I.2	Sampling of sine and cosine signals	60
134	I.3	Consequences	61
135	I.4	Measures to improve <i>DC</i>	61
136	Annex J (informative)	Single channel architecture with <i>ideal fault detection</i>	63
137	J.1	General	63
138	J.2	<i>Ideal fault detection</i> for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with sine and cosine output signal	63
139	Annex K (informative)	Quantification - Specifics for single channel incremental <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with sine and cosine output signal	65
140			
141	K.1	General	65
142	K.2	<i>Single-fault tolerance</i>	65
143	K.3	Undetectable <i>faults</i>	65
144	K.4	<i>Fault detection (DC)</i>	65

145	Annex L (normative) Static analysis of <i>signal evaluation</i> and <i>fault</i> detection.....	67
146	L.1 General.....	67
147	L.2 Motivation for the analysis of <i>signal evaluation</i> and <i>fault</i> detection.....	67
148	L.3 What does “static analysis of <i>signal processing</i> ” mean?.....	67
149	L.4 Standard test signals.....	70
150	L.4.1 Make test signal available (Step 1).....	70
151	L.5 Simulation of <i>signal processing</i> to specification.....	75
152	L.5.1 General.....	75
153	L.6 Assessment of the <i>signal processing</i> specification.....	77
154	L.6.1 General.....	77
155	L.6.2 Assessment concept for the <i>signal processing</i> specification.....	79
156	L.7 FMEDA <i>Encoder(SR)</i> for verification of the <i>diagnostic coverage</i>	81
157	L.7.1 General.....	81
158	L.7.2 Explanation of the problem.....	81
159	L.7.3 Procedure for FMEDA.....	83
160	L.8 List of variables used for performing static analysis.....	84
161	L.9 MS Excel tool for performance of static analysis.....	86
162		
163	Figure 1 – Context of <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	11
164	Figure 2 – Example of an hardware architecture of <i>Encoder(SR)</i> with incremental and	
165	absolute output signal.....	24
166	Figure B.1 – Universal <i>Encoder(SR)</i> architecture.....	38
167	Figure C.1 – Example of an additional ring for assembly with eccentricity x	41
168	Figure D. 1 –Sample shock (a) and corresponding PVSRS on 4CP (b).....	42
169	Figure D.2 – Testing machine.....	43
170	Figure I.1 – Digital sampling of sine and cosine signals – hardware architecture, example....	60
171	Figure I.2 – Lissajous figures of the sine and cosine signals <i>A</i> and <i>B</i>	61
172	Figure K.1 – Static analysis of <i>signal evaluation</i> and <i>fault</i> detection.....	66
173	Figure L.1 – Static analysis concept.....	68
174	Figure L.2 – Static analysis procedure (for one test signal) with variable denominations.....	70
175	Figure L.3 – Substitute circuit for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> ’s outbound interface.....	71
176	Figure L.4 – Example of a circuit for evaluation of the output signals and diagnostics of	
177	<i>Encoder(SR)</i> faults.....	76
178	Figure L.5 – Lissajous diagrams (representation of signal <i>B</i> over signal <i>A</i>) in the fault free	
179	case (a) and in the event of a critical <i>Encoder(SR)</i> <i>fault</i> (b).....	83
180	Figure L.6 – Examples of the dual effect of a single component <i>fault</i> a) Differential amplifier	
181	with operating point setting b) Inverting amplifier with operating point setting.....	84
182		
183	Table 1 – List of terms and definitions.....	12
184	Table 2 – Applicable Clauses of IEC 61800-5-2:2016 for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> and respective	
185	modifications.....	19
186	Table 3 – Applicable Clauses of IEC 61800-5-1:2016 CSV for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> and respective	
187	modifications.....	21
188	Table A.1 – Types of <i>Encoder(SR)</i>	35
189	Table B.1 – Function blocks of the Universal <i>Encoder(SR)</i> architecture.....	38
190	Table G.1 – <i>Encoder(SR)</i> – mechanic <i>fault</i> list and <i>fault</i> exclusions.....	50

191	Table G.2 – <i>Faults</i> and <i>fault</i> exclusions for the selection, mounting and operation of rolling	
192	bearings	50
193	Table G.3 – Factors influencing the malfunctioning of rolling bearings – considerations for	
194	selection, mounting and operation	51
195	Table H.1 – Components for <i>Encoder(SR)</i> and their inclusion in quantification	55
196		
197		
198		

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**IEC 61800 ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRICAL
POWER DRIVE SYSTEMS –**
**Part 5-3: Safety requirements for encoders – functional, electrical and
environmental**

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/RVD

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

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

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

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- 250 • withdrawn,
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258

INTRODUCTION

259 As a result of automation, demand for increased production and reduced operator physical effort,
260 control systems of machinery and plant items play an increasing role in the achievement of overall
261 safety. These control systems increasingly employ complex electrical/electronic/programmable
262 electronic devices and systems.

263 Prominent amongst these devices and systems are *encoder* which are e.g. applied to measure angle
264 and position of machine parts for use in safety-related applications (*Encoder(SR)*). Based on the
265 *Encoder(SR)*'s output signals, *PDS(SR)* or other *evaluation units* calculate e.g. speed, acceleration,
266 absolute position etc., to perform their *safety sub-functions* SLS, SLA, SLP and others (see IEC
267 61800-5-2:2016, clause 4). The *signal processing* necessary to perform some of these *safety sub-*
268 *functions* may also be included in the *Encoder(SR)*.

269 Examples of industrial applications are:

- 270 • machine tools, robots, production test equipment, test benches;
- 271 • papermaking machines, textile production machines, calendars in the rubber industry;
- 272 • plastics processing lines, chemicals or metal production lines, rolling-mills;
- 273 • cement crushing machines, cement kilns, mixers, centrifuges, extrusion machines;
- 274 • drilling machines;
- 275 • conveyors, materials handling machines, hoisting equipment (cranes, gantries, etc.);
- 276 • pumps, fans, etc.

277 This standard can also be used as a reference for developers using *Encoder(SR)* for other
278 applications, e.g. in wind power plants.

279 Users of this standard should be aware that some type C standards for machinery currently refer to
280 ISO 13849-1 for safety-related control systems. In this case, *Encoder(SR)* manufacturers may be
281 requested to provide further information (e.g. category and performance level *PL*) to facilitate the
282 integration of an *Encoder(SR)* into the safety-related control systems of such machinery. This has
283 been considered during development of this standard and corresponding indications are included
284 where appropriate.

285 NOTE "Type C standards" are defined in ISO 12100 as machine safety standards dealing with detailed safety
286 requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

287 There are many situations where control systems that incorporate *Encoder(SR)* are employed, for
288 example as part of safety measures that have been provided to achieve risk reduction. A typical case
289 is reducing the speed during start-up in order to protect personnel from hazards arising by
290 unexpected fast movements of machine parts. This part of IEC 61800 gives a methodology to identify
291 the contribution made by an *Encoder(SR)* to identified safety *sub-functions* and to enable the
292 appropriate design of the *Encoder(SR)* and verification that it meets the required performance.

293 Measures are given to co-ordinate the safety performance of the *Encoder(SR)* with the intended risk
294 reduction taking into account the probabilities and consequences of its random and systematic *faults*.

295 1 Scope

296 This part of IEC 61800, which is a product standard, specifies requirements and makes
297 recommendations for the design and development, integration and validation of safety related
298 *encoder (Encoder(SR))* in terms of their *functional safety* considerations, electrical safety and
299 environmental conditions. It applies to *Encoder(SR)*, being sensors as part of a *PDS(SR)*.

300 This standard can also be referred to and used for *Encoder(SR)* in any other safety-related
301 application, e. g. safety-related position monitoring.

302 NOTE 1 The term "integration" refers to the *Encoder(SR)* itself, not to its incorporation into the safety-related application.

303 NOTE 2 This standard specifies only complementary *functional safety*, electrical safety and environmental condition
304 requirements that are not clearly provided by other parts of the IEC 61800 series.

305 This International Standard is applicable where *functional safety* of an *encoder* is claimed and the
 306 *Encoder(SR)* is operating mainly in the high demand or continuous mode.

307 NOTE 3 While low demand mode operation is possible for an *Encoder(SR)*, this standard concentrates on high demand
 308 and continuous mode. *Safety sub-functions* implemented for high demand or continuous mode can also be used in low
 309 demand mode. Requirements for low demand mode are given in IEC 61508 series. Some guidance for the estimation of
 310 average probability of *dangerous failure* on demand (PFD_{avg}) value is provided in IEC 61800-5-2:2016, Annex F.

311 The requirements of IEC 61800-5-2:2016 for *PDS(SR)* apply to *Encoder(SR)* as applicable. This part
 312 of IEC 61800 includes additional or different requirements for *Encoder(SR)*. It sets out safety-related
 313 considerations of *Encoder(SR)* in terms of the framework of IEC 61508, and introduces requirements
 314 for *Encoder(SR)* as subsystems of a safety-related system. It is intended to facilitate the realisation
 315 of the electrical/ electronic/ programmable electronic (E/E/PE) and mechanical parts of an
 316 *Encoder(SR)* in relation to the safety performance of *safety sub-function(s)* of a *PDS(SR)*.

317 Manufacturers and suppliers of *Encoder(SR)* will by using the normative requirements of this part of
 318 IEC 61800 indicate to users (system integrator, original equipment manufacturer) the safety
 319 performance of the *Encoder(SR)*. This will facilitate the incorporation of *Encoder(SR)* into safety-
 320 related control systems using the principles of IEC 61508, and possibly its specific sector
 321 implementations (for example IEC 61511, IEC 61513, IEC 62061 or ISO 13849).

322 By applying the requirements from this part of the IEC 61800 series, the corresponding requirements
 323 of IEC 61508 that are necessary for an *Encoder(SR)* are fulfilled.

324 This part of IEC 61800 does not specify requirements for:

- 325 • the functional properties of an *Encoder(SR)* without any safety relevance;
- 326 • the *hazard* and risk analysis of a particular application;
- 327 • the identification of *safety sub-functions* for that application;
- 328 • the initial allocation of *SILs* to those *safety sub-functions*;
- 329 • the driven equipment except for interface arrangements;
- 330 • secondary *hazards* (for example from failure in a production or manufacturing process);
- 331 • the *Encoder(SR)* manufacturing process;
- 332 • the validity of signals and commands to the *Encoder(SR)*, and
- 333 • security aspects (e.g. cyber security or *Encoder(SR)* security of access)

334 NOTE 4 The *functional safety* requirements of an *Encoder(SR)* are dependent on the application, and can be considered
 335 as a part of the overall risk assessment of the installation. Where the supplier of the *Encoder(SR)* is not responsible for the
 336 driven equipment, the installation designer is responsible for the risk assessment, and for specifying the functional and
 337 safety integrity requirements of the *Encoder(SR)*.

338 This part of IEC 61800 applies to *Encoder(SR)* implementing *safety sub-functions* with a *SIL* not
 339 greater than *SIL* 3.

340 This part of IEC 61800 provides additional information for *Encoder(SR)* claiming conformity with ISO
 341 13849-1:2015.

342 Figure 1 shows the installation and the functional parts of a *PDS(SR)* including the *Encoder(SR)*
 343 (sensor) which is considered in this part of IEC 61800.

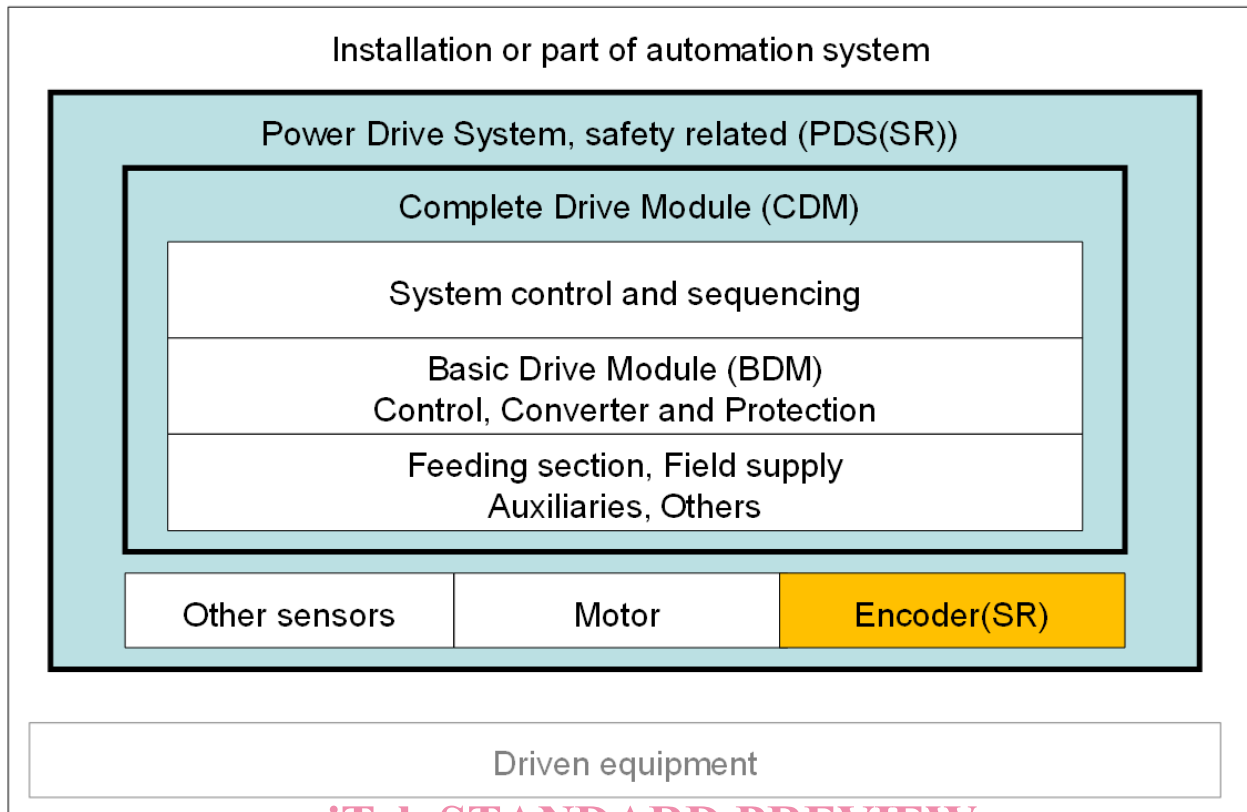


Figure 1 – Context of Encoder(SR)

Figure 1 shows a logical representation of a PDS(SR) rather than its physical description.

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.

NOTE This does not mean that compliance is required with all clauses of the referenced documents, but rather that this document makes a reference that cannot be understood in the absence of the referenced documents.

IEC 60068-2-47, *Environmental testing – Part 2-47: Tests – Mounting of specimens for vibration, impact and similar dynamic tests*

IEC 61000-6-7, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-7: Generic standards - Immunity requirements for equipment intended to perform functions in a safety-related system (functional safety) in industrial locations*

IEC 61508-2: 2010, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 2: Requirements for electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems*

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380 *Validation*
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382 *universally loaded bearings*

383 3 Terms and definitions

384 For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. Table 1 shows a list of
385 terms and definitions.

386 **Table 1 – List of terms and definitions**

3.1	<i>encoder</i>	3.19	<i>functional safety</i>
3.2	<i>Encoder(SR)</i>	3.20	<i>safety function</i>
3.3	<i>interface unit</i>	3.21	<i>safety sub-function</i>
3.4	<i>evaluation unit</i>	3.22	<i>fault</i>
3.5	<i>PDS(SR)</i>	3.23	<i>dangerous failure</i>
3.6	<i>tolerance range</i>	3.24	<i>hardware fault tolerance</i> <i>HFT</i>
3.7	<i>Interpolation</i>	3.25	<i>single-fault tolerance</i>
3.8	<i>solid measure</i>	3.26	<i>safety integrity level</i> <i>SIL</i>
3.9	<i>mechanical fastening</i>	3.27	<i>SIL capability</i>
3.10	<i>mechanical connecting element</i>	3.28	<i>performance level</i> <i>PL</i>
3.11	<i>shaft-rotor coupling</i>	3.29	<i>diagnostic coverage</i> <i>DC</i>
3.12	<i>stator coupling</i>	3.30	<i>safe failure fraction</i> <i>SFF</i>
3.13	<i>bearing blockage</i>	3.31	<i>average frequency of a dangerous failure</i> <i>PFH</i>
3.13.1	<i>spontaneous bearing blockage</i>	3.32	<i>mean time to dangerous failure</i> <i>MTTF_D</i>
3.13.2	<i>gradual bearing blockage</i>	3.33	<i>process safety time</i>
3.14	<i>measurement point for working temperature</i>	3.34	<i>Ideal fault detection</i>
3.15	<i>working temperature range</i>	3.35	<i>quantitative FMEDA</i>
3.16	<i>extra low voltage</i> <i>ELV</i>	3.36	<i>qualitative FMEDA</i>

3.17	<i>protective ELV (PELV) circuit</i>	3.37	<i>signal evaluation</i>
3.18	<i>decisive voltage class DVC</i>	3.38	<i>signal processing</i>

387 NOTE Throughout this International Standard, references to the following definitions are identified by writing them in *italic*
388 script.

389 **3.1**

390 **encoder**

391 electromechanical device that generates an analogue or digital output signal in response to the
392 position of a moveable part

393 Note 1 to entry: Within this standard the definition of '*encoder*' includes resolvers and all types of motor feedback sensors.

394 Note 2 to entry: Annex A includes examples of type of *encoder*.

395 **3.2**

396 **Encoder(SR)**

397 *encoder* providing *safety sub-function(s)*

398 Note 1 to entry: The *safety sub-function(s)* of the *Encoder(SR)* allow(s) execution of *safety sub-functions* of a *PDS(SR)* or
399 any other safety application.

400 [SOURCE: IEC 61800-5-2:2016, 3.16, modified – “adjustable speed electrical power drive system”
401 replaced by “*encoder*”]

402 **3.3**

403 **interface unit**

404 separate electronic subassembly of the *Encoder(SR)* for signal conversion

405 Note 1 to entry: The functionality of the *interface unit* may be integrated in the *Encoder(SR)*.

406 **3.4**

407 **evaluation unit**

408 external item of equipment in which the output signal of the *Encoder(SR)* is evaluated

409 Note 1 to entry: Examples for *evaluation units* are *PDS(SR)*, safety elements for monitoring speed or stoppages.

410 Note 2 to entry: The *evaluation unit* may also perform diagnostic measures for the *Encoder(SR)*.

411 **3.5**

412 **PDS(SR)**

413 adjustable speed electrical power drive system providing *safety sub-functions*

414 [SOURCE: IEC 61800-5-2:2016, 3.16]

415 **3.6**

416 **tolerance range**

417 span between upper and lower tolerance limit

418 Note 1 to entry: The *tolerance range* is expressed in measuring units.

419 Note 2 to entry: Tolerance range T(R) is usually given in the form T(R): -X to +Y, with T(R) = X+Y; (e.g. -5 to +5, 0 to
420 +10, ...).

421 Note 3 to entry: The tolerance range should take into account accuracy and resolution.

422 EXAMPLE 1: Tolerance range for an *Encoder(SR)* with digital output signals.

423 EXAMPLE 2: Tolerance range for an *Encoder(SR)* with analogue output signals.

424

425

426 **3.7**

427 **interpolation**

428 mathematical method for resolution enhancement

429 EXAMPLE Forming the arc tangent of the ratio of analogue sine and cosine signal (A-/B-Signals).