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Nuclear power plants - Electrical power systems - Electrical power systems analysis

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EN IEC 62855

July 2021

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Nuclear power plants - Electrical power systems - Electrical power systems analysis (IEC 62855:2016)

Centrales nucléaires de puissance - Systèmes d'alimentation électrique - Analyse des systèmes d'alimentation électrique (IEC 62855:2016)

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IEC 60038	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60038
IEC 60364-5-52	NOTE	Harmonized as HD 60364-5-52
IEC 60880	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60880
IEC 60964	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 60964
IEC 61225	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 61225
IEC 61508-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61508-1
IEC 61508-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61508-2
IEC 61508-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61508-3
IEC 61508-4	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61508-4
IEC 61513	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61513
IEC 62003	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 62003
IEC 62138	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 62138
IEC 62271-200	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62271-200
IEC 62305-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62305-1
IEC 62305-3	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62305-3
IEC 62305-4	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62305-4
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IEC 62566	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62566
IEC 62645	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 62645
IEC 63046	NOTE	Harmonized as EN IEC 63046
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Nuclear power plants – Electrical power systems – Electrical power systems analysis

Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'alimentation électrique – Analyse des systèmes d'alimentation électrique



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IEC 62855

Edition 1.0 2016-08

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Nuclear power plants – Electrical power systems – Electrical power systems analysis

Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'alimentation électrique – Analyse des systèmes d'alimentation électrique

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD....5
INTRODUCTION....7
1 Scope....10
2 Normative references....11
3 Terms and definitions....11
4 Symbols and abbreviations....12
5 Electrical power system analyses....13
5.1 Overview of typical studies....13
5.1.1 Transient stability analyses....13
5.1.2 Load flow studies....13
5.1.3 Transient and dynamic studies....13
5.1.4 Short circuit studies....14
5.1.5 Electrical protection coordination and selectivity....14
5.1.6 Lightning protection studies....14
5.2 Applicability of analyses to different plant states....14
5.2.1 General....14
5.2.2 Recommendations....14
5.3 Selection, verification and validation of analytical tools....15
5.3.1 General....15
5.3.2 Recommendations....16
5.4 Electrical power system model....17
5.5 Grid and NPP connection....17
5.6 Updating of system analyses....17
5.7 Prerequisites for the performance of electrical studies....17
5.8 Acceptance requirements....18
6 Off-site power transient stability analyses....18
6.1 General....18
6.2 Recommendation....18
6.3 Acceptance requirements....18
7 AC on-site power system analyses....18
7.1 General....18
7.2 Load flow studies....19
7.2.1 General....19
7.2.2 Recommendations....19
7.2.3 Acceptance requirements....19
7.3 Transient studies....19
7.3.1 General....19
7.3.2 Faulted conditions....19
7.3.3 Bus transfer studies....20
7.3.4 Motor starting and reacceleration studies....21
7.3.5 House load operation....22
7.3.6 Voltage disturbances....22
7.3.7 Voltage surge caused by switching and malfunctions....23
7.3.8 Load sequencer studies....23
7.3.9 Frequency studies....24
7.4 Fault studies....24

This document is a preview generated by EVS

7.4.1 Short-circuit studies 24
7.4.2 Earth fault (degraded insulation) studies 25
7.5 Electrical protection coordination studies 25
7.5.1 Recommendations 25
7.5.2 Acceptance requirements 26
8 DC system and uninterruptible AC system analyses 26
8.1 Load flow studies 26
8.1.1 General 26
8.1.2 Recommendations 26
8.1.3 Acceptance requirements 27
8.2 Transient studies 27
8.2.1 Rectifier 27
8.2.2 Inverter/UPS and bypass switch 27
8.3 Fault studies 28
8.3.1 Short circuit studies 28
8.3.2 Earth fault (degraded insulation) studies 28
8.4 Electrical protection coordination studies 28
8.4.1 Recommendations 28
8.4.2 Acceptance requirements 29
9 Miscellaneous analyses 29
9.1 Lightning protection studies 29
9.1.1 General 29
9.1.2 Recommendation 29
9.1.3 Acceptance requirements 30
9.2 Electromagnetic compatibility 30
9.2.1 General 30
9.2.2 Recommendation 30
9.3 Harmonic studies 30
9.3.1 General 30
9.3.2 Recommendation 30
9.4 Geomagnetic induced current (GIC) 30
9.5 Ferroresonance studies 30
Annex A (informative) Establishment of design bases for nuclear power plant electrical power systems 31
A.1 Overview 31
A.2 Site electrical characteristics 34
A.2.1 General 34
A.2.2 Grid disturbances 35
A.2.3 Short circuit power 35
A.2.4 Lightning protection and insulation coordination 36
A.2.5 Earthing characteristics 36
A.3 Plant electrical characteristics 37
A.3.1 General 37
A.3.2 Main generator characteristics 37
A.3.3 Standby AC power sources and alternate AC source 37
A.3.4 DC power sources 39
A.4 Conceptual electrical design criteria 39
A.4.1 General 39
A.4.2 Capacity of power sources 39

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A.4.3 Protection coordination 39
A.4.4 Voltage transients and interruptions 40
A.4.5 Capability for bus transfer 40
A.4.6 Capability for motor start and reacceleration 40
A.4.7 System earthing 40
A.4.8 Capability of electrical equipment 41
A.4.9 Electromagnetic interference 41
A.4.10 Geomagnetic induced currents 41
A.4.11 Ferroresonance 41
A.5 Conceptual nuclear design criteria 42
A.5.1 General 42
A.5.2 Reliability and availability, single failure criterion 42
A.5.3 Common cause failures (CCF) and common mode failures (CMF) 43
A.6 Design bases analysis 43
A.6.1 General 43
A.6.2 Voltage 44
A.6.3 Sizing of safety standby AC power sources 45
A.6.4 Frequency 46
A.6.5 Electrical consumers' databases and power balances 46
Annex B (informative) Guidelines for analytical studies 48
B.1 Analytical studies methodology 48
B.1.1 General 48
B.1.2 Process 48
B.2 Example of detailed level 50
B.2.1 Purpose 50
B.2.2 Analysis and basics 50
B.2.3 Minimum required data 51
B.2.4 Contribution of the study 51
Annex C (informative) Verification of design bases and equipment specification 52
Annex D (informative) Example of plant specific acceptance criteria 55
Bibliography 56

Figure A.1 – Input and process to determine the specific electrical design bases for a nuclear power plant and verification analyses 32
Figure A.2 – Relationship of the plant electrical power system, the off-site electrical power system and the on-site electrical power system for a nuclear power plant 33
Figure A.3 – Relationship of power supplies important to safety, safety power supplies, and the preferred power supply for a nuclear power plant 34
Figure A.4 – Typical voltage design bases 44
Figure B.1 – Overview of analytical studies 48
Figure B.2 – Phenomena 49

Table C.1 – AC on-site power system analyses 52
Table C.2 – DC system and uninterruptible AC system analyses 53

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS – ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

FOREWORD

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FDIS	Report on voting
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Full information on the voting for the approval of this document can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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INTRODUCTION

a) Technical background, main issues and organisation of the Standard

The principal function of the electrical power system is to support the safe operation of a nuclear power plant (NPP) in all modes of operation. A subset of the electrical power system is essential for supporting nuclear safety functions at various voltage levels. This subset is critical for all plant states and events requiring plant cool-down in a controlled manner. A reliable power system is critical for maintaining control to power, control and monitor plant safety functions. This is required to support the barriers that prevent radiological releases during design basis accidents and design extension conditions.

International Standards and National safety codes provide guidance on acceptable requirements for safe and reliable operation of electrical distribution systems. Compliance with these safety codes and standards generally provides reasonable assurance for the correct electrical functionality and capability of these systems in the nuclear power plant (NPP).

The design basis of the electrical power systems in a NPP should be established by consideration of the following elements:

- nuclear design criteria, defence in depth approach, safety classification, design basis conditions (DBC) and design extension conditions (DEC);
- requirements for transmission system operating limits, grid safety, grid code, plant performance and operating limits;
- architecture and specification of the electrical power systems;
- sizing of main components and systems such as unit auxiliary and standby transformers, switchgear, cables, motors and standby alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) power sources;
- load allocations and load power balance;
- load flow calculations;
- coordination of characteristics (voltage, current and short circuit current);
- support system requirements during postulated DBCs;
- design verification including verification analyses.

An example of design bases considerations for electrical power systems is provided in informative Annex A.

Guidelines and an example of analytical methods are detailed in informative Annex B. The relationship between analyses and verification of design bases and equipment specification is given in informative Annex C. An example of plant specific acceptance criteria (see 5.8) is given in informative Annex D.

It is intended that the Standard will be used by operators of NPPs (utilities), systems evaluators and by licensors.

b) Situation of the current Standard in the structure of the IEC SC 45A standard series

IEC 62855 is a third level IEC SC 45A document covering the topic of electrical power systems analysis.

This standard supports the guidance provided in the IAEA Safety Guide SSG-34 related to the design of electrical power systems for nuclear power plants.

This standard is related to

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- IAEA Nuclear Energy Series NG-T-3.8 dealing with electric grid reliability and interface with nuclear power plants, and
- IEC 61513 establishing general requirement for I&C systems important to safety used in nuclear power plants..

For more details on the structure of the IEC SC 45A standard series, see item d) of this introduction.

c) Recommendations and limitations regarding the application of this standard

To ensure that the Standard will continue to be relevant in future years, the emphasis has been placed on issues of principle, rather than specific technologies.

d) Description of the structure of the IEC SC 45A standard series and relationships with other IEC documents and other bodies documents (IAEA, ISO)

The top-level documents of the IEC SC 45A standard series are IEC 61513 and IEC 63046[1]. IEC 61513 provides general requirements for I&C systems and equipment that are used to perform functions important to safety in NPPs. IEC 63046 provides general requirements for electrical power systems of NPP; it covers power supply systems including the supply systems of the I&C systems. IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 are to be considered in conjunction and at the same level. IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 structure the IEC SC 45A standard series and shape a complete framework establishing general requirements for instrumentation, control and electrical systems for nuclear power plants.

IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 refer directly to other IEC SC 45A standards for general topics related to categorization of functions and classification of systems, qualification, separation, defence against common cause failure, control room design, electromagnetic compatibility, cybersecurity, software and hardware aspects for programmable digital systems, coordination of safety and security requirements and management of ageing. The standards referenced directly at this second level should be considered together with IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 as a consistent document set.

At a third level, IEC SC 45A standards not directly referenced by IEC 61513 or by IEC 63046 are standards related to specific equipment, technical methods, or specific activities. Usually these documents, which make reference to second-level documents for general topics, can be used on their own.

A fourth level, extending the IEC SC 45 standard series, corresponds to the Technical Reports, which are not normative.

The IEC SC 45A standards series consistently implements and details the safety and security principles and basic aspects provided in the relevant IAEA safety standards and in the relevant documents of the IAEA nuclear security series (NSS). In particular, this includes the IAEA requirements SSR-2/1, establishing safety requirements related to the design of nuclear power plants (NPP), the IAEA safety guide SSG-30 dealing with the safety classification of structures, systems and components in NPP, the IAEA safety guide SSG-39 dealing with the design of instrumentation and control systems for NPP, the IAEA safety guide SSG-34 dealing with the design of electrical power systems for NPP and the implementing guide NSS 17 for computer security at nuclear facilities. The safety and security terminology and definitions used by SC 45A standards are consistent with those used by the IAEA.

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[1] Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC ANW 63046:2016.

IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 have adopted a presentation format similar to the basic safety publication IEC 61508 (all parts) with an overall life-cycle framework and a system life-cycle framework. Regarding nuclear safety, IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 provide the interpretation of the general requirements of IEC 61508-1, IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-4, for the nuclear application sector. In this framework, IEC 60880, IEC 62138 and IEC 62566 correspond to IEC 61508-3 for the nuclear application sector. IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 refer to ISO as well as to IAEA GS-R-3 and IAEA GS-G-3.1 and IAEA GS-G-3.5 for topics related to quality assurance (QA). At level 2, regarding nuclear security, IEC 62645 is the entry document for the IEC SC 45A security standards. It builds upon the valid high level principles and main concepts of the generic security standards, in particular ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002; it adapts them and completes them to fit the nuclear context and coordinates with IEC 62443 (all parts). At level 2, regarding control rooms, IEC 60964 is the entry document for the IEC SC 45A control rooms standards, and IEC 62342 is the entry document for the IEC SC 45A ageing management standards.

NOTE 1 It is assumed that for the design of I&C systems in NPPs that implement conventional safety functions (e.g. to address worker safety, asset protection, chemical hazards, process energy hazards) international or national standards would be applied.

NOTE 2 IEC SC 45A domain was extended in 2013 to cover electrical systems. In 2014 and 2015 discussions were held in IEC SC 45A to decide how and where general requirement for the design of electrical systems were to be considered. IEC SC 45A experts recommended that an independent standard be developed at the same level as IEC 61513 to establish general requirements for electrical systems. Project IEC 63046 is now launched to cover this objective. When IEC 63046 will be published this NOTE 2 of the introduction of IEC SC 45A standards will no longer be valid.

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS – ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

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1 Scope

IEC 62855 provides the electrotechnical engineering guidelines for analysis of AC and DC electrical power systems in nuclear power plants (NPPs) in order to demonstrate that the power sources and the distribution systems have the capability for safe operation and shut down of the NPP, bringing it to a controlled state after an anticipated operational occurrence or accident conditions and finally reaching a safe state.

The analytical studies discussed in this document provide assurance that the design bases are satisfied to meet their functional requirements under the conditions produced by the applicable design basis events. The studies provide assurance that the electrical power system is capable of supporting safety functions during all required plant conditions.

NOTE The safety functions are described in IAEA Specific Safety Requirements SSR-2/1 related to the design of the nuclear power plants..

Analytical studies validate the robustness and adequacy of design margins and demonstrate the capability of electrical power systems to support plant operation for normal, abnormal, degraded and accident conditions.

The analyses are used to verify that the electrical power system can withstand minor disturbances and that the consequences of major disturbances or failures do not degrade the capability of the electrical power systems to support safe shutdown of the plant and maintain the plant in shutdown condition.

The analyses are performed with one or more of

- simulation tools (software and hardware) that have been verified and validated,
- hand calculations, and
- tests.

This document provides guidance on the types of analyses required to demonstrate that the plant's auxiliary power system can perform the required safety functions. This document does not provide specific details on how the analysis should be conducted.

This document does not cover digital controllers (such as controllers for rectifiers, inverters, sequencers and electrical protection devices) used in electrical power systems. IEC 61513 gives recommendations that apply to the electronic controls and protective elements of the electrical power systems.

This document does not include environmental conditions (i.e. temperature, humidity, etc.) or external events (seismic, flooding, fire, high energy electromagnetic pulse, etc.) that may impact equipment sizing or protection requirements. The external events lightning and geomagnetic storms are included.

This document does not cover additional or unique requirements for stand-alone power system, such as power supplies for security measures in NPPs. Pertinent clauses of this document may be used as a guideline for such systems.

Redundancy in the power system design can increase the availability of electrical power to critical plant equipment. Performing a probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) is a method of assessing system availability and optimizing design for high reliability. This document does not cover improving the reliability of NPP electrical power systems using statistical or diverse and redundant schemes.

Requirements for safeguards of personnel involved with installation, maintenance and operation of electrical systems and general personal safety are outside the scope of this document. General guidance for lightning protection of equipment is provided in relevant clauses of this document.

This document is intended to be used:

- for verification of the design of new nuclear power plants,
- for demonstrating the adequacy and impact of major modifications of electrical power systems in operating nuclear power plants, and
- where there is a requirement to assess and establish operating limits and constraints for existing plants.

Pertinent parts of this document can be used as guidance for decommissioning stages.

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.

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
alternate AC source
power source reserved for the use for the power supply to the plant during total loss of all non-battery power in the safety power systems (station blackout) and other design extension conditions

Note 1 to entry: Figure A.2 gives a graphical representation.

3.2
house load operation
operation of a nuclear power plant to supply power only to its own electrical loads

3.3
design extension conditions
postulated accident conditions that are not considered for design basis accidents, but that are considered in the design process of the facility in accordance with best estimate methodology, and for which releases of radioactive material are kept within acceptable limits.

Design extension conditions include conditions in events without significant fuel degradation and conditions with core melting

[SOURCE: IAEA SSR-2/1:2012, definitions revised as DS462]

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