

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control systems important to safety - Design and qualification of isolation devices

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 62808:2016 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 62808:2016 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 62808:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 62808:2016.
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English Version

**Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control systems
important to safety - Design and qualification of isolation devices
(IEC 62808:2015)**

Centrales nucléaires de puissance - Systèmes
d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande importants pour
la sûreté - Conception et qualification des appareils
d'isolement
(IEC 62808:2015)

Kernkraftwerke - Leittechnik mit sicherheitstechnischer
Bedeutung - Auslegung und Qualifizierung von
Isolationseinrichtungen
(IEC 62808:2015)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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European foreword

This document (EN 62808:2016) consists of the text of IEC 62808:2015 prepared by SC 45A "Instrumentation, control and electrical systems of nuclear facilities" of IEC/TC 45 "Nuclear instrumentation".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be (dop) 2017-07-18
implemented at national level by
publication of an identical national
standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national (dow) 2019-07-18
standards conflicting with the
document have to be withdrawn

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As stated in the nuclear safety directive 2009/71/EURATOM, Chapter 1, Article 2, item 2, Member States are not prevented from taking more stringent safety measures in the subject-matter covered by the Directive, in compliance with Community law. In a similar manner, this European standard does not prevent Member States from taking more stringent nuclear safety measures in the subject-matter covered by this standard.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62808:2015 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60880	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60880.
IEC 61226:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61226:2010 (not modified).
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 62138	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62138.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60709	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control systems important to safety - Separation	EN 60709	-
IEC/TS 61000-6-5	-	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-5: Generic standards - Immunity for power station and substation environments	-	-
IEC 61513	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - General requirement for systems	EN 61513	-
IEC 62003	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Requirements for electromagnetic compatibility testing		-

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INTRODUCTION

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

I&C (instrumentation and control) systems important to safety in nuclear power plants need to tolerate the effects of plant / equipment faults as well as internal and external hazards. IEC 60709 provides requirements to establish independence between redundant portions of safety systems, and between safety systems and systems of a lower class. Among the techniques available to increase the level of tolerability of I&C systems to such effects is the provision of isolation devices where connections are made between redundant divisions of safety equipment, or between safety equipment and systems of a lower class. This standard provides technical requirements and recommendations for the design and qualification of isolation devices that are required by IEC 60709. This standard deals with the criteria and methods used to confirm that the design of isolation devices ensures that credible failures in the connected lower class system or redundant channels will not prevent the safety systems from meeting their required functions. Isolation devices may be required on power or signal interfaces within the system.

Guidance for other aspects of isolation device qualification (e.g. electromagnetic compatibility, environmental and seismic qualification) may be found in IEC 60780.

The object of this standard is:

- in Clause 5: to establish the basic criteria for acceptability of the design and application of isolation devices;
- in Clause 6: to establish design requirements on the selection and application of suitable isolation devices;
- in Clause 7: to establish requirements on qualification testing done to validate the adequacy of the isolation device design.

It is intended that the standard be used by operators of NPPs (utilities), designers of nuclear I&C system and equipment, systems evaluators and regulators.

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

IEC 62808 is the third level IEC SC 45A document tackling the issue of isolation devices.

IEC 60709 is directly referenced by IEC 61513 in regard to physical and electrical separation being required between subsystems of different safety trains of I&C systems important to safety, and between I&C systems important to safety and those that are not important to safety.

IEC 61226 establishes the principles of categorization of I&C functions, systems and equipment according to their level of importance to safety. It then requires that adequate separation be provided between functions of different categories. IEC 61226 refers to IEC 60709 as a normative standard regarding requirements of separation.

IEC 62808 is intended to provide requirements and recommendations relating to the design and qualification of isolation devices which are identified in IEC 60709 as a means of achieving independence between systems when signals are extracted from a system for use in lower class systems, or between independent subsystems of the same classes.

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

IEC 60709 applies to I&C systems and equipment important to safety. It establishes requirements for physical and electrical separation as one means to provide independence between the functions performed in those systems and equipment. IEC 60709 requires the use of isolation devices where connections between independent systems must be made. IEC 62808 provides criteria for the analysis and qualification of the the isolation device.

A fundamental criterion for isolation devices is that they be included in, and designed to, the standards of the higher class system for which they provide protection against hazards. Additional requirements relating to design and qualification of an isolation device as an element of a safety system are not given in this standard.

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 document of the IEC SC 45A standard series is IEC 61513. It provides general requirements for I&C systems and equipment that are used to perform functions important to safety in NPPs. IEC 61513 structures the IEC SC 45A standard series.

IEC 61513 refers directly to other IEC SC 45A standards for general topics related to categorization of functions and classification of systems, qualification, separation of systems, defence against common cause failure, software aspects of computer-based systems, hardware aspects of computer-based systems, and control room design. The standards referenced directly at this second level should be considered together with IEC 61513 as a consistent document set.

At a third level, IEC SC 45A standards not directly referenced by IEC 61513 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 45A standard series, corresponds to the Technical Reports which are not normative.

IEC 61513 has adopted a presentation format similar to the basic safety publication IEC 61508 with an overall safety life-cycle framework and a system life-cycle framework. Regarding nuclear safety, it provides the interpretation of the general requirements of IEC 61508-1, IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-4, for the nuclear application sector, regarding nuclear safety. In this framework IEC 60880 and IEC 62138 correspond to IEC 61508-3 for the nuclear application sector. IEC 61513 refers 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).

The IEC SC 45A standards series consistently implements and details the principles and basic safety aspects provided in the IAEA code on the safety of NPPs and in the IAEA safety series, in particular the Requirements SSR-2/1, establishing safety requirements related to the design of Nuclear Power Plants, and the Safety Guide NS-G-1.3 dealing with instrumentation and control systems important to safety in Nuclear Power Plants. The terminology and definitions used by SC 45A standards are consistent with those used by the IAEA.

NOTE 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, that are based on the requirements of a standard such as IEC 61508.