IEC 60951-3

Edition 3.0 2022-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Nuclear facilities – Instrumentation systems important to safety – Radiation monitoring for accident and post-accident conditions – Part 3: Equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring

Installations nucléaires – Systèmes d'instrumentation importants pour la sûreté – Surveillance des rayonnements pour les conditions accidentelles et post-accidentelles – Partie 3: Ensemble de surveillance locale en continu des rayonnements gamma à large gamme



IEC 60951-3:2022-11 (en-fr)



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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NUCLEAR FACILITIES – INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – RADIATION MONITORING FOR ACCIDENT AND POST-ACCIDENT CONDITIONS –

Part 3: Equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring

FOREWORD

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IEC 60951-3 has been prepared by subcommittee 45A: Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems of nuclear facilities, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main technical changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows:

- Title modified.
- To be consistent with the categorization of the accident condition.
- To update the references to new standards published since the second edition.
- To update the terms and definitions.

This standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 60951-1.

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

Draft	Report on voting
45A/1441/FDIS	45A/1450/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 International Standard 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 IEC 60951 series, under the general title *Nuclear facilities – Instrumentation systems important to safety – Radiation monitoring for accident and post-accident conditions*, can be found on the IEC website.

Future documents in this series will carry the new general title as cited above. Titles of existing documents in this series will be updated at the time of the next edition.

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

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

This IEC standard specifically focuses on radiation monitoring systems (RMSs) used for accident operations.

According to the lessons learned from the Fukushima-Daiichi accident, it re-acknowledges a need to provide operators with reliable radiation monitoring data to allow them to understand the plant state during and after the accident conditions. To support the design of such instrumentation, it is necessary to provide general guidance on the design principles and performance criteria for radiation monitoring instrumentation applied during and after the accident conditions. In addition, the scope of IEC 63147 which provides criteria for accident monitoring instrumentation for nuclear power generating stations has evolved to include severe accident (SA) to accident conditions.

Thus to address the specific lessons learned from the Fukushima-Daiichi accident, this standard categorizes accident condition into design basis accidents (DBA) and design extension conditions (DEC) including severe accident (SA).

This standard is intended for use by purchasers in developing specifications for their plant-specific radiation monitoring systems and by manufacturers to identify needed equipment characteristics when developing systems for accident monitoring conditions. Some specific instrument characteristics such as measurement range, energy response, and environmental withstanding conditions will depend upon the specific application. In such cases, guidance is provided on determining the specific requirements, but specific requirements themselves are not stated.

This standard is one in a series of standards applicable to equipment for continuous monitoring of radiation level important to safety intended for use during design basis accidents (DBA) and design extension conditions (DEC) including severe accident (SA), and post-accident conditions. The full series is comprised of the following standards.

– IEC 60951-1 – General requirements
– IEC 60951-2 – Equipment for continuous off-line monitoring of radioactivity in gaseous effluents and ventilation air
– IEC 60951-3 – Equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring
– IEC 60951-4 – Equipment for continuous in-line or on-line monitoring of radioactivity in process streams

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

The IEC 60951 series of standards are at the third level in the hierarchy of SC 45A standards. They provide guidance on specification, design and testing of radiation monitoring equipment used for accident and post-accident conditions.

Other standards developed by SC 45A and SC 45B provide guidance on instruments used for monitoring radiation as part of normal operations. The IEC 60761 series provides requirements for equipment for continuous off-line monitoring of radioactivity in gaseous effluents in normal conditions. IEC 60861 provides requirements for equipment for continuous off-line monitoring of radioactivity in liquid effluents in normal conditions. IEC 60768 provides requirements for equipment for continuous in-line and on-line monitoring of radioactivity in process streams in normal and incident conditions. Finally, ISO 2889 gives guidance on gas and particulate sampling. In addition, IEC 62705 provides guidance on the application of existing IEC/ISO standards covering design and qualification of RMS. An overview of the standards covering the radiation monitoring in nuclear facilities is presented in Table 1.

IEC 63147/IEEE Std 497™ provides general guidance for accident monitoring instrumentation. IEEE Std 497™ was directly adopted as a joint logo standard and a technical report, IEC TR 63123, was prepared to discuss the application of the joint standard within the IEC context.

The structure of this standard is adapted from the structure of IEC 63147/IEEE Std 497™, and the technical requirements of this standard are consistent with the requirements given in IEC 63147/IEEE Std 497™ together with the application guidance given in IEC TR 63123.

Table 1 – Overview of the standards covering the domain of radiation monitoring in nuclear facilities

Developer	ISO		IEC			
			SC45A			SC45B
Scope	**Sampling (Normal operation)**	**Calibration (Normal operation)**	**Normal operation, AOO**	**DBA**	**DEC**	**Normal operation**
Radioactive noble gas off-line monitoring	ISO 2889	ISO 4037-1, ISO 4037-3	N/A	IEC 60951-1, IEC 60951-2	N/A	IEC 62302, IEC 60761-1, IEC 60761-3
Radioactive aerosol off-line monitoring	ISO 2889	ISO 4037-1, ISO 4037-3	N/A	IEC 60951-1, IEC 60951-2	N/A	IEC 60761-1, IEC 60761-2
Radioactive iodine off-line monitoring	ISO 2889	ISO 4037-1, ISO 4037-3	N/A	IEC 60951-1, IEC 60951-2	N/A	IEC 60761-1, IEC 60761-4
Liquid off-line monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IEC 60861
Tritium off-line monitoring	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IEC 62303, IEC 60761-1, IEC 60761-5
On-line or in-line monitoring	N/A	ISO 4037-1, ISO 4037-3	IEC 60768	IEC 60951-1, IEC 60951-4	N/A	N/A
Area monitoring	N/A	ISO 4037-1, ISO 4037-3	IEC 61031	IEC 60951-1, IEC 60951-3		IEC 60532
Centralized system	N/A	N/A	IEC 61504, IEC 60960		N/A	IEC 61559-1
Classification/basic requirements	N/A	N/A	IEC 61513, IEC 60880, IEC 60987, IEC 61226, IEC 62138, IEC 62566, IEC 62566-2, IEC 62645, IEC 61250		N/A	N/A
Qualification	N/A	N/A	IEC/IEEE 60780-323, IEC/IEEE 60980-344, IEC 62003		N/A	IEC 62706

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

c) Recommendations and limitations regarding the application of this standard

It is important to note that this standard establishes no additional functional requirements for systems important to safety.

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 IEC SC 45A standard series comprises a hierarchy of four levels. The top-level documents of the IEC SC 45A standard series are IEC 61513 and IEC 63046.

IEC 61513 provides general requirements for instrumentation and control (I&C) systems and equipment that are used to perform functions important to safety in nuclear power plants (NPPs). IEC 63046 provides general requirements for electrical power systems of NPPs; 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 power systems for nuclear power plants.

IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 refer directly to other IEC SC 45A standards for general requirements for specific topics, such as categorization of functions and classification of systems, qualification, separation, defence against common cause failure, control room design, electromagnetic compatibility, human factors engineering, 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 requirements for specific equipment, technical methods, or activities. Usually these documents, which make reference to second-level documents for general requirements, 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 (NPPs), the IAEA safety guide SSG-30 dealing with the safety classification of structures, systems and components in NPPs, the IAEA safety guide SSG-39 dealing with the design of instrumentation and control systems for NPPs, the IAEA safety guide SSG-34 dealing with the design of electrical power systems for NPPs, the IAEA safety guide SSG-51 dealing with human factors engineering in the design of NPPs and the implementing guide NSS17 for computer security at nuclear facilities. The safety and security terminology and definitions used by the SC 45A standards are consistent with those used by the IAEA.

IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 have adopted a presentation format similar to the basic safety publication IEC 61508 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 9001 as well as to IAEA GSR part 2 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 the IEC 62443 series. At level 2, IEC 60964 is the entry document for the IEC/SC 45A control rooms standards, IEC 63351 is the entry document for the human factors engineering standards and IEC 62342 is the entry document for the 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 TR 64000 provides a more comprehensive description of the overall structure of the IEC SC 45A standards series and of its relationship with other standards bodies and standards.

NUCLEAR FACILITIES – INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – RADIATION MONITORING FOR ACCIDENT AND POST-ACCIDENT CONDITIONS –

Part 3: Equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60951 provides general guidance on the design principles and performance criteria for equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring in nuclear facilities for accident and post-accident conditions. This document categorizes accident conditions into design basis accidents (DBA) and design extension conditions (DEC), including severe accident (SA).

General requirements for technical characteristics, test procedures, radiation characteristics, electrical, mechanical, and environmental characteristics are given in IEC 60951-1. These requirements are applicable in this document, unless otherwise stated.

The purpose of this document is to lay down general requirements for equipment for continuous high range area gamma monitoring of radiation within the facility during and after accident conditions in nuclear facilities.

This document is applicable to installed dose rate meters that are used to monitor high levels of gamma radiation during and after an accident. It covers equipment intended to isotropically measure air kerma, ambient dose or other exposure quantities due to gamma radiation of energy between 80 keV and 7 MeV. The equipment is intended primarily for the purpose of nuclear facility safety.

Portable instruments for emergency purposes and installed area radiation monitors used to determine continuously the radiological situation in working areas during normal operation are in the scope of IEC 60532.

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 60951-1:2022, *Nuclear facilities – Instrumentation systems important to safety – Radiation monitoring for accident and post-accident conditions – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61226, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems important to safety – Categorization of functions and classification of systems*

IEC 62705, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Radiation monitoring systems (RMS): Characteristics and lifecycle*

ISO 4037 (all parts), *Radiological protection – X and gamma reference radiation for calibrating dosemeters and doserate meters and for determining their response as a function of photon energy*

ISO 6980 (all parts), *Nuclear energy – Reference beta-particle radiation*

ISO 8529 (all parts), *Neutron reference radiations fields*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60951-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Design principles

4.1 General

The general requirements of IEC 60951-1 are applicable to all types of monitors within the scope of the present document, unless otherwise stated.

The radiation monitor classified for functions important to safety shall comply with the requirements relating to the characteristics and lifecycle of RMS defined in IEC 62705 and the standards referenced in IEC 62705 (e.g. IEC 61226).

4.2 Range of measurement

The purchaser shall specify the required effective range of measurement and the radiation sources specific to the facility design. The range shall be suitable for the level of and the variation in radiation in the area during accident and post-accident conditions. It shall be at least six decades. The low end of the required range shall overlap the highest decade of dose rate monitors designed for normal operation conditions.

The energy response of the detector in relation to the expected radiation energy spectrum shall also be specified. Typically, detectors should respond to gamma radiation within any energy range from 80 keV to 7 MeV.

4.3 Accuracy (relative error)

In addition to 4.6 of IEC 60951-1:2022, the following requirements shall apply.

When a detector assembly utilizes more than one radiation detector to cover the full range of dose equivalent rates indicated by the detector assembly, these requirements apply to the relevant ranges for each detector separately.

4.4 Location of sensors

The requirements for such equipment are facility specific. Therefore, the locations in which the monitoring equipment is required shall be determined according to the facility design.

For nuclear power plants, usually equipment is located within the reactor containment. It shall be located to provide maximum coverage of the areas being monitored and to minimize shielding effects from other equipment or structures. As far as is practical, locations should be selected so as to facilitate maintenance and calibration operations.

Because of the high level of radiation, the equipment is usually designed with a detector assembly located remotely from any processing assembly (electronics), taking into account the length of the cable between detector and remote electronics which should be minimized.