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Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems - Requirements for static uninterruptible DC and AC power supply systems

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
INTRODUCTION 5
1 Scope 7
2 Normative references 7
3 Terms and definitions 8
4 Abbreviated terms 10
5 System requirements 10
5.1 General 10
5.2 Function and description 11
5.2.1 Preamble 11
5.2.2 Designations 13
5.2.3 Direct current systems 13
5.2.4 Alternating current systems 13
5.3 System divisions 14
5.4 System boundaries 14
6 Functional requirements for static uninterruptible power supplies 15
6.1 Static uninterruptible power supplies for systems important to safety 15
6.2 Batteries and battery chargers 15
6.3 Inverters and bypass switches 16
6.4 UPS 17
6.5 Converters used for voltage stabilization 18
6.6 I&C power supply using DC/DC converters and AC/DC converters 18
7 Requirements for distribution systems 18
7.1 System aspects 18
7.2 Load allocation 19
7.3 Electrical aspects 21
7.4 Earthing 22
8 Effects of loads on supply quality 22
8.1 General 22
8.2 Electromagnetic interference 22
8.3 Transients 23
8.4 Load current 23
8.5 Power supplies to loads of lower safety classification 23
9 Monitoring and protection 24
9.1 General 24
9.2 Monitoring 24
9.3 Electrical protection 24
10 Qualification of equipment 25
11 Design to cope with ageing 25
12 Testing 26
13 Maintenance 26
Annex A (informative) Examples of voltage input variations 27
Annex B (informative) Examples of specifications 29
B.1 Example 1: Specification for a DC power supply for equipment requiring a non-interruptible supply 29

B.2 Example 2: Specification for AC power supply for equipment requiring a non-interruptible supply 30
B.3 Example 3: Specification for DC power supply with DC/DC converter for equipment 31
B.4 Human factor engineering programme 32
Annex C (normative) Uninterruptible power supplies and distribution systems for power plants with passive design and SMRs 33
C.1 General 33
C.2 Recommendations and requirements 34
C.3 Safety assessment 34
Bibliography 35

Figure 1 – Boundary of a SUPS 12
Figure 2 – Example of one division of a SUPS system 20
Figure 3 – Example of I&C uninterruptible AC power supply system 21
Figure A.1 – Example of voltage variations on the on-site AC power system during clearing of a transmission system fault 27
Figure A.2 – Example of on-site voltage profile after loss of load (transfer to house load operation) 27
Figure A.3 – Example of simulated safety bus voltages, double open phase condition in the 400 kV line to the unit transformer 28

Table B.1 – Example 1: Specification for a DC power supply for equipment requiring a non-interruptible supply 29
Table B.2 – Example 2: Specification for AC power supply for equipment requiring a non-interruptible supply 30
Table B.3 – Example 3: Specification for DC power supply with DC/DC converter for equipment 31
Table C.1 – Features of electrical power systems that support the different levels of defence in depth as stated in IAEA Safety Standard Series SSR-2/1 (Rev. 1) 33

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems - Requirements for static uninterruptible DC and AC power supply systems

FOREWORD

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IEC 61225 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 fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) expansion and clarification of the requirements for static uninterruptible DC and AC power supply systems to ease the application in SMRs and passive designs.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 61513:2011, IEC 60709:2018, IEC 60880:2006, IEC 62138:2018, IEC 62855:2016 and IEC 63046:2020.

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

Draft	Report on voting
45A/1591/FDIS	45A/1610/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.

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, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

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

The 1993 issue of IEC 61225 was developed for specifying the requirements relevant to the design of electrical supplies for I&C systems in nuclear power plants. Considering the experience gathered worldwide on this subject, in 2003 working group A2 recommended a revision to this document to allow a new revision, IEC 61225 Ed. 2 (2005), to be consistently integrated into the SC 45A standard series. In 2015, working group A11 recommended a revision to this document following the publication of the revision of IAEA SSG-34 and that the scope of the standard should cover static uninterruptible power supplies for all types of connected equipment. In 2022, working group A11 recommended a revision to this document to ease the application to SMRs and passive designs.

International operating experience with electrical supply systems in nuclear power plants has highlighted a number of supply voltage variations and malfunctions, such as:

- voltage perturbations due to disturbances on the internal AC distribution system (with origin off-site or on-site).
- voltage overshoot on loss of grid.
- open phase conditions (one or two phases).
- asymmetrical faults.

These types of perturbations can degrade the performance of static uninterruptible power supplies and ultimately result in failure of connected equipment.

One of the objectives of the uninterruptible power supplies is to protect connected equipment from voltage variations on the on-site AC interruptible distribution system (the immunity concept). The power supplies also guarantee an output voltage with specified magnitude and waveform (in case of AC) to connected loads. The power supplies have the capacity to supply the relevant loads during a specified time regardless of any voltage variations on the on-site AC interruptible distribution system.

Examples of voltage and frequency variations in the incoming feeder to the supplies can be found in informative Annex A. Examples of specifications for static uninterruptible power supplies can be found in informative Annex B. Requirements for SMRs and passive designs are given in Annex C.

This document is applicable to the design of static uninterruptible electrical power supplies in new nuclear power plants (including SMRs and passive designs) when design work is initiated after the publication of this document and in general for nuclear facilities. It also serves as a reference for upgrading and modernizing existing nuclear power plants and facilities.

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

IEC 61225 is a second level document specifically addressing the particular topic of requirements for electrical supplies.

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

c) Recommendations and limitations regarding the application of this document

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

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. 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 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 systems for nuclear power plants.

IEC 61513 and IEC 63046 refer directly to other IEC SC 45A standards for general topics related to the categorization of functions and the 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 (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 and the implementing guide NSS17 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.

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 as well as to IAEA GS-R 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 and IEC 62342 is the entry document for the ageing management standards.

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, and process energy hazards) international or national standards are applied.

1 Scope

This document specifies the performance and the functional characteristics of the low voltage static uninterruptible power supply (SUPS) systems in a nuclear power plant (NPP) and, when applicable, in nuclear facilities in general. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is an electrical equipment which draws electrical energy from a source, stores it, and maintains the supply in a specified form by means inside the equipment to output terminals. A SUPS has no rotating parts to perform its functions.

The specific design requirements for the components of the power supply system are covered by IEC standards and other standards listed in the normative references. Otherwise, specific component-level design requirements are outside the scope of this document.

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 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60146-1-1, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-1: Specification of basic requirements*

IEC 60146-2, *Semiconductor converters – Part 2: Self-commutated semiconductor converters including direct d.c. converters*

IEC 60364-4-41, *Low voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60709, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems important to safety – Separation*

IEC 61000 (all parts), *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)*

IEC 61513, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – General requirements for systems*

IEC 62003, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems – Requirements for electromagnetic compatibility testing*

IEC 62040 (all parts), *Uninterruptible power systems (UPS)*

IEC/IEEE 60780-323, *Nuclear facilities – Electrical equipment important to safety – Qualification*

IEC/IEEE 60980-344, *Nuclear facilities – Equipment important to safety – Seismic qualification*