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Subsea equipment – Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage from 3 kV (U_{max} = 3,6 kV) to 30 kV (U_{max} = 36 kV)

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 10
INTRODUCTION 12
1 Scope 13
2 Normative references 13
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 14
3.1 Terms and definitions 15
3.2 Abbreviated terms 19
4 Documentation and marking 20
4.1 Design documentation 20
4.2 Type test documentation 20
4.3 Routine test documentation 20
4.4 As built documentation 21
4.5 Design analysis 21
4.6 Data sheet 21
4.7 Equipment marking 22
4.7.1 Connectors and penetrators 22
4.7.2 Jumper assemblies 22
5 Design 22
5.1 General design requirements 22
5.2 Temperature class 23
5.3 Electrical design requirements 23
5.3.1 Ratings 23
5.3.2 Earthing 24
5.3.3 Dummy connectors 24
5.4 Mechanical design requirements 25
5.4.1 Pressure classes 25
5.4.2 Rapid gas decompression 25
5.4.3 External forces 25
5.5 Material requirements 25
5.5.1 General material requirements 25
5.5.2 Material certification requirements 26
5.6 Connector specific requirements 26
5.6.1 General requirements 26
5.6.2 Wet mateable connectors 26
5.6.3 Dry mateable connectors 27
5.7 Penetrator specific requirements 27
5.7.1 Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment 27
5.7.2 Penetrators for pressure retaining equipment 27
5.8 Seals 28
5.8.1 General seal requirements 28
5.8.2 Water seals 28
5.8.3 Additional requirements for pressure integrity seals 28
5.9 Electric field control 28
5.10 Jumper assemblies 29
5.11 Storage and transportation 29
6 Tests 29

6.1 Structure of test clauses 29
6.2 General test requirements 29
6.3 Artificial sea water 30
6.4 Test media 30
7 Routine tests – Connectors and penetrators 33
8 Routine tests – Dummy and test connectors 34
9 Routine tests – Jumper assemblies 34
10 Sample tests – Hoses 35
11 Type and special tests – Connectors and penetrators 35
11.1 Order of tests and type test requirements 35
11.2 Type tests – Dummy and test connectors 38
11.3 Type tests – New interface cable 38
11.4 Prototype manufacturing acceptance test 39
11.4.1 Objective 39
11.4.2 Sequence 39
11.4.3 Acceptance criteria 39
11.5 Electrical and thermal tests 40
11.5.1 Objective 40
11.5.2 Sequence 40
11.5.3 Acceptance criteria 41
11.6 Electrical short circuit test 42
11.6.1 Objective 42
11.6.2 Sequence 42
11.6.3 Acceptance criteria 42
11.7 Hyperbaric test 42
11.7.1 Objective 42
11.7.2 Sequence 42
11.7.3 Acceptance criteria 44
11.8 Pressure cycling test – Penetrators 44
11.8.1 Objective 44
11.8.2 Sequence 44
11.8.3 Acceptance criteria 45
11.9 Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators 45
11.9.1 Objective 45
11.9.2 Sequence 45
11.9.3 Acceptance criteria 46
11.10 Rapid gas decompression test 46
11.10.1 Objective 46
11.10.2 Sequence 46
11.10.3 Acceptance criteria 47
11.11 Mechanical and environmental stress test 47
11.11.1 Objective 47
11.11.2 Sequence 47
11.11.3 Acceptance criteria 48
11.12 Endurance test – Connectors 48
11.12.1 Objective 48
11.12.2 Sequence 48
11.12.3 Acceptance criteria 49

11.13 Endurance test – Penetrators 49
11.13.1 Objective 49
11.13.2 Sequence 49
11.13.3 Acceptance criteria 50
11.14 Inner water seal hyperbaric test – Connectors 51
11.14.1 Objective 51
11.14.2 Sequence 51
11.14.3 Acceptance criteria 51
11.15 Inner water seal pressure cycling test – Penetrators 51
11.15.1 Objective 51
11.15.2 Sequence 51
11.15.3 Acceptance criteria 51
11.16 Outer water seal hyperbaric test – Connectors 51
11.16.1 Objective 51
11.16.2 Sequence 51
11.16.3 Acceptance criteria 51
11.17 Outer water seal pressure cycling test – Penetrators 52
11.17.1 Objective 52
11.17.2 Sequence 52
11.17.3 Acceptance criteria 52
11.18 Secondary pressure integrity seal test – Penetrators 52
11.18.1 Objective 52
11.18.2 Sequence 52
11.18.3 Acceptance criteria 52
11.19 Primary pressure integrity seal test – Penetrators 52
11.19.1 Objective 52
11.19.2 Sequence 52
11.19.3 Acceptance criteria 52
11.20 Secondary pressure integrity seal combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators 53
11.20.1 Objective 53
11.20.2 Sequence 53
11.20.3 Acceptance criteria 53
11.21 Primary pressure integrity seal combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators 53
11.21.1 Objective 53
11.21.2 Sequence 53
11.21.3 Acceptance criteria 53
11.22 Extended hyperbaric wet mate test 53
11.22.1 Objective 53
11.22.2 Sequence 53
11.22.3 Acceptance criteria 55
12 Type tests – Hose and hose terminations 55
12.1 General 55
12.2 Absorption/compensation test 56
12.2.1 Objective 56
12.2.2 Method 56
12.2.3 Acceptance criteria 56
12.3 Ozone resistance 57

12.3.1 Objective 57
12.3.2 Method 57
12.3.3 Acceptance criteria 57
12.4 Ultraviolet resistance 57
12.4.1 Objective 57
12.4.2 Method 57
12.4.3 Acceptance criteria 57
12.5 Thermal shock test 58
12.5.1 Objective 58
12.5.2 Method 58
12.5.3 Acceptance criteria 58
12.6 Destructive testing 58
12.6.1 Tensile failure 58
12.6.2 Burst pressure 59
12.6.3 Crush resistance 59
12.6.4 Outer sheath abrasion resistance 60
12.6.5 Hose kink test 60
13 Type tests – Jumper assemblies 61
13.1 General 61
13.2 Electrical and thermal type test – Jumper assemblies 61
13.2.1 Objective 61
13.2.2 Sequence 61
13.2.3 Acceptance criteria 62
13.3 Oscillating jumper test 62
13.3.1 Objective 62
13.3.2 Sequence 62
13.3.3 Acceptance criteria 63
13.4 Jumper pull test 63
13.4.1 Objective 63
13.4.2 Sequence 63
13.4.3 Acceptance criteria 64
13.5 Drop test 64
13.5.1 Objective 64
13.5.2 Sequence 64
13.5.3 Acceptance criteria 64
13.6 Jumper handling simulation test 64
13.6.1 Objective 64
13.6.2 Sequence 64
13.6.3 Acceptance criteria 66
13.7 Jumper simulated deployment test 66
13.7.1 Objective 66
13.7.2 Sequence 66
13.7.3 Acceptance criteria 67
14 Test procedures 67
14.1 Helium leak test 67
14.1.1 Objective 67
14.1.2 Method 68
14.1.3 Acceptance criteria 68
14.2 Contact resistance test 68

14.2.1 Objective 68
14.2.2 Method 68
14.2.3 Acceptance criteria 68
14.3 Shell continuity test 69
14.3.1 Objective 69
14.3.2 Method 69
14.3.3 Acceptance criteria 69
14.4 Screen continuity test 69
14.4.1 Objective 69
14.4.2 Method 69
14.4.3 Acceptance criteria 69
14.5 Partial discharge test 69
14.5.1 Objective 69
14.5.2 Method 69
14.5.3 Acceptance criteria 70
14.6 High voltage AC test 70
14.6.1 Objective 70
14.6.2 Method 70
14.6.3 Acceptance criteria 70
14.7 Impulse withstand voltage test 70
14.7.1 Objective 70
14.7.2 Method 70
14.7.3 Acceptance criteria 70
14.8 Insulation resistance test 71
14.8.1 Objective 71
14.8.2 Method 71
14.8.3 Acceptance criteria 71
14.9 Thermal shock test 71
14.9.1 Objective 71
14.9.2 Method 71
14.9.3 Acceptance criteria 72
14.10 Thermal short circuit test 72
14.10.1 Objective 72
14.10.2 Method 72
14.10.3 Acceptance criteria 72
14.11 Dynamic short circuit test 72
14.11.1 Objective 72
14.11.2 Method 72
14.11.3 Acceptance criteria 72
14.12 Temperature rise test 73
14.12.1 Objective 73
14.12.2 Method 73
14.12.3 Acceptance criteria 73
14.13 Extended temperature rise test 74
14.13.1 Objective 74
14.13.2 Method 74
14.13.3 Acceptance criteria 75
14.14 Thermal cycling 75
14.14.1 Objective 75

14.14.2 Method 75
14.14.3 Acceptance criteria 76
14.15 Bending moment and free fall tests 76
14.15.1 Objective 76
14.15.2 Method 76
14.15.3 Acceptance criteria 76
14.16 Static pressure test – Penetrators 77
14.16.1 Objective 77
14.16.2 Method 77
14.16.3 Acceptance criteria 77
14.17 Extended static pressure test – Penetrators 78
14.17.1 Objective 78
14.17.2 Method 78
14.17.3 Acceptance criteria 78
14.18 Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Pressure retaining penetrators 78
14.18.1 Objective 78
14.18.2 Method 78
14.18.3 Acceptance criteria 78
14.19 Shock and vibration test 78
14.19.1 Objective 78
14.19.2 Method 78
14.19.3 Acceptance criteria 79
14.20 Cleaning and spillage test 79
14.20.1 Objective 79
14.20.2 Method 79
14.20.3 Acceptance criteria 79
14.21 Conductor pull test 79
14.21.1 Objective 79
14.21.2 Method 80
14.21.3 Acceptance criteria 80
14.22 Cable pull test 80
14.22.1 Objective 80
14.22.2 Method 80
14.22.3 Acceptance criteria 80
14.23 Cable termination bending test 80
14.23.1 Objective 80
14.23.2 Method 80
14.23.3 Acceptance criteria 80
14.24 Mate/de-mate operation test 81
14.24.1 Objective 81
14.24.2 Method 81
14.24.3 Acceptance criteria 81
14.25 Dismantling and examination 81
14.25.1 Objective 81
14.25.2 Method 81
14.25.3 Acceptance criteria 81
14.26 High voltage breakdown test 82
14.26.1 Objective 82

14.26.2 Method 82
14.26.3 Acceptance criteria 82
14.27 Rapid gas decompression (RGD) test – General 82
14.27.1 Objective 82
14.27.2 Method 82
14.27.3 Acceptance criteria 82
14.28 Material testing 83
14.28.1 Objective 83
14.28.2 General test requirements 83
14.28.3 Polymeric materials test requirements 83
14.28.4 Acceptance criteria 84
Annex A (informative) Connector assembly data sheet 85
Annex B (informative) Penetrator figures 88
Bibliography 96

Figure 1 – Jumper handling simulation test 66
Figure 2 – Typical extended temperature test results, method 1 74
Figure 3 – Typical extended temperature test results, method 2 75
Figure 4 – Bending moment test 76
Figure B.1 – Penetrator flange view 88
Figure B.2 – Pressure retaining penetrator – Definitions 89
Figure B.3 – Test set-up, pressure retaining penetrator – Direction 1 90
Figure B.4 – Test set-up, pressure retaining penetrator – Direction 2 91
Figure B.5 – Penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Definitions 92
Figure B.6 – Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Test of absolute pressure 93
Figure B.7 – Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Direction 1 94
Figure B.8 – Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Direction 2 95

Table 1 – Design documentation 20
Table 2 – Routine test documentation 20
Table 3 – As built documentation 21
Table 4 – Temperature classes 23
Table 5 – Voltage ratings 23
Table 6 – Current ratings 24
Table 7 – Pressure classes 25
Table 8 – Test media 31
Table 9 – Electrical routine tests 33
Table 10 – Routine test sequence – Connectors and penetrators 33
Table 11 – Routine test sequence – Complete jumper assemblies 34
Table 12 – Type test sequence 36
Table 13 – Intermediate electrical tests 37
Table 14 – Type test sequence – New interface cable 38
Table 15 – Prototype manufacturing acceptance test sequence 39
Table 16 – Electrical and thermal test sequence – Connectors 40

Table 17 – Electrical and thermal test sequence – Pressure retaining penetrators 40
Table 18 – Electrical and thermal test sequence – Penetrators for pressure balanced equipment 41
Table 19 – Electrical short circuit test sequence 42
Table 20 – Hyperbaric test sequence – Wet mateable connectors 43
Table 21 – Hyperbaric test sequence – Dry mateable connectors 43
Table 22 – Pressure cycling test – Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment 44
Table 23 – Pressure cycling test – Pressure retaining penetrators 45
Table 24 – Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators 46
Table 25 – RGD test sequence 46
Table 26 – Mechanical and environmental stress test sequence 47
Table 27 – Endurance test – Connectors 48
Table 28 – Endurance test – Pressure retaining penetrators 49
Table 29 – Endurance test – Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment 50
Table 30 – Extended hyperbaric wet mate test sequence 54
Table 31 – Hose type test sequence 55
Table 32 – Jumper assembly type test sequence 61
Table 33 – Electrical and thermal type test – Jumper assemblies 62
Table 34 – Oscillating jumper test 62
Table 35 – Jumper pull test 63
Table 36 – Drop test 64
Table 37 – Jumper handling simulation test 65
Table 38 – Jumper simulated deployment testing 67
Table 39 – Impulse withstand voltage test levels 70
Table 40 – Insulation resistance test – Voltage test levels 71
Table 41 – Static pressure test – Penetrators 77
Table A.1 – Typical product data sheet 85

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SUBSEA EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage from 3 kV (U_{max} = 3,6 kV) to 30 kV (U_{max} = 36 kV)

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International Standard IEC/IEEE 61886-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units, in cooperation with the Subsea Electrical Applications Working Group of the IEEE Petrochemical and Chemical Industry Committee (PCIC), under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement.

This publication is published as an IEC/IEEE dual logo standard.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1710/FDIS	18/1716/RVD

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

International standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC/IEEE 61886 series, published under the general title *Subsea equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have 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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

Within the oil and gas industry there is an increasing use of electrical power equipment on the seabed. Subsea processing activities like compression and pumping require increasingly higher amount of electrical power. Power generation, whether onshore or offshore, requires development of equipment both for subsea transmission and distribution.

Current standards for topside equipment do not include requirements related to equipment installed below the sea surface. Project and client specific specifications are used for both design and testing. The fact that equipment is qualified on a project basis, rather than to common standards, has several drawbacks:

- similar equipment is qualified to different type and routine test specifications;
- equipment has to be re-qualified for new projects that have slightly different requirements, for instance increased water depth;
- project specific ratings leading to higher number of equipment versions than strictly required.

All these issues lead to increased costs and schedule (for type testing), and also increased risk for failure (several type test programs are performed on a high number of various designs). By standardizing tests and implement continuous improvement on fewer products, this risk will be reduced in the long term.

The SEPS JIP (Subsea Electrical Power Standardization Joint Industry Project) was established in 2010 by seven oil and gas companies, with the aim to develop common operator standards for subsea electrical power equipment and systems and support further development of these into internationally recognized standards. This document is developed upon base material by SEPS. The aim for the SEPS JIP is to contribute to the development of IEC/IEEE dual logo standards; hence both IEC and relevant ANSI/IEEE standards are referenced where applicable. Relevant equipment manufacturers have contributed with review and comments to the document.

The lack of accessibility (for repair or replacement) defines strict requirements to reliability, beyond what is normally seen in topside applications.

As subsea equipment in many cases is interconnected to topside equipment, specifications for subsea equipment are considered to be within the scope of IEC TC 18 – Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

SUBSEA EQUIPMENT –

Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage from 3 kV (U_{max} = 3,6 kV) to 30 kV (U_{max} = 36 kV)

1 Scope

This document is applicable to single and three-phase wet-mateable and dry-mateable AC connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltages from 3 kV (U_{max} = 3,6 kV) to 30 kV (U_{max} = 36 kV). This document relates to the requirements and tests for products in the "as manufactured and supplied" condition. This document is not applicable to requirements and tests for products that have been subsequently installed, deployed or retrieved.

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 60060-1, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60156, *Insulating liquids – Determination of the breakdown voltage at power frequency – Test method*

IEC 60243-1:2013, *Electric strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60721-3-2:2018, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Transportation and handling*

IEC 60885-3, *Electrical test methods for electric cables – Part 3: Test methods for partial discharge measurements on lengths of extruded power cables*

IEC 60986, *Short-circuit temperature limits of electric cables with rated voltages from 6 kV (U_m = 7,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV)*

IEC 61238-1-3:2018, *Compression and mechanical connectors for power cables – Part 1-3: Test methods and requirements for compression and mechanical connectors for power cables for rated voltages above 1 kV (U_m = 1,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV) tested on non-insulated conductors*

IEC 61442, *Test methods for accessories for power cables with rated voltages from 6 kV (U_m = 7,2 kV) up to 30 kV (U_m = 36 kV)*

IEC 62262, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)*

ISO 7326:2016, *Rubber and plastics hoses – Assessment of ozone resistance under static conditions*

ISO 12103-1, *Road vehicles – Test contaminants for filter evaluation – Part 1: Arizona test dust*

ISO 23936-2:2011, *Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries – Non-metallic materials in contact with media related to oil and gas production – Part 2: Elastomers*

ISO 30013:2011, *Rubber and plastics hoses – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Determination of changes in colour, appearance and other physical properties*

ANSI/ICEA T-27-581/NEMA WC 53, *Standard Test Methods for Extruded Dielectric Power, Control, Instrumentation, and Portable Cables for Test*

ANSI/API Spec 6A:2018, *Specification for Wellhead and Christmas Tree Equipment*

ANSI/NEMA WC 74 ICEA S-93-639, *5-46 kV Shielded Power Cable for Use in the Transmission and Distribution of Electric Energy*

ANSI/NEMA WC 71 ICEA S-96-659, *Standard for Non-shielded Cables Rated 2001-5000 Volts for Use in the Distribution of Electric Energy*

ASTM D877, *Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids Using Disk Electrodes*

ASTM D1141-98, *Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water*

ASTM D1169, *Standard test method for Specific Resistance (Resistivity) of Electrical Insulating Liquids*

ASTM D1816, *Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage of Insulating Liquids using VDE Electrodes*

EN 10204, *Metallic products – Types of inspection documents*

IEEE Std 386, *Separable Insulated Connector Systems for Power Distribution Systems Rated 2,5kV through 35kV*

IEEE Std 4, *Standard for High Voltage Testing Techniques*

NORSOK M-710:2014, *Qualification of Non-Metallic Sealing Materials and Manufacturers*