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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods – Part 2: Indenter ~~modulus~~ measurements



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 4
INTRODUCTION 2
1 Scope ~~and object~~ 10
2 Normative references 10
3 Terms and definitions 10
4 Abbreviated terms and acronyms 11
5 General description 11
6 Applicability, reproducibility and complexity 11
6.1 General 11
6.2 Applicability 11
6.3 Reproducibility 12
6.4 Complexity 12
7 Measurement procedure 12
7.1 Stabilisation of the polymeric materials 12
7.2 Sampling and measurement locations 12
7.3 Conditions for measurement 13
7.4 Instrumentation 13
7.5 Calibration and tolerances 14
7.6 Selection of measurement points 15
7.7 Selection of probe velocity and maximum force 15
7.8 Clamping 15
7.9 Determination of the value of the indenter modulus 15
7.10 Reporting 16
Annex A (informative) Examples illustrating factors affecting the variation of the indenter modulus value 18
A.1 Example of influence of variability in equipment dimensions and construction 18
A.2 Examples of temperature dependence 18
A.3 Examples of effects on the indenter modulus from drying out after high temperature ageing 20
Annex B (informative) Example of a measurement report for indenter measurements in laboratory 22
Bibliography 24

Figure 1 – Geometry and dimensions of the profile of the probe tip (truncated cone) used in the indenter 14
Figure 2 – Penetration depth for full contact on the tip of the anvil 14
Figure 3 – Calculation of indenter modulus 16
Figure A.1 – Example of local variation of indenter modulus due to variation in equipment dimensions and construction 18
Figure A.2 – Indenter values measured at different temperatures 19
Figure A.3 – Normalised indenter mean values 20
Figure A.4 – Example of change of indenter modulus value in laboratory conditions of a hygroscopic sample after removal from long-term exposure in a heat chamber 21
Figure A.5 – Adaptation of a decay curve to the measured indenter modulus values in Figure A.4 21

Figure B.1 – Example of measured force versus time.....23

Table B.1 – Example of a measurement report for indenter measurements in laboratory.....22

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CONDITION MONITORING METHODS –

Part 2: Indenter ~~modulus~~ measurements

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC document(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation.

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC/IEEE 62582-2:2011+AMD1:2016 CSV. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC/IEEE 62582-2 was prepared by subcommittee 45A: Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems of nuclear facilities, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation, in cooperation with Nuclear Power Engineering Committee of the IEEE, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement between IEC and IEEE. It is an International Standard.

This document is published as an IEC/IEEE Dual Logo standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011, and its Amendment 1:2016. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Modification of the title;

b) Consideration of publication of IEC/IEEE 60780-323.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
45A/1434/FDIS	45A/1444/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 the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 series, under the general title *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods*, 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 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

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

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 specifically focuses on indenter modulus methods for condition monitoring for the management of ageing of electrical equipment installed in nuclear power plants. The indenter method is commonly used to carry out measurements on cables (jackets, insulation) and O-rings.

This part 2 of IEC/IEEE 62582 contains detailed descriptions of condition monitoring based on indenter modulus measurements.

The IEC/IEEE 62582 series is issued with a joint logo which makes it applicable to the management of ageing of electrical equipment qualified to IEEE as well as IEC Standards.

~~Historically, IEEE Std 323-2003 introduced~~ IEC/IEEE 60780-323 includes the concept and role that condition based qualification could be used in equipment qualification as an adjunct to qualified life. In equipment qualification, the condition of the equipment for which acceptable performance was demonstrated is the qualified condition. The qualified condition is the condition of equipment, prior to the start of a design basis event, for which the equipment was demonstrated to meet the design requirements for the specified service conditions.

Significant research has been performed on condition monitoring techniques and the use of these techniques in equipment qualification as noted in NUREG/CR-6704, Vol. 2 (BNL-NUREG-52610) and JNES-SS-0903, 2009 and IAEA-TECDOC-1825:2017.

It is intended that this IEC/IEEE document be used by test laboratories, operators of nuclear power plants, systems evaluators, and licensors.

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

IEC/IEEE 62582-2 is the third level IEC SC 45A document tackling the specific issue of application and performance of indenter modulus measurements in management of ageing of electrical instrument and control equipment in nuclear power plants.

IEC/IEEE 62582-2 is to be read in association with IEC/IEEE 62582-1, which provides background and guidelines for the application of methods for condition monitoring of electrical equipment important to safety of 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

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

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 categorisation 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 and provides an interpretation of the general requirements of IEC 61508-1, IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-4, for the nuclear application sector. Compliance with IEC 61513 will facilitate consistency with the requirements of IEC 61508 as they have been interpreted for the nuclear industry. 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 50-C-QA (now replaced by IAEA GS-R-3) 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 NS-R-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.~~

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 POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CONDITION MONITORING METHODS –

Part 2: Indenter ~~modulus~~ measurements

1 Scope ~~and object~~

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 contains methods for condition monitoring of organic and polymeric materials in instrumentation and control systems using the indenter ~~modulus~~ measurement technique in the detail necessary to produce accurate and reproducible measurements. It includes the requirements for the selection of samples, the measurement system and measurement conditions, and the reporting of the measurement results.

The different parts of IEC/IEEE 62582 are measurement standards, primarily for use in the management of ageing in initial qualification and after installation. IEC/IEEE 62582-1 includes requirements for the application of the other parts of the IEC/IEEE 62582 series and some elements which are common to all methods. Information on the role of condition monitoring in the qualification of equipment important to safety is found in ~~IEEE Std 323~~ IEC/IEEE 60780-323.

This document is intended for application to non-energised equipment.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO, IEC and IEEE 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
- IEEE Standards Dictionary Online: available at http://dictionary.ieee.org

3.1
indenter modulus
ratio between the changes in applied force and corresponding displacement of a probe of a standardised shape, driven into a material

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in $N \cdot mm^{-1}$.

Note 2 to entry: The term “modulus” typically refers to the modulus of elasticity of a material which is defined as the ratio of the applied stress and the corresponding strain and is expressed in $N \cdot m^{-2}$ (Pa). However, in the use of the indenter, it has become common practice to use the term indenter modulus to describe the ratio of the change in applied force to material deformation and express it in $N \cdot mm^{-1}$.

4 Abbreviated terms and acronyms

DBE	design basis event
IM	indenter modulus
SiR	silicone rubber
CSPE	chlorosulphonated polyethylene
EPDM	ethylene propylene diene monomer
XLPE	crosslinked polyethylene

5 General description

A typical indenter uses an instrumented probe, which is driven at a fixed velocity into the material and includes a load cell or similar force-measuring device, connected to the probe, which measures the force necessary to maintain the constant velocity. The probe's displacement is measured by an appropriate transducer. The travel and force are purposely limited to protect the material from permanent damage. The indenter modulus is calculated by dividing the change in force by the corresponding displacement during inward travel.

6 Applicability, reproducibility and complexity

6.1 General

When organic and polymeric materials age, they often harden which will result in an increase of indenter modulus. Some materials, such as some formulations of butyl rubber, soften during thermal and/or radiation ageing. The purpose of monitoring changes in indenter modulus is to estimate degradation rates and levels induced by ageing.

6.2 Applicability

The indenter method is commonly used to carry out measurements on cables (jackets, insulation) and O-rings. Its use requires special fixtures depending on the geometry of the samples.

This method should only be applied to materials whose hardness changes monotonically with ageing.

The indenter method ~~may~~ can be carried out on equipment with high integrity in a non-invasive manner. However, the process of performing indenter measurements on equipment in field should include controls to ensure that damage – from the probe or from handling in order to access suitable measurement points – has not been imparted to the equipment. The process should include correction of any equipment that has been damaged or suspected of incurring damage.

Measurements in the field require access to the exterior wall of the equipment. For field measurements on cables, this often limits the measurements to jacket materials. It ~~may~~ can be possible to assess the condition of cable insulation from indenter measurements on its jacket if there is a known relationship between the ageing degradation of the jacket material and the degradation of the insulation. This relationship shall be justified to be valid and sufficiently sensitive to provide the valid monitoring through the life of the test object.