



**IEEE**

**IEC/IEEE 62582-4**

Edition 2.0 2022-11

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety –  
Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods –  
Part 4: Oxidation induction techniques**

**Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande  
importants pour la sûreté – Méthodes de surveillance de l'état des matériels  
électriques –  
Partie 4: Techniques d'induction à l'oxydation**





**THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED**  
**Copyright © 2022 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland**  
**Copyright © 2022 IEEE**

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing being secured. Requests for permission to reproduce should be addressed to either IEC at the address below or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester or from IEEE.

IEC Secretariat  
3, rue de Varembe  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland  
Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11  
[info@iec.ch](mailto:info@iec.ch)  
[www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.  
3 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10016-5997  
United States of America  
[stds.ipr@ieee.org](mailto:stds.ipr@ieee.org)  
[www.ieee.org](http://www.ieee.org)

#### About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

#### About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

#### IEC publications search - [webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform](http://webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform)

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee, ...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

#### IEC Just Published - [webstore.iec.ch/justpublished](http://webstore.iec.ch/justpublished)

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

#### IEC Customer Service Centre - [webstore.iec.ch/csc](http://webstore.iec.ch/csc)

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: [sales@iec.ch](mailto:sales@iec.ch).

#### IEC Products & Services Portal - [products.iec.ch](http://products.iec.ch)

Discover our powerful search engine and read freely all the publications previews. With a subscription you will always have access to up to date content tailored to your needs.

#### Electropedia - [www.electropedia.org](http://www.electropedia.org)

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 300 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 19 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

---

#### A propos de l'IEC

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

#### A propos des publications IEC

Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

#### Recherche de publications IEC -

##### [webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform](http://webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform)

La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études, ...). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

#### IEC Just Published - [webstore.iec.ch/justpublished](http://webstore.iec.ch/justpublished)

Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

#### Service Clients - [webstore.iec.ch/csc](http://webstore.iec.ch/csc)

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: [sales@iec.ch](mailto:sales@iec.ch).

#### IEC Products & Services Portal - [products.iec.ch](http://products.iec.ch)

Découvrez notre puissant moteur de recherche et consultez gratuitement tous les aperçus des publications. Avec un abonnement, vous aurez toujours accès à un contenu à jour adapté à vos besoins.

#### Electropedia - [www.electropedia.org](http://www.electropedia.org)

Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 300 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 19 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.



IEEE

IEC/IEEE 62582-4

Edition 2.0 2022-11

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety –  
Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods –  
Part 4: Oxidation induction techniques**

**Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande  
importants pour la sûreté – Méthodes de surveillance de l'état des matériels  
électriques –  
Partie 4: Techniques d'induction à l'oxydation**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

COMMISSION  
ELECTROTECHNIQUE  
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 27.120.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-5841-5

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.  
Attention! Veuillez vous assurer que vous avez obtenu cette publication via un distributeur agréé.**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD .....	4
INTRODUCTION .....	7
1 Scope .....	9
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms and definitions .....	9
4 Abbreviated terms and acronyms .....	10
5 General description .....	10
6 Applicability and reproducibility .....	10
7 Measurement procedure .....	11
7.1 Stabilisation of the polymeric materials .....	11
7.2 Sampling .....	11
7.2.1 General .....	11
7.2.2 Sample requirements .....	11
7.2.3 Precautions .....	11
7.3 Sample preparation .....	12
7.4 Instrumentation .....	12
7.5 Calibration .....	12
7.6 OIT measurement method .....	12
7.6.1 Measurement procedure .....	12
7.6.2 Temperature profile .....	13
7.6.3 Gas flow .....	14
7.6.4 Determining the value of oxidation onset .....	14
7.6.5 Reporting .....	15
7.7 OITP measurement method .....	16
7.7.1 Measurement procedure .....	16
7.7.2 Temperature profile .....	16
7.7.3 Gas flow .....	16
7.7.4 Determining the value of oxidation onset .....	17
7.7.5 Reporting .....	17
Annex A (informative) Interpretation of thermogram .....	19
A.1 Interpretation of OIT thermograms .....	19
A.2 Interpretation of OITP thermograms .....	22
Annex B (informative) Example of a measurement report from OITP and OIT .....	24
B.1 OITP measurements .....	24
B.2 OIT measurements .....	26
Annex C (informative) Influence of set temperature on the OIT value .....	28
Bibliography .....	29
Figure 1 – OIT measurement – Schematic of temperature and gas profile and corresponding heat flow .....	13
Figure 2 – Schematic showing the types of baselines (flat, sloping, endothermic dip, melting endotherm) observed for OIT and OITP measurements .....	14
Figure 3 – Schematic showing definition of onset value for OIT and OITP measurements .....	15

Figure 4 – Schematic of the temperature for OITP measurements and the corresponding heat flow .....	16
Figure A.1 – Example of an OIT plot with clear baseline and onset .....	19
Figure A.2 – Example of OIT plot with multiple onsets.....	20
Figure A.3 – Example of OIT plot where the baseline is difficult to define.....	21
Figure A.4 – Example of OIT plot where heat flow is too low to use standard 0,1 W·g <sup>-1</sup> threshold .....	21
Figure A.5 – Example of an OITP plot with a well-defined baseline and onset .....	22
Figure A.6 – Example of an OITP plot for a semi-crystalline material showing a melting endotherm prior to the oxidation onset .....	23
Figure A.7 – Example of an OITP plot showing an endothermic dip immediately prior to the oxidation onset .....	23
Figure B.1 – Example of OITP test plot .....	25
Figure B.2 – Example of OIT test plot .....	27
Figure C.1 – Example of the influence of set temperature on the OIT value .....	28
Table B.1 – Example of a measurement report from OITP.....	24
Table B.2 – Example of a measurement report from OIT .....	26

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

## Part 4: Oxidation induction techniques

### 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.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards. Use of IEEE Standards documents is wholly voluntary. *IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers (see <http://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html> for more information).*

IEC collaborates closely with IEEE in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations. This Dual Logo International Standard was jointly developed by the IEC and IEEE under the terms of that agreement.

- 2) The formal decisions of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees. The formal decisions of IEEE on technical matters, once consensus within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees has been reached, is determined by a balanced ballot of materially interested parties who indicate interest in reviewing the proposed standard. Final approval of the IEEE standards document is given by the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board.
- 3) IEC/IEEE Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees/IEEE Societies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC/IEEE Publications is accurate, IEC or IEEE cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications (including IEC/IEEE Publications) transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC/IEEE Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC and IEEE do not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC and IEEE are not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or IEEE or their directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of technical committees and IEC National Committees, or volunteers of IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board, for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC/IEEE Publication or any other IEC or IEEE Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that implementation of this IEC/IEEE Publication may require use of material covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. IEC or IEEE shall not be held responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patent Claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility.

IEC/IEEE 62582-4 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. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) Consideration of publication of IEC/IEEE 60780-323;
- b) An example added in Annex B and update;
- c) Annex C added.

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

Draft	Report on voting
45A/1435/FDIS	45A/1445/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](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at [www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications](http://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](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.

**IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

## INTRODUCTION

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

This part of IEC/IEEE 62582 specifically focuses on oxidation induction methods for condition monitoring for the management of ageing of electrical equipment installed in nuclear power plants. The methods are primarily suited to samples taken from materials that are polyolefin-based, but they can also be used for some materials based on ethylene-propylene polymers and for some ethylene vinyl acetate materials.

This part 4 of IEC/IEEE 62582 is the fourth part of the IEC/IEEE 62582 series.

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.

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) JNES-SS-0903, 2009 and IAEA-TECDOC-1825:2017.

It is intended that this 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 62582-4 is the third level IEC SC 45A document tackling the specific issue of application and performance of oxidation induction measurements in the management of ageing of electrical instrument and control equipment in nuclear power plants.

IEC/IEEE 62582-4 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 SC45A 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.