

Edition 1.0 2014-07

TECHNICAL REPORT



Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Use and selection of wireless devices to be integrated in systems important to safety

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION



ICS 27.120.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-1750-4

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FC	FOREWORD				
IN	TRODU	CTION	7		
1	Scop	e	9		
2	Norm	ative references	9		
3	Terms and definitions9				
4	Motiv	ation	. 11		
5		ric applications			
6		nology			
0	6.1	Wireless basics			
	6.2	Industrial wireless sensor networks			
	6.3	Radio frequency			
	6.3.1	Applications			
	6.3.2	••			
	6.4	Satellite leased channels and VSAT			
	6.5	Magnetic field communications			
	6.6	Visual light communication (VLC)			
	6.7	Acoustic communication			
	6.8	Asset tracking utilizing IEEE 802.11 – Focus on received signal strength	.28		
	6.9	Asset tracking (RFID/RTLS): ISO 24730			
7	Curre	ent wireless technology implementations	. 30		
	7.1	General	. 30		
	7.2	Comanche Peak nuclear generating station	. 30		
	7.3	Arkansas Nuclear One (ANO) nuclear power plant	. 31		
	7.4	Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant	. 32		
	7.5	Farley nuclear power plant	. 33		
	7.6	San Onofre nuclear generating station	. 33		
	7.7	South Texas project electric generating station	. 34		
	7.8	High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR), Oak Ridge, TN	. 34		
8	Cons	iderations	. 36		
	8.1	General	. 36		
	8.2	Concerns regarding wireless technology	. 36		
	8.3	Wireless deployment challenges	. 37		
	8.4	Coexistence of 802.11 and 802.15.4			
	8.5	Signal propagation			
	8.6	Lessons learned from wireless implementations			
	8.6.1	General			
	8.6.2				
9	Conc	erns	.42		
	9.1	Common reliability and security concerns for wired media and wireless	4.0		
	0.0	media			
	9.2	Reliability and security concerns that are more of an issue for wirel systems	.42		
	9.3	Reliability and security concerns that are more of an issue for wireless systems	.42		
10	Stand	Jards			
5	10.1	Nuclear standards			

10.1.1 General		43					
10.1.2 IEEE Std.	603-1998	43					
10.1.3 IEEE Std.	7-4.3.2-2003	44					
10.1.4 IEC 61500)	44					
10.2 Other safety-re	lated standards and guidelines	45					
10.2.1 IEC 61784	-3	45					
10.2.2 VTT resea	rch notes 2265	46					
	Workshop on Industrial Computer Systems – Technical						
	e 7 (EWICS TC7)						
11 Conclusions		47					
11.1 Issues for wire	less application to NPP	47					
11.2 Recommendati	ons	48					
Annex A (informative) Us	se of 5 GHz in the world	50					
Annex B (informative) Sy	nopses of wireless technologies	51					
B.1 802.11		51					
B.2 ISO 14443 Nea	ar Field Communications (NFC)	56					
	mesh networking						
	etworks are created equal – Latency and indeterminism in						
mesh networks		62					
B.5 ISA100.11a – "	Mesh – When You Need It – Networking"	63					
B.6 Security by nor	n-routing edge nodes	66					
B.7 Device and net	work provisioning methods	67					
Bibliography		69					
	on – Wired versus wireless for an extensive building	12					
Figure 2 – Wireless use in	n nuclear power plants	12					
Figure 3 – Possible appli	cation areas for wireless instrumentation in a nuclear power						
	uirements for a variety of applications and the associated can support such requirements	14					
•••	ric design of layered wireless for an industrial facility						
•	ireless sensors in a fossil-fuel plant						
-	rarchy						
8	ram of a generic wireless sensor design						
o							
•	bliant network						
-	etooth) frequency channels in the 2 450 MHz range						
Figure 11 – 802.15.4 freq	uency channels in the 2 450 MHz range	24					
	channel assignments for 802.11 operation in the 2 400 MHz	24					
	stream occupies 44 MHz of bandwidth. Dual stream 802.11n	25					
Figure 14 – VSAT mini-hu	ub network configuration	26					
Figure 15 – Spatial resolution is provided in multiple axes only if the tag (target in this Figure) is in communications with multiple APs28							
	architecture						
-	ation system at ANO						
•	s tank level system						
i iguie io - ANO WIEless	Cank level system						

Figure 19 – Installation of accelerometers on ORNL HFIR cold source expansion engines (9-2010)	35
Figure 20 – Cold source expansion engine monitoring system software	35
Figure 21 – Installation of permanent wireless monitoring system at ORNL HFIR cooling tower (8-2011)	36
Figure 22 – System commissioned in August 2011	36
Figure 23 – Identification of containment in a nuclear facility	38
Figure 24 – Non-overlapping 802.11b/g channels and 802.15.4 channels	39
Figure 25 – Spectral analysis of Wi-Fi traffic for the case where a) minimal wi-fi channel "usage" and b) streaming video transfer across Wi-Fi channel 7 are analyzed	39
Figure 26 – Multipath is exemplified in this indoor environment as the signal from Source (S) to Origin (O) may take many paths	41
Figure B.1 – The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model defines the end-to-end communications means and needs for a wireless field transmitter to securely communicate with a distributed control system (DCS)	57
Figure B.2 – Operating frequencies for an IEEE 802.15.4 radio are 868 MHz, 902- 926 MHz and 2 405-2 485 MHz. The worldwide license-free band at 2400 MHz is shown	58
Figure B.3 – Networking topologies take many forms with associated levels of complexity required for robust fault-tolerant data transport	
Figure B.4 – Typical mesh network diagram	59
Figure B.5 – Requirement for mesh-networking communication of Figure B.4's topology	60
Figure B.6 – RF footprint map for a mesh network gateway and four nodes	61
Figure B.7 – The connectivity diagram for Figure B.6's RF footprint coverage map	61
Figure B.8 – Representation of the latency and indeterminism that it takes for a message to be transported through a mesh network that relies on time synchronization	63
Figure B.9 – The technical specifications associated with ISA100.11a end at the gateway. The area shaded falls within the Backhaul Work Group, ISA100.15	64
Figure B.10 – ISA100.11a utilizes the best topology for the application, in this case, a star 64	
Figure B.11 – ISA100.11a allows for the deployment of multiple "hub and spoke" network elements with high speed interconnection to a gateway	65
Figure B.12 – The ISA100.11a network deployed at Arkema was a logical mix of wireless field transmitters and an ISA100.15 backhaul network	65
Figure B.13 – Networks deployed at neighbouring facilities will not "cross-talk" if non- routing nodes are deployed along the periphery of each facility	66
Figure B.14 – State transition diagram showing various paths to joining a secured network	68
Table 1 – List of "industrial" radio technology standards and their candidate applications	21
Table 2 – Cellular telephony frequencies in the US	
Table 3 – GSM frequency bands, channel numbers assigned by the ITU	23
Table 4 – Specific uses of wireless technologies in the nuclear industry	30
Table A.1 – Use of 5 GHz in America, Asia/Pacific, and Europe	50

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – USE AND SELECTION OF WIRELESS DEVICES TO BE INTEGRATED IN SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY

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 Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committee; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- The formal decisions or agreements 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.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC 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 transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is 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 its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees 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 Publication or any other IEC 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 some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC TR 62918, which is a technical report, has been prepared by subcommittee 45A: Instrumentation, control and electrical systems of nuclear facilities, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
45A/947/DTR	45A/963/RVC

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – Le logo *"colour inside"* qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

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

The ad hoc meeting of the IEC Technical Working Group on Nuclear Power Plant Control and Instrumentation, held in Yokohama in May 2009, resulted in the recommendation to develop a technical report addressing the applicability of incorporating wireless technology throughout nuclear power plant systems, regardless of the categorizations such as nonsafety, important to availability and important to safety.

This technical report addresses this recommendation and one of its main objectives is to pave the way for the development of a standard on the topic. The technical report addresses concerns regarding the application, safety and security of integrating wireless technologies into the systems of nuclear power plants. It reviews the motivation for use of wireless applications in nuclear power plants, wireless technology considerations, and the feasibility of incorporating wireless technology in nuclear power plants.

It is intended that this Technical Report be used by operators of NPPs (utilities), systems evaluators and by licensors.

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

IEC 62918 as a technical report is a fourth level IEC SC 45A document.

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 Technical Report

It is important to note that a technical report is entirely informative in nature. It gathers data collected from different origins and it establishes no requirements.

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 categorization 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. Regarding nuclear safety, it provides the interpretation of the general requirements of IEC 61508-1, IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-4, for the nuclear application sector, regarding nuclear safety. 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 GS-R-3 and IAEA GS-G-3.1 and IAEA GS-G-3.5 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 SSR-2/1, 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.

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, process energy hazards) international or national standards would be applied, that are based on the requirements of a standard such as IEC 61508.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – USE AND SELECTION OF WIRELESS DEVICES TO BE INTEGRATED IN SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY

1 Scope

This Technical Report describes the state of wireless technology for industrial applications in fossil and chemical plants and discusses the specific issues to be addressed in order to apply wireless technologies to nuclear power plants.

The review of the technology behind wireless communication and the status of existing implementations are described in Clauses 7 and 8, respectively. Issues associated with wireless implementations in nuclear facilities are discussed in Clause 10, and final conclusions are presented in Clause 11 of this Technical Report.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61508 (all parts), Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems

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

IEC 62591, Industrial communication networks – Wireless communication network and communication profiles – WirelessHART™

IEC PAS 62734, Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Wireless systems for industrial automation: process control and related applications (Based on ISA 100.11a)