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Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Data communication in systems performing category A functions

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – DATA COMMUNICATION IN SYSTEMS PERFORMING CATEGORY A FUNCTIONS

FOREWORD

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This Redline version is not an official IEC Standard and is intended only to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the current version of the standard is to be considered the official document.

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 61500 has been prepared by subcommittee 45A: Instrumentation, control and electrical power systems of nuclear facilities, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) the changes introduced to previously referenced standards have been confirmed to apply;
b) relevant newly published standards have been referenced;
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IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

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

The equipment for data communication of on-line plant data can simplify the hardwired cables connecting distributed systems for instrumentation, control, protection and monitoring needed for the safe operation of Nuclear Power Plants (NPP). Such communication systems can have advantages over direct cables, for electrical isolation, for reduction of cable fire loads or other reasons. In a distributed computer based system, communication equipment is an essential part of the system. Data communication is usually essential for implementing I&C systems important to safety in nuclear power plants.

It is intended that the document be used by operators of NPPs (utilities), manufacturers of data communication equipment, systems evaluators and by licensors.

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

IEC 61500 is the third level IEC SC 45A document tackling the generic issue of data communication for equipment performing category A functions.

IEC 61500 is to be read in association with IEC 61513, which is the appropriate IEC SC 45A document providing guidance on general requirements for instrumentation and control systems important to safety, IEC 60880, which is the appropriate IEC SC 45A document providing guidance on software aspects for computer based systems performing category A functions, and IEC 60987 which is the appropriate IEC SC 45A document providing guidance on hardware aspects for computer based systems.

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 the standard

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

Aspects for which special recommendations have been provided in this standard are:

- Requirements for data communication within systems performing category A functions.
- Requirements for data communication between divisions of a system performing category A functions.
- Requirements for data communication of systems performing category A functions with systems of lower safety importance.
- Reliability requirements for data communication.

To ensure that the standard will continue to be relevant in future years, emphasis is placed on principles, rather than on 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 ~~is~~ are IEC 61513 and IEC 63046. ~~It~~ IEC 61513 provides general requirements for I&C systems and equipment that are used to perform functions important to safety in NPP. IEC 63046 provides general requirements for electrical power systems of NPP; 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 categorization of functions and classification of systems, qualification, separation ~~of systems~~, defence against common cause failure, control room design, electromagnetic compatibility, cybersecurity, software and hardware aspects ~~of computer-based systems~~ 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 45A standard series, corresponds to the Technical Reports which are not normative.

~~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.~~

~~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 GS-R-3 for topics related to quality assurance (QA).~~

The IEC SC 45A standard 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, the IAEA safety guide SSG-30 dealing with the safety classification of structures, systems and components in NPP, 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 the IEC 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-3 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. Also 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 IEC SC 45A 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 SC 45A domain was extended in 2013 to cover electrical systems. In 2014 and 2015 discussions were held in IEC SC 45A to decide how and where general requirements for the design of electrical systems were to be considered. IEC SC 45A experts recommended that an independent standard be developed at the same level as IEC 61513 to establish general requirements for electrical systems. Project IEC 63046 is now launched to cover this objective. When IEC 63046 will be published this NOTE 2 of the introduction of IEC SC 45A standards will be suppressed.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – DATA COMMUNICATION IN SYSTEMS PERFORMING CATEGORY A FUNCTIONS

1 Scope

This document establishes requirements for data communication which is used in systems performing category A functions in nuclear power plants.

It covers also interface requirements for data communication of equipment performing category A functions with other systems including those performing category B and C functions and functions not important to safety.

The scope of this document is restricted to the consideration of data communication within the plant I&C safety systems. It does not cover communication by telephone, radio, voice, fax, email, public address, etc.

The internal operation and the detailed technical specification of data communication equipment are not in the scope of this document. This document is not applicable to the internal connections and data communication of a processor unit, its memory and control logic. It does not address the internal processing of instrumentation and control computer based systems.

This document gives requirements for functions and properties of on-line plant data communication by reference to IEC 60880 and IEC 60987, produced within the framework of IEC 61513. It requires ~~classification~~ categorisation of the communication functions in accordance with IEC 61226, which in turn requires environmental and seismic qualification (i.e., the environment where the safety function is required to operate) according to IEC/IEEE 60780-323 and IEC 60980.

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 60671:2007, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Surveillance testing*

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

~~IEC 60780:1998, *Nuclear power plants – Electrical equipment of the safety system – Qualification*~~

IEC/IEEE 60780-323:2016, *Nuclear facilities – Electrical equipment important to safety – Qualification*

IEC 60880:2006, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Software aspects for computer-based systems performing category A functions*

IEC 60980, *Recommended practices for seismic qualification of electrical equipment of the safety system for nuclear generating stations*

IEC 60987:2007, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Hardware design requirements for computer-based systems*
IEC 60987:2007/AMD1:2013

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

~~IEC 61226, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Classification of instrumentation and control functions*~~

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

IEC 62003, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Requirements for electromagnetic compatibility testing*

IEC 62340:2007, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Requirements for coping with common cause failure (CCF)*

IEC 62566:2012, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Development of HDL-programmed integrated circuits for systems performing category A functions*

IEC 62645:2014, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems – Requirements for security programmes for computer-based systems*

IEC 62859, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems – Requirements for coordinating safety and cybersecurity*

~~IAEA safety guide No. NS-G-1.3:2002, *Instrumentation and Control Systems Important to Safety in Nuclear Power Plants*~~

IAEA safety guide No. SSG-39:2016, *Design of instrumentation and control systems for nuclear power plants*

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Data communication in systems performing category A functions

Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Communications de données dans les systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A

IEC 61500:2018-04(en-fr)

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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CENTRALES NUCLÉAIRES DE PUISSANCE – SYSTÈMES D'INSTRUMENTATION ET DE CONTRÔLE-COMMANDE IMPORTANTS POUR LA SÛRETÉ – COMMUNICATIONS DE DONNÉES DANS LES SYSTÈMES RÉALISANT DES FONCTIONS DE CATÉGORIE A

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 61500 a été établie par le sous-comité 45A: Systèmes d'instrumentation, de contrôle-commande et d'alimentation électrique des installations nucléaires, du comité d'études 45 de l'IEC: Instrumentation nucléaire.

Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la seconde édition publiée en 2009. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Les principales modifications techniques par rapport à l'édition précédente sont les suivantes:

a) les modifications introduites dans les normes précédemment référencées sont applicables;
b) des normes pertinentes récemment publiées sont référencées;

c) le retour d'expérience obtenu au niveau de plusieurs applications industrielles a été pris en compte.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
45A/1183/FDIS	45A/1194/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

INTRODUCTION

a) Contexte technique, questions importantes et structure de cette norme

Les équipements de communication de données utilisés en ligne pour les données de tranche peuvent permettre de simplifier le câblage en fil-à-fil reliant les systèmes répartis d'instrumentation, de régulation, de protection et de surveillance nécessaires à l'exploitation sûre d'une centrale nucléaire. De tels systèmes peuvent présenter des avantages par rapport aux câblages en fil-à-fil en termes d'isolement électrique, de volume de câblage en cas d'incendie ou pour d'autres raisons. Dans un système numérique réparti, les dispositifs de communication forment une partie essentielle de celui-ci. La communication des données est généralement primordiale pour la mise en œuvre des systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle commande importants pour la sûreté utilisés dans les centrales nucléaires de puissance.

L'objectif de ce document est d'être utilisé par les exploitants de centrales nucléaires, les fabricants d'équipements de communication de données, les évaluateurs de système et par les régulateurs.

b) Position de la présente norme dans la collection de normes du SC 45A de l'IEC

L'IEC 61500 est le document du SC 45A de l'IEC de troisième niveau qui traite du sujet de la communication des données pour les systèmes assurant des fonctions de catégorie A.

L'IEC 61500 doit être lue avec l'IEC 61513 du SC 45A de la IEC qui fournit des recommandations pour ce qui concerne les exigences générales applicables aux systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle commande importants pour la sûreté, avec la IEC 60880 qui fournit des recommandations pour ce qui concerne les aspects logiciels des systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A et avec la IEC 60987 qui fournit des recommandations pour applicable au matériel des systèmes informatisés.

Pour plus de détails sur la collection de normes du SC 45A de l'IEC, voir le point d) de cette introduction.

c) Recommandations et limites relatives à l'application de cette norme

Il est important de noter que cette norme n'établit pas d'exigence fonctionnelle supplémentaire pour les systèmes de sûreté.

Cette norme fournit des recommandations particulières pour les aspects suivant:

- Exigences applicables aux systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A.
- Exigences applicables à la communication de données entre divisions d'un système réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A.
- Exigences applicables à la communication de données entre des systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A et des systèmes d'une importance moindre pour la sûreté.
- Exigences de fiabilité relatives à la communication de données.

Afin d'assurer la pertinence de cette norme pour les années à venir, l'accent est mis sur les questions de principes plutôt que sur les technologies particulières.

d) Description de la structure de la collection des normes du SC 45A de l'IEC et relations avec d'autres documents de l'IEC, et d'autres organisations (AIEA, ISO)

Les documents de niveau supérieur de la collection de normes produites par le SC 45A de l'IEC sont les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046. La norme IEC 61513 traite des exigences générales relatives aux systèmes et équipements d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande (systèmes d'I&C) utilisés pour accomplir les fonctions importantes pour la sûreté des centrales nucléaires. La norme IEC 63046 traite des exigences générales relatives aux systèmes d'alimentation électrique; elle couvre les systèmes d'alimentation électrique jusqu'à et y compris les alimentations des systèmes d'I&C. Les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 doivent être considérées ensemble et au même niveau. les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 structurent la collection de normes du SC 45A de l'IEC et forment un cadre complet, cohérent et consistant établissant les exigences générales relatives aux systèmes d'I&C et électriques des centrales nucléaires de puissance.

Les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 font directement référence aux autres normes du SC 45A de l'IEC traitant de sujets génériques, tels que la catégorisation des fonctions et le classement des systèmes, la qualification, la séparation des systèmes, la défense contre les défaillances de cause commune, la conception des salles de commande, compatibilité électromagnétique, la cybersécurité, les aspects logiciels et matériels relatifs aux systèmes programmés numériques, la coordination des exigences de sûreté et de sécurité et la gestion du vieillissement. Il convient de considérer que ces normes, de second niveau, forment, avec les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046, un ensemble documentaire cohérent.

Au troisième niveau, les normes du SC 45A de l'IEC, qui ne sont généralement pas référencées directement par les normes IEC 61513 ou IEC 63046, sont relatives à des matériels particuliers, à des méthodes ou à des activités spécifiques. Généralement ces documents, qui font référence aux documents de deuxième niveau pour les activités génériques, peuvent être utilisés de façon isolée.

Un quatrième niveau qui est une extension de la collection de normes du SC 45A de l'IEC correspond aux rapports techniques qui ne sont pas des documents normatifs.

Les normes de la collection produite par le SC 45A de l'IEC sont élaborées de façon à être en accord avec les principes de sûreté et de sécurité de haut niveau établis par les normes de sûreté de l'AIEA pertinentes pour les centrales nucléaires, ainsi qu'avec les documents pertinents de la collection de l'AIEA pour la sécurité nucléaire (NSS), en particulier avec le document d'exigences SSR-2/1 qui établit les exigences de sûreté relatives à la conception des centrales nucléaires, avec le guide de sûreté SSG-30 qui traite du classement de sûreté des structures, systèmes et composants des centrales nucléaires , avec le guide de sûreté SSG-39 qui traite de la conception de l'instrumentation et du contrôle commande des centrales nucléaires, avec le guide de sûreté SSG-34 qui traite de la conception des systèmes d'alimentation électrique des centrales nucléaires, et avec le guide de mise en œuvre NSS17 traitant de la sécurité informatique pour les installations nucléaires. La terminologie et les définitions utilisées pour la sûreté et la sécurité dans les normes produites par le SC 45A sont conformes à celles utilisées par l'AIEA.

Les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 ont adopté une présentation similaire à celle de l'IEC 61508, avec un cycle de vie d'ensemble et un cycle de vie des systèmes. Au niveau sûreté nucléaire, les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 sont l'interprétation des exigences générales de l'IEC 61508-1, de l'IEC 61508-2 et de l'IEC 61508-4 pour le secteur nucléaire. Dans ce domaine, l'IEC 60880, l'IEC 62138 et l'IEC 62566 correspondent à l'IEC 61508-3 pour le secteur nucléaire. Les normes IEC 61513 et IEC 63046 font référence aux normes ISO ainsi qu'aux documents AIEA GS-R-3 et AIEA GS-G-3.1 et AIEA GS-G-3.5 pour ce qui concerne l'assurance qualité. Au second niveau, la norme IEC 62645 est le document chapeau des normes du SC 45A de l'IEC portant sur la cybersécurité. Elle est élaborée sur principes pertinents de haut niveau des normes ISO/IEC 27001 et ISO/IEC 27002; elle les adapte et les complète pour qu'ils deviennent pertinents pour le secteur nucléaire; elle est coordonnée étroitement avec la norme IEC 62443. Au second niveau, la norme IEC 60964 est

le document chapeau des normes du SC 45A de l'IEC portant sur les salles de commande et la norme IEC 62342 est le document chapeau des normes du SC 45A de l'IEC portant sur la gestion du vieillissement.

NOTE 1 Il est fait l'hypothèse que pour la conception des systèmes d'I&C qui sont supports de fonctions de sûreté conventionnelle (par exemple pour garantir la sécurité des travailleurs, la protection des biens, la prévention contre les risques chimiques, la prévention contre les risques liés au procédé énergétique) on applique des normes nationales ou internationales.

NOTE 2 Le domaine du SC 45A de l'IEC a été étendu en 2013 pour couvrir les systèmes électriques. En 2014 et en 2015 des discussions ont eu lieu au sein du SC 45A de l'IEC pour décider de la façon et de l'endroit pour établir les exigences générales portant sur la conception des systèmes électriques. Les experts du SC 45A de l'IEC ont recommandé que pour établir des exigences générales pour les systèmes électriques une norme indépendante soit développée au même niveau que l'IEC 61513. Le projet IEC 63046 est lancé pour atteindre cet objectif. Lorsque la norme IEC 63046 sera publiée la présente NOTE 2 de l'introduction sera supprimée.

CENTRALES NUCLÉAIRES DE PUISSANCE – SYSTÈMES D'INSTRUMENTATION ET DE CONTRÔLE-COMMANDE IMPORTANTS POUR LA SÛRETÉ – COMMUNICATIONS DE DONNÉES DANS LES SYSTÈMES RÉALISANT DES FONCTIONS DE CATÉGORIE A

1 Domaine d'application

Le présent document établit des exigences applicables à la communication de données assurée pour des systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A dans les centrales nucléaires de puissance.

Cela comprend aussi les exigences relatives aux interfaces des équipements de communication de données assurant des fonctions de catégorie A, avec les autres systèmes y compris ceux qui assurent des fonctions de catégories B et C, ainsi que des fonctions non importantes pour la sûreté.

Le domaine du présent document est limité aux systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle commande de sûreté des centrales nucléaires. Il ne couvre pas les communications par téléphone, par radio, orales, par fax, par courrier électronique ou l'information au public, etc.

Le fonctionnement interne, ainsi que les spécifications techniques détaillées des équipements ne font pas partie du domaine de ce document. Ce document n'est pas applicable aux connexions internes et à la communication de données entre les processeurs, leurs mémoires ou les logiques de commande. Il ne concerne pas les traitements internes des systèmes numériques d'instrumentation et de contrôle commande.

Ce document fournit des exigences pour les fonctions et les propriétés afférentes à la communication de données en faisant référence aux IEC 60880 et IEC 60987, qui ont été développées sous couvert de l'IEC 61513. Cela implique que les fonctions de communication soient classées conformément à l'IEC 61226, qui à son tour nécessite de réaliser des qualifications d'ambiance et sismique (par exemple l'environnement dans lequel la fonction de sûreté est sollicitée) conformément aux normes IEC/IEEE 60780-323 et IEC 60980.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60671:2007, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Essais de surveillance*

IEC 60709, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle commande importants pour la sûreté – Séparation*

IEC/IEEE 60780-323:2016, *Installations nucléaires – Equipements électriques importants pour la sûreté – Qualification*

IEC 60880:2006, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Aspects logiciels des systèmes programmés réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A*

IEC 60980, *Pratiques recommandées pour la qualification sismique du matériel électrique du système de sûreté dans les centrales électronucléaires*

IEC 60987:2007, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Exigences applicables à la conception du matériel des systèmes informatisés*
IEC 60987:2007/AMD1:2013

IEC 61000 (toutes les parties), *Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM)*

IEC 61513, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Exigences générales pour les systèmes*

IEC 62003, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle- commande importants pour la sûreté – Exigences relatives aux essais de compatibilité électromagnétique*

IEC 62340:2007, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Exigences permettant de faire face aux défaillances de cause commune (DCC)*

IEC 62566:2012, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande importants pour la sûreté – Développement des circuits intégrés programmés en HDL pour les systèmes réalisant des fonctions de catégorie A*

IEC 62645:2014, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande – Exigences relatives aux programmes de sécurité applicables aux systèmes programmés*

IEC 62859, *Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Systèmes d'instrumentation et de contrôle-commande – Exigences pour coordonner sûreté et cybersécurité*

IAEA safety guide No. SSG-39:2016, *Design of instrumentation and control systems for nuclear power plants*