



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 60987:2015

Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Hardware design requirements for computer-based systems

I.S. EN 60987:2015

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on:

EN 60987:2015

Published:

2015-02-20

*This document was published
under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:*

2015-03-20

ICS number:

27.120.20

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 60987

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 2015

ICS 27.120.20

Supersedes EN 60987:2009

English Version

**Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to
safety - Hardware design requirements for computer-based
systems
(IEC 60987:2007 + A1:2013)**

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 + A1:2013)

Kernkraftwerke - Leittechnische Systeme mit
sicherheitstechnischer Bedeutung - Anforderungen an die
Hardware-Auslegung rechnerbasierter Systeme
(IEC 60987:2007 + A1:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2015-02-16. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

This document (EN 60987:2015) consists of the text of IEC 60987:2007 + A1:2013 prepared by SC 45A "Instrumentation, control and electrical systems of nuclear facilities" of IEC/TC 45 "Nuclear instrumentation".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented (dop) 2016-02-16
at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2018-02-16

This document supersedes EN 60987:2009.

As stated in the nuclear safety directive 2009/71/EURATOM, Chapter 1, Article 2, item 2, Member States are not prevented from taking more stringent safety measures in the subject-matter covered by the Directive, in compliance with Community law. In a similar manner, this European standard does not prevent Member States from taking more stringent nuclear safety measures in the subject-matter covered by this standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60987:2007 + A1:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61226	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61226.
-----------	------	-------------------------

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60780	-	Nuclear power plants - Electrical equipment of the safety system - Qualification	-	-
IEC 60812	-	Analysis techniques for system reliability - Procedure for failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)	EN 60812	-
IEC 60880	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control systems important to safety - Software aspects for computer-based systems performing category A functions	EN 60880	-
IEC 61000	Series	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	EN 61000	Series
IEC 61025	-	Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)	EN 61025	-
IEC 61513	2001 ¹⁾	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control for systems important to safety - General requirements for systems	-	-
IEC 62138	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important for safety - Software aspects for computer-based systems performing category B or C functions	EN 62138	-
IEC 62671	-	Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Selection and use of industrial digital devices of limited functionality	-	-
ISO 2768-1	-	General tolerances - Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications	EN 22768-1	-
ISO 2768-2	-	General tolerances - Part 2: Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications	EN 22768-2	-

¹⁾ Superseded by IEC 61513:2011.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3951-1	-	Sampling procedures for inspection by variables - Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL	-	-
ISO 3951-2	-	Sampling procedures for inspection by variables - Part 2: General specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection of independent quality characteristics	-	-
ISO 9001	-	Quality management systems - Requirements	EN ISO 9001	-
IAEA guide NS-G-1.3	-	Instrumentation and control systems important to safety in nuclear power plants	-	-
IAEA 50-C/SG-Q	1996	Quality assurance for safety in nuclear power plants and other nuclear installations	-	-



IEC 60987

Edition 2.1 2013-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety –
Hardware design requirements for computer-based systems**

**Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande
importants pour la sûreté – Exigences applicables à la conception du matériel
des systèmes informatisés**



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2013 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

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 from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

Droits de reproduction réservés. Sauf indication contraire, aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de la CEI ou du Comité national de la CEI du pays du demandeur.

Si vous avez des questions sur le copyright de la CEI ou si vous désirez obtenir des droits supplémentaires sur cette publication, utilisez les coordonnées ci-après ou contactez le Comité national de la CEI de votre pays de résidence.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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 corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

Useful links:

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub

The advanced search enables you 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

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

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 30 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) on-line.

Customer Service Centre - 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: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de la CEI

La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (CEI) 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 CEI

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

Liens utiles:

Recherche de publications CEI - www.iec.ch/searchpub

La recherche avancée vous permet de trouver des publications CEI 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.

Just Published CEI - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

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

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

Le premier dictionnaire en ligne au monde de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient plus de 30 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans les langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (VEI) en ligne.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc

Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.



IEC 60987

Edition 2.1 2013-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety –
Hardware design requirements for computer-based systems**

**Centrales nucléaires de puissance – Instrumentation et contrôle-commande
importants pour la sûreté – Exigences applicables à la conception du matériel
des systèmes informatisés**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 27.120.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-0674-4

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

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
INTRODUCTION	6
1 Scope	8
1.1 General	8
1.2 Use of this standard for pre-developed (for example, COTS) hardware assessment	8
1.3 Applicability of this standard to programmable logic devices development	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms and definitions	10
4 Project structure	12
4.1 General	12
4.2 Project subdivision	12
4.3 Quality assurance	13
5 Hardware requirements	13
5.1 General	13
5.2 Functional and performance requirements	14
5.3 Reliability/Availability requirements	15
5.4 Environmental withstand requirements	16
5.5 Documentation requirements	17
6 Design and development	17
6.1 General	17
6.2 Design activities	17
6.3 Reliability	18
6.4 Maintenance	19
6.5 Interfaces	19
6.6 Modification	19
6.7 Power failure	19
6.8 Component selection	19
6.9 Design documentation	19
7 Verification and validation	20
7.1 General	20
7.2 Verification plan	20
7.3 Independence of verification	21
7.4 Methods	21
7.5 Documentation	22
7.6 Discrepancies	22
7.7 Changes and modifications	22
7.8 Installation verification	22
7.9 Validation	22
7.10 Verification of pre-existing equipment platforms	22
8 Qualification	23
9 Manufacturing	23
9.1 Quality assurance	23
9.2 Training of personnel	24

9.3	Planning and organisation of the manufacturing activities	24
9.4	Input data	25
9.5	Purchasing and procurement	25
9.6	Production	27
10	Installation and commissioning	29
11	Maintenance	30
11.1	Maintenance requirements	30
11.2	Failure data	31
11.3	Maintenance documentation	32
12	Modification	32
13	Operation	32
Annex A (informative) Overview of system life cycle		33
Annex B (informative) Outline of qualification		34
Annex C (informative) Example of maintenance procedure		35
Bibliography		36

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – HARDWARE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEMS

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 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. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) 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.

This consolidated version of IEC 60987 consists of the second edition (2007) [documents 45A/662/FDIS and 45A/666/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2013) [documents 45A/897/FDIS and 45A/906/RVD]. It bears the edition number 2.1.

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience. A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1. Additions and deletions are displayed in red, with deletions being struck through.

International Standard IEC 60987 has been prepared by subcommittee 45A: Instrumentation and control of nuclear facilities, of IEC technical committee 45: Nuclear instrumentation.

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

- account has been taken of the fact that computer design engineering techniques have advanced significantly in the intervening years;
- update of the format to align with the current IEC/ISO directives on the style of standards;
- alignment of the standard with the new revisions of IAEA documents NS-R-1 and NS-G-1.3, which includes as far as possible an adaptation of the definitions;
- replacement, as far as possible, of the requirements associated with standards published since the first edition, especially IEC 61513, IEC 60880, edition 2, and IEC 62138;
- review of the existing requirements and updating of the terminology and definitions.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments 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.

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 basic principles for the design of nuclear instrumentation, as specifically applied to the safety systems of nuclear power plants, were first interpreted in nuclear standards with reference to hardwired systems in IAEA Safety Guide 50-SG-D3 which has been superseded by IAEA Guide NS-G-1.3.

IEC 60987 was first issued in 1989 to cover the hardware aspects of digital systems design for systems important to safety, i.e. safety systems and safety-related systems.

Although many of the requirements within the original issue continue to be relevant, there were significant factors which justified the development of this revised edition of IEC 60987, in particular:

- a new standard has been produced which addresses in detail the general requirements for nuclear systems important to safety (IEC 61513);
- the use of pre-developed system platforms, rather than bespoke developments, has increased significantly.

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

The first-level IEC SC 45A standard for computer-based systems important to safety in nuclear power plants (NPPs) is IEC 61513. IEC 60987 is a second-level IEC SC 45A standard which addresses the generic issue of hardware design of computerized systems.

IEC 60880 and IEC 62138 are second-level standards which together cover the software aspects of computer-based systems used to perform functions important to safety in NPPs. IEC 60880 and IEC 62138 make direct reference to IEC 60987 for hardware design.

The requirements of IEC 60780 for equipment qualification are referenced within IEC 60987. For modules to be used in the design of a specific system important to safety, relevant and auditable operating experience from nuclear or other applications as described in IEC 60780, in combination with the application of rigorous quality assurance programmes, may be an acceptable method of qualification.

For more details on the structure of the 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 Class 1 or Class 2 systems (see IEC 61513 for system classification requirements).

Aspects for which special recommendations have been produced (so as to assure the production of highly reliable systems), are:

- a general approach to computing hardware development;
- a general approach to hardware verification and to the hardware aspects of computer system validation.

It is recognized that computer technology is continuing to develop and that it is not possible for a standard such as this to include references to all modern design technologies and techniques. To ensure that the standard will continue to be relevant in future years the emphasis has been placed on issues of principle, rather than specific hardware design technologies. If new design techniques are developed then it should be possible to assess the suitability of such techniques by adapting and applying the design principles contained within this standard.

The scope of this standard covers digital systems hardware for Class 1 and Class 2 systems. This includes multiprocessor distributed systems and single processor systems; it covers the assessment and use of pre-developed items, for example, commercial off-the-shelf items (COTS), and the development of new hardware.

d) Description of the structure of the SC 45A standard series and relationships with other IEC, IAEA and ISO documents

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 direct 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 direct 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 referenced direct 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 technical reports which are not normative documents.

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 9001 as well as to IAEA 50-C-QA (now replaced by IAEA 50-C/SG-Q) 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 of NS-R-1, establishing safety requirements related to the design of NPPs, and Safety Guide NS-G-1.3 dealing with instrumentation and control systems important to safety in NPPs. The terminology and definitions used by SC 45A standards are consistent with those used by the IAEA.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS – INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL IMPORTANT TO SAFETY – HARDWARE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEMS

1 Scope

1.1 General

This International Standard is applicable to NPP computer-system hardware for systems of Class 1 and 2 (as defined by IEC 61513).

The structure of this standard has not changed significantly from the original 1989 issue; however, some issues are now covered by standards which have been issued in the interim (for example, IEC 61513 for system architecture design) and references to new standards have been provided where applicable. The text of the standard has also been modified to reflect developments in computer system hardware design, the use of pre-developed (for example, COTS) hardware and changes in terminology.

Computer hardware facilities used for software loading and checking are not considered to form an intrinsic part of a system important to safety and, as such, are outside the scope of this standard.

NOTE 1 Class 3 computer-system hardware is not addressed by this standard, and it is recommended that such systems should be developed to commercial grade standards.

NOTE 2 In 2006 the development of a new standard to address hardware requirements for “very complex” hardware was discussed within IEC SC 45A. If such a standard is developed then that standard would be used for the development of “very complex” hardware in preference to IEC 60987.

1.2 Use of this standard for pre-developed (for example, COTS) hardware assessment

Although the primary aim of this standard is to address aspects of new hardware development, the processes defined within this standard may also be used to guide the assessment and use of pre-developed hardware, such as COTS hardware. Guidance has been provided in the text concerning the interpretation of the requirements of this standard when used for the assessment of such components. In particular, the quality assurance requirements of 4.3, concerning configuration control, apply.

Pre-developed components may contain firmware (as defined in 3.8), and, where firmware software is deeply imbedded, and effectively “transparent” to the user, then IEC 60987 should be used to guide the assessment process for such components. An example of where this approach is considered appropriate is in the assessment of modern processors which contain a microcode. Such a code is generally an integral part of the “hardware”, and it is therefore appropriate for the processor (including the microcode) to be assessed as an integrated hardware component using this standard.

Software which is not firmware, as described above, should be developed or assessed according to the requirements of the relevant software standard (for example, IEC 60880 for Class 1 systems and IEC 62138 for Class 2 systems).

1.3 Applicability of this standard to programmable logic devices development

I&C components may include programmable logic devices that are given their specific application logic design by the designer of the I&C component, as opposed to the chip manufacturer. Examples of such devices include complex programmable logic devices (CPLD) and field programmable gate arrays (FPGA).

While the programmable nature of these devices gives the development processes used for these devices, some of the characteristics of a software development process and the design processes used for such devices, are very similar to those used to design logic circuits implemented with discrete gates and integrated circuit packages. Therefore, the design processes and design verification applied to programmable logic devices should comply with the relevant requirements of this standard (i.e. taking into account the particular features of the design processes of such devices). To the extent that software-based tools are used to support the design processes for programmable logic devices, those software tools should generally follow the guidance provided for software-based development tools in the appropriate software standard, i.e. IEC 60880 (Class 1 systems) or IEC 62138 (Class 2 systems).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60780, *Nuclear power plants – Electrical equipment of the safety system – Qualification*

IEC 60812, *Analysis techniques for system reliability – Procedures for failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)*

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

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

IEC 61025, *Fault tree analysis (FTA)*

IEC 61513:2001, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control for systems important to safety – General requirements for systems*

IEC 62138, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important for safety – Software aspects for computer-based systems performing category B or C functions*

IEC 62671, *Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control important to safety – Selection and use of industrial digital devices of limited functionality*

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances – Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 2768-2, *General tolerances – Part 2: Geometrical tolerances for features without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 3951-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by variables – Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL*

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
 - Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation
-