

Definitions of Terms Used in IEEE Standards on Nuclear Power Generating Stations

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Foreword

(This Foreword is not a part of IEEE Std 380-1975, Definitions of Terms Used in IEEE Nuclear Power Generating Station Standards.)

All of the terms and definitions in this document have been taken from current IEEE standards on nuclear power generating stations. The source of each definition is indicated by a number in brackets immediately following the definition in Section 1, and full listings of each standard follow in Section 2.

As defined herein, the terms are restricted to the manner in which they have been employed in mentioned standards, and the definitions may not, in all cases, be applicable for broader usage. However, because the IEEE standards on nuclear power generating stations have had wide acceptance within both government and industry, the terms, as used in these documents, have come into broad usage by many persons who neither need the standards nor have ready access to them. Since these terms are not included in American National Standard Glossary of Terms in Nuclear Science and Technology, N1.1-1967, the present document has been published as a convenient method of supplementing that standard. When the present American National Standard is revised, the IEEE anticipates that the terms in IEEE Std 380-1975 will be incorporated in that revision. Comments are invited on this publication as well as suggestions for additional material that should be included. These should be addressed to:

Secretary
IEEE Standards Board
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
345 East 47th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Definitions of Terms Used in IEEE Standards on Nuclear Power Generating Stations

1. Definitions

The numbers in brackets [] refer to the IEEE Standards in which the definitions are used. See Section 2 for full titles.

acceptable. Demonstrated to be adequate by the safety analysis of the station. [308, 387]

acceptance test (lead storage batteries). A capacity test made on a new battery to determine that it meets specifications or manufacturer's ratings, or both. [450]

accessory equipment. Devices other than the principal motor components that are furnished with or built as a part of the motor structure and are necessary for the operation of the motor. [334]

accuracy. The quality of freedom from mistake or error. [498]

actuated equipment. A component or assembly of components that performs a protective function such as reactor trip, containment isolation, or emergency coolant injection.

NOTE: The following are examples of actuated equipment: an entire control rod and its release mechanism, a containment isolation valve and its operator, and a safety injection pump and its prime mover.

[379]

actuation device (actuator). A component or assembly of components that directly controls the motive power (electricity, compressed air, etc) for actuated equipment.

NOTE: The following are examples of an actuation device: a circuit breaker, a relay, and a pilot valve used to control compressed air to the operator of a containment isolation valve.

[379]

analysis. A process of mathematical or other logical reasoning that leads from stated premises to the conclusion concerning specific capabilities of equipment and its adequacy for a particular application. [323]

aperture seal. A seal between the containment aperture and the electrical penetration assembly. [317]

assembly. Two or more devices sharing a common mounting or supporting structure.

NOTE: Examples are control panels and diesel generators. [344]

associated circuits. Non-Class 1E circuits that share power supplies, enclosures, or raceways with Class 1E circuits or are not physically separated from Class 1E circuits by acceptable separation distance or barriers. [384]

auditable data. Technical information which is documented and organized in a readily understandable and traceable manner that permits independent auditing of the inferences or conclusions based on the information. [323]

authorities. Any governmental agencies or recognized scientific bodies which by their charter define regulations or standards dealing with radiation protection. [N13.10]

auxiliary equipment. Equipment that is not part of the motor but is necessary for the operation of the motor and will be installed within the containment. [387]

availability. The characteristic of an item expressed by the probability that it will be operational at a randomly selected future instant in time. [352]

barrier. A device or structure interposed between Class 1E equipment or circuits and a potential source of damage to limit damage to Class 1E systems to an acceptable level. [384]

battery rack. A rigid structure used to accommodate a group of cells. [450]

broadband response spectrum. A response spectrum that describes the motion indicating that multiple frequency excitation predominates. [344]

break-in period. That early period, beginning at some stated time and during which the failure rate of some items is decreasing rapidly. Also called early failure period. [352]