IEEE SA
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

ACTIVITIES OF THE IEEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

BUILDING THE PATH TO SUSTAINABILITY WITH TECHNOLOGY – BY DESIGN

EMPOWERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND SOLUTIONS THAT HELP MAKE TECHNOLOGY BETTER, SAFER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDUSTRY, SOCIETY, HUMANITY AND THE PLANET.

MAIKE LUIKEN, PHD

NPSS NUCLEAR ENERGY AND APPLICATIONS WORKSHOP, URBANA, OCTOBER 20, 2026

IEEE

ABOUT THE IEEE SA



- Responsible for all IEEE standards programs and is the IEEE interface in standards-related matters
- Empowering the development of consensus-based **standards and solutions that can help make technology safer to use and more sustainable for the benefit of industry, society, humanity and the planet.**
- Creating **collaborative spaces that engage people with diverse backgrounds** who look to solve challenges and explore opportunities with emerging and evolving technologies

BEFORE I SHARE MY OPINION…

“At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position, explanation, or interpretation of the IEEE.”

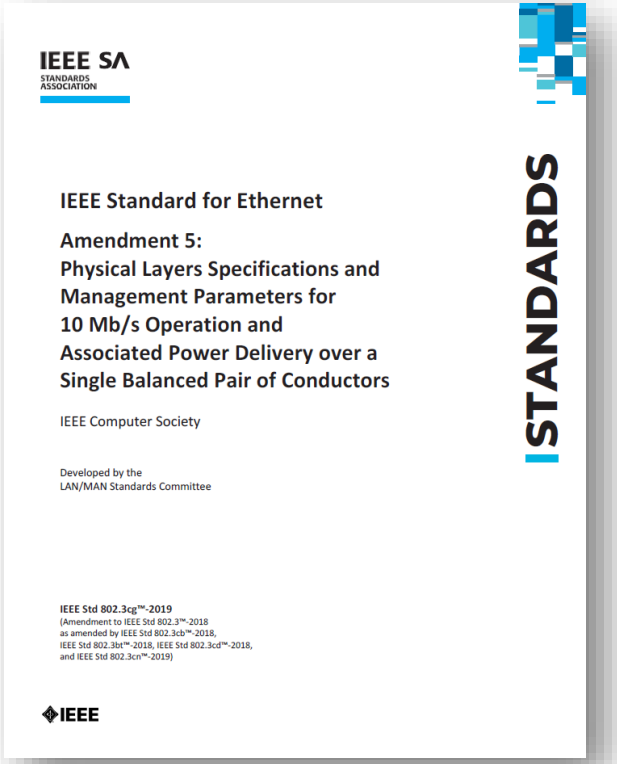
IEEE-SA Standards Board Operation Manual

WHY DO TECHNICAL STANDARDS MATTER?

- **A technical standard is an established norm or requirement about technical systems**

- **Technical standards help**
  - Enable specifications for manufacturing and procurement
  - Interoperability and scalability for products and services
  - Enable access to global markets
  - Inform/Support regulations and policies
  - Enable further innovation of technology

- **Adoption of technical standards builds safety and reliability, avoids vendor lock-in, and creates consistent protocols**



IEEE SA PORTFOLIO OF PROGRAMS

Industry Connections

Pre-standardization work to explore and incubate new technology and its use

Standardization

Creating markets and protecting public safety through standards development

National Standards Adoption

Enabling widespread usage of IEEE standards

Membership

Getting connected to experts and resources and enabling advanced participation options

Conformity Assessment & Certification

Providing confidence and assurance and accelerating market adoption

IEEE SA Open

Providing a community-powered open source platform to support standards projects

Registries

Providing and administering unique identifiers for electronic equipment to support global interoperability

Industry Affiliate Network

Assisting industry organizations in accelerating development and adoption of global standards

Learning & Development

Providing individuals and organizations with timely knowledge, resources and skills-training

Policy Engagement

Working with government bodies and policy makers on standards, policy & regulation matters

- IEEE Government Engagement Program on Standards (GEPS)
- IEEE SA Standards Fellowship Program

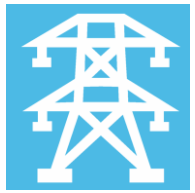
IEEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION PRACTICES

Each **IEEE SA Practice** represents a **strategic epicenter** of stakeholders to address its **core questions**, i.e., meaningful problems, through foresight, planning, and growing relevant ecosystems within IEEE and with external stakeholders.



Connectivity & Telecom

- Rural Connectivity
- Consumer Connectivity
- Industrial Connectivity



Energy

- Smart Energy
- Electrification Solutions
- Energy Infrastructure



Foundational Technologies

- Industrial IoT
- Consumer Applications
- Infrastructure for Emerging Applications



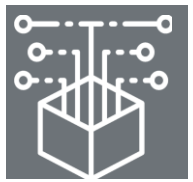
Healthcare & Life Sciences

- Clinical Health
- Pharmaceutical & Biotech
- Global Wellness



Mobility

- Safe Automated Mobility
- Sustainable Mobility
- Inclusive Integrated Mobility



New Frontiers & Emerging Spaces

- AI ethics & technology governance
- Age-appropriate design and children's data
- Planet Positive 2030, measurement, and accountability

IEEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION ENERGY PRACTICE

Via its **Energy Practice**, IEEE Standard Association **works closely with IEEE societies and councils including the Power & Energy Society, Industry Application Society, Communications Society, and more** that have technical expertise for the energy practice, providing them the **platform to build consensus-based standards**.

See https://standards.ieee.org/practices/energy/ for Upcoming Events, Standards & Projects, Products & Programs, and Industry Connections Activities



Smart Energy >

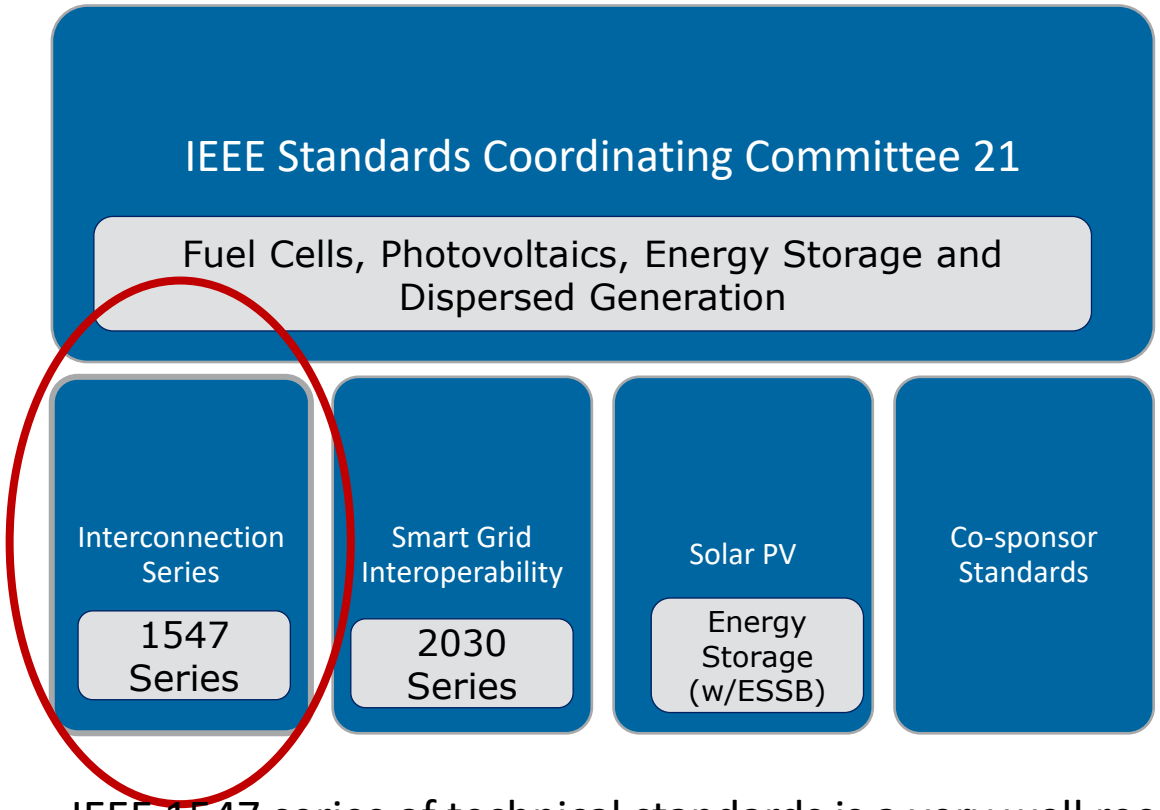


Electrification Solutions >



Energy Infrastructure >

IEEE SC21 OVERVIEW



Scope: The IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 21 oversees the development of standards in the areas of fuel cells, photovoltaics, dispersed generation, and energy storage

Coordinates efforts in these fields among the various IEEE societies and other affected organizations

Ensures that all standards are consistent and properly reflect the views of all applicable disciplines.

Increases emphasis on communications interoperability and system control

Reviews and approves all standards in these sponsored areas

IEEE 1547 series of technical standards is a very well recognized series of standards for the interconnection of Distributed Energy Resources.

SUSTAINABLE ICT STANDARDS

IEEE SUSTAINABLEICT™



IEEE 1680 Series: a family of IEEE sustainability standards dealing with the assessment of environmental performance of electronic products

IEEE P1922.1™ - Standard for a method for calculating anticipated emissions caused by virtual machine migration and placement
IEEE 1922.2-2019™ - IEEE Standard for a Method to Calculate Near Real-Time Emissions of Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure
IEEE P1923.1™ - IEEE Standard for computation of energy efficiency upper bound for apparatus processing communication signal waveform
IEEE P1924.1™ - Recommended practice for developing energy efficient power-proportional digital architectures
IEEE P1925.1™ - Standard for Energy Efficient Dynamic Line Rate Transmission System
IEEE P1926.1™ - Standard for a Functional Architecture of Distributed Energy Efficient Big Data Processing
IEEE P1927.1™ - Standard for Services Provided by the Energy-efficient Orchestration and Management of Virtualized Distributed Data Centers Interconnected by a Virtualized Network
IEEE P1928.1™ - Standard for a Mechanism for Energy Efficient Virtual Machine Placement
IEEE P1929.1™ - An Architectural Framework for Energy Efficient Content Distribution

TECHNICAL STANDARDS –> SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL STANDARDS



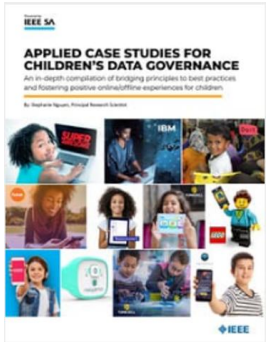
IEEE SSIT SC's
(Enviro)-Socio-Technical Standards



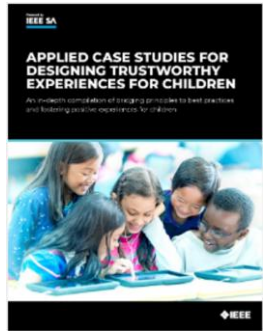
DESIGNING TRUSTWORTHY ONLINE/CONNECTED ECOSYSTEMS FOR CHILDREN

In a world that is ever more connected, where online ecosystems take up ever more time, and where AI characters are made to appear like friends, how do we protect children from addiction and unrealistic expectations. *How can he help to **give children back their childhood**?*

- Societal pressure and political momentum is building with **UN resolutions, laws and regulations in UK, EU, Australia, Indonesia, US States,** and more …
- IEEE Standards can provide the processes to enable meeting those requirements in practice
- **IEEE 2089™ family of standards, including Standard for *Age-Appropriate Digital Services Framework, based on the 5Rights Principles for Children***
- IEEE Ethically Aligned Design, IEEE 7000™ family of standards around AI ethics and other AI governance work









In the News

IEEE age-appropriate design work with Indonesia leads to first-of-its-kind regulation >

Biometric Update



Blog Post

IEEE SA Works Towards Safer, Age-Appropriate Internet for Kids >

Jon Labrador & Moira S. Patterson |

Beyond Standards

[IEEE SA - Enabling Trustworthy Digital Experiences for Children]

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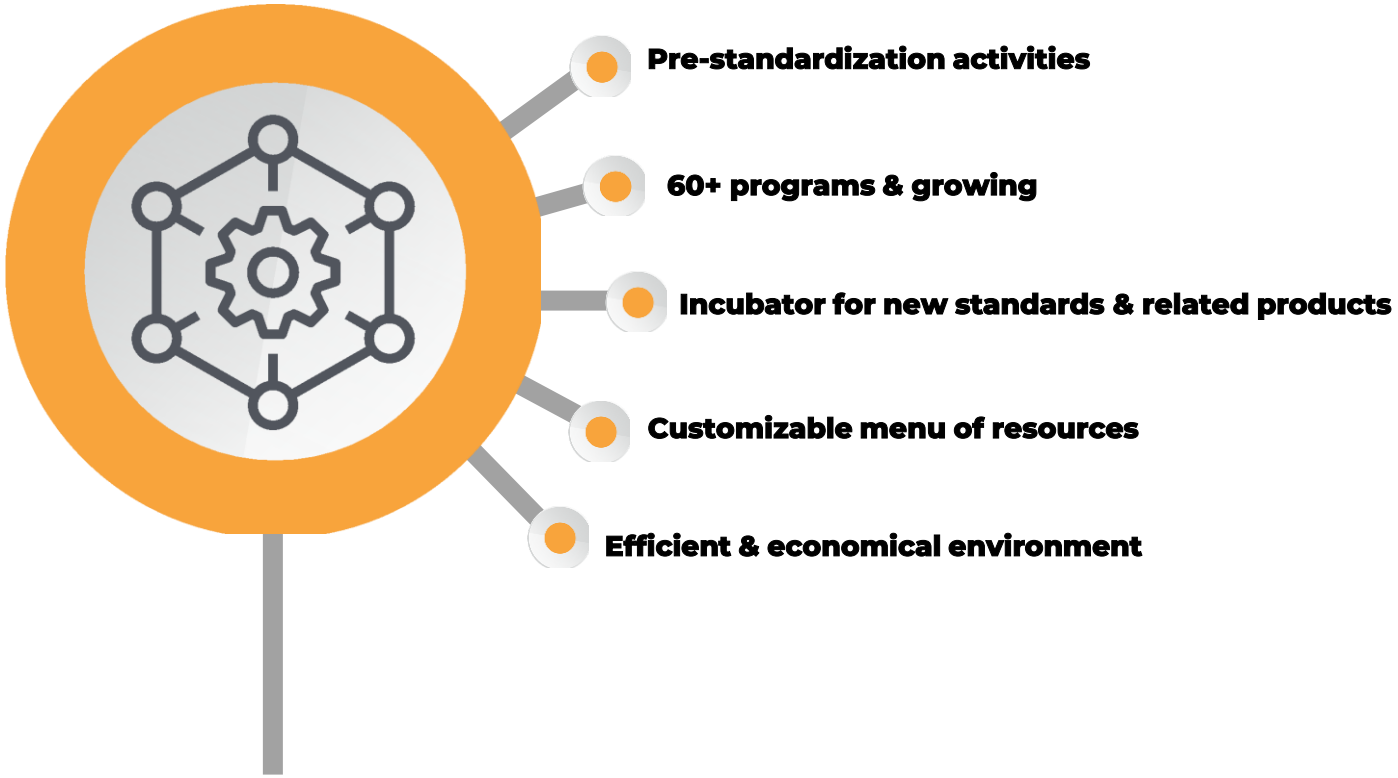
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IEEE SA INDUSTRY CONNECTIONS



INDUSTRY CONNECTIONS ACTIVITIES

Current IC Activities Related to the Electric Power Grid

- **Sustainable Maritime**
- **Data Centers – Standards Needs Analysis and Recommendations**
- **Accelerating Deployment of Advanced Nuclear Power Generation**
- **Electric Energy Resources Interconnection Standards Collaborative**
- **Green Hydrogen**
- **Low Carbon Building Electrical Technology**
- **Marine Carbon Dioxide Removal (mCDR)**
- **Open Data Center Initiative**
- **Supply Chain and Asset Traceability for Electric Grid (SCATE)**

All Activities: https://standards.ieee.org/practices/energy/industry-connections-activities/

Industry Connections Activities are focused on incubating new or developing technologies that are being explored for future Standards Activity. Most of the IEEE SA Industry Connections Activities meet via web meetings.

IEEE SA STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

Raising the world's standards through collaboration: locally and globally



IEEE SA - WHAT WE DO



Adhere

to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Principles for International Standardization



Support

a framework of open participation and diversity



Work

within the principles of: Direct Participation, Due Process, Broad Consensus, Balance, Transparency and Openness



Embrace

new ideas and technologies, and welcome new communities of interests and work



Provide

time-proven and respected structures and processes



Ignite

collaboration that crosses borders, disciplines and markets

IEEE SA IEEE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Stages in the IEEE Standardization Process

Working with a framework of open participation and diversity, IEEE's unique, borderless standardization paradigm espouses competition and at the same time collaboration among a wide variety of stakeholders to create standards that drive innovation and national and global growth.



1. IDEATION

A diverse group of expert individuals or organizations sees a need for a standard—e.g., to grow the market, ensure interoperability, spread adoption of a promising technology—and comes together to develop it.



2. PROPOSAL

The group submits a proposal for a standard. If approved, the project moves forward and a Working Group is formed.



3. DRAFTING

The Working Group makes agreements and compromises to create the standard with its technical specifications, often using existing technology/documentation contributed by one or more members of the group.



4. VOTING

A diverse group of individuals or entities with an interest in the standard votes to approve/disapprove the draft standard. Broad consensus must be obtained. If approved, the IEEE Standards Board votes on it.

5. PUBLICATION and MAINTENANCE

Once the standard is approved, it is available for use around the world. Updates are made as needed during the lifetime of the standard.

IEEE SA STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS PROTOCOLS

Protocols intended to ensure

- **Consensus**

  e.g. 802.11 Standards require 75% approval through two sequential ballot series. Typically, 95% approval is achieved.

- **Due process**

  Documented process. Checks and balances.

- **Openness**

  Access to documents, meetings etc… is open to all (although fees may apply).

- **Balance**

  Standards development process aims to satisfy the requirements of the majority, while protecting the rights of the minority

LET'S REPEAT – THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL STANDARDS – IS HUGE



Ensure interoperability

Facilitates compatibility and seamless communications between different devices and systems, ensuring they work together



Promote innovation

Provides a robust framework that encourages technological advancements and innovation by setting clear and consistent guidelines



Enhance quality & reliability

Establishes high standards for performance, safety and reliability, leading to improved product quality and consumer trust



Reduce costs & increases efficiency

Streamlines development and production processes, reducing costs and increasing efficiency through standardized practices and protocols



Global market access

Enables products and services to meet international standards, facilitating entry into global markets and helping to ensure broader adoption



Support regulatory compliance

Assists in meeting regulatory requirements and achieving compliance with laws and regulations, reducing legal risks and fostering consumer protection

ASPECTS OF STANDARDS IN THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING COMMITTEE (NPEC)

IEEE PES Power & Energy Society®

Nuclear Power Engineering Committee (NPEC)

Join Us

Nuclear power is making a comeback, and this is where the action is! Whether it's next generation advanced reactor designs or legacy nuclear power plants, you can join industry leaders as they discuss technical issues and develop standards that will shape the future of nuclear power. Anyone interested in learning more about NPEC or helping advance our work is welcome to attend and participate.

JOIN COMMITTEE

Who We Are

The Nuclear Power Engineering Committee is responsible for all nuclear power related technical and standards writing activities within the IEEE, including research, development, and advancement of nuclear engineering with students and educational institutions. The Committee is comprised of an international group of technical experts from nuclear utilities, power plants, equipment vendors, engineering companies, and regulators representing a wide cross-section of the nuclear industry.

Subcommittees

- **SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee**
- **SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee**
- **SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee**
- **SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee**
- **SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee**

SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee

Scope: Responsible for standards development and treatment of all matters related to qualifications of safety-related systems and equipment in nuclear power generating stations.

Matthew McConnell, Chair
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Matthew.McConnell@nrc.gov

Web Page: https://site.ieee.org/npec-sc2/

IEEE SA Program Manager: Jennifer Santulli

Subcommittees

- SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee
- **SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee**
- SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee
- SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee
- SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee

SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee

Scope: Responsible for standards development and treatment of all matters related to operations, maintenance, aging monitoring, surveillance testing, and analysis of the reliability of electrical and electronic systems and equipment for nuclear power generating stations and facilities. Additionally, responsible for risk-informed categorization and treatment of electrical and electronic equipment at nuclear facilities.

Rebecca Steinman, Chair
Constellation Energy Generation
rebecca.steinman@constellation.com

Web Page: https://site.ieee.org/npec-sc3/

IEEE SA Program Manager: Jennifer Santulli

Subcommittees

SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee

SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee

SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee

SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee

SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee

SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee

Scope: Responsible for standards development and treatment of all matters related to the electric systems which provide power to the safety-related equipment and systems in nuclear power generating stations.

Jason Bellamy, Chair
Enercon
JBELLAMY@enercon.com

Web Page: https://site.ieee.org/npec-sc4/

IEEE SA Program Manager: Jennifer Santulli

Subcommittees

- SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee
- SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee
- SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee
- **SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee**
- SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee

SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee

Scope: Responsible for standards development and treatment of all matters related to the human performance aspects of systems and equipment, development of control facilities criteria, and analysis of the reliability of safety-related systems for nuclear facilities.

Jeffrey Joe, Chair
Idaho National Lab
jeffrey.joe@inl.gov

Web Page: https://site.ieee.org/npec-sc5/

IEEE SA Program Manager: Jennifer Santulli

Subcommittees

- SC-2 Qualification Subcommittee
- SC-3 Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing & Reliability Subcommittee
- SC-4 Auxiliary Power Subcommittee
- SC-5 Human Factors, Control Facilities, and Reliability Subcommittee
- **SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee**

SC-6 Instrumentation and Control Systems Subcommittee

Scope: Responsible for standards development and treatment of all matters related to instrumentation and control systems in nuclear power generating stations, focusing on the plant protection system, protective action system, reactor trip system, reactor protection system, engineering safety features, auxiliary supporting features, safety systems, post-accident monitoring display instrumentation, safe shutdown systems, and preventative interlocks.

Ray Herb, Chair
Southern Nuclear Co.
rlherb@southernco.com

Web Page: https://sagroups.ieee.org/npec-sc6/

IEEE SA Program Manager: Jennifer Santulli

IEEE NPEC SC6 - Instrumentation and Controls Systems

Home | Meetings | Members | SC6 Meeting Minutes | NPEC SC 6 Agendas



Scope: Treatment of all matters relating to safety-related systems engineering of the plant protection system, protective action system, reactor trip system, reactor protection system, engineering safety features, auxiliary supporting features, safety systems, post-accident monitoring display instrumentation, safe shutdown systems, and preventative interlocks. Included is the development of criteria, functional and design requirements from the systems aspect in standards for nuclear power generating stations. Also included is the coordination of nuclear standards, the sponsorship of technical sessions and educational courses, the preparation and review of technical papers, the dissemination of information to the industry on new developments, and the advancement of nuclear engineering with students and educational organizations.

WG Officers

Chair

Ray Herb, rlherb@southernco.com

Vice Chair

Cherie Paugh,
cherie.j.paugh@sargentlundy.com

Secretary

Alex Bowman, ajbowman@tva.com

STANDARDS FROM A NUCLEAR SAFETY PERSPECTIVE

Principles

Requirements

Guidance / codes

Licensing evidence

Standards are the technical and governance infrastructure that makes nuclear safety demonstrable, supply chains qualifiable, designs licensable, and SMR replication plausible.

WHY STANDARDS MATTER

Nuclear facilities are long-lived, high-consequence socio-technical systems. Their safety case depends on consistent interfaces among physics, engineering, software, people, organizations, emergency arrangements, supply chains, security and waste management. **Standards turn broad objectives into criteria that can be specified, verified, audited and improved.**

Protection	Translate radiation protection, confinement, heat removal and emergency preparedness into assessable requirements.
Licensing evidence	Create a common language and accepted methods for the regulator's independent review of a safety case.
Supply-chain qualification	Define material, fabrication, testing, traceability and quality expectations for safety-significant items.
Lifecycle integrity	Link construction, commissioning and operation to inspection, ageing management, repair, waste and decommissioning.
Digital resilience	Set expectations for safety-classified instrumentation and control (I&C);, software assurance, electrical systems and cybersecurity.
Trust and investability	Reduce avoidable uncertainty while preserving demonstrable public protection.

THE STANDARDS ECOSYSTEM – SAFETY STANDARDS

Safety Fundamentals articulate enduring principles.

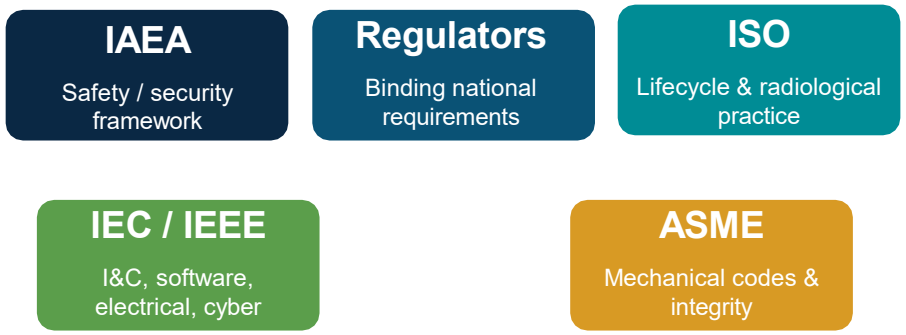
Safety Requirements state what must be achieved.

Safety Guides and consensus codes offer recommended approaches, detailed engineering rules and common practices.

National regulation and licences make applicable requirements enforceable for a particular jurisdiction and facility.

The IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) hierarchy includes SF-1, the General Safety Requirements series, Specific Safety Requirements, and Safety Guides. The IAEA framework covers safety throughout the facility lifetime; it is complemented—but not replaced—by nuclear security guidance and national safeguards obligations.

WHO DOES WHAT? – NO SINGLE BODY COVERS THE ENTIRE LIFECYCLE



ISO International Organization for Standardization
IEC International Electrotechnical Commission
ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers
WENRA Western European Nuclear Regulators Association

IAEA	SF-1; GSR Parts 1–7; SSR-2/1 (Rev. 1), *Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Design*; SSR-2/2 on commissioning and operation; Safety Guides including SSG-39 on I&C.;
ISO/TC 85	Peaceful nuclear applications, radiological protection, installations and reactor technologies; includes work through SC 2, SC 5 and SC 6.
IEC TC 45 / SC 45A	Nuclear I&C;, electrical power, software, safety classification and cybersecurity: IEC 61226, 61513, 60880, 62138, 62645, 62859 and related publications.
IEEE SA	Safety-system functional and design criteria, digital devices, testing and electrical/I&C; practice: IEEE 603, IEEE 7-4.3.2, IEEE 336, P63160.
ASME	BPVC Section III for construction of nuclear facility components; Section XI for in-service inspection, repair and replacement.
WENRA / regulators	Reference levels, harmonization dialogue and binding national requirements; WENRA's safety objectives are considered a minimum expectation for SMRs.

SMRS CHANGE THE STANDARDS PROBLEM

SMR is not a single technology. It includes light-water designs, high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, liquid-metal-cooled fast reactors, molten-salt concepts, microreactors and other configurations. Their shared commercial proposition—repeatable modules, factory production and multi-unit sites—makes standards portability central to both safety and economics.

SMR promise	Standards implication
Factory manufacture and serial production	Requires repeatable quality records, design configuration control, module interfaces, inspection acceptance and regulator confidence in factory oversight.
Passive safety	Requires credible methods to characterize reliability, physical dependencies, environmental conditions and long-duration performance.
Multi-unit sites and shared control rooms	Requires analysis of common-cause events, staffing workload, shared systems, concurrent accidents and aggregated releases.
Higher digitalization / remote support	Requires integrated safety, software assurance, cybersecurity, human-factors and supply-chain controls.
International deployment	Requires alignment of codes, terminology, evidence formats and regulator expectations while retaining sovereign national decision-making.

HIGH-PRIORITY THEMES

Multi-module safety	Concurrent events, shared systems, aggregated releases, control-room workload, operator staffing, common-cause failures and shared emergency arrangements.
Passive-system assurance	Consensus methods for failure modes, reliability claims, model validation, degradation, environmental dependencies and long-duration heat removal.
Advanced technologies	Technology-specific methods for source terms, thermal hydraulics, fuel behavior, materials and confinement for non-water-cooled reactors.
Digital and cyber	Automation authority, AI-enabled diagnostics, remote access, patching, supplier software, safety-security integration and human-machine interfaces.
Manufacturing and interfaces	Factory inspection, digital traceability, transport and site integration, advanced manufacturing qualification and fleet configuration control.
Licensing evidence	Common safety-case templates, equivalence of codes, joint reviews and proportionate recognition of qualified evidence.

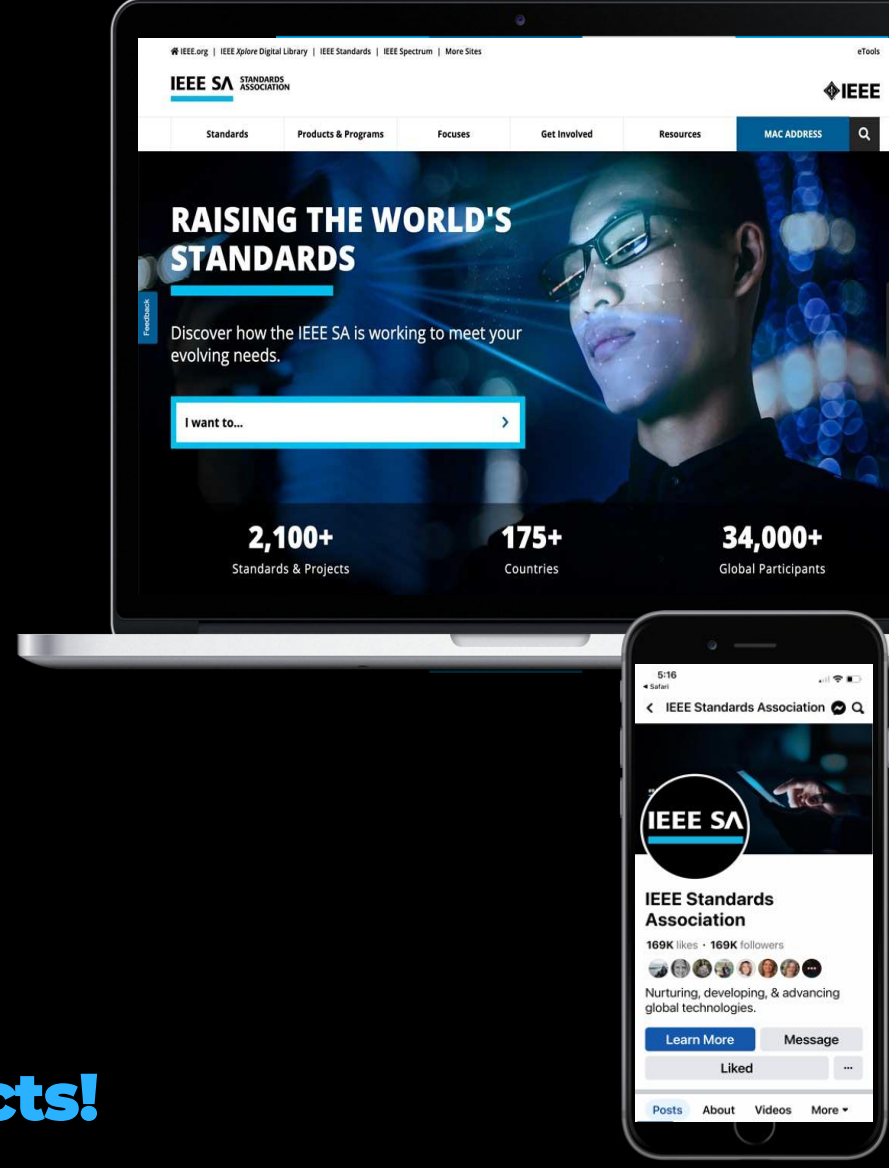

OBRIGADO
gracias
どうも
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DANK U
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MERSI
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PALDIES
muchas gracias
ありがとう
TEŞEKKÜR EDERIM
MOLTE GRAZIE
GO RAIBH MAITH AGAT
謝謝
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grazas
GRAZZI
THANKS
THANK YOU
благодаря
TAK
どうも
quan
TAK
asante
muchas gracias
vielen dank
PALDIES
OBRIGADO
mesi
grazie
DZIEKI
MULTUMESC
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köszi
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TACK
Gràcies
спасибо
多謝
TEŞEKKÜR EDERIM
muchas gracias
obrigado
NA GODE

IEEE SA
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

GETTING INVOLVED

We offer many ways to get involved and participate in IEEE SA and its programs–whether you are looking to make your mark as an individual or on behalf of your organization

Please visit our website to learn more and express your areas of interest and become part of the IEEE SA community today!



You are invited!
Join IEEE Standards Projects!

Maike Luiken
maike.luiken@ieee.org

IEEE

SELECTED SOURCES AND STANDARDS

1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), *Fundamental Safety Principles*, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SF-1, Vienna.

2. IAEA, *Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Design*, Specific Safety Requirements No. SSR-2/1 (Rev. 1), 2016.

3. IAEA, *Applicability of IAEA Safety Standards to Non-Water Cooled Reactors and Small Modular Reactors*, Safety Reports Series No. 123, 2023. The review examines lifetime applicability, areas of novelty, gaps and further considerations.

4. IAEA, General Safety Requirements series: GSR Part 1 (Rev. 1), GSR Part 2, GSR Part 3, GSR Part 4, GSR Part 5, GSR Part 6 and GSR Part 7.

5. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), IEC 61226; IEC 61513; IEC 60880; IEC 62138; IEC 62645:2019; IEC 62859:2016; and IEC TR 63335:2021.

6. IEEE Standards Association, IEEE 603-2018; IEEE 336-2020; IEEE P63160 (draft/project information).

7. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III, *Rules for Construction of Nuclear Facility Components*, and Section XI, *Rules for Inservice Inspection of Nuclear Power Plant Components*.

8. ISO/TC 85, *Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection*, including the work of SC 2, SC 5 and SC 6.

9. Western European Nuclear Regulators Association (WENRA), work on safety objectives and applicability to SMRs.