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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Subsea equipment –  
Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage  
from 3 kV ( $U_{\max} = 3,6$  kV) to 30 kV ( $U_{\max} = 36$  kV)**



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INTERNATIONAL  
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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	10
INTRODUCTION.....	12
1 Scope.....	13
2 Normative references .....	13
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms .....	14
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	15
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	19
4 Documentation and marking .....	20
4.1 Design documentation .....	20
4.2 Type test documentation .....	20
4.3 Routine test documentation.....	20
4.4 As built documentation.....	21
4.5 Design analysis.....	21
4.6 Data sheet .....	21
4.7 Equipment marking.....	22
4.7.1 Connectors and penetrators.....	22
4.7.2 Jumper assemblies .....	22
5 Design.....	22
5.1 General design requirements .....	22
5.2 Temperature class .....	23
5.3 Electrical design requirements .....	23
5.3.1 Ratings .....	23
5.3.2 Earthing.....	24
5.3.3 Dummy connectors .....	24
5.4 Mechanical design requirements .....	25
5.4.1 Pressure classes .....	25
5.4.2 Rapid gas decompression.....	25
5.4.3 External forces .....	25
5.5 Material requirements .....	25
5.5.1 General material requirements.....	25
5.5.2 Material certification requirements .....	26
5.6 Connector specific requirements .....	26
5.6.1 General requirements .....	26
5.6.2 Wet mateable connectors .....	26
5.6.3 Dry mateable connectors .....	27
5.7 Penetrator specific requirements.....	27
5.7.1 Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment .....	27
5.7.2 Penetrators for pressure retaining equipment .....	27
5.8 Seals .....	28
5.8.1 General seal requirements.....	28
5.8.2 Water seals .....	28
5.8.3 Additional requirements for pressure integrity seals.....	28
5.9 Electric field control .....	28
5.10 Jumper assemblies .....	29
5.11 Storage and transportation.....	29
6 Tests .....	29

- 6.1 Structure of test clauses ..... 29
- 6.2 General test requirements..... 29
- 6.3 Artificial sea water ..... 30
- 6.4 Test media..... 30
- 7 Routine tests – Connectors and penetrators ..... 33
- 8 Routine tests – Dummy and test connectors ..... 34
- 9 Routine tests – Jumper assemblies ..... 34
- 10 Sample tests – Hoses ..... 35
- 11 Type and special tests – Connectors and penetrators..... 35
  - 11.1 Order of tests and type test requirements ..... 35
  - 11.2 Type tests – Dummy and test connectors..... 38
  - 11.3 Type tests – New interface cable ..... 38
  - 11.4 Prototype manufacturing acceptance test..... 39
    - 11.4.1 Objective ..... 39
    - 11.4.2 Sequence ..... 39
    - 11.4.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 39
  - 11.5 Electrical and thermal tests ..... 40
    - 11.5.1 Objective ..... 40
    - 11.5.2 Sequence ..... 40
    - 11.5.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 41
  - 11.6 Electrical short circuit test..... 42
    - 11.6.1 Objective ..... 42
    - 11.6.2 Sequence ..... 42
    - 11.6.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 42
  - 11.7 Hyperbaric test ..... 42
    - 11.7.1 Objective ..... 42
    - 11.7.2 Sequence ..... 42
    - 11.7.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 44
  - 11.8 Pressure cycling test – Penetrators..... 44
    - 11.8.1 Objective ..... 44
    - 11.8.2 Sequence ..... 44
    - 11.8.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 45
  - 11.9 Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators ..... 45
    - 11.9.1 Objective ..... 45
    - 11.9.2 Sequence ..... 45
    - 11.9.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 46
  - 11.10 Rapid gas decompression test ..... 46
    - 11.10.1 Objective ..... 46
    - 11.10.2 Sequence ..... 46
    - 11.10.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 47
  - 11.11 Mechanical and environmental stress test..... 47
    - 11.11.1 Objective ..... 47
    - 11.11.2 Sequence ..... 47
    - 11.11.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 48
  - 11.12 Endurance test – Connectors ..... 48
    - 11.12.1 Objective ..... 48
    - 11.12.2 Sequence ..... 48
    - 11.12.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 49

11.13	Endurance test – Penetrators.....	49
11.13.1	Objective .....	49
11.13.2	Sequence .....	49
11.13.3	Acceptance criteria .....	50
11.14	Inner water seal hyperbaric test – Connectors .....	51
11.14.1	Objective .....	51
11.14.2	Sequence .....	51
11.14.3	Acceptance criteria .....	51
11.15	Inner water seal pressure cycling test – Penetrators .....	51
11.15.1	Objective .....	51
11.15.2	Sequence .....	51
11.15.3	Acceptance criteria .....	51
11.16	Outer water seal hyperbaric test – Connectors.....	51
11.16.1	Objective .....	51
11.16.2	Sequence .....	51
11.16.3	Acceptance criteria .....	51
11.17	Outer water seal pressure cycling test – Penetrators.....	52
11.17.1	Objective .....	52
11.17.2	Sequence .....	52
11.17.3	Acceptance criteria .....	52
11.18	Secondary pressure integrity seal test – Penetrators .....	52
11.18.1	Objective .....	52
11.18.2	Sequence .....	52
11.18.3	Acceptance criteria .....	52
11.19	Primary pressure integrity seal test – Penetrators .....	52
11.19.1	Objective .....	52
11.19.2	Sequence .....	52
11.19.3	Acceptance criteria .....	52
11.20	Secondary pressure integrity seal combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators.....	53
11.20.1	Objective .....	53
11.20.2	Sequence .....	53
11.20.3	Acceptance criteria .....	53
11.21	Primary pressure integrity seal combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators .....	53
11.21.1	Objective .....	53
11.21.2	Sequence .....	53
11.21.3	Acceptance criteria .....	53
11.22	Extended hyperbaric wet mate test .....	53
11.22.1	Objective .....	53
11.22.2	Sequence .....	53
11.22.3	Acceptance criteria .....	55
12	Type tests – Hose and hose terminations .....	55
12.1	General.....	55
12.2	Absorption/compensation test .....	56
12.2.1	Objective .....	56
12.2.2	Method .....	56
12.2.3	Acceptance criteria .....	56
12.3	Ozone resistance .....	57

- 12.3.1 Objective ..... 57
- 12.3.2 Method ..... 57
- 12.3.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 57
- 12.4 Ultraviolet resistance ..... 57
  - 12.4.1 Objective ..... 57
  - 12.4.2 Method ..... 57
  - 12.4.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 57
- 12.5 Thermal shock test..... 58
  - 12.5.1 Objective ..... 58
  - 12.5.2 Method ..... 58
  - 12.5.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 58
- 12.6 Destructive testing ..... 58
  - 12.6.1 Tensile failure..... 58
  - 12.6.2 Burst pressure ..... 59
  - 12.6.3 Crush resistance..... 59
  - 12.6.4 Outer sheath abrasion resistance ..... 60
  - 12.6.5 Hose kink test..... 60
- 13 Type tests – Jumper assemblies..... 61
  - 13.1 General..... 61
  - 13.2 Electrical and thermal type test – Jumper assemblies ..... 61
    - 13.2.1 Objective ..... 61
    - 13.2.2 Sequence ..... 61
    - 13.2.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 62
  - 13.3 Oscillating jumper test ..... 62
    - 13.3.1 Objective ..... 62
    - 13.3.2 Sequence ..... 62
    - 13.3.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 63
  - 13.4 Jumper pull test ..... 63
    - 13.4.1 Objective ..... 63
    - 13.4.2 Sequence ..... 63
    - 13.4.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 64
  - 13.5 Drop test..... 64
    - 13.5.1 Objective ..... 64
    - 13.5.2 Sequence ..... 64
    - 13.5.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 64
  - 13.6 Jumper handling simulation test..... 64
    - 13.6.1 Objective ..... 64
    - 13.6.2 Sequence ..... 64
    - 13.6.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 66
  - 13.7 Jumper simulated deployment test..... 66
    - 13.7.1 Objective ..... 66
    - 13.7.2 Sequence ..... 66
    - 13.7.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 67
- 14 Test procedures ..... 67
  - 14.1 Helium leak test ..... 67
    - 14.1.1 Objective ..... 67
    - 14.1.2 Method ..... 68
    - 14.1.3 Acceptance criteria ..... 68
  - 14.2 Contact resistance test ..... 68

14.2.1	Objective .....	68
14.2.2	Method .....	68
14.2.3	Acceptance criteria .....	68
14.3	Shell continuity test.....	69
14.3.1	Objective .....	69
14.3.2	Method .....	69
14.3.3	Acceptance criteria .....	69
14.4	Screen continuity test .....	69
14.4.1	Objective .....	69
14.4.2	Method .....	69
14.4.3	Acceptance criteria .....	69
14.5	Partial discharge test .....	69
14.5.1	Objective .....	69
14.5.2	Method .....	69
14.5.3	Acceptance criteria .....	70
14.6	High voltage AC test .....	70
14.6.1	Objective .....	70
14.6.2	Method .....	70
14.6.3	Acceptance criteria .....	70
14.7	Impulse withstand voltage test .....	70
14.7.1	Objective .....	70
14.7.2	Method .....	70
14.7.3	Acceptance criteria .....	70
14.8	Insulation resistance test .....	71
14.8.1	Objective .....	71
14.8.2	Method .....	71
14.8.3	Acceptance criteria .....	71
14.9	Thermal shock test.....	71
14.9.1	Objective .....	71
14.9.2	Method .....	71
14.9.3	Acceptance criteria .....	72
14.10	Thermal short circuit test .....	72
14.10.1	Objective .....	72
14.10.2	Method .....	72
14.10.3	Acceptance criteria .....	72
14.11	Dynamic short circuit test.....	72
14.11.1	Objective .....	72
14.11.2	Method .....	72
14.11.3	Acceptance criteria .....	72
14.12	Temperature rise test.....	73
14.12.1	Objective .....	73
14.12.2	Method .....	73
14.12.3	Acceptance criteria .....	73
14.13	Extended temperature rise test .....	74
14.13.1	Objective .....	74
14.13.2	Method .....	74
14.13.3	Acceptance criteria .....	75
14.14	Thermal cycling.....	75
14.14.1	Objective .....	75

14.14.2	Method .....	75
14.14.3	Acceptance criteria .....	76
14.15	Bending moment and free fall tests .....	76
14.15.1	Objective .....	76
14.15.2	Method .....	76
14.15.3	Acceptance criteria .....	76
14.16	Static pressure test – Penetrators .....	77
14.16.1	Objective .....	77
14.16.2	Method .....	77
14.16.3	Acceptance criteria .....	77
14.17	Extended static pressure test – Penetrators .....	78
14.17.1	Objective .....	78
14.17.2	Method .....	78
14.17.3	Acceptance criteria .....	78
14.18	Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Pressure retaining penetrators .....	78
14.18.1	Objective .....	78
14.18.2	Method .....	78
14.18.3	Acceptance criteria .....	78
14.19	Shock and vibration test.....	78
14.19.1	Objective .....	78
14.19.2	Method .....	78
14.19.3	Acceptance criteria .....	79
14.20	Cleaning and spillage test.....	79
14.20.1	Objective .....	79
14.20.2	Method .....	79
14.20.3	Acceptance criteria .....	79
14.21	Conductor pull test.....	79
14.21.1	Objective .....	79
14.21.2	Method .....	80
14.21.3	Acceptance criteria .....	80
14.22	Cable pull test.....	80
14.22.1	Objective .....	80
14.22.2	Method .....	80
14.22.3	Acceptance criteria .....	80
14.23	Cable termination bending test.....	80
14.23.1	Objective .....	80
14.23.2	Method .....	80
14.23.3	Acceptance criteria .....	80
14.24	Mate/de-mate operation test .....	81
14.24.1	Objective .....	81
14.24.2	Method .....	81
14.24.3	Acceptance criteria .....	81
14.25	Dismantling and examination .....	81
14.25.1	Objective .....	81
14.25.2	Method .....	81
14.25.3	Acceptance criteria .....	81
14.26	High voltage breakdown test .....	82
14.26.1	Objective .....	82

14.26.2	Method .....	82
14.26.3	Acceptance criteria .....	82
14.27	Rapid gas decompression (RGD) test – General .....	82
14.27.1	Objective .....	82
14.27.2	Method .....	82
14.27.3	Acceptance criteria .....	82
14.28	Material testing .....	83
14.28.1	Objective .....	83
14.28.2	General test requirements .....	83
14.28.3	Polymeric materials test requirements .....	83
14.28.4	Acceptance criteria .....	84
Annex A (informative)	Connector assembly data sheet .....	85
Annex B (informative)	Penetrator figures .....	88
Bibliography	.....	96
Figure 1	– Jumper handling simulation test .....	66
Figure 2	– Typical extended temperature test results, method 1 .....	74
Figure 3	– Typical extended temperature test results, method 2 .....	75
Figure 4	– Bending moment test .....	76
Figure B.1	– Penetrator flange view .....	88
Figure B.2	– Pressure retaining penetrator – Definitions .....	89
Figure B.3	– Test set-up, pressure retaining penetrator – Direction 1 .....	90
Figure B.4	– Test set-up, pressure retaining penetrator – Direction 2 .....	91
Figure B.5	– Penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Definitions .....	92
Figure B.6	– Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Test of absolute pressure .....	93
Figure B.7	– Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Direction 1 .....	94
Figure B.8	– Test set-up, penetrator for pressure balanced conditions – Direction 2 .....	95
Table 1	– Design documentation .....	20
Table 2	– Routine test documentation .....	20
Table 3	– As built documentation .....	21
Table 4	– Temperature classes .....	23
Table 5	– Voltage ratings .....	23
Table 6	– Current ratings .....	24
Table 7	– Pressure classes .....	25
Table 8	– Test media .....	31
Table 9	– Electrical routine tests .....	33
Table 10	– Routine test sequence – Connectors and penetrators .....	33
Table 11	– Routine test sequence – Complete jumper assemblies .....	34
Table 12	– Type test sequence .....	36
Table 13	– Intermediate electrical tests .....	37
Table 14	– Type test sequence – New interface cable .....	38
Table 15	– Prototype manufacturing acceptance test sequence .....	39
Table 16	– Electrical and thermal test sequence – Connectors .....	40

Table 17 – Electrical and thermal test sequence – Pressure retaining penetrators ..... 40

Table 18 – Electrical and thermal test sequence – Penetrators for pressure balanced equipment..... 41

Table 19 – Electrical short circuit test sequence ..... 42

Table 20 – Hyperbaric test sequence – Wet mateable connectors..... 43

Table 21 – Hyperbaric test sequence – Dry mateable connectors ..... 43

Table 22 – Pressure cycling test – Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment..... 44

Table 23 – Pressure cycling test – Pressure retaining penetrators ..... 45

Table 24 – Combined pressure and temperature cycling test – Penetrators ..... 46

Table 25 – RGD test sequence ..... 46

Table 26 – Mechanical and environmental stress test sequence ..... 47

Table 27 – Endurance test – Connectors ..... 48

Table 28 – Endurance test – Pressure retaining penetrators ..... 49

Table 29 – Endurance test – Penetrators for pressure compensated equipment..... 50

Table 30 – Extended hyperbaric wet mate test sequence ..... 54

Table 31 – Hose type test sequence ..... 55

Table 32 – Jumper assembly type test sequence ..... 61

Table 33 – Electrical and thermal type test – Jumper assemblies ..... 62

Table 34 – Oscillating jumper test ..... 62

Table 35 – Jumper pull test..... 63

Table 36 – Drop test ..... 64

Table 37 – Jumper handling simulation test ..... 65

Table 38 – Jumper simulated deployment testing ..... 67

Table 39 – Impulse withstand voltage test levels..... 70

Table 40 – Insulation resistance test – Voltage test levels ..... 71

Table 41 – Static pressure test – Penetrators ..... 77

Table A.1 – Typical product data sheet ..... 85

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### SUBSEA EQUIPMENT –

#### **Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage from 3 kV ( $U_{\max} = 3,6$ kV) to 30 kV ( $U_{\max} = 36$ kV)**

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## INTRODUCTION

Within the oil and gas industry there is an increasing use of electrical power equipment on the seabed. Subsea processing activities like compression and pumping require increasingly higher amount of electrical power. Power generation, whether onshore or offshore, requires development of equipment both for subsea transmission and distribution.

Current standards for topside equipment do not include requirements related to equipment installed below the sea surface. Project and client specific specifications are used for both design and testing. The fact that equipment is qualified on a project basis, rather than to common standards, has several drawbacks:

- similar equipment is qualified to different type and routine test specifications;
- equipment has to be re-qualified for new projects that have slightly different requirements, for instance increased water depth;
- project specific ratings leading to higher number of equipment versions than strictly required.

All these issues lead to increased costs and schedule (for type testing), and also increased risk for failure (several type test programs are performed on a high number of various designs). By standardizing tests and implement continuous improvement on fewer products, this risk will be reduced in the long term.

The SEPS JIP (Subsea Electrical Power Standardization Joint Industry Project) was established in 2010 by seven oil and gas companies, with the aim to develop common operator standards for subsea electrical power equipment and systems and support further development of these into internationally recognized standards. This document is developed upon base material by SEPS. The aim for the SEPS JIP is to contribute to the development of IEC/IEEE dual logo standards; hence both IEC and relevant ANSI/IEEE standards are referenced where applicable. Relevant equipment manufacturers have contributed with review and comments to the document.

The lack of accessibility (for repair or replacement) defines strict requirements to reliability, beyond what is normally seen in topside applications.

As subsea equipment in many cases is interconnected to topside equipment, specifications for subsea equipment are considered to be within the scope of IEC TC 18 – Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

## SUBSEA EQUIPMENT –

### **Part 1: Power connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltage from 3 kV ( $U_{\max} = 3,6$ kV) to 30 kV ( $U_{\max} = 36$ kV)**

#### **1 Scope**

This document is applicable to single and three-phase wet-mateable and dry-mateable AC connectors, penetrators and jumper assemblies with rated voltages from 3 kV ( $U_{\max} = 3,6$  kV) to 30 kV ( $U_{\max} = 36$  kV). This document relates to the requirements and tests for products in the "as manufactured and supplied" condition. This document is not applicable to requirements and tests for products that have been subsequently installed, deployed or retrieved.

#### **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 60060-1, *High-voltage test techniques – Part 1: General definitions and test requirements*

IEC 60156, *Insulating liquids – Determination of the breakdown voltage at power frequency – Test method*

IEC 60243-1:2013, *Electric strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60270, *High-voltage test techniques – Partial discharge measurements*

IEC 60721-3-2:2018, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Transportation and handling*

IEC 60885-3, *Electrical test methods for electric cables – Part 3: Test methods for partial discharge measurements on lengths of extruded power cables*

IEC 60986, *Short-circuit temperature limits of electric cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV)*

IEC 61238-1-3:2018, *Compression and mechanical connectors for power cables – Part 1-3: Test methods and requirements for compression and mechanical connectors for power cables for rated voltages above 1 kV ( $U_m = 1,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV) tested on non-insulated conductors*

IEC 61442, *Test methods for accessories for power cables with rated voltages from 6 kV ( $U_m = 7,2$  kV) up to 30 kV ( $U_m = 36$  kV)*

IEC 62262, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK code)*