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IEEE Standard Test Methods for Surge Protectors and Protective Circuits Used in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Circuits, and Smart Grid Data Circuits

IEEE Power and Energy Society

Sponsored by the
Surge Protective Devices Committee

IEEE
3 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5997
USA

IEEE Std C62.36™-2016
(Revision of
IEEE Std C62.36-2014)

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Abstract: Surge protectors for application on multiconductor balanced or unbalanced information and communications technology (ICT) circuits and smart grid data circuits are addressed in this standard. These surge protectors are designed to limit voltage surges, current surges, or both. The surge protectors covered are generally multiple-component series or parallel combinations of linear or nonlinear elements, packaged or organized for the purpose of limiting voltage, current, or both. The methods of testing and criteria (where appropriate) for the characteristics and ratings of surge protectors used in ICT circuits and smart grid data circuits are also described in this standard. Packaged single gas tube, air gap, varistor, or avalanche junction surge-protective components are not covered by this standard, but rather are covered by IEEE Std C62.31™, IEEE Std C62.32™, IEEE Std C62.33™, and IEEE Std C62.35™, respectively. Specifically excluded from this standard are test methods for low-voltage power circuit applications. For protection of wire-line communication facilities under the specialized conditions found at power stations, consult IEEE Std 487™.

Keywords: ICT surge protection, IEEE C62.36™, signal line surge protection, smart grid surge protection, SPD, surge-protective circuits, surge protector, telecommunication line protector unit, transient overvoltage protector

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
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Ernie Gallo, *Vice Chair*

Tim Ardley
Robert Ashton
Frank Basciano
Nisar Chaudhry
Leonard Drewes
Ernie Gallo
Bogey Klobassa
Peter Kobsa
Albert Martin
Michael Maytum
Wolfgang Oertel
Alan Rebeck
Thomas Tran
Bill Travis

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Robert Ashton
Frank Basciano
William Bloethe
Kenneth Brown
William Byrd
Suresh Channarasappa
Frank Gerleve
Randall Groves
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Iulian Profir
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Mehmet Ulema
Yingli Wen
Howard Wolfman
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std C62.36-2016, IEEE Standard Test Methods for Surge Protectors and Protective Circuits Used in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Circuits, and Smart Grid Data Circuits.

This standard applies to surge protectors for application on multiconductor balanced or unbalanced information and communications technology (ICT) circuits and smart grid data circuits. These surge protectors are designed to limit voltage surges, current surges, or both. The surge protectors covered are generally multiple-component series or parallel combinations of linear or nonlinear elements, packaged or organized for the purpose of limiting voltage, current, or both.

This standard describes the methods of testing and criteria (where appropriate) for the characteristics and ratings of surge protectors used in ICT circuits and smart grid data circuits. This standard is not intended to cover packaged single gas tube, air gap, varistor, or avalanche junction surge-protective components (SPCs), which are covered by IEEE Std C62.31™ [B20], IEEE Std C62.32™ [B21], IEEE Std C62.33™ [B22], and IEEE Std C62.35™ [B23], respectively. Specifically excluded from this standard are test methods for low-voltage power circuit applications. For protection of wire-line communication facilities under the specialized conditions found at power stations, consult IEEE Std 487™ [B16].[1, 2]

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1. Scope

This standard applies to surge protectors for application on multiconductor balanced or unbalanced information and communications technology (ICT) circuits and smart grid data circuits. These surge protectors are designed to limit voltage surges, current surges, or both. The surge protectors covered are generally multiple-component series or parallel combinations of linear or nonlinear elements, packaged or organized for the purpose of limiting voltage, current, or both.

This standard describes the methods of testing and criteria (where appropriate) for the characteristics and ratings of surge protectors used in ICT circuits and smart grid data circuits. This standard is not intended to cover packaged single gas tube, air gap, varistor, avalanche junction, or self-restoring current limiter surge-protective components (SPCs), which are covered by IEEE Std C62.31 [B20], IEEE Std C62.32 [B21], IEEE Std C62.33 [B22], IEEE Std C62.35 [B23], and IEEE Std C62.39 [B24], respectively. Specifically excluded from this standard are test methods for low-voltage power circuit applications. For protection of wire-line communication facilities under the specialized conditions found at power stations, consult IEEE Std 487 [B16] series of documents. [1, 2]

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