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Guidance on safety relating to the use of surge protective devices and surge protective components in telecommunication terminal equipment

Recommendation ITU-T K.143

ITU-T



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Summary

Requirements on bridging between primary circuit and protective earth by a surge protective device (SPD) in equipment are described in clause 5.5.7 of [IEC 62368-1]. However, [IEC 62368-1] does not take into consideration the lightning voltage, which is larger than that appearing in the conditions considered in overvoltage category II, and it does not provide the requirements necessary for lightning protection of class II equipment without earthing in which bridging by SPD/surge protective components (SPCs) is usually applied.

It is necessary to clarify the electrical requirements for SPDs/SPCs in order to realize both resistibility and safety of telecommunication systems. Recommendation ITU-T K.143 analyses the influence on human safety of lightning measures bridging across insulation by SPDs. Recommendation ITU-T K.143 provides guidance for design of lightning protection and requirements of SPDs from the human safety standpoint. Requirements for SPDs/SPCs in multiservice surge protective devices (MSPDs) external to the equipment and SPDs installed on lines in a building lie outside the scope of this Recommendation.

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Introduction

Requirement on bridging between primary circuit and protective earth by SPD in equipment is described in clause 5.5.7 of [IEC 62368-1]. However, the standard does not take into consideration lightning voltage which is larger than that considered in overvoltage category II, and it does not provide the requirements necessary for lightning protection of class II equipment without earthing in which bridging by SPD/SPCs is usually applied.

It is necessary to clarify the electrical requirements for SPDs/SPCs to achieve both resistibility and safety of telecommunication systems. This Recommendation analyses influence of lightning measures including bridging by SPDs on human safety. This Recommendation gives guidance for design of lightning protection and requirements of SPDs from the human safety standpoint.

Recommendation ITU-T K.143

Guidance on safety relating to the use of surge protective devices and surge protective components in telecommunication terminal equipment

1 Scope

This Recommendation provides guidance on how to ensure the safety of construction and maintenance personnel as well as customers of telecommunication systems in customer buildings and access networks when surge protectors are installed in telecommunication equipment.

The safety of persons on access metallic lines, in-home lines and terminal equipment lies within the scope. The requirements for surge protective devices/surge protective components (SPDs/SPCs) in multiservice surge protective devices (MSPDs) external to the equipment and SPDs installed on lines in building lie outside the scope of this Recommendation, as does equipment in telecommunication centres and outdoor network equipment operating by remote or local power feeding.

2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published. The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- [ITU-T K.21] Recommendation ITU-T K.21 (2019), *Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in customer premises to overvoltages and overcurrents*.
- [ITU-T K.64] Recommendation ITU-T K.64 (2016), *Safe working practices for outside equipment installed in particular environments*.
- [ITU-T K.68] Recommendation ITU-T K.68 (2008), *Operator responsibilities in the management of electromagnetic interference by power systems on telecommunication systems*.
- [ITU-T K.98] Recommendation ITU-T K.98 (2014), *Overvoltage protection guide for telecommunication equipment installed in customer premises*.
- [IEC 60364-4-44] IEC 60364-4-44:2007:+AMD1:2015+AMD2:2018, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*.
- [IEC 60479-1] IEC 60479-1:2018, *Effects of current on human beings and livestock – Part 1: General aspects*.
- [IEC 61643-11] IEC 61643-11:2011, *Low-voltage surge protective devices – Part 11: Surge protective devices connected to low-voltage power systems – Requirements and test methods*.
- [IEC 62368-1] IEC 62368-1:2018, *Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements*.

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

3.1.1 class I equipment [IEC 62368-1]: Equipment with basic insulation used as a basic safeguard, and with protective bonding and protective earthing used as a supplementary safeguard.

3.1.2 class II equipment [IEC 62368-1]: Equipment in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but in which a supplementary safeguard is provided, there being no provision for protective earthing or reliance upon installation conditions.

3.1.3 class III equipment [IEC 62368-1]: Equipment in which protection against electric shock relies upon supply from ES1 and in which ES3 is not generated.

3.1.4 TT power distribution system [b-ITU-T K.44]: A TT power distribution system has one point directly earthed, the parts of the equipment required to be earthed being connected at the user premises to earth electrodes that are electrically independent of the earth electrodes of the power distribution system.

3.1.5 IT power distribution system [b-ITU-T K.44]: An IT power system is isolated from earth, except that one point may be connected to earth through an impedance or a voltage limiter. The parts of the equipment to be earthed are connected to earth electrodes at the user premises.

3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation

This Recommendation defines the following terms:

3.2.1 electrical energy source class 1, ES1: Class 1 electrical energy source with levels not exceeding ES1 limits under normal operating conditions and abnormal operating conditions that do not lead to a single fault conditions and not exceeding ES2 limits under single fault conditions of a basic safeguard.

NOTE 1 – ES1 may be accessible to an ordinary person. ES1 effects are; not painful on the body, but may be detectable and ignition of combustible materials not likely.

NOTE 2 – Paraphrased form the main body of [IEC 62368-1].

3.2.2 electrical energy source class 2, ES2: Class 2 electrical energy source with levels not exceeding ES2 limits under normal operating conditions, abnormal operating conditions, and single fault conditions, but is not ES1.

NOTE 1 – ES2 may be accessible to an instructed person. ES2 effects are; painful on the body, but not an injury Ignition of combustible materials possible, but limited growth and spread of fire.

NOTE 2 – Paraphrased form the main body of [IEC 62368-1].

3.2.3 electrical energy source class 3, ES3: Class 3 electrical energy source with one or more parameters exceeding ES2 limits

NOTE 1 – ES3 may be accessible to a skilled person. ES3 effects are; injury to the body and ignition of combustible materials likely with rapid growth and spread of fire.

NOTE 2 – Paraphrased form the main body of [IEC 62368-1].

3.2.4 TN-S power distribution system: Neutral earthed electrical supply system where, in part of the installation, the neutral conductor is also the protective earthing conductor, and in other parts there are separate neutral and protective earthing conductors.

NOTE – Based on the definition of "TN-S" in [b-ITU-T K Sup.7].

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| AC | Alternating Current |
| DC | Direct Current |
| ES1 | Energy Source class 1 |
| ES2 | Energy Source class 2 |
| ES3 | Energy Source class 3 |
| HV | High Voltage |
| L | Line |
| LV | Low Voltage |
| MSPD | Multiservice Surge Protective Device |
| MV | Medium Voltage |
| N | Neutral |
| PE | Protective Earth |
| PEN | Protective Earthing and Neutral |
| r.m.s. | root mean square |
| SPC | Surge Protective Component |
| SPD | Surge Protective Device |
| TOV | Temporary Overvoltage |

5 Conventions

None.

6 Conditions of telecommunication installations and overvoltages to be considered for safety requirement

6.1 Power, telecommunication and bonding lines connected to SPDs and equipment

6.1.1 Customer building

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are schematic diagrams of power and telecommunication lines, connected SPDs, telecommunication equipment and bonding conductors, and are typical examples of TN-S, TT and IT power systems, respectively. Telecommunication equipment connected to particular power systems is classified into class I, class II and class III equipment in [IEC 62368-1] according to the protection measures applied against electric shock.

6.1.2 Access network installations

Optical fibre cables and metallic lines are used in the access network. Overvoltage and overcurrent on mains, such as surges induced by lightning or power fault, may propagate to metallic telecommunication lines or the metal parts of optical fibre cables in a building if arrestors operate in the building or equipment. In addition, overvoltages and overcurrent may be induced directly on mains due to lightning or earth fault of power transmission lines or they may flow to telecommunication lines due to earth potential rise. It is necessary to consider human safety in relation to the current and voltage through these paths.

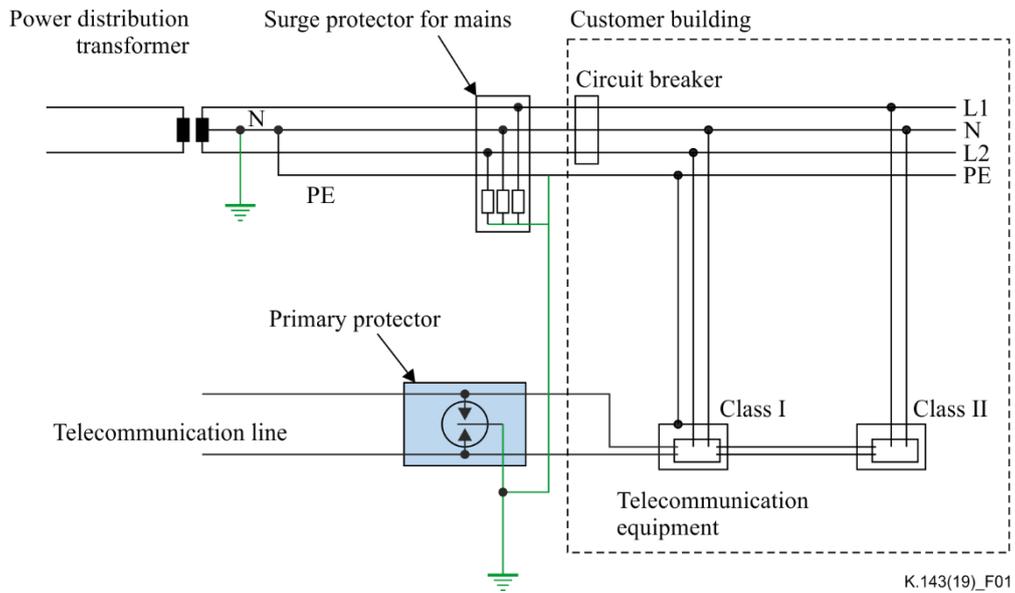


Figure 1 – SPD, equipment and wiring for a customer building using the TN-S system

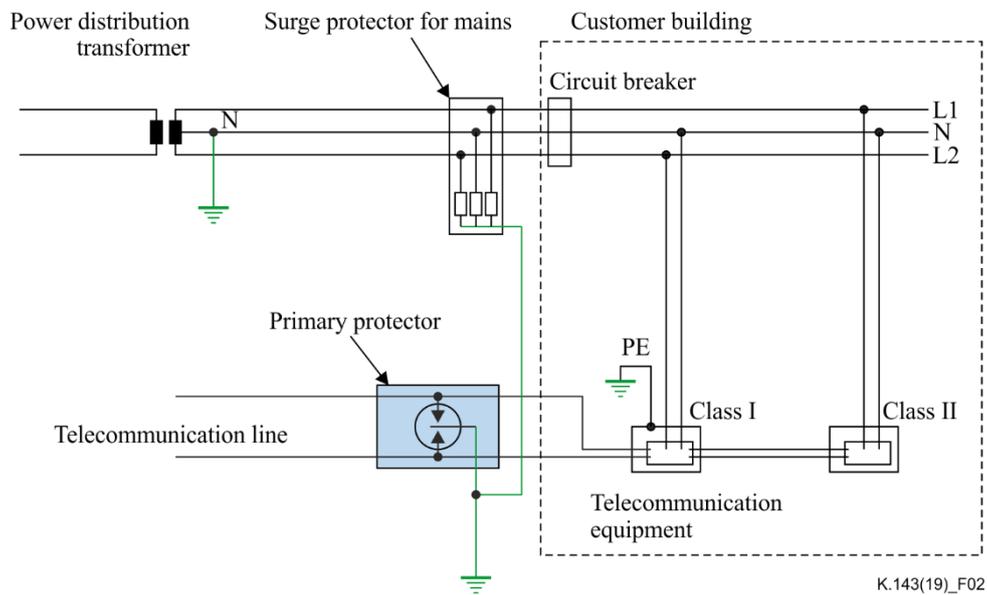


Figure 2 – SPD, equipment and wiring for a customer building using the TT system

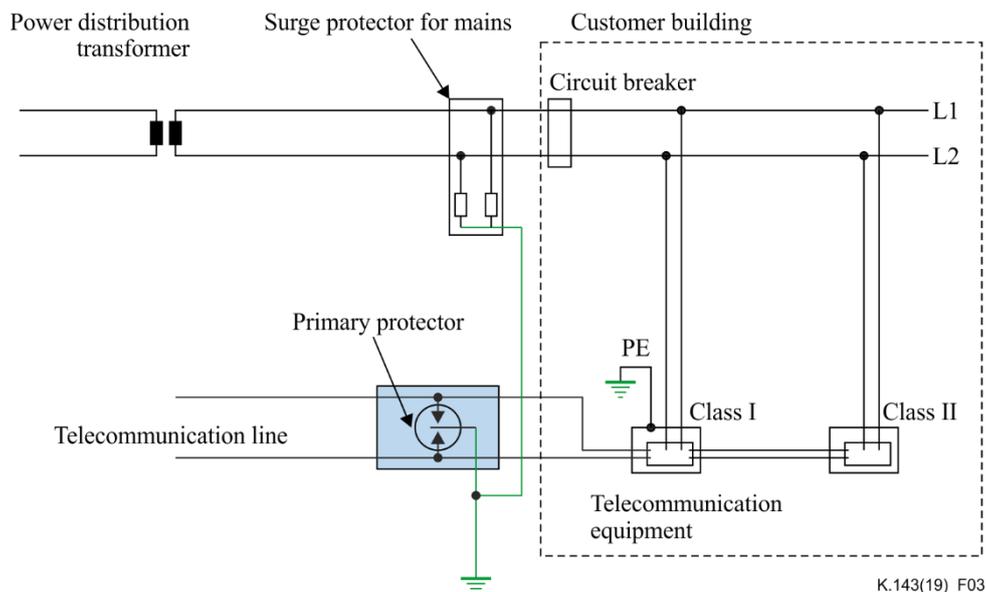


Figure 3 – SPD, equipment and wiring for a customer building using the IT system

6.2 Causes of electrical human hazards

6.2.1 Mains voltage

1) Degradation of telecommunication equipment insulation

Insulation is provided among the primary circuit, the external circuit and the enclosure of the telecommunication equipment, so that hazardous current does not flow to a human body. The supply current may flow from primary to telecommunication line and the current may cause fire or human hazards for users or installation construction or maintenance personnel. Insulation degradation may continue after insulation breakdown caused by overvoltages on mains and telecommunication lines.

The strength of the insulation is required by [IEC 62368-1]. Also, the resistibility of equipment incorporating SPDs is specified by [ITU-T K.21].

2) Power contact

An accident can occur in which the power supply line and the communication line are brought into contact and the insulation is damaged; then the power supply line conductor might come into direct contact with the telecommunication line. This could cause overheating, fire hazard and hazard to human body through continuous flow of hazardous voltage and current from the power supply line to the telecommunication line.

3) Temporary overvoltages due to faults in power systems

Temporary overvoltages (TOVs) can appear on live to neutral (L-N) and live to protective earth (L-PE) mains conductors as a result of a fault in the low-voltage (LV) system. Also, TOVs can appear in N-PE and L-PE due to a fault in the high (medium) voltage power system (see Figure 4).

For faults on high-voltage/medium-voltage (HV/MV) power systems, countermeasures have been taken to detect the failure current and shut off the power supply to the HV system. Also, in order to limit a potential rise of the N conductor of the mains, the N terminal of the power distribution transformer is connected to the earth, and the upper limit of the earth resistance is specified. When the earthing resistance is higher than the limit, the safety condition is not satisfied, since the potential rise of the PE becomes higher and the delay time to shut off the power supply becomes longer. See Figure 4.

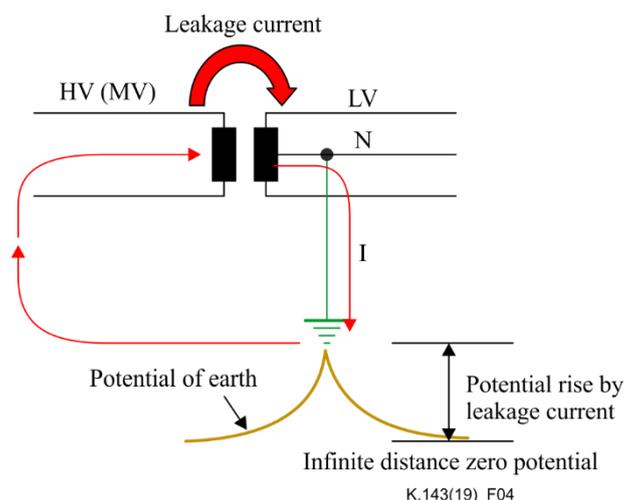


Figure 4 – Power fault in a high-voltage system at a distribution transformer

The stress for equipment connected to LV mains is referred to as a TOV in [IEC 60364-4-44]. The maximum voltage of the TOV is $U_0 + 1\ 200\text{ V}$ for up to 5 s and $U_0 + 250\text{ V}$ for longer periods, where U_0 is the nominal AC r.m.s. line voltage to earth in TN and TT systems. In an IT system, it is nominal AC r.m.s. voltage between the line conductor and the N conductor or the midpoint conductor, as appropriate.

In systems without an N conductor, U_0 shall be the line-to-line voltage.

More stringent limits are required in some countries, such as Japan, see Table 1.

Table 1 – Permissible power-frequency stress voltage in Japanese TT system

| Duration of earth fault in a high-voltage system t (s) | TOV r.m.s. in low-voltage installations U (V) |
|---|--|
| $t > 2$ | $U_0 + 150$ |
| $2 \cong t > 1$ | $U_0 + 300$ |
| $1 \cong t$ | $U_0 + 600$ |

NOTE – U_0 : nominal AC r.m.s. line voltage to earth.

6.2.2 Lightning surge

1) Lightning surges on low-voltage power distribution lines

The occurrence rate for lightning surges on low-voltage (LV) power distribution lines in Japan is shown in Figure 5. Lightning surges are produced by direct strikes and induction to the power lines.

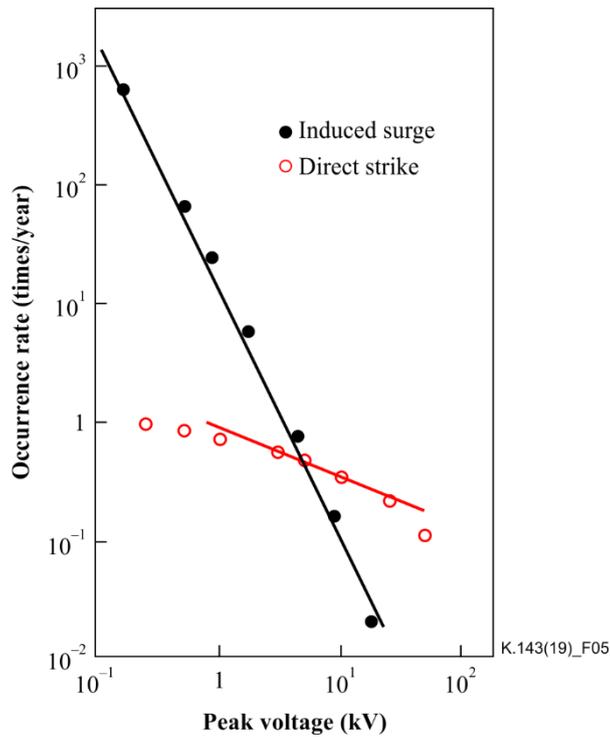


Figure 5 – Occurrence rate for lightning voltage on low-voltage power distribution lines

2) Lightning surges on telecommunication lines

The occurrence rate for lightning surges on telecommunication lines is shown in Figure 6. The solid line shows calculated value at the subscriber end and the dotted line show the value at the telecommunication centre. The plots indicate measured value. Surge voltage exceeding 10 kV appears on telecommunication lines at the subscriber end.

If lightning strikes are anticipated on the telecommunication line or in the vicinity thereof, danger shall be avoided by stopping all work that involves accessing the telecommunication line both outdoors and indoors. In addition, members of the public are protected by insulation and earthing of equipment enclosures.

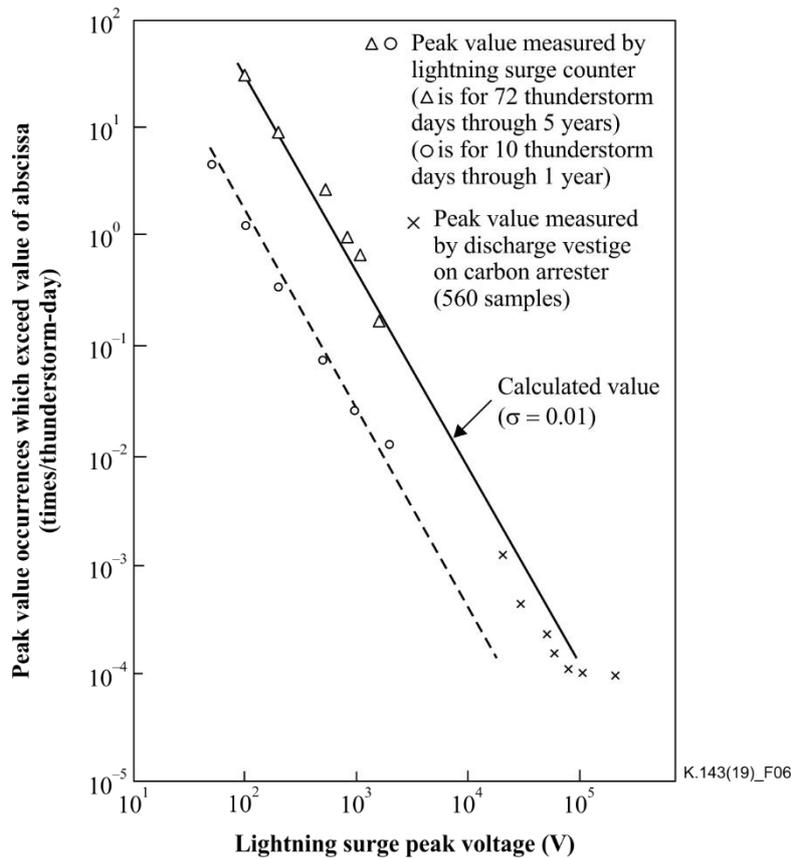


Figure 6 – Occurrence rate for lightning voltage on telecommunication line

6.2.3 Power frequency induction from power transmission line

Large current flows at the time of occurrence of an earthing fault in a HV power transmission line; such a flow becomes an induction source and high common mode voltage may be induced in the telecommunication line. To ensure the safety of construction and maintenance personnel working on or around telecommunication lines, induced voltage is limited by shielding and through utilization of arresters to a level that does not cause ventricular fibrillation in a person who might directly touch the telecommunication line.

The limit value of the power induction voltage (longitudinal voltage) is specified in [ITU-T K.68]. The values in Table 2 are specified for the condition under which the resistance value of the current path can be kept high (typical situation). The values in Table 3 are specified for the case where the resistance value in the current path is likely to be low due to clothing becoming damp due to perspiration, etc. in hot and humid climatic conditions (severe situation).

Since induction of hazardous voltages from transmission lines is caused mainly by earth fault current generated by insulation sparks caused by lightning strikes on HV power transmission lines, construction or maintenance personnel stop work on outdoor installations when a local lightning strike is predicted in order to avoid a dangerous situation.

Table 2 – Limits relating to danger in the case of electromagnetic interference produced by AC power plants in fault conditions: Typical situations

| Reference fault duration t [s] | Induced voltage r.m.s. [V] |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $t \leq 0.10$ | 2 000 |
| $0.10 < t \leq 0.20$ | 1 500 |
| $0.20 < t \leq 0.35$ | 1 000 |
| $0.35 < t \leq 0.50$ | 650 |
| $0.50 < t \leq 1.00$ | 430 |
| $1.00 < t \leq 3.00$ | 150 |
| $3.00 < t$ | 60 |

NOTE – Table 18 of [ITU-T K.68].

Table 3 – Limits relating to danger in the case of electromagnetic interference produced by AC power plants in fault condition: Severe situations

| Reference fault duration t [s] | Induced voltage r.m.s. general [V] | Induced voltage r.m.s. when current paths through chest or hip need not be considered [V] |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| $t \leq 0.06$ | 430 | 650 |
| $0.06 < t \leq 0.1$ | 430 | 430 |
| $0.1 < t \leq 1.0$ | 300 | 300 |
| $t > 1.0$ | 60 | 60 |

NOTE – Table 19 of [ITU-T K.68].

6.3 Hazards relating to accessible parts on installations and equipment

6.3.1 Accessible parts in a telecommunication system and its installations

Figures 7, 8 and 9 show places where a maintenance person or a customer may make contact with conductors in a telecommunication system and its installations using TN-S, TT and IT systems, respectively. Brief descriptions for accessible parts, labelled (A) to (E2) are as follows.

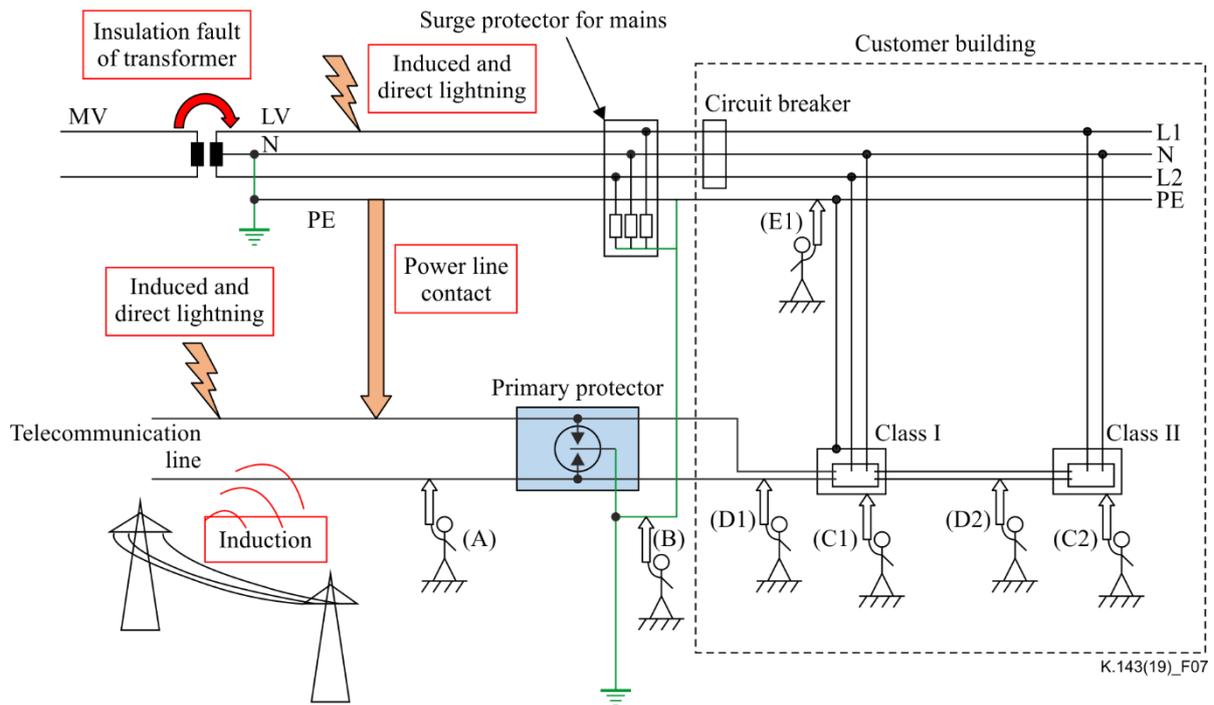


Figure 7 – Example of accessible parts in a customer building using the TN-S system

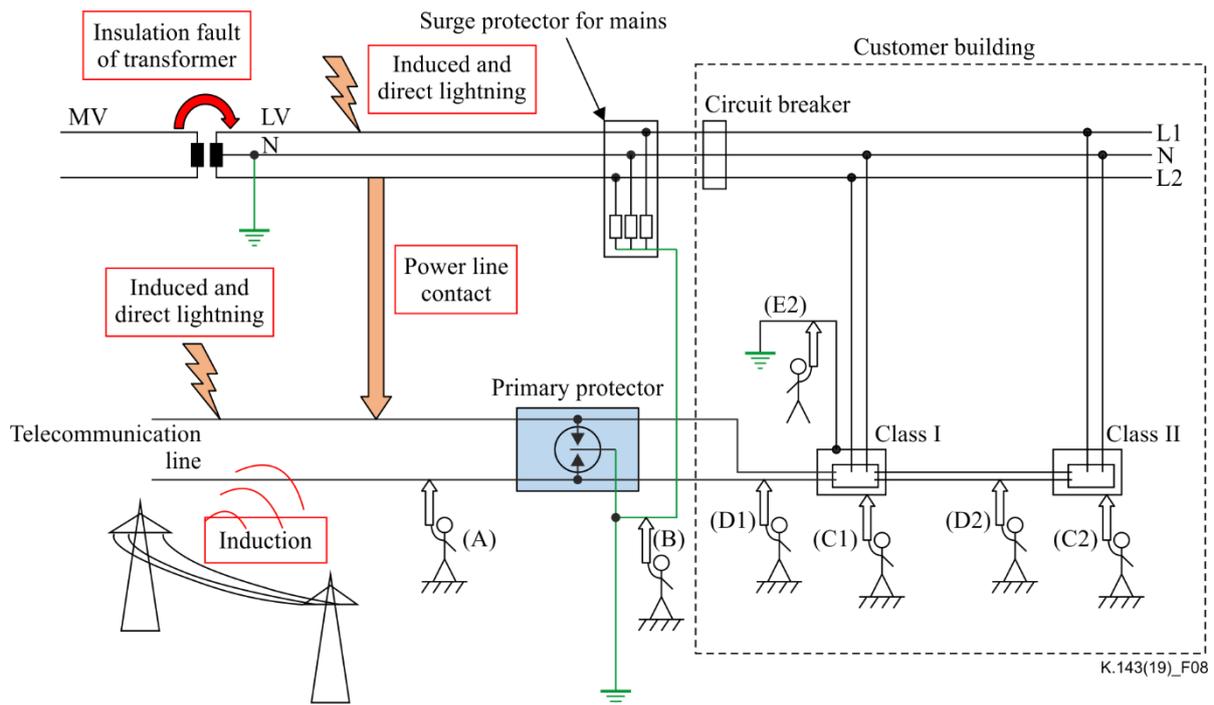


Figure 8 – Example of accessible parts in a customer building using the TT system

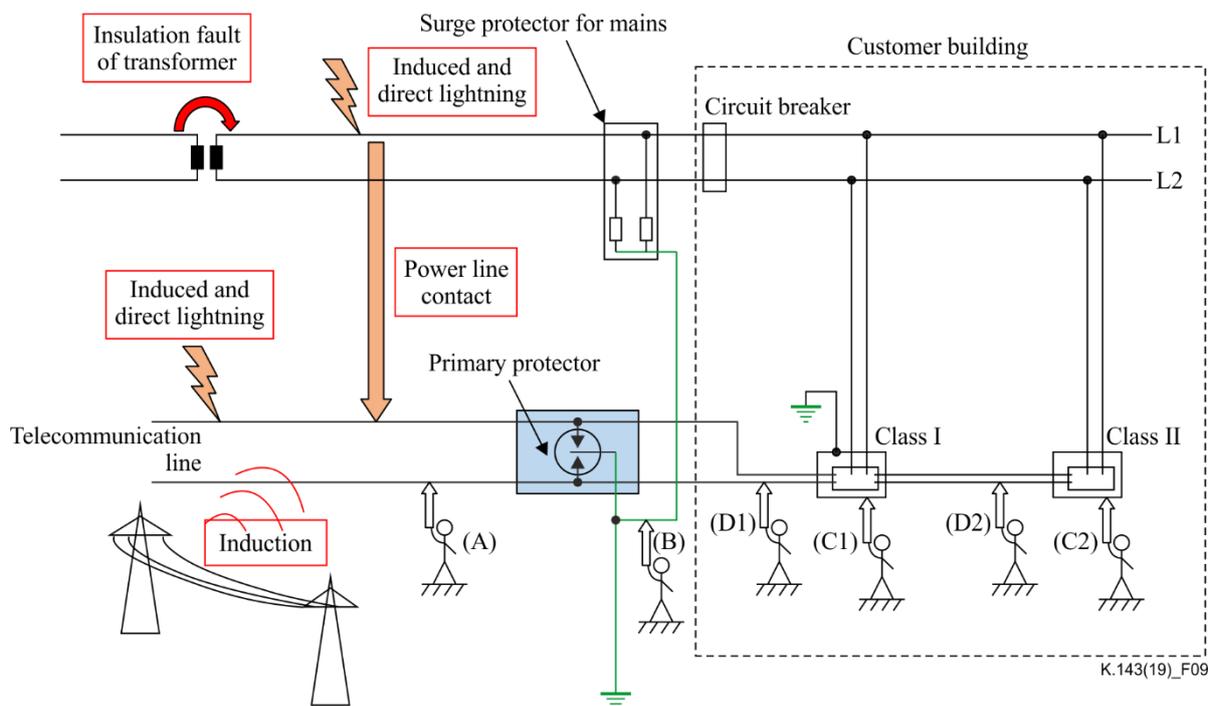


Figure 9 – Example of accessible parts in a customer building using the IT system

(A) This is an outdoor facility for a telecommunication line, where, construction or maintenance workers may come into contact with metallic parts of the lines, etc. However, it is not permitted for ordinary persons to touch these parts. Workers may also touch other conductive parts at zero potential at infinity. In work being carried out at outdoor facilities, risk reduction is attempted through safety working procedures, such as leakage voltage checking using a detector. Work practices to be used when working on live telecommunication circuits are described in [ITU-T K.64].

(B) There is a terminal board for the introduction of the telecommunication line to the building and terminals for an SPD. Construction and maintenance workers may come into contact with the parts; however, it is not permitted for ordinary persons to touch these parts. A worker may touch other conductive parts that are not bonded to the PE outside of the building. In work carried out at outdoor facilities, risk reduction is attempted through safe working procedures such as leakage voltage checking using a detector.

(C1) and (C2) These are enclosure surfaces of telecommunication equipment and persons often touch these parts. The enclosures of class I equipment are earthed and those of class II equipment are separated from the primary circuit by enhanced insulation or double insulation.

(D1) This is an indoor part of a telecommunication subscriber line. Contact with the conductors in order to cut and connect the line is limited to construction and maintenance workers. Ordinary persons may only touch the outer surfaces of wire insulation, plugs or connector surfaces. However, metallic parts are not accessible to them since modular connector (RJ-11) is used.

(D2) This is part of the wiring for internal connection links internal ports of the equipment. Contact with the conductors in order to cut and connect the line is limited to construction and maintenance persons. Ordinary persons may touch the outer surfaces of wire insulation or plug or connector surfaces. Whether metallic parts can be accessed depends on the types of connectors utilized for the system.

(E1) This is part of a protective earthing and neutral (PEN) terminal and bonding in TN system. PE and N conductors are connected in TN system and the contact with the PE wiring conductors is limited to construction and maintenance persons for the indoor power line. The conductor of the PE is connected to the plug of the class I device at the indoor outlet. Whether an ordinary person may access to the PE terminal of the outlet depends on the shape of the outlet (PE is accessible at the

CEE7/3 outlet for type F and CEE7/5 outlet for type E). Potential differences may appear between terminals (conductors) when impedance of the bonding conductor is not sufficiently low.

(E2) This is part of an earthing (PE) terminal and wiring in a TT system. Connection between the PE and the N conductor is not permitted. Wiring of the PE is insulated, but some types of PE terminals, such as screw type terminals, are accessible.

6.3.2 Impacts on safety of contact points and current path

The current in a human body may flow between a conductive part of a telecommunication installation and another conductor. The influence on the human body depends on the potential difference between the two conductive parts, contact parts of the human body (current path in a body), and resistance within and outside the body. (Figures 7 to 9 illustrate the case when the contact parts of a human body are a hand and a foot, for example.)

The degree of hazard changes depends on the value of current and its path in the human body, as described in [IEC 60479-1].

Further, one end of the current path can be a floor, a surrounding metal conductor or the like; and there are two cases: they are a) bonded or b) not bonded to a PE to create equipotential bonding. In the TN-S system, the PE is connected to N and the potential of the N appears at the PE terminal.

Figure 10 shows two cases: a) a person who is in contact with the metallic enclosure of the communication system and is standing on a floor with the same electrical potential as the PE; b) a person is standing on a floor at a local earthing potential independent of the PE (e.g., zero potential at infinity). When the arrester operates and the current flows to the earthing of the PE, the potential of the PE rises by its earthing resistance. In this case, a hazardous situation can occur when the ground potential of the PE rises and the person standing on the local earthing potential is touching the metallic enclosure of class I equipment.

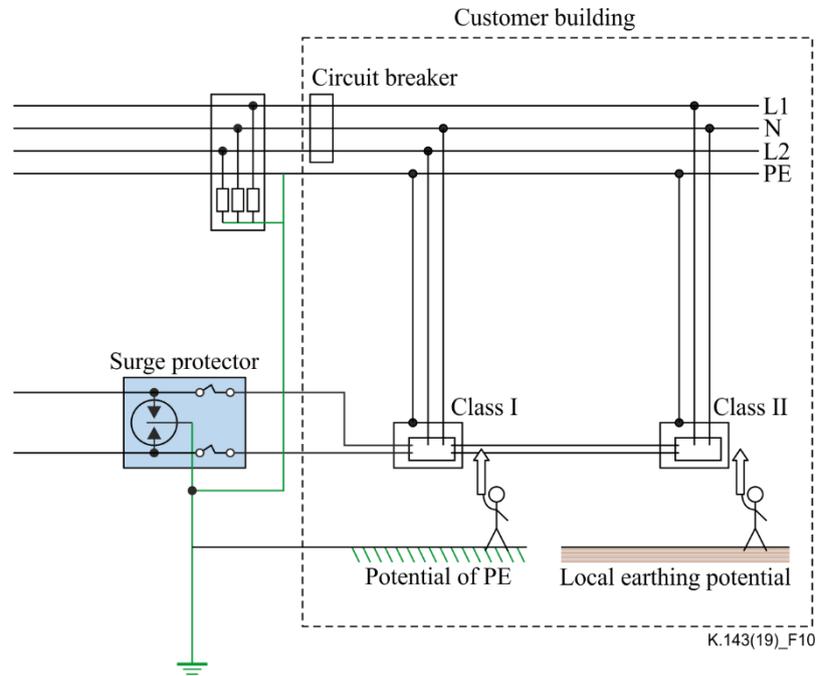


Figure 10 – Difference of potential at standing point

7 Safety requirements relating to SPD in telecommunication equipment

7.1 SPD bridging telecommunication line and earthing

SPDs that bridge the separation between ES1 or ES2 circuitry intended to be connected to external circuits and earth shall comply with the requirements specified in clause 5.4.11.2 of [IEC 62368-1].

7.2 SPD bridging mains and earthing

SPDs used between a mains circuit at ES3 voltage and PE shall comply with the requirements specified in clause 5.5.7 of [IEC 62368-1].

7.3 SPD bridging between primary circuit and telecommunication line

Where an SPD is used between the mains and an external circuit classified as ID1 in Table 13 of [IEC 62368-1], e.g., a telecommunication line, in class II equipment without earthing, the following requirements apply.

The ES1 or ES2 circuits in the equipment shall be separated from the external circuit. Impulse test of 1.5 kV 10/700 and steady state test of 1.0 kV (AC peak or DC voltage) is required for this purpose.

An example of circuit configuration of an SPD in this condition is shown in Figure 11.

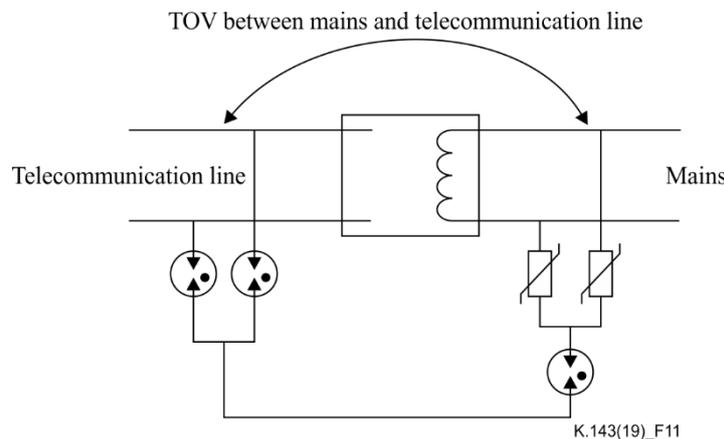


Figure 11 – Example of circuit configuration of an SPD

The part of the circuit to which the SPD is connected shall not be accessible. It shall be checked by inspection or test probe.

Where an SPD is used between the mains and the external circuit as indicated by ID number 1 in Table 13 of [IEC 62368-1], it shall consist of varistor(s) and gas discharge tube(s) connected in series, where the following applies.

The SPD bridging between primary and external circuits shall not operate when a DC voltage of U_{TOV2} , simulating a TOV condition, is applied between the primary circuit and the external circuit in equipment.

For power systems complying with [b-IEC 60364 series]:

single phase less than 120 V, $U_{TOV2} = 2\,000$ V

single phase lower or equal to 230 V, $U_{TOV2} = 2\,500$ V

NOTE – For Japanese 100 V TT systems, $U_{TOV2} = 1\,500$ V.

The SPD bridging between primary and external circuits shall not operate when a DC voltage of U_{peak2} the maximum AC supply voltage allowed by regulations, is applied between the primary circuit

and the external circuit in equipment even if an SPC in a SPD is short-circuited. Examples of U_{peak2} are as follows:

single phase 230 V system: $U_{\text{peak2}} = 361 \text{ V}$

single phase 120 V system: $U_{\text{peak2}} = 187 \text{ V}$

single phase 100 V system: $U_{\text{peak2}} = 156 \text{ V}$

The minimum rated operating voltage U_{op} of each component shall be determined taking into account variations in production and ageing as follows:

$$U_{\text{op}} = U_{\text{spd}} + \Delta U_{\text{sp}} + \Delta U_{\text{sa}}$$

where

U_{spd} is the operating voltage of each component designed to meet the above test;

ΔU_{sp} is the maximum variation of the operating voltage due to variations in SPD production, obtained by subtracting minimum operating voltage from rated operating voltage;

ΔU_{sa} is the maximum variation of the operating voltage due to the SPD ageing over the expected life of the equipment, obtained by subtracting decreased operating voltage after ageing from rated operating voltage. ΔU_{sa} shall be zero if the operating voltage does not decrease.

Equipment including the SPD shall comply with the resistibility requirements of the enhanced level in [ITU-T K.21].

7.4 Coordination between SPDs

In a customer building, SPDs are installed on the entry portions of cables to the building, equipment and wiring between them as an MSPD. The major part of the energy of incoming overvoltages, including lightning surges, is reduced at the SPD installed at the cable entry. However, if coordination between these SPDs is not well set up, the SPD at the cable entry does not operate and telecommunication equipment may be damaged.

The SPD conforming to [IEC 61643-11] is recommended at the cable entry to a building. A MSPD is used to compensate deficiency of the resistibility of the equipment. If the operation voltage of the SPDs at the entry portions of cables to the building and MSPD are too high, coordination of SPDs cannot be obtained. Therefore, the operation conditions of SPDs in the building shall be determined in light of the coordination condition.

Details of coordination of SPDs are described in [ITU-T K.98]. However, it is difficult to determine the coordination condition for the equipment since the specification of the SPD at the cable entry varies considerably. Larger stress of overvoltage may be applied to telecommunication equipment when PE is not bonded well, especially in TT and IT systems, since the potential rise of earthing of SPDs is large. Therefore, it is recommended that the equipment have "enhanced level" resistibility as specified in [ITU-T K.21].

Annex A

Transmission of TOV

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

When a fault event occurs at the HV to LV distribution transformer, the LV line has a TOV. The event conditions are illustrated in Figure 44.A1 of [IEC 60364-4-44]) and listed in Table 44.A1 of [IEC 60364-4-44]. Simulating TOV conditions is typically done by increasing the low voltage supply by 1 200 V for up to 5 s and by 250 V for longer periods.

Figure A.1 shows the transmission route of the TOV in a TN system. The TOV passes through the PE line to the user building and extends to the PE of equipment. Then the TOV proceeds to the telecommunication line through the SPD between PE and the telecommunication line in the equipment. The TOV is not significantly reduced, because the earthing resistance R_A of the PE at the user building is not sufficiently low compared to R_E and R_B at the power distribution transformer.

The SPD between the PE and the telecommunication line does not stop the TOV since the operation voltage is lower than the TOV. The lower limit of the operation voltage is $U_{op} = U_{peak} + \Delta U_{sp} + \Delta U_{sa}$ according to clause 5.4.11 of [IEC 62468-1], where U_{peak} should be higher than 180 V for a nominal voltage of mains lower than 130 V, and 360 V for a nominal voltage higher than 130 V.

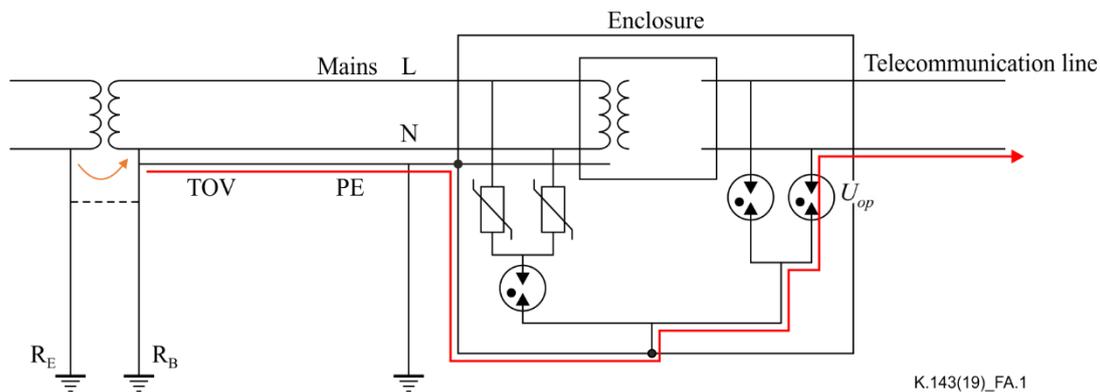


Figure A.1 – Transmission route of TOV in TN system

Figures A.2 and A.3 show transmission of a TOV in a TT system and a IT system, respectively.

A TOV goes from the N and L line of the mains to the telecommunication line through the SPD. The TOV can be stopped by the SPD if the operation voltage of the SPD is designed according to clause 7.3.

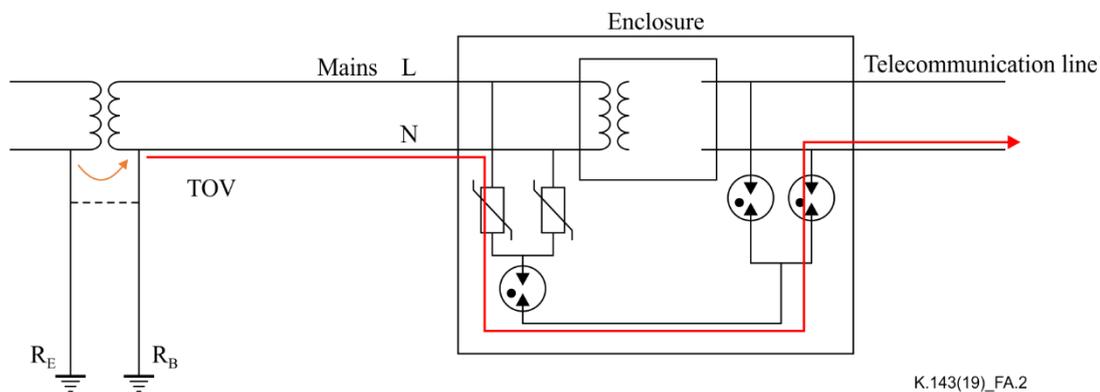
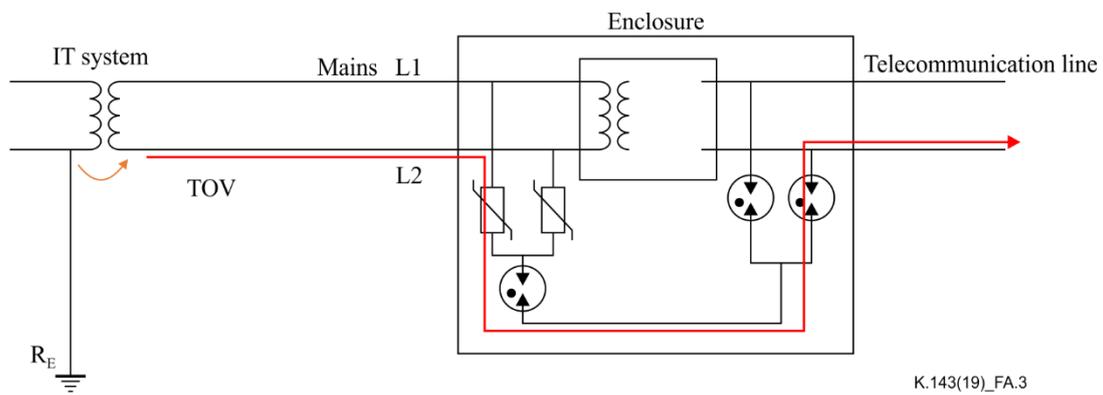


Figure A.2 – Transmission route of a TOV in a TT system



K.143(19)_FA.3

Figure A.3 – Transmission route of a TOV in an IT system

Bibliography

- [b-ITU-T K.44] Recommendation ITU-T K.44 (2019), *Resistibility tests for telecommunication equipment exposed to overvoltages and overcurrents – Basic Recommendation.*
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