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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD





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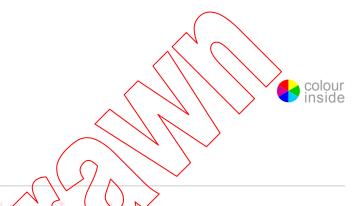
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Edition 2.0 2017-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Components for low-voltage surge protective devices –
Part 331: Performance requirements and test methods for metal oxide varistors
(MOV)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMPONENTS FOR LOW-VOLTAGE SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICES -

Part 331: Performance requirements and test methods for metal oxide varistors (MOV)

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International Standard IEC 61643-331 has been prepared by subcommittee 37B: Specific components for surge arresters and surge protective devices, of IEC technical committee 37: Surge arresters.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Update of the nominal varistor voltage test method;
- b) Addition of thermally protected varistors component symbol and test methods;
- c) Addition of nominal discharge current test methods;
- d) Addition of voltage ratings for disc types (Table 1);

- e) Addition of test currents for clamping voltage of disc types (Table 2);
- f) Addition of typical voltage ratings of SMD types (Table 3); and
- g) Addition of Limited current and temporary overvoltage tests for thermally protected varistors.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
37B/160/FDIS	37B/164/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Rart 2.

A list of all parts of IEC 61643 series, under the general title Components for Jow-voltage surge protective devices, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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COMPONENTS FOR LOW-VOLTAGE SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICES -

Part 331: Performance requirements and test methods for metal oxide varistors (MOV)

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61643 is a test specification for metal oxide varistors (MOV), which are used for applications up to 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC in power line, or telecommunication, or signalling circuits. They are designed to protect apparatus or personnel, or both, from high transient voltages.

This specification applies to MOVs having two electrodes and hybrid overvoltage protection components. This specification also does not apply to mountings and their effect on the MOV's characteristics. Characteristics given apply solely to the MOV mounted only in the ways described for the tests.

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 60068-1:2013, Environmental testing Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 60068-2-20:2008, Environmental testing – Part 2-20: Tests – Test T: Test methods for solderability and resistance to soldering heat of devices with leads

IEC 60068-2-21:2006, Environmental testing – Part 2-21: Tests – Test U: Robustness of terminations and integral mounting devices

IEC 60068-2-78:2012, Environmental testing – Part 2-78: Tests – Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state

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 61000-4-2:2008, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Ratings

3.1.1

absolute maximum ratings

limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a component, device, equipment or machine as defined by its published specification data, which should not be exceeded under the worst possible conditions

Note 1 to entry: A limiting condition may be either a maximum or a minimum or both.

[SOURCE: MODIFIED: IEC 62240-1:2013, Clause 3.1.1, modified ("any semiconductor device of a specific type" replaced by "a component, device, equipment or machine", addition of Note 1 to entry)]

3.1.2

single-impulse [transient] maximum current

 I_{TN}

rated maximum value of current which may be applied for a single impulse of specified waveform

Note 1 to entry: For power distribution surge protective devices (SPDs), IEC 61643-11, Maximum Discharge Current $I_{\rm MAX}$ is used.

3.1.3

nominal discharge current

 I_{n}

crest value of the current through the MOV having a current waveshape of 8/20

3.1.4

impulse life characteristic

graphical representation between impulse current peak (I), equivalent rectangular pulse width (T), and impulse numbers (n) for which the varistor can withstand

Note 1 to entry: Unless otherwise specified, the range of T shall be 20 µs to 10 ms, the range of n shall be 10^6 , 10^5 , 10^4 , 10^3 , 10^2 , 10^1 and 10^0 temperature derating curve.

3.1.5

temperature derating curve

graphical representation of parameter derating against temperature

Note 1 to entry: Typical parameters are rated voltage, impulse current, energy and average power dissipation.

3.1.6

single-pulse [transient] maximum energy

 W_{TN}

rated maximum value which may be absorbed for a single pulse of a specified waveform

Note 1 to entry: Unless otherwise specified, 2 ms rectangular pulse is used (IEC 60060).

3.1.7

maximum continuous voltage

 $V_{\mathbf{M}}$

voltage that may be applied continuously at a specified temperature

Note 1 to entry: May also be called $U_{\rm C}$ or maximum continuous operating voltage (MCOV).

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.1.8

maximum continuous AC voltage

 $V_{M(AC)}$

value of rms. power frequency voltage (less than 5 % total harmonic distortion) that may be applied continuously at a specified temperature

3.1.9

maximum continuous DC voltage

 $V_{\mathsf{M}(\mathsf{DC})}$

DC voltage that may be applied continuously at a specified temperature

3.1.10

Mean Time To Failure

MTTF

basic measure of reliability for non-repairable items, the total number of life units of an item divided by the total number of failures within that population, during a particular measurement interval under stated conditions

3.2 Characteristics

3.2.1

characteristic

inherent and measurable property of an MOV

3.2.2

standby current

 I_{D}

current passing through MOV at maximum continuous voltage $V_{\rm M}$

Note 1 to entry: The current passing through the MOV at less than $V_{\rm M}$ is called leakage current.

3.2.3

nominal varistor voltage

 V_{N}

voltage across the MOV measured at a specified current of specific duration 374/3-0-61643-331-2017

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

3.2.4

clamping voltage

 $V_{\rm C}$

peak voltage across the MOV measured under conditions of a specified peak pulse current $(I_{\rm P})$ and specified waveform

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

Note 2 to entry: Unless otherwise specified, a typical value of this parameter is measured with a pulsed current 8/20 waveform.

Note 3 to entry: Clamping voltage, V_C , is referred to as Measured Limiting Voltage in IEC 61643-11.

3.2.5

capacitance

 C_{V}

capacitance across the MOV measured at a specified frequency, voltage and time

3.2.6

metal oxide varistor

MOV

component whose conductance, at a given temperature, increases rapidly with voltage

Note 1 to entry: This is also known as a voltage dependant resistor (VDR).

3.2.7

thermally protected metal oxide varistor

varistor which includes a series non-resettable element that will disconnect the MOV when it is overheated due to excessive dissipation

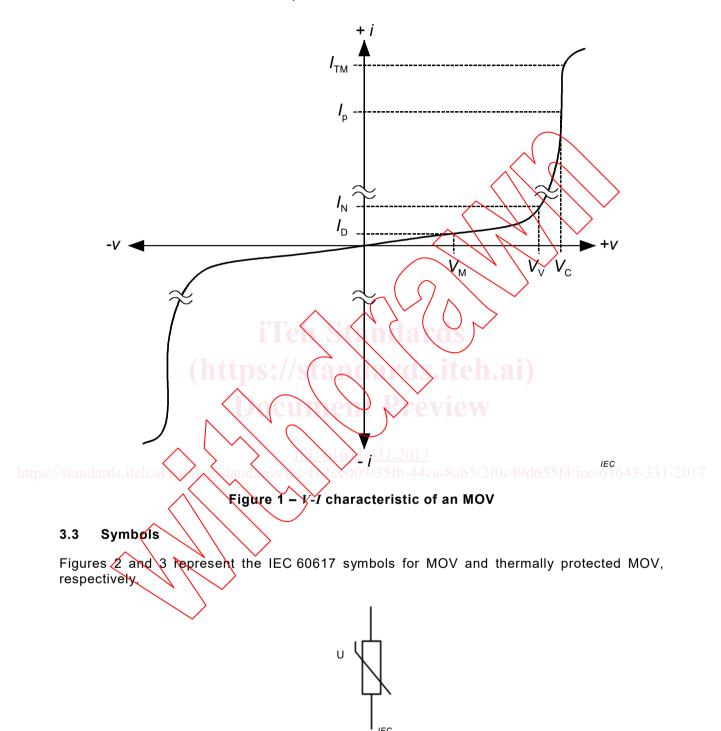


Figure 2 - Symbol for MOV