



# IEC 62368-1 Overvoltage requirements



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# IEC 62368-1: Global safety standard applies to wide range of electrical and electronic equipment up to 600 V

## IEC 62368-1\*

### IEC 60950-1†

(Information and communication technology equipment)



### IEC 60065†

(Audio/Video and similar electronic equipment)



### Other equipment‡



\* UL/EN/CSA have created versions of 62368-1 based on IEC 62368-1

† Standards replaced by IEC 62368-1 starting in December 2020. All products, sub-assemblies and components previously covered under these standards are covered under UL/IEC 62368-1

‡ Other equipment comprises of two product types: ones not covered under any product safety standard such as smart IoT equipment and others covered under various standards such as battery powered consumer electronic devices

# Minimum transient voltage withstand rating is determined by the AC mains voltage

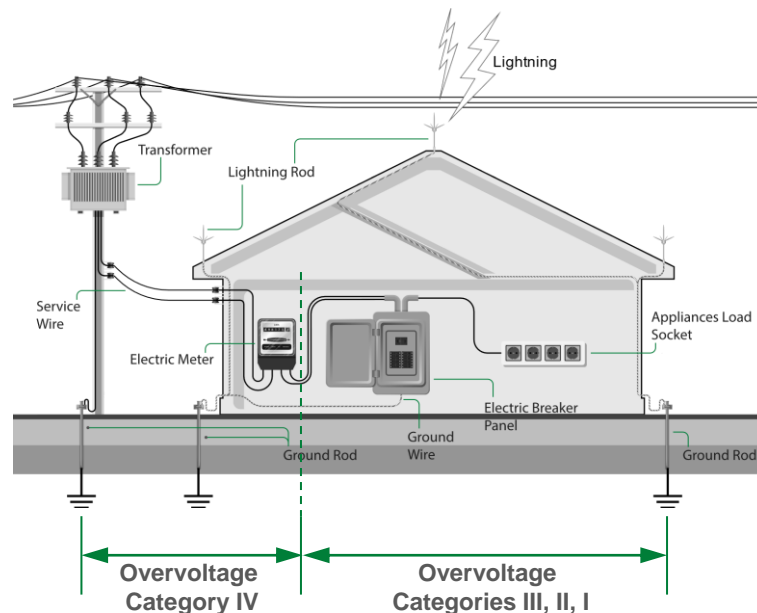
## Electrical, electronic equipment, and transients

Transient voltages are determined based on the system voltage and where, in a distribution system, the equipment it is connected (Overvoltage Category)



PCs, routers, notebooks, tablets and their power supplies fall within Overvoltage Category II (see Annex I)

Table 12 in section 5.4 defines the following: 120 VAC power supplies will need to withstand  $1500 V_{pk}$ ; 240 VAC power supplies need to withstand  $2500 V_{pk}$

## Overvoltage Categorization



# Additional tests included in the standard to achieve compliance when using varistors

Tests	<b>Unreliable earth/ground bond</b>  <b>Non-industrial plug examples</b>	<b>Reliable earth/ground bond ‡</b>  <b>Industrial plug examples</b>
Varistor overload test * (Annex G.8.2.2)	✓	✓
Temporary overvoltage test † (Annex G.8.2.3)	✓	✓
Basic insulation requirement (Clause 5.4.9.1)	✓	Not required

**Table notes:** (Detail list of tests provided in supplementary slide)

\* Test not required if varistor voltage rating is greater than  $2 \times V_R$

† Test not required if varistor voltage rating is  $(1.1 \times V_R) + 1200$  or greater

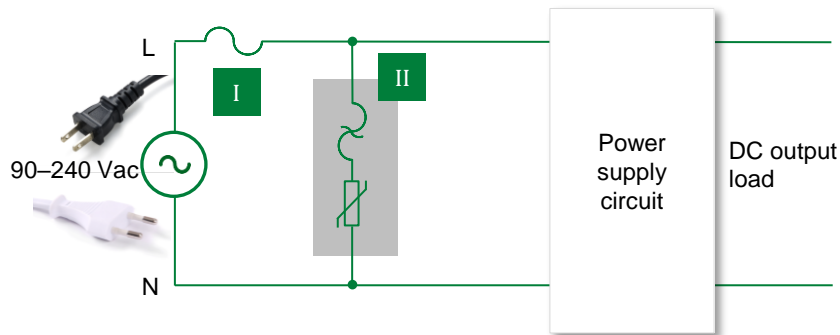
‡ Reliable earth: permanently connected equipment, cord connected mains equipment used in a location having equipotential bonding (restricted access area, telecommunication center and others), stationary pluggable equipment that has instructions for installation of the conductor to building by a skilled person

**Abbreviation:**

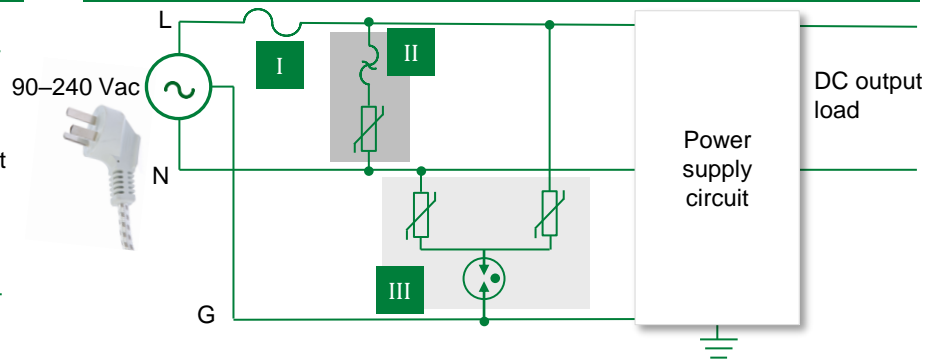
$V_R$ : rated voltage of AC mains or upper voltage of AC mains voltage range

# Solution recommendations for universal power adapters with two-prong & three-prong plugs

## Differential mode protection





## Differential & Common mode protection



	Technology	Product series	Function in application	Benefits and considerations
I	Fuse	<a href="#">2153.15*</a>	Protects the power stage from overcurrent events	Small, through-hole device with high breaking capacity and high surge withstand capability
		<a href="#">39213150000</a>		Multiple ampere ratings in compact design
II	TMOV	<a href="#">TMOV14RP300E*</a>	Protects the power supply unit from voltage transients and lightning. Meets minimum allowable MCOV (1.25 x 240 V). Exceeds minimum surge requirements of Overvoltage category II	Integrated thermal protection avoids overheating caused during abnormal voltage events; low energy let-through and clamping voltage
	MOV	<a href="#">V10E420P</a>		Smallest form-factor, higher clamping voltage than other solutions
	SIDActo <sup>®</sup> + MOV	<a href="#">P2300</a> + <a href="#">V10E300P</a>		Lowest leakage current (nA)
	TVS Diode	<a href="#">AK3-380C-Y</a>		Best clamping and surge life
III	MOV + GDT	<a href="#">V10E300P</a> + <a href="#">CG3 3.3*</a>	Protects the power supply unit from voltage transients and lightning. Meets requirements for common mode protection.	Only permitted solution for common mode protection; lowest leakage current

# Fuse selection

- Purpose
  - Prevent damage due to overcurrent events
  - Helps pass fault testing
- Requirements
  - Achieves purpose in circuit
  - Avoids nuisance trips
    - Must not open during normal operation
    - Should not open during surge pulse testing
  - Voltage rating  $\geq$  system voltage
  - Safely interrupt max available fault current
  - Fit available space
  - Meet required 3<sup>rd</sup> party certifications (e.g. UL, IEC, etc)

Item	Example System	215 Series	392 Series
Part #	-	2153.15 	39213150000 
Voltage (Vac)	240	250	250
Current (A)	0.5	3.15	3.15
Max fault current (A) <sup>[1]</sup>	100	1500	130 <sup>[2]</sup>
I <sup>2</sup> t <sup>[3]</sup> (A <sup>2</sup> s)	15	43	78
Size <sup>[4]</sup> (mm)	-	20 x 5.2	8.5 x 4

215 recommended due to breaking capacity

<sup>[1]</sup> For system, this is determined by equipment design. For fuse, this is the breaking capacity

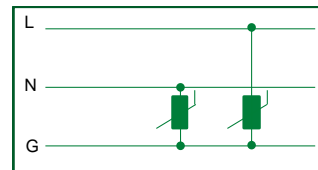
<sup>[2]</sup> Per UL 248-1 and UL 248-14

<sup>[3]</sup> Pulse I<sup>2</sup>t for system. Melting I<sup>2</sup>t for fuse

<sup>[4]</sup> Length x Width

# Surge protection requirements: Section 5.5.7

- Multiple technologies possible (varistors, TVS diodes, protection thyristors, gas discharge tubes)
- Varistor & GDT specifically mentioned & most widely used
- Varistors
  - Allowed between mains and protective earth if ground is reliable
  - Must comply with G.8



## Clause 5.5.7 SPDs

### Examples of non-reliable earthing

- Loose earth connection in wall socket or damaged earthing terminal in plug
- Plug terminal reducers/adapters
  - From 3 terminals to 2 terminals
  - Essentially removing the ground terminal

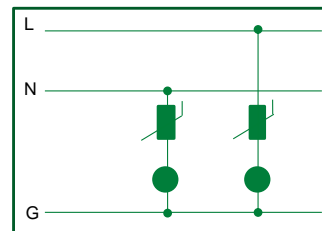
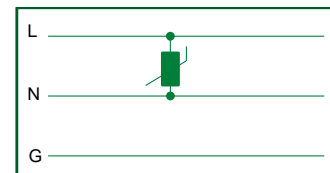
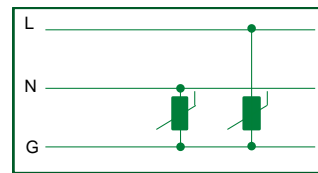


Our example, the universal power supply has unreliable ground



# Surge protection requirements: Section 5.5.7

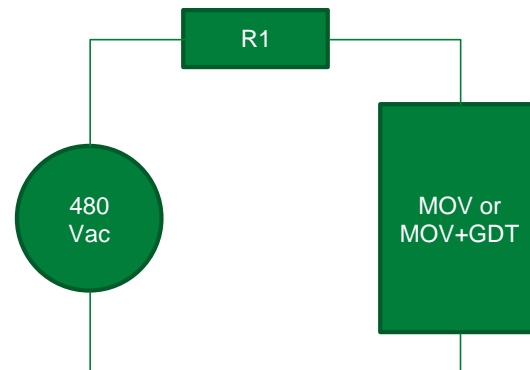
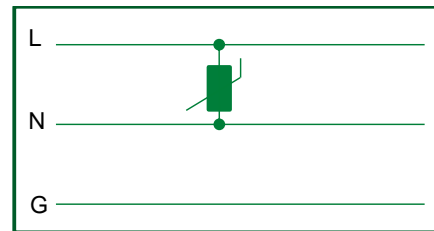
- Multiple technologies possible (varistors, TVS diodes, protection thyristors, gas discharge tubes)
- Varistor & GDT specifically mentioned & most widely used
- Varistors
  - Allowed between mains and protective earth if ground is reliable
  - Must comply with varistor requirements in section G.8
  - Allowed between line and neutral & between lines (L-N & L-L)
- GDTs
  - If ground is unreliable; between mains and PE (G), use a varistor with a GDT
  - Comply with Electric strength tests, clearances and creepage distances (sections 5.4.9.1, 5.4.2, and 5.4.3)



Next: select MOV for L-N and MOV+GDT for mains to PE

# Select varistors for differential mode protection according to Annex G.8

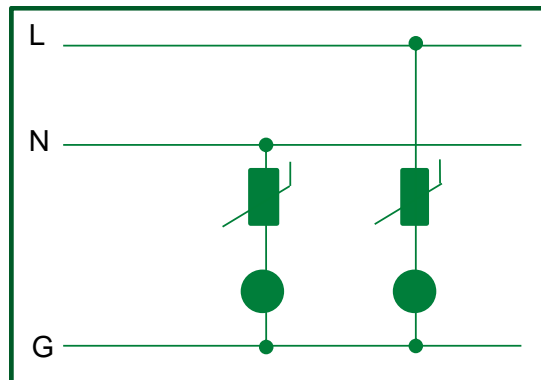
- Comply with a varistor component standard
  - IEC 61051-1 or IEC 61643-331
- $MCOV \geq 1.25 \times$  rated voltage of equipment
  - Example (240 Vac power supply)
    - $240 \times 1.25 = 300 \text{ V}$
- Withstand multiple strikes as defined by 2.3.6 of IEC 61051-2 or 8.1.1 of IEC 61643-331
  - Example (240 Vac power supply)
    - 10 pulses of 2.5 kV / 1.25 kA combination wave of 1.2/50  $\mu$ s voltage and 8/20  $\mu$ s current
    - 10 mm\* or larger varistor diameter required
- Pass varistor overload test (G.8.2.2)
  - If used in series with other devices, G.8.2.2 applies to series combination
  - Example (240 Vac power supply)
    - Apply 2x rated voltage =  $2 \times 240 = 480 \text{ V}$
    - R1 of test one = 3.84 k $\Omega$
    - Subsequent tests, halve the R value until circuit opens
  - 300 V thermally protected varistor passes
  - 420 V or higher required for non-thermally protected varistor
    - Clamping voltage is higher than 300 V MOV



Recommend 14mm\* 300 V TMOV

# Varistor and GDT for common mode protection

- Varistor (MOV)
  - Minimum MCOV = 1.25 x rated voltage of equipment
    - Example (240 Vac power supply)
      - $240 \times 1.25 = 300 \text{ V}$
  - Same surge requirements → 10 mm\* MOV (UltraMOV – series)
- Gas Discharge Tube (GDT)
  - Pass electric strength test of 5.4.9.1
    - Withstand voltage of slide 3 (2500 V) →  $V_{br}$  of GDT  $\geq 2500 \text{ V}$
  - Comply with clearance and creepage of 5.4.2 and 5.4.3
- MOV and GDT
  - Pass overload test from G.8.2.2
  - Pass temporary over-voltage tests from G.8.2.3
  - 300 V MOV and 2500 V GDT pass



Recommend 10 mm 300 V MOV and CG33.3 GDT

# Surge protection solutions compared

Features	TMOV	MOV	SIDACtor™ + MOV	High Power TVS Diode	GDT + MOV
Suggested Protection Modes (When ground is unreliable)	L-L L-N	L-L L-N	L-L L-N	L-L L-N	L-G & N-G (Mains to PE)
Continuous voltage withstand rating	300 V	420 V	480 V (180 V + 300 V)	380 V	2940 V (2640 V + 300 V)
Clamping voltage (combination surge: 6 kV/3 kA)	1.18 kV	1.66 kV	1.3 kV*	520 V	1.3 kV
Let-through energy during surge event	⚡⚡	⚡⚡⚡	⚡⚡	⚡	⚡⚡
Leakage current	Medium (μA)	Medium (μA)	Low (nA)	Medium (μA)	Very low (pA)
Lifetime after multiple surge events	Good	Fair	Very Good	Excellent	Good
PCB footprint surface area	■	■	■	■	■
Price	\$\$	\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$

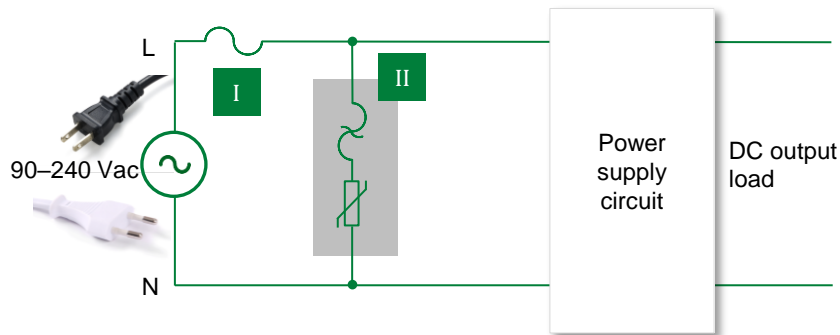
- TMOV recommended for most differential mode protection applications
- GDT + MOV is the recommended solution between mains and protective earth (per IEC 62368-1, clause 5.5.7)

Note:

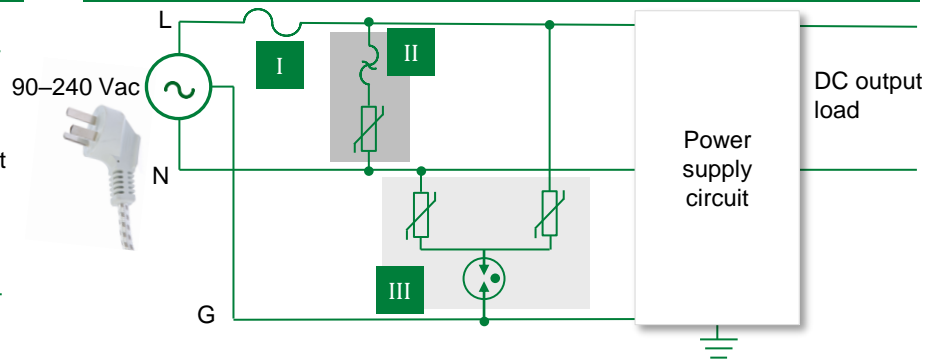
\* Lower clamping is possible with use of a lower voltage MOV and higher rated SIDACtor. Requires review with agency providing certification to the standard

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II	TMOV	TMOV14RP300E	Protects the power supply unit from voltage transients and lightning. Meets minimum allowable MCOV (1.25 x 240 V). Exceeds minimum surge requirements of Overvoltage category II	Integrated thermal protection avoids overheating caused during abnormal voltage events; low energy let-through and clamping voltage
	MOV	<a href="#">V10E420P</a>		Smallest form-factor, higher clamping voltage than other solutions
	SIDActo <sup>®</sup> + MOV	<a href="#">P2300</a> + <a href="#">V10E300P</a>		Lowest leakage current (nA)
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III	MOV + GDT	V10E300P + CG33.3	Protects the power supply unit from voltage transients and lightning. Meets requirements for common mode protection.	Only permitted solution for common mode protection; lowest leakage current

## Summary

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- IEC 62368-1 superseded IEC 60950-1 and IEC 60065 as of December 2020
- Additional tests may apply for compliance
- IEC 62368-1 can seem complicated at first but allows for greater safety and design flexibility

# Additional information can be found on [Littelfuse.com](https://www.littelfuse.com)



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**Power Supply Spotlight**

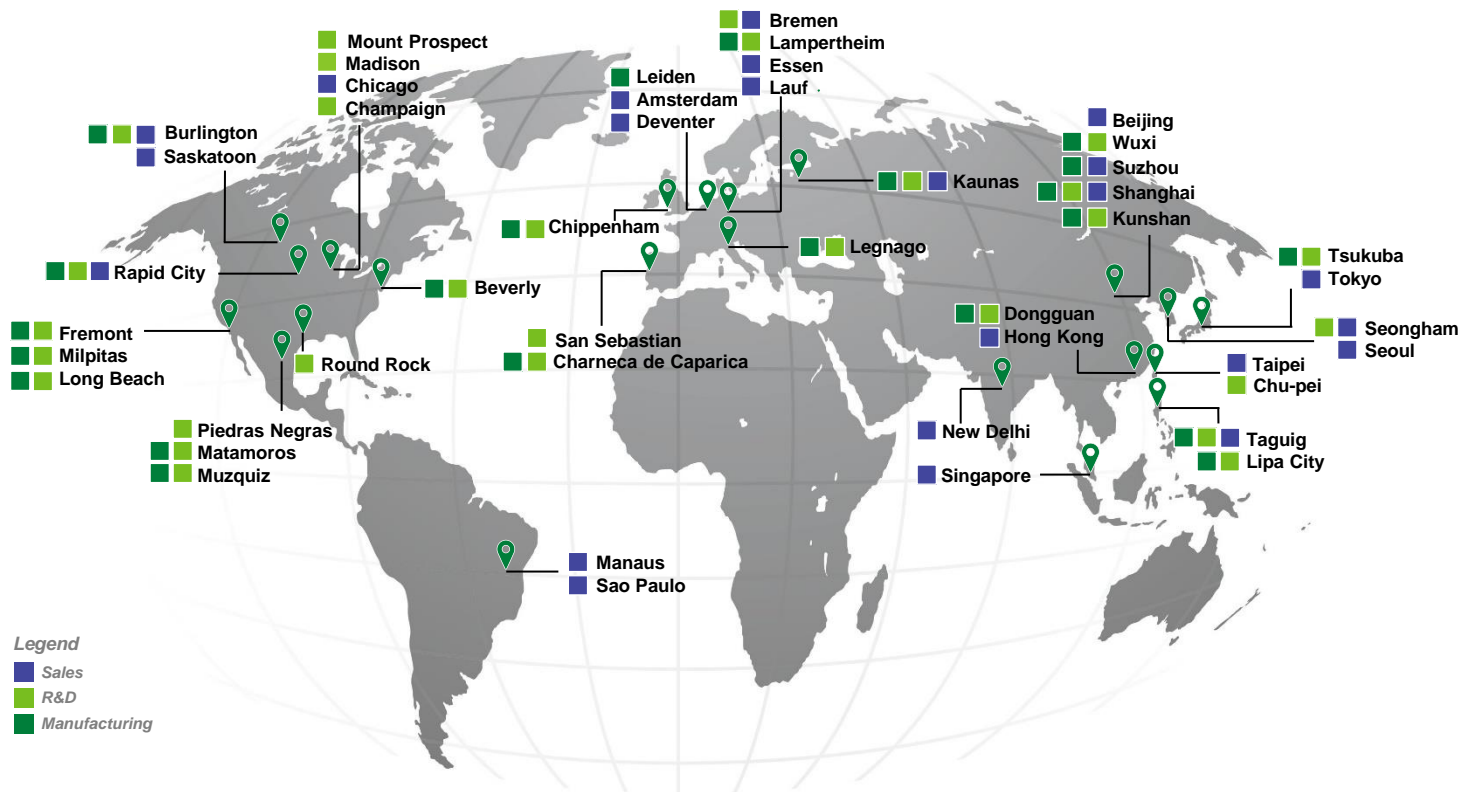
**Increasing efficiency requirements and increasing power needs are driving new generation of chargers**

10 W	20 W	40 W	100 W	200 W	500 W	1 kW+
<b>Typical applications</b>						
<b>Littelfuse solutions</b>						
Fuse, PPTC						
MOV, TVS diode						
MOSFET						
NTC						

Assumes:  
TVS: transient voltage suppressor  
MOV: metal oxide varistor  
PPTC: positive temperature coefficient  
GDT: gas discharge tube

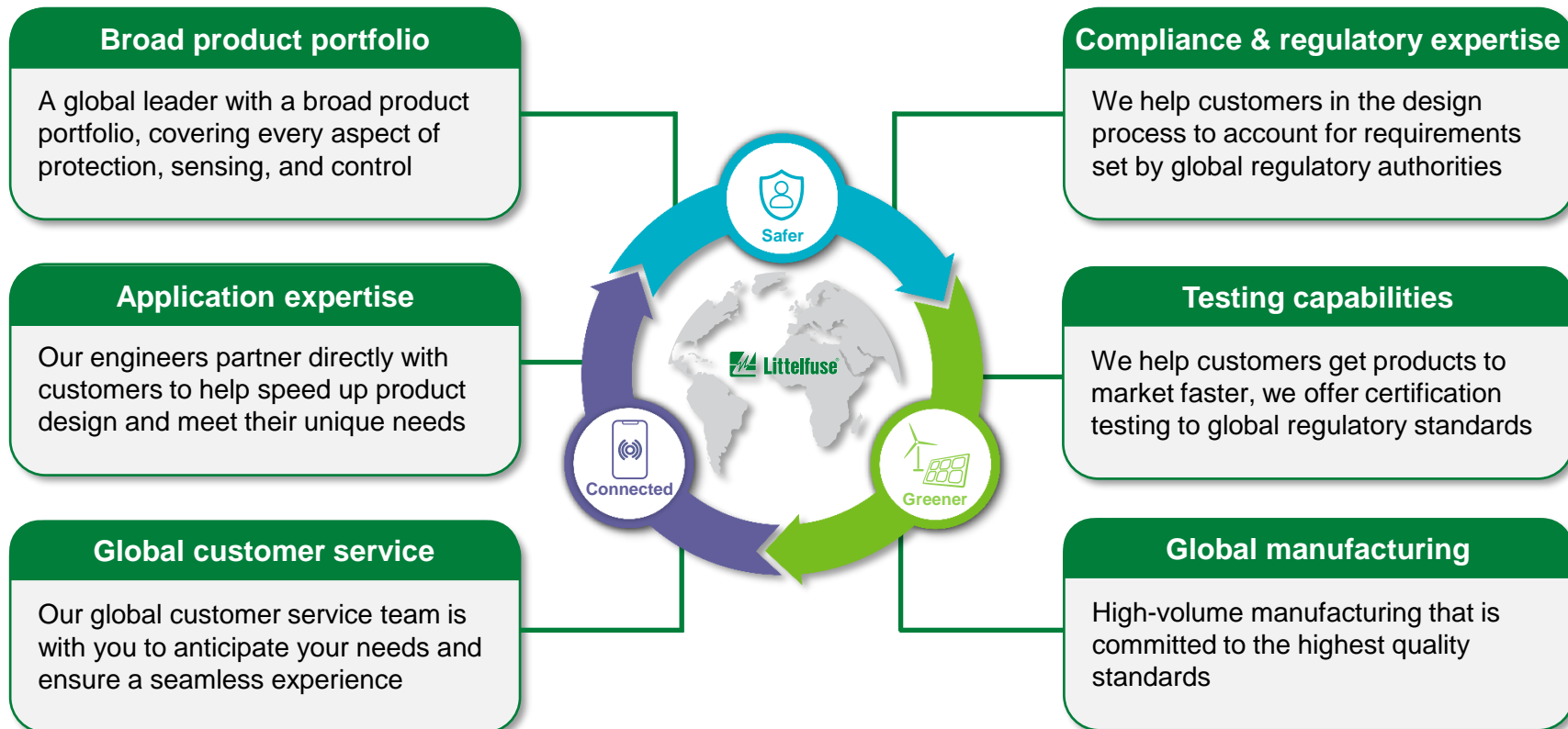
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