IEC 62689-1

Edition 1.0 2016-05

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Current and voltage sensors or detectors, to be used for fault passage indication purposes – Part 1: General principles and requirements

Capteurs ou détecteurs de courant et de tension, à utiliser pour indiquer le passage d'un courant de défaut – Partie 1: Exigences et principes généraux

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

IEC Catalogue - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue
The stand-alone application for consulting the entire bibliographical information on IEC International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports and other documents. Available for PC, Mac OS, Android Tablets and iPad.

IEC publications search - www.iec.ch/searchpub
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and also once a month by email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in 15 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
65 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: csc@iec.ch.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Catalogue IEC - webstore.iec.ch/catalogue
Application autonome pour consulter tous les renseignements bibliographiques sur les Normes internationales, Spécifications techniques, Rapports techniques et autres documents de l'IEC. Disponible pour PC, Mac OS, tablettes Android et iPad.

Recherche de publications IEC - www.iec.ch/searchpub
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et aussi une fois par mois par email.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire en ligne de termes électroniques et électriques. Il contient 20 000 termes et définitions en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 15 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
65 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: csc@iec.ch.

IEC 62689-1

Edition 1.0 2016-05

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Current and voltage sensors or detectors, to be used for fault passage indication purposes – Part 1: General principles and requirements

Capteurs ou détecteurs de courant et de tension, à utiliser pour indiquer le passage d'un courant de défaut – Partie 1: Exigences et principes généraux

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 17.220.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-3361-0

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE SENSORS OR DETECTORS, TO BE USED FOR FAULT PASSAGE INDICATION PURPOSES –

Part 1: General principles and requirements

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62689-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 38: Instrument transformers.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
38/503/FDIS	38/510/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62689 series, under the general title *Current and voltage sensors or detectors, to be used for fault passage indication purposes*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

0.1 General

The IEC 62689 series is a product family standard for current and voltage sensors or detectors, to be used for fault passage indication purposes by suitable devices or functions, indicated as fault passage indicator (FPI) or distribution substation unit (DSU), depending on their performances.

Different names are used to indicate FPIs depending on the region of the world and on their functionalities concerning capability to detect different kinds of faults, for instance:

- fault detector;
- smart sensor;
- faulted circuit indicator (FCI);
- short circuit indicator (SCI);
- earth fault indicator (EFI);
- test point mounted FCI.
- combination of the above.

Simpler versions, using only local information/signals and/or local communication, are called FPI, while very evolved versions are called DSU. The latter are explicitly designed for smart grids and based on IEC 60870-5 and IEC 61850 communication protocols. Compared to instrument transformers, digital communication technology is subject to on-going changes which are expected to continue in the future.

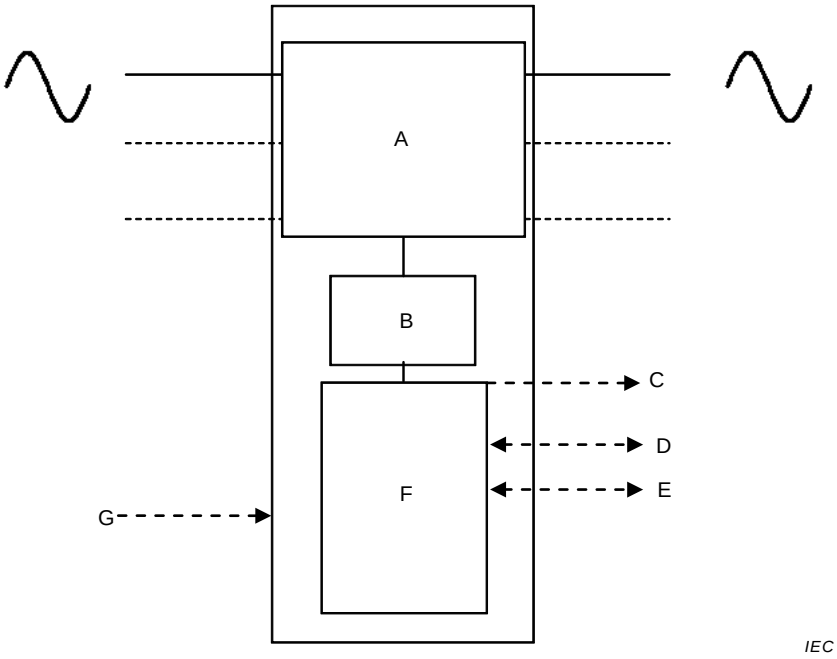
Profound experience with deep integration between electronics and instrument transformers has yet to be gathered on a broader basis, as this type of equipment is not yet widespread in the industry.

DSUs, besides FPI basic functions, may also optionally integrate additional auxiliary functions such as:

- voltage presence/absence detection for medium voltage (MV) network automation, with and without distributed energy resources presence (not for fault confirmation, which can be a basic FPI function depending on the adopted fault detection method, neither for safety-related aspects, which are covered by IEC 61243-5);
- measuring of voltage, current, and active and reactive power, etc., for various applications, such as MV network automation, monitoring of power flows, etc.;
- smart grid management (such as voltage control and unwanted island operation) by means of a proper interface with local distributed generators (DER);
- local output of collected information by means of suitable interfaces;
- remote transmission of collected information;
- others.

A general FPI scheme is outlined in Figure 1.

A DSU may have a much more complex scheme.



Key

A: Current (and, if necessary, voltage) sensors. 1 or 3 phases may be monitored.

B: Transmission of signals between sensors and electronics.

C: Local indications (lamps, LEDs, flags, etc.).

D: Analogue, digital and/or communication inputs/outputs for remote communication/commands (hard wired and/or wireless).

E: Connections to field apparatus.

F: Signal conditioning, processing and indicating unit (CPIU).

G: Power supply.

Current sensor(s) may detect fault current passages without any need of galvanic connection to the phase(s) (for instance in case of cable type current sensors or of magnetic field sensor).

Not all the above listed parts or functions are necessarily included in the FPI, depending on its complexity and on its technology. However, at least 1 one of C or D functions shall be present.

Figure 1 – General architecture of an FPI

0.2 Position of this standard in relation to the IEC 61850 series

IEC 61850 is the series of International Standards intended to be used for communication and systems to support power utility automation.

The IEC 62689 series will also introduce a dedicated namespace to support integration of FPIs/DSUs into power utility automation.

In addition, it defines proper data models and different profiles of communication interfaces to support the different use cases of these FPIs/DSUs.

Some of these use cases rely on the concept of extended substation, which is intended as the communication among intelligent electronic devices (IED) through IEC 61850 located both along MV feeders and in the main substation, for the most sophisticated FPI versions (for smart grid applications, for instance, usually DSUs). Such a profile may not be limited to FPI/DSU devices, but may embrace features needed to support extensions of these substations along the MV feeders connected to the main substation themselves.

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE SENSORS OR DETECTORS, TO BE USED FOR FAULT PASSAGE INDICATION PURPOSES –

Part 1: General principles and requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62689 defines the minimum requirements (therefore performances) and consequent classification and tests (with the exception of functional and communication ones) for fault passage indicators (FPIs) and distribution substation units (DSUs) (including their current and/or voltage sensors), which are, respectively, a device or a device/combination of devices and/or functions able to detect faults and provide indications about their localization.

By localization of the fault is meant the fault position with respect to the FPI/DSU installation point on the network (upstream or downstream from the FPI/DSU's location) or the direction of the fault current flowing through the FPI/DSU itself. The fault localization may be obtained

- directly from the FPI/DSU, or
- from a central system using information from more FPIs or DSUs,

considering the features and the operating conditions of the electric system where the FPIs/DSUs are installed.

In this part of IEC 62689, the FPI/DSU classification is specified in detail, in accordance with the first "core" classification defined in IEC 62689-2, which is explicitly focused on the description of electric phenomena and electric system response during faults, considering the most widely diffused distribution system architecture and fault typologies.

Thus, IEC 62689-2 is mainly focused on helping users in the correct choice of FPIs/DSUs, whereas IEC 62689-1, IEC 62689-3 and IEC 62689-4 are mainly focused on FPI/DSU requirements, communication and testing procedures, respectively.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60028, *International standard of resistance for copper*

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

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

IEC 60068-2-1, *Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Test A: Cold*

IEC 60068-2-14, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-2, *Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Test B: Dry heat*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*