

IEEE Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports—Part 1: Gas Discharge Tubes (GDTs)

IEEE Power and Energy Society

Sponsored by the
Surge Protective Devices Committee

IEEE Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports—Part 1: Gas Discharge Tubes (GDTs)

Sponsor

**Surge Protective Devices Committee
of the
IEEE Power and Energy Society**

Approved 22 September 2016

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: Covered in the IEEE C62.42 guide series are surge protective components (SPCs) used in power and telecom surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment ports. Covered in this standard on gas discharge tube (GDT) technology SPCs are the following: component construction, characteristics, ratings, and application examples. The application examples are given in two informative annexes covering: basic circuits and protection circuits specific to communications, local area networks, high frequency feeds, and industrial services.

Keywords: arc region, back-up air-gap device, breakdown, capacitance, discharge, follow current, gas discharge tube, GDT, glow region, holdover voltage, IEEE C62.42.1™, insulation resistance, sparkover, three-electrode, two-electrode

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2016 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 9 December 2016. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-2357-1 STD21133
Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-2358-8 STDPD21133

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.
For more information, visit <http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html>.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notice” or “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.”

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (“IEEE-SA”) Standards Board. IEEE (“the Institute”) develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute (“ANSI”), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under US and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every 10 years. When a document is more than 10 years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE-SA Website at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/> or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org>.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html>. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Participants

At the time this IEEE guide was completed, the 3.6.3 Low Voltage Surge Protective Components Application Guide Working Group had the following membership:

Michael Maytum, *Chair*
William Travis, *Vice Chair*

Tim Ardley
Robert Ashton

Nisar Chaudhry
Leonard Drewes
Ernie Gallo

Albert Martin
Wolfgang Oertel

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this guide. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Robert Ashton
Frank Basciano
William Bloethe
William Bush
Suresh Channarasappa
Chuanyou Dai
Gary Donner
Douglas Dorr
Randall Dotson
Doaa Galal
Randall Groves
Steven Hensley
Raymond Hill

Ronald Hotchkiss
Yuri Khersonsky
Chad Kiger
Joseph L. Koepfinger
Paul Lindemulder
Greg Luri
Albert Martin
Michael Maytum
William McBride
Michael Newman
Nick S. A. Nikjoo
Wolfgang Oertel
Lorraine Padden

Percy Pool
Michael Roberts
Thomas Rozek
Hamid Sharifnia
James Smith
Gary Stoedter
David Tepen
James Timperley
Donald Turner
John Vergis
Matthew Wakeham
Kenneth White
James Wilson

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this guide on 22 September 2016, it had the following membership:

Jean-Philippe Faure, *Chair*
Ted Burse, *Vice Chair*
John Kulick, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Chuck Adams
Masayuki Ariyoshi
Stephen Dukes
Jianbin Fan
J. Travis Griffith
Gary Hoffman
Ronald W. Hotchkiss

Michael Janezic
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
Hung Ling
Kevin Lu
Annette D. Reilly
Gary Robinson

Mehmet Ulema
Yingli Wen
Philip Winston
Howard Wolfman
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
Daidi Zhong

*Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std C62.42.1–2016, IEEE Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports—Part 1: Gas Discharge Tubes (GDTs).

Gas discharge tubes consist of two or more metal electrodes separated by a small gap and held by a ceramic or glass cylinder. The cylinder is filled with a noble gas mixture, which sparks over into a glow discharge and finally an arc condition when sufficient surge current is available. Because of their switching action and rugged construction, gas tubes exceed other voltage limiting surge protective components in current-carrying capability. Many gas tubes intended for telecommunication applications can easily carry surge currents as high as 10 kA, 8/20; further, depending on design and size of the gas tube, surge current values of > 100 kA, 8/20 can be achieved. The construction of gas discharge tubes is such that they have very low capacitance, generally less than 2 pF. This low capacitance means that GDTs are extensively used in modern broadband communications systems.

This standard describes GDT construction, their voltage-current characteristics, characteristic properties, ratings, and circuit examples. Figures and circuit performance values reprinted in [Annex C](#) are with permission from Phoenix Contact GmbH and Co. KG, Catalog 6: Surge Protection and Power Supply Units 2013/2014, © 2013.

Contents

1. Overview	11
1.1 Scope	11
2. Normative references	11
3. Definitions, graphical symbols, and acronyms	12
3.1 Definitions	12
3.2 Graphical symbols	12
3.3 Acronyms	13
4. Component construction	14
5. Characteristics	16
5.1 GDT sparkover voltage	16
5.2 GDT glow voltage	18
5.3 GDT arc voltage	18
5.4 GDT dc holdover voltage	18
5.5 GDT capacitance	19
5.6 GDT oscillation	19
6. Ratings	19
6.1 GDT surge current capability	19
6.2 AC discharge current test	20
6.3 Alternative follow current test	21
Annex A (informative) Bibliography	22
Annex B (informative) Basic application circuits	23
Annex C (informative) Examples of GDT circuits for specific network applications	32
Annex D (informative) Air-gaps	43

List of Figures

Figure 1—Two-electrode (a) and three-electrode (b) GDT symbols	13
Figure 2—MOV symbol	13
Figure 3—PN junction diodes; rectifier (a), unidirectional breakdown (b), bidirectional breakdown (c), reverse blocking thyristor (d), and reverse conducting thyristor (e) symbols	13
Figure 4—“See-through” view of a surface mount two-electrode GDT	14
Figure 5—“See-through” view of a leaded three-electrode GDT	15
Figure 6—Typical GDT volt-ampere characteristic	16
Figure 7—Example of fast dv/dt sparkover voltage variation with dc sparkover voltage	17
Figure 8—350 V GDT dc sparkover voltage variation with repetitive surging	18
Figure 9—GDT oscillation traces	20
Figure B.1—3-electrode and 2-electrode GDT operation	23
Figure B.2—Primary protector and modem	24
Figure B.3—GDT ground bonding during surge	24
Figure B.4—Modem “pass under” interface design to avoid 600 V ac current conduction	25
Figure B.5—Parallel GDT-MOV hybrid	26
Figure B.6—Series GDT-MOV hybrid	27
Figure B.7—Three-electrode GDT with a common thermal switch action	28
Figure B.8—Cascaded primary protection example	29
Figure B.9—Series connected GDT sparkover operation	30
Figure B.10—Series connected GDT sparkover operation with shunt capacitors	31
Figure C.1—xDSL 5-pin primary protector	32
Figure C.2—xDSL 5-pin primary protector with PTC thermistor coordination elements for low impedance equipment	33
Figure C.3—ISDN in-line SPD	34
Figure C.4—POTS in-line SPD	34
Figure C.5—T1E1 in-line SPD	35
Figure C.6—10/100 Mbps Ethernet in-line SPD	36
Figure C.7—PoE in-line SPD	36
Figure C.8—PoE Plus in-line SPD	37
Figure C.9—RS 232 in-line SPD	38

Figure C.10—RS 485 in-line SPD.....	39
Figure C.11—INTERBUS in-line SPD.....	39
Figure C.12—Cable modem, satellite TV in-line SPD.....	40
Figure C.13—Video camera feed in-line SPD.....	40
Figure C.14—Antenna feed shunt SPD.....	41
Figure C.15—Generic in-line measurement, ac and dc control SPD.....	41
Figure C.16—In-line PSU powering SPD.....	42

IEEE Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports—Part 1: Gas Discharge Tubes (GDTs)

IMPORTANT NOTICE: IEEE Standards documents are not intended to ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

This IEEE document is made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers appear in all publications containing this document and may be found under the heading “Important Notice” or “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Documents.” They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at <http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html>.

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

The IEEE C62.42 guide series covers surge protective components (SPCs) used in power and telecom surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment ports. This part on gas discharge tube (GDT) technology SPCs covers:

- Component construction
- Characteristics
- Ratings
- Application examples

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so each referenced document is cited in text and its relationship to this document is