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Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING –**Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62305-4 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 81: Lightning protection.

The IEC 62305 series (Parts 1 to 5), is produced in accordance with the New Publications Plan, approved by National Committees (81/171/RQ (2001-06-29)), which restructures in a more simple and rational form and updates the publications of the IEC 61024 series, IEC 61312 series and the IEC 61663 series.

The text of this first edition of IEC 62305-4 is compiled from and replaces

- IEC 61312-1, first edition (1995);
- IEC 61312-2, first edition (1998);
- IEC 61312-3, first edition (2000);
- IEC 61312-4, first edition (1998).

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

FDIS	Report on voting
81/265/FDIS	81/270/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, as close as possible, in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

IEC 62305 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Protection against lightning*:

Part 1: General principles

Part 2: Risk management

Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures

Part 5: Services¹

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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- withdrawn;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.

¹ To be published.

INTRODUCTION

Lightning as a source of harm is a very high-energy phenomenon. Lightning flashes release many hundreds of mega-joules of energy. When compared with the milli-joules of energy that may be sufficient to cause damage to sensitive electronic equipment in electrical and electronic systems within a structure, it is clear that additional protection measures will be necessary to protect some of this equipment.

The need for this International Standard has arisen due to the increasing cost of failures of electrical and electronic systems, caused by electromagnetic effects of lightning. Of particular importance are electronic systems used in data processing and storage as well as process control and safety for plants of considerable capital cost, size and complexity (for which plant outages are very undesirable for cost and safety reasons).

Lightning can cause different types of damage in a structure, as defined in IEC 62305-2:

- D1 injuries to living beings due to touch and step voltages;
- D2 physical damage due to mechanical, thermal, chemical and explosive effects;
- D3 failures of electrical and electronic systems due to electromagnetic effects.

IEC 62305-3 deals with the protection measures to reduce the risk of physical damage and life hazard, but does not cover the protection of electrical and electronic systems.

This Part 4 of IEC 62305 therefore provides information on protection measures to reduce the risk of permanent failures of electrical and electronic systems within structures.

Permanent failure of electrical and electronic systems can be caused by the lightning electromagnetic impulse (LEMP) via:

- a) conducted and induced surges transmitted to apparatus via connecting wiring;
- b) the effects of radiated electromagnetic fields directly into apparatus itself.

Surges to the structure can be generated externally or internally:

- surges external to the structure are created by lightning flashes striking incoming lines or the nearby ground, and are transmitted to electrical and electronic systems via these lines;
- surges internal to the structure are created by lightning flashes striking the structure or the nearby ground.

The coupling can arise from different mechanisms:

- resistive coupling (e.g. the earth impedance of the earth termination system or the cable shield resistance);
- magnetic field coupling (e.g. caused by wiring loops in the electrical and electronic system or by inductance of bonding conductors);
- electric field coupling (e.g. caused by rod antenna reception).

NOTE The effects of electric field coupling are generally very small when compared to the magnetic field coupling and can be disregarded.

Radiated electromagnetic fields can be generated via

- the direct lightning current flowing in the lightning channel,
- the partial lightning current flowing in conductors (e.g. in the down conductors of an external LPS according to IEC 62305-3 or in an external spatial shield according to this standard).