CTL 决议

标准 (包含：年份)	条款	编号	年份
IEC 62368-1:2014 ed.2.0 IEC 62368-1:2018 ed.3.0 IEC 60664-1:2020	附录O	2214	2023
类别			
ITAV			

主题	关键词	制定	批准年份
爬电距离和电气间隙的测量	爬电距离 电气间隙	ETF2	2023或2024年CTL全体会议

问题

Condition: Insulation distance with intervening, unconnected conductive part.

Rule: **Clearance** is the distance $d + D$, **creepage distance** is also $d + D$. Where the value of d or D is smaller than X mm it shall be considered as zero.
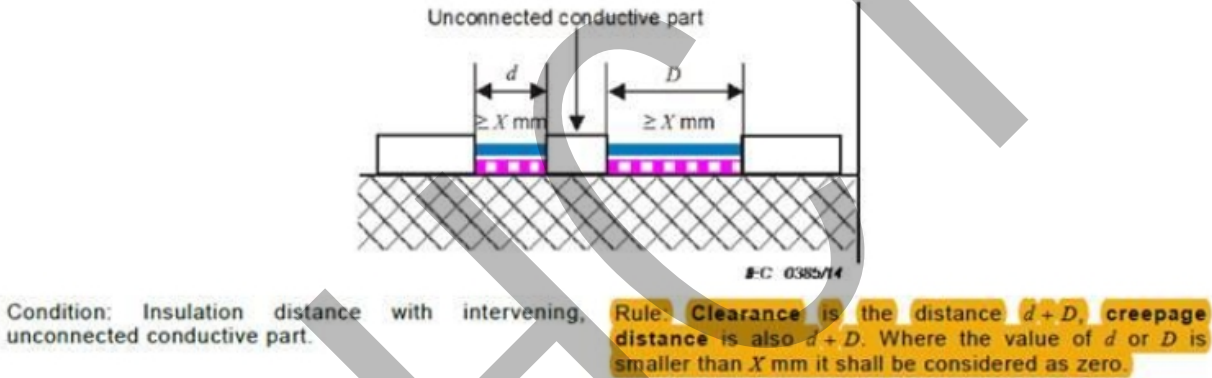
**Figure O.4 – Intervening unconnected conductive part**

如上图所示，在IEC62368-1;2014 ed.2.0附录O中图O.4解释如下：

规则：电气间隙就是d + D，爬电距离也是d + D。如果d或D的数值小于X mm，则该数值应认为是零。

在IEC 62368-1:2018 ed.3.0附录O中，图O.4也是相同表述。

虽然，IEC 60664-1: 2007 和 IEC 60664-1:2020 中，在 IEC60664-1:2007 这个版本中没有表述关于d或D的数值小于X mm的情况。

但是，如下所示，DSH 2160阐明了这一困境，您可以看到决议屏幕截图：

A PCB sample is tested according to sub-clause 6.2 of IEC 60664-1:2007. How to measure creepage distances when the path is split by floating conductive parts when d < X and D ≥ X?
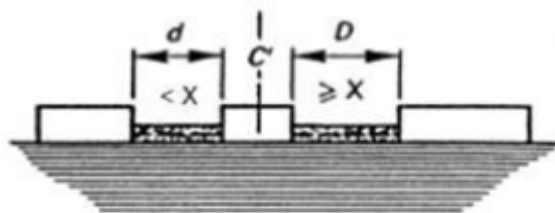
NOTE: d < X, D ≥ X, C is conductive floating part
Figure test PCB sample

Different interpretations of total creepage distance are as follows:

Opinion 1: The creepage distance is measured as shown in IEC 60664-1:2007 example 11. Creepage distance is the distance = d + D.

Opinion 2: Since the d is less than X, the d is considered as zero. Creepage distance is the distance = D.

Which opinion is correct?

Decision

Opinion 1 is correct. Creepage distance is the distance = d + D.

问题：根据IEC62368-1对于未连接的导电零部件（悬浮导体），应怎样评估电气间隙和爬电距离？

决议
参考 DSH2160。

注释
IEC62368- 1 ed4 中 108 /800/FDIS 草案中图 O.4 有所更改，与 IEC60664-1 的决议 DSH2160 一致。2022 年 11 月 IEC TC108 HBSDT 旧金山：与 OSM EE 文件 22/5 的内容达成一致意见。