

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Power line communication systems for power utility applications –
Part 2: Analogue power line carrier terminals or APLC**



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Power line communication systems for power utility applications – Part 2: Analogue power line carrier terminals or APLC

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FOR POWER UTILITY APPLICATIONS –****Part 2: Analogue power line carrier terminals or APLC****FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 62488-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

This first edition of IEC 62488-2 cancels and replaces the relevant parts of IEC 60663 and IEC 60495, which will be withdrawn at a later date.

This standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 62488-1.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
57/1867/FDIS	57/1891/RVD

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

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

A list of all the parts in the IEC 62488 series, published under the general title *Power line communication systems for power utility applications*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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- withdrawn,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

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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

IEC 62488 series is a family of standards dealing with all aspects of power line communication systems operating over electricity power lines.

These international standards apply to power line carrier terminals and systems (PLC) used to transmit information over power networks including extra high, high and medium voltage (EHV/HV/MV) power lines. Both analogue and digital modulation as well as narrow and broadband systems will be included.

The complexity and extensive size of present-day electricity generation, transmission and distribution systems are such that it is possible to control them only by means of an associated and often equally large and complex telecommunication system having a high order of reliability.

The control of electrical networks and transmission and reception of data are through a combination of analogue and digital communication systems controlling devices and systems distributed throughout the electrical network.

The emergence of digital communication systems for controlling the devices of the electrical distribution network enables faster data transmission. The traditional analogue communication systems mainly due to legacy applications are still extensively used.

The ability to represent the various electrical parameters as an analogue signal and/or a digital signal ensures the quality and quantitative aspects of seamless communication to be maintained throughout the electrical power network.

Therefore, by using either analogue power line communication, digital power line communication or a combination of both types of systems, seamless efficient communication may be maintained throughout the power network.

In many countries, Power Line Carrier (PLC) channels represent a main part of the utility-owned telecommunication system. A circuit which would normally be routed via a PLC channel can also be routed via a channel using a different transmission medium, such as a point to point radio or open-wire circuit. Since, in many cases, automatic switching is used, the actual rerouting, although predetermined, is unpredictable.

It is important, therefore, that the input and output signals and criteria exchanged among all terminal used in the communications system are compatible. This compatibility is also beneficial in creating the ability to interchange and interconnect terminals from different sources.

This document has been prepared to enable compatibility between APLC links from different sources or between APLC links and other transmission medium to be achieved and to define the terminal performance required in APLC networks.

POWER LINE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS FOR POWER UTILITY APPLICATIONS –

Part 2: Analogue power line carrier terminals or APLC

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62488 applies to Amplitude Modulation Single Sideband (AM-SSB) Analogue Power Line Carrier (APLC) Terminals and Systems used to transmit information over power lines (EHV/HV/MV).

In particular this document covers basically baseband signals with bandwidths of 4 kHz and 2,5 kHz, or multiples thereof, corresponding to the same high frequency bandwidth/s for single or multi-channel APLC terminals.

Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of the scope of the IEC 62488-2 standard within a complete power line communication system installation.

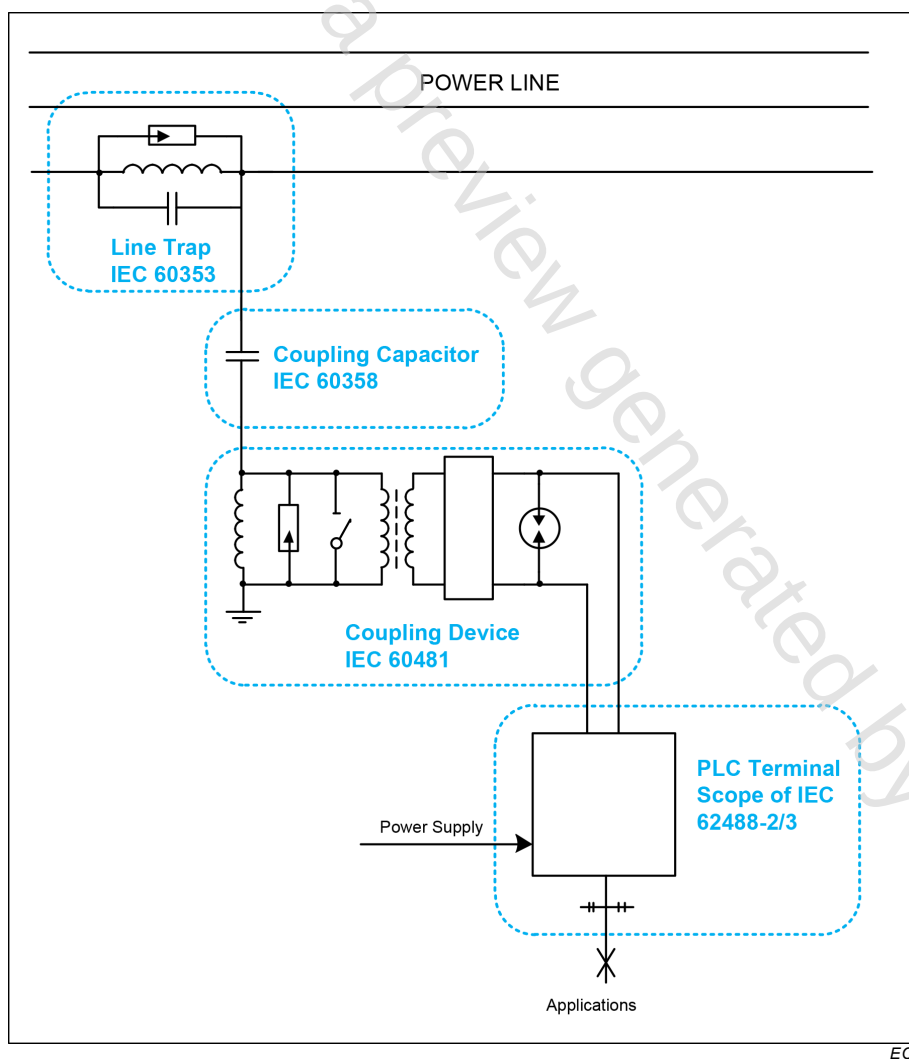


Figure 1 – Schematic representation of the scope of IEC 62488-2

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

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

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)*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-30, *Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60255-27:2013, *Measuring relays and protection equipment – Part 27: Product safety requirements*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721-3-1:1997, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3 Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 1: Storage*

IEC 60721-3-2:1997, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 2: Transportation*

IEC 60721-3-3:1994, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 3: Stationary use at weatherprotected locations*

IEC 60721-3-3:1994/AMD1:1995

IEC 60721-3-3:1994/AMD2:1996

IEC 60834-1, *Teleprotection equipment of power systems – Performance and testing – Part 1: Command systems*

IEC 60950-1, *Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-3 : Testing and measurement techniques – Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-5, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

IEC 61000-4-8, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques – Power frequency magnetic field immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-11, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests*

IEC 61000-4-16, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-16: Testing and measurement techniques – Test for immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz*

IEC 61000-4-17, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-17: Testing and measurement techniques – Ripple on d.c. input power port immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-18, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-18: Testing and measurement techniques – Damped oscillatory wave immunity test*

IEC 61000-4-20:2010, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-20: Testing and measurement techniques – Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides*

IEC 61000-4-29, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-29: Testing and measurement techniques – Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on d.c. input power port immunity tests*

IEC 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity standard for industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-4:2006, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments*

IEC 61000-6-4:2006/AMD1:2010

IEC 61000-6-5:2015, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-5: Generic standards – Immunity for equipment used in power station and substation environment*

IEC 62488-1:2012, *Power line communication systems for power utility applications – Part 1: Planning of analogue and digital power line carrier systems operating over EHV/HV/MV electricity grids*

CISPR 16-1-1:2015, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-1-2:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-2: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Coupling devices for conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-1-4:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-2-1:2014, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Conducted disturbance measurements*

CISPR 16-2-3:2016, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Radiated disturbance measurements*

CISPR 14-1:2016, *Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus – Part 1: Emission*

CISPR 22:2008, *Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62488-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

absolute power level

power of a signal expressed in decibels referred to 1mW as defined by Equation (1)

$$X[\text{dBm}] = 10 \times \log_{10}(P/1\text{mW}), \quad (1)$$

where

P = signal power

3.1.2

APLC equipment

PLC equipment with an LF interface for each LF channel, applying AM-SSB modulation to the signals at the input of each LF interface and transmitting over the power line the modulated signals, which occupy adjacent frequency bands fully covering the HF transmission band of the PLC

Note 1 to entry: The LF channel bandwidths are typically either 4,0 or 2,5 kHz, but can be different.

Note 2 to entry: In addition to the mentioned interfaces other interfaces may be present such as data interfaces, LF teleprotection and control interfaces or teleprotection command interfaces.

3.1.3

basic high frequency band

elementary subdivision of the high frequency range or part thereof allocated to a single APLC transmit or receive high frequency channel

3.1.4

effective transmitted voice band

that part of the voice-frequency baseband used for telephone communication, not including the telephone signalling channel

3.1.5

level reference point

point in a system with the relative level 0 dBr