

atis PROTECTION
ENGINEERS
GROUP

HUNTSVILLE, AL - MARCH 24-26, 2015

PEG
CONFERENCE



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GROUNDING & PROTECTION OF NEWER ELEMENTS in TELECOM

Newer Element within Telecom Network inevitably mean more electronics on the roadside, on poles and structure, on roof tops and on towers.

This paper looks at

- some methods and examples of how carriers have carried out grounding bonding
- reference to GR's & ITU guidelines on how to ground these
- Possible improved methods of surge protection

- **Grounding of DAS Systems**
- **Grounding of Small Cells – Pole Mounted**
- **Case Study – Grounding of FTTN Cabinet NBN Australia**
- **Method of Cabinet Grounding – Telcordia and ITU**
- **Case Study – grounding of Pole Mounted FTTN and Surveillance equipment, Telmex Mexico**
- **RRH Grounding – Singtel (OPTUS) Australia**
- **Need for surge protection on Line Power Equipment +/-190V**
- **Traditional surge protection vs Filtering benefits in confined spaces**

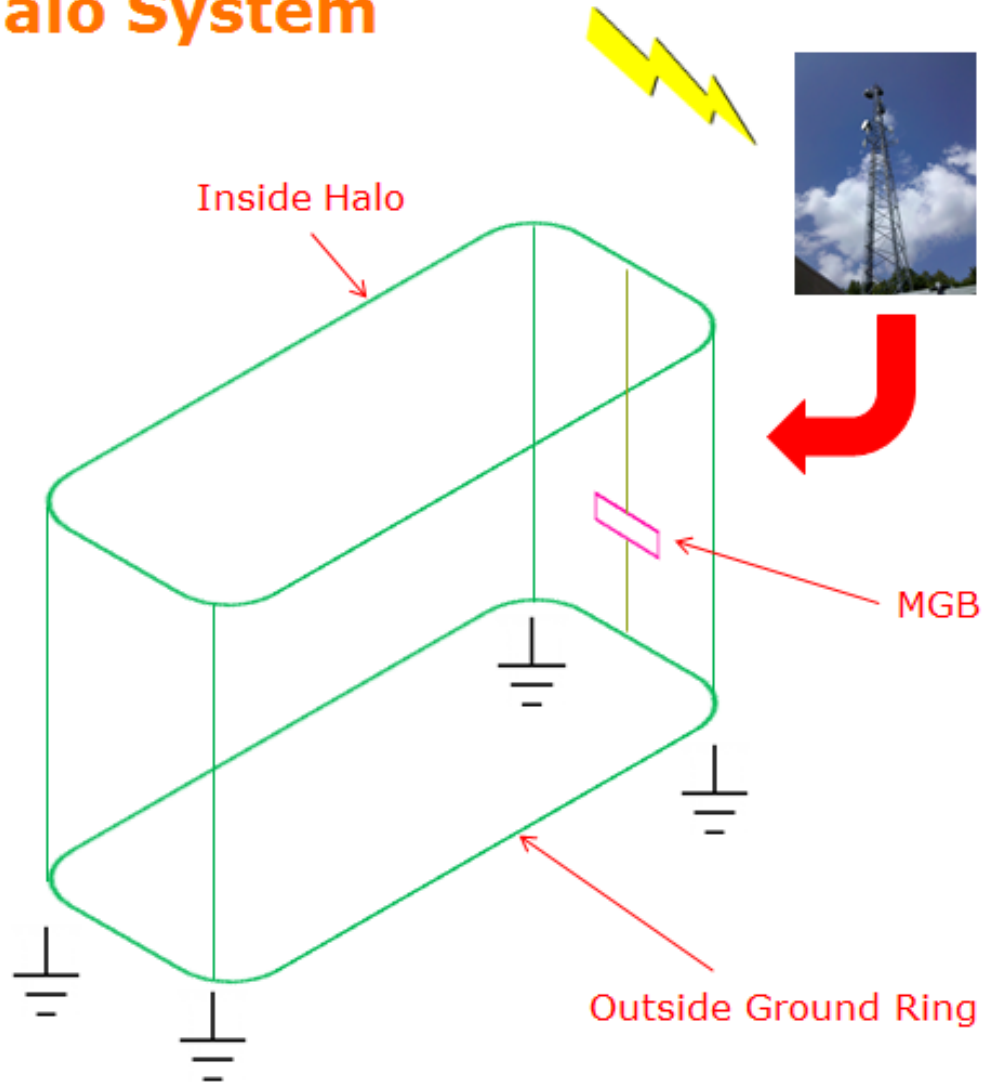
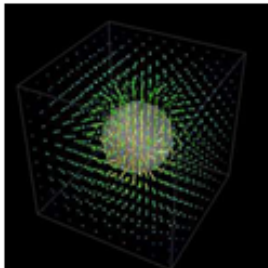
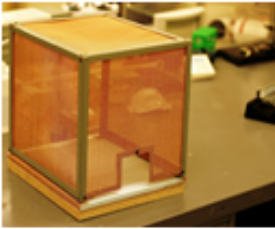
DAS Grounding

- **DAS Distributed Antenna System.**
- **Application – eg. Stadiums, Hospitals, Tall Buildings, Hotels**
- **RF Source (Donor Antenna) – Distributed by fiber or cabling to local antenna. May use WiFi**
- **Multiple Service Provider - Input.**
- **Can be very large system for stadium or place like Disneyland.**
- **Grounding – Should it look like a cell-site with Halo Rings or Like a Central Office Or Neither.**



Typical Indoor Grounding at Cellsites

A True Halo System



Benefits of Halo – Parallel to Building Steel



Halo Rings Create Faraday Cages

Halos Block/Inhibit RF And Lightning Fields
(Magnetic Fields)

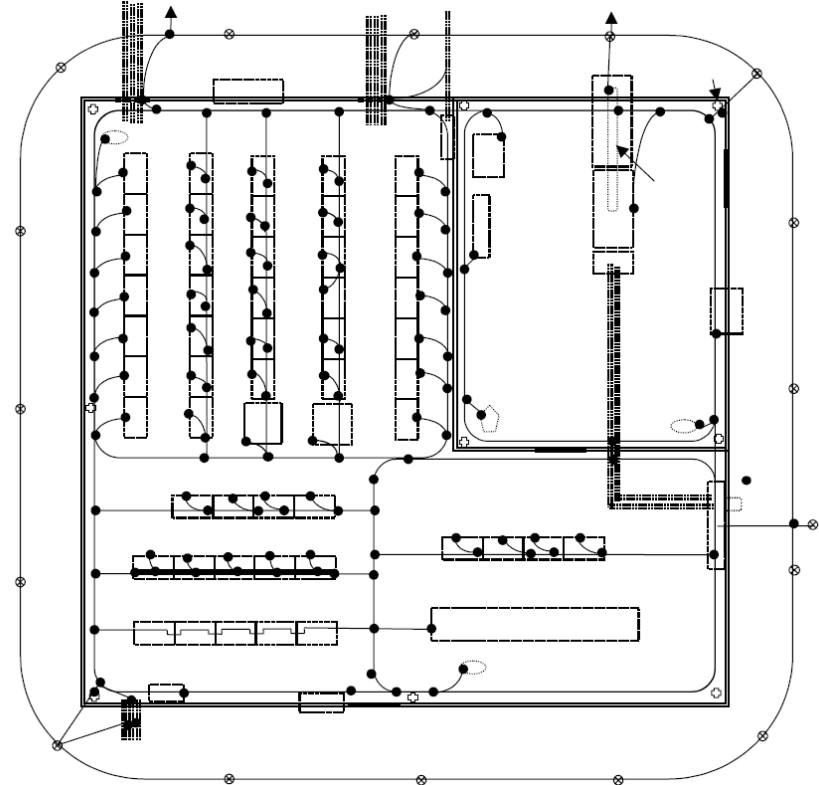
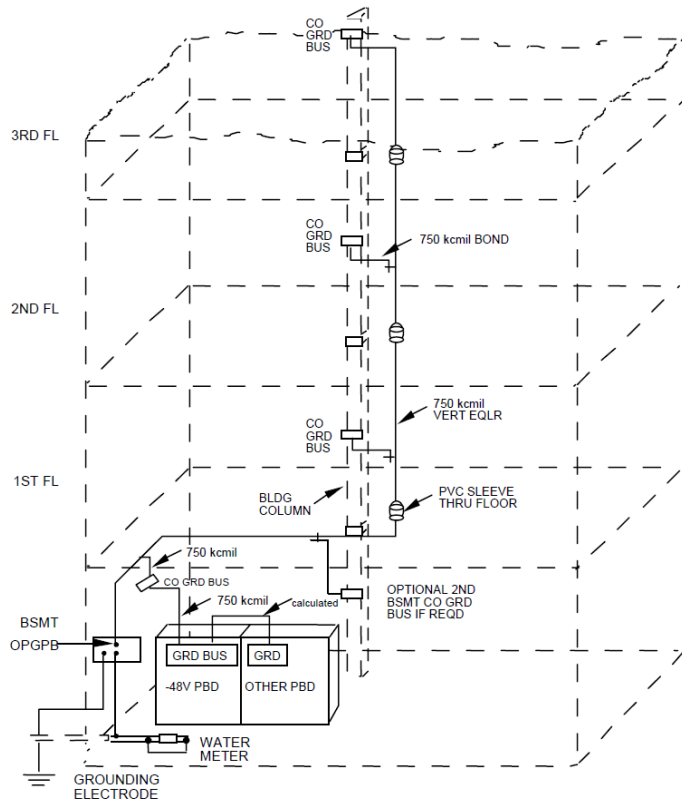
Halos Incorporate Isolated Grounding

No Active Equipment Can Be Attached

A Building Can Act As A Faraday Cage

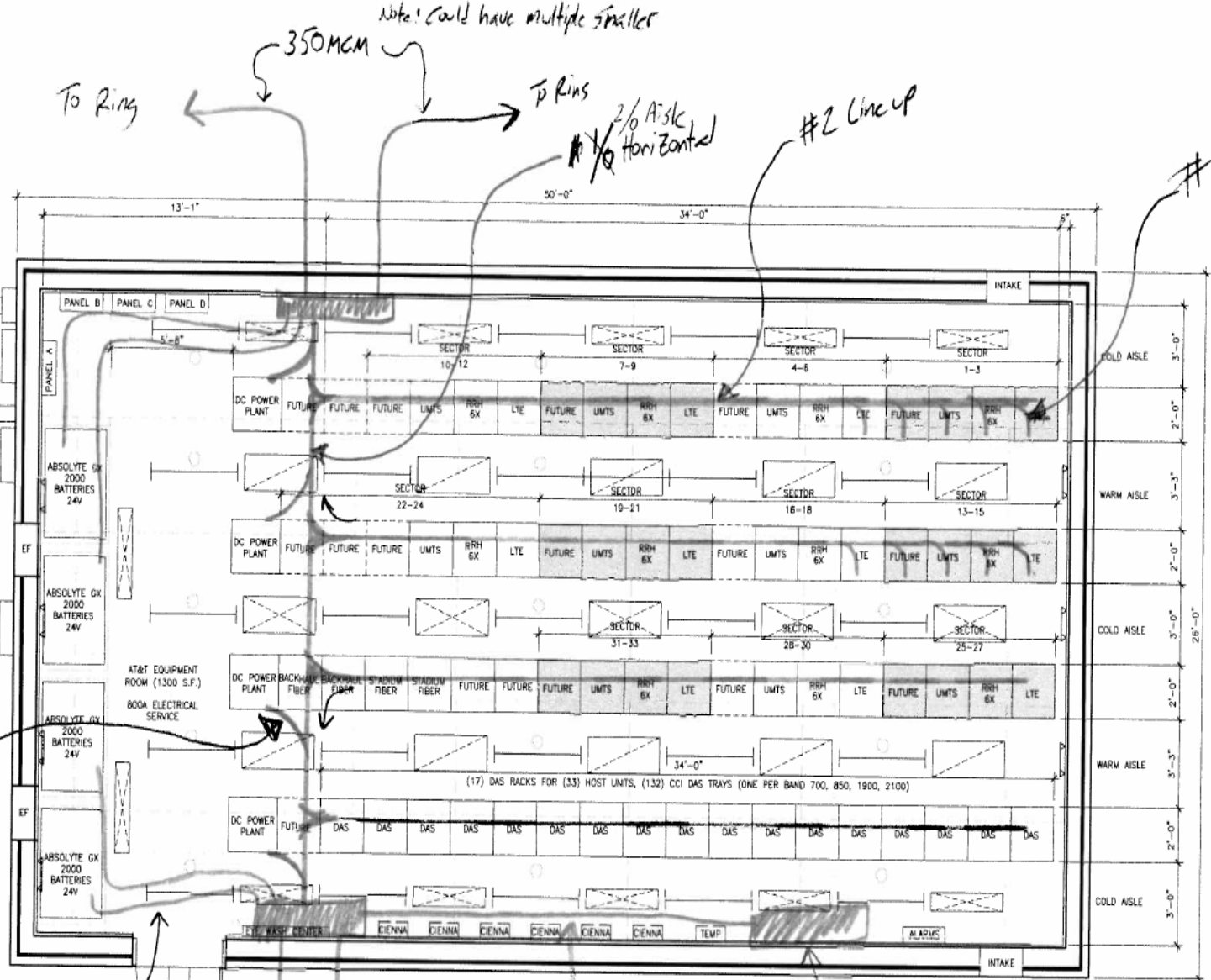
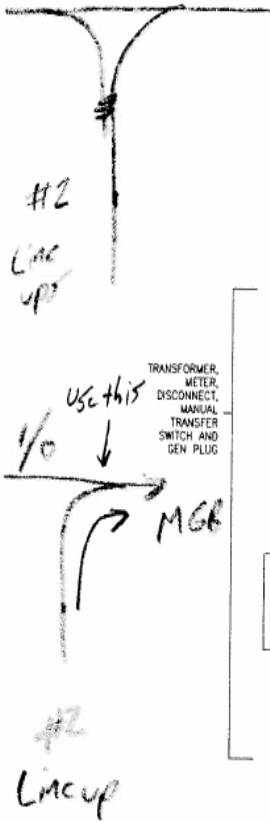
DAS May Not Need A Halo Ring

A Comparison Of Halo And COG



1/0 ~~WAMP~~ WWAY

Note: could have multiple smaller



#2 Lincup

use this 1/0 MGB

#2 Lincup

Power Plant Frame ground #2

Battery Frame Ground #6

Kod

Rot

#2 if needed

Entrance Cable Bar if needed To ground sheaths

#6 Eqt.

OPTION SHOWING (4) DC POWER BAYS IN LINE WITH EQUIPMENT AND (4) BATTERY STACKS - ALL FUTURE RACKS ARE GROUPED WITH SECTOR FRAMES. THERE ARE A TOTAL OF (18) FUTURE RACK POSITIONS.

OPTION C

Similar to TIA 607

Relevant to Customer Premises Grounding

(As opposed to
Carrier Network
Grounding)

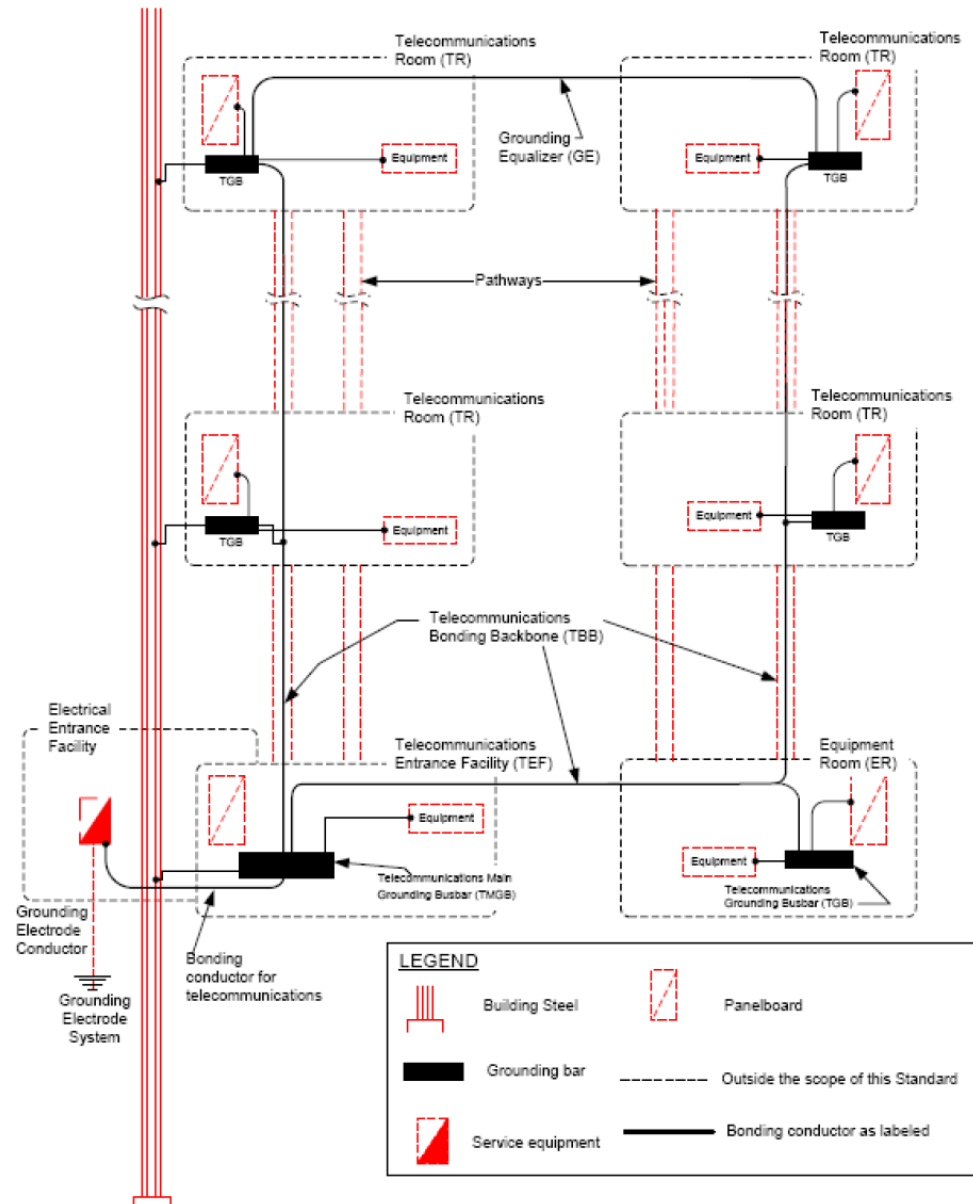
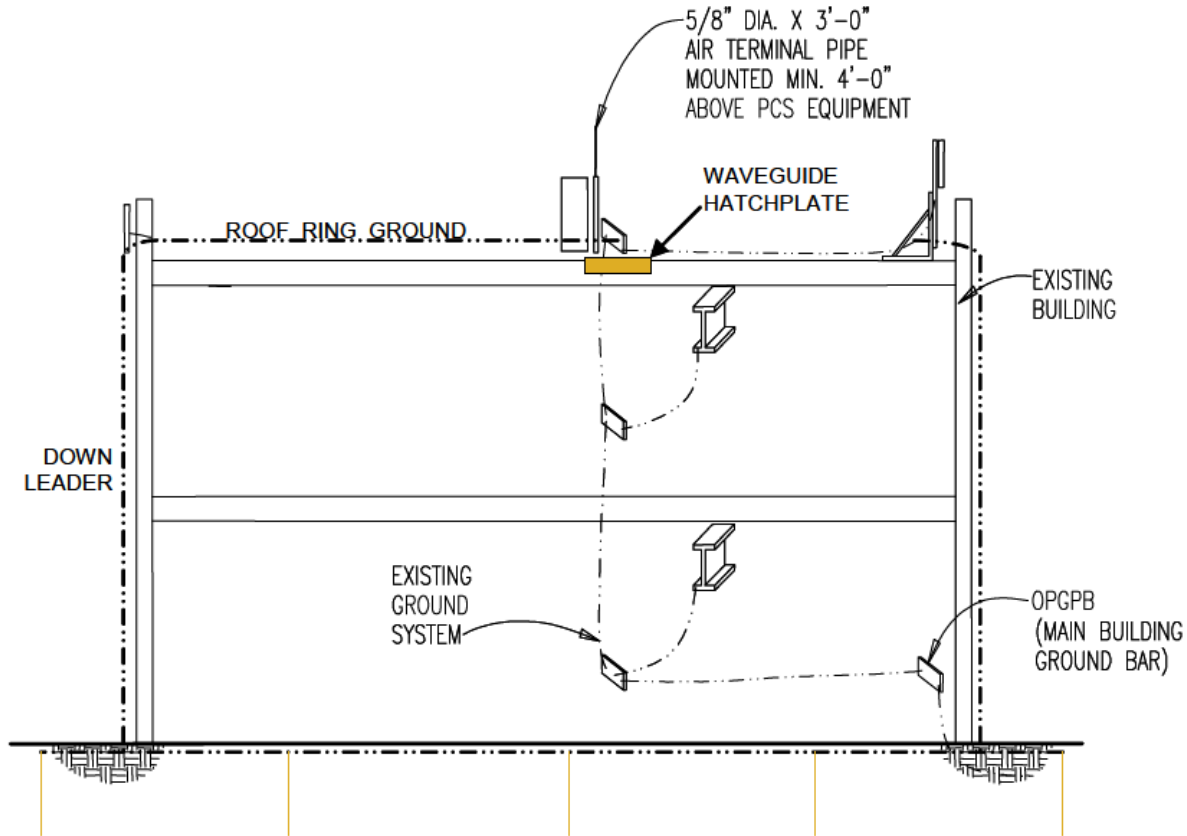
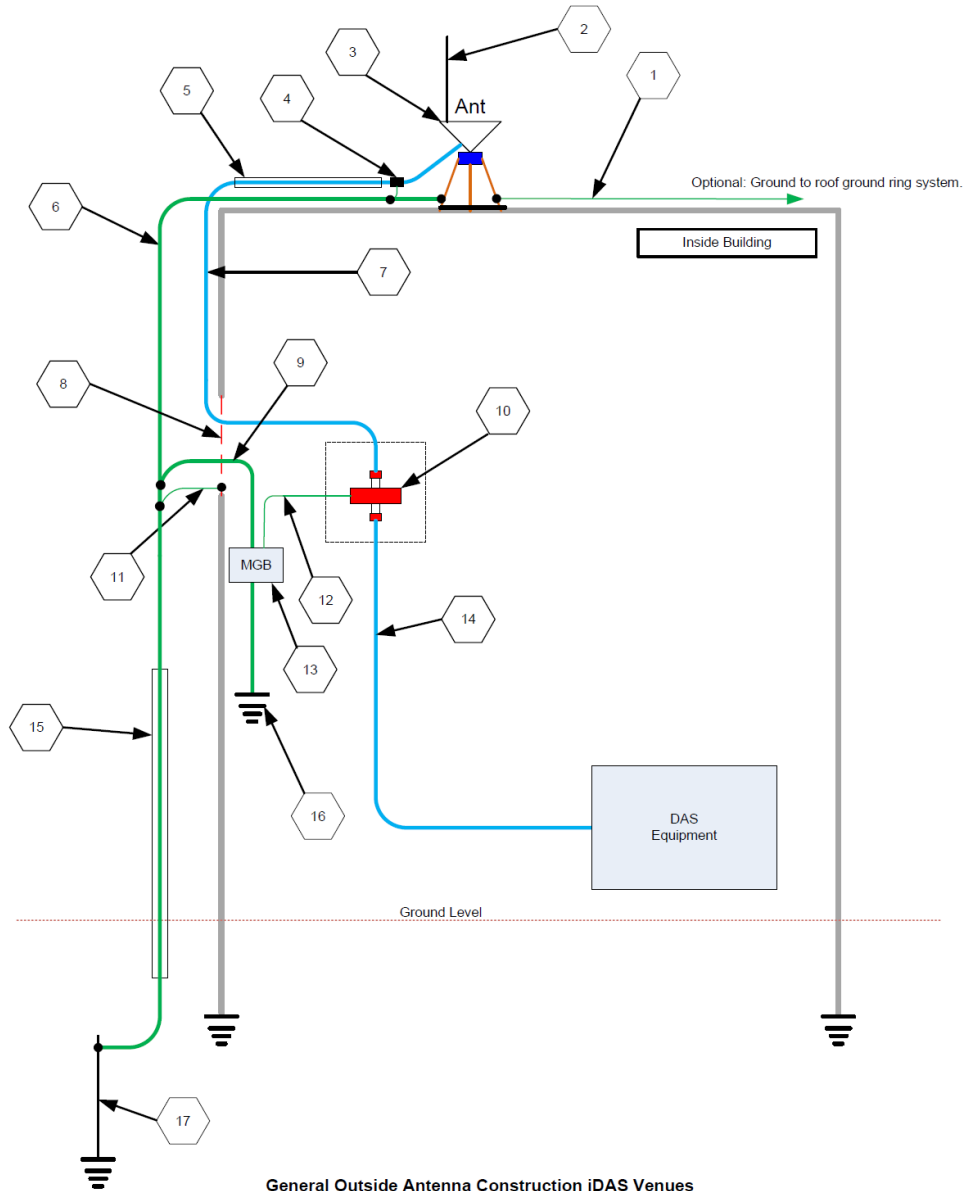


Figure 2 – Illustrative example of a larger building

Small Roof Antennae on Building



General Outside Antenna Grounding



Method of Grounding of Pole Mounted Electronic

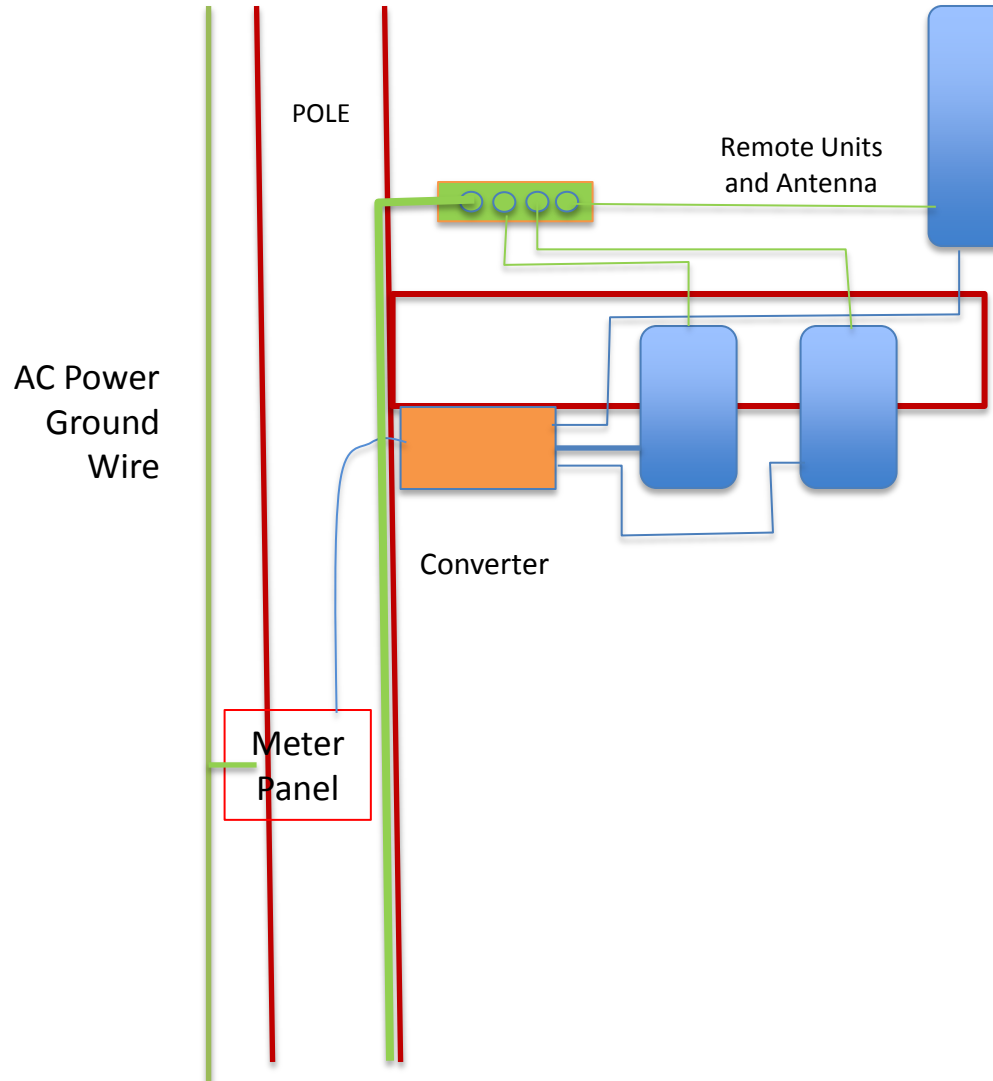
eg. Small Cells, FTTN, OSP Equipment



METHOD 1

Purist

Separate
Telecom
Ground



BONDING DONE AT GROUND

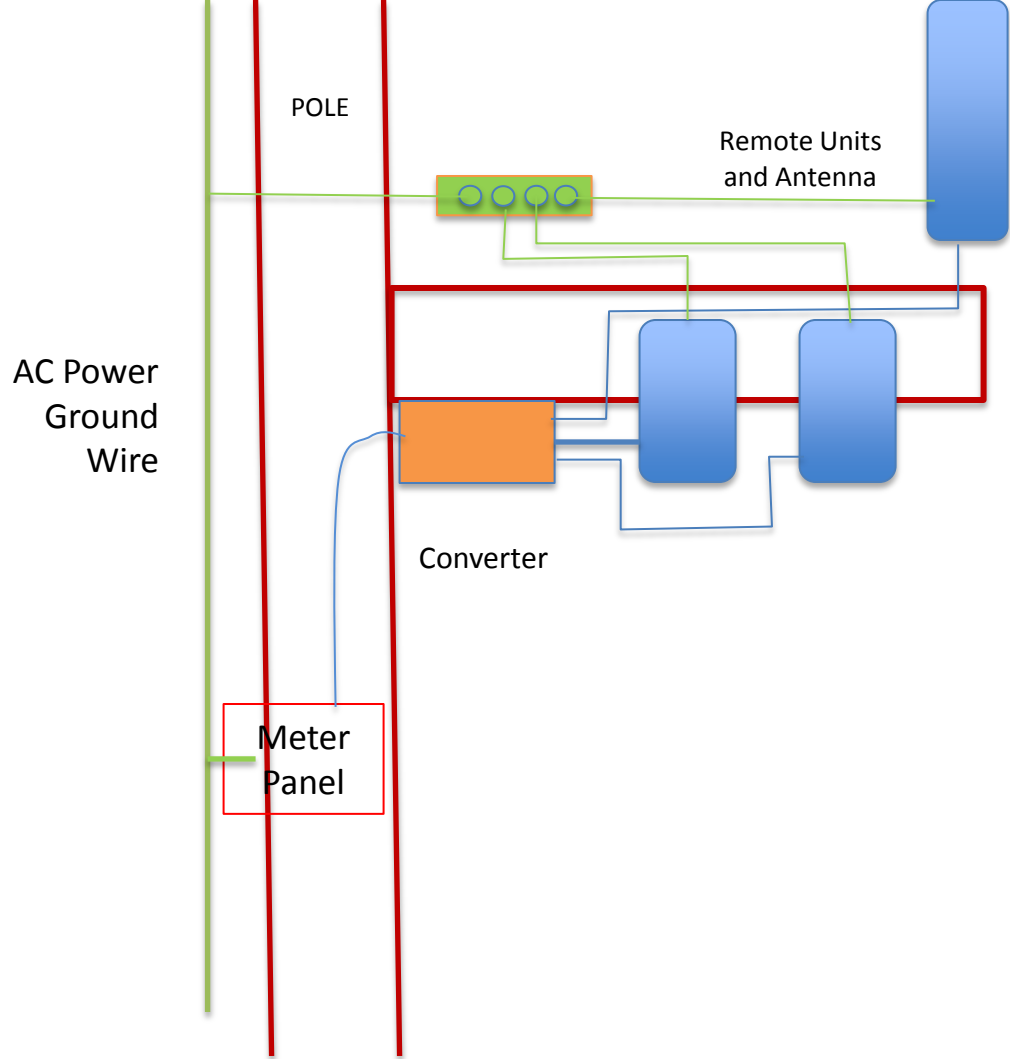
Method of Grounding of Pole Mounted Electronics

eg. Small Cells, FTTN, OSP Equipment

METHOD 2

Practical

Common AC and Telecom Ground Wire



Method of Grounding of Pole Mounted Small Cells

eg. Small Cells, FTTN, OSP Equipment

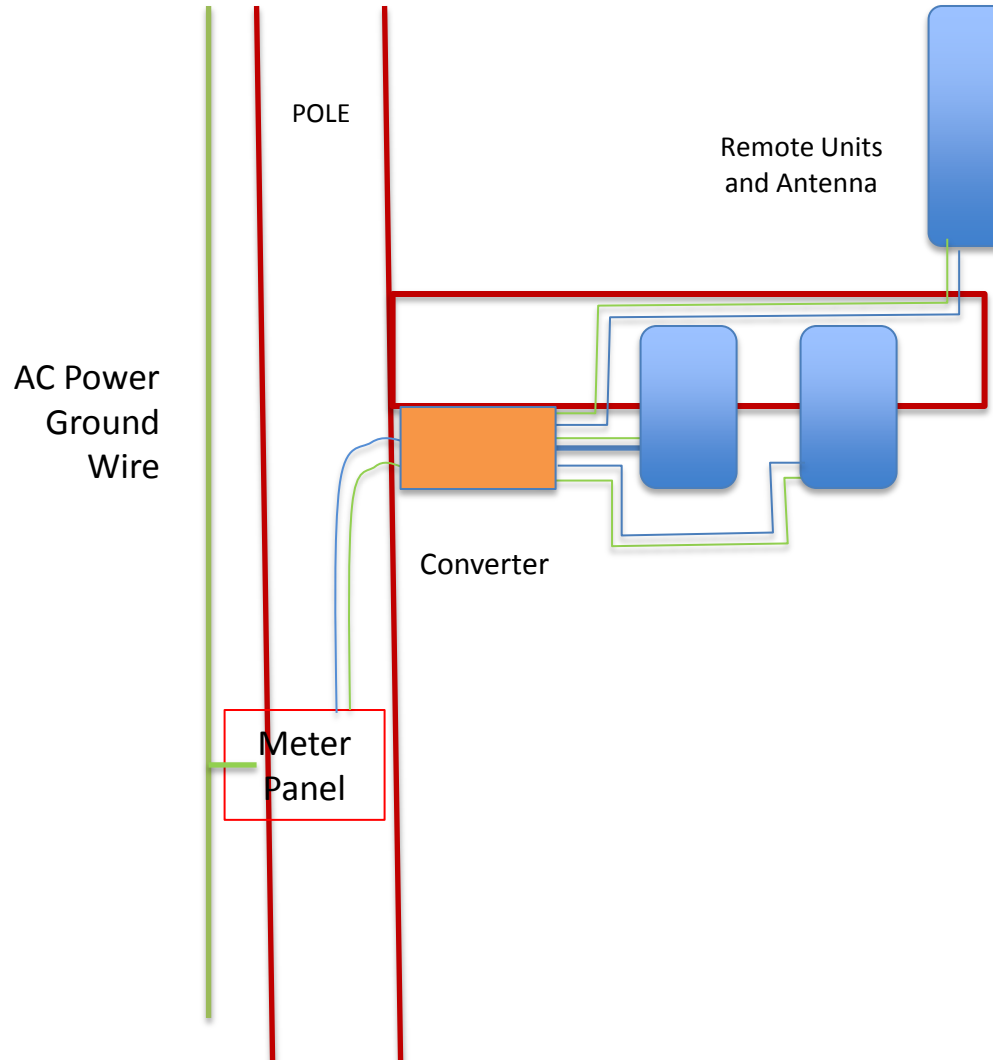


METHOD 3

Minimalist

Only Grounded
Via Power
Supply Cables

Or less still via
Ground wire in
POE



CASE STUDY 1: POLE MOUNTED

TELMEX MEXICO



- **Background:**
- **End User: TELMEX (Main telephone company in Mexico)**
- **Description of the Project:**
 - Project 1 : Telmex needed to install Fiber equipment named TBA´s (Wide Band Terminals) mounted in poles and also the Distribution Boxes.
 - Project 2 : Ground Security Camera´s installed around Mexico City

TBA'S PROJECT – PURIST



DISTRIBUTION BOX



TBA'S MOUNTED IN POLE

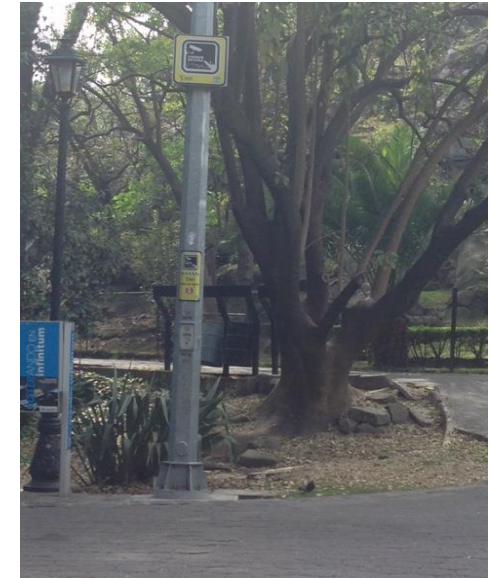
THE IDEA IS TO MAKE THE
CADWELD PCC CONNECTION
BETWEEN THE TWO
GROUNDING CONDUCTORS OF
THE TBA'S



TBA'S PROJECT



SECURE CITY PROJECT

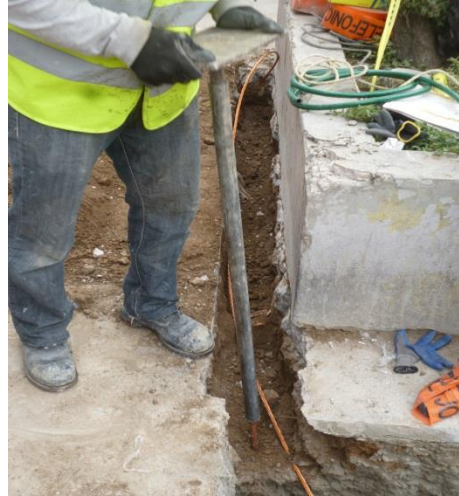


THE OBJECTIVE IS THE GROUNDING SYSTEM OF THE SURVEILLANCE POLES SHOWN: CADWELD AND GROUND RODS. THE GROUNDING CONDUCTOR IS A COPPER CABLE.

SECURE CITY PROJECT (INST. PROCESS)



POLE BASEMENT



GROUND ROD DRIVING



TRENCH TO FEED POWER



GT CADWELD CONNECTION

CASE STUDY 2 : NBN National Broadband Network - Australia



NBN Co is a wholly government owned company in Australia, which was set up to provide high speed fiber access to each household and business in the country

The Initial model that the NBN was using was FTTH or FTTB

However after a change in government the company was tasked to evaluate and implement FTTN model

This removed the challenge of managing and grounding various power supplies in households and building powering Optical Termination Equipment

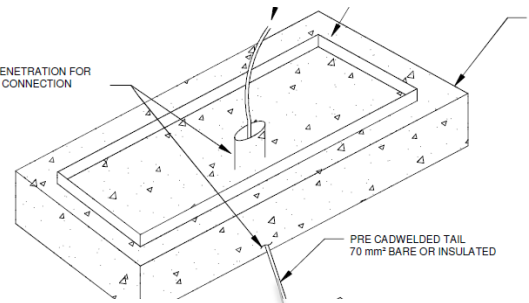
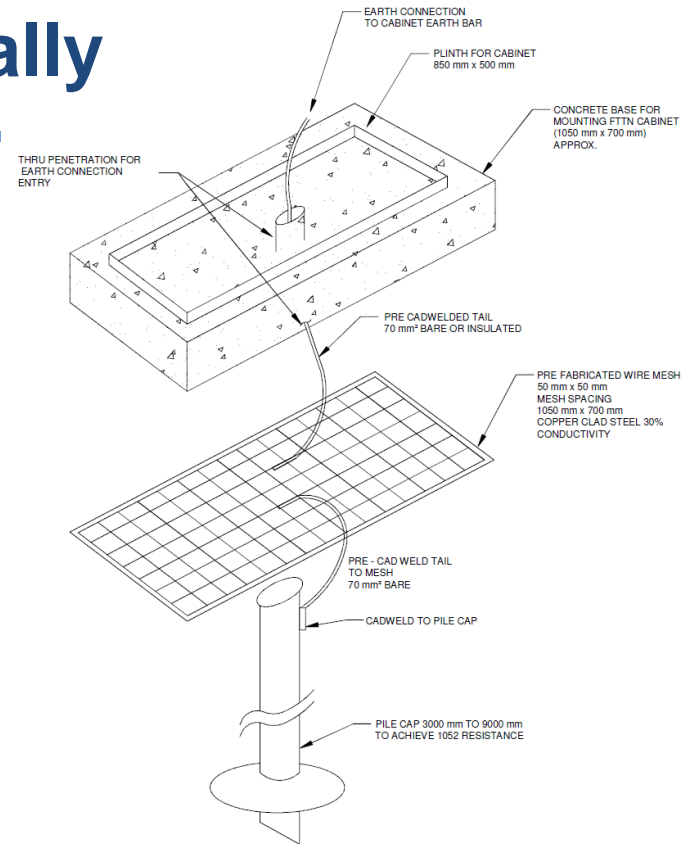
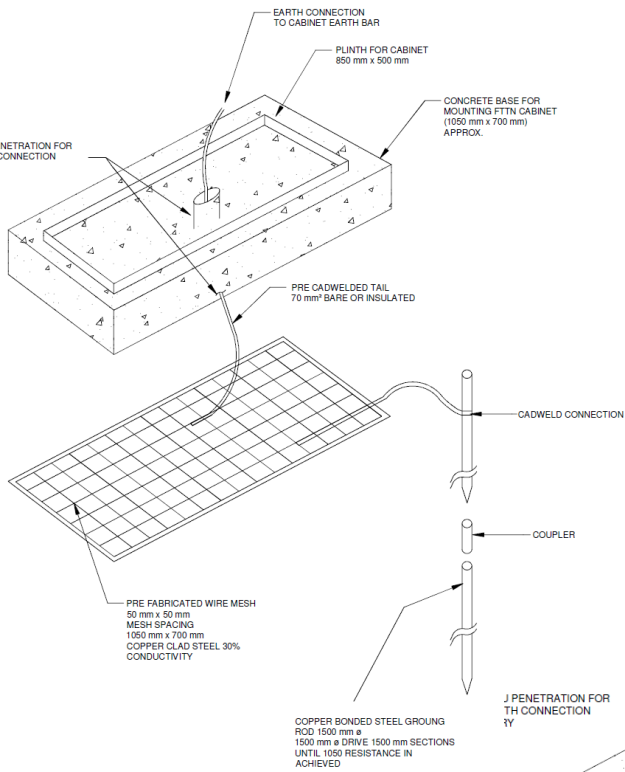
But this added the challenge of providing DC power plant at Fiber Nodes in Street Cabinets and the associated grounding

The criteria for the grounding solution

- something that met standards**
- safe**
- provided transient & noise control**
- corrosion resistant**
- theft resistant**
- would not required special machinery**
- the same solution at each node (Cookie Cutter)**

NBN Solutions Considered Initially

- Achieve 12.5ohms
- Needed Deep driven electrodes

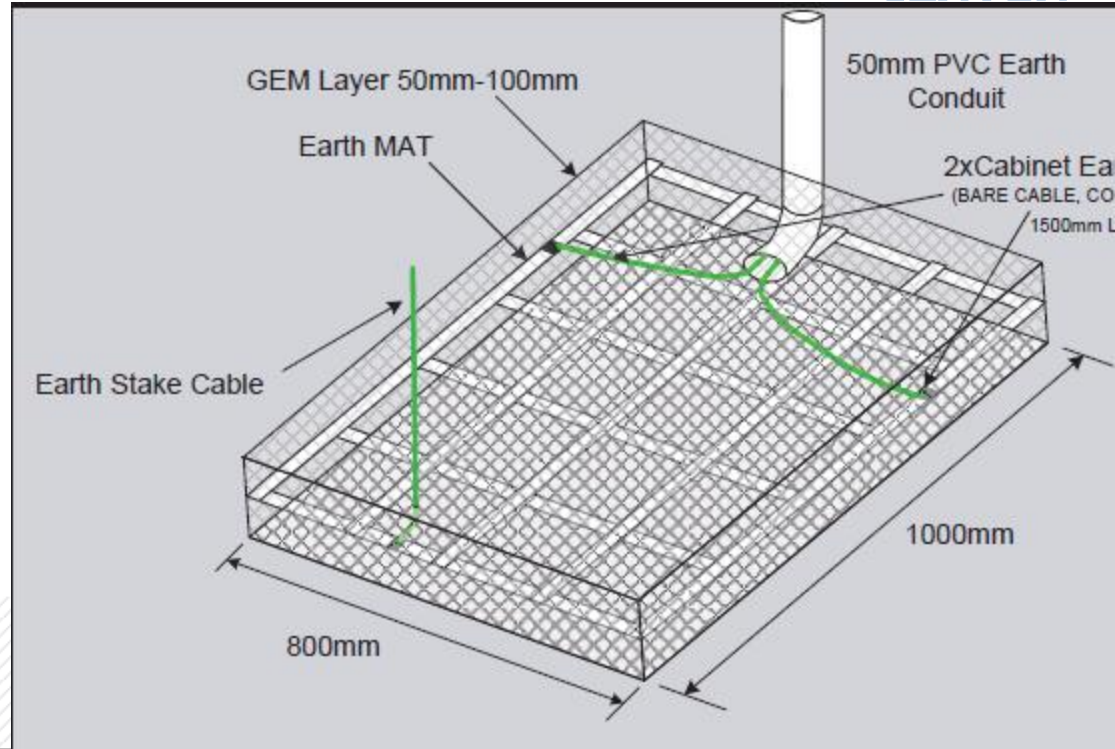


Not scalable
 Difficulty in deciding no and length pf rods as sites differ
 About damaging other Services

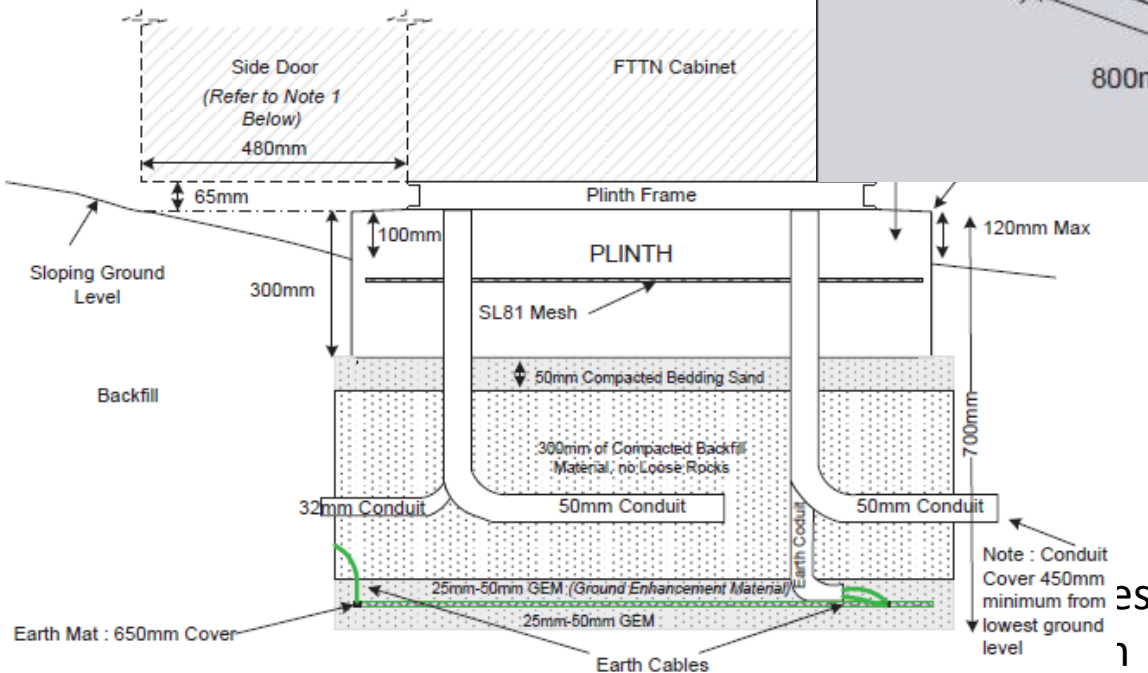
Final Solution

MESH Buried in Ground
Enhancement Material
Below Cabinet

Focus on Low Impedance
design not absolute
Resistance value



PLINTH FRONT VIEW CROSS SECTION



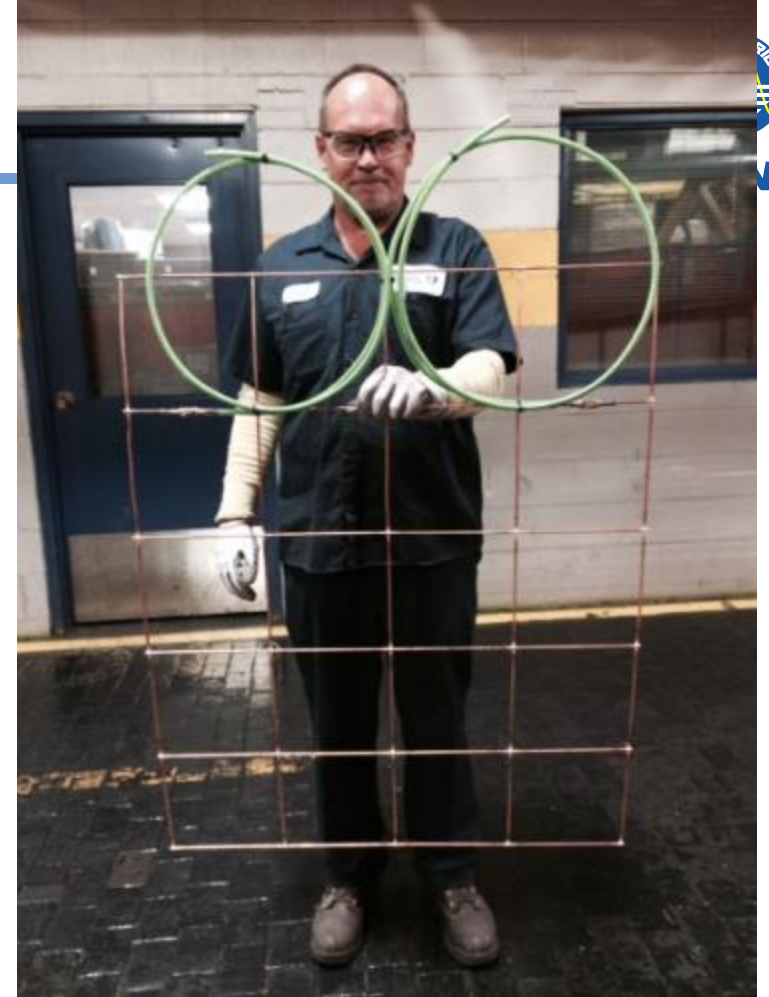
Final Solution



Figure 12 - Install the Earth Mesh



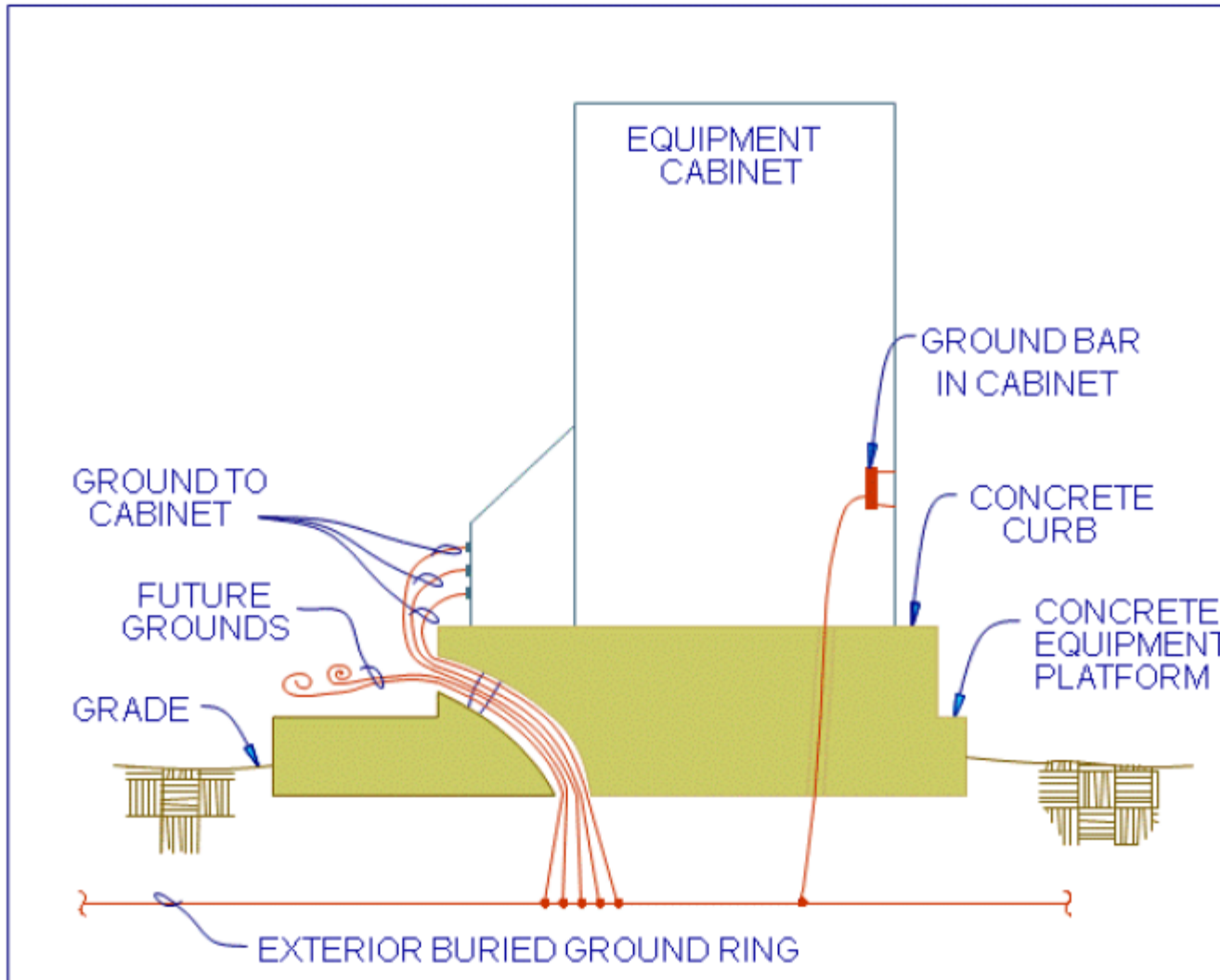
Figure 11 - Spread the GEM mixture evenly



- something that met standards
- safe
- provided transient & noise control (low impedance)
- corrosion resistant (copper coated steel)
- theft resistant (Non copper, below plinth)
- would not required special machinery
- the same solution at each node (Cookie Cutter)

EXTERIOR CABINET - Telcordia GR3171

Figure 10-2 Typical Exterior Cabinet Grounding Detail



Telcordia "Generic Requirements for Network Elements Used in Wireless Networks GR3171 - CORE"

4.2 Earthing ring for EEC

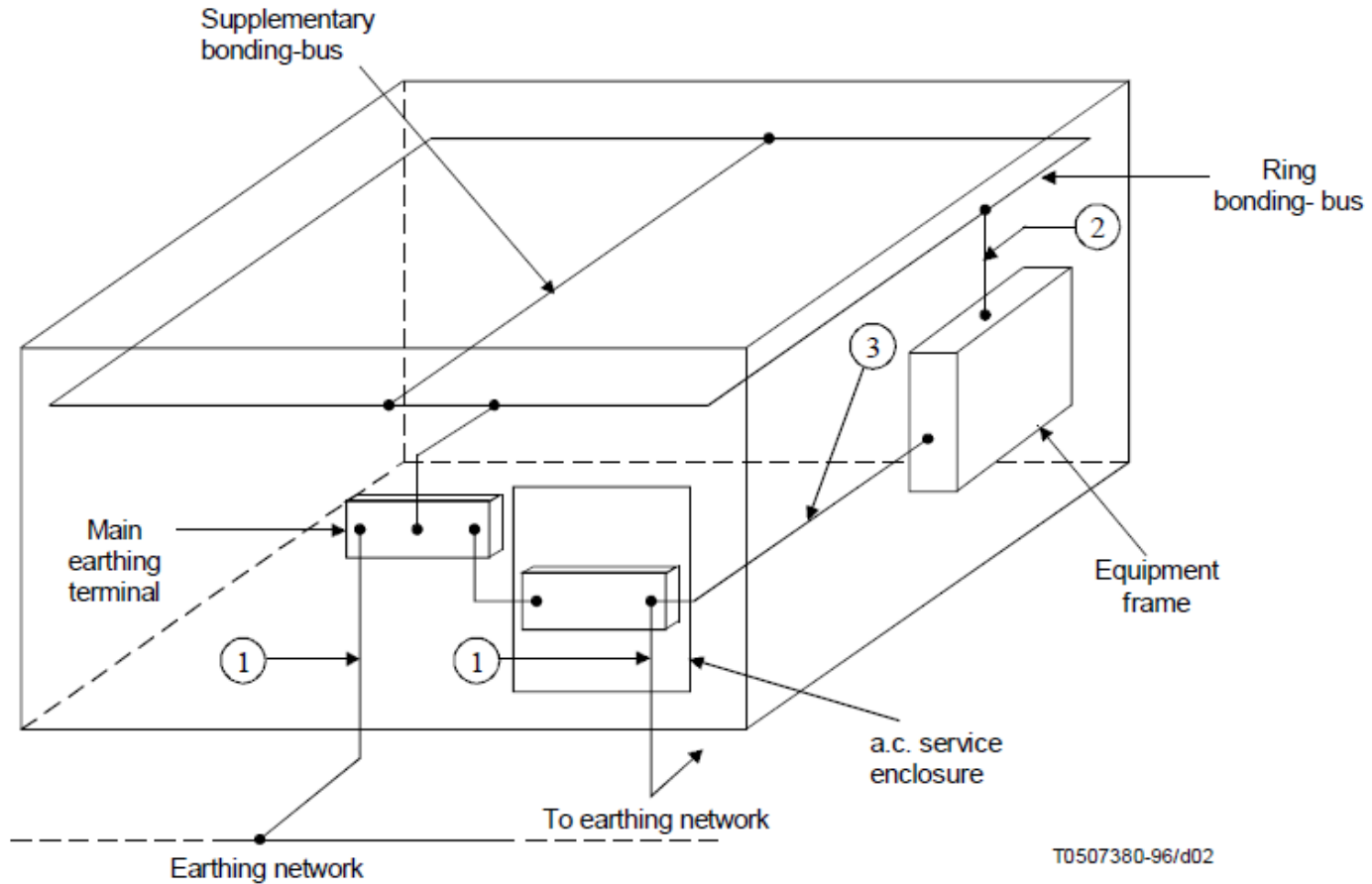
- The earthing network provides some voltage equalization in the earth near an EEC. The EEC should be provided with a buried exterior earthing ring that satisfies at least the following conditions:
 - the ring should be uninsulated, buried at a depth of 0.3 - 0.5 m;
 - the ring should encircle the foundation pad of the EEC or be located below the perimeter of the pad;
 - one uninsulated earthing conductor should connect the ring to the Main Earthing Terminal

NOTE – National safety rules may require additional rod electrodes and/or additional connections to the a.c. power service entrance.

4.3 Concrete-encased earth electrode

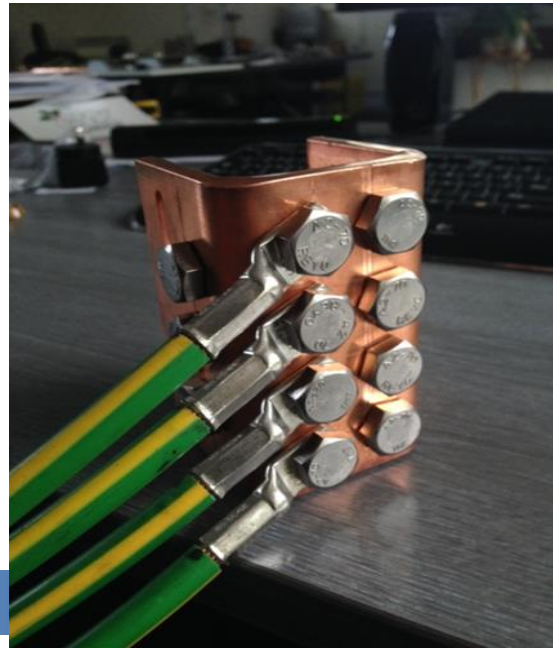
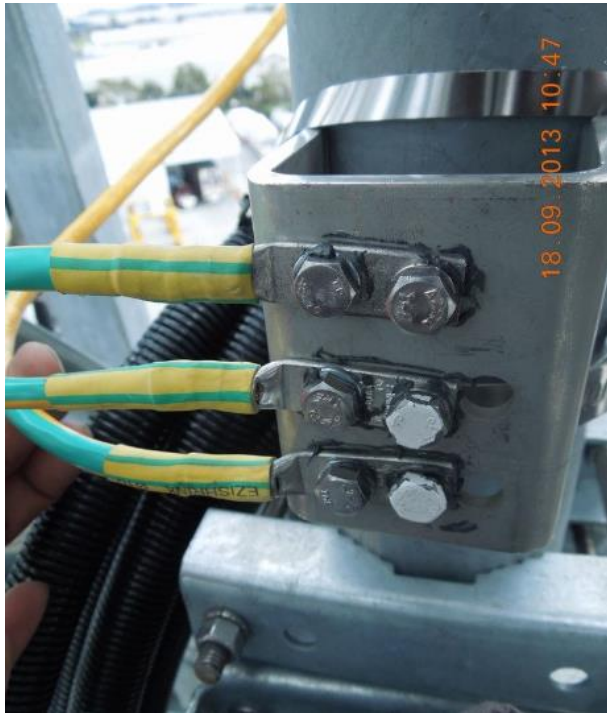
- An EEE often rests on a foundation earth electrode or is itself constructed of concrete. In this case, the reinforcement or conductor may be used in place of the earthing ring of subclauses

ITU K35 BONDING CONFIGURATION & EARTHING FOR REMOTE ELECTRONIC ENCLOSURES



- ① Earthing conductor
- ② Equipment bonding conductor
- ③ Protective conductor

GROUNDING OF REMOTE RADIO HEADS



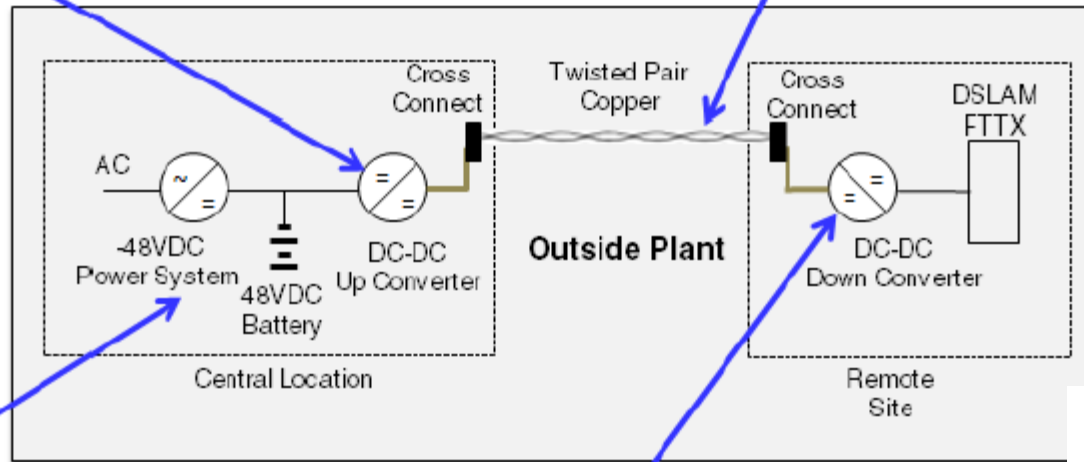
CASE STUDY 3

SINGTEL OPTUS

PROTECTION OF LINE POWER SYSTEMS

DC-DC up converters elevate the voltage to ± 190 Vdc for transmission across the OSP cable

OSP cable contains both traditional -48Vdc and ± 190 Vdc power



1 Line powering uses the reliable DC source and battery plant available at the central location to supply power to the remote end

4 DC-DC down converters change the elevated voltage back to -48Vdc or -12Vdc to power the load

Courtesy of
Alpha
Technologies

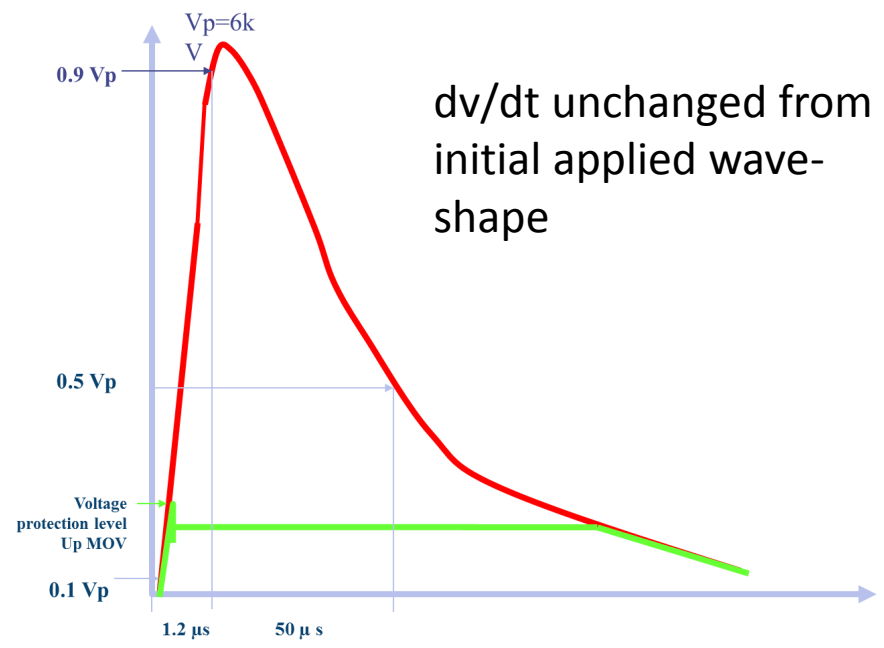
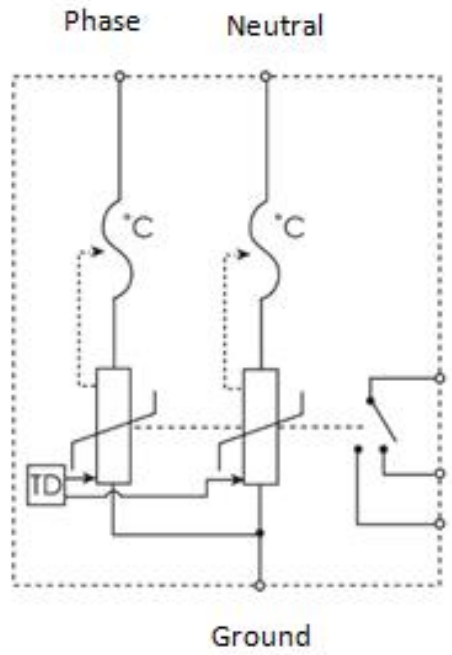


Need for SPD in Industry to Protect +/- 190V Balanced Pairs to Equipment



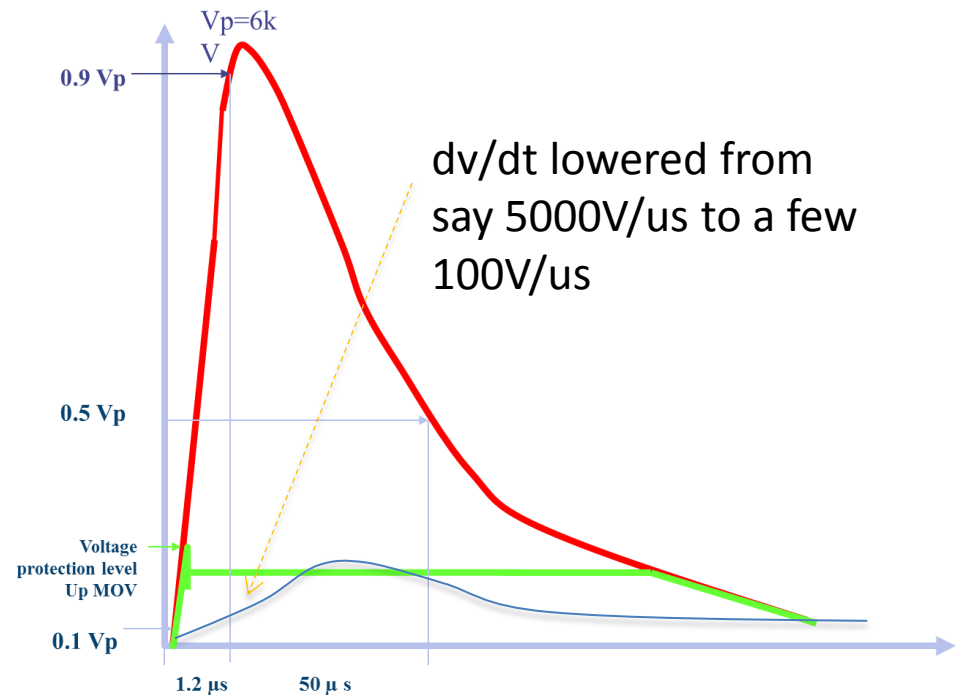
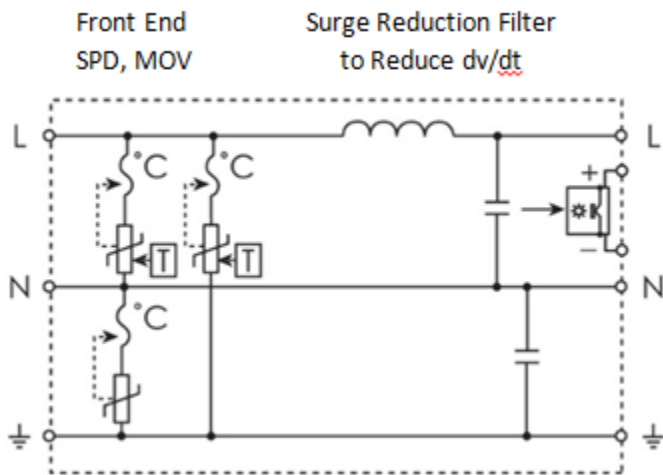
- **Conventional SPD Technology (AC Power)**

- **Shunt Connected**
- **Can be MOV or SAD**
- **Space Constraint in Remote Box to Coordinate 2 tiers of Surge Protection**

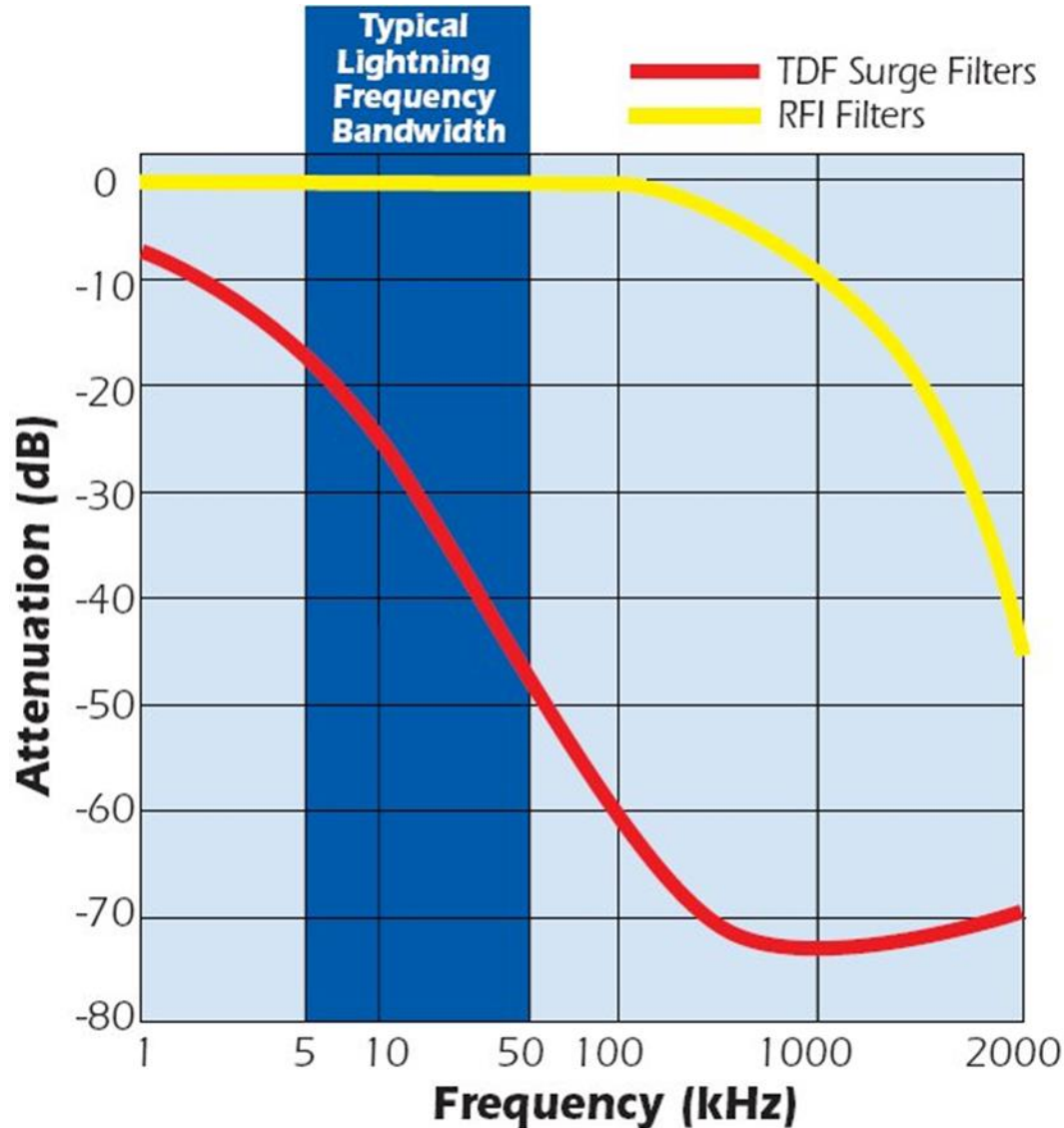


Surge Reduction Filter Technology

- Lower V_p
- Lower di/dt
- Suited for small spaces where there is no opportunity to cascade 2 tiers of protection



PROTECTION OF REMOTE ELECTRONIC ENCLOSURES

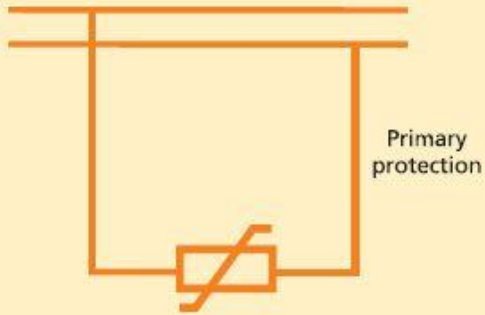


Performance Variance Between Filters

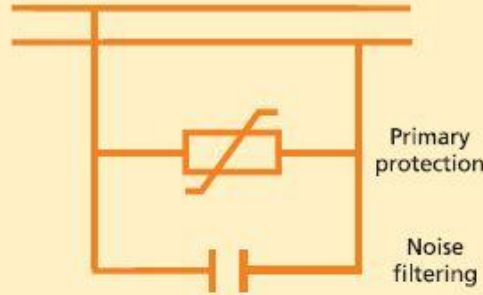
Mode	3 dB Frequency (Hz)	100 kHz Gain (dB)
(L-N)	6500	-41.10
(L-PE)	20000	-15.09
(L-N)	3250	-48.83
(L-N(PE))	N/A	0.00
(L-N)	190000	-1.43
(L-N)	7000	-22.63
(L-N)	25500	-12.14
(L-L)	N/A	1.00
(L-PE)	7000	-25.68
(L-PE)	6500	-20.36
(L-N)	16250	-19.94
(L-N(PE))	N/A	0.00
(L-PE)	14000	-16.30

Types of Filters

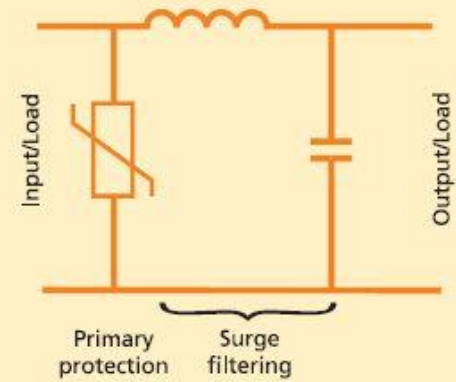
Parallel SPD



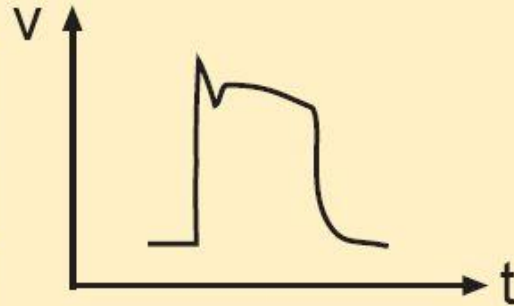
SPD + Parallel Filter



SPD + Series Surge Filter



Typical Output



PROTECTION OF REMOTE ELECTRONIC ENCLOSURES



Summary



- **Large parts of telecommunication network now sit at customer premises on poles and roadside cabinets**
- **Grounding and protection practices for these elements vary.**
- **Looked at Grounding of :**
 - **DAS**
 - **Pole Mounted Electronics, Small Cells, FTTN – Case Study**
- **Cabinet Grounding - FTTN – MESH example**
- **RRH Grounding Case Study**
- **In future consider SPD for Line Power Equipment**
- **Surge reduction filter can be used to replace coordinated protection to get low V_{pr} and low dv/dt**