

# **Case Studies of Electrical Protection Issues in the Field**



**DALE STEGMAIER & LARRY PAYNE**  
**PEG GENERAL MEETING - 2013**



The background of the slide is a photograph of a landscape. In the foreground, there are dense, green, leafy bushes. Behind them is a valley with some trees and a few buildings. In the far distance, there are blue mountains under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on this image.

# Stage Coach Current

Dale Stegmaier





Central  
Office

Area of  
Interest



450 pair cable



Plastic  
Wrap

Poly  
ethylene  
Jacket

AL  
Sheath



**MEASURE SHEATH CURRENT**  
**On Cable 17**





## MANHOLE GROUND ROD















2 Ground rods

.75

.5

2.25

2.25

CABLE 27

V to ground 10.4

+ to ground 16.9

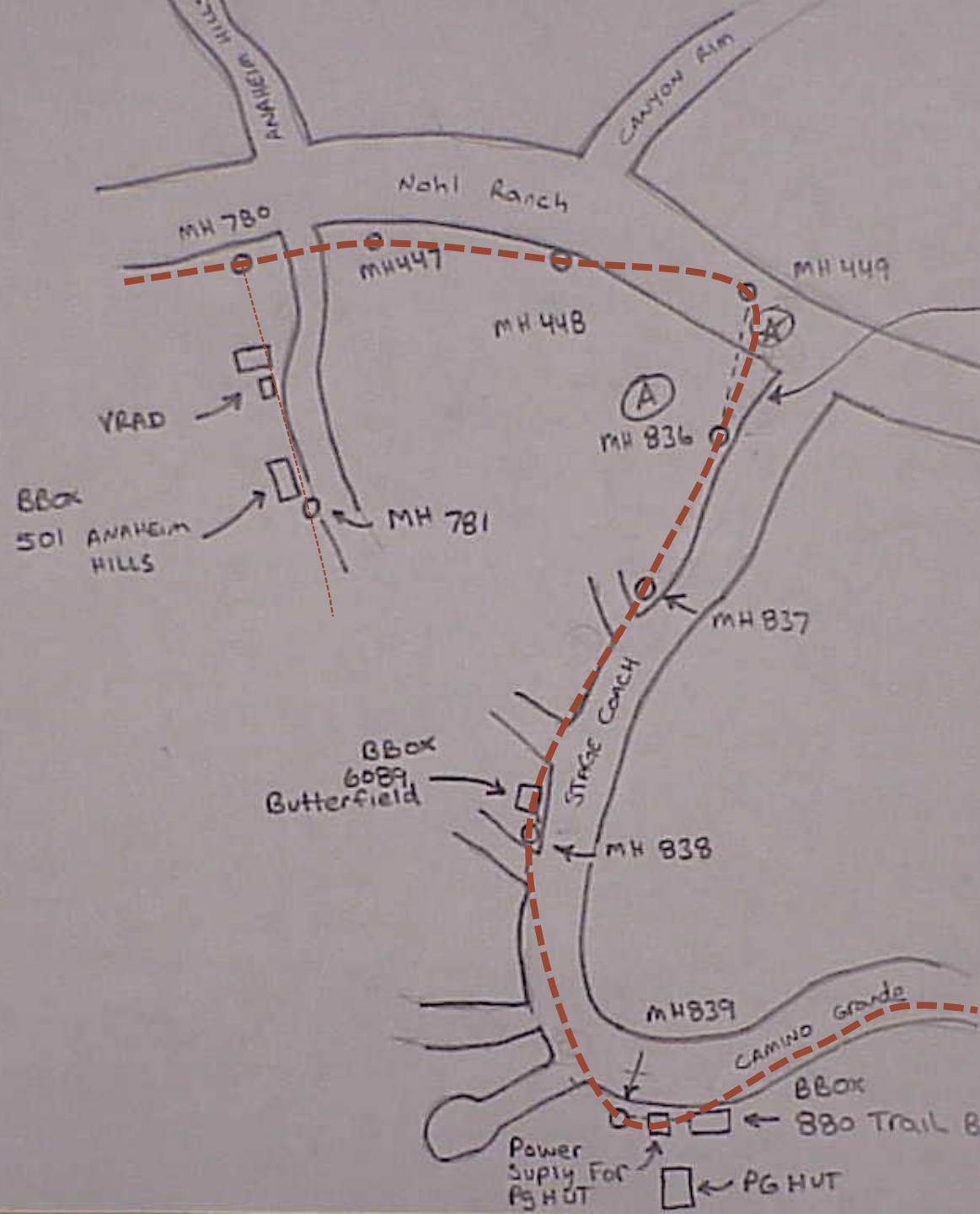
Butter Field

1.25

.25

1.0

to ground 13.25



(★) This sect  
The highest  
Flow 13.7

**13 AMPS  
ON THE  
SHEATH**

(C) BBox  
880 T

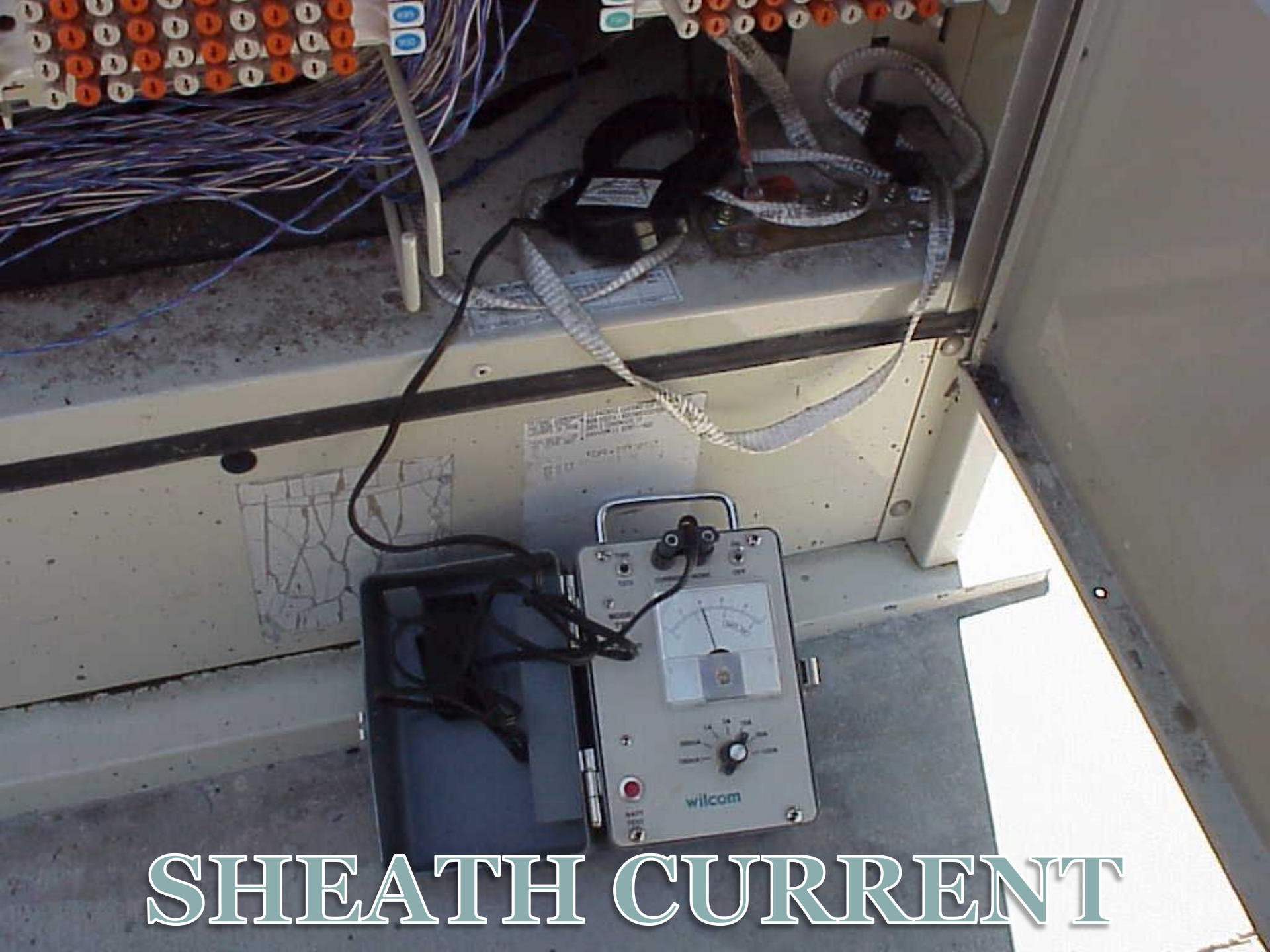
Amps F1 IN  
\* Amps F2 OUT  
Amps to Ground  
Amps to Ground  
AC volts cable  
AC volts cable  
\* 0.0 Amps D  
Shield on F  
MH 839. Sh  
IN a Pressur  
will Not Be





880 BOX





SHEATH CURRENT



T305  
T272

CURRENT PROBE

ON  
OFF

MODEL  
T204

CURRENT  
RANGE



1A 3A 10A 30A 100A  
300mA 100mA



BATT  
TEST

wilcom



## **21 States**

- 1. Cable must have a continuous shield**
- 2. Bonds to the MGN and at both ends**
- 3. Normally carry from 500 mA to 5000 mA**

## **California**

- A. No bonds to MGN**
- B. Cable bond to ground bed every  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile**
- C. Normally carry from 50 mA to 5000 mA**

**Readings less than 50 mA indicates an open shield**

**Readings more than 7000 mA *suggest* power system issues**

**PI (Power Influence) 80 – 90 dBrnC is Marginal**

**PI over 100 dBrnC *suggest* power system issues**

**Noise = Less than 20 dBrnC**



Location	Date 5/3/07		Current mA (21)	Loss dBm (8.5)	Noise dBm		Power Influence		T-R Voltage AC Volts	Dominant Frequency
					Cmsg <20	Flat	Cmsg <85	Flat		
880 Box 880 Trail Blazer	Cable 17	Dynatel	26.8	5.4	30		7106		T-R 16.75V R-G 16.75V T-G 16.75V	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3
	Pair 416 BP 416	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge							
B Box 501 Anaheim Hills	Cable 17	Dynatel	28.8	4.9	19		94		T-R 2.0 R-G 2.0 T-G 2.0	Plot 4 Plot 5
	Pair 551 BP 701	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge				54042 96			
↓	Cable 17	Dynatel	28.9	5.0	30		95		T-R 2.0 R-G 2.0 T-G 2.0	Plot 6 Plot 7
	Pair 901 BP 201	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge				54042 91			
	Cable	Dynatel							T-R R-G T-G	
	Pair	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge							
	Cable	Dynatel							T-R R-G T-G	
	Pair	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge							
	Cable	Dynatel							T-R R-G T-G	
	Pair	Wilcom 132EZ	600 Termination Bridge							



C-Message

880 trail Blazer

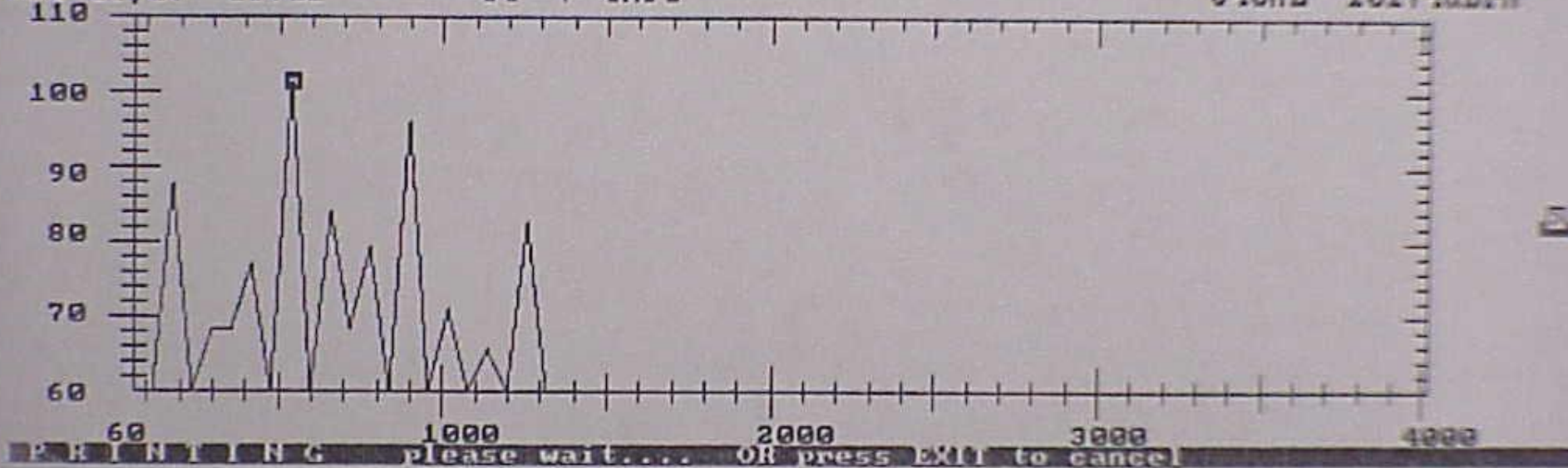
Plot 1

alt 17  
Pwr 416

MAY 03, 07 08:01

PI / CMSG

540HZ 101.4dBm

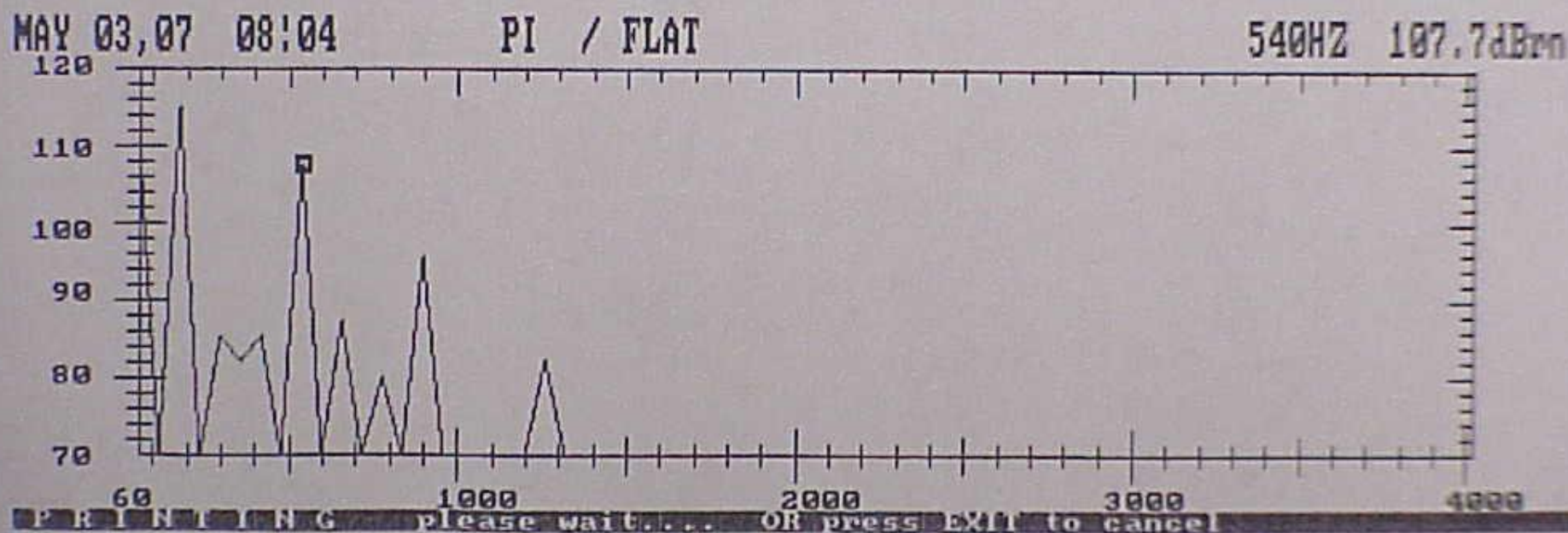




Flat

Plot 2

Cell 17  
Pair 416









500 KV







**BBOX/SAI**





880 Box













PAIRGAIN





Bond To Ground  
Ring









**START LOOKING UP  
THE HILL**









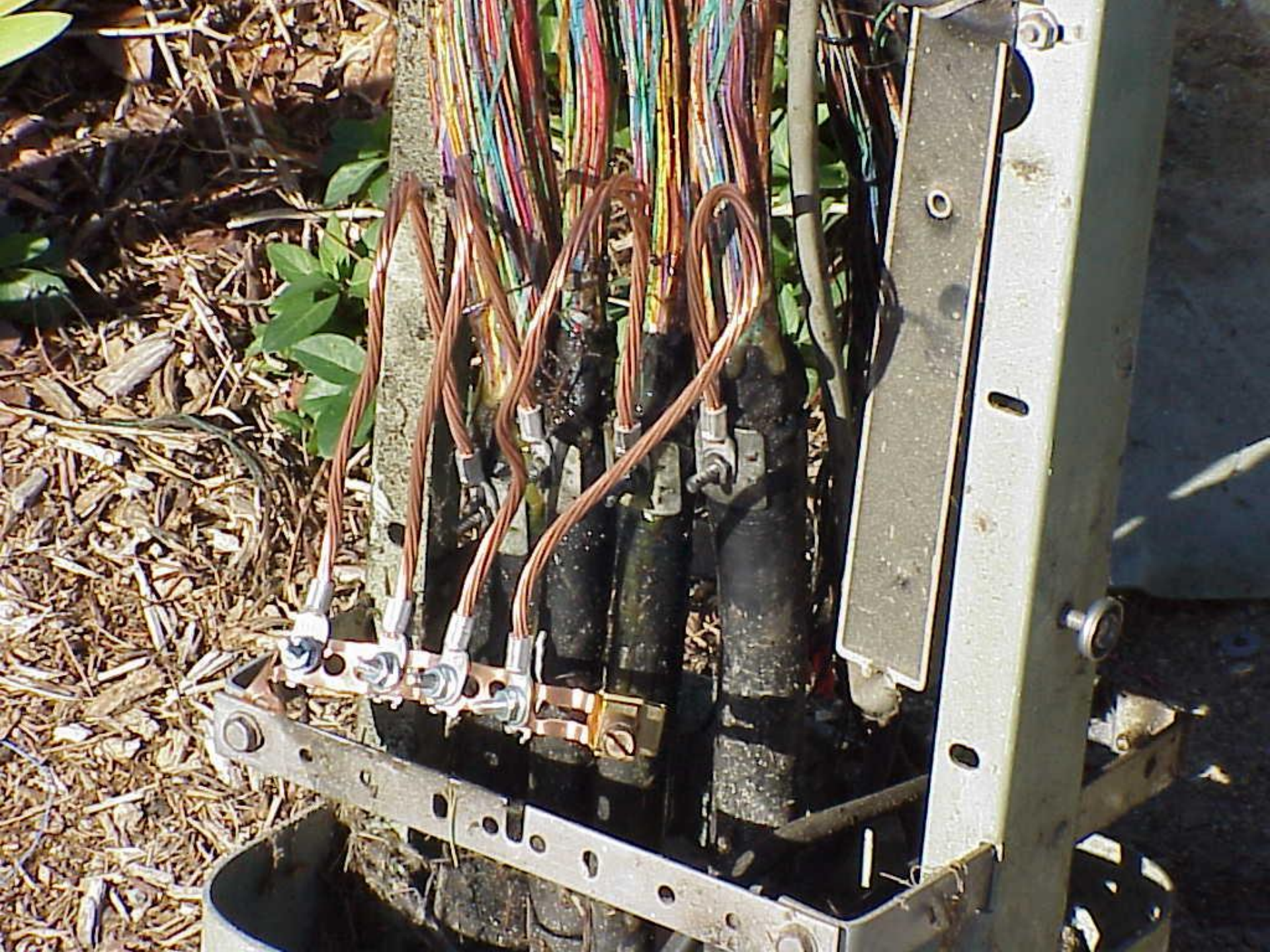
















**MH 839**

**Back To Box 880**





**NOISE REDUCED FROM 30 dBrnC TO 14 dBrnC**







**CAUTION**

Heavy Chains May Be  
Attached. Use Of  
Heavy Fall Protection  
Be Required While  
Working Descending  
Tower.

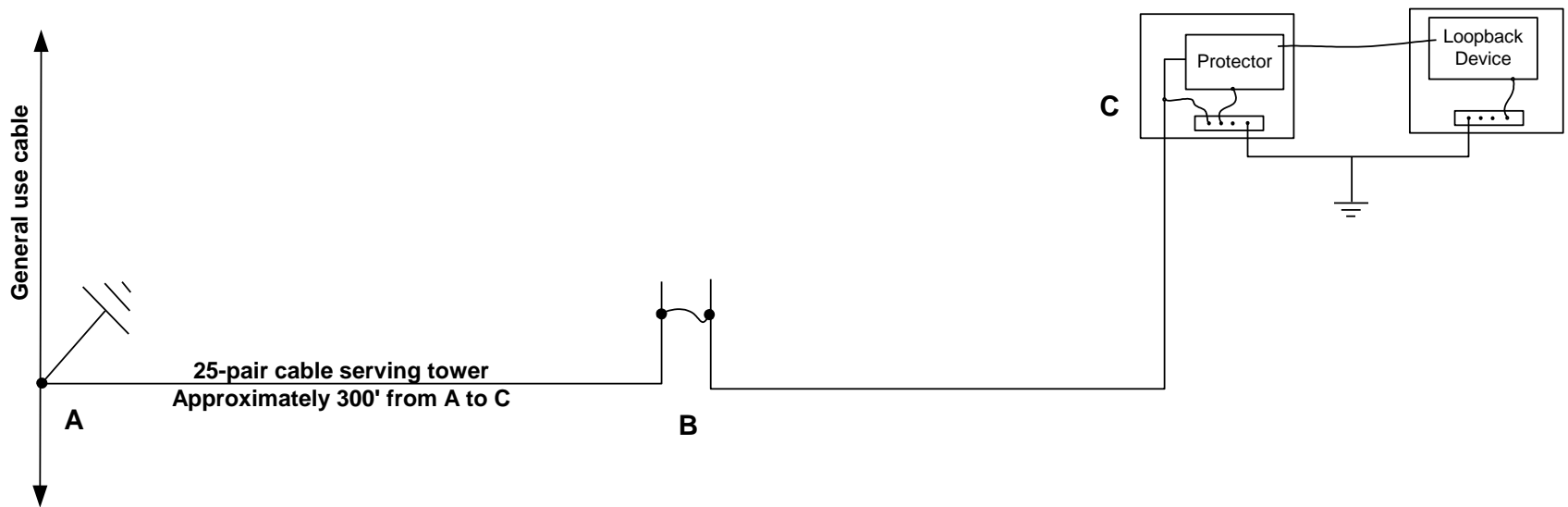
**PROCEED WITH  
CAUTION!**

For Assistance  
888-962-5377

USA







By clamping on the bond strap at location C and seeing no current flow, I was able to immediately determine the shield wasn't working properly from the ground at point A to the ground at point C. Since this is a 300' section of 25-pair cable, the resistance in the shield between point A and C should be less than 1 ohm (1000' of 25-pair cable has a shield resistance of about 1 ohm).

I then removed the bond at point C and measured the induced voltage which was 0.1 volts. This indicated the shield wasn't completely open, so I re-attached the bond and used a more sensitive clamp-on ammeter (AEMC 3731) and measured 0.007 amps. This allowed me to do the simple calculation of ( $V = I \times R$ ) and determine how much resistance I had in this 300' section of shield. My resistance was  $R = (0.1 / 0.007) = 14$  ohms. Therefore, we had a high resistive splice that was adding this additional resistance and was drastically limiting the amount of current that could flow in the shield.

The bonds in the pedestal at location B was where the problem existed. When this bond was replaced, the resistance dropped from 14 ohms to less than 1 ohm and the current increased from 0.007 amps to 1.12 amps.

This section now has 1.12 amps of current flowing on the shield (99% more than before). This increased current is now creating a strong enough magnetic field around the cable to effectively cancel the magnetic fields from the power lines and we can now ground our loopback without the circuit taking errors. When we only had 0.007 amps current flowing in the shield, the magnetic field it was creating around our cable was cancelling less than 1% of the induction from the power lines and thus enough voltage existed on the pairs between the pair and earth that everytime we grounded the loopback, the induced voltage was enough to allow the protectors in the loopback card to intermittently fire to earth and thus caused continued intermittent errors on the circuit.



U.S. PAT. NO. 4,824,390













# “Special Protector”



- Required by Power Company for Warranted Protection from Damage
- Placing in series and on customer side of telephone protector
- Would not pass HPNA Signal
- NEC issues
- No listing mark





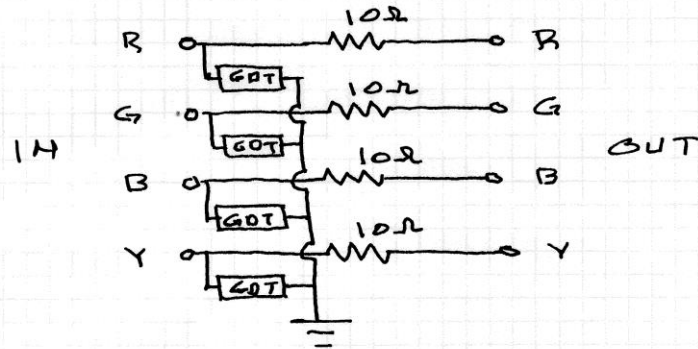




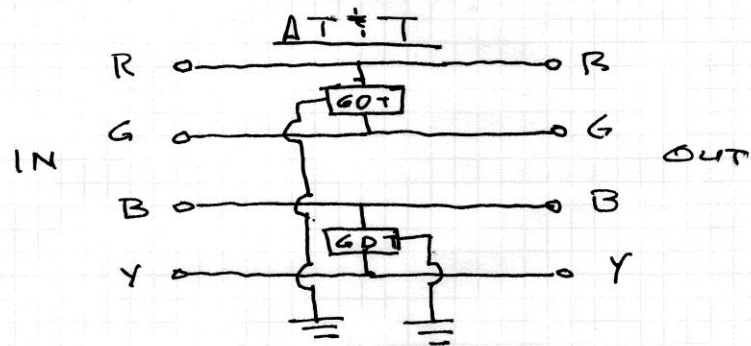


# TELEPHONE LINE SURGE PROTECTION COMPARISON

## Power Co



## TWO ELEMENT GDT



## THREE ELEMENT GDT

LCP .



# Design Question



- 10 Ohm provides coordination, but not calculated
- Two element gas tubes
  - A device for each conductor
  - Longitudinal to Metallic Conversion during a surge
- Three Element Gas Tube
  - No Longitudinal to Metallic Conversion during a surge











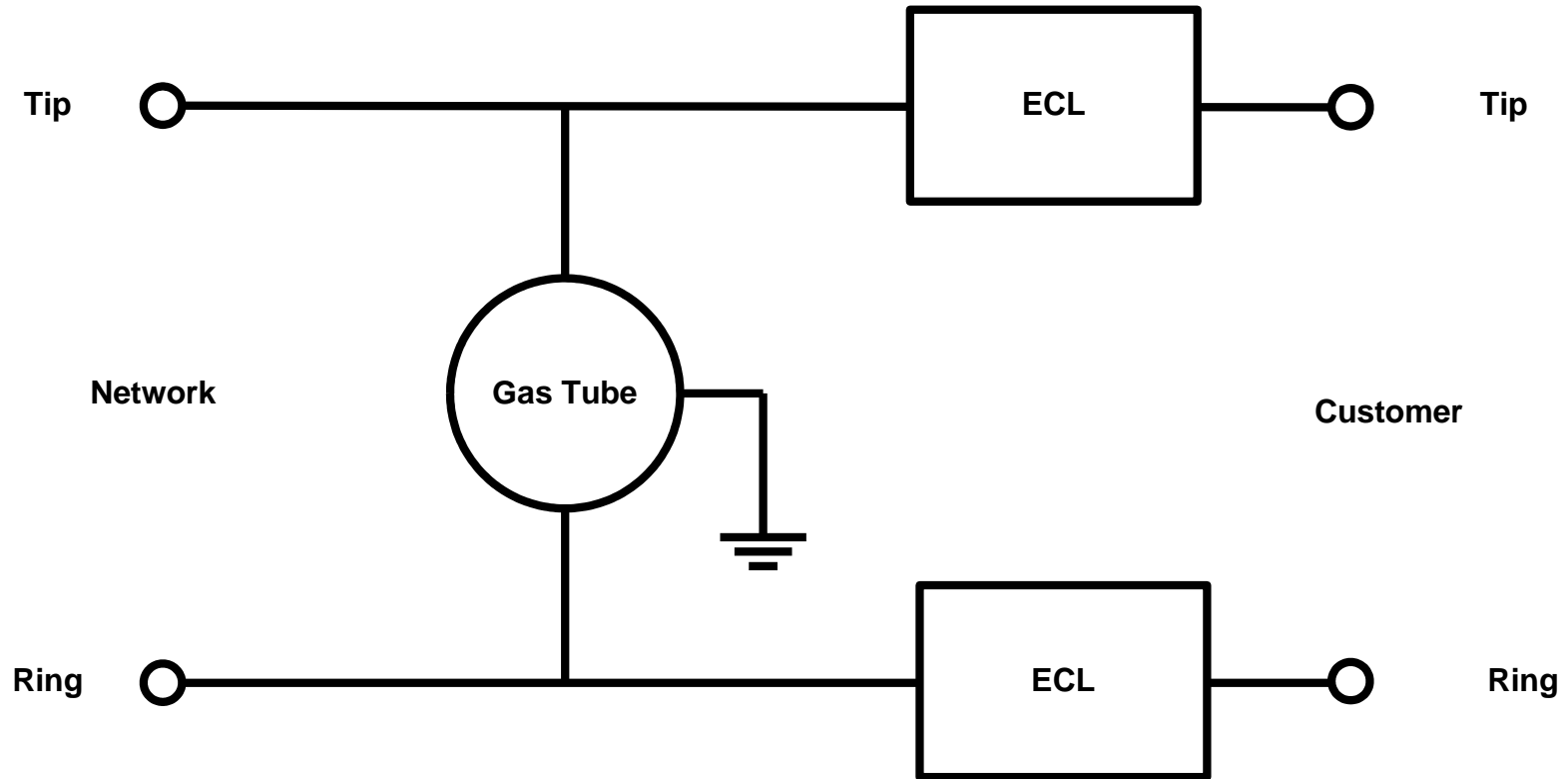
# Electric Fence Controller Damage



- Controller for electric fence being damaged frequently by lightning storms.
- Suggested use of special protector
- Originally designed for telecommunications equipment at customer premise.
- GDT and ECL



# Three Element Gas Tube with ECL Station Protector Schematic





# ECL / Gas Tube Function



- Switches very quickly from a low resistance state – approximately  $12\Omega$  - to an open circuit when current threshold is exceeded
- Signal / surge path is opened until gas tube fires
- Signal / surge path is shorted to ground until surge is removed
- Lightning results – no more damage to electric fence controller



# **Alternative and Creative Use of an RT Site**



**TRUE...**















