

ITU-T Study Group 5

Equipment Resistibility

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Rapporteur, Questions 4 and 13

Workshop on: "EMC, safety and EMF effects in telecommunications"



Introduction

- o Protection of an installation may require a combination of:
 - Lightning protection for the building
 - Protection on incoming lines
 - Resistibility of equipment
 - Earthing and bonding of installation
- This presentation is about resistibility and protection of equipment



Introduction

- Background on why Q1 active
- o SG 5 role in equipment protection
- o Relevant Recommendations
- Resistibility and protection
- o Damage
- o SG 5 Objective
- Using Recommendations



Background on why Q1 active

- o In the last study period it was revealed that:
 - Damage was occurring from lightning and power induction
 - Damage costing operators many millions of dollars per annum
 - 80% of operators used different requirements
 - The access network was a problem

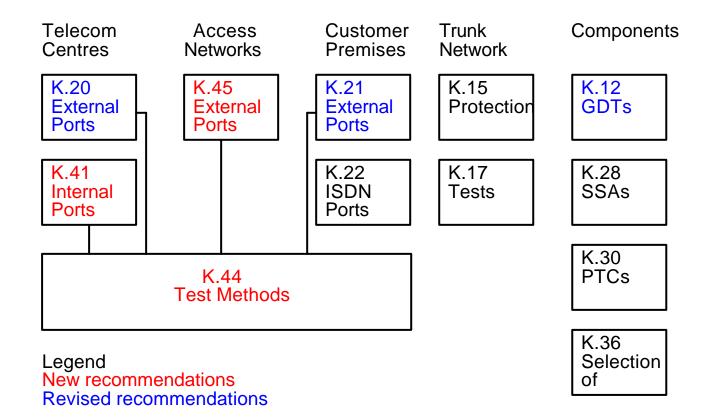


SG 5 role in equipment protection

- o SG 5 is unique in overvoltage protection
 - Ensures coordination of the equipment and external protection
 - Considers installation practices and their effect on resistibility requirements



Relevant Recommendations





Resistibility and protection

- Preventing equipment damage may require a combination of resistibility and protection
 - Resistibility is
 - The ability of the equipment to withstand an overvoltage or overcurrent



Resistibility and protection (cont)

- Protection is
 - The addition of primary protection to prevent damage from larger surges
 - Need to check that the protector operates and protects the equipment



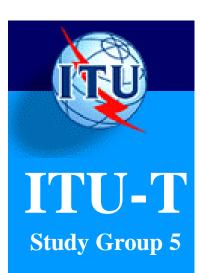
Resistibility and protection (cont)

- Primary protection maybe installed by the operator and have to work with many types of equipment
 - Requires coordination of resistibility and component recommendations
 - Nominal firing voltage of primary protector may vary due to local regulations eg 230, 250, 350 or 600 V

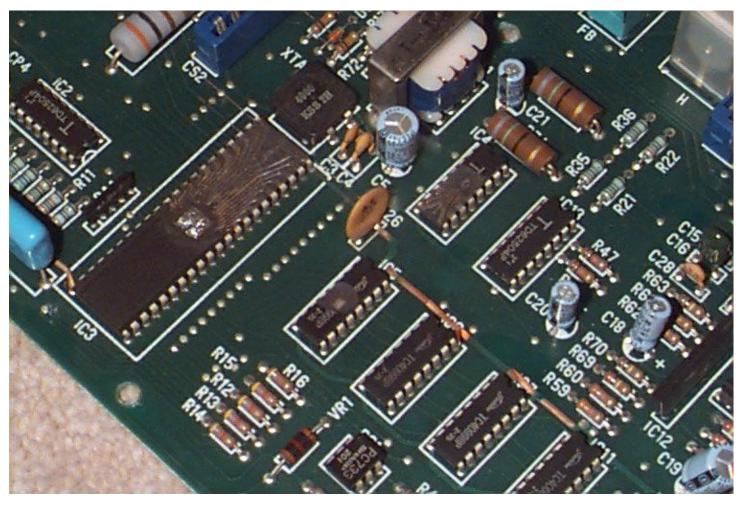


Resistibility and protection (cont)

- A manufacturer's equipment has to work in many operators environments
 - Need a single environment requirement so that manufacturers do not need multiple designs
- SG 5 agreed to have both a "basic" and "enhanced" requirement



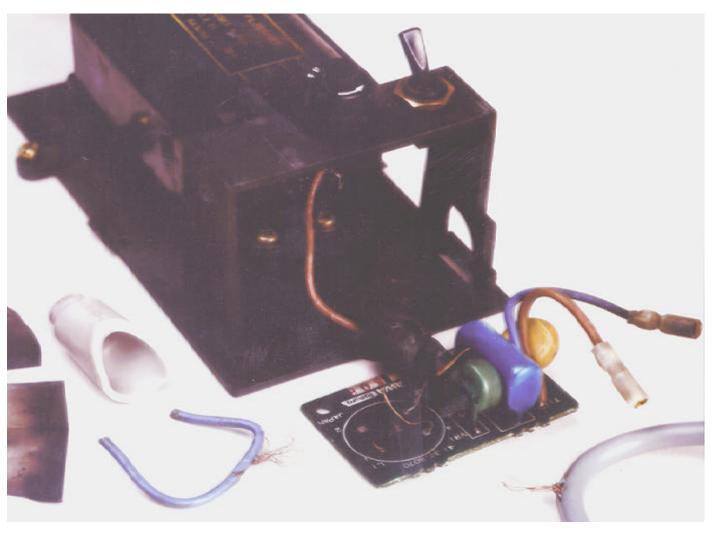
Damage



Visible damage



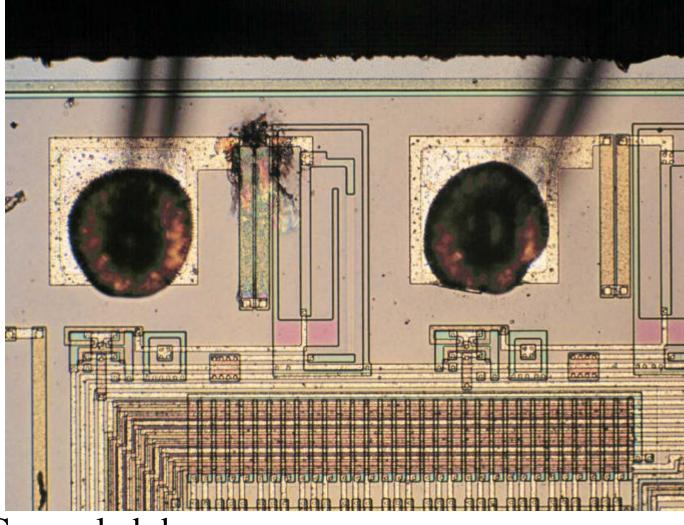
Damage (cont)



Visible damage



Damage (cont)



Concealed damage

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SG 5 Objective

- o Reduce damage due to overvoltages through:
 - Requirements for resistibility
 - Prepare new ones as required
 - Revise existing ones as required
 - Testing

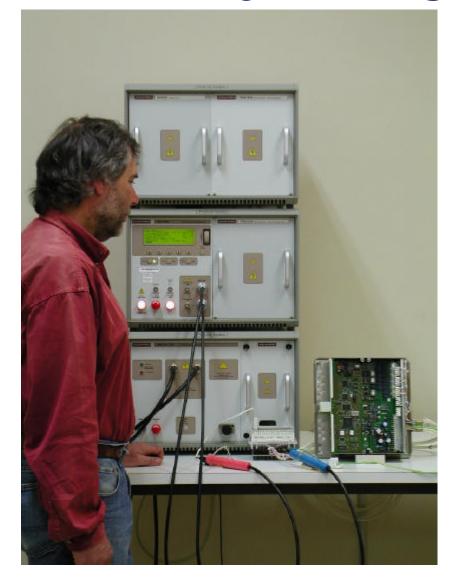


Revision of Recommendations

- Recommendations are revised as a result of feedback
 - Q10 "Methodology for solving electromagnetic problems in telecommunications installations" will provide information on field damage
 - Contributions are used by members to propose changes



Laboratory testing





Using Recommendations

- Example of specifying requirements for equipment in a telecommunication centre
 - K.20 for external ports including
 - Symmetric pair
 - Coaxial
 - Dedicated power feed
 - Mains power



- K.41 for internal ports
- The operator or Administration needs to choose either the Basic or Enhanced requirement



- Enhanced requirement may be chosen for one or more of the following reasons
 - Damage is occurring
 - High levels of power induction
 - High grade of service requirements



- The operator will also need to decide when to install primary protection
 - Recommendation K.11 provides guidance on when to install primary protection
 - More important to protect pairs with more than one service or important services



- When power induction damage is occurring
- When lightning damage is occurring



Question time

