

Grounding and Bonding in Communications Systems

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This talk concentrates on:

Interconnection of equipment
and connection to earth



April 15 is coming

- **The only difference between a tax man and a taxidermist is that the taxidermist leaves the skin.**

-- Mark Twain



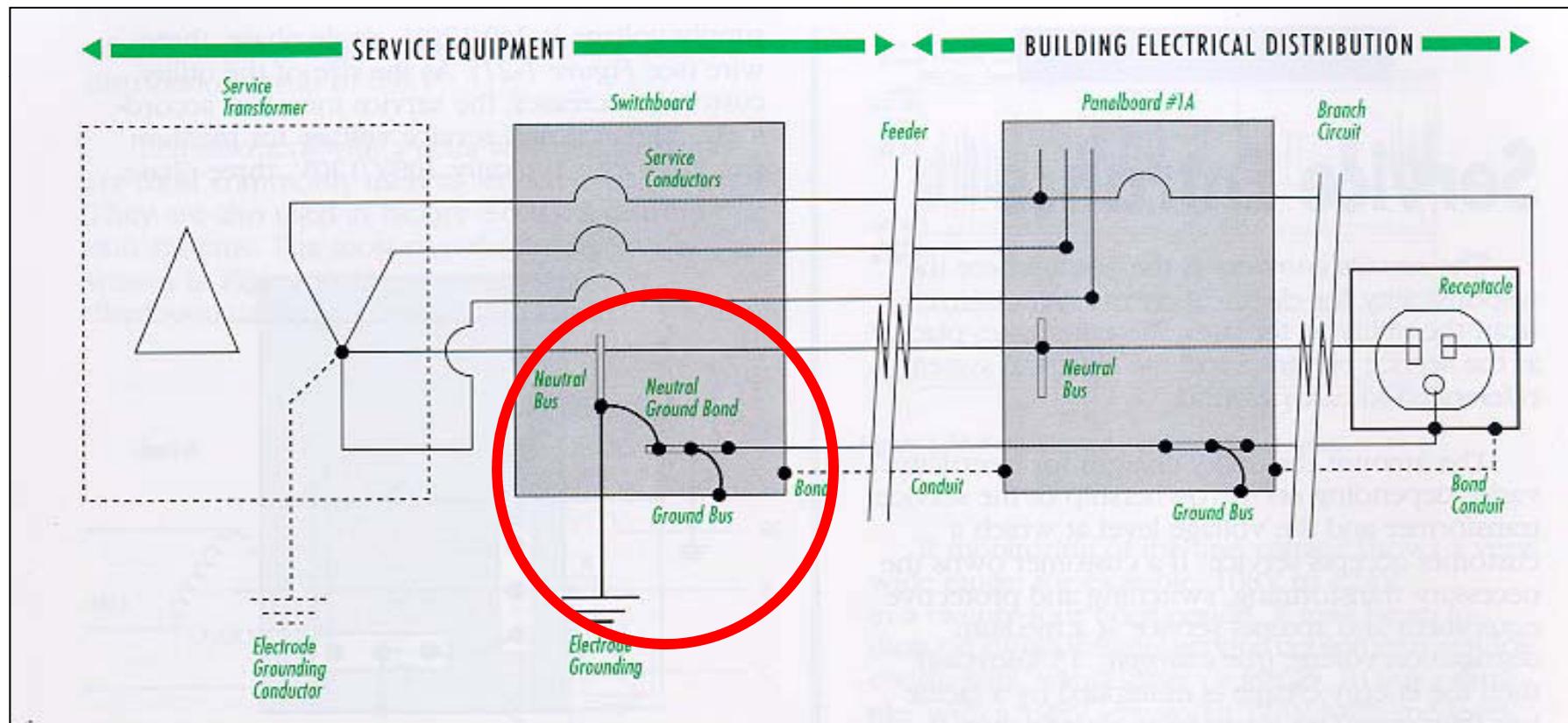
Grounding and Bonding

Grounding and bonding are fundamental components of power quality and reliability, and should be robust before you do anything else



Grounding

Grounding is the intentional connection of the electrical system to the “earth” or a body that serves in place of the earth



Bonding

Bonding is the intentional interconnection of normally non-current-carrying parts of electrical equipment to prevent shock and voltage differences in the event of a fault

The terms “grounding” and “bonding” are sometimes used incorrectly and often interchanged.



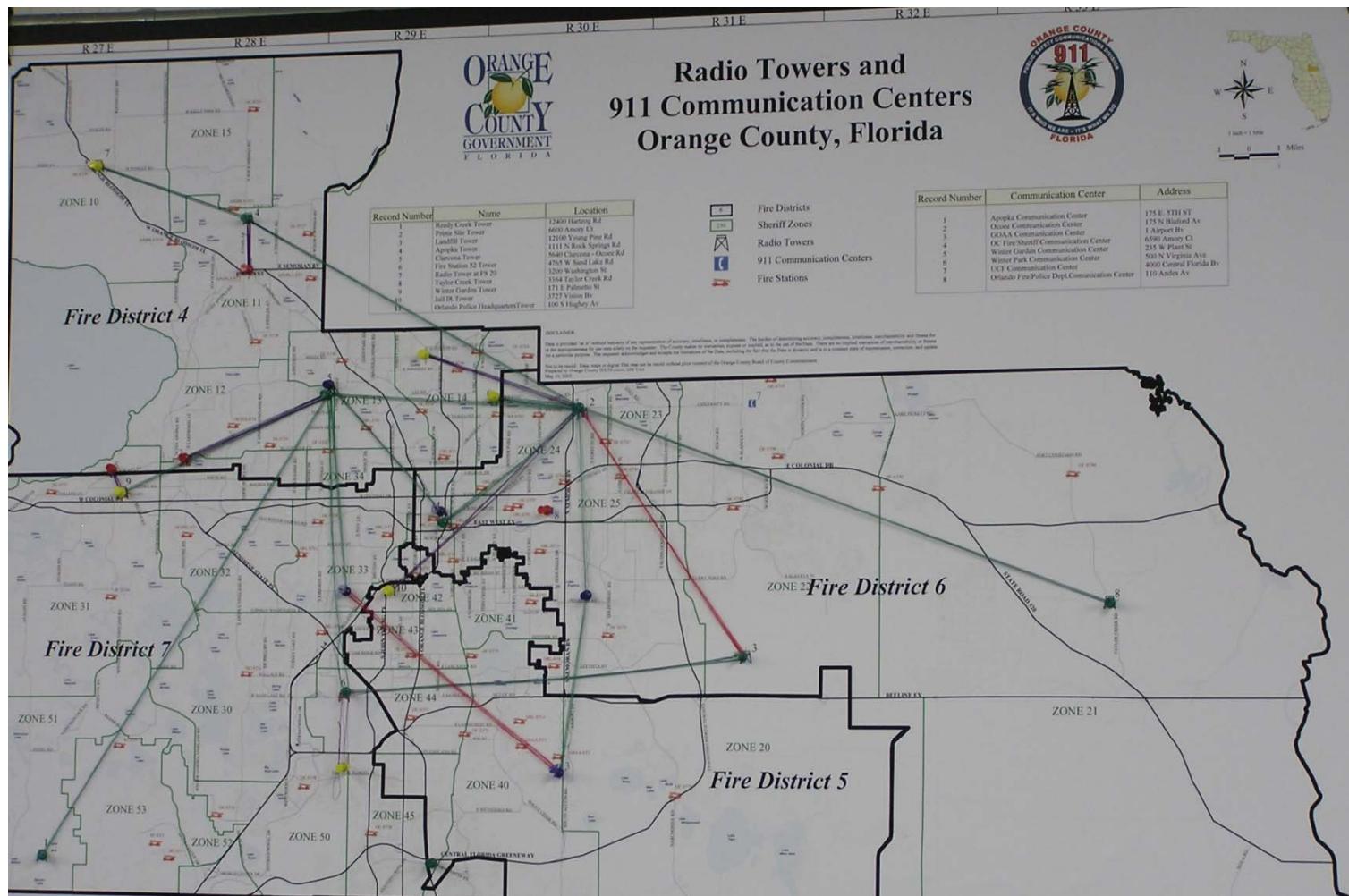
Orange County, FL 9-1-1 system

Retrofit of existing sites



Orange County, FL 9-1-1

11 transmitter sites



Orange County, FL 9-1-1

**Headquarters
Apopka, FL**

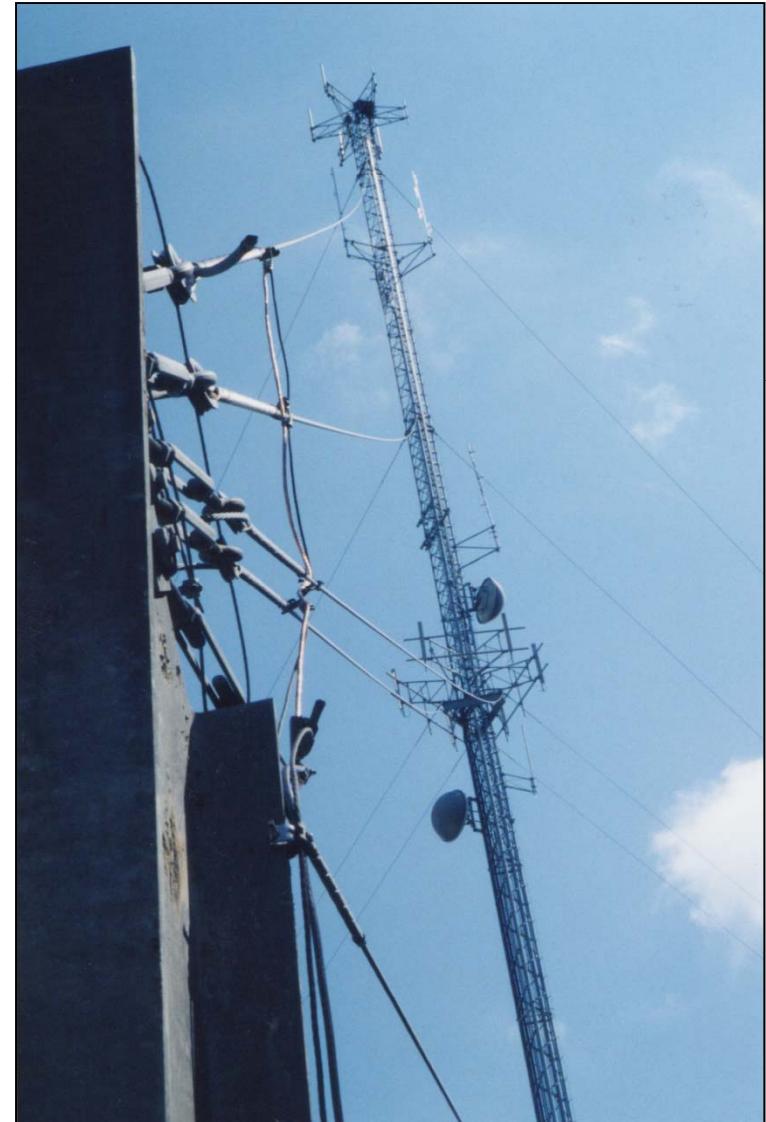
- Source: Power & System Innovations, Inc., Orlando



Orange County 9-1-1 - Apopka

280 foot tower

3 sets of 5 guys



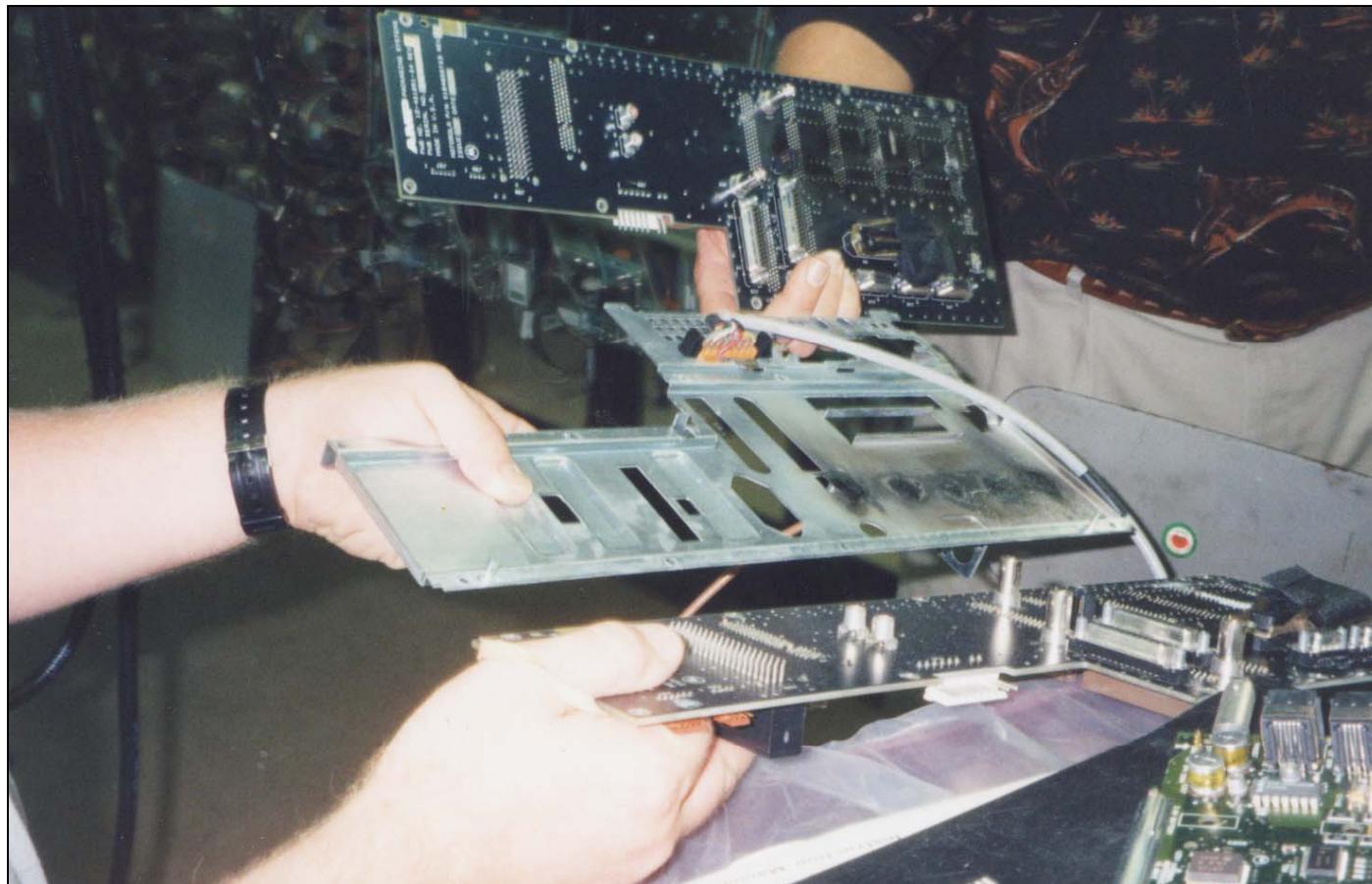
Orange County 9-1-1 - Apopka

**\$100 K/yr. damage at
Apopka alone**



Orange County 9-1-1 System

**\$1-2 million equipment losses system-wide
/year**

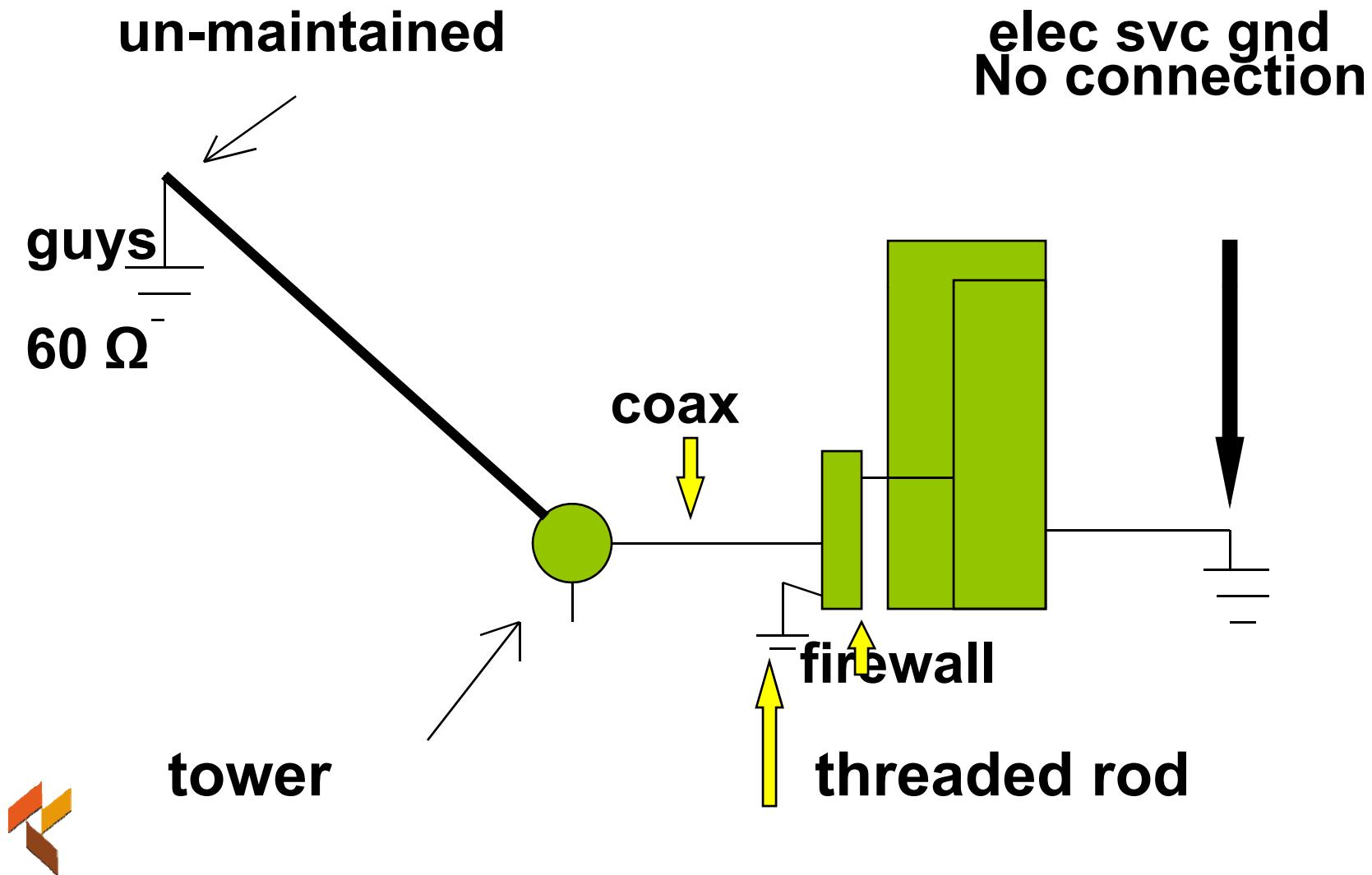


Step 1

**Staff was not expert in power quality,
called in knowledgeable professional**

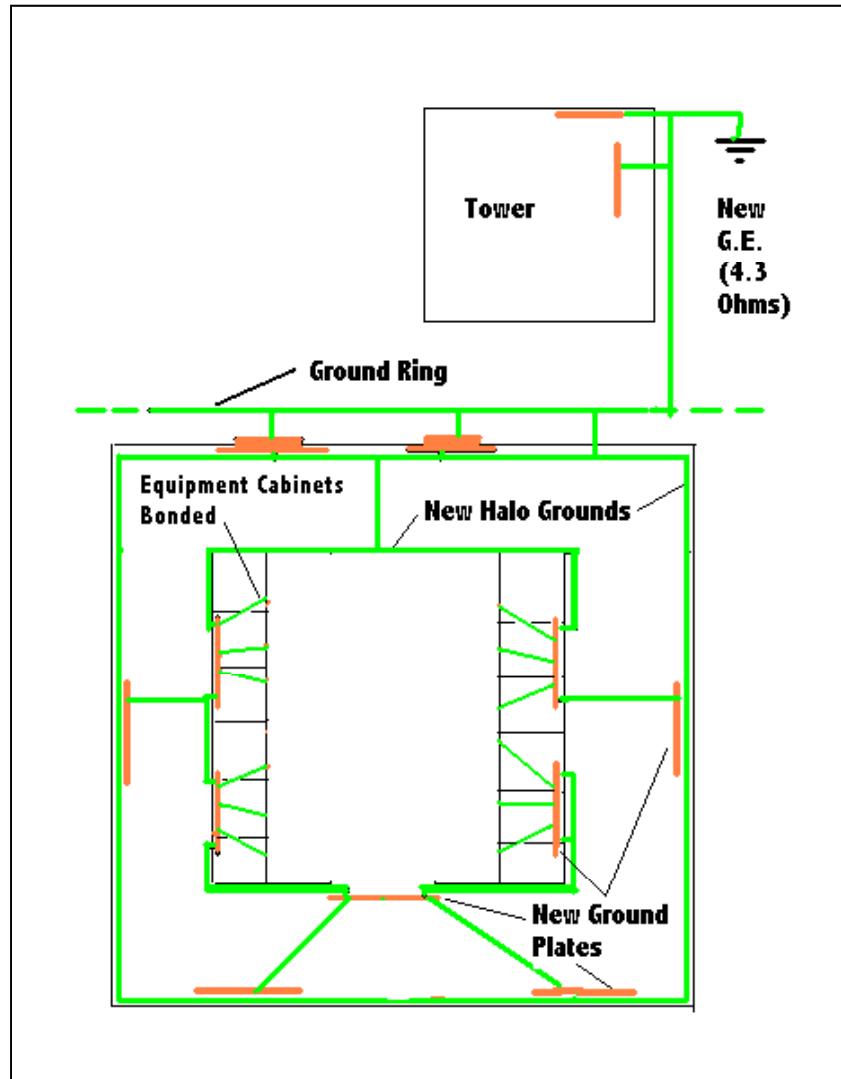


3 Independent grounds



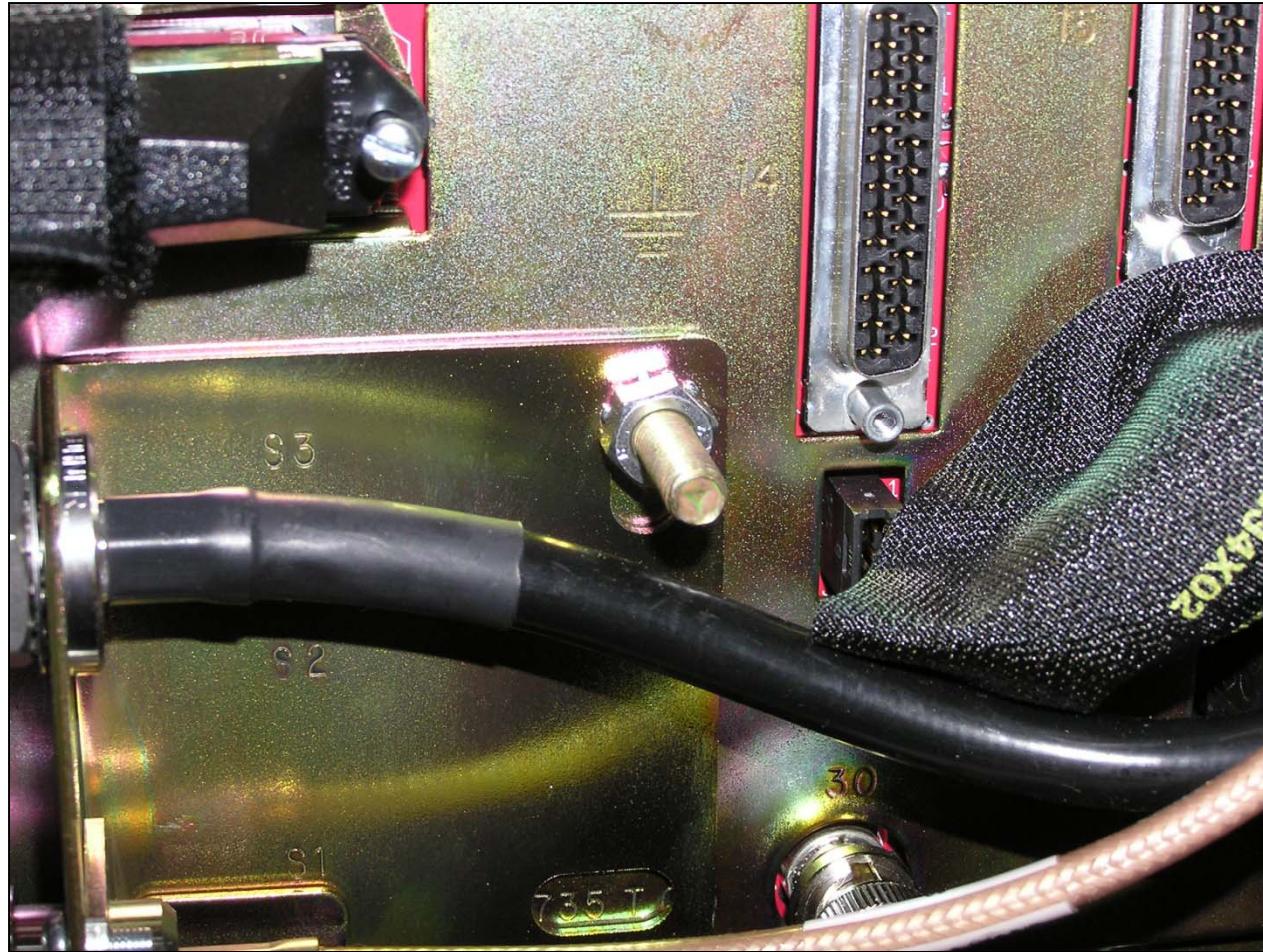
Refitted site

Everything bonded together



Throughout The System

Ungrounded equipment cabinets



Facility ground at Apopka

Main electrode was all-thread rod



Old Apopka ground rod

Measured 550 ohms



Apopka Tower Grounding

**Retrofits:
Deep (60 ft)
electrode
supplements tower**

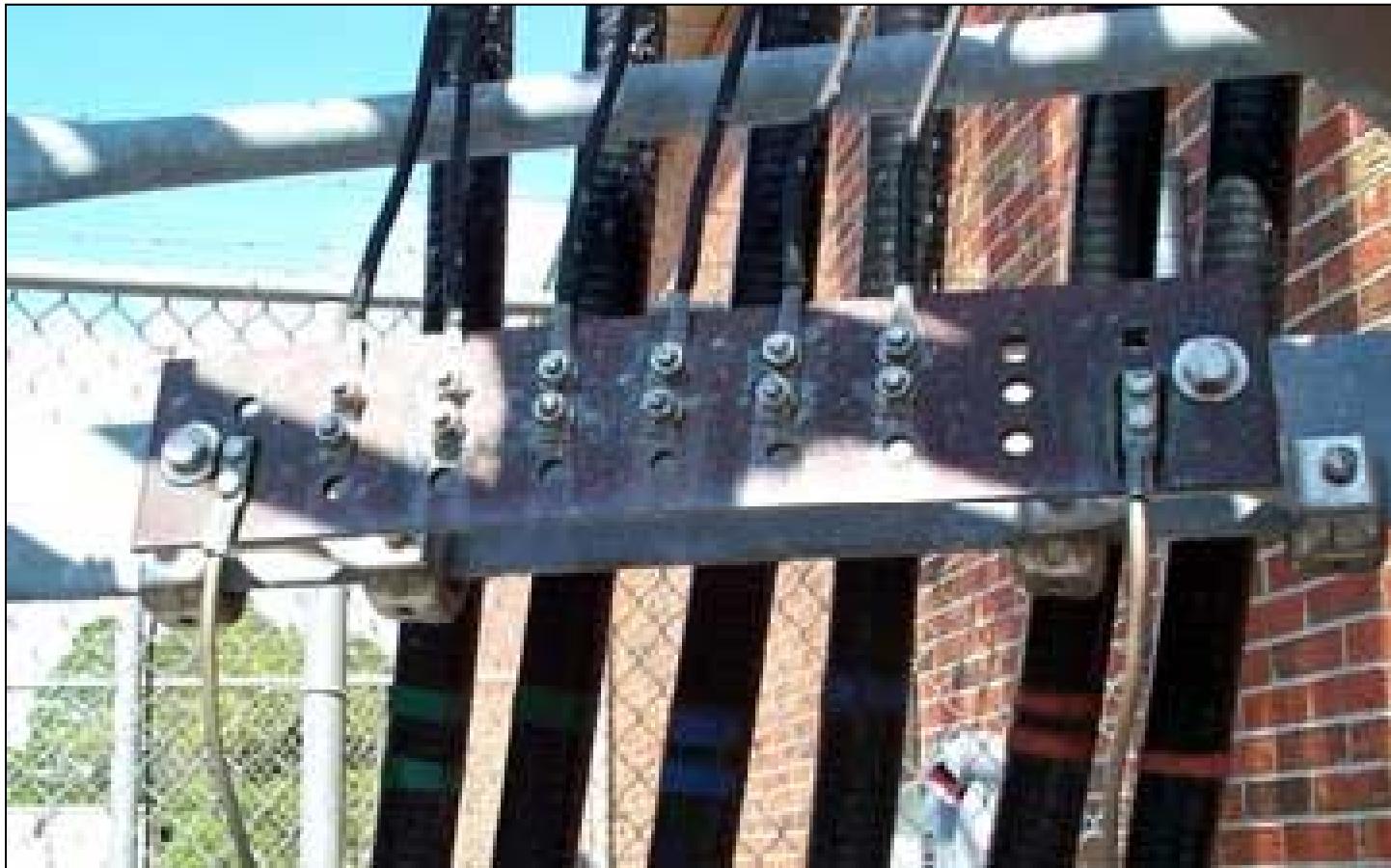


Proper coax shield grounds:



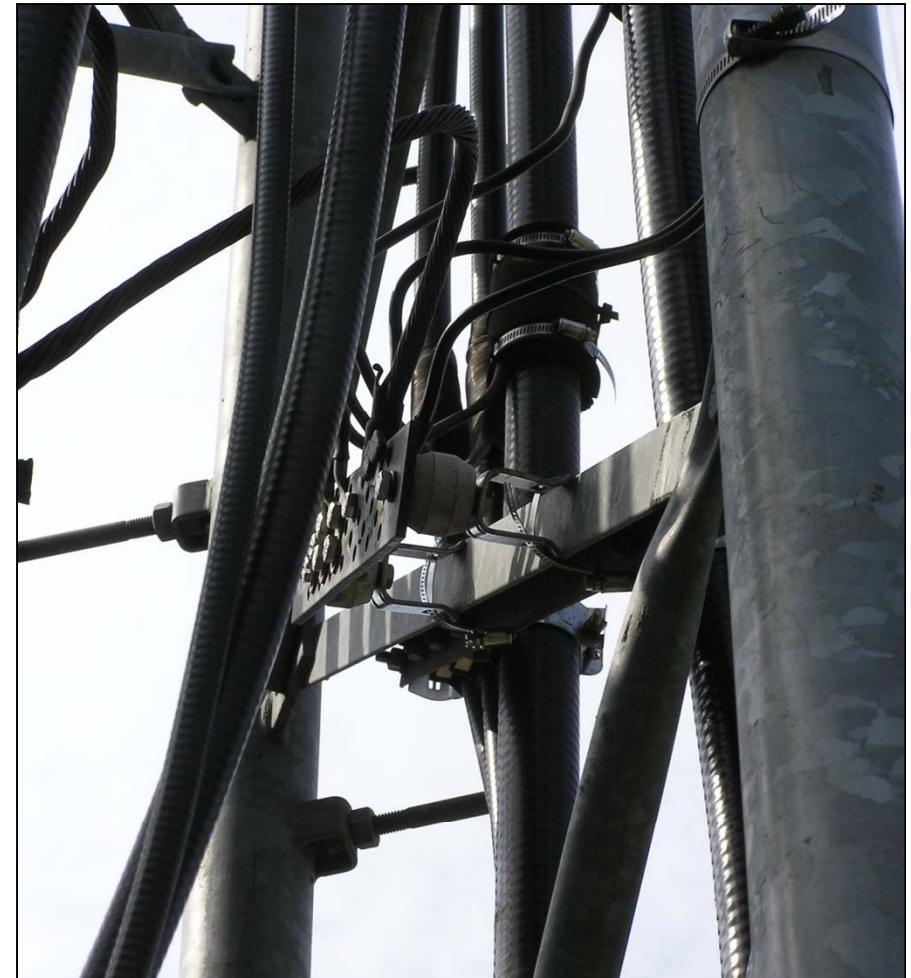
New bus on tower

For coax grounds then 4/0 to electrode



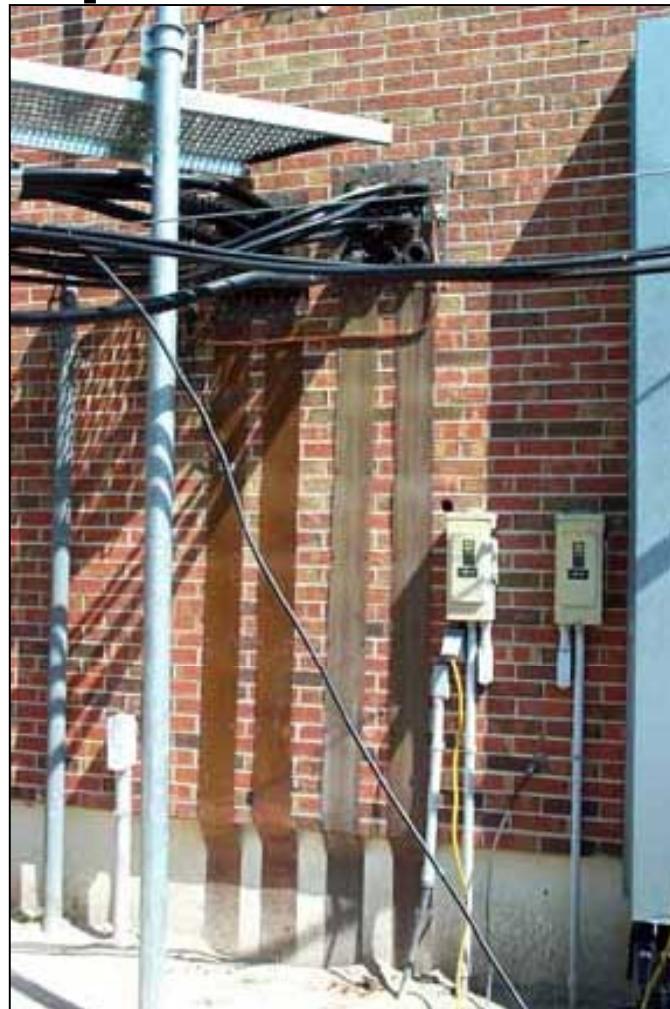
Coax Shields

**Coax shield bonded to bus,
to electrode system**



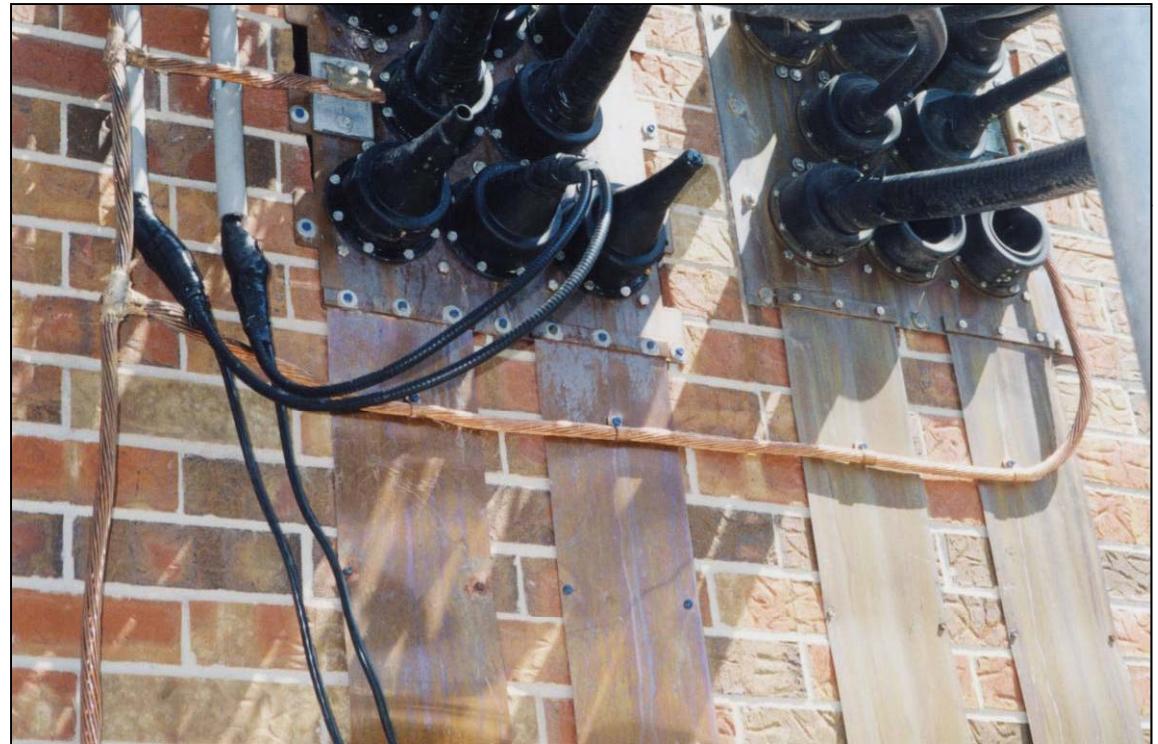
Outside Firewall

Only ONE Cu strip connected to electrode



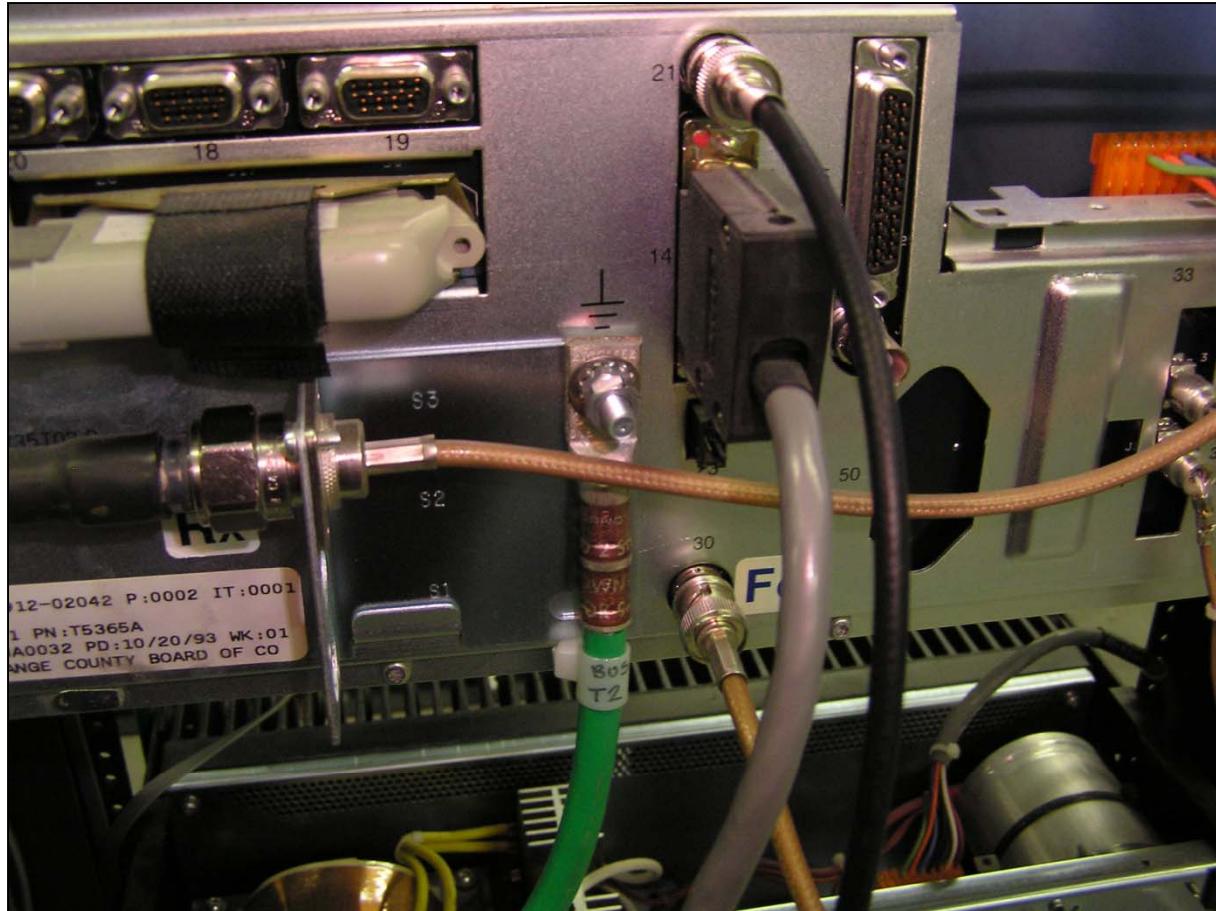
Outside Firewall

Strip bonded together and to ring with 4/0



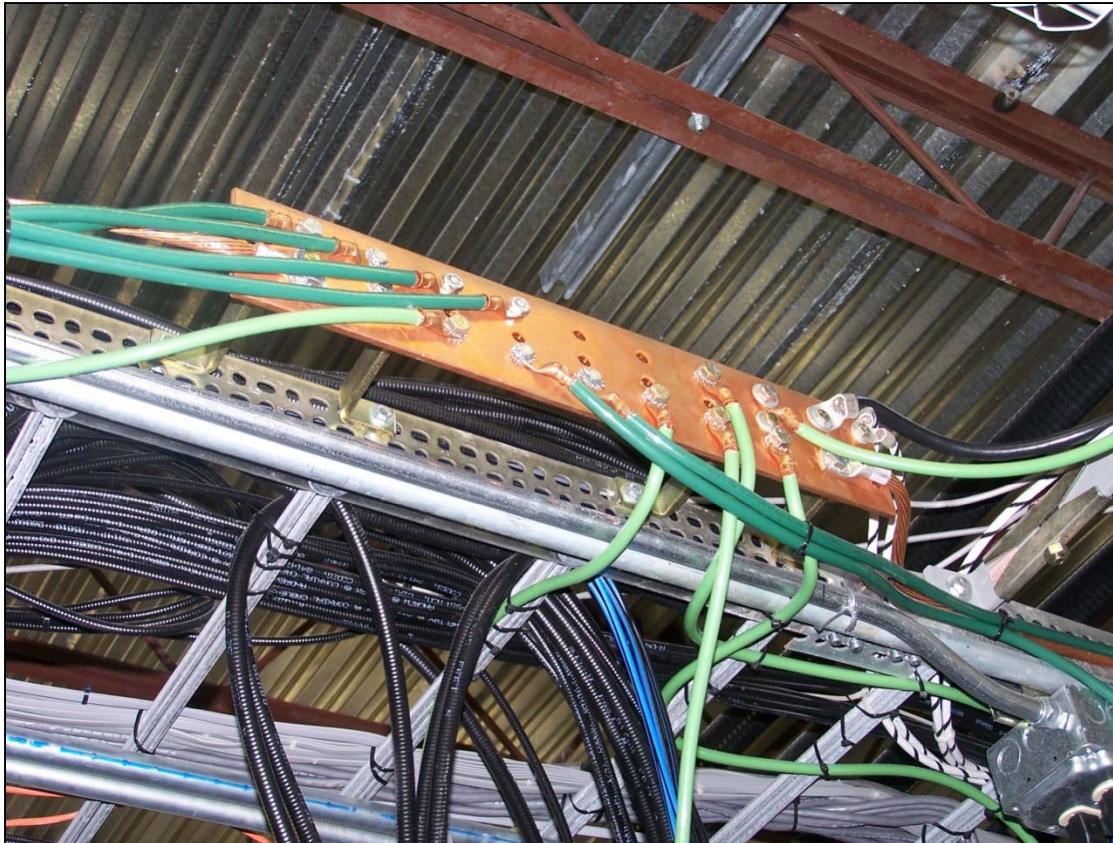
At all Equipment Cabinets

Bond equipment properly



Separate Bonding

**All equipment bonds brought to buses
Buses tied to halo rings**



Reedy Creek

**Remote repeater
near Disney World**



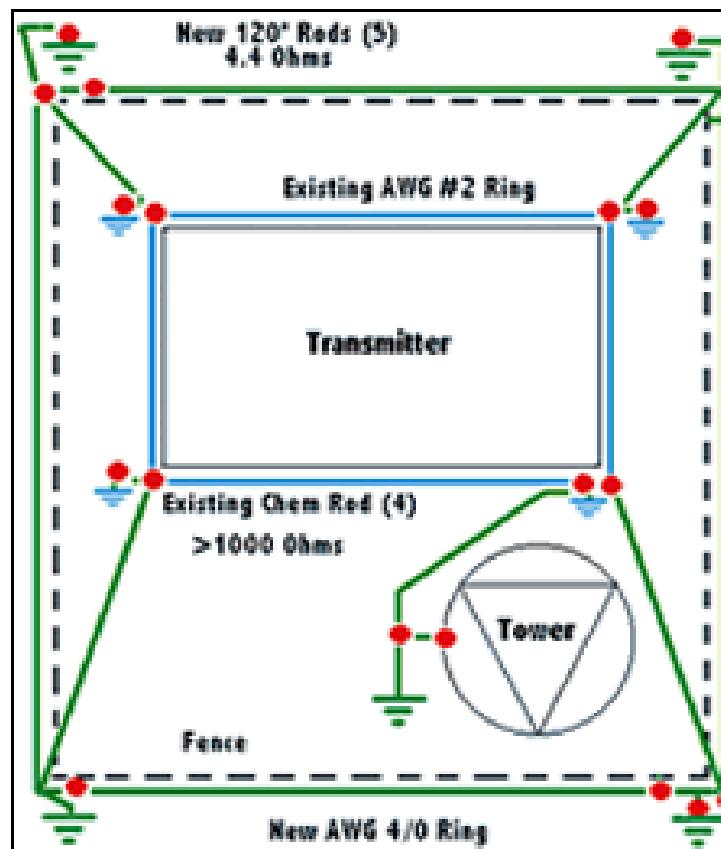
Reedy Creek

More real estate to work with



Reedy Creek Layout

double rings plus deep electrodes



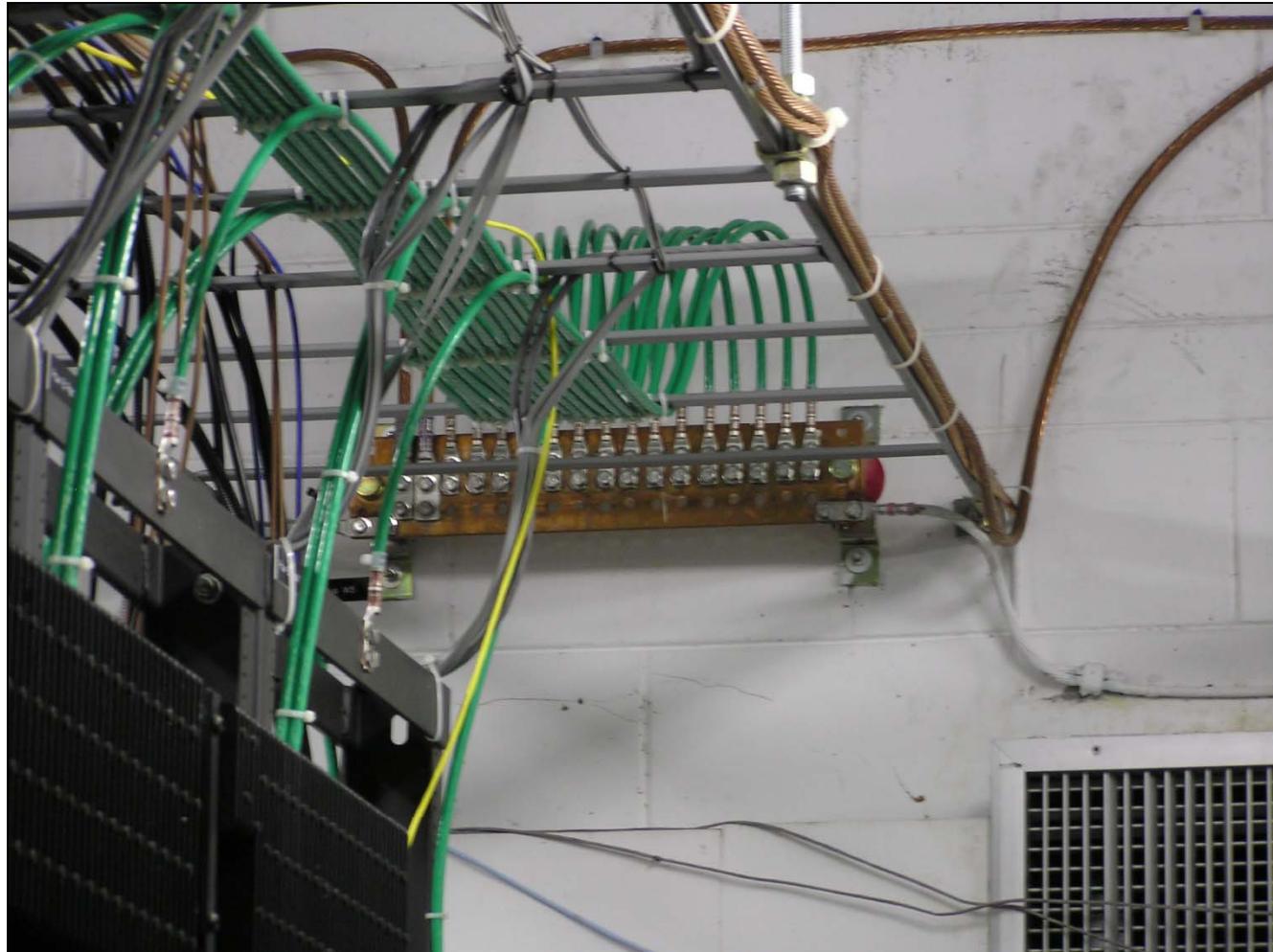
Deep ground rods

**Each rod was
driven deep
enough to achieve
 < 5 ohms
independently**



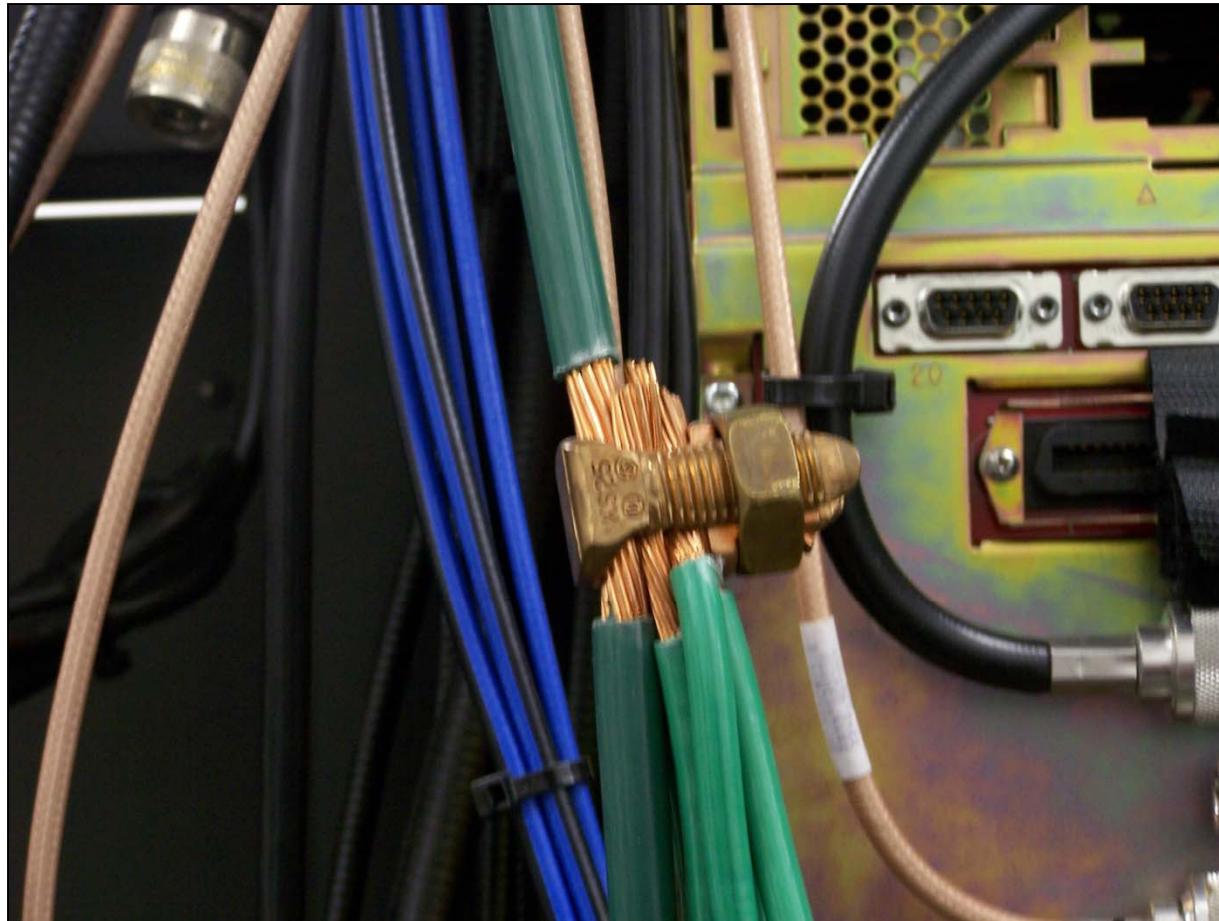
Note wide turns

Lightning doesn't like right angles



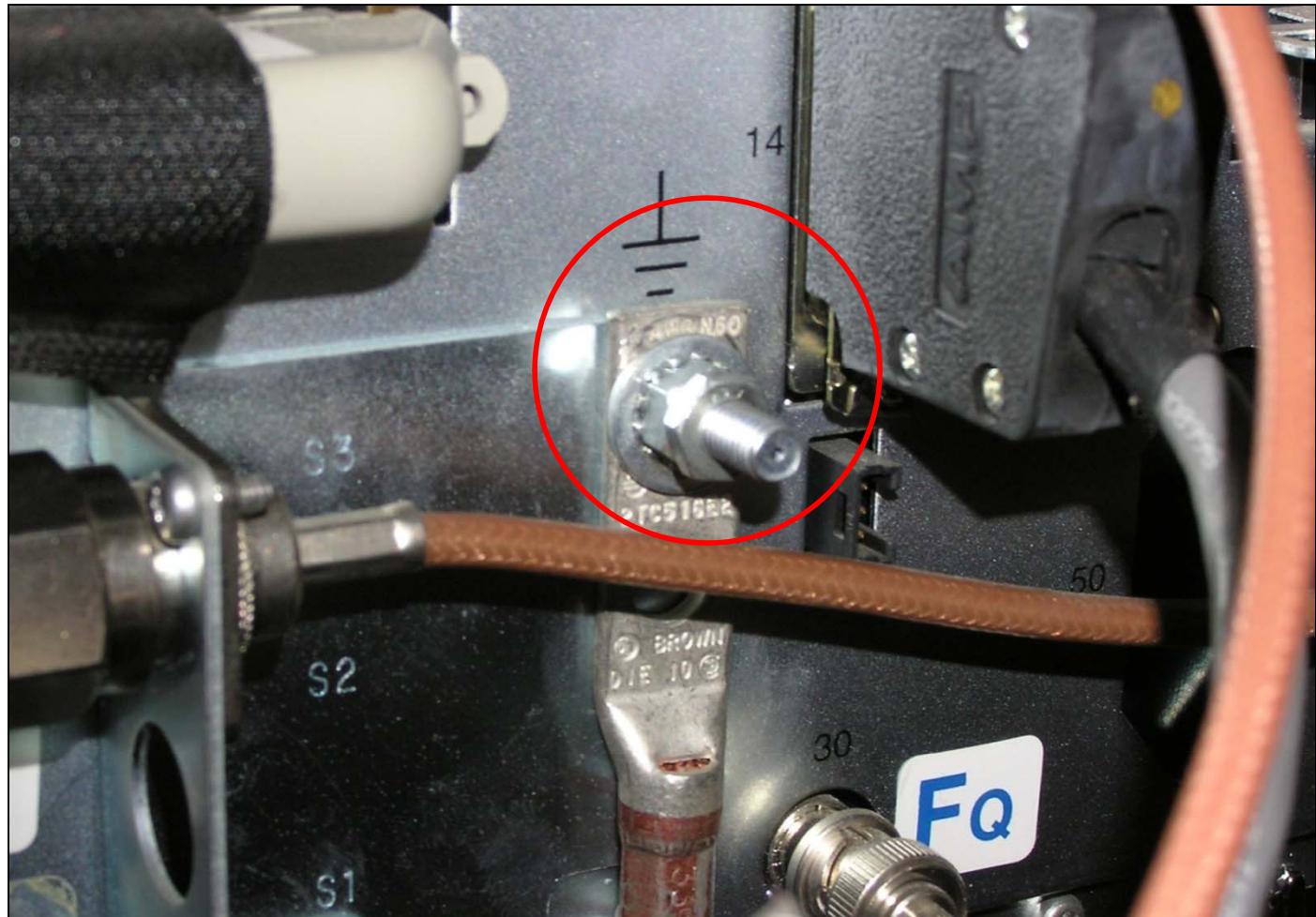
Equipment incorrectly bonded

Replacing connections like this



Equipment connections

Note lock washer, double nuts



SPD's (TVSS)

**SPD's on
main service
entrance**



Experience

- **Thousands of events recorded**
- **One strike witnessed**
- **NO Downtime! No equipment damage.**



Major lessons from OC 9-1-1

3 different contractors

electrical

- radio room**

- tower**

No one party had

- responsibility**

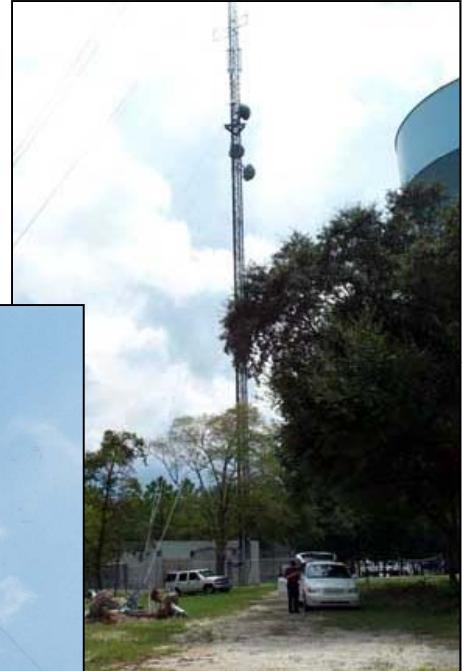


Major lessons from OC 911

Low bid

No maintenance

Minimal design



Power Quality is Cost-effective

OC 911:

<\$100,000 cured \$1 million damages

6-mos. to 1 year paybacks common



Case Study: Winter Park, FL Comm. Ctr.

- **4/0 AWG ring ground completely surrounds building**



Tower alongside building

- **Tower now has four 50 ft. vertical electrodes in**
- **X-pattern, connected to ring ground**



Was Ufer ground even connected?

- Original phone #2 AWG tower Ufer grounding



Cellular side of site

- Original coax ground on horizontal run
- #2 Cu. conductor



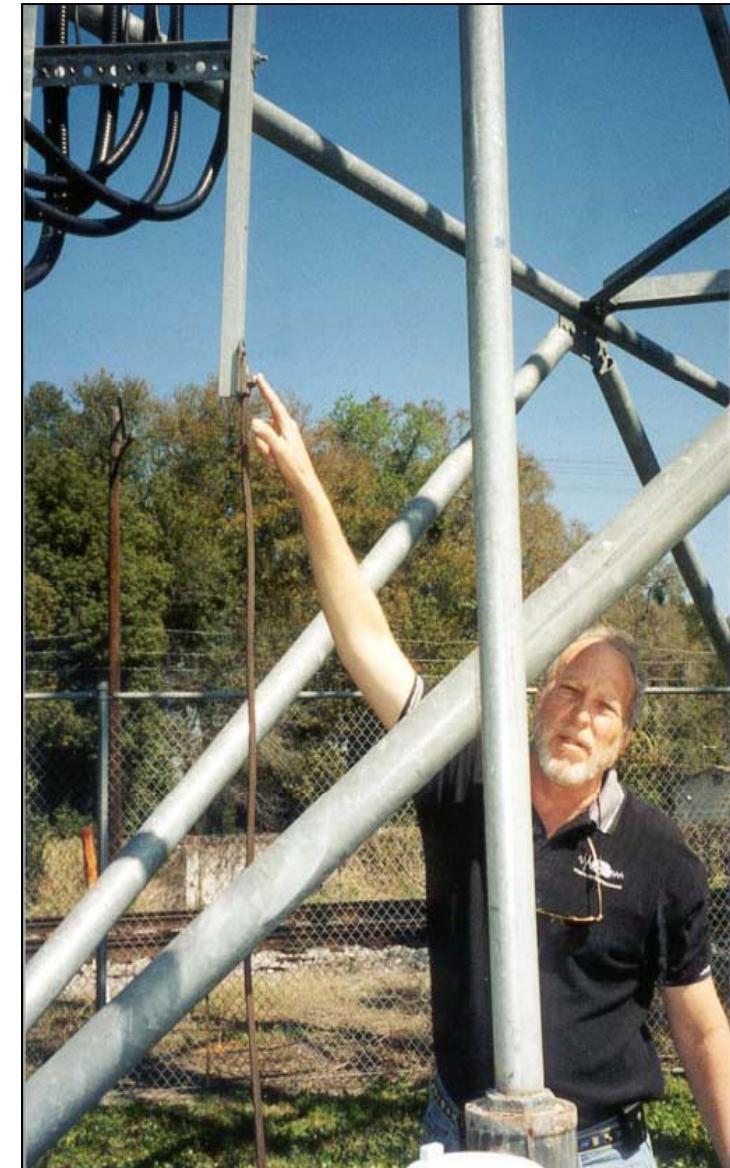
Coax bonding

- Coax braid has 29X
 - Lightning cable clamped,
 - re-wrapped
-
- Note location on vertical run



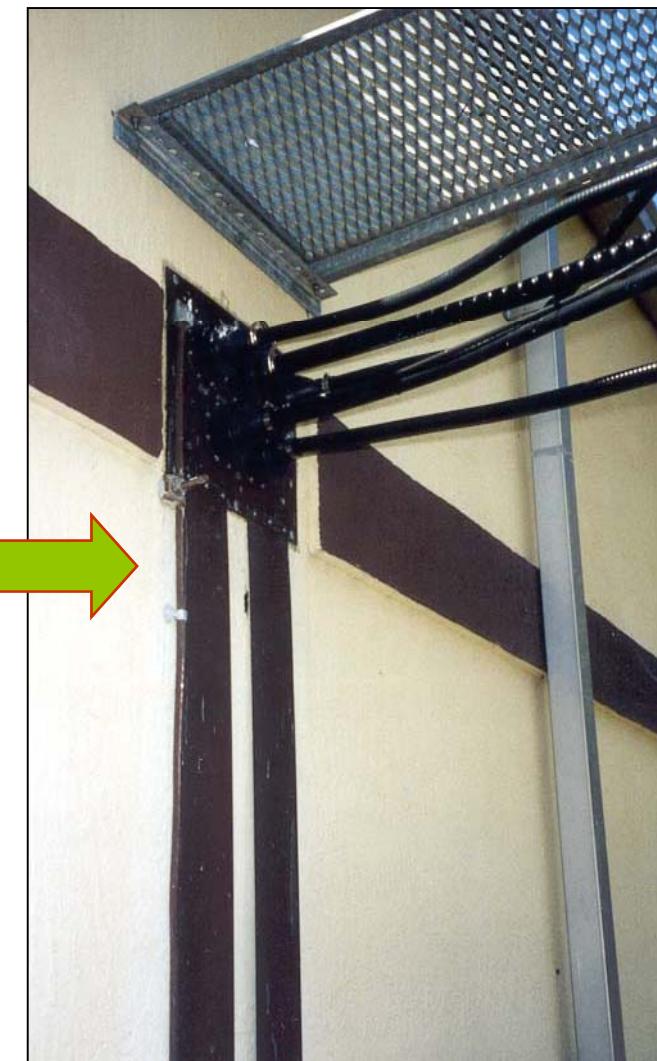
Straight vertical runs

- **29X lightning cable then**
- **connects to 4/0 vertical**
- **to 5- 50 ft. electrodes**
- **under tower**



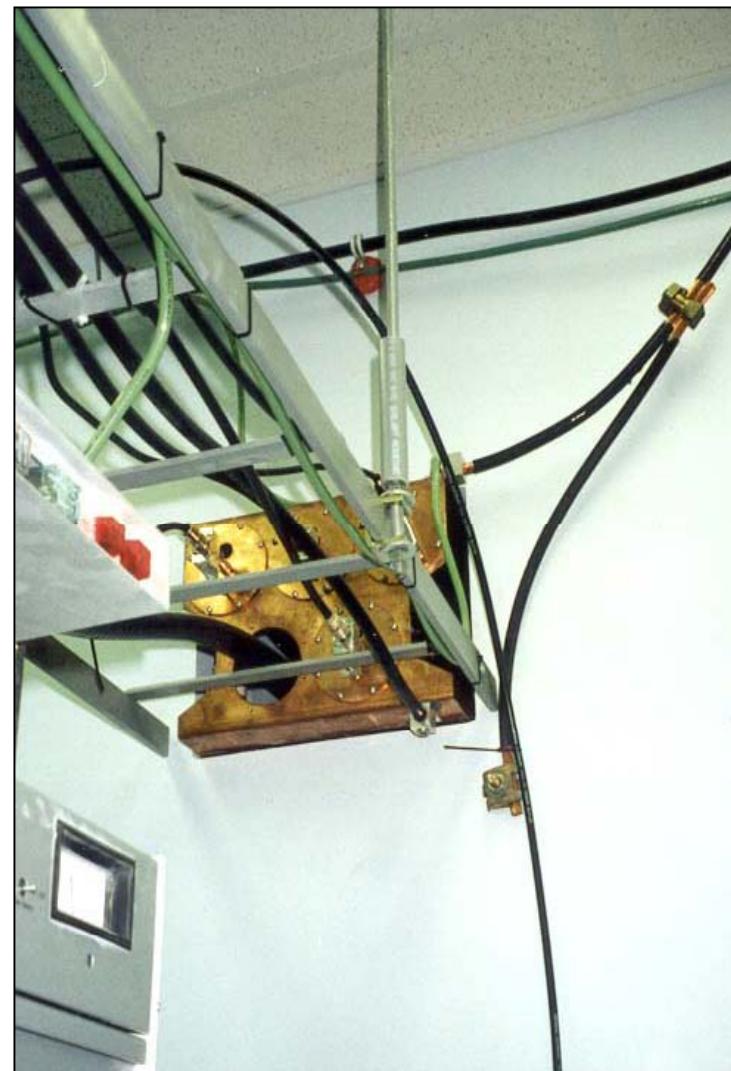
Outside firewall

- Outside copper firewall
- 4/0 vertical to
- ring ground



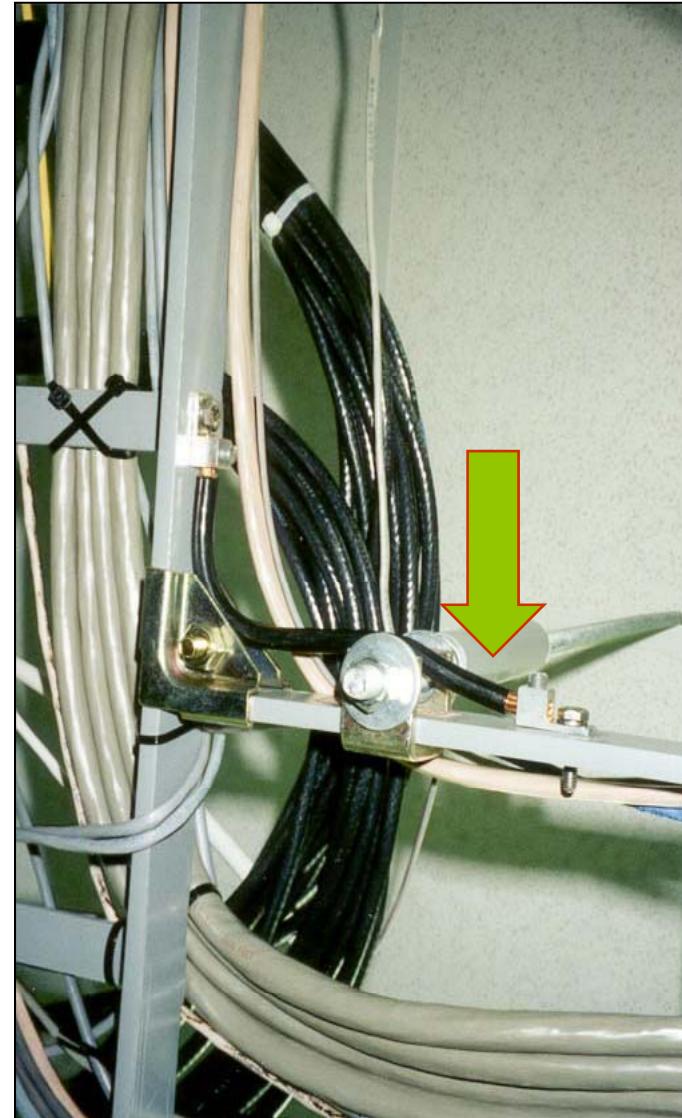
Inside firewall

- Inside copper firewall
- 4/0 connects to “halo” and grounding electrode system
- Note large radii



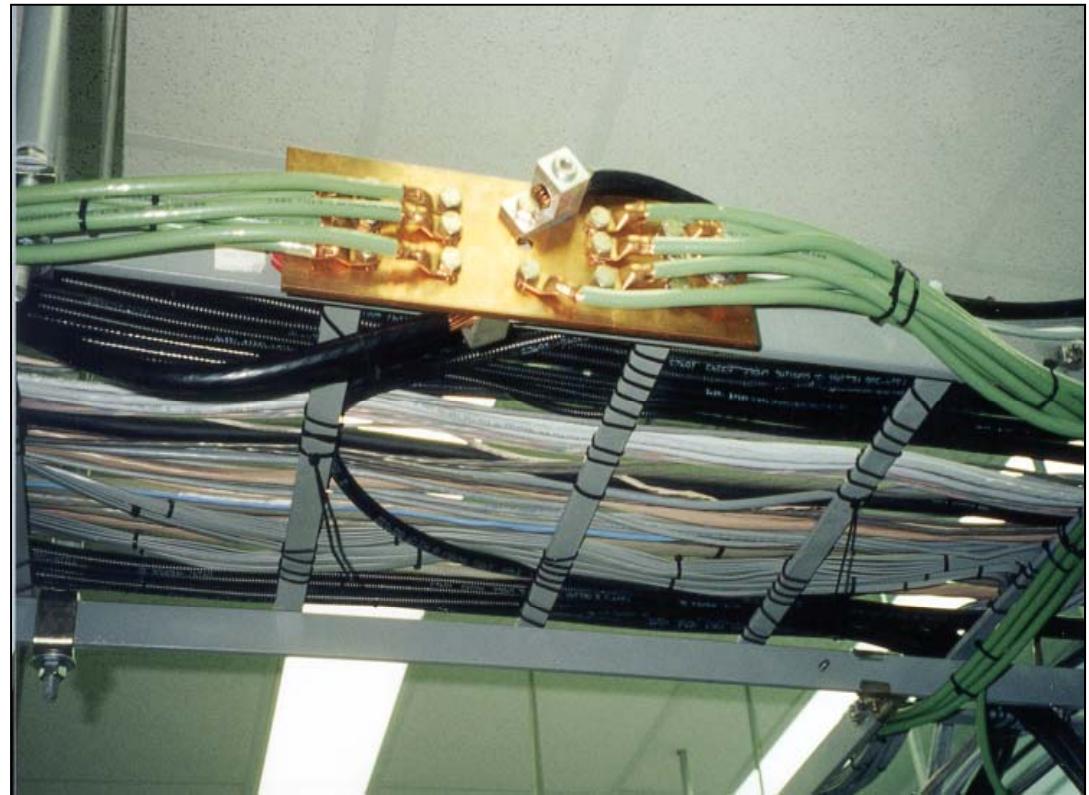
Rack bonding

- Every steel joint
jumpered with #2
copper



Busbars for connections

- Every joint, tray and cabinet bonded and jumped with #2 to plate, then 4/0 connects to “halo”



SPD at electric service

- TVSS at the service and all branch panels
- All cabinets bonded with copper jumpers then to ring ground with 4/0 copper



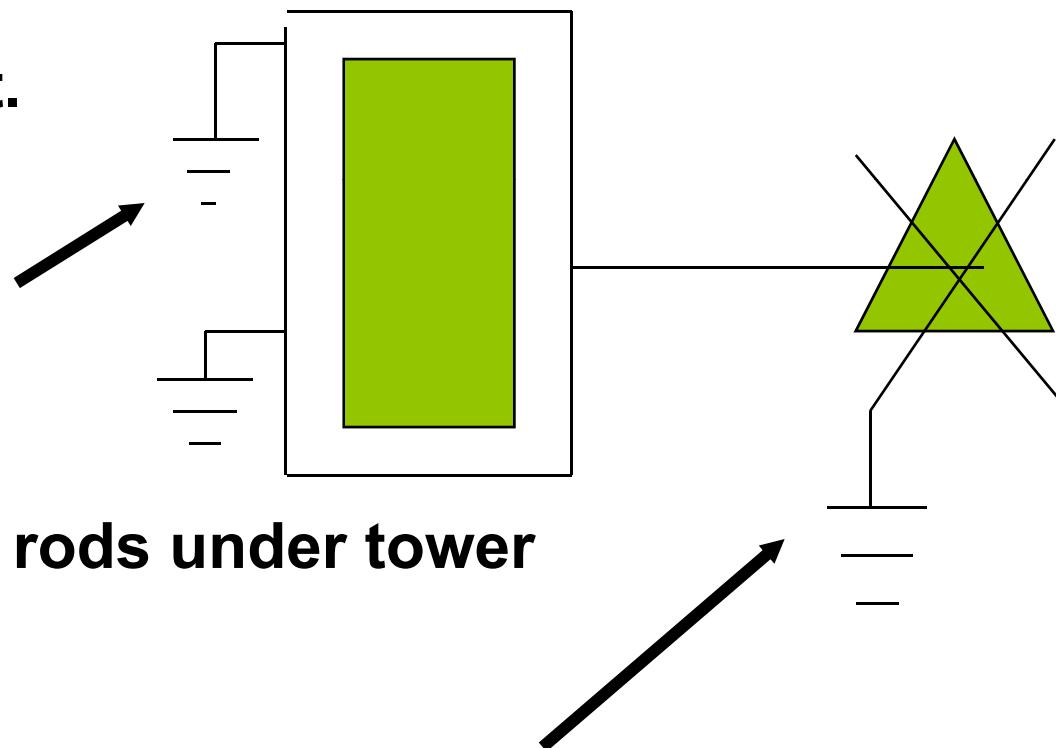
Everything bonded

- Even the downspout
is bonded to the ring
ground



Resultant layout

- 4/0 ring
- 20 ft rod
- every 20 ft.



Sumter County, FL 9-1-1

**2004 lightning strike
took out entire facility**



Tower had separate grounding

121 foot tower erected in 2007

Separate ground independent from building



230 Ohms to ground

Building had single galvanized rod



Independent grounds

**2 emergency generators each had
independent ground
Hose clamp connection**

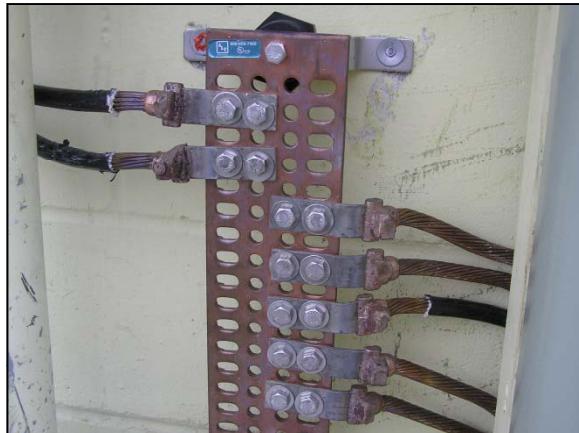


Steel was not grounded

2 transformers were grounded to building steel, but steel was not bonded to ground electrode



Sumter County 911



Sumter County 911

Complete renovation of bonding and grounding

- **Removed daisy-chained grounds**
- **Ground system supplemented and tied together**
- **Building steel bonded to electrode**

No outages since retrofit



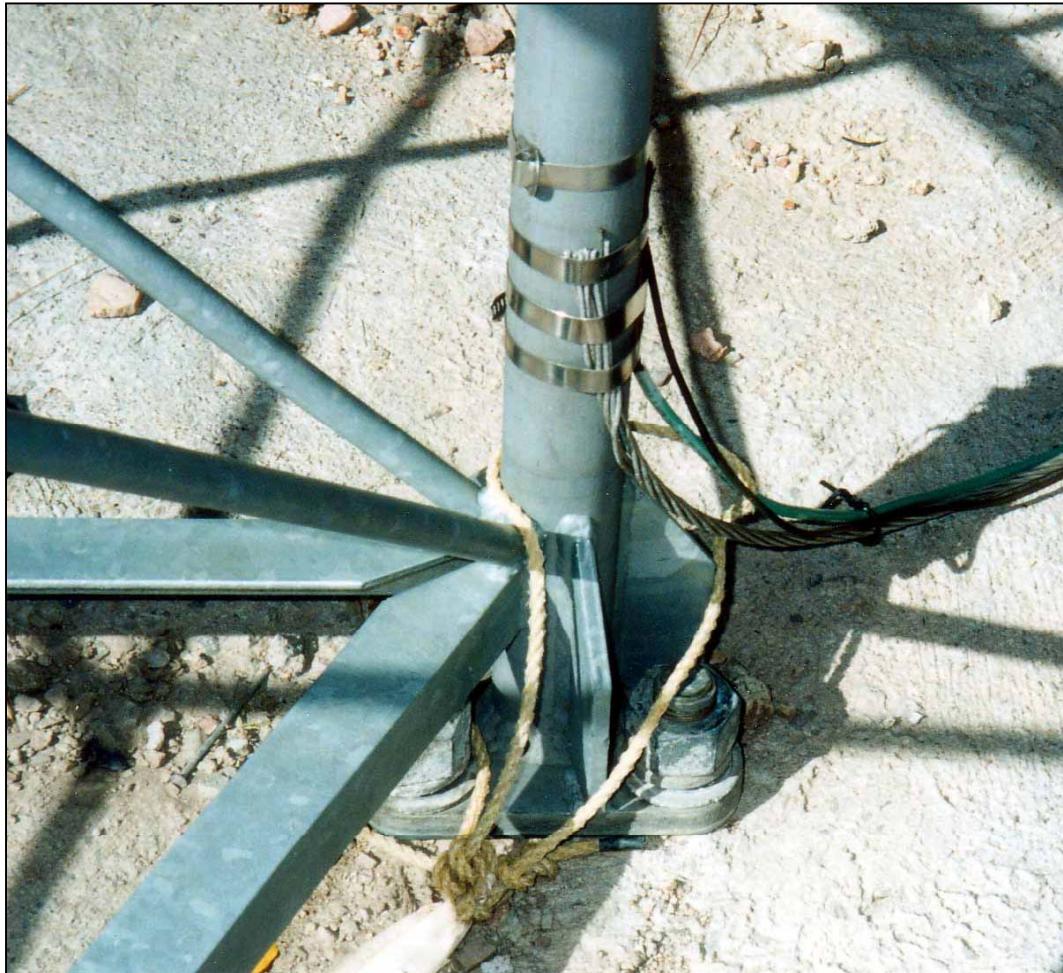
KKIT - FM

Angel Fire, NM



Actual tower grounding

Proper connection methods?



Actual connection to ground rod

Proper connection methods?

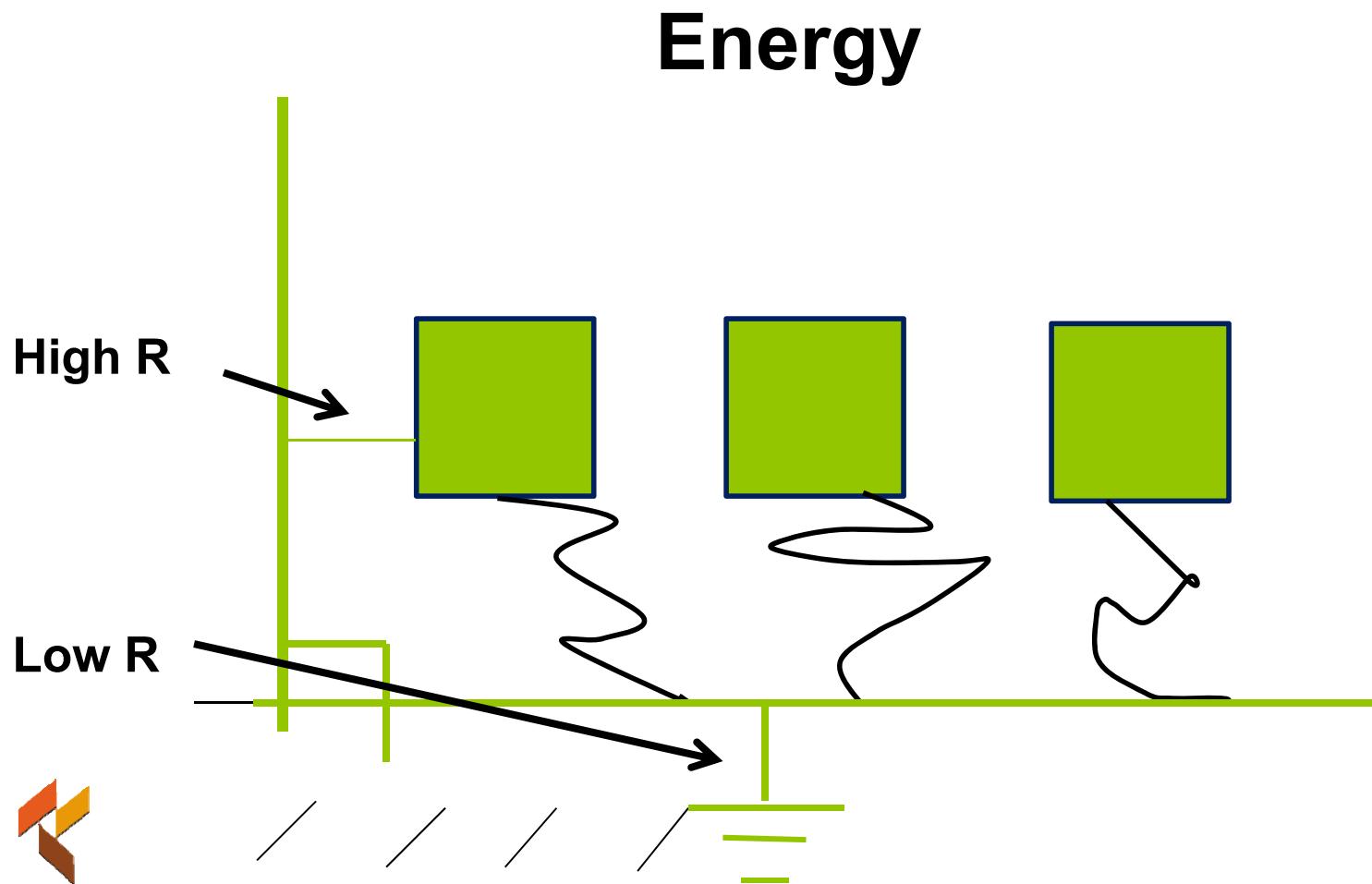


Actual water pipe bonding

Corrosion and connection errors.

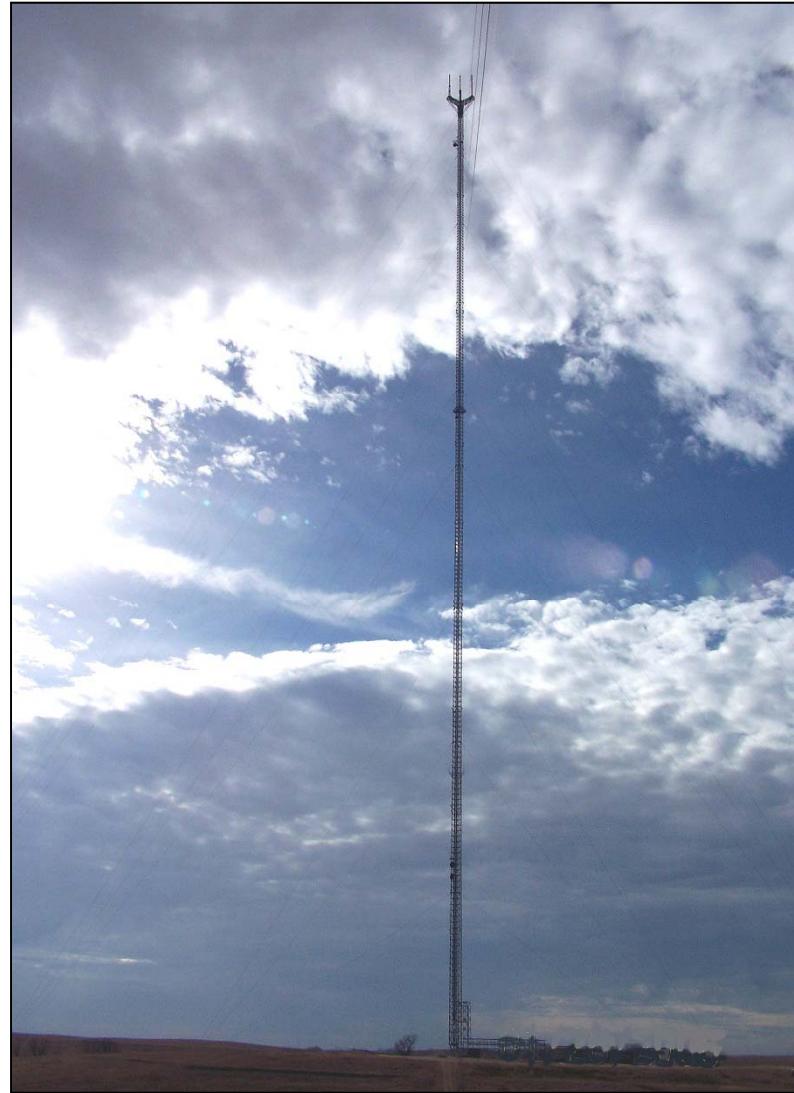


Think of “current divider”



KPTH - KMEG

**1988 ft. tower
Near S. Sioux City, NE**



Ufer ground after lightning



At tower base

**2- 8 ft. ground rods
190 Ω**



Ice bridge

#2 AWG connected to same rods



Guy wires

Note double U-bolts

Connectors not listed

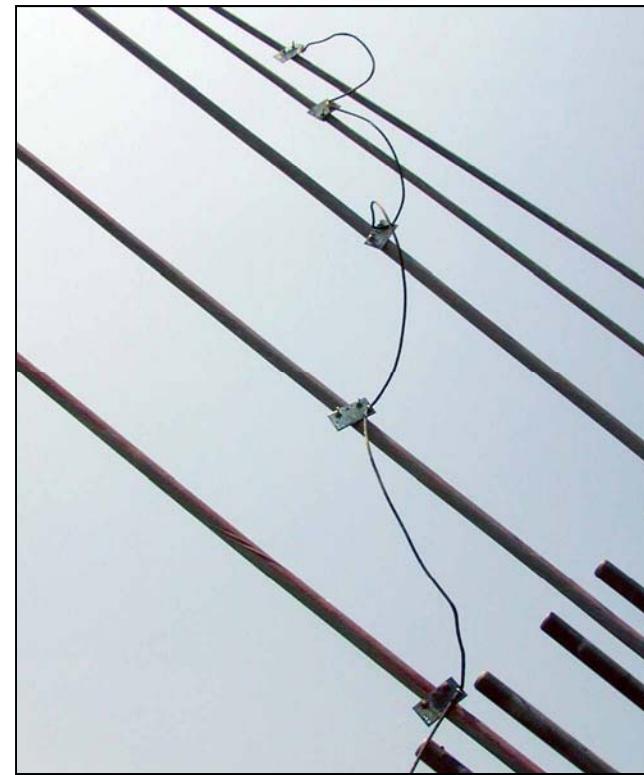
90° angles

Vibration



Guy grounding

Note right angles



Guy grounding

New “listed” tin-plated silicon-bronze connectors

Parallel to guy wires



Guy grounding

**3-80 ft. deep SS rods
250 kcmil to ring**



Ice bridge

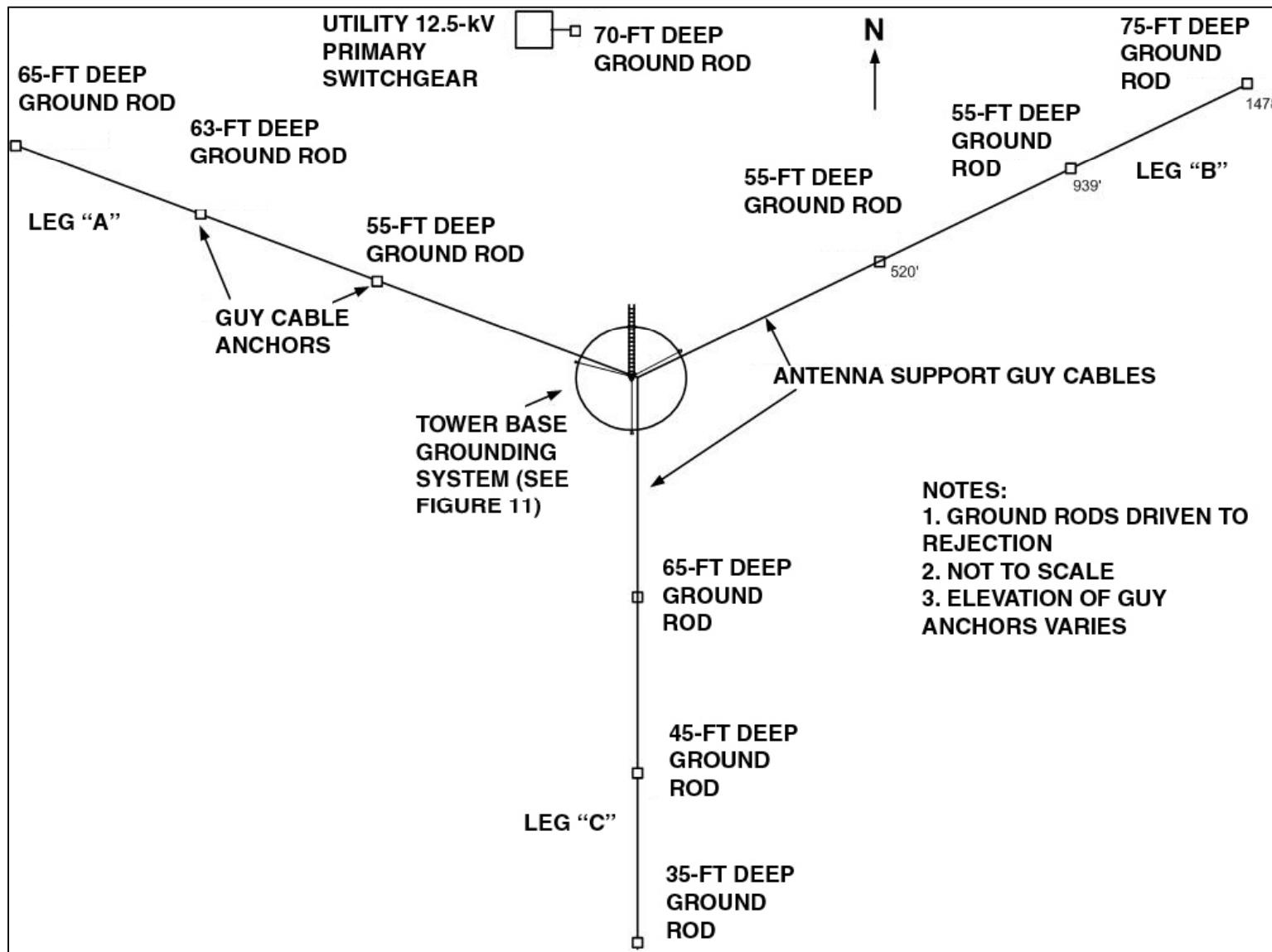
Note rust



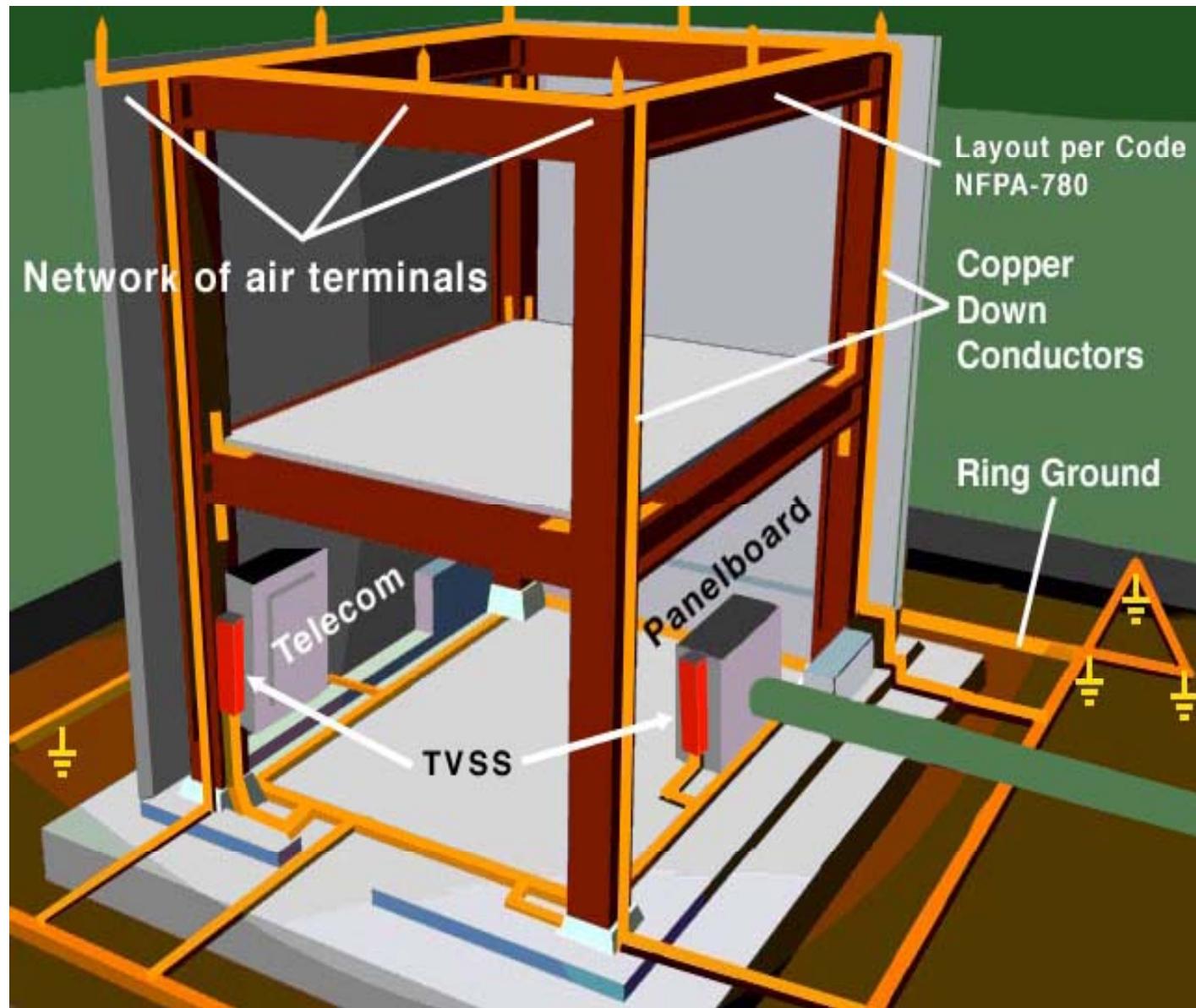
Strap has lower impedance



Result

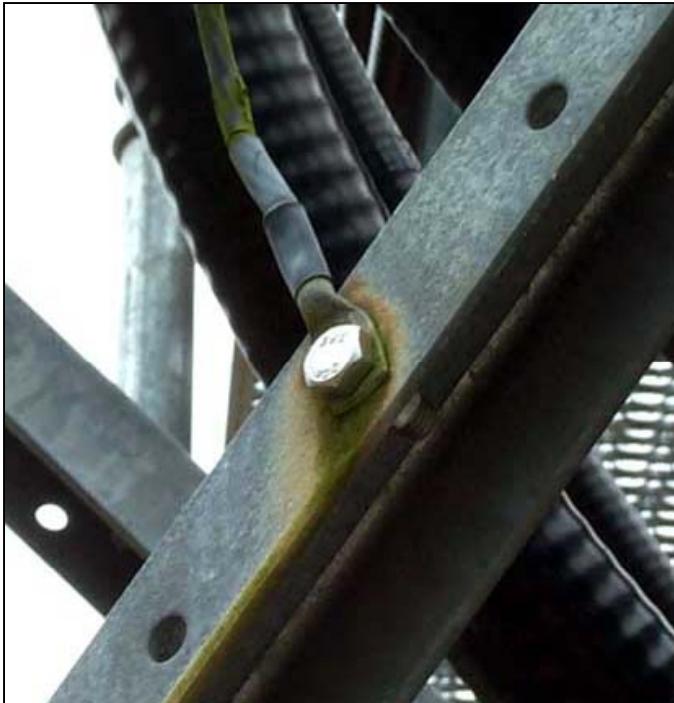


One ground system



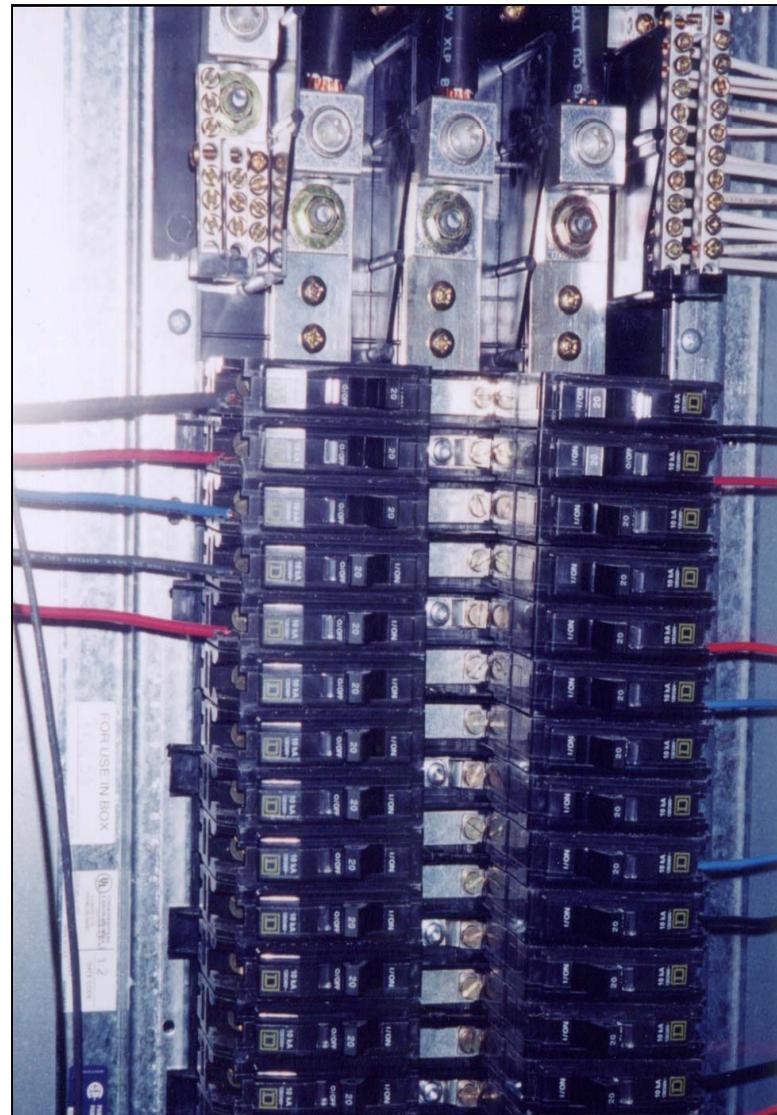
Recommended Practice

Correct corrosion issues



Recommended Practice

***Use bolt-in CB's,
not snap-in***



Inadequate Tower Grounding

***Is Ufer EGC actually
bonded to rebar?***



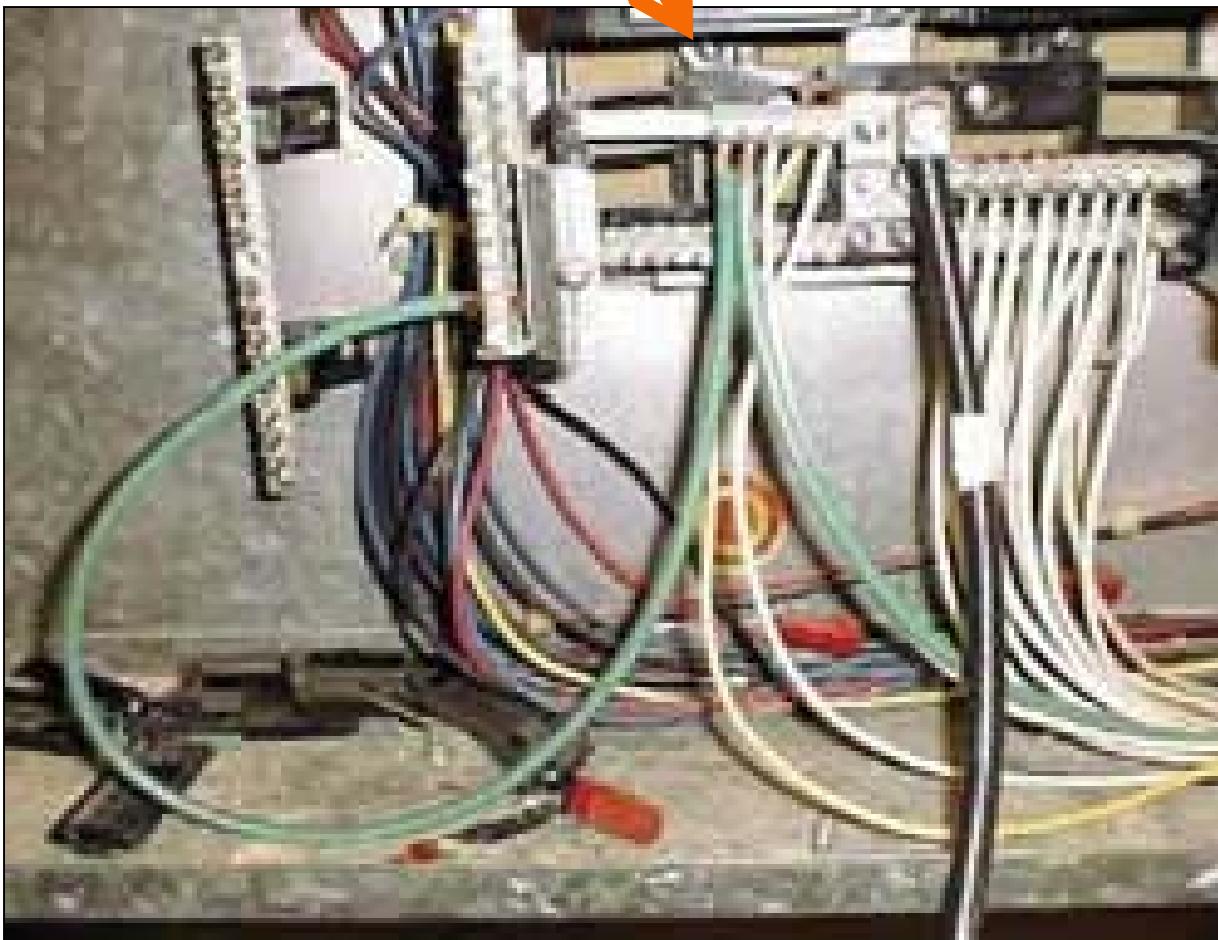
Ground wire outside conduit

Proper wiring methods?



Separate Neutral and Ground

Improper N-G bonds



Are connections proper?

Look for paint or other insulation



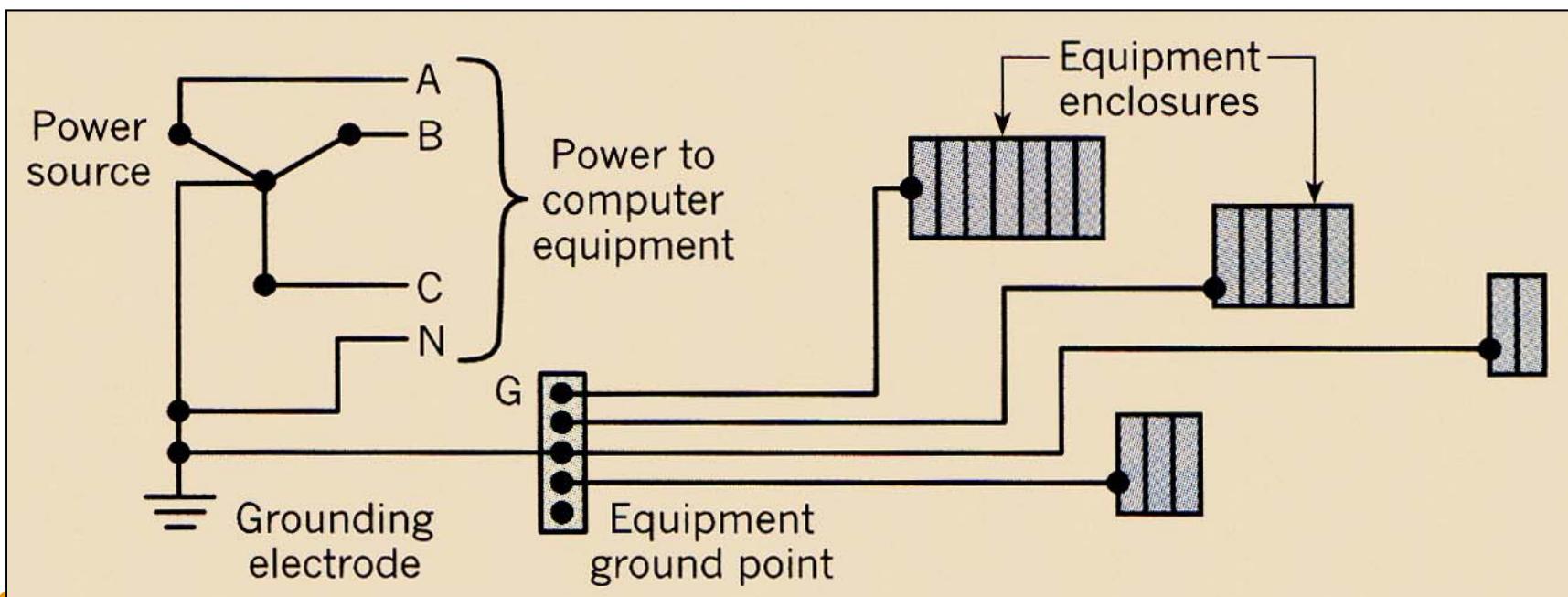
After commissioning

**Check resistance to earth annually
Under 5 ohms is desirable**



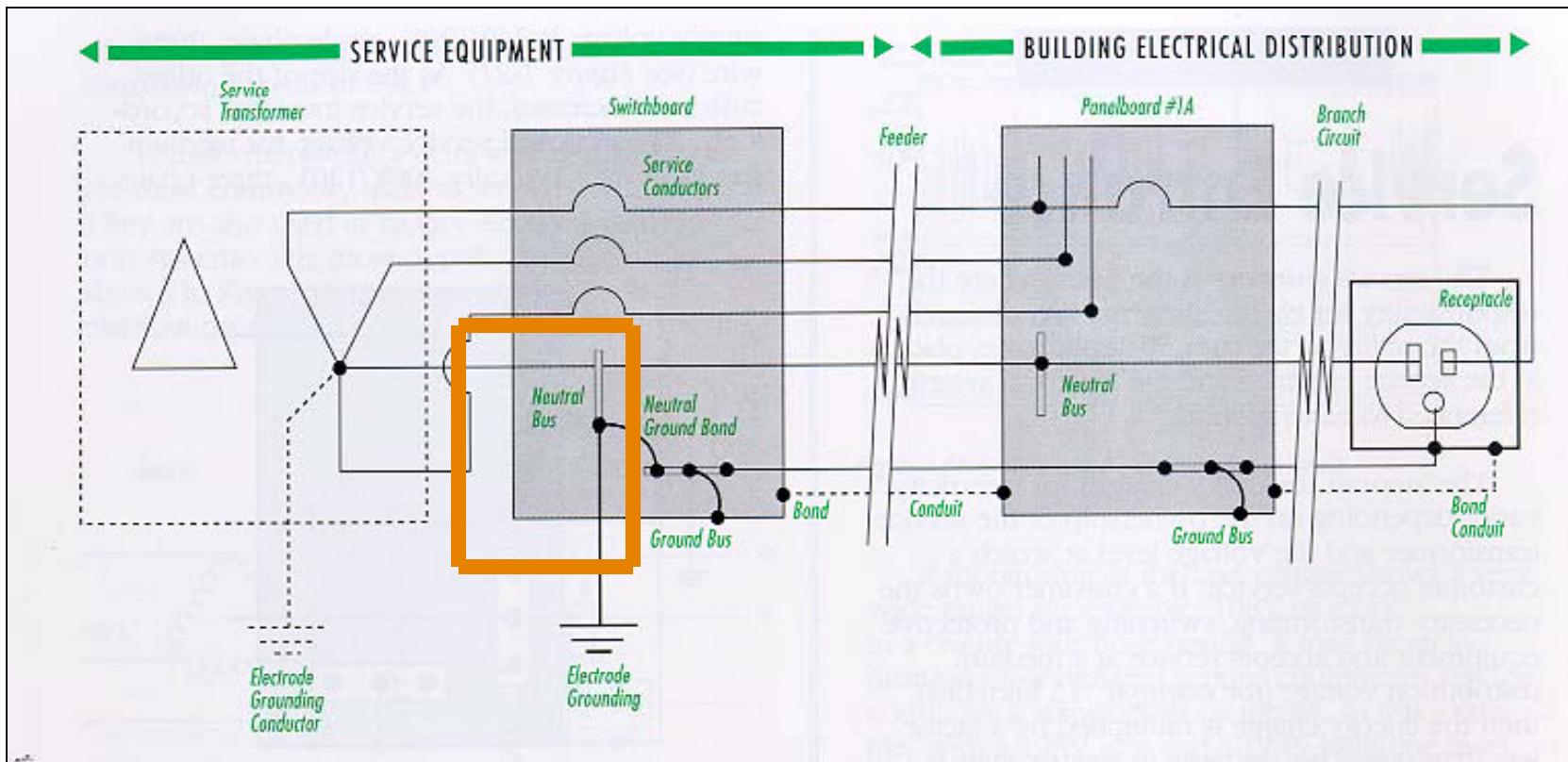
Do not “daisy-chain” equipment

“Radial” bonding to a ground bus avoids ground loops



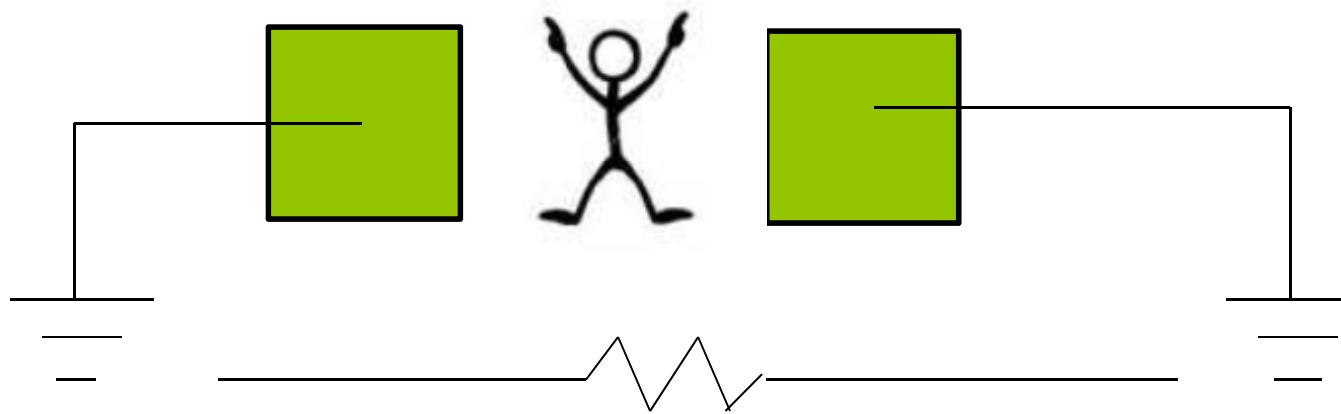
Interior Grounding

There should be ONE central point connecting the neutral to the ONE exterior grounding electrode system



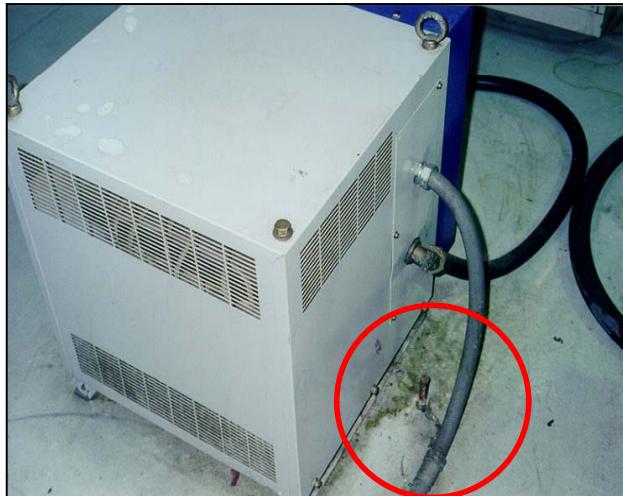
Earth is not a current path

No separate grounds – one grounding system



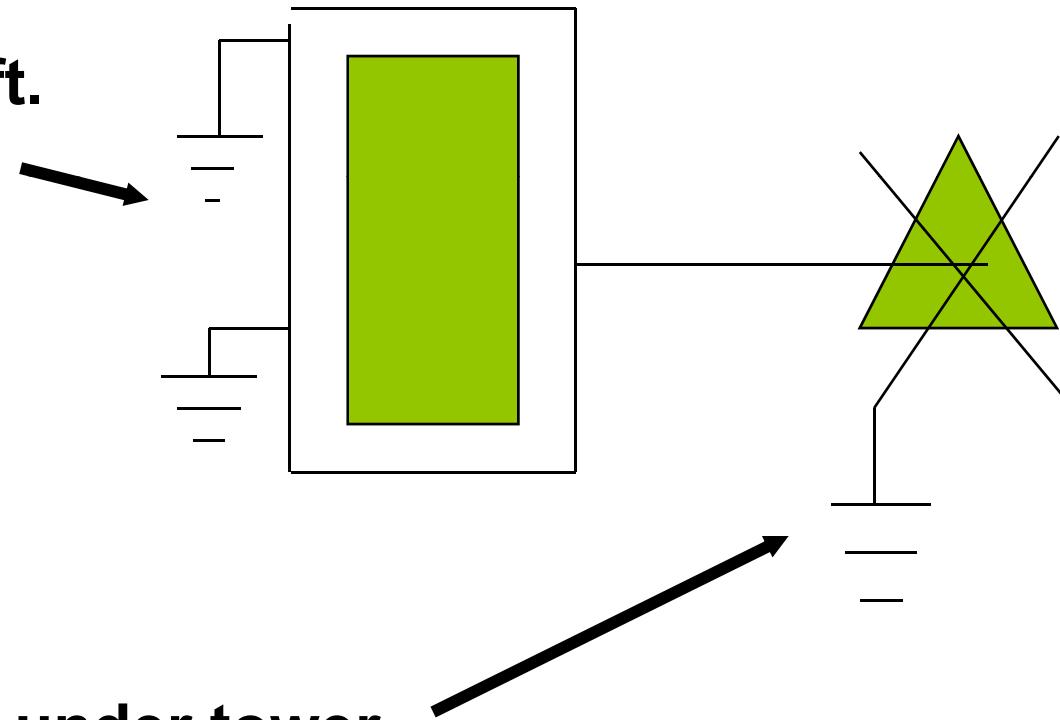
Examples of “clean” grounds

**Be wary of the term
“clean ground”**



Resultant layout

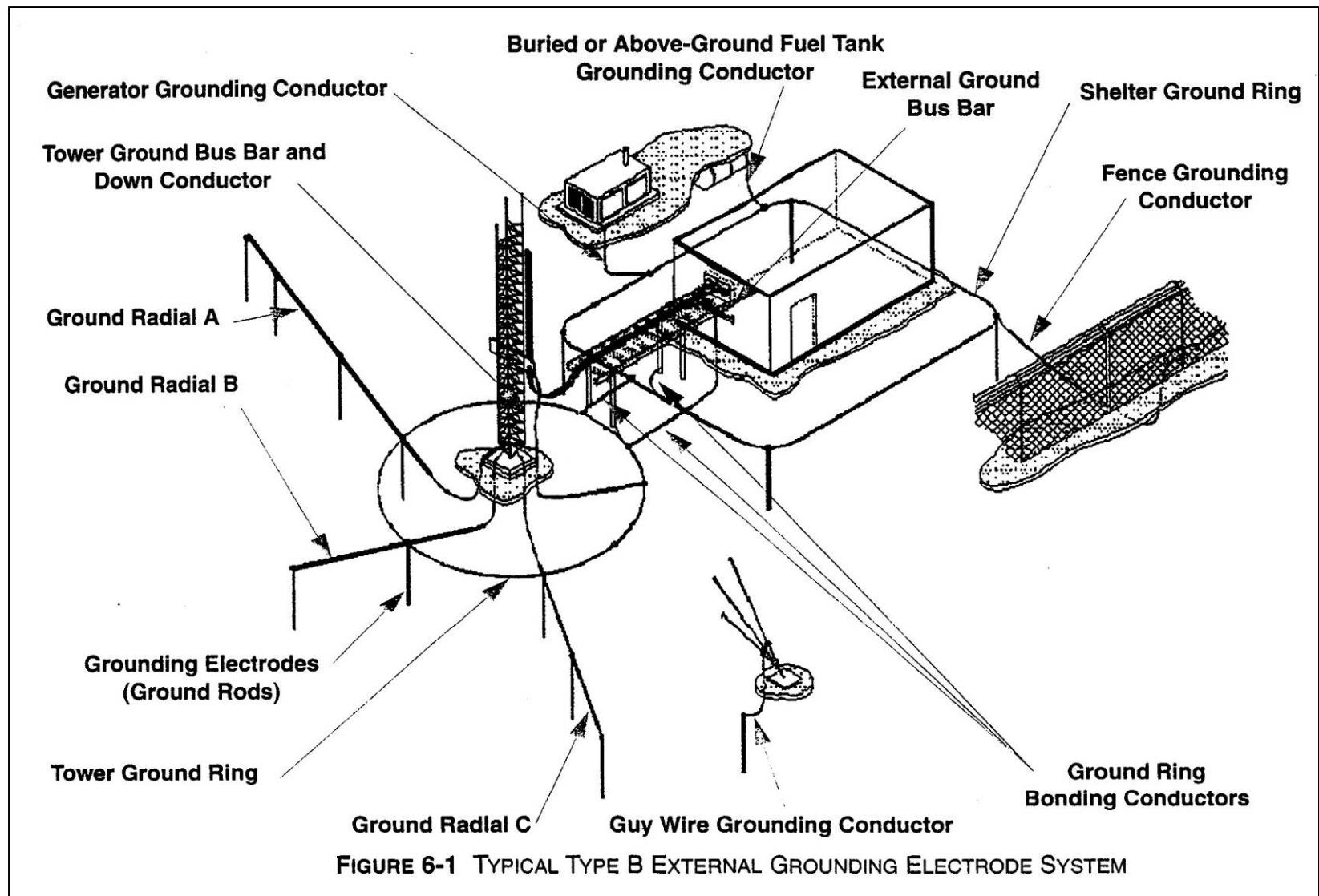
- 4/0 ring
- 20 ft. rod
- every 20 ft.



- 5- 50 rods under tower



Desired grounding



All equipment needs SPD's

at service, at panelboards



SPD Sizes

Type C

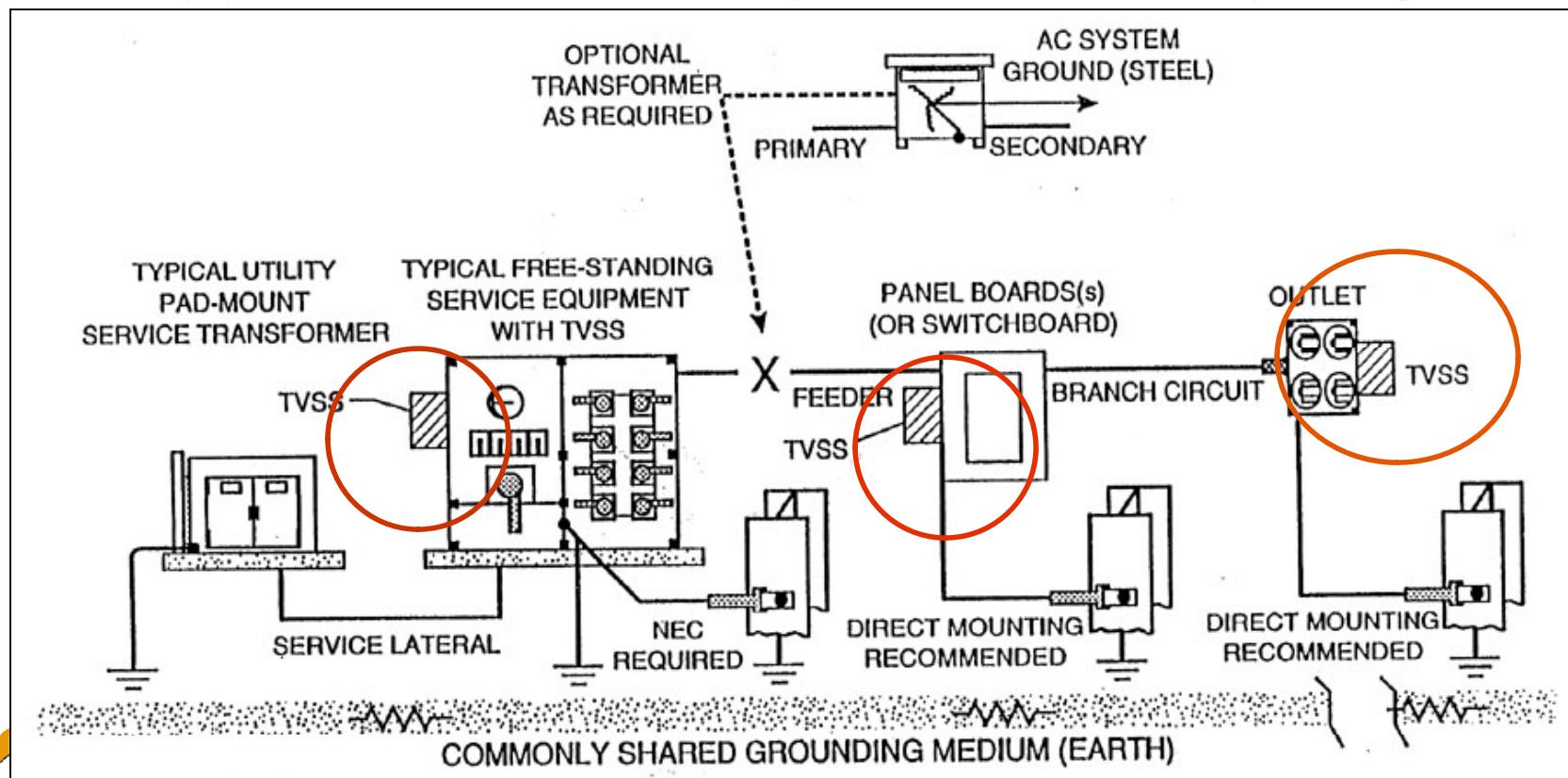
150 kA

Type B

75 kA

Type A

25 kA /mode



leads as short as possible

Takeaways

- 1. Exceed the Code, but don't violate the Code!**
(Code minimum is one step above “illegal”)

- 2. You don't get what you expect,**
you only get what you inspect.

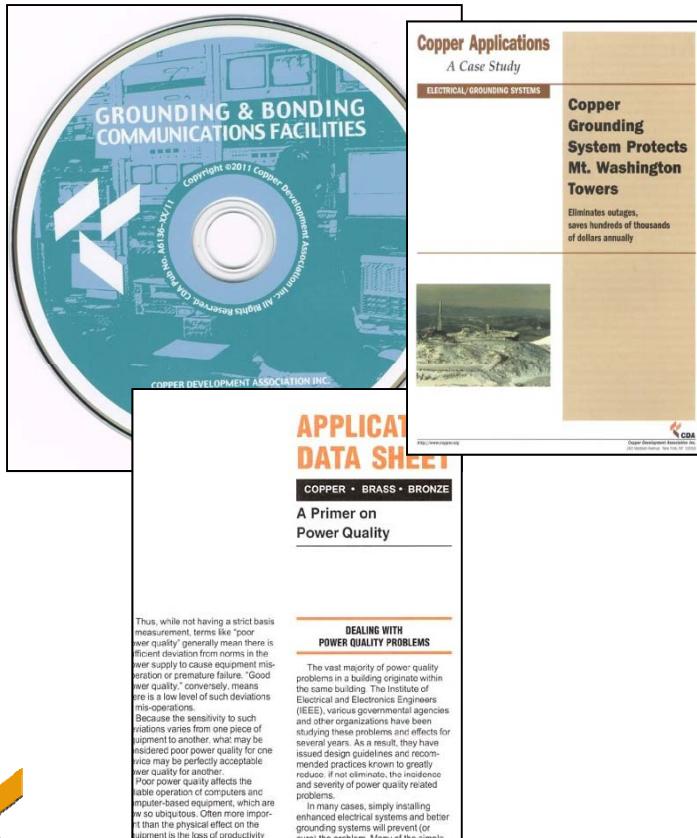
- 3. Have a written plan and procedures.**
Insist contractors follow it.

- 3. Get the grounding and bonding right before anything else. Most lightning and transient problems can be cured at minimal cost.**



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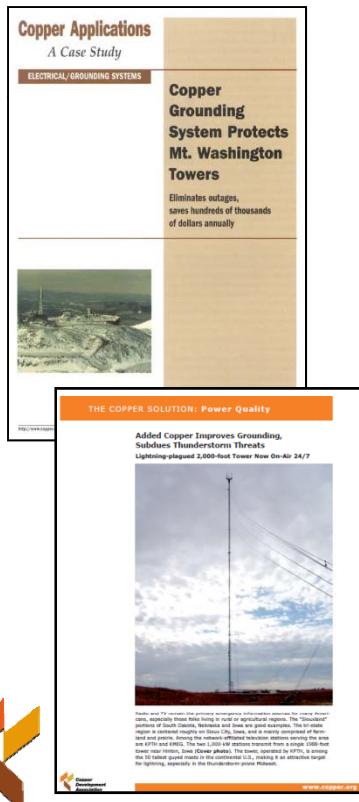
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