



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Section-01
Specification for OPGW cabling & associated hardware & fittings
Table of Content

1.0	FIBRE OPTIC CABLING	3
1.1	REQUIRED OPTICAL FIBRE CHARACTERISTICS	3
1.1.1	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTIC	3
1.1.2	ATTENUATION	3
1.2	FIBRE OPTIC CABLE CONSTRUCTION.....	3
1.2.1	OPTICAL FIBRE CABLE LINK LENGTHS	3
1.2.2	OPTICAL FIBRE IDENTIFICATION	3
1.2.3	BUFFER TUBE	3
1.2.4	OPTICAL FIBRE STRAIN & SAG-TENSION CHART	3
1.2.5	CABLE MATERIALS.....	3
1.2.5.1	FILLING MATERIALS.....	3
1.2.5.2	METALLIC MEMBERS	3
1.2.6	MARKING, PACKAGING AND SHIPPING.....	3
1.3.	OPTICAL GROUND WIRE (OPGW)	3
1.3.1	CENTRAL FIBRE OPTIC UNIT	3
1.3.2	BASIC CONSTRUCTION	3
1.3.3	BREAKING STRENGTH	3
1.3.4	ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS	3
1.3.5	OPERATING CONDITIONS.....	3



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



1.4	INSTALLATION HARDWARE	3
1.5	FIBRE OPTIC SPLICE ENCLOSURES (JOINT BOX)	3
1.5.1	OPTICAL FIBRE SPLICES	3
1.6	FIBRE OPTIC APPROACH CABLES	3
1.6.1	BASIC CONSTRUCTION.....	3
1.6.2	JACKET CONSTRUCTION & MATERIAL.....	3
1.6.3	OPTICAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS	3
1.7	FIBRE OPTIC DISTRIBUTION PANEL.....	3
1.7.1	OPTICAL FIBRE CONNECTORS	3
1.8	SERVICE LOOPS	3
1.9	TEST EQUIPMENT.....	3



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Section-01

Specification for OPGW cabling and associated hardware & fittings

The broad scope of this specification include the design, engineering, manufacturing, supply, transportation, insurance, delivery at site, unloading, handling, storage, Supervision of erection/installation , installation, splicing, termination, testing, demonstration for acceptance and commissioning and documentation for:

- a) OPGW fibre optic cable including all associated hardware , accessories & fittings
- b) Fibre Optic approach cable including installation material
- c) Fibre Optic Distribution Panels (FODP) & Joint Box
- d) Supply of spares
- e) Supply of test equipments
- f) All other associated work/items described in the technical specifications.

This section of the technical specification describe the functional and technical specifications of OPGW cabling and associated hardware and fittings.

1.0 Fibre Optic Cabling

In this section of the technical specification, the functional & technical specifications of OPGW cable, associated hardware & fittings for the requirements for G.652D Dual-window Single mode (DWSM) telecommunications grade fibre optic cable is mentioned. Bidders shall furnish with their bids, detailed descriptions of the fibres & cable(s) proposed.

All optical fibre cabling including fibre itself and all associated installation hardware shall have a minimum guaranteed design life span of 25 years. Documentary evidence in support of guaranteed life span of cable & fibre shall be submitted by the Contractor during detailed engineering.

1.1 Required Optical Fibre Characteristics

The optical fibre to be provided should have following characteristic.

1.1.1 Physical Characteristic

Dual-Window Single mode (DWSM), G.652D optical fibres shall be provided in the fibre optic cables. DWSM optical fibres shall meet the requirements defined in Table 1-1(a).

1.1.2 Attenuation

The attenuation coefficient for wavelengths between 1525 nm and 1575 nm shall not exceed the attenuation coefficient at 1550 nm by more than 0.05 dB/km. The attenuation coefficient between 1285 nm and 1330 nm shall not exceed the attenuation coefficient at 1310 nm by more than 0.05 dB/km. The attenuation of the fibre shall be distributed uniformly throughout its length such that there are no point discontinuities in excess of 0.10 dB. The fibre attenuation characteristics specified in table 1-1 (a) shall be “guaranteed” fibre attenuation of any & every fibre reel.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



The overall optical fibre path attenuation shall not be more than calculated below:

Maximum attenuation @ 1550nm: 0.21 dB/km x total km + 0.05 dB/splice x no. of splices + 0.5 dB/connector x no. of connectors

Maximum attenuation @ 1310nm: 0.35dB/km x total km + 0.05 dB/splice x no. of splices + 0.5 dB/connector x no. of connectors

Table 1-1(a)
DWSM Optical Fibre Characteristics

Fibre Description:	Dual-Window Single-Mode
Mode Field Diameter:	8.6 to 9.5 μm ($\pm 0.6\mu\text{m}$)
Cladding Diameter:	125.0 $\mu\text{m} \pm 1 \mu\text{m}$
Mode field concentricity error	$\leq 0.6\mu\text{m}$
Cladding non-circularity	$\leq 1\%$
Cable Cut-off Wavelength λ_{cc}	$\leq 1260 \text{ nm}$
1550 nm loss performance	As per ITU-T G.652 D
Proof Test Level	$\geq 0.69 \text{ Gpa}$
Attenuation Coefficient:	@ 1310 nm $\leq 0.35 \text{ dB/km}$ @ 1550 nm $\leq 0.21 \text{ dB/km}$
Chromatic Dispersion; Maximum:	18 ps/(nm x km) @ 1550 nm 3.5 ps/(nm x km) 1288-1339nm 5.3 ps/(nm x km) 1271-1360nm
Zero Dispersion Wavelength:	1300 to 1324nm
Zero Dispersion Slope:	0.092 ps/(nm ² xkm) maximum
Polarization mode dispersion coefficient	$\leq 0.2 \text{ ps/km}^{1/2}$
Temperature Dependence:	Induced attenuation $\leq 0.05 \text{ dB}$ (-60°C - +85°C)
Bend Performance:	@ 1310 nm (75 \pm 2 mm dia Mandrel), 100 turns; Attenuation Rise $\leq 0.05 \text{ dB}$ @ 1550 nm (30 \pm 1 mm radius Mandrel), 100 turns; Attenuation Rise $\leq 0.05 \text{ dB}$ @ 1550 nm (32 \pm 0.5 mm dia Mandrel, 1 turn); Attenuation Rise $\leq 0.50 \text{ dB}$



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



1.2 Fibre Optic Cable Construction

The OPGW (Optical Ground Wire) cable is proposed to be installed on the EHV transmission lines. The design of cable shall account for the varying operating and environmental conditions that the cable shall experience while in service. The OPGW cable to be supplied shall be designed to meet the overall requirements of all the transmission lines. Normally the tower span of the lines shall not exceed 600 m, however, some of the spans may be up to around 1000 m or more. The exact details shall be collected by the Contractor during survey. To meet the overall requirement of all the transmission lines, the contractor may offer more than one design without any additional cost to Employer, in case span length of more than 600 m is found during survey. The typical details of transmission lines are indicated in the **Appendix A**. Any other details, as required for cable design etc. shall be collected by the Contractor during survey.

1.2.1 Optical Fibre Cable Link Lengths

The estimated optical fibre link lengths are provided in Appendices as transmission line route length. However, the Contractor shall supply & install the optical fibre cable as required based on detailed site survey to be carried out by the Contractor during the project execution. The Contractor shall verify the transmission line route length during the survey and the Contract price shall be adjusted accordingly.

For the purpose of payment, the optical fibre link lengths are defined as transmission line route lengths from Gantry at one terminating station to the Gantry in the other terminating station. The actual cable lengths to be delivered shall take into account various factors such as sag, service loops, splicing, working lengths & wastage etc. and no additional payment shall be payable in this regard. The unit rate for FO cable quoted in the Bid price Schedules shall take into account all such factors.

1.2.2 Optical Fibre Identification

Individual optical fibres within a fibre unit and fibre units shall be identifiable in accordance with EIA/TIA 598 or IEC 60304 or Bellcore GR-20 colour-coding scheme.

Colouring utilized for colour coding optical fibres shall be integrated into the fibre coating and shall be homogenous. The colour shall not bleed from one fibre to another and shall not fade during fibre preparation for termination or splicing.

Each cable shall have traceability of each fibre back to the original fibre manufacturer's fibre number and parameters of the fibre. If more than the specified number of fibres is included in any cable, the spare fibres shall be tested by the cable manufacturer and any defective fibres shall be suitably bundled, tagged and identified at the factory by the vendor.

1.2.3 Buffer Tube

Loose tube construction shall be implemented. The individually coated optical fibre(s) shall be surrounded by a buffer for protection from physical damage during fabrication, installation and



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



operation of the cable. The fibre coating and buffer shall be strippable for splicing and termination. Each fibre unit shall be individually identifiable utilizing colour coding. Buffer tubes shall be filled with a water-blocking gel.

1.2.4 Optical Fibre Strain & Sag-Tension chart

The OPGW cable shall be designed and installed such that the optical fibres experience no strain under all loading conditions defined in IS 802. Zero fibre strain condition shall apply even after a 25 year cable creep.

For the purpose of this specification, the following definitions shall apply:

- Maximum Working Tension (MWT) is defined as the maximum cable tension at which there is *no fibre strain*.
- The *no fibre strain* condition is defined as fibre strain of less than or equal to 0.05%, as determined by direct measurements through IEC/ ETSI (FOTP) specified optical reflectometry
- The Cable strain margin is defined as the maximum cable strain at which there is no fibre strain.
- The cable Maximum Allowable Tension (MAT) is defined as the maximum tension experienced by the Cable under the worst case loading condition.
- The cable max strain is defined as the maximum strain experienced by the Cable under the worst case loading condition.
- The cable Every Day Tension (EDT) is defined as the maximum cable tension on any span under normal conditions.
- The Ultimate /Rated Tensile Strength (UTS/ RTS/ breaking strength) is defined as the maximum tensile load applied and held constant for one minute at which the specimen shall not break.

While preparing the Sag-tension charts for the OPGW cable the following conditions shall be met:

- The Max Allowable Tension (MAT) / max strain shall be less than or equal to the MWT/ Strain margin of the cable.
- The sag shall not exceed the earth wire sag in all conditions.
- The Max Allowable Tension shall also be less than or equal to 0.4 times the UTS.
- The 25 year creep at 25% of UTS (creep test as per IEEE 1138) shall be such that the 25 year creep plus the cable strain at Max Allowable Tension (MAT) is less than or equal to the cable strain margin.
- The everyday tension (EDT) shall not exceed 20% of the UTS for the OPGW cable.

The Sag-tension chart of OPGW cable indicating the maximum tension, cable strain and sag shall be calculated and submitted along with the bid under various conditions mentioned below:

1. 53° C , no wind and no ice
2. 32° C, no wind and no ice
3. 0°C, no wind and no ice
4. 32° C, full wind and no ice

	POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd. Technical Specification for Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable	
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5. 32° C, 75% full wind and no ice
6. 0° C, 2/3rd / 36% of full wind (IS 802:1977/1995)

The above cases shall be considered for the spans from 100 m to 600 m or higher span length in the range of 50 m spans. Max. Vertical sag, max. tension and max sag at 0° C & no wind shall be considered in line with the design parameter of transmission line. The typical details are indicated in the **Appendix A**. The full wind load shall be considered as the design wind load for all the specified transmission lines as per relevant IS 802 version and the sag-tension chart shall be submitted considering the transmission lines. In case of any span higher than 600m, suitable OPGW cable meeting sag-tension requirement of transmission line shall also be provided by the Contractor. The Contractor shall submit the stringing chart for review of Employer.

1.2.5 Cable Materials

The materials used for optical fibre cable construction, shall meet the following requirements:

1.2.5.1 Filling Materials

The interstices of the fibre optic unit and cable shall be filled with a suitable compound to prohibit any moisture ingress or any water longitudinal migration within the fibre optic unit or along the fibre optic cable. The water tightness of the cable shall meet or exceed the test performance criteria as per IEC 60794-1-F-5.

The filling compound used shall be a non-toxic homogenous waterproofing compound that is free of dirt and foreign matter, nonhygroscopic, electrically nonconductive and non-nutritive to fungus. The compound shall also be fully compatible with all cable components it may come in contact with and shall inhibit the generation of hydrogen within the cable.

The waterproofing filling materials shall not affect fibre coating, colour coding, or encapsulant commonly used in splice enclosures, shall be dermatologically safe, non-staining and easily removable with a non-toxic cleaning solvent.

1.2.5.2 Metallic Members

When the fibre optic cable design incorporates metallic elements in its construction, all metallic elements shall be electrically continuous.

1.2.6 Marking, Packaging and Shipping

This section describes the requirements for marking, packaging and shipping the overhead fibre optic cable.

- (a) Drum Markings: Each side of every reel of cable shall be permanently marked in white lettering with the vendors' address, the Purchaser's destination address, cable part number and specification as to the type of cable, length, number of fibres, a unique drum number including the name of the transmission line & segment no., factory inspection stamp and date.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



- (b) **Cable Drums:** All optical fibre cabling shall be supplied on strong drums provided with lagging of adequate strength, constructed to protect the cabling against all damage and displacement during transit, storage and subsequent handling during installation. Both ends of the cable shall be sealed as to prevent the escape of filling compounds and dust & moisture ingress during shipment and handling. Spare cable caps shall be provided with each drum as required.

The spare cable shall be supplied on sturdy, corrosion resistant, steel drums suitable for long periods of storage and re-transport & handling.

There shall be no factory splices allowed within a continuous length of cable. Only one continuous cable length shall be provided on each drum. The lengths of cable to be supplied on each drum shall be determined by a "schedule" prepared by the Contractor and approved by the owner.

1.3. Optical Ground Wire (OPGW)

OPGW cable construction shall comply with IEEE-1138, 2009. The cable provided shall meet both the construction and performance requirements such that the ground wire function, the optical fibre integrity and optical transmission characteristics are suitable for the intended purpose. The cable shall consist of optical fibre units as defined in this specification. There shall be no factory splices within the cable structure of a continuous cable length.

The composite fibre optic overhead ground wire shall be made up of multiple buffer tubes embedded in a water tight aluminium/aluminium alloy/stainless steel with aluminium coating protective central fibre optic unit surrounded by concentric-lay stranded metallic wires in single or multiple layers. Each buffer tube shall have maximum 12 no. of fibres. All fibres in single buffer tube or directly in central fibre optic unit is not acceptable. The dual purpose of the composite cable is to provide the electrical and physical characteristics of conventional overhead ground wire while providing the optical transmission properties of optical fibre.

1.3.1 Central Fibre Optic Unit

The central fibre optic unit shall be designed to house and protect multiple buffered optical fibre units from damage due to forces such as crushing, bending, twisting, tensile stress and moisture. The central fibre optic unit and the outer stranded metallic conductors shall serve together as an integral unit to protect the optical fibres from degradation due to vibration and galloping, wind and ice loadings, wide temperature variations, lightning and fault current, as well as environmental effects which may produce hydrogen.

The OPGW design of dissimilar materials such as stainless steel tube with aluminium or aluminium-clad-steel wire strands are not allowed. Central fibre optic unit may be of aluminium or stainless steel tube with aluminium protective coating. In case of aluminium protective coating, the coating must completely cover the tubes leaving no exposed areas of tubing that can make electrical contact either directly or indirectly through moisture, contamination, protrusions, etc with the surrounding stranded wires. The tube may be fabricated as a seamless tube, seam welded, or a tube without a welded seam.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



1.3.2 Basic Construction

The OPGW cable construction shall conform to the applicable requirements of this specification, applicable clauses of IEC 61089 related to stranded conductors and **Table 1.2(a)** OPGW Mechanical and Electrical Characteristics. In addition, the basic construction shall include bare concentric-lay-stranded metallic wires with the outer layer having left hand lay. The wires may be of multiple layers with a combination of various metallic wires within each layer. The direction of lay for each successive layer shall be reversed. The finished wires shall contain no joints or splices unless otherwise agreed to by the Employer and shall conform to all applicable clauses of IEC 61089 as they pertain to stranded conductors.

The wires shall be so stranded that when the complete OPGW is cut, the individual wires can be readily regrouped and then held in place by one hand.

1.3.3 Breaking Strength

The rated breaking strength of the completed OPGW shall be taken as no more than 90 percent of the sum of the rated breaking strengths of the individual wires, calculated from their nominal diameter and the specified minimum tensile strength.

The rated breaking strength shall not include the strength of the optical unit. The fibre optic unit shall not be considered a load bearing tension member when determining the total rated breaking strength of the composite conductor.

1.3.4 Electrical and Mechanical Requirements

Table 1-2(a) provides OPGW Electrical and Mechanical Requirements for the minimum performance characteristics. Additionally, the OPGW mechanical & electrical characteristics shall be similar to that of the earthwire being replaced such that there is no or minimal consequential increase in stresses on towers. For the purposes of determining the appropriate Max Working Tension limit for the OPGW cable IS 802:1995 and IS 875: 1987 shall be applied. However the OPGW installation sag & tension charts shall be based on IS 802 version to which the line is originally designed. For the OPGW cable design selection and preparation of sag tension charts, the limits specified in this section shall also be satisfied. The Bidder shall submit sag-tension charts for the above cases with their bids.

Table 1.2(a)
OPGW Electrical and Mechanical Requirements

(1)	Everyday Tension	$\leq 20\%$ of UTS of OPGW
(2)	D.C. Resistance at 20°C:	< 1.0 ohm/Km
(3)	Short Circuit Current	≥ 6.32 kA for 1.0 second



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



1.3.5 Operating conditions

Since OPGW shall be located at the top of the transmission line support structure, it will be subjected to Aeolian vibration, Galloping and Lightning strikes. It will also carry ground fault currents. Therefore, its electrical and mechanical properties shall be same or similar as those required of conventional ground conductors.

1.4 Installation Hardware

The scope of supply includes all required fittings and hardware such as Tension assembly, Suspension assembly, Vibration dampers, Reinforcing rods, Earthing clamps, Downlead clamps, splice enclosure etc. The Bidder shall provide documentation justifying the adequacy and suitability of the hardware supplied. The quantity of hardware & fittings to meet any eventuality during site installation minimum@ 1% shall also be provided as part of set/km for each transmission line without any additional cost to Employer.

The OPGW hardware fittings and accessories shall follow the general requirements regarding design, materials, dimensions & tolerances, protection against corrosion and markings as specified in clause 4.0 of EN 61284: 1997 (IEC 61284). The shear strength of all bolts shall be at least 1.5 times the maximum installation torque. The OPGW hardware & accessories drawing & Data Requirement Sheets (DRS) document shall consist of three parts: (1) A technical particulars sheet (2) An assembly drawing i.e. level 1 drawing and (3) Component level drawings i.e. level 2 & lower drawings. All component reference numbers, dimensions and tolerances, bolt tightening torques & shear strength and ratings such as UTS, slip strength etc shall be marked on the drawings.

The fittings and accessories described herein are indicative of installation hardware typically used for OPGW installations and shall not necessarily be limited to the following:

- (a) Suspension Assemblies: Preformed armour grip suspension clamps and aluminium alloy armour rods/ reinforcing rods shall be used. The suspension clamps shall be designed to carry a vertical load of not less than 25 KN. The suspension clamps slippage shall occur between 12kN and 17 kN as measured.

The Contractor shall supply all the components of the suspension assembly including shackles, bolts, nuts, washers, split pins, etc. The total drop of the suspension assembly shall not exceed 150 mm (measured from the centre point of attachment to the centre point of the OPGW). The design of the assembly shall be such that the direction of run of the OPGW shall be the same as that of the conductor.

- (b) Dead End Clamp Assemblies: All dead end clamp assemblies shall preferably be of performed armoured grip type and shall include all necessary hardware for attaching the assembly to the tower strain plates. Dead end clamps shall allow the OPGW to pass through continuously without cable cutting. The slip strength shall be rated not less than 95% of the rated tensile strength of the OPGW.
- (c) Clamp Assembly Earthing Wire: Earthing wire consisting of a 1500 mm length of aluminium or aluminium alloy conductor equivalent in size to the OPGW shall be used to earth suspension and dead end clamp assemblies to the tower structure. The earthing wire

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shall be permanently fitted with lugs at each end. The lugs shall be attached to the clamp assembly at one end and the tower structure at the other.

- (d) Structure Attachment Clamp Assemblies: Clamp assemblies used to attach the OPGW to the structures, shall have two parallel grooves for the OPGW, one on either side of the connecting bolt. The clamps shall be such that clamping characteristics do not alter adversely when only one OPGW is installed. The tower attachment plates shall locate the OPGW on the inside of the tower and shall be attached directly to the tower legs/cross-members without drilling or any other structural modifications.
- (e) Vibration Dampers: Vibration dampers type 4R Stockbridge or equivalent, having four (4) different frequencies spread within the Aeolian frequency bandwidth corresponding to wind speed of 1m/s to 7 m/s, shall be used for suspension and tension points in each span. The Contractor shall determine the exact numbers and placement(s) of vibration dampers through a detailed vibration analysis as specified in technical specifications.

One damper minimum on each side per OPGW cable for suspension points and two dampers minimum on each side per OPGW cable for tension points shall be used for nominal design span of 400 meters. For all other ruling spans, the number of vibration damper shall be based on vibration analysis.

The clamp of the vibration damper shall be made of high strength aluminum alloy of type LM-6. It shall be capable of supporting the damper and prevent damage or chaffing of the conductor during erection or continued operation. The clamp shall have smooth and permanent grip to keep the damper in position on the OPGW cable without damaging the strands or causing premature fatigue failure of the OPGW cable under the clamp. The clamp groove shall be in uniform contact with the OPGW cable over the entire clamping surface except for the rounded edges. The groove of the clamp body and clamp cap shall be smooth, free from projections, grit or other materials which could cause damage to the OPGW cable when the clamp is installed. Clamping bolts shall be provided with self locking nuts and designed to prevent corrosion of threads or loosening in service.

The messenger cable shall be made of high strength galvanised steel/stain less steel. It shall be of preformed and post formed quality in order to prevent subsequent droop of weight and to maintain consistent flexural stiffness of the cable in service. The messenger cable other than stainless steel shall be hot dip galvanised in accordance with the recommendations of IS:4826 for heavily coated wires.

The damper mass shall be made of hot dip galvanised mild steel/cast iron or a permanent mould cast zinc alloy. All castings shall be free from defects such as cracks, shrinkage, inclusions and blow holes etc. The surface of the damper masses shall be smooth.

The damper clamp shall be casted over the messenger cable and offer sufficient and permanent grip on it. The messenger cable shall not slip out of the grip at a load less than the mass pull-off value of the damper. The damper masses made of material other-than zinc



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



alloy shall be fixed to the messenger cable in a suitable manner in order to avoid excessive stress concentration on the messenger cables which shall cause premature fatigue failure of the same. The messenger cable ends shall be suitably and effectively sealed to prevent corrosion. The damper mass made of zinc alloy shall be casted over the messenger cable and have sufficient and permanent grip on the messenger cable under all service conditions.

The contractor must indicate the clamp bolt tightening torque to ensure that the slip strength of the clamp is maintained between 2.5 kN and 5 kN. The clamp when installed on the OPGW cable shall not cause excessive stress concentration on the OPGW cable leading to permanent deformation of the OPGW strands and premature fatigue failure in operation.

The vibration analysis of the system, with and without damper and dynamic characteristics of the damper as detailed in Technical Specification, shall have to be submitted. The technical particulars for vibration analysis and damping design of the system are as follows:

SI No.	Description	Technical Particulars
1	Span Length in meters (i) Ruling design span: (ii) Maximum span: (iii) Minimum Span:	400 meters 1100 meters 100 meters
2	Configuration:	As per Specifications
3	Tensile load in each:	As per sag tension calculations
4	Armour rods used:	Standard preformed armour rods/AGS
5	Maximum permissible dynamic strain:	+/- 150 micro strains

The damper placement chart for spans ranging from 100m to 1100m shall be submitted by the Contractor. Placement charts should be duly supported with relevant technical documents and sample calculations.

The damper placement charts shall include the following

- (1) Location of the dampers for various combinations of spans and line tensions clearly indicating the number of dampers to be installed per OPGW cable per span.
- (2) Placement distances clearly identifying the extremities between which the distances are to be measured.
- (3) Placement recommendation depending upon type of suspension clamps (viz Free center type/Armour grip type etc.)

- (4) The influence of mid span compression joints, repair sleeves and armour rods (standard and AGS) in the placement of dampers

1.5 Fibre Optic Splice Enclosures (Joint Box)

All splices shall be encased in Fibre Optic Splice Enclosures. Suitable splice enclosures shall be provided to encase the optical cable splices in protective, moisture and dust free environment. Splice enclosures shall comply with ingress protection class IP 66 or better. The splice enclosures shall be designed for the storage and protection of required number of optical fibre splices and equipped with sufficient number of splice trays for splicing all fibres in the cable. No more than 12 fibres shall be terminated in a single splice tray. They shall be filled with suitable encapsulate that is easily removable should re-entry be required into the enclosures.

Splice enclosures shall be suitable for outdoor use with each of the cable types provided under this contract. Splice enclosures shall be appropriate for mounting on transmission line towers above anti-climb guard levels at about 10 metres from top of the tower and shall accommodate pass-through splicing. The actual mounting height and location shall be finalised after Survey. Contractor shall be responsible for splicing of fibres and installation of splice enclosures.

1.5.1 Optical Fibre Splices

Splicing of the optical fibre cabling shall be minimized through careful Contractor planning. There shall be no mid-span splices allowed. All required splices shall be planned to occur on tower structures. All optical fibre splicing shall comply with the following:

- (a) All fibre splices shall be accomplished through fusion splicing.
- (b) Each fibre splice shall be fitted with a splice protection sheath fitted over the final splice.
- (c) All splices and bare fibre shall be neatly installed in covered splice trays.
- (d) For each link, bi-directional attenuation of single mode fusion splices, shall not average more than 0.05 dB and no single splice loss shall exceed 0.1 dB when measured at 1550 nm.
- (e) For splicing, fibre optic cable service loops of adequate length shall be provided so that all splices occurring at tower structures can be performed at ground level.

1.6 Fibre Optic Approach Cables

For purposes of this specification, a fibre optic approach cable is defined as the Armoured underground fibre optic cable required to connect Overhead Fibre Optic Cable (OPGW) between the final in line splice enclosure on the gantry / tower forming the termination of the fibre cable on the power line and the Fibre Optic Distribution Panel (FODP) installed within the building. The estimated fibre optic approach cabling length requirements are indicated in the appendices. However, the Contractor shall supply & install the optical fibre approach cable as required based on detailed site survey to be carried out by the Contractor during the project execution and the Contract price



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



shall be adjusted accordingly.

1.6.1 Basic Construction

The cable shall be suitable for direct burial, laying in trenches & PVC/Hume ducts, laying under false flooring and on indoor or outdoor cable raceways.

1.6.2 Jacket Construction & Material

The Approach Cable shall be a UV resistant, rodent proof, armoured cable with metallic type of armouring. The outer cable jacket for approach cable shall consist of carbon black polyethylene resin to prevent damage from exposure to ultra-violet light, weathering and high levels of pollution. The jacket shall conform to ASTM D1248 for density.

1.6.3 Optical, Electrical and Mechanical Requirements

Approach cable shall contain fibres with identical optical/ physical characteristics as those in the OPGW cables. The cable core shall comprise of tensile strength member(s), fibre support/bedding structure, core wrap/bedding, and an overall impervious jacket.

1.7 Fibre Optic Distribution Panel

Fibre Optic Distribution Panels is required for each location for termination of fibres in a manner consistent with the following:

- (a) FODPs shall be suitable for use with each of the cable types provided as part of this contract. FODPs shall accommodate pass-through splicing and fibre terminations.
- (b) FODPs for indoor use shall be supplied in suitable cabinets/racks with locking arrangement
- (c) All FODPs shall be of corrosion resistant, robust construction and shall allow both top or bottom entry for access to the splice trays. Ground lugs shall be provided on all FODPs and the Contractor shall ensure that all FODPs are properly grounded. The FODP shall meet or exceed ingress protection class IP55 specifications.

1.7.1 Optical Fibre Connectors

Optical fibres shall be connectorised with FC-PC type connectors preferably. Alternatively connector with matching patch cord shall also be acceptable. Fibre optic couplings supplied with FODPs shall be appropriate for the fibre connectors to be supported. There shall be no adapters.

1.8 Service Loops

For purposes of this specification, cable and fibre service loops are defined as slack (extra) cable and fibre provided for facilitating the installation, maintenance and repair of the optical fibre cable plant.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



- (a) Outdoor Cable Service Loops: In-line splice enclosures installed outdoors and mounted on the utility towers shall be installed with sufficient fibre optic cable service loops such that the recommended minimum bend radius is maintained while allowing for installation or maintenance of the cable to be performed in a controlled environment at ground level.
- (b) Indoor Cable Service Loops: FODPs shall provide at least three (3) metres of cable service loop. Service loops shall be neatly secured and stored, coiled such that the minimum recommended bend radius' are maintained.
- (c) Fibre Units Service Loops: For all fibre optic cable splicing, the cable shall be stripped back a sufficient length such that the fan-out of fibre units shall provide for at least one (1) metre of fibre unit service loop between the stripped cable and the bare fibre fan-out.
- (d) Pigtail Service Loops : Connectorised pigtails spliced to bare fibres shall provide at least 1 metre of service loop installed in the FODP fibre organizer and at least one (1) metre of service loop to the couplings neatly stored behind the FODP coupling panels.
- (e) Fibre Service Loops : At least 0.5 metre of bare fibre service loop shall be provided on each side of all fibre splices. The bare fibre service loops shall be neatly and safely installed inside covered splice trays.

1.9 Test Equipment

Appendix-B provides mandatory test equipment requirements, to be provided. The parameters / features of the mandatory equipments are enumerated in Table 1.3 below:

Table 1.3		
S.No.	Test equipment	Parameter
A.	Test Equipments for OPGW cable	
1	OTDR (Optical Time Domain Reflectometer) for 1310/1550 nm with laser source.	Equivalent to Anritsu MW9076B1 or better.
2	Optical Attenuators (variable 1310/1550nm).	Equivalent to JDSU OLA55 or better.
3	Optical Power meter (1310/1550nm)	Equivalent to JDSU OLP55 or better
4	Laser Light Source (1310/1550nm)	Equivalent to EXFO FLS300-23BL or better.
5	Optical Fibre Fusion Splicer incl. Fibre cleaver	Equivalent to Sumitomo T-39-SE or better.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



6	Splice kit	FIS – FI-0053-FF or equivalent
7	Optical test accessory kit including all necessary connectors, adaptors, cables, terminations and other items required for testing	FIS – FI-0053-TS-ST or equivalent

In case the offered make/model of test equipment has multiple options for the parameters, the option of higher range shall be acceptable. The supplied test equipment shall be suitable for use in the high EMI/EMC environment. The Contractor shall submit performance certificate for offered test equipment from at least one customer. The Contractor shall offer only reputed make test equipment such as Acterna (JDSU)/Anritsu/Sumitomo/Agilent/EXFO etc.

.....**End of this Section**.....



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



**Section - 02
Inspection & Testing Requirement**

Table of Content

2.1	Testing Requirements	2
2.3.1	Type Testing	3
2.1.1	Type Test Samples	4
2.1.2	List of Type Tests.....	4
2.1.2.1	Type Tests for Optical Fibres.....	4
2.1.2.2	Type Tests for OPGW Cables.....	5
2.1.2.3	Type Test on OPGW Cable Fittings	9
2.1.2.4	Type Test on Vibration Damper	13
2.1.2.5	Type Tests for Splice Enclosures (Joint Box).....	16
2.1.2.6	Type Tests for Fibre Optic Approach Cable.....	17
2.2	Factory Acceptance Tests	18
2.2.1	Sampling for FAT	19
2.2.2	Production Testing	19
2.2.3	Factory Acceptance Tests on Optical Fibre to be supplied with OPGW	19
2.2.4	Factory Acceptance Test on OPGW Cable	20
2.2.5	Factory Acceptance Test on OPGW Fittings	21
2.2.6	Factory Acceptance Test on Approach Cable	22
2.2.7	Factory Acceptance Test on Splice Enclosure (Joint Box) /FODP	22
2.2.8	Factory Acceptance Test on Test Equipment & other items.....	23
2.3	Site Acceptance Tests	23
2.3.1	Minimum Site Acceptance Testing Requirement for FO Cabling.....	23
2.3.1.1	Phases of Site Acceptance Testing.....	23



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



**Section - 02
Inspection & Testing Requirement**

All materials furnished and all work performed under this Contract shall be inspected and tested. Deliverables shall not be shipped until all required inspections and tests have been completed, and all deficiencies have been corrected to comply with this Specification and approved for shipment by the Employer.

Except where otherwise specified, the Contractor shall provide all manpower and materials for tests, including testing facilities, logistics, power and instrumentation, and replacement of damaged parts. The costs shall be borne by the Contractor and shall be deemed to be included in the contract price.

The entire cost of testing for factory, production tests and other test during manufacture specified herein shall be treated as included in the quoted unit price of materials, except for the expenses of Inspector/Employer's representative.

Acceptance or waiver of tests shall not relieve the Contractor from the responsibility to furnish material in accordance with the specifications.

All tests shall be witnessed by the Employer and/or its authorized representative (hereinafter referred to as the Employer) unless the Employer authorizes testing to proceed without witness. The Employer representative shall sign the test form indicating approval of successful tests.

Should any inspections or tests indicate that specific item does not meet Specification requirements, the appropriate items shall be replaced, upgraded, or added by the Contractor as necessary to correct the noted deficiencies at no cost to the Employer. After correction of a deficiency, all necessary retests shall be performed to verify the effectiveness of the corrective action.

The Employer reserves the right to require the Contractor to perform, at the Employer's expense, any other reasonable test(s) at the Contractor's premises, on site, or elsewhere in addition to the specified Type, Acceptance, Routine, or Manufacturing tests to assure the Employer of specification compliance.

2.1 Testing Requirements

Following are the requirements of testing :

1. Type Testing
2. Factory Acceptance Testing
3. Site Acceptance Testing



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



2.3.1 Type Testing

"Type Tests" shall be defined as those tests which are to be carried out to prove the design, process of manufacture and general conformity of the materials to this Specification. Type Testing shall comply with the following:

- (a) All cable & equipment being supplied shall conform to type tests as per technical specification.
- (b) The test reports submitted shall be of the tests conducted within last seven (7) years for OPGW cable prior to the date of proposal/offer submitted. In case the test reports are older than seven (7) years for OPGW cable on the date of proposal/offer, the Contractor shall repeat these tests at no extra cost to the Employer.
- (c) The Contractor shall submit, within 30 days of Contract Award, copies of test reports for all of the Type Tests that are specified in the specifications and that have previously (before Contract award) been performed. These reports may be accepted by the Employer only if they apply to materials and equipment that are essentially identical to those due to be delivered under the Contract and only if test procedures and parameter values are identical to those specified in this specifications carried out at accredited labs and witnessed by third party / customer's representatives.

In the event of any discrepancy in the test reports or any type tests not carried out, same shall be carried out by Contractor without any additional cost implication to the Employer.

In case the Type Test is required to be carried out, then following shall be applicable:-

- (d) Type Tests shall be certified or performed by reputed laboratories using material and equipment data sheets and test procedures that have been approved by the Employer. The test procedures shall be formatted as defined in the technical specifications and shall include a complete list of the applicable reference standards and submitted for Employer approval at least four (4) weeks before commencement of test(s). The Contractor shall provide the Employer at least 30 days written notice of the planned commencement of each type test.
- (e) The Contractor shall provide a detailed schedule for performing all specified type tests. These tests shall be performed in the presence of a representative of the Employer.
- (f) The Contractor shall ensure that all type tests can be completed within the time schedule offered in his Technical Proposal.
- (g) In case of failure during any type test, the Supplier is either required to manufacture a fresh sample lot and repeat all type tests successfully or repeat that particular type test(s) at least three times successfully on the samples



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



selected from the already manufactured lot at his own expenses. In case a fresh lot is manufactured for testing then the lot already manufactured shall be rejected.

2.1.1 Type Test Samples

The Contractor shall supply equipment/material for sample selection only after the Quality Assurance Plan has been approved by the Employer. The sample material shall be manufactured strictly in accordance with the approved Quality Assurance Plan. The Contractor shall submit for Employer approval, the type test sample selection procedure. The selection process for conducting the type tests shall ensure that samples are selected at random. For optical fibres/ Fibre Optic cables, at least three reels/ drums of each type of fibre/cable proposed shall be offered for selection. For FO cable installation hardware & fittings at least ten (10) samples shall be offered for selection. For Splice enclosures at least three samples shall be offered for selection.

2.1.2 List of Type Tests

The type testing shall be conducted on the following items

- (a) Optical fibres
- (b) OPGW Cable
- (c) OPGW Cable fittings
- (d) Vibration Damper
- (e) Splice Enclosure (Joint Box)
- (f) Approach Cable

2.1.2.1 Type Tests for Optical Fibres

The type tests listed below in table 2-1 shall be conducted on DWSM fibres to be supplied as part of overhead cables. The tests specific to the cable type are listed in subsequent sections.

Table 2-1
Type Tests For Optical Fibres

S. No.	Test Name	Acceptance Criteria	Test procedure
1	Attenuation	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-40 Or EIA/TIA 455-78A
2	Attenuation Variation with Wavelength	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-40 Or EIA/TIA 455-78A
3	Attenuation at Water Peak		IEC 60793-1-40 Or EIA/TIA 455-78A

Table 2-1
Type Tests For Optical Fibres

S. No.	Test Name	Acceptance Criteria	Test procedure
4	Temp. Cycling (Temp dependence of Attenuation)	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-52 Or EIA/TIA 455-3A, 2 cycles
5	Attenuation With Bending (Bend Performance)	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-47 Or EIA/TIA 455-62A
6	Mode Field dia.	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-45 Or EIA/TIA 455-164A/167A/174
7	Chromatic Dispersion	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-42 Or EIA/TIA 455-168A/169A/175A
8	Cladding Diameter	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-20 Or EIA/TIA 455-176
9	Point Discontinuities of attenuation	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-40 Or EIA/TIA 455-59
10	Core -Clad concentricity error	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-20 Or EIA/TIA 455-176
11	Fibre Tensile Proof Testing	As per Section-01 of TS	IEC 60793-1-30 Or EIA/TIA 455-31B
-End Of table-			

2.1.2.2 Type Tests for OPGW Cables

The type tests to be conducted on the OPGW cable are listed in Table 2-2 Type Tests for OPGW Cables. Unless specified otherwise in the technical specifications or the referenced standards, the optical attenuation of the specimen, measured during or after the test as applicable, shall not increase by more than 0.05 dB/Km.

Table 2-2
Type tests for OPGW Cable

S. No.	Test Name	Test Description	Test Procedure	
1	Water Ingress Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009 (IEC 60794-1-2 Method F5 or EIA/TIA 455-82B) : Test duration : 24 hours	
2	Seepage of filling compound	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009 (EIA/TIA 455-81B)	Preconditioning period:72 hours. Test duration: 24 hours.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Table 2-2
Type tests for OPGW Cable

S. No.	Test Name	Test Description	Test Procedure	
3	Short Circuit Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009	Fibre attenuation shall be continuously monitored and recorded through a digital data logging system or equivalent means. A suitable temperature sensor such as thermocouple shall be used to monitor and record the temperature inside the OPGW tube in addition to monitoring & recording the temperatures between the strands and between optical tube and the strand as required by IEEE 1138. Test shall be conducted with the tension clamps proposed to be supplied. The cable and the clamps shall be visually inspected for mechanical damage and photographed after the test.
		Or IEC60794-4-10 / IEC 60794-1-2 (2003) Method H1		Initial temperature during the test shall be greater than or equal to ambient field temperature.
4	Aeolian Vibration Test	IEEE 1138-2009 Or IEC60794-4-10 / IEC 60794-1-2, Method E19	IEEE 1138-2009	Fibre attenuation shall be continuously monitored and recorded through a digital data logging system or equivalent means. The vibration frequency and amplitude shall be monitored and recorded continuously. All fibres of the test cable sample shall be spliced together in serial for attenuation monitoring. Test shall be conducted with the tension/suspension clamps proposed to be supplied. The cable and the clamps shall be visually inspected for mechanical damage and photographed after the test.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Table 2-2
Type tests for OPGW Cable

S. No.	Test Name	Test Description	Test Procedure	
5	Galloping test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009	Test shall be conducted with the tension/suspension clamps proposed to be supplied. The cable and clamps shall be visually inspected for mechanical damage and photographed after the test. All fibres of the test cable sample shall be spliced together in serial for attenuation monitoring.
6	Cable Bend Test	Procedure 2 in IEC 60794-1-2 Method E11		The short-term and long-term bend tests shall be conducted in accordance with Procedure 2 in IEC 60794-1-2 E11 to determine the minimum acceptable radius of bending without any increase in attenuation or any other damage to the fibre optic cable core such as bird caging, deformation, kinking and crimping.
7	Sheave Test	IEEE 1138-2009 OR IEC 60794-1-2 (2003) Method E1B	IEEE 1138-2009	Fibre attenuation shall be continuously monitored and recorded through a digital data logging system or equivalent means. The Sheave dia. shall be based on the pulling angle and the minimum pulley dia employed during installation. All fibres of the test cable sample shall be spliced together in serial for attenuation monitoring.
8	Crush Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009 (IEC 60794-1-2, Method E3/ EIA/TIA 455-41B)	The crush test shall be carried out on a sample of approximately one (1) metre long in accordance with IEC 60794-1-2 E3. A load equal to 1.3 times the weight of a 400-metre length of fibre optic cable shall be applied for a period of 10 minutes. A permanent or temporarily increase in optical



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Table 2-2
Type tests for OPGW Cable

S. No.	Test Name	Test Description	Test Procedure	
				attenuation value greater than 0.1 dB change in sample shall constitute failure. The load shall be further increased in small increments until the measured attenuation of the optical waveguide fibres increases and the failure load recorded along with results.
9	Impact Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009, (IEC 60794-1-2 E4/ EIA/TIA 455-25B)	The impact test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60794-1-2 E4. Five separate impacts of 0.1-0.3kgm shall be applied. The radius of the intermediate piece shall be the reel drum radius $\pm 10\%$. A permanent or temporary increase in optical attenuation value greater than 0.1 dB/km change in sample shall constitute failure.
10	Creep Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009	As per Aluminium Association Method, the best-fit straight line shall be fitted to the recorded creep data and shall be extrapolated to 25 years. The strain margin of the cable at the end of 25 years shall be calculated. The time when the creep shall achieve the strain margin limits shall also be calculated.
11	Fibre Strain Test	IEEE 1138-1994	IEEE 1138-1994	
12	Strain Margin Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009	
13	Stress strain Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009	
14	Cable Cut-off wavelength	IEEE 1138-1994	IEEE 1138-1994	



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Table 2-2
Type tests for OPGW Cable

S. No.	Test Name	Test Description	Test Procedure
	Test		
15	Temperature Cycling Test	IEEE 1138-2009	IEEE 1138-2009 Or IEC 60794-1-2, Method F1
16	Corrosion (Salt Spray) Test	EIA/TIA 455-16A	
17	Tensile Performance Test	IEC 60794-1-2 E1 / EIA/TIA 455-33B	The test shall be conducted on a sample of sufficient length in accordance with IEC 60794-1-2 E1. The attenuation variation shall not exceed 0.05 dB/Km up to 90% of RTS of fibre optic cable. The load shall be increased at a steady rate up to rated tensile strength and held for one (1) minute. The fibre optic cable sample shall not fail during the period. The applied load shall then be increased until the failing load is reached and the value recorded.
18	Lightning Test	IEC 60794-4-10 / IEC 60794-1-2 (2003)	The OPGW cable construction shall be tested in accordance with IEC 60794-1-2, Method H2 for Class 1.
19	DC Resistance Test (IEC 60228)	On a fibre optic cable sample of minimum 1 metre length, two contact clamps shall be fixed with a predetermined bolt torque. The resistance shall be measured by a Kelvin double bridge by placing the clamps initially zero metre and subsequently one metre apart. The tests shall be repeated at least five times and the average value recorded after correcting at 20°C.	
-End Of Table-			

2.1.2.3 Type Test on OPGW Cable Fittings

The type tests to be conducted on the OPGW Cable fittings and accessories are listed below:

(i) Mechanical Strength Test for Suspension/Tension Assembly

Applicable Standards: IEC 61284, 1997.

Suspension Assembly



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



The armour rods /reinforcement rods are assembled on to the approved OPGW using the Installation Instructions to check that the assembly is correctly fitted and is the same that will be carried out during installations.

Part 1:

The suspension assembly shall be increased at a constant rate up to a load equal to 50% of the specified minimum Failure Load increased and held for one minute for the test rig to stabilise. The load shall then be increased at a steady rate to 67% of the minimum Failure Load and held for five minutes. The angle between the cable, the Suspension Assembly and the horizontal shall not exceed 16°. This load shall then be removed in a controlled manner and the Protection Splice disassembled. Examination of all the components shall be made and any evidence of visual deformation shall be documented.

Part 2:

The Suspension clamp shall then be placed in the testing machine. The tensile load shall gradually be increased up to 50% of the specified Minimum Failure Load of the Suspension Assembly and held for one minute for the Test Rig to stabilise and the load shall be further increased at a steady rate until the specified minimum Failure Load is reached and held for one minute. No fracture should occur during this period. The applied load shall then be increased until the failing load is reached and the value shall be documented.

Tension Assembly

The Tension Assembly is correctly fitted and is the same that will be carried out during installations.

Part 1:

The tension assembly (excluding tension clamp) shall be increased at a constant rate up to a load equal to 50% of the specified minimum Failure Load increased at a constant rate and held for one minute for the test rig to stabilise. The load shall then be increased at a steady rate to 67% of the minimum Failure Load and held for five minutes. This load shall then remove in a controlled manner and the Tension Assembly disassembled. Examination of the Tension Dead-End and associated components shall be made and any evidence of visual deformation shall be documented.

Part 2:

The Tension Dead-End and associated components shall then be reassembled and bolts tightened as before. The tensile load shall gradually be increased up shall gradually be increased up to 50% of the specified Minimum Failure Load of the Tension Assembly and held for one minute for the Test Rig to stabilise and the load shall be further increased at a steady rate until the specified minimum Failure Load is reached and held for one minute. No fracture should occur during this period. The applied load shall then be increased until the failing load is reached and the value shall be documented.

Acceptance Criteria for Tension/Suspension Assembly:

- No evidence of binding of the Nuts or Deformation of components at end of Part 1 of Test.
- No evidence of Fracture at the end of one minute at the minimum failure load during Part 2 of the Test.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Any result outside these parameters shall constitute a failure.

(ii) Clamp Slip Strength Test for Suspension Assembly

The suspension assembly shall be vertically suspended by means of a flexible attachment. A suitable length fibre optical cable shall be fixed in the clamps. Once the Suspension Clamp has been assembled, the test rig is tensioned to 1 kN and the position scale on the recorder 'zeroed'. The test rig is then tensioned to 2.5 kN and the relative positions of the Reinforcing Rods, Armour Rods and Suspension Clamp shall be marked by a suitable means to confirm any slippage after the test has been completed. The relative positions of the helical Armour Rods and associated Reinforcing Rods at each end shall be marked and also 2 mm relative position between clamp body and Armour Rods shall be marked on one side. The load shall be increased to 12 kN at a loading rate of 3 kN/min and held for one minute. At the end of this one minute period, the relative displacement between clamp body and the armour rods shall be observed. If the slippage is 2 mm or above, the test shall be terminated. Otherwise, at the end of one minute the position of the clamp body and 2 mm. relative positions between clamp body and armour rods shall be marked on the other side. After the one minute pause, the load shall be further increased at a loading rate of 3 kN/min, and recording of load and displacement shall continue until either the relative Position displacement between clamp body and armour rods reaches more than 2 mm or the load reaches the maximum slip load of 17 kN. On reaching either of the above values the test is terminated. Visual examination of all paint marks shall be recorded, and a measurement of any displacement recorded in the Table of Results.

Acceptance Criteria:

The Suspension Clamp has passed the Slip Test if the following conditions are met:

- No slippage* shall occur at or below the specified minimum slip load.
 - * Definition of no slippage in accordance with IEC 61284, 1997:- Any relative movement less than 2 mm is accepted. The possible couplings or elongations produced by the cable as a result of the test itself are not regarded as slippage.
- Slippage shall occur between the specified maximum and minimum slip load of 12 - 17 kN.
- There shall be no slippage of the Reinforcing Rods over the cable, and no slippage of the Armour Rods over the Reinforcing Rods.
- The relative movement (i.e. more than 2 mm between Armour Rods & Clamp body) between minimum 12 kN and maximum slip 17 kN, shall be considered as slip.
- The Armour Rods shall not be displaced from their original lay or damaged**.

** Definition of no damage in accordance with convention expressed in IEC 61284: 1997 no damage, other than surface flattening of the strands shall occur.



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



Any result outside these parameters is a failure.

(iii) Slip Strength Test of Tension Clamp

Tension clamps shall be fitted on an 8 m length of fibre optic cable on both ends. The assembly shall be mounted on a tensile testing machine and anchored in a manner similar to the arrangement to be used in service. A tensile load shall gradually be applied up to 20 % of the RTS of OPGW. Displacement transducers shall be installed to measure the relative movement between the OPGW relative to the Reinforcing Rods and Tension Dead -End relative to Reinforcing Rods. In addition, suitable marking shall be made on the OPGW and Dead-End to confirm grip. The load shall be gradually increased at a constant rate up to 50 % of the UTS and the position scale of the recorder is zeroed. The load shall then gradually increased up to 95 % of the UTS and maintained for one minute. After one minute pause, the load shall be slowly released to zero and the marking examined and measured for any relative movement.

Acceptance Criteria:

- No movement* shall occur between the OPGW and the Reinforcing Rods, or between the Reinforcing Rods and the Dead-End assembly.
- No failure or damage or disturbance to the lay of the Tension Dead-End, Reinforcing Rods or OPGW.

* Definition of no movement as defined in IEC 61284: Any relative movement less than 2 mm is accepted. The possible couplings or elongations produced by the conductor as a result of the test itself are not regarded as slippage.

Any result outside these parameters shall constitute a failure.

(iv) Grounding Clamp and Structure Mounting Clamp Fit Test

For structure mounting clamp, one series of tests shall be conducted with two fibre optic cables installed, one series of tests with one fibre optic cable installed in one groove, and one series of tests with one fibre optic cable in the other groove. Each clamp shall be installed including clamping compound as required on the fibre optic cable. The nut shall be tightened on to the bolt by using torque wrench with a torque of 5.5 kgm or supplier's recommended torque and the tightened clamp shall be held for 10 minutes. After the test remove the fibre optic cable and examine all its components for distortion, crushing or breaking. Also the fibre optic cable shall be checked to ensure free movement within the core using dial callipers to measure the diameter of the core tube. The material shall be defined as failed if any visible distortion, crushing, cracking or breaking of the core tube is observed or the fibre optic cable within the core tube is not free to move, or when the diameter of the core tube as measured at any location in the clamped area is more than 0.5 mm larger or smaller of the core diameter as measured outside the clamped area.

(v) Structure Mounting Clamp Strength Test



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



The clamp and mounting assembly shall be assembled on a vertical 200 mm x 200 mm angle and a short length of fibre optic cable installed. A vertical load of 200 kg shall be applied at the end of the mounting clamp and held for 5 minutes. Subsequently, the load shall be increased to 400 kg and held for 30 seconds. Any visible distortion, slipping or breaking of any component of the mounting clamp or assembly shall constitute failure.

2.1.2.4 Type Test on Vibration Damper

(a) Dynamic Characteristic Test

The damper shall be mounted with its clamp tightened with torque recommended by the manufacturer on shaker table capable of simulating sinusoidal vibrations for Critical Aeolian Vibration frequency band ranging from $0.18/d$ to $1.4/d$ – where d is the OPGW cable diameter in meters. The damper assembly shall be vibrated vertically with a ± 1 mm amplitude from 5 to 15 Hz frequency and beyond 15 Hz at 0.5 mm to determine following characteristics with the help of suitable recording instruments.

- (i) Force Vs frequency
- (ii) Phase angle Vs frequency
- (iii) Power dissipation Vs frequency

The Force Vs frequency curve shall not show steep peaks at resonance frequencies and deep troughs between the resonance frequencies. The resonance frequencies shall be suitably spread within the Aeolian vibration frequency-band between the lower and upper dangerous frequency limits determined by the vibration analysis of fibre optic cable without dampers.

Acceptance criteria for vibration damper:

- (i) The above dynamic characteristics test on five damper shall be conducted.
- (ii) The mean reactance and phase angle Vs frequency curves shall be drawn with the criteria of best fit method.
- (iii) The above mean reactance response curve should lie within following limits:
V.D. for OPGW - $0.060 f$ to $0.357 f$ kgf/mm*
Where f is frequency in Hz.
- (iv) The above mean phase angle response curve shall be between 25° to 130° within the frequency range of interest.
- (v) If the above curve lies within the envelope, the damper design shall be considered to have successfully met the requirement.
- (vi) Visual resonance frequencies of each mass of damper is to be recorded and to be compared with the guaranteed values.



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



(b) Vibration Analysis

The vibration analysis of the fibre optic cable shall be done with and without damper installed on the span. The vibration analysis shall be done on a digital computer using energy balance approach. The following parameters shall be taken into account for the purpose of analysis.

- (i) The analysis shall be done for single fibre optic cable without armour rods. The tension shall be taken as 25% of RTS of fibre optic cable for a span ranging from 100 m to 1100 m.
- (ii) The self damping factor and flexural stiffness (EI) for fibre optic cable shall be calculated on the basis of experimental results. The details to experimental analysis with these data shall be furnished.
- (iii) The power dissipation curve obtained from Damper Characteristics Test shall be used for analysis with damper.
- (iv) Examine the Aeolian Vibration level of the fibre optic cable with and without vibration damper installed at the recommended location or wind velocity ranging from 0 to 30 Km per hour, predicting amplitude, frequency and vibration energy input.
- (v) From vibration analysis of fibre optic cable without damper, antinode vibration amplitude and dynamic strain levels at clamped span extremities as well as antinodes shall be examined and thus lower and upper dangerous frequency limits between which the Aeolian vibration levels exceed the specified limits shall be determined.
- (vi) From vibration analysis of fibre optic cable with damper(s) installed at the recommended location, the dynamic strain level at the clamped span extremities, damper attachment point and the antinodes on the fibre optic cable shall be determined. In addition to above damper clamp vibration amplitude and antinodes vibration amplitudes shall also be examined.

The dynamic strain levels at damper attachment point, clamped span extremities and antinodes shall not exceed the specified limits. The damper clamp vibration amplitude shall not be more than that of the specified fatigue limits.

(c) Fatigue Tests

(i) Test Set Up

The fatigue tests shall be conducted on a laboratory set up with a minimum effective span length of 30m. The fibre optic cable shall be tensioned at 25% of RTS of fibre optic cable and shall not be equipped with protective armour rods at any point.

Constant tension shall be maintained within the span by means of lever arm arrangement.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



After the fibre optic cable has been tensioned, clamps shall be installed to support the fibre optic cable at both ends and thus influence of connecting hardware fittings are eliminated from the free span. The clamps shall not be used for holding the tension on the fibre optic cable. There shall be no loose parts, such as suspension clamps, U bolts, on the test span supported between clamps mentioned above. The span shall be equipped with vibration inducing equipment suitable for producing steady standing vibration. The inducing equipment shall have facilities for step less speed control as well as step less amplitude arrangement. Equipment shall be available for measuring the frequency, cumulative number of cycles and amplitude of vibration at any point along the span.

(ii) Fatigue Test

The vibration damper shall be installed on the test span with the manufacturer's specified tightening torque. It shall be ensured that the damper shall be kept minimum three loops away from the shaker to eliminate stray signals influencing damper movement.

The damper shall then be vibrated at the highest resonant frequency of each damper mass. For dampers involving torsional resonant frequencies, tests shall be done at torsional modes also in addition to the highest resonant frequencies at vertical modes. The resonance frequency shall be identified as the frequency at which each damper mass vibrates with the maximum amplitude on itself. The amplitude of vibration of the damper clamp shall be maintained not less than $\pm 25/f$ mm where f is the frequency in Hz.

The test shall be conducted for minimum ten million cycles at each resonant frequency mentioned above. During the test, if resonance shift is observed, the test frequency shall be tuned to the new resonant frequency.

The clamp slip test as mentioned herein shall be repeated after fatigue tests without retorquing or adjusting the damper clamp, and the clamp shall withstand a minimum load equal to 80% of the slip strength for a minimum duration of one minute.

After the above tests, the damper shall be removed from fibre optic cable and subjected to dynamic characteristics test. There shall not be any major deterioration in the characteristics of the damper. The damper then shall be cut open and inspected. There shall not be any broken, loose, or damaged part. There shall not be significant deterioration or wear of the damper. The fibre optic cable under clamp shall also be free from any damage.

For purposes of acceptance, the following criteria shall be applied:

- (1) There shall not be any resonant frequency shift before and after the test by more than $\pm 20\%$
- (2) The power dissipation of the damper before and after test at the individual resonant frequencies do not differ by more than $\pm 20\%$

Beside above tests, the type tests listed below in the table shall also be conducted on Vibration Damper



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



SI No.	Test Name	Test Procedure
1	Visual examination & Dimensional and material verification	IEC 61897 Clause 7.1 & 7.2
2	Clamp Slip test	IEC 61897 Clause 7.5
3	Clamp bolt tightening test	IEC 61897 Clause 7.7
4	Attachments of weights to messenger cable	IEC 61897 Clause 7.8
5	Attachment of clamps to messenger cable	IEC 61897 Clause 7.8
6	Damper effectiveness evaluation	IEC 61897 Clause 7.11.3.2

2.1.2.5 Type Tests for Splice Enclosures (Joint Box)

Following Type tests shall be demonstrated on the Splice Enclosure(s) (Splice Enclosure/Box). For certain tests, lengths of the fibre optic cable shall be installed in the splice box, and the fibres must be spliced and looped in order to simulate conditions of use. The attenuation of the fibres shall be measured, during certain tests, by relevant Fibre Optic Test Procedures (EIA/TIA 455 or IEC 60794-1 procedures).

(i) Temperature Cycling Test

FO cable is installed in the splice enclosure and optical fibres spliced and looped. The box must be subjected to 5 cycles of temperature variations of -40°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a dwell time of at least 2 hours on each extreme.

Fibre loop attenuation shall be measured in accordance with EIA 455-20 / IEC 60794-1-C10. The variation in attenuation shall be less than $\pm 0.05\text{dB}$. The final humidity level, inside the box, shall not exceed the initial level, at the closing of the box.

(ii) Humid Heat test

The sealed splice enclosure, with fibres spliced and looped inside, must be subjected to a temperature of $+55^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a relative humidity rate of between 90% and 95% for 5 days. The attenuation variation of the fibres during the duration of the test shall be less than $\pm 0.05\text{dB}$, and the internal humidity rate measured, less than 2%.

(iii) Rain Withstand Test / Water Immersion test

The splice enclosure with optical fibres cable installed and fibres spliced fixed, shall be subjected to 24 hours of simulated rain in accordance with IEC 60060 testing requirements. No water seepage or moisture shall be detected in the splice enclosure. The attenuation variation of the fibres after the test shall be less than $\pm 0.05\text{dB}$.

(iv) Vibration Test



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



The splice enclosure, with fibres united inside, shall be subjected to vibrations on two axes with a frequency scanning of 5 to 50 Hz. The amplitude of the vibrations shall be constant at 0.450mm, peak to peak, for 2 hours, for each of the vibrations' axes. The variation in attenuation, of the fibres, shall be less than ± 0.05 dB. The splice enclosure shall be examined for any defects or deformation. There shall be no loosening or visible damage of the FO cable at the entry point.

(v) Bending and Torsion test

The splice enclosure, with fibres spliced inside, shall be firmly held in place and be subjected to the following sequence of mechanical stresses on the cable:

- a) 3 torsion cycles of $\pm 180^\circ$ shall be exercised on the cable. Each cycle shall be less than one minute.
- b) 3 flexure cycles of the cable, of $\pm 180^\circ$ with one cycle less than one minute.

The variation in the attenuation, of the fibres, shall be less than ± 0.05 dB. The cables connection ring shall remain securely fixed to the box with the connection maintained firmly. No defects/fissures shall be noted on the joint ring or on the splice enclosure

(vi) Tensile test

The splice enclosure with cable fixed to the boxes shall be subjected to a minimum tension of 448 N for a period of two minutes. No fissure shall be noted in the connections or on the box.

(vii) Drop Test

With 2 lengths of 11 metres of cable fixed to the box, it shall be dropped five times from a height of 10 metres. There shall be no fissure, at all, of the box, and the connections shall remain tight. The test surface shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60068-2-32.

2.1.2.6 Type Tests for Fibre Optic Approach Cable

The type tests to be conducted on the Fibre Optic Approach cable are listed in Table 2-3: Type Tests for Fibre Optic Approach Cable. Unless specified otherwise in the technical specifications or the referenced standards, the optical attenuation of the specimen, measured during or after the test as applicable, shall not increase by more than 0.05 dB/Km.

Table 2-3:
Type Tests Fibre Optic Approach Cable

S.NO.	Test Name	Test Procedure
1	Water Ingress Test	(IEC 60794-1-F5 / EIA 455-82B) Test duration : 24 hours
2	Seepage of filling	(EIA 455-81A)

Table 2-3:
Type Tests Fibre Optic Approach Cable

S.NO.	Test Name	Test Procedure
	compound	Preconditioning : 72 hours, Test duration : 24 hours.
3	Crush Test	(IEC 60794-1-E3/ EIA 455-41)
4	Impact Test	(IEC-60794-1-E4/ EIA 455-25A)
5	Stress strain Test	(EIA 455-33A)
6	Cable Cut-off wavelength Test	(EIA 455-170)
7	Temperature Cycling Test	(IEC60794-1-F1/EIA-455-3A) – 2 cycles
-End Of Table-		

2.1.2.6.1 Impact Test

The Impact test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC:60794-1-E4. Five separate impacts of 2.0 kg shall be applied at different locations. The radius of the intermediate piece shall be the reel drum radius $\pm 10\%$. A permanent or temporary increase in optical attenuation value greater than 0.05 dB/km shall constitute failure.

2.2 Factory Acceptance Tests

Factory acceptance tests shall be conducted on randomly selected final assemblies of all equipment to be supplied. Factory acceptance testing shall be carried out on OPGW Cable and associated hardware & fittings, Approach Cable, Joint Box, FODP etc. and all other items for which price has been identified separately in the Bid Price Schedules.

Material shall not be shipped to the Employer until required factory tests are completed satisfactorily, all variances are resolved, full test documentation has been delivered to the Employer, and the Employer has issued Material Inspection & Clearance Certificate (MICC). Successful completion of the factory tests and the Employer approval to ship, shall in no way constitute final acceptance of the system or any portion thereof. These tests shall be carried out in the presence of the Employer's authorised representatives unless waiver for witnessing by Employer's representatives is intimated to the contractor.

Factory acceptance tests shall not proceed without the prior delivery to and approval of all test documentation by the Employer.

The factory acceptance tests for the supplied items shall be proposed by the Contractor in accordance with technical specifications and Contractor's (including Sub-Contractor's / supplier's) standard FAT testing program. In general the FAT for other items shall include at



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd. Technical Specification for Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



least: Physical verification, demonstration of technical characteristics, various operational modes, functional interfaces etc.

For Test equipment FAT shall include supply of proper calibration certificates, demonstration of satisfactory performance, evidence of correct equipment configuration and manufacturer's final inspection certificate/ report.

2.2.1 Sampling for FAT

From each batch of equipment presented by the Contractor for Factory acceptance testing, the Employer shall select random sample(s) to be tested for acceptance. Unless otherwise agreed, all required FAT tests in the approved FAT procedures, shall be performed on all samples. The Sampling rate for the Factory acceptance tests shall be minimum 10% of the batch size (minimum 1) for all items. The physical verification shall be carried out on 100% of the offered quantities as per the approved FAT procedure. In case any of the selected samples fail, the failed sample is rejected and additional 20% samples shall be selected randomly and tested. In case any sample from the additional 20% also fails the entire batch may be rejected.

For the OPGW cable hardware fittings & accessories, the minimum sampling rate, and batch acceptance criteria shall be as defined in IS 2486.

The Sampling rate for the Factory acceptance tests shall be 10% of the batch size (minimum 2) for FO cable drums, FODPs, Joint box and other similar items.

Since FAT testing provides a measure of assurance that the Quality Control objectives are being met during all phases of production, the Employer reserves the right to require the Contractor to investigate and report on the cause of FAT failures and to suspend further testing/ approvals until such a report is made and remedial actions taken, as applicable.

2.2.2 Production Testing

Production testing shall mean those tests which are to be carried out during the process of production by the Contractor to ensure the desired quality of end product to be supplied by him. The production tests to be carried out at each stage of production shall be based on the Contractor's standard quality assurance procedures. The production tests to be carried out shall be listed in the Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP), alongwith information such as sampling frequency, applicable standards, acceptance criteria etc.

The production tests would normally not be witnessed by the Employer. However, the Employer reserves the right to do so or inspect the production testing records in accordance with Inspection rights specified for this contract.

2.2.3 Factory Acceptance Tests on Optical Fibre to be supplied with OPGW

The factory acceptance tests listed in table below are applicable for the Optical fibres to be

supplied. The listed tests follow testing requirements set forth in IEEE standard 1138/IEC 60794. The referenced sections specify the detailed test description. The acceptance norm shall be as specified in the above mentioned IEEE standards unless specified otherwise in the technical specifications.

Table 2-4
Factory Acceptance Tests for Optical Fibres: Optical Tests

S. No.	Test Name	Acceptance Criteria	Test procedure
1	Attenuation Coefficient	T S, Table 1-1(a)	EIA/TIA 455- 78A
2	Point Discontinuities of attenuation	TS, Section 1.1.2	EIA/TIA 455-59
3	Attenuation at Water Peak	TS ,Table 2-1(a)	EIA/TIA 455- 78A
4	Chromatic Dispersion		EIA/TIA 455-168A/169A/175A
5	Core – Clad Concentricity Error		EIA/TIA 455-/176
6	Cladding diameter		EIA/TIA 455-176
7	Fibre Tensile Proof Testing		EIA/TIA 455-31B
-End of table-			

The test report for the above tests for the fibers carried out by the Fiber Manufacturer and used in the OPGW cables shall be shown to the inspector during OPGW cable FAT and shall be submitted along with the OPGW cable FAT report.

2.2.4 Factory Acceptance Test on OPGW Cable

The factory acceptance tests for OPGW cable specified below in Table follow the requirements set forth in IEEE standard 1138 / IEC 60794. The FAT shall be carried out on 10% of offered drums in each lot as specified in technical specifications and the optical tests shall be carried out in all fibres of the selected sample drums. The Rated Tensile Strength test shall be carried out on one sample in each lot.

Table 2-5
Factory Acceptance Tests on OPGW
Applicable standard: IEEE 1138 / IEC 60794

S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test on Manufactured OPGW
1	Attenuation Co-efficient at 1310 nm and 1550 nm
2	Point discontinuities of attenuation
3	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



**Table 2-5
Factory Acceptance Tests on OPGW
Applicable standard: IEEE 1138 / IEC 60794**

S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test on Manufactured OPGW
4	Rated Tensile Strength
5	Lay Length Measurements

2.2.5 Factory Acceptance Test on OPGW Fittings

The factory acceptance tests for OPGW Fittings as specified below in Table 2-6. The sampling plan shall be as per relevant standard:

**Table 2-6
Factory Acceptance Tests On OPGW Fittings**

S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test
Suspension Assembly	
1	UTS/Mechanical Strength of the assembly
2	Clamp Slip Test
3	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings
4	Mechanical strength of each component
5	Galvanising test
Tension Assembly	
6	Clamp Slip Strength test
7	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings
8	Mechanical strength of each component
9	Galvanising Test
Vibration Damper	
10	Galvanising test on damper, masses and messenger wires
11	Damper response (resonant frequencies)
12	Clamp Slip test
13	Strength of messenger wires
14	Attachments of weights to messenger cable



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



**Table 2-6
Factory Acceptance Tests On OPGW Fittings**

S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test
15	Attachments of clamps to messenger cable
16	Clamp bolt tightening test
17	Clamp bolt torque test
18	Dynamic characteristic test.
19	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings
Structure Mounting Clamp	
20	Clamp fit test
21	Clamp Strength test
22	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings
End of Table	

2.2.6 Factory Acceptance Test on Approach Cable

The factory acceptance tests for Approach Cable specified below in Table 2-7:

**Table 2-7
Factory Acceptance Tests On Approach Cable**

S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test
1	Attenuation Co-efficient at 1310 nm and 1550 nm
2	Point discontinuities of attenuation
3	Visual Material verification and dimensional checks as per approved DRS/Drawings

2.2.7 Factory Acceptance Test on Splice Enclosure (Joint Box) /FODP

The factory acceptance tests for Splice Enclosures/FODP as specified below in Table: 2-8

**Table 2-8
Factory Acceptance Tests on Splice Enclosures (Joint Box)/FODP**

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**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



S. No.	Factory Acceptance Test
1	Visual check of Quantities and Specific Component Number for each component of Splice Enclosure/FODP and dimensional checks against the approved drawings.

2.2.8 Factory Acceptance Test on Test Equipment & other items

As per technical specification and approved DRS/Documents.

2.3 Site Acceptance Tests

The Contractor shall be responsible for the submission of all material & test equipment supplied in this contract for site tests and inspection as required by the Employer. All equipment shall be tested on site under the conditions in which it will normally operate.

The tests shall be exhaustive and shall demonstrate that the overall performance of the contract works satisfies every requirement specified. At a minimum Site Acceptance Testing requirement for FO cable etc. is outlined in following section. This testing shall be supplemented by the Contractor's standard installation testing program, which shall be in accordance with his quality plan(s) for FO installation.

During the course of installation, the Employer shall have full access for inspection and verification of the progress of the work and for checking workmanship and accuracy, as may be required. On completion of the work prior to commissioning, all equipment shall be tested to the satisfaction of the Employer to demonstrate that it is entirely suitable for commercial operation.

2.3.1 Minimum Site Acceptance Testing Requirement for FO Cabling

Prior to installation, every spooled fibre optic cable segment shall be tested for compliance with the Pre-shipment data previously received from the manufacturer. This requirement will preclude the installation of out of specification cable segments that may have been damaged during shipment.

2.3.1.1 Phases of Site Acceptance Testing

SAT shall be carried out link by link from FODP to FODP. SAT may be performed in parts in case of long links.

The tests, checks, adjustments etc conducted by the Contractor prior to offering the equipment for SAT shall be called Pre-SAT activities. The Pre-SAT activities shall be described in the installation manuals and Field Quality Plan documents.

Sag and tension of OPGW shall generally be as per approved sag-tension chart and during installation, sag and tension of OPGW shall be documented. Upon completion of a continuous cable path, all fibres within the cable path shall be demonstrated for acceptance of



**POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specification for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable**



the cable path. Fibre Optic cable site testing minimum requirements are provided in Table 2-9(a) through 2-9(c) below:

**Table 2-9(a)
Fibre Optic Cable Pre-Installation Testing**

Item:	Description:
1.	Physical Inspection of the cable assembly for damage
2.	Optical fibre continuity and fibre attenuation with OTDR at 1550 nm
3.	Fibre Optic Cable length measurement using OTDR

**Table 2-9(b)
Fibre Optic Cable Splicing Testing**

Item:	Description:
1.	Per splice bi-directional average attenuation with OTDR
2.	Physical inspection of splice box/enclosure for proper fibre / cable routing techniques
3.	Physical inspection of sealing techniques, weatherproofing, etc.

**Table 2-9(c)
Fibre Optic Cable Commissioning Testing**

Item:	Description:
1.	End to End (FODP to FODP) bi-directional average attenuation of each fibre at 1310 nm and 1550 nm by OTDR.
2.	End to End (FODP to FODP) bi-directional average attenuation of each fibre at 1310 nm and 1550 nm by Power meter.
3.	Bi-directional average splice loss by OTDR of each splice as well as for all splices in the link (including at FODP also).
4.	Proper termination and labelling of fibres & fibre optic cables at FODP as per approved labelling plan.
-End of Table-	

-----**End of this Section**-----



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Section-03

Installation for OPGW Cabling

Table of Content

3.1 OPGW CABLE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS	2
3.1.1 INSTALLATION.....	3
3.1.2 INSTALLATION HARDWARE.....	3
3.2 INSTALLATION OF APPROACH CABLE	3
3.3 OPTICAL FIBRE TERMINATION AND SPLICING.....	3
3.5 METHODOLOGY FOR INSTALLATION AND TERMINATION	4
3.6 CABLE RACEWAYS	4



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Section-03
Installation of OPGW Cabling

3.1 OPGW cable installation requirements

The OPGW cable shall be installed at the top of the tower by replacing the existing ground wire. In exceptional cases installation of OPGW cable below conductor may also be considered on low voltage lines as well as on existing lines for which shut down of line will be required for installation of OPGW cable due to absence of Earth wire or other reasons which shall be decided during detail engineering. After the installation of OPGW cable, the Earth Wire removed shall have be handed over to Employer at their store.

The OPGW fibre optic cables to be installed under either live line conditions, i.e. with all the circuits of the transmission line charged to their rated voltage or to be installed on a new line which is under construction. The type of installation (i.e live line or on new line) of OPGW cable to be done shall be intimated at the time of award of contract.

In case the OPGW Cable is to be installed on new line transmission line, the stringing shall be carried by the Transmission Line Contractor as per the stringing chart/procedure submitted by them and approved by Employer. The following shall be under the scope of OPGW Cabling Package Contractor:

- Supply of OPGW Cable & Hardware Fittings needed to tie the OPGW cable to the towers/gantries.
- Supervision of stringing of OPGW Cable at sites as per instruction by Employer. The supervision shall include the inspection as per stringing procedure, proper location of drum site, installation of stringing blocks/pulleys, proper sagging, proper installation of hardware, proper tension as per Sag-Tension chart, provision of service loops of OPGW in jointing locations
- The Splicing work of OPGW Cable and after that testing of link.

While handing over the OPGW drums, the testing (fibre loss and length measurement using OTDR) of OPGW in each drum shall be carried out by Fibre Optic Cabling Package Contractor in presence of Tower package contractor(s) and Employer representative. After installation of OPGW cable, the testing of each section shall be carried out again by the Fibre Optic Cabling Package Contractor in presence of Transmission Line Package contractor(s) and Employer representative. In case of any damage/high loss in the fibre, the total length of that particular section of OPGW cable shall be replaced by Transmission Line Package Contractor(s). Fibre Optic Cabling Package Contractor shall supply new OPGW cable in place of damaged cable. The Contract price shall be adjusted accordingly.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



3.1.1 Installation

OPGW installed under live line condition, i.e. with all circuits charged to the rated line voltage shall be generally in accordance with the IEEE Guide to the Installation of Overhead Transmission Line Conductors (IEEE STD. 524 with latest revisions), with additional instructions and precautions for live line working and fibre optic cable handling. The stringing procedure shall be submitted by the Contractor prior to stringing for Employer's approval.

A tower structural analysis shall be carried out by the Contractor, based on the relevant data to be provided by Employer, to ensure that with the replacement of existing earthwire with the OPGW cable, the tower members remain within the statutory safety limits as per Indian Electricity rules and if required the Contractor shall carry out the tower strengthening as necessary. The OPGW cable sections shall normally be terminated & spliced only on tension towers. In exceptional circumstances and on Employer specific approval, cable may be terminated on Suspension towers, but in this case tower strength shall be examined to ensure that tower loads are within safe limits and if required, necessary tower strengthening shall be carried out by the Contractor.

3.1.2 Installation Hardware

All required hardware's shall be installed along with OPGW Cable.

3.2 Installation of Approach Cable

The existing cable trenches/ cable raceways proposed to be used shall be identified in the survey report. The Contractor shall make its best effort to route the cable through the existing available cable trenches. Where suitable existing cable trenches are not available, suitable alternatives shall be provided after Employer approval. However, the approach cable shall be laid in the HDPE pipe in all condition.

Suitable provisions shall be made by the Contractor to ensure adequate safety earthing and insulated protection for the approach cable.

All required fittings, supports, accessories, ducts, inner ducts, conduits, risers and any item not specially mentioned but required for laying and installation of approach cables shall be supplied and installed by the Contractor.

3.3 Optical Fibre Termination and Splicing

Optical fibre terminations shall be installed in Fibre Optic Distribution Panels (FODP) designed to provide protection for fibre splicing of preconnectorized pigtailed and to accommodate connectorized termination and coupling of the fibre cables. The Contractor shall provide rack /wall mounted Fibre Optic Distribution Panels (FODPs) sized as indicated in the appendices and shall terminate the fibre optic cabling up to the FODPs. The location of FODP rack shall be fixed by the Contractor, with the Employer's approval.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



3.4 Fibre Optic Distribution Panel

At each location requiring the termination of at least one fibre within a cable, all fibres within that cable shall be connectorized and terminated in Fibre Optic Distribution Panels in a manner consistent with the following:

- (a) All fibre optic terminations shall be housed using FODPs provisioned with splice organizers and splice trays. All fibres within a cable shall be fusion spliced to preconnectorized pigtails and fitted to the "Back-side" of the provided fibre optic couplings.
- (b) Flexible protection shall be provided to the patch cord bunches going out from FODP to other equipment.

3.5 Methodology for Installation and Termination

All optical fibre cable termination, installation, stringing and handling plans, guides and procedures, and engineering analysis (e.g. tension, sag, vibration etc.) shall be submitted to the Employer for review and approval in the engineering/design phase of the project, prior to establishing the final cable lengths for manufacture. Installation procedures including details of personnel and time required shall be documented in detail and submitted to Employer for approval. All installation practices shall be field proven and ISO accredited.

All cable segments shall include service loops as specified in this specification. The maximum allowable stringing tension, maximum allowable torsional shear stress, crush strength and other physical parameters of the cable shall not be exceeded. The preventative measures to be taken shall be documented in detail and submitted to Employer in advance of installation.

Optical fibre attenuation shall be measured after installation and before splicing. Any increase in attenuation or step discontinuity in attenuation shall not be acceptable and shall constitute a cable segment failure. In the event of cable damage or any fibre damage, the complete section (tension location to tension location) shall be replaced as mid-span joints are not acceptable.

Any or all additional steel work or modifications required to attach the fibre cabling to the overhead transmission/ distribution line towers shall also be carried out by the Contractor. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to provide adequate communications among all crew members and support staff to ensure safe and successful installations.

3.6 Cable Raceways

To the extent possible, existing cable raceways shall be utilised. The Contractor is required to provide and install any additional indoor cable raceways which may be required for proper implementation of the fibre optic cabling system. This requirement shall be finalised during survey. The cable raceways shall conform to the following:



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



- (a) All cable raceways shall be sized to support full loading requirements plus at least a 200% safety loading factor.
- (b) Indoor cable raceways shall be fabricated from construction grade aluminium, galvanized iron or anodized sheet metal or any other suitable material approved by the Employer. Suitable anti-corrosion measures shall be provided. Steel fabricated raceways shall be finished inside and out, treated to resist rust and to form a metal-to- paint bond.
- (c) Mechanical construction drawings of the cable raceways shall be submitted for Employer's information & review.

.....**End of this Section**.....



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



APPENDIX - A

Table A-1
Typical transmission line details

Line Voltage	S/C or D/C	Nominal Span (E/W & Conductors in mtrs.)	Wind Zone as per IS 802	Design Tension at Every Day Temp (32° C) and full wind condition – Earthwire) in kg for Wind Zone	Wind Pressure (kg/Sq-m) considering gust factor	Max Sag – Ground Wire at 53°C (in mtrs)	UTS – Earthwire (in Kg)	Weight – Earth wire (in Kg/km)	Minimum Clearance in mtrs.		
									A1	B1	C1
765 kV	S/C										
400 kV	S/C										
	DC										
220 kV	S/C										
	D/C										
132 kV	S/C										
	D/C										

- A1 Minimum clearance between conductor and ground (in meters)
- B1 Minimum clearance between two phase conductors (in meters) – vertical in case of D/C towers and horizontal in case of S/C towers.
- C1 Minimum clearance between conductor and earth wire (in meters)

Table A-2
Proposed OPGW Links

Sl. No.	Transmission Lines		Route Length (kms)
	From	To	
1			
2			



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable



Appendix-B
Bill of Quantities



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable

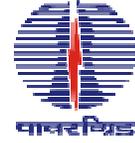


Table -1
BOQ for Overhead Optical Fibre Cabling

S.NO.	Item Description	Unit	TOTAL QTY
A1	OPGW cable & Accessories		
1	24 Fibre (DWSM) OPGW fibre optic cable	Km.	
2	Installation Hardware set for 24 Fibre OPGW Fibre Optic cabling including all cable fittings & accessories except joint box	Set *	
3	Joint box (24 Fibre)	No.	
4	48 Fibre (DWSM) OPGW fibre optic cable	Km.	
5	Installation Hardware set for 48 Fibre OPGW Fibre Optic cabling including all cable fittings & accessories except joint box	Set *	
6	Joint box (48 Fibre)	No.	
7	Supervision of stringing of OPGW during installation on new lines	Mandays	
B	FODP		
1	FODP 48F : Indoor Type, rack mounted with FCPC coupling and pig tails	No.	
2	FODP 96 F : Indoor Type, rack mounted with FCPC coupling and pig tails	No.	
C	Fibre Optic approach cable		
1	24 Fibre (DWSM)	Km.	
2	Installation hardware set for above 24 Fibre, Fibre Optic Approach Cable	Set *	
3	48 Fibre (DWSM)	Km.	
4	Installation hardware set for above 48 Fibre, Fibre Optic Approach Cable	Set *	

Note: 1. *One set of installation hardware shall contain all installation hardware fittings as may be required for 1 km of OPGW & Approach Fibre Optic cable.



POWERGRID Corporation of India Ltd.
Technical Specifications for
Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) Cable

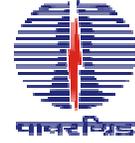


Table -2
Mandatory Spares

S.NO.	Item Description	Unit	TOTAL QTY
A1	OPGW cable & Accessories		
1	24 Fibre (DWDM) OPGW fibre optic cable	Km.	
2	Installation Hardware set for 24 Fibre OPGW Fibre Optic cabling including all cable fittings & accessories except joint box	Set	
3	Joint box (24 Fibre)	No.	
4	48 Fibre (DWDM) OPGW fibre optic cable	Km.	
5	Installation Hardware set for 48 Fibre OPGW Fibre Optic cabling including all cable fittings & accessories except joint box	Set	
6	Joint box (48 Fibre)	No.	

Table-3
BOQ for Test equipment

S.No.	Test equipment for Fibre Optic Cable system		TOTAL QTY
1	OTDR (Optical Time Domain Reflectometer) for 1310/1550 nm with laser source. Equivalent to Anritsu MW9076B1 or better.	No.	
2	Optical Attenuators (variable 1310/1550nm). Equivalent to JDSU OLA55 or better.	No.	
3	Optical Power meter (1310/1550nm) with Laser Source. Equivalent to JDSU OLP55 or better	No.	
4	Optical Fibre Fusion Splicer incl. Fibre cleaver Equivalent to Sumitomo T-39-SE or better.	No.	
5	Splice kit (FIS – FI-0053-FF or equivalent)	No.	
6	Optical test accessory kit including all necessary connectors, adaptors, cables, terminations and other items required for testing (FIS – FI-0053-TS-ST or equivalent)	No.	



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Appendix-C

Data Requirement Sheets

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The following sets of Data Requirement Sheets are required to be filled up by the bidders to aid in the evaluation process. The response shall be brief and to the point and shall be supported by the printed product description and other literature. The DRS duly filled and the relevant drawings shall also be submitted during the detailed engineering along with the relevant technical brochures.

DRS Form 1

DATA REQUIREMENTS SHEETS for
OVERHEAD FIBRE OPTIC CABLE

OPTICAL GROUND WIRE (OPGW) – 24 Fibre:

Manufacturer: _____

Part #: _____

Configuration: _____

CABLE CONSTRUCTION			
Seq	Parameter:	As per Technical Specification	As per Bidder Offering
1.	No. of Fibres Dual Window Single-Mode:	24	
2.	Buffer Type:	Loose Tube	
3.	Buffer Tube material	Non-metallic	
4.	No. of Buffer Tubes:	Minimum Two (2)	
5.	No. of Fibers per bufferTube:	Maximum Twelve(12)	
6.	Expected Cable Life:	25 Year	

DRS Form 2

DATA REQUIREMENTS SHEETS for
OVERHEAD FIBRE OPTIC CABLE

OPTICAL GROUND WIRE (OPGW) – 48 Fibre:

Manufacturer: _____

Part #: _____

Configuration: _____

CABLE CONSTRUCTION			
Seq	Parameter:	As per Technical Specification	As per Bidder Offering
1.	No. of Fibres Dual Window Single-Mode:	48	
2.	Buffer Type:	Loose Tube	
3.	Buffer Tube material	Non-metallic	
4.	No. of Buffer Tubes:	Minimum Four (4)	
5.	No. of Fibers per bufferTube:	Maximum Twelve(12)	
6.	Expected Cable Life:	25 Year	

DRS Form 3
DATA REQUIREMENTS SHEETS for OPTICAL FIBRE
DUAL-WINDOW SINGLE MODE (DW-SM)

OPTICAL PARAMETERS			
Seq	Parameter:	As per Technical Specification	As per Bidder offering
1.	Fiber manufacturer(s)/Type:		
2.	Attenuation Coefficient@ 1310 nm @ 1550 nm:	≤ 0.35 dB/km ≤ 0.21 dB/km	
3.	Point discontinuity @ 1310nm: @ 1550nm:	≤ 0.05 dB ≤ 0.05 dB	
4.	Nominal Mode Field Diameter @ 1310 nm: @ 1550 nm:	8.6 to 9.5 μm (± 0.6 μm)	
5.	Chromatic Dispersion Coefficient @ 1310 (1288-1339) nm: @ 1310 (1271-1360) nm: @ 1550 nm:	3.5 ps/(nmxkm) 5.3 ps/(nmxkm) 18 ps/(nmxkm)	
6.	Zero dispersion wavelength:	1300 to 1324 nm	
7.	Cutoff wavelength:	≤ 1260 nm	
Physical and Mechanical Properties			
8.	Bend Performance: (37.5 mm radius, 100 turns) @1310 nm (30 mm radius, 100 turn) @1550 nm (16mm radius, 1 turn) @ 1550nm	≤ 0.05 dB ≤ 0.05 dB ≤ 0.50 dB	
9.	Cladding Diameter (nominal ± deviation):	125.0 μm ± 1 μm	
10.	Polarisation mode dispersion coefficient	≤ 0.2 ps/km ^{1/2}	
11.	Proof test level	≥ 0.69 Gpa	

-----End of the Appendix-----