

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Okoljski inženiring (EE) - Napajanje opreme v dostopovnem omrežju

Environmental Engineering (EE) - Powering of equipment in access network

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Environmental Engineering (EE).

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	18 August 2014
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 November 2014
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 May 2015
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Modal verbs terminology

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1 Scope

The present document describes the principles for powering of Telecommunications Equipment (TE) in access networks and contains requirements for the powering systems, laying down:

- the characteristics of the input and output interfaces of the power units;
- the power back-up conditions for TE including a power unit;
- the management data, necessary to guarantee the availability of the service and to ensure the maintenance of the power units.

The present document takes into account the characteristics of access network equipment for which the limits of responsibility in the installation or design of the power plants are very different than for equipment of telecom centre: it goes from "complete integration of the power plant in the TE" to "remote power feeding from a distant power plant".

The present document applies to the powering of all equipment of the access network (copper, fibre or radio networks) located outside telecommunications centres. The access network is defined as the part of the telecommunications network, which comprises the customer terminal installation and the first exchange (switching unit). The customer terminal and the switching unit are excluded from the application field of the present document.

The present document describes different configurations of powering the TE:

- Local power supply for TE.
- Remote Feeding to TE from centre through copper access pair.
- Cluster Power supply feeding power for a cluster of TE.
- Back feeding or Reverse Powering architecture that can supply power to Access Network Units such as ONU or ONT or remote DSL unit from the customer premises through its final distribution access copper pair.

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2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI ETS 300 132-1: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications equipment; Part 1: Operated by alternating current (ac) derived from direct current (dc) sources".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 132-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications and datacom (ICT) equipment; Part 2: Operated by -48 V direct current (dc)".
- [3] CENELEC EN 60950-1: "Information technology equipment - Safety - Part 1: General requirements".
- [4] IEC 60950-21: "Safety of information technology equipment - Part 21: Remote power feeding".

- [5] CENELEC/IEC EN 60038: "CENELEC/IEC standard voltages".
- [6] CENELEC EN 60664-1: "Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems - Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests".
- [7] CENELEC EN 50310: "Application of equipotential bonding and earthing in buildings with information technology equipment".
- [8] CENELEC EN 60896-2: "Stationary lead-acid batteries - General requirements and methods of test - Part 2: Valve regulated types".
- [9] ETSI EN 300 253: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Earthing and bonding of telecommunication equipment in telecommunication centres".
- [10] Recommendation ITU-T K.35: "Bonding configurations and earthing at remote electronic sites".
- [11] CENELEC TR 62102: "Electrical safety - Classification of interfaces for equipment to be connected to information and communications technology networks".
- [12] Recommendation ITU-T K.45: "Resistibility of telecommunication equipment installed in the access and trunk networks to overvoltages and overcurrents".
- [13] ETSI ES 203 215: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Measurement Methods and Limits for Power Consumption in Broadband Telecommunication Networks Equipment".
- [14] ETSI EN 300 132-3-1: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications and datacom (ICT) equipment; Part 3: Operated by rectified current source, alternating current source or direct current source up to 400 V; Sub-part 1: Direct current source up to 400 V".
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- [15] ETSI ES 202 336-1: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and Control Interface for Infrastructure Equipment (Power, Cooling and Building Environment Systems used in Telecommunication Networks); Part 1: Generic Interface".

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- [i.8] CENELEC HD 60364-1: "Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of general characteristics, definitions".
- [i.9] ETSI EN 302 999: "Safety; Remote Power Feeding Installations; Safety requirements for the erection and operation of information technology installations with remote power feeding".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document the following terms and definitions apply:

access network: part of a telecommunications network between the customer terminal installation and the first switching unit

backfeeding or reverse powering: powering architecture that can supply power to access network units from the customer through its final distribution access copper pair

NOTE: Access network units may be ONU, ONT or remote DSL units.

centralized powering: remote powering in which the remote feeding source is located in a telecommunications centre

cluster powering: remote powering of a cluster of equipment (1 to n items of equipment), in which the remote feeding source is located outside a telecommunications centre

distant power receiver: power equipment electrically connected to a Remote Power Unit

NOTE: Its function is to supply telecommunications equipment situated at the same location. It may be combined with the item of telecommunications equipment itself.

hazardous voltage: See EN 60950-1 [3]. [SIST EN 302 099 V2.1.1:2014](#)

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Local Power Unit (LPU): power supply equipment whose function is to supply a telecommunication equipment situated at the same location

NOTE: It is generally locally connected to the mains and provides dc or ac voltage output to feed telecommunication equipment.

local powering: powering principle of a telecommunications equipment by a (dedicated) power unit implemented in the same location

primary circuit: See EN 60950-1 [3].

Remote Feeding Telecommunication (RFT) circuit: secondary circuit within the equipment, intended to supply or receive dc power via a telecommunication network at voltages equal to or exceeding the limits for TNV circuits, and on which overvoltages from telecommunication networks are possible

Remote Power Unit (RPU): power unit, connected to the mains or from a centralized power plant, which supplies distant telecommunications equipment

remote powering: power feeding of a telecommunications equipment by a remote power circuit

NOTE: Such a circuit consists of a remote power unit, distribution wiring, and fed receivers.

RFT-C circuit: RFT circuit which is so designed and protected that under normal operating conditions and single fault conditions the currents in the circuit do not exceed defined values

RFT-V circuit: RFT circuit which is so designed and protected that under normal operating conditions and single fault conditions the voltages are limited and the accessible area of contact is limited

secondary circuit: See EN 60950-1 [3].

SELV circuit: See EN 60950-1 [3].

TN-C: See CENELEC HD 60364-1 [i.8].

TN-S: See CENELEC HD 60364-1 [i.8].

TNV circuit: See EN 60950-1 [3].

TT: See CENELEC HD 60364-1 [i.8].

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ac	alternating current
AN	Access Node
ANU	Access Network Unit
CH	Customer's Home
CPE	Customer's Premises Equipment
dc	direct current
DC/DC	Direct Current/Direct Current
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
FTTB	Fibre To The Building
FTTC	Fibre To The Curb
FTTCab	Fibre To The Cabinet
FTTDp	Fibre To The Distribution point
FTTH	Fibre To The Home
HD	Harmonization Document
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IEC	International Electrical Committee
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IT	Information Technology
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union - Sector Telecommunication (T) http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9571f702-45ec-4a81-aa10-ac21cd157c5/sist-en-302-099-v2-1-1-2014
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LPU	Local Power Unit
ONT	Optical Network Termination
ONU	Optical Network Unit
P	Power
PG	Power Gathering
PW	Power Way
RFT	Remote Feeding Telecommunication
RFT-C	Remote Feeding Telecommunication-Current
RFT-V	Remote Feeding Telecommunication-Voltage
RPU	Remote Power Unit
S	Signal
S/P _{filter}	filter separating signal S and power P
SELV	Safety Extra Low Voltage
TC	Telecommunication's Centre
TE	Telecom Equipment
TNV	Telecommunication Network Voltage
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply

4 Powering configurations

The main characteristic feature of the different powering architectures of access network equipment is the location of the following two functions:

- the point of connection to the mains; and
- the place of power back-up.