

Our current exploits in Togo

(Francophone West Africa)

Djougou (Benin Republic)

Kara

Sokode

Blitta

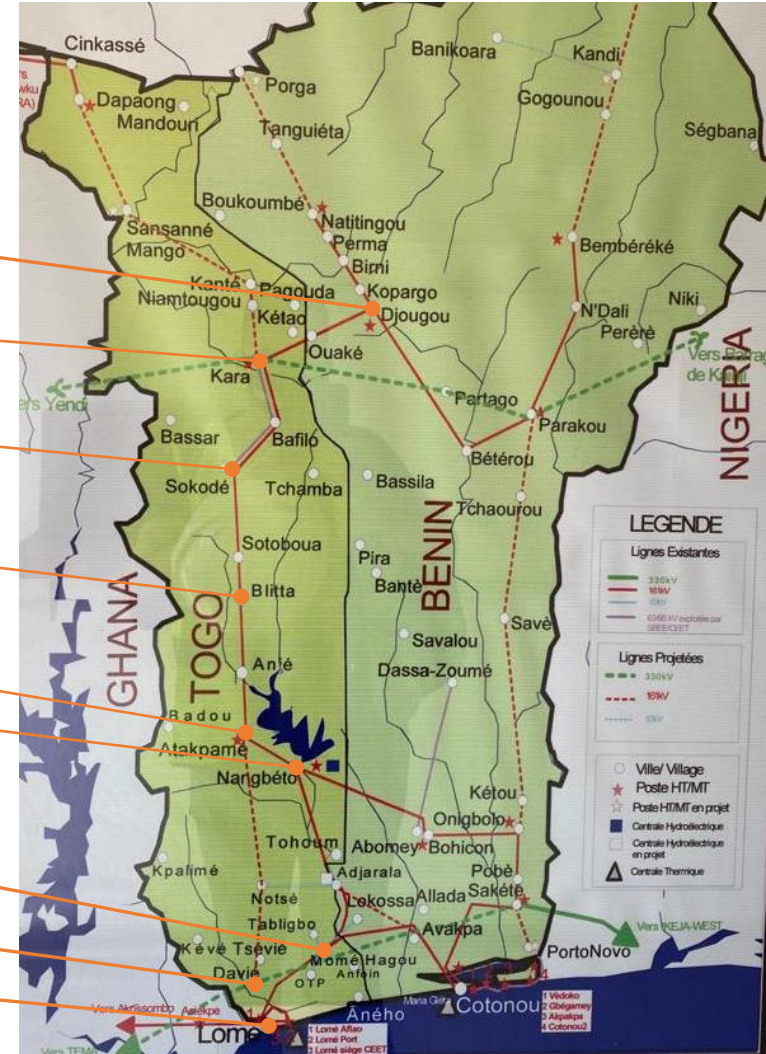
Atakapame

Nangbeto DAM

Mome Hagou

Davie

Lomé



The Route

- 606 Km's (OPGW, OPPC)
- Link the Backhaul to the CLS, and enable connectivity from EQUIANO to unlock Togo and the North of Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso.

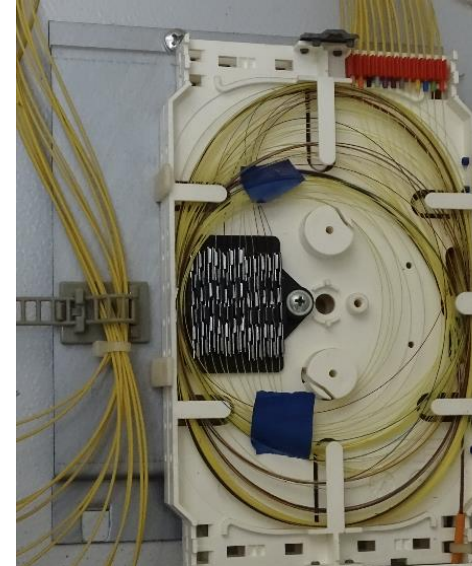
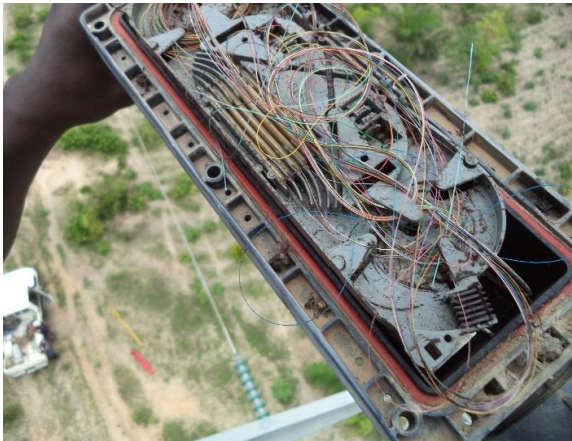


**Some of the issues
we encountered...**



Some of the issues

- Bee Nests
- Bad Installation of OPPC Surge Arrestors
- Mechanical Splices in ODF Cabinets
- Dry Band Arching at Breakout Points
- Broken Fibres Mid Span
- OPPC slippage, Phase To Ground Arc Over
- High Attenuation, due to ODFs, UG Cable, Bad inline Splicing, cheap products recommended at design stage and later incorporated at build stage.
- The Fix (Remediation of all Joints, replacing of ODFs, Pigtails, some Fibre Optic Joint Surge Arrestors), replacement of most OPPC joints due to weathering, contamination and bees.

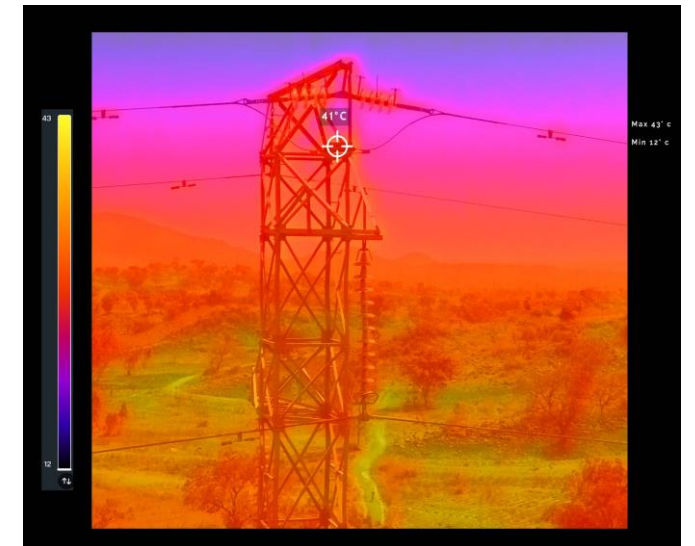


DTS & Drone Verification

We were able to distinguish bee nests with distributed temperature fibre sensing, then classify it with a drone (Thermal).

DTS Profiled normal ambient temperature on the Joint Enclosure at an average 26°C where Bee Nests were not present.

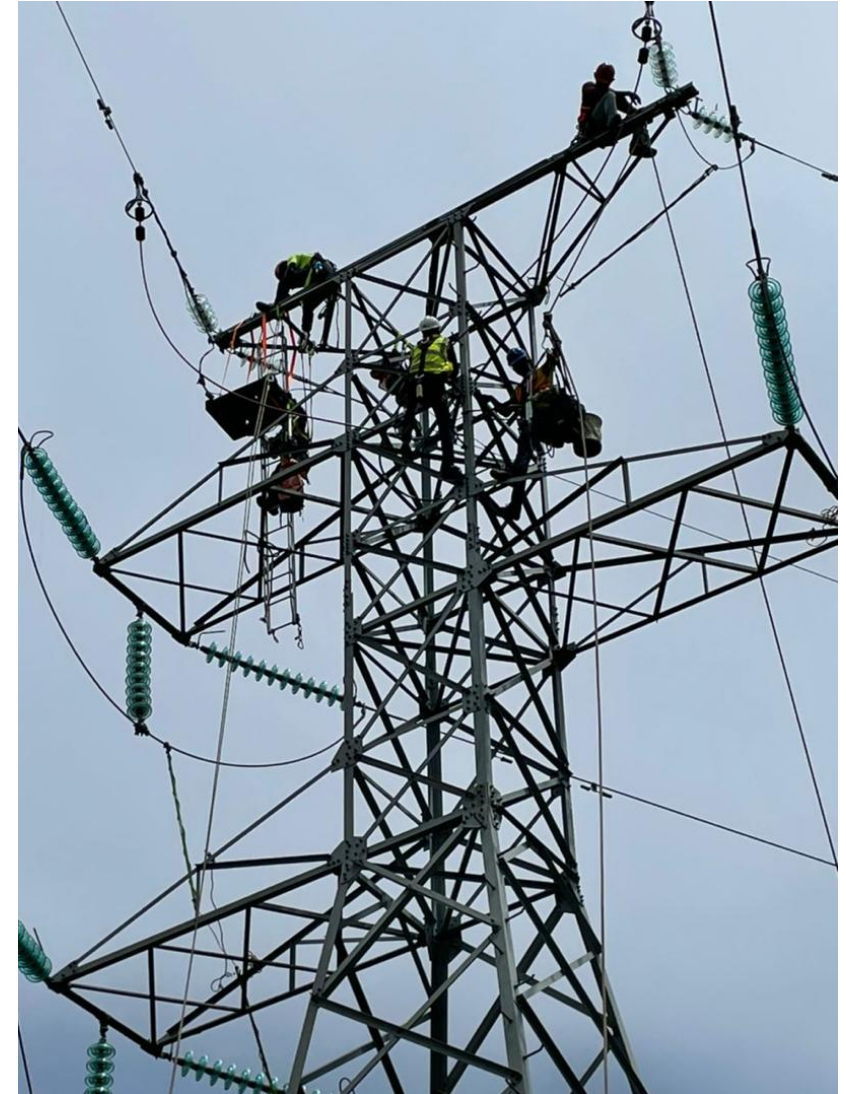
Where Bee Nests were known to be present, the Ambient Temperature on the Joint Enclosure varied between 37 °C to 44 °C



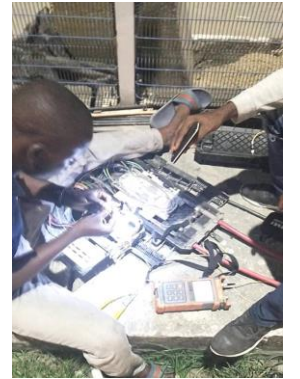
The Right Equipment, Makes a Huge Difference



Cable Overlay on Damaged OPPC, using AFL's Skywrap PhaseWrap Cable on 34kV Rated OPPC



What a Fibre Work site looks like in the most part today!



Questions

- Many thanks for taking the time to listen to what Africa has to offer.
- A sincere thanks to the Fibre Optic Industry Association, its Committee and Members for the invitation to be here today.

