



TV and Radio Tower Broadcast Structures
May 2012

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Director of Tower Engineering
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About Me



Madison J. Batt, PE, SE

- 35 years of experience in the field of structural engineering, specifically focused on tower engineering for the last 26 years in the examination, evaluation, analysis, and design of towers and communication sites. I have managed over 1,000 tower projects and have climbed and observed the condition of over 500 towers, ranging in height from 50 to 2,000 feet.
- Licensed in 49 States, Washington D.C., Guam, and Puerto Rico.



A Brief History



Towers For TV and Radio

- First broadcast towers were built for AM radio
- No specific design standard for towers before 1949
- First Standard – RETMA (TR-116) 1949 – Wind Pressure 20/13.3 and 30/20
- EIA/TIA 222 – First issued in 1959 – Wind Pressure varied based on map (30-70)
- EIA/TIA 222-A, B, and C in 1966 to 1976 – Wind Pressure Map (30-85)
- EIA/TIA 222-D, E, and F in 1986 to 1996 – Wind Speed Fastest Mile County listings for wind (70-110) Ice (***Major change to standard***)
- TIA 222-G 2005 to Present- Wind speed 3 Second Gust (***Major change to standard***)



G Standard and impact on Industry

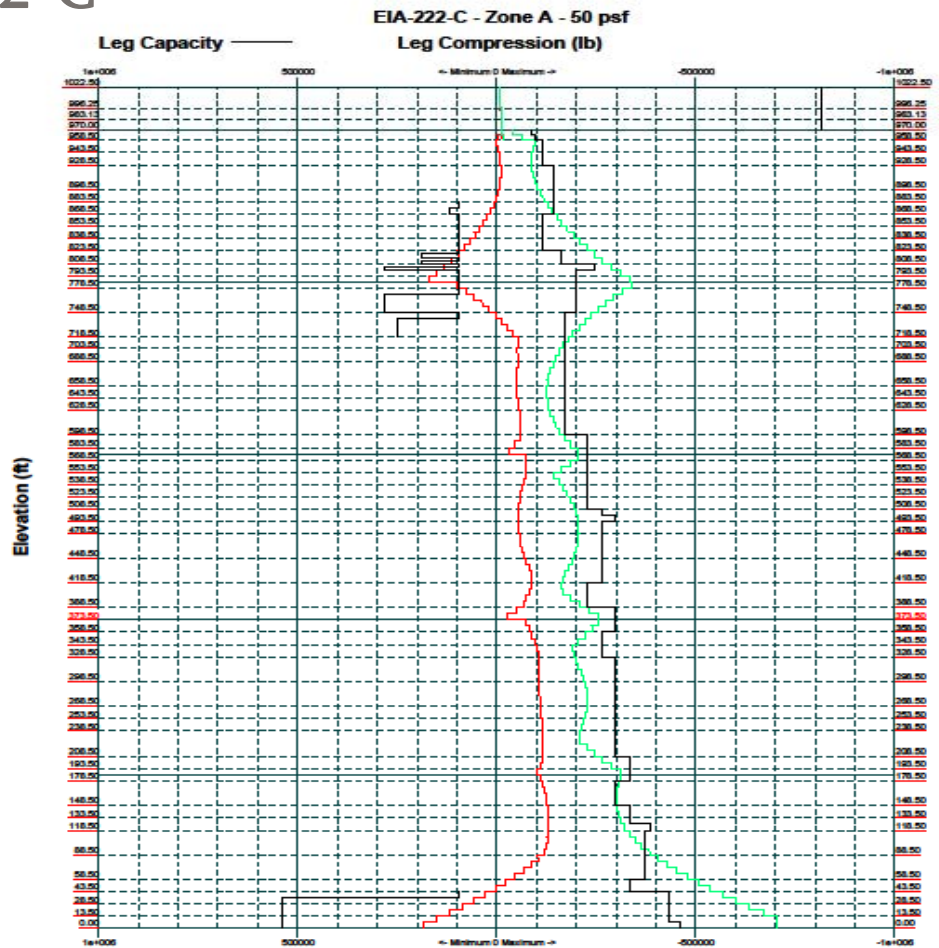
- Mandated by Building Officials (IBC) - Not by industry
- 3 Second gust versus Fastest Mile
- Updated Ice loading
- Exposure categories
- Topographic categories
- Earthquake design
- Importance classification
- Serviceability requirements
- Ref: <http://www.stainlessllc.com/Resources/NAB2007Paper.pdf>



Results of Analysis to G Standard

- TIA-222-G adopted by 2007 amendments of IBC
- Most Municipalities will accept TIA-222-G
- Ice Loading is more realistic
- Topographic has large impact on towers on elevated locations
- Towers designed to older standards benefit

EIA/TIA-222-C



KPFF Consulting Engineers 1601 Fifth Ave, Suite 1600 Seattle, WA 98101 Phone: (206)926-0508 FAX: (206)622-8130	Site: Existing Condition		
	Project: 110387 WSOC 1028' GT, Charlotte, NC		
	Client: Cox Enterprise	Drawn By: Madison J. Ball, P.E., SE	App'd:
	Code: EIA-222-C	Date: 11/15/10	Scale: NTS
	Path:		Draw No: E-3



Tower Engineering is a Specialization of Structural Work



Engineering

- Electrical Engineers, Communication Engineers, Radio/TV Engineers
- Mechanical Engineers, HVAC, Mechanical Equipment
- Civil Engineers, Structural Engineers, Soils Engineers
- Lots of others Engineer types Chemical, Aeronautical etc.

Tower Engineering (Subset of Structural and Civil)

- Wind and Ice (Seismic too)
- Pure structure
- Field Inspections
- Analysis
- Retrofit Design
- Reports
- New Towers
- Construction





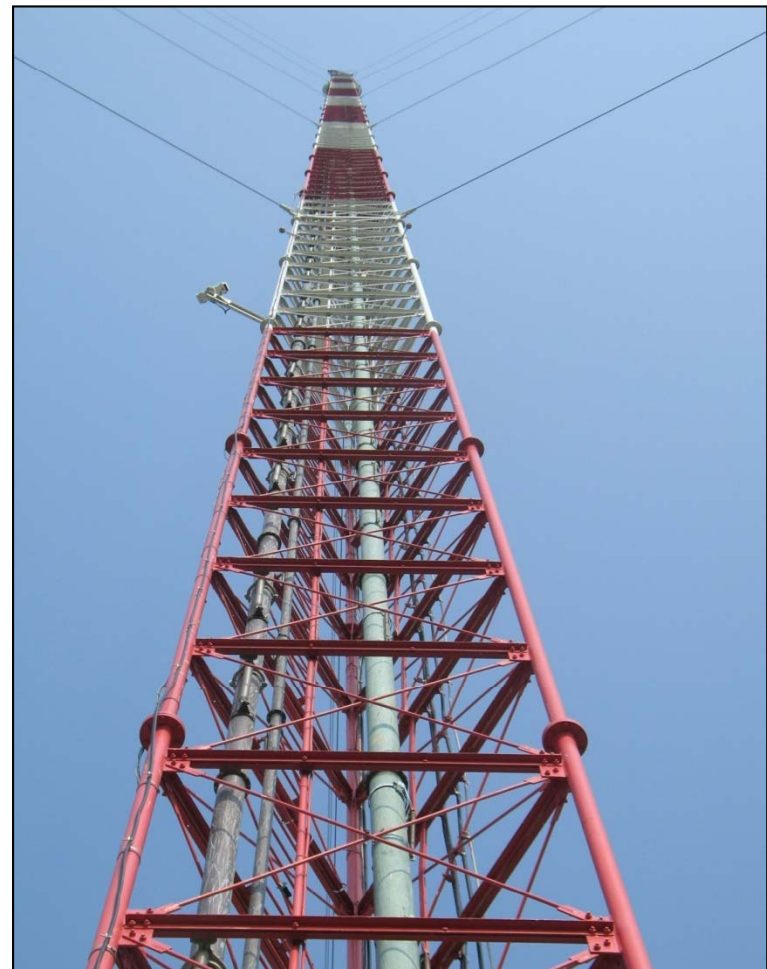
Guyed Towers Inspections

Guyed Towers

- Tallest Structures Globally
- Exception: Burj Khalifa, Dubai - Tallest Building (tallest structure in the world)

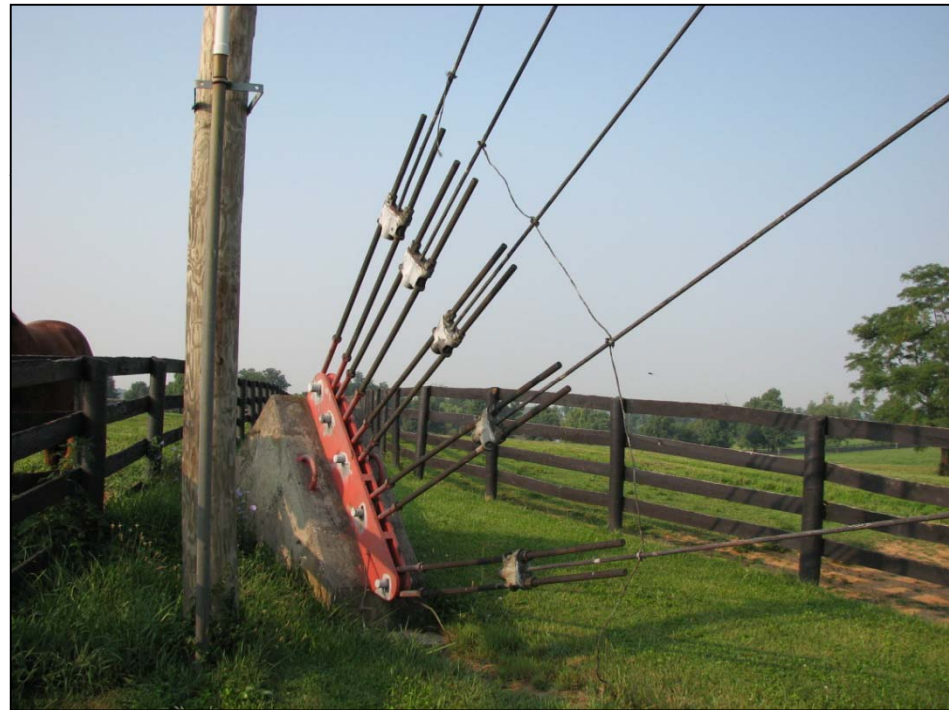


Guyed Towers



Guyed Anchors

- Requires expansive areas of land to secure tower
- Guyed towers commonly located in remote fields, farmland, or mountain tops
- Structural properties demand specialized design and knowledge





Self-Support Towers

Self-Support Towers

Examples of TV and FM Antennas





FM Towers

TV Tower (with FM antenna)

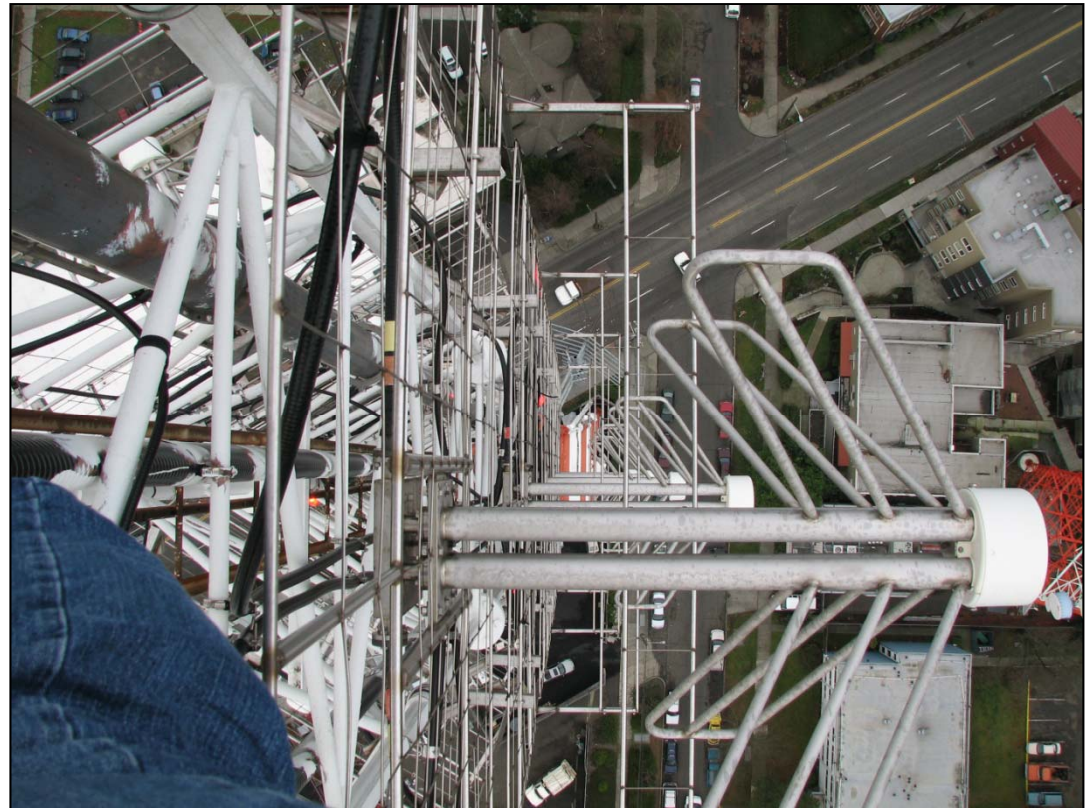
Multiple Antenna Mounted Tower

- Top Antenna serves TV
- Side Mounted Antennas serve FM and DTV



TV Tower (with FM antenna)

New Antenna Installation





AM Towers

AM Towers

- Oldest Towers in Service
- Narrowest Face Widths
- Commonly designed and constructed as a guyed structure
- Design patterns vary



AM Towers

- Isolated Tower Base
- Tower is unsafe to touch



Antenna Installation

ENG Antenna
Installation



Antenna Installations





New Towers

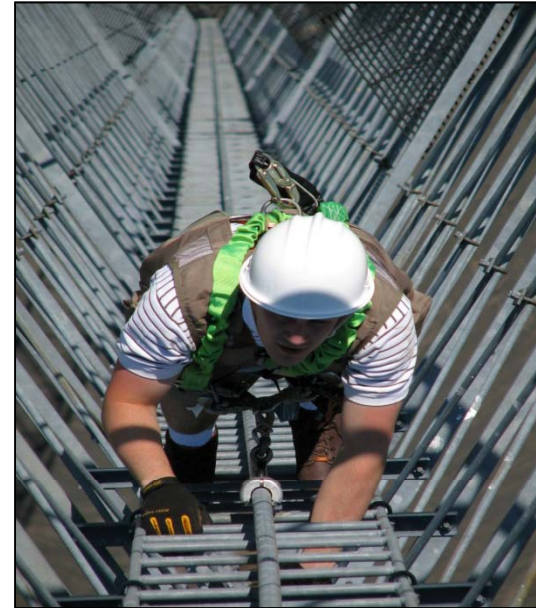
KRKO - Foundation Construction - Everett





Tower Inspections

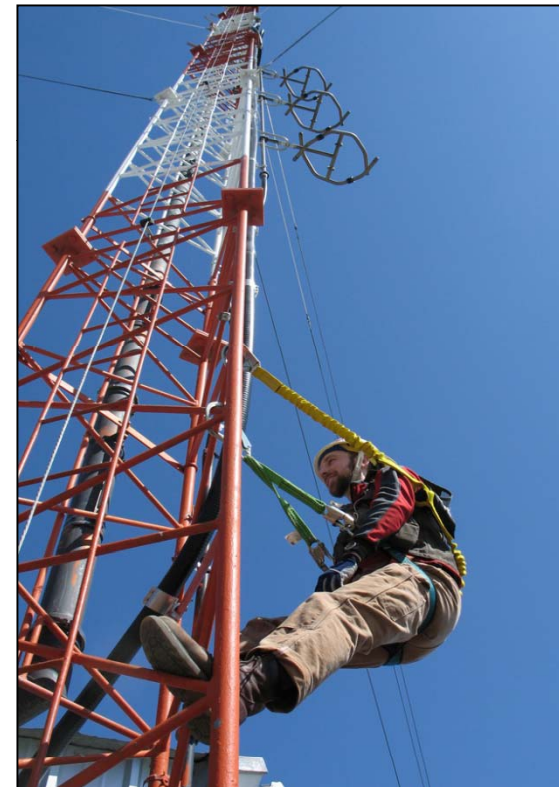
Tower Inspections



Tower inspections are laborious and dangerous:

- Engineers are required to complete extensive safety training
- Engineers must be in very good physical condition

Tower Inspections



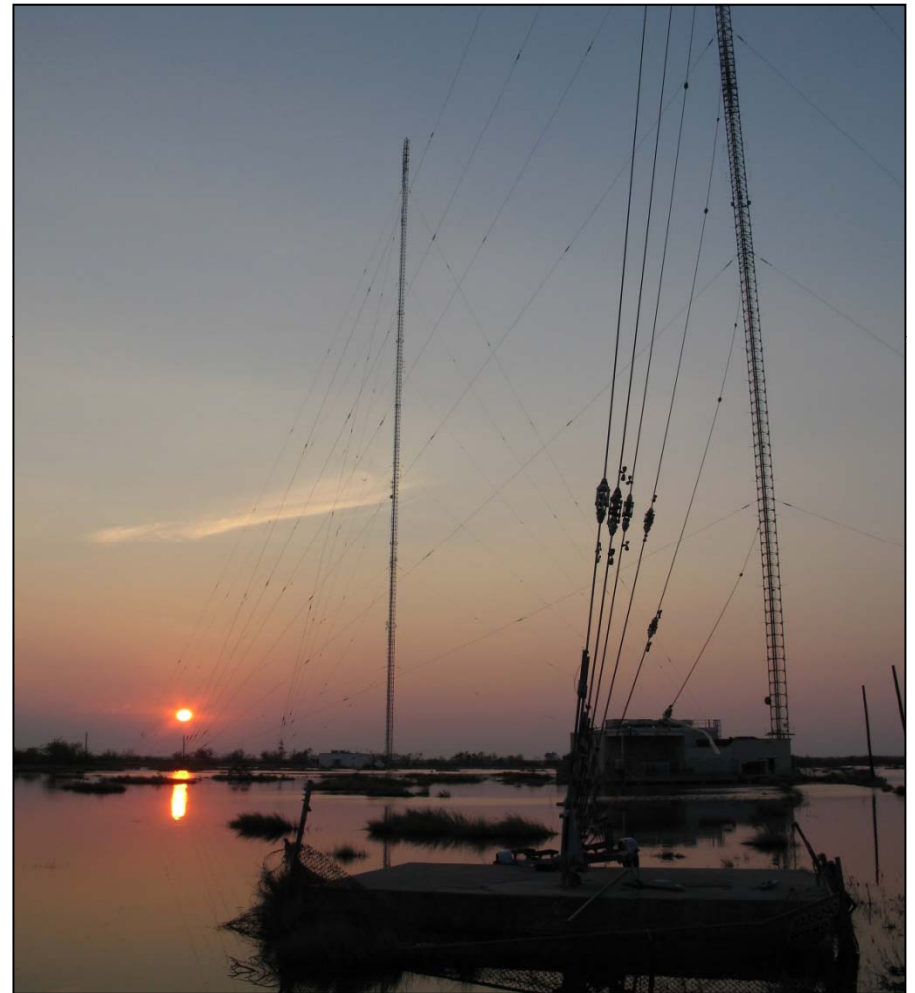
Tower Inspections

- Adverse Conditions
- Ice Loads



Inspections - After Disasters

Ten days after Hurricane Katrina
– New Orleans, Louisiana



Tower Inspections – After Disasters

- View from tower showing water around building
- Water had been 8 feet higher swamping equipment in transmitter building





Failed Towers

Failed Towers - Collapse

- Experience leads to other areas
- Expert on failure investigation
- Expert witness



Tower Failures

- Failed anchor rods at rod to plate forging
- Fatigue failure



Tower Failures

Magnetic particle testing of rods



Failed Towers - Collapse



Failed Towers - Collapse



Failed Towers - Collapse



Failed Towers - Collapse

Guyed Tower failure



Tower Failures

It appears poor welding of antenna to base of antenna caused failure





Digital TV Trends

- In Most Markets, Broadcasters are adding one or more secondary channels
- Majority of Stations have finalized DTV transition
- There are, however, numerous Stations with Analog antennas still on the tower
- When antennas are removed, a tower study should be done to make sure tower is not overstressed by the removal of antenna (Especially on Guyed towers)
- A good reference
http://www.stainlessllc.com/Resources/Tower_Effects_Presentation.pdf



Guyed Tower with Large Antennas to be Removed

- Removal of large side-mounted or top-mounted antenna has impact on adjacent span(s)
- Guy wires sized for large wind loads from antennas will overstress legs and bracing and cause an imbalance in the guy system
- Transmission line loading can cause greater stress on tower than antenna



Whats Next

- Is Mobile TV the next big move?
- Antennas are being installed on towers with big V-polarization for Mobile TV reception
- Will consumers go to this?
- Is there a trend for consumers to drop cable and satellite for over-the-air broadcast, Netflix and Internet TV?
- Are consumers buying FM Digital Radios for their homes and cars?



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!

