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Substation Grounding

Impacts of Design Inputs on Results



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Overview

- Substation Ground Analysis Theory
- Inputs for consideration
- Practical applications

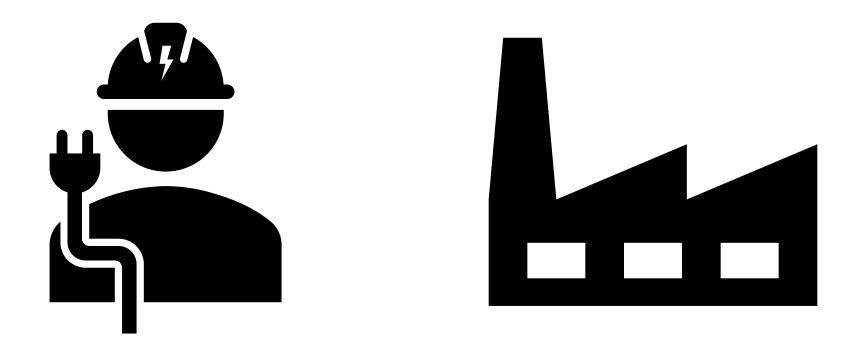
Substation Grounding Analysis Theory

What is Grounding

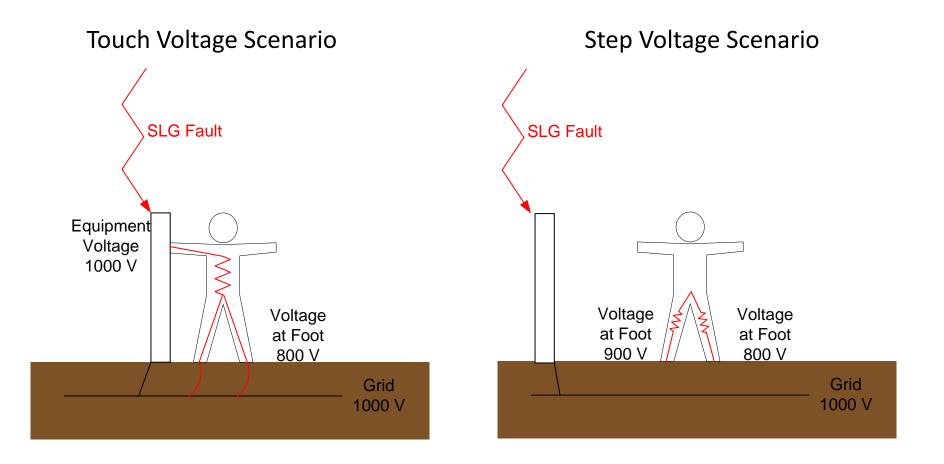
A connection between anything that needs to be grounded and a metallic system you design (or use) to dissipate and allow current to return to its source

Goal is to provide a solid, low impedance path

Why is Grounding Needed



Personnel Protection – Allowable Voltages



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Behavior of Substation Under Fault Conditions

Ground Potential Rise

V = I * R

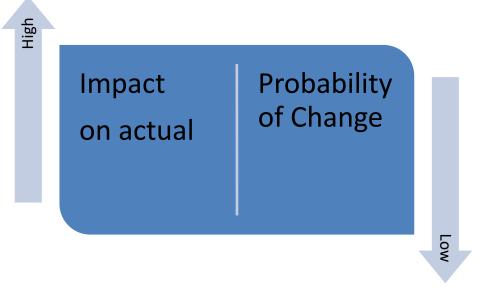
Fault current into grounding system times resistance to "remote earth"

Basis for determining touch and step voltages

Ω's Law

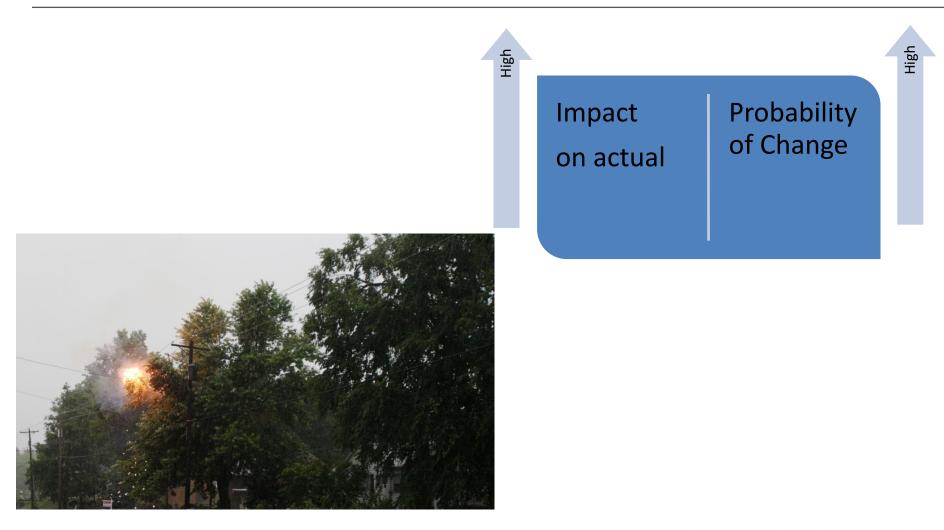
Inputs for consideration

Soil Data

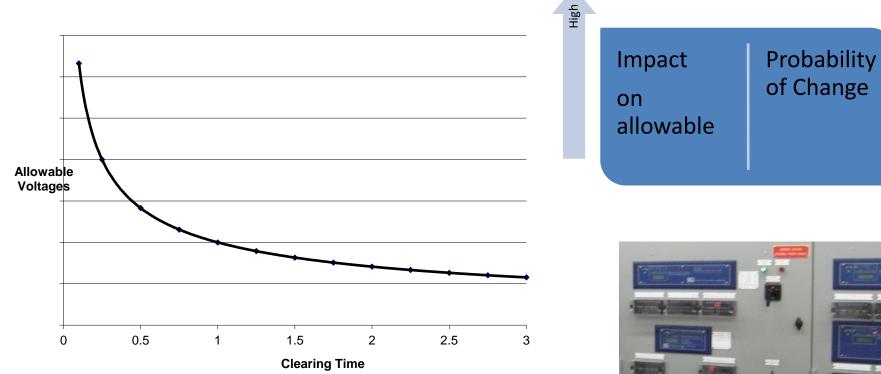


- Acquired from Resistivity Measurements
- Layering plays important role
- Soil near surface affects allowable touch and step voltages the greatest
- Deep soil affects resistance (and GPR) the most
- Generally, for uniform soil, if you double resistivity you will double resistance (and thus GPR and thus touch and step voltages)

Fault Current



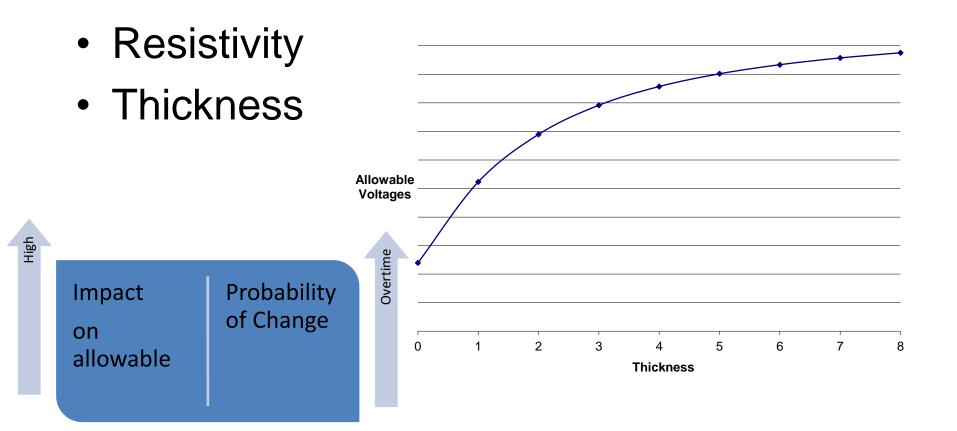
Fault Duration





Rare

Substation Surfacing



Practical Applications

Observe



Documentation

- On the drawing
- In your system

NING TABLE		
	* ITEM No.	
330	675A	
540	675B	
650	675C	
510	675D	
520		
390		
760	675G	
030	675J	
)60	675 I	

GROUND GRID CALCULATION DATA		
GRID DEPTH MEASURED SOIL RESISTIVITY FAULT CURRENT GROWTH FACTOR		INCHES OHM-M kA
DESIGN FAULT CURRENT FAULT DURATION	70.0	kA SECS
GROUND POTENTIAL RISE (GPR) 20	8,800.0	VOLTS
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TOUCH VOLTAGE 660.1 MAXIMUM CALCULATED STEP VOLTAGE 81.7		VOLTS VOLTS VOLTS VOLTS

LEGEND

SYM	DESCRIPTION
	BELOW GRADE 4/0 AWG, 19 STRAND, SOFT DRAWN COPPER, (ABOVE GRADE SHOWN SOLID)

Thoughts?