

# Grid Scale Grounding Design and Field Validation

# CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

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## INTRODUCTION

Grid scale solar power plants (>50MW) can be expensive to provide enough ground conductor to safely mitigate ground faults. Additionally, design complexity can lead to non-optimized grounding systems—large quantities of ground conductor is an unnecessary cost, but insufficient ground conductor exposes site personnel to hazardous voltages during ground faults. By establishing a standard for design, construction, and commissioning—solar power plants can balance these objectives.

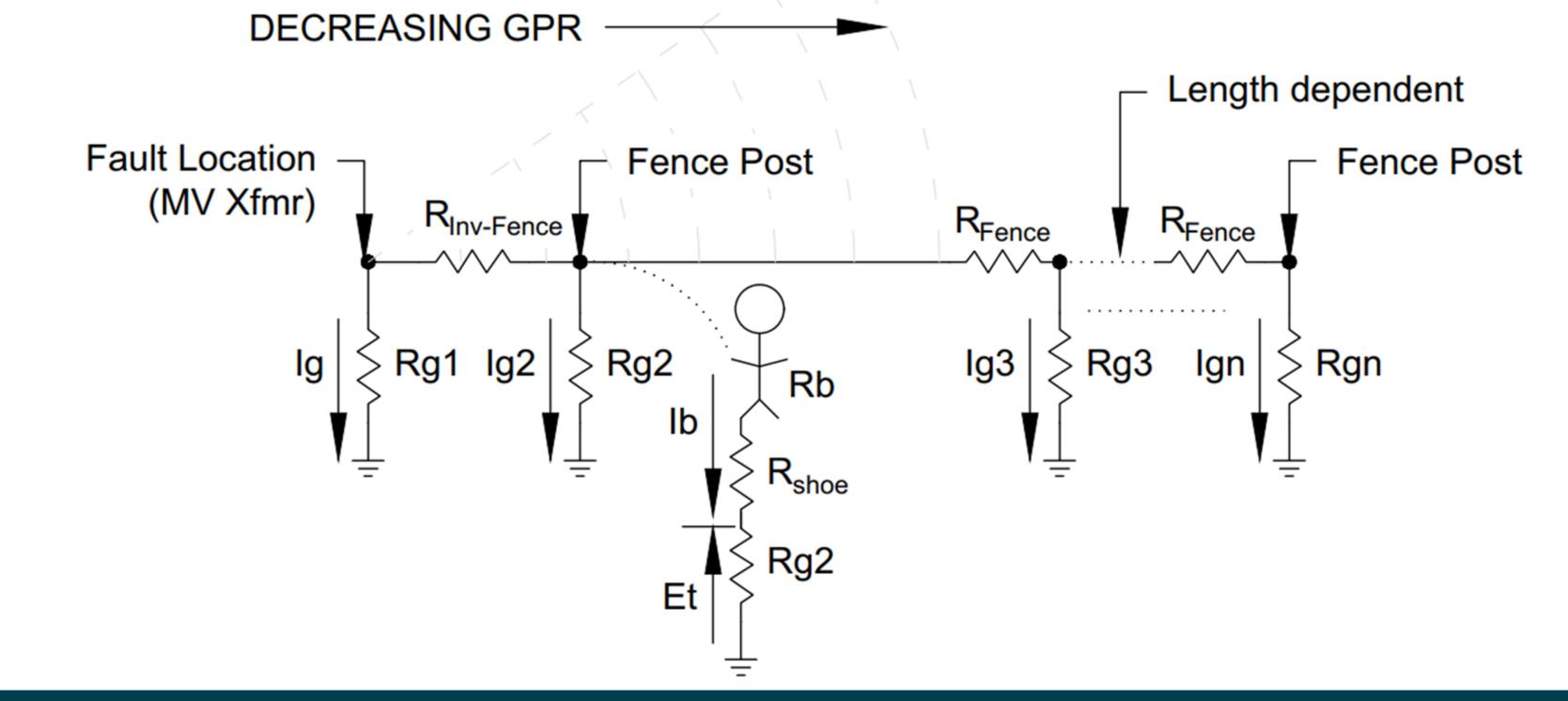
### ISSUES

- 1. Inconsistent inputs for grounding analysis—Electrical resistivity (Wenner or Schlumberger method) should be:
  - a) Measured during the driest month and test results should indicate any recent rainfall
  - b) Probe distance >100 ft across site and one test ~1000 ft
  - c) Test across the site at ~1650 ft spacing per IEEE Std 2778
- 2. Inconsistent analysis method
- a) IEEE Std 2778 provides guidance for method
- b) Analysis should include select PV Blocks at corners, islanded, or shaped as a peninsula
- c) Analysis should include fence adjacent to analyzed PV Blocks
- d) Split factor should be considered—reference "Wind Power Plant Split Factor for Safety Design", R. Schaerer, 2014 IEEE PES T&D
- 3. Varying commissioning tests
- a) Should be measured at inverter after installation is complete (ground ring, piles, DC trench grounds, etc.), with documented weather and testing photos
- b) Test methods may include fall of potential or step & touch potential. Both are difficult to implement for grid scale facilities

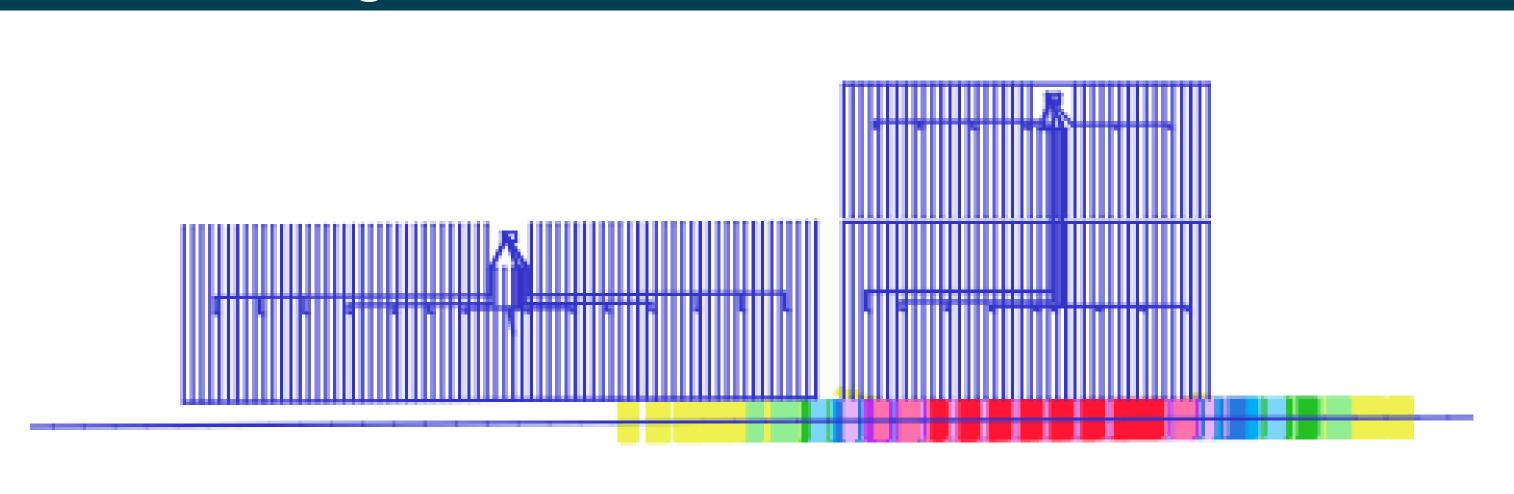
# FIELD EXPERIENCE

- 1. Fall of potential may only provide value along perimeter blocks
- a) Outer probe must be > 300 ft
- b) Interior blocks are too closely coupled with adjacent blocks
- 2. Step and touch potential measurements are difficult to compare against the software grounding system model
  - a) Heavily depends on split factor calculation
- b) Requires significant testing coordination
- 3. Must coordinate analysis methodology with field testing expectations and available test equipment

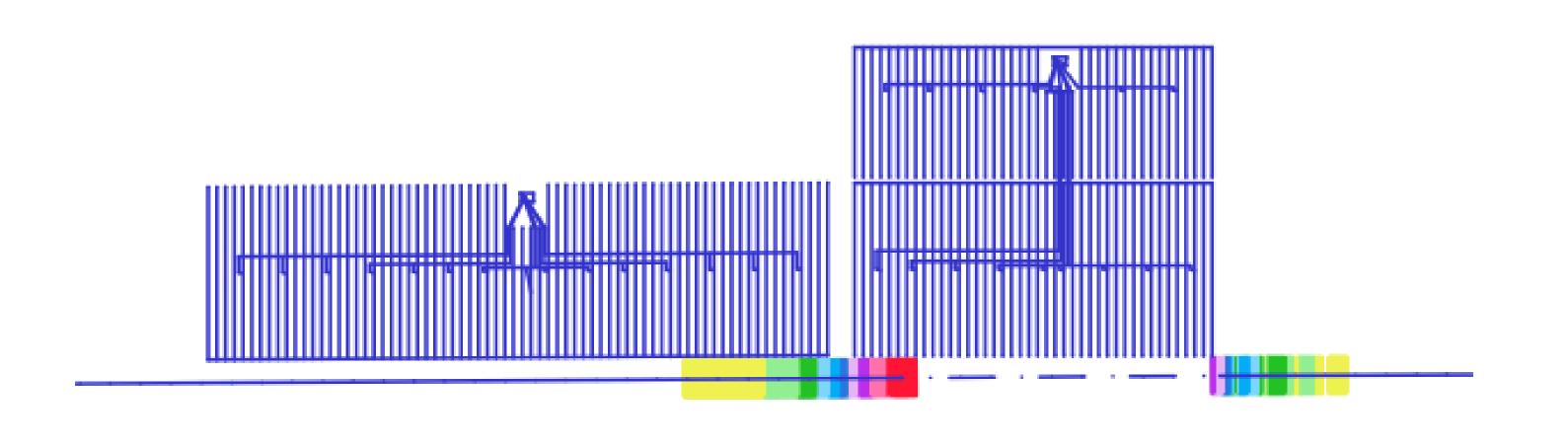
## Fence Analysis Schematic



### **Touch Results with Contiguous Fence**



#### **Touch Results with Isolation Panels**



#### Overall Grid Resistance (Rg) Test Results and Model Comparison

