

## 5.7 METHODS OF GROUNDING

### 5.7.1 Grounding - Introduction

In power system, grounding or earthing means connecting frame of electrical equipment (non-current carrying part) or some electrical part of the system (e.g. neutral point in a star-connected system, one conductor of the secondary of a transformer etc.) to earth i.e. soil. This connection to earth may be through a conductor or some other circuit element (e.g. resistor, a circuit breaker etc.) depending up on the situation, grounding or earthing offers two principal advantages. First, it provides protection to the power system. For example, If the neutral point of a star-connected system is grounded through a circuit breaker and phase to earth fault occurs on any one line, a large fault current will flow through the circuit breaker. The circuit breaker will open to isolate the faulty line. This protects the power system from the harmful effects of the fault. Secondly, earthing of electrical equipment ensures the safety of the persons handling the equipment. For example, if insulation fails, there will be a direct contact of the live conductor with the metallic part (i.e. frame) of the equipment. Any person in contact with the metallic part of this equipment will be subjected to a dangerous electrical shock which can be fatal. In this chapter, we shall discuss the importance of grounding or earthing in the line of power system with special emphasis on neutral grounding.

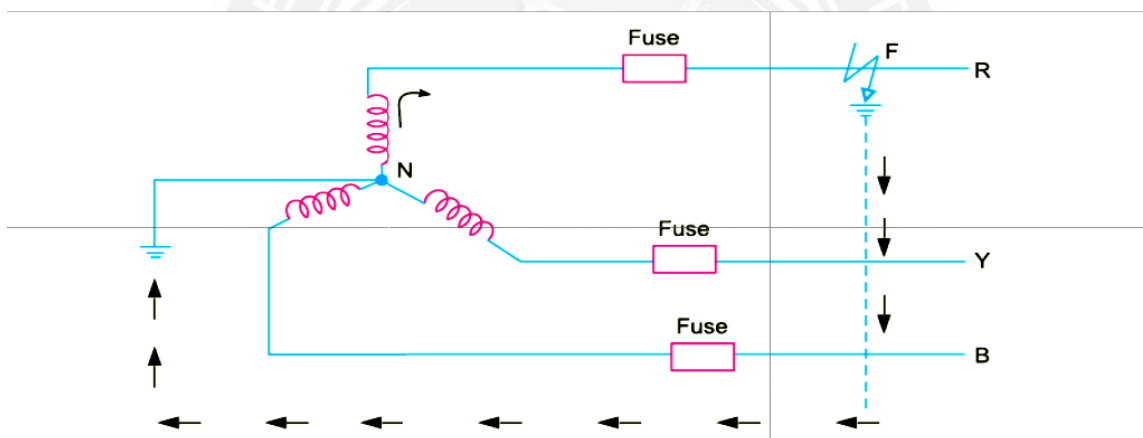
#### Concept of Grounding

The process of connecting the metallic frame (i.e. non-current carrying part) of electrical equipment or some electrical part of the system (e.g. neutral point in a star-connected system, one conductor of the secondary of a transformer etc.) to earth (i.e. soil) is called grounding or earthing. It is strange but true that grounding of electrical systems is less understood aspect of power system. Nevertheless, it is a very important subject. If grounding is done systematically in the line of the power system, we can effectively prevent accidents and damage to the equipment of the power system and at the same time continuity of supply can be maintained. Grounding or earthing may be classified as:(i) Equipment grounding (ii) System grounding. Equipment grounding deals with earthing the non-current-carrying metal parts of the electrical equipment. On the other

hand, system grounding means earthing some part of the electrical system e.g. earthing of neutral point of star-connected system in generating stations and substations.

### 5.7.2 Neutral Grounding

The process of connecting neutral point of 3-phase system to earth (i.e. soil) either directly or through some circuit element is called neutral grounding. Neutral grounding provides protection to personal and equipment. It is because during earth fault, the current path is completed through the earthed neutral and the protective devices (e.g. a fuse etc.) operate to isolate the faulty conductor from the rest of the system. This point is illustrated in Fig.



**Figure 5.7.1 Neutral Grounding**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 593]

Fig.5.9.3 shows a 3-phase, star-connected system with neutral earthed. Suppose a single line to ground fault occurs in line R at point F. This will cause the current to flow through ground path as shown in Fig.1. Note that current flows from R phase to earth, then to neutral point N and back to R-phase. Since the impedance of the current path is low, a large current flows through this path. This large current will blow the fuse in R-phase and isolate the faulty line R. This will protect the system from the harmful effects of the fault. One important feature of grounded neutral is that the potential difference between the live conductor and ground will not exceed the phase voltage of the system i.e. it will remain nearly constant.

## Advantages of Neutral Grounding

The following are the advantages of neutral grounding

- (i) Voltages of the healthy phases do not exceed line to ground voltages i.e. they remain nearly constant.
- (ii) The high voltages due to arcing grounds are eliminated.
- (iii) The protective relays can be used to provide protection against earth faults. In case earth fault occurs on any line, the protective relay will operate to isolate the faulty line.
- (iv) The over voltages due to lightning are discharged to earth. (v) It provides greater safety to personnel and equipment.
- (vi) It provides improved service reliability.
- (vii) Operating and maintenance expenditures are reduced

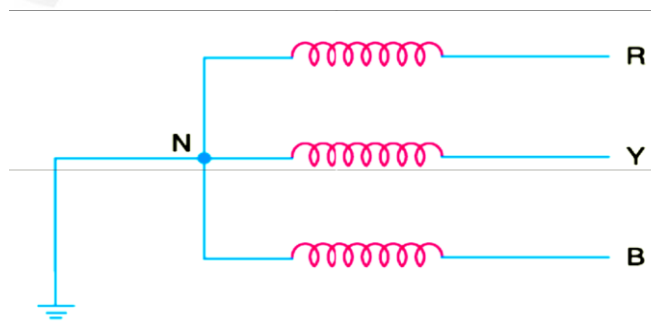
### 5.7.3 Methods of Neutral Grounding

The methods commonly used for grounding the neutral point of a 3-phase system are :

- (i) Solid or effective grounding
- (ii) Resistance grounding
- (iii) Reactance grounding
- (iv) Peterson-coil grounding

The choice of the method of grounding depends upon many factors including the size of the system, system voltage and the scheme of protection to be used.

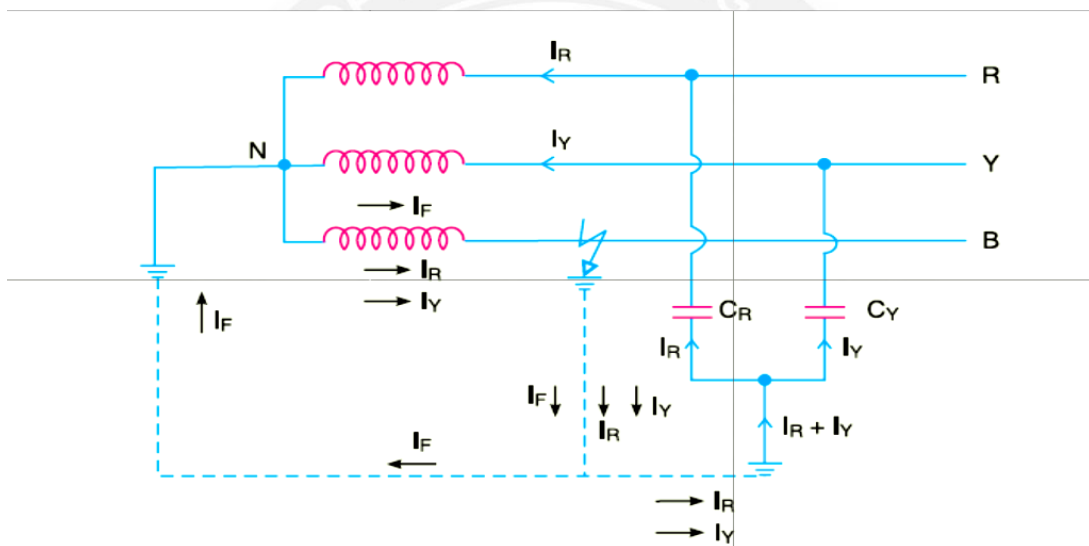
#### (i) Solid Grounding



**Figure 5.7.2 Solid Grounding**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 594]

When the neutral point of a 3-phase system (e.g. 3-phase generator, 3-phase transformer etc.) is directly connected to earth (i.e. soil) through a wire of negligible resistance and reactance, it is called solid grounding or effective grounding. Fig. shows the solid grounding of the neutral point. Since the neutral point is directly connected to earth through a wire, the neutral point is held at earth potential under all conditions. Therefore, under fault conditions, the voltage of any conductor to earth will not exceed the normal phase voltage of the system.



**Figure 5.7.2 Solid Grounding – Fault Current**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 594]

### Advantages

The solid grounding of neutral point has the following advantages:

- (i) The neutral is effectively held at earth potential.
- (ii) When earth fault occurs on any phase, the resultant capacitive current  $I_C$  is in phase opposition to the fault current  $I_F$ . The two currents completely cancel each other. Therefore, no arcing ground or over-voltage conditions can occur. Consider a line to ground fault in line B as shown in Fig. The capacitive currents flowing in the healthy phases R and Y are  $I_R$  and  $I_Y$  respectively. The resultant capacitive current  $I_C$  is the phasor sum of  $I_R$  and  $I_Y$ . In addition to these capacitive currents, the power source also supplies the fault current  $I_F$ . This fault current will go from fault point to earth,

then to neutral point  $N$  and back to the fault point through the faulty phase. The path of  $I_C$  is capacitive and that of  $I_F$  is inductive. The two currents are in phase opposition and completely cancel each other. Therefore, no arcing ground phenomenon or over-voltage conditions can occur.

(iii) When there is an earth fault on any phase of the system, the phase to earth voltage of the faulty phase becomes zero. However, the phase to earth voltages of the remaining two healthy phases remain at normal phase voltage because the potential of the neutral is fixed at earth potential. This permits to insulate the equipment for phase voltage. Therefore, there is a saving in the cost of equipment.

(iv) It becomes easier to protect the system from earth faults which frequently occur on the system. When there is an earth fault on any phase of the system, large fault current flows between the fault point and the grounded neutral. This permits the easy operation of earth fault relay.

#### Disadvantages

The following are the disadvantages of solid grounding :

- (i) Since most of the faults on an overhead system are phase to earth faults, the system has to bear a large number of severe shocks. This causes the system to become unstable.
- (ii) The solid grounding results in heavy earth fault currents. Since the fault has to be cleared by the circuit breakers, the heavy earth fault currents may cause the burning of circuit breaker contacts.
- (iii) The increased earth fault current results in greater interference in the neighboring communication lines.

#### Applications

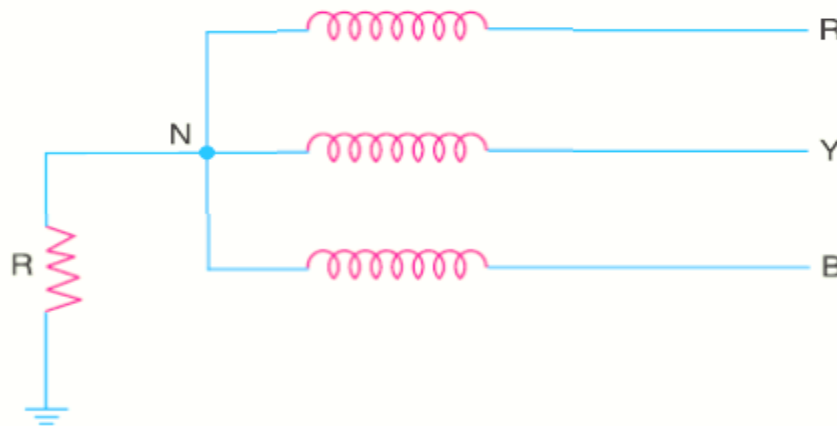
Solid grounding is usually employed where the circuit impedance is sufficiently high so as to keep the earth fault current within safe limits. This system of grounding is used for voltages up to 33 kV with total power capacity not exceeding 5000 kVA.

#### (ii) Resistance Grounding

In order to limit the magnitude of earth fault current, it is a common practice to connect

the neutral point of a 3-phase system to earth through a resistor. This is called resistance grounding. When the neutral point of a 3-phase system (e.g. 3-phase generator, 3-phase transformer etc.) is connected to earth (i.e. soil) through a resistor, it is called resistance grounding. Fig. shows the grounding of neutral point through a resistor  $R$ . The value of  $R$  should neither be very low nor very high. If the value of earthing resistance  $R$  is very low, the earth fault current will be large and the system becomes similar to the solid grounding system.

On the other hand, if the earthing resistance  $R$  is very high, the system conditions become similar to ungrounded neutral system. The value of  $R$  is so chosen such that the earth fault



**Figure 5.7.3 Resistance Grounding**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 596]

current is limited to safe value but still sufficient to permit the operation of earth fault protection system. In practice, that value of  $R$  is selected that limits the earth fault current to 2 times the normal full load current of the earthed generator or transformer.

#### Advantages

The following are the advantages of resistance earthing:

- i) The earth fault current is small due to the presence of earthing resistance. Therefore, interference with communication circuits is reduced.
- ii) It improves the stability of the system.

## Disadvantages

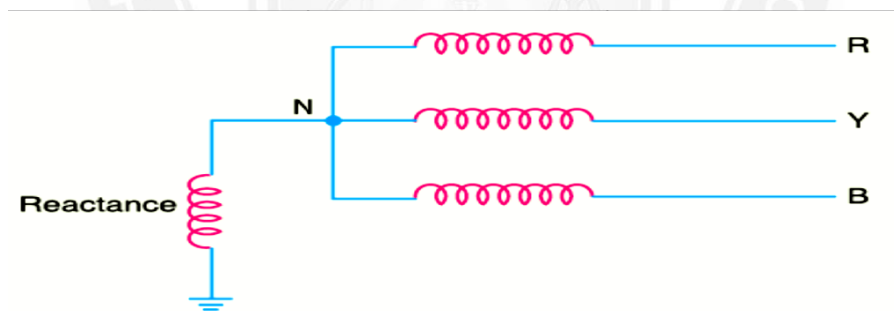
The following are the disadvantages of resistance grounding :

- ( i ) Since the system neutral is displaced during earth faults, the equipment has to be insulated for higher voltages.
- (ii)This system is costlier than the solidly grounded system.
- (iii)A large amount of energy is produced in the earthing resistance during earth faults. Sometimes it becomes difficult to dissipate this energy to atmosphere.

## Applications

It is used on a system operating at voltages between 2.2 kV and 33 kV with power source capacity more than 5000 kVA.

## (iii)Reactance Grounding



**Figure 5.7.3 Reactance Grounding**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 597]

In this system, a reactance is inserted between the neutral and ground as shown in Fig. The purpose of reactance is to limit the earth fault current. By changing the earthing reactance, the earth fault current can be changed to obtain the conditions similar to that of solid grounding. This method is not used these days because of the following

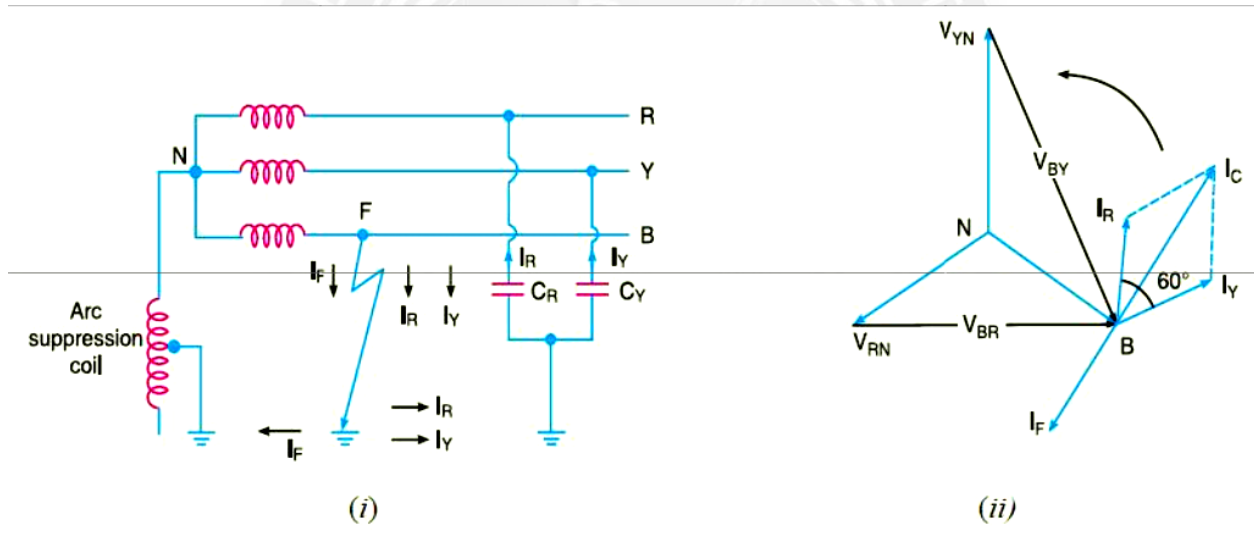
## Disadvantages

- ( i ) In this system, the fault current required to operate the protective device is higher than that of resistance grounding for the same fault conditions.
- (ii)High transient

voltages appear under fault conditions.

#### (iv) Arc Suspension Grounding (Or Resonant Grounding)

We have seen that capacitive currents are responsible for producing arcing grounds. These capacitive currents flow because capacitance exists between each line and earth. If inductance  $L$  of appropriate value is connected in parallel with the capacitance of the system, the fault current  $I_F$  flowing through  $L$  will be in phase opposition to the capacitive current  $I_C$  of the system. If  $L$  is so adjusted that  $I_L = I_C$  then resultant current in the fault will be zero. This condition is known as resonant grounding. When the value of  $L$  of arc suppression coil is such that the fault current  $I_F$  exactly balances the capacitive current  $I_C$ , it is called resonant grounding



**Figure 5.7.3 Reactance Grounding**

[Source: "Principles of Power System" by V.K.Mehta Page: 597]

Value of  $L$  for resonant grounding . For resonant grounding, the system behaves as an ungrounded neutral system. Therefore, full line voltage appears across capacitors  $C_R$  and  $C_Y$



$$I_R = I_Y = \frac{\sqrt{3}V_{ph}}{X_C}$$

$$I_C = \sqrt{3} I_R = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}V_{ph}}{X_C} = \frac{3V_{ph}}{X_C}$$

$$\frac{V_{ph}}{X_L} = \frac{3V_{ph}}{X_C}$$

$$X_L = \frac{X_C}{3}$$

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{3\omega C}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{3\omega^2 C}$$

Advantages. The Peterson coil grounding has the following advantages:

- (i) The Peterson coil is completely effective in preventing any damage by an arcing ground.
- (ii) The Peterson coil has the advantages of ungrounded neutral system.

Disadvantages.

The Peterson coil grounding has the following disadvantages :

- (i) Due to varying operational conditions, the capacitance of the network changes from time to time. Therefore, inductance L of Peterson coil requires readjustment.
- (ii) The lines should be transposed.