

IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Electric Power Station Ground Potential Rise and Induced Voltage from a Power Fault

IEEE Power & Energy Society

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**Power System Communications Committee
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Abstract: Guidance for the calculation of power station ground potential rise (GPR) and longitudinal induction (LI) voltages is provided, as well as guidance for their appropriate reduction from worst-case values, for use in metallic telecommunication protection design.

Keywords: electric power stations, ground potential rise, IEEE 367, induced voltage, longitudinal induction voltages, power faults, power stations, telecommunication protection design, telecommunications

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 367-2012, IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Electric Power Station Ground Potential Rise and Induced Voltage from a Power Fault.

Wire-line telecommunication facilities serving electric power stations often require that extraordinary protection measures be taken to protect against the effects of fault-produced ground potential rise (GPR) or induced voltages, or both. In the presence of a hostile electromagnetic environment, suitably rated protection equipment is required at the power station for personnel safety, for the protection of the serving telecommunication facilities, and to help ensure the desired continuity of telecommunication transmission at times of power system faults. There is a fundamental need, therefore, to determine the appropriate values of fault-produced GPR and induction, including considerations of their probability and duration, to be used in developing the specifications and ratings for the protection equipment to be used in any given application.

This recommended practice provides information for the determination of the appropriate value of fault-produced power station GPR and induction for use in the design of protection systems. Included are the following:

- a) The determination of the appropriate value of fault current to be used in the GPR calculation
- b) The consideration of the waveform, probability, and duration of the fault current
- c) The determination of inducing currents, the mutual impedance between power and telephone facilities, and shield factors
- d) The vectorial summation of GPR and induction
- e) The considerations regarding the power station GPR zone of influence (ZOI)
- f) The communications channel time requirements for non-interruptible services

This standard was originally prepared in 1987 by the Joint High Voltage Interface Working Group (WG) with members from the IEEE Transmission and Access Systems Committee of the IEEE Communications Society and the Power System Communications Committee of the Power Engineering Society. This WG later merged with the Inductive Coordination Electrical Protection (ICEP) Subcommittee (SC). Over time most of the members of the ICEP SC moved to the Wire-line SC, under the Power Engineering Society Power System Communications Committee. The Wire-line SC assumed ownership of this standard during the revision process in 1996.

The WG determined during this revision process (2011) that there are no international standards to determine the ground (or earth) potential rise at electric power stations or similar locations. The WG did locate, through an Internet search, two international documents that appear to deal with the subject but were not validated for harmonization purposes, as follows:

- AS/NZS 3835.1:2006, Earth potential rise—Protection of telecommunications network users, personnel and plant—Part 1: Code of practice
- AS/NZS 3835.2:2006, Earth potential rise—Protection of telecommunications network users, personnel and plant—Part 2: Application guide

In other, Volume II of the ITU-T Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electric power and electrified railway lines, *Calculating Induced Voltages and Currents in Practical Cases*, also appears to deal, in part, with the subject of this standard.

This standard was revised and updated by the Wire-line Working Group of the IEEE Power System Communications Committee of the IEEE Power & Energy Society.

Contents

1. Overview	1
1.1 Scope	1
2. Normative references.....	2
3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations	2
3.1 Definitions	2
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations	4
4. Overview of technical considerations.....	5
4.1 Telecommunication facilities.....	5
4.2 Faults on power systems.....	6
4.3 Power station ground grid impedance to remote earth	6
4.4 Establishing net fault current values.....	9
4.5 Division of fault current.....	9
4.6 Calculating the inducing current.....	9
4.7 Ground potential rise	10
4.8 Sources of fault and inducing current information and impedance to remote earth information and related responsibilities of power utilities and serving telecommunication utilities.....	10
4.9 Transient voltages resulting from power system operation	11
4.10 Types of wire-line telecommunication circuits usually requested for electric power stations as defined by some power utilities.....	11
4.11 Service types and performance objectives for telecommunication services provided at power stations as defined in IEEE Std 487.....	11
5. Electrical power station GPR	12
5.1 Determination of appropriate symmetrical and asymmetrical GPR	12
5.2 Duration of the fault and its relationship to wire-line telecommunication requirements for power system protection.....	28
5.3 Extraordinary possibilities.....	29
5.4 Example of a GPR calculation and volt-time area calculation	30
5.5 Summary.....	30
5.6 Multigrounded neutral impedance in rural areas	31
5.7 GPR calculations for distributed generation.....	33
6. Calculation of electromagnetic induction under power fault conditions	35
6.1 Inducing current.....	36
6.2 Mutual impedance	36
6.3 General equation.....	39
6.4 Examples of calculations.....	43
6.5 Cumulative mutual impedance and electromagnetic induction curves.....	43
6.6 Correction for difference in line heights.....	43
6.7 Electric supply line with double-end feed	44
6.8 Fault location for maximum induced voltage	44
6.9 Shield factor.....	45
6.10 Typical supply line fault current distribution.....	49
7. Vectorial summation of a GPR with an LI voltage	51
7.1 Calculating the resultant voltage.....	51
8. Power system fault current probability.....	51
8.1 Probability analysis.....	51

9. ZOI of GPR	52
9.1 Conductive interference.....	52
9.2 Equipotential lines	53
9.3 Potential contour surveys.....	59
9.4 Effects of GPR within the ZOI	61
9.5 Transfer of a GPR.....	61
9.6 Determining the magnitude of the GPR in the vicinity of an electric power station or transmission line tower	62
9.7 Cases.....	64
9.8 Determination of the boundary of the ZOI	71
9.9 Safety considerations	75
10. Summary of mitigating and reduction factors applicable to GPR or induced voltage, or both	77
10.1 Mitigating factors applicable to fault current calculation	77
10.2 Mitigating factors applicable to GPR calculations	78
10.3 Reduction or multiplication design factors to be used with calculated GPR	79
10.4 Treating soil to lower impedance.....	79
11. Communication channel time requirements	80
11.1 Power system fault protection.....	80
11.2 Protective relay types.....	81
11.3 Communication systems factors	82
11.4 Relaying schemes	83
12. Administrative guidelines for coordination between communication and power utilities.....	86
12.1 Acquiring data on substation electrical environments	86
12.2 Studies of substation electrical environment	87
Annex A (informative) Bibliography	88
Annex B (informative) Example of calculations for HV bus fault and LV bus and line fault.....	93
Annex C (informative) Example of a GPR calculation and volt-time area calculation	103
Annex D (informative) Example of calculations for uniform and nonuniform exposures	118
Annex E (informative) Example of calculations for double-ended supply feed and a telecommunication line	133
Annex F (informative) Examples of calculating the resultant voltage between the electric power station ground grid and a conductor that is grounded at a remote location, such as a telephone central office	137
Annex G (informative) Modeling transfer of ground potential rise.....	142
Annex H (informative) Sample GPR calculations.....	153

IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Electric Power Station Ground Potential Rise and Induced Voltage from a Power Fault

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1. Overview

Difficulties are experienced by telecommunication, protection, and relay engineers in determining the *appropriate* values of power station ground potential rise (GPR) or the longitudinally induced (LI) voltages into wire-line telecommunication facilities including their probability, waveform, and duration, which are to be used in developing the specifications for systems and component protection.

Suitably rated protection devices are required for personnel safety and for the protection and continuity of service for wire-line facilities that either enter electric power stations or that are otherwise exposed to the influence of high-voltage electric power circuits. (See IEEE Std 487™.)¹

1.1 Scope

This standard provides guidance for the calculation of power station GPR and LI voltages and guidance for their appropriate reduction from worst-case values for use in metallic telecommunication protection design. Information is also included for the determination of the following:

¹ Information on references can be found in Clause 2.