

# Earth Electrode Design

**Dr Hendri Geldenhuys PrEng  
Eskom Distribution Technology**

# **SWER in the Karoo (Semi Desert )**

**Will the Soil conductivity be good enough?**

**The only way to tell is to measure**

**The best conducting soil in SA is in the most dry places!**

**This is because the salt is not washed out by the rain.**

**The most difficult place is where there are a lot of rain...**

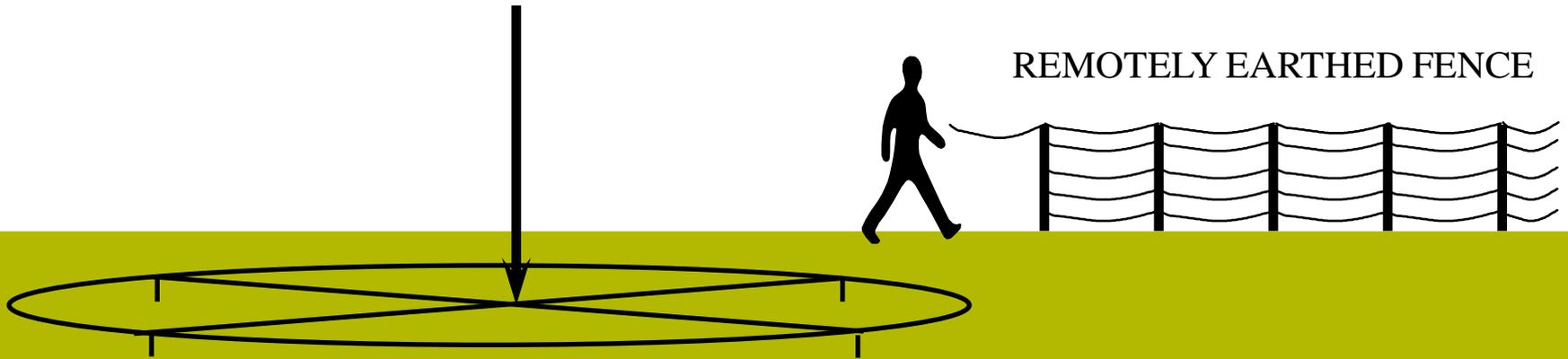
**Do not guess.. Measure !**

# Touch Potential

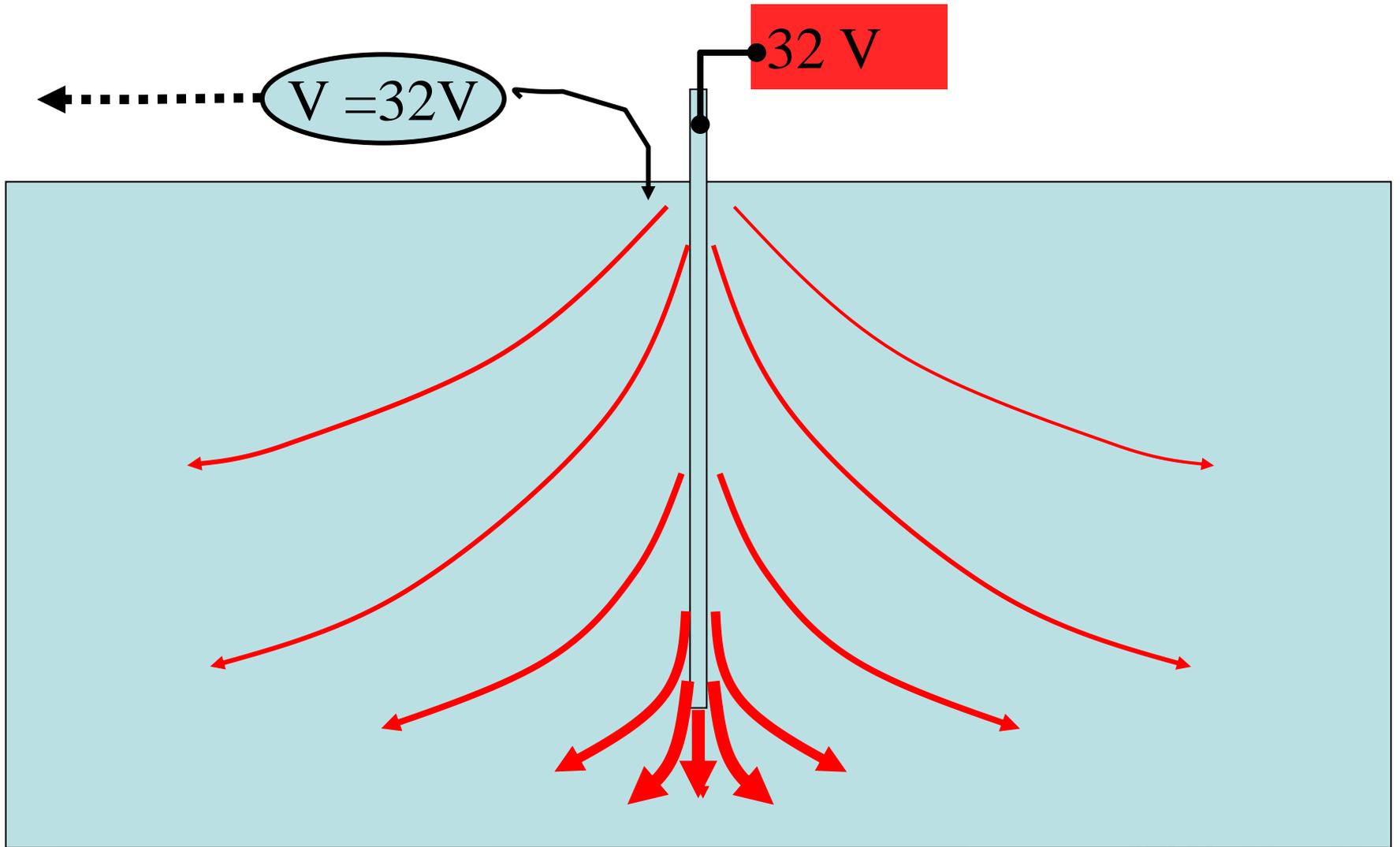
$$V < 32 \text{ V}$$

SWER LOAD CURRENT

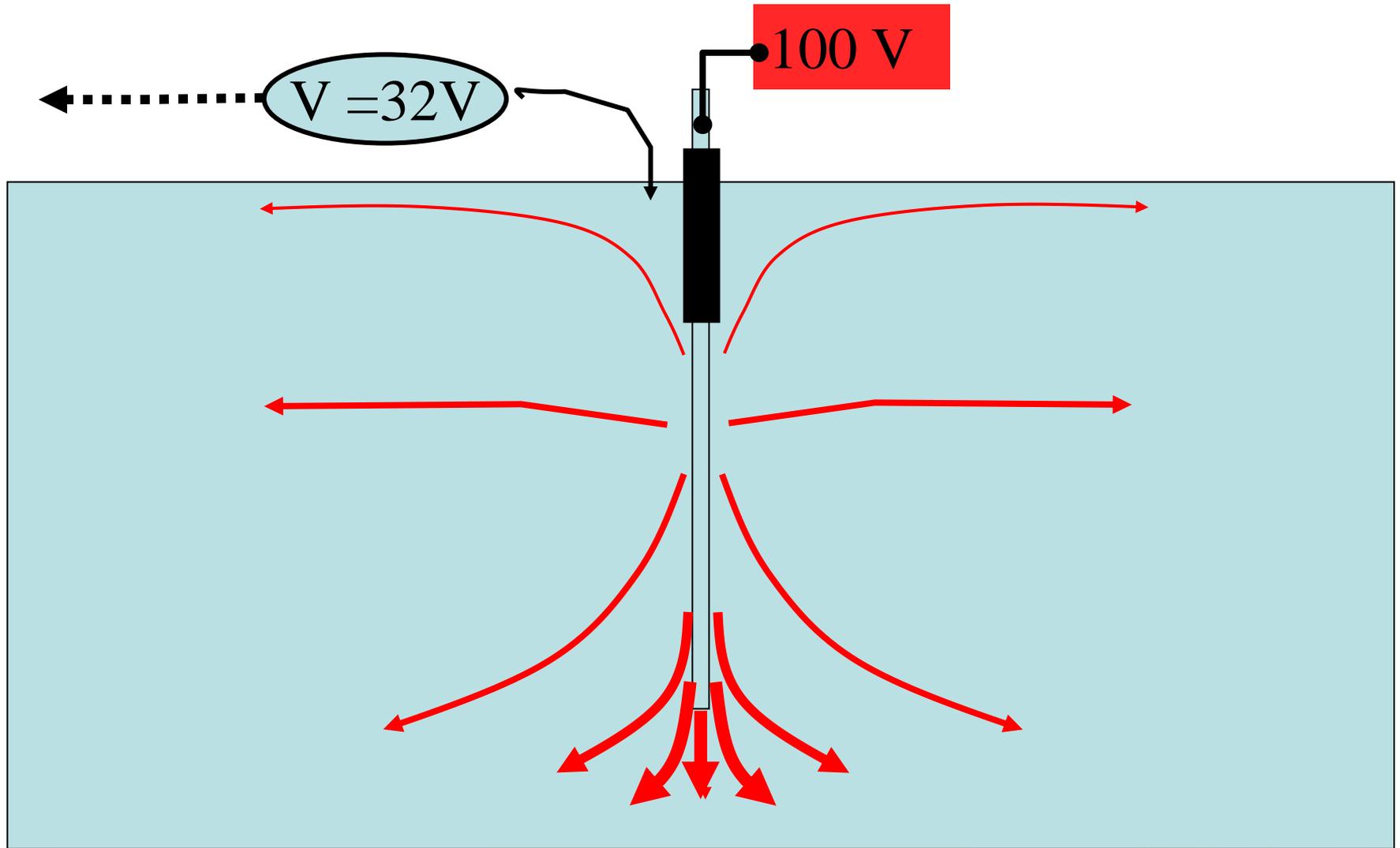
REMOTELY EARTHED FENCE



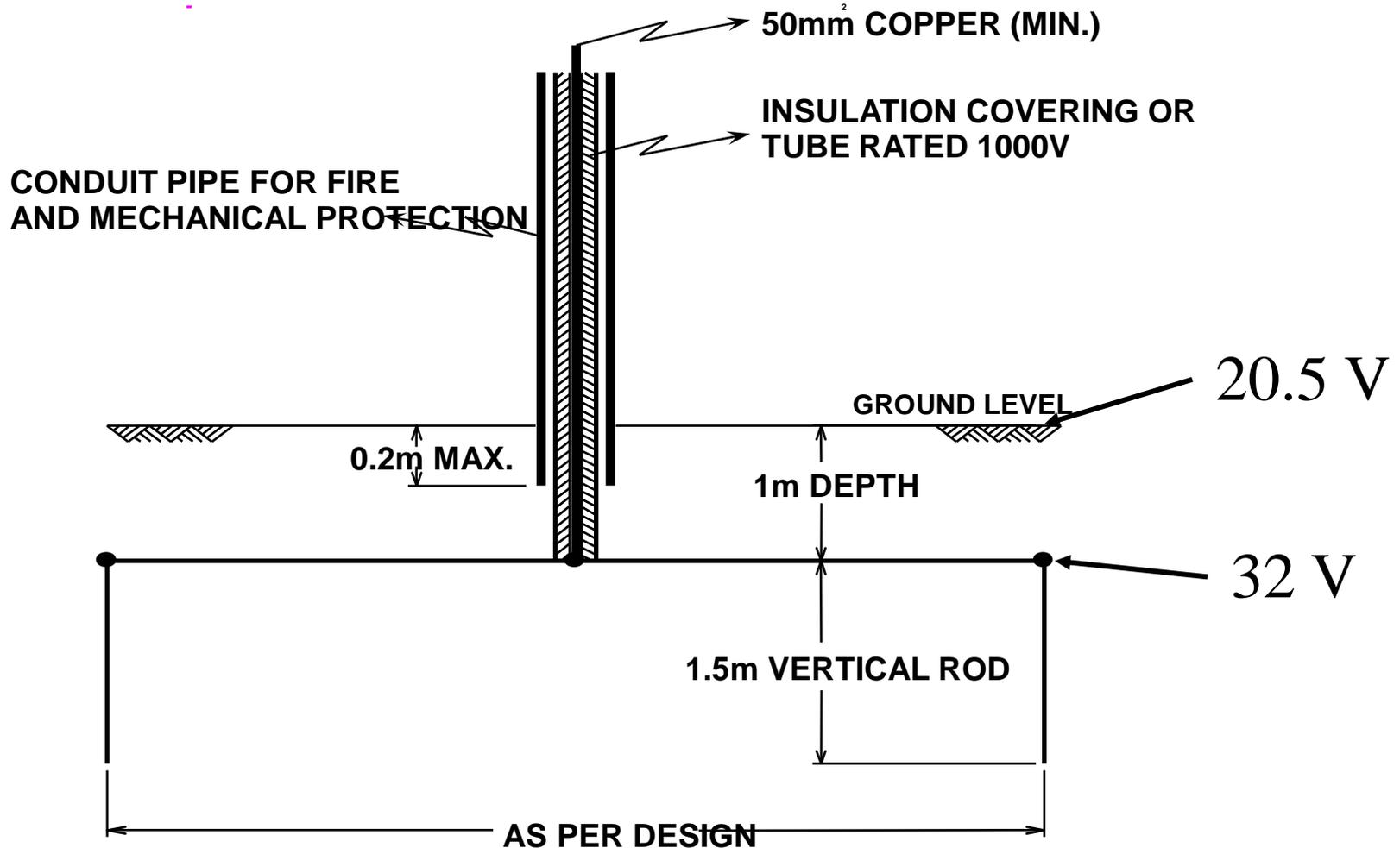
# Deep Drilled Vertical Electrode



# Deep Drilled Vertical Electrode



# Insulation of the Earth Down Lead



# Transformer Earth Electrode Resistance

**Based on Earth Potential Rise < 32 V**

Table 1: The design resistance required for various transformer sizes. This is based on a Ground Potential rise of 32V.

| Transformer | Earth return current | SWER Required resistance | Design resistance |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 5 kVA       | 0.26 A               | 122.2 ohm                | 30.0 ohm          |
| 15 kVA      | 0.79 A               | 40.7 ohm                 | 30.0 ohm          |
| 25 kVA      | 1.31 A               | 24.4 ohm                 | 24.0 ohm          |
| 50 kVA      | 2.62 A               | 12.2 ohm                 | 12.0 ohm          |
| 200 kVA     | 10.5 A               | 3.1 ohm                  | 3.0 ohm           |
| 400 kVA     | 20.9 A               | 1.5 ohm                  | 1.5 ohm           |

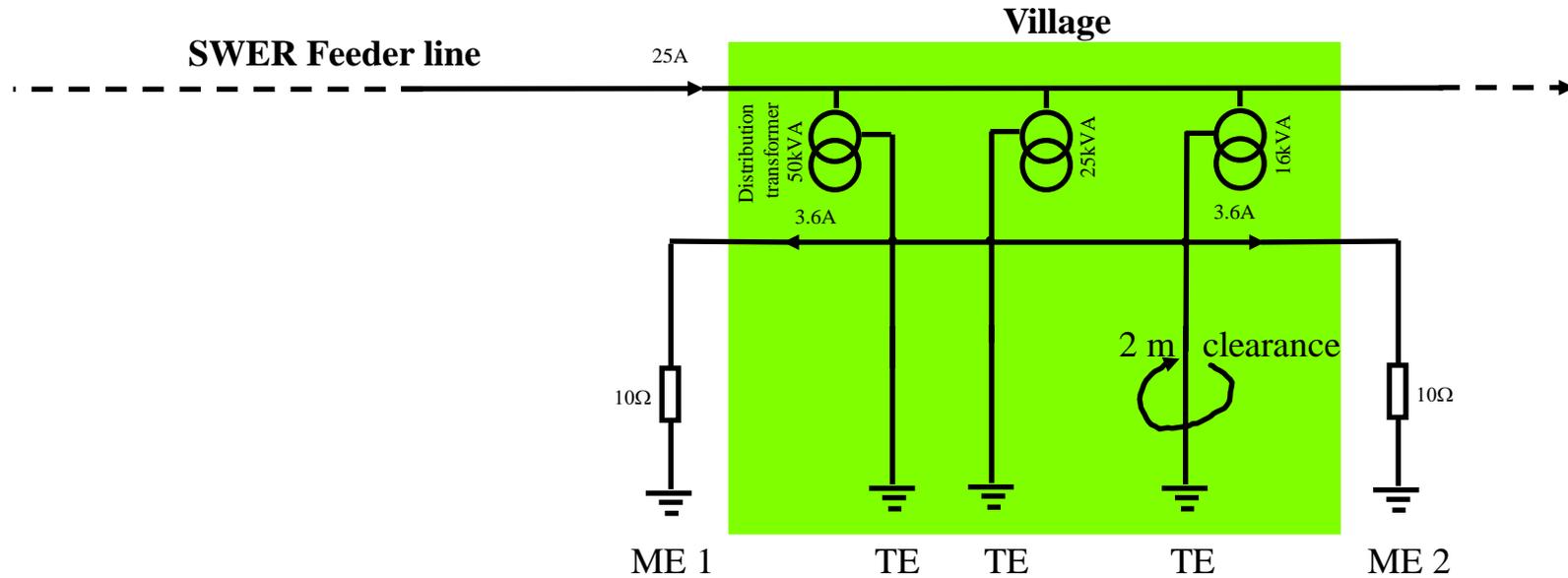
# Insulated Vertical Rod Electrode

**Based on Earth Potential Rise < 100V**

Table 1: The design resistance required for various transformer sizes. This is based on a Ground Potential rise of 100V.

| Transformer | Earth return current | SWER Required resistance | Design resistance |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 5 kVA       | 0.26 A               | 382.0 ohm                | 30.0 ohm          |
| 15 kVA      | 0.79 A               | 127.3 ohm                | 30.0 ohm          |
| 25 kVA      | 1.31 A               | 76.4 ohm                 | 30.0 ohm          |
| 50 kVA      | 2.62 A               | 38.2 ohm                 | 30.0 ohm          |
| 200 kVA     | 10.5 A               | 9.6 ohm                  | 9.0 ohm           |
| 400 kVA     | 20.9 A               | 4.8 ohm                  | 4.5 ohm           |

# Earth Safety in a Village.

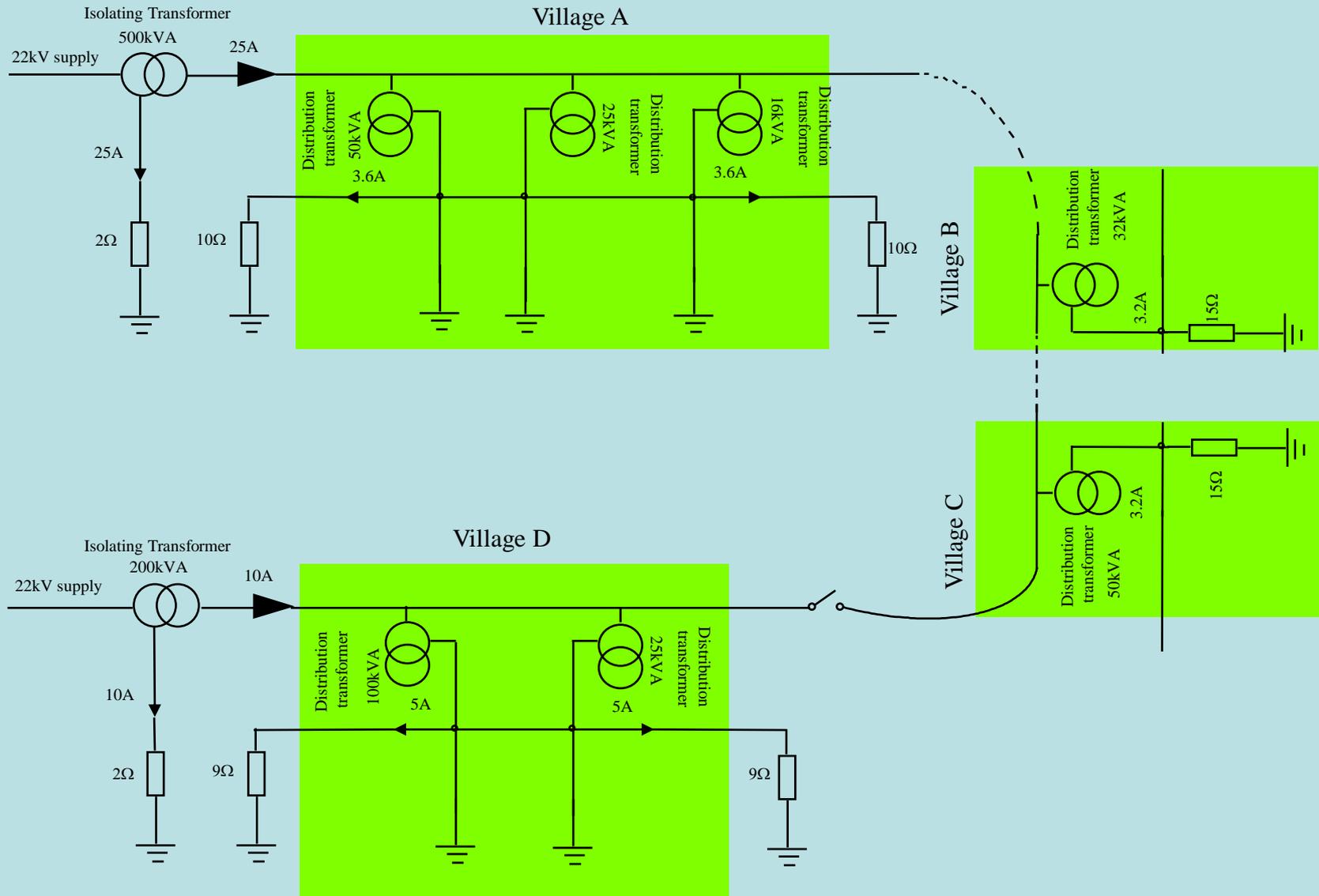


**The earthing practise and under running neutral conductor for a village.**

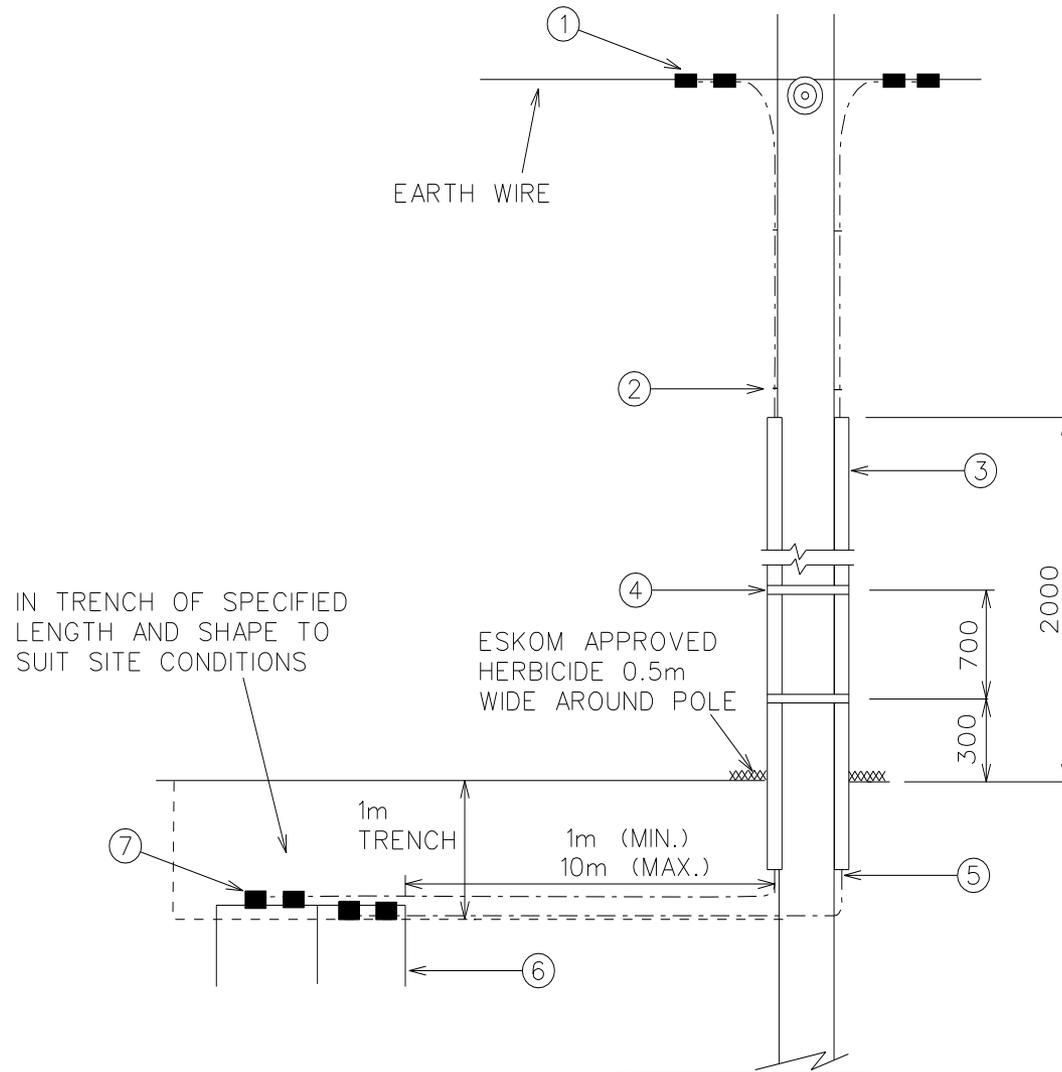
## Notes

- 1) The main (low resistance) SWER earth electrodes (ME 1 and ME 2) are located outside the village to overcome the step and touch potential problems.
- 2) There are two main earth electrodes (ME) per village to give some redundancy.
- 3) The transformer pole earth (TE) is simply a butt wrapped wire around the bottom of the pole. It must be small to avoid step and touch potential problems in the town.
- 4) A clearance of 2m to any conductors in the vicinity (such as fences) should be maintained around a transformer pole (earth) to avoid step and touch potential problems.

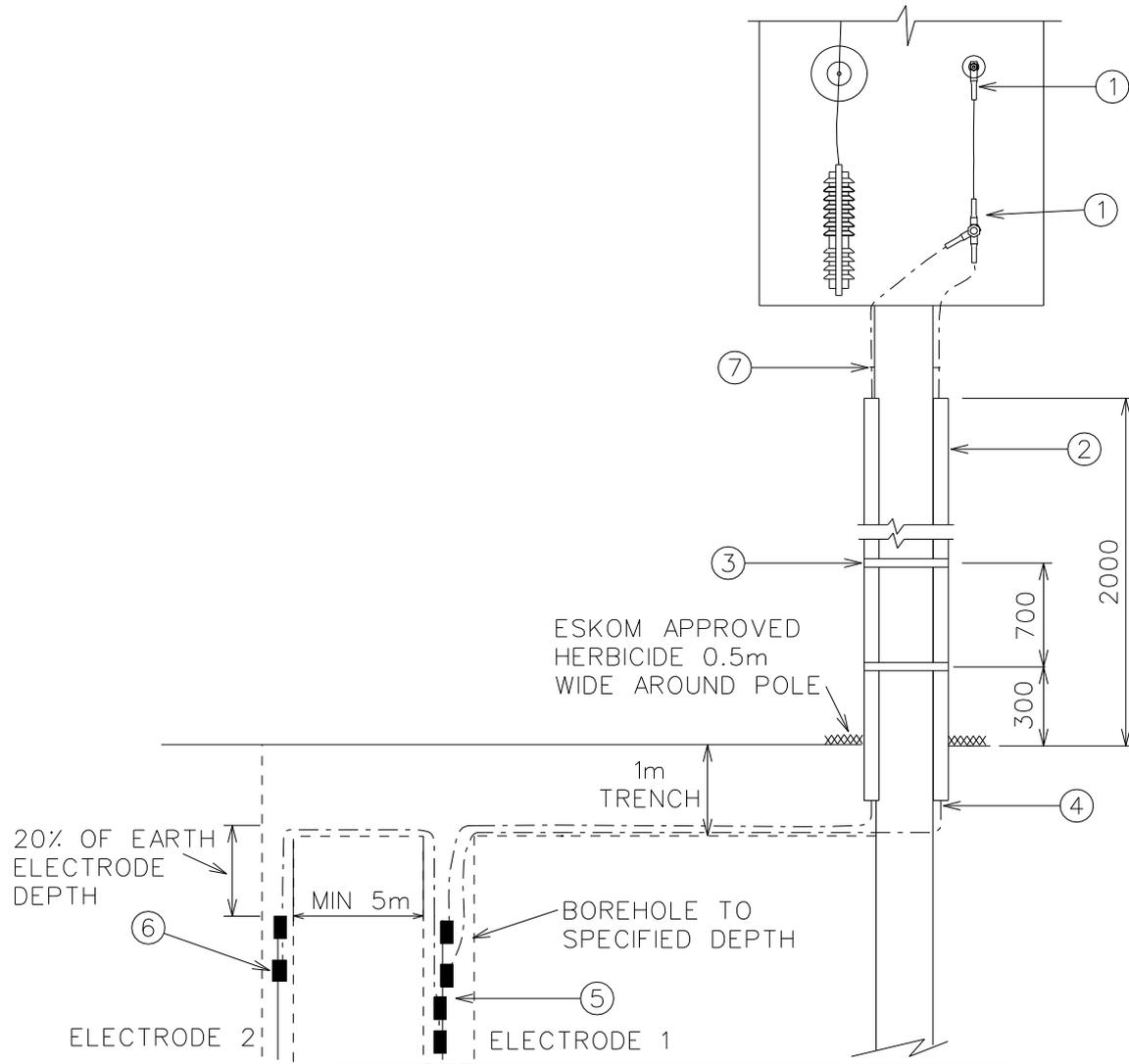
# SWER Scheme Layout



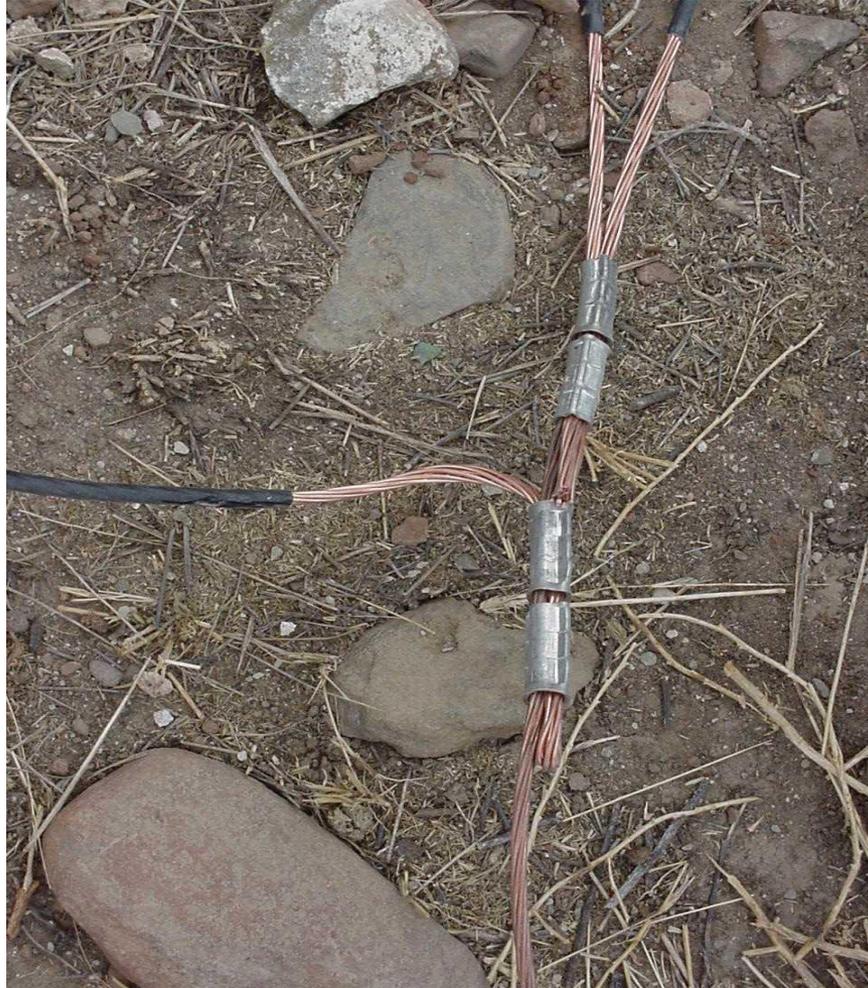
# Double Down Earth Conductor



# Customer Transformer Installation



# Double Crimp on Earth Connections

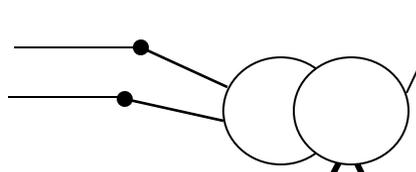


# Drilling a Vertical Electrode Hole



# Trench Electrode for Isolation Transformer

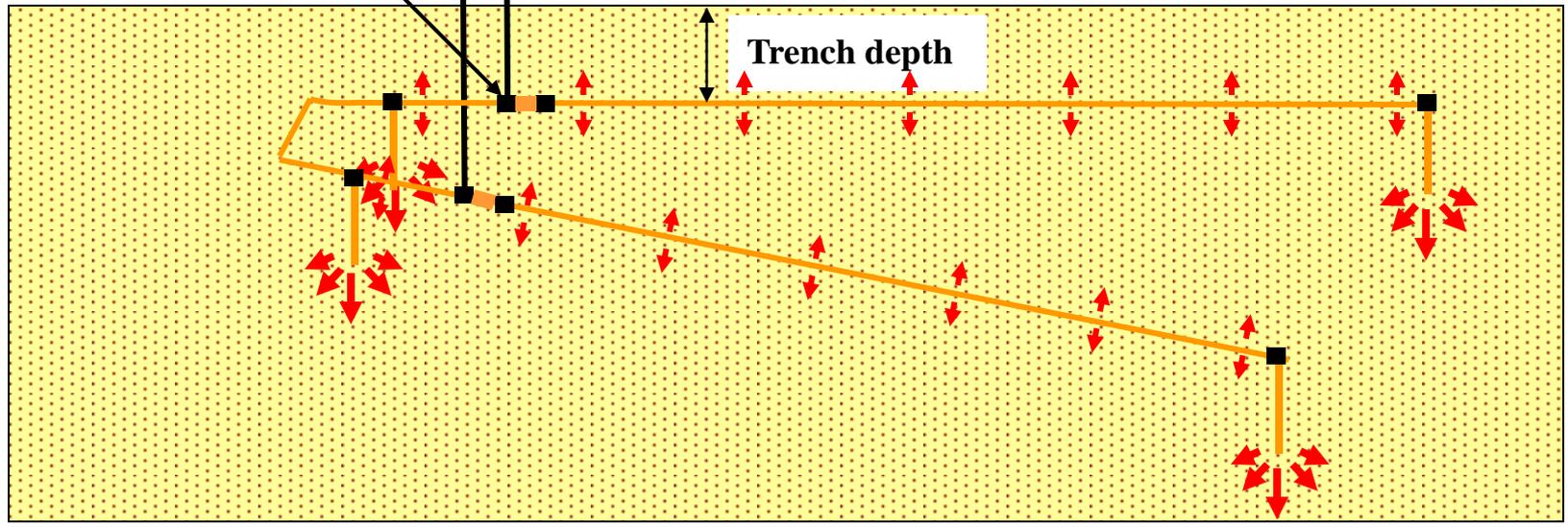




**Important points to avoid thermal runaway on SWER electrodes and to ensure safety around SWER electrodes:**

- 1) Electrode size must comply with safety criteria of 32V for trench and 100V for vertical 20% insulated electrodes (voltage rise at transformer nominal current)
- 2) Double down conductors and double clamp connection to the earth conductors including an underground interconnection. (Redundancy)
- 3) Vertical rod electrodes should be installed at the beginning and end of trench electrodes to create the high current density/ stress area away from the point where the down conductor is connected to the earth electrode. For the same reason it is recommended that the down conductor to be connected 1m away from the extremities of the earth electrode.

Connection 1m away from electrode extremity



End

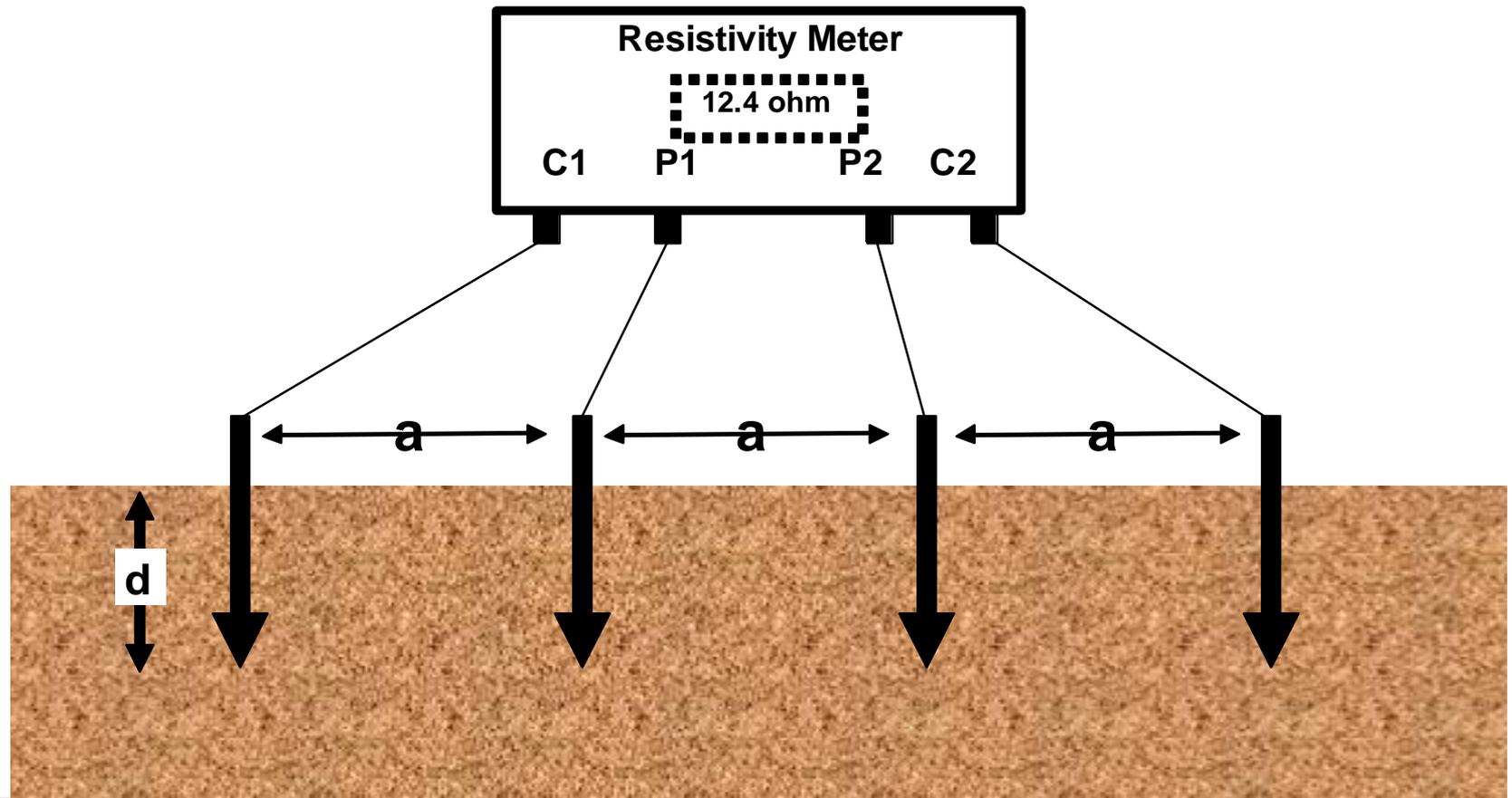
# Earth Resistivity and Electrode Resistance Measurement

Dr Hendri Geldenhuys PrEng  
Eskom Distribution Technology

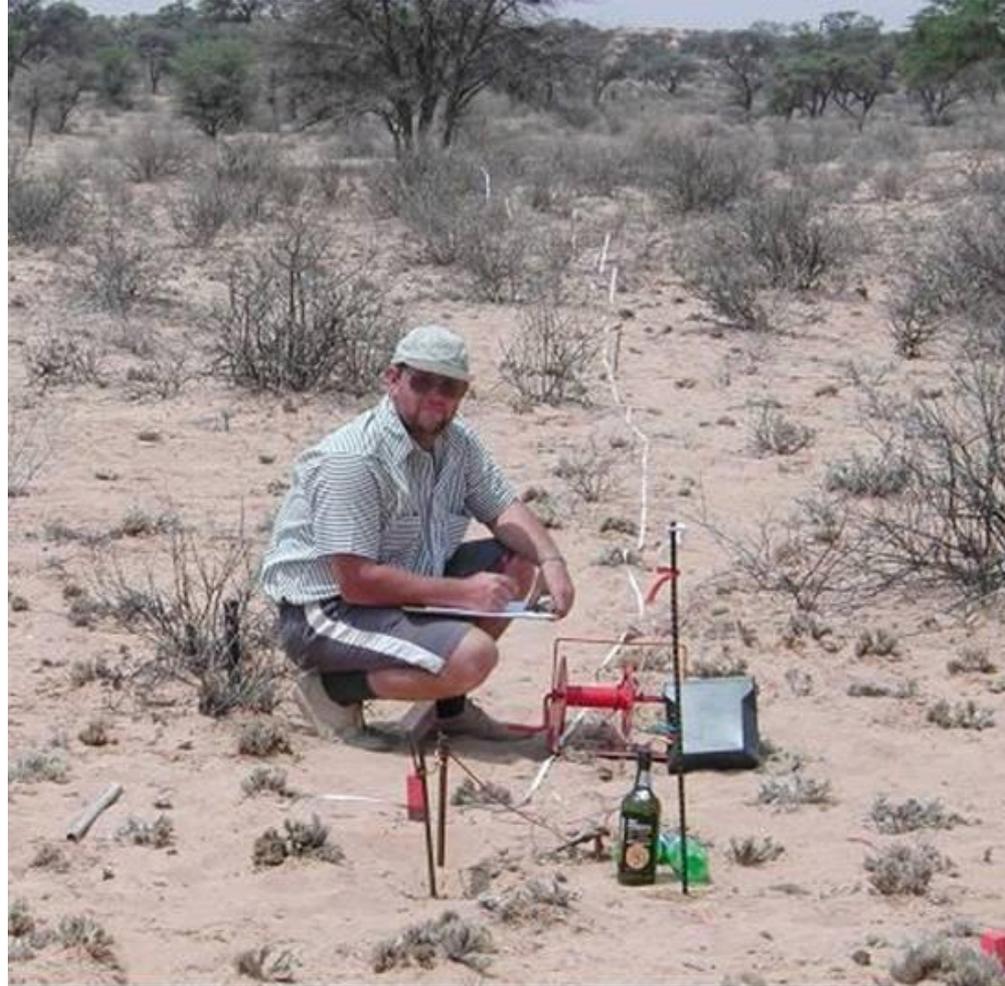
# Earth Resistivity Meter



# Soil-Resistivity Measurement



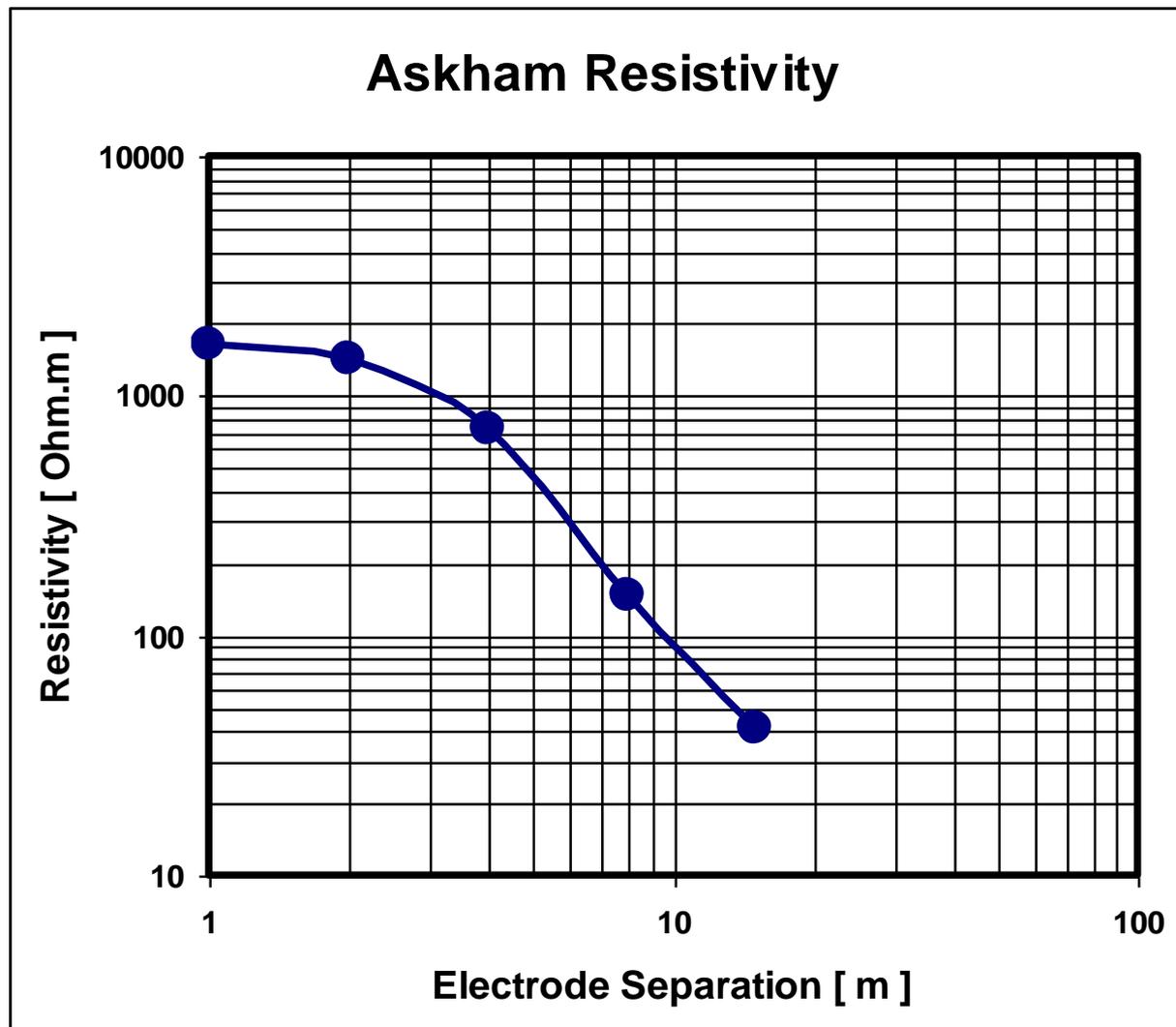
# Resistivity Tests



# Resistivity Measurement- Calculation

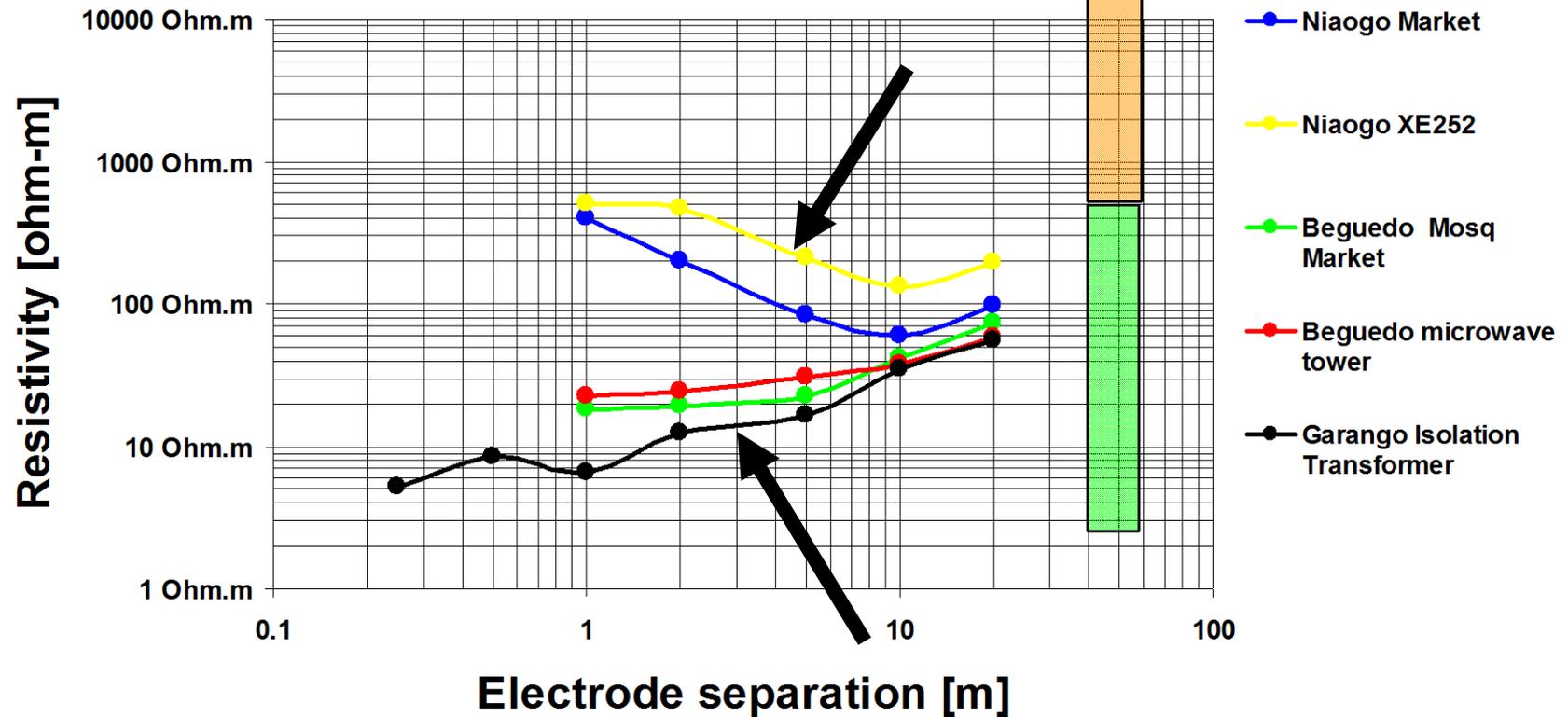
| Electrode Separation [m] | Resistance [Ohm] | Factor          | Resistivity                |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1                        | R1               | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R1$  |
| 2                        | R2               | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R2$  |
| 5                        | R5               | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R5$  |
| 10                       | R10              | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R10$ |
| 20                       | R20              | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R20$ |
| 50                       | R50              | $a \times 2.Pi$ | $a \times 2.Pi \times R50$ |

# Resistivity At Askham: Kalahari Desert

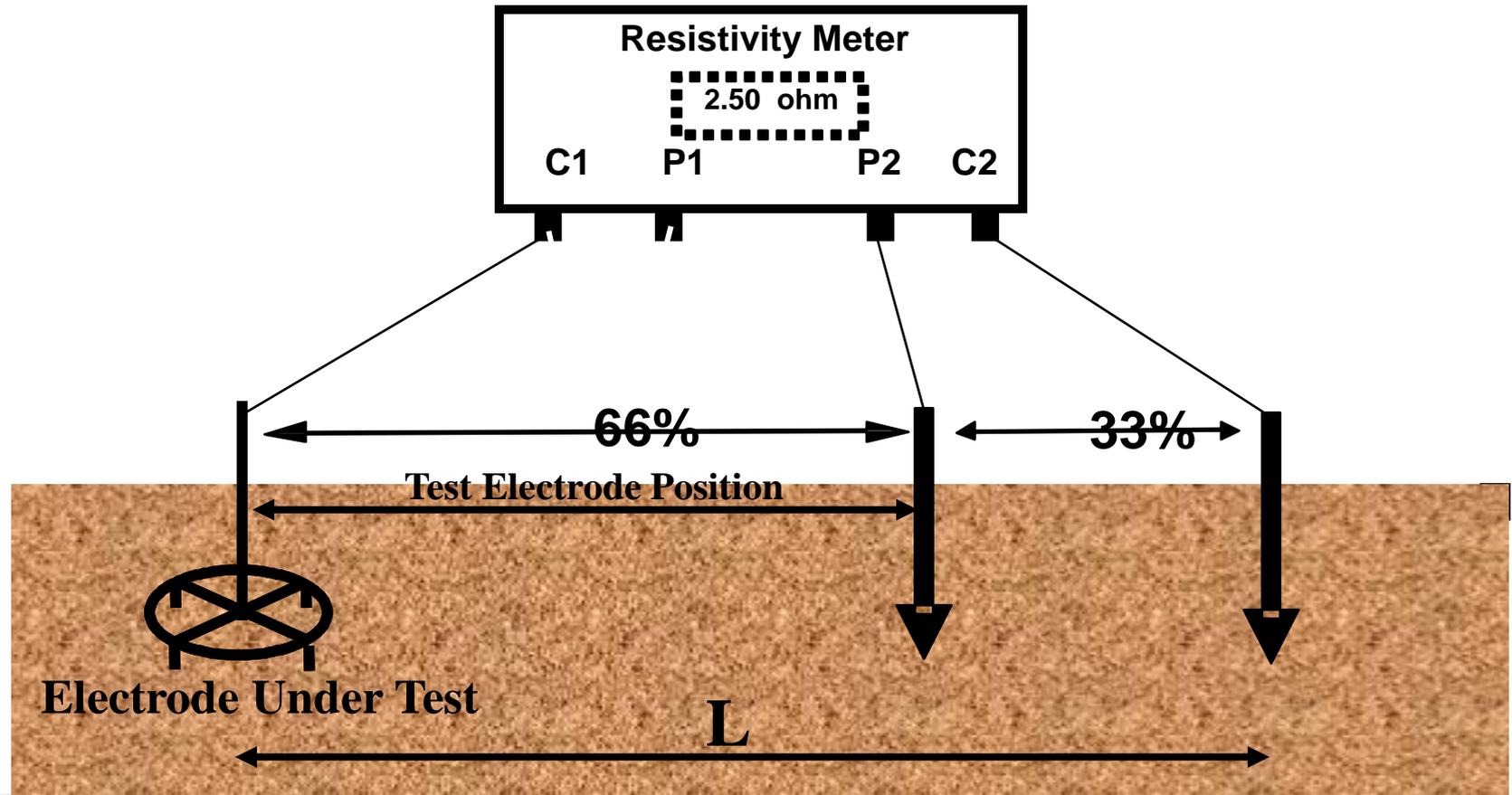


# Burkina Faso Resistivity

Garango SWER scheme.



# Electrode Resistance Measurement



# Electrode Resistance Measurement

| Test Electrode Position | Resistance |
|-------------------------|------------|
| .2L                     |            |
| .4L                     |            |
| .6L                     |            |
| .8L                     |            |

End