Prepint of the paper

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I. Colominas, G. Mosqueira, J. Gómez-Calviño, F. Navarrina, M. Casteleiro (2002)
Proceedings del "The Third International Conference on Engineering Computational Technology".
Praga, Czech Republic.

A computer aided design system for the analysis of transferred potentials in earthing systems

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Abstract

In this work we present a CAD system based on this BEM numerical formulation for the analysis of a common problem in electrical engineering practice, that is, the existence of transferred potentials in a grounding installation [1]. The transfer of potentials between the grounding area to outside points by buried conductors, such as communication or signal circuits, neutral wires, pipes, rails, or metallic fences, may produce serious safety problems [2]. Thus, in this paper we summaryze the BE numerical approach and we present a new approach for the transferred potential analysis. Finally, we show some examples by using the geometry of real grounding systems.

Keywords: BEM Numerical Methods, Grounding Analysis, Transferred potentials.

1   Introduction

A safe grounding system has to guarantee the integrity of equipment and the continuity of the service under fault conditions (providing means to carry and dissipate electrical currents into the ground) and to safeguard that persons working or walking in the surroundings of the grounded installation are not exposed to dangerous electrical shocks. To achieve these goals, the equivalent electrical resistance of the system must be low enough to assure that fault currents dissipate mainly through the grounding grid into the earth, while maximum potential differences between close points on the earth surface must be kept under certain tolerances (step, touch and mesh voltages) [1, 3].

In the last four decades, the operation of grounding systems has been extensively analyzed, and several methods for analysis and design have been proposed. Most of

these methods are based on the professional experience, on semi-empirical works, on experimental data obtained from scale model assays and laboratory tests, or on intuitive ideas. Unquestionably, these contributions represented an important improvement in the grounding analysis area, although some problems have been systematically reported, such as the large computational costs required in the analysis of real cases, the unrealistic results obtained when segmentation of conductors is increased, and the uncertainty in the margin of error [1, 3, 4, 5].

The electrical current dissipation into the soil is a well-known phenomenum which equations can be stated from Maxwell's Electromagnetic Theory. Nevertheless, their application and resolution for the computing of grounding grids of large installations in practical cases present some difficulties. Evidently, no analytical solutions can be obtained for most of real problems. On the other hand, the characteristic geometry of grounding systems (a mesh of interconnected bare conductors with a relatively small ratio diameter-length) makes very difficult the use of standard numerical methods. Thus, the use of techniques commonly applied for solving boundary value problems, such as finite elements or finite differences, is extremely costly since the discretization of the domain (the ground excluding the electrode) is required. Therefore, obtaining sufficiently accurate results should imply unacceptable computing efforts in memory storage and CPU time.

For all these reasons, in the last years, the authors have proposed a numerical approach based on the transformation of the differential equations that govern the physical phenomena onto an equivalent boundary integral equation and the subsequent application of the Boundary Element Method. Consequently, the boundary element approximations are made only on the boundary of the domain [6, 7]. The BEM formulation proposed for the authors for the analysis of grounding systems embedded in uniform soils models [2, 8] can be stated in the general framework of the Symmetric Galerkin Boundary Element approaches [9, 10]. Thus, the statement of a variational form based on a weighted-residual approach of the boundary integral equation and the selection of a Galerkin type weighting lead to a general symmetric formulation, from it is possible to derive specific numerical ones of high accuracy [2]. Furthermore, the development of this BEM approach has allowed to explain from a mathematical point of view the anomalous asymptotic behaviour of the clasical methods proposed for grounding analyis, and to identify rigorously the sources of error [5]. This boundary element approach has been implemented in a Computer Aided Design system for grounding analysis [11] that allows to analyze real earthing installations in real-time using conventional computers.

Recently, we have proposed a generalization of the boundary element formulation for grounding grids embedded in layered soils [12, 13]. This is a very challenging problem with important consequences in the grounding design from the safety point of view [1]. This type of models is frequently used when there are important differences in the electrical properties of the soil. This is the case for example, when the excavation process during the construction of the substation produces a stratified soil, or as a consequence of a chemical treatment of the soil applied in the surroundings of

the earthing system to improve the performance of the grounding electrode, or due to the specific geological characteristics of the substation site.

Now, we focus our attention on a common and important engineering problem in the grounding field: potential can be transferred to other grounded conductors in the vicinity of the earthing installation, and subsequently it could reach distant points through communication or signal circuits, neutral wires, pipes, rails, or metallic fences. This effect could produce serious safety problems that should be estimated somehow [1].

In this paper we present a Boundary Element numerical formulation for the analysis of transferred potentials in grounding installations and its implementation in a Computer Aided Design system for grounding analysis. Furthermore, an application to a practical case by using the geometry of a real earthing system is presented.

2 Mathematical Model of the Problem of the Electrical Current Dissipation into a Soil

Maxwell's Electromagnetic Theory is the starting point to derive the equations that govern the dissipation of electrical currents into a soil. Thus, restricting the analysis to the electrokinetic steady-state response and neglecting the inner resistivity of the earthing conductors (then, potential can be assumed constant at every point of the grounding electrode surface), the 3D problem can be written as

$$\mathrm{div}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = 0, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} = -\boldsymbol{\gamma}\,\mathbf{grad}(V) \text{ in } E;$$
$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{t}\boldsymbol{n}_{E} = 0 \text{ in } \Gamma_{E}; \quad V = V_{\Gamma} \text{ in } \Gamma; \quad V \to 0, \text{ if } |\boldsymbol{x}| \to \infty \tag{1}$$

where E is the earth, $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ is its conductivity tensor, Γ_{E} is the earth surface, $\boldsymbol{n}_{E}$ is its normal exterior unit field and Γ is the electrode surface [2]. Therefore, the solution to (1) gives potential V and current density $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ at an arbitrary point $\boldsymbol{x}$ when the electrode attains a voltage V_{Γ} (Ground Potential Rise, or GPR) with respect to remote earth. Next, for known values of V on Γ_{E} and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ on Γ, it is straightforward to obtain the design and safety parameters of the grounding system [2].

Depending on the type of soil model considered, it is possible to obtain different approaches. Since the techniques presented in this paper can be extended to a more sophisticated soil models, such as the layered ones [12, 13], and our objective is to analyze the problem of the transferred potentials in grounding systems we will consider the simplest soil model, that is, the homogeneous and isotropic soil model [1, 2]. Consequently, the conductivity tensor $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ can be substituted by an apparent scalar conductivity γ that must be experimentally obtained [1]. Furthermore, if one takes into account that the surroundings of the substations site are levelled and regularized during its construction (then the earth surface can be assumed horizontal), the application of the "method of images" and Green's Identity yields the following integral expression [2] for the potential V at an arbitrary point $\boldsymbol{x} \in E$, in terms of the unknown

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leakage current density $\sigma(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ at any point $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ of the electrode surface $\Gamma \subset E$ ($\sigma = \boldsymbol{\sigma}^t \boldsymbol{n}$ being $\boldsymbol{n}$ the normal exterior unit field to Γ):

$$V(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\gamma} \int\!\!\!\int_{\boldsymbol{\xi}\in\Gamma} k(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\xi})\,\sigma(\boldsymbol{\xi})\,d\Gamma, \quad k(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}|} + \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\xi}'|} \quad (2)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\xi}'$ is the symmetric of $\boldsymbol{\xi}$ with respect to the earth surface [2].

Now, since integral expression (2) also holds on Γ, where the potential is given by the essential boundary condition ($V(\boldsymbol{\chi}) = V_\Gamma$, $\forall \boldsymbol{\chi} \in \Gamma$), the leakage current density σ must satisfy a Fredholm Integral Equation of the First Kind on Γ, which variational form is given by the integral equation

$$\int\!\!\!\int_{\boldsymbol{\chi}\in\Gamma} w(\boldsymbol{\chi}) \left[V_\Gamma - \frac{1}{4\pi\gamma} \int\!\!\!\int_{\boldsymbol{\xi}\in\Gamma} k(\boldsymbol{\chi},\boldsymbol{\xi})\,\sigma(\boldsymbol{\xi})\,d\Gamma \right] d\Gamma = 0, \quad (3)$$

which must hold for all members $w(\cdot)$ of a class of functions defined on Γ [2]. It is important to remark that obtaining the leakage current density σ from (3) is the key of the problem, because next the potential at any point (and, of course, on the earth surface) can be straightforwardly computed by means of (2). And if the potential values are known, then the safety design parameters of the grounding system (touch, step and mesh voltages, for example) can also be immediately obtained [2].

At this point, since the unknown function σ is defined on the boundary of the domain, it should be obvious that a numerical aproach based on the Boundary Element Method [7] seems to be the right choice to solve integral equation (3) [2].

3 Numerical Approach Based on the BEM

The starting point in the development of the numerical model for solving the integral equation (3) is the discretization of the leakage current density σ and of the electrode surface Γ, for given sets of N trial functions $\{N_i(\boldsymbol{\xi})\}$ defined on Γ, and M boundary elements $\{\Gamma^\alpha\}$:

$$\sigma(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \approx \sigma^h(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} N_i(\boldsymbol{\xi})\,\sigma_i^h, \qquad \Gamma = \bigcup_{\alpha=1}^{M} \Gamma^\alpha. \quad (4)$$

Now, expression (2) for potential $V(\boldsymbol{x})$ can also be discretized as

$$V(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i^h V_i(\boldsymbol{x}), \qquad V_i(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{M} V_i^\alpha(\boldsymbol{x}), \quad (5)$$

where $V_i^\alpha(\boldsymbol{x})$ depends on the integral on Γ^α of the integral kernel $k(\boldsymbol{x},\boldsymbol{\xi})$ (given in (2)) times the trial function $N_i(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ [2].

On the other hand, for a given set of N test functions $\{w_j(\boldsymbol{\chi})\}$ defined on Γ, the variational form (3) can be written in terms of the following linear system of equations, as it is usual in boundary elements and finite elements:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} R_{ji}\sigma_i^h = \nu_j \quad j = 1, \ldots, N; \tag{6}$$

being

$$R_{ji} = \sum_{\beta=1}^{M}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{M} R_{ji}^{\beta\alpha}; \quad \nu_j = \sum_{\beta=1}^{M} \nu_j^{\beta} \tag{7}$$

where $R_{ji}^{\beta\alpha}$ depends on the integrals on Γ^α and on Γ^β of the integral kernel $k(\boldsymbol{\chi}, \boldsymbol{\xi})$ (given in (2)) times the trial function $N_i(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ and times the test function $w_j(\boldsymbol{\chi})$, and ν_j^β depends on the integrals on Γ^β of the test function $w_j(\boldsymbol{\chi})$ [2].

As we can observe, the solution of system (6) provides the values of the unknowns σ_i^h ($i = 1, \ldots, N$) that are necessary to compute the potential V at any point $\boldsymbol{x}$ by means of (5). Besides, the other safety parameters can be easily obtained from the potential distribution and the leakage current density σ [2].

In the present work, we focus our attention on the analysis of the transferred potentials in grounding systems. The starting point for this study is the numerical approach based on the BEM which main highlights have been presented above. In the references [2, 13], it can be found the whole development of the numerical formulation based on the BEM for uniform and layered soil models, including the derivation of a 1D approximated numerical approach (taking into account the real geometry of grounding systems in practical cases), and the highly efficient analytical integration techniques developed by the authors for computing terms $V_i^\alpha(\boldsymbol{x})$ of (5) and $R_{ji}^{\beta\alpha}$ of (7) which are finally computed by means of explicit formulae. Moreover, in [2, 5] a fully explicit discussion about the main numerical aspects of the BEM numerical approaches (such as the asymptotic convergence, the overall computational efficiency, and the complete explanation of the sources of error of the widespread intuitive methods) can be found.

The result is a numerical approach mathematically and numerically well-founded, and highly efficient from a computational point of view, which it has been finally implemented in a CAD system for grounding analysis for uniform and layered soil models [2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14].

4   The Problem of Transferred Earth Potentials

Transferred earth potentials refer to the phenomenon of the earth potential of one location appearing at another location where there is a contrasting earth potential [15]. Specifically, during a fault condition the grounding grid of an electrical substation attains a voltage (the Ground Potential Rise, or GPR) which can be on the order

of thousands of volts. This voltage (or a fraction of it) may be transferred out to a non-fault site by a ground conductor (such as metal pipes, rails, metallic fences, etc.) leaving the substation area.

This situation may produce serious hazards and must to be avoided to ensure the protection of the personnel, of the equipment and, in general, of the living beings at the non-faulted end [16].

The importance of the problem results from the very high difference of potential finally produced, which is often possible. Main danger uses to be from the contact of the touch type. That is, when a person standing at a remote location far away from the substation site touches a conductor connected to the grounding grid, or touches a conductor not directly connected to the grounding grid but with a high voltage level (a fraction of the GPR) produced by an induced potential on it.

Fortunately, in most instances the potential difference will be too low to cause a shock hazard to persons or livestock. However, the difference of voltage between close points on the earth surface may be enough to produce some discomforts to sensible persons (like children), or to affect the livestock (it has been reported that as little as 0.5 V rms can affect the milk production of the cattle [17]). On the other hand, the presence of these transferred potentials due to buried conductors may also produce the anomalous operation of some electrical equipment or the distorsion in the measurement instruments or electronic devices [16, 18].

In references [1, 16], it can be found a discussion of the means can be taken to protect against the danger of transferred potentials in communications circuits, rails, low-voltage neutral wires, portable equipment and tools supplied from substation, piping, auxiliary building and fences.

Generally, there are two main cases of transferred potentials: **a)** the trasference of the Ground Potential Rise to distant points of the grounding site by means of a conductor directly linked to the earthing system; and **b)**, the transference of a fraction of the Ground Potential Rise to distant points of the grounding site by the existence of conductors close to the earthing grid but not directly connected to it (these conductors are energized to a fraction of the GPR when an eddy current is derived to the grounding grid during a fault condition). In both cases, the potential distribution on the earth surface will be significantly modified. And this could imply a serious safety problem when it affects to non-protected areas [15].

Obviously, the best way to deal with these problems is to avoid transferred potentials. However, this is not always possible. For example, in large electrical substations it is often routed a railway spur to facilitate the installation of high-power transformers or other large equipment. These railroad tracks frequently extend beyond the substation site, and they can transfer dangerous potentials during a fault condition in the grounding system [19].

The practices generally used to prevent these hazardous voltages (e.g., the use of isolation joints or the removal of several rail sections) are based on the combination of a good engineering expertise, some very crude calculations and, in a few cases, field measurements [1, 16, 18, 19, 20].

Now, with the development of new computer methods for grounding analysis, a more accurate determination of the dangerous transferred potentials can be performed.

In the next section, we present a numerical approach based on the Boundary Element Method for the analysis of transferred potentials in grounding systems. The starting point of this approach will be the BEM formulation presented in the previous section.

5   Analysis of Transferred Earth Potentials

The analysis of transferred potentials when the extra-conductors and the grounding grid are both electrically connected does not imply a significantly change in the numerical approach. As it has been previously exposed, since the inner resistivity of all the conductors is neglected, then the potential can be assumed constant at every point of their surfaces. Consequently, during fault conditions all conductors are energized to the Ground Potential Rise and the extra-conductors also work as "grounded electrodes", leaking electrical current into the ground. So, the extra-conductors are formally part of the grounding grid, and they must be included in the earthing analysis as part of the grid [14].

The problem of transferred potentials if there is not a direct electrical connection between the extra-conductors and the grounding grid is more difficult to deal with. The main problem is that the extra-conductors attain an unknown voltage (i.e., a fraction of the GPR) due to their closeness to the grounding grid when a fault condition occurs. Our objective is to obtain this voltage, and the rest of safety parameters of the grounding system (potential distribution on the earth surface, the step and touch voltages, the equivalent resistance, etc.).

In the following explanation, we call as "active grid" the electrodes which form the grounding grid (energized to the GPR), and "passive grid" the extra-conductors (which attain a fraction of the GPR) not connected to the earthing grid. It is obvious that the importance of these transferred potentials will decrease if the "passive grid" is far from the "active grid", and their effects will be local; however it may produce non-negligible differences of potential on the earth surface in unexpected areas, even outside of the substation site.

The analysis of transferred potentials from an "active grid" to a "passive grid" can be performed by means of a superposition of elementary states. We consider two elementary states: **state 1)** the "active grid" energized to 1 V and the "passive grid" to 0 V; and **state 2)** the "active grid" energized to 0 V and the "passive grid" to 1 V. With these values of unitary Ground Potential Rise, we can apply the BEM numerical approach presented in section 3 to each elementary state, and to compute the total electrical current by unit of voltage which flows from each grid: i_{A1}, i_{A2}, i_{P1} and i_{P2} ("A" denotes the "active grid", "P" the "passive grid", and the numbers refer to each elementary state).

The final state is as follows: the "active grid" energized to the GPR, and the "pas-

sive grid" energized to a constant unknown potential (that is, a fraction λ of the GPR). Consequently, this final state can be obtained by superposition of the previous elementary states: the state **1)** weighted by the GPR of the "active grid" (V_Γ); and the state **2)** weighted by a fraction of the GPR ($\lambda\,V_\Gamma$). Finally, coeficient λ and the total current leaked to the soil (I_G) are computed by imposing that the fault condition is produced only in the "active grid" [14], that is by solving the linear system of equations,

$$
\begin{aligned}
I_G &= V_\Gamma\,i_{A1} + \lambda V_\Gamma\,i_{A2}\\
0 &= V_\Gamma\,i_{P1} + \lambda V_\Gamma\,i_{P2}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{8}
$$

Once the fraction λ of the GPR is known in the "passive grid", it is possible to compute the potential distribution on the earth surface, and consequently, obtaining the touch and step voltages in all points of the substation site and in its surroundings.

6 Example of Transferred Potential Analysis

The above methodology has been applied to the analysis of the transferred potentials by railway tracks close to the grounding system of an electrical substation. In order to show the feasibility of this approach in a practical case, we have chosen the geometry of a real grounding grid, which plan is shown in figure 1-A. The earthing grid is formed by 408 cylindrical conductors (which diameter is 12.85 mm) and buried to a depth of 80 cm. In this study, we have considered the soil homogeneous and isotropic with an apparent scalar resistivity of 60 Ωm. The GPR is 10 kV.

Table 1 summarizes the general data of the grounding system and the BEM numerical model. Figure 1-B shows the potential distribution on the earth surface when the grounding grid is energized to the GPR.

Table 1: Grounding system: Data and BEM numerical model

Data	
Number of electrodes:	408
Diameter of electrodes:	12.85 mm
Depth of the grid:	800 mm
Max. dimensions of grid:	145×90 m^2
Soil Resistivity:	60 Ωm
GPR:	10 kV
BEM Numerical Model	
Type of approach:	Galerkin
Type of 1D element:	Linear
Number of elements:	408
Degrees of freedom:	408

Next, we have analyzed the same grounding system but now taking into account the existence of two railway tracks in the vicinity of the substation site, as it is shown

in Figure 1-C. As it was previously exposed, this is a common situation in electrical substations and generating plants where a railway spur is used for the installation of large equipment, the fuel supplying, etc. [19].

Table 2 summarizes the geometrical characteristics of the tracks. Both systems (the grounding grid of the substation and the tracks) are not directly connected. So, when the earthing grid of the substation is energized to the GPR (10 kV) during a fault condition (that is, it is the "active grid"), the tracks are energized to a fraction of this GPR (i.e., the tracks are a "passive grid") producing the transference of potentials in their vicinity.

Table 2: Railway Tracks: Characteristics

Data	
Number of tracks:	2
Length of the tracks:	130 m
Distance between the tracks:	1668 mm
Diameter of the tracks:	94 mm
Depth:	100 mm

The analysis of transferred earth potentials has been performed by using the proposed BEM approach and the superposition of elementary states presented previously. The fraction of the GPR of the "passive grid" turns out to be of $\lambda = 0.448$. Figure 1-D shows the potential distribution on the earth surface.

As expected, it is obvious that there are insignificant differences in the potential distribution on the earth surface in the area covered by the grounding grid of the substation, neither in the touch and step voltages, nor in the equivalent resistance of the grounding system (0.336Ω *versus* 0.312Ω if the rail tracks are considered).

However, it can be noticed important differences in the potential distribution on the earth surface in the surroundings of the railway tracks. The comparison between figures 1-B and 1-D shows that in some areas close to the rail tracks, important potential gradients are produced. The danger is not the magnitude of the transferred potentials, but the difference of potential values: in some points in the vicinity of the tracks, we compute step voltages (0.104 kV) ten times higher than the step voltages computed without considering the transferred potentials by the tracks. Furthermore, as it can be observed, these potential gradients are produced in distant points, outside the electrical substation, and surely in a non-protected area.

7   Conclusions

In this paper, we have revised the mathematical model of the physical phenomenum of the electrical current dissipation into the soil through a grounding grid. We have summarized the main highlights of the numerical approach based on the BEM proposed

for the authors for grounding analysis in uniform soil models.

Furthermore it has been presented for the first time a numerical approach for the computational analysis of transferred potentials by electrical conductors buried in the surrroundings of a grounding system.

The numerical formulation has been implemented in a Computer Aided Design system for earthing analysis, which allows the design of grounding grids in real-time considering the effects of the transference of potential to distant points of the substation site.

Nowadays, we are working in the generalization of the transferred earth potential analysis to non-uniform soil models.

Acknowledgments

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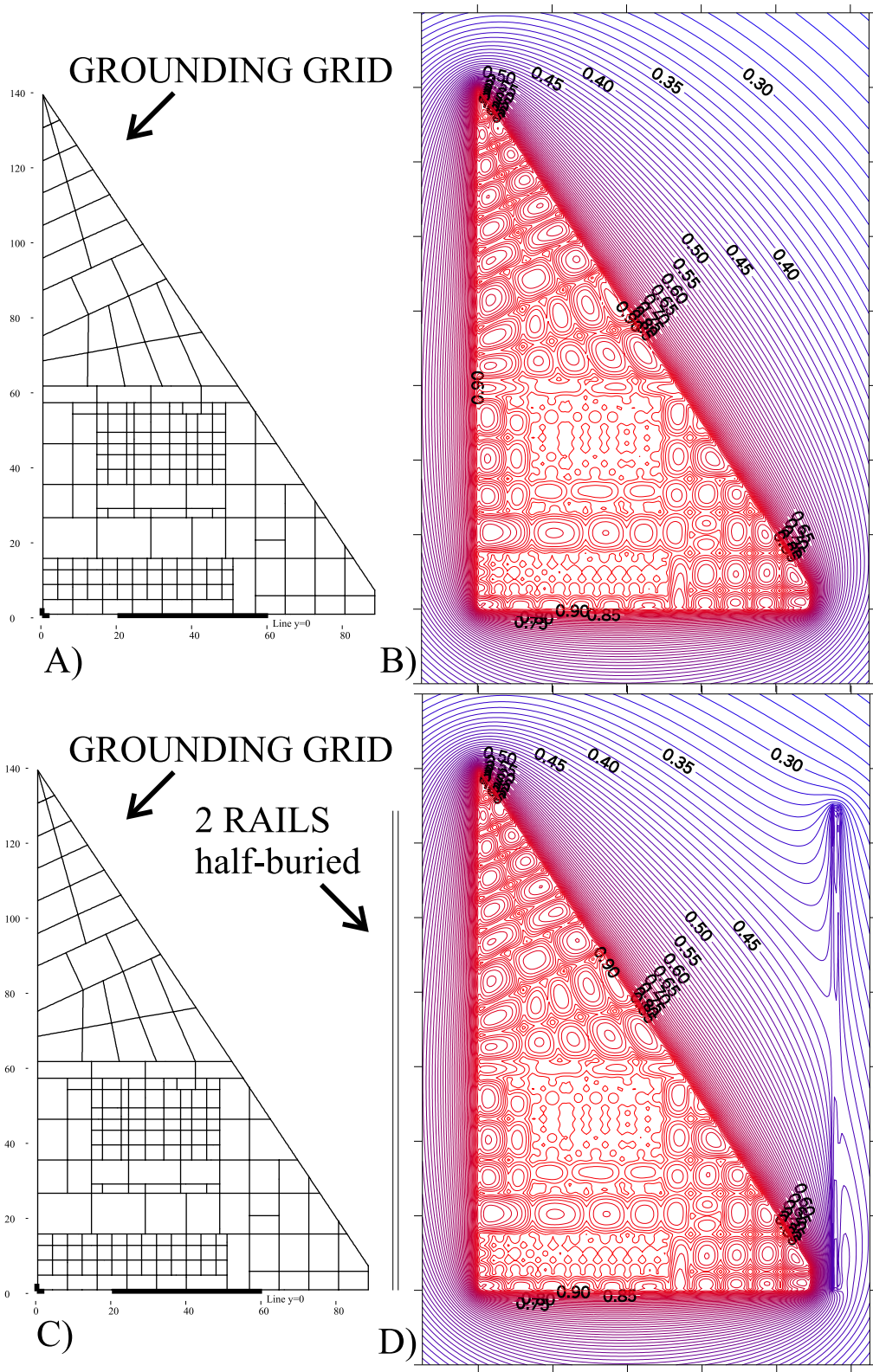[20] IEEE Std. 665-1987, *IEEE Guide for generating station grounding.* New York, (1987).

Figure 1: A) Plan of the grounding grid; B) Potential distribution ($\times 10$ kV) on the earth surface; C) Plan of the grounding grid and situation of the railway tracks; D) Potential distribution ($\times 10$ kV) considering the transferred potentials by the tracks.

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