

Soil Resistivity Lab

Approximating the Ground Resistance of an Electrode System

A pad-mounted set of equipment cabinets will be installed at the instructor's selected location. The pad will be (20 x 20) ft. (See pg. 2 *electrode options – option 1* for additional information.)

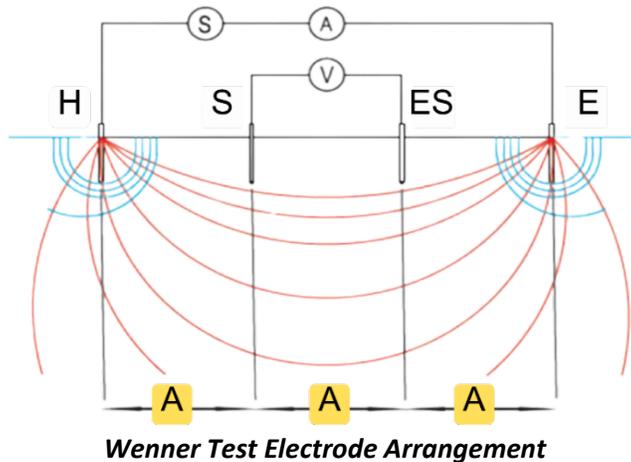
The site design calls for a single 10 ft ¾ dia. electrode (rod) installed in the SW corner

The resistance of the ground electrode system must be: _____ Ω

As part of the initial survey, test the nearby soil at 10 and 20 ft depths and calculate the resistance of the provided plans.

Depth Spacing:	Resistance - Ω	Soil Resistivity - Rho (ρ)	Ω - cm
<i>A @ 10 ft:</i>	Ω		Ω - cm
<i>A @ 20 ft:</i>	Ω		Ω - cm

Tip: Use $R_c = 191.5 \times A \times R$ (with A in feet, R is resistance measured) to calculate ohm-cm



Option 1: Apparent resistance of 10 ft ground electrode: _____ ohms

Use the **Grounding Nomograph** to calculate the resistance of a single electrode @ 10 ft

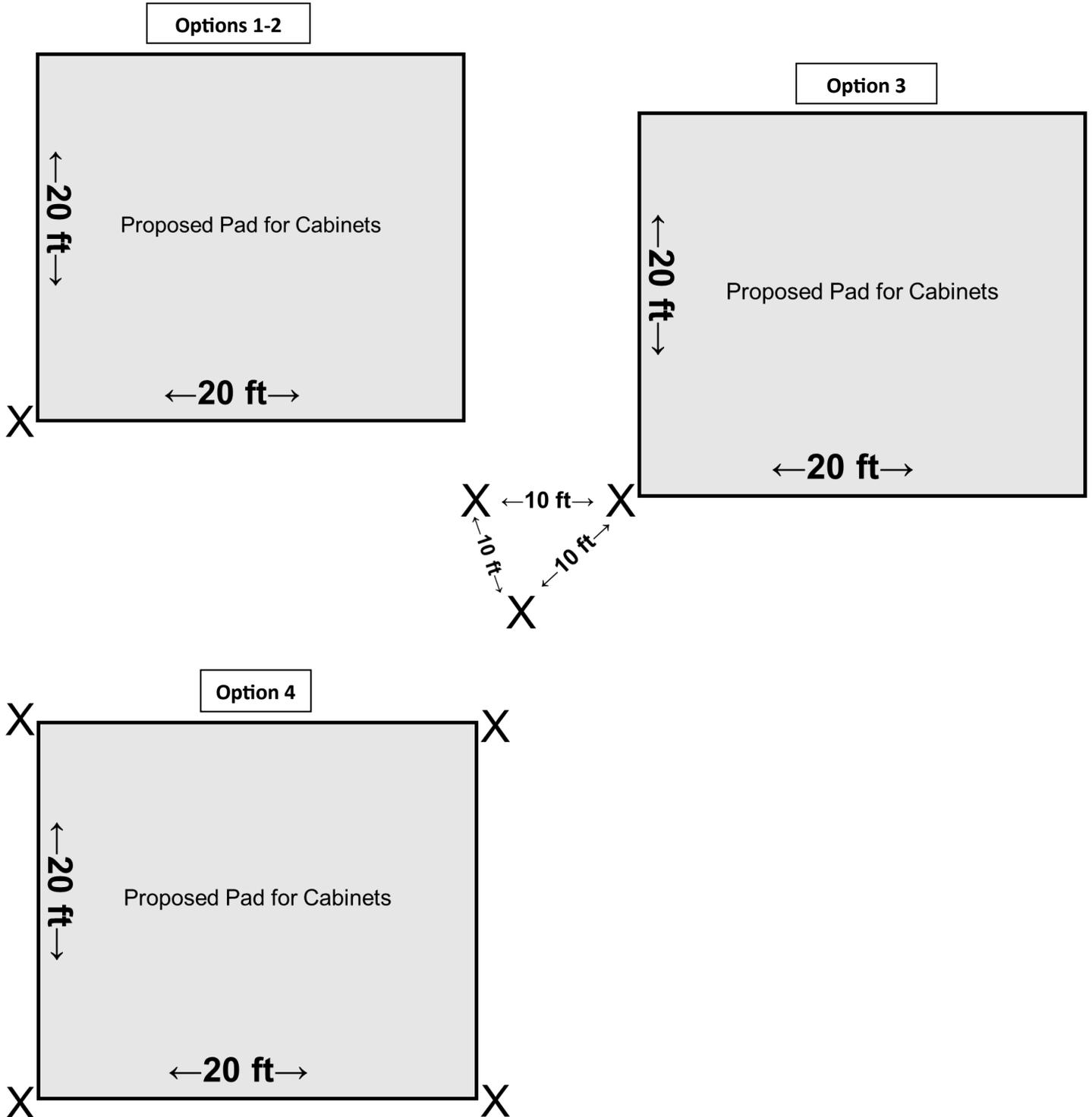
If the apparent calculated resistance is too high, what would be the ideal solution from the options below?

Option 2: Single 20 ft ground rod: _____ Ω (use Option 2 AEMC[®] Ground Resistance Calculator)

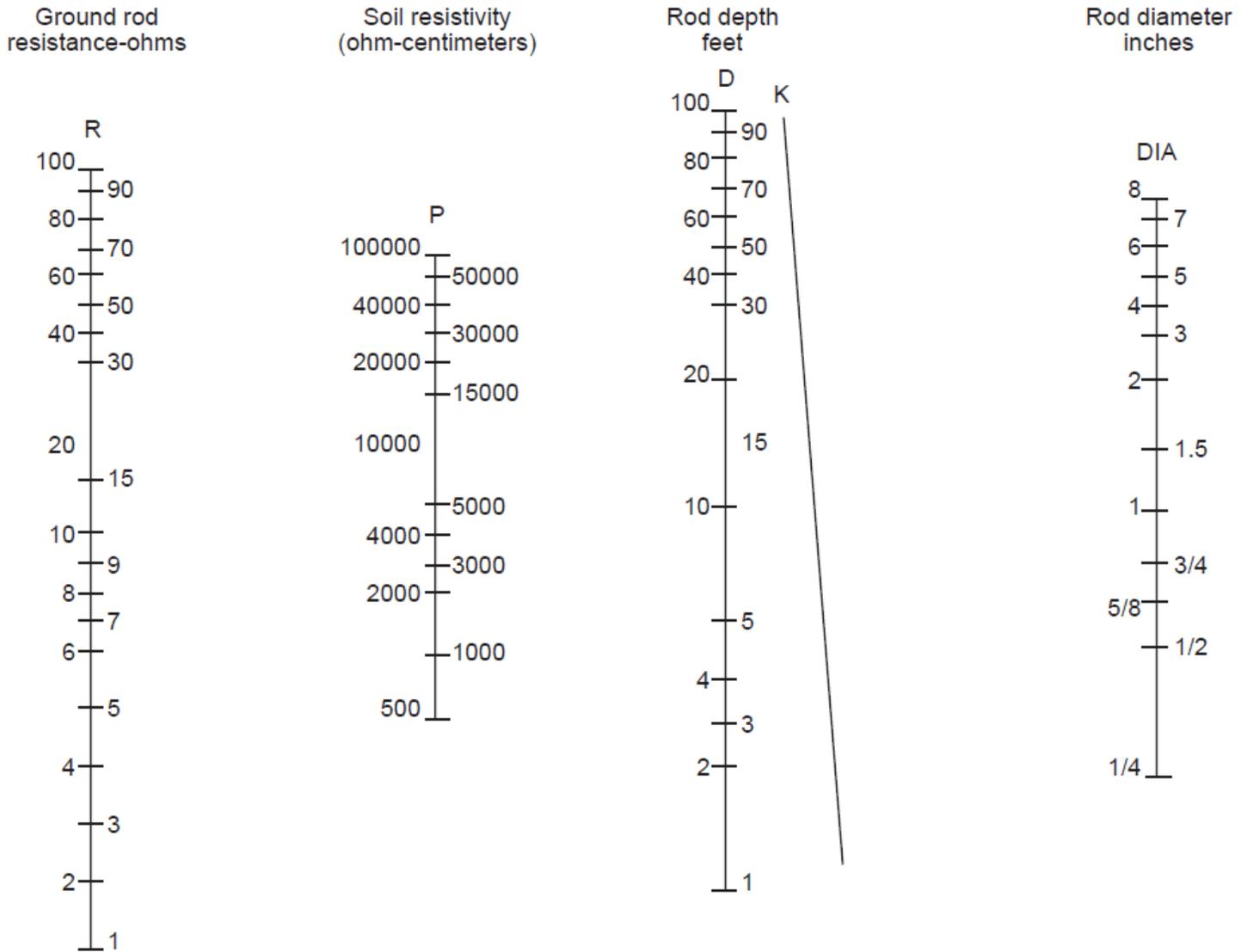
Option 3: Triad of (3) 10 ft ground rods: _____ Ω (use Option 3 IEEE Correction Factors)

Option 4: Ring of (4) 10 ft ground rods: _____ Ω (use Option 4 Multiple Rod Resistance Chart)

Soil Resistivity Lab Ground Rod Installation Options

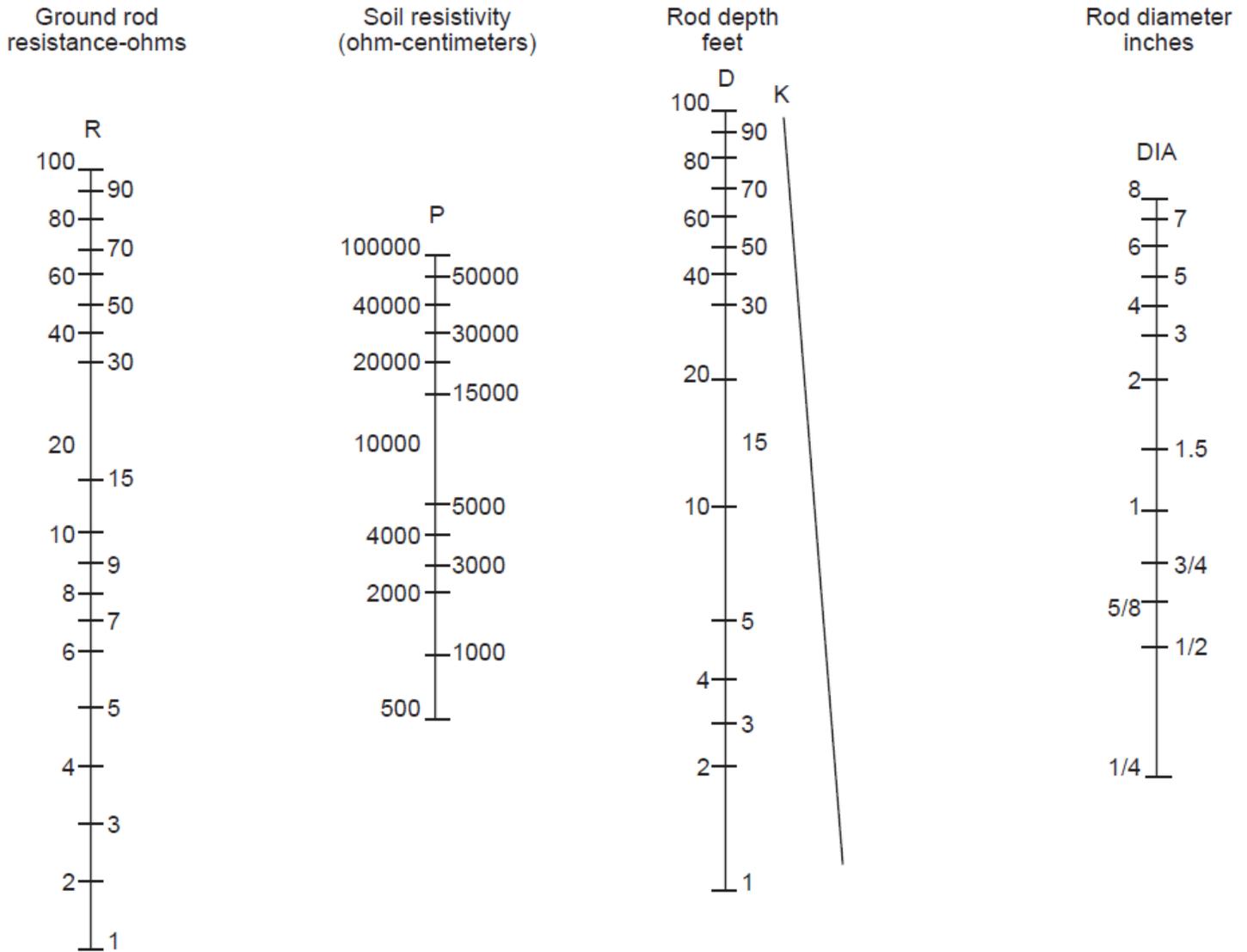


Design Option #1: Soil Resistivity Lab Grounding Nomograph



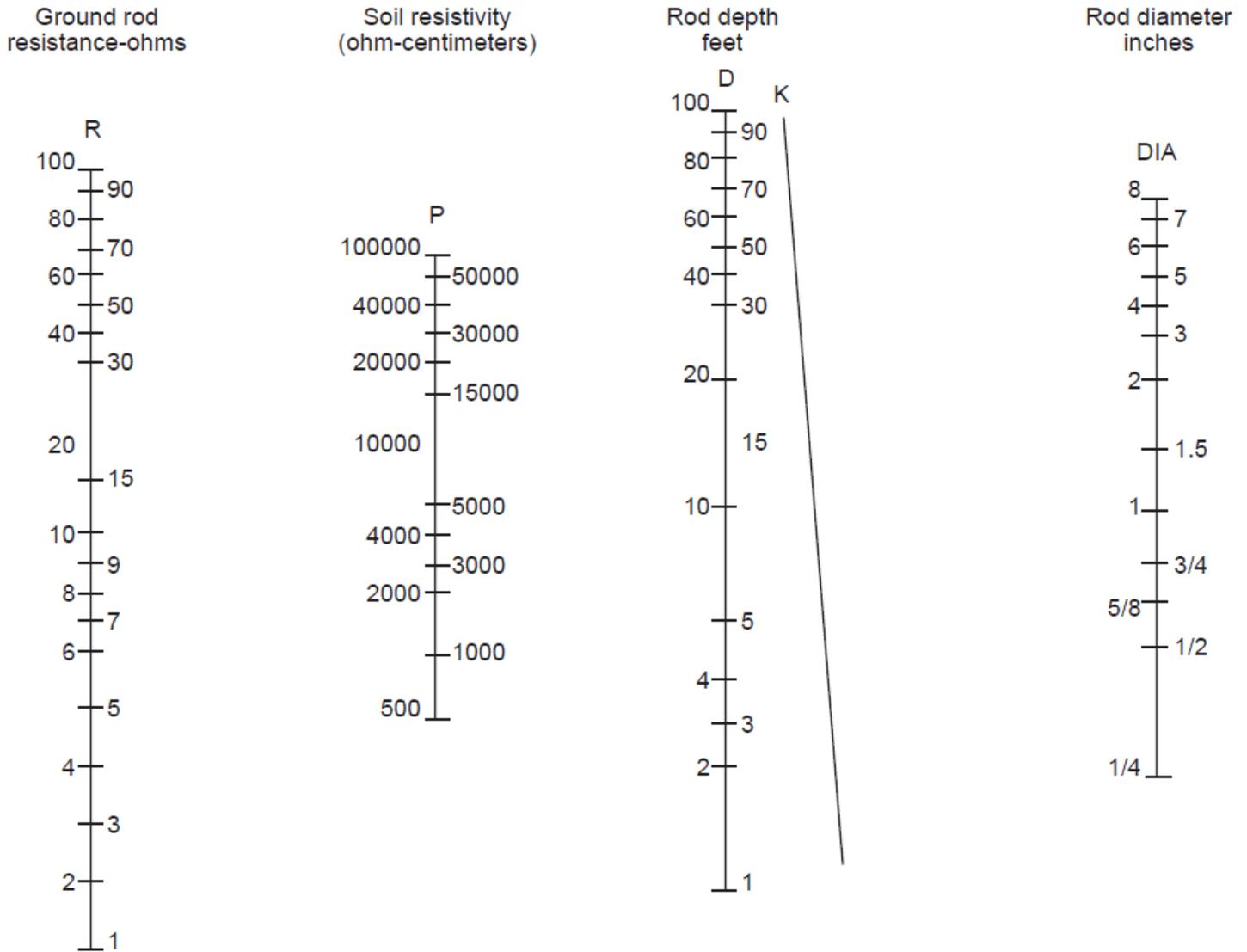
1. Select required resistance on R scale
2. Select apparent resistivity on P scale
3. Lay straightedge on R and P scale, and allow to intersect with K scale
4. Mark K scale point
5. Lay straightedge on K scale point and DIA scale, and allow to intersect with D scale
6. Point on D scale will be the rod depth required for resistance on R scale

Design Option #1: Soil Resistivity Lab Grounding Nomograph



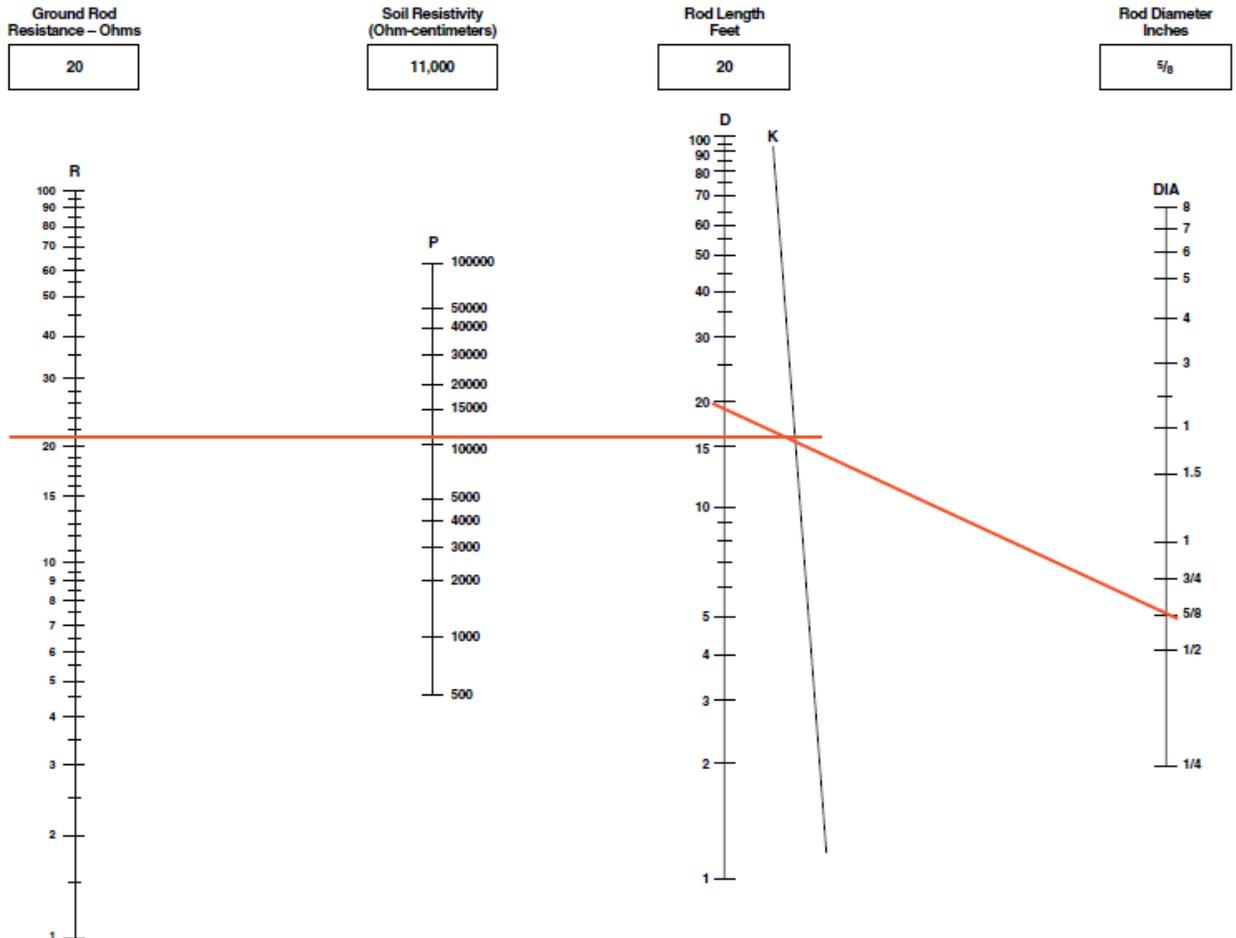
1. Select required resistance on R scale
2. Select apparent resistivity on P scale
3. Lay straightedge on R and P scale, and allow to intersect with K scale
4. Mark K scale point
5. Lay straightedge on K scale point and DIA scale, and allow to intersect with D scale
6. Point on D scale will be the rod depth required for resistance on R scale

Design Option #1: Soil Resistivity Lab Grounding Nomograph



1. Select required resistance on R scale
2. Select apparent resistivity on P scale
3. Lay straightedge on R and P scale, and allow to intersect with K scale
4. Mark K scale point
5. Lay straightedge on K scale point and DIA scale, and allow to intersect with D scale
6. Point on D scale will be the rod depth required for resistance on R scale

Design Option #1: Soil Resistivity Lab Grounding Nomograph **EXAMPLE**



Represents example of a 20Ω, 5/8” diameter 20 ft ground rod at 11,000Ω-cm soil resistivity

1. Select required resistance on R scale
2. Select apparent resistivity on P scale
3. Lay straightedge on R and P scale, and allow to intersect with K scale
4. Mark K scale point
5. Lay straightedge on K scale point and DIA scale, and allow to intersect with D scale
6. Point on D scale will be the rod depth required for resistance on R scale

Design Option #3: Soil Resistivity Lab IEEE Correction Factors

Correction Factors for Multiple Rods – IEEE 143	
Number of Rods	X
2	1.16
3	1.29
4	1.36
6	1.52
8	1.68
12	1.80
16	1.92
20	2.00
24	2.16

Instructions

1. Calculate the resistance of a single electrode using the Grounding Nomograph or the Grounding Calculator.
2. Divide the resistance by the number of correctly spaced ground rods (3)
3. Multiply the solution by the correction factor.

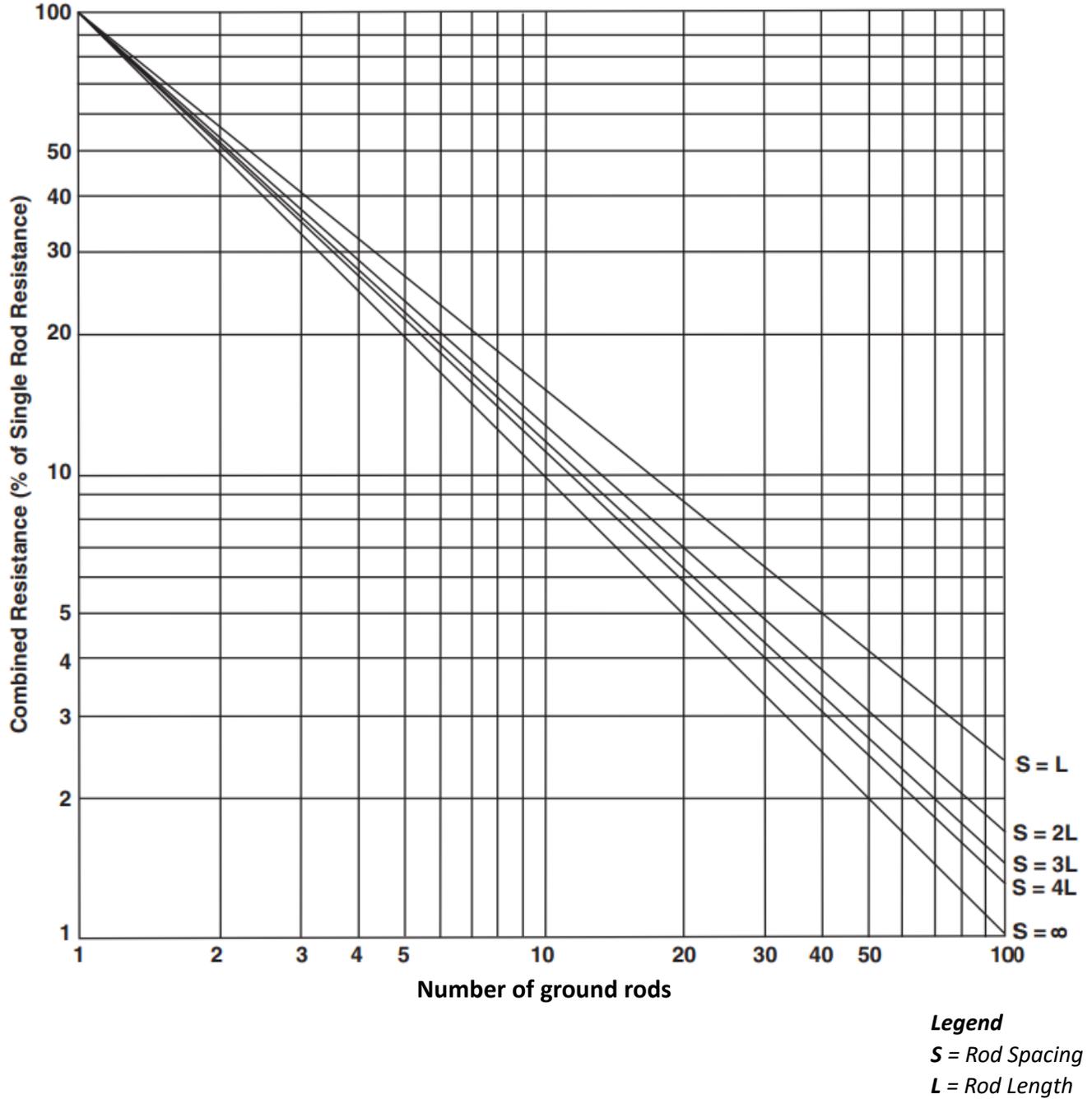
Example

Single rod resistance = **56 Ω**

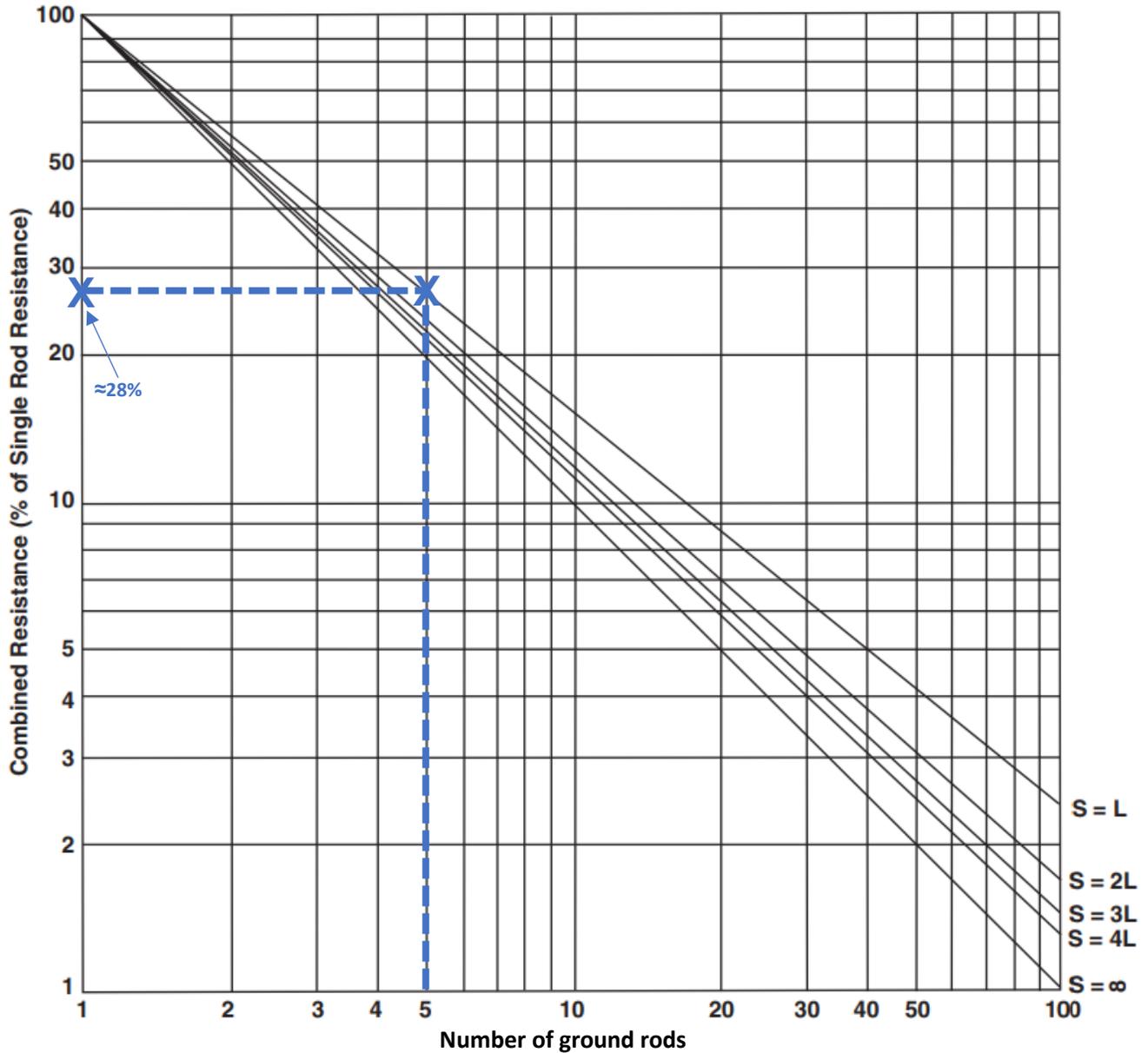
(6) rods are to be installed with at least 10 ft spacing

$$R_C = \frac{56}{6} = 9.33 \times 1.52 = \mathbf{14.18 \Omega}$$

Design #4: Soil Resistivity Lab Multiple Rod Resistance Chart



Design #4: Soil Resistivity Lab
Multiple Rod Resistance Chart — EXAMPLE



Example

Calculate the resistance (R_c) of (5) 10 ft rods spaced 10 feet apart

Single 10 ft ground rod = 45 Ω

(5) electrodes spaced \geq 10 ft

$$R_c = 28 \% \times 45 \Omega = 12.6 \Omega$$

Legend
S = Rod Spacing
L = Rod Length

Fall-of-Potential Test the Resistance of a Single Ground Rod

1. Use the Full Fall-of-Potential method to test the supplied ground rod. Complete the AEMC[®] Instruments Fall-of-Potential plot.
2. Use the Simplified F-o-P Worksheet below to complete a validation test on the ground rod.

Simplified Fall-of-Potential Worksheet

Notate the required distances and resistance values

Soil Type _____ Soil Condition _____ _____ Last Rainfall: Date _____ Electrode Type: _____ Rod Length: _____ Effective Resistance: _____ Ω		H @ 100% – Distance: _____ S @ 72% – Distance: _____ Ω: _____ S @ 62% – Distance: _____ Ω: _____ S @ 52% – Distance: _____ Ω: _____ Direction (N,S,E,W): _____
% Accuracy: _____ % <i>Ground Rod</i> <small>%Accuracy = 100% - %difference</small> <small>% difference = (difference) / (average) x 100 = (52% - 72%) / (52% + 72% / 2) x 100</small>		

Other Tests for Fieldwork Examples

Install and connect an additional ground rod to lower resistance

Comparison Value: Test both rods at 62 %: _____ Ω

Selective Fall-of-Potential: Test new rod with Selective F-o-P: _____ Ω

Temporarily interconnect the two ground rods to a utility ground

Comparison Value: Fall-of-Potential @ 62 %: _____ Ω

Clamp-on Resistance: Test new rod with the clamp-on: _____ Ω

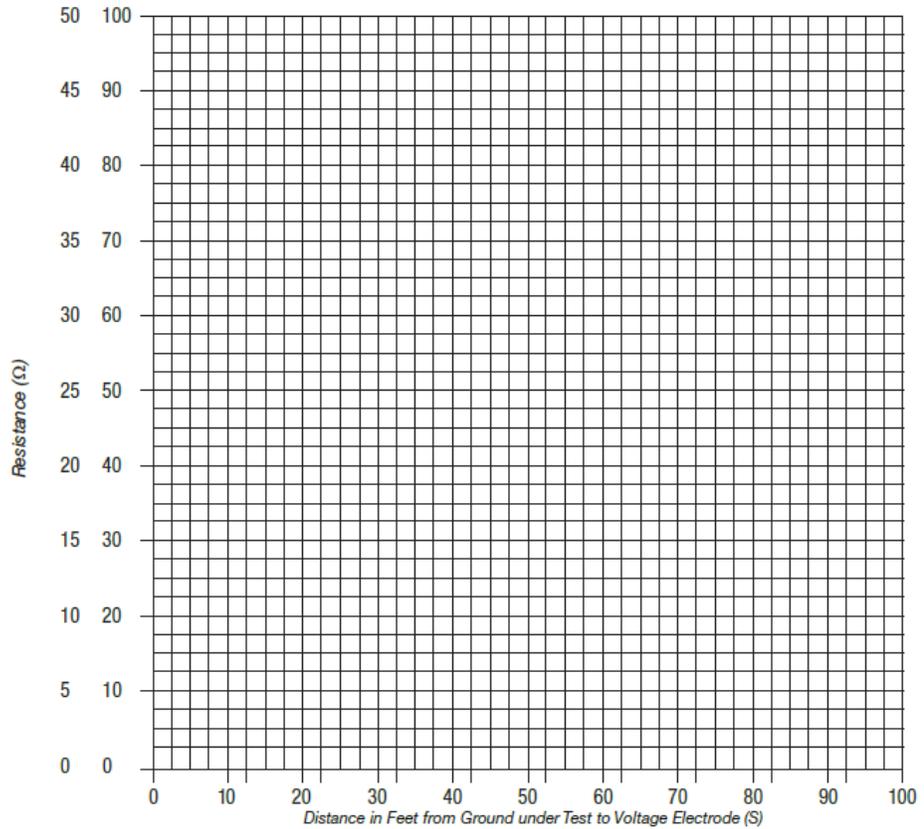
Clamp-on Resistance: Test the system resistance (both rods) with the clamp-on: _____ Ω

Fall-of-Potential Test the Resistance of a Single Ground Rod

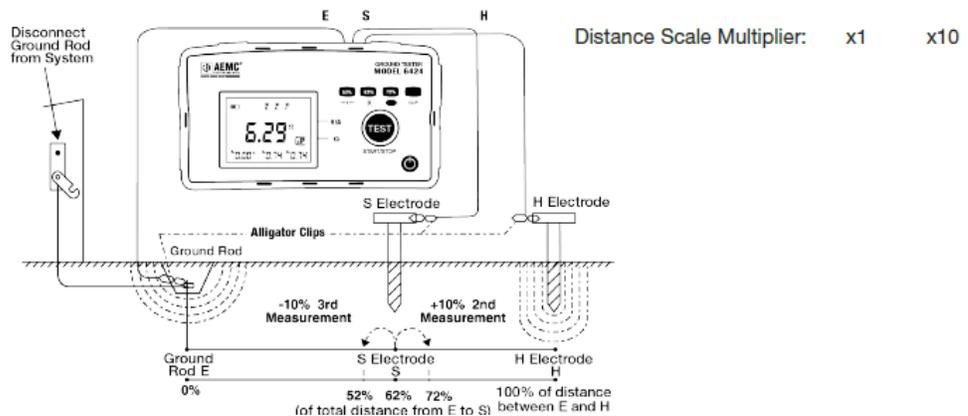
Instrument Mfr. _____ Name of Operator _____
 Model _____ Location _____ Date _____
 Serial # _____ Ground System Type: Single Rod Rod Depth _____ ft
 Multiple Rods (Grid) Longest Diagonal Dimension _____ ft
 H Electrode Distance _____ ft

%	Voltage Electrode (S) distance from Ground Rod under Test (E)	Measured Resistance
	FEET	OHMS
100	_____	_____
90	_____	_____
80	_____	_____
72	_____	_____
70	_____	_____
62	_____	_____
60	_____	_____
52	_____	_____
50	_____	_____
40	_____	_____
30	_____	_____
20	_____	_____
10	_____	_____
0	_____	_____

Test Conditions			
Temp: _____		Soil: <input type="checkbox"/> Moist <input type="checkbox"/> Dry	
Soil Type			
<input type="checkbox"/> Loam	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand & Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> Shale	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/> Granite	<input type="checkbox"/> Slate	<input type="checkbox"/> Limestone
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			



Resistance Scale: 50
 100
 Multiplier: x1
 x10

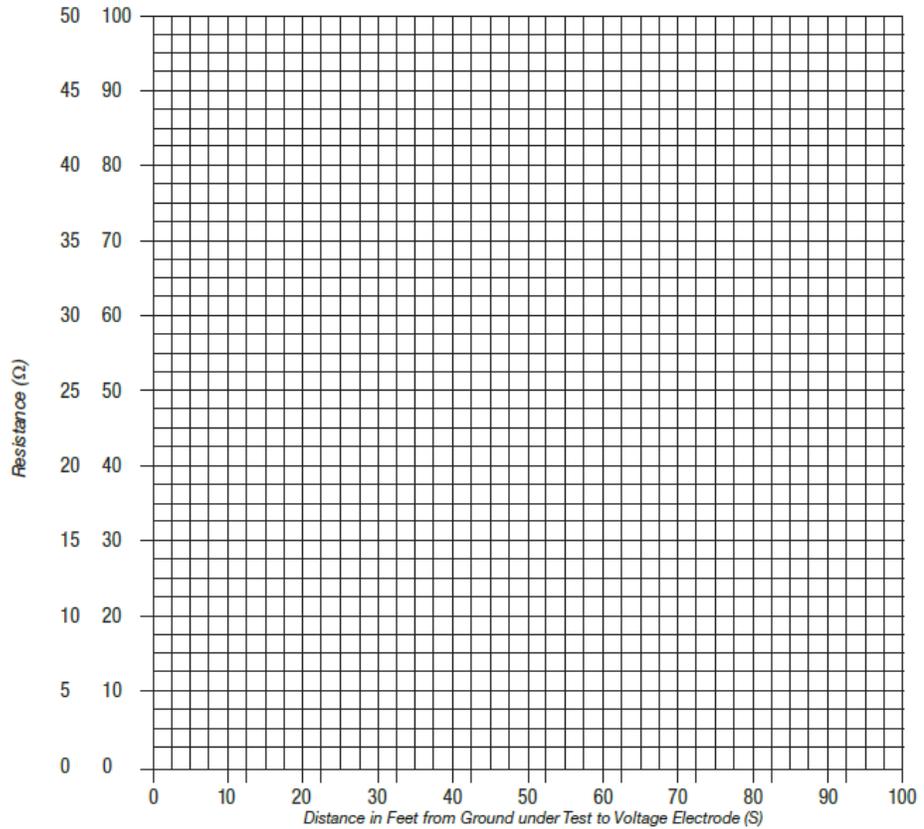


Fall-of-Potential Test the Resistance of a Single Ground Rod

Instrument Mfr. _____ Name of Operator _____
 Model _____ Location _____ Date _____
 Serial # _____ Ground System Type: Single Rod Rod Depth _____ ft
 Multiple Rods (Grid) Longest Diagonal Dimension _____ ft
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72	_____	_____
70	_____	_____
62	_____	_____
60	_____	_____
52	_____	_____
50	_____	_____
40	_____	_____
30	_____	_____
20	_____	_____
10	_____	_____
0	_____	_____

Test Conditions			
Temp: _____		Soil: <input type="checkbox"/> Moist <input type="checkbox"/> Dry	
Soil Type			
<input type="checkbox"/> Loam	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand & Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/> Shale	<input type="checkbox"/> Clay
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/> Granite	<input type="checkbox"/> Slate	<input type="checkbox"/> Limestone
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	



Resistance Scale: 50
 100
 Multiplier: x1
 x10

