IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part II—Synchronous Generator Systems

IEEE Power and Energy Society

Sponsored by the Surge Protective Devices Committee

IEEE 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5997 USA

IEEE Std C62.92.2™-2017 (Revision of IEEE Std C62.92.2-1989)

IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part II—Synchronous Generator Systems

Sponsor

Surge Protective Devices Committee of the IEEE Power and Energy Society

Approved 14 February 2017

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: The basic factors and general considerations in selecting the class and means of neutral grounding for synchronous generator systems connected to electrical utility systems are provided in this guide. It also provides the suggested methods and apparatus to be used to achieve the desired grounding. These guidelines apply to both large and small generators found in electrical utility systems. Definitions of grounding terms used in this the guide can be found in IEEE Std C62.92.1TM-2000.

Keywords: electric utility systems, IEEE C62.92.2[™], mechanical stress in generators, neutral grounding, overvoltages on generator insulation, synchronous generators, unit-connected generation systems

Copyright © 2017 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. All rights reserved. Published 19 May 2017. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

National Electrical Code, NEC, and NFPA 70 are registered trademarks of the National Fire Protection Association.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-3723-3 STD22414 Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-3724-0 STDPD22414

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents." They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html.

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association ("IEEE-SA") Standards Board. IEEE ("the Institute") develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed through scientific, academic, and industry-based technical working groups. Volunteers in IEEE working groups are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied "AS IS" and "WITH ALL FAULTS."

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board 445 Hoes Lane Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under U.S. and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE Xplore at http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/ or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE-SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the IEEE-SA Website at the following URL: http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA Website at http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association

Participants

At the time this IEEE guide was completed, the Neutral Grounding Working Group had the following membership:

Steven Whisenant, *Chair* **Michael Champagne**, *Vice Chair*

Robert Allison Mike Comber Tom Field Christine Goldsworthy Steve Hensley Joseph L. Koepfinger Chris Kulig Iuda Morar Caryn Riley Thomas Rozek Andrew Steffen Keith Stump Ed Taylor Arnie Vitols Reigh Walling James Wilson Chad Withers Jon Woodworth

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this guide. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Ali Al Awazi Saleman Alibhay Thomas Barnes G. Bartok Frank Basciano Michael Basler Philip Beaumont Robert Beavers W. J. (Bill) Bergman Thomas Blackburn William Bloethe Jeffrey Brogdon Chris Brooks Gustavo Brunello William Byrd Paul Cardinal Michael Champagne Stephen Conrad Randall Crellin Glenn Davis Mamadou Diong Gary Donner Namal Fernando Rostyslaw Fostiak Dale Fredrickson Edwin Goodwin Stephen Grier J. Travis Griffith Randall Groves Ajit Gwal Paul Hamer Lee Herron Werner Hoelzl

Robert Hoerauf Jill Holmes Ronald Hotchkiss Richard Jackson John Kay Sheldon Kennedy Isidoro Kerszenbaum Yuri Khersonsky Boris Kogan Jim Kulchisky Chung-Yiu Lam Raluca Lascu Michael Lauxman John Leach Albert Livshitz Thomas Lundquist Reginaldo Maniego Michael Mavtum Omar Mazzoni William McBride John McClelland John Miller Daleep Mohla Daniel Mulkey K. R. M. Nair Arthur Neubauer Gary Nissen Lorraine Padden Bansi Patel Shawn Patterson Branimir Petosic Alvaro Portillo **Timothy Robirds**

Charles Rogers Jesse Rorabaugh Thomas Rosek Daniel Sabin Steven Sano Bartien Sayogo Robert Schuerger Robert Seitz Nikunj Shah Devki Sharma Veselin Skendzic Jeremy Smith Jerry Smith Wayne Stec Andrew Steffen Keith Stump David Tepen Michael Thompson James Timperley John Toth Remi Tremblay Joe Uchiyama James Van De Ligt Gerald Vaughn John Vergis Daniel Ward Joe Watson Steven Whisenant Kenneth White James Wilson Terry Woodyard Richard Young Jian Yu

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this guide on 14 February 2017, it had the following membership:

Jean-Philippe Faure, Chair Vacant Position, Vice Chair John D. Kulick, Past Chair Konstantinos Karachalios, Secretary

Chuck Adams Masayuki Ariyoshi Ted Burse Stephen Dukes Doug Edwards J. Travis Griffith Gary Hoffman Michael Janezic Thomas Koshy Joseph L. Koepfinger* Kevin Lu Daleep Mohla Damir Novosel Ronald Petersen Annette D. Reilly Robby Robson Dorothy Stanley Adrian Stephens Mehmet Ulema Phil Wennblom Howard Wolfman Yu Yuan

*Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std C62.92.2-2017, IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part II—Synchronous Generator Systems.

This document is one part of a five-part series of guides on the subject of electric utility system neutral grounding practices. When the series was first approved and published, it replaced IEEE Std 143[™]-1954, IEEE Guide for Ground-Fault Neutralizers, Grounding of Synchronous Generator Systems, and Neutral Grounding of Transmission Systems. In this series of documents, individual considerations and practices have been given to the grounding of synchronous generator systems, generator station auxiliary systems, distribution systems, and transmission systems.

The first part serves as an introduction to the topic of electric utility system neutral grounding and each of the remaining four parts addresses a specific part of the utility system to serve as a guide for neutral grounding. The five parts are as follows:

- a) IEEE Std C62.92.1, IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems—Part 1—Introduction.
- b) IEEE Std C62.92.2, IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems—Part II—Grounding of Synchronous Generator Systems.
- c) IEEE Std C62.92.3[™], IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems—Part III—Generator Auxiliary Systems.
- d) IEEE Std C62.92.4[™], IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems—Part IV—Distribution Systems.
- e) IEEE Std C62.92.5[™], IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems—Part V—Transmission and Subtransmission Systems.

This series of guides is intended for application to three-phase electric utility systems. They provide definitions and considerations that are general to all types of neutral grounding for electrical utility systems as well as the basic considerations of the selection of neutral grounding parameters that will provide for the control of overvoltage and ground-fault current on all parts of the three-phase electric utility system. They are not intended to be used, for example, with the grounding of industrial systems, which are covered in other guides and standards. These guides and standards should be referenced, when appropriate, to gain a complete picture of other grounding practices.

This document has been revised to address comments received as part of the most recent re-affirmation ballot. The most significant changes were to add a discussion of unit-connected generator systems with a breaker at generator voltage and a disclaimer related to industrial generating systems. Many of the comments were editorial in nature and have been addressed.

It is impossible to give recognition to all those who have contributed to the technology and practices of grounding of power systems, since work involving the preparation of this guide has been in progress for more than 30 years. However, the assistance of members, past and present, of the Neutral Grounding Devices Subcommittee of the Surge Protective Devices Committee, and other similar groups with comparable purposes, should be acknowledged.

Contents

1.	Overview 10 1.1. Scope 10 1.2 Purpose 10	0
2.	Normative references	0
3.	Definitions	1
4.	Objectives of generator grounding14.1.Reducing damage for internal ground faults14.2.Limiting mechanical stress in the generator for external ground faults14.3.Limiting overvoltages on generator insulation14.4.Providing a means of generator system ground-fault protection14.5.Coordinating with the other apparatus at generator voltage level1	1 2 3 6
5.	Generator grounding types15.1Unit-connected generation systems15.1.1High-resistance grounding15.1.2Ungrounded195.1.3Resonant grounded205.1.4Other grounding classes215.1.5Unit-connected generator systems with breaker at generator voltage level225.2.Common bus generators without feeders225.2.1Low-resistance grounding225.2.2Low-inductance grounding225.2.3Effective grounding225.2.4Third harmonic current flow225.2.5Application of other grounding classes225.2.6Variation in fault current225.3.1Preferred classes225.3.2Variation in ground-fault current225.4Thire-phase, 4-wire connected generators23	7790222233344444
An	nex A (informative) Example of high-resistance grounding	6
	nex B (informative) Resonant grounding of a unit-connected generator system—Example using the erator system from Annex A	1
An	nex C (informative) Bibliography	5

IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part II—Synchronous Generator Systems

1. Overview

1.1. Scope

The scope of this document is to provide the basic factors and general considerations in selecting the class and means of neutral grounding for synchronous generator systems connected to electrical utility systems. It also provides the suggested methods and apparatus to be used to achieve the desired grounding. These guidelines apply to both large and small generators found in electrical utility systems. Definitions of grounding terms used in this the guide can be found in IEEE Std C62.92.1.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to provide the user with insight on the basic factors and general considerations in selecting the class and means of neutral grounding for synchronous generator systems connected to electrical utility systems. It also provides guidance on the selection of particular methods and apparatus to be used to achieve the desired neutral grounding. It is intended that this document serve only as a guide. Statements are necessarily of a general nature and therefore do not take into account the requirements of special situations that can differ considerably from those discussed.

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so each referenced document is cited in text and its relationship to this document is explained). For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments or corrigenda) applies.