Smart Ground Multi-Meter

Joe Boyles Boyles Electronics

SGM

- The Smart Ground® Multimeter, or SGM, is a computer controlled multi-function instrument for measuring grounding systems.
- Developed by Dr Sakis Meliopolis with the sponsorship of EPRI.

SGM





SGM

The WinIGS software provides 10 measurement functions:

Ground Impedance Measurement 2. Soil Resistivity
Measurement 3. Tower Ground Resistance
Measurement 4. Touch Voltage Measurement 5. Step
Voltage Measurement 6. Ground Mat Impedance
Measurement 7. Transfer Voltage Measurement 8. Low
Impedance/Continuity Measurement 9. Fall of Potential
Method Measurement 10. Oscilloscope Function

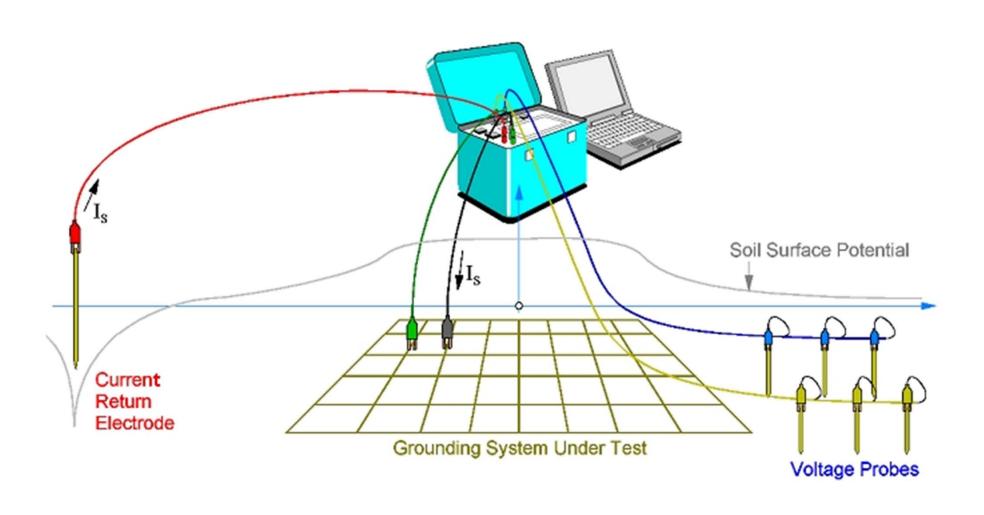
1. Ground Impedance Measurement

- The ground impedance measurement function can be applied to any existing grounding system.
- The system under test can be energized or deenergized.
- It measures the ground impedance of the system consisting of all interconnected grounding electrodes as well as nearby grounds connected via shield and neutral wires.

1. Ground Impedance Measurement

- The ground impedance measurement function can be applied to any existing grounding system.
- The system under test can be energized or deenergized.
- It measures the ground impedance of the system consisting of all interconnected grounding electrodes as well as nearby grounds connected via shield and neutral wires.

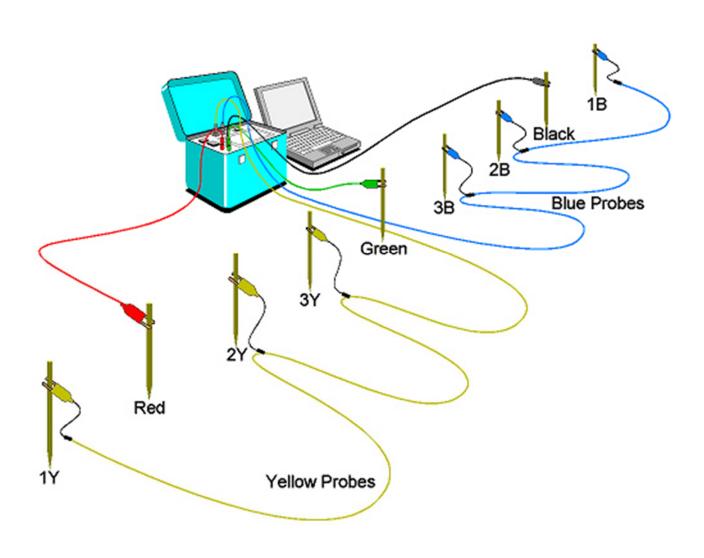
1. Ground Impedance Measurement



2. Soil Resistivity Measurement

- The soil resistivity function is based on an extension of the four-pin Wenner method.
- The SGM takes simultaneous measurements on nine probes uniformly spaced along a line on the soil surface.
- Provides an equivalent 2-Layer resistivity model.

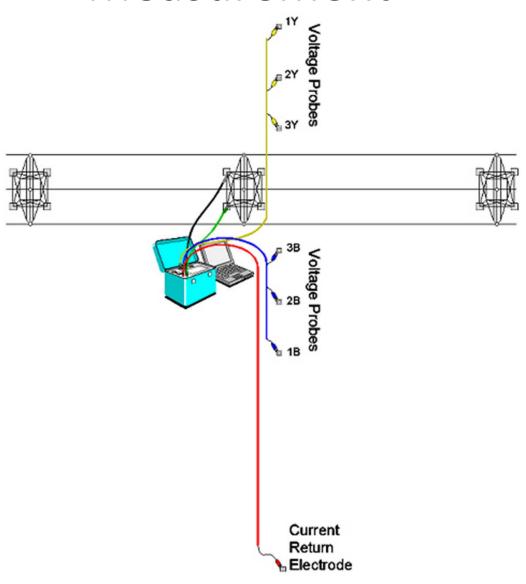
2. Soil Resistivity Measurement



3. Tower Ground Resistance Measurement

- Measures the ground resistance of an energized or de-energized transmission line tower.
- Shield wires may be connected to the tower ground during measurements.

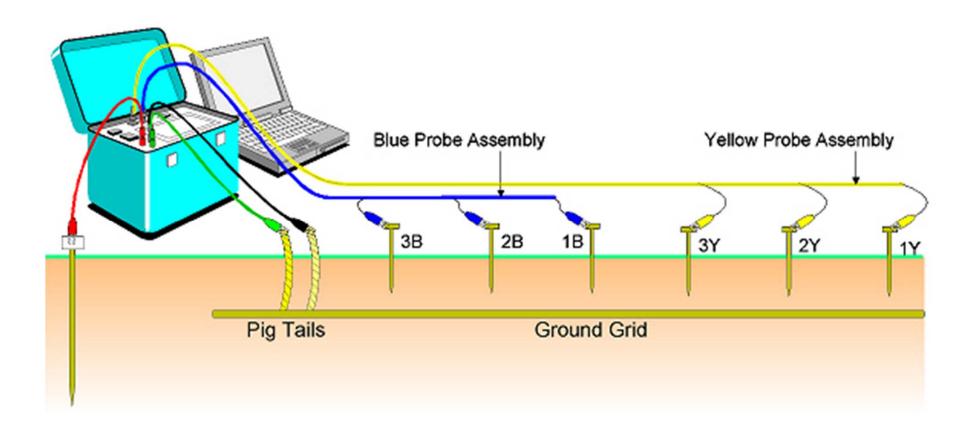
3. Tower Ground Resistance Measurement



4. Touch Voltage Measurement

- Measures the actual touch voltage at a substation as a function of the fault current.
- The measurement is performed at up to six points near a grounding system.

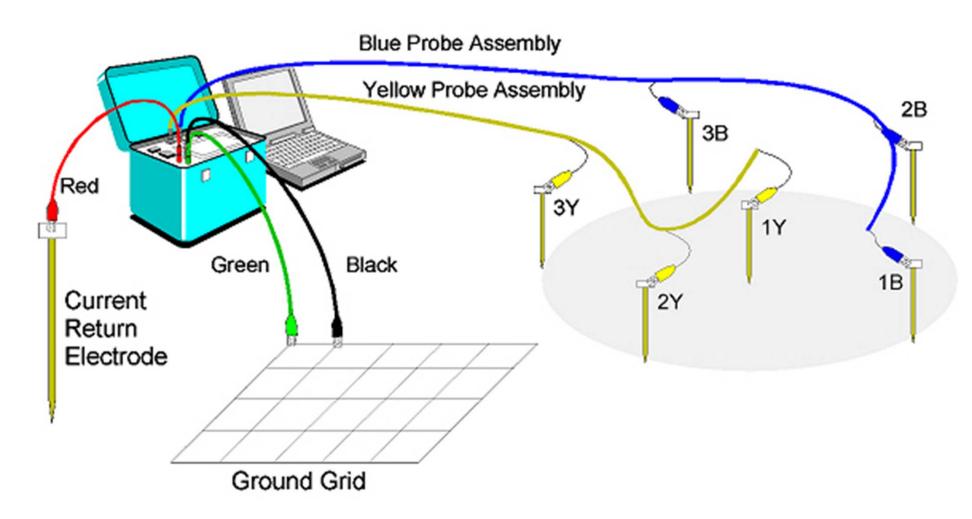
4. Touch Voltage Measurement



5. Step Voltage Measurement

- Measures the actual step voltage at a substation as a function of the fault current.
- The measurement is performed at a userselected point near a grounding system.

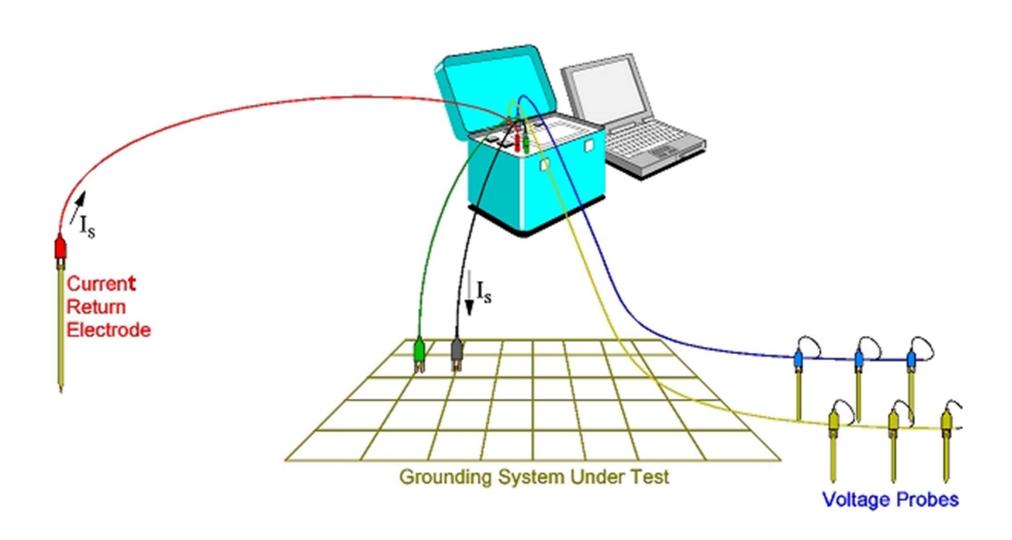
5. Step Voltage Measurement



6. Ground Mat Impedance Measurement

- This function measures the ground mat impedance without disconnecting the shield or neutral wires which may be bonded to the ground mat.
- Setup and connections are similar to the ground impedance measurements.

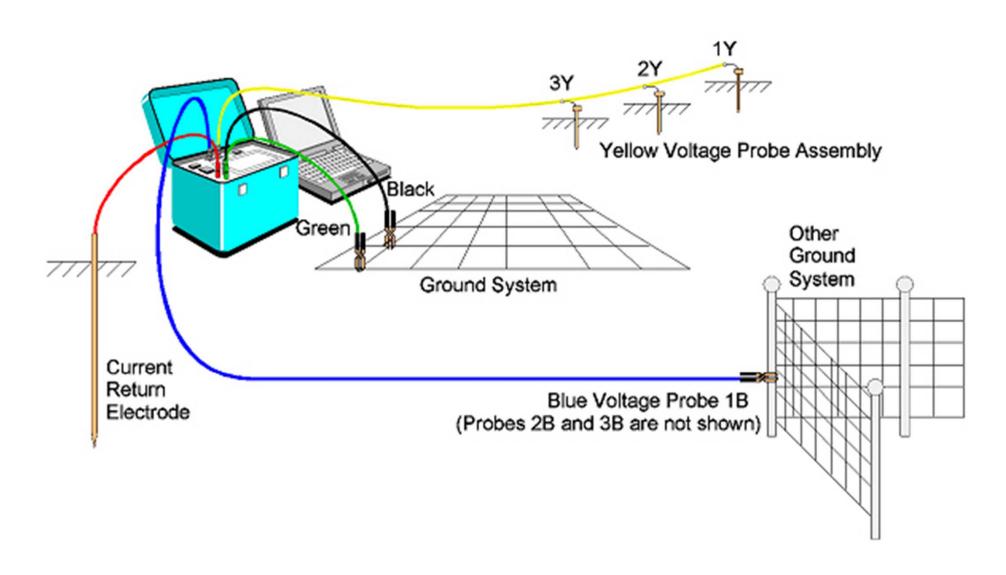
6. Ground Mat Impedance Measurement



7. Transfer Voltage Measurement

- Measures the transfer voltage at a userselected point or ground. This could be a probe at a specific location such as a proposed CFJ site.
- Measures the voltage as a function of the fault current.

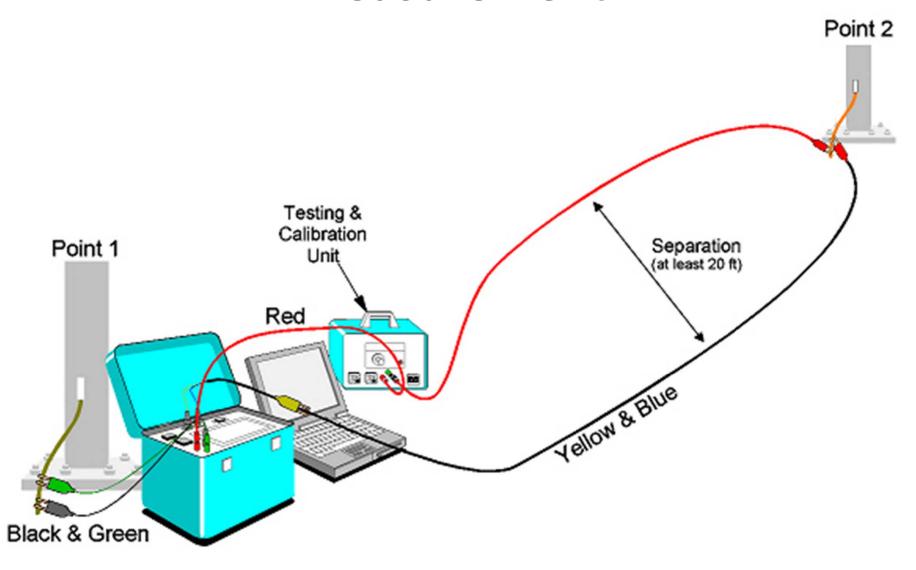
7. Transfer Voltage Measurement



8. Low Impedance/Continuity Measurement

- Measures the impedance between any two user selected points of a grounding system.
- The measurement can be performed on energized grounding systems.
- Accurate results can be obtained even in the presence of substantial external electromagnetic noise.
- Requires a current limiting resistor inserted in series with the red electrode.

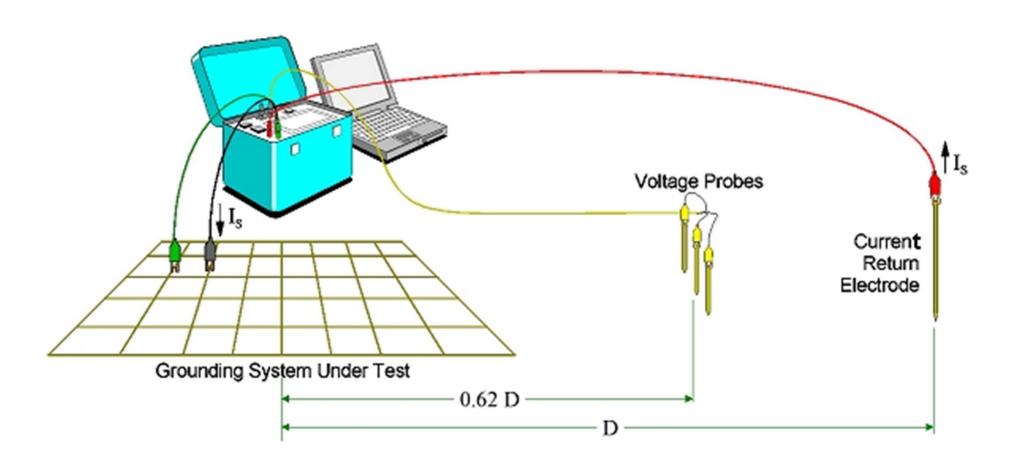
8. Low Impedance/Continuity Measurement



9. Fall of Potential Method Measurement

- Allows using the SGM to perform a ground impedance measurement using the fall-ofpotential method.
- The required setup for this function is the standard fall-of-potential probe arrangement.

9. Fall of Potential Method Measurement

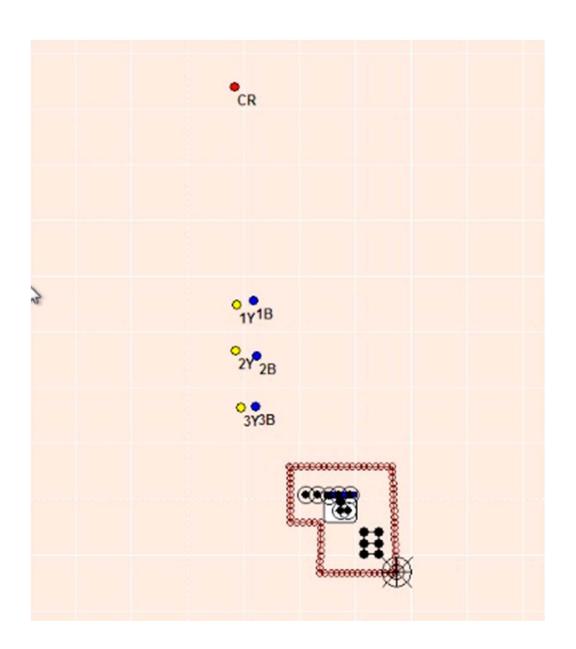


10. Oscilloscope Function

 Allows the SGM to be used as a general purpose six channel waveform data acquisition system.

6. Ground Mat Impedance Measurement

- Probably the single most powerful use of the SGM.
 - Takes advantage of the fact that the impedance of the earth is predominately resistive with virtually no reactive component.
 - The program uses this fact to differentiate between the current that flows through the earth and that which flows through metalic components.
 - The current through the Current Return probe must be minimally 2.0 Amps. Sometimes hard to accomplish.



6. Ground Mat Impedance Measurement

SGM	Measurement	Parameters		
Function:	CASE_NUMBER_1 Ground Mat Impedance Monday, January 27, 2014 at 15:35	Cancel Accept Development Options		
First Run Data Acquisition Post-Processing				
Samples per C	Frequency Range 250 Hz 500 Hz 1000 Hz	Correct for Lead Induction Active Probes 1' 1B 2' 2B 3' 3B External CT		
	Sequent Simultaneou	Power Frequency 60.00 Hz		
	measurements 5 Measurements 10	Ext. CT Range 1000 A Range: 1 mV / A 100 A Range: 10 mV / A 10 A Range: 100 mV / A		
	Source Voltage	Special Options		
Manual	n Selection Gain Selectio & DewaForm MEASUREMENT SE	TUP - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013		

SGM	Set Probes U	Ising GPS	
	Change Format	Cancel	ок
	Decimal Degrees	Longitude — Decimal Degrees	Distance from SGM Fee Meters
SGM	35.24834000	-81.03308000	Err=-46.8
Reference	35.24811000	-81.03289000	101.3
Update Drawing	Update from	m Drawing	
Current Return	35.25023000	-81.03344000	698.6
Probe 1Y	35.24934000	-81.03359000	395.6
Probe 2Y	35.24911000	-81.03362000	324.1
Probe 3Y	35.24883000	-81.03362000	240.8
Probe 1B	35.24935000	-81.03349000	388.6
Probe 2B	35.24908000	-81.03350000	297.9
Probe 3B	35.24883000	-81.03353000	223.7

Hood Patterson & Dewar

Form GPS_COORD_D - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013

SGM Probe Performance Report CASE_NUMBER_1 Case: **Probe** Resistance **Soil Resistivity** Capacitance Inductance **Error** (mH) $(\Omega - m)$ (pF) (Ω) (%) **1Y** 184.31 91.4 0.00 3.00 2.27 Remove **2Y** 173.26 85.9 0.00 3.43 2.53 Remove **3Y** 129.20 64.0 4.33 6.42 0.00 Remove 0.20 1.38 157.67 0.00 78.1 **1B** Remove 236.0 1.35 **2B** 0.03 0.00 476.05 Remove **3B** 384.51 190.6 0.01 0.00 3.70 Remove Average* Average* * NOTE Cancel **Proceed** Maximum value 102.0 205.79

Hood Patterson & Dewar

Form PROBE_PERF - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013

SGM Data Acquisition Performance



Case Name: CASE_NUMBER_1

Injected Current: 8.00 Amperes RMS

Prb#	%Valid	%Error	Resistance (Ohms)	Coherence Average-Squared	Quality	
1Y	80.77	2.45	184.3	0.9971	Very Good	Remov
2Y	76.92	2.57	173.3	0.9954	Very Good	Remov
3Y	75.64	2.70	129.2	0.9934	Very Good	Remov
1B	80.77	2.10	157.7	0.9973	Very Good	Remov
2B	78.21	2.22	476.0	0.9961	Very Good	Remov
3B	75.64	2.45	384.5	0.9938	Very Good	Remov

Cancel

Proceed

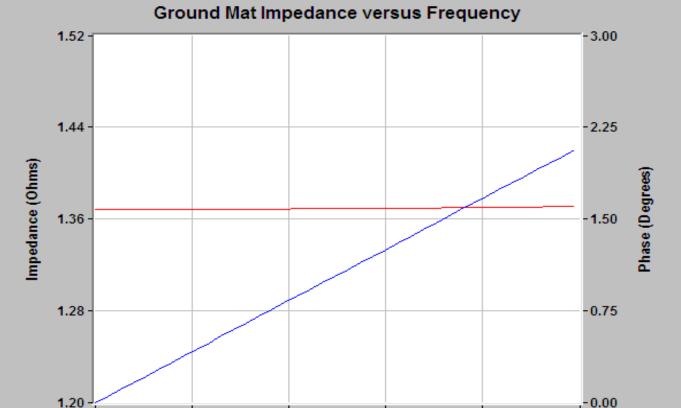
Hood Patterson & Dewar

Form DAQ_PERF - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013

SGM Ground Mat Impedance Report







Frequency (Hertz)

150

100

Plot Cursors

Frequency (Hertz)

60.00

Magnitude (Ohms)

1.369

Phase (Degrees)

0.5028

Statistical Analysis

Return

Hood Patterson & Dewar

0.00

50.0

Form GM_REP_2 - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013

250

200

SGM Statistical Analysis

Case: CASE_NUMBER_1

Return

Error Vs Confidence Level

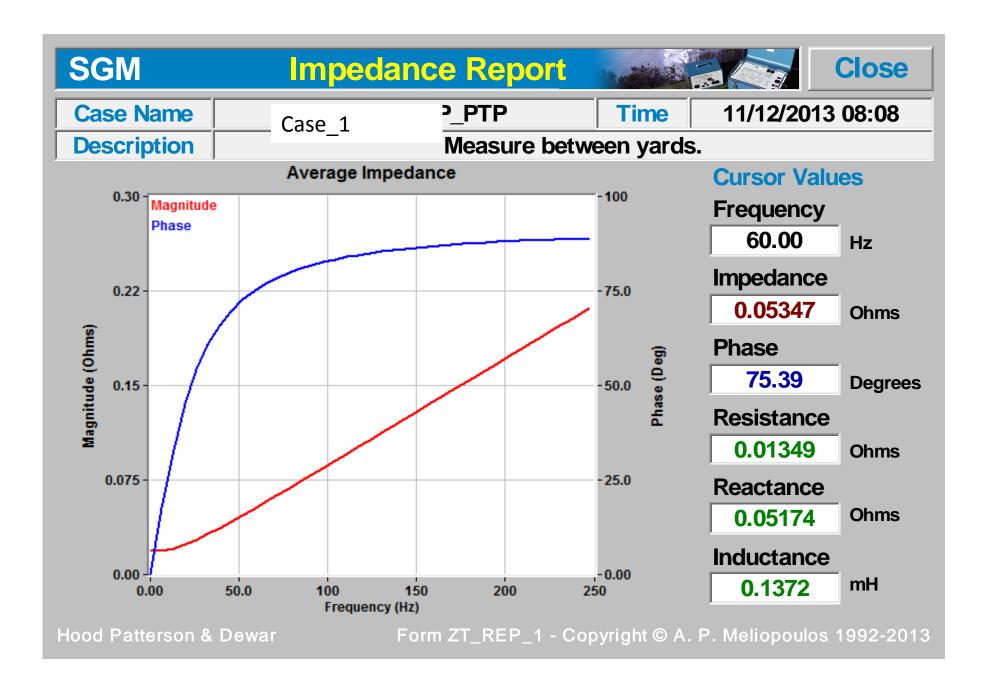
Conf.%	Error %
0.00	4.0%
0.00	8.0%
7.25	12.0%
99.99	16.0%
100.00	20.0%

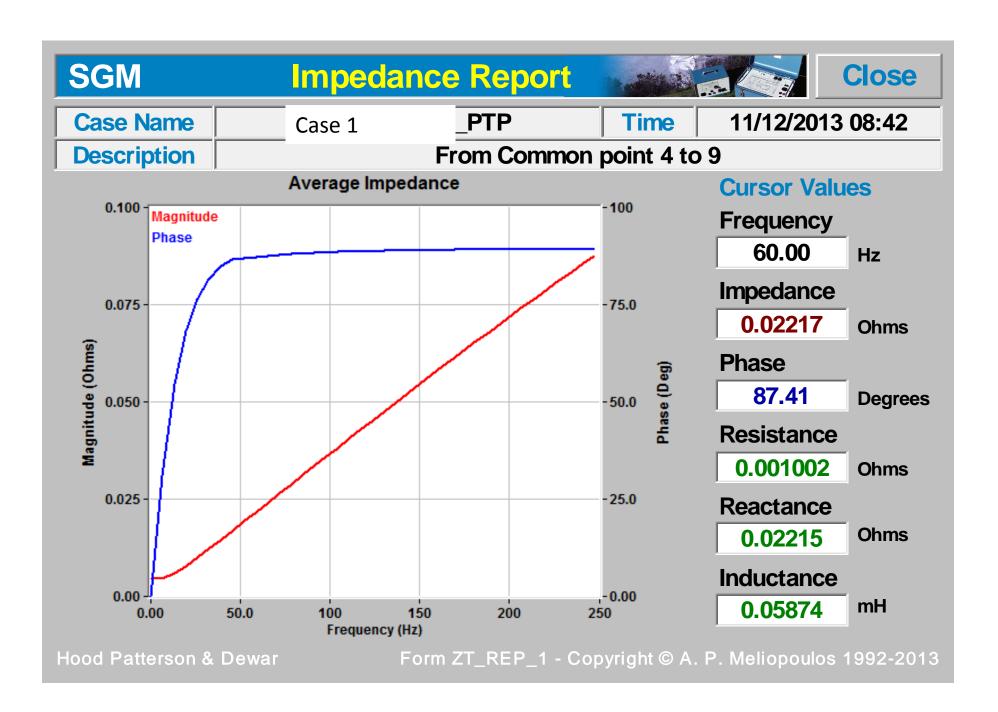
Probe Performance Index

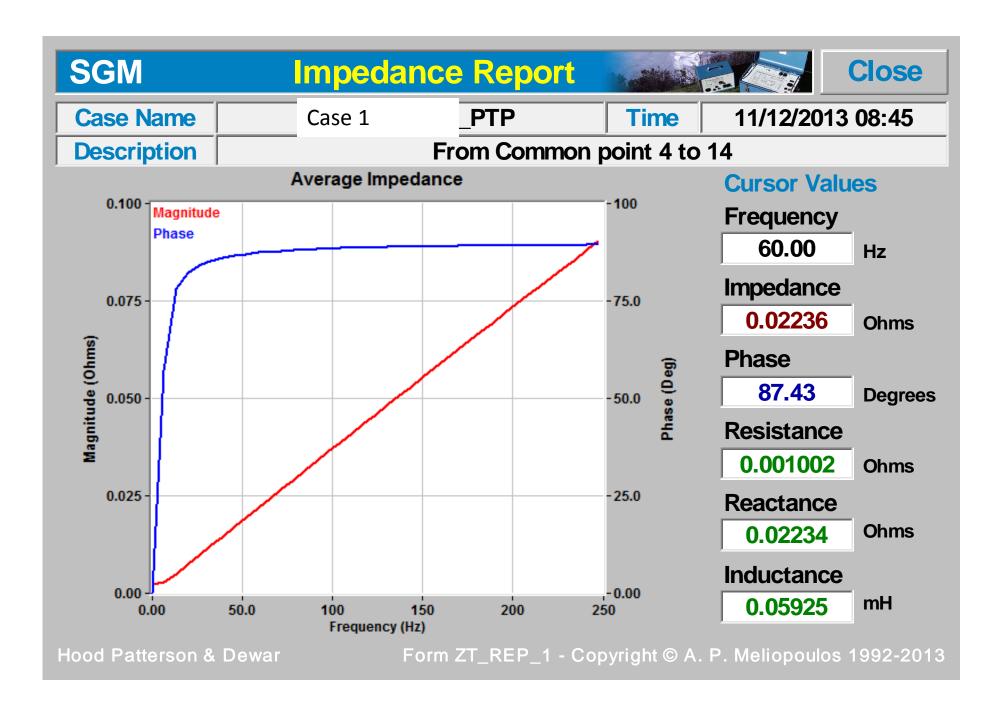
1 Y	0.12	1B	0.09
2Y	0.11	2B	0.07
3Y	0.05	3B	0.03

8. Low Impedance/Continuity Measurement

- For sites where the continuity or integrity of the ground grid is in question.
- Provides impedance and phase angle of the connection point-to-point.
- Use one spot as the anchor point and move the other test leads to any above-ground point that needs testing.







4. Touch Voltage Measurement

Case Name	RTA_SUBSTATION_1_2	
Fault Current	1000.0	Amperes
Touch Voltages		
At Probe 1Y	2.75	Volts
At Probe 2Y	3.49	Volts
At Probe 3Y	1.77	Volts
At Probe 1B	3.51	Volts
At Probe 2B	5.25	Volts
At Probe 3B	5.92	Volts















5. Step Voltage Measurement



Case Name

SUBSTATION_1_2

Fault Current

1000.0

Amperes

Step Voltage

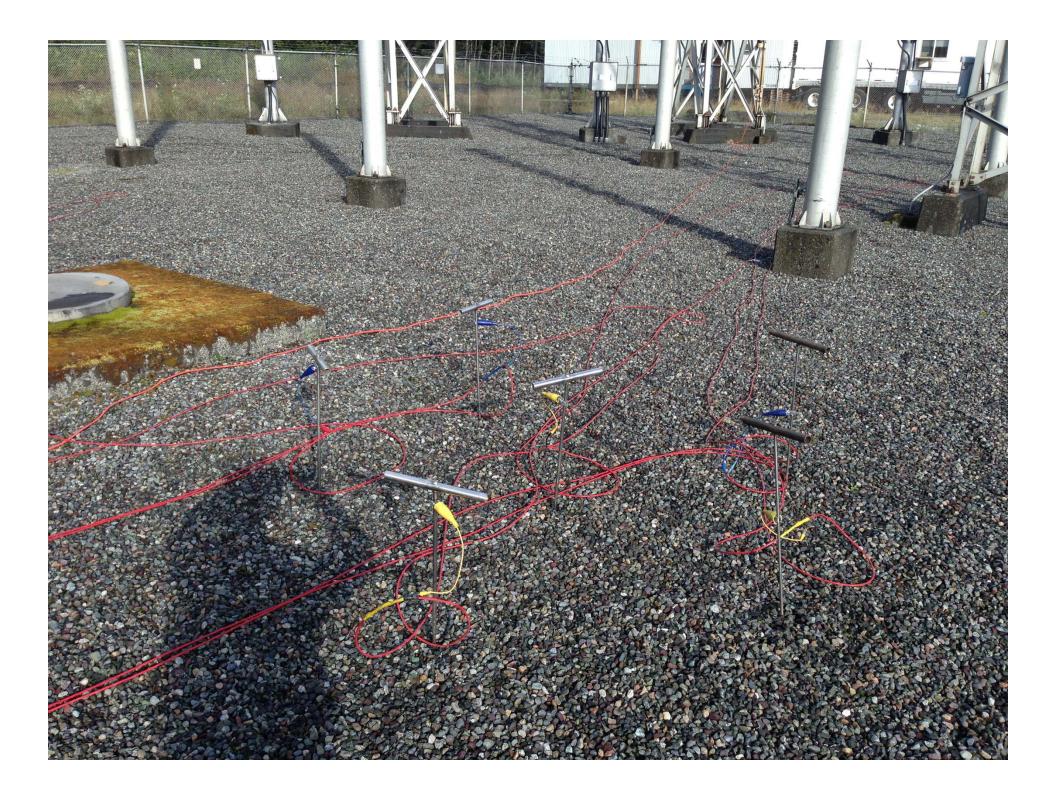
0.34

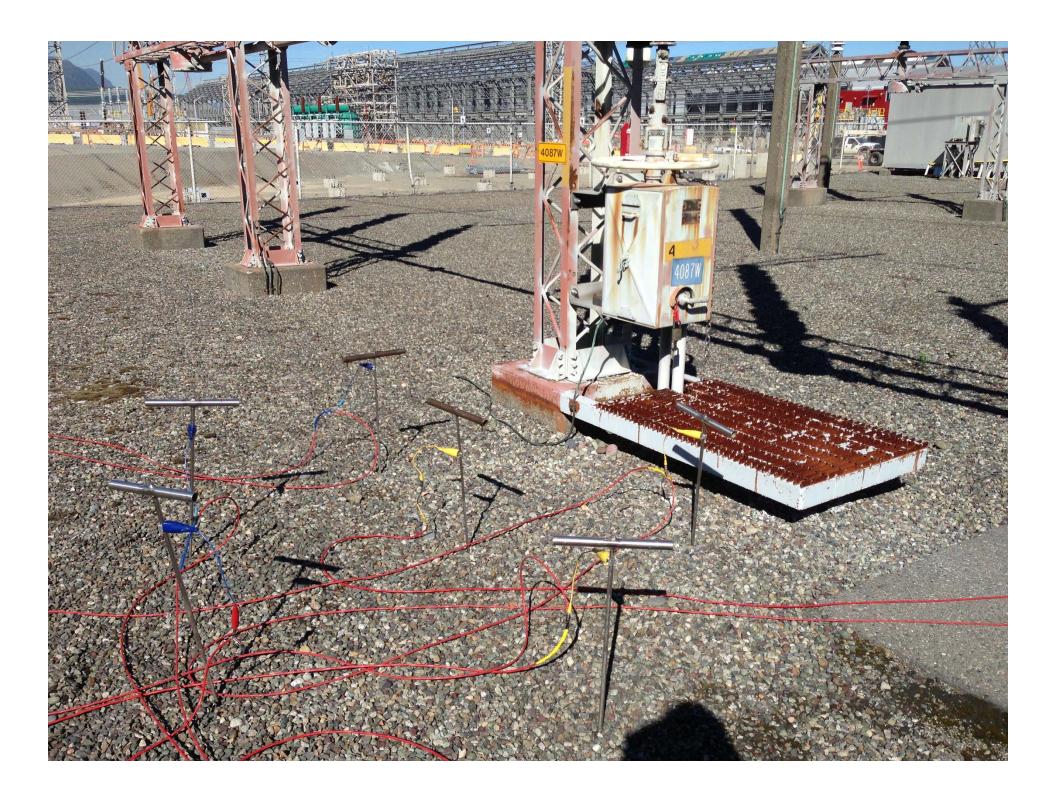
Volts

Return

Hood Patterson & Dewar

Form ST_REP_1 - Copyright © A. P. Meliopoulos 1992-2013





Locating the Current Return Probe

