

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering



115/34.5kV Solar Plant & Substation Senior Design Project

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| Senior Design Team 41

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AGENDA

- Safety Moment
- New Technology
- IEEE80 Grounding
- Three line drawing

Safety Moment

Preventing Overhead Line Faults

- Have regular inspections and maintenance
- Keep up on vegetation clearance
- Line sag should be consistent across
- Have a backup plan to help limit the losses if a fault were to happen
- Ensure proper protection equipment is installed
 - Will help isolate only the faulted area
 - Surge arresters, circuit breakers, proper grounding, relays



NEW TECHNOLOGY

High-Temperature Superconductors (HTS):

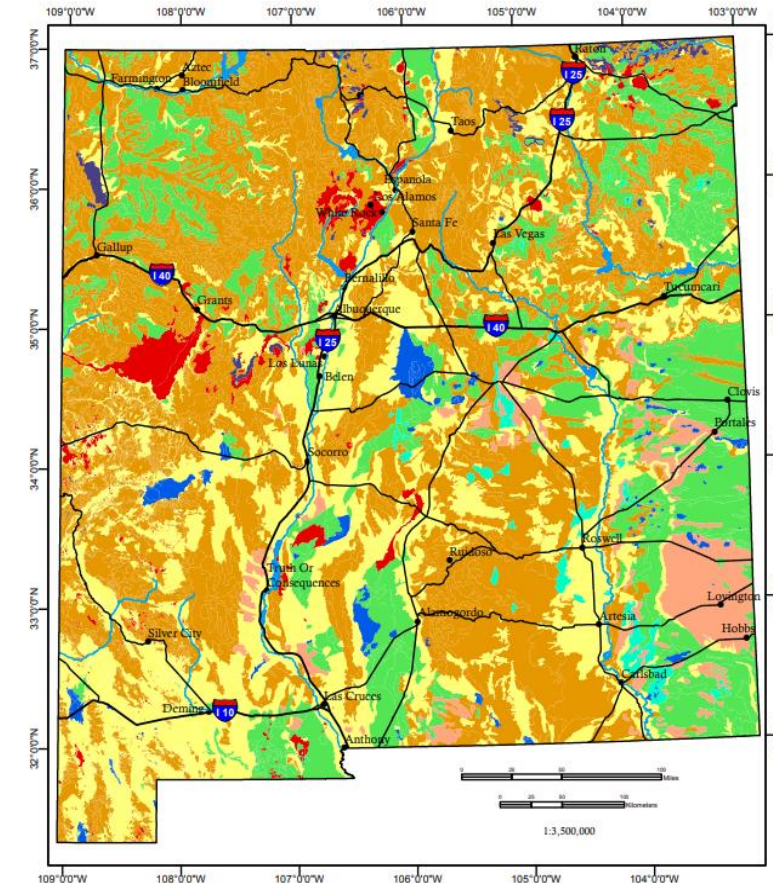
- **Overview:** HTS materials conduct electricity with zero resistance at relatively higher temperatures compared to traditional superconductors.
- **Benefits:**
 1. **Reduced power losses**, leading to increased efficiency.
 2. **Compact equipment design**, allowing for a smaller substation footprint.
 3. **Enhanced fault current limiting**, improving grid stability.
- **Application:** Integration of HTS in transformers and cables can revolutionize substation design by minimizing energy losses and space requirements

[The Role of Advanced Materials and Technologies](#)

IEEE80 Grounding

- Have a good start with grounding design and analysis for the substation
- Researched soil type in SW New Mexico
- Mainly Alluvium
 - Deposit of clay, silt, sand, and gravel
 - Soil resistivity of around 100 Ohm-M

Legend



IEEE80 Grounding

- Began a spreadsheet for grounding in accordance with IEEE 80
- Included soil resistivity data for NM

A GENERAL DESIGN DATA			
1	Soil Resistivity, ρ	:	100 Ohm-M
2	Gravel Resistivity, ρ_g	:	2500 Ohm-M
3	Symmetrical Short Circuit Current, I_{sc}	:	13450 A
4	Duration of Earth Fault Current, t_s	:	0.5 Sec
5	Maximum Allowable Conductor Temp.	:	700 °C
6	Design Ambient Temperature	:	40 °C
7	Thickness of Crushed Gravel h_s	:	0.102 mtr.
8	Depth of Earth Grid, h	:	0.5 mtr.
9	Reference depth of the Grid, h_o	:	1 mtr.
STANDARDS USED			
	IEEE Gude for Safety in AC Substation Grounding	IEEE - 80	2000

B SIZE OF EARTHING CONDUCTOR :

$$A_{mm^2} = \frac{I}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{TCAP \times 10^{-4}}{t_c \alpha_r \rho_r}\right) \ln\left(\frac{K_o + T_m}{K_o + T_a}\right)}}$$

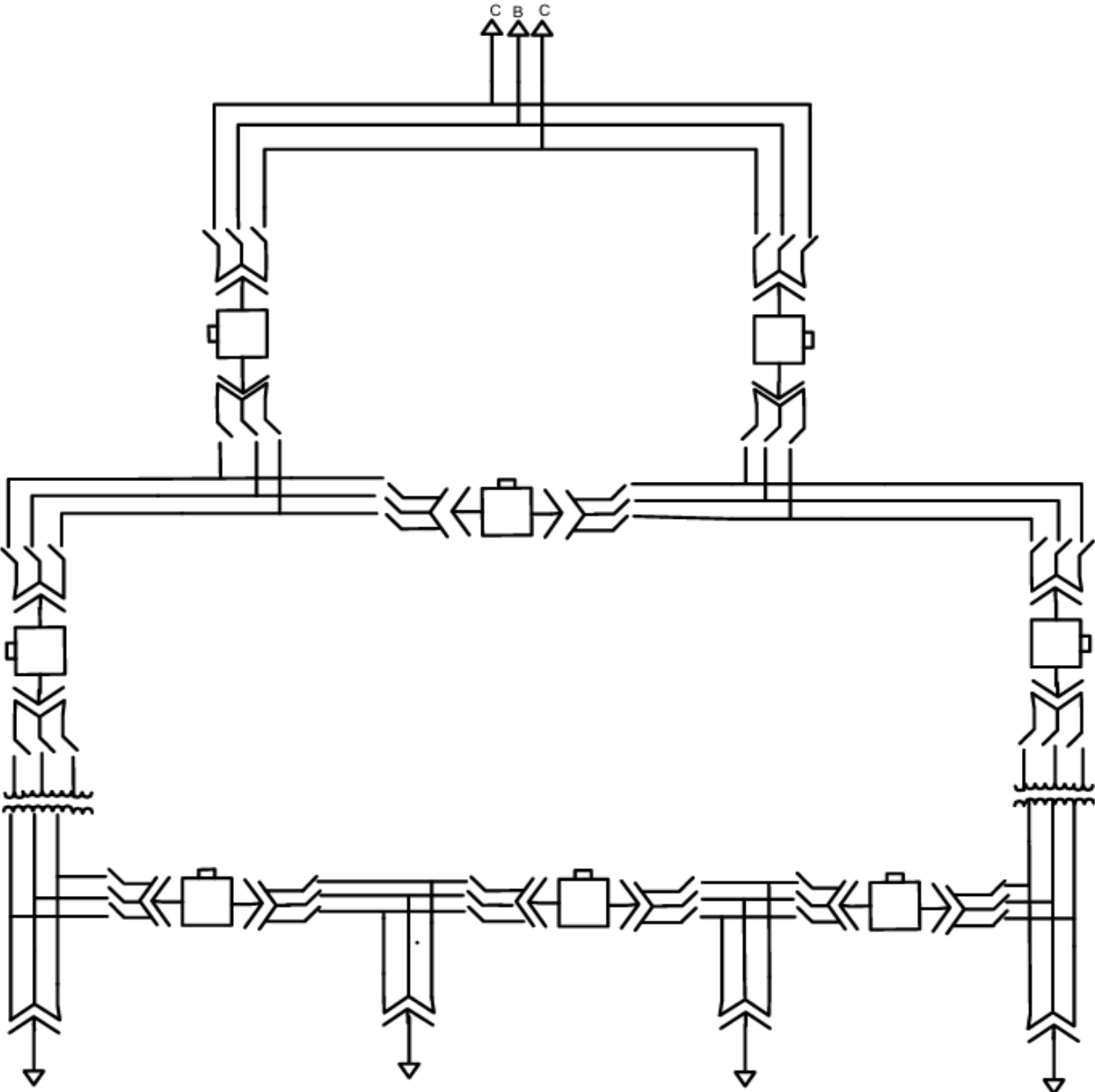
Eqn.: 40 Page : 43
IEEE Std. 80 - 2000

Where

Material Proposed	Copper-Clad Steel Wire
α_r = Resistivity of Conductor Material	0.00378 Ohm - M
ρ_r = Thermal co-efficient of resistivity at reference tempera	5.86
T_m = Max. allowable temperature in °C	700 °C
T_a = Ambient temperature in °C	40 °C
K_o = $1/\alpha_o$ or $1/\alpha_r - T_r$ in °C	245
I_{sc} = rms current in Ka	13.45 KA
t_c = Duration of Current in s	0.5 Sec.
$TCAP$ = thermal capacity per unit volume from Table 1	3.85 J/(cm³°C)
A_{mm^2} = Conductor cross section in mm²	65.89 mm²

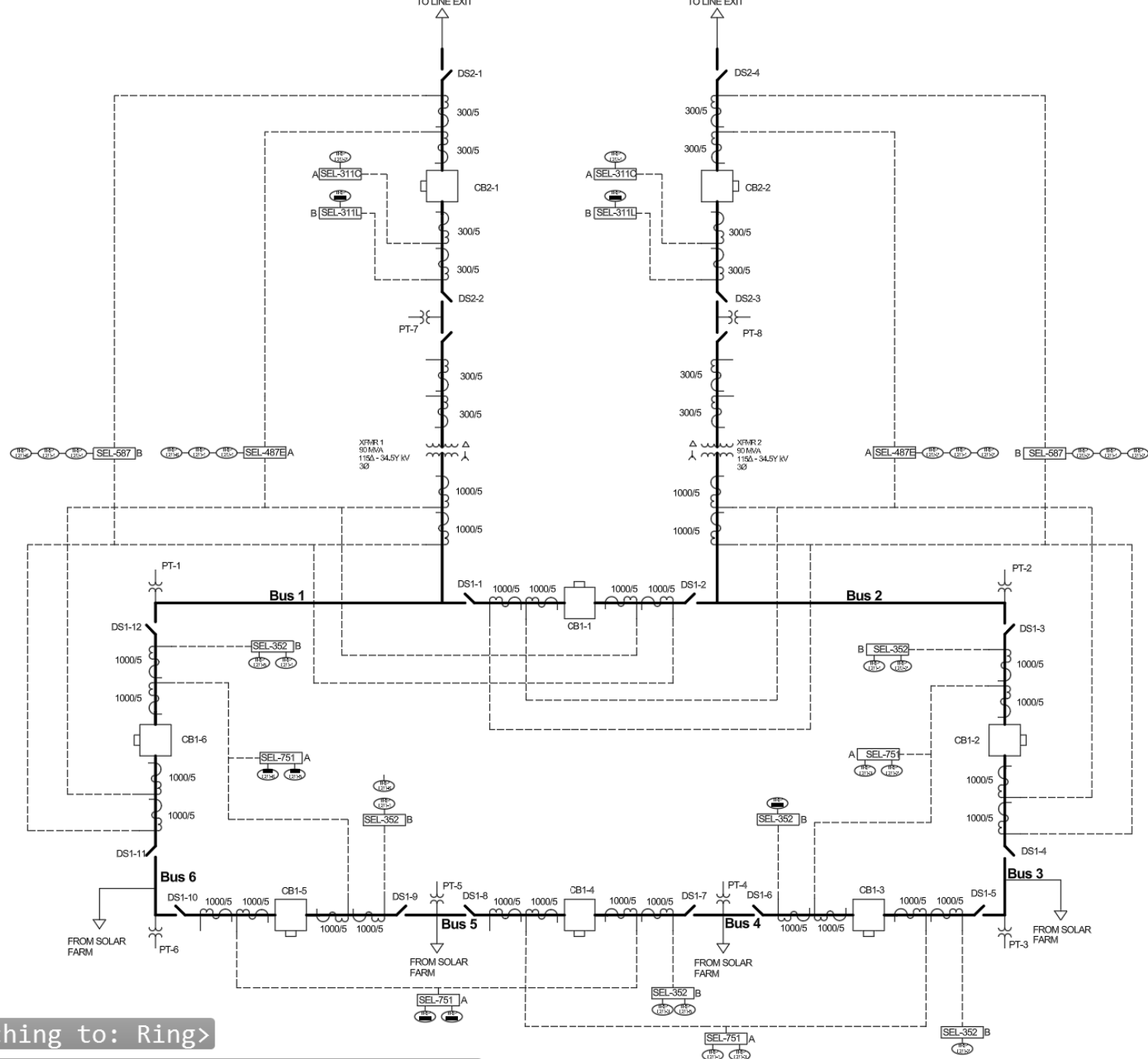
$A_{kcmil} = 130.07 \text{ kcmil}$

Three line drawing



Relaying

- Added PTs for relays
 - Trying to figure out a good way to show connections



itching to: Ring>

ed viewports - Regenerating layout.

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THANK YOU

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