Yes, the sphere of influence of a ground plate is very easy to calculate.  Take the diagonal distance of the plate, and that is your length and then apply it to the standard formula.  Here is a link to that formula:

<http://www.esgroundingsolutions.com/about-electrical-grounding/grounding-electrode-sphere-of-influence.php>

The National Electrical Code has a requirement for ground plates in Article 250.52 (A)(7).  This code requires the thickness of the plate to be at least 6.4 mm (0.25 inch) for ferrous materials or 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) for non-ferrous materials, and the surface area to be at least 2-ft square.  This converts to 288 square inches or a 17-inch X 17-inch plate.  A 17 inch X 17 inch plate has a diagonal length of 24 inches (or 2-ft).  If we apply this to our sphere of influence formula we get approximately 40 cubic feet of soil for the sphere of influence.  Compare this to a 10-ft grounding rod, which utilizes 5,000 cubic feet of soil, a 125-times improvement.

Searches Related to **LOG IN REGISTERRECENTSix Straight Years of Sales Records for Graybar MAR 09, 2018Leviton Enters Residential Load Center Market MAR 03, 2018NEMA Publishes Comprehensive Catalog of Electrical Standards MAR 02, 2018Crescent Electric Names McDermott Central Region VP MAR 01, 2018SPONSORED CONTENTWar, Hope and Peace of Mind FEATUREDIt’s Market Planning Time AUG 03, 20172017 Electrical Pyramid JUL 20, 2017Border States Acquiring Kriz-Davis JUL 26, 2017California Code: The impact of Title 24 MAY 16, 2017DATA & TRAINING>ELECTRICAL MARKET 1012011 The Top 25 Revisions to this Edition of the NECMike Holt NEC Consultant | Feb 01, 2011Editor's note: In this month's article, Mike Holt discusses the 2011 NE Code changes that affect grounding products, the necessary protection for all cable and raceway installations, and direct-burial applications.250.53(A) Rod, Pipe, and Plate Electrodes8The 25-ohm rule has been relocated and greatly clarified. Editorial changes to this section have also been made, and the Informational Note has been revised.250.53 Grounding Electrode Installation Requirements.(A) Rod, Pipe, or Plate Electrodes.Below Permanent Moisture Level. If practicable, rod, pipe, and plate electrodes must be embedded below the permanent moisture level and be free from nonconductive coatings such as paint or enamel.Supplemental Electrode. A single rod, pipe, or plate electrode must be supplemented by an additional electrode that's bonded to one of the following:The single rod, pipe, or plate electrodeThe grounding electrode conductor of the single electrodeThe neutral service-entrance conductorThe nonflexible grounded service racewayThe service enclosureEx.: If a single rod, pipe, or plate grounding electrode has an earth contact resistance of 25 ohms or less, the supplemental electrode isn't required.Spacing. The supplemental electrode for a single rod, pipe, or plate electrode must be installed not less than 6 ft from the single electrode. (Fig. 8)Note: The efficiency of paralleling electrodes is improved by spacing them at least twice the length of the longest rod.Analysis: The long-standing rule that a ground rod as well as a pipe or plate electrode must have a resistance to earth of 25 ohms or less or be supplemented by an additional electrode was well understood until recent revisions to the NEC created confusion. These revisions left the Code user trying to figure out if a concrete-encased electrode required a supplement and when a ground rod is actually required. Revisions to this section now match the standard industry practice of (when required) driving two ground rods instead of testing the resistance of a single driven rod. The 25-ohm language is now written as an exception, recognizing this practice. Code users will notice that 250.56 has been deleted as a result of this change, but the technical provisions contained therein haven't disappeared.The Informational Note explaining the logic of spacing ground rods more than 6 ft apart, while technically true, didn't provide any guidance as to what the spacing should be. This change clarifies that the driven rods should be at least twice the length of the longer of the two rods. For example, two rods 8 ft in length should be driven at least 16 ft apart. It's w**