

MODELO ELETROGEOMÉTRICO (EGM)

PEN 5019

Distância de atração: $r_s = a . I^b$ $r_g = K_{sg} . r_s$

$$r = a I$$

$$r_a = K_{sa} \cdot r_s$$

Source	а	b	K _{sg}
Armstrong and Whitehead (1968)	6.7	0.8	0.9
Brown and Whitehead (1969)	7.1	0.75	0.9
Gilman and Whitehead (1973)	6.7	0.8	1
	6.0*	0.8*	1*
Love (1977)	10	0.65	1
Whitehead CIGRE survey (1979)	9.4	0.67	1
	8.5*	0.67*	1*
IEEE WG LPTL (1985)	8	0.65	0.64 - 1
IEEE WG LPTL (1997)	10	0.65	0.55 - 1

IEEE WG LPDL (2010): K_{sg} = 0.9 * recommended for design of new lines

DISTÂNCIA DE ATRAÇÃO (r_s)

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I = 34 kA

$$r_s = 10.I^{0.65}$$

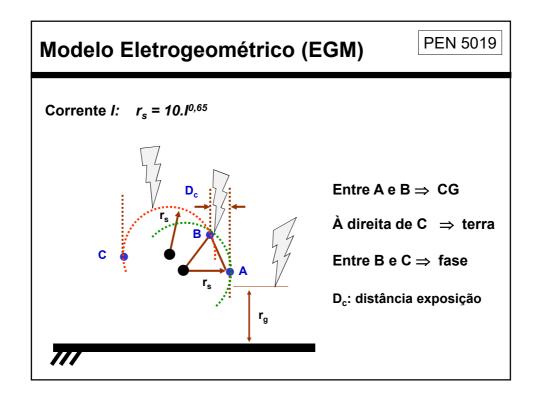
99 m

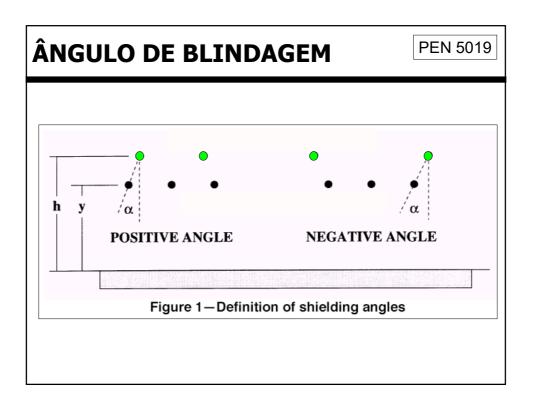
$$r_{\rm s} = 8 I^{0.65}$$

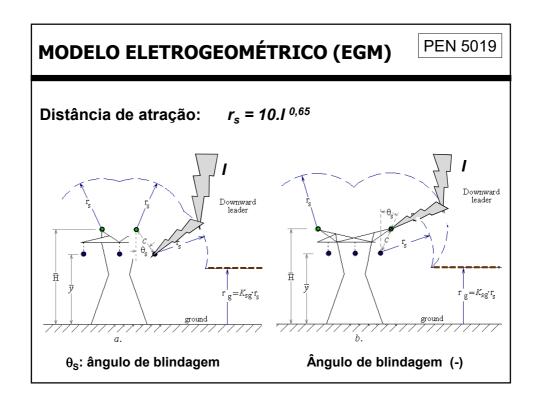
→ 79 m

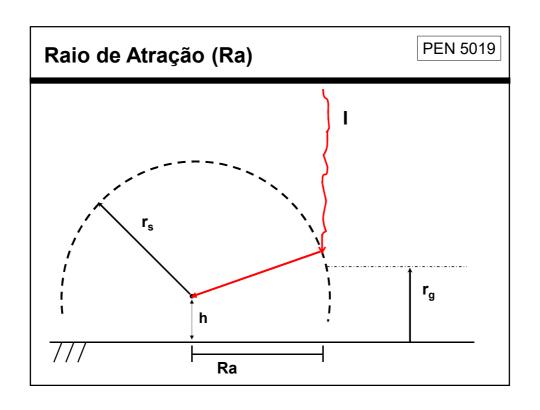
$$r_s = 10.I^{0.65}$$
 $r_s = 8.I^{0.65}$
 $r_s = (0.4 + 0.01.h).I^{(1.4-0.001.h)}$

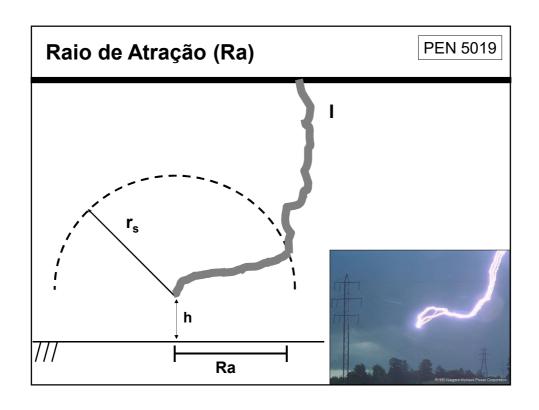
 \rightarrow 67 m (h = 10 m)

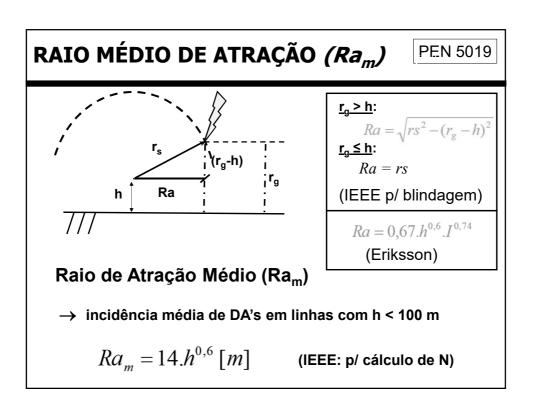












RAIO DE ATRAÇÃO EQUIVALENTE

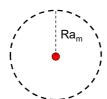
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CONCEITO:

- Estrutura com área de atração Ae, localizada em região com <u>Ng</u>.
- Incidência média anual de descargas:

$$N = Ng.Ae$$

- Torre:



$$Ae = (\pi . Ra_m^2) . 10^{-6} (km^2)$$

RAIO DE ATRAÇÃO EQUIVALENTE

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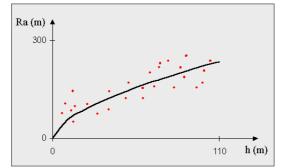
$$N = Ng.Ae$$

$$Ae = (\pi . Ra_m^2) . 10^{-6} (km^2)$$

- Para estrutura específica:

$$Ra_m = \sqrt{\frac{N}{Ng} \cdot \frac{10^6}{\pi}}$$





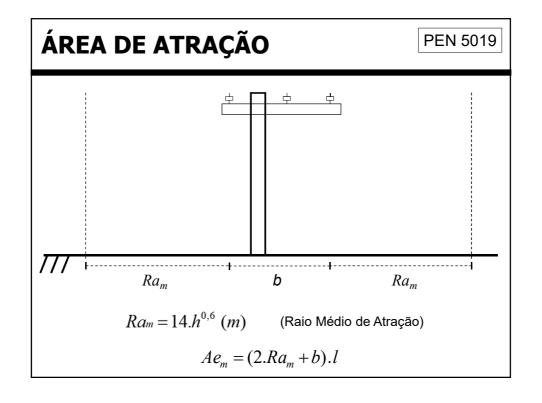
Observações +

⇒ modelo analítico

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$Ra_m = 14.h_t^{0.6}$$

RAIO DE ATRAÇÃO $\begin{cases} rs_1 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_1 = \sqrt{rs^2 - (r_g - h)^2} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} rs_2 = 8.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_2 = \sqrt{rs^2 - (r_g - h)^2} \end{cases}$ $\bullet Ra_3 = 0.67.h^{0.6}.I^{0.74}$ $\bullet Ra_4 = 14.h^{0.6}$ $\begin{cases} Ra_1 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_2 = \sqrt{rs^2 - (r_g - h)^2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} Ra_1 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_2 = \sqrt{rs^2 - (r_g - h)^2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} Ra_1 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_2 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_3 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_4 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_2 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_3 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_4 = 10.I^{0.65}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_5 = 10.I^{0.16}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_5 = 10.I^{0.16}, & r_g = 0.9.rs \\ Ra_5 = 10.I^{0.$



ÁREA DE ATRAÇÃO

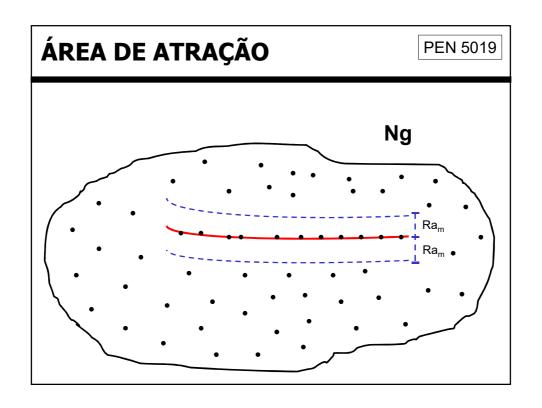
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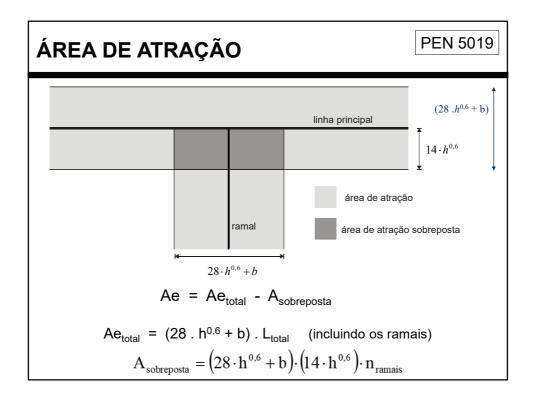
$$\begin{cases} Ae = l.(2.Ra + b) & (m^2) \\ Ae = l.(2.Ra + b).10^{-6} & (km^2) \end{cases}$$

(I, Ra, b: em metros)

Para / = 100 km:

$$\rightarrow$$
 $Ae = (2.Ra + b).10^{-1} (km^2)$





NÚMERO DE DESCARGAS DIRETAS (N)

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$$N = Ng . Ae$$

$$N = Ng.(2.Ra + b).10^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{descargas}}{100 \text{ km.ano}} \right)$$

$$Ra = Ra_m \Rightarrow N = Ng \cdot (28 \cdot h_t^{0.6} + b) / 10$$
 (IEEE)

$$h_t \uparrow 20\% \ \Rightarrow \ N \uparrow \ 12 \ \%$$

Ex.: Linha c/ h = 10 m, b = 2 m, l = 20 km, situada em região com Td = 80.

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$$Ng = 0.04 \cdot Td^{1.25} = 0.04 \cdot 80^{1.25} = 9.6$$
 km².ano

$$Ra = 14 \cdot h_t^{0.6} = 14 \cdot 10^{0.6} = 56 m$$

$$Ae = (2 \cdot Ra + b) \cdot 10^{-1} = (2 \cdot 56 + 2) \cdot 10^{-1} = 11,4 \text{ km}^2$$

(p/ 100 km

$$N = Ng \cdot (2 \cdot Ra + b) \cdot 10^{-1} = 9,6 \cdot 11,4 = 109,4$$
 descargas 100 km.ano

Para I = 20 km:

$$N = 109, 4. \frac{20}{100} = 21,9$$
 descargas ano

BLINDAGEM

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