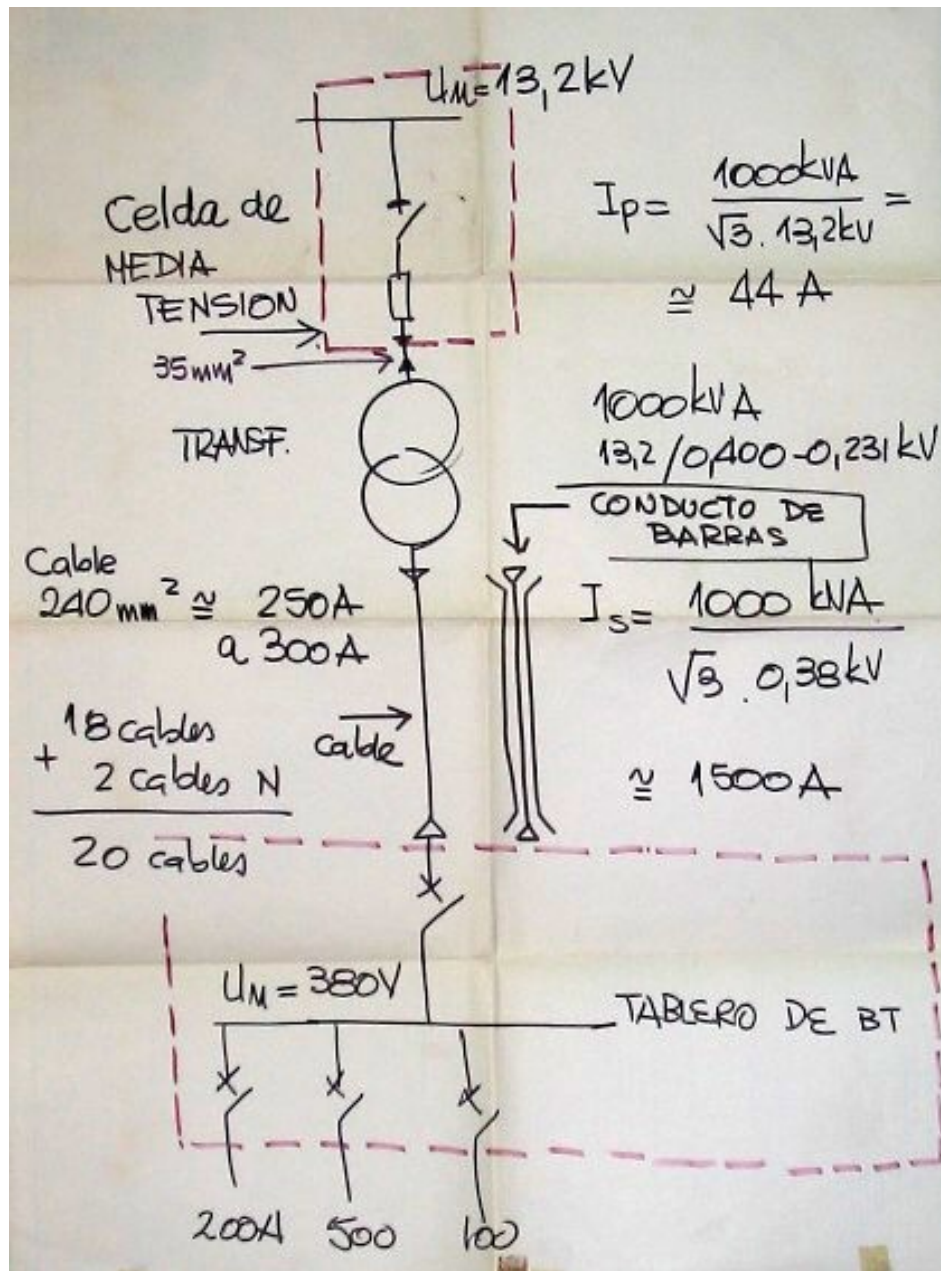


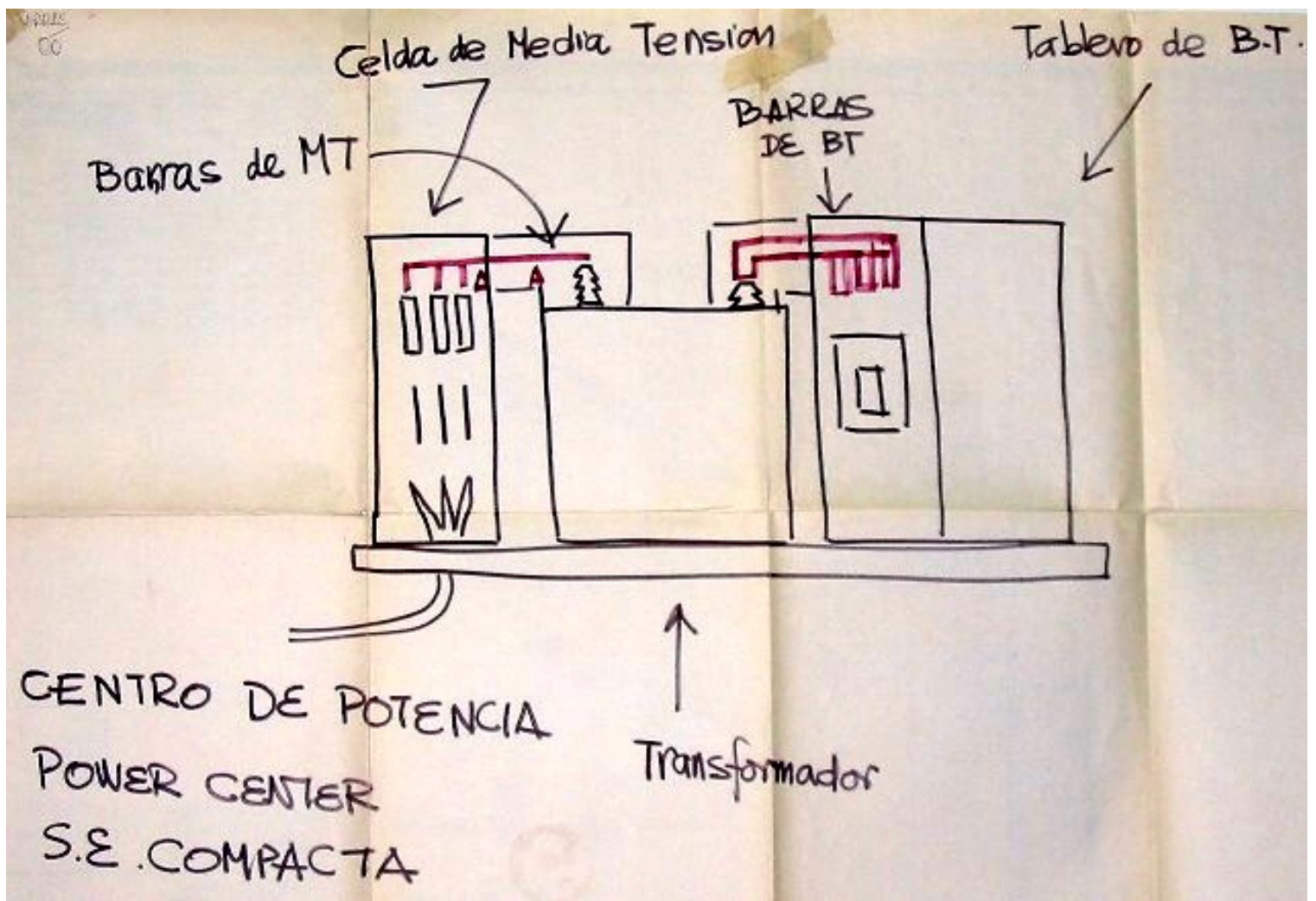
IE-05bar - DIMENSIONAMIENTO DE BARRAS

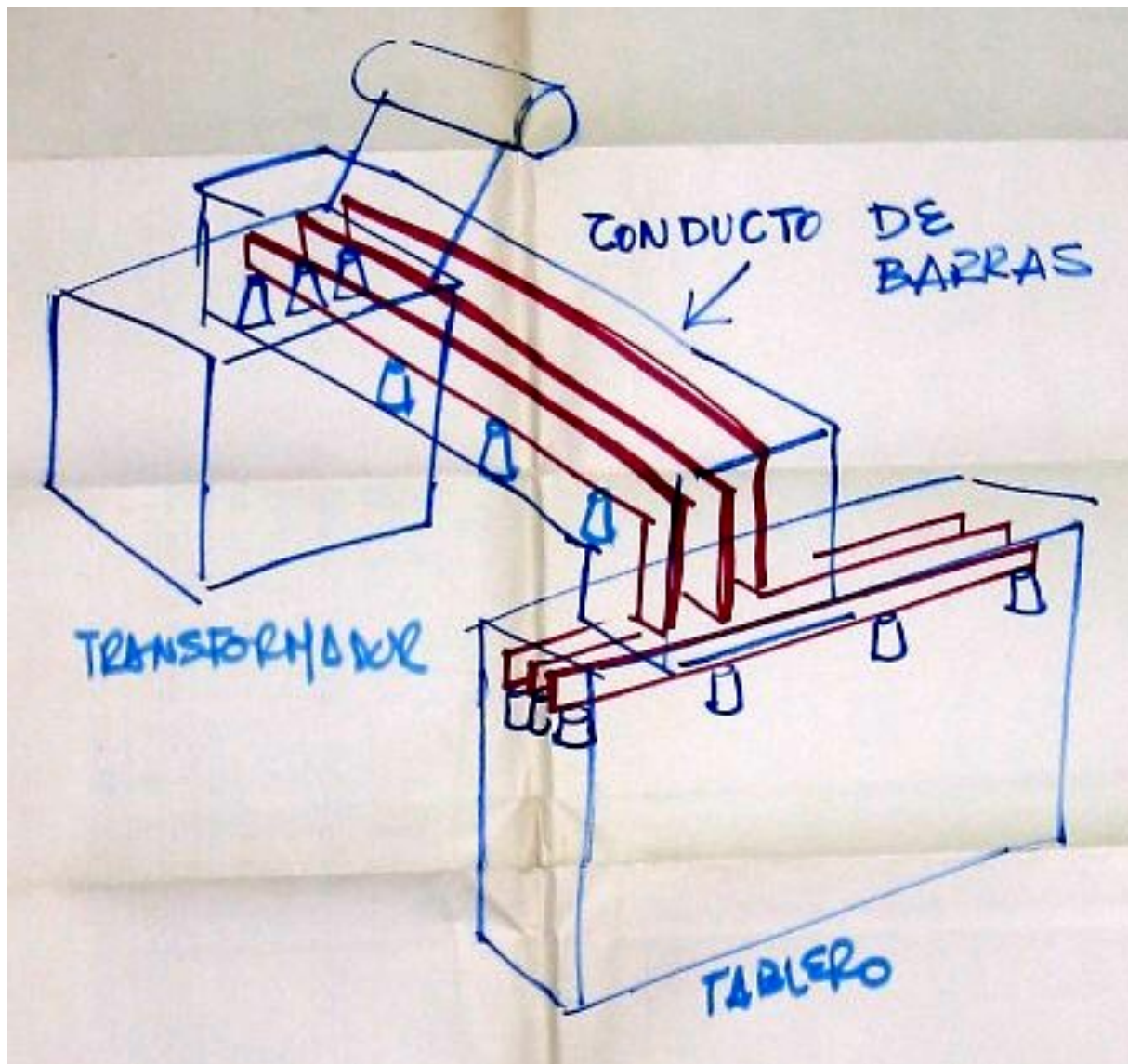
Norberto I. Sirabonian - Alfredo Rifaldi

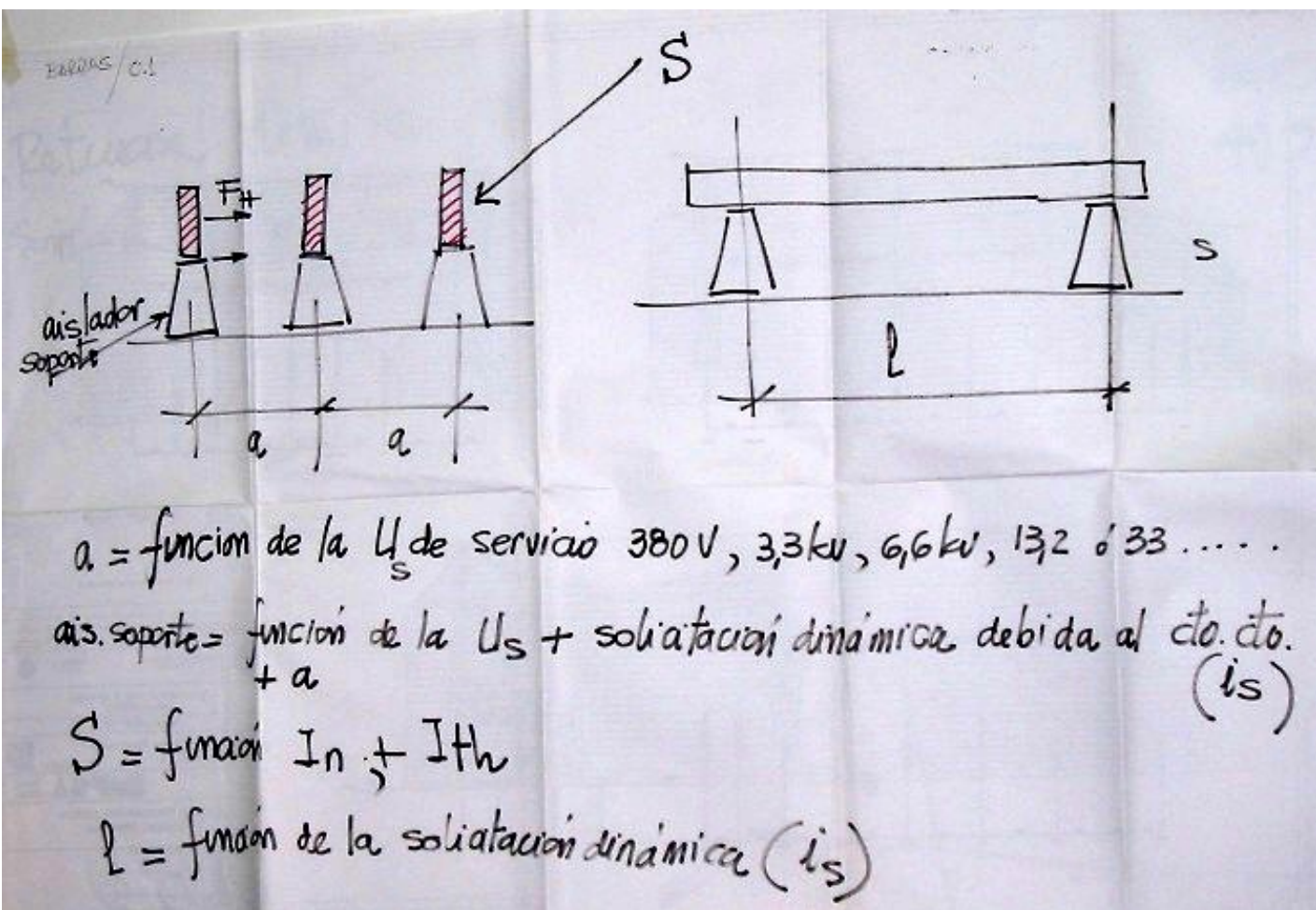
[bar03.jpg](#)



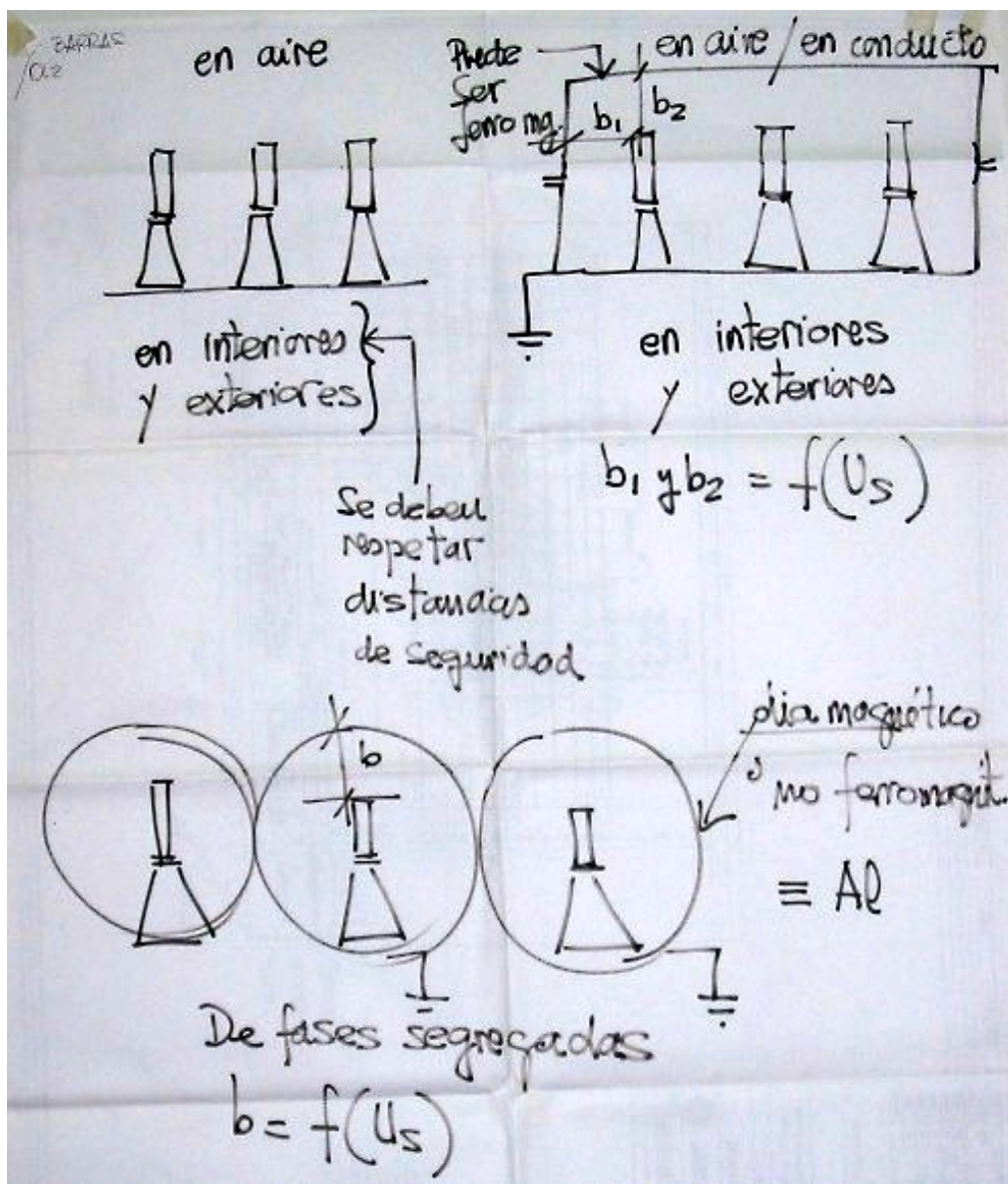
[bar04.jpg](#)

[bar05.jpg](#)

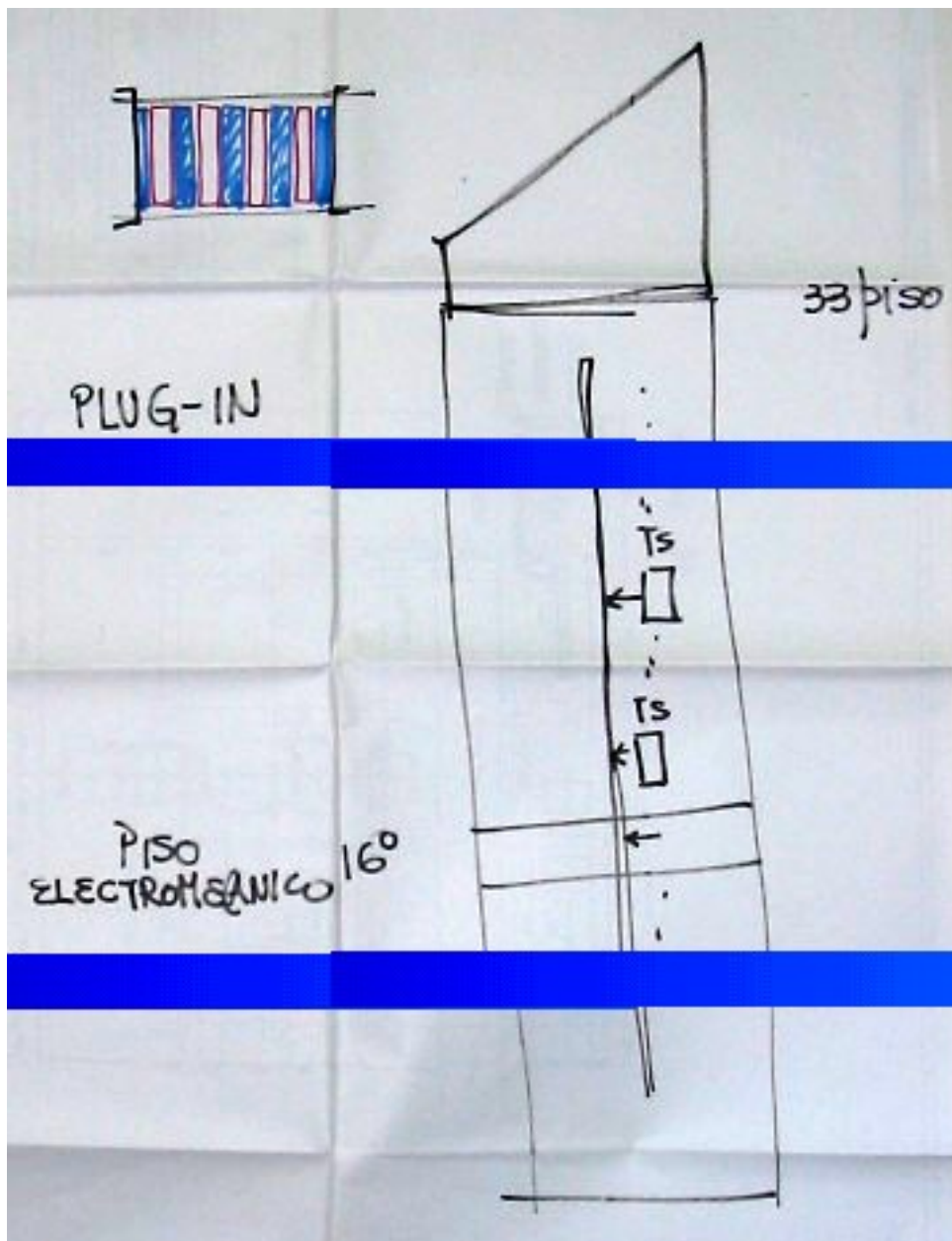
[bar06.jpg](#)



[bar07.jpg](#)



[bar08.jpg](#)

[bar09.jpg](#)

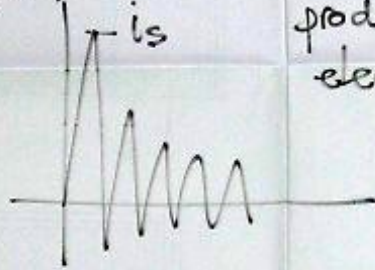
BARRAS 0.4

Los conductos de barras se diseñan para las siguientes condiciones

1°) U_m

2°) I_m

3°) $(I''_k) \rightarrow I_s$ (corriente de impulso)
produce esfuerzos
electrodinámicos



4°) I_{th} sobrecarga térmica
 $f = (I''_k; t)$ $t = 1 \text{ seg}$

[bar10.jpg](#)

ELECCION DE BARRAS - A LA CORRIENTE NOMINAL



NORMA DIN
NORMA IRAM 2369 (Cu)

Premisas para instalaciones interiores

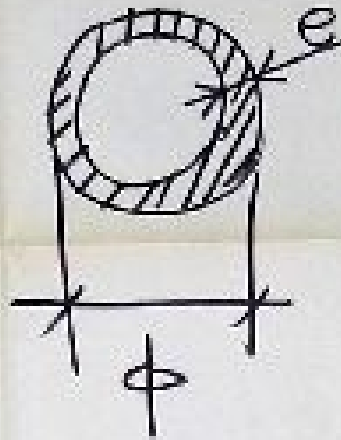
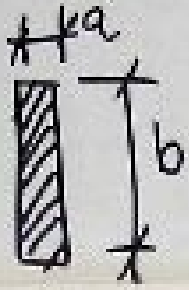
- 1) sin mov. de aire ambiente
- 2) barras desnudas poco oxidadas $e_{Cu} = 0,40$; $e_{Al} = 0,35$
- 3) barras pintadas $e = 0,90$

Premisas para instalaciones exteriores

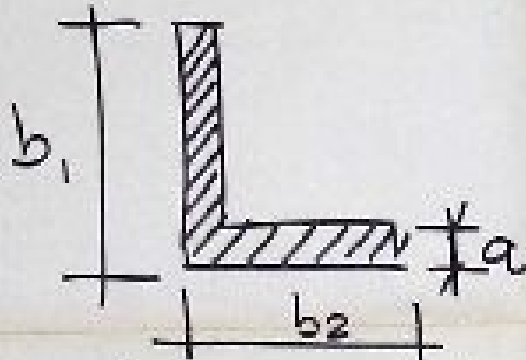
- 1) cierto mov. de aire ($\sim 0,6 \text{ m/s}$)
- 2) barras desnudas normalmente oxidadas $e_{Cu} = 0,60$, $e_{Al} = 0,50$
radiación solar $P/Cu = 0,45 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^2}$; $Al = 0,35 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^2}$
- 3) barras pintadas $e = 0,90$
radiación solar $0,7 \text{ kW/m}^2$

[bar11.jpg](#)

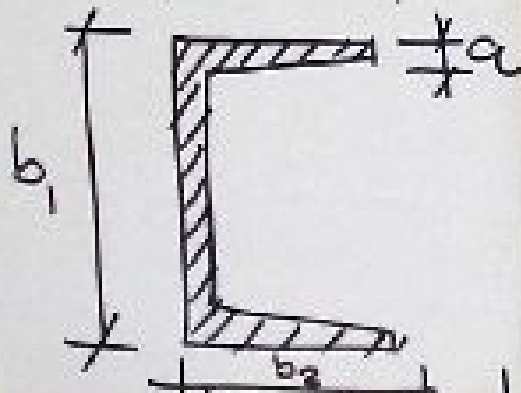
Las barras pueden ser:



la sección = S



$t_{\text{ambiente}} = 35^{\circ}\text{C}$



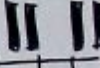
$t_{\text{servicio}} = 65^{\circ}\text{C}$

Los materiales pueden ser:

COBRE	{	E Cu-F37		Al	{	E-Al F10
		E Cu-F30				E-Al F13

$$t_a = 35^\circ\text{C} \quad t_s = 65^\circ\text{C}$$

BARRAS-CORRIENTES ADMISIBLES
Corriente Alterna hasta 60 Hz

b x a [mm]	S [mm ²]	Material	Pintado				Desnudo			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
...										
15 x 3	44,5	↑ E Cu - F30 ↓	187	316	381	—	162	282	361	—
40 x 10	399		850	1470	2000	2580	715	1200	1770	2280
120 x 10	1200		2110	3280	4270	5120	1740	2800	3740	4500

A_i

Es la corriente admisible

nº de barras por fase

[bar13.jpg](#)

$A_i \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot k_3 \cdot k_4 \cdot k_5 \rightarrow I_m$
 que tengo
 que transportar

$k_1 =$ variaciones de la conductividad $\left[\frac{m}{\Omega \cdot mm^2} \right] = \frac{1}{\rho}$

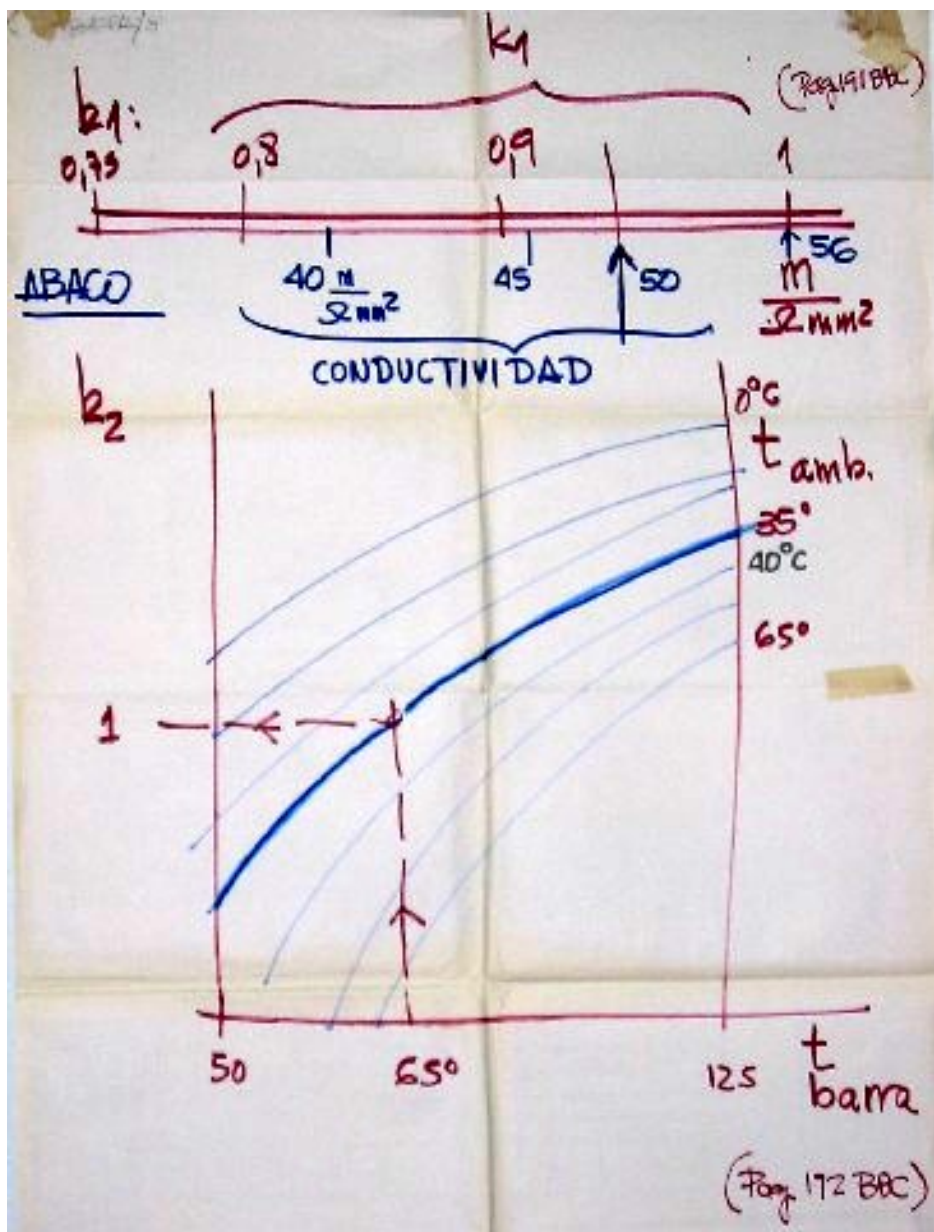
$k_2 =$ por variación de t_{amb} .

$k_3 =$ variación de la capacidad de transporte por diferentes posiciones de las barras.

$k_4 =$ corrección de la capacidad de transporte en C.A.

$k_5 =$ altitud s.n.m

[bar14.jpg](#)



bar15.jpg

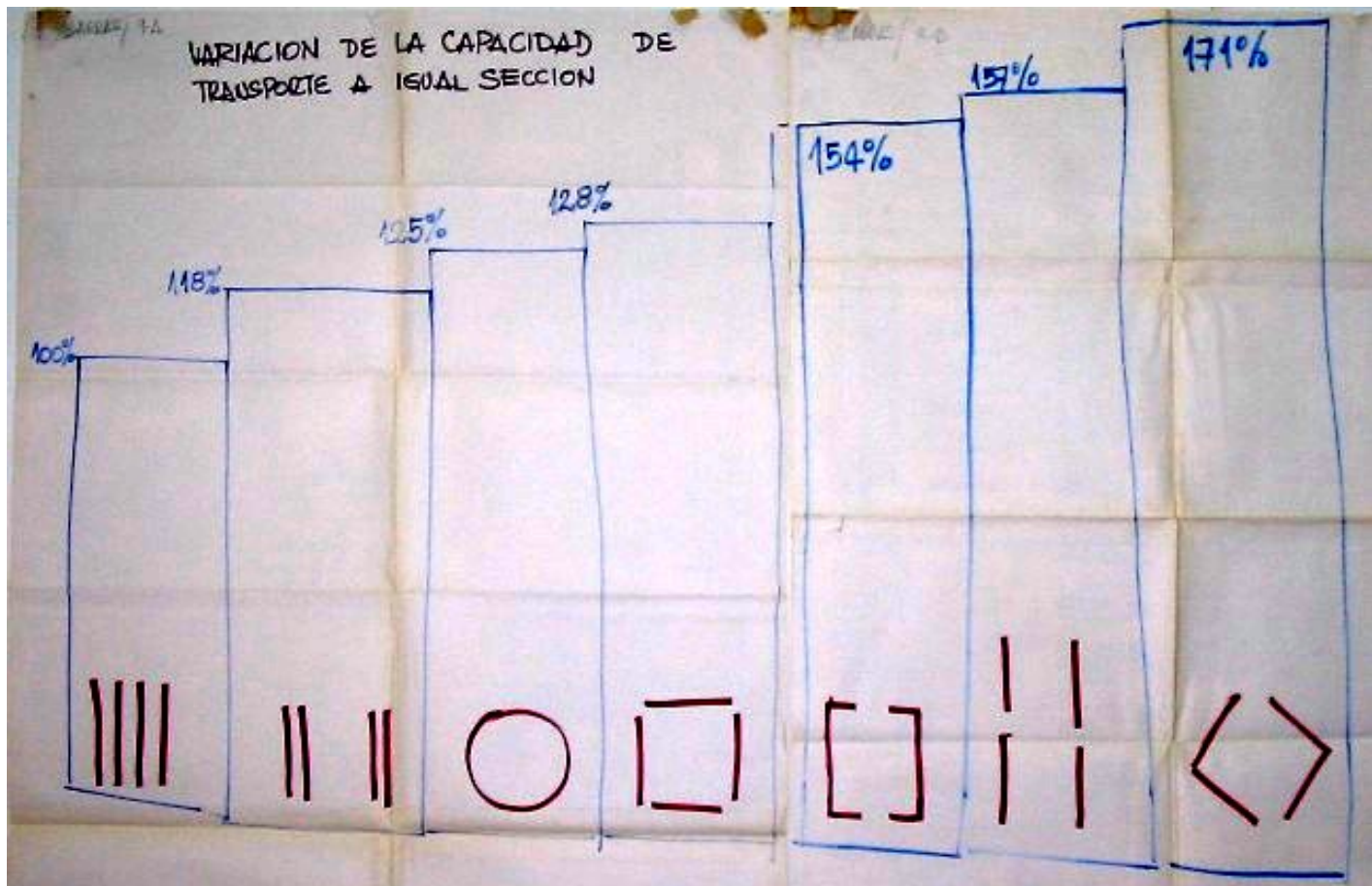
SAKAS/6

k_3		k_3 pintados	k_3 desnudos
2	≡	0,85	0,80
3	≡	0,80	0,75
4	≡	0,70	0,65
2	⌈ ⌋	0,95	0,90

[bar16.jpg](#)

Handwritten table showing the relationship between k_5 , $alt. S.R.M$, $barros interiores$, and $barros exteriores$.

k_5	$alt. S.R.M$	$barros interiores$	$barros exteriores$
	1000	1	0,98
	2000	0,99	0,94
	3000	0,96	0,89
	4000	0,90	0,83

[bar18.jpg](#)

[bar19.jpg](#)

a)

$$\Delta U = \sqrt{3} \cdot I \cdot l (r \cdot \cos \varphi + \underline{X \cdot \sin \varphi})$$

VARIABLE

b)

en b $\Delta U_b < \Delta U_a$

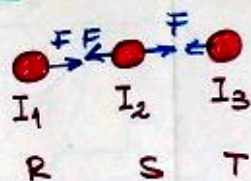
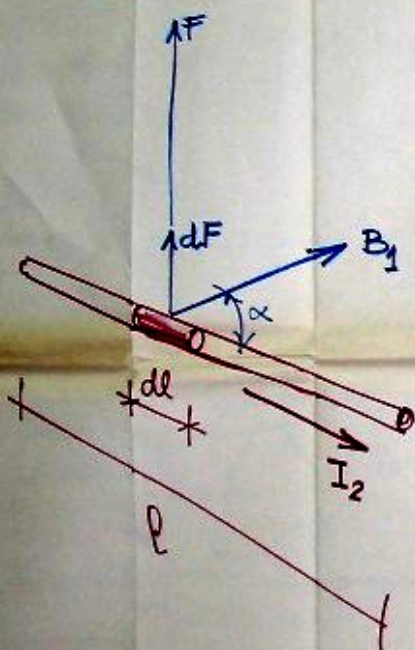
$X = f(a)$

$X = \omega L$

$L = f(a)$

[bar20.jpg](#)

SOLICITACION DINAMICA



$$dF = I_2 \cdot B_1 \cdot dl \cdot \sin \alpha$$

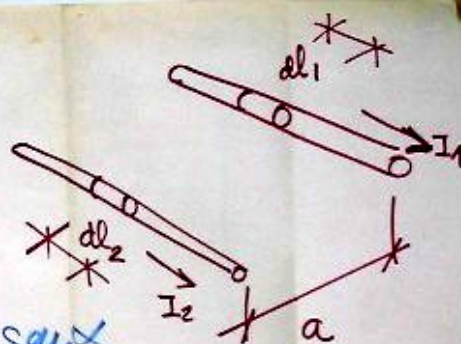
$$F = I_2 \cdot B \cdot l \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$d\vec{F} = \vec{I} \cdot d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$B = \mu H$$

$$B_1 = \mu \cdot H_1$$

$$H_1 = \frac{I_1}{4\pi} \oint \frac{(\vec{dl}_1 \cdot \vec{a})}{a^3}$$



$$\mu = \mu_0 \text{ en aire}$$

[bar25.jpg](#)

$$F = \mu_0 \frac{i_1 i_2}{4\pi} \oint (dl_2 \cdot \oint \frac{[dl_1 \cdot \vec{a}]}{a^3})$$

$$i_1 = i_2$$

resolviendo y reemplazando valores

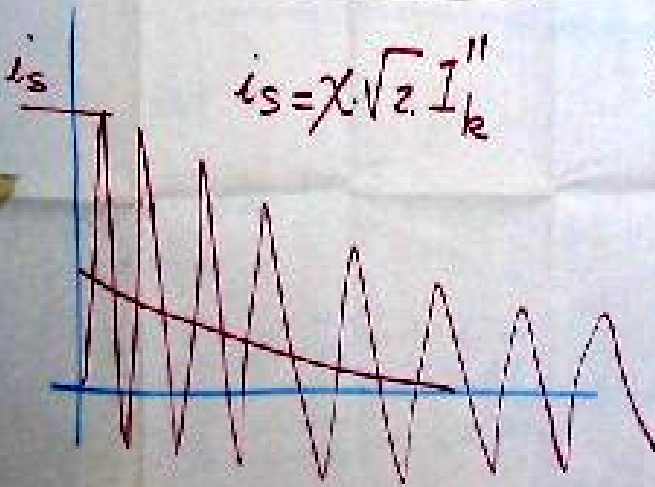
$$F = 2,02 \cdot i_s^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a}$$

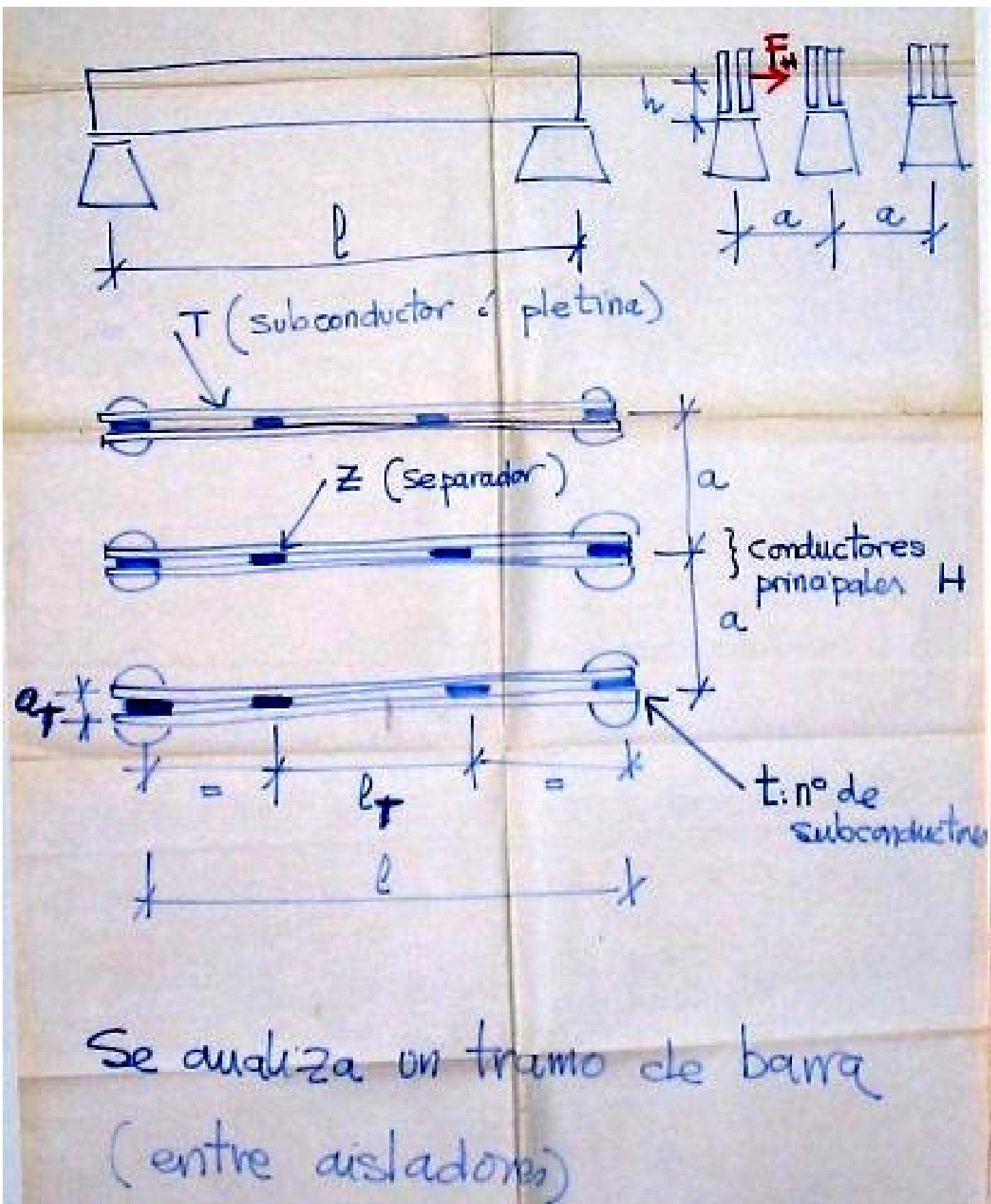
$$i_s = [kA]$$

$$F = [N]$$

$$i_s = \chi \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot I_k''$$

l y a son las variables de cálculo



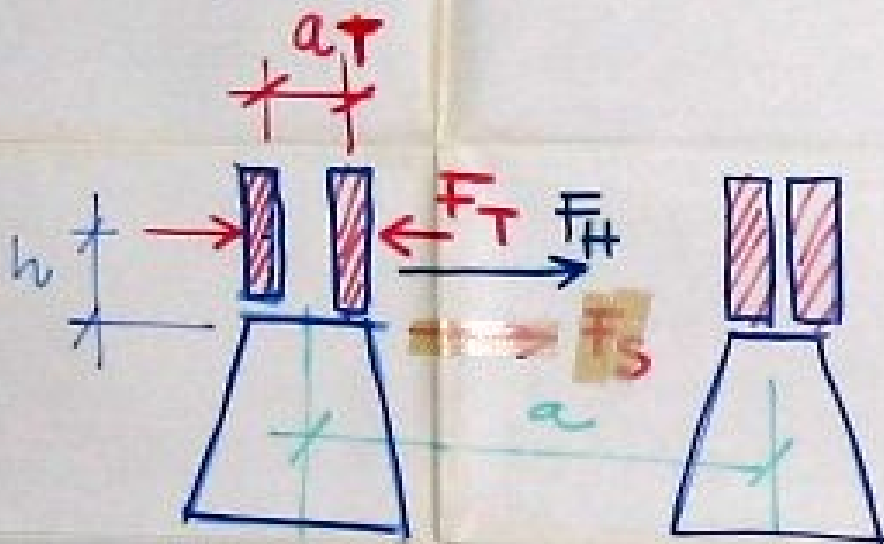


Fuerza entre conductores paralelos.

$$F_H = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} i_s^2 \frac{l}{a} ; F_H = 0,2 \cdot i_s^2 \cdot \frac{l}{a}$$

Tensión en conductores paralelos

$$\sigma_H = \sigma_g \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{F_H \cdot l}{8 W} ; \sigma_H = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sigma_g \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{F_H \cdot l}{W}$$

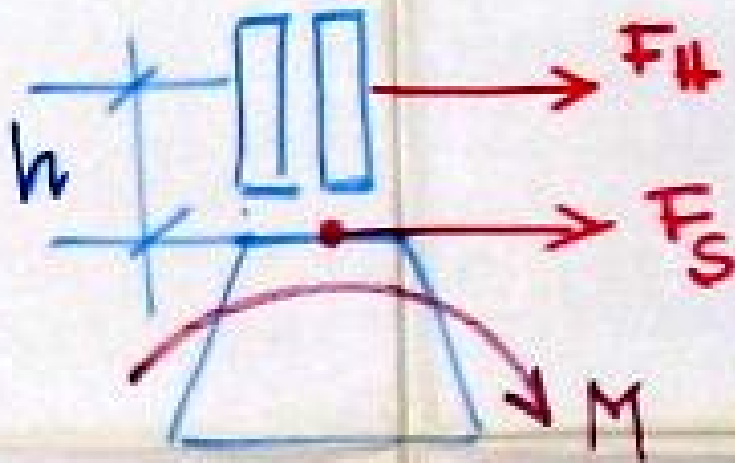


$$F_T = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left(\frac{i_s}{\bar{t}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{l_T}{a_T} ; F_T = 0,2 \left(\frac{i_s}{\bar{t}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{l_T}{a_T}$$

$$\sigma_T = \sigma_g \cdot \frac{F_T \cdot l_T}{16 \cdot W_T} ; \sigma_T = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \sigma_g \cdot \frac{F_T \cdot l_T}{W_T}$$

Tensión resultante

$$\sqrt{res} = \sqrt{F_H} + \sqrt{F_T}$$

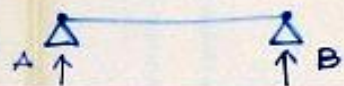
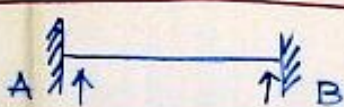
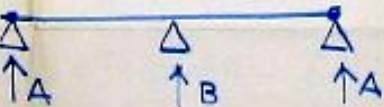
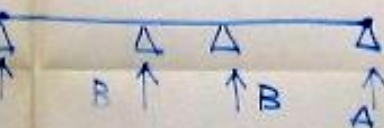
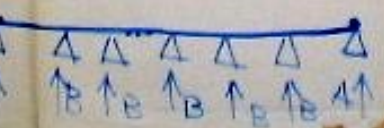


$$F_S = \sqrt{F} \cdot \alpha \cdot F_H$$

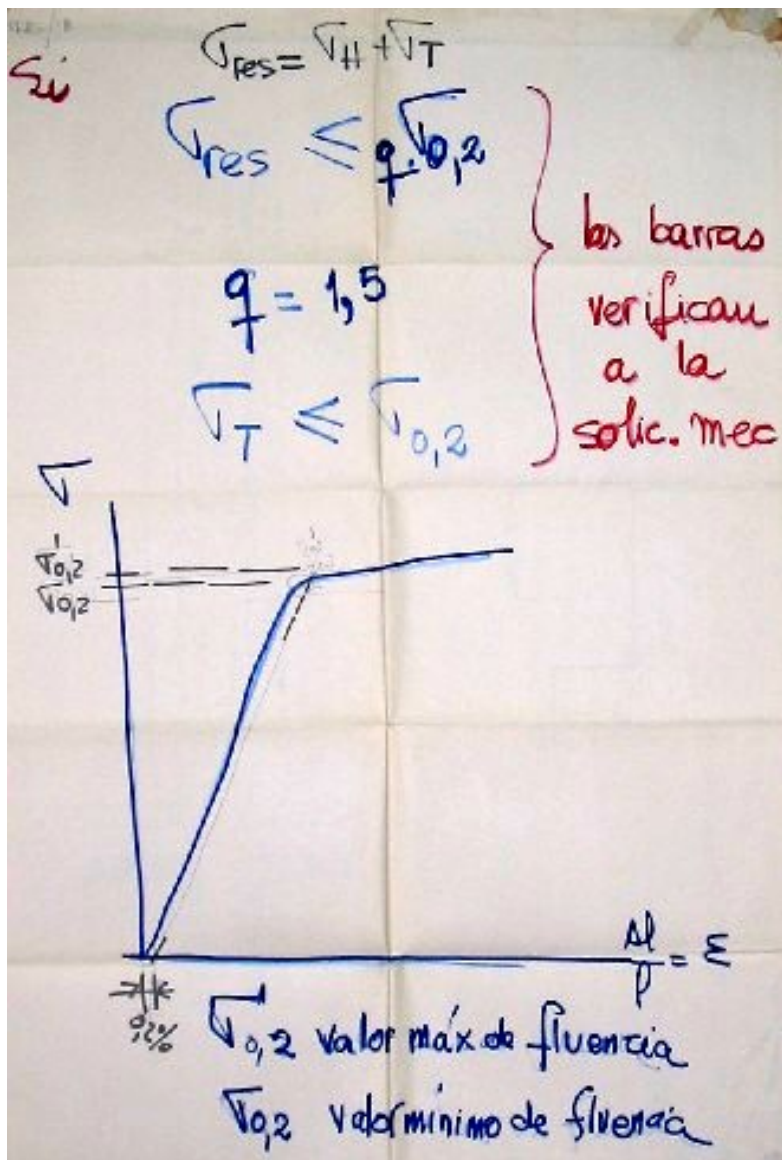
Fuerza en el punto de apoyo
ó cabeza de auslador.

$$M = F_H \cdot h$$

TRIF. 3 ϕ		2 ϕ	CORR. CONT. o' MONOF.
$\left. \begin{matrix} F_H \\ \sqrt{F_H} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$0,93 I_{S_{3\phi}}$	$I_{S_{2\phi}}$	1S
$\left. \begin{matrix} F_T \\ \sqrt{F_T} \end{matrix} \right\}$	$I_{S_{3\phi}}$	$I_{S_{2\phi}}$	1S
COEF. $\sqrt{F_H}, \sqrt{F_T}$		$\sqrt{F_T}, \sqrt{F_T}$	$\sqrt{F_H}$
CORR. CONT.		2	2
CA MONOF. o' TRIF		1	$1 \text{ si } T_{res} \geq 0,8 T_{0,2}$ $\frac{0,8 T_{0,2}}{T_{res}} \text{ si } T_{res} \leq 0,8 T_{0,2}$

VIGAS Y VINCULO		α	β	γ
VIGA SIMPLE	vinc. giratorio 	$A = 0,5$ $B = 0,5$	1	157
		$A = 0,625$ $B = 0,375$	0,73	246
		$A = 0,5$ $B = 0,5$	0,50	357
VIGA CONTINUA	$n=2$ 	$A = 0,375$ $B = 1,25$	0,73	246
	$n=3$ 	$A = 0,4$ $B = 1,1$	0,5	357
	$n>3$ 	$A = 0,5$ $B = 1$	0,73	357

[bar30.jpg](#)



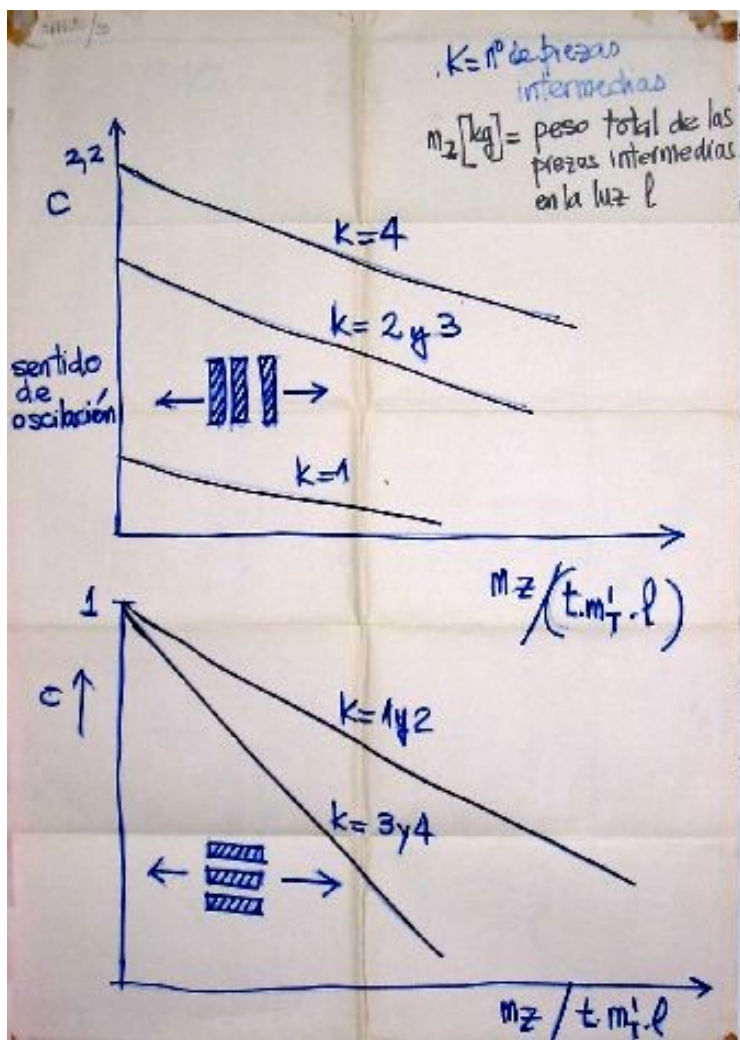
[bar31.jpg](#)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{frec.} \\ \text{conductor} \end{array} \right\} f_L = C \cdot f_0$$

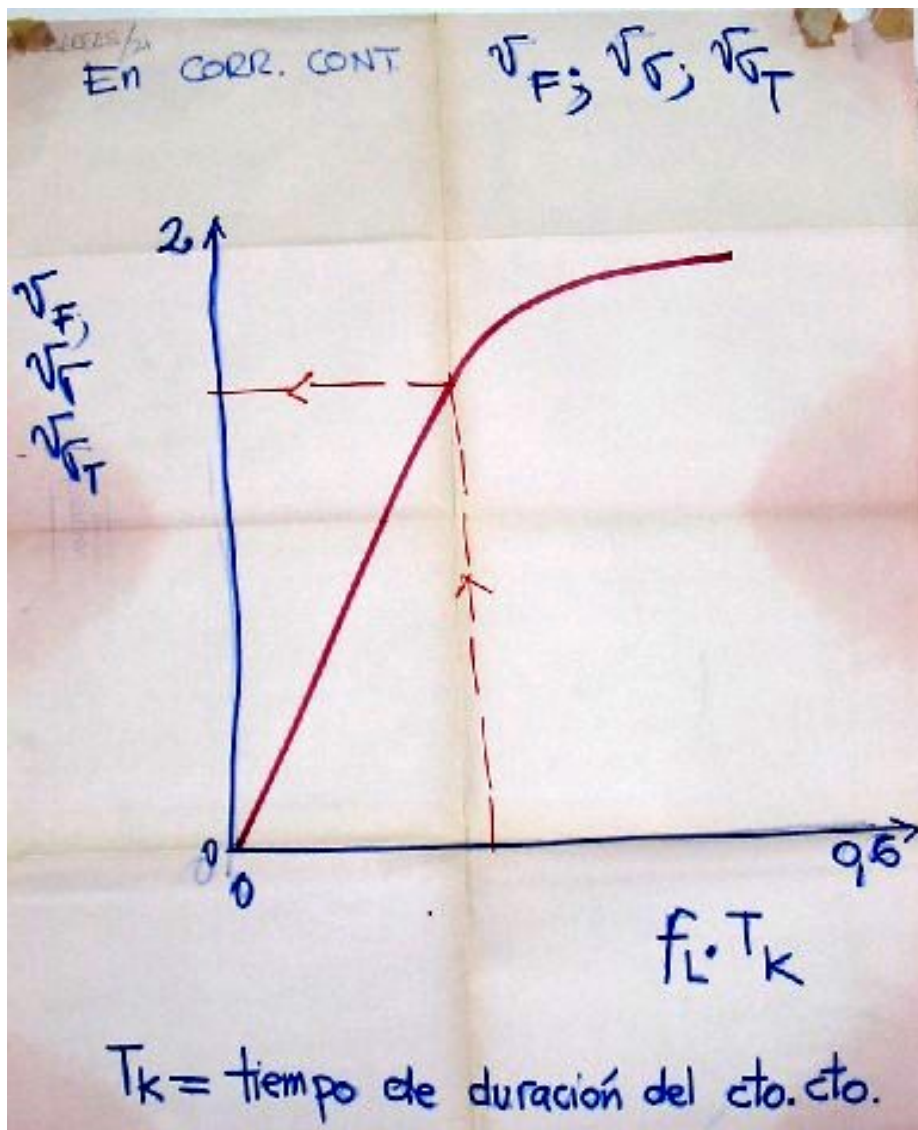
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{frec.} \\ \text{básica} \end{array} \right\} f_0 = \frac{\gamma}{l^2} \sqrt{\frac{E \cdot J_T}{m'_T}}$$

γ = coef. para deter. la f básica
 E = módulo de elasticidad
 J_T = mom. de inercia de c /subcond.
 m'_T = peso por unidad de long. del subconductor

[bar32.jpg](#)



[bar33.jpg](#)

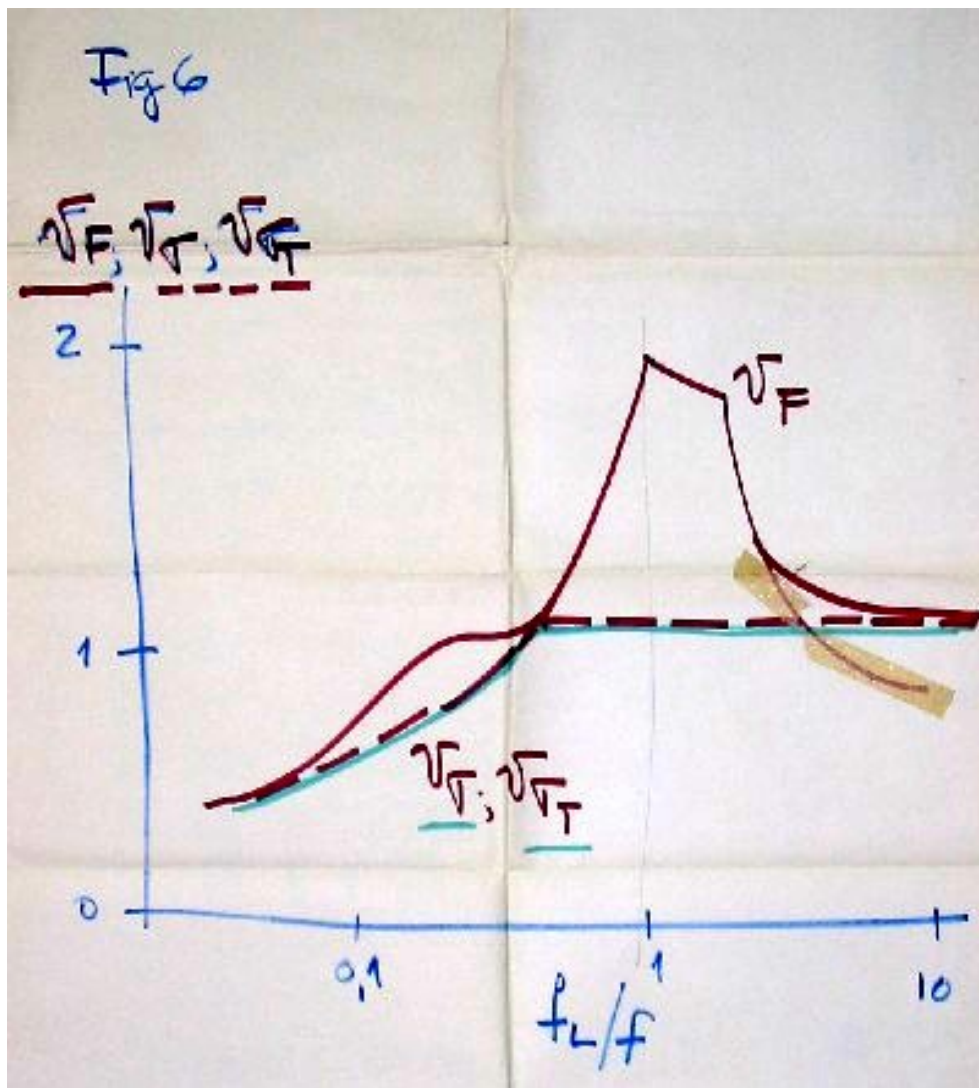


[bar34.jpg](#)

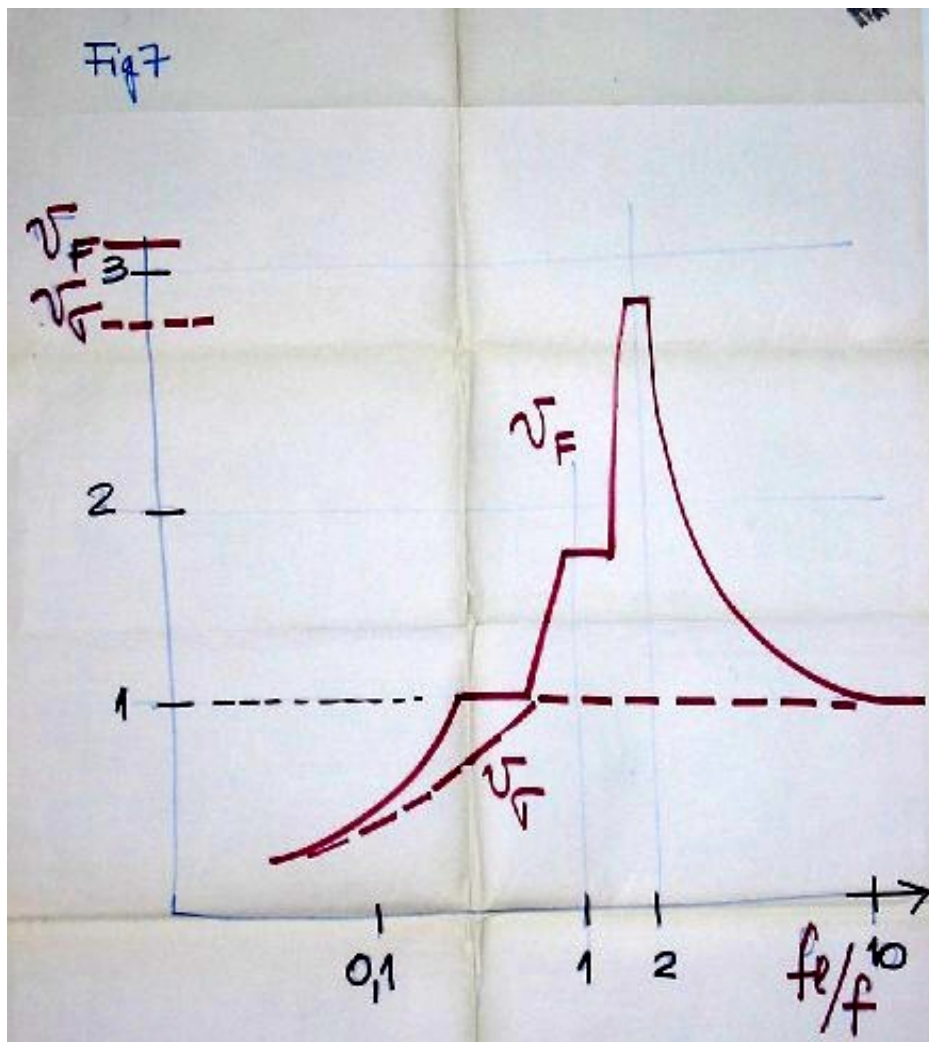
EN CA $\sqrt{F}$; $\sqrt{G}$; $\sqrt{G_T}$

	CA monofásica	CA TRIFÁSICA	
		2 ϕ	3 ϕ
$\sqrt{F}$; $\sqrt{G}$	Fig 6	Fig 6	Fig 7
$\sqrt{G_T}$	Fig 6	Fig 6	Fig 6

[bar35.jpg](#)

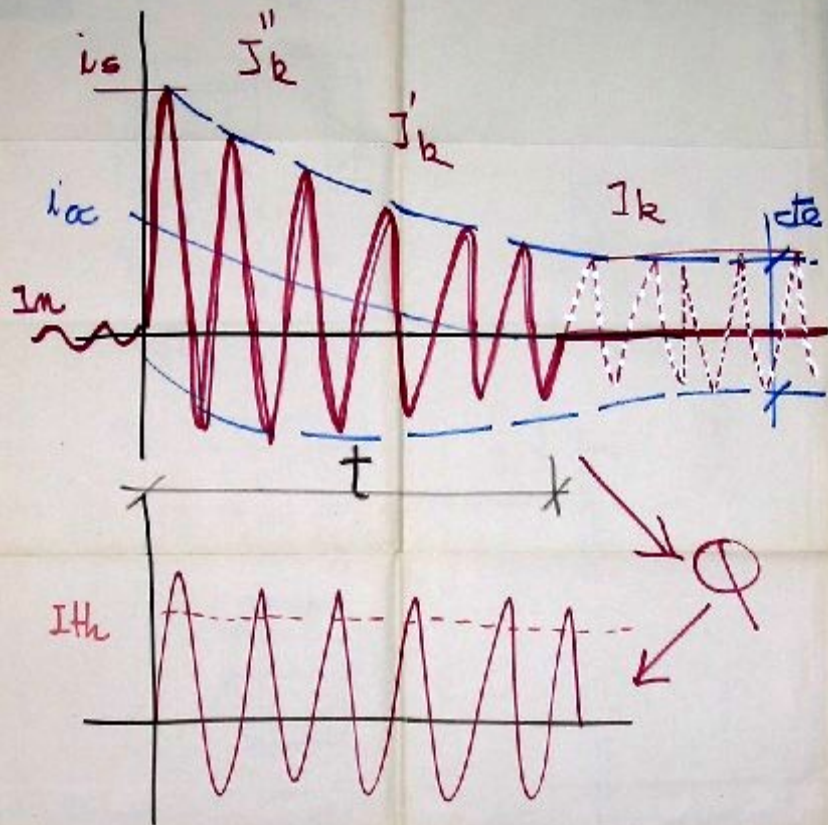


[bar36.jpg](#)



[bar37.jpg](#)

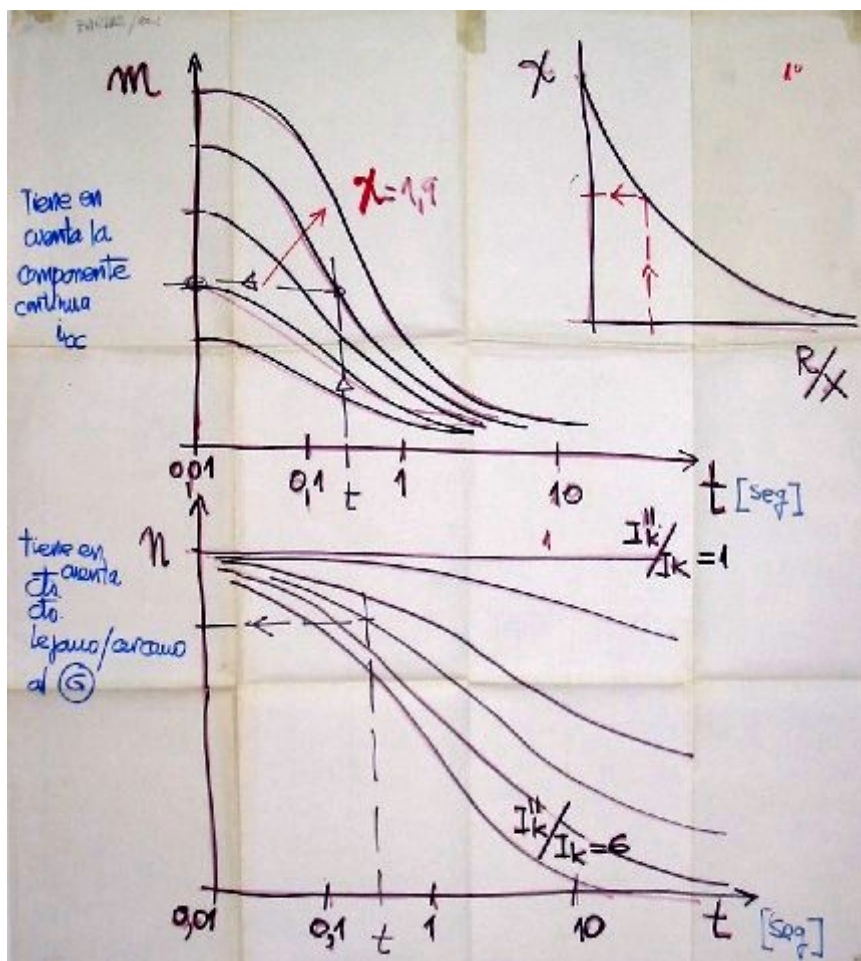
SOLICITACION TERMICA



$$I_{th} = I''_k \sqrt{m+n}$$

corriente breve efectiva térmica

[bar38.jpg](#)



[bar39.jpg](#)

$t_{\max \text{ cobre}} = 200^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_{\max \text{ Al}} = 160^\circ\text{C}$

} en el conductor

$\frac{I}{S} = J_{\text{adm}}$

$$I^2 \rho \cdot \frac{t}{S} = \frac{C \cdot \gamma \cdot S}{\alpha} \cdot \log \frac{1 + \alpha (T_{\max} - T_0)}{1 + \alpha (T_{\text{serv}} - T_0)}$$

cantidad de calor generada por la corriente de cto. cto, Suponiendo $\rho = \text{cte}$

cantidad de calor acumulada en el conductor o barra durante el tiempo t

↓
 evolución es adiabática porque $t \ll \tau$

tiene en cuenta la variación de la resistividad en función de la temperatura inicial y final del conductor

$$I_{\text{adm}} = \frac{k \cdot S}{\sqrt{t}}$$

[bar40.jpg](#)

$$\frac{I}{S} = J \text{ densidad de corriente } \left[\frac{A}{mm^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{I}{S} = J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C \cdot \rho \cdot \alpha}{\rho \cdot \alpha} \cdot \ln \frac{1 + \alpha(t_{max} - t_0)}{1 + \alpha(t_s - t_0)}}$$

esta expresión tiene como parámetro:

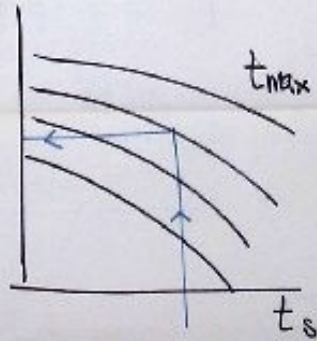
t_{max}

y como variable

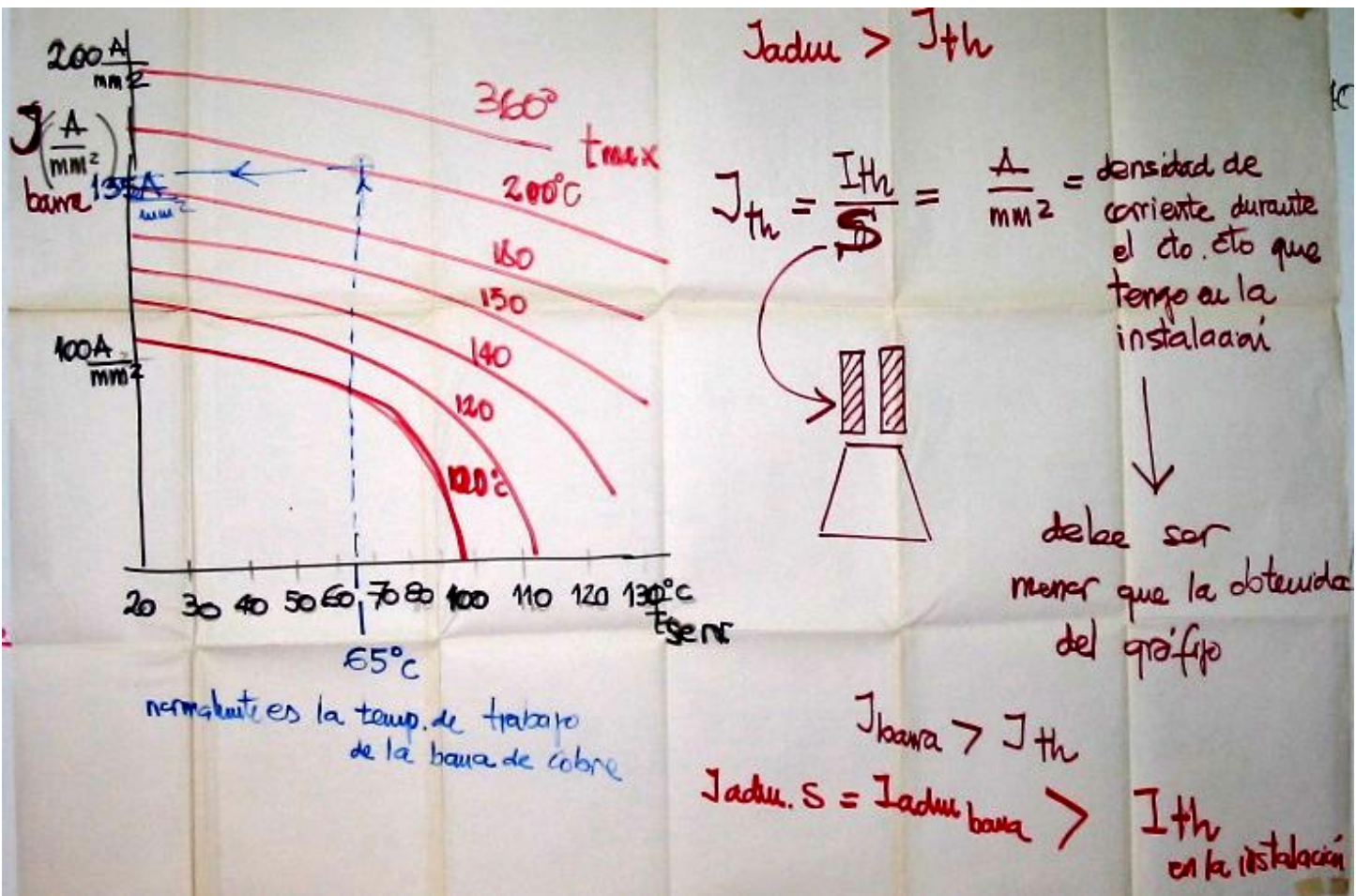
t_s

$\therefore$ puedo hacer
un gráfico

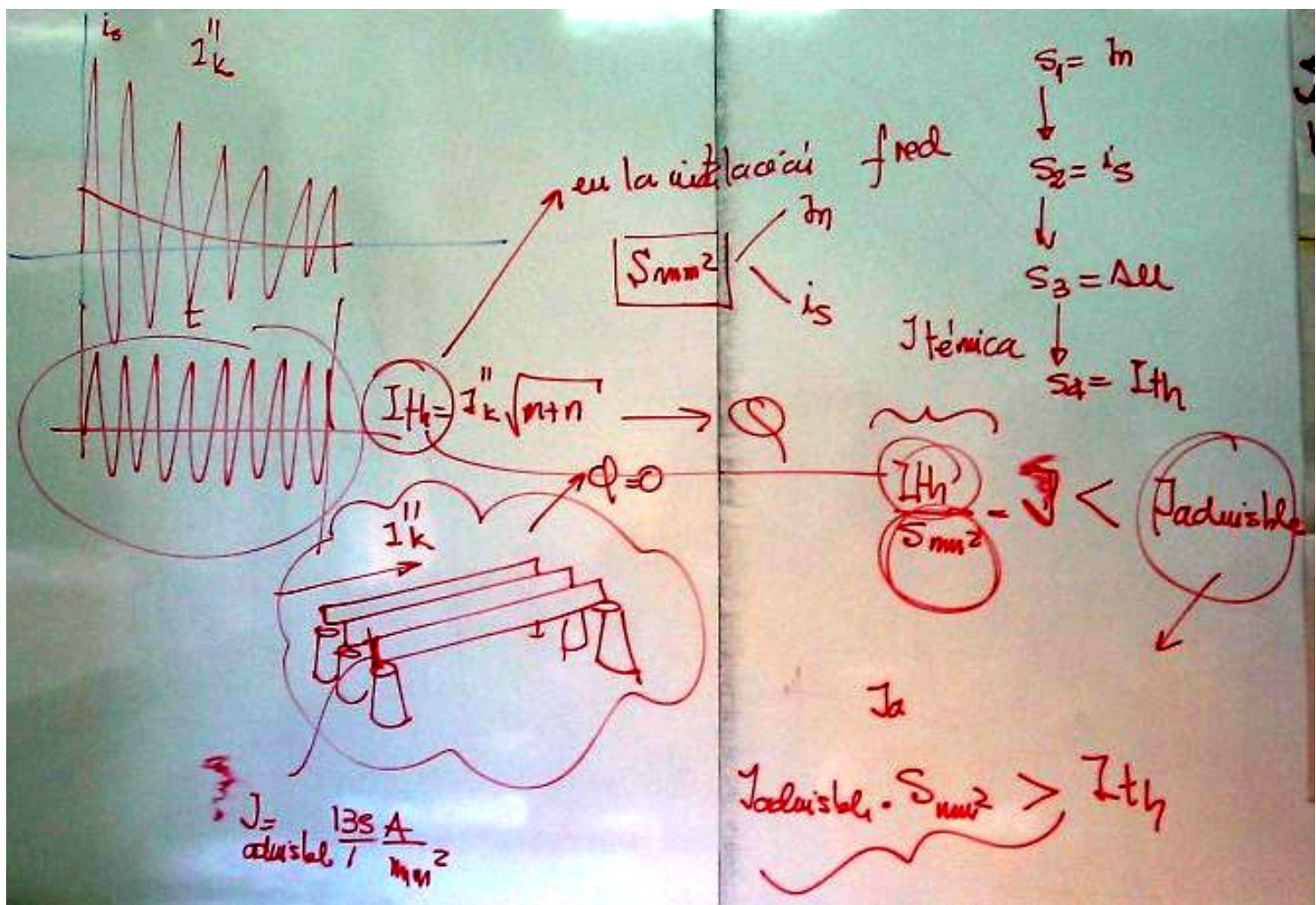
$$J = \frac{k}{\sqrt{t}}$$



[bar41.jpg](#)

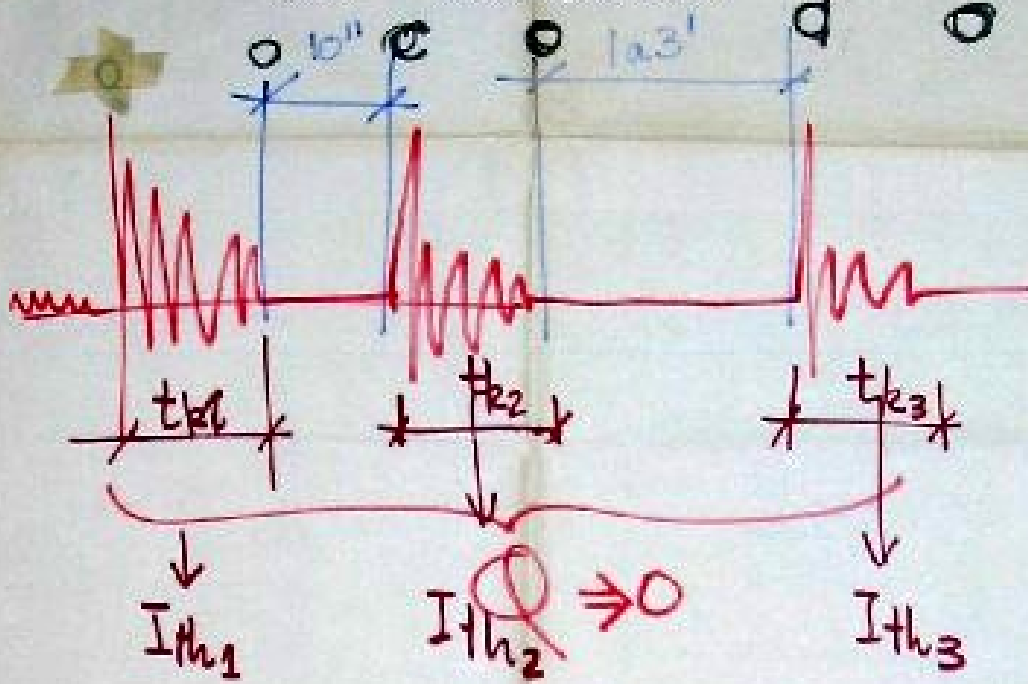


[bar43.jpg](#)



[bar44.jpg](#)

CON RECIERRE



$$I_{th} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T_k} \sum_{i=1}^n I_{th_i}^2 \cdot t_{ki}}$$

$$T_k = \sum_{i=1}^n t_{ki}$$