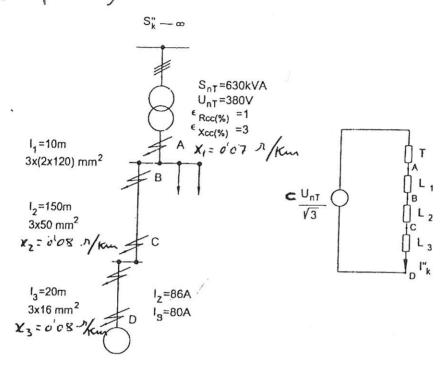
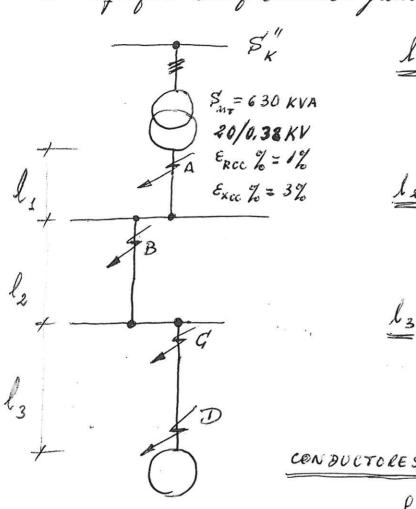
Calcular las corrientes de cortocircuito inicial simétrica y de pico en los puntos A, B, C y D de la figura adjunta:

- 1. Considerando la red de potencia de cortocircuito infinita. (de pico También)
- 2. Considerando la potencia de cortocircuito de la red de 500 MVA. Despecese Ra (de pico no)



En la instabación de la figura, determinar las interesidades de cortocircuito máximas y mínimas para selección mar equipos de protección pente a cortocircuitos.



$$\frac{l_1 : \left[\frac{3(2 \times 120)}{120} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_1 = 10 \text{ m}}$$

$$\frac{l_2 : \left[\frac{3 \times 50}{3 \times 50} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_2 = 150 \text{ m}}$$

$$\frac{l_2 : \left[\frac{3 \times 50}{3 \times 16} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_3 : \left[\frac{3 \times 16}{3 \times 16} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}$$

$$\frac{l_3 : \left[\frac{3 \times 16}{3 \times 16} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_3 = 20 \text{ m}}$$

$$\frac{l_3 : \left[\frac{3 \times 16}{3 \times 16} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_3 = 20 \text{ m}}$$

$$\frac{l_3 : \left[\frac{3 \times 16}{3 \times 16} \right] \text{ m/m}^2}{l_3 = 20 \text{ m}}$$

Senzouroles DE COBRE (
$$l_1, l_2, l_3$$
):
$$\int_{enz_6 c} = \frac{1}{54} s_2 \frac{nun^2}{m}$$

| SOLUCION PARA RED DE POTENCIA INFINITA (
$$\mathcal{E}_{K}^{-} - \mathcal{E}_{CO}$$
)

TRANSFORMADOR:

 $\mathcal{E}_{CC}^{"} = \frac{3.16}{100} \times \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{(630.10^{3}/\sqrt{2} \times 380)}$
 $\mathcal{E}_{CC} = \frac{2^{"}_{CC} \cdot I_{2M}}{U_{2M}/\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{100}{5} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{CC} = \frac{1}{3^{2} + 1^{2}} = 3,16\%$
 $\mathcal{E}_{CC} = \frac{100}{100} \times \frac{100}{100} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{CC} = \frac{100}{100} \times \frac{100}{100} \times \frac{100}{100} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{CC} = \frac{100}{100} \times \frac$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \varphi = a t_{g} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{xcc}}{\varepsilon_{gcc}} \right) = a t_{g} \left(\frac{3}{1} \right) = 71,56° ; \\ \mathbb{Z}'' = \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\mathcal{Z}''}{\varepsilon_{gcc}} = 0,01. \quad \frac{380^{4}}{1} = 2,29.10^{-3} 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R_{cc}^{"} = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{Rcc} \cdot \frac{U_{2m}^{2}}{S_{M}} = 0.01 \cdot \frac{380^{4}}{630.10^{3}} = 2.29.10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$X_{cc}^{"} = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{Xcc} \cdot \frac{U_{2m}^{2}}{S_{M}} = 0.03 \cdot \frac{380^{2}}{630.10^{3}} = 6.88 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$X_{cc}^{"} = \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{Xcc} \cdot \frac{U_{2m}^{2}}{S_{M}} = 0.03 \cdot \frac{380^{2}}{630.10^{3}} = 6.88 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

6/1-7-1/2

$$R_{l_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{\alpha_{20}} & \frac{l_{1}}{S_{1}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{10}{120 \cdot 2} = 7, 7.10^{-4} \Omega$$

$$X_{l_{1}} = 0.07 \cdot \frac{\Omega}{Km} \cdot 10.10^{-3} \text{ Km} = 7.10^{-4} \Omega$$

LINEA LZ:

$$R_{l_{2}} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{150}{50} = 55, 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{2}} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{150}{50} = 55, 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{2}} = 0.08 \cdot 150 \cdot 10^{-3} = 12 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{2}} = 0.08 \cdot 150 \cdot 10^{-3} = 12 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

- D LINEA la :

$$R_{l_{3}} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{20}{16} = 23,15.10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{3}} = \frac{1}{54} \cdot \frac{20}{16} = 23,15.10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{3}} = 0.08 \cdot 20.10^{-3} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$R_{l_{3}} = 0.08 \cdot 20.10^{-3} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega$$

-> CORTOCIRCUITO EN EL PUNTO A

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{k}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{k}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{380}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{380}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{380}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^{k}$$

- CORTOCIRCUITO EN EL PUNTO B

$$\frac{2}{7RAF0} \frac{2l_1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = C. \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{7RAF0} = D$$

$$= \sqrt{2_{CC \, ma'x}} = 1.05 \cdot \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2_{TRAF0} + 2l_1}$$

$$\frac{2_{TRAF0} + 2l_{1} = \left[(2, 29 + j6.88) + (0.77 + j0.7) \right] \cdot 10^{-3} = 8,17.10^{-3} / 68.02^{\circ} \Omega}{1 = (3.06 + j4.58) \times 10^{-3} \Omega}$$

$$\left(\frac{2_{Cemáx}}{8} \right) = \frac{1.05 \times 380}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 8,17.10^{-3}} = 28,20 \text{ KA}$$

- CORTOCIRCUITO EN EL PUNTO C

$$\varphi' : \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\downarrow (2''_k)_{q'}$$

$$\frac{2}{7RAF0} + \frac{2}{2} l_{1} + \frac{2}{2} l_{2} = (8,17.10^{-3} / 68.02^{\circ}) + (55,5+j12).10^{-3} = 61,75.10^{-3} / 18.47^{\circ} = (58,62+j19.58).10^{-3} - 2$$

-+ CORTO CIRCUSTO EN EL PUNTO D

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right)$$

$$\left(2ccm\acute{a}\times\right)_{3} = \frac{1.05\times380}{\sqrt{3}\times84.47\cdot10^{-3}} = 2.73KA$$

THENSIDED MÍNIMA DE CORTOCIRCUITO EN LA ENSTALACIÓN

où función de la topología de la instalación está se producial en el punto "D" por ser el más alejado de la fuente.

(Iccmin) =
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (\frac{1}{2} ccmaix) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2.73 = 2,36 \text{ KA}$$

	TABLA RESUMEN						
	R" (M.D.)	X"(msz)	2"(ms.)	I" (KA)	(I") = 1/3 . I"		
A	2,29	6,88	7,25	31,77	27,52		
B	3,06	7.58	8.17	28,20	24,212		
C	58,62	19,58	61,75	3,73	3,23		
D	81,77	21,18	84,47	2,73	2,36		

$$\frac{Z_{RED}|_{MT}}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{|0|0|.18s}{Z_{RES}|_{=}} \frac{G.U_{M}}{\sqrt{3}.Z_{K}''} = \frac{1.1 \times 20.10^{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times 14434} = 0.88 \text{ s.}$$

La impedancia de la RED la referimos al bado BT: de la instalación.

$$\left| \frac{Z_{RED}}{Z_{RED}} \right| = \frac{Z_{RED}}{8\tau} \left| \frac{1}{T_{E}^{2}} \right| = \frac{0.88 \times \frac{1}{(20)^{2}}}{(0.38)^{2}} = \frac{0.318 \cdot 10^{-3} \Omega}{0.38}$$

CORTOCIRCUITO EN EL PUNTO A.

$$Z_{A} = Z_{REO} + Z_{TRAFO} = [(j0,318) + (2,29+j6,88)] \times 10^{-3} =$$

$$= (2,29+j7,198) \times 10^{-3} = 7,554.10^{-3} / 72,36^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{cc_{\text{meix}}}\right)_{A} = 1,05 \times \frac{380}{\sqrt{3} \times 7,554 \times 10^{-3}} = 30,5 \text{ KA}$$

$$Z_{B} = Z_{A} + Z_{L_{a}} = \left[(2,29+j7,198) + (0.77+j0,7) \right] \times 10^{-3} =$$

$$= (3,06+j^{\circ}7,898) \times 10^{-3} = 8,47 \times 10^{-3} / 68,82^{\circ} \Omega$$

- CORTOCIRCUSTO EN EL PUNTO C.

$$Z_{c} = Z_{b} + Z_{l_{2}} = \left[(3,06+37,898) + (55'5+3'12) \right] \times 10^{-3} =$$

$$= (58,62+319,9) \times 10^{-3} = 61,91 \times 10^{-3} 18,75^{\circ} 12$$

CORTOCIRCUSTO EN EL PUNTO D.

$$Z_{8} = Z_{e} + Z_{l_{3}} = \left[(58.62 + \mathring{9} 19.9) + (23.15 + \mathring{9} 1.6) \right] \times 10^{-3} =$$

$$= (81.77 + \mathring{9} 21.5) \times 10^{-3} = 84.55 \cdot 10^{-3} / 14.73^{\circ} \Omega$$

-- TABLA RESUMEN

	R"(ma)	X"(ma)	2"(ma)	$J_{K}^{"}(KA)$	(I") min (KA)
А	2,29	7,2	7,55	30,50	26,4
g,	3,06	7, 9	8,47	27,20	23,6
C	58,62	19,9	61,91	3,73	3,2
D	81,77	21,5	84,55	2,73	2,4

Cálculo de la coniente de pico para Iccmáx para el caso 1.

- Punto A ipA = 12 XA Iccmáx/A

$$X_A = 1'02 + 0'98 e^{-3R/X} = 1'3.8 - 4 ipA = 62 kA$$
 $R = 2'29 \text{ m}\Omega$
 $X = 6'88 \text{ m}\Omega$

- Punto B

1PB = V2 IB Iccmáx/B

IB = 1'02+0'98 e = 1'31 - ipB = 52'3 & A