

IT 002 – SOBRETENSÕES EM SISTEMAS DE ENERGIA ELÉTRICA

Aula-09

Representação de Sistemas de Aterramento

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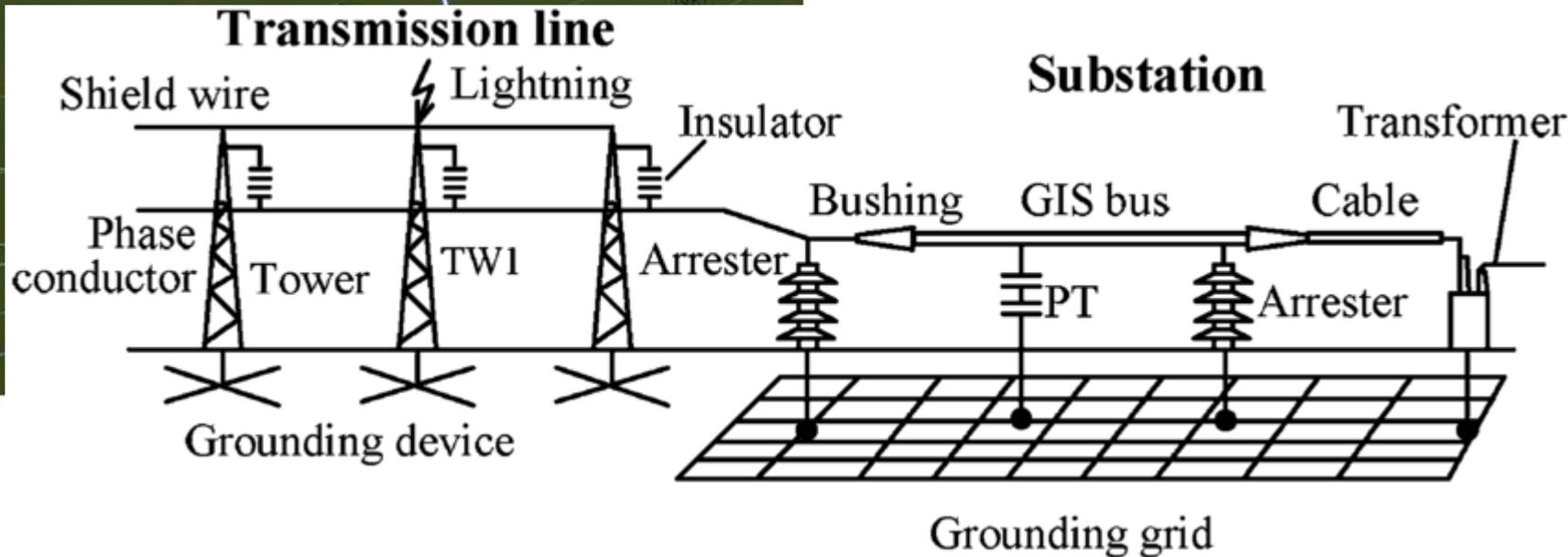
Jaimis Sajid Leon Colqui (Unicamp)

Novembro 2022

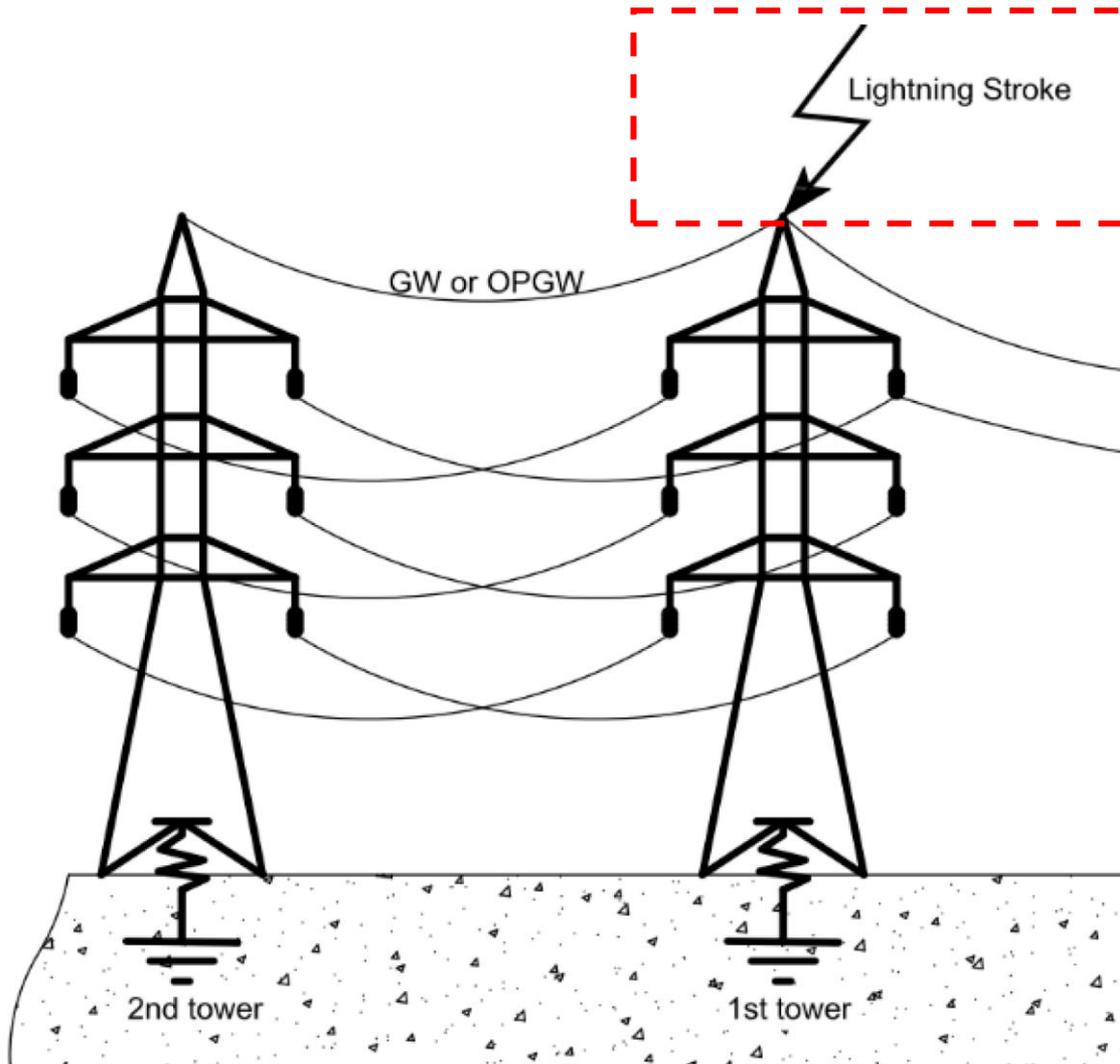
Tópicos

- ❑ Importância do aterramento
- ❑ Representação do solo
- ❑ Modelagem do sistema de aterramento
- ❑ Comparações entre modelos e discussão

Sistema de potência frente a descargas atmosféricas



Descarga atmosférica



- (1) Descarga Atmosférica
- (2) Sistema de Aterramento
- (3) Torre de Transmissão
- (4) Linhas de Transmissão

Modelagem de uma descarga atmosférica

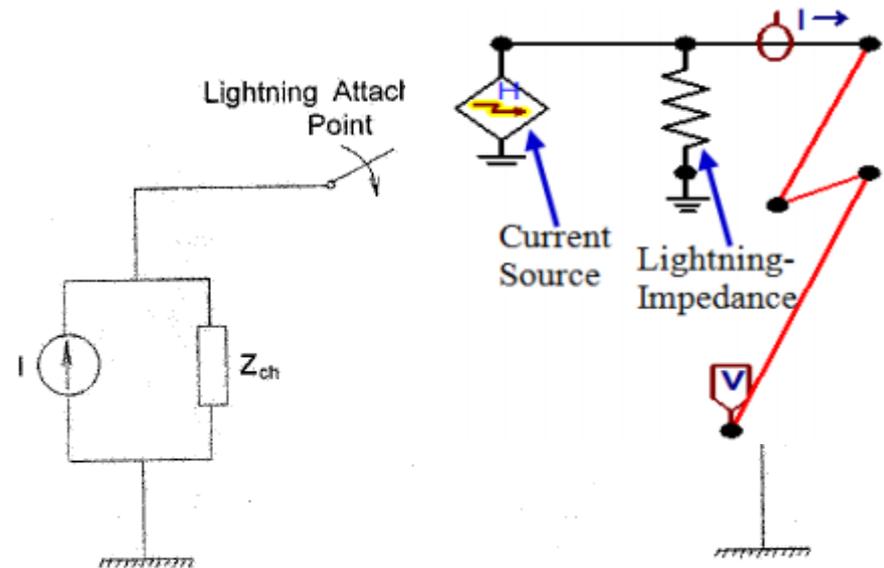
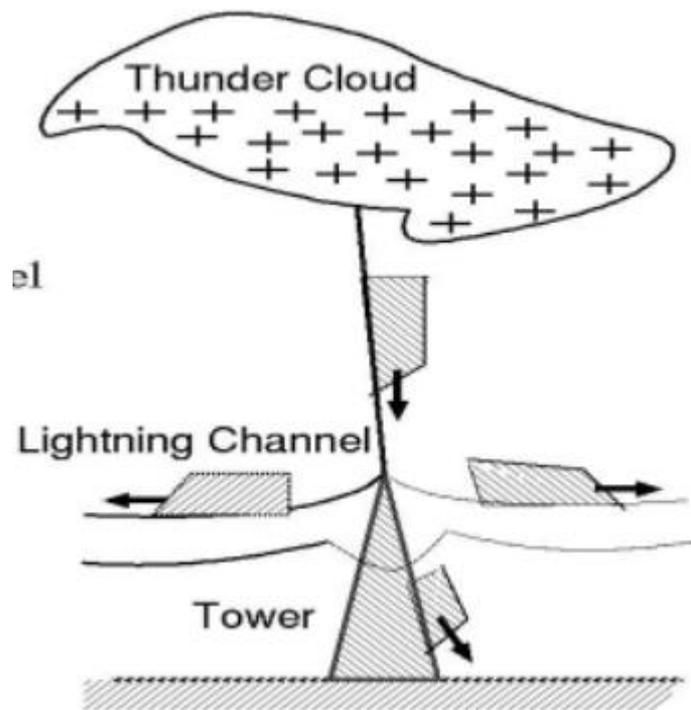
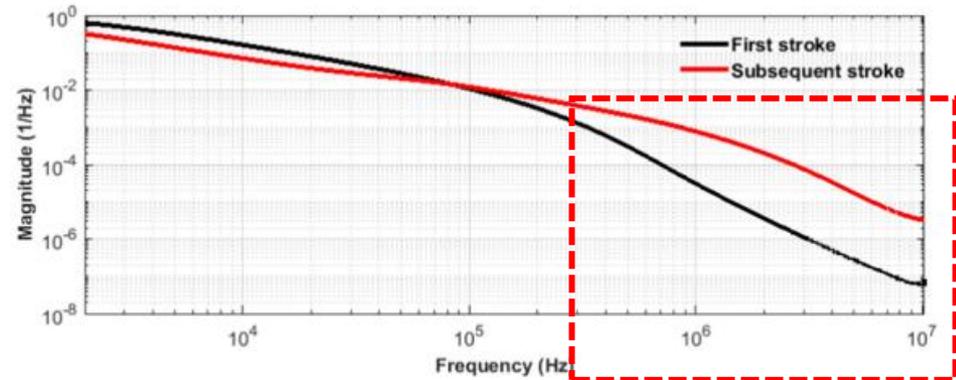
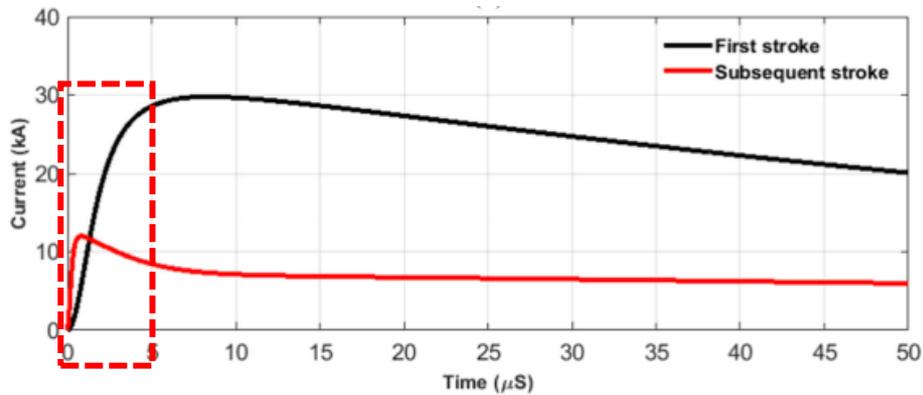
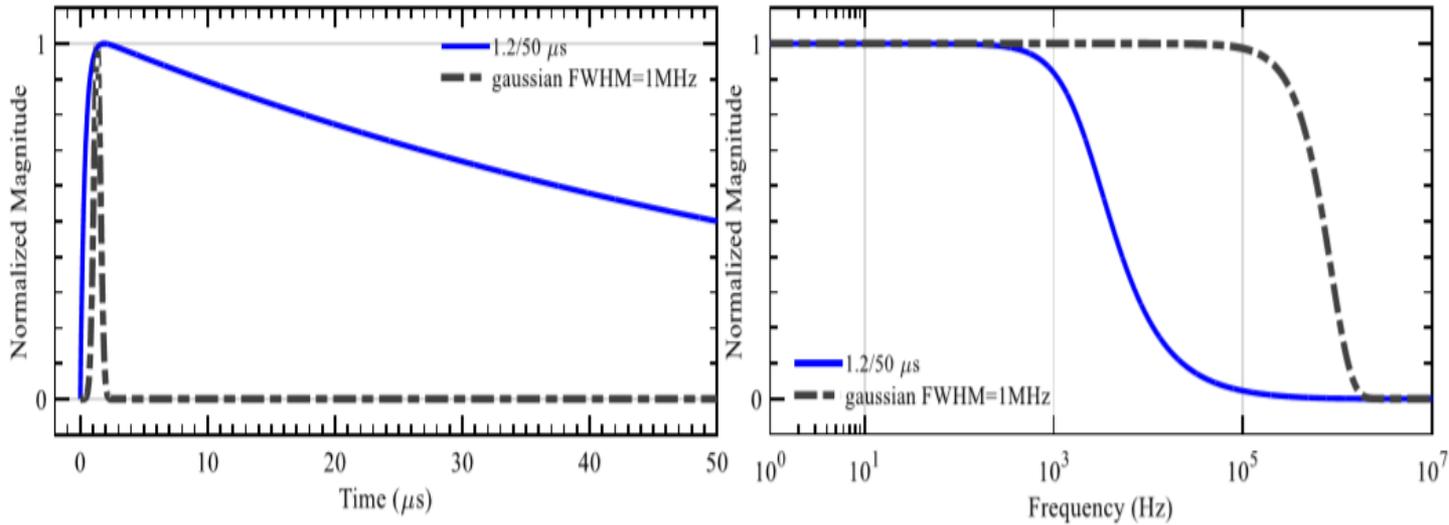
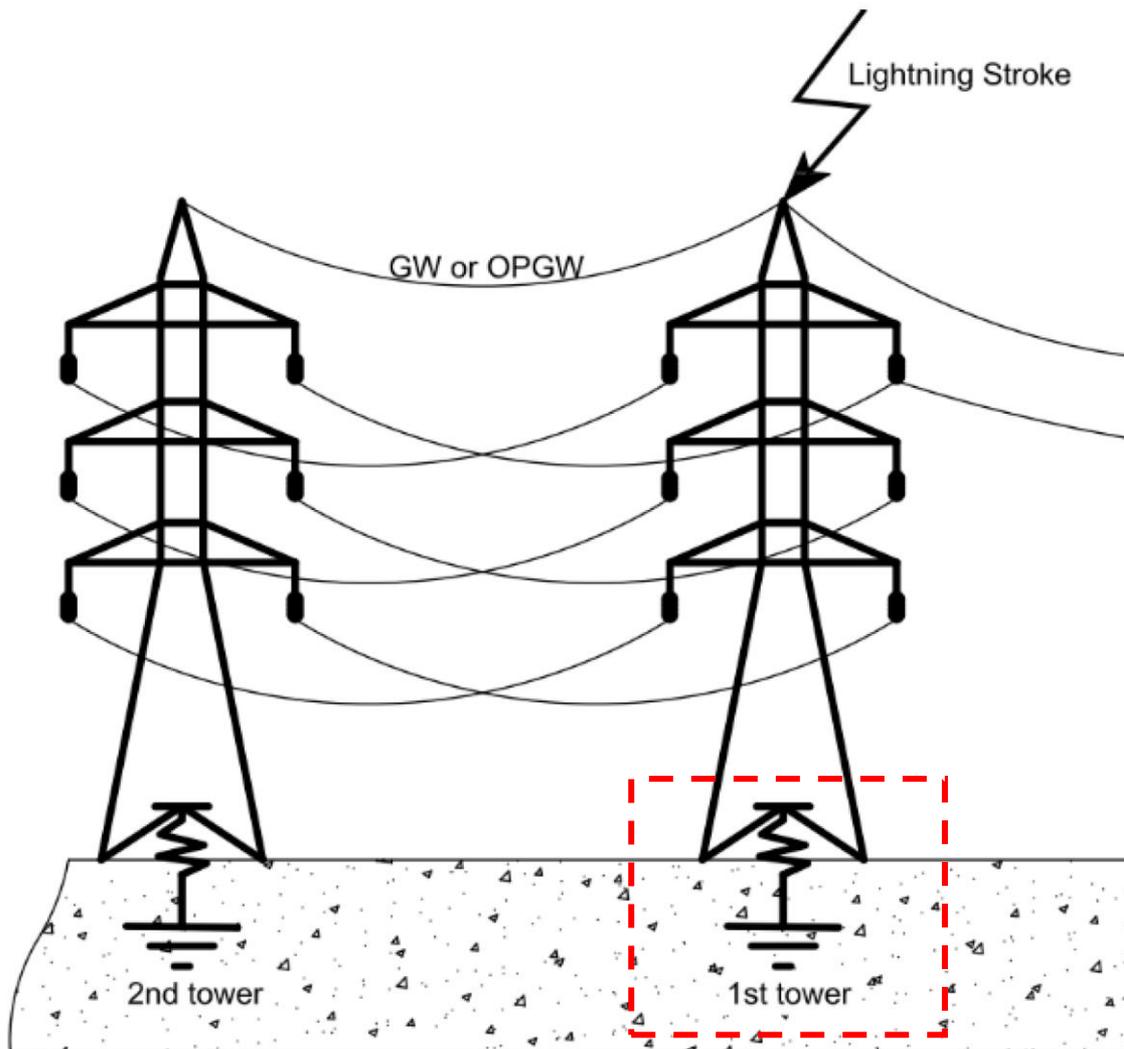


Fig. 3. Equivalent circuit for the case of lightning strike to ground or to an object of negligible height. Lightning is represented by a Norton equivalent circuit composed of an ideal current source representing the short-circuit current I in parallel with a lightning channel equivalent impedance Z_{ch} . Z_{gr} is the effective grounding impedance at the lightning attachment point, and I_{mgas} is the current that would be measured at the attachment point.

Espectro de frequência das descargas atmosféricas



Sistema de Aterramento



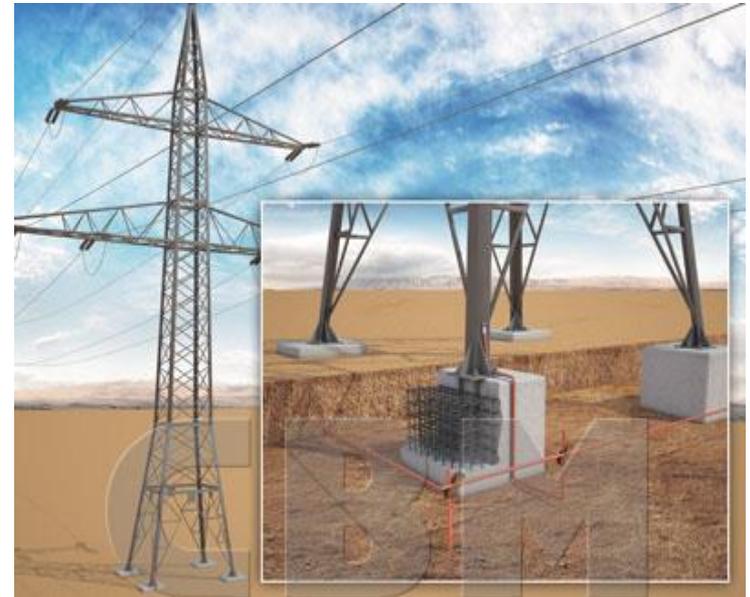
- (1) Descarga Atmosférica
- (2) Sistema de Aterramento
- (3) Torre de Transmissão
- (4) Linhas de Transmissão

Objetivos do aterramento

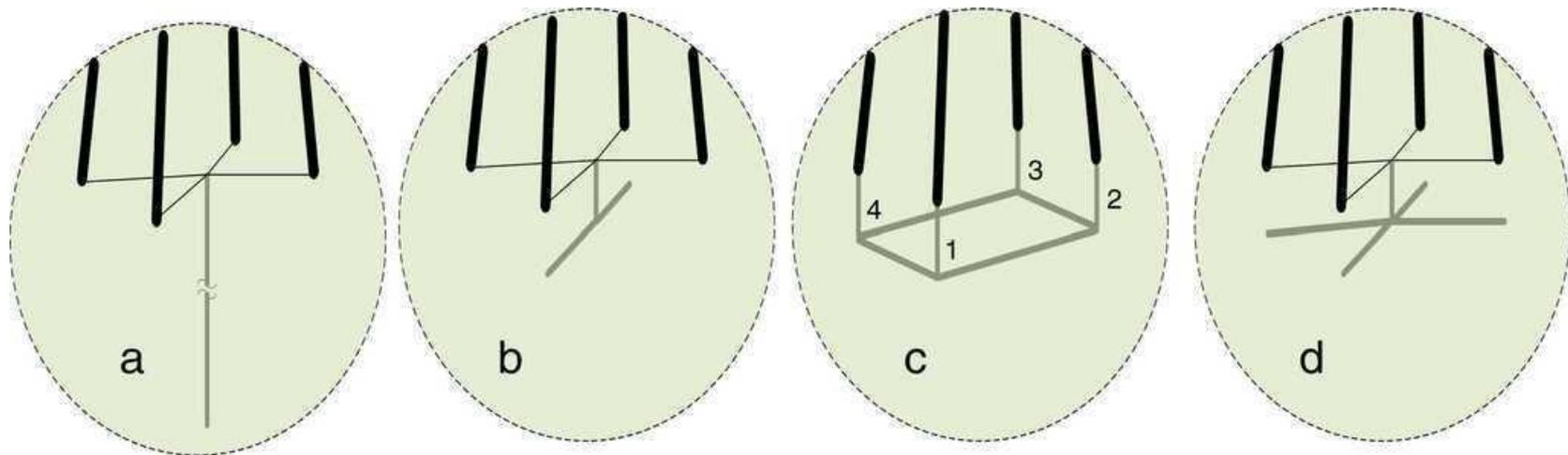
- ❖ Os sistemas de aterramento são compostos desde simples condutores metálicos até condutores dispostos em distintos arranjos formando malhas de aterramento, geralmente ocupando uma área considerável.

Os sistemas de aterramento são empregados para:

- ❖ fornecer uma baixa impedância para correntes de faltas pelo solo;
- ❖ reduzir as ondas de corrente refletidas a partir da base da torre, reduzindo a probabilidade de backflashovers;
- ❖ diminuir o potencial de toque e de passo para proteção de seres vivos próximos à essas estruturas



Sistemas de Aterramiento



Journal of Applied Research and Technology. 2017;15:545-54

The effect of grounding system modeling on lightning-related studies of transmission lines

Reza Shariatinasab , Javad Gholinezhad

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

Sistemas de Aterramento

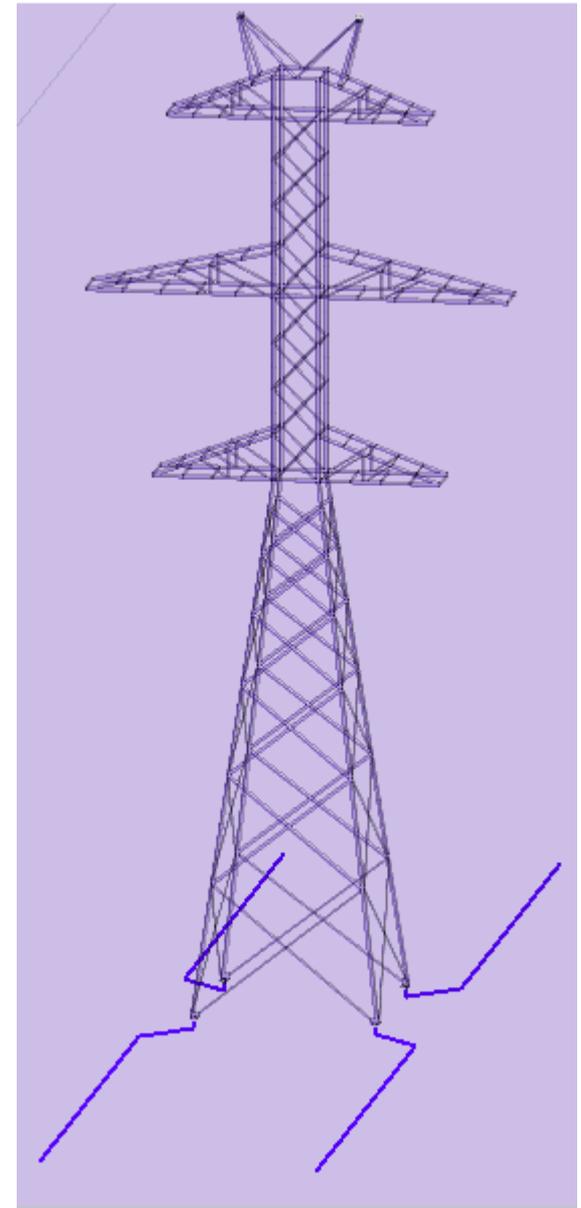
- Cabos contrapesos

Evaluation of the impact of different frequency dependent soil models on lightning overvoltages

Marco Aurélio O. Schroeder^{a,*}, Maria Teresa Correia de Barros^b, Antonio C.S. Lima^c, Márcio M. Afonso^d, Rodolfo A.R. Moura^{a,c}

Table 3
Counterpoise lengths according to soil resistivity.

ρ_0 (Ωm)	300	600	1000	2000	4000
L (m)	22	37	52	82	132



Natureza do solo

Solo é composto por uma composição complexa de matéria orgânica e minerais compactado em camadas; Em termos de propriedade eletromagnéticas, o solo pode ser caracterizado por sua: resistividade (ρ), permissividade (ϵ) e permeabilidade (μ);

A permeabilidade (μ) é praticamente constante, sendo equivalente à do vácuo ($\mu \approx \mu_0$). Entretanto, a resistividade (ρ) e a permissividade (ϵ) são significativamente afetadas por fatores ambientais tais como a umidade, a temperatura, a salidade, porosidade e estratificação e o espectro de frequência do sinal transitório injetado no eletrodo.



Resistividade de solos

	<i>NATUREZA DO SOLO</i>	<i>RESISTIVIDADE ($\Omega \cdot m$)</i>
Teor de umidade ↑	Solos alagadiços/pantanosos	5 a 30
	Lodo	20 a 100
	Húmus	10 a 150
	Argila plástica	50
	Margas e argilas compactas	100 a 200
	Areia argilosa	50 a 500
	Areia silicosa	200 a 3000
	Solo pedregoso nu	1500 a 3000
	Solo pedregoso com relava	300 a 500
	Calcáreos moles	100 a 400
	Calcáreos compactos	1000 a 5000
	Calcáreos fissurados	500 a 1000
	Xisto	50 a 300
	Micaxisto	800
Granito/Arenito	100 a 10000	

↓

Parâmetros do solo dependentes da frequência

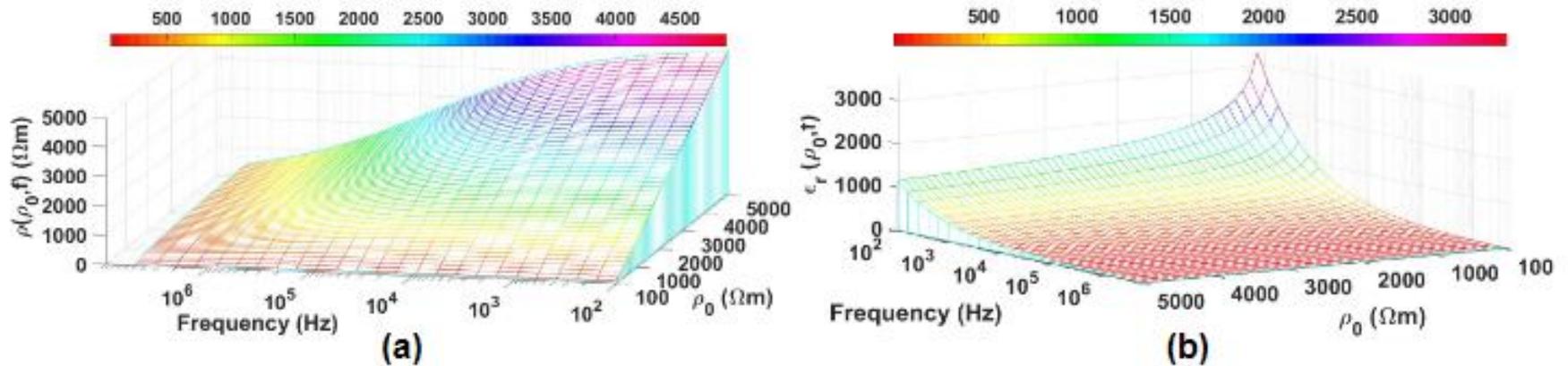
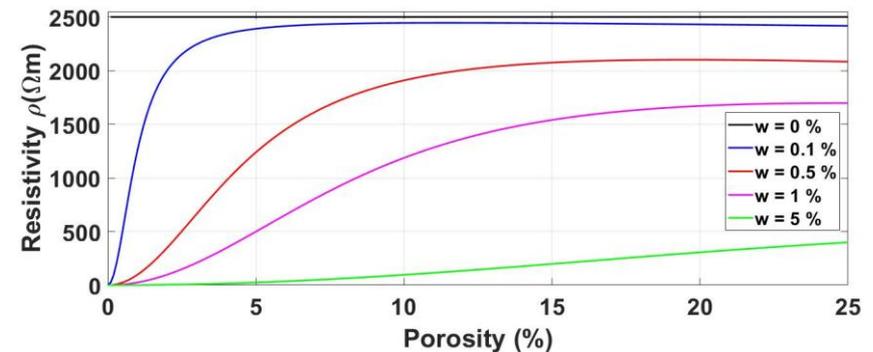
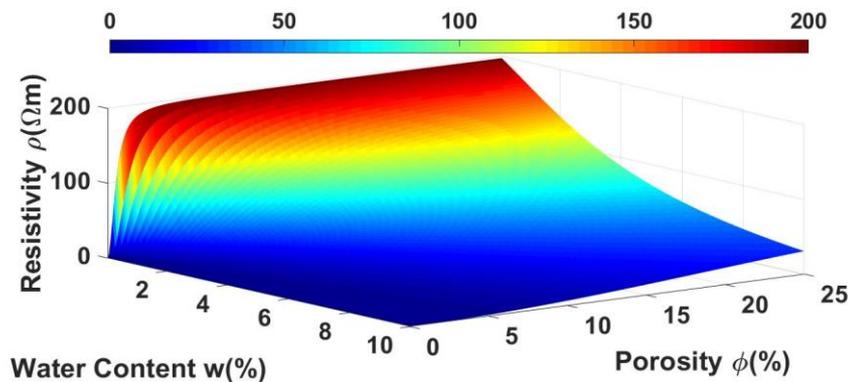


Figure 1: Soil parameters proposed by [7]: (a) resistivity and (b) relative permittivity.

Parâmetros do solo dependentes da porosidade de umidade



Modelagem dos sistemas de aterramento

Existem diversos modelos para computar a impedância dos eletrodos de aterramento na literatura, das quais são baseados em:

- ❖ Modelos a parâmetros concentrados;
- ❖ Modelos a parâmetros distribuídos;
- ❖ Modelos eletromagnéticos baseados nas equações de Maxwell usando métodos numéricos : Método dos Momentos (MoM), Método dos Elementos Finitos (MEF) e Partial Element Equivalent Circuit (PEEC).

A Review of Methods for Grounding Grid Analysis

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Como modelar corretamente o eletrodo de aterramento ?

Medições da impedância do solo

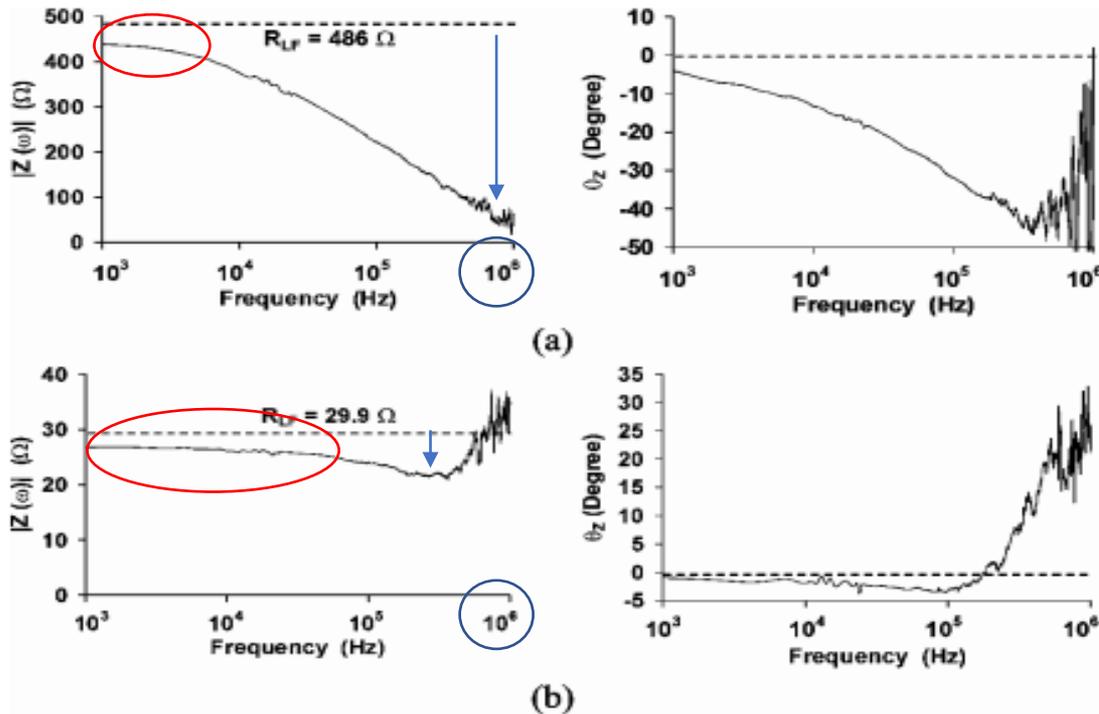
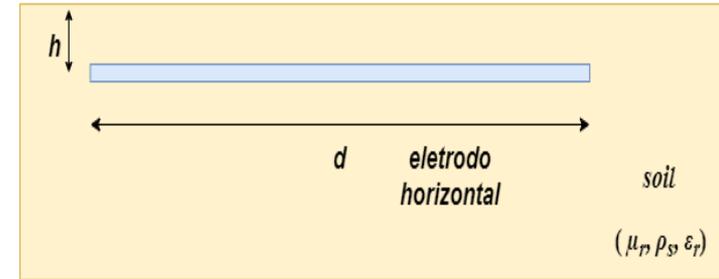


Fig. 8. Frequency diagram of the complex grounding impedance $Z(\omega)$ [ratio of the voltage and current phasors: $\underline{V}(\omega)/\underline{I}(\omega)$]. (a) High-resistivity soil ($4 \text{ k}\Omega\cdot\text{m}$)—12-m-long horizontal electrode. (b) Low-resistivity soil ($300 \text{ }\Omega\cdot\text{m}$)—12-m-long horizontal electrode.



Solo real: efeito da frequência nos parâmetros elétricos do solo: resistividade ($\rho(f)$), permissividade ($\epsilon(f)$).

Em baixas freq., verifica-se um comportamento resistivo (fase ≈ 0)
Em altas freq., verifica-se um comp. capacitivo (fase negativa);

Adaptado de: "Response of Grounding Electrodes to Impulsive Currents: An Experimental Evaluation". Visacro et al.

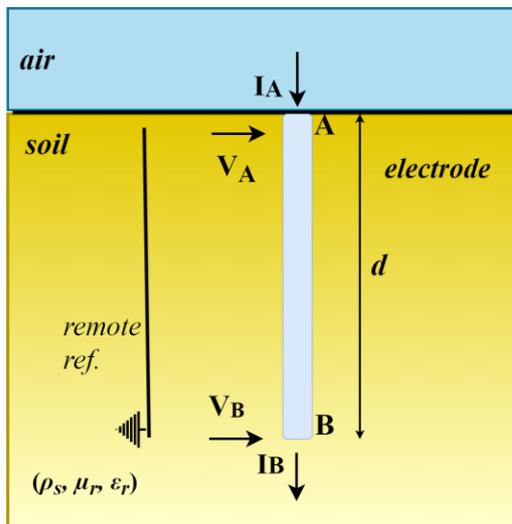
Modelagem do eletrodo de aterramento

Considere um eletrodo horizontal/vertical enterrado em um solo real, cujos parâmetros elétricos são independentes da frequência;

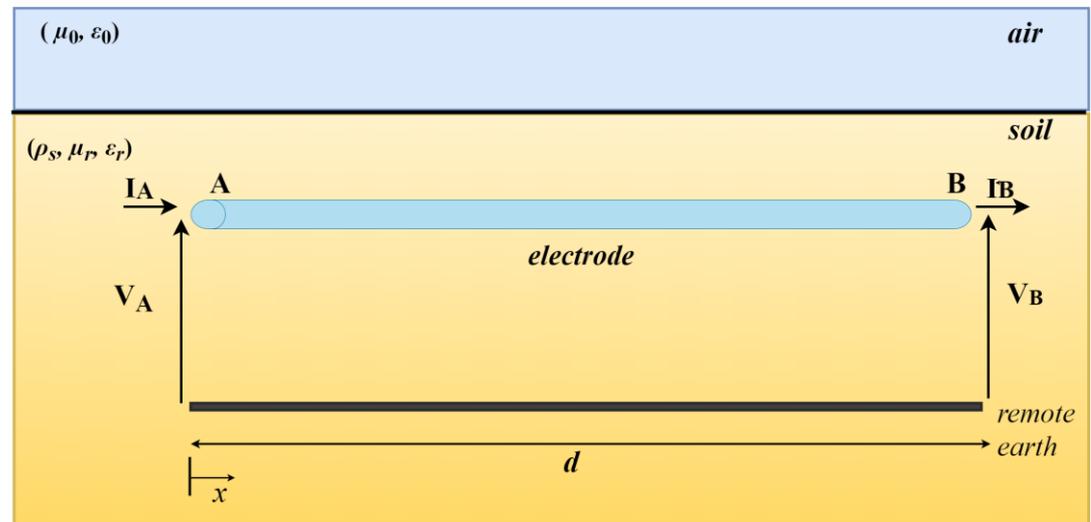
Usando o modelo a parâmetros distribuídos, um eletrodo de aterramento é interpretado como uma linha de transmissão curta. As tensões no terminais emissor e receptor são medidas em relação a um potencial remoto.

Injeta-se uma corrente I_A e pretende-se determinar a tensão V_A e a impedância de aterramento $Z(\omega)$ (impedância harmônica) em cada configuração.

Simplificação: Nesse modelo, a corrente no terminal receptor é nula (circuito em aberto).



(a)



Eletrodo horizontal

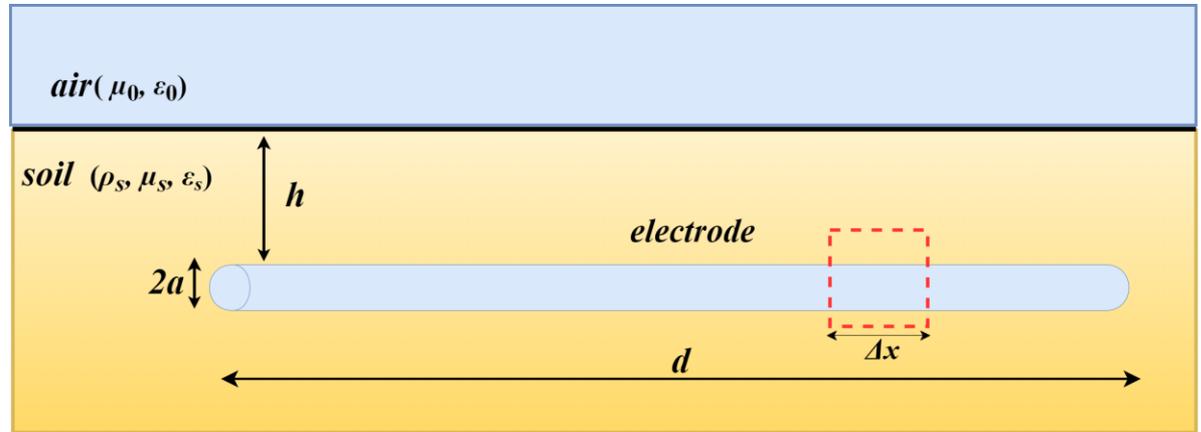
No modelo a parâmetros distribuídos, um segmento Δx pode ser representado pelo circuito elétrico infinitesimal.

Nesse circuito, verifica-se duas correntes: uma parcela longitudinal (I_L) e outra transversal (I_T);

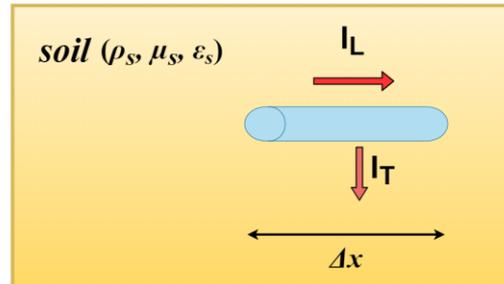
Os parâmetros r e L são a resistência e indutância longitudinais do eletrodo;

Os parâmetros R e C são a resistência de dispersão (ou aterramento) e a capacitância transversais do eletrodo.

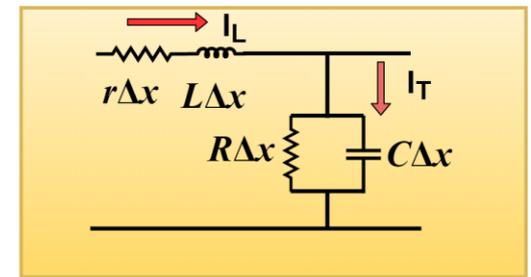
Observação: No modelo clássico de linhas de transmissão, o termo $R = 1/G$; Em linhas aéreas, $G \approx 0$. Entretanto para eletrodos, tem-se que $r \approx 0$.



(a)



(b)



(c)

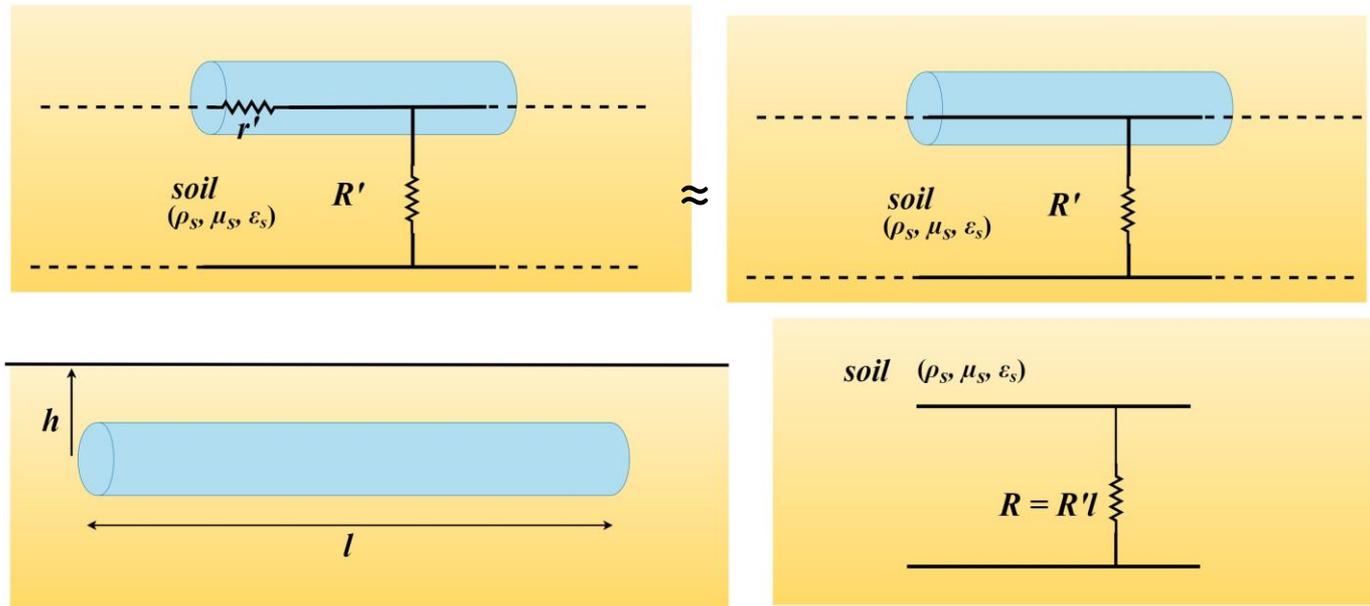
Modelo a parâmetros concentrados

Em baixas frequências ($\omega \approx 0$)

Os efeitos indutivos e capacitivos são desprezíveis quando $\omega \approx 0$;

Dessa forma, o comportamento elétrico é predominantemente resistivo, na qual o valor da resistência total de dispersão é observado nesse intervalo (de 0 a dezenas/centenas de Hz).

Após uma dada frequência, definida em breve, os efeitos indutivos ou capacitivos serão significativos.



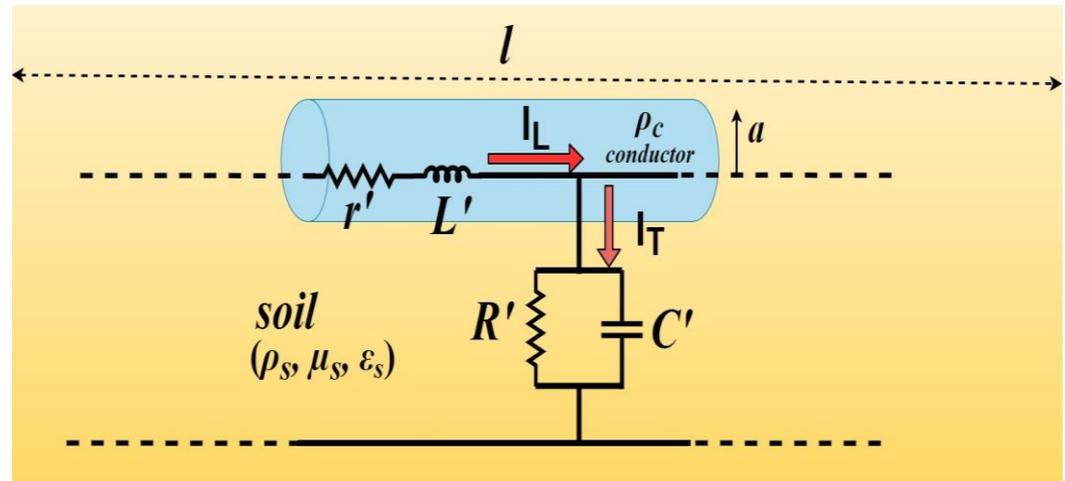
It é predominante para as baixas frequências

Em altas frequências ($\omega \rightarrow \infty$)

Em altas frequências, tem-se que a relação I_T/I_L tende a zero, ou seja I_L torna-se significativa.

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I_T}{I_L} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\rho \omega \epsilon} \approx 0$$

Nessas condições, os efeitos indutivos são predominantes em um dado intervalo da frequência. Porém, dependendo dos valores de ρ e ϵ do solo e do comprimento do eletrodo, a corrente de dispersão do solo será elevada em altas frequências. Isso ocorre devido às ressonâncias entre o L' e C' , e o comportamento indutivo e capacitivo ocorrem em faixas de frequências.



Assim, deve-se computar $Z(\omega)$ em magnitude e fase para ter um entendimento amplo da impedância de aterramento de um dado eletrodo.

Modelo a parâmetros distribuídos

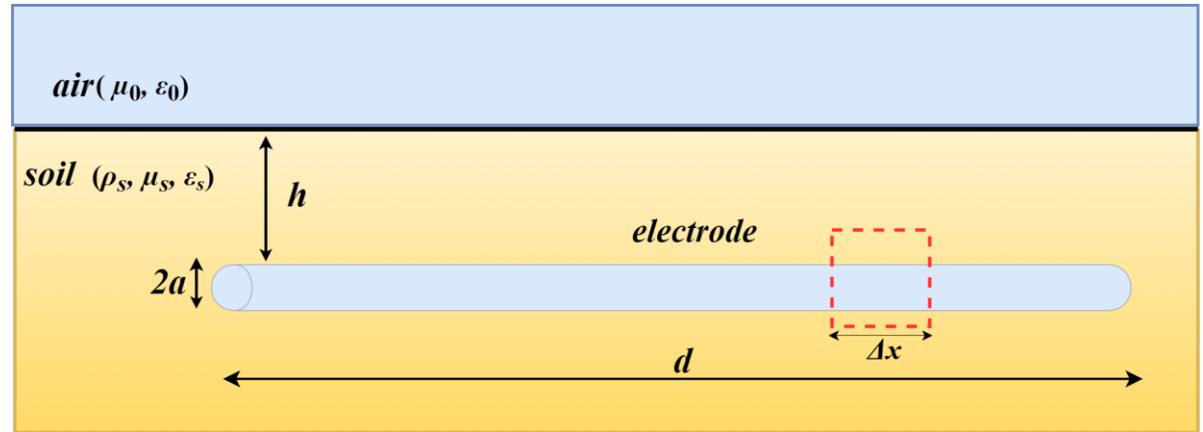
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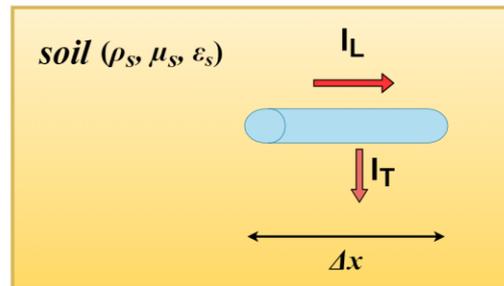
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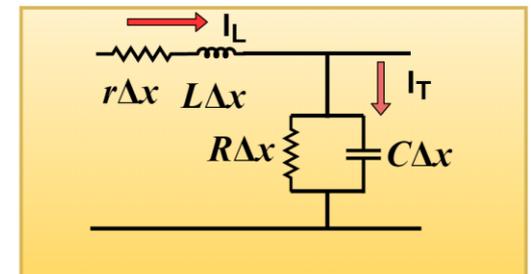
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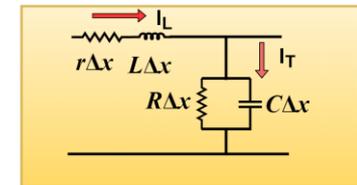
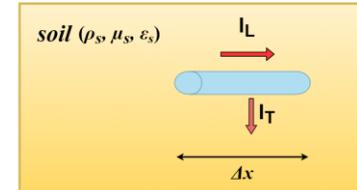
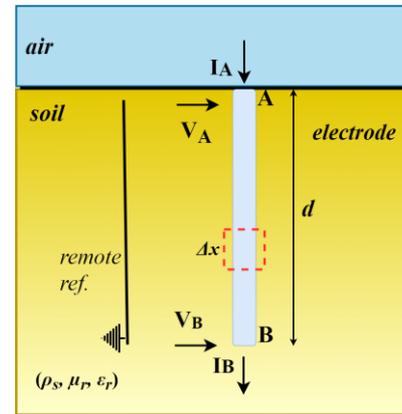
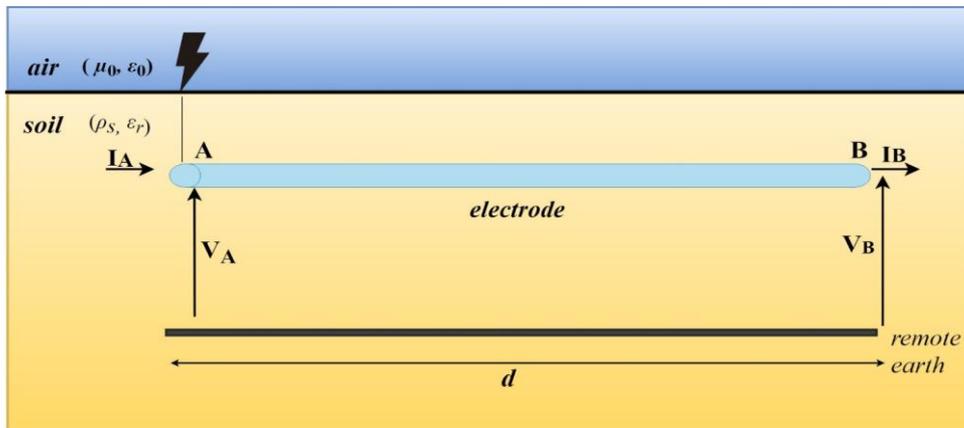
(a)



(b)



(c)



(a)

(c)

Transmission Line Equations

$$\gamma = \sqrt{(r + j\omega L)(1/R + j\omega C)}$$

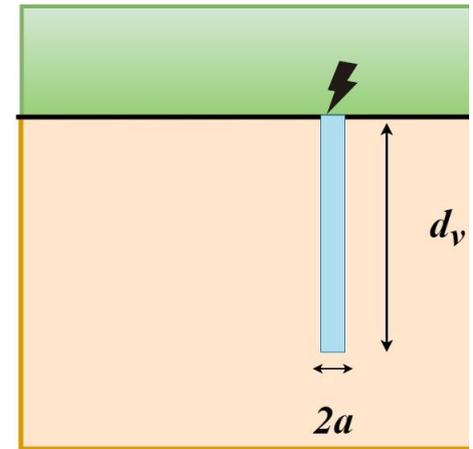
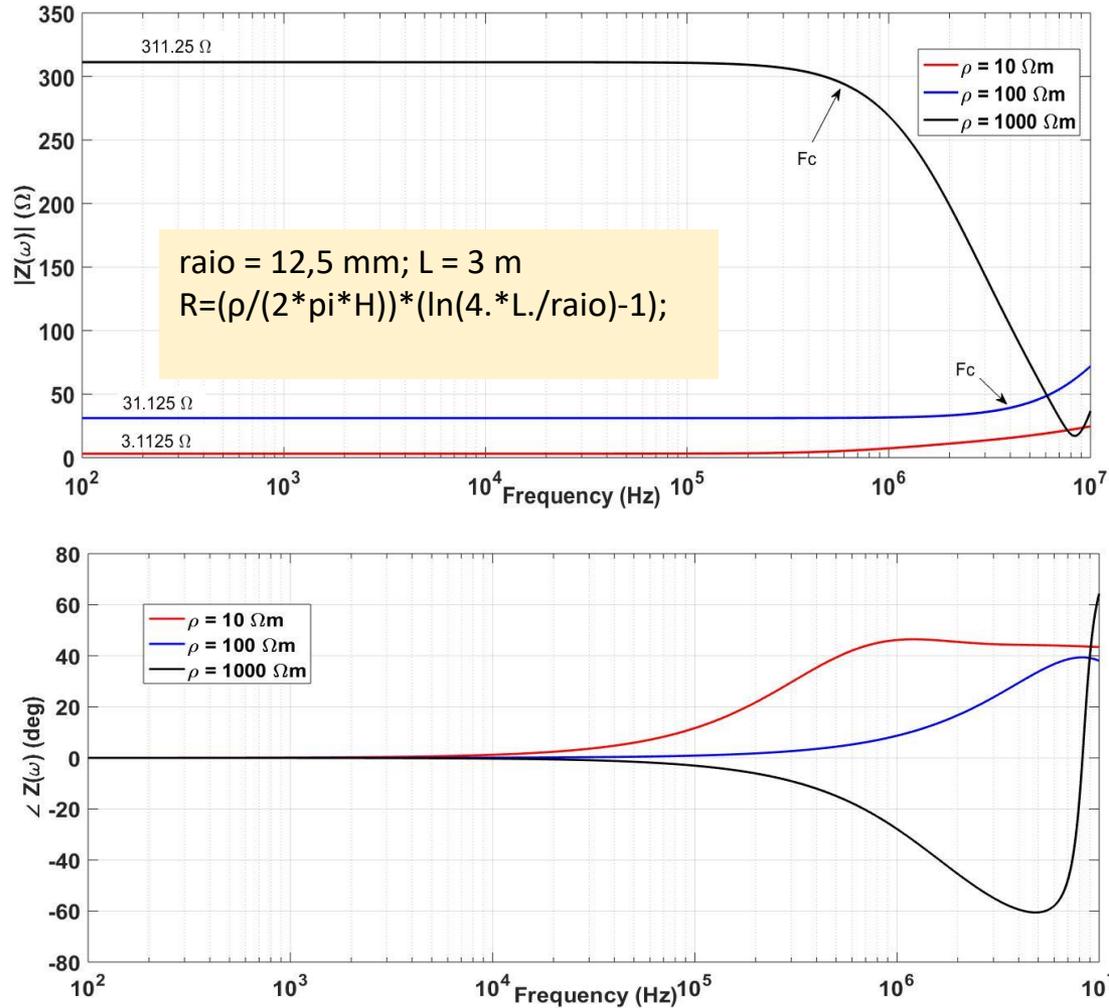
$$Z_C = \sqrt{\frac{(r + j\omega L)}{(1/R + j\omega C)}}$$

$$Z_{gr}(\omega) = \frac{V_A}{I_A} = Z_C \coth(\gamma(\omega)d)$$

$$V_A(x) = V_B(x) \cosh(\gamma d) - Z_C I_B(x) \sinh(\gamma d)$$

$$I_A(x) = \frac{1}{Z_C} V_B(x) \sinh(\gamma d) + I_B(x) \cosh(\gamma d)$$

Impedância eletrodo vertical



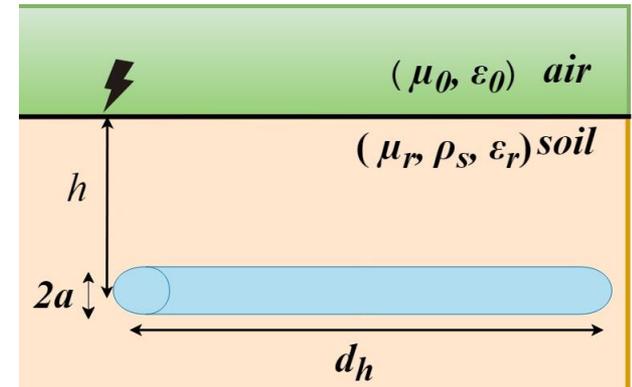
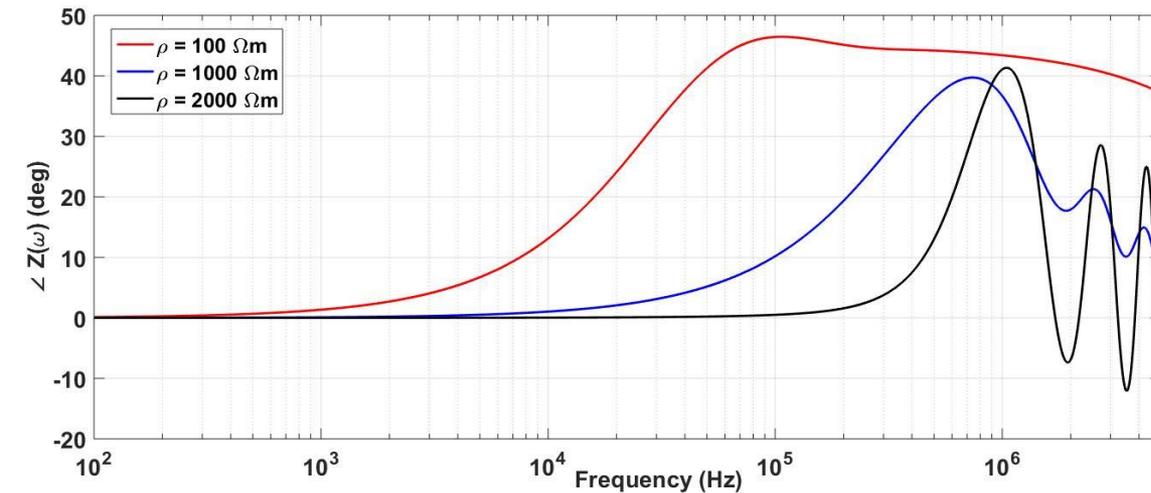
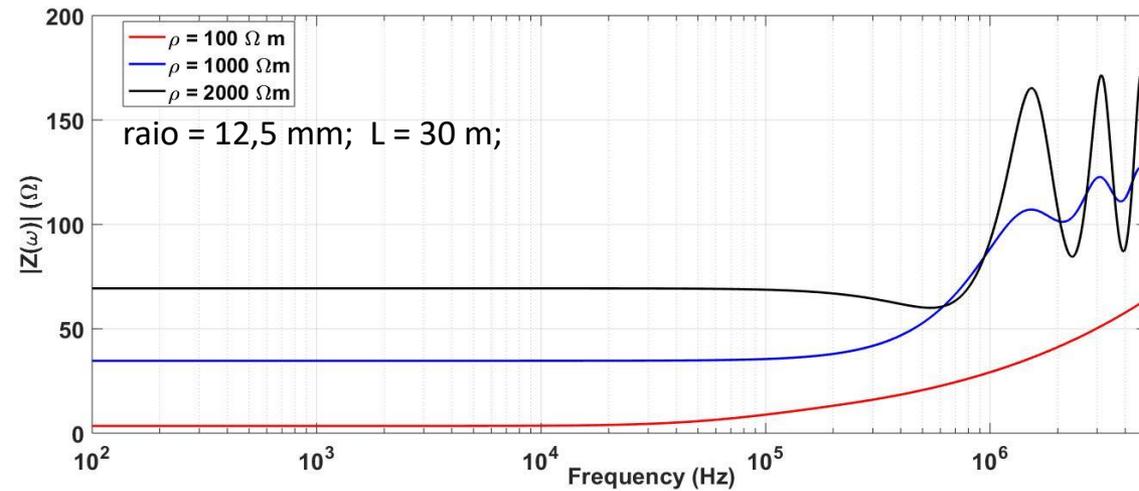
$$r_v = \frac{\rho c}{\pi a^2}$$

$$L_v = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2d}{a} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$C_v = \pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(f) \left[\ln \left(\frac{4d}{a} \right) - 1 \right]^{-1}$$

$$G_v = R_v^{-1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(f) \rho(f)} C_v$$

Impedância eletrodo horizontal



$$r_h = \frac{\rho_c}{\pi a^2}$$

$$L_h = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2d_h}{\sqrt{2ha}} \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$C_h = \pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(f) \left[\ln \left(\frac{2d_h}{\sqrt{2ha}} \right) - 1 \right]^{-1}$$

$$G_h = R_h^{-1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r(f) \rho(f)} C_h$$

Medição GPR para uma eletrodo vertical

Diversas equações são propostas na literatura, baseadas em ensaios de laboratório com amostras de solo. Dada a complexidade na composição do solo, não há uma formulação universal para a permissividade e resistividade do solo.

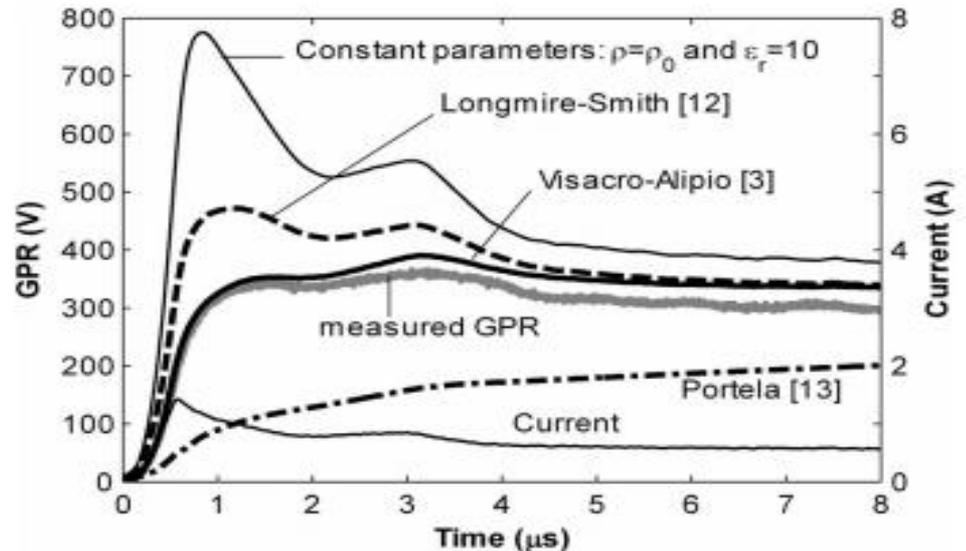


Fig. 1. Comparison of the measured and simulated GPRs of a 3-m vertical rod (8.65-mm radius) developed in response to the impression of an impulsive current with front-time of $\sim 0.7 \mu\text{s}$ buried in soil with low-frequency resistivity $\rho_0 = 2000 \Omega\cdot\text{m}$. Measurements were developed following the same procedure in [4] and [14]. Simulations were implemented using an accurate electromagnetic model [15].

Modeling the Frequency Dependence of Electrical Parameters of Soil

Polarização

The total electric current density (\vec{J}_T) in a medium due to the impression of an external electric field (\vec{E}) is related with the curl of the magnetic field (\vec{H}) by Ampere–Maxwell’s law:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \sigma_0 \vec{E} + j\omega\epsilon \vec{E} = \vec{J}_C + \vec{J}_D = \vec{J}_T. \quad (1)$$

In (1), σ_0 is the ordinary low-frequency conductivity due to free ions or electrons, which gives a measure of the material ability to transport electric charges and also of the losses associated with the conducting process. In contrast with σ_0 , which can be assumed a real number, the permittivity ϵ is a complex number given by the following equation:

$$\epsilon = \epsilon' - j\epsilon''. \quad (2)$$

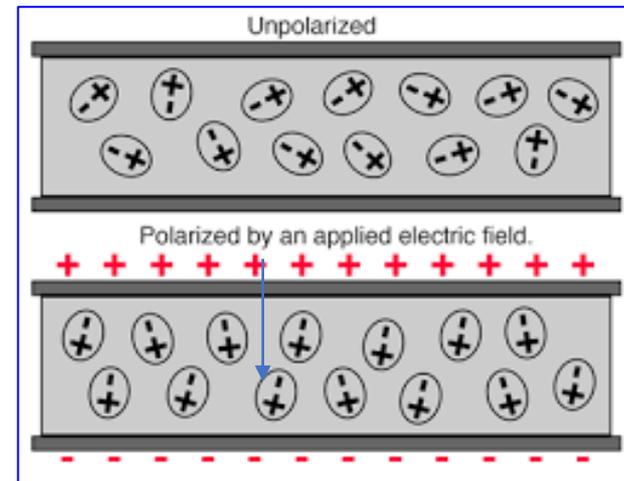
The real parcel of permittivity (ϵ') expresses the material ability to be polarized and to store electric energy, while the imaginary parcel (ϵ'') is associated to the losses occurring during the polarization process. Such losses represent the part of energy of the applied field which is dissipated as heat because of friction experienced by the electric dipoles as they continuously move in response to the alternating field.

Aumento da condutividade real do solo

Considering the complex permittivity, (1) can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} &= \sigma_0 \vec{E} + j\omega(\epsilon' - j\epsilon'') \vec{E} \\ &= (\sigma_0 + \omega\epsilon'') \vec{E} + j\omega\epsilon' \vec{E} \\ &= \sigma \vec{E} + j\omega\epsilon' \vec{E} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where σ represents the effective conductivity, comprising two components: a constant one related with free ions and electrons, and a frequency-dependent one related with losses due to polarization processes.



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBJl1qiYOgo>

Visacro and Alípio

$$\rho(f) = \rho_0 \left\{ 1 + [1.2 \times 10^{-6} (\rho_0)^{0.73}] [(f - 100)^{0.65}] \right\}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_r(f) = \begin{cases} 7.6 \times 10^3 f^{-0.4} + 1.30 & f \geq 10 \text{ kHz} \\ 192 & f < 10 \text{ kHz} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Longmire and Smith

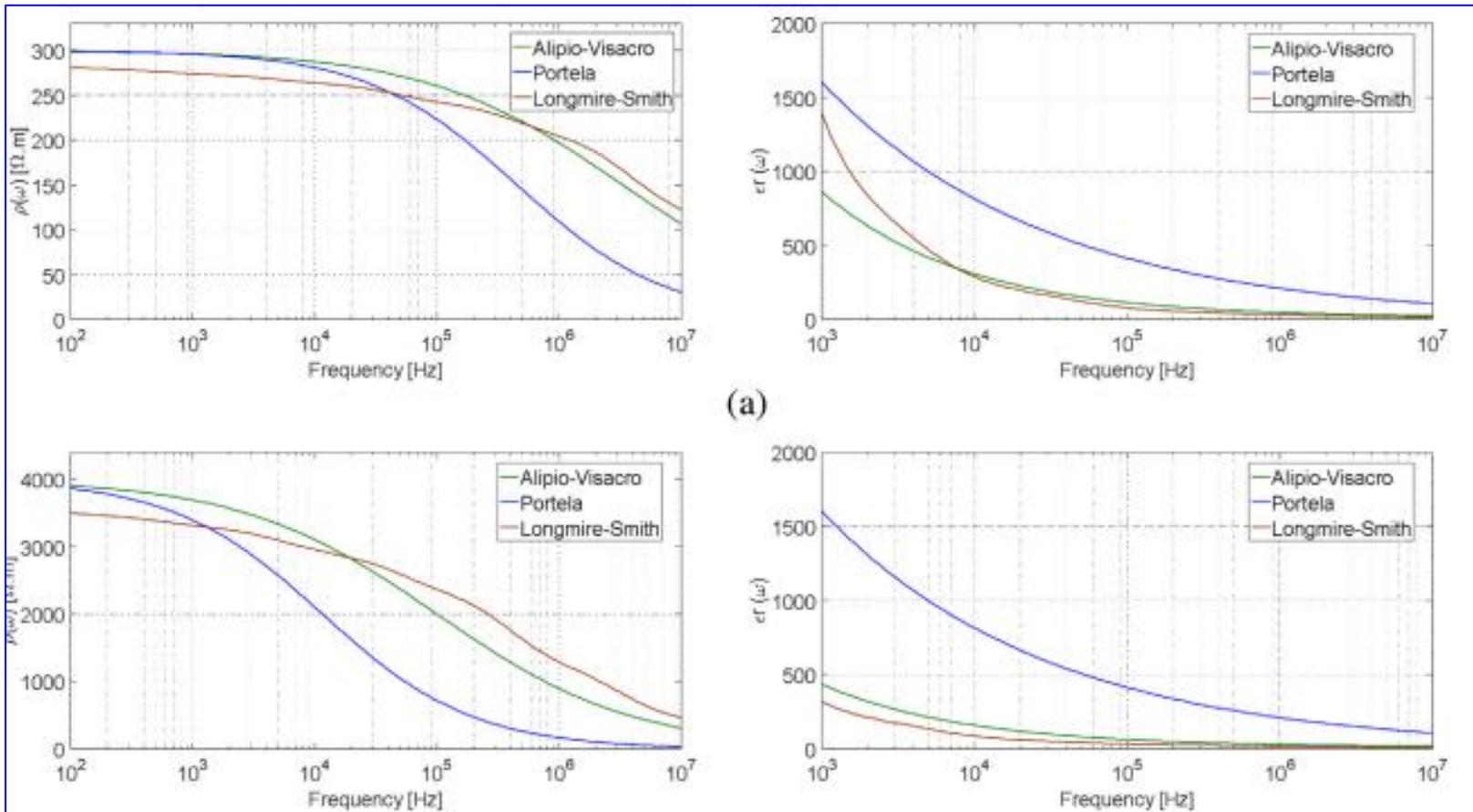
$$\varepsilon_r(f) = \varepsilon_\infty + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{a_n}{1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_n}\right)^2} \quad (4a)$$

$$\sigma(f) = \sigma_i + 2\pi\varepsilon_0 \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f_n \frac{(f/f_n)^2}{1 + (f/f_n)^2} \quad (4b)$$

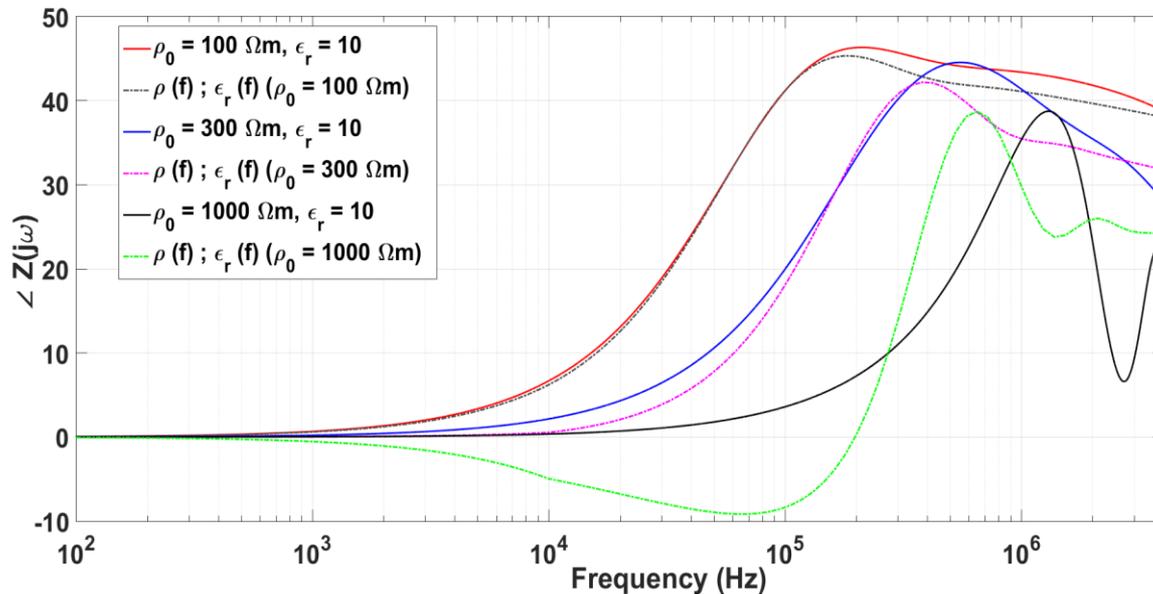
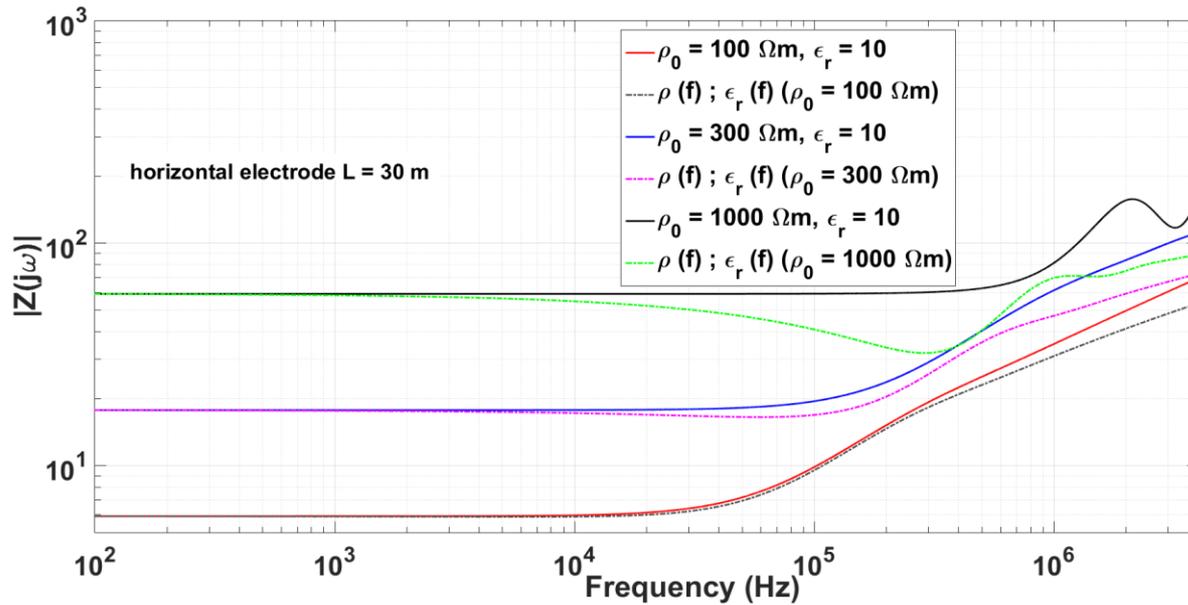
Portela

$$\rho(f) = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\rho_0} + \Delta i [\cot \text{ang} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha\right)] \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi \times 10^6}\right)^\alpha} \right]^{-1} \quad (3a)$$

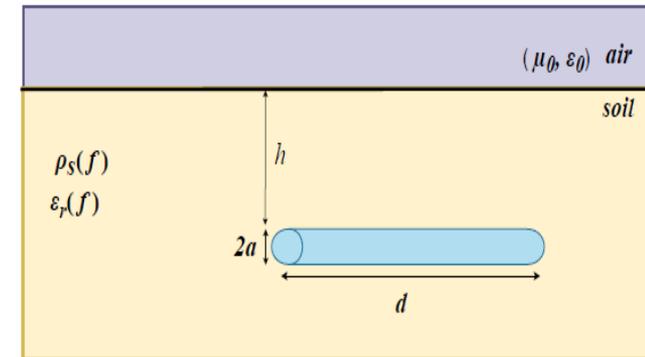
$$\varepsilon(f) = \frac{\Delta i}{\omega} \left(\frac{\omega}{2\pi \times 10^6}\right)^\alpha \varepsilon_0 \quad (3b)$$



Exemplos



Parâmetros geométricos dos eletrodos:
 $d = 30 \text{ m}, h = 1 \text{ m}, a = 12.5 \text{ mm}$.
 Parâmetros elétricos do solo: $\mu_0 = 0.4 \pi \mu\text{H/m}$, $\epsilon_s = 10$ and $\rho_0 = 100, 300$ and $1,000 \Omega \text{ m}$.



Vantagens dos Métodos Numéricos

- Estudar topologias complexas de aterramento;
- Inclusão do efeito da frequência nos parâmetros elétricos / estratificação dos solos;
- Mapeamento do campo eletromagnético em quanto ponto.

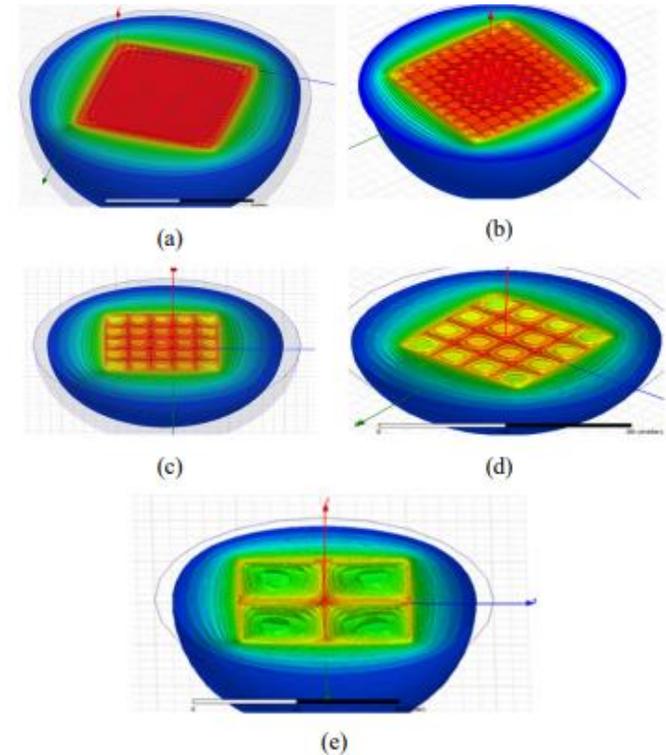
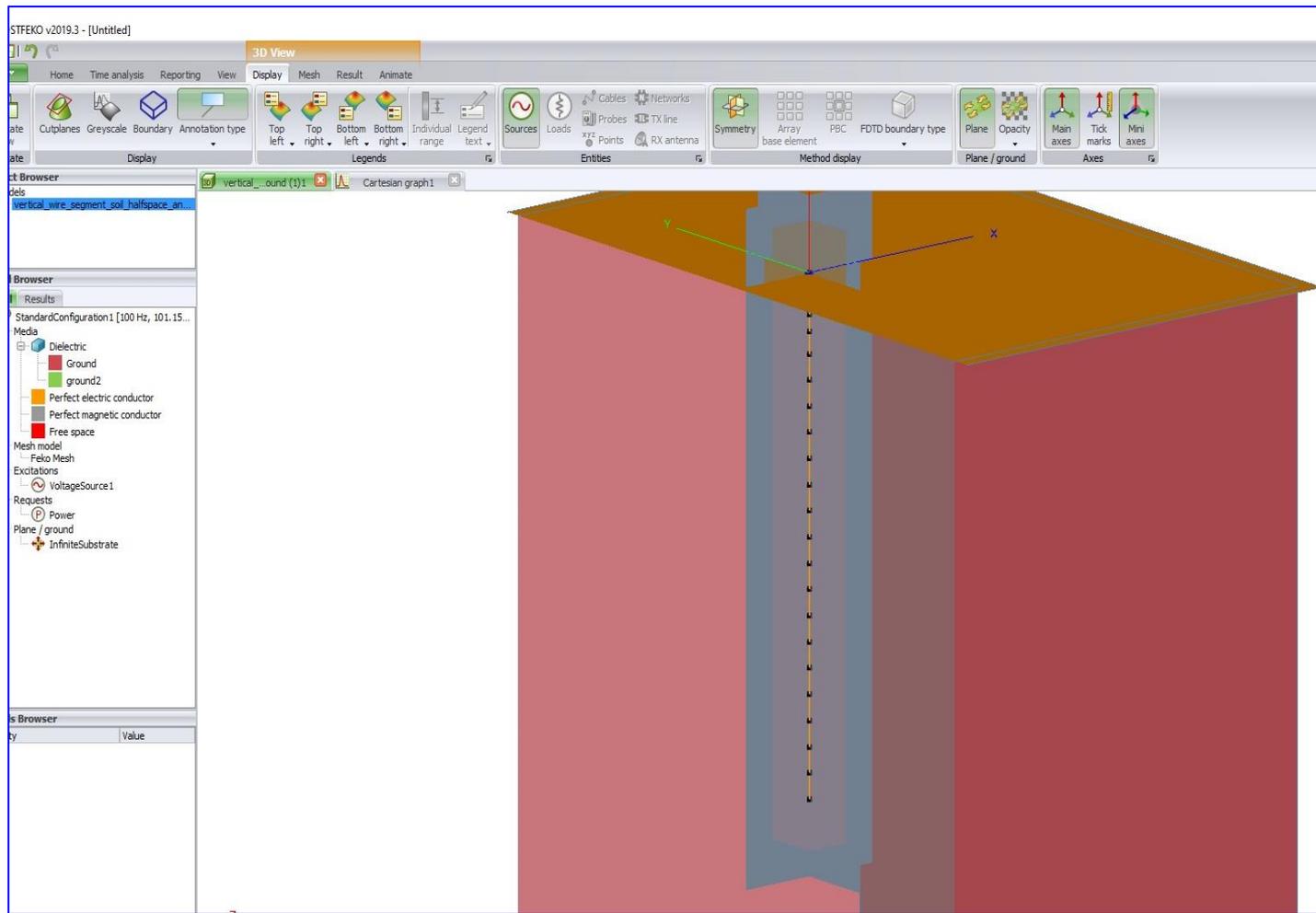


Figure 5. Earth potential for ground meshes, with spacing of (a) 2.5m x 2.5m, (b) 5m x 5m, (c) 10m x 10m, (d) 12m x 12m and (e) 25m x 25m.

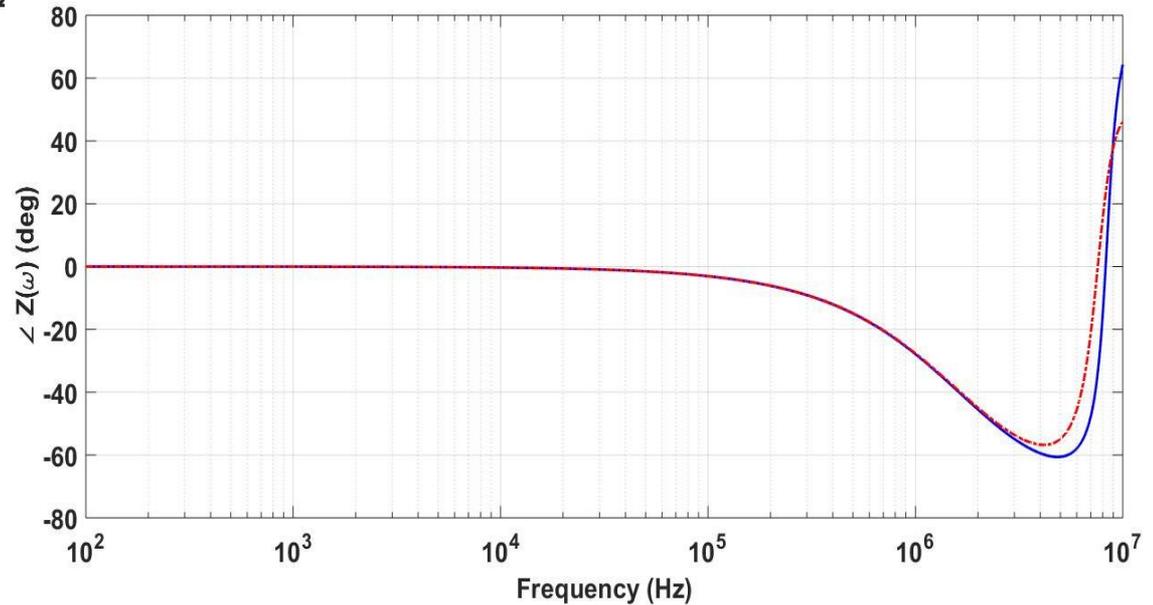
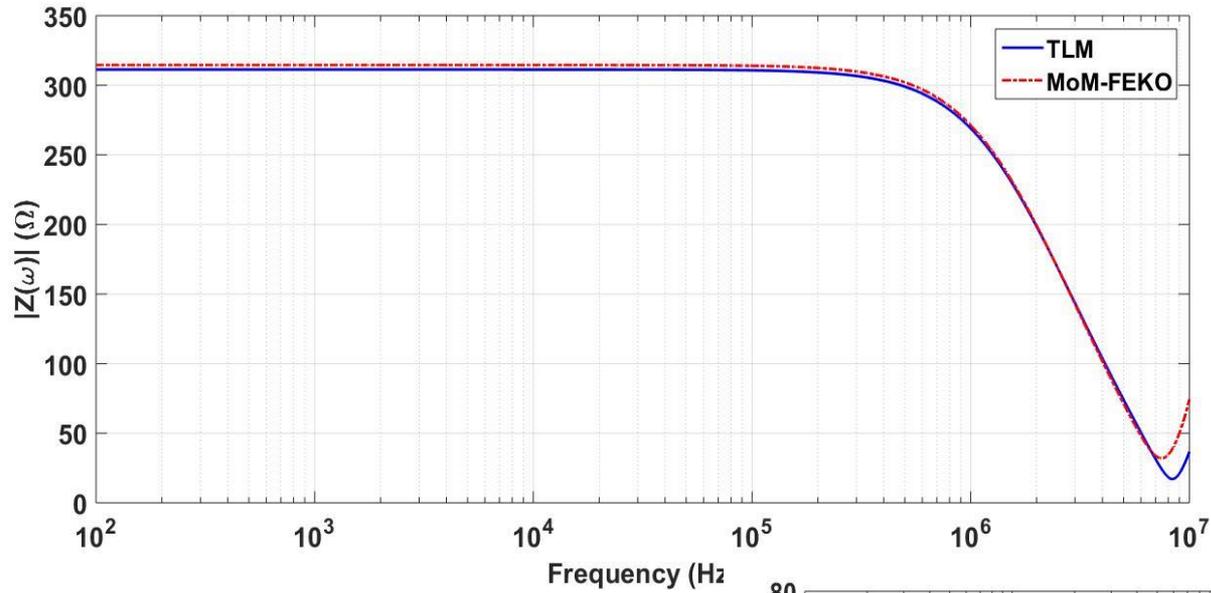


Figure 3 Reinforcement of a wind turbine with foundation earth electrode

Haste modelada no FEKO



Comparação MoM x TLM



Comparaç o de Modelos (TLM, RLC e EMC)

- TLM-Transmission line Model
- EMC-Eletromagnetic Compatibility
- RLC-Concentrado a altas frequ ncias;

On High-Frequency Circuit Equivalents of a Vertical Ground Rod

Leonid Grcev, *Senior Member, IEEE*, and Marjan Popov, *Senior Member, IEEE*

$$R = \frac{\rho}{2\pi\ell} \left[\log \frac{4\ell}{a} - 1 \right] (\Omega) \quad (2a)$$

$$C = 2\pi\epsilon\ell \left[\log \frac{4\ell}{a} - 1 \right] (F)$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0\ell}{2\pi} \left[\log \frac{2\ell}{a} - 1 \right] (H). \quad (2b)$$

Here, symbols are given in Fig. 1(a), and $\ell \gg a$. Although the results from (1) are somewhat larger than those from (2), both sets of formulas lead to similar results for the impedance to ground. In this paper, we use (2) since it leads to a better match with the EM model.

Parameters of the R-L-C circuit, (1) and (2), are also used in a distributed-parameter circuit [6], [7]

$$R' = \frac{1}{G'} = R\ell (\Omega m); \quad C' = \frac{C}{\ell} (F/m); \quad L' = \frac{L}{\ell} (H/m). \quad (3)$$

The transmission line may be considered as open at the lower end, and the input impedance (equivalent to the harmonic impedance to ground) is [7]

$$Z = Z_0 \coth \gamma \ell \quad (4a)$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{j\omega L'}{G' + j\omega C'}}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{j\omega L'(G' + j\omega C')}. \quad (4b)$$

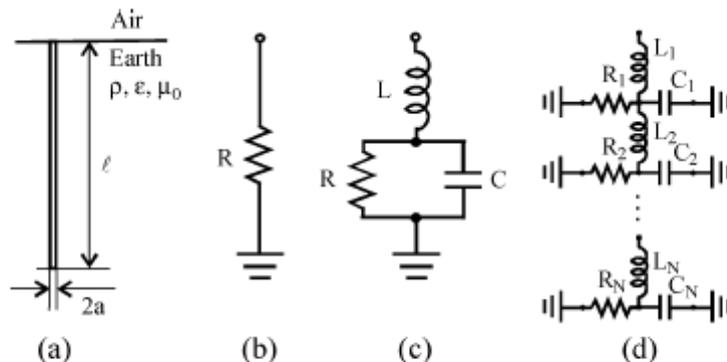
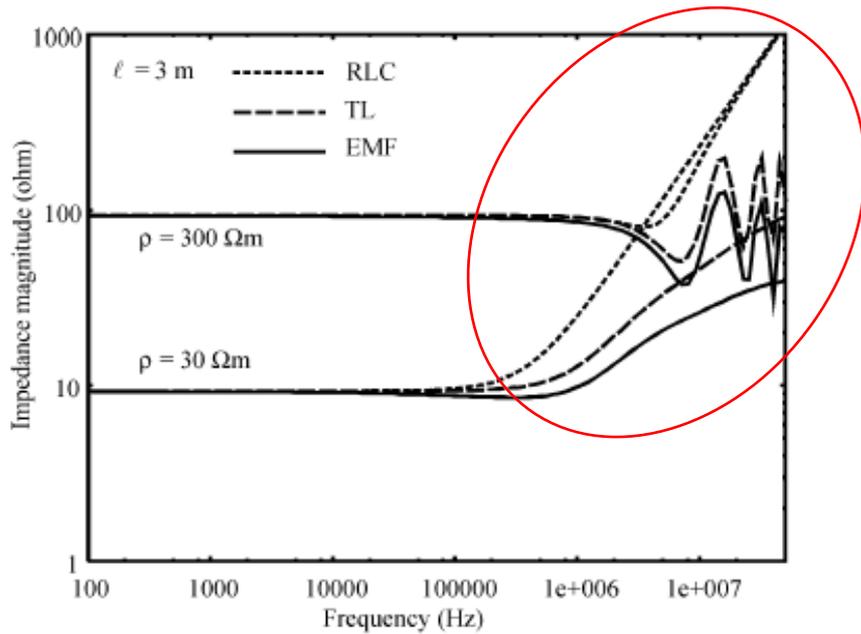
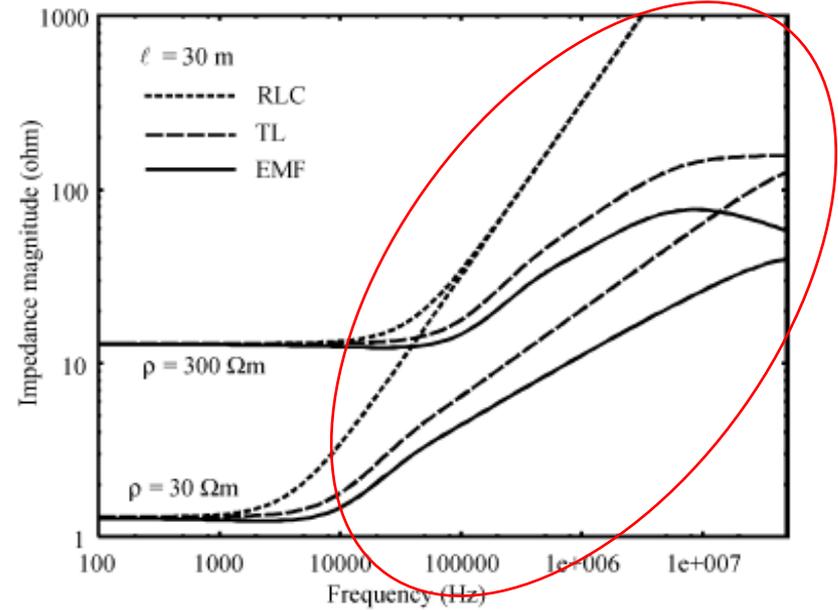


Fig. 1. Low-current models of a vertical ground rod. (a) Physical situation. (b) Low-frequency equivalent circuit. (c) High-frequency lumped R-L-C circuit. (d) High-frequency distributed parameters circuit.



(a)

- The lumped R-L-C circuit can be used in its validity domain or for the preliminary analysis, with the knowledge that it might greatly overestimate the ground rod impedance at high frequencies.
- The discrete approximate distributed-parameter circuit reduces the overestimation of the ground rod impedance at high frequencies in comparison with the lumped R-L-C circuit. One should also check the sensitivity of the overall results to this change.



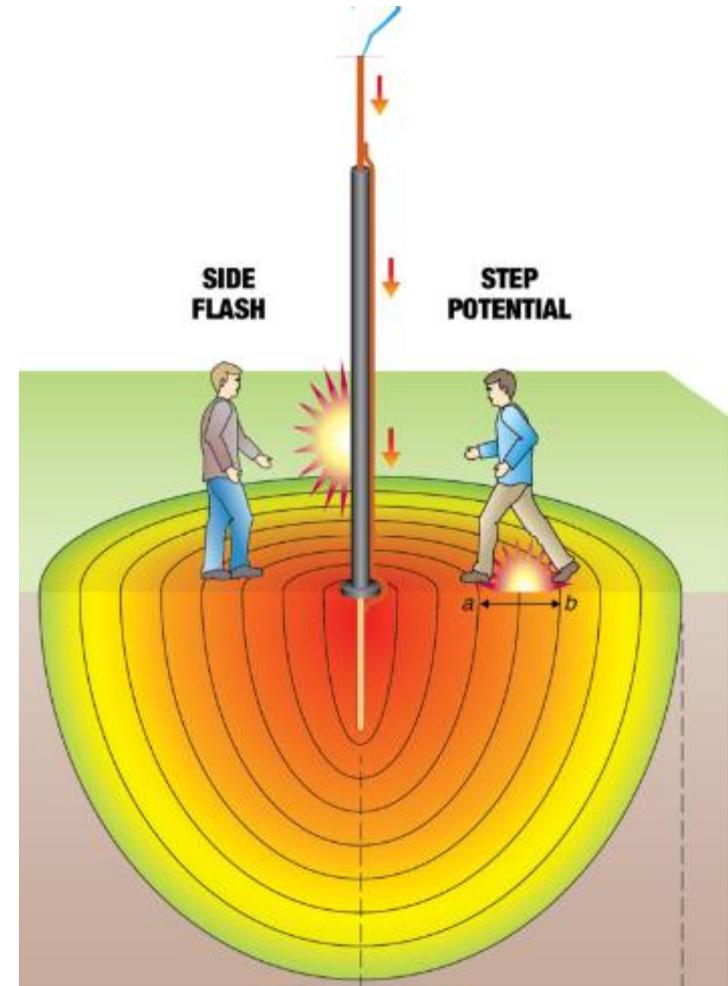
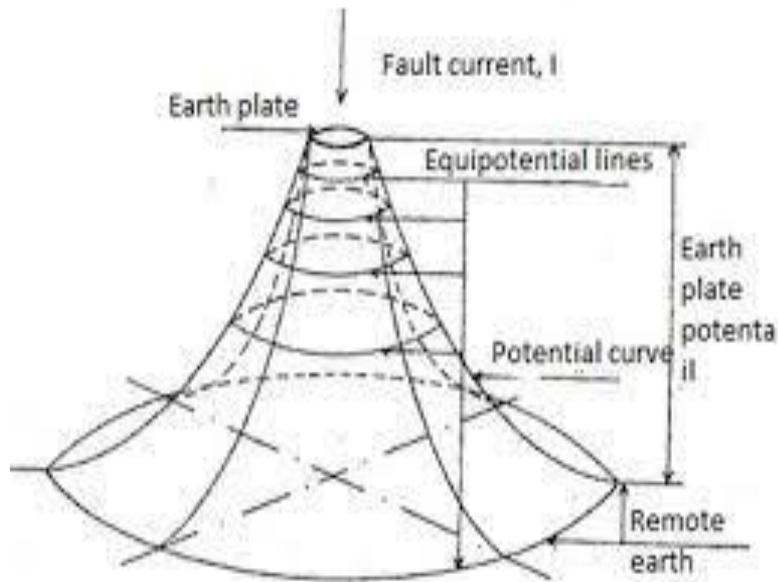
(b)

Fig. 3. Harmonic impedance to ground of (a) short $\ell = 3$ m and (b) long $\ell = 30$ -m ground rods in more conductive ($\rho = 30 \Omega\text{m}$) and in less conductive ($\rho = 300 \Omega\text{m}$) soil.

- If further reduction of the overestimation of the impedance to ground at high frequencies is needed, the EM model might be used. Equivalent circuit parameters can be determined by the described curve matching procedure.

Ground Potential Rise (GPR)

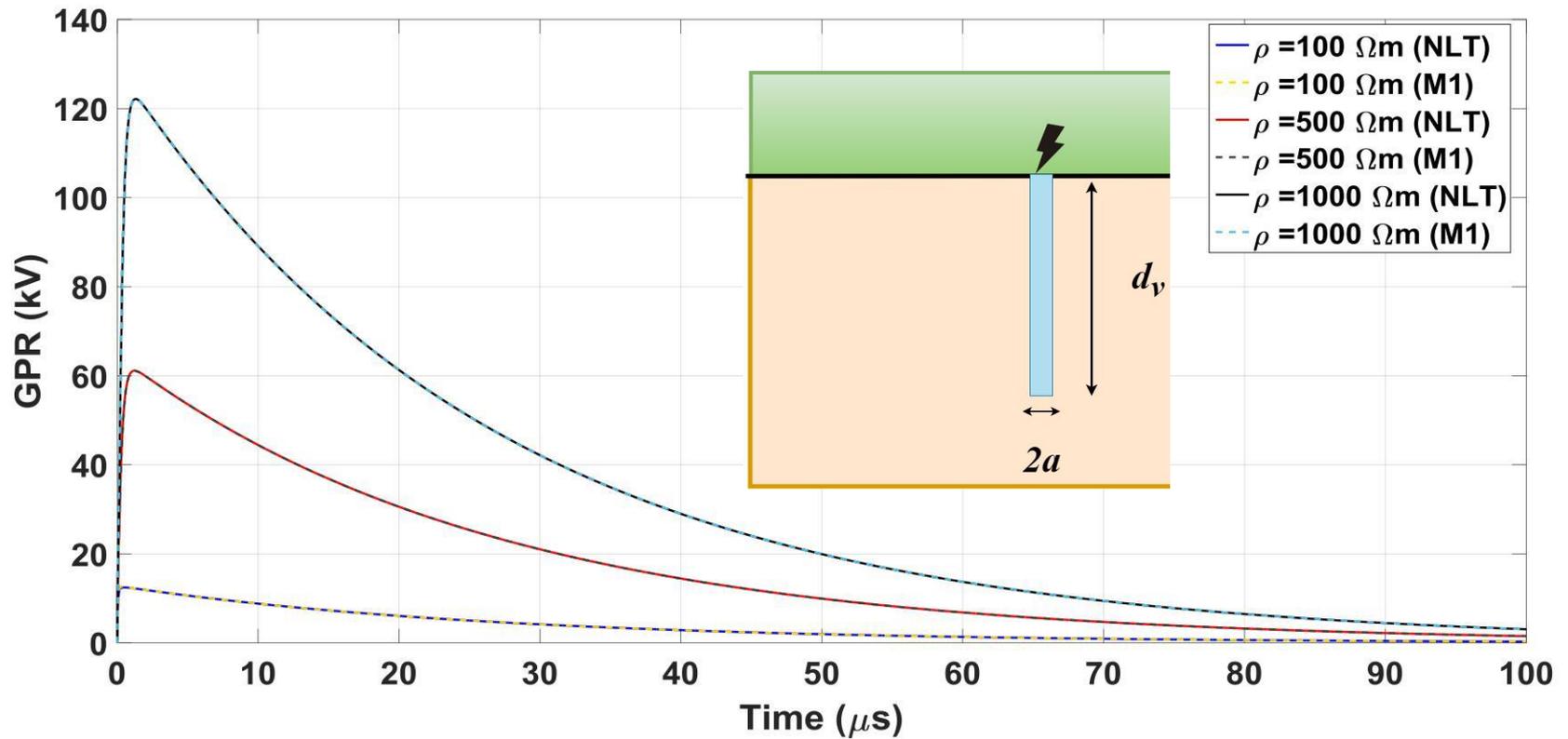
A elevação de potencial (Ground Potential Rise-GPR), no domínio da frequência, é definida como sendo o produto entre a impedância do sistema de aterramento e a corrente impulsiva que flui pelo condutores que resulta em um potencial desenvolvido em relação a um ponto distante considerado (infinito) como sendo o potencial de aterramento remoto (0 V).



$$v(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ \mathcal{F} [i(t)] Z(j\omega) \}$$

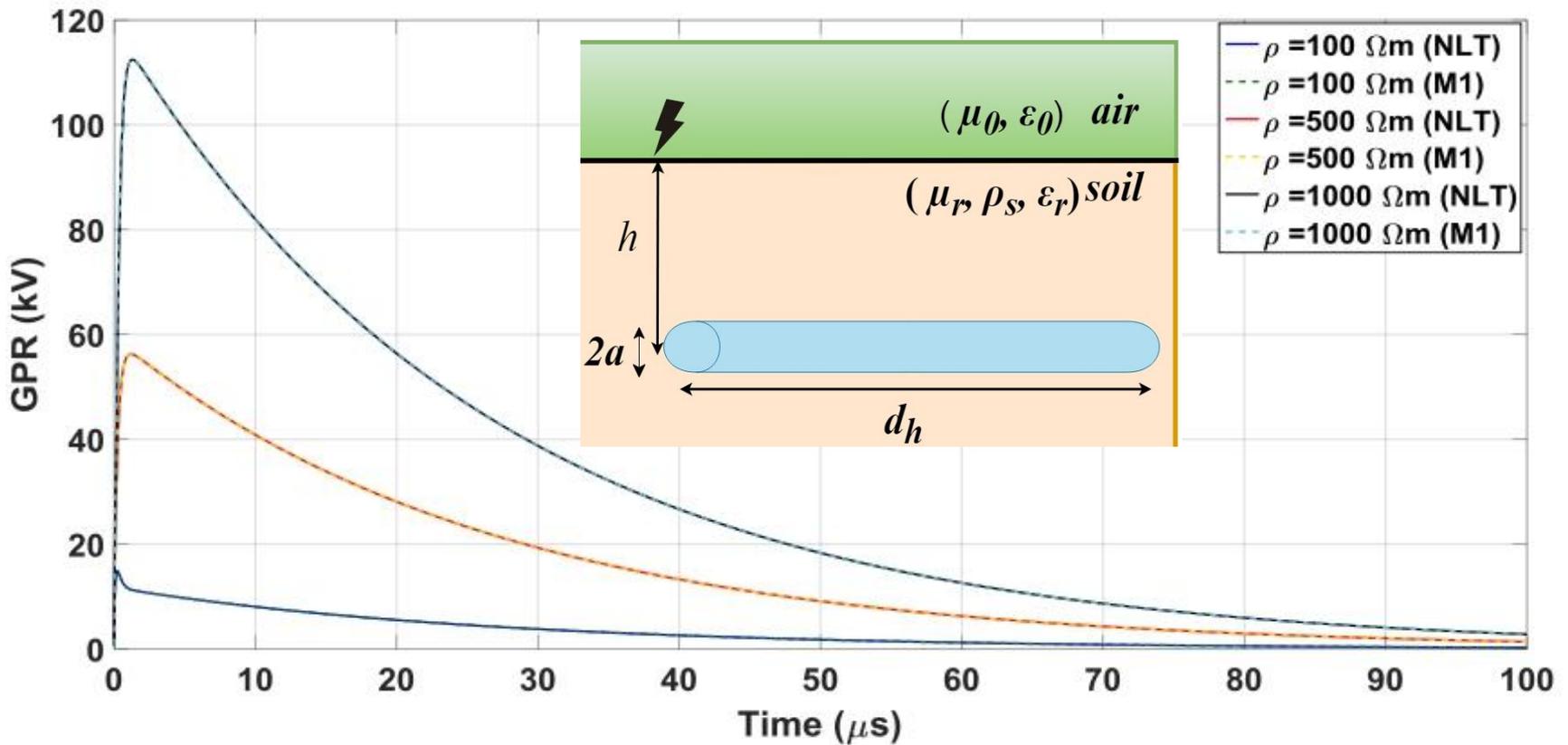
Ground Potential Rise (GPR)

Eletrodo vertical



Ground Potential Rise (GPR)

Eletrodo horizontal

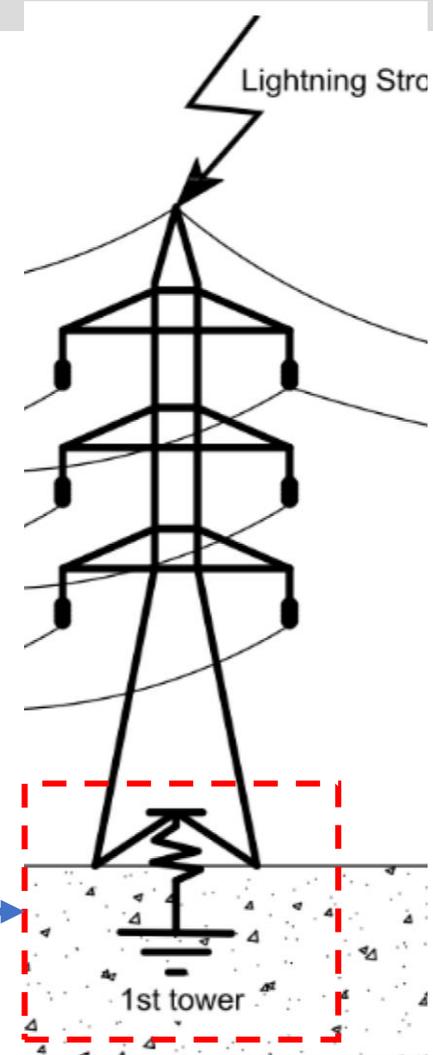


Como representar a impedância de aterramento ?

Formas de apresentar a impedancia de aterramento.

- ❖ Impedância harmônica $Z(s)$;
- ❖ Resistência estática R ;
- ❖ Impedância impulsiva- Z_p .

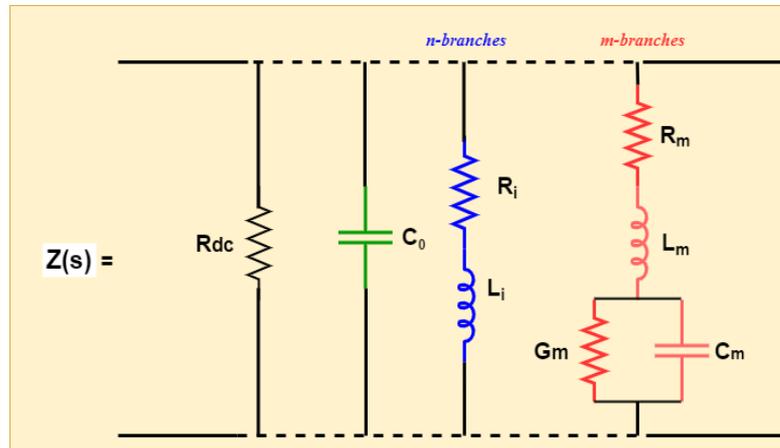
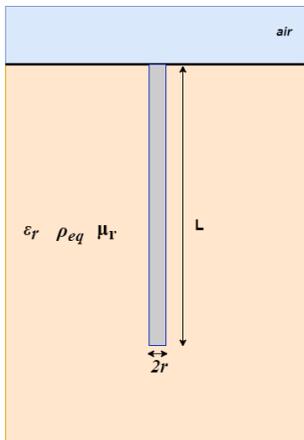
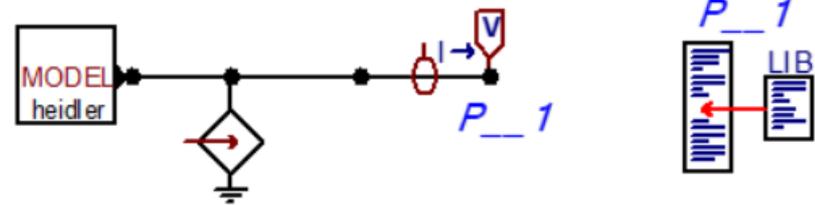
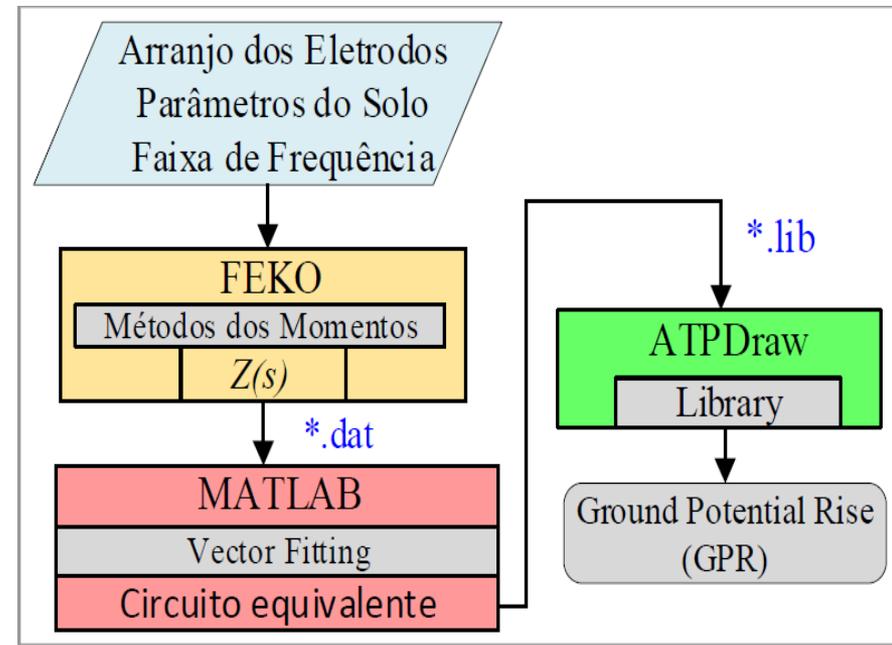
$Z(s), R, Z_p?$



Vector Fitting

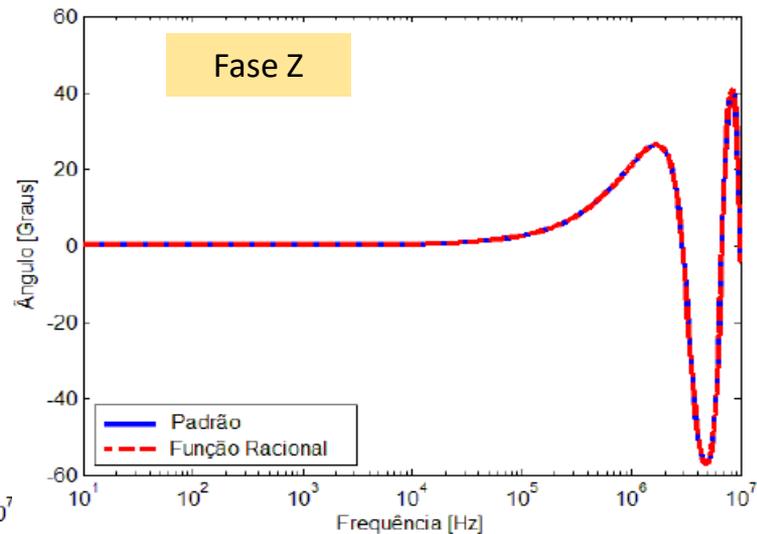
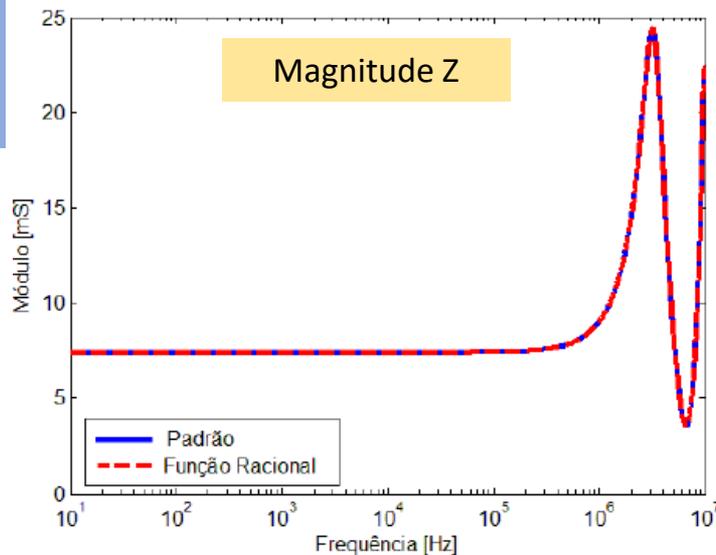
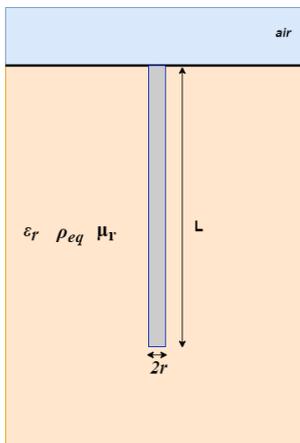
$$Z_h(s) \approx Z_{h,fit}(s) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{c_k}{s + a_k} \right) + d + sh.$$

Onde c_k é o residuo e a_k é o polo de cada ramo.
 O circuito RL sintetiza polos reais; O circuito RLGC sintetiza polos complexos; A representação por circuito não é única, pois depende do número de polos (n).

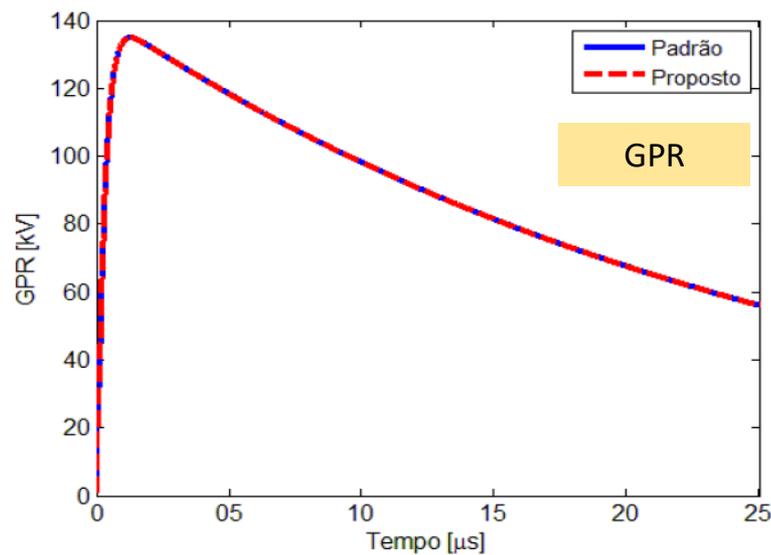
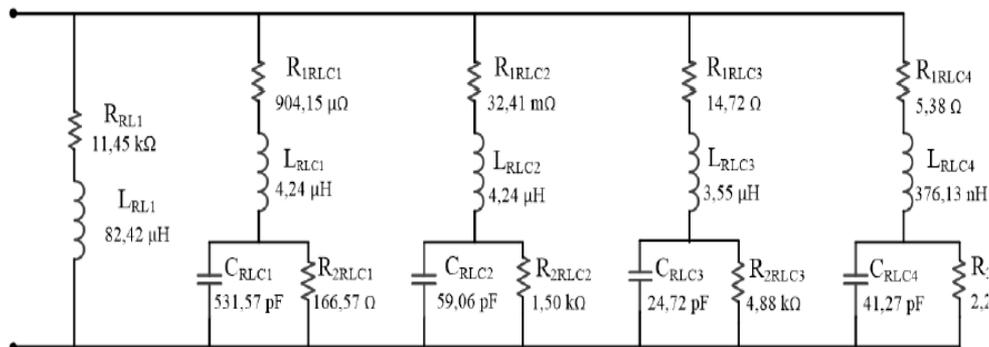


Vector Fitting

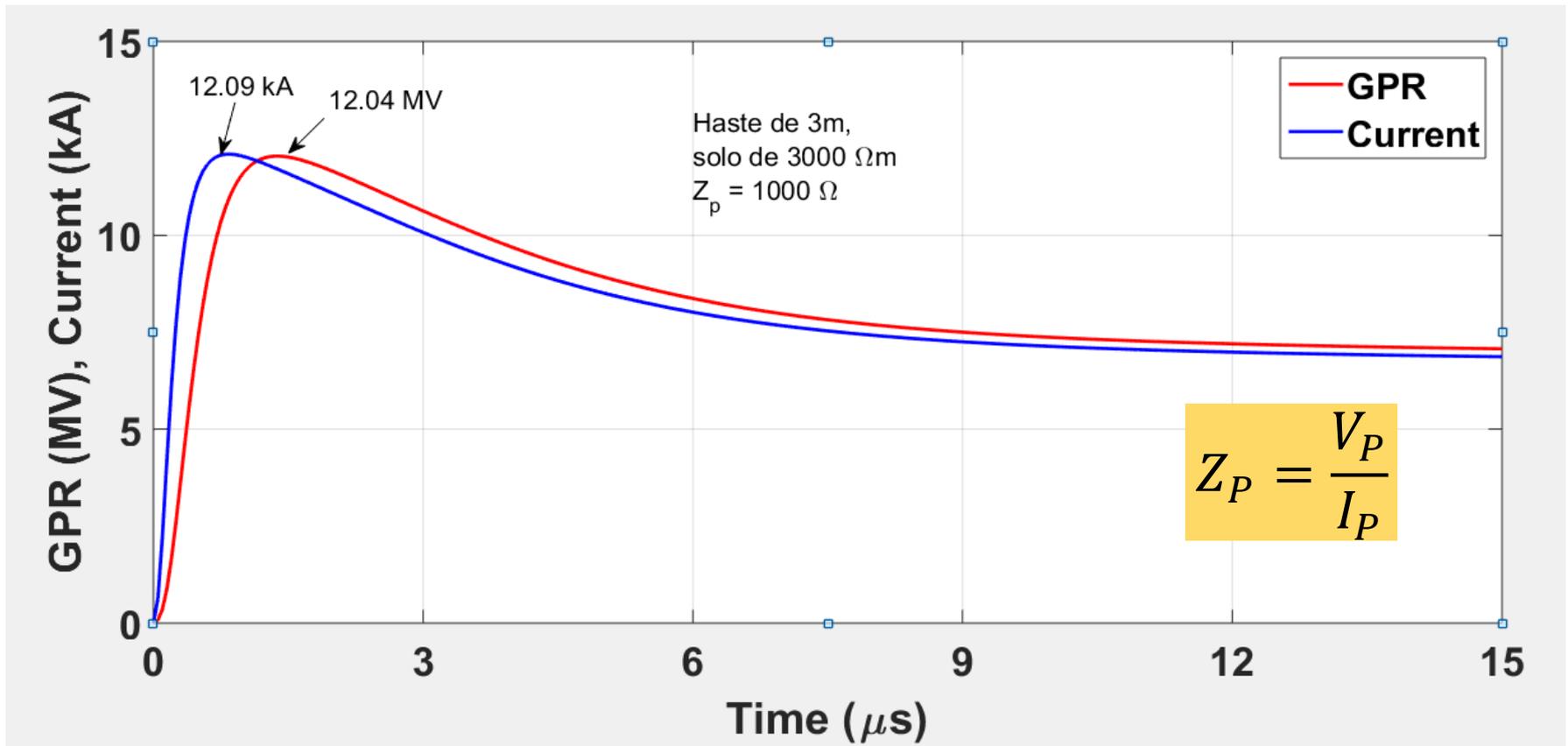
Eletrodo horizontal:
 Raio = 7mm , L = 10 m,
 $\rho = 1.000 \Omega\text{m}$



Circuito sintetizado



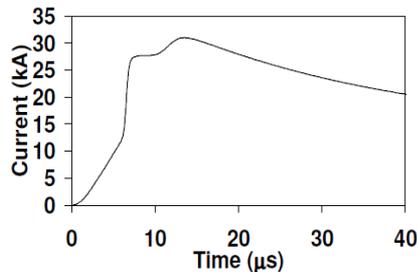
Impedância Impulsiva- Z_p



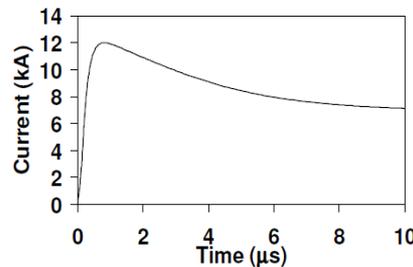
Recent Developments on the Lightning Performance of Transmission Lines

Onda mais rápida ↑
espectro da frequência

Dependência dos
parâmetros elétricos do
solo com a frequência



(a)

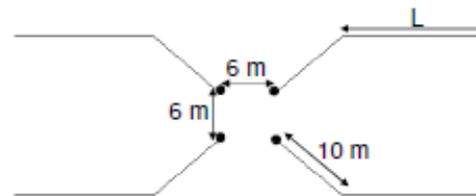


(b)

Fig.1. Representative current waveforms with median peak currents and front times of first (a) and subsequent (b) strokes. FST: $I_p = 31.1$ kA, $Td30 = 3.83$ μ s, SUB: $I_p = 11.8$ kA, $Td30 = 0.67$ μ s.

$$\rho = \rho_0 \{1 + [1.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \rho_0^{0.73}] \cdot [(f - 100)^{0.65}]\}^{-1}$$

$$\epsilon_r = 7.6 \cdot 10^3 f^{-0.4} + 1.3$$



(a)

ρ_0 (Ω m)	L (m)
300	10
600	30
1000	50
2000	70
4000	110

(b)

Fig. 2. Simulated grounding electrode arrangement (a) and electrode length as a function of soil resistivity (b).

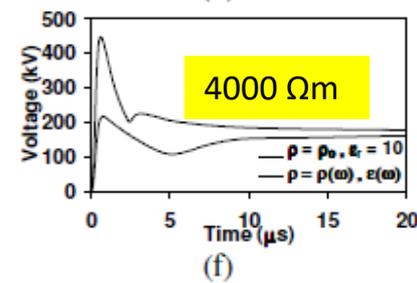
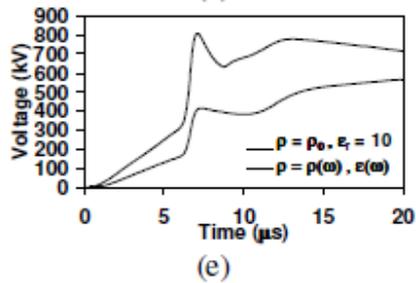
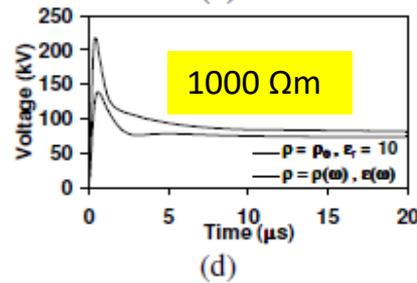
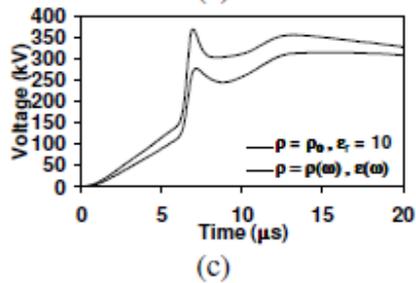
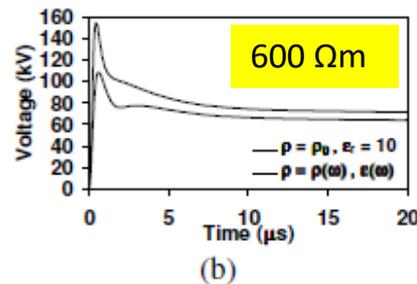
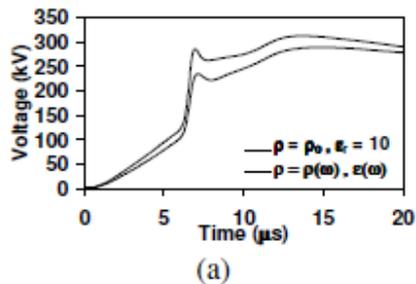
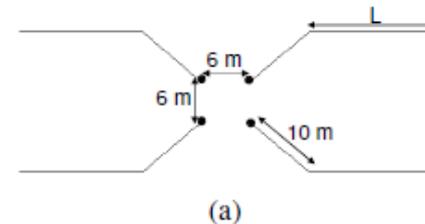


Fig. 4. Simulated GPR of the 138-kV-line tower footing under the assumption of constant and frequency-dependent soil parameters for different values of soil resistivity ρ_0 . (Left column: First stroke; Right column: Subsequent stroke). (a),(b) 600 $\Omega \cdot m$, (c),(d) 1000 $\Omega \cdot m$, (e),(f) 4000 $\Omega \cdot m$.



ρ_0 ($\Omega \cdot m$)	L (m)
300	10
600	30
1000	50
2000	70
4000	110

Fig. 2. Simulated grounding electrode arrangement (a) and electrode length as a function of soil resistivity (b).

Zg impedância à baixa frequência

$$Z_P = \frac{V_P}{I_P}$$

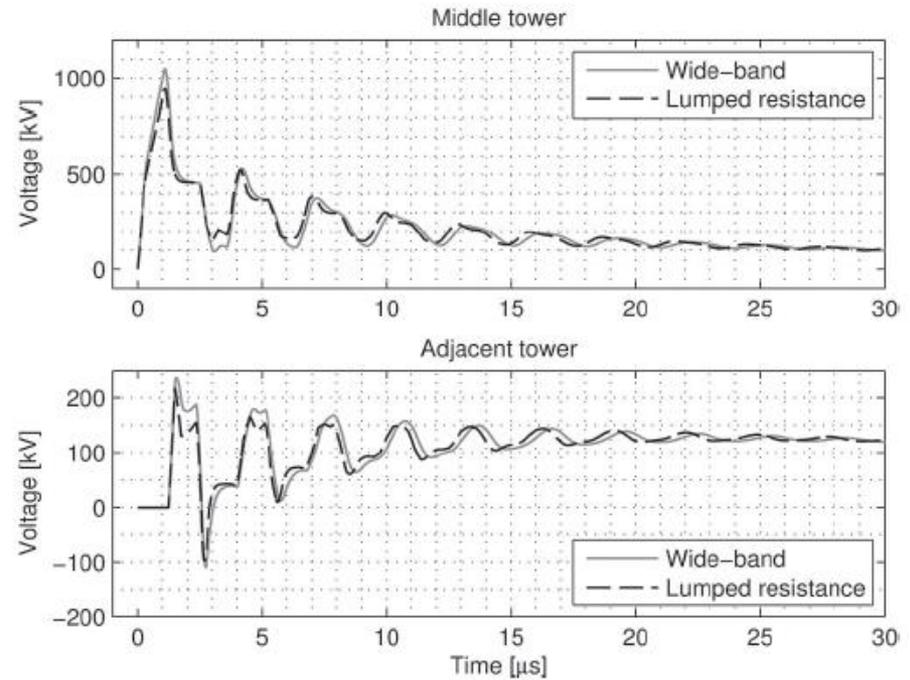
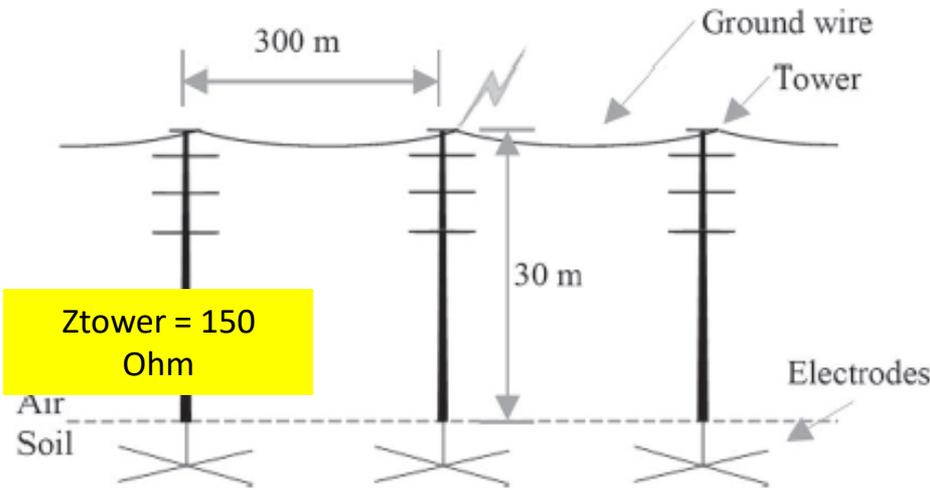
TABLE I
IMPULSE IMPEDANCE OF FIRST- AND SUBSEQUENT-STROKE CURRENTS UNDER THE ASSUMPTION OF CONSTANT AND FREQUENCY-DEPENDENT ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF SOIL

ρ_0 ($\Omega \cdot m$)	L (m)	R _g (Ω)	Impulse impedance Z _p					
			FST			SUB		
			$\rho = \rho_0$, $\epsilon_r = 10$ (Ω)	$\rho = \rho(\omega)$, $\epsilon(\omega)$ (Ω)	$\Delta\%$	$\rho = \rho_0$, $\epsilon_r = 10$ (Ω)	$\rho = \rho(\omega)$, $\epsilon(\omega)$ (Ω)	$\Delta\%$
300	10	11.1	10.4	9.9	-4.4	9.3	7.8	-15.9
600	30	11.0	10.0	9.3	-7.5	12.9	9.1	-29.6
1000	50	12.5	11.8	10.1	-14.5	18.1	11.6	-36
2000	70	19.5	18.2	14.7	-19.2	27.2	15.0	-44.7
4000	110	27.3	26.0	18.1	-30.1	37.2	18.0	-51.6

Variação mais significativa com $\uparrow \rho$ e para SUB

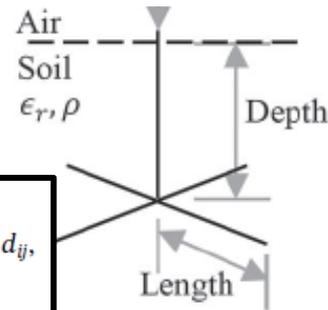
Inclusion of Field-Solver-Based Tower Footing Grounding Models in Electromagnetic Transient Programs

Andrzej Holdyk and Bjørn Gustavsen, *Fellow, IEEE*



$t_h = 600 \mu s$. Each tower is grounded assuming a counterpoise electrode with identical parameters: soil relative permittivity $\mu_r = 1$, soil resistivity $\rho = 700 \Omega \cdot m$, counterpoise length of 25 m, and depth of 1 m (see Fig. 3).

$$Y_{ij}(s) \approx Y_{ij,fit}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_p} \frac{c_{n,ij}}{s - a_{n,ij}} + d_{ij},$$



Diferenças significativas entre as tensões (valores de pico);