

ALTASIM[®]
TECHNOLOGIES
REALIZING TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY

Analysis of Electromagnetic Fields in Urban Environments

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Electromagnetic fields in urban environment

- Electric transmission lines
- Electrical substations
- Rail/Metro systems
- Commuter buses
- Cell towers



Construction industry electrocution

- Leading cause of death (CCRT)
– 40 / year
- Average of 411 workers electrocuted each year
- Highest frequency of occurrence among major industry sectors



Construction industry

- Fatal electrocution
 - Body part of electrical circuit
 - Overstimulate nervous system
 - Damage internal organs
- Indirect
 - Burns
 - Falls



Chicago Skyway Bridge

- Workers experienced electrical shock while repairing bridge span



Historic Examples of Worker Shock from Induced Currents

- 1990 Maersk Constellation, Hawaii
 - Workers shocked on cranes and cables
 - Source : AM radio station
- 2001 Kosciuszko Bridge, NYC
 - Workers shocked on man lift
 - Source : AM radio station
 - Demolition of “protective shield” of gas tanks



Chicago Skyway Bridge

- No direct high energy electrical power connection
- No local AM radio stations
- High power electrical transmission lines close to bridge



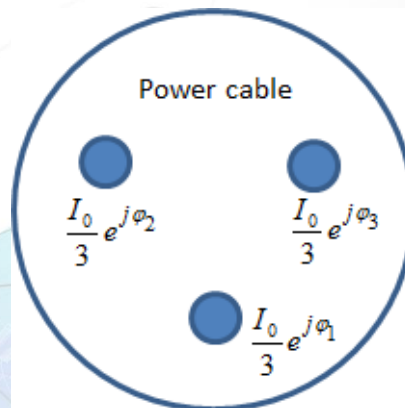
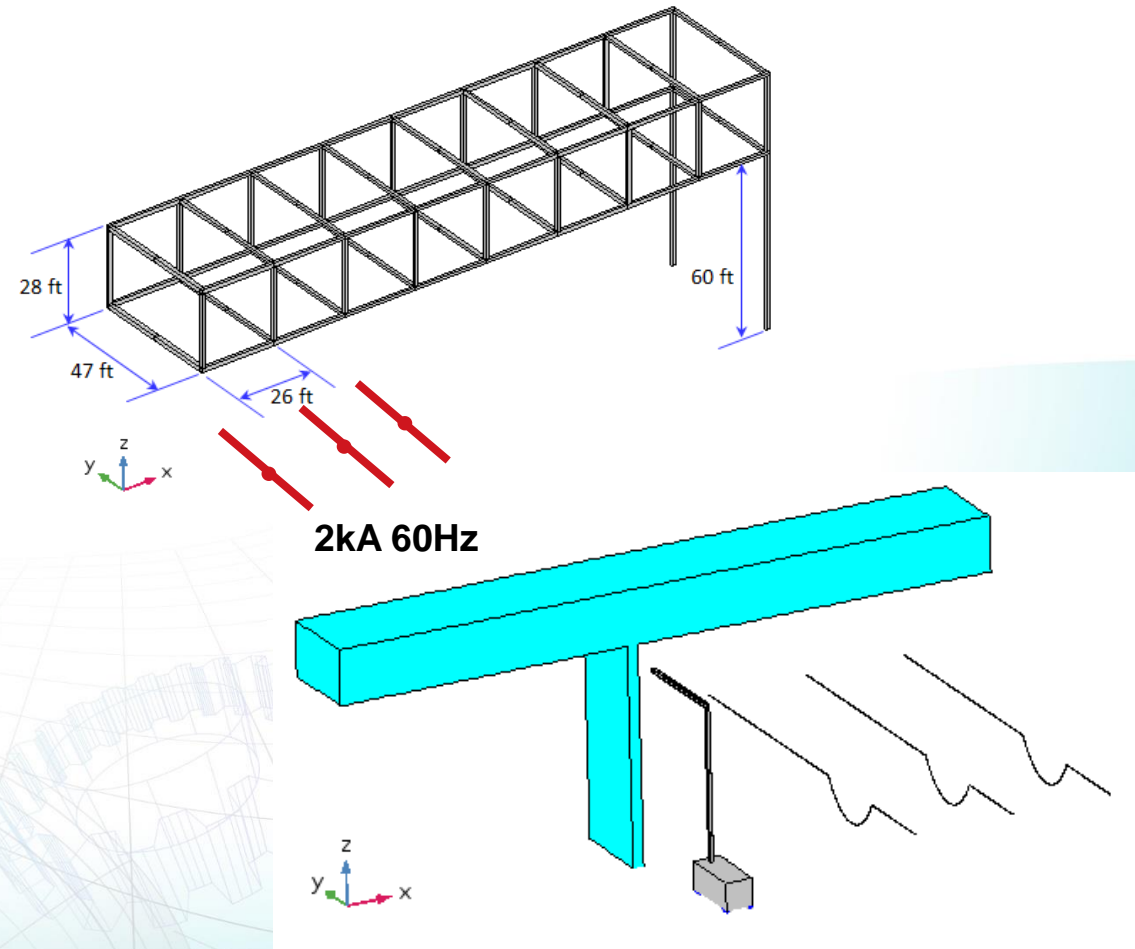
COMSOL model

- *Magnetic Fields* (mf) physics interface to solve Maxwell's 2nd equation:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

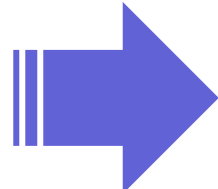
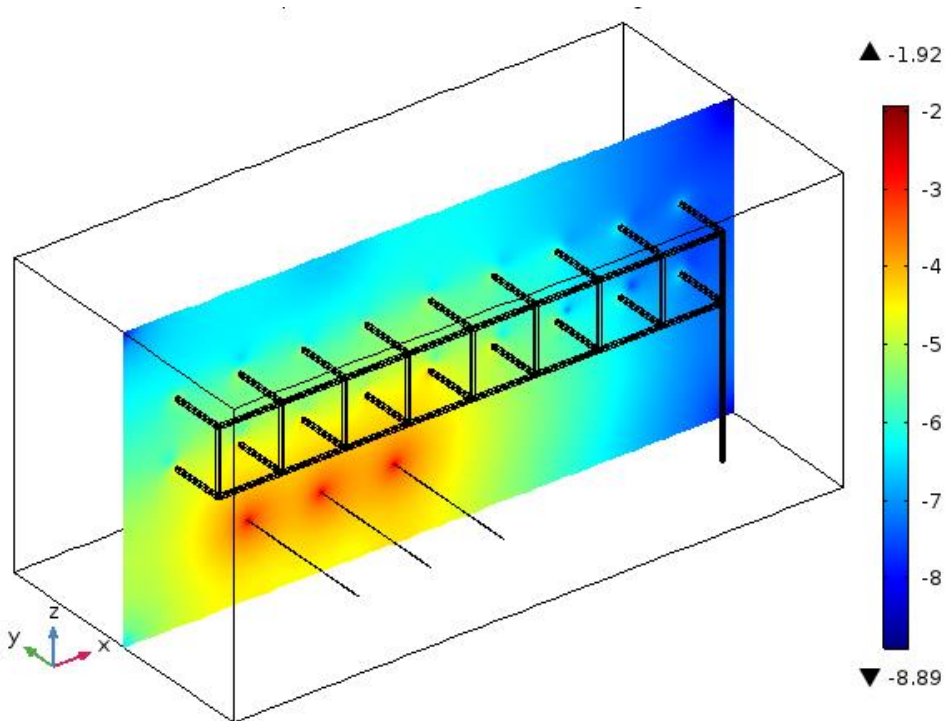
- Three phase power cable represented by *Edge Current* boundary condition

- Simplified geometry of bridge and surrounding structures

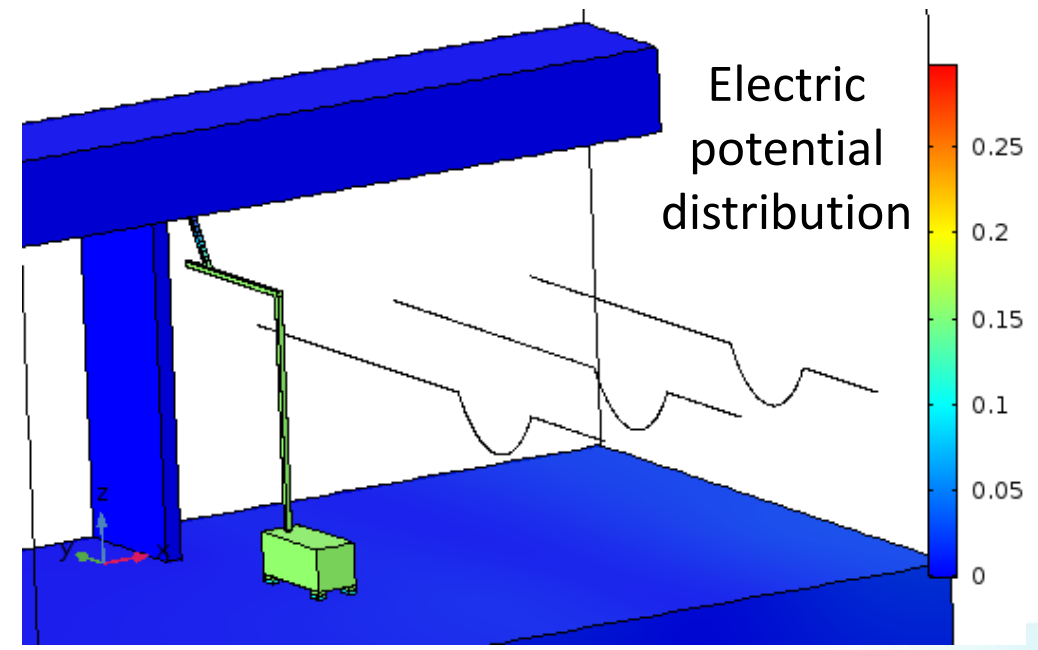


COMSOL model: Results

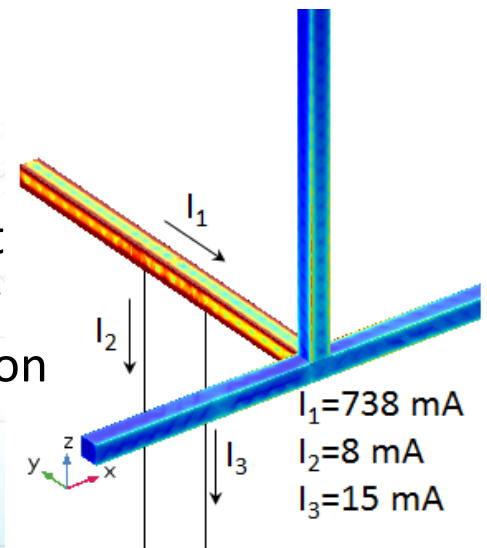
Magnetic field distribution



Electric potential distribution

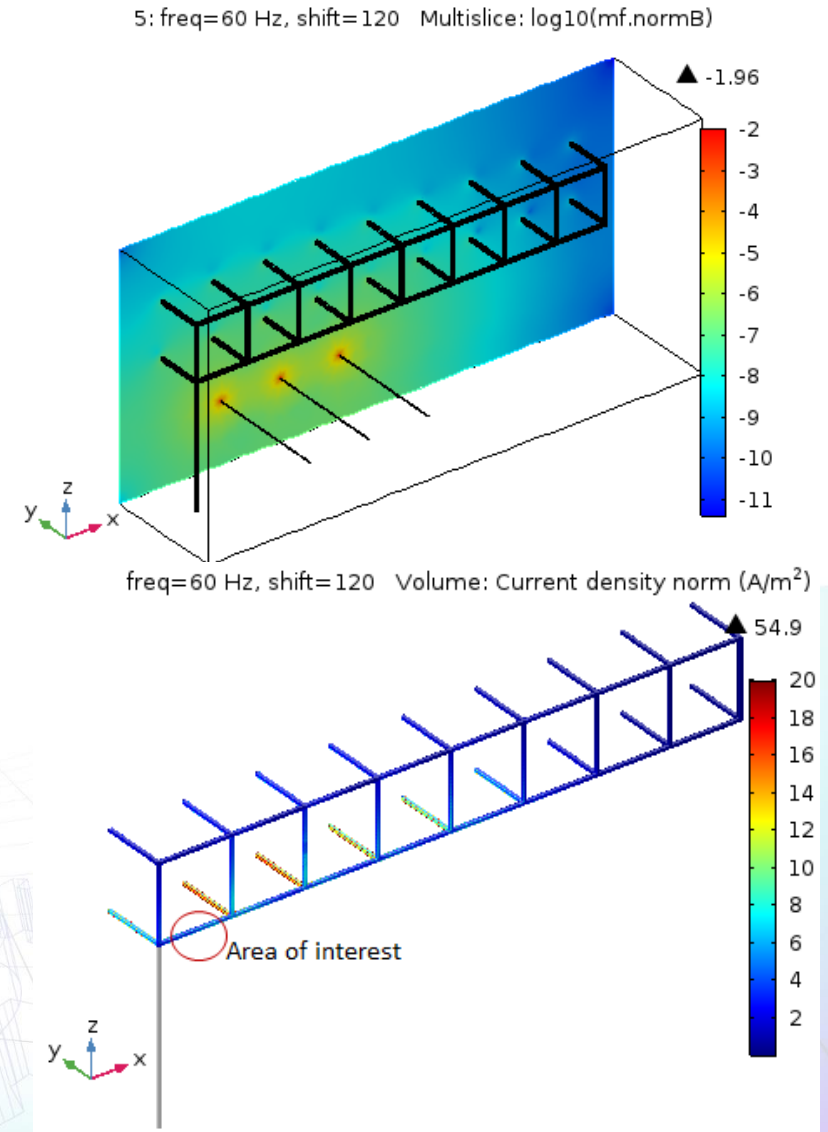


Current density distribution



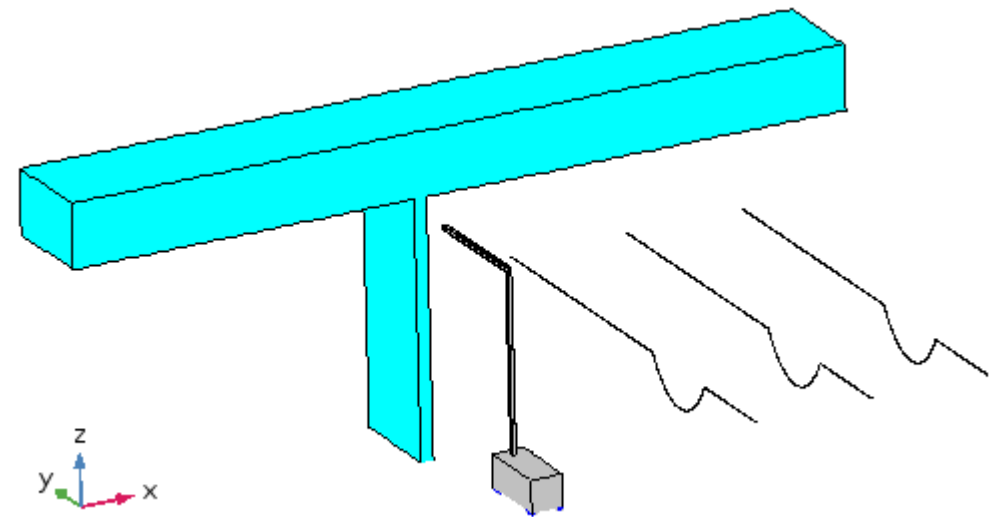
Induced Current: Bridge structure

- Time varying magnetic field of power line induces currents in bridge
- Induced currents $\sim 100\text{mA}$
- Bridge structure represents a ground connection
- Bridge structure unlikely to be source of electrical shock



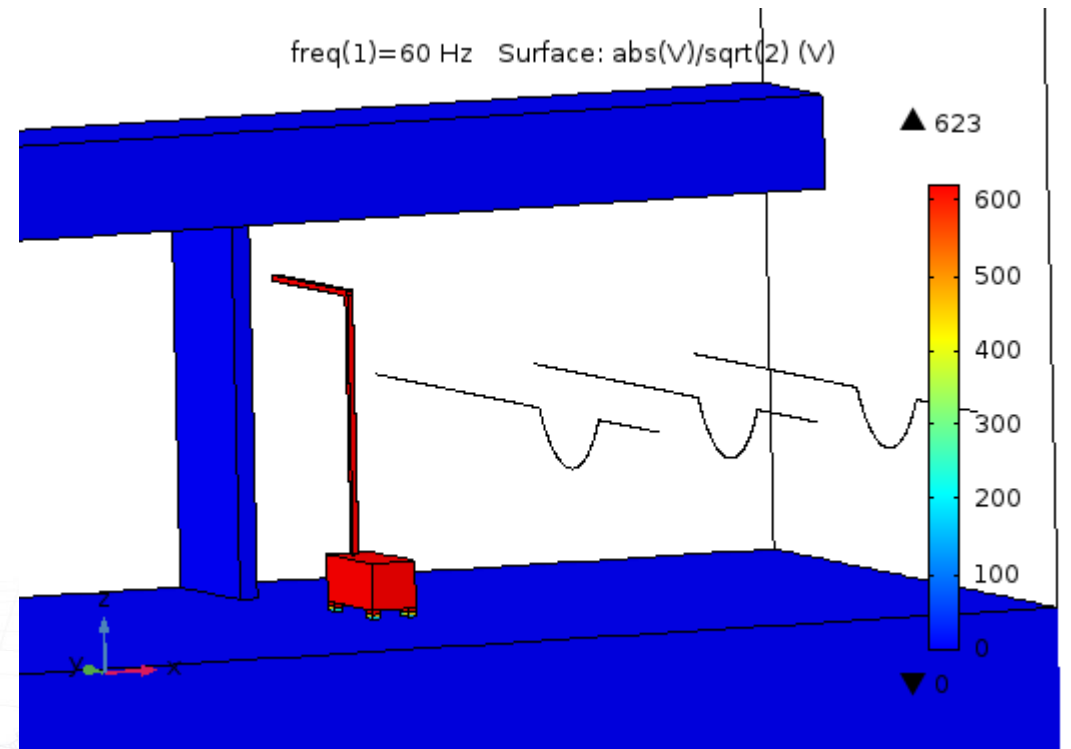
Induced Potential: Surrounding structures

- Floating potential in Manlift ~600V
- Manlift structure electrically isolated by rubber tires
- Measured potentials validate model predictions



Electrical Shock due to Manlift

- Potential difference of $\sim 600V$ between manlift and bridge
- Bridge connected to ground
- Worker provides conductive pathway between manlift and bridge



Electrical Shock Mitigation

- Reduce/eliminate potential difference between manlift and bridge
 1. Ground manlift basket to bridge
 2. Ground manlift at the lift base
- Connect conductive jumper cable between bridge structure and manlift basket

