

工學碩士 學位論文

# Field Mill

**A Study on the Development of a Lightning Warning System  
Utilizing a Rotation-type Field Mill**

指導教授 吉 曠 碩

2001年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電 氣 工 學 科

千 相 奎

本 論 文 千相奎  
工學碩士學位論文 認准

委員長：工學博士 全泰寅 ㉠

委 員：工學博士 吉暻碩 ㉠

委 員：工學博士 河潤秀 ㉠

2001年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電氣工學科 千相奎

<b>Abstract</b>	.....	
	.....	
<b>1</b>	.....	1
<b>2</b>	.....	5
2.1	.....	5
2.2	.....	11
2.3	.....	14
<b>3</b>	.....	21
3.1	.....	21
3.2	.....	24
<b>4</b>	.....	27
4.1	.....	27
4.2	.....	32
<b>5</b>	.....	34
5.1	.....	34
5.2	.....	38
<b>6</b>	.....	42
	.....	44
	.....	48

**A Study on the Development of a Lightning Warning System  
Utilizing a Rotation-type Field Mill**

*by Cheon, Sang - Gyu*

Department of Electrical Engineering  
The Graduate School of Korea Maritime University  
Pusan, Republic of Korea

**Abstract**

The objection of this study is to develop a lightning warning system based on the measurement of electric field intensity on the ground level.

In this thesis, changes of the electric field intensity formed by thunderclouds are theoretically described. Also two types of calibration system, such as a cylindrical guard electrodes and a parallel-plate electrodes, are proposed to determine the sensitivity and frequency bandwidth of the lightning warning system.

In order to accomplish the high sensitive lightning warning system, the principles and design rules of a rotation-type field mill are studied. The lightning warning system consists of the rotation-type field mill

as an electric field sensor, an impedance changer, and a two-stage amplifier.

The field mill is composed of two isolated electrode vanes, a grounded stator and a rotor. The impedance changer necessary to maximize the time-constant of the lightning warning system is designed by using an operational amplifier(CA3130) with extremely high input impedance of  $1.5 \times 10^{11} \Omega$ .

From the calibration experiment, the frequency bandwidth and the sensitivity of the field mill are DC ~ 200 [Hz] and 0.267 [mV/V/m], respectively. Maximum resolution of the developed lightning warning system is about 73 [V/m], and can be measured the electric field strength up to about 18.7 [kV/m]. For the purpose of measuring a higher level of the electric field strength, the sensitivity can be conveniently adjusted with a voltage divider in parallel connected to the output of the impedance changer.

To ensure the sensing ability of the developed lightning warning system in the actual situation, computer simulation using thundercloud models was carried out, and the result showed that the system can monitor the movement of thunderclouds within 6 [km] from the observation site.

<	>		
2.1		.....	6
2.2		.....	7
2.3		.....	12
2.4		.....	14
2.5		.....	15
2.6		.....	16
2.7		.....	19
3.1		.....	21
3.2		.....	24
3.3		.....	25
3.4		.....	26
4.1	가	.....	27
4.2		.....	30
4.3		( $x \Rightarrow y=0$ ) .....	31
4.4		.....	32
4.5		.....	33
5.1		.....	35
5.2		.....	36
5.3		.....	39

<	>		
3.1		.....	22
4.1 (4.1)		.....	29
5.1		.....	37

1

(落雷)

100 가 가 ,

(雷雲)

가 Kennedy Space Center

NASA

[1] [12]

[km]

[13]

LLP(Lightning Location and Protection) LPATS(Lightning Positioning and Tracking System)가 . LLP Uman, Krider (DF : Direction Finding) , loop

CA(Central Analyzer)

. LPATS

가  
가 GPS 가  
가 . LLP ,  
LPATS . , , ,

10

, 가

. 가 가

가 ,

. 가 가 ,

(Field Mill)

가

1 2 [kV/m]

가

2 vane 가

(IEC, ANSI/IEEE Std.)

가

0.267 [mV/ V/m] , 73 [V/m] 18.7 [kV/m]  
. DC 200 [Hz]

6 [km]

,  
.  
,  
upset  
가 가 가  
[14] [17].

## 2

가 가  
100 [V/m]  
2 5 [kV/m] 가  
[18] 가  
가  
가

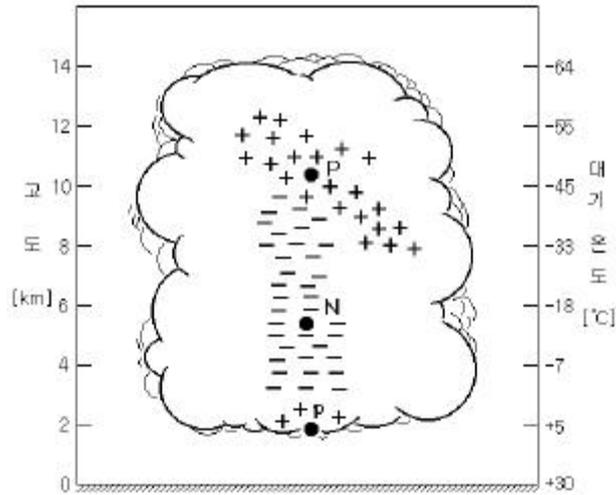
### 2.1

가 (積亂雲)  
[km] 20  
[km] [20]  
가 [21]

### 2.1

(+) (-) 가  
(Flash) 0.01 2 [sec]  
가 가 (Strokes)

[20] [23]



2.1

Fig. 2.1 Typical thundercloud model

가

,  
가 . ,

(+) (point charge)

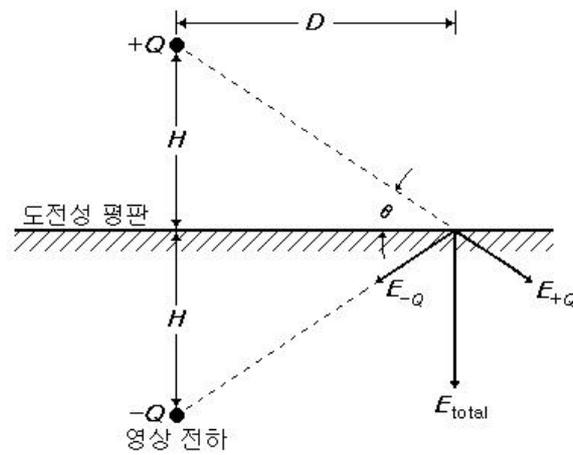
$r$

$E$

[20]

$$E = \frac{Q \overline{a_r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \text{ [ V/m ]} \quad (2.1)$$

$\vec{a}_r$  ,  $r$  ,  $\epsilon_0$   
 $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ [F/m]}$  .  
 (-) , ,  
 (2.1) (-) 가 , 가  
 (+) , 가  
 (-) .



2.2

Fig. 2.2 Model for calculation of the electric field by the method of electrical image

(+), (-) 가

$H$   $+ Q$   
2.2 , (-)  
 $- Q$   $H$   
 $H, D$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(H^2 + D^2)} \text{ [ V/m ]} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\sin \theta = H / (H^2 + D^2)^{1/2}$$

$$E_{\text{total}} = \frac{2QH}{4\pi\epsilon_0(H^2 + D^2)^{3/2}} \text{ [ V/m ]} \quad (2.3)$$

(+)  $D \gg H$   
, (2.3)

$$E_{\text{total}} \cong \frac{2QH}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^3} = \frac{M}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^3} \quad [\text{V/m}] \quad (2.4)$$

$$, \quad M = 2QH + Q$$

,

[20]

$$M = 2 \sum_i Q_i H_i \quad (2.5)$$

,

(-)

「-」

$D$

가

(+)

가

$H_N$

$Q_N$  [C]

(-)

$D$

(2.3)

$$E_{NG} = - \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_N H_N}{(H_N^2 + D^2)^{3/2}} \quad [\text{V/m}] \quad (2.6)$$

$D$

(-)

$D \gg H_N$

$$M_{NG} = -2Q_N H_N = 4\pi\epsilon_0 E_{NG} D^3 \quad (2.7)$$

$$D \quad H_p \quad Q_p \text{ [C]} \quad (+) \quad (2.3)$$

$$E_{PG} = + \frac{2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_p H_p}{(H_p^2 + D^2)^{3/2}} \text{ [V/m]} \quad (2.8)$$

$$D \quad (+) \quad D \gg H_p \quad ,$$

$$M_{PG} = +2Q_p H_p = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \Delta E_{PG} D^3 \quad (2.9)$$

가

## 2.2

가

가

가

(I) (E)

[19],[20]

$$I = a(E^2 - E_0^2) \text{ [A]} \quad (2.1)$$

,  $a$   $10^{-13} \sim 10^{-16} \text{ [A} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{V}^2]$  ,  $E_0$

$E \geq E_0$  .

1 2

[kV/m]

가

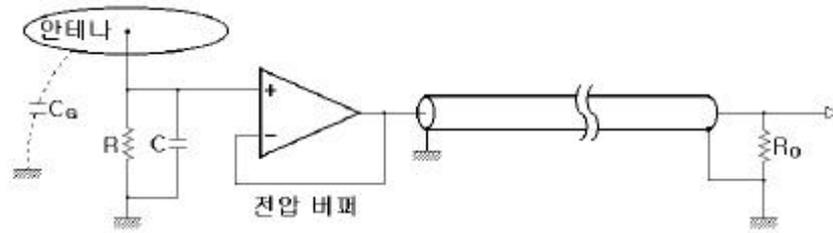
가

0.1 [kHz] ,

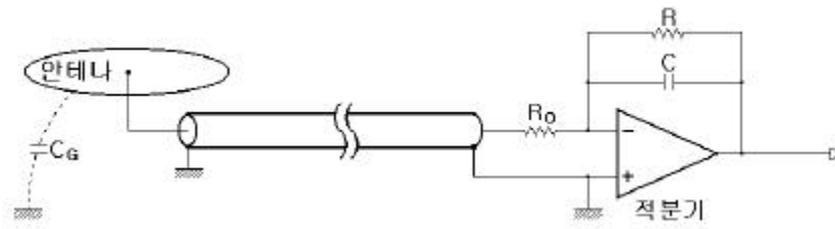
[Hz]

[MHz]

[19]



(a)



(b)

2.3

Fig. 2.3 Configurations of a plate antenna

2.3 (a)

, (b)

가

[19], [23]

, . 가  
가 가 ,

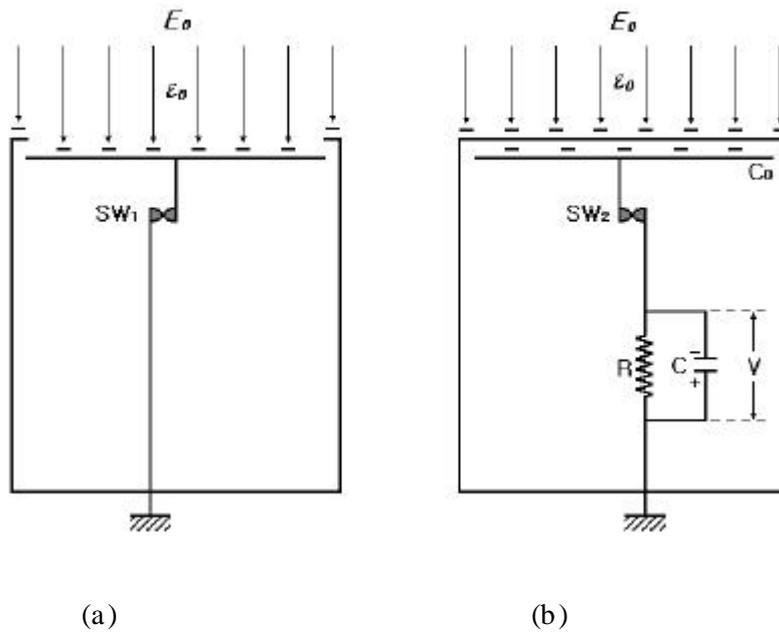
[1] [5],[7],[9] [11]



가

(a)),  $90^\circ$

(b)). 2.5



2.5

Fig. 2.5 Principle of the field mill

S ,

$Q_0$

$$Q_0 = \epsilon_0 E_0 S \text{ [C]} \quad (2.10)$$

,  $\epsilon_0$  ( ) ,  $E_0$

$Q_0$

$C_0$ (

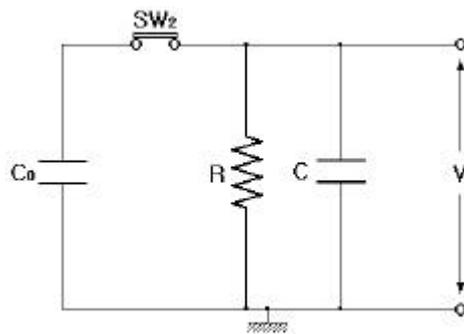
)  $SW_2$

2.6  $C_0$  가

,  $R$   $C$

$V_0$

$$V_0 = \frac{Q_0}{C_0 + C} = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} \text{ [V]} \quad (2.11)$$



2.6

Fig. 2.6 Transfer process of the trapped charge

SW<sub>2</sub>

$$V_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} e^{-t_1/\tau} \text{ [ V ]} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\tau = R C \quad (2.13)$$

, t<sub>1</sub> C

$$\epsilon_0 E_0 S + C V_1 = \epsilon_0 E_0 S + \frac{C \epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} e^{-T/\tau} \text{ [ C ]} \quad (2.14)$$

, T motor 1/2 . SW<sub>2</sub>가 ,  
C C / ( C<sub>0</sub> + C ) . ,

$$V_2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} \left( 1 + \frac{C}{C_0 + C} e^{-T/\tau} \right) e^{-t_2/\tau} \text{ [ V ]} \quad (2.15)$$

n

$$V_n = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} \left( \sum_{n=1}^n r^{n-1} \right) e^{-t_n/\tau} \text{ [ V ]} \quad (2.16)$$

$$r \equiv \frac{C}{C_0 + C} e^{-T/\tau} \quad (2.17)$$

$$|r| < 1 \quad (2.16)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^n r^{n-1} = \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r} \quad (2.18)$$

$C \ll R$  ,  $\tau \gg T$  가 ,  $e^{-T/\tau} \simeq 1$  가  
 $n \rightarrow \infty$  .

$$V_\infty = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0} e^{-t_\infty/\tau} \text{ [ V ]} \quad (2.19)$$

$$T \ll \tau \quad (2.19) \quad 1 \quad ,$$

$$V = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0} \text{ [ V ]} \quad (2.20)$$

(2.20)  $E_0$ 가  $V$

$C_0$  가  $Z$   $I$

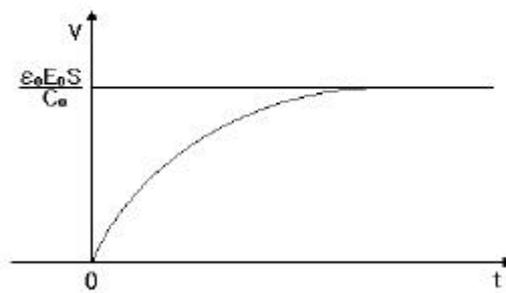
$V$   $Z$

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{Q_0/C_0}{Q_0/T} = \frac{T}{C_0} \quad [ \quad ] \quad (2.21)$$

(2.21)  $Z$   $C_0$   $T$  가 가

가  $0$   $E_0$  가 ,

2.7



2.7

Fig. 2.7 Response characteristics of the field mill

$$\tau \gg T \quad (2.16) \quad (2.19)$$

$$\tau_{FM} \quad .$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0} (1 - e^{-t/\tau_{FM}}) = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0 + C} \cdot \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r} \quad (2.22)$$

$$r \simeq C / (C_0 + C) \quad (2.22) \quad .$$

$$e^{-t/\tau_{FM}} = r^n \quad (2.23)$$

$$t = \tau_{FM} \quad n_0$$

$$n_0 = - \frac{1}{\ln r} = \frac{1}{\ln \left( \frac{C_0 + C}{C} \right)} \quad (2.24)$$

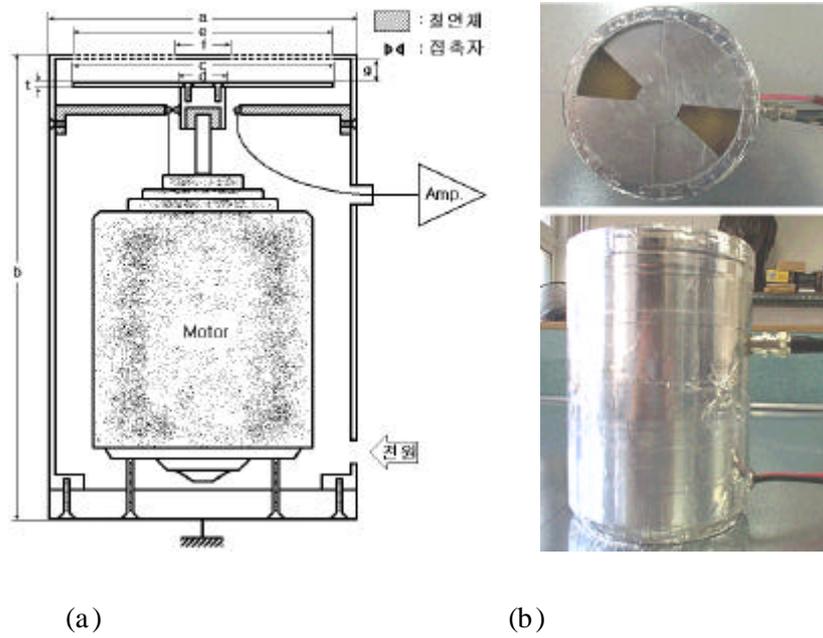
$$, \quad T$$

$$n_0 T = \frac{T}{\ln \left( \frac{C_0 + C}{C} \right)} \quad (2.25)$$

3

3.1

가  
motor 3.1  
(a) , (b)



3.1  
Fig. 3.1 Electric field measurement system utilizing the field mill

3.1 motor , DC 5.6 [V] 1,800 [rpm] 가 3.1

3.1

Table 3.1 Specifications of the field mill

		[mm]
	a	110
	b	190
( )	c	94
" ( )	d	24
( )	e	92
" ( )	f	25
	g	3.5
	t	1.5

가

$$C_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} = 7.84 \text{ [pF]}$$

$$T = 1 / 60 = 0.0167 \text{ [sec]}$$

$$S = 3.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ [m}^2\text{]}$$

$$C = 910 [\text{pF}] \quad ( \quad 10[\text{m}] \quad )$$

$$R = 5 \times 10^9 [ \quad ]$$

$$\tau = R C = 4.55 [\text{sec}]$$

$$V = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{C_0} = 0.350 [\text{V}] \quad ( E_0 = 100[\text{V/m}] \quad )$$

$$I = \frac{\epsilon_0 E_0 S}{T} = 1.64 \times 10^{-10} [\text{A}]$$

$$Z = \frac{T}{C_0} = 2.13 \times 10^9 [ \quad ]$$

$$\tau_{FM} = \frac{T}{\ln \left( \frac{C_0 + C}{C} \right)} = 1.947 [\text{sec}]$$

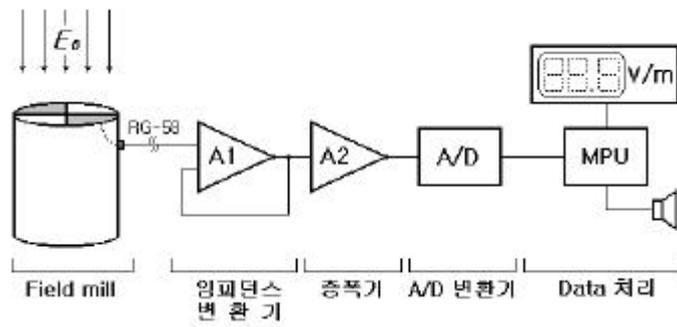
$\tau \gg T$  가 ,  $\tau$  (高) 가 ,  
 가 .

3.2

(RG-58A/U)

, A/D , MPU, Display

3.2



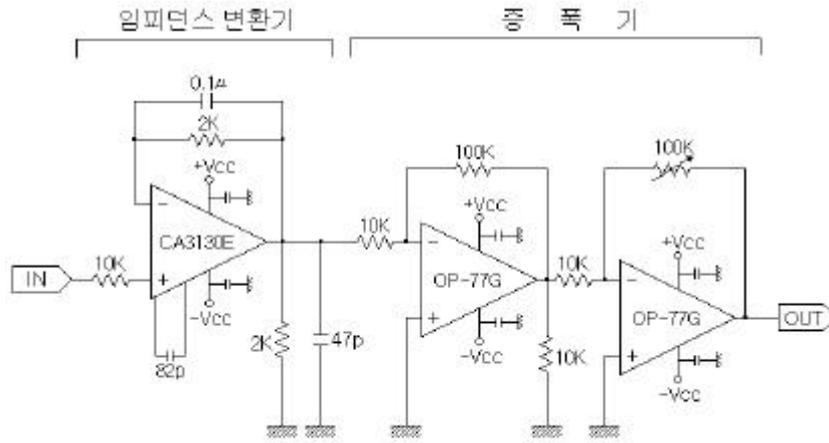
3.2

Fig. 3.2 Configuration of the lightning warning system

가 가 , 3.2

(高) 가

가 . 3.3



3.3

Fig. 3.3 Circuit for the impedance changer and amplifier

가  $1.5 \times 10^{12}$  [ ]

FET Op-amp(CA3130) ,

op-77 . ,

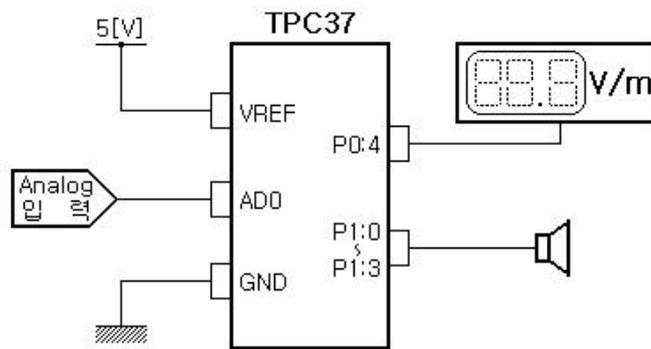
40 [dB] 2

DC

LCD 가

A/D , A/D

3.4 Tiny PLC (TPC37) ,



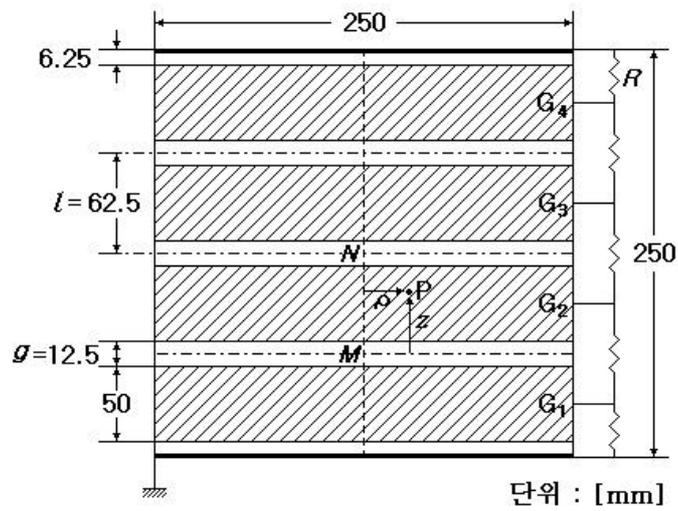
3.4

Fig. 3.4 Configuration of the alarm circuit

## 4.1

가

[15],[24] [26]



4.1 가

Fig. 4.1 Schematic diagram of the cylindrical guard electrode system

가 4.1  
 가 ,  
 50 [mm] 가 (Cylindrical guard  
 electrode)  
 99.9 [%] ,

가 가 4.1 ,  $G_1, G_2, G_3$   
 가  $-1/2 \Delta V, 1/2 \Delta V, 3/2 \Delta V$   $M, N$  가  $0, \Delta V$   
 .  
 $z, \rho$   
 P [27],[28]

$$\phi_0 = \left[ 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi m g / l)}{\pi m g / l} \frac{\sin(2\pi m z / l)}{2\pi m z / l} \frac{J_0(2\pi m \rho / l)}{J_0(2\pi m R / l)} \right] \frac{z}{l} \Delta V \quad (4.1)$$

,  $g$ ,  $l$ ,  $R$ ,  
 $J_0$  BESSEL,  $m$  [29]

$$l=62.5 \text{ [mm]}, \quad g=12.5 \text{ [mm]}, \quad R=125 \text{ [mm]}$$

$$\phi_0 = \Delta V \frac{z}{l} \quad (4.1)$$

=55) 가 , 가  
 0.06 [%]

4.1 (4.1)

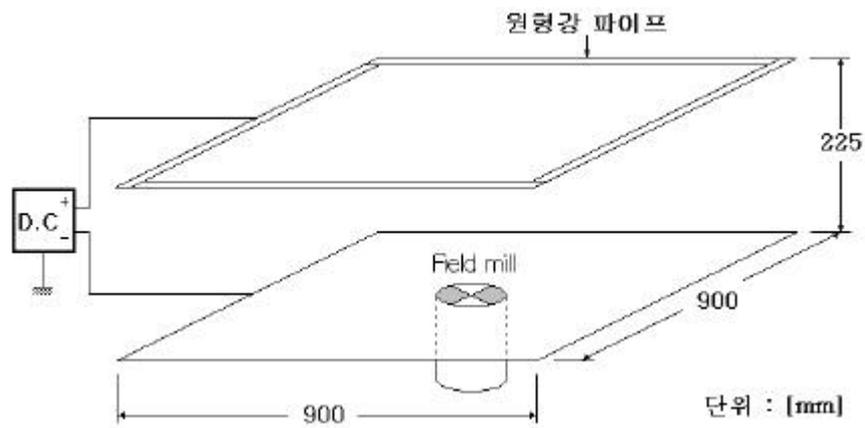
Table 4.1 The value of equation (4.1)'s inner term in parentheses

$z$	4	7.5	11	14.5	18	21.5	25
35	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002
45	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002
55	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002	1.00000002
65	1.00000017	1.00000017	1.00000017	1.00000017	1.00000017	1.00000017	1.00000017
75	1.00000114	1.00000114	1.00000114	1.00000114	1.00000114	1.00000114	1.00000114
85	1.00000555	1.00000555	1.00000555	1.00000555	1.00000555	1.00000555	1.00000555
95	1.00002192	1.00002192	1.00002192	1.00002192	1.00002192	1.00002191	1.00002191
105	1.00007443	1.00007442	1.00007442	1.00007442	1.00007441	1.00007441	1.00007440
115	1.00022389	1.00022389	1.00022388	1.00022387	1.00022386	1.00022384	1.00022382
125	1.00060922	1.00060921	1.00060918	1.00060916	1.00060912	1.00060908	1.00060902

: [mm]

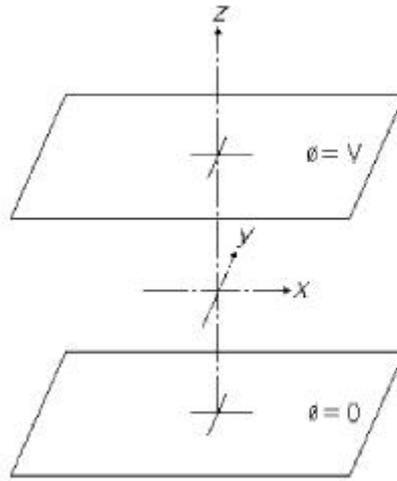
가 50 [mm] ,  
 10 [k ]  
 50 [k ] . 가 250 [mm]  
 25 [V] 가 가  
 100 [V/m]가 .  
 , 가  
 , 60 [Hz]  
 . 가  
 ,  
 가 .  
 4.2  
 가 [30],[31] .

가  
 $H$   
 $L$  가  
 $900 \times 900$  [mm]  $225$  [mm]  
가 가  $4.3$   $H/L$   
 $(E/E_0)$   
 $H/L$ 가  $0.25$  가  $0.3$   
[%] <sup>[31]</sup>

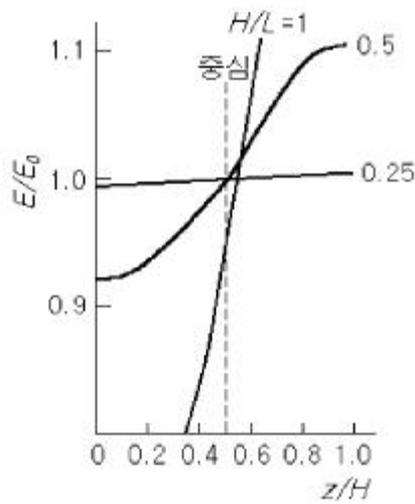


4.2

Fig. 4.2 Schematic diagram of the parallel-plate electrode system



(a)



(b)

4.3

( $x=y=0$ )

Fig. 4.3 Relation between arrangement of parallel-plate electrode and electric field on the center line( $x=y=0$ )

## 4.2

15 [V] (FG-2002C, LG)  
(MHV12, 0 1.5 [kV], Bellnix)

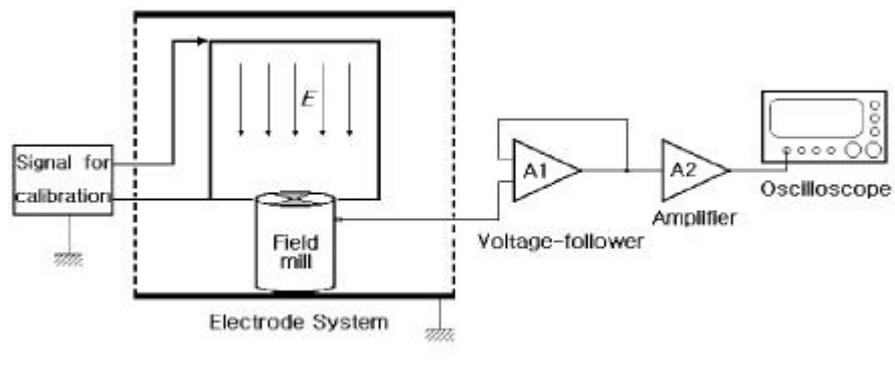
4.4

4.5

가

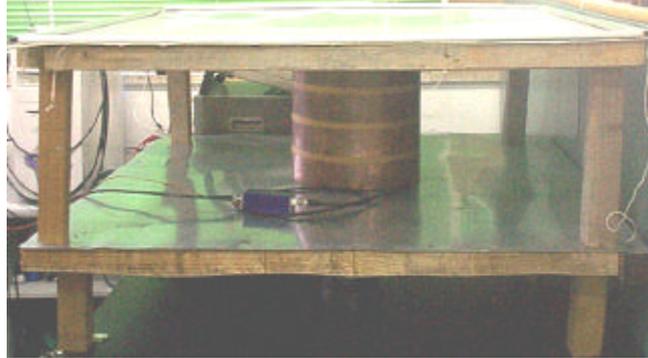
가

가



4.4

Fig. 4.4 Schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus for calibration



(a) 가



(b)

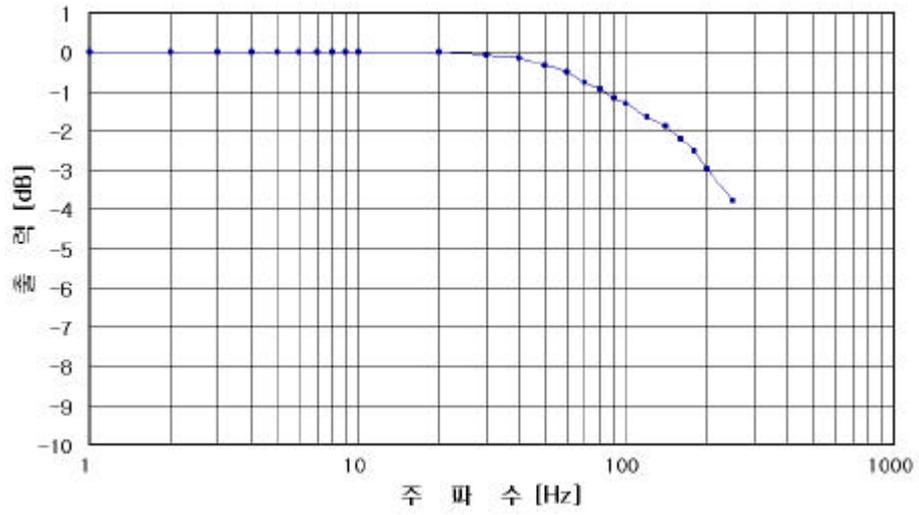
4.5

Fig. 4.5 Photographs of the experimental apparatus for calibration

## 5

### 5.1

가 ,  
가  
가 15 [V]  
가 60 [V/m]가 , 가  
5.1 - 3 [dB]  
200 [Hz] 가 . 35  
[Hz]  
60 [Hz] 6 [%]  
[Hz] ,  
[20],[21] ,



5.1

Fig. 5.1 Frequency response characteristics of the lightning warning system

5.2

, 가

가

.

100 [V/m]

1 [kV/m]

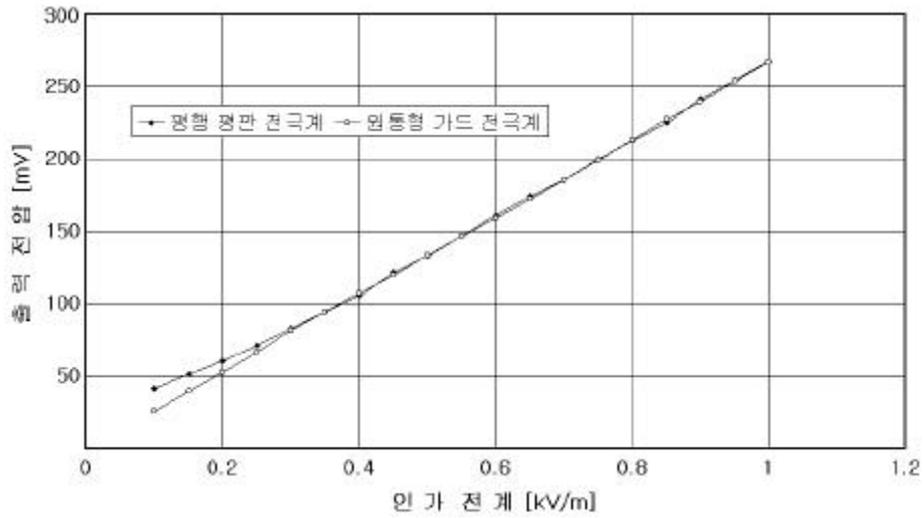
,

. 300 [V/m]

가

,

.



5.2

Fig. 5.2 Response characteristics of the lightning warning system to change of the applied electric field

100 [V/m]  
 26.7 [mV]      0.267 [mV/V/m]  
 A/D  
 8bit A/D      5 [V]      1      19.5 [mV]  
 73 [V/m]가      가

5.1

5.1

Table 5.1 Performances of the system

	DC    200 [Hz]
	0.267 [mV/V/m]
	73 [V/m]    18.7 [kV/m]
( $\tau_{FM}$ )	1.947 [sec]

## 5.2

가 . 2.1

(+)

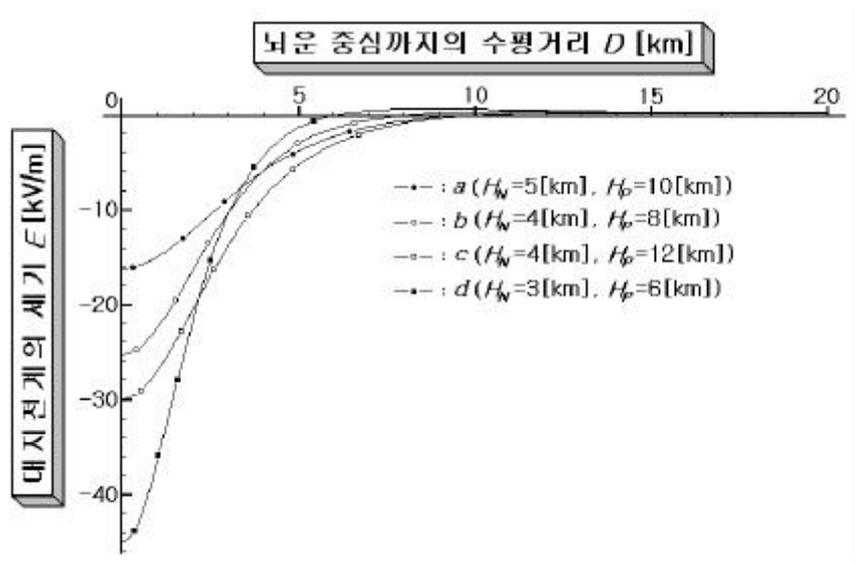
$$D \quad Q_N = Q_P = Q$$

, (2.6) (2.8) , .

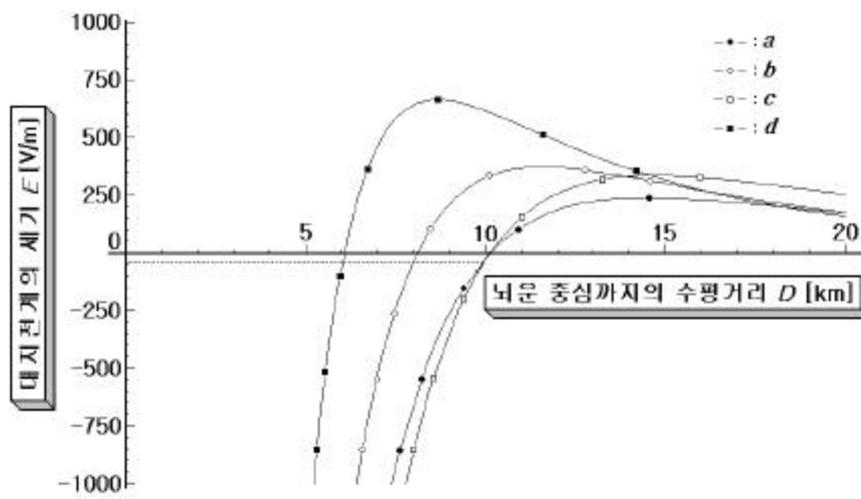
$$E_{PN} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{H_P}{(H_P^2 + D^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{H_N}{(H_N^2 + D^2)^{3/2}} \right] \text{ [ V/m ]} \quad (5.1)$$

, D가 가 가 , D  
 (-) , D (+) .

5.3 (5.1)



(a)



(b)

5.3

Fig. 5.3 Changes of electric field by a thundercloud at the ground

(a) 20 [km] , (b) -1 [kV/m] 1 [kV/m]가

10 50 [C]

<sup>[20]</sup>, (5.1)  $Q=30$  [C]  $H_N, H_P$

,  $E$   $D$  5.3  $a,$   
 $b, c, d$  .

,  $D_0$  가  $Q$  ,  
. 가

$a, b, c$   $D_0$  8 10 [km]가 .

가 73 [V/m] ,  
 $a, b, c, d$  9.7 [km], 7.9 [km], 9.8  
[km], 6.0 [km] , 6 [km]

.  
73 [V/m] 18.7 [kV/m]

.  
(AGC)

가 .

, .

. ,

가 , 가  
가 .

## 6

가 (ANSI/IEEE Std. 644) 가

1.

가 , -3 [dB]

가 200 [Hz]

가

2.

0.267 [mV/V/m]

가

가 73 [V/m]가

3.

가

가

6 [km]

가

가

[ ]

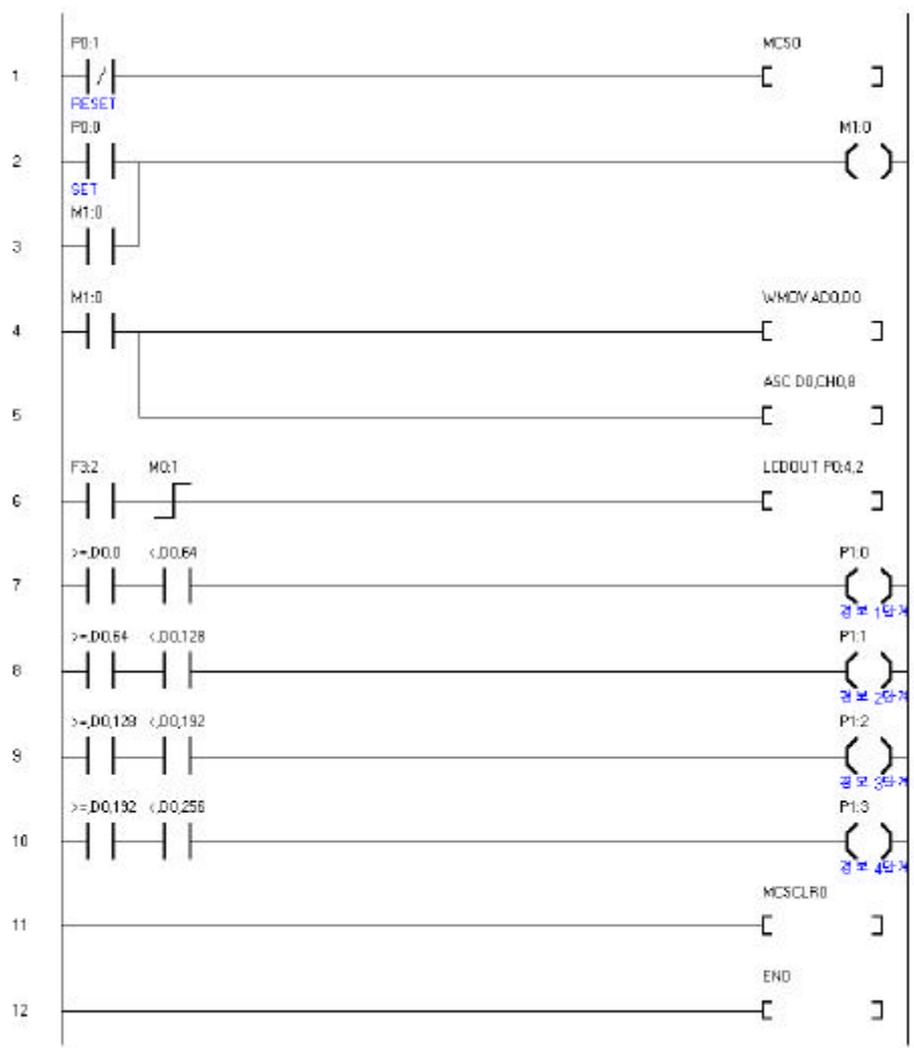
- [1] S. G. Gathman, "A Field mill for Tethered Balloons", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 43, No. 12, pp. 1751 1754, 1972.
- [2] S. G. Gathman, "Improved Field-meter for Electrostatic Measurements", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 36, No. 10, pp. 1490 1493, 1965.
- [3] S. G. Gathman, "Guarded Double Field Meter", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 43 47, 1968.
- [4] T. P. Sheahen, "Model of Response of An Electric Field mill Operating During Suborbital Flight", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 45, No. 2, pp. 171 177, 1974.
- [5] R. C. Waddel, "An Electric Field Meter for Use on Airplanes", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 31 35, 1948.
- [6] H. Dolezalek, "Passive Antenna and collector Antenna for the Measurement of the Atmospheric Electric Potential", *J. Geophys. Res.*, Vol. 68, No. 18, pp. 5181, 1963.
- [7] W. P. Winn and C. B. Moore, "Electric Field Measurements in Thunderclouds Using Instrumented Rockets", *J. Geophys. Res.*, Vol. 76, No. 21, pp. 5003 5017, 1971.
- [8] E. A. Jacobson and E. P. Krider, "Electrostatic Field Changes Produced by Florida Lightning", *J. Atmos. Sci.*, Vol. 33, pp. 103 116, 1976.
- [9] G. P. Harnwell and S. N. Van Voorhis, "An Electrostatic Generating Voltmeter", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 4, pp. 540 541, 1933.
- [10] P. Kirkpatrick and I. Miyake, "A Generating Voltmeter for the

- Measurement of High Potentials", *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-8, 1932.
- [11] R. Gunn, "Principles of a New Portable Electrometer", *Phys. Rev.*, Vol. 40, pp. 307-312, 1932.
- [12] R. Gunn, "The Electrical Charge on Precipitation at Various Altitudes and Its Relation to Thunderstorms", *Phys. Rev.*, Vol. 71, No. 3, pp. 181-186, 1947.
- [13] 北條 準一 外, "落雷に伴う電磁界変化波形の特性と評価法", *日本電気学会論文誌*, Vol. B-108, No. 4, pp. 165-172, 1998.
- [14] J. N. Chubb, "Two New Designs of 'Field mill' type Fieldmeter not Requiring Earthing of Rotating Chopper", *IEEE Trans. Ins. Appl.*, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 1178-1181, 1990.
- [15] J. N. Chubb, "The Calibration of Electrostatic Fieldmeters and the Interpretation of their Observations", *Electrostatics '87, Inst. Phys. Conf. Series*, No. 85, pp. 261-266, 1987.
- [16] P. E. Secker and J. N. Chubb, "Instrument for Electrostatic Measurements", *J. Electrostatics*, Vol. 16, pp. 1-19, 1984.
- [17] P. S. Maruvada, P. D. Dallaire, R. Pedneault, "Development of Field-Mill Instruments for Ground-Level and Above-Ground Electric Field Measurement under HVDC Transmission Lines", *IEEE Trans.*, Vol. PAS-102, No. 3, pp. 738-744, 1983.
- [18] T. Ogawa, "Analyses of Measurement Techniques of Electric Fields and Currents in the Atmosphere", *Contributions, Geophysical Institute, Kyoto University*, No. 13, pp. 111-122, 1973.
- [19] 北條 準一 外, "大気電界の計測法", 昭和59年電気四学会連合大會, pp.

- 25-28, 1984.
- [20] M. A. Uman, "Lightning", *Dover Publications Inc.*, New York, pp. 1-113, 1982.
- [21] M. A. Uman, "Natural Lightning", *IEEE Trans. Ins. Appl.*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 785-790, 1994.
- [22] M. A. Uman, E. P. Krider, "A Review of Natural Lightning : Experimental Data and Modeling", *IEEE Trans.*, Vol. EMC-24, No. 2, pp. 79-105, 1982.
- [23] M. A. Uman, "The Lightning Discharge", *Academic Press Inc.*, New York, pp. 1-36, 345-351, 1987.
- [24] M. G. Comber, R. Kotter, R. McKnight, "Experimental Evaluation of Instruments for Measuring DC Transmission Line Electric Fields and Ion Currents", *IEEE Trans.*, Vol. PAS-102, No. 11, pp. 3549-3556, 1983.
- [25] , , , " " , Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 120-126, 2000.
- [26] "IEEE Standard Procedures for Measurement of Power Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields from AC Power Lines", *ANSI/IEEE Std. 664-1987*, pp. 10-17, 1992.
- [27] R. W. Crompton, M. T. Elford and J. Gascoigne, "Precision Measurements of the Townsend Energy Ratio for Electron Swarms in Highly Uniform Electric Fields", *Aust. J. Phys.*, Vol. 18, pp. 409-436, 1965.
- [28] A. Gilardini, "Low Energy Electron Collision in Gases", *John Wiley and Sons, Inc.*, pp. 164-166, 1972.

- [29] E. Kreyszig, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", *4th Edition*, Wiley, pp. 176 179, 1982.
- [30] T. Takuma, T. Kawamoto, Y. Sunaga, "Analysis of Calibration Arrangements for AC Field Strength Meters", *IEEE Trans.*, Vol. PAS- 104, No. 2, pp. 489 495, 1985.
- [31] 宅間 外, "高電壓大電流工學", *電氣學會大學講座*, 電氣學會, pp. 158 162, 1988.

### 3.4 Tiny PLC



. **4.1**

```
# include <stdio.h>
# include <conio.h>
# include <math.h>

double J1, J2, K1, K2;
double R1, R2, R3, R4;
double RAD1, RAD2, RAD3, RAD4;
double a, b, qq;

float G, L, C;
float z[7] = {0.40, 0.75, 1.10, 1.45, 1.80, 2.15, 2.50};
float r = 3.5;
float PHI = 3.14159265;

main()
{

int i, j;

        G = 1.25;
        L = 6.25;
        C = 12.5;

clrscr();

for(i=0 ; i<9 ; i++){
for(j=0 ; j<7 ; j++){

qq = 256*24*24.;
a = 2*PHI*r/L;
b = 2*PHI*C/L;

J1 = 1-(a*a / 4)+(a*a*a*a / 64)-(a*a*a*a*a*a) / (64*36)
      +pow(a, 8) / qq-pow(a, 10) / 14745600;
```

```
J2 = 1-(b*b / 4)+(b*b*b*b / 64)-(b*b*b*b*b*b) / (64*36)
    +pow(a, 8) / qqq-pow(b, 10) / 14745600;
```

```
RAD1 = sin((2*PHI*z[j] / L*(PHI/180));
RAD2 = sin((PHI*G / L*(PHI/180));
RAD3 = sin(4*PHI*z[j] / L*(PHI/180));
RAD4 = sin(2*PHI*G / L*(PHI/180));
```

```
R1 = (RAD1) / (2*PHI*z[j]/L);
R2 = (RAD2) / (PHI*G/L);
R3 = (RAD3) / (4*PHI*z[j]/L);
R4 = (RAD4) / (2*PHI*G/L);
```

```
K1 = 2*J1*a/(J2*b)*R1*R2 + 1;
K2 = 2*J1*2*a/(J2*b*2)*R3*R4 + 1;
printf("%8.8lf ", K1);
}
printf("\n");
r+=1.0;
}

getch();
}
```

