



New connection on: : 12-07-2018 : 06:38:16 - Last disconnection on: : 12-07-2018 : 03:36:22

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

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[EPODOC: SS 1] Field and electric and conduct and discharge and lightning and electrode

Results in EPODOC 1

[SS 2] Field and electric and conduct and discharge and lightning

Results in EPODOC 3

[SS 3] ..v

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PN - [CN103293397](#) A 20130911

PNFP - CN103293397B B 20160217

PR - CN20131159421 20130503

AP - CN20131159421 20130503

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)

[CN102087322](#) A 20110608 [A] (UNIV BEIHANG)
[A]

[CN102637219](#) A 20120815 [A] (UNIV TSINGHUA)
[A]

[CN101111979](#) A 20080123 [A] (ABB FRANCE [FR])
[A]

[US6420862](#) B2 20020716 [A] (MEDELIUS PEDRO J [US], et al)
[A]

[CN102799112](#) A 20121128 [Y] (SHANGHAI RADIO EQUIPMENT INST)
[Y]

[XP010556358](#) A 00000000 [A]

CTNP	- STSE (A) [] 何金良等, "输电线路雷击过程分析的雷电通道分形模型", <<中国科学:技术科学>>, (20091130), vol. 39, no. 11 [] Nguyen, D.T.et al., "Fractal nature of probabilistic model of lightning discharge", <<Proceedings of IEEE Region 10 International Conference on Electrical and Electronic Technology>>, (20010822), vol. 2, doi:doi: 10.1109/TENCON.2001.949706 , XP010556358 [] 万浩江等, "介质击穿模型参数对雷电先导放电数值模拟的影响", <<河北师范大学学报(自然科学版)>>, (20120531), vol. 36, no. 3
PA	- (A) UNIVBEIHANG
TI	- (A) Method for generating aircraft initial lightening stroke attachment points
AB	- (A) The invention discloses a method for generating aircraft initial lightning stroke attachment points, and belongs to the technical field of aircraft lightning direct effect simulation. The method includes the steps of firstly, selecting a simulation area, calculating the probability pi that a discharge channel develops toward each possible yielding point i each time, calculating the potential of a discharge point possibly developing after one of the possible yielding points is determined as a next yielding point through a wheel disc rotating method according to the probability, adjusting the border condition of the simulation area according to the potential, repeatedly calculating until the requirements that a thunder channel hits an aircraft or downlink guide develops to the border of solution space are met, recoding the number of times that thunder hits the air craft in each discharge process and the number of times that a certain part of the aircraft is hit, and obtaining the lightning stroke probability of each part. When the method is adopted to conduct aircraft thunder partition, limitation of an analog method is avoided, the method is closer to a practical situation in comparison with an induced electric field simulation method, and the method saves more time and is safer and more economic in comparison with a ground experiment and a flight experiment.

2/3 © EPODOC / EPO

PN	- US4912459 A 19900327
PR	- US19890338956 19890417; US19870126063 19871127
AP	- US19890338956 19890417
DT	- *
CT	- US3891919 A []; US4823115 A []
CCI	- G01W1/16 ; G01R29/0842
PA	- MCCALLIE JAMES A [US]
TI	- Detection of lightning , storms and the like
AB	- Detection of lightning , storms, or the like via sensing means connected between an external antenna and ground, plus alerting means including gate means and indicator means operatively connected to the sensing means. An unpowered cascaded emitter-follower arrangement of at least a Darlington pair of transistors triggers the gate means when lightning -induced or similar fluctuations in ambient electric field cause the sensing transistors to conduct . A pulse-stretcher

between the sensing means and the gate means controls the duration of indication and includes a capacitor connected to **discharge** through a sensing transistor during conduction of the sensing means and to recharge through a gate transistor during actuation of the indicator means. Resistors between the antenna and ground and between the base and the emitter of the respective transistors in the sensing means preclude actuation by fluctuations characteristic of slower-acting phenomena.

3/3 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB633886](#) A 19491230
- PR - USX633886 19450131
- AP - GB19470016112 19470618
- DT - *
- CCI - [H01T1/22](#)
- PA - AMERICAN BOSCH CORP
- TI - **Electric** spark-gaps
- AB - 633,886. Spark-gaps. AMERICAN BOSCH CORPORATION. June 18, 1947, No. 16112. Convention date, Jan. 31, 1945. [Class 39 (i)] [Also in Group XXVII] In an **electric** spark-gap of the kind in which electrodes are arranged within an envelope with a gap between them, a resistor of high resistance is electrically connected to the electrodes, the resistor being positioned externally of the envelope and around the axis of the gap to effect a substantially-uniform voltage-gradient along the gap upon application of a voltage to the electrodes. A uranium glass envelope has sealed in it the tungsten stems 5, 6 of tungsten electrodes 2, 3 which latter are spaced about 3 mms. apart. Each electrode has a thin, metal shield 9 to prevent eroded material from being deposited on the envelope and forming a leakage path in shunt with the gap, each shield 9 being at least as distant from the envelope wall as the electrodes 2, 3 are apart. A few drops of radio-active solution such as a dilute solution of radium bromide in water is introduced into the envelope before the latter is evacuated and filled with argon at a pressure of 30-75 cms. of mercury. The peak voltage which will cause the gap to **conduct** is between 500-5000 volts, but preferably it is about 2000 volts for a capacity-**discharge** ignition-system although the gap may be used in connection with **lightning** arresters. A spring connector 12 grips the protruding part of the stem 5, whilst connection to the other stem 6 is made through a terminal (not shown). After both ends of the envelope have received a conductive coating 13 of material known under the Registered Trade Mark of "Aquadag," the whole unit is firstly coated with a solution of semi-conducting material, then with shellac and finally with a varnish. The end, conductive coating 13 may take the form of sprayed metal or reduced platinum oxide, whilst the semi-conducting coating may be either one of the many metal-oxide glazes that are adherent to glass or a suspension of charcoal in varnish. The semi-conducting material may be mixed with the outside protective coating and the solution applied as one coat. The resistance of the complete layer between stems 5, 6, which may be up to 10 megohms, enables a uniform **electric field** to be maintained across the spark-gap upon the application of voltage to the unit, irrespective of any earthed apparatus connected with the unit. The Specification as open to inspection under Sect. 91 states that the resistance could be of the wound type. This subject-matter does not appear in the Specification as accepted.