

测震台站智能隔离防雷系统的设计与实现^①

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摘要:介绍一种测震台站智能隔离防雷系统的设计实现。其电源部分设计为步进电机控制双电瓶交换充电、放电, 保证设备与交流市电完全隔离; 信号传输部分设计为通过无线局域网(WLAN)将测震信号传输到网关, 再通过有线网络进行数据传输。此设计的优点是使测震核心设备与市电和外线完全物理隔离以达到最好的防雷效果。同时制作先进的 NEMS 传感器用于检测空间电磁场的变化, 根据相应算法判断当地是否发生雷电, 在附近有雷电发生时可控制断开信号线、市电等达到保护相关仪器的目的。

关键词:测震台站; 隔离防雷; 纳米机电系统; 无线局域网

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Design and Implementation of an Intelligent Isolated Lightning Protection System for Seismic Stations

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Abstract: To develop a system to protect the instruments of seismic stations from being damaged by lightning, we used a single-chip microcontroller as the core of the system to control the other chips and hardware. We used an industrial GPRS module to translate information from remote seismic stations to the seismic net monitoring center, and a WIFI module to transfer data between our system and a local wireless router. We used a magnetoelectric nano-electromechanical system (NEMS) sensor probe to detect the electromagnetic field (thunder). The connection status of the seismic signal line and the power line was controlled by the stepping motor of the single-chip microcontroller. In addition, we designed a system with a double internal 12 V DC switching power supply and a double inverter 220 V AC power supply for controlling the charging and discharging of the double storage batteries. When one storage battery is providing power to our system, the other is connected to the DC power for charging. This design ensures the complete isolation of our equipment from AC power. Furthermore, the system is able to transfer seismic data to the gateway using the wireless local area network, and simultaneously monitor changes in the electromagnetic space field with the NEMS sensor. The system can receive or control information from the monitoring center at any time, and can also control the connection status of the AC power and signal lines with the stepper motor. The double internal DC and AC power supply reduces the signal breakdown faults caused by power failure. This device can effectively protect seismic station instru-

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ments from damage by lightning, and improve the continuous operation ratio of seismic data.

Key words: seismic station; isolated lightning protection; nano-electromechanical system; wireless local area network

0 引言

雷暴天气带来的强降水、大风、强光、强电场、强电流、强声波、电磁脉冲辐射、无线电噪声等,对人类社会产生巨大的危害。全球每年因雷击造成损失达数百亿美元。雷电灾害也是传统测震台站的主要灾害之一^[1],由于雷电危害损坏观测技术系统,造成工作中断、监测资料缺损。我国年平均雷电日25天,高的可达100多天,大部分测震台站都受雷电干扰,严重的和比较严重的约占1/3至1/4^[2]。因此做好防雷工作,保证观测技术系统正常运行,产出连续、稳定、可靠的数据,减少损失是有重要意义的^[3]。

雷电波入侵台站的形式有两种:(1)直击雷,即雷电直接击中观测系统造成系统设备损坏;(2)感应雷,即雷电通过电力线、信号线、传输线、天线等与台站各种供电设备、弱电设备相连的引入线缆遭受直击雷或感应雷电流沿线侵入,感应出很高的电压进入观测系统造成设备损坏。据估测,雷电对地震观测技术系统的危害绝大部分是由感应雷引起的,直击雷造成的损失仅占百分之几。而感应雷害约有70%是由电源进线引入的,其次是从传输线、信号线进入,还有一部分是因为地线未接好而出现的感应高压反击造成^[4]。

现有防雷技术主要分为外部防雷和内部防雷^[4]。外部防雷主要指建筑物的防雷,是防雷技术的重要组成部分,其技术措施可分接闪器(避雷针、避雷带、避雷网等金属接闪器)、引下线和接地体。内部防雷系统主要是对建筑物内易受过电压破坏的设备,如:计算机等电子设备加装过压保护装置,在设备受到过电压侵袭时保护装置能快速动作泄放能量,从而保护设备免受损坏。内部防雷又可分为电源防雷和信号防雷,即在电源线入口处安装电源避雷器和在信号线上安装信号避雷器。多数采用的避雷方法也均局限于此,如赵海翔、王晓蓉论述的风电机组的雷击机理与防雷技术^[5]和林三忠论述的有线电视网络防雷技术发展及演变等^[6]。在对测震台站的防雷技术进行一些探讨和总结^[7-8]时发现一种最有效、最经济的防雷方法——躲避方法,即在雷雨来临之前紧闭门窗、关机、断电、拔信号电缆头等^[4]。如广东地震台站前兆观测系统在电源防护中引用此方法^[9]。目前国内地震系统对于躲避避雷法的使用

还仅局限于电源避雷(由于大多使用继电器控制隔离,存在间隙过小的问题,防雷效果有限)^[9]和非实时传输的数据信号避雷(非工作时段断电隔离)^[10]。

1 防雷系统的工作原理及设计

1.1 防雷系统的工作原理

针对台站地震仪器易遭受雷击等实际问题,需研制一种专用可靠的智能防雷设备。电源部分设计为可以通过步进电机控制管理两路独立的电瓶组,工作模式为两组电瓶循环通过仪器对后端设备供电,一组电瓶供电时另一组电瓶充电;信号传输部分设计为通过WLAN(无线局域网)将测震信号传输到网关,而后再通过有线网络进行数据传输。同时通过NEMS传感器实时监测空间电磁场的变化,在检测到附近有雷电发生时可以将监测状况信息发送到监测中心,并可随时接收监测中心传来的控制信息,通过步进电机控制交流电源和信号线的导通和断开。此设计的优点是使测震核心设备与市电和外线完全物理隔离以达到最好的防雷效果(实现真正实时有效的躲避避雷)。同时通过雷电监测电路可实时监测附近是否有雷电发生,雷电发生时可远程控制220 V市电和信号线的物理断开,达到与市电和外部信号线完全物理隔离。同时内部直流部分设计为12 V开关电源和12 V电源模块互为备份,交流输出设计为双路逆变220 V输出相互备份,以减少由于电源故障引起的信号断记。此设备一旦研制成功,可很好地解决台站易断电、直流12 V电源易损坏、有线传输方式偶尔出现故障和雷击等实际问题。

1.2 防雷系统的设计

技术线路:硬件方面以单片机为硬件核心,用工业GPRS模块作为通信桥梁进行信息交互^[11],WIFI模块作为数据传输通道,磁电纳米机电系统传感器为电磁场(雷电)检测探头。系统用非易失数据存储器件存储设置参数;通过步进电机控制信号线的通断和电源的切换,以太网网络模块用于接收数据采集器发出的测震数据,WIFI无线模块用于将测震信号发送给无线路由,再通过有线线路将测震数据传回监测中心。监测中心人员也可通过GPRS模块对台站设备进行远程操作。设备主要硬

NEMS 传感器制作过程如下:使用 5 层掩膜的微细加工的过程中,高电阻率硅晶作为基质(大于 10 000 $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$),物理蒸汽溅射沉积法将 50 nm 的铂薄膜蒸汽沉积在基底 Si 上,移去掩膜层;相同方法制作 250 nm 厚的氮化铝(AlN)层;再制作 250 nm 的多层($\text{FeGaB}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$)磁电异质结构层;然后通过蒸发及剥离掩膜形成 50 nm 厚的金(Au)膜顶电极。最后在 AlN 膜进行蚀刻,电感耦合等离子体(ICP)刻蚀谐振纳米板的形状。过程如图 5 所示。

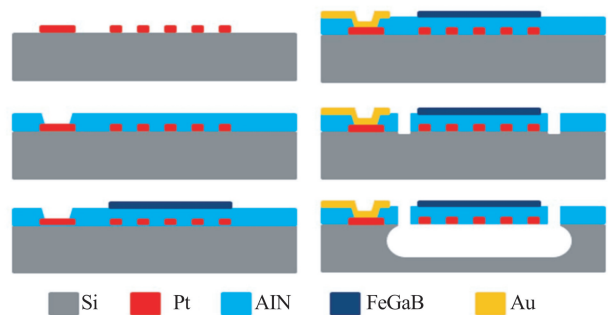


图 5 NEMS 传感器制作过程
Fig.5 NEMS sensor's manufacture

3 系统软件设计

主程序流程图如图 6 所示,通过本系统的软件设计,使其能自动检测空中电场的变化判断附近是否有雷闪,将雷闪信息传送到监测中心。同时可以接收中心发送的控制信息,对交流电和传输线路进行断开或连接操作。短信软件设计主要包括以下部分:控制终端上电后,首先读取本机的地址号(台站号),然后对通讯模块 wavecom24plus 进行初始化,如设置短信模式为 text 模式等;其次单片机巡回检测 wavecom24plus 是否收到新短信,当有新短信传来时读取指令短信,并判断地址号是否与本机相同,密码是否正确;如相符则执行相应的操作指令如断开交流电源和传输线路等操作;然后通过 NEMS 传感器实时检测高场强度判断附近是否有雷闪,将雷闪信息传送到监测中心。

4 结论

本系统电源部分设计为步进电机控制双电瓶交换充电、放电,保证设备与交流市电完全隔离,且间距大于 10 cm 以达到有效的防雷效果;信号传输部分设计为通过 WLAN(无线局域网)将测震信号传输到网关,再通过有线网络进行数据传输。此设计的优点是使测震核心设备与市电和外线完全物理隔

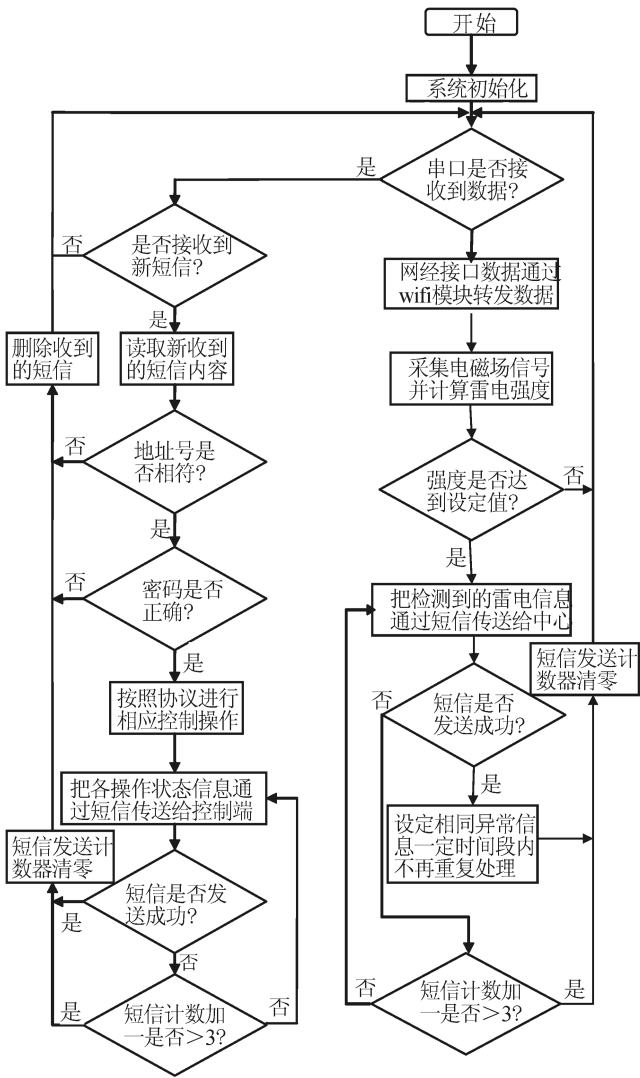


图 6 程序流程图
Fig.6 Program flow chart

离以达到最好的防雷效果。同时制作先进的 NEMS 传感器用于检测空间电磁场的变化^[29-30],根据电磁场的变化和相应算法判断当地是否发生雷电^[31-32],控制部分将雷电信息通过 GPRS 无线模块传送到监控中心,中心人员判断信息并对远端设备进行相应操控(切断外部交流电源,切断有线传输线,如子台具有无线备用信道可启用无线进行数据传输,或直接关闭所有地震设备电源)。此方式为物理断开方式保护设备,具有其他方式不可比拟的防雷效果,在电源输入和信号输出方面采用步进电机进行控制,以克服继电器控制带来的间隙过小所导致的空气击穿问题。使测震核心设备与市电和外线完全物理隔离,实现真正实时有效的躲避避雷,并在附近有雷电发生时控制断开信号线、市电等达到保护相关仪器的目的。

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