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2003. 6.

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1.

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2.

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3.



(1/2)

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- **(relative time-difference)**

$$y \equiv \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{T_i - T}{T}$$

,  $T$   $T_i$

,  $f$  가  $f_i$  ,

$$y = \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{f_i - f}{f} = \frac{\Delta T}{T}$$

(2/2)

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- (relative uncertainty)

◆ A  $(u_{A_y}) :$

◆ B  $(u_{B_y}) :$

◆  $(u_{C_y}) : u_{C_y} = \sqrt{u_{A_y}^2 + u_{B_y}^2}$

◆  $(U_y) : U_y = k \times u_{C_y}$

◆  $(k) :$

. (KRISS 95 %

**$k=2$**

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(1/2)

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- (Witchi Q Test 6000)

:  $\sim s/d$  (  $\sim s/86400$  s)



(2/2)

- (Witchi Q Test 6000)

( 100 s,

250 )

1.

Relative time-difference ( $\overline{y_{cal}}$ )	Relative expanded uncertainty ( $2 \times u_{cal}$ )
+ $8.0 \times 10^{-8}$	$\pm 9.3 \times 10^{-9}$

KRISS

(1/8)

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:

KRISS

$$\overline{y} = \overline{y}_i + \overline{y}_{cal} + \overline{y}_{ref} \approx \overline{y}_i + \overline{y}_{cal}$$

offset

offset

↓  $\sim 10^{-14}$

-

:

$$u_y = \sqrt{u_{y_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2 + u_{ref}^2} \approx \sqrt{u_{y_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2}$$

↓  $\sim 10^{-15}$

(2/8)

2.

Number of measurement (N)	Time difference ( $\Delta T$ ), s/d	Relative time difference ( $y_i$ )
1	-1.46	$-1.69 \times 10^{-5}$
2	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
3	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
4	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
5	-1.46	$-1.69 \times 10^{-5}$
6	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
7	-1.44	$-1.67 \times 10^{-5}$
8	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
9	-1.46	$-1.69 \times 10^{-5}$
10	-1.46	$-1.69 \times 10^{-5}$
Average	-1.45	$-1.68 \times 10^{-5}$
Standard deviation	0.0068	$7.87 \times 10^{-8}$

1.1

$$\bar{y} = \bar{y}_i + \bar{y}_{cal}$$

$$= -1.7 \times 10^{-5} + (8.0 \times 10^{-8}) = -1.7 \times 10^{-5}$$

1.2

$\bar{y}$

:

$$u_{\bar{y}} = \sqrt{u_{y_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2}$$

1.2.1

$\bar{y}_i$

:

$$u_{y_i} = \sqrt{u_{A_y}^2 + u_{B_y}^2}$$

1.2.2.

$\bar{y}_{cal}$

:

$$u_{cal} \quad ( \quad 1 \quad )$$

## 1.2.1 $\overline{y}_i$

### 1.2.1.1. A ( 2 )

$$u_{A_y} = \sigma_y / \sqrt{N} = 2.5 \times 10^{-8}$$

### 1.2.1.2 B

$$0.01s / d = 0.01s / 86400s = 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$u_{B_y} = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-7}}{2\sqrt{3}} = 3.3 \times 10^{-8}$$

### 1.2.1.3 $\overline{y}_i$

$$u_{\overline{y}_i} = \sqrt{u_{A_y}^2 + u_{B_y}^2} = 4.2 \times 10^{-8}$$

1.2.2.  $\overline{y}_{cal}$  ( 1 )

$$u_{cal} = 4.7 \times 10^{-9}$$

1.2.3.  $\overline{y}$

$$u_{\overline{y}} = \sqrt{u_{y_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2} = 4.2 \times 10^{-8}$$

1.2.4.  $\overline{y}$

$$U_y = 2 \times u_{\overline{y}} = 8.4 \times 10^{-8}$$

(6/8)

3.

	type		
		$4.7 \times 10^{-9}$	, $u_{cal}$
	A	$2.5 \times 10^{-8}$	$u_{A_y}$
	B	$3.3 \times 10^{-8}$	$u_{B_y}$
		$4.2 \times 10^{-8}$	$u_y$
		$8.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$U_y = 2 \times u_y$

(7/8)

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1.3.1

$$y = -1.7 \times 10^{-5} \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-8}$$

±

95 % (  $k = 2$  ) .

### 1.3.2

1000 s

$(999.98300 \pm 0.00008)$

,  $T_i$

$$T_i = (1 + y)T = (1 - 1.7 \times 10^{-5}) \times 1000 = 999.983$$

$U$  (  $k=2$  )

$$U = 2 \times [1000 \times \{ (8.4 \times 10^{-8}) / 2 \}] = 0.000084$$

( )



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- (rotational frequency)

rpm

r/min (revolutions per minute)

r/s (revolutions per second)

- (Tachometer)

(1/4)

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- (KRISS-P01C, KRISS-P02A, KRISS-P03A)

:

◆ (KRISS-P02A ):

◆ (KRISS-P01C ):

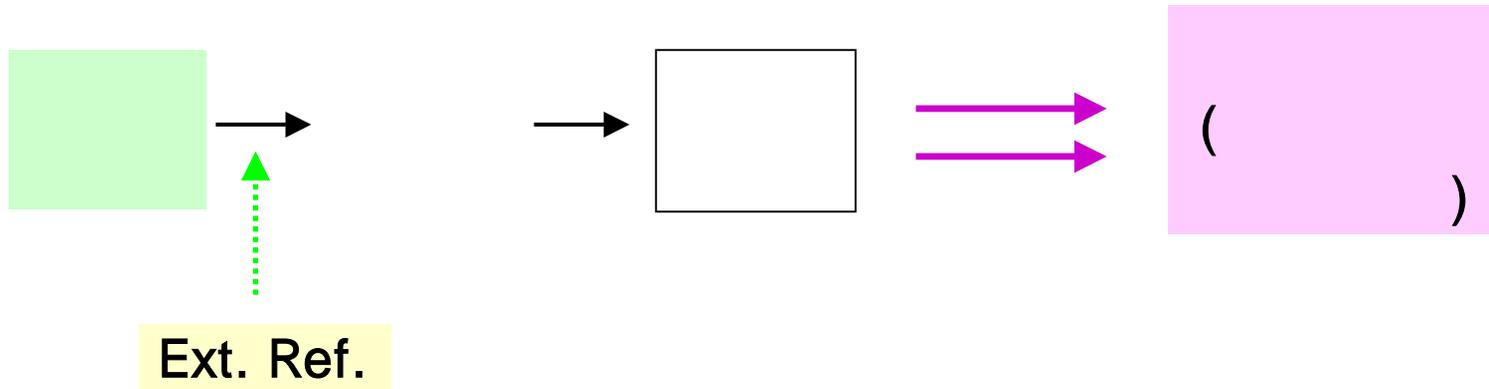
(KRISS-P03A ):

(2/4)



(KRISS-P02A ):

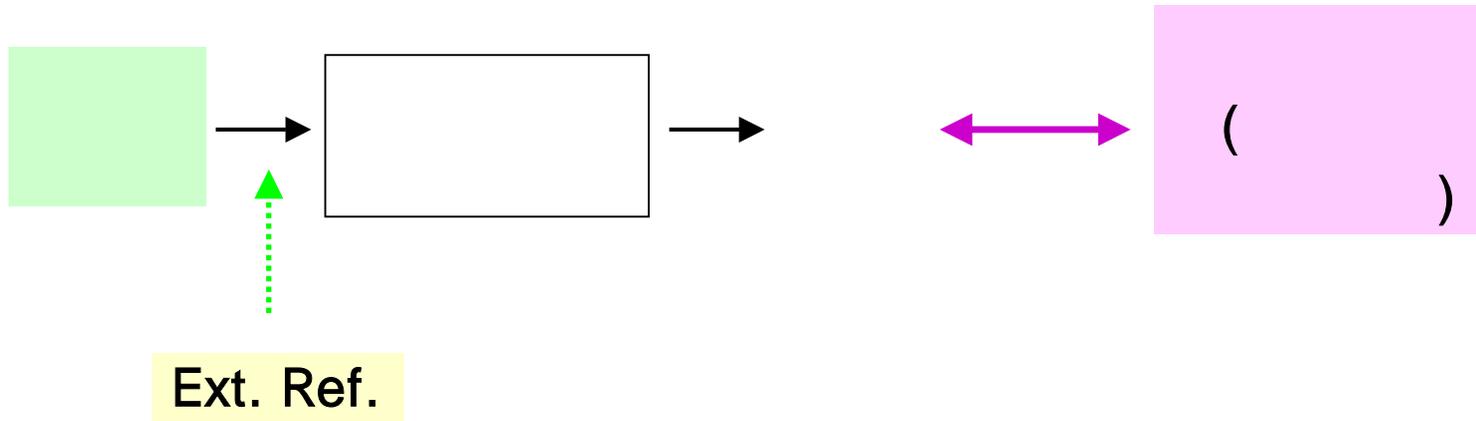
( : 300 ~ 90,000 r/min)





(KRISS-P01C):

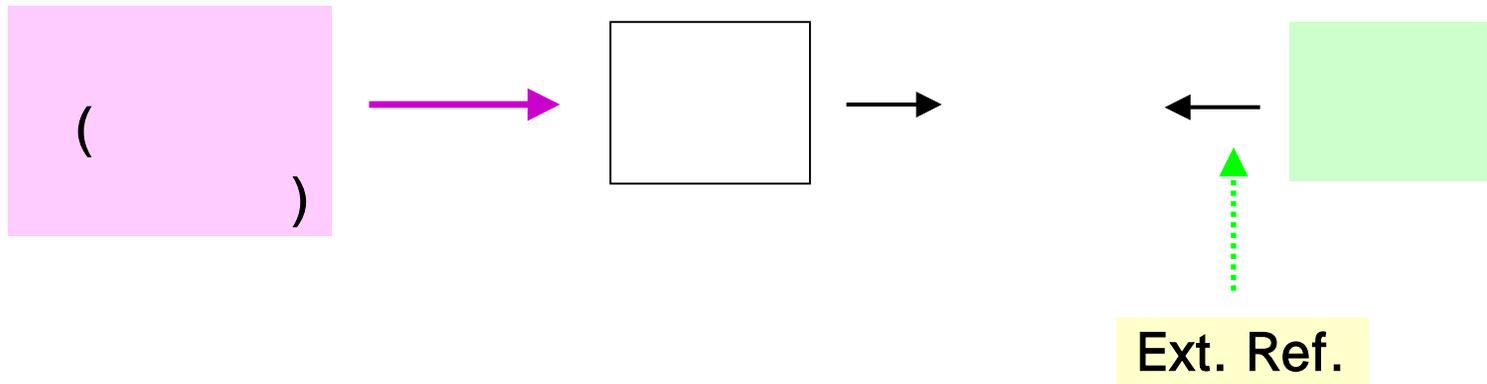
( : 300 ~ 4,000 r/min)





**(KRISS-P03A ):**

( : 300 ~ 90,000 r/min)



(1/7)

-

⋮

$$\bar{R} = \bar{R}_i + \bar{R}_{cal} + \bar{R}_{ref} \approx \bar{R}_i$$

offset

offset

⋮  
↓  $10^{-8} \sim 10^{-14}$

⋮  
↓  $\sim 10^{-14}$

-

⋮

$$u_{\bar{R}} = \sqrt{u_{\bar{R}_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2 + u_{ref}^2} \approx \sqrt{u_{\bar{R}_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2}$$

,  $\sim 10^{-15}$

(2/7)

4.

Number of measurement (N)	Reference value r/min	Measured value ( $R_i$ ), r/min
1	4000.0	4000
2		4000
3		4000
4		4000
5		4000
6		4000
7		4000
8		4001
9		4000
10		4000
Average	-	4000.1
Standard deviation	-	0.32

1.1 [redacted] :

$$\bar{R} = \bar{R}_i = 4000.1$$

1.2  $\bar{R}$  :  $u_{\bar{R}} = \sqrt{u_{R_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2}$

1.2.1  $\bar{R}_i$  :  $u_{R_i} = \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_B^2}$

1.2.2.  $R_{cal}$  :  $u_{cal}$

## 1.2.1 $\overline{R}_i$

### 1.2.1.1. A

$$u_A = \sigma / \sqrt{N} = 0.10$$

### 1.2.1.2 B

$$u_B = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0.29$$

### 1.2.1.3 $\overline{R}_i$

$$u_{\overline{R}_i} = \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_B^2} = 0.31$$

(5/7)

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1.2.2.  $\overline{R}_{cal}$

( : )

$$u_{cal} = \frac{0.1}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0.029$$

1.2.3.  $\overline{R}$

$$u_{\overline{R}} = \sqrt{u_{R_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2} = 0.3$$

1.2.4.  $\overline{R}$

$$U = 2 \times u_{\overline{R}} = 0.6$$

(6/7)

5.

	type		
	B	0.029	$u_{cal}$
	A	0.10	$u_A$
	B	0.29	$u_B$
		0.3	$u_{\bar{R}}$
		0.6	$U = 2 \times u_{\bar{R}}$

(7/7)

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1.3



4000.0 r/min

( 4000.1 ± 0.6 r/min

±

95 % ( k = 2 ) .

( )

■  $u_c(y)$  U

■

가 .

:  $u_c(y) = 10.47 \text{ m} \rightarrow 11 \text{ m}$ ,

$u(x_i) = 28.05 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow 28 \text{ kHz}$

■

( )

:  $y = 10.05762 \Omega$ ,  $u_c(y) = 27 \text{ m}\Omega$  ,

$y = 10.058 \Omega$

■

가

(KRISS)

가

■

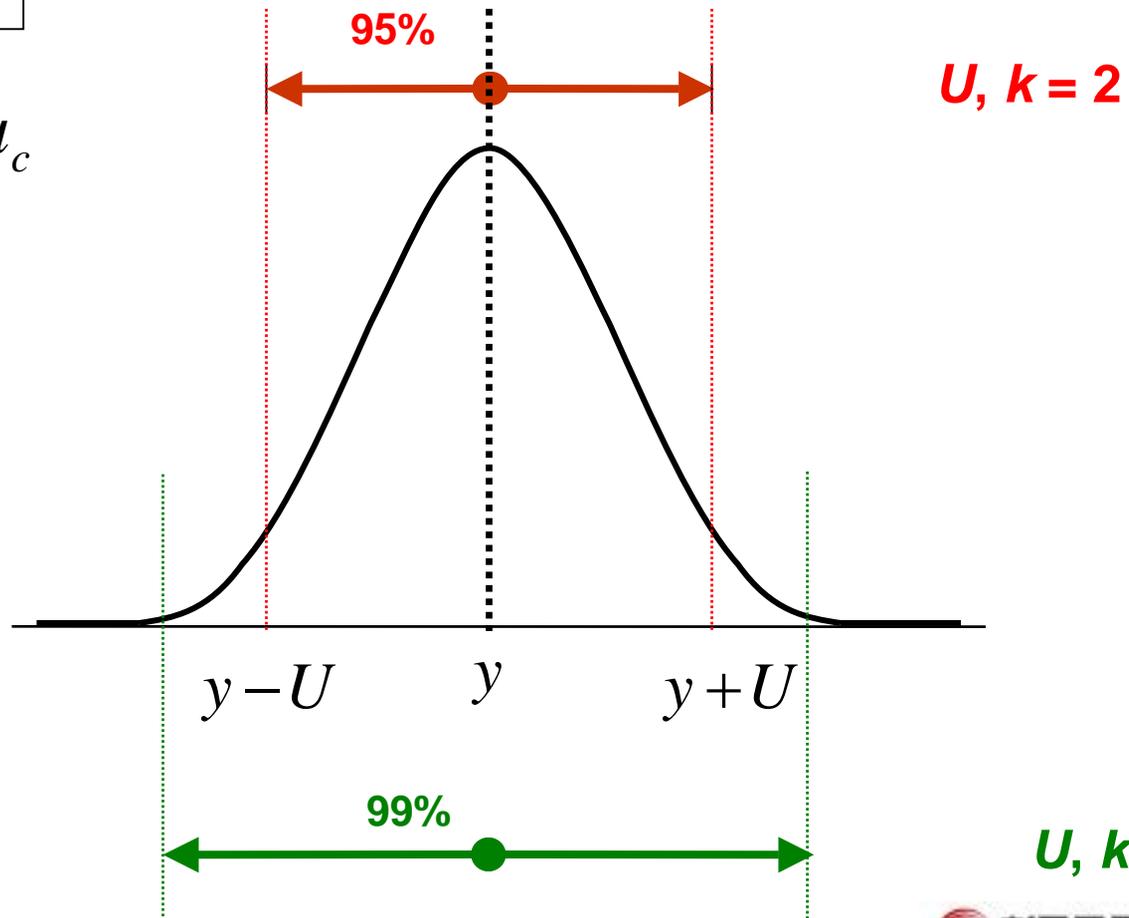
가



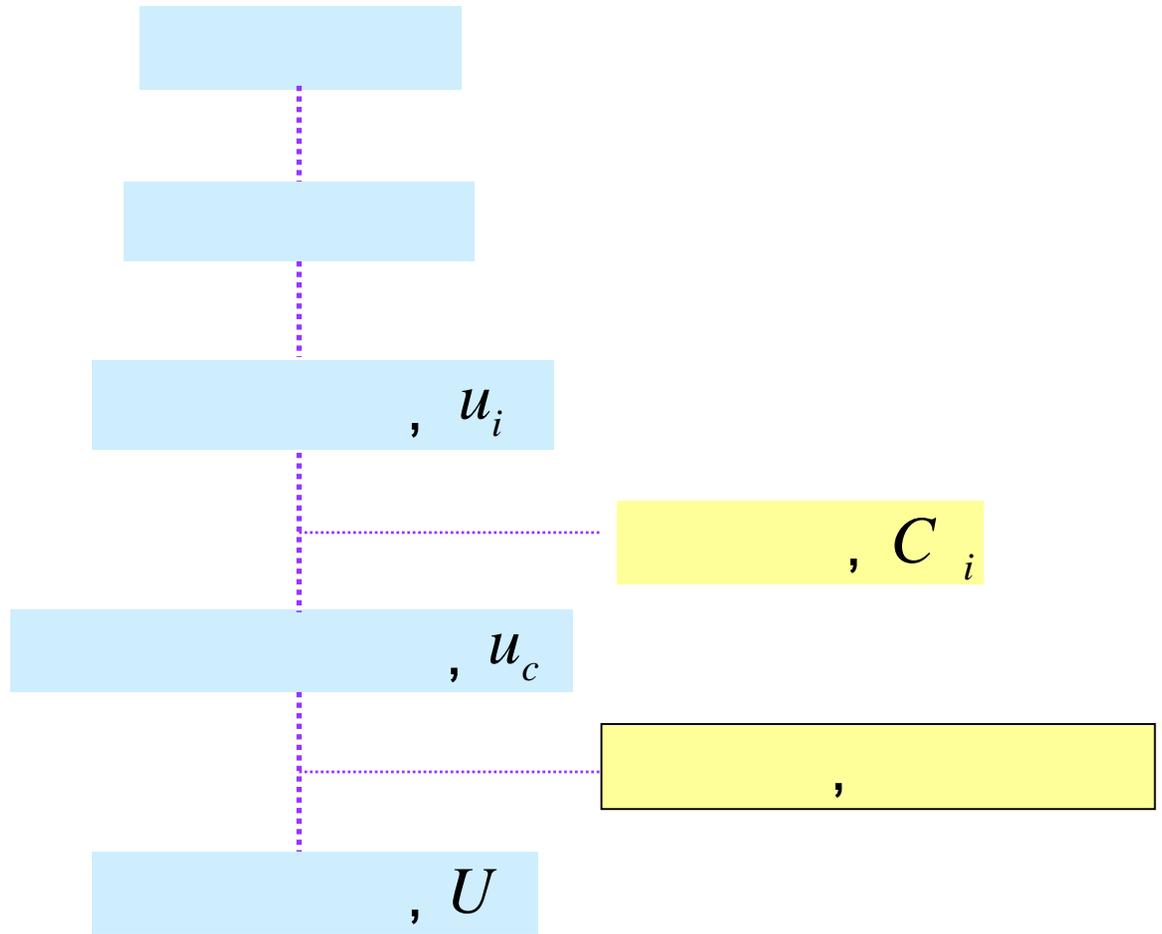
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$$Y = y \pm U$$

$$U = k \times u_c$$



$U, k = 3$

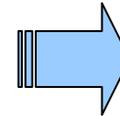


◆ GUM (Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement;  
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Welch-Satterthwaite formular .

Effective degrees of freedom ( )  
- Welch-Satterthwaite formula

$$v_{eff} = \frac{u_c^4(y)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{[c_i u(x_i)]^4}{v_i}} = \frac{u_c^4(y)}{\frac{u^4(x_1)}{(n-1)} + \frac{u^4(x_2)}{\infty}}$$



$$v_{eff} > n - 1$$

$n$  :

,  $U$

---

$$U = k \times u_c$$



95 %

$k$

?

(

)

$k$

.



T-

$k : t-$

Degrees of freedom	Levels of confidence (%)		
	90	<u>95</u>	99
...	..	..	..
40	1.68	2.02	2.70
45	1.68	2.01	2.69
...	..	..	..
50	1.68	2.01	2.68
<u>100</u>	1.660	<b>1.984</b>	2.626
$\infty$	1.645	1.960	2.576

◆ 가 가  
k

◆ 가 100  
95 %  
k = 1.984

( , 100  
k = 2 .)

,

95 %

$k = 2$

,

100

가 ?



.

◆ ( )

$$u_{\overline{R}_k} = \sqrt{u_{\overline{R}_i}^2 + u_{cal}^2} \approx \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_B^2 + u_{cal}^2} = u_c(y)$$

◆

$$v_{eff} = \frac{u_c^4(y)}{\sum_{i=1}^N [c_i u(x_i)]^4 / v_i} = (n-1) \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{u_B}{u_A} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{u_{cal}}{u_A} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$u_1 = u_A, v_1 = n-1 \quad (n : \quad )$$

$$u_2 = u_B, v_2 = \infty \quad ( \quad : 100\% )$$

$$u_3 = u_{cal}, v_3 = \infty \quad ( \quad : 100\% )$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 1$$

(1/2)

◆ 95 % 가  $k=2$

$$v_{eff} = 100 \rightarrow k = 1.984$$

◆  $k < 2$   $v_{eff} \geq 100$  ?

$$v_{eff} \geq 100$$



$$\frac{u_{B_T}}{u_A} \geq \left( \frac{10}{\sqrt{n-1}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where  $u_{B_T}^2 = u_B^2 + u_{cal}^2$ ,

$k < 2$        $v_{eff} \geq 100$

$$\frac{u_{B_T}}{u_A} \geq \left( \frac{10}{\sqrt{n-1}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

◆  $u_A = 0$       : (      가      )  
 $n > 1$       : 2

◆  $\frac{u_{B_T}}{u_A} \geq 1$       : ( A      가 B      )  
 $n < 26$       : 26

( )  $\frac{u_B}{u_A} = 2$        $n = 5,$       5      95 %  
 $k=2$