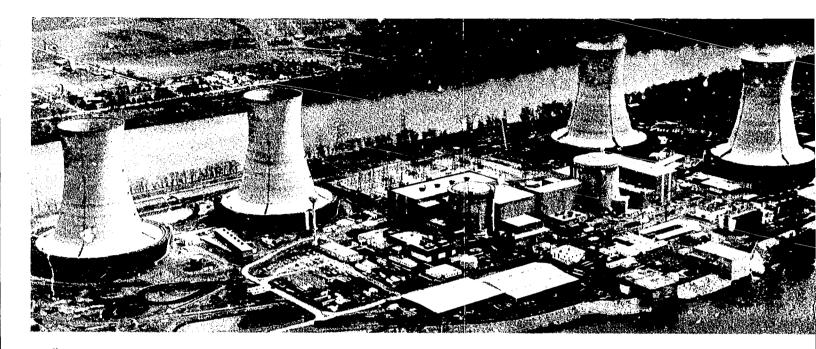


GEND-INF-017 Volume VI January 1982



This is an informal report intended for use as a preliminary or working document



General Public Utilities • Electric Power Research Institute • U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission • U.S. Department of Energy

FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND INTERPRETATION OF TMI-2 INSTRUMENTATION: IC-10-dPT

J. E. Jones J. T. Smith M. V. Mathis

U.S. Department of Energy Three Mile Island Operations Office Under DOE Contract No. DE-AC07-76IDO1570

DISCLAIMER -----

GEND-INF-017 Volume VI

FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND INTERPRETATION OF TMI-2 INSTRUMENTATION: IC-10-dPT

GEND-INF--017 Vol. 6

Mr.

J. E. Jones J. T. Smith M. V. Mathis DE82 010037

Technology for Energy Corporation

January 1982

Published on Behalf of the GEND Group by EG&G Idaho, Inc. Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

> Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Three Mile Island Operations Office Under DOE Contract No. DE-AC07-76IDO1570

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sect	tion	Page
1.	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.	INSTRUMENT LOCATION, CABLING, AND TERMINATIONS	2-1
3.	MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES	3-1
4.	MEASUREMENTS	41
5.	INTERPRETATION OF MEASUREMENTS	5-1
6.	CONCLUSIONS	6-1
APP	ENDIX	

. .

B

~

LIST OF TABLES

Tabl	<u>e</u>	Page
2-1	Termination Points for JC-10-dPT Measurements	2-3
4-1	Capacitance, Impedance, and Resistance Measurements	4-6
5-1	Major AC Components on the Flow Signal	5-2
5-2	Summary of TDR Measurements	5-5

:

.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figu	ire	Page
2-1	Composite Electrical Diagram for Control Rod Drive Bypass Flow IC-10-dPT	2-2
2-2	Functional Diagram of Bailey Type BY Differential Pressure Transmitter	2-4
4-1	Oscilloscope Traces of Flow Signal	4-2
4-2	Oscilloscope Trace of 118 VAC Supply	4-3
4-3	High Frequency Spectra of Flow Signal	4-4
4-4	Low Frequency Spectra of Flow Signal	4-5
4-5	TDR Trace of Flow Signal Lines	4-8
4-6	TDR Trace of (+) Signal to Shield	4-9
4-7	TDR Trace of 118 VAC Lines	4-10
4-8	TDR Trace of 118 VAC (H) to Shield	4-11

a state and the second

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

3

During and following the TMI-2 accident, a number of instruments failed or were suspected of providing erroneous readings. Because of this problem, industry concerns were focused upon the behavior of instrumentation under adverse conditions. To better understand failure mechanisms, the Technical Integration Office (TIO) contracted Technology for Energy Corporation (TEC) to perform field measurements on a set of selected TMI-2 instruments to determine in-situ operating characteristics. For some instruments, these measurements were to be performed prior to removal (and replacement with new instruments) in order to have a cross reference with post removal observations. For other instruments, an indication of the condition of the instrument (i. e., fully operational or failed) was desired.

This report describes the measurements and results of the Control Rod Drive Bypass Flow IC-10-dPT. This instrument consists of a Bailey Type BY Process Computer Transmitter connected to a readout module by approximately 500 feet of cable through a penetration junction and an instrument mounting junction. The status of this instrument is uncertain, but it was producing a reasonable output reading of zero flow which could indicate it had not failed. As a result, measurements on this instrument were designed to determine if it were properly functioning.

1-1

5.82 E 28 E

Section 2

INSTRUMENT LOCATION, CABLING, AND TERMINATIONS

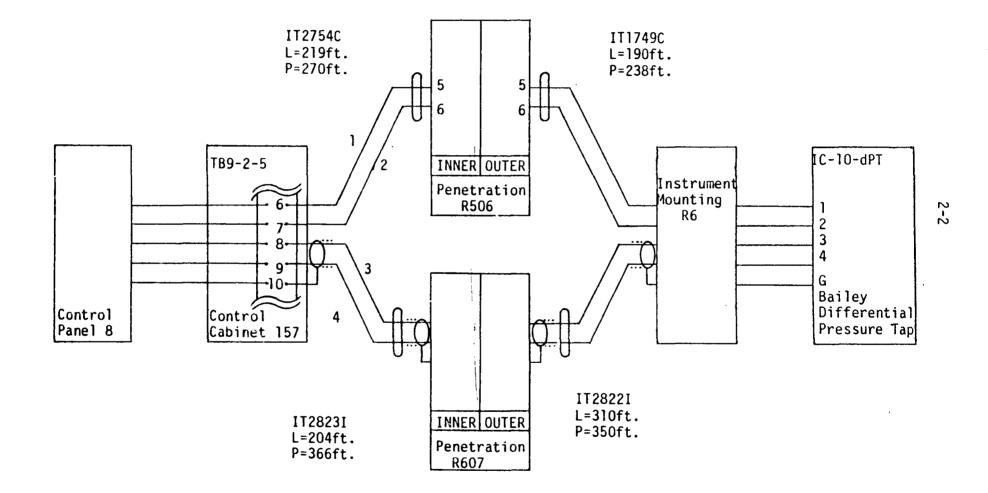
2

A review of appropriate drawings from Bailey Meter Company and Burns & Roe (itemized in the Appendix in the measurement procedure, pages A-5 and A-6) resulted in the composite electrical diagram shown in Figure 2-1. From this information, Table 2-1 gives a list of the appropriate termination points for performing measurements in Control Cabinet 157. Also noted in Figure 2-1 are the cable lengths pulled during instrument installation and lengths after trimming between each termination and/or junction point.

The flow sensing assembly is a Bailey Type BY which consists of a differential pressure LVDT, temperature compensation, and calibration adjustment for conversion of pressure difference to flow. This instrument has a normal range of 0-200 GPM, producing an output of -10 to +10 volts. The functional diagram of the unit is shown in Figure 2-2.

Since measurements were being made in Control Cabinet 157, the effect of the readout meter (attached to the signal line) was present on the observed instrument response. However, since this readout was located outside containment, it did not experience severe operating environments, and thus was not considered to have failed.

2-1



.

Figure 2-1. Composite Electrical Diagram for Control Rod Drive Bypass Flow IC-10-dPT

ita 🕑

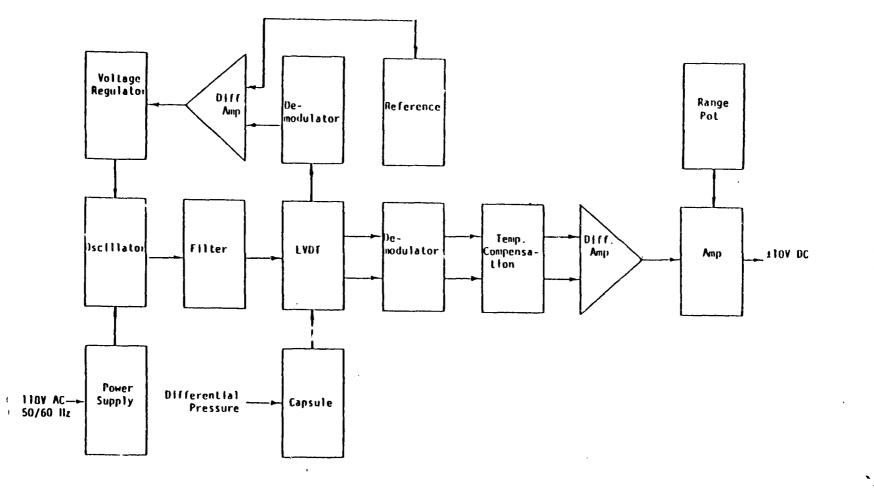
Table 2-1

TERMINATION POINTS FOR IC-10-dPT MEASUREMENTS

2

Signal	Cabinet 156 Identification*
+Signal	TB9-2-5/9
-Signal	TB9-2-5/8
Shield	TB9-2-5/10
118 VAC (H)	TB9-2-5/6
118 VAC (L)	TB9-2-5/7

*From cables IT2823I (signal lines) and IT2754C (118 VAC).



*

.

٠

.



.

2-4

.

~ .

Section 3

PREPARATION OF MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

As a result of generating the composite electrical diagram and from a review of the Bailey Meter Product Instruction E21-17 Manual, the major types of measurements to be performed were identified as:

- 1. Determine as-found condition of flow indication and record signal output.
- 2. Perform passive measurements (i.e., passively monitor signals) on each electrical connection consisting of time domain waveforms, very-high frequency spectrum analysis (i.e., MHz region), and frequency spectra below 100 kHz.
- 3. Perform resistance, capacitance, impedance, and Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) active measurements (i.e., actively introducing a test signal).

These measurements were designed to verify the operation of the Readout Module and the power supplies, but the focus of the measurement was on the flow measurement assembly, cabling, and terminations/connections to the assembly. The Appendix contains the detailed procedure which was followed during the measurement program, and a summary of measurements is presented in the next section.

Section 4 MEASUREMENTS

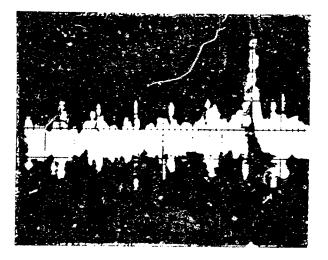
Since the output of IC-10-dPT was designed to cover the range of -10 to +10 volts, the signal could be directly measured without amplification. Before performing measurements, the readout of IC-10-dPT indicated no flow for the control rod drive. The flow indication signal was then recorded for approximately 10 minutes on an FM recorder and the voltage outputs measured (with a DVM). The output of the flow signal was -10.8 VDC, and the power supply was 117 VAC.

The next measurements consisted of photographing the output waveforms of the flow signal and line voltage from a storage oscilloscope. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show the results of these time trace measurements. Along with the time traces, both high and low frequency spectra (frequency domain) were taken of the flow signal. Figure 4-3 shows the measured spectra over both a 6 MHz and 1 MHz bandwidth, while Figure 4-4 shows spectra over both a 100 kHz and 1 kHz range.

Following the frequency spectra measurements, electrical calibration data was requested from the TMI Instrumentation Shop; however, this data was not available. Power was then removed from IC-10-dPT. The test fixture was removed and all signal lines from cables IT2823I and IT2754C to cabinet 157 were disconnected.

A series of active measurements (i.e., actively introducing a test signal into the circuit) was then performed. Table 4-1 shows the

4-1



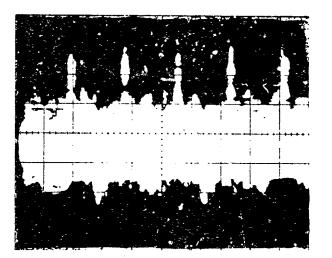


Photo 111-2 Time - 0.5msec/div Gain - 10 mV/div Signal - SIGNAL

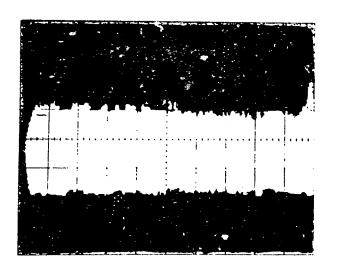


Photo 111-3 Time - 5msec/div Gain - 10 mV/div Signal - SIGNAL

Figure 4-1. Oscilloscope Traces of Fiow Signal

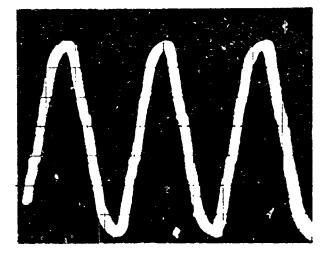


Photo 111-4 Time - 5msec/div Gain - 5 V/div X10 Probe Signal - 118 VAC Ą

Same of the second second second

Figure 4-2. Oscilloscope Trace of 118 VAC Supply

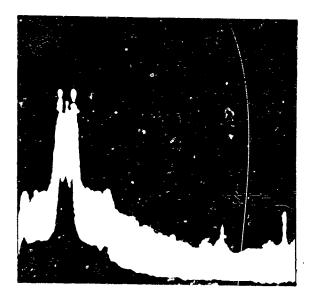


Photo 111-5 BW - 3 KHz Scan width - 1 mHz/div Scan time - 1 sec/div Attn - 0 Log Ref - -20 db SIGNAL . r

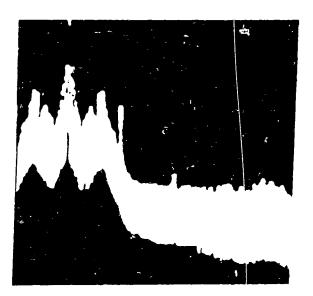
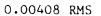
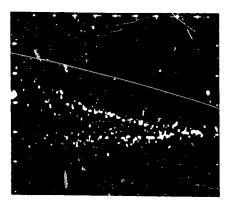


Photo 111-6 BW - 3 KHz Scan width - 0.2 mHz/div Scan time - 1 sec/div Attn - 0 Log Ref - -20 db SIGNAL

Figure 4-3. High Frequency Spectra of Flow Signal





- Photo 111-7
- 100 KHz Range
- +20 db Reference

0.000543 RMS



- Photo 111-8
- l KHz Range
- +20 db Reference

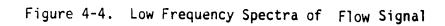


Table 4-1

CAPACITANCE, IMPEDANCE, AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

2

	Capa	citance	(nF)*	Imped	lance (ohms)	Desistance
Signal	100Hz	1kHz	100kHz	100Hz	1kHz	100kHz	Resista <u>nç</u> e (ohms)
+Signal -Signal	22	20	15	4.3K	3.3K	104	6.7K (8.1K)
+Signal Shield	59	47	41	27K	3.3K	40	OF^{\dagger}
-Signal Shield	59	48	43	27K	3.2K	38	OF
118 VAC (H) 118 VAC (L)	-120	17	25	12K	9K	65	99 (99)
118 VAC (H) -Signal	0.9	0.6	-2.5	OF	OF	333	OF
118 VAC (Н) Shield	0.9	0.6	-29	0F	OF	171	OF

*nF = Nano#Farads.

**Values in parentheses are reverse polarity values.

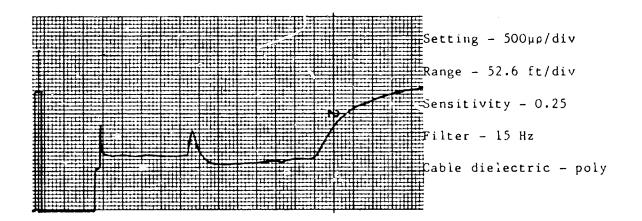
⁺OF indicates overflow condition.

results of capacitance, impedance, and DC resistance measurements on some of the field cable lines (see Appendix page A-12 for a complete set). A set of TDR measurements were taken on the signal lines to determine possible cable defects. These TDR traces are shown in Figures 4-5 to 4-8.

2

STRIP CHART 111-1

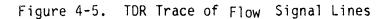
IC-10-DPT



:

:

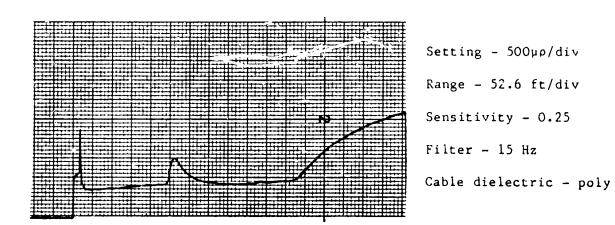
•

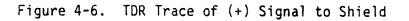




STRIP CHART 111-2

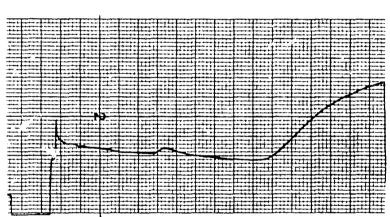
IC-10-DPT







IC-10-DPT

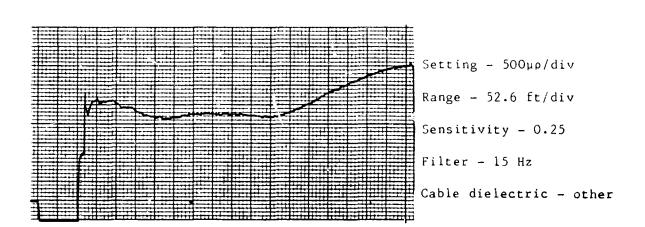


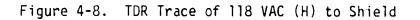
Setting ~ 500µp/div	
Range - 52.6 ft/div	
Sensitivity - 0.25	
Filter - 15 Hz	
Cable dielectric - other	C

Figure 4-7. TDR Trace of 118 VAC Lines

STRIP CHART 111-4

IC-10-DPT





Section 5

INTERPRETATION OF MEASUREMENTS

This section presents a summary of the interpretation of the measurements taken on IC-10-dPT. This interpretation is intended to indicate the condition of the device based on observed data.

Since this device varies from -10 to +10 volts for a 0 to 200 GPM range, the observation of 0 flow readout indicates that the voltage should be -10 volts. The measured value of -10.8 volts is below this expected value, which could indicate a problem in the instrument or could be a slight offset problem at low flow rates (i.e., no flow). The 117 VAC value on the power supply line is also well within a normal operating range.

The time traces and frequency spectra do not indicate any serious contamination which would affect the DC readout. Table 5-1 lists the low level AC components present on the flow signal. Note that even though up to 50 mV P-P fluctuations are present, readout devices normally respond at low frequencies. As a result, the worst-case effect of these AC variations is likely to be less than the 0.5 mV RMS value given for the 60 Hz components.

One feature of the frequency spectrum of the flow signal gives an indication that the differential pressure LVDT (see Figure 2-2) is operating. Since the LVDT AC output is "demodulated" by a full-wave rectifier and Resistance-Capacitance (RC) smoothing, a low level ripple must be present at the frequency of the internal oscillator. The

5-1

Ta	ble	5-1

MAJOR AC COMPONENTS ON THE FLOW SIGNAL

Frequency	Amplitude
60 Hz and harmonics	0.5 mV RMS ⁻
1 kHz and harmonics	4 mV RMS
96 kHz	1 mV RMS
200 kHz (broadband)	<1 mV RMS
Total Spectrum	50 mV P-P

5-2

oscillator for this type device operates at approximately 1000 hertz and the component values of the RC smoothing circuit (R = 100k ohms, C = $0.68 \ \mu\text{F}$) would produce a ripple factor (fraction of AC RMS fluctuations) of 0.001. This would indicate that the expected ripple would be in the millivolt range. From Table 5-1, this AC ripple value was measured to be 4 mV, which is reasonable. Also, the reduction in amplitude of the higher harmonics (see Figure 4-4) is consistent with the expected attenuation of a rectified signal.

The capacitance, impedance, and resistance data given in Table 4-1 is difficult to quantitatively interpret, but qualitative results are possible. Most of the data indicates very low effective capacitance values, which would be expected from the amplifier section of the transmitter. However, the 118 VAC (H) to 118 VAC (L) measurement passes through the primary of a transformer. This creates an inductance which appears as negative capacitance at the 100 hertz measurement.

The presence of a 10,000 ohm resistor in the transmitter amplifier and the absence of other direct electrical paths indicates that a resistance measurement near this value should be obtained. The measured values for the flow signal were 6700 and 8100 ohms for two polarities. The variation would be caused by active electrical components, and the values are of the magnitudes expected. Since the expected responses are present, there is no obvious indication of instrumentation degradation from these measurements.

5-3

The restics of TDR measurements performed on the cable (shown in Figures 4-5 to 4-7) are summarized in Table 5-2. Note that the lengths identified in the table are only approximate, since no calibration of the cable resistance and material composition was performed on the TDR instrument. Some junction points were not identified by these measurements, but no indication of cabling problems is present in this data.

7

5-5

Table 5-2

Signal Lines	Distance (ft)	Description **	Probable Cause
+Signal -Signal	232 489 579	Point R increase Point R small decrease Large R increase	Penetration R607 Terminal block Electronics
+Signal Shield	221 479 574	Point R increase Point R small increase Large R increase	Penetration R607 Terminal block Electronics
118 VAC (H) 118 VAC (L)	274 579	Point R increase Large R increase	Penetration R506 Electronics

Note: Distances are not calibrated due to lack of prior information on the cable type which prevented calibration tests.

*TDR to terminal block test cable (15 ft) not included in distance. **R is the abbreviation for resistance.

Section 6

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the measurements, data reduction, and circuit analysis of IC-10-dPT, there is no indication of degradation of the instrument. The only significant contamination present in the pressure signal that appeared to be abnormal was the 96 kHz component. However, the amplitude of this signal was relatively low and, from other measurements performed at TMI, this low-level 96 kHz component is probably due to a widespread 16 kHz (with harmonics) signal found in various circuits. In addition to the observation of no abnormal characteristics of the instrument, the low level oscillator ripple on the level signal indicates that the LVDT is working. Therefore, it appears that IC-10-dPT is operating correctly, but these measurements could not determine whether the instrument is calibrated.

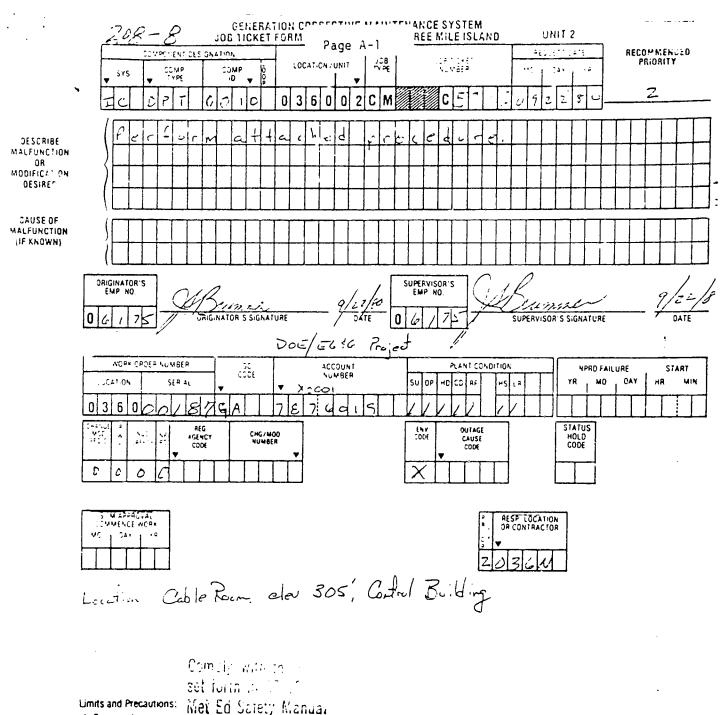
APPENDIX

2.0

5

.

ORIGINAL FIELD PROCEDURES AND DATA SHEETS FOR IC-10-dPT



a) Personnel

b) Equipment

c) Environment

d) Nuclear

INSURE WORK AREA CLEAREL Post Maintenance Testing required and Acceptance Criteria, UP AT COMPLETION OF JOE

COPY 1

١

	JOB TICKFT (WORK REQUEST) REVIEW - CLASSIFI Page A-2		
	JOB TICKET NUMBER	0.571	<u>c</u>
1.	Does work represent a change or modification to an existing system or component? If yes, an approved change modification is required per AP 1021. C/M No	Yes	No 🥌
2a.	Does work requires an RWP?	Yes	No
2b.	Is an approved procedure required to minimize personnel exposure?	Yes	No
Ja.	Is work on a QC component as defined in GP 1008?	Yes	No
3b.	If 3a is yes does work have an effect on Nuclear Safety? If 3b is yes, PORC reviewed Superinten- dent a proved procedure must be used.	Yes	No
4.	Agreement that a PORC reviewed, Superintendent approved procedure is not required for this work because it has no effect on nuclear safety. (Applies only if 3a is Yes and 3b is No).		
	AVA		
5 a .	Is the system on the Environmental Impact list in AP 1026?	Yes	No
5b.	If 5a is YES, is an approved procedure required to limit-environmental impact?	Yes	No
6.	Agreement that 5b is No. (Required only if 5a is Yes).		
	UNIT SUPT SUPY OF OPERATIONS DATE		
7.	Plant status or prerectisite conditions required for work. (Operating and/or shutdown)		
8.	QC Dept. review, if required in item No. 3	v	
	DATE		
9.	Dins work require code inspector to be notified?	Yes	No
10.	Supervisor of Yaintenance approval to commence work.		
11.	Maintenance Foreman Assigned:		
12.	Code Inspector Notified. Name:	Date	·····
13.	Shift Foreman's approval to commence work:	Date	9/33/20

•

ł

TMI-154 2-80

.

.....

·. .

	TITLE IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES A SIGNALS FROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSI TRANSMITTER DRIVE HDR	JRE TP-111
Technology for Energy Corporation	APrinter Bipass FLO	DATE
PROCEDURE	M.V. Mathis, Director, Tech. Serv. C)iv. 9-15-80

PURPOSE: The purpose of these measurements is to gather taseline data and information in preparation for removal of the Differential Pressure Transducer IC-10-DPT from the Reactor Building TMI Unit 2. The tests specified in this procedure are designed to assess the condition of the in-containment instrumentation, associated cabling, and readout devices. This assessment will require the use of Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR), Impedance (Z), Spectral Analysis (frequency domain), and general oscilloscope observations (with recording) of waveforms from/to the unit under test (UUT).

PROCEDURE (ADMINISTRATIVE):

- A. Limitations and Precautions
 - 1. <u>Nuclear Safety</u>. The unit is not considered part of the engineered reactor safeguards system and thus is not nulcear safety-related. CONTROL ROD DRIVE HOR BYPASS FLOW TRANSMITTER IC-10-DP
 - Environmental Safety. Source Range Detector Preamplifies <u>"I_AMP-2</u> can be taken out-of and restored to services without producing a hazard to the environment.
 - Personnel Safety. The test described herein produces no additional personnel safety hazards other than normally associated with performing instrument testing.
 - 4. Equipment Protection. In the performance of each test described herein, care will be taken to insure adequate equipment protection as follows:
 - a. In all cases actual test hookups to the Unit-2 instrumentation shall be made and verifi d by Instrumentation Personnel.
 - b. All passive measurements (Spectral Analysis and Oscilloscope observations) of waveforms and signals from powered instruments shall be performed using high input impedance probes or inputs (Z = > 1 Meg ohm) to prevent loading of signals.
 - c. In all Time Domain Reflectometry and Impedance measurements, power will be removed from the unit under test and low level test signals prescribed in Table 4-1 shall be utilized to perform cable integretary measurements on the appropriate instrumentation cables by inserting test signals on appropriate conductors of Cables

PAGE ______1 ___1

`.	WORK	REQUEST PR	OCEDURE		
	• • •		ion		
*	Maintenance	Page A-4	t and Approval		
Unit NoZ					
This form outlines the for form, additional pages ma a guide in preparing the ma	y be attached as requi				
1. Procedure Title & No.:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Sensor/Cabi	le measurement	s for Cont	hol Rod Driv	- Bypuss Flow	
2. Purpose: To deter	mine signal of	haracteristics	of senor/e	cble.	
3. Description of system or	component to be worked a	on.	i an		
IC- 10-2PT	T				
4. References:				<u></u>	
Secottached					
5. Special Tools, and Materia	ais required.				
See attach	hed				
6. Detailed Procedure (attac	h additional pages as requi	red)			,
See attache	9				
	Supervisor of Mainten	ance recommend	s approval	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	
• PORC RECOMMENDS	APPROVAL	Engine my	Rosew (6 Bale	mina Dite 9/12/	rc
Unit No. 1 Chairman					
• UNIT SUPERINTENDEN	T APPROVAL				
Unit No. 1	Date	Unit N	o. 2	Oate	

*Note These approvals required only on Nuclear Safety Related/Radiation work permit jobs.

•

÷

		IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS	NC. TP-111
1 Jacob Same	<u> </u>	FROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDUCER	fev. o
		Page A-5	

IT2754C and IT2825I (terminations shall be removed and replaced on TB 9-2-5 of Cabinet 157).

Table 4-1 Active Measurements

Active Signal Parameter	Time Domain Reflectometry	Impedance
Voltage Frequency Current Other	225 mV nominal (into 50 ohm base) ≤ 10mA 225mV, 110 picosecond pulses	<pre></pre>

B. Prerequisites

- 1. The Shift Supervisor/Shift Foreman shall be notified for concurrence prior to the performance of those measurements.
- Instrumentation personnel shall be assigned to assist in the performance of these measurements.
- 3. All measurements and test instrumentation shall be in current calibration (traceable to NBS).
- 4. The Shift Supervisor/Shift Foreman shall be notified prior to starting and upon completion of the measurements.
- C. Procedure for Performing Measurements

References:

i

- Instruction Manual for Bailey Differential Pressure Transducer, BY8230X-A.
- 2. Burns & Roe Dwg. 3045, Sh. 346.

. ...

1962 4.296 - 100	IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS	NC. TP-111
	TITLE FROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDUCER IC-10-DPT	REV. 0
	Page A-6	I
3.	Burns & Roe Dwg. 3305, Sh. 7.	
4.	Burns & Roe Dwg. 3024, Sh. 54.	
5.	Burns & Roe Dwg. 3045, Sh. 26F.	
5.	Burns & Roe Dwg. 3045, Sh. 36h.	
7.	Instruction Manual, Tektronix Model 1502 Time Domain Reflect	ometer.
8.	Instruction Manual, Hewlett Packard Model 4274 Multifrequenc Meter.	y LCR
9.	Instruction Manual, Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyzer (Model 85538, 8552B Modules).	141T,
10.	Instruction Manual, Nicolet Model 444A-26 Spectrum Analyzer.	
11.	Instruction Manual, Tektronix Model 335 Oscilloscope.	
12.	Instruction Manual, Lockheed Store-4 Recorder.	
13.	Instruction Manual, Tektronix SC502 Oscilloscope.	
14.	TEC Composite Electrical Connection Diagram, IC-10-DPT (see	attachment).

SIGNAL	CABLE	CABINET 157
118 VAC (H)	IT2754C	TB 9-2-5/6
118 VAC·(L)	IT2754C	TB 9-2-5/7
- Signal	€ IT282,61	TB 9-2-5/8
+ Signal	3 IT282≸I	TB 9-2-5/9
Shield	3 IT282 5 1	TB 9-2-5/10

1. Notify Shift Supervisor/Shift Foreman of start of test on IC-10-DPT.

2. Verify power is applied to IC-10-DPT.

3. Record present reading from IC-10-DPT.

Signature/Date

		DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDU D-DPT Page A-7	
	SIGNAL	READING IN INCHES	
	IC-10-DPT Readout	Ø FLOW	
4. Connect Is		TEC Model 901) to TB 9-2-5/889	

5. Using a Keithley Model 177 DMM (or equivalent, Range 0-2000 V, Precision \pm 1%) measure the Voltage or current at the following test points.

SIGNAL	CABINET 157	TEST LEAD	READING
a.	TB 9-2-5/9 TB 9-2-5/8	(+) (-)	Signal <u>-10.86</u> (VDC)
*b.	TB 9-2-5/6 TB 9-2-5/7	(+) (-)	118 VAC <u>116.6 VAC</u>

*CAUTION: 118 VDC

÷

ê

Signature,

6. Using a Tektronix Model SC502 (or equivalent) oscilloscope observe the waveform at the following test point:

	<u>, ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;</u>		TU MEASUREMENTS (DIFFERENTIAL PRES -DPT - Page A-8		GNALS NC. TP-111
SIGNAL	CABINET 157	PARAMETER			
a.	TB 9-2-5/9 TB 9-2-5/8	SIGNAL	Photo <u>///-/</u> Time Base <u>50~5</u> Vert Gain/ <u>omV</u>	Photo <u>///- Z</u> Time Bese <u>5m 5</u> Vert Gain <u>/cmV</u>	Photo <u>///-3</u> Time Base <u>5m5</u> Vert Gain/ <u>CMV</u>
*b.	TB 9-2-5/6 TB 9-2-5/7	118 VAC	Photo <u>111-4</u> Time Base <u>5m5</u> Vert Gain <u>5V</u>		Photo Time Base Vert Gain

*CAUTION 118 VAC at TB 9-2-5/6 & 7; use X10 probe.

Sync the oscilloscope and photograph the waveform using up to three time base and vertical gain settings. Mark the back of the photographs with the instrument tag number and parameter measured.

- T 5 til 9/23/80 nature/Date

7. Using a Hewlett-Packard Spectrum Analyzer (Models 141T, 8553E and 8552 or equivalent) perform an analysis of the following signal for spectral content:

SIGNAL	CABINET 157	CARAMETER	<u>PHOTO #</u>
*a.	TB 9-2-5/9 TB 9-2-5/8	SIGNAL	1 <u>11-5</u> 111-6

*CAUTION 118 VAC at TB 9-2-5/6&7.

Before photographing each scope display, adjust analyzer for best spectral resolution. Record critical analyzer parameters e.g., RF bandwidth, RF bandwidth and sweep speed on rear of photograph as well as parameter analyzed.

NC. TP-111 IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS TTT E FROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDUCER FEY. IC-10-DPT 0 Page A-9 SPECTRUM IDENT FREQUENCY AMPLITUDE REMARKS 56~5 Pricto 0 111-5 LOG REF SUNNIOTH INDUT ATTEN SCONTIME BANOWIDM 10 cb 606 Kity H3/ O 3KM2 -20 db 1 SEC 1): 111-6 C-2m64 No 11 11 11 (175 - t) 9/23/50 8. Using the NicoTet Model 444 FFT Analyzer (or equivalent) perform FFT annalysis of signals for the following test point: CABINET 157 PARAMETER PHOTO # SIGNAL

]
*a.	TB 9-2-5/9 TB 9-2-5/8	SIGNAL	<u>111-7</u> 111-8	ILOK RANGE

*CAUTION 118 VAC at TB 9-2-5/6&7.

· · · ·

) = T S 2 9/23/40 Signature/Date

		IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS	NC. TP-111
		ROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDUCER C-10-DPT Page A-10	FEV. 0
instrum	ent shop procedure	m usual electronic calibrations using appl s. Attach instrument shop calibration data justments or problems in the space below.	
	Procedure Step	Remarks	
	See attacned in	nstrument shop procedure data sheet. Instrument Shop Procedure No.	
		Signature/Date	
1 G. Remove	all power from IC-:	10-DPT.	
		Signature/Date	9/23/80
	nks for field wires nd 10 (Cabinet 157)	s from Cables IT2754C* and IT2825I at TB 9).	2-5/6, 7,
* <u>CAUTIO</u> N	1: 118 VAC Power S	Supply Cable (TB 9-2-5/6&7).	

TERMINAL SIGNAL IDENT. TB 9-2-5/6 118 VAC (H) TB 9-2-5/7 118 VAC (L) TB 9-2-5/8 - Signal TB 9-2-5/9 + Signal	 NO. _{TP-111}	ENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS				
TB 9-2-5/6 118 VAC (H) TB 9-2-5/7 118 VAC (L) TB 9-2-5/8 - Signal						
TB 9-2-5/7 118 VAC (L) TB 9-2-5/8 - Signal		SIGNAL IDENT.	TERMINAL			
TB 9-2-5/8 - Signal		118 VAC (H)	TB 9-2-5/6			
t t		118 VAC (L)	TB 9-2-5/7			
TB 9-2-5/9 + Signal		- Signal	TB 9-2-5/8			
		+ Signal	TB 9-2-5/9			
TB 9-2-5/10 Shield		Shield	TB 9-2-5/10			

Signature/Date

12. Using the Hewlett-Packard Model 4274 (or equivalent) Impedance Bridge, measure the capacitance and impedance at the following test points:

TEST POINT	FROM	то
а.	TB 9-2-5/9 (+ Signal)	TB 9-2-5/8 (- Signal)
ь.	TB 9-2-5/9 (+ Signal)	TB 9-2-5/10 (Shield)
с.	TB 9-2-5/8 (- Signal)	TB 9-2-5/10 (Shield)
d.	TB 9-2-5/6 (118 VAC H)	TB 9-2-5/7 (118 VAC L)
е.	TB 9-2-5/6 (118 VAC H)	TB 9-2-5/9 (+ Signal)
f.	TB 9-2-5/6 (118 VAC H)	TB 9-2-5/8 (- Signal)
g.	TB 9-2-5/6 (118 VAC H)	TB 9-2-5/10 (Shield)

• • • • •

Record the dat		-	e A-12 -				¥. 0
Test Point	· · · · ·	Capacitar	nce		Impedanc	:e]
Frequency	100 Hz	1 kHz	100 kHz	100 Hz	1 kHz	100 kHz	
a. TB 9-2-5/9:8	22.3~J-	19.8NF-	14.9 NF	4.3K/c -3.4	3.3 K/2	104 -7-	
b. TB 9-2-5/9:10		1	40.8·N/.				,
c. TB 9-2-5/8:10) 59N/-	48N/-	43~6	27K	2 2K/	7776	
d. TB 9-2-5/6:7	-10 N/- -130N/-	ITNI-	25 N/- - 2.4 N/ - 2.5 NJ.	12K	-76 9 K/ 0	-75	
e. TB 9-2-5/6:9	0.9 N/-	.59N/-	- 2.4 Nf	255	0F	1-79	
f. TB 9-2-5/6:8	0.9~/-	- 5910 f.	- 2.5NJ.	OF	CF	333 - 148	1
g. TB 9-2-5/6:10	0.9 wf	.63NS	-29 N.F	OF	0F	ه معدا17 ۱۵۱ / ۱۵۱	

13. Using the Tektronix Model 1502 (or equivalent) TDR unit peform TDR measurements on three test points.

....

.

•

iinii yaki ya	ia)		EMENTS OF CABLES AND	SIGNALS +	NC. TP-111
		E FROM DIFFERENT IC-10-DPT	IAL PRESSURE TRANSOU	ICER :	EY. O
Re	cord data below:	Page A-13			
	Test	Point	Instrument Settings Ampi Range Hult	Strip Chart Number	
	a. TB ^-2-5/9:	8 (<u>+</u> Signal)		111-1	
	b. TB 9-2-5/9:	10 (+ Signal: SHLD)			
	c. TB 9-2-5/6:	7 (113 VAC)		111-3	
	d. TB 9-2-5/6:	10 (118 VAC: SHLD)		1 - 4	

<u>TSN9/23/80</u> Ure/Date

14. Using the Keithley Model 144 (or equivalent DMM) perform resistance measurements on the test points specified and record values in the space provided.

			PCLARITY	POLARITY
			From = +; To = -	From = -; To = +
TEST POINT	FROM LINK	TP LINK	RESISTANCE	RESISTANCE
X 3.	TB 9-2-5/9	TB 9-2-5/8	6,7KR	8.1K.2
×a. ×b.	TB 9-2-5/9	TB 9-2-5/10	OPEN	CREN
± د.	TB 9-2-5/8	TB 9-2-5/10	oren	DAN
d.	TB 9-2-5/6	TB 9-2-5/7	95.9 r	589_2
e. :.	TB 9-2-5/6 TB 9-2-5/6	TB 9-2-5/9 TB 9-2-5/8	OREN OREN	OPEN
ç.	TB 9-2-5/6	TB 9-2-5/10	OPEN	1592 OPEN CPGN HITTORY UPEN

20K RANGE

<u>9/23/80</u> Signature/Date

•

NC. TP-111 IN-SITU MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES AND SIGNALS ...<u>.</u> FROM DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSDUCER ΞΞ·/, 0 IC-10-DPT Page A-14 15. Connect field wires from Cables IT2754C* and IT2825I at TB 9-2-5/6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (Cabinet 157) and restore power to IC-10-DPT. IC-10-dPT. 16. Notify the Shift Supervisor/Shift Foreman of the conclusion of testing NI-AMP-2. I hereby certify that this Test Procedure has been completed as written and that all data has been correctly entered and filed as requested. 9/25/80 TEC Representative 9/23/80 Instrumentation

GENERATION CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM CM STATUS ACTIVITY FORM

• .

ŧ

