

ENCLOSURE 4

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, WCAP-11896,
"Noise, Fault, Surge, and Radio Frequency Interface
Test Report for Eagle 21 Process Protection Upgrade System,"
dated July 1988 (nonproprietary)

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 Watts Bar Project Engineer

NOISE, FAULT, SURGE, AND
 RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE
 TEST REPORT

FOR

Westinghouse Eagle-21[™] Process Protection
 Upgrade System

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ABSTRACT

The following test report documents the Eagle 21™ protection system adverse electrical noise test program. The primary objective of this test program was to demonstrate that the Eagle 21™ system remained operational before, during, and after the applied noise conditions. Other objectives were to demonstrate the physical independence of class non-1E and class-1E circuitry within the Eagle 21™ system.

The Eagle 21™ system met all performance requirements specified by the acceptance criteria. The adverse noise conditions applied to the Eagle 21™ system are designed to exceed worst-case noise environment conditions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2	EAGLE 21™ SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	2-1
2.1	Introduction	2-1
2.1.1	Replacement of Existing Process Instrumentation	2-1
2.1.2	Plant Applications	2-4
2.1.3	Design Features	2-5
2.1.3.1	Single Failure Criterion	2-5
2.1.3.2	Instrument Power Source	2-6
2.1.3.3	Channel Integrity	2-6
2.1.3.4	Channel Independence	2-6
2.1.3.5	Control and Protection System Interaction	2-7
2.2	Functional Description	2-7
2.2.1	Block Diagram	2-7
2.3	Cabinet Description	2-11
3	EAGLE 21™ SYSTEM CONFIGURATION/OPERATION	3-1
3.1	Description	
3.2	Configuration/Design Level Drawings	3-1
4	ISOLATION DEVICES PHILOSOPHY	4-1
4.1	Description	4-1
5	TEST DESCRIPTION	5-1
5.1	Noise Tests	5-1
5.1.1	Test Outline	5-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.1.2	Random Noise Test	5-3
5.1.3	Crosstalk Noise - Chattering Relay Test	5-5
5.1.4	Military Specification Noise Test	5-5
5.1.5	High Voltage Transient Noise Test	5-8
5.1.6	Static Noise Test	5-8
5.2	Fault Tests	5-12
5.2.1	Test Outline	5-12
5.2.2	Test Implementation	5-12
5.3	Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Test	5-18
5.3.1	Test Outline	5-18
5.3.1.1	Common Mode Test	5-19
5.3.1.2	Transverse Mode Test	5-19
5.3.2	Test Implementation	5-19
5.4	Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Susceptibility Test	5-22
5.4.1	Test Methodology	5-22
5.4.2	Test Location	5-22
5.4.3	Test Equipment	5-23
5.4.4	Test Procedure	5-23
5.4.5	Calibration Test	5-23
5.4.6	Modulation Test	5-26
5.4.7	Keying Test	5-30
6	TEST SETUP AND MONITORING	6-1
6.1	Test Setup	6-1
6.1.1	System Connections	6-1
6.1.2	Simulated Input Signals	6-1
6.1.3	Data Acquisition System	6-8
6.1.3.1	Tape Recorder	6-8
6.1.3.2	Data Logger	6-8
6.1.3.3	Strip Chart Recorder	6-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
6.2	Test Monitoring	6-12
6.2.1	Noise Test Setup Description	6-13
6.2.2	Fault Test Setup Description	6-15
6.2.3	Surge Withstand Test Setup Description	6-15
6.2.4	Radio Frequency Interference Test Setup Description	6-19
7	ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	7-1
7.1	Description	7-1
7.1.1	Noise Test Acceptance Criteria	7-1
7.1.2	Fault Test Acceptance Criteria	7-1
7.1.3	Surge Withstand Capability Test Acceptance Criteria	7-1
7.1.4	Radio Frequency Interference Test Acceptance Criteria	7-1
8	TEST RESULTS	8-1
8.1	Noise Test Results	8-1
8.2	Fault Test Results	8-2
8.2.1	Line-to-Ground Fault	8-2
8.2.2	Line-to-Line Fault	8-3
8.2.3	Board Modifications Required	8-4
8.2.3.1	Partial Trip Output Board	8-5
8.2.3.2	Digital Contact Output Board	8-5
8.3	Surge Withstand Capability Test Results	8-5
8.3.1	Common Mode Tests	8-6
8.3.2	Transverse Mode Tests	8-7
8.3.3	Board Modifications/Retests	8-7
8.4	Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Test Results	8-8
8.4.1	Modulation Tests	8-9
8.4.2	Keying Tests	8-10
8.4.3	Cabinet Modifications Required	8-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
9	CONCLUSION	9-1
9.1	Noise Tests	9-1
9.2	Fault Tests	9-2
9.3	Surge Withstand Capability Tests	9-2
9.4	Radio Frequency Interference Tests	9-2
Appendix A	Partial Trip Output Board Surge Withstand Capability Analysis	A-1
Appendix B	Microprocessors and I/O Boards Description	B-1
Appendix C	Test Procedures	C-1
Appendix D	Test Equipment List	D-1

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
2-1	Eagle 21 ^m Process Protection Upgrade System Cabinet	2-2
2-2	Eagle 21 ^m Cabinet Installation	2-3
2-3	Typical I&C System Configuration	2-4
2-4	Eagle 21 ^m Simplified System Block Diagram	2-8
2-5	Man-Machine Interface (MMI) Cart	2-12
2-6	Cabinet Front View	2-13
2-7	Cabinet Rear View	2-14
5-1	Noise Test Setup (Antenna Coupled) Used for Random, HV Transient, Mil-N and Crosstalk Tests	5-2
5-2	Noise Test Setup (Direct Coupled) Used for Crosstalk and Static Noise Tests	5-4
5-3	Random Noise Source Test Setup	5-6
5-4a	Crosstalk Noise -- Chattering dc Relay Test Setup	5-7
5-4b	Crosstalk Noise -- Chattering ac Relay Test Setup	5-7
5-5	Military Specification Noise Sources	5-9
5-6	High Voltage Transient Noise Source Test Setup	5-10
5-7	Static Noise Source Test Setup	5-11
5-8a	Ac Fault Connections	5-14
5-8b	Dc Fault Connections	5-14
5-9	Transformer Connection for the 125 Vac Fault Source	5-15
5-10	Transformer Connection for the 580 Vac Fault Source	5-16
5-11	Dc Power Supply Fault Connections	5-17
5-12a	Common Mode Surge Withstand Capability Test Connection	5-20
5-12b	Transverse Mode Surge Withstand Capability Test Connection	5-20
5-12c	Block Diagram of Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Test	5-21

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont)

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5-13	Radio Frequency Interference Equipment Test Setup	5-24
5-14	Radio Frequency Field Calibration	5-25
5-15	Block Diagram of Radio Frequency Interference Calibration Tests	5-27
5-16	Cabinet Subject to Radio Frequency Field	5-28
5-17	Block Diagram of Radio Frequency Interference Modulation Tests	5-29
5-18	Block Diagram of Radio Frequency Interference Keying Tests	5-33
6-1	Cabinet and Field Cable Setup	6-2
6-2	Test Equipment Setup	6-3
6-3	Test Configuration Block Diagram	6-4
6-4	4-50 mA Transmitter	6-5
6-5	Wide Range Resistance Temperature Detector (RTD)	6-6
6-6	Narrow Range Resistance Temperature Detector (RTD)	6-7
6-7	10-50 mA Current Loop Output Monitoring	6-9
6-8	Trip Output Monitoring	6-10
6-9	Contact Output Monitoring	6-11
6-10	Noise Test Data Sheet	6-14
6-11	Fault Test Data Sheet	6-16
6-12	Surge Test Data Sheet	6-18
6-13	RFI Modulation Test Data Sheet	6-20
6-14	RFI Keying Test Data Sheet	6-21
6-15	Tape Recorder Log Sheet	6-22

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5-1a	Line to Ground Fault Tests Performed	5-13
5-1b	Line to Line Fault Tests Performed	5-13
5-2	Keying Test Frequencies	5-31
8-1a	Random Noise Tests (Antenna Coupled)	8-11
8-1b	Ac Crosstalk Noise Tests -- Chattering Relays	8-12
8-1c	Dc Crosstalk Noise Tests -- Chattering Relays	8-13
8-1d	Military Specification Noise Source #1 Tests (Antenna Coupled)	8-14
8-1e	Military Specification Noise Source #2 Tests (Antenna Coupled)	8-15
8-1f	High Voltage Transient Noise Tests (Antenna Coupled)	8-16
8-1g	Static Noise Tests	8-17
8-2a	Line-Ground Fault Tests	8-18
8-2b	Line-to-Line Tests	8-20
8-3	Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests	8-22
8-4a	Radio Frequency Modulation Test Results (All Results with Cabinet Doors Closed)	8-24
8-4b	Radio Frequency Keying Test Results (All Results with Cabinet Doors Closed)	8-29

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the "adverse noise" test results of the Eagle 21™ Process Protection System.

The Eagle 21™ is a microprocessor-based functional replacement for the analog process protection equipment originally installed in a nuclear power generating plant.

The testing of the Eagle 21™ equipment was performed to demonstrate system operability before, during, and after the "adverse noise" conditions were applied. These adverse noise conditions are separated into four categories:

- o Noise Interference
- o Fault Isolation
- o Surge Withstand Capability (SWC)
- o Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)

A description of the tests, acceptance criteria, and test results of the Eagle 21™ in these adverse noise environments are contained in this report.

The Radio Frequency Interference tests were performed in an anechoic chamber []_c, with the balance of the tests performed at the Westinghouse Instrumentation Technology Training Center (ITTC) located in Monroeville, Pennsylvania. These tests were performed during a three-month period from December 1987 through February 1988.

SECTION 2

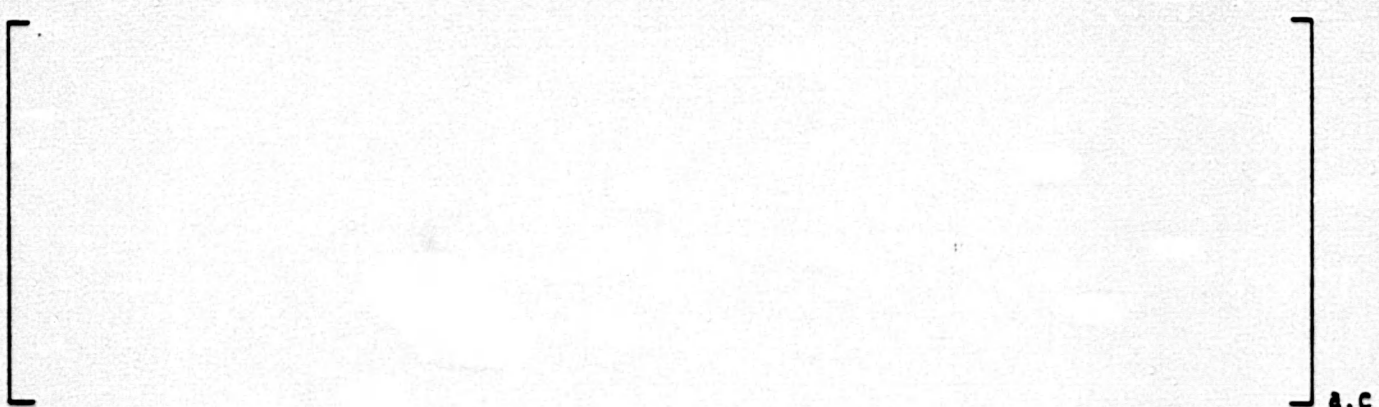
EAGLE 21™ SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

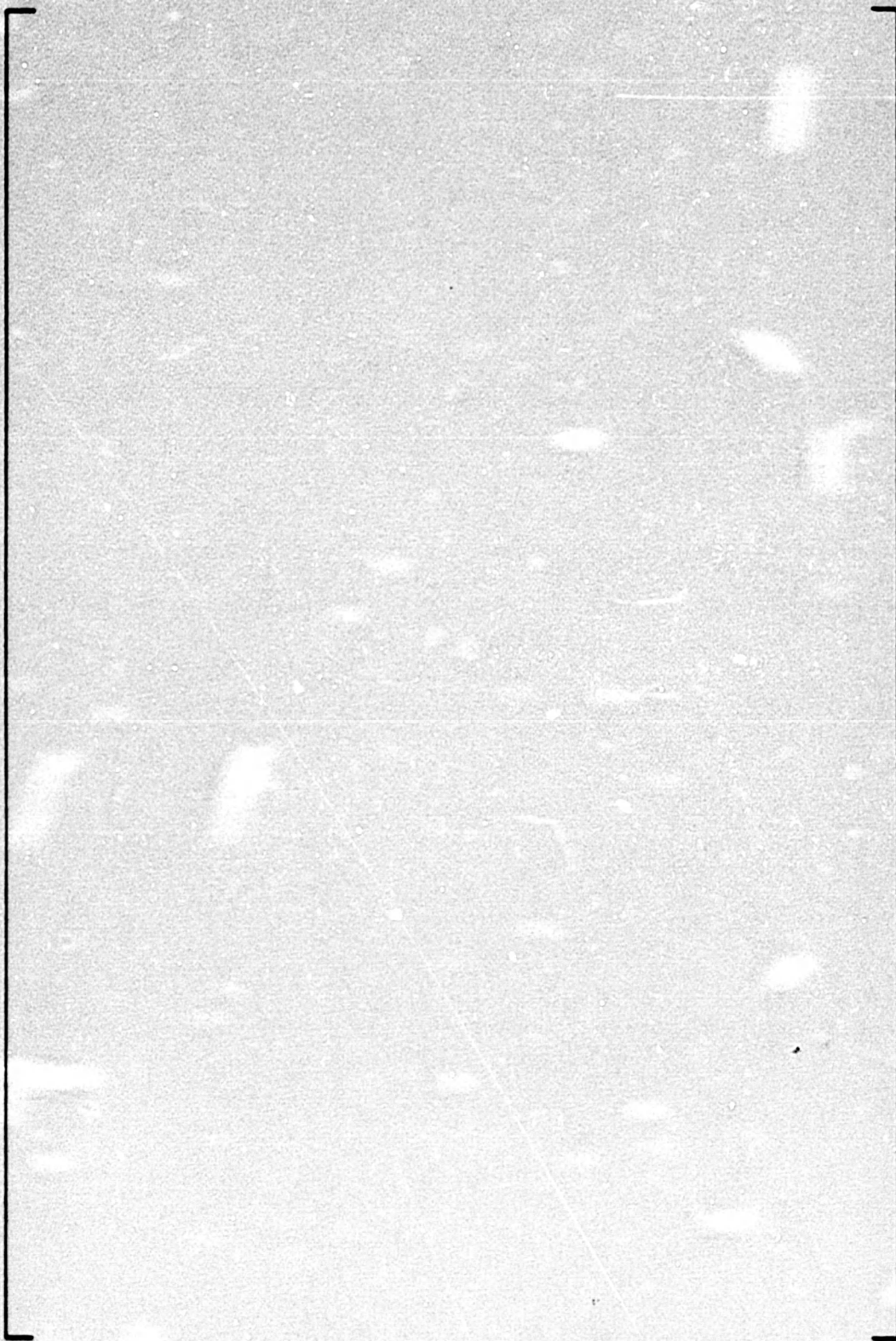
2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Westinghouse Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System is a qualified, microprocessor-based functional replacement for the analog process protection equipment originally installed in a nuclear power generating plant. The modular design of the Eagle 21™ hardware permits installation in existing process protection system cabinets after the analog electronics and internal cabinet wiring are removed. There is minimum disruption of external wiring because cabinet field terminal blocks and field cables are mostly undisturbed. All system inputs and outputs are preserved, and all existing field interfaces are maintained. Figure 2-1 depicts one Eagle 21™ cabinet.



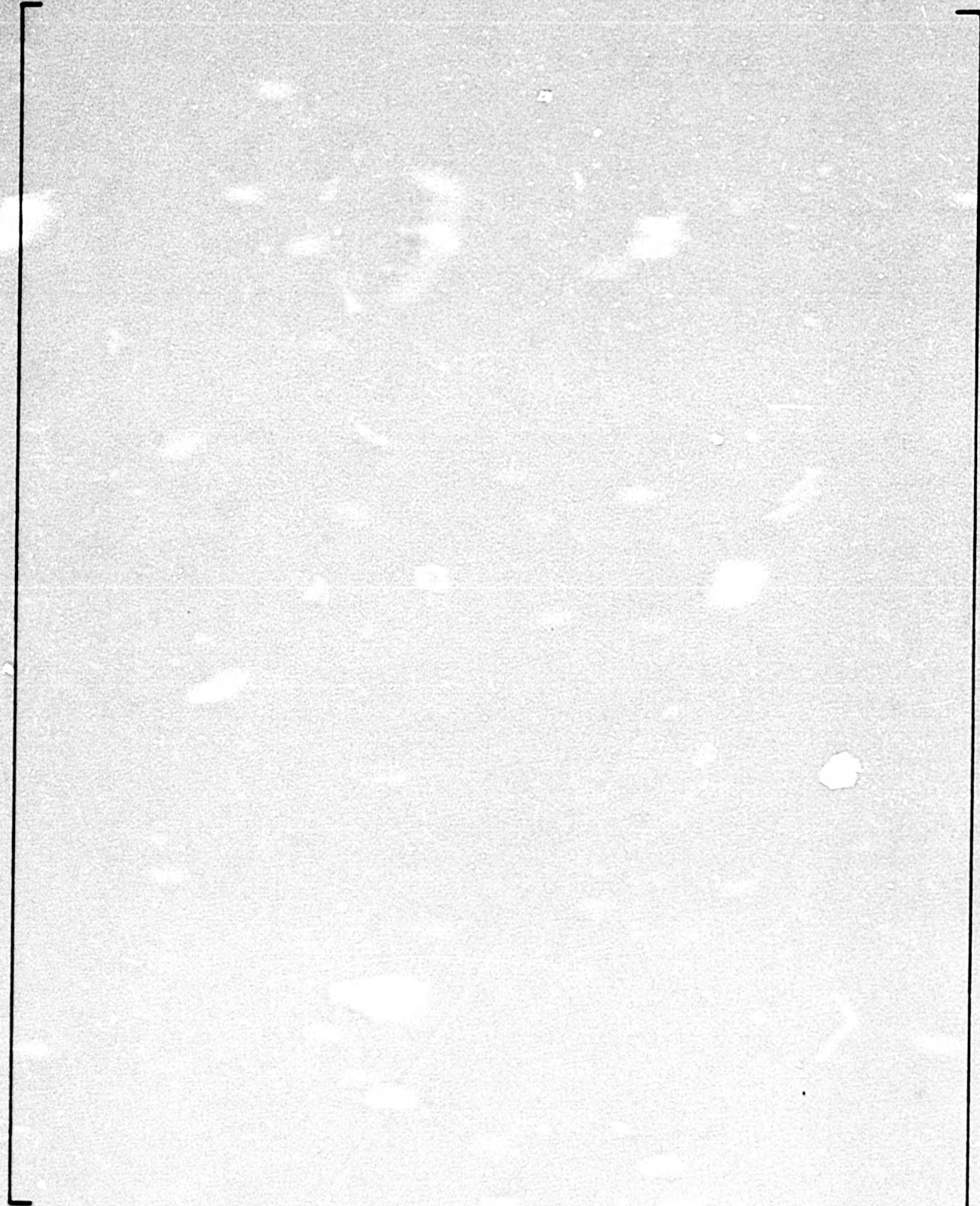
2.1.1 Replacement of Existing Process Instrumentation





a,c

Figure 2-1 Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System Cabinet



a,c

Figure 2-2 Eagle 21™ Cabinet Installation

2.1.2 Plant Applications

The Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System is utilized in nuclear power generating stations to monitor Nuclear Steam Supply System (NSSS) parameters and to display indications of these parameters to the operating personnel. These indications meet the post-accident monitoring (PAM) requirements of Regulatory Guide 1.97, "Instrumentation for Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants to Assess Plant and Environs Conditions During and Following an Accident." Figure 2-3 depicts the typical interconnections between the process protection equipment and other plant systems. [

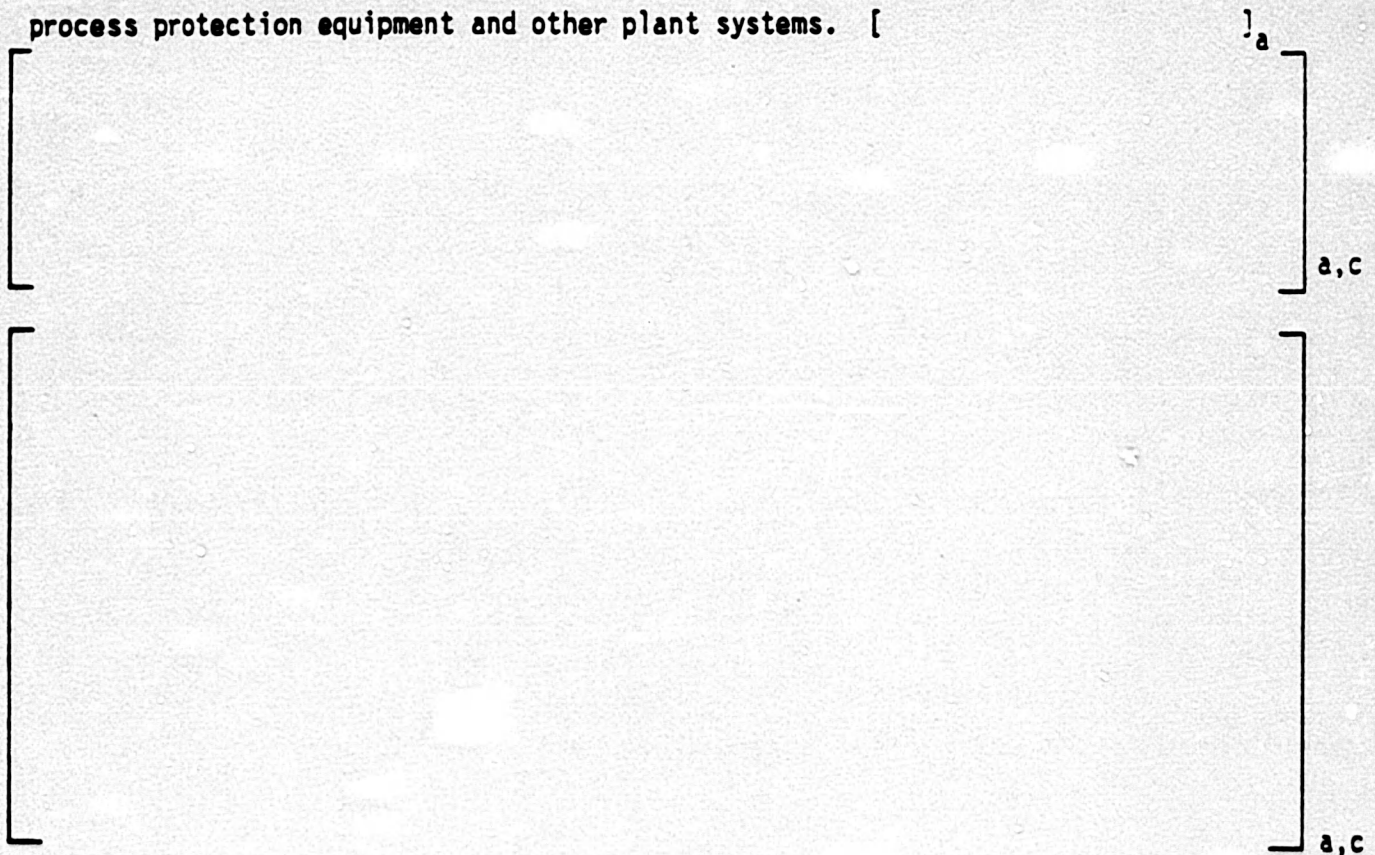


Figure 2-3 Typical I&C System Configuration

The NSSS parameters monitored by the Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System consist of temperatures, pressures, liquid levels, and flows. Resistance temperature detectors (RTDs) are used for temperature measurements. Electronic transmitters having either a 4- to 20-mA or 10- to 50-mA range are used to monitor pressure, level, and flow parameters. The system can also accept analog voltage or current inputs from other nuclear process systems such as the Nuclear Instrumentation System (NIS).

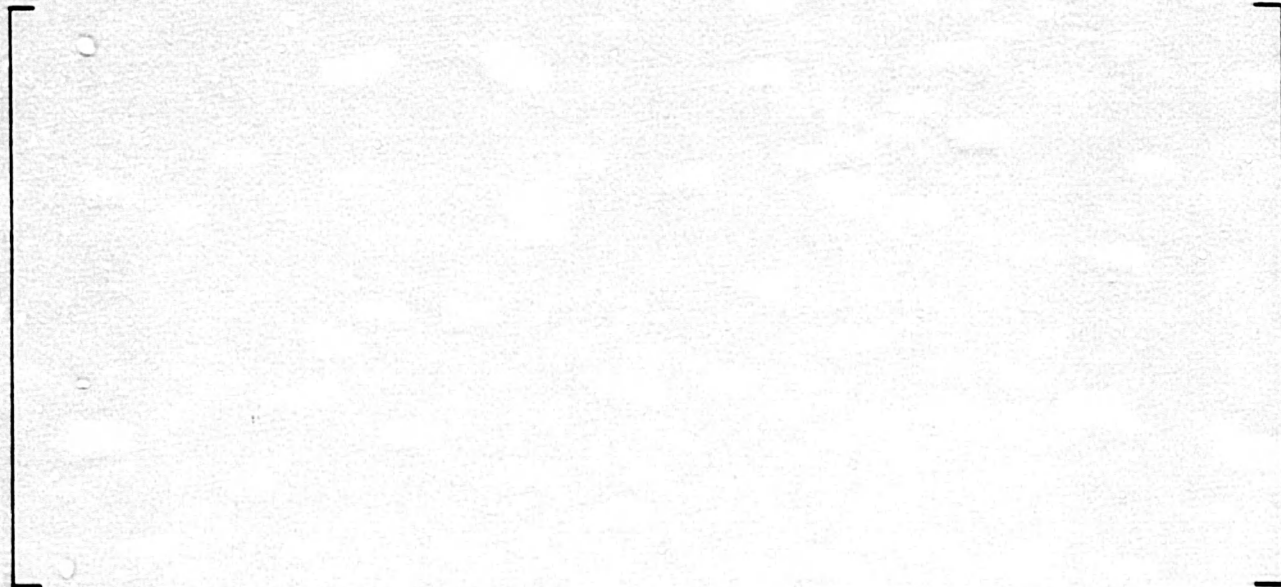
All inputs are converted to digital signals by the microprocessor-based Eagle 21™ electronics. After the desired signal conditioning is accomplished (including dynamic compensation of time-dependent signals, summation, and scaling), the system produces the following types of outputs:

- o Analog outputs -- 10- to 50-mA or 4- to 20-mA (or 1- to 5-vdc) signals supplied to control board indicators or the process control systems
- o Contact outputs -- On/off signals used to actuate control board annunciators
- o Channel trip outputs -- On/off signals used to control 120-vac input relays of the Solid State Protection System (SSPS), or a relay-based protection system, for reactor trip and safeguards actuation signals

2.1.3 Design Features

Major design features of the Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System are described in the following paragraphs.

2.1.3.1 Single Failure Criterion



a

2.1.3.2 Instrument Power Source



a

2.1.3.3 Channel Integrity

The Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System has been designed to perform its protective functions under extreme operating conditions relating to its environment, its energy supply, any malfunctions, and any accidents.

2.1.3.4 Channel Independence



a

[] a

2.1.3.5 Control and Protection System Interaction

The Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System functions with complete independence from the plant's control systems. (Control systems include remote indicators, computer data points, and annunciators as well as circuits that automatically control plant parameters.) Protective functions are electrically isolated from any fault or malfunction that occurs in the control systems.

2.2 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The following paragraphs provide a brief functional description of the Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System, based on the simplified functional block diagram shown in figure 2-4.

2.2.1 Block Diagram



a.c

Figure 2-4. Eagle 21st Simplified System Block Diagram



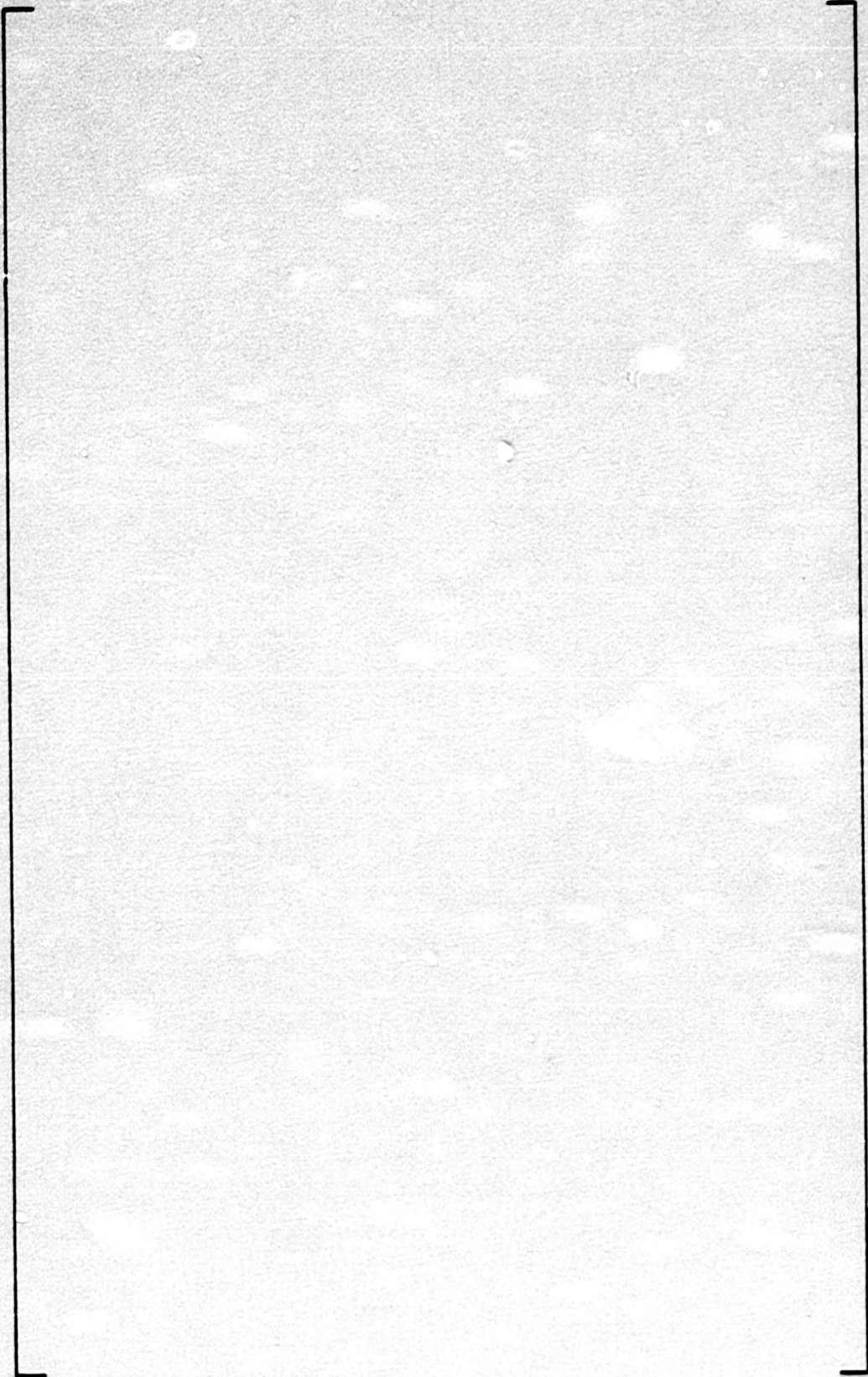
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2.3 CABINET DESCRIPTION

The Eagle 21™ Process Protection Upgrade System is housed in existing process instrumentation cabinets to which structural bracing and mounting rails have been installed. Cabinet front and rear views are shown in figures 2-6 and 2-7. [

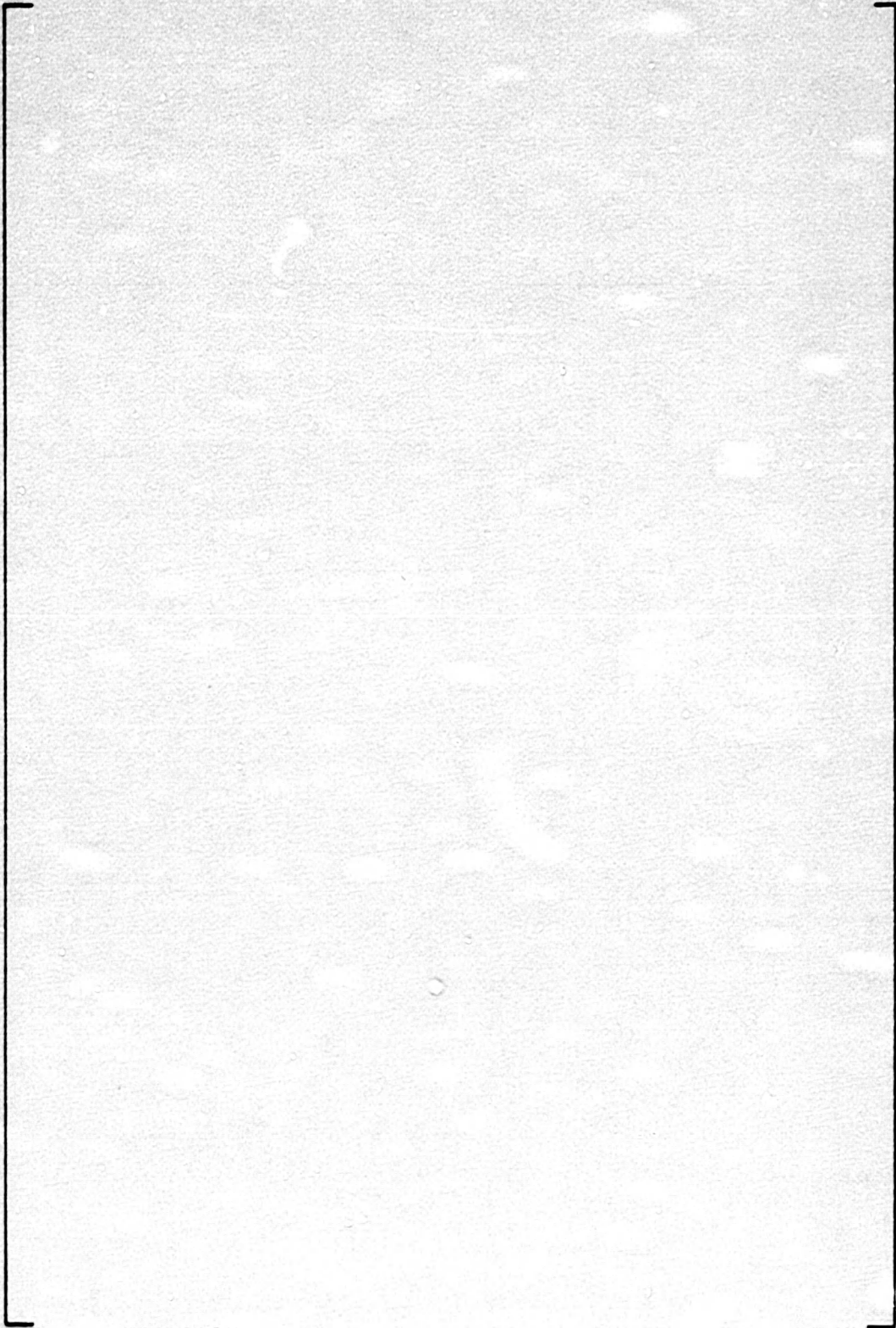
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a,c

Figure 2-5 Man-Machine Interface (MMI) Cart



a, c

Figure 2-6 Cabinet Front View

The diagram shows a vertical rectangular outline representing the rear view of a cabinet. On the left side, a horizontal line points to the middle of the vertical line, labeled "Analog Output Test Panel". On the right side, there are two horizontal lines pointing to the vertical line. The upper one is labeled "Field Terminal Strips" and the lower one is labeled "Power Distribution Box". At the bottom right corner of the vertical line, there is a small horizontal line labeled "a,c".

**Analog Output
Test Panel**

**Field Terminal
Strips**

**Power
Distribution
Box**

a,c

Figure 2-7 Cabinet Rear View

SECTION 3

EAGLE 21™ SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 DESCRIPTION

The Eagle 21™ system tested (Qualification Unit 2) is an exact replica of Watts Bar Nuclear Power Station protection rack 13. This rack contains the following instrument loops (subsystems):

- o Delta T/T_{avg}, Protection
- o Steam Generator Wide Range Level, Post Accident Monitoring (PAM) (2 Channels)
- o Pressurizer Vapor Temperature, (PAM)
- o Residual Heat Removal Pump Discharge Temperature, (PAM)
- o Reactor Coolant System Wide Range Pressure, (PAM)

3.2 CONFIGURATION/DESIGN LEVEL DRAWINGS

The following drawings/revision levels are attached to document the system configuration tested:

<u>Drawing Description</u>	<u>Drawing Number/Revision</u>
Terminal Block Wiring Diagram, Protection Set 4	1-47043, PW-13, Revision 3E
Process Control Block Diagram, Delta T/T _{avg} System	108D408, sheet 10, Revision 11
Process Control Block Diagram, WR SG Level	108D408, sheet 34, Revision 8
Process Control Block Diagram, Pressurizer Liquid/Vapor Temperature	108D408, sheet 38, Revision 4

Drawing Description

Drawing Number/Revision

Process Control Block Diagram,
RHR Pump Discharge Temperature

108D408, sheet 39, Revision 5

Process Control Block Diagram,
RCS Wide Range Pressure

108D408, sheet 43, Revision 1

Eagle 21™ Schematic Diagrams,
Rack 13 Protection Set 4

1856E69, sheet 2, Revision 2

The following drawings/revision levels are referenced to document the system hardware tested:

Drawing Description

Drawing Number/Revision

Cabinet General Assembly

1870E97G01, Revision 3

Analog Input Board, 10-50, 4-20 mA
(EAI-G01)

5367C57, Revision 4

WR RTD Input Board (ERI-G01)

5368C29, Revision 2

NR RTD Input Board (ERI-G02)

5368C29, Revision 2

Partial Trip Output Board (EPT-G01)

2D33786, Revision 2

Digital Contact Output Board (ECO-G01)

5367C61, Revision 3

Analog Output Board 10-50 mA (EAO-G02)

5367C60, Revision 3

Power Distribution Box (G01)

1871E34, Revision 3

Termination Module Assembly
0-10 Volt (G01)

2D33779, Revision 1

Drawing Description

Drawing Number/Revision

Termination Module Assembly
4-20 mA (G01)

2027362, Revision 1

Termination Module Assembly
10-50 mA (G06)

2027362, Revision 1

Baseline Design Document

956093, Revision 0

*Digital Contact Output Board (ECO-G01)

5367C61, Revision 4

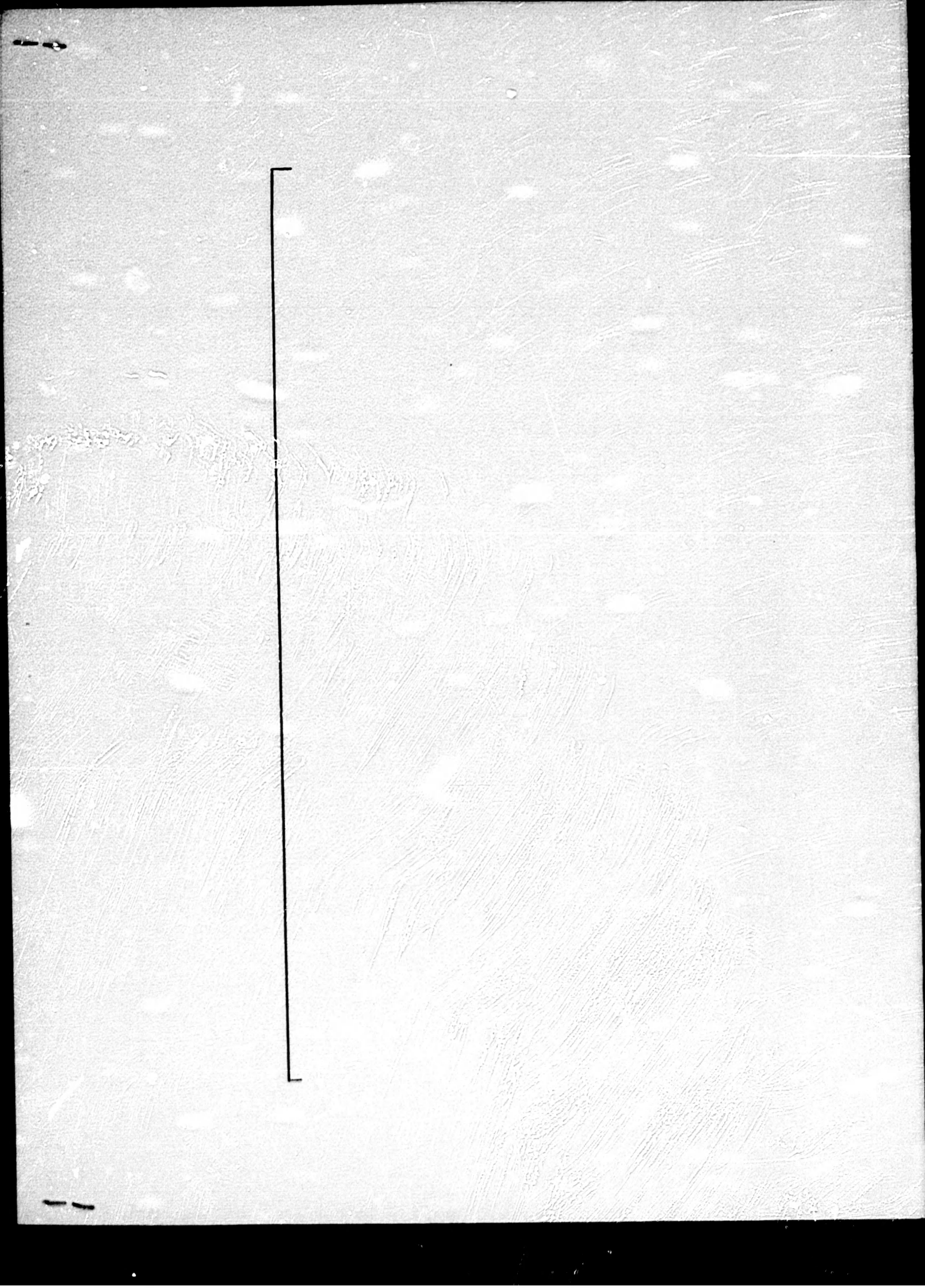
*Partial Trip Output Board (EPT-G01)

2033786, Revision 3

*Boards modified to successfully complete fault testing. Modifications made and required retests are described in sections 8.2, 8.3 and Appendix A.

I/O and microprocessor boards were configured per design specification 956073, Revision D.

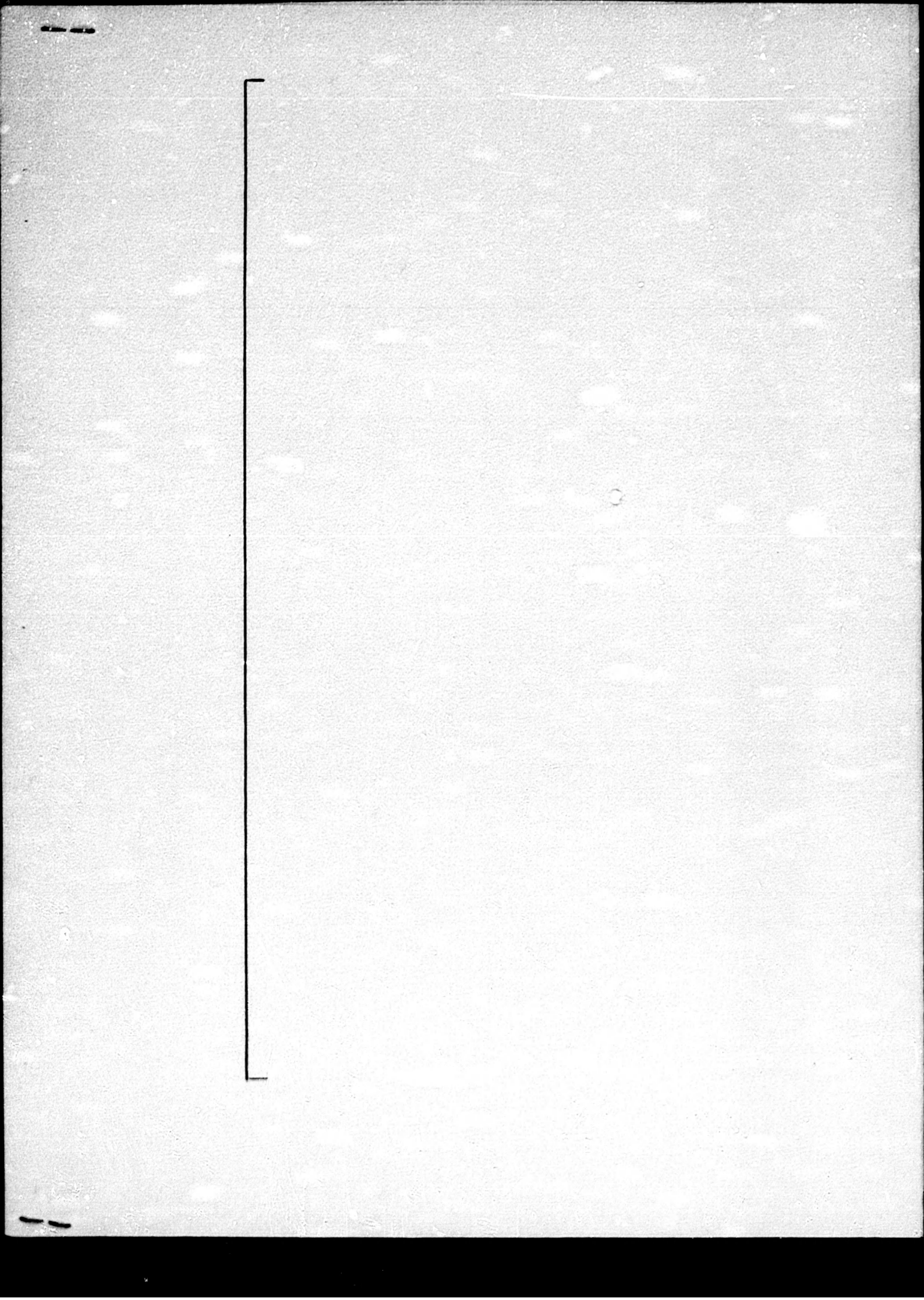
System software used has been retained on permanent file.



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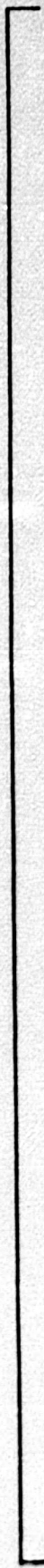
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3-5



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3-7

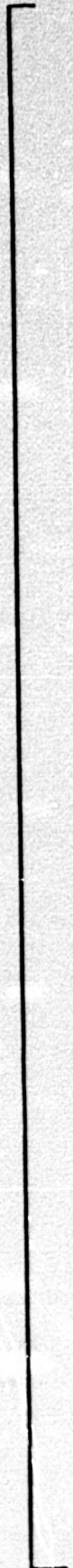


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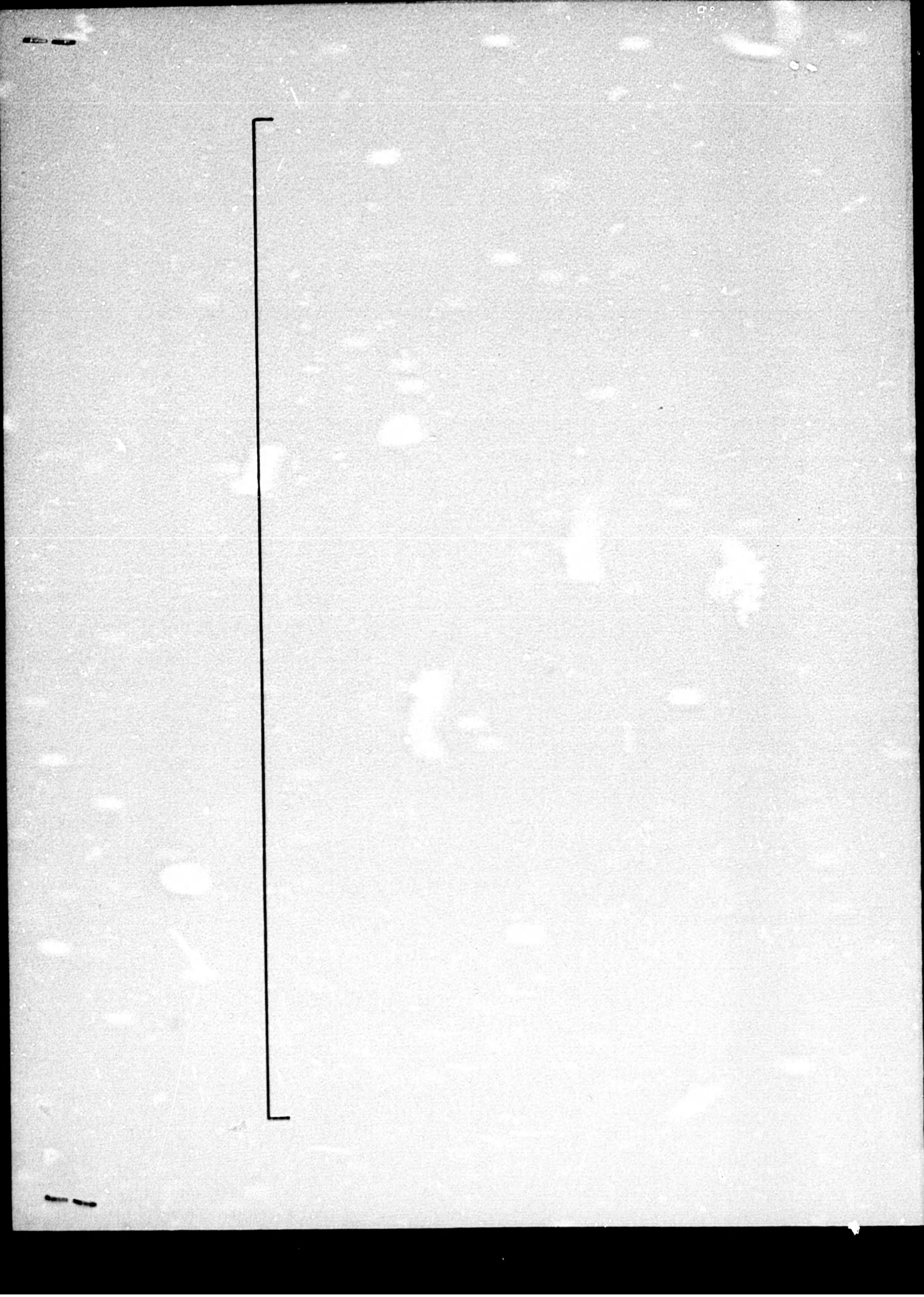
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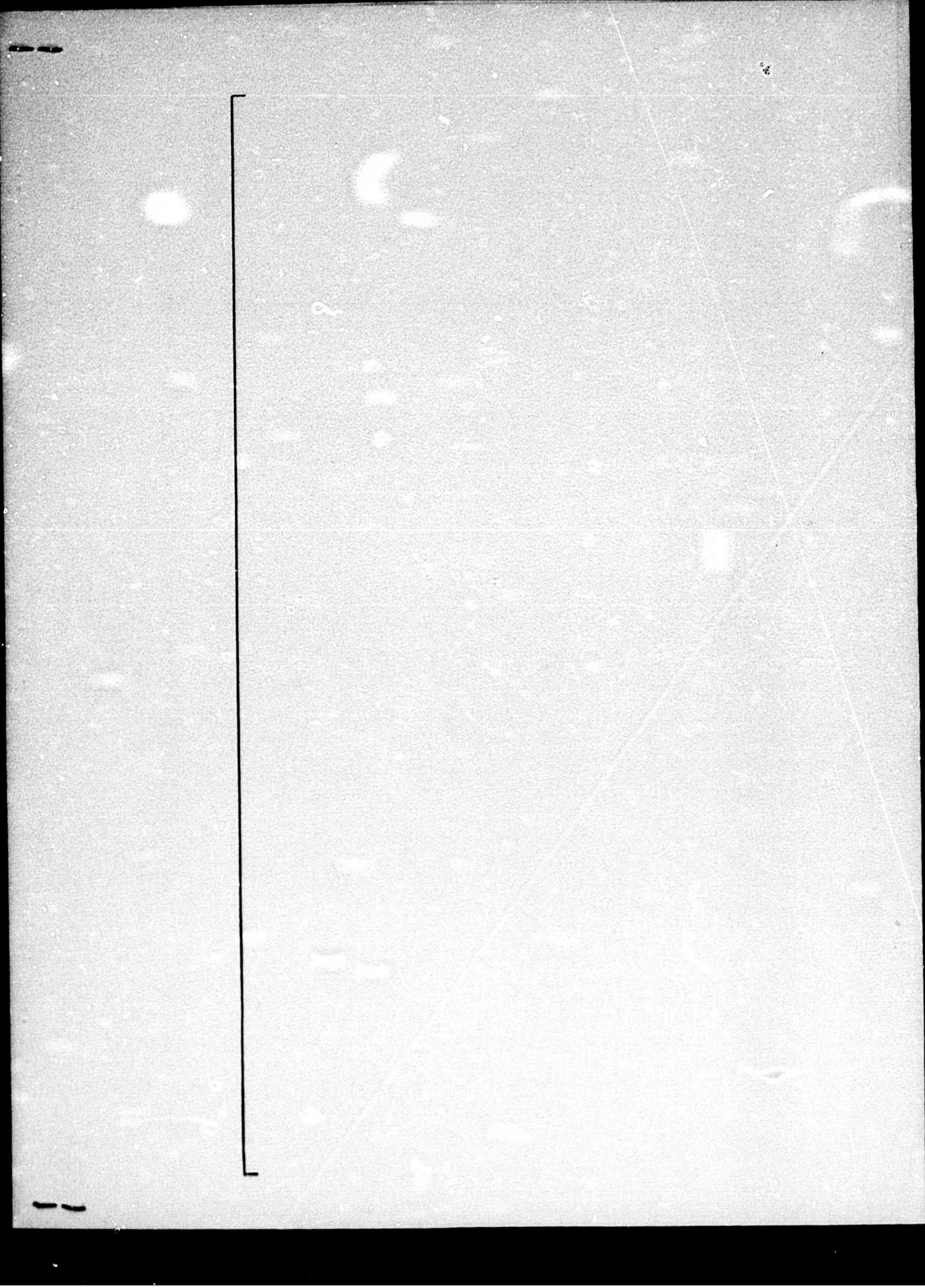
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3-13



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3-15



SECTION 4

ISOLATION DEVICES PHILOSOPHY

4.1 DESCRIPTION

The Eagle 21™ System uses the output signal conditioning boards as an isolation barrier between field level signals and the microprocessor subsystem. The Eagle 21™ uses the following types of isolation devices for interfacing Class 1E signals with non-1E equipment.

Isolator Board Type

Isolation Device

Analog Output Board (current loop), EAO
Digital Contact Output Board, ECO
Partial Trip Output Board, EPT

[]
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In addition, high voltage transient protection is provided for each cabinet input/output, including the ac power feed, by transient suppression circuitry. Fault currents are limited by preferred failure mode components.