Significance of In-Structure Generated Motion in Seismic Qualification Tests of Cabinet Mounted Electrical Devices

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Prepared for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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ABSTRACT

The !daho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) has been conducting a research study to assist the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) in determining susceptibility of electrical devices to in-structure generated motion sometimes present in electrical cabinets. In Phase I of this study, a survey of past seismic qualification tests conducted at Wyle Laboratories on various electrical and control equipment housed in nuclear grade cabinets was taken to identify components which experienced a rattling environment. The INEL has used several different methods to reduce that data and has determined the existence of a number of device anomalies in the presence of high frequency cabinet response to earthquake-type excitation motion. However, causality between the high frequency content and the malfunctions could not be conclusively confirmed. Phase II of the study consisted of shake table testing for the most prevalent malfunction discovered in the survey, relay chatter, with excitation frequency content in the seismic range and higher. This report will document the results of Phase I and iI of the study. Insight into the susceptibility of electrical devices to rattling and characterization of relay chatter mechanisms offers guidance in addressing rattling effects during qualification.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary guideline document for the eismic qualification of safety related electrical equipment, IEEE 344, discusses the need to consider nonlinear effects, such as rattling, which may occur in such equipment during seismic events. Besides the suggestion of assembly testing in such cases, little detail is offered as guidance for qualification. The Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) has contracted EG&G Idaho, Inc. at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) to address this issue with the intention of offering additional information concerning the presence, effects, and proper consideration of such nonlinear in-structure generated motion when qualifying such equipment.

The term "rattling" refers to vibration generated within a structure which has been externally excited. This internally generated vibration results from components in the structure, which are in close proximity to one another, responding to the external vibration and subsequently causing additional vibration as the result of impact with near components. The response to seismic excitation of a cabinet exhibiting a nonlinear response such as rattling could comain frequency content both within the normal seismic frequency range (<33 Hz) and beyond. If rattling response occurs and all of the safety system devices are installed in the cabinet at the time of the qualification test, the rattling effects will have been considered by the normal testing of that assembly. Some devices, however, are tested separately and when this is done, the additional response at higher frequencies caused by rattling must be addressed.

The idea of simply fixing a rattle assumes that the rattling can be detected during the qualification test, the rattling mechanism can be isolated, and some limit of acceptable rattling motion is known not to affect functionality of supported electrical devices. Without this information, reduction of rattling to acceptable levels in cabinets is uncertain. In addition, consideration must also be given to the effect of the test laboratories' rattling fixes upon the safe operation of the equipment in the plant, e.g., rattling in a door may be reduced to acceptable levels by applying screws all around but this may impede the plant operator significantly during manual operation or inspection of devices in the cabinet.

In an effort to provide more useful information on the character of in-structure generated motion, Wyle Laboratories (Norco Facility) was contracted by EG&G Idaho to provide information from past seismic qualification records of various electrical cabinets tested at both the Norco and Huntsville Facilities. A survey of these records was performed and analyzed to determine the general behavior of the cabinet, and their mounted electrical devices in the seismic and rattling environment.

The survey indicated that a wide range of cabinet sizes, functionalities, and electrical devices had been tested. Also, various high frequency (<33 Hz) g-levels in the cabinet responses were encountered. Electrical devices that displayed anomalies during the tests were: relays, switches, circuit breakers, a meter, a starter, a circuit card, a pressure switch, and an indicating light. Anomalous behavior included: contact chatter, breaker trip, output change on the circuit card, short circuit in the indicator light, erroneous readings on the meter, spurious signals, and contact bouncing. One test record indicated cabinet failure. Contact chatter was the most common anomaly. Sources of rattling identified in this survey were loose cabinet doors and loose device-mounting connectors.

Detailed signal analyses of six selected records, each containing the test table input motion and device location response, were evaluated for acceleration amplitude and frequency content. Time histories, response spectra, power spectral densities (PSD), transfer functions between input and response, and coherence functions were evaluated for each of the records. Analysis of the six records indicated significant levels of high frequency instructure generated motion but a firm correlation between device malfunctions and rattling environment could not be established. Even though test results indicated high frequency cabinet response, electrical device malfunctions did not always occur. Because the qualification records did not include the time at which the anomalies occurred, the causal effect between the occurrence of high frequency cabinet response and any anomalies was further obscured.

To investigate the possible causal relationship between high frequency cabinet rattling response to earthquake excitation and electrical device malfunction, some testing on a limited scope was performed at Wyle Laboratories. Since the existence of a rattling environment did not necessarily determine the malfunctioning of devices, an attempt was made to establish if any device might malfunction under such conditions. This meant selecting a device which was most likely to fail, exposing it to excitation with frequency content beyond the seismic range, and closely monitoring its response for evidence of malfunction. Relays were selected because it was the most prevalent device with malfunctions in the seismic qualification survey taken at Wyle Labs. The Westinghouse model AR660 and General Electric model CR 120B relays were selected because of their widespread usage throughout the nuclear industry. Three relays from each manufacturer were tested simultaneously to offer statistical reliability in the results.

The testing focus was on random excitation of the relays with equal acceleration input levels throughout three frequency ranges (measured by response spectra at 2% damping): 3 to 15 Hz, 15 to 100 Hz, and 3 to 100 Hz. The choice of the breakdown of excitation into these frequency bands was based upor; the existence of typical seismic floor spectra having amplified response up to about 15 Hz. With this cutoff, evaluations were made of the minimum response spectrum peak accelerations required to induce relay chatter by increasing g-levels in each broadband test until chatter occurred. Thus, the effects of only lew frequency (3 to 15 Hz), only high frequency (15 to 100 Hz) and the composite of frequency (3 to 100 Hz) content bands could be evaluated. In addition to the random excitation, swept sine testing in the 4 to 100 Hz range was performed at successively increasing input g-levels to give some relative measure of frequency sensitivity of the relays up to 100 Hz.

It was recognized that relay functionality might be based upon the relationship of chatter duration and electrical response of the system in which it interfaces. A computer monitoring system was employed to detect and quantify relay chatter durations of: 2 to 5, 5 to 10, 10 to 20, 20 to 40, 40 to 80, and >FV ms. This monitoring system was employed on, not only the on-table relays undergoing the vibration excitations, but also a set of off-table relays energized through individual on-table relays. These off-table relays represented components of different (alternating current) coil sizes.

In addition to measuring the table response, accelerometers were used to measure fixture and relay casing response. Detailed characterizations of the relay casing responses during the random excitation tests were made. Velocity and displacement histories were examined along with the acceleration at inception of chatter to more clearly identify causal relationships between excitation and relay chatter response.

Observation of relay responses to this series of tests affirms several characteristics which have been determined by other research on relays. Relays with normally closed contacts tend to be more susceptible to chatter than those with normally open contacts. Energized relays in this series of tests did not charter. Relays excited in a direction coincident with their contact's line of action were more susceptible to chatter than when excited in a direction orthogonal to that line of action.

New facets of relay chatter response were also discovered. Even though the major portion of relay chatter responding to random excitation was because of accelerations with frequency content <15 Hz, swept sine tests indicated relay frequency sensitivity at not only < 15 Hz but also in the 45 to 85 Hz range Testing the relays with random excitations of low, high, and a composite of these frequency ranges indicated that high frequency content did not contribute to the reduction of functionality of these relays based upon peak response spectrum acceleration. However, the characterization of the mechanism causing relay chatter under broadbanded excitation pointed to a critical difference in results, depending upon whether peak response spectrum acceleration values or acceleration levels on the relay sustained for a typical duration are used to measure excitation level. The second measure appears to be more closely correlated to chatter on these relays than the first. If the second measure is used, the addition of high frequency content in the excitation does degrade the acceleration-to-chatter levels.

Relay chatter and its subsequent effects on interfacing electrical equipment requires some consideration beyond the present seismic qualification is procedures and broadly affects important assumptions in seismic probabilistic risk assessments (PRA's) of safety systems. These test data indicate that chattering relays induce adverse electrical-mechanical response in interfacing electrical equipment; therefore, the PRA procedure of neglecting chatter effects on such equipment may lead to inaccurate conclusions.

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Results indicate that relays interfacing with chattering relays are induced to chatter for durations longer than those of the initiating, chattering relays. It is speculated that this increase in duration could be the result of a couple of possibilities. One possible explanation is that chains of short duration electrical pulses occur which appear to the offtable relay as a much longer pulse because of the relay's relatively long response time. A second possibility is that the pulsing might appear as an alternating current which affects the relay coil and, thus, chatter duration. Seismic qualification criteria presently require registering chatter durations of 2 ms or greater during the tests. In light of these results, some consideration should be given in the qualification test to the relationship between the relay's interfacing system response time, the occurrence of critical length chatter durations, and the time interval between those events.

These test results provide the following insight to qualification testing in the seismic-induced rattling environment:

- The rattling environment is indeed real in some equipment qualification tests of cabinets.
- 2. There are analytical tools available that provide some qualitative measure of the existence of cabinet in structure generated motion outside the normal seismic range of interest. Comparisons of table input and device location and output response spectra is one such set of tools. Comparisons of the transfer function between the two locations and its corresponding coher-

ence function can offer some additional insight into the phenomenon. Typically, the quality of the transfer function and the coherence function in resonant frequency ranges tends to degrade with the presence of nonlinear structural response.

- 3. The occurance of rattling does not necessarily mean that a cabinet mounted device is going to malfunction during seismic excitation. Dynamic characteristics of the device of concern must be considered as well as the possibility of any narrowbanded frequency characteristics in the rattling environment.
- 4. Depending upon the device functional mechanisms, there may be dynamic characteristics which better reflect functional operability than the commonly used peak acceleration parameter. This parameter is inferred from the comparison of test response spectra (TRS) to required response spectra (RRS), presently utilized in IEEE 344 to indicate structural integrity under seismic excitation. In this limited testing to characterize relay chatter, levels of sustained acceleration seemed more critical than peak acceleration response.
- 5. Presently, IEEE 344 requires only the recording of chatter durations > 2 ms. Observations of relay interaction infer that seismic qualification testing should base its chatter measurement requirements on the joint considerations of relay chatter duration, time intervals between chatter incidents, and response characteristics of interfacing equipment.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF IN-STRUCTURE GENERATED MOTION IN SEISMIC QUALIFICATION TESTS OF CABINET MOUNTED ELECTRICAL DEVICES

1. INTRODUCTION

The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC), Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, has contracted EG&G Idaho, Inc. at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) to conduct a research program to improve guidance for the environmental and dynamic qualification of safety related equipment. One identified research topic concerns the current guidance for d namic qualification of equipment mounted on support structures when rattling occurs in the support structure. Cabinets supporting various electrical devices and exhibiting rattling when subjected to seismic motion are an example of this concern. Wyle Laboratories was subcontracted by EG&G Idaho to survey past seismic qualification tests which they had performed to identify components most susceptible to rattling, and to provide testing facilities required in the second phase of this study to simulate the rattling environment. Results and conclusions are based upon data from Wyle's test report, herein referred to as the test report. A microfiche copy of this report is included as Appendices A through H. The following section describes the background of this research program, identifies its objectives, and outlines the tasks that were performed.

1.1 Background

Seismic qualification testing of safety class equipment is typically conducted with the assumption that the equipment primarily responds in a linear fashion. Theoretically, this implies that for an input excitation over a specified frequency hand, the excited component will only contain frequency response in that band. Seismic floor response spectra typically have significant dynamic amplification in the frequency range of 3 to 15 Hz. A linear structure thus excited would not respond dynamically above that frequency range. However, a nonlinear structure could induce additional frequency response, both within the range of frequency con-

tent of the input as well as outside that frequency range. Rattling of the structure is an example of this nonlinear behavior. The term "rattling" refers to vibration generated within a structure which has been externally excited. This internally generated vibration results from components in the structure, which are in close proximity to one another, responding to the external vibration and subsequently causing additional vibration as the result of impact with near components.

IEEE 344,² the prime document for guidance in seismic qualification of safety related equipment, recommends accounting for such in-structure generated response but offers very little guidance for either its detection or its adequate consideration. The standard does recommend assembly testing if possible when rattling does exist.

This effectively presents a problem for some common testing scenarios. Oftentimes, testing of a support structure, such as a cabinet, and the devices which might be used in it are performed in separate qualification tests. Typically, this is because different devices are retrofitted into the cabinet after the original qualification test or simply that plant equipment acquisition schedules neccesitates separate qualification testing. While the effect of taitling on the cabinet itself is addressed in the original qualification test, the Required Response Spectrum (RRS) for the retrofitted or separately tested device may not necessarily consider amplified frequency content above 33 Hz. This may result because the RRS for the device was derived by analysis using table motion and a linear model for the cabinet or it may be caused by testing the retrofitted device only in a frequency range below 33 Hz. Depending upon the device's characteristics and functionality requirements, neglecting excitation frequencies above 33 Hz raises the question of whether the component is qualified seismically, since it is possible that rattling can introduce response in the cabinet at frequencies higher than 33 Hz as well as within the seismic frequency

1.2 Objectives

This study has focused upon determining the extent to which rattling may exist in electrical cabinets (if high frequency cabinet response resulting from rattling exists and there are electrical devices which are susceptible to such rattling) and providing some guidance for qualification testing that would adequately and feasibly address this phenomenon. The limited scope of testing in this study demanded evaluation of a worst-case scenario to give some indication of the severity of the problem. Thus, the results of this study offer a qualitative assessment of rattling on devices deemed most susceptible to that environment.

1.3 Description of Tasks Performed

To encet the objectives of the study, typical cabinet frequency response due to in-structure generated motions during seismic qualification tests was determined. Then tests were conducted to evaluate the rattling effects on a device functional anomaly, judged most likely to occur in this environment and had plant safety implications. From the outset of

the program, it was assumed that structural integrity was not the prime concern but that device functionality would be most sensitive to such situations.

The study was divided into two main tasks:

- Evaluation of existing test data related to seismic qualification of various electrical and control equipment used in nuclear power plants.
- Limited testing of typical electrical equipment to demonstrate susceptibility to low and high frequency excitation.

Selection of relays as the type of electrical equipment to be tested in the second task was based upon the fact that relay chatter was the most prevalent anomaly detected in the survey included in the initial task of the study.

Section 2 of this report describes the survey of existing seismic qualification test records and Section 3 is a more detailed analysis of six records taken from that surveyed group. The basis for selecting the test items is outlined in Section 4, while Section 5 describes the testing procedure and Section 6 details the results. Conclusions of the study are discussed in Section 7.

2. REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING QUALIFICATION TEST PROGRAMS

This part of the task consisted of surveying existing seismic qualification test reports and analyzing the test data to offer some description of rattling response. Since the scope of the program was limited, the decision was made to limit the survey to electrical devices in the capitats.

2.1 Description of Test Report Review

One hundred test reports were selected from the seismic qualification programs conducted at both the Norco and Huntsville facilities of Wyle Laboratories in the last few years. These reports addressed the seismic qualification of typical cabinet-mounted electrical devices used in nuclear power plants. The reports were reviewed and the data evaluated in order to establish general behavior of the control equipment under typical seismic excitation.

A format was developed for summarizing the pertinent seismic qualification test data. This format includes a description of equipment, anomalies, tests performed and equipment response amplification at frequencies higher than 33 Hz. Appendix A of the test report contains a typical summary form used to collect data and a table that summarizes the pertinent data. In this summary table, a brief physical description of each cabinet qualification test that was considered is listed in the column marked structure while electrical devices of interest in the cabinet during the test are described under the component column. Tests performed on the structure and maximum zero period acceleration (ZPA) g-levels on the test response spectra (TRS) are subsequently listed. Next, a description of any anomalies which occurred during the test is given. An indicator of frequency response of the cabinet above 33 Hz was measured as a percent increase in amplitude above the amplitude at 33 Hz.

2.2 Results of the Test Report Survey

The summary indicated that a wide range of cabinet size and functionality had been tested. Correspondingly, a wide range of electrical devices were mounted in the cabinets. Input ZPA g-levels ranged from 0.1 to 25 g's. Cabinet response at elevated device locations showed up to 2300% amplification above the 33 Hz frequency amplitude for frequencies above 33 Hz.

Mounted devices exhibiting anomalous behavior included: a meter, relays, switches, circuit breakers, a starter, a circuit card, a pressure switch, and an indicating light. Relays, switches, and circuit breakers made up the majority of devices exhibiting anomalous behavior. The anomalous behavior of mounted devices included: contact chatter, breaker trip, output change (on the circuit card), short circuit on the indicator light, erroneous readings on the meter, spurious signals, and contact bouncing. One record indicated cabinet failure. Contact chatter was typically monitored and recorded for durations of 2 ms and greater. Sources of rattling determined in this survey were loose cabinet doors and loose device-mounting connectors.

The review showed equipment response amplification at frequencies higher than 33 Hz and demonstrated that electromechanical devices are more sensitive to seismic motion than components without moving parts. From the 100 reports reviewed, 30 anomalies were detected and 29 of them were related to device operability. Twenty-five of the anomalies involved contact chatter, change of state, or bouncing.

Notably, most of the qualification tests reviewed were conducted with random multifrequency motion and designed to demonstrate that the specimen met its acceptance criteria. The instrumentation monitored the occurrence of the device anomaly during the test but did not record the time at which the anomaly occurred or the corresponding component response frequency. Furthermore, most of the evaluated reports traditionally addressed equipment performance at seismic frequency range, i.e., below 33 Hz. Therefore, the recorded data at frequencies above 33 Hz are far from perfect, being influenced by test equipment limitations and control system noise.

The review gives possible indication, but does not give conclusive proof, of causal effect between rattling and anomalies.

3. DETAILED SIGNAL ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TEST RECORDS

3.1 Description of the Signal Analysis

Six records of input/response time histories were selected from a subset of the original 100 test records, which were available for detailed computerized analysis. The selection was based on the character of time histories, comparison between input and output motions, and performance of tested equipment, especially in the high frequency range. Location of response accelerometers and availability of data tapes with nonfiltered time histories were also taken into consideration.

Table 1 identifies the six selected records from the 100 reports. Each record consists of the input acceleration time history from the control accelerometer located at the test table close to the support of the test specimen (Accelerometer I) and the response acceleration time history from a selected location. Selection of the response location (and corresponding accelerometer number) was based upon performance of the tested equipment. Only one run from each report in the study was selected for detailed evaluation; the run number is also presented in Table 1. Each record set consists of shake table input spectra, based upon the control accelerometer reading and the cabinet response spectra at a specified location, based upon the corresponding response accelerometer reading. Input and response acceleration time histories of 30 s duration are also presented in each record as well as 5 s duration portions of those time histories to show more detail. All of the above information was gathered from selected test reports. Based upon this information, frequency domain functions were derived using the VAMP³ software on the Wyle inhouse computer, a Digital Equipment PDP-11. These data are included in Appendix B of the test report.

In the frequency domain analyses, each thirty-second time history was divided into six five-second time ensembles. Then the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analysis of input and response acceleration was performed for each ensemble and the ensembles were averaged in the frequency domain. Power Spectral Densities (PSD) of the input and response acceleration were then calculated. Finally, coherence, transmissibility and transfer functions between input X, and response, Y, acceleration were calculated as follows:

Coherence (γ^2) is the amplitude of the crosspower spectrum squared divided by the product of the two autospectra $(XY^{*2}/X^2 \cdot Y^2)$.

Transmissibility is the Fourier spectrum of the response divided by the Fourier spectrum of the input (Y/X).

The transfer function was calculated by dividing the cross-power spectrum of the response and the input by the autospectrum of the input (XY/XX*).

In these definitions, the autospectrum refers to the spectrum der sed from the multiplication of the real part of size FFT and its complex conjugate (XX*).

Table 1. Selected records for detailed signal analysis

Record Number		Acceleron	neter Number	
	(See Appendix A)	Input	Response	Run Number
1	NOF-J1	1	,	11
2	NOR07	1		12
3	NOR08	1		6
4	NOR15	1	15	44
5	NOR37	1	21	15
6	NOR47	1	3	16

No filtering or smoothing was used. The initial data and results of calculation of a total of 13 plots for each of the six records are presented graphically in Appendix B of the test report in the following order:

- Shake table input spectra and the cabinet response spectra. (2 plots)
- Thirty second input and response time histories. (2 plots)
- Input and response time histories for five second duration to present more details of the time histories. (2 plots)
- FFT analysis of input and response accelerations. (2 plots)
- PSD of input and response accelerations. (2 plots)
- Coherence between input and response acceleration. (1 plot)
- Transmissibility between input and response acceleration. (1 plot)
- Transfer function between input and re-ponse acceleration. (1 plot)

3.2 Detailed Signal Analysis Results

Comparisons of response spectra and time histories show that levels of acceleration at elevated device locations were significantly higher in the upper frequency range when compared to input acceleration levels at the test table. FFT and PSD plots also served to characterize the input and response motion as a function of frequency. Obviously, because of motion amplification in tested equipment, the amplitude of the PSD for the response motion is higher than for the input motion, but the more important fact is that both response spectral acceleration and the PSD for the response motion indicate substantial motion and energy in the higher frequency range, while input motion generally shows a downward trend in amplitude as frequency increases above 15 Hz.

While the PSDs offer some measure of energy content in the table input and device location response, causality, or the absence of noise, is best determined by examining the transfer functions and corresponding coherence functions between the table input and cabinet response. Transfer functions indicate frequency ranges of cabinet amplification caused by resonant conditions and the coherence functions indicate the degree to which a designated response is caused by a specified input such as table motion.

Because coherence is a function of frequency, highly causal response of some resonant frequencies can be shown in the transfer function $(\gamma^2 \approx 1.0)$ yet at other resonances, low causality from the input ($\gamma^2 < 0.5$) is indicated. This is typically caused by the presence of other sources of excitation besides the specified input. The measure of what is "good" coherence is dependent upon usage of the transfer function. Good estimates of modal damping from transfer functions require coherence values of $\gamma^2 \approx 0.9$ or better. On the otherhand, demonstration of relative dependence of two components of an earthquake's accelerogram require only a coherence value of $\gamma^2 \approx 0.5$ or better. 1 Other things to consider when evaluating coherence is that a sufficient number of averages should be taken and the input power should be sufficiently high to produce a reliable coherence value. Considering the data processed, $\gamma^2 < 0.8$ in the resonant frequencies ranging up to 20 Hz and $\gamma^2 < 0.5$ in the higher frequency ranges was judged as indicating modes with considerable response due to external sources such a rattling, i.e., lack of causality between seismic input motion and cabinet response motion.

Using these various tools as rattling indicators, analysis of the six records indicated that there was a considerable amount of rattling in most of the cabinet responses. However, malfunctions were only recorded in two of the five tests in which cabinet rattling was indicated.

Considering all of the evidence collected as a result of the seismic qualification test survey, it was concluded that, even though there was significant high frequency cabinet rattling in some qualification tests, a conclusive correlation between that phenomenon and the occurrence of functional anomalies could not be made. Primarily, this was due to the fact that the excitation wave form at the time of anomalous occurrences could not be recovered from the existing test records.

To address this problem, a series of tests were performed on a very limited set of electrical devices. The following sections describe the selection process, test setup, and results.

4. TEST SPECIMEN

The following subsections outline the philosophy of test item selection and describes the physical characteristics of each of the six relays tested.

4.1 Basis for Selection

Because the overall objective of this study was to investigate the relative significance of rattling phenomena in seismic qualification, the philosophy of testing was based on the attempt to investigate a bounding test scenario. Test specimens were selected for their probable susceptibility to a rattling environment, their typical use in nuclear plant safety systems, and, if possible, their general use throughout the nuclear industry. Rather than test a wide variety of components, multiple items of a few types were selected to provide some statistical confidence in the test data. This allowed the focus of attention to be placed upon: (a) the detailed characterization of the failure mechanisms involved and (b) quantification of the devices' sensitivity in measurements typically made in seismic testing.

The electrical devices were selected on the following basis:

- One hundred nuclear power plant electrical equipment seismic qualification test reports were reviewed to identify electrical devices that most prevalently indicated anomalous behavior during seismic excitation.
- The test data for susceptible devices was evaluated to identify devices that indicated anomalies in the presence of excitations having frequency content beyond the normal seismic range.

 The devices selected were representative of devices commonly used in nuclear power plants.

4.2 Specimen Description

Using the defined selection criteria, electrical relays exhibiting contact chatter were the prime candidates for this testing. Additionally, other sources⁴ have indicated relays as critical components in plant safety yet having relatively low seismic capacity. Commonly used industrial-type relays from two manufacturers, typically used in the control or auxiliary relay functions in nuclear safety systems, were selected. Six relays, three of General Electric manufacture and three from Westinghouse, were tested simultaneously. Table 2 describes these relays.

4.3 Receiving Inspection

Upon receipt at Wyle Laboratories, and prior to any testing, the test specimens were visually examined for evidence of damage which may have been incurred in shipping. Specimen identification information was checked with the shipping documents for conformity. Results of the visual examination, together with specimen identification information, were recorded on the appropriate test data sheets. There was no visible evidence of damage to the test specimens upon receipt at Wyle Laboratories. The test specimens were described as General Fiectric 230 Vac Relay, Part CR120B06003 and Westinghouse 120 Vac Relay, Part AR660.

Table 2. Test specimen description

Device Description	Manufacturer	Model	Coil Voltage (Vac)	Number of Poles	Dimensions (in.)	Weight (1b)
Relay	GE	CR120B	230	6	4.5 x 2.38 x 3.5	1.5 lb
Relay	Westinghouse	AR6A	120	6	6 x 4.09 x 3.875	2.3 lb

5. TEST PROCEDURE

Details concerning the physical layout of the tests, parameters modeled, and excitation used are given below. In addition to these descriptions, testing philosophy is also included, where appropriate.

5.1 Mounting

The test items were mounted on a fixture as shown in Figure 1. The mounting screws were Number 10 for Westinghouse and Number 8 for GE relays. The mounting screws were tightened so that the relays were held firmly on the fixture. The fixture was fabricated from 1-in, thick plates and welded to the test table. Figures 2 and 3 picture the actual setup.

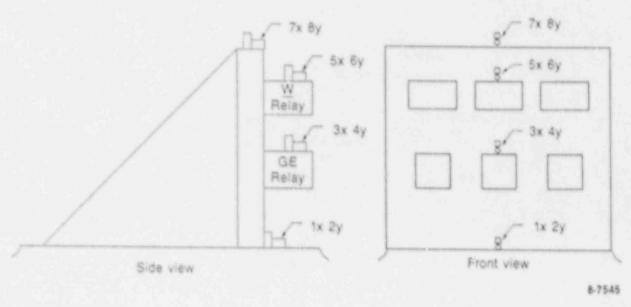
The tests were performed on Wyle Laboratories' biaxial seismic test table, G-machine, and single axis vibration table, F-machine. The seismic G-machine table is 100-in, square and is capable of 12-in, double amplitude displacement horizontally and 9-in, double amplitude displacement vertically. The seismic machine has a load rating in excess of 10,000 lb. The F-machine has a load capacity of 200 lb at 5 g's and double amplitude displacement up to 4 ft.

5.2 Electrical Monitoring

Electrical monitoring was designed to obtain data on (a) occurrence of contact chatter or change of state, (b) chatter duration and number of chatter events during each test, (c) level and frequency at which chatter occurred, and (d) the effects of contact chatter on other devices connected to it.

It was recognized that relay chatter, by itself, may or may not present a problem to nuclear plant safety depending upon the systems to which the relay is connected. With this in mind, an effort was made to characterize, in detail, the relay response and to determine the relay's response effect on other electrical devices to which it could be connected. Three off-table relays were selected to monitor this sensitivity to chatter initiated from each of the two on-table designs tested. The off-table selection represented devices with different coil sizes and, thus, possibly offering different sensitivities to on-table relay thatter. Table 3 lists each off-table device and the on-table relay to which it was connected.

All tests were initially conducted with the test specimens in the de-energized state, which was selected because recent fragility tests by other



x = horizontal

y = vertical

Figure 1. Test fixture and response acceleration location.

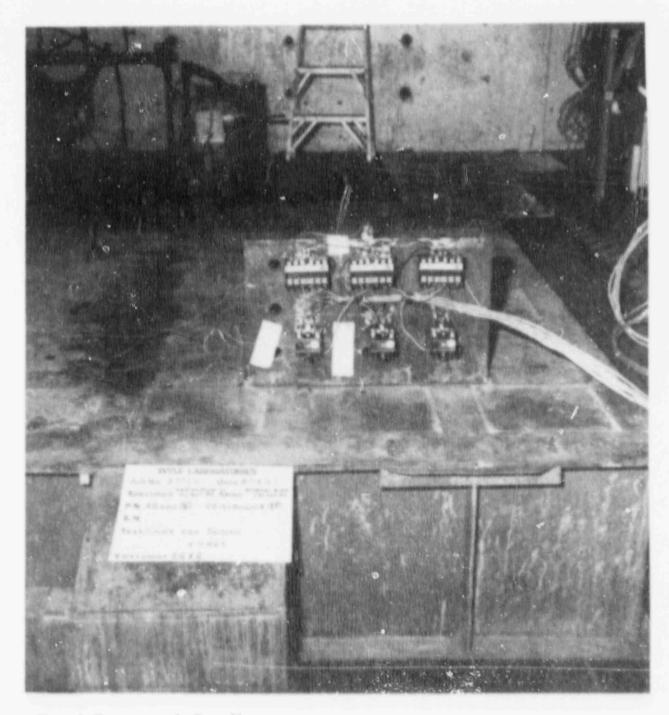


Figure 2. Test setup on the G-machine.

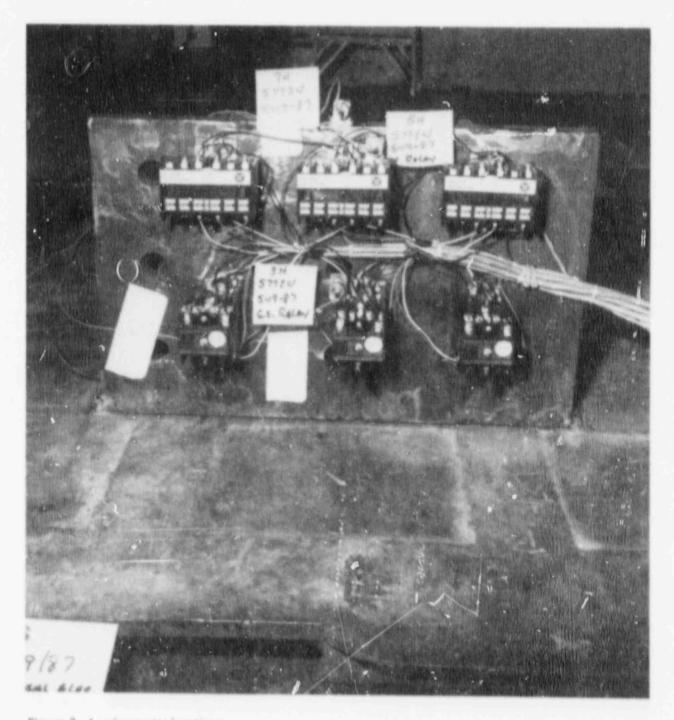


Figure 3. Accelerometer locations.

Table 3. On- and off-table relay arrangement

On-Table Relay Manufacturer	Off-Table Device Manufacturer	Model	Coil Voltage Vac
GE	Cutler Hammer	D40RB Series 2A	120
GE	GE	CR120B	230
GE	Allen Bradley	Size 1 Starter	120
Westinghouse	Cutler Hammer	D40RB	120
Westinghouse	Westinghouse	AR6A	120
Westinghouse	Allen Bradley	Size 1 Starter	120

researchers⁵ have indicated this configuration to be most susceptible to chatter. If contact chatter occurred during a test, the same test was repeated with the test specimen energized. The off-table relays were energized through the on-table relays during all testing. These contact configurations represent the worst case scenario, since normally closed (NC) contacts require less inertial force to cause contact chatter. Normally open (NO) contacts typically have a significant gap which must be traversed and, therefore, require a higher inertial force to initiate chatter or state changes than NC contacts.

5.3 Accelerometer Arrangement

Table and relay response was measured by accelerometers at four locations. The table response was measured and controlled with two accelerometers mounted at the base of the test fixture in the vertical and horizontal directions. Fixture response was measured by accelerometers mounted on top in the horizontal and vertical directions. Relay responses were measured by accelerometers mounted on the relay casing of one Westinghouse and one GE relay. These also measured horizontal and vertical response. Record of these responses offered measurement of any local response in table, fixture, or relays. The positions of these accelerometers are shown in Figure 1 and the test setup photographs (Figures 2 and 3). The accelerometer data was recorded on analog FM tape and also monitored by computer.

5.4 Excitation Wave Forms

The shake table excitations used in this program consisted of: (a) low level resonance search tests to aid in the detection of any resonant response frequency in the test, and (b) high level random and swept sine tests to actually achieve the chatter g-levels. Additional high level amplification check tests were performed to more accurately define the relay chatter spectra discussed in Section 6.4. The random tests were performed to best replicate waveforms expected in an earthquake-excited, cabinetruttling environment. Generalized broadband excitation was divided into low (<15 Hz), high (15 to 100 Hz), and composite (3 to 100 Hz) frequency content bands to evaluate the effect of dynamic excitations on the cabinet device (relay) that are outside the range expected for purely seismic motion. High level swept sine tests were performed to augment the random test results by providing a more definitive picture of the frequency response of the table, fixture, and relay casings.

5.4.1 Resonance Search. The resonance search consisted of a low level sinusoidal sweep test (0.2 g's) of the relays mounted on the test fixture in the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) directions (see Figure 1) to determine the response of the test specimens and fixture in the desired frequency band of 1 to 100 Hz. The sweep rate of 1/2 octave per min was employed in this frequency range on the G-machine test table.

5.4.2 Random Excitation. The seismic fragility tests were conducted uniaxially using random motion that was amplitude-controlled in one-third octave bandwidths from 1.25 to 100 Hz. This input signal was synthesized with a bank of parallel one-third octave filters with individual output attenuators adjusted to meet the required response spectra shapes. The tests were conducted in three separate frequency bands; low, high, and a combination of these frequency bands. Because of the large number of test runs, 10-second duration strong motion waveforms were used to reduce fatigue effects. The strong motion segment of the excitation was seconded by a 2 to 3 second ramp-up and followed by a 3 to 4 second ramp-down.

Analyses of the test motions were accomplished with a response spectrum analyzer. The analyses were performed and plotted at one-sixth octave frequency intervals up to 100 Hz. Response spectra were plotted at damping values of 1, 2, and 3% of critical.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 show the specified test levels for this program. The criterion used in meeting the test levels was that the amplified portion of the response spectra of the table acceleration (calculated with 2% damping) envelopes the g-levels indicated in these three figures. The dashed lines in Figure 4 illustrate the corresponding levels of the

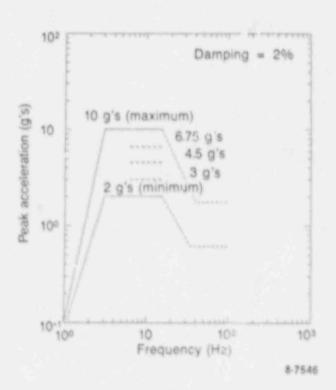


Figure 4. Low frequency RRS.

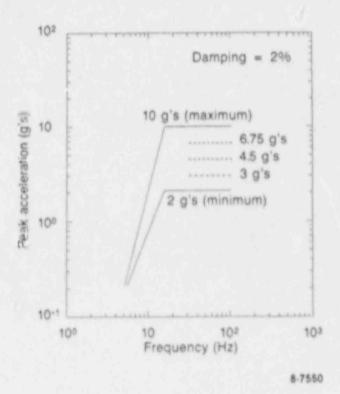


Figure 5. High frequency RRS.

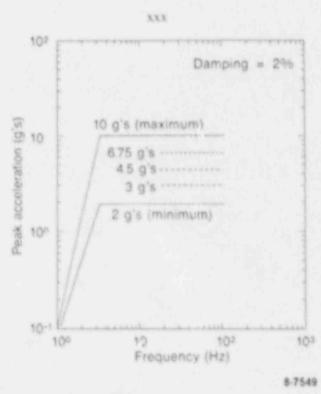


Figure 6. Composite frequency band RRS.

ZPA inaintained, as close as possible, in his yrange testing.

5.4.3 Single Axis Sine Sweep Excitation. The test specimens were simultaneously subjected to uniaxial sine sweep excitations in the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) directions indicated in Figure 1. The F-machine was used to sweep through the frequency range from 4 to 100 Hz (see Figures 7 and 8). Each test began with the specimen in the de-energized state and maintained in this state for the test duration. If a chatter event occurred during the test, the same test was repeated with the relay in the energized state. The sweep rate was approximately one octave per min. The acceleration level for each sweep was increased until component malfunction occurred. The acceleration and frequency of excitation at which specimen malfunction

occurred during the sweep was recorded. Data from this set of tests were used to develop the chatter zone spectra discussed in Section 6.4.

5.4.4 High g-Level Sine Sweep Amplification Check. Initially, modal amplification of the F-machine table, fixture, or relays was not expected to affect the test results significantly since all modal frequencies seemed to be quite high. However, the chatter spectra developed from the swept sine tests pointed out a need for determining any modal response amplification of the fixture or relays in the 60 to 100 Hz frequency range. Therefore, high g-level swept sine tests were performed to quantify the modal response amplifications so that such amplifications could be considered in the chatter zone spectra. These tests are documented in Revision A of the test report.

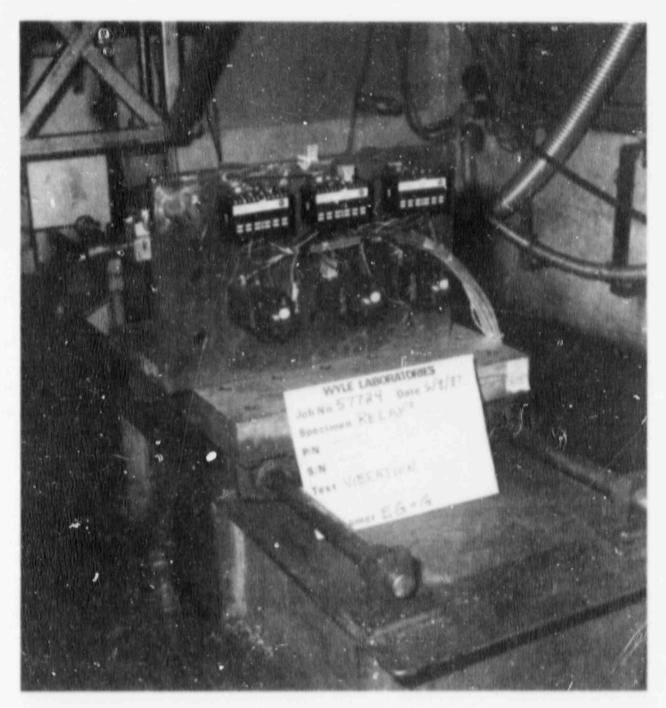


Figure 7. Horizontal sine sweep test setup on the F-machine.

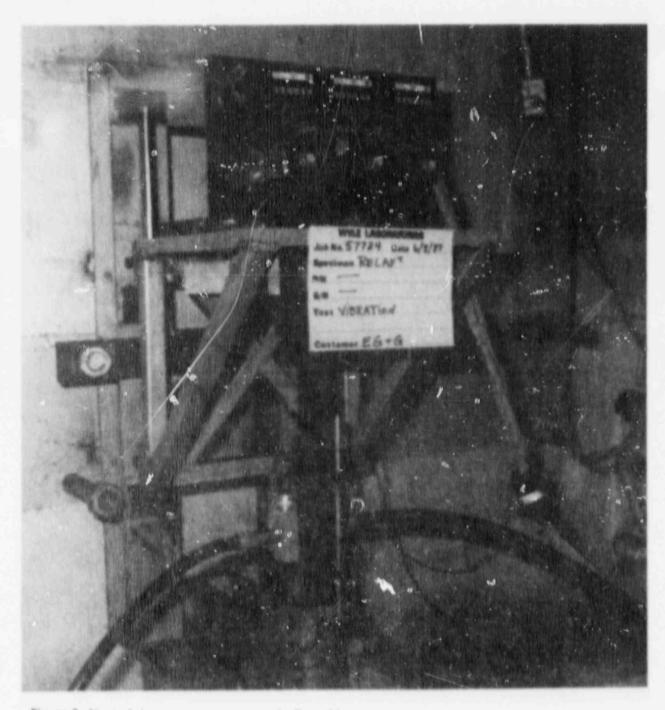


Figure 8. Vertical sine sweep test setup on the F-machine.

6. TEST RESULTS

The following sections describe the actual sequence of tests performed, discuss the results of each set of tests, and offer some observations on relay chatter characteristics encountered in the various tests.

6.1 Test Sequence

The test log and list of test and control equipment as well as detailed data sheets are presented in Appendix C of the test report. The test program was performed in the following sequence with the resulting data located in the indicated portions of the test report:

- Calibration of the test table for low, high, and composite frequency band excitations in the horizontal directions
- Resonance search on G-machine (App. D)
- Random excitation in the low frequency range in the horizontal direction (Runs 1-6; App. E)
- Random excitation in the high frequency range in the horizontal direction (Runs 7-11; App. E)
- Composite frequency band random excitation in the horizontal direction. (Runs 12-17; App. E)
- Random excitation in the low frequency range in the vertical direction (Runs 18 to 20; App. E)
- Random excitation in the high frequency range in the vertical direction (Runs 21 to 33; App. E)
- Composite frequency band random excitation in the vertical direction (Runs 24 to 28; App. E)
- Detailed sine sweep testing in the horizontal (Runs. 29 to 36; App. G) and the vertical (Runs 37 to 41; App. G) directions in the frequency range 4 to 100 Hz
- Repeat of step IX at higher g-levels (Runs 27 and 28; App. L)
- High level sine sweep amplification check on the F-machine (Rev. A; App. H).

A summary of the simultaneous excitation of the GE and Westinghouse relays with random excitation (Runs 1 to 28) and swept sine (Runs 29 to 41) tests is shown in Table 4.

6.2 Resonance Search

The results of the resonance search on the G-machine are presented in Appendix D of the test report as transmissibility plots between response and control accelerometer readings. A uniaxial resonance search was performed in the horizontal, x-, and vertical, y-axes. The search consisted of a sine sweep from 1 to 100 Hz using a low excitation level of 0.2 g's at ~1/2 octave per min. During the resonance search, the relays were in the de-exergized state. The results of the search indicate that the first resonance in the horizontal direction was 70 Hz (GE relay) and the first resonance in the vertical direction took place at 60 Hz. The vertical resonance source is somewhat unclear but response on the GE relay is the highest of all measurement points.

6.3 Uniaxial Random Test

As is indicated in Table 4 and discussed previously, the random tests were performed simultaneously on both relay types over various frequency ranges, uniaxially in one horizontal and the vertical direction, and at various excitation levels.

The test excitation levels were controlled by means of a response spectrum analyzer. Therefore, the g-levels shown in Table 4 for the random tests, indicate the levels in the amplified portion of the response spectrum for the control accelerometer record at the base of the test fixture. It must be noted that table response to the specified control levels is not easily maintained around natural frequencies encountered in the test. Thus, the peak g-levels indicated are approximations to the actual peak accelerations encountered on the relays themselves. Also, because of the nature of the random signal, peak-to-ZPA ratios as Cigh as those indicated in Figure 4 could not be maintained even though a concerted effort was made to maintain as low a ZPA as possible and still maintain the requested peak g-levels on the response spectra. This method of excitation measurement was selected, however, because of its prevalence in seismic qualification and thus, its usability as a comparison parameter. Additionally, acceleration responses on the relay casing were recorded and analyzed.

The uniaxial random test data are included in Appendix E of the test report. As previously stated, the first phase of random excitation testing

Table 4. Test run summary

	Peak ^a		Horizontal Direction Excitation Frequency Range, Hz					Vertical Direction Excitation Frequency Range, Hz			
Test Description	Level (g's)	Relay ^b States	3 to 15	15 to 100	3 to 100	4 to 100	15 to 70	3 to 15	15 to 160	3 to 100	4 to 100
Random	2.0	De-energized	1,1-1	7	12						
Random	3.0	De-energized	2	8	13						
Random	4.5	De-energized	3	9	14			. 18	21	24	
Random	6.75	De-energized	4	10	15			19	22	25	
Random	36.7	De-energized	50	11,11-1,11-2	16 ^C			20	23,23-1	26	
Random	12:0	De-energized		27							
Random	15.0	De-energized		28							
Random	10.0	Energized	- 6		17						
Swept sine	1.0	De-energized				33					
Swept sine	1.5	De-energized				32°					
Swept sinc	2.0	De-energized				31c					40
Swept sine	2.5	De-energized				30°					39C
Swept sine	3.0	De-energized				29€					38c
Swept sine	3.5	De-energized				3.4°					37°
Swept sine	4.0	De-energized				4.00	350				
Swept sine	3.5	Energized				36					41

Peak g definitions: Random - Amplified portion of the TRS from the control accelerometer.
 Swept sine - Approximate peak table input motion.

b. Refers to both GE and W relays.

c. Chatter occovered on at least one on-table relay during this test.

consisted of uniaxial excitation in the horizontal direction, which was parallel to the relay contact line of action (the direction most likely to cause chatter), with peak acceleration in the low frequency range of 3 to 15 Hz. During this phase, relays were in the de-energized state and the maximum spectral acceleration level was gradually increased from 2 to 10 g's at 2% damping. The response spectral levels are also included in Appendix E of the test report for comparison purposes. No sign of chatter or other malfunction was noticed until spectral acceleration levels reached 10 g's in kun 5. The first chatter was detected on the normally-closed contacts of all relays. Subsequently, the on-table relays were energized and the 10 g-level random excitation test rerun and no chatter was detected.

Next, the random tests were repeated with deenergized relays and filtered input such that the amplified portion of the TRS ranged from 15 to 100 Hz. Excitation levels were incrementally raised will peak spectral accelerations of 15 g's were reached with no chatter detected. Then the test sequence was repeated with excitation having frequency content in the composite frequency range, 3 to 100 Hz. Again, chatter occurred only at the 10 g-level in Run 16. This excitation was repeated after energizing the on-table relays and, as was the case of the 3 to 15 Hz excitation, no chatter was detected.

Runs 18 through 26, summarized in Table 4, shows that a similar procedure was performed with excitations in the vertical direction of the shake table. This corresponds to exciting the relays in a direction orthogonal to the orientation of the contact action. No contact chatter was encountered during any of this series of random excitation tests which included peak g-levels to 10 g's.

While these tests did indicate the comparative influence of high and low frequency broadband excitation on relay chatter, the characterization of the chatter mechanism, in general, required a closer look at the waveforms causing chatter. With this in mind, the accelerometer records from the relay body responses during Runs 5 and 16 were evaluated closely in the time domain. Acceleration time histories were integrated to yield velocity and displacement histories in the time periods of the tests when chatter occurred in the relays. Comparison of these time history records with chatter event records proved quite interesting.

Figures 9 and 10 indicate a typical comparison of acceleration, velocity, and displacement response on the casing of one of the relays tested in

relation to specific chatter event times of both the GE and Westinghouse relays. This particular record documents the response of one of the GE relays but the response of the Westinghouse relay was quite similar. In Figure 10 a chatter event initiated on the GE relay is indicated by a measured voltage pulse labeled GE, while a chatter event initiated on the Westinghouse relay is indicated by a voltage puise labeled W. All of the civatter events during test runs 5 and 16 are summarized in Table 5, listing the chatter event time, identification of the c'attering relay type and the acceleration, velocity, and displacement determined from the simultaneous measurement of both the GE and Westinghouse relay casing responses at the monitored time of chatter.

Examination of the acceleration, velocity, and displacement time histories in Figures 9 and 10 indicates that chatter is most closely correlated with a directional change in casing displacement after a sustained period of relatively constant acceleration (a period of relatively constant slope on the velocity curve as indicated by the boxed regions in Figure 10). As observed in Figure 9, peak accelerations are not as clearly correlated with chatter. In fact, a closer look at the relay casing re-sonse shows that the relay contact rebound causes a much higher acceleration response in the relay, but does not induce further chatter. While there are some exceptions to the rule, it appears that a strong correlation exists between chatter and a limiting average velocity change extended over a duration of 20 to 50 ms for these specific relays. In other words, a minimum sustained acceleration extended over a long enough duration, coinciding with a change in casing response direction seems to cause the chatter. Examination of Table 5 shows that chatter of a given relay design is also dependent upon the direction of acceleration. The GE relay here typically chatters with a positive average acceleration while the Westinghouse relay chatters with a negative average acceleration applied. This is due to the particular arrangement of the moving and stationary contacts within each relay, giving further evidence that contact inertia plays an important part in relay chatter.

A close look at Tables 4 and 5 points out that conclusions concerning the effects of high frequency content on relay chatter may be different depending upon the parameter on which the conclusion is based. Comparison of the chatter levels of Runs 5, 11, and 16 in Table 4 seems to indicate that, when the peak g-levels of the response spectra are compared, frequency content > 15 Hz does not

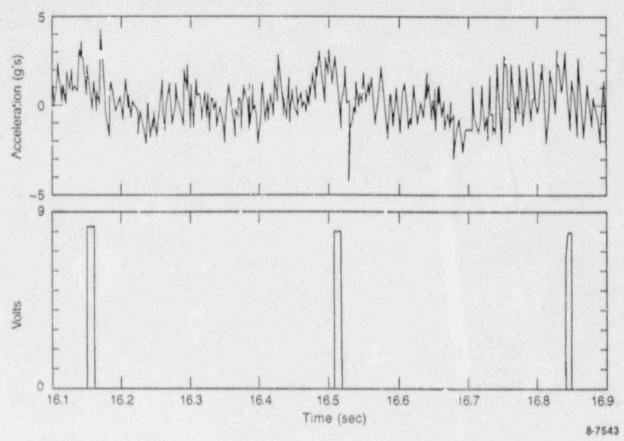


Figure 9. Acceleration response on GE relay during recorded chatter events.

induce chatter nor does it reduce the chatter acceleration limit when added to the low frequency excitation. Examination of Table 5 shows, however, that when the sustained accelerations at inception of chatter are compared in Runs 5 (low frequency) and 16 (composite frequency range), a notable decrease in the chatter causing acceleration level occurs, when higher frequency content is added to the low frequency excitation. In this particular case the reduction factor is \$50% and affects both relay types.

6.4 Swept Sine Test

In an effort to more clearly characterize the frequency dependence of the relay chatter, uniaxial swept sine tests in the 4 to 100 Hz range were performed on the relays as summarized in Table 4 and detailed in Appendix G of the test report. The peak g-levels indicated are the control limits which were supplied to the shake table controller and intended to be maintained throughout each sweep. The sweep function used in each of the tests was plotted against time to determine the excitation frequency at the recorded time of chatter on the relays. As

indicated in the table, chatter occurred when the de-energized relays were excited in the horizontal direction at g-levels of 1.5 g's or greater. This echoes Figure 9, results of the random tests indicating that relays are less susceptible to chatter when excited in a direction orthogonal to the relay's contact line of action. As with the random tests, when the relays were energized no chatter occurred.

Figures 11 and 12 plot the results of the horizontal swept sine tests by indicating the g-levels versus frequency at which chatter occurred during the tests for the instrumented GE and Westinghouse relays. These data were compiled by correlating the chatter records of all six on-table relays with the table response acceleration recorded. Note that the chatter spectrum for each manufacturer's relay consists of a lower bound envelope of data taken from the three on-table relays of the same manufacturer.

The chatter spectra indicatd two areas of frequency sensitivity. The Westinghouse relays showed sensitivity at <15 Hz and in the 45 to 85 Hz range. The GE relays also chattered in the zone <15 Hz and then had at upper frequency sensitivity range of 60 to 85 Hz. For the sine sweep tests, accelerometers were

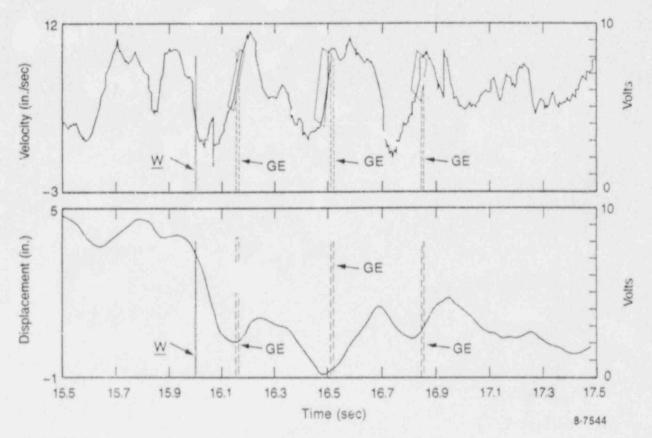


Figure 10. Velocity and displacement of the GE relay during recorded chatter events.

only mounted on the table. Amplification compensation was subsequently made by determining transmissibility functions (peak response to peak input acceleration ratios versus frequency) from additional high g-level swept sine tests documented in Revision A of the test report in which accelerometers were mounted as illustrated in Figure 1. The transmissibility information was applied to the peak table acceleration data within the lower bound chatter envelopes in Figures 11 and 12. This produced the cross-hatch shaded regions enveloping the average peak relay casing accelerations when chatter occurred at the indicated excitation frequencies. The acceleration level at the top of the fixture is also plotted in the upper frequency ranges to give a comparison of relative amplification of the fixture and relays. Both relays exhibit some resonance amplification in the upper frequency range. The sensitivities below 15 Hz, however, reflect those mechanisms within the relays themselves. Note that the minimum chalter levels of the Westinghouse relays are ~50% higher than those of the GE relays in the low frequency range but lower in the high frequency range.

Comparison of the swept sine and random test results shows lower sensitivity of the relays during the swept sine tests. The reason for the difference seems clear when the mechanism causing chatter, discussed in the previous section, is considered. It is expected that the swept sine test could more easily achieve the minimum sustained acceleration over the required duration to induce chatter than the rather broad-banded signal employed in the random tests.

6.5 Chatter Characterization

The functionality of a relay is not only based upon the susceptibility of that relay to chatter but also upon the relay's response effects upon connecting electrical equipment. An effort was made in these tests to provide some insight into the relays' characteristic responses and their effects on other equipment. Since the on-table relays were wired to off-table relays of three different coil sizes, some

Table 5. Waveform characterization at time of chatter

				Relay Inst	tantaneous Dynam	nic Response at C	hacter Time		Chattering	
		Test	Gen	General Electric Relay			Westinghouse	Westinghouse	e	Relay Sustainted
Test Run Number	Chattering Relay Type		Acceleration (g's)	Velocity (in/sec)	Displacement (in.)	Acceleration (g's)	Velocity (in/sec)	Displacement (in.)	Ave. Acceleration (g's)	
5	GE	8.232	4.2	20	.4	5.9	23	.4	2.7	
5	W	10.068	-5	-30	4.6	-6	-25	5.1	-2.9	
5	W	14.919	-6.8	-22	5.2	-8.2	-20	5.2	-3.6	
5	<u>w</u>	17.065	-5.5	-18	3.8	-6.0	-18	3.6	-3.3	
15	GE	13.483	1.6	11	6	2.1	-9	-1.4	1.4	
16	GE	16.151	2.0	8	.4	2.5	8	1	1.5	
16	GE	16.508	3.0	10	6	3.6	15	.6	1.6	
16	GE	16.842	3.2	9	.7	3.5	8	1.4	1.7	
16	w	11.152	-1.1	-22	-1	-2	-22	-1	-1.2	
16	<u>w</u>	15.996	-0.8	3	3.4	-1	0	3.0	-2.1	

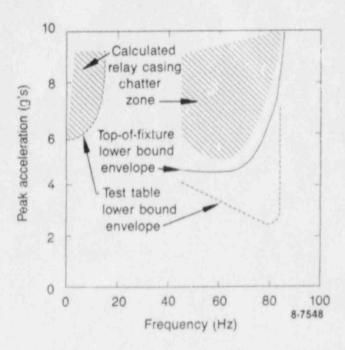


Figure 11. Contact chatter zone from excitation in the horizontal direction for Westinghouse relay.

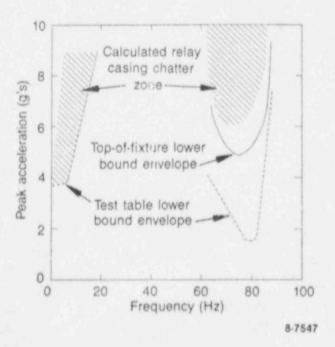


Figure 12. Contact chatter zone from excitation in the horizontal direction for GE relay.

evaluation could be made concerning interaction functionality.

Table 6 summarizes this evaluation by presenting a distribution of chatter durations for both on- and off-table relays for different types of excitation. The total number of chatter events in a given duration, for a given excitation (swept sine horizontal, swept sine vertical, and random horizontal), and a given relay type have been tabulated in this table. Note that the off-table relays connected to on-table relays 1 through 3 correspond to ever increasing relay coil sizes. The swept sine tests are considerably longer in duration than the random tests and thus produce many more chatter events. To normalize this disparity, the total number of events are divided by the total duration of tests considered (Table 6). The normalized number (events/s) in the parentheses is obtained for the on-table relays.

On-table relay chatter event durations ranged from 2 to 20 ms with 30 to 50% of the events having a duration of 5 to 10 ms. When excited in the direction orthogonal to the contact action (vertical direction), random excitation of equivalent levels to those applied parallel to contact action (horizontal) did not cause chatter. Swept sine tests in this direction, however, did cause chatter with event durations ranging from 2 to 10 ms with 30% of the events occurring in the 2 to 5 ms duration range.

Almost all off-table relays exhibited some chatter at some time during the tests in response to the chatter of the corresponding on-table relay. The preponderance of the off-table chatter occurred in the relays having the lightest coil while the second highest number of occurrences were exhibited in relays having the strongest coil.

From these data, the causality between on-table chatter duration and off-table duration is not precisely defined but it can easily be seen that off-table relays are exhibiting longer chatter durations than the corresponding on-table relays. One explanation might be that this result is caused by the occurrence of multiple short duration electrical pulses being emitted from the on-table relays in close enough succession to appear as a much longer pulse to the off-table relay, in comparison to its characteristic response time. A second possibility might be that the pulsing enrulates an alternating current to the off-table coil which induces a longer chatter duration in that relay. If this is indeed the case, the equipment qualification of relays should include measurement of the time interlude between line pulses to the relays or other such sensitive devices to which it is intended to interface.

Table 6. Distribution of relay chatter events

Chatter Duration (ms)		2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 80	>80
On-table							
	w	1015 (0.7)	1502 (1.0)	683 (0.5)			
S.S.b Horizontal	GE	853 (0.6)	1876 (1.3)	1114 (0.8)			
	W	162 (1.5)	20 (0.2)				
S.S. Vertical	GE	101 (0,09)	48 (0.04)				
Random Horizontal	W/GE	3 (0.15) 2 (0.10)	5 (0.25) 4 (0.20)	7 (0.35) 2 (0.10)			
Off-table							
S.S. Horizontal	W1 & G1 W2 & G2	189 8	113	397	203	63	31
	W3 & G3	120	114	162	499	96	65
S.S. Vertical	W1 & G1 W2 & G2 W3 & G3	.41	14	27	22	2	
Random	W1 & G1	1			1		
Horizontal	W1 & G2 W3 & G3	2			3		

a. Numbers in parenthesis indicate number of chatter events/s averaged over all tests applicable to each category.

b. S.S. . Swept sine tests.

7. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of this research effort have not only provided information addressing the effects of instructure generated motion in electrical cabinets, but have also provided insight into the fragility levels of relays and their effects on other equipment. The prime concern here, however, is the evaluation of the effects of rattling.

At the start of this research study, it was thought that the determination of whether rattling was a problem requiring special attention could be addressed by: (a) determining if significant rattling effects in cabinets really existed and (b) whether their presence offered detrimental effects upon the functionality of safety related electrical devices in those cabinets.

Analysis of the Wyle Laboratories equipment seismic qualification records pointed out that high frequency response spectral acceleration at device locations did occur and that some functional anomalies did occur during testing. Detailed frequency domain evaluation of six selections of the one hundred qualification records that included power spectral density calculations of cabinet input and response confirmed that significant high frequency response was present. Also, coherence functions of the input and response of certain cabinets indicated that, while some frequency ranges were quite coherent (i.e. the response was caused by the presumed input) other frequency ranges indicated a considerable amount of noise which could be attributed to rat!ling. Causality between anomalies and rattling could not be well established, because even though most of the qualification records which were studied in detail involved a rattling environment, anomalies only occurred during some of the tests. Thus, while the rattling environment may be there, the effect on functionality most likely depends on the dynamic characteristics of the specific devices involved.

As stated previously, the most prevalent anomaly found in the qualification tests was relay chatter. It has also been widely believed that relay functionality offers typically low seismic capacity. Therefore, relays were good electrical devices for evaluation of functionality in a rattling environment. Dynamic characteristics of the excitation could be controlled and the response closely monitored for cause-and-effect.

Observation of relay response to this series of tests indicated several characteristics which affirm results of testing done by others and new facets of the response mechanisms not documented previously. Relays with normally closed contacts tended to be more susceptible to chatter than relays with normally open contacts. Energized relays indicated no chattering at relatively high test g-levels. Excitation of the relays in directions orthogonal to the contact line-of-action required higher excitation g-levels to induce chatter than excitations parallel to the contact orientation.

Testing of these relays under random excitation also produced some results which have not been previously reported. Since the primary measure of seismic qualification of equipment in the past has been the comparison of the TRS and the RRS, response spectral acceleration was initially used in this study as the measure of relay excitation level. In the comparison of chatter response with this measure using low, high, and the combination of low and high frequency excitations, levels of response spectral acceleration at which relay chatter occurred " e not degraded by the additional presence of high rrequency excitation. However, the characterization of the mechanism causing relay chatter pointed out a critical difference in these results which may have considerable bearing upon whether rattling should be seriously considered in qualification testing.

The detailed evaluation of relay casing response indicated that relay chatter was most closely correlated to sustained acceleration for a certain duration rather than peak acceleration. The relays seemed to be able to withstand much higher acceleration peaks without chattering. Contact rebound accelerations were a good example of this. No chatter was reinitiated when contact rebound induced high acceleration peaks in the casing response. However, when sustained accelerations beyond a limiting value occurred over a long enough duration corresponding with a directional change in displacement, chatter typically began.

Thus, a critical difference in results is apparent, depending upon whether response spectra or sustained acceleration criteria is used to measure the level of input excitation to these relays. In considering acceleration response spectra, which is a measure of peak accelerations in a component's response, there appears to be no reduction in seismic response leads causing chatter in relays when significant high frequency content (such as from rartling) is added to existing low frequency (less than 15 Hz) seismic excitation. However, sustained

accelerations reduced acceleration values to chatter by approximately 50% in tests on these particular relays (see Table 5). Obviously, there is a correlation between peak acceleration levels applied to the relay and incidences of chatter because the sustained acceleration level, which appears to be the most causal parameter, has a correlation with peak accelerations. However, the degree of correlation between peak acceleration and chatter is unknown and, due to the limited scope of testing here, not reliably defined.

The swept sine tests indicate that the sensitivity of relays to chatter in the low frequency range (<15 Hz), which was demonstrated by Holman, et al.⁵ also occurs in the high frequency ranges. While it appears that broad-banded excitation in these higher frequency ranges does not readily induce chatter, more narrow-banded waveforms (such as swept sine) in these frequency ranges do. This phenomenon is consistent with the dynamic characterization of the chatter mechanism discussed previously.

Relay chatter and its subsequent effects on interfacing electrical equipment is a failure mode which requires some consideration beyond the recommended present qualification test procedures and which broadly affects important assumptions in commercial plant seismic probabilistic risk assessments (PRA's). Bley et al.,6 in their recent paper on the impact of relay chatter on nuclear plant risk, have stated that: "Although most PRAs have assumed that equipment malfunction due to relay chatter will be fully recovered, Lambert and others have expressed concern that recovery of some circuits may require difficult diagnosis and that operator performance may be severely degraded by high [emotional] stress levels following the earthquake." This statement is in reference to the typical seismic PRA procedure in the past of essentially neglecting the effects of relay chatter in the calculation of safety system reliability since chatter was not considered to adversely affect the relay, and no adverse effects on components in the chattering relay's circuits were known at the time. This test data indicates that there can be adverse effects to a chattering relay's circuit and that this PRA procedure should be reconsidered.

Test results here indicate that secondary relays controlled by chattering relays are induced to chatter and for longer durations than the controlling retays. Possible causes for this increase in duration could be that pulse sequences in close enough succession would appear as a single, long-duration pulse to subsequent relays or that alternating cur-

rent could affect the relay coil. This increased chattering duration in secondary relays could cause relay contact state changes long enough to fail some safety systems.

Presently, equipment seismic qualification criteria require registering chatter durations only in excess of 2 ms. In light of these test results, some consideration should also be given in seismic qualification to the relationship between interfacing system response time, the occurrence of critical length chatter durations, and the time interval between those chatter incidents.

Seismic PRAs of commercial nuclear plants have, to date, typically neglected chatter in relays as a failure event in their safety systems. This test data, though limited in scope question this assumption because increased contact duration in secondary relays could cause safety system failure. This, coupled with the fact that some safety related circuits with auxiliary relays are not easily reset when chatter occurs, highlights the need for more research in this area of concern.

A summary of these test results provides the following insight to qualification testing in the seismic-induced rattling environment:

- The rattling environment is indeed real in some equipment qualification tests of cabinets.
- 2. There are analytical tools available which can offer some qualitative measure of the existence of cabinet in-structure generated motion outside the normal seismic range of interest. Comparisons of table input and device location output response spectra is one such set of tools. Comparisons of the transfer function between the two locations and its corresponding coherence function can offer some additional insight into the phenomenon.
- 3. The existence of rattling does not necessarily mean that a cabinet supported device is going to malfunction during seismic excitation. Dynamic characteristics of the device of concern must be considered as well as the possibility of any narrowbanded frequency characteristics in the rattling environment.
- 4. Depending upon the device functional mechanisms, there may be dynamic characteristics, which better reflect functional operability than the community used peak acceleration parameter, inferred from the comparison of test response spectra to

- required response spectra. In this limited testing, levels of sustained acceleration seemed more critical than peak acceleration response.
- Instances of relay interaction infer that seismic qualification testing should base its chatter measurement requirements on the joint considerations of relay chatter duration, time intervals between chatter incidents, and response characteristics of interfacing equipment.

Items 4 and 5 above are preliminary in nature

because of the limited set of electrical devices tested here. The significant implication is that response spectra, which is presently used as a measure of excitation level for devices in seismic qualification by IEEE 344, may not be the proper measurement. Relay interaction is also a significant finding affecting not only equipment qualification methods but also assumptions used in the seismic PRAs. Consideration of these findings should be factored into future research testing in order to address these issues from a much broader scope of testing and uncover new areas where research should be performed.

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13 ABSTRACT (200 words or less)

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) has been conducting a research study to assist the Unite i States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) in determining susceptibility of electrical devices to in-structure generated motion sometimes present in electrical cabinets. In Phase I of this study, a survey of past seismic qualification tests conducted at Wyle Laboratories on various electrical and control equipment housed in nuclear grade cabinets was taken to identify components which experienced a rattling environment. The INEL has used several different methods to reduce that data and has determined the existence of a number of device anomalies in the presence of high frequency cabinet response to earthquake-type excitation motion. However, causality between the high frequency content and the malfunctions could not be conclusively confirmed. Phase II of the study consisted of shake table testing for the most prevalent malfunction discovered in the survey, relay chatter, with excitation frequency content in the seismic range and higher. This report will document the results of Phase I and II of the study. Insight into the susceptibility of electrical devices to rattling and characterization of relay chatter mechanisms offers guidance in addressing rattling effects during qualification.

generated motion
electrical cabinets
seismic qualification tests

Unlimited

security classification

Unclassified

Tray pagent
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Tray pagent
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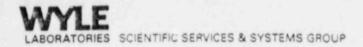
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Revision A

ABSTRACT

The report presents a study performed by Wyle Laboratories for EG&G (daho, Inc. to determine susceptibility of electrical devices to the high-frequency in-structure generated motion.

The study was conducted in two main phases:

- Evaluation of existing test data related to seismic qualification of various electrical and control equipment used in Nuclear Power Plants.
- 2. Limited testing of selected typical electrical equipment (relays) to demonstrate its susceptibility to low and high frequency excitation.

Review and analysis of 100 selected qualification test reports demonstrated that contact chatter is one of the most common device anomalies. These anomalies are clearly related with excitation levels, but the reports give no conclusive evidence to correlate contact chatters with the frequency contents of the equipment response.

An analysis of six selected sets of acceleration time histories demonstrated substantial motion and energy of response acceleration in the high frequency range, while input motion generally showed a downward trend at the high frequency range.

Uniaxial random and sine sweep testing of two types of relays, Westinghouse AR6A and General Electric CR120B, were performed at various excitation levels and frequency ranges, and in different directions of excitation. Good repeatability of the test results were achieved in spite of the limited number of test specimen. The results of the test clearly demonstrate sensitivity of the contact chatter to the frequency contents of excitation (see, for example, Figures 6-1 and 6-2). All test specimens exhibited contact chatter not only in a traditional low frequency, seismic range, but in a high frequency range 50 to 80 Hz.

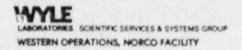
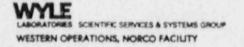


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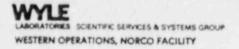
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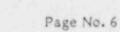
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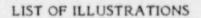


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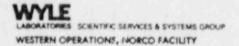




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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The seismic qualification testing of safety class equipment typically assumes that the equipment primarily responds in a linear fashion. Theoretically this implies that for an input excitation over a specified frequency band, the excited component will only contain frequency response in that band. Seismic floor spectra typically have dynamic amplification in the frequency range of 3 - 15 Hz. Therefore, a linear structure thus excited would not be expected to respond dynamically above that frequency range. However, a nonlinear structure could induce additional frequency response, both within the range of frequency content of the input as well as outside of that frequency range. Rattling of the structure is a good example of this nonlinearity.

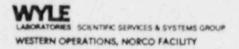
This effectively presents a problem only for particular testing scenarios, albeit, a common one. Often times, testing of a support cabinet, and the devices which might be used in it are tested in separate qualification tests. This is typically due to retrofitting different devices into the cabinet from those used in the original qualification test. While the effect of rattling on the cabinet itself is addressed in the original qualification test, the Required Response Spectrum (RRS) for the retrofitted device may not necessarily consider amplified frequency content above 33 Hz. This may be due to the RRS for the device being derived by analysis using table motion and a linear model for the cabinet or it may be due to testing the retrofitted device only in the frequency range below 33 Hz. Depending upon the device's characteristics and functionality requirements, neglecting excitation frequencies above 33 Hz raises the question of whether the component is qualified seismically, since rattling can introduce frequencies in the cabinet at frequencies higher than 33 Hz.

The present study has focused upon determining if the problem exists in electrical cabinets, if there are electrical devices which are susceptible to such rattling, and to provide some guidance for qualification testing which would adequately and feasibly address this concern.

The main objective of the program was to detect frequency and mechanisms associated with the contact chatter and other functional anomalies in a variety of electrical control devices.

The program was divided into two main tasks:

- Evaluation of existing test data related to seismic qualification of various electrical and control equipment used in Nuclear Power Plants.
- Limited testing of selected typical electrical equipment (relays) to demonstrate its susceptibility to low and high frequency excitation.

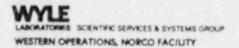


1.2 Summary

Review and analysis of 100 selected qualification test reports demonstrated that contact chatter is one of the most common device anomalies. These anomalies are clearly related with excitation levels, but the reports give no conclusive evidence to correlate contact chatters with the frequency contents of the equipment response.

An analysis of six selected sets of acceleration time histories demonstrated substantial motion and energy of response acceleration in the high frequency range, while input motion generally showed a downward trend at the high frequency range.

Uniaxial random and sine sweep testing of two types of relays, Westinghouse AR6A and General Electric CR120B, were performed at various excitation levels and frequency ranges, and in different directions of excitation. Good repeatability of the the test results were achieved in spite of the limited number of test specimen. The results of the test clearly demonstrate sensitivity of the contact chatter to the frequency contents of excitation (see, for example, Figures 6-1 and 6-2). All test specimens exhibited contact chatter not only in a traditional low frequency, seismic range, but in a high frequency range around 80 Hz.



2.0 REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TEST QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

2.1 Approach

One hundred test reports were selected from the seismic qualification programs conducted at both the Norco and Huntsville facilities of Wyle Laboratories in the last few years. These reports addressed the seismic qualification of typical electrical equipment used in Nuclear Power Plants. The reports were reviewed and their data evaluated in order to establish general behavior of the control equipment under typical seismic excitation.

A format was developed for summarizing the pertinent seismic qualification test data. This form contains the description of equipment, anomalies, tests performed and equipment response amplification at frequencies higher than 33 Hz.

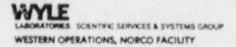
Appendix A contains a typical summary form used to collect the data and the table that summarizes the pertinent data.

A brief physical description of the cabinet tested is listed in the column marked "structure" while electrical devices of interest in the cabinet during the test are described under the "component" column. Tests performed on the structure and maximum zero period acceleration (ZPA) g levels are subsequently listed. Next a description of any anomalies which occurred during the test is given. An indicator of frequency response of the cabinet above 33 Hz was measured as a percent increase in amplitude above the amplitude at 33 Hz.

2.2 Findings

The summary indicated that a wide range of cabinet size and functionality had been tested. Correspondingly, a wide range of electrical devices were supported in the cabinets. Input ZPA g levels ranged from 0.1 to 25 g's. Cabinet response of elevated device 'ocations showed amplification above the 33 Hz frequency amplitude in about 85% of the cabinets tested in the survey. Amplification increased up to 2300% for frequencies above 33 Hz.

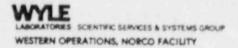
Supported devices exhibiting anomalous behavior included: a meter, relays, switches, circuit breakers, starter, a circuit card, a pressure switch, and an indicating light. Relays, switches, and circuit breakers made up the majority of the devices where anomalous behavior occurred. The anomalous behavior included: contact chatter, breaker trip, output change (on the circuit card), short circuit on the indicator light, erroneous readings of the meter, spurious signals, and contact bouncing. Contact chatter was typically monitored and recorded for durations of 2 msec and greater. Sources of the rattling determined in this survey were loose cabinet doors and loose device-mounting connectors.



This review showed equipment response amplification at frequencies higher than 33 Hz and demonstrated that electromechanical devices are more sensitive to seismic motion than components without moving parts. Thirty of the hundred reports reviewed detected anomalies, and twenty-nine of them were related to device operability. Twenty-five of the anomalies were contact chatter, change of state, or bouncing.

Notably, most of the qualification programs reviewed were conducted with random multifrequency motion and designed to demonstrate that the specimen meets its acceptance criteria. The instrumentation monitored the occurrence of the device anomaly during the test but did not record the time at which the anomaly occurred or the corresponding component response frequency. Furthermore, most of the evaluated reports traditionally addressed equipment performance at "seismic frequency range" or below 33 Hz. Therefore, the recorded data at frequencies above 33 Hz are far from perfect being influenced by test equipment and control system noise. In some cases, the filtering of so-called high frequency noise camouflaged the real high frequency components of the equipment response.

The review gives possible identification, but does not give conclusive proof of causal effect between rattling and anomalies.



3.0 ANALYSIS OF SELECTED TIME HISTORIES

3.1 Approach

Six records of input/response time histories were selected from a pool of available time histories for detailed computerized analysis. The selection was based on the character of time histories, comparison between input and output motions, and performance of tested equipment, especially in the high frequency range. Location of response accelerometers and availability of data tapes with non-filtered time histories were also taken into consideration.

Table 3-1 presents six selected records from the identified reports. Each record consists of input acceleration time history from control accelerometer located at the test table close to the support of the test specimen (Accelerometer No. 1) and response acceleration time history from selected location. Location of the response (and corresponding accelerometer number) was selected based on performance of the tested equipment. Only one run from each report in the study was selected for detailed evaluation; the run number is also presented in Table 3-1.

Each record set consists of shake table input spectra (based on control accelerometer reading) and the cabinet response spectra at specified location (based on corresponding response accelerometer reading). Thirty-second input and response acceleration time histories are also presented in each record, as well as time histories for only five-second duration to show more details of the time histories. All the above information was gathered from selected test reports. Based on this information, new quantities were derived using VAMP software on the in-house computer PDP-11. First of all, each thirty-second time histories were divided into six five-second time histories and an average time history was created. Then the FFT analysis of input and response acceleration was performed and PSD of the input and response acceleration were calculated. Finally, coherence, transmissibility and transfer function between input, X, and response, Y, acceleration were calculated as follows:

Coherence is the amplitude of the cross-power spectrum squared divided by the product of the two autospectra ($|XY*|^2/|X|^2|Y|^2$).

Transmissibility is the spectrum of a response divided by the spectrum of the input (Y/X).

Transfer function was calculated by dividing the cross-power spectrum of the response and the input by the autospectrum of the input ([XY]/[XX*]).

In these definitions autospectrum means a spectrum multiplied by its conjugate (XX^*) , while conjugate of a spectrum (X^*) is a spectrum with the signs of the imaginary parts reversed.

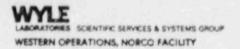
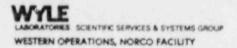


Table 3-1
Time History Records Description

Record	Report No.		ometer No.	Run
No.	(See App. A)	Input	Response	No.
1	NOR01	1	7	11
2	NOR07	1	5	12
3	NOR08	1	7	6
4	NOR15	1	15	44
5	NOR37	1	21	15
6	NOR47	1	3	16



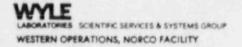
No "filtering" or "smoothing" was used. The initial data and results of calculation of a total of 13 plots are presented graphically in Appendix B in the following order:

- 1. Shake table input spectra and the cabinet response spectra. (2 plots)
- 2. Thirty second input and response time histories. (2 plots)
- Input and response time histories for five second duration to present more details of the time histories. (2 plots)
- 4. FFT analysis of input and response accelerations. (2 plots)
- 5. PSD of input and response accelerations. (2 plots)
- 6. Coherence between input and response acceleration. (1 plot)
- 7. Transmissibility between input and response acceleration. (1 plot)
- 8. Transfer function between input and response acceleration. (1 plot)

3.2 Findings

Comparisons of response spectra and time histories show that amplification of acceleration at elevated device locations reached significantly higher levels at the upper frequencies when compared to input acceleration levels at the test table. FFT and PSD serve to characterize the only input and response motion as a function of frequency. Obviously, due to motion amplification in tested equipment, the acceleration amplitude and PSD for response motion is higher than those for input motion. But the more important fact is that both acceleration and PSD for the response motion indicate substantial motion and energy in the higher frequency range, while input motion generally shows a downward trend at frequencies above 15 Hz.

Coherence, transmissibility and transfer function between input motion and response at elevated device locations are characterized by how much of a given response is due to an input motion and how much of it is generated by some other source, such as rattling. Selected records exhibit coherence values close to unity at most frequency regions.



4.0 TEST SPECIMEN

4.1 Basis for Selection

The electrical device selection for this program was based on the following:

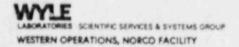
- One hundred nuclear power plant electrical equipment seismic qualification test reports were reviewed to identify electrical devices that are most susceptible to seismic events.
- 2) The test data for susceptible devices was evaluated to identify devices that were more sensitive to the frequency of input motion.
- The devices selected were representative of devices commonly used in nuclear power plants.
- 4) Two models of the devices were selected for testing per EG&G request. Three devices of each model were subjected to this test program.

4.2 Specimen Description

Table 4-1 lists the electrical devices which were tested in this program.

Table 4-1
Test Specimen Description

Device Description	Mfgr.	Model No.	Coil Voltage	No. Poles	Dimension	Weight
Relay	GE	CR120B	230 VAC	6	4.5"x2.38"x35"	1.5 16
Relay	Westinghouse	AR6A	120 VAC	6	6"x4.09"x3.875"	2.3 lbs



5.0 TEST PROCEDURE

5.1 Mounting

The test specimen were mounted on a rigid fixture as shown in Figure 5-1. The mounting screws were No. 10 for Westinghouse and No. 8 for GE relays. The mounting screws were tightened so that the relays were held firmly on the fixture. The fixture was fabricated from one-inch thick plates and welded to the test table during the test.

The tests were performed on Wyle Laboratories' biaxial seismic test "G-machine" and single axis vibration "F-machine". The seismic "G-machine" table is 100 inches square and is capable of 12-inches double amplitude displacement horizontally and 9-inches double amplitude displacement vertically. The seismic machine has a load rating in excess of 10,000 lbs. The vibration "F-machine" has a load capacity of 200 lbs at 5 g's and double amplitude displacement up to 4 feet.

5.2 Electrical Monitoring

Electrical monitoring was designed to obtain data on a) occurrence of contact chatter or change of state, b) chatter duration and number of chatters during each test, c) level and frequency at which chatter occurred and d) the effects of contact chatter on other devices connected to it.

Relays were selected as the devices connected to contact of the specimens. The relays used in the program were grouped into "on-table" and "off-table" in order to distinguish between the specimen and the test set up components. On-table relays referred to the specimens. Off-table relays were part of the test set up. Off-table relays were selected to represent typical relays used in nuclear power plants. Table 5-1 lists each off-table relay and the on-table relay to which it is connected to.

Each test started with the test specimen in the de-energized position and held in that position during the test. This position was selected since the only significant force acting on the contact was table input excitation. If contact chatter or change of state occurred during a test, the same test was repeated with the test specimen energized. The off-table relay was energized during all testing. These contact configurations represent the worst case scenario, since closed contact requires less force to cause contact chatter. Open contact needs to travel more and, hence, needs more force to cause contact chatter or change of state than closed contact. Figures 5-2 and 5-3 show the set up for monitoring contact chatter/change of state.

5.3 Accelerometer Arrangement

One test table mounted accelerometer was used for control and monitoring of the input motion. Three accelerometers were mounted on the top of the test fixture and on one of each GE and Westinghouse relay to monitor fixture and specimen response. The location of these accelerometers are shown in Figure 5-1 and test setup photographs (Photographs 5-1, 5-2). The accelerometer data was recorded on analog FM tape and also monitored by computer.

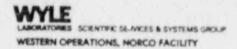


Table 5-1
On- and Off-Table Relay Arrangement

On-Table Relay	Mfgr.	Model No.	Coil Voltage
GE	Cutler Hammer	D40RB Series 2A	120 VAC
GE	GE	CR120B	230 VAC
GE	Allen Bradley	Size 1 Starter	120 VAC
Westinghouse	Cutler Hammer	D40RB	120 VAC
Westinghouse	Westinghouse	AR6A	120 VAC
Westinghouse	Allen Bradley	Size 1 Starter	120 VAC

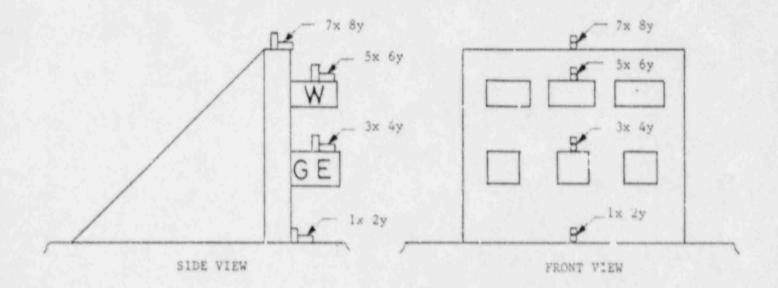


Figure 5-1
TEST FIXTURE AND RESPONSE ACCELERATION LOCATION

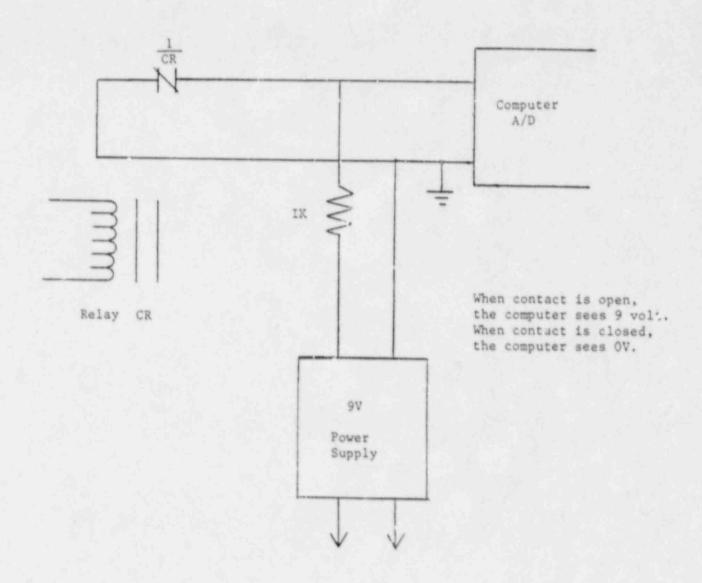


Figure 5-2
TYPICAL CHATTER DETECTION TEST SETUP

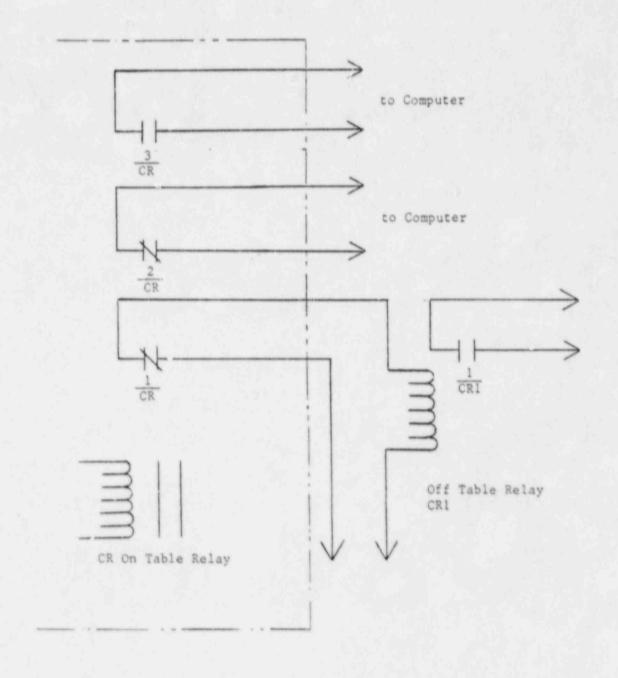
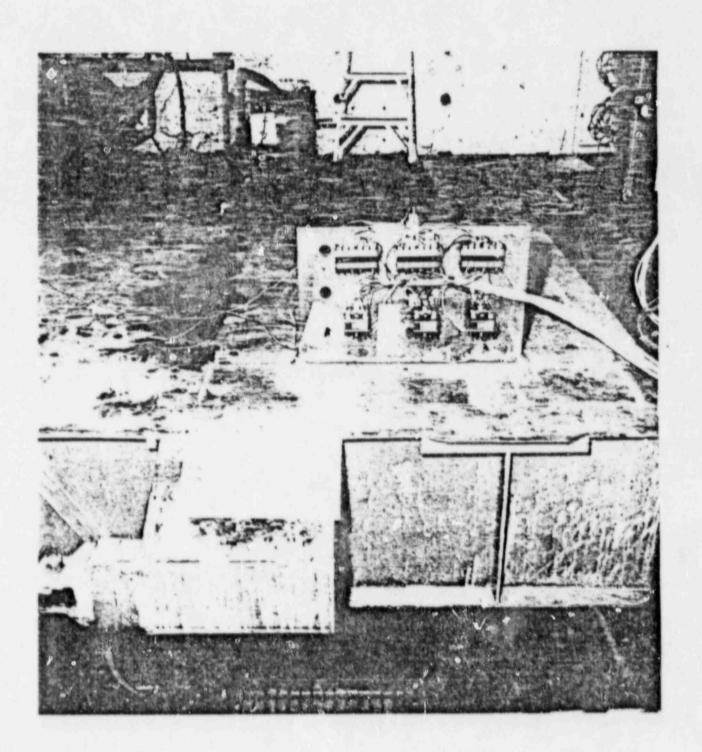
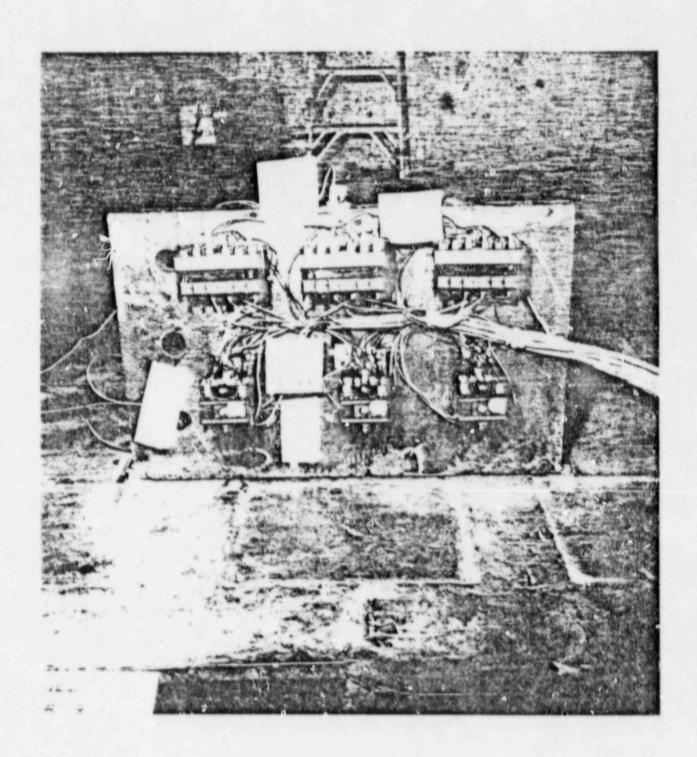


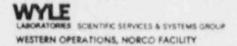
Figure 5-3
TYPICAL ON- AND OFF-TABLE TEST SETUP
FOR CHATTER DETECTION



Photograph 5-1 Test Setup



Photograph 5-2
Accelerometer Locations



5.4 Resonance Search

The resonance search consisted of a low level sinusoidal sweep test (0.2 g) in the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) directions to determine the response of the test specimen and fixture in the desired frequency band of 1 to 100 Hz. The sweep rate of 1/2 octave per minute was employed in this frequency range.

5.5 Random Excitation

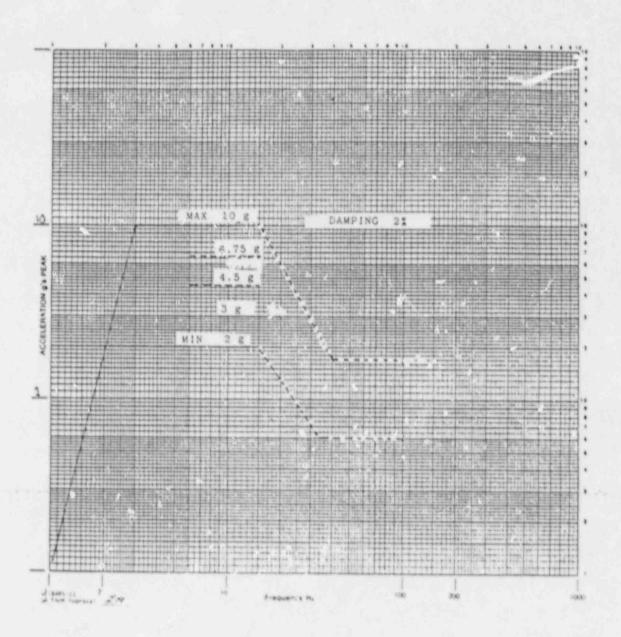
The seismic fragility test was conducted unlaxially using random motion which was amplitude-controlled in one-third octave bandwidths from 1.25 to 100 Hz. This input signal was synthesized with a rank of parallel one-third octave filters with individual output attenuators adjusted to meet the required response spectra shapes. The test was conducted in three separate frequency bands; low, high and broad band frequencies. Due to the number of test runs, 10 second duration strong-motion waveforms were used to reduce fatigue effects. The strong motion portion of the excitation was preceded by a 2-3 second "ramp-up" and followed by a 3-4 second "ramp-down".

Figures 5-4, 5-5 and 3-6 show the specified test level for this program. The primary criteria used in meeting the test level was the ZPA portion of the response spectrum for "high frequency" excitation and the peak of the response spectrum for "low frequency" excitation.

Analyses of the test motions were accomplished with a response spectrum analyzer. The analyses were performed and tited at one-sixth octave frequency intervals from 1.0 to 100 Hz. Response spectrum was pictted at damping values of 1, 2 and 3 percent.

5.6 Single Axis Sine Sweep Excitation

The test specimens were subjected to uniaxial sine sweep excitations in two directions, selected horizontal and vertical, from 2.5 to 100 Hz on the "G-machine" test table and at the frequency range from 4 - 100 Hz on the "F-machine" test table (Photographs 5-3 and 5-4). Each test was started with the specimen in the deenergized position and held in this position for the test duration. If a chatter or change of state ocurred during the test, the same test was repeated with the relay in the energized position. The sweep rate was approximately one octave per minute. The acceleration was increased until component malfunction occurred was recorded.



Figu e 5-4 LOW FREQUENCY RRS

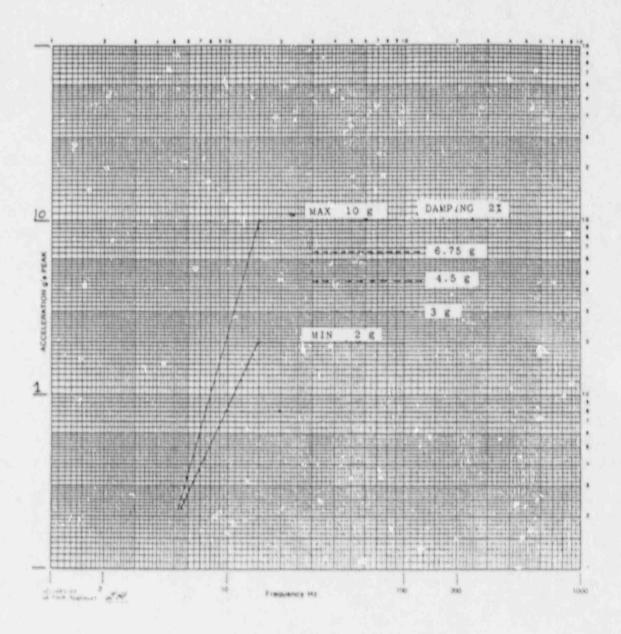


Figure 5-5 HIGH FREQUENCY RRS

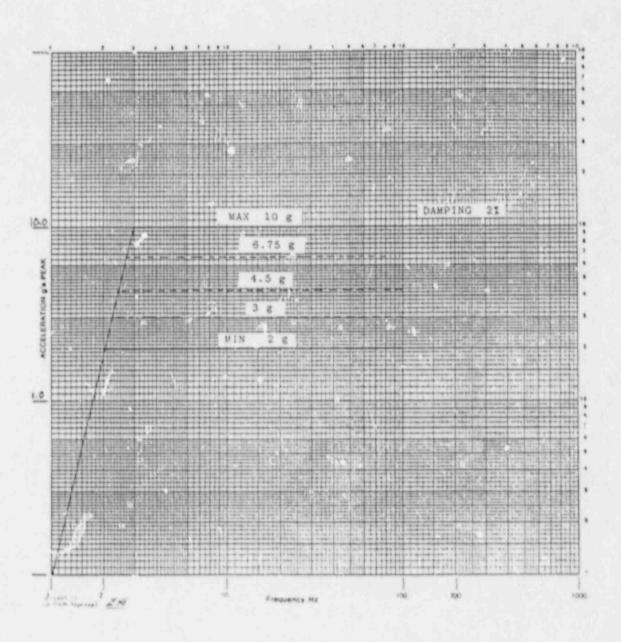
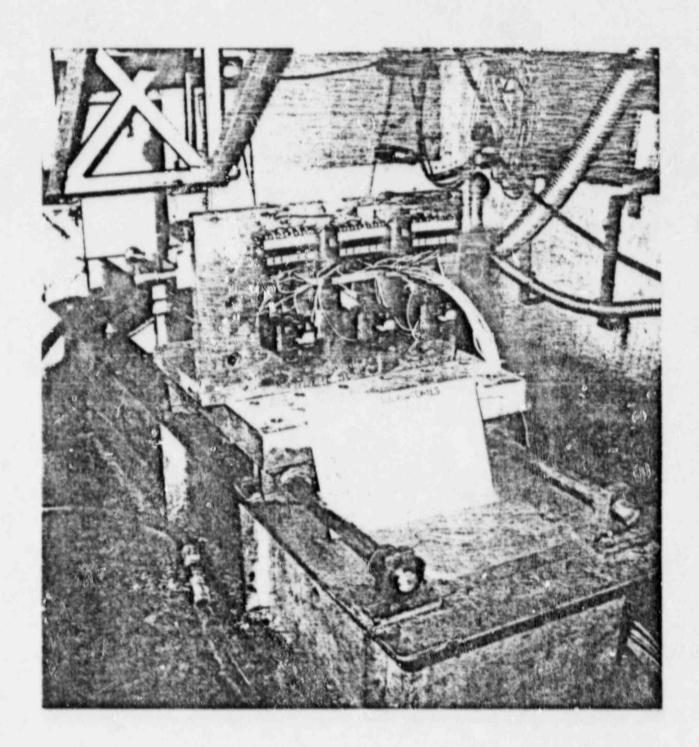
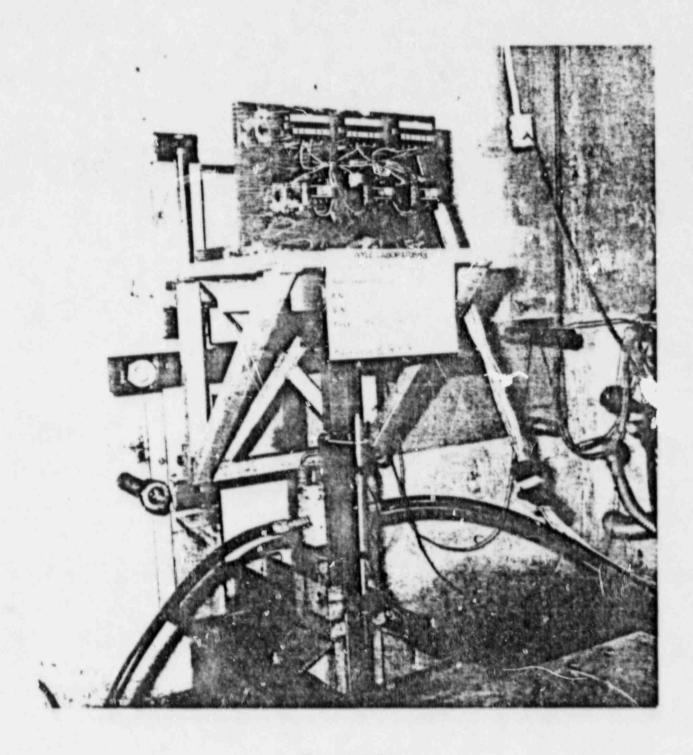


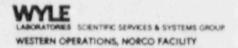
Figure 5-6 BROADBAND RRS



Photograph 5-3
Horizontal Sine Sweep Test Setup



Photograph 5-4
Vertical Sine Sweep Test Setup



6.0 TEST RESULTS

6.1 Receiving Inspection

Upon receipt at Wyle Laboratories, and prior to any testing, the test specimens were visually examined for evidence of damage which may have been incurred in shipping. Specimen identification information was checked with the shipping documents for conformity. Results of the visual examination, together with specimen identification information, were recorded on the appropriate test data sheets.

There was no visible evidence of damage to the test specimens upon receipt at Wyle Laboratories.

The test specimens were described as General Electric 230 Volt AC Relay, Part No. CR120B06003 and Westinghouse 120 Volt AC Relay, Part No. AR660. Four relays of each type have been received.

Receiving inspection data sheets are included in Appendix C.

6.2 Test Sequence

Test log, list of test and control equipment are presented in Appendix C, as well as detailed data sneets. The test program was performed in the following main steps:

- Calibration of the test table for low, high and broadband frequency excitations
 in the horizontal directions.
- 2. Resonance search.
- Random excitation at low frequency range in the vertical direction (Run Nos. 18-20).
- Random excitation at high frequency range in the vertical direction (Run Nos. 21-33).
- Broadband frequency random excitation in the vertical direction (Run Nos. 24-28).
- 6. Detailed sine sweep testing in the horizontal (Run Nos. 29-36) and the vertical (Run Nos. 37-41) directions in the frequency range 4 100 Hz.

A description of the first 28 runs is summarized in Table 6-1. For the following run description, see Table 6-2.

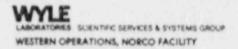


Table 6-1 Test Sequence with Run Numbers

	Peak g Level	Relay Status N/A	HORIZONTAL DIRECTION Frequency Range, Hz 3-15 15-100 3-100			VERTICAL DIRECTION Frequency Range, H: 3-15 15-100 3-10		
Table Calibration			N/A		+		٠	
Resonance Search	.2	D	٠		+			
Random Excitation	2.0	D	1,1+1	7	12			
	3.0	D	2	S	13			-
	4,5	D	3	9	14	18	21	24
	6.75	0	4	10	15	19	22	25
	10.0	D	5	11, 11-1, 11-2	16	20	23, 23-1	26
	12.0	D		27				
	15.0	D		28				
	10.0	E	6		17	*		ės.
Sine Sweep	2,50	0	2	.5 - 50 Hz				
	2.0	D	5	0 - 100 H:				
	2.5	D	2.	5 - 100 H	z			
	2.5	E	2	5 - 100 H	z			

Note: * - Numbers in the table present run number
D - De-energized relay status
E - Energized relay status

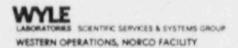
Table 6-2 Sine Sweep Test Numbers

	Run No. Acceleration Peak g's		FRONT-TO-BACK								YERTICAL				
			1.0	32 1.5	31	30 2.5	29 3.0	3.5	35 4.0	36	2.0	39 2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
	WI	NC			9	153	166	728	154	ļķi	29		3	29	
		NO						12		ř.					
# ESTINGHOUSE		NC				2	8	665	122				7	24	
	W 2	NO									5.77				
	¥3	NC						744	449				23	96	
		NO.													
	Off-rable	Wi		4		35	33	4.8	18					5	
		W 2													
		¥3						430	208					7	
GENERAL ELECTRIC	G1	NC		30	148	238	266	8 20	53			16	43	8.5	
		NO													
	G.2	NC		14	103	202	1089	209	No.						
		NO						17							
	G3	NC					568	103	Herry				1		
		NO													
	8	G1		35	63	121	28	451	37		. 5	16	16	34	
	Off-table	G2													
	OH	G3						386	28						

Note: The table shows the number of chatters in each test.

All runs, except Nos. 36 and 41, are in the de-energized state.

Frequency range of 4 - 100 Hz applied to all runs, except for Run 35 which ranged 15 - 70 Hz.



6.3 Resonance Search

The results of the resonance search are presented in Appendix D as transmissibility plots between response and control accelerometer readings. A uniaxial resonance search was performed in the horizontal x and vertical y axes. The search consisted of a sine sweep from 1 to 100 Hz using a low excitation level of 0.2 g at approximately 1/2 octave per minute. During the resonance search, the relays were in the de-energized state. The results of the search do not indicate any resonance of the test fixture up to 60 Hz. The first resonance in the horizontal direction was recorded at 70 Hz, and the first resonance in the vertical direction took place at 60 Hz.

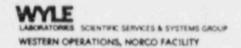
6.4 Uniaxial Random Test

The results of uniaxial random tests are presented in Appendix E. As previously stated, the first phase of testing consisted of uniaxial excitation in the horizontal direction at peak acceleration occurring at the low frequency range from 3 to 15 Hz. During this phase, the relays were in the de-energized state and the maximum acceleration level was gradually increased from 2 to 10 g's at 2% damping. No sign of chatter or other malfunction was noticed during the first four levels of the test. But when the acceleration reached 10 g's (Run No. 5), the first chatter was recorded on the normally-closed contacts of all relays. For ten seconds of excitation, all Westinghouse relays exhibited three chatters for a duration of 5-20 milliseconds. Each of the GE relays exhibited one chatter with a duration of 2-20 milliseconds. It is worth to notice that all relays of the same model exhibited chatter during this time period, but this time period was different for the different models. When the relays where energized, the chatter was effectively blocked. High frequency excitation from 15 to 100 Hz did not cause any chatter even at the highest acceleration level of 10 g's.

Broadband excitation from 3 to 100 Hz caused relay chatter only when the response acceleration level reached 10 g's at 2% damping. The character of relay chatter was quite similar to previously recorded low frequency excitation. And, again, no chatter was recorded for relays in the energized position.

The uniaxial random testing in the vertical direction was initiated from a medium accleration level of 4.2 g's which did not produce any chatter during testing in the horizontal direction. No chatter was recorded in the excitation level up to 10 g's in low, high and broadband frequency ranges. Even acceleration levels up to 15 g's applied in the vertical direction at high frequency ranges (see Run Nos. 27, 28) did not cause any relay chatter.

Relay chatter usually occurred 20-30 msec after acceleration spike in the time history. (It is worth to notice that some even higher acceleration spikes did not produce any chatter.) Off-table relay response, if any, immediately follow the corresponding relay chatter with time delay up to 10 msec. Rebound acceleration was recorded in about 10-30 msec after the chatter occurrence. Extended time history plots in Appendix E present these effects in greater detail. For selected Runs No. 4, 5, 15 and 16, acceleration time histories of response accelerometer Nos.



3 and 5 (mounted on GE and Westinghouse relays correspondingly) were double integrated and, thus, velocity and displacement time histories were denerated. These time histories are also presented in Appendix E. A clear indication of time correlation between chatter occurrence and table velocity is contact chatter happening simultaneously with the peak velocity.

6.5 Sinusoidal Sweep Test

A sinusoidal sweep test was performed initially on the "G-machine" in the frequency range from 2.5 to 100 Hz in the horizontal direction. No chatter was recorded for relays in the de-energized state at a peak acceleration of 2.0 g's and for relays in the energized state at a peak acceleration of 2.5 g's. However, the peak acceleration of 2.5 g's caused substantial relay chatter in the de-energized state (see Appendix F).

All Westinghouse relays exhibited substantial chatter of NC contacts in the frequency range from 4 to 7 Hz. No noticeable acceleration peak was recorded which caused contact chatter, but rebound acceleration was recorded in about 10-20 msec following chatter occurrence. Off-table relay response follows the corresponding contact chatter with a delay of about 10 msec.

The General Electric relays, Nos. 2 and 3, exhibited contact chatter from 10 to 40 sec into testing and then from 50 sec to the end of the test. No contact chatter was observed for relay No. 1. The relation between contact chatter, acceleration time history and performance of the off-table relays was identical to what was obtained for the Westinghouse relays.

As one can see from recorded data plots, the sine sweep excitation on the "G-machine" exhibits high noise level and distortion of sinusoidal shape of the signal. Therefore, the test specimens were installed on the "F-machine" to perform a more definite sinusoidal sweep test.

Detailed records of the sinusoidal sweep test performed on the "F-machine" are presented in Appendix G. All test data are recorded as function of the test duration. In order to correlate the test results with the excitation frequency, several "frequency vs. time" plots are included in Appendix G.

The records show contact chatter, the time of occurrence, and the corresponding frequency and excitation level. The results of the sinusoidal test are summarized in Table 6-2. The table presents a matrix showing correlation of relay contact chatters with the relay mode!, specimen number, type of contact (normally-open or normally-closed) and contact state, direction of excitation and specified excitation level. It is important to notice that peak acceleration in Table 6-2 is specified value. The real acceleration at any given time may deviate from the specified value and, therefore, has to be taken from acceleration time history plots presented in Appendix C.

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No chatter has been recorded at excitation level of 1 g applied in the horizontal, front-to-back direction in the frequency range from 4.0 to 100 Hz (Run No. 33). With increasing test levels to 1.5 g, NC contact of one GE relay started to chatter (Run No. 32). Further increase of the test level caused more and more substantial chatter of NC contacts of all the tested relays. At maximum test levels of 3.5 g, a total of 5975 contact chatters were recorded (Run No. 34). Because most of the relay chatters occurred below 15 Hz and above 60 Hz, the frequency range of 15 -70 Hz was examined at a higher test level of 4.0 g's (Run No. 35). The sinusoidal sweep at 3.5 g's did not cause any contact chatter on the relays in the energized position (Run No. 36).

Sinusoidal sweep applied in the vertical direction caused substantially fewer contact chatters (Run Nos. 37-40). Even the highest test excitation level of 3.5 g's (Run 37) generated quite modest, short duration chatter in the Westinghouse relays and contact chatter in only one GE relay. And, again, the relays showed no indication of contact chatter while in the energized state.

Figures 6-1 and 6-2 show contact chatter zones for Westinghouse and GE relays as a function of table excitation level and frequency contents of the excitation. The figures clearly present a very important phenomenon. Both Westinghouse and General Electric relays exhibited contact chatter, not only in the traditional low frequency range, but in the high frequency range 50 to 80 Hz. The contact chatter at the high frequency was recorded for all test specimens in the horizontal, front-to-back direction. Vertical table excitations of 3.0 g and higher caused chatter in the Westinghouse relays at frequencies near 50 Hz. Only one of the GE relays exhibited contact chatter in the frequency range of 80 to 90 Hz when the vertical excitation level reached 2.5 g.

Response of the off-table relays were similar to the previously recorded random test and sine sweep on the "G-machine". Extended time histories and records in Appendix G present these data in greater detail.

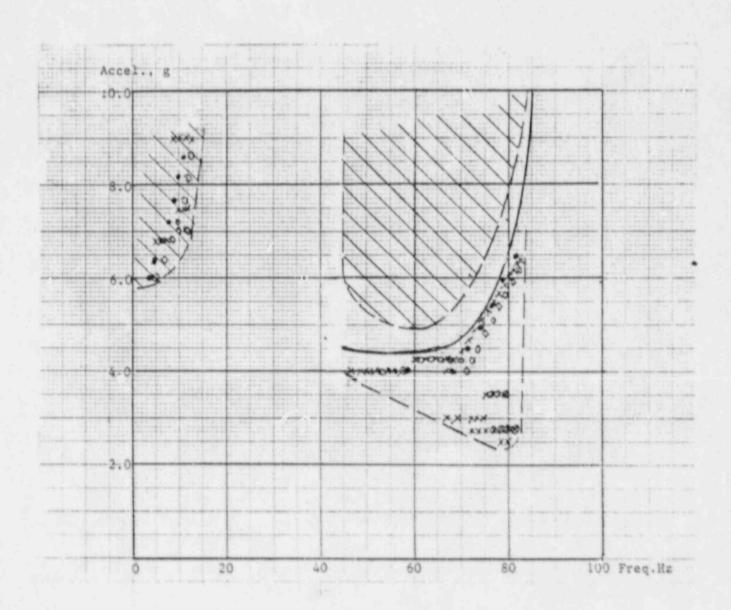
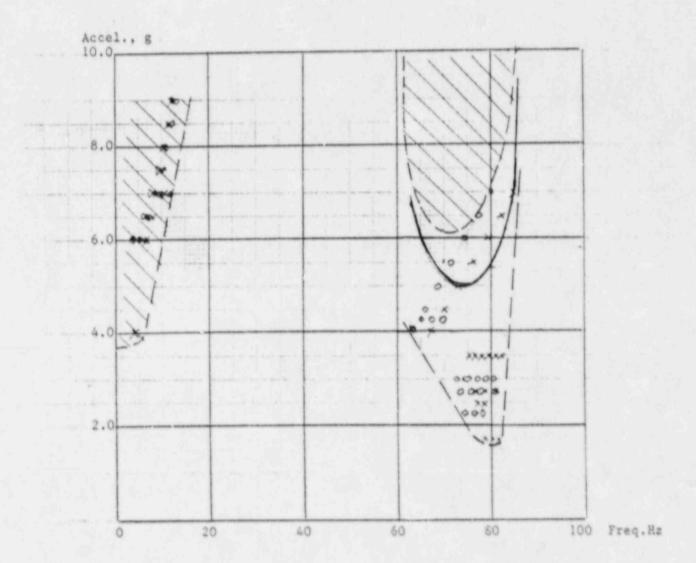


Figure 6-1
CONTACT CHATTER ZONE FOR WESTINGHOUSE RELAY



- test table acceleration points
- calculated relay acceleration level
- book-end fixture acceleration level

Figure 6-2 CONTACT CHATTER ZONE FOR GE RELAY

6.6 Evaluation of the Test Table and Relay Responses on "F-Machine"

To further evaluate the response characteristics, a detailed evaluation of the "F-Machine" table/relay interface has been performed. During this evaluation, sine sweeps from 4 to 100 Hz at acceleration levels of 1 g and 3 g were applied to the table and acceleration time histories were recorded of control accelerometer 1 and response accelerometers 3, 5 and 7. These time histories are presented in Appendix H. Based on the test results, transmissibility functions were computed and presented in Figures 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5 for 1 g and 3 g excitation levels. The transmissibility data indicate:

- The test table has first resonance at 34 to 85 Hz (see Figure 6-5).
- The Westinghouse relay has first resonance at 55 to 57 Hz (see Figure 6-4).
- The General Electric relay exhibited a first resonance at approximately 75 Hz (see Figure 6-3).

It is important to notice that higher excitation levels lead to smaller amplification caused by nonlinear damping in the table supports, table/relay interface and relays themselves. Response frequency shift can also be explained by increasing damping in the system with the rise of the excitation level.

The next step of the data evaluation was computation of the response acceleration levels of Westinghouse and General Electric relays caused by input excitation previously recorded for Run Nos. 29 through 35. The response level at a particular frequency was calculated as the product of the measured table acceleration times the transmissibility at that frequency. The plots of the calculated responses are presented in Appendix H. The plots for the General Electric relay are marked "Acc-3*"; the plots for the Westinghouse relays are marked with "Acc-5*". The calculated transmissibility functions were used to evaluate the chatter area as a function of the acceleration level at the relays themselves. These areas shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2 as shaded zones were defined as the product of table acceleration times the appropriate transmissibility values. The solid lines in Figures 6-1 and 6-2 depict the acceleration level at the top of the book end fixture. This level is defined as the product of the table acceleration times transmissibility between accelerometers 7 and 1 at 3 g excitation level.

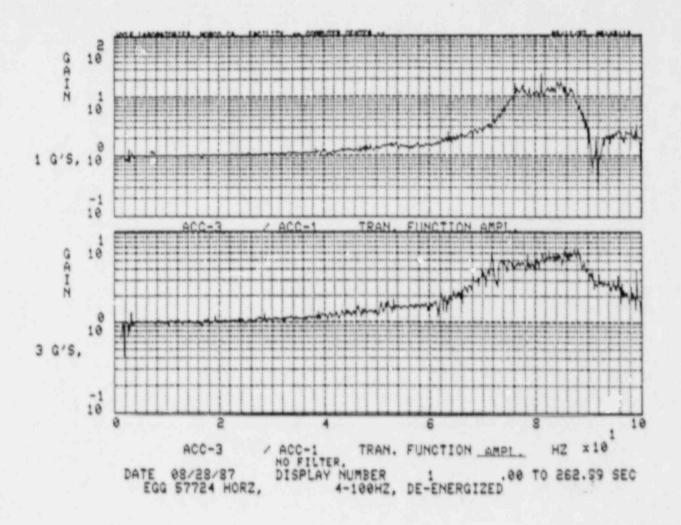


Figure 6-3 Transmissibility Plot for GE Relay

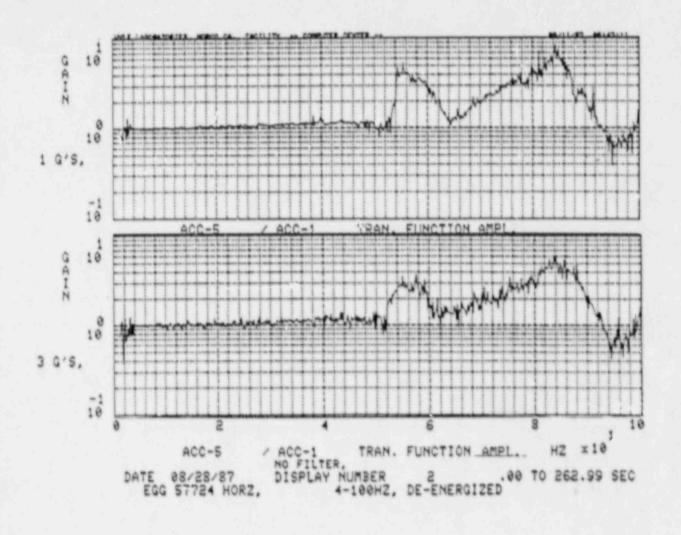


Figure 6-4
Transmissibility Plot for Westinghouse Relay

Revision A

ACC-7

DATE 08/28/87 EGG 57724 HORZ,

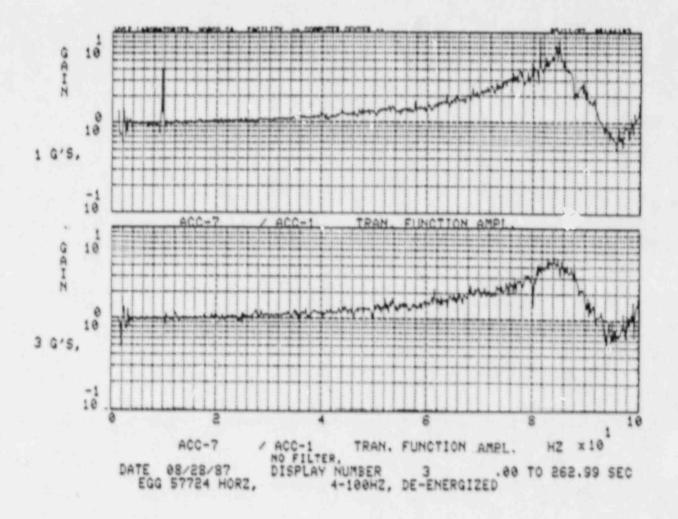


Figure 6-5 Transmissibility Plot for Test Table/Book End Fixture

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Revision A

7.0 GENERALIZED TEST RESULTS

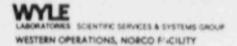
None of the relays showed any contact chatter while energized. It indicates that contact chatter is caused by armature movement rather than local response of contact elements. Most of the chatter affiliated with the normally-closed (NC) relay contacts also prove the cause of chatter to be armature movement.

The contact chatter level was substantially higher in the horizontal direction than vertical. Contact chatter usually caused rebound acceleration of the relay.

While random excitation of 10 g's in the frequency range from 3 to 15 Hz initiated contact chatter, the same acceleration in the frequency range from 15 to 100 Hz did not cause any chatter. Chatter was recorded when broadband random excitation of 10 g's in the frequency range from 3 to 100 Hz was applied, but obviously the low frequency portion of the excitation caused the chatter.

The sinusoidal sweep test in the horizontal direction indicates frequency dependency of contact chatter. Both relay models in the study exhibited contact chatter not only in the traditional low frequency range below 15 Hz, but in the high frequency range 50 to 80 Hz. This phenomenon may be partially associated with the relay's resonances at 55 to 57 Hz for the Westinghouse relay, at 72 to 77 Hz for the GE relay, as well as the table/fixture resonance at 85 Hz.

Even so, the study was limited to only two different relay models and three specimens per model; good level of repeatability was achieved and a clear frequency sensitivity of relay contact chatter has been demonstrated.



8.0 REFERENCES

- 8.1 EG&G Idaho, Inc., Puvchase Order No. C87-101208 dated February 16, 1987.
- 8.2 Wyle Laboratories Test Plan No. 4477 for Seismic Fragility Testing of Electrical Components for EG&G Idaho, dated May 6, 1987.
- 8.3 Wyle Laboratories Quality Assurance Manual No. 380, Revision F, dated March 1, 1986.
- 8.4 STI VAMP Operator's Manual, Version 5A, dated June 18, 1984.

APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF TEST QUALIFICATION REPORTS

Page No.

Example of Report Form Reports Summary Table A-2 A-4

INDEX KEY HSV 101	EG&G 57714
DATE 2/18/85	Page 1 of _2_
RELAYS, 1 DOOR-MOUNTED	Weight, Structure Characteristics): AR UNIT, 36W X 94D X JOOH AND INING 4 DOOR-MOUNTED GE SWITCH, AND A 15 KY CIRCUIT SES AND 2 LATCHES.
DOOR OPENED (5TH INCREASED EROMETERS 1, 2, AND 3 WERE	EREAKER DURING TEST WHEN LEVEL TEST AFTER SSE). ACCES- LOCATED ON THE DOOR NEAR THE RE LOCATED ON THE CIRCUIT

Page No. A-3 EG&G 57714

Page 2 of 2

1EST PROGRAM SUMMARY:

TRIAXIAL RANDOM MULTIFREQUENCY TESTING (50BE'S, 155E,
AND 5 INCREASED LEVEL TESTS) WAS PERFORMED WITH THE
CIRCUIT BREAKER CYCLED DURING THE SSE AND INCREASED
LEVEL TESTS.

HORIZ. SSE THE ZEA .75 TO Z.O } SSE TET FOLLOWED BY 5 THEREMENTALLY VERT. SSE TET ZPA .60 TO Z.O) INCREASED LEVEL TESTS

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF IN-STRUCTURE ACCELEROMETERS, AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PLOTE IN TEST REPORT:

16 IN-STRUCTURE ACCELEROMETERS; TRS PLOTS OF ALL ACCEL-

IN-STRUCTURE RESPONSE SPECTRA AT HIGHEST FREQUENCY VS RESPONSE SPECTRA AT 33 HZ EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE:

TEST	ACCEL NO.	S _A (Highest Frequency)	S _A (33 Hz)	S _A (H.F.) - S _A (33 Hz) x 100%	
SSE	IFB	12.0	8.1_	487.	_
-Martin Million	255	2.3	2.6	-1270	_
-	3 V	1.8	2.4		_
	13 FB	9.0	2.8	2217.	_
-	1455	6.6	7.0	-67,	_
	15 V	12.5	4.7	1667.	_
LEVEL	IFB	49.0	23.0	1137	_
-Enkhan	255	6.3	7.8	-197.	_
	3 V	4.9	4.6	7.7.	-
***********	13FB	10.3	5.6	847.	
************	1455	12.5	9.2	367.	_
	15 V	14.2	8.7	637.	
TAPE AV	AILABILITY:	WYLE H	SV HAS T	APES.	_

BLEI

KEY	SPECIMENT	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION			TEST PROGRAM	OGRAM		-		REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS	A LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp et F.	
NORGI	7 Bay, 22 Control cubical instrum. 150"x36"x90"H devices cabinet.	Control and Biaxial instrumentation motion devices	Biaxial multifrequency motion	6.7	2 .	N/A	N/A	N/A	166% at 70 Hz	See Record No. 1.
DR02	NOR02 3 bay cabinet Control and instrumental	Control and instromentation	Control and Biaxial multifrequency instrumentation random motion	0.75	0.8	N/N	N/A	N/A	133% at 50 Hz	
OK 33	NOR33 Small enclosures	Various electronic and electro- mechanical components	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	×	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	45 Hz	The specimen was subject, d to a shock impact at 45 Hz. The amplification was 441% However, the amplification in 70 to 106 Hz range varied from 290% to 361%.
N.04	NORD4 Enclosure 24"xj.3"xj.?"	Various electronic and electronic mechanical components and cables	Biaxiai nuitifrequency random motion	6.0	0.8	N/A	h, A	N/A	36% at 100 Hz	

.

Page No. 2

KEY	SPECIMENT	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION		000	TEST PR	TEST PROGRAM	Sill samona			KEMARKS
			There's indicate	Vertical Horiz	Horiz	Component	Description	Location	Maz. % Arap at F.	
NOR03	Cabinet 56"x25"x21" 150 lbs	Relays, transformer, motor	Braxial multifrequency random motion.	2.0	970		N/A	N/A	900% at 52 Hz	
NORGE	Cabinet 62"x48"x48" c00 lbs	Transformer and cables	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	1	7	N/A .	N/A	N/A	20% at 40 Hz	
NOR07	Large cabinet with two doors	Control devices fuse, fuse block, cables	Control devices, Biaxial multifrequency fuse, tuse random motion block, cables	0.1	6.9	N/A	N/N	N/A	108% at 44 Hz	See Record No. 2.
NOROS	3 bay cabinet. 140*x76*x9**	Control and E-stru-pentation devices. Instrumentation were mounted on two of the bay doors.	Biaxial multifrequency n random motion n	2	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	160% JL 80 HZ	See Record No. 3.

TABLE I (cont.)

KEY		SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION			TEST PROGRAM	OCRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS 7" \ LEVELS	LEVELS	Anna Schoolschille	ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Consponent	Test Description	Vertical	ź	Component	Component Description	Lication	Kax. % Amp at F.	
R09	NOR69 2 bcy cabine: 70"x40"x90"	Control and instrumentation devices. Some devices may ned control the doors	Control and Biasial multifrequency instrumentation random motion devices. Some devices may ned	n.15	0.18	N/A	NIA	N/A	112% at 90 Hz	
R10	NOR19 Cabinet 60"x24"x60"	Control and instrumentation devices and transformer. Some devices mounted on the door.	Control and Siaxial multifr-quency instrumentation random motion devices and transformer. Some devices mounted on the door.	0.13	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 3% at 100 Hz	
NORII	4 bay, \$ Joor cabinet 140*x40*x90*	Control and instruction indicating lights. Meter installed on the doors	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	22		meter	loose screws on the	on the door	171% at 30 Hz	An indicating frequency meter showed 60 Hz at the completion of the test when the cabinet was de-energized. It was concluded that two screws

TABLE 1 (cont.)

KEY	SPECIMENT	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION			TEST PROGRAM	OKERAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS 2	SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Struc. are	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Component Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
NOR12	Cabinet 70"x70"x95"	Control and instrumentation devices, some mounted on the door	Blaxist multifrequency random motion	3	2	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than the responses at 33 Hz.
10R13	SYOR 13 - 3 bay cabinet 150"x40"x9"	Control Biaxial multifut instrumentation, random motion indicating lights, Lights, recorders mounted on the doors	Biaxial maitifrequency random motion	9	2	N/A	V/N	V/N	160% at 70 Hz	
30814	2 bay cabinet 100*x40*x90*	Control Biaxial muitifur instrumentation, random motion instructing lights and switches mounted on both doors.	Biaxial muitifrequency random motion	5.6	12	NIA	N/A	NIA	375% at 87 Hz	

TABLE 1 (cont.)

NDEX	SPECIMEN	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz,	Component	Description	Location	% Amp at Max. F.	
OR13	Three bay motor control center 60"x21"x90" 3250 lbs	Eight controllers; twelve different relays, panel mounted	Biasial multifrequency random motion	2.4	2.5	selected relays	bouncing, contact chatter	top of the cabinet	322% at 13 Hz	Comprehensive study of MCC under various load conditions. Amplification at F> 33 Hz did not occur. See Record No. 4.
OR16	2 cabinets 36"x36"x13" and 18"x13"x12"	Control, instrumentation and indicating lights	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	7.3	17	light	did not operate	on the door	752% at 30 Hz	
OR17	2 bay cabin-ets 60"x30"x90"	Control and instrumentation devices mounted inside the cobinet		1.8	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	323% at 100 Hz	
OR 13	2 small cabinets 24"x36"x12"	Control and instrumentation devices. So re devices mounted		2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	252% at 90 Hz	

on the door

TABLE I (cont.)

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TEST PROGRAM REMARKS	SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS ANOMALIES	Test Description Vertical Horiz, Component Description Location at F.	Biaxial multifrequency 2.8 2.4 N/A N/A N/A 538% at 100 Hz	Biaxial multifrequency 4.6 L.5 N/A N/A N/A 223% at candom motion 100 Hz	Biaxial multifrequency .38 0.5 N/A N/A N/A Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than the response at 33 Hz.	Biaxial multifrequency 2.5 2.5 N/A N/A 42% at 100 Hz 100 Hz
NCI			e	4		
SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION		Structure Component	Cabinet Control and three devices in- control stalled inside panels with and on the doors of the cabinet	Cabinet Control 150°x40°x90° devices in- 6200 Bs stailed inside (2 cabinets) and on the wall of the cabinet	Switchgear Control and cabinet power switch- 40"x30"x50" ing devices	NOR22 Cabinet 70"x30"x50" electronic components and a large trans- former. The transformer is in 35x30x30 Cubical. Some componen
NDEX			NOR 19	XOR ZS	NOR21	NOR2.

TABLE 1 (cont.)

NDEX	SPECIMEN D	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM		45.075		REMARKS
				SSE TIGS ZE	PA LEYELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
OR23	3 cabinets 13 35"×35"×80" 875 lbs 23 40"×40"×20" 975 25s 33 50"×30"×55"	Electrical, electronic and mechanical devices in- stalled inside the cabinets	Biaxial multifrequency candom motion	3.0	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2399% at 100 Hz	
OR 24	Cabinet 40"x40"x80" 975 lbs	Electrical, electronic and control components installed inside the cabinet	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	4.0	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	900% at 100 Hz	
OR25	4 small cabinets 1) 36"x20"x10" 2) 36"x29"x20" 3) 15"x36"x20" 4) 36"x30"x10"	Electrical switches, control components mounted inside the cabinet	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	12.0	12.0	N/A	N/A	εVA		Responses at F > 33 H were equal or less that response at 33 Hz.
IOR 26	% bay cabinet	Computer subassemblies	Siaxial multifrequency random motion	2.6	2,2	door, latches I-block	deformed and fractured	on door and inside cabinet	250% av 100 Hz	

NDEX	SPECIMEN D	ESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZE	A LEVELS	-	ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
OR.27	Mounting traine 25"x15"x15"	Signal isolator assemblies. Each assembly has electrical and electronic components	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	3.6	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	136% at 56 Hz	
FOR 28	Small enclosure 24*x15*x20**	16 PCB are mounted inside. Push button and key board mounted on the wall of the enclosure		7,5	6.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	63% at 47 Hz	
IOR29	2 cabinets 13 20"x20"x10" 2) 50"x20"x15"	Electrical electronic components lights and meters, mechanical components	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	15.5	10.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	237% at 100 Hz	Structional damage of the motor starter caused by test machine malfunction,
IOR 30	Motor starter enclosure 24"×20"×10"	Control devices, relay, and contactor	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	9,0	25.0	N/A	NJA	N/A	37% at 100 Hz	

DEX	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	DGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
OR 31	Small enclosure 20"x20"x10"	Differential pressure switches	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	6.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	229% at 55 Hz	
DR 32	MCC cabinet 25"x30"x15"	Relays and contacts indicating lights	Biaxial multifreque∞y random motion	5.0	4.0	relay	contact chatter	mounted inside	77% at 44 Hz	
OR33	Cabinet 60"x40"x90"	Relay, switches transformer and electronic components	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	7,0	3.0	relay	contact chatter	contact inside	314% at 80 Hz	
OR34	Two Cabinet	Lights,	Biaxial multifrequency random	1) 5,4	1) 3,8	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) 77% at 95 Hz	
	motor controller wall mounted	motor starters and electronic components		2) 5.8	2) 2.6				2) 253% at 100 Hz	
	2) Battery charger cabinet									

TABLE 1 (cont.)

INDEX K. Y	SPECIMEN	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS Z	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F	
NOR 35	Cabinet 3 bays	Terminal blocks	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.4	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at F > 33 Hz.
NOR 36	Cabinet wall mounted	Component list not available (electronics)	Biaxial multifrequency random cotion	7,0	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	146% at 50 Hz	
NOR 37	Generator control cabinet 4 bays	Transformers, switches, control devices	Random multifi equency motion	13.0	7.0	N/A	MA	N A	76% at 66 Hz	Cabinet structure was damaged. No component anamolies. See Record No. 5.
NOR 38	Starthr cabinet	Component list not available. Pictures show door mounted transfer switches.	Random multifrequency motion	0.5	0.65	14/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at F > 33 Hz.

TABLE 1 (cont.)

NDEX	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
IOR 39	Display panel	Component list not available. Picture shows door mounted transfer switches	Biaxial muitifrequency random motion	9.0	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	40% at 100 Hz	
OR40	Rack with filteen digital multiplexers	Electronic	Single axis random motion	1.8	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at F > 33 Hz.
OR41	Power supply cabinet	Relays contactors electronic components	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.32	0.75	N/A	N/A	N/A	39% at 40 Hz	
4OR42	Cabinet	Contactor, time delay relay, test switch, terminal block, fuse block, fuse	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	3.3	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	96% at 43 Hz	

NDEX	SPECIMENT	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max % Amp as F.	
4OR43	Two door cabinet	Rotary relay time delay relay fuse fuse block resistors terminal blocks	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	3.0	4.0	relay	contact	on the back panel	350% &) 44 Hz	
OR44	Switch gear cabinet	Contactors, under/over voltage relays door mounted lights and switches	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	1.0	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at 33 Hz
OR43	Two cabinets 1) Analyzer cabinet	Contactors, relays, P-switch, S-valve, flow-meter, valves, electronic components	Biaxia' multifrequency randor vection	5.0	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at 33 Hz
	2) Control cabinet	Relays, electronic components, transformer, fuse holder, fuse	Biaxial multifrequency rancom motion	4.0	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at 33 Hz

INDEX	SPECIMEN	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS 2	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
IOR46	Cabinet	Switches	Biaxial multifrequency random motion and fragility	0.9	0.3	switch	contact chatter	not known		The chatter occurred during fragility test
										Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at 33 Hz
NOR47	Cabinet and display panel	Electrical and electronic components solid state relay, fuse blocks, fuse ho! 'er	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.6	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	127% at 70 Hz	See Record No. 6.
NOR#8	3 bays cabinet	Door mounted protective relays and indicating lights	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.7	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	92% at 34 Hz	
NOR49	Two panels	Circuit breaker, motor starter, rotary relay, time delay relay, terminal blocks	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	4.0	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	34% at 36 Hz	

INDEX	SPECIMEN D	ESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
NOR30	Telephone switching	Electronic PCB	Single axis resonance search Single axis time history motion	3.2	6.0	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were equal or less than response at 33 Hz
HSV101	Switchgear cabinet 36"x94"x100" 3500 lbs	Relays, switch and 15KV circuit breaker. The relays and switch were doo mounted	Triaxial random multi- frequency motion	2.0	2.0	1) relay 2) 15KV circuit breaker	contact chatter spurious opening	door inside cabinet	221*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
HSV102	2 wall mounted panels 1) 29"x10"x30" 2) 30"x19"x92"	indicating lights Relays, switcher	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	3.9	4.0	relays	contact chatter	door	138*	The contact chatter was alleviated by welding 2 reinforcement angles to rear of the enclosure and adding a subpanel mounting stud to the rear of the enclosure at center of the subpanel.
H5V103	2 wall mounted panels 1) 21"x70"x30" 2) 26"x3"x62"	Circuit breaker panel. The circuit breaker panel was mounted in the back of the enclosure with 3 angle bracket:	Biaxial multifrequency random metion	6.0	6.0	circuit breaker	opened	circuit breaker panel	63*	

KEY	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS Z	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
tSV104	2 wall mount 1 panels 1) 14"x6"x19" 33 lbs 2) 28"x12"x47" 225 lbs	Relay, contactors time relay. "-lay mounted on # subpanel	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.4	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	43*	* Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
ISV103	Wall mounted panel 32"×10"×50" 285 fbs	Circuit breake: control relay mounted on subpanels	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	3.2	3,1	N/A	N/A	N/A	132	
ISV106	MCC cabinet 40"x20"x104" 1600 lbs	Starters, circuit breakers, and transformer mounted on panels	Biaxial multifrequency random	13	2.5	contactor	contact chatter	upper left rear corner	31	
	MCC cabinet 84"x20"x91" 2000 lbs	Starters and 1.5KVA transformer	Triaxial multi-requency random motion	5.0	2.5	contactor	contact chatter	mounted inside panel	46	
						relay	contact chatter			

TABLE I (cont.)

INDEX	SPECIMEN D	ESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZP/	A LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Descripti_4	Location	Max, % Amp at F.	
4SV 108	MCC cabinet 40"x20"x92" and 1120 lbs	Starter and circuit breaker	Triaxial multifrequency random evotion	4.1-4.0	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	112*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
HSV 109	Cabinet 66"x36"x84" 3500 lbs	Front surface mounted, switches, meters, and indicating	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	3.5	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	9*	
HSV110	4 bay cabinet 104"x32"x104" 9000 lbs	High ampere circuit (2000 ampere) and door mounted switches and indicating lights	Pseudo triaxial multi- frequency random motion	1.2	0.9	circuit breaker under voltage and sequence relay	contact chatter contact chatter	inside	129*	
HSV111	4 bay cabinet 212*x68*x90* 17000 lbs	Circuit breakers door mounted switches, lights, relays and 6.9KVA transformer	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	1.4	1.5	circuit breaker	contact chatter	inside cabinet	375*	

NDEX	SPECIMEN D	ESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
ISV112	Cabinet 32"x14"x90" 1000 lbs	30 and 60 ampere circuit breaker, 100 ampere fusible switches	Biaxial multifrequency random and triaxial multifrequency random motion	3.5	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	Responses at F > 33 Hz were less than response at F > 33 Hz.
SVII)	Cabinet 36"x13"x80" 700 lbs	floor mounted relays	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.63	0.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	63*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
ISV114	Wall mounted panel 52"x30"x48" 820 lbs	Switches and fuses	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.5	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	729*	
(SV113	2 cabinets 13 Termination cabinets 24"×36"×34" 690 lbs	Terminal block	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	4.8	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	87*	
	2) Relay cabinet 30"x23"x90" 1100 lbs	Terminal block and relay mount on subpanels and attached to the side walls				relay	contact chatter	subpanel		

KEY	SPECIMEN E	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
HS7176	2 cabinets		Triaxial multifrequency random motion	1.1	6.1				147*	*Maximum response amplification at highest
	1) +3"x28"x58" -00 lbs	Electric motor, pump pressure switch, circuit breaker	Tanuon motion			N/A	N/A	N/A		frequency (F= 100 Hz)
	2) 54"x36"x78" 1200 lbs	Relays, circuit breakers terminal blocks, controllers, meters, transformers				relay	contact chatter	subpanel		
HSV117	3 MCC cabinet 1) 90"x20"x90" 1800 lbs 2) 40"x20"x90" 1500 lbs 3) 20"x20"x90" 900 lbs	Starters, circuit breakers and transformer	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.6	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0*	
HSVIIS	MCC cabinet 80"x20"x92" 2875 lbs	Starters, circuit breakers, door mounted switch and relay	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	4.4	2.3	starter	contact chatter	upper section of MCC	100*	

INDEX KEY	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Verticaj	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at S.	
ISV119	Wall mounted panel 36"x12"x60" and detectors	Relay, power supply switches detectors and sirens	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.9	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	44*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
45V120	2 Bay switchgear 7.2"x38"x100" 3450 lbs	High ampere circuit breakers, relay, transformer and switches	Triaxial meltifrequency random motion	3.6	2,0	N/A	N/A	N/A	75*	
(SV121	2 cabinets 1) 2 bay MCC cabinet 60"x20"x110" 1170 lbs 2) 3 bay MCC cabinet 60"x20"x110" 1730 lbs	Relays, circuit breakers, starters, ground fault relays	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	1.7	1.7	circuit breakers	contact chatter	inside cabinet	117*	

TABLE 1 (cont.)

INDEX	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
entern.			4,5	SSE TRS ZI	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
HSV122	High voltage starter cabinets 90"x36"x92" 1600 lbs	Power and current transformers, relays, contactors, switches, and meter	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.4	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	24*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (5° = 100 Hz)
(SV12)	Panel 16"x5"x24" 70 lbs	Contactors, control relays, transformer	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.8	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5*	
(SV124	3 panels 1) AC panel board 40"x12"x62" 410 lbs 2) DC switch-board 70"x50"x90" 2660 lbs 3) AC panel board 35"x12":70" 410 lbs	Circuit breaker:, door mounted relay, meters, switches AC panels wall mounted DC panels base mounted	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	0.9	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	218*	

TABLE 1 (cont.)

INDEX	SPECIMEN	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZP	A LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
HSV125	3 cabinets 1) 3 bay cabinet 90"×20"×90" 1300 lbs 2) 2 bay cabinet 40"×20"×90" 1500 lbs 3) cabinet 20"×20"×90" 800 lbs	Starters, circuit breaker, distributor, transJormer	Triaxial multi/requency random motion	0.8	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	14*	*Maximum response amplification at highest trequency (F = 100 Hz)
HSV126	Cabinet 26"x90",30" 2150 lbs	Door mounted switches, relays, time delay relay, and 1200A circuit breaker	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	1.1	0.6	switch	contact chatter	door	39*	
HSV127	Cabinet 58"x98"x90" 2225 lbs	Printed circuit board, power supply, relays and connector		1.4	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	159*	

KEY	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZF	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES	-		
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
4SV 1 28	Control panel 112"x24"x34" 2500 lbs	Front surface mounted meter, switches, indicating light, annunciator, and control relays	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	3.0	1.3	Indicating light	Short circuit	Front surface	33*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
4SV129	Distribution panel 35"x24"x90" 2000 liss	Terminal blocks fuses, switches	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	.3	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	14*	
45V130	Battery charger cabinet 46"236"x75" 2500 lbs	Door mounted switches, meter, lights, and front surface mounted breakers subpanels with relays	Triaxial multifrequency random motion	4.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	24*	
HSV131	Relay cabinet 72"x88"x82"	Door mounted relays and internally mounted potential transformers	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	1.0	2.0	relay under voltage	contact chatter	door	1775*	

TABLE I (cont.)

INDEX KEY	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION				REMARKS					
				SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS		ANOMALIES				
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz,	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
15¥132	Control panel 60"x36"x72" 2000 lbs	Relays, isolation devices, power supply	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.7	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	600*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
(SV13)	2 bay 53CC cabinet 46"x20"x90" 1100 lbs	Starters and circuit breaker	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.7	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	92*	
ISV I 34	Switchgear cabinet 36"x132"x90" 5800 lbs	Door mounted relay, ground detectors, switches, meters	Biaxia! multifrequency random motion	0.8	1.6	over current relay	chatter	door	380*	
ISV 133	Relay cabinet 50"x30"x90" 1100 lbs	Relays, fuses and terminal block	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	.16	.20	N/A	N/A	N/A	32*	
4SV136	Cabinet 74"x24"x91" 1300 lbs	Door mounted relay, switches meters, lights and inside rear panel mounted current transformer contactor,	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	IJ	1.6	contactor	contact chatter contact chatter	rear panel rear panel	436*	

TABLE I (cont.)

INDEX	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION		TEST PROGRAM							REMARKS
			Test Description	SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS		ANOMALIES				
	Structure	Component		Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Descript on	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
SV137	3 bay MCC cabinet 70"x20"x92" 1500 lbs	Relays, circuit breaker, contactor, and relay panel	Biaxial multirequency random motion	0.5	1,1	N/A	N/A	N/A		Responses at F > 33 Hz were less than response at F > 33 Hz.
SV138	Distribution cabinet 95"×20"×92" 2000 lbs	Motor starter, circuit breaker, relay	Biaxial inultifrequency random motion	4.0	2.0	motor starter relay	contact chatter contact chatter	inside cabinet	6*	*Maximum frequency amplification at Eighest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
(SV139	2 bay switchgear cabinet 72"x97"x90"	Door mounted relays, lights switches, and subpanel mounted switches relays, transformer, and a 1200A circuit breaker	Pseudo triaxial multifrequency random motion	1.2	0.7	under frequency relay	contact chatter	door	23)*	

TABLE I (cont.)

KEY	SPECIMEN I	DESCRIPTION		REMARKS						
				SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS		ANOMALIES				
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
ISV 140	Control console 136"x66"x162" 3730 lbs	Switches, lights	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.4	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	350*	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 100 Hz)
	Interface cabinet 168"x24"x72" 3450 lbs	Rack - mounted power supplies								
Sr.14.	Cantrol cabinet 57"x30"x97" 2000 lbs	Circuit card racks, power supply, controller, circuit breaker and relay	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	9.3	1.0	circuit card	output Changed	rack	237*	
SV1+2	Relay panel 36"x13"x48" 500 lbs	Selector switches, pushbutton switches relay	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	0.7	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	148*	
SV143	Cabinet 72"x24"x92" 1000 lbs	Vertical channel mounted relays	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	.9	1.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	31*	

NDEX	SPECIMEN D	ESCRIPTION			TEST PR	OGRAM				REMARKS
NE T	34 EC.100-17-1			SSE TRS ZE	PA LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
HSV 144	Cabinet 24"x30"x34"	Rack mounted signal conditioning, power supply and alarm units	Braxial multifrequency random motion	0.6	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	44*	*Maximum response amplification at highes frequency (F = 190 Hz)
HSV145	Panel 24"x4"x24" 40 lbs wall mounted	Alarm control	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	12	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	113*	
HSV146	Two cabinets 1) 36"x12"x45" 350 lbs	terminal block mounted	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	4.0	5,0	pressure switch relay	contact chatter contact chatter	subpanel door	413*	
		on subpanel and attached to the enclosure				circuit breaker	breaker was tripped	subpanel		
	2) 36"x12"x48" 350 lbs	Door mounted relay, meter switch, and subpanel mounted circuit breaker, pressure switch, transformer								

(ABLE 1 (cont.)

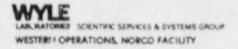
KEY SI	PECIMEN	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION			TEST PROGRAM	OCRAM	STATE OF STREET			REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS	A LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Description	Location	Max. % Amp at F.	
HSV147 Cabinet 92"×10" 1000 lbs	Cabinet \$5"*10"*62" 1000 lbs	Subpaned mounted relays, isolation devices, terminal blocks	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	59	8.0	N/A	NN	N/A	•01	*Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 190 Hz)
HSV14\$ Panel 60*x12 700 lbs	Panel 60"x12"x48" 700 lbs	Subpanel mounted relay, relay, terminal block, contactors, voltage adjuster, temperature controller	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	20	60	N/A	NA	N/A	2119*	
HSV149 Cabinet 58"x46"x Ni00 lbs	Cabinet SE*sele*s)** N00 lbs	Door mounted switch, inefer, lights, and subpanel insunted relays, timers circuit cards and 1600A circuit breaker, transformer	Biaxial multifrequency random motion	6.0	9	relay	Chatter chatter	subpanel	**	

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Page No. 25

INDEX	SPECIMEN	SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION			TEST PROCRAM	OC.RAM				REMARKS
				SSE TRS ZPA LEVELS	LEVELS		ANOMALIES			
	Structure	Component	Test Description	Vertical	Horiz.	Component	Component Description Location	Location	Max. %. Amp at F.	
20130	HSV150 Cabinet 7.2*x15*x7.2** 1900 lbs	Door mounted switches, lights, and subpanel mounted undervoltage and undervoltage frequency monitors, relays, and isolation devices	Biaxial multifrequency ra-dom motion	9	3	VIV	NA	N/A	71.	• Maximum response amplification at highest frequency (F = 150 Hz)

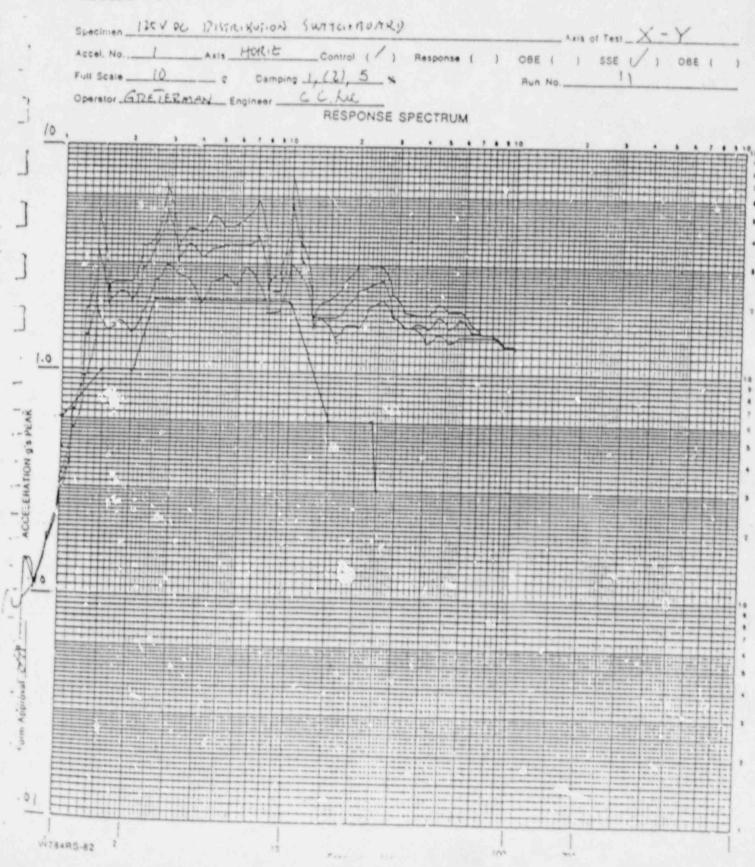
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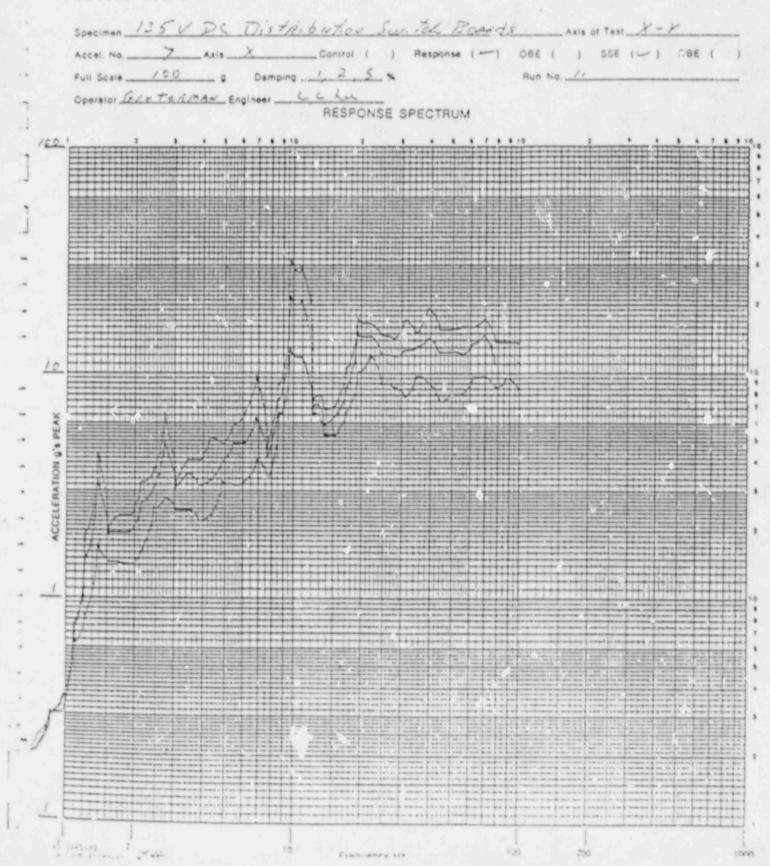
APPENDIX B ACCELERATION TIME HISTORY PLOTS

Record 1 Record 2	B-2 B-15
Record 3	B-2\$
Record 4	B-41
Record 5	B-54
Record 6	B-67

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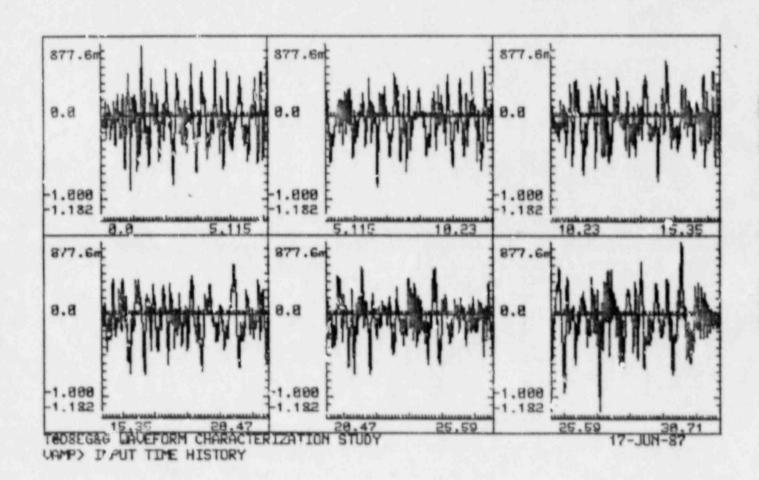


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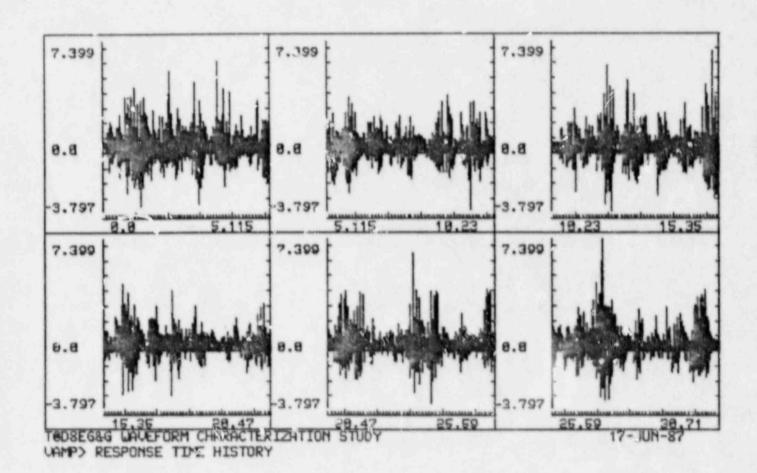
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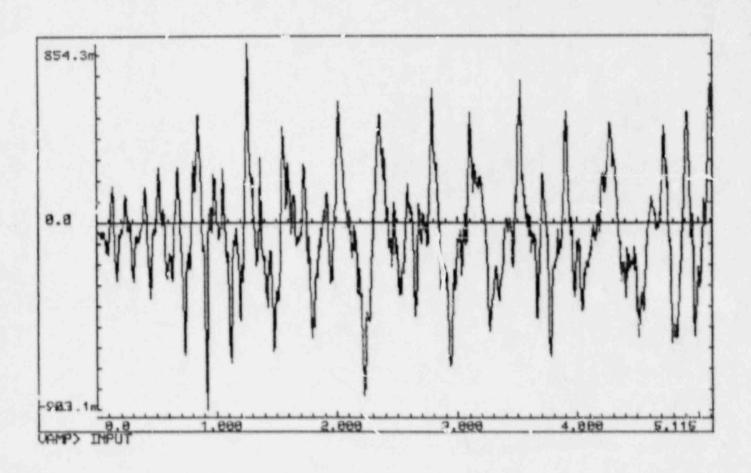
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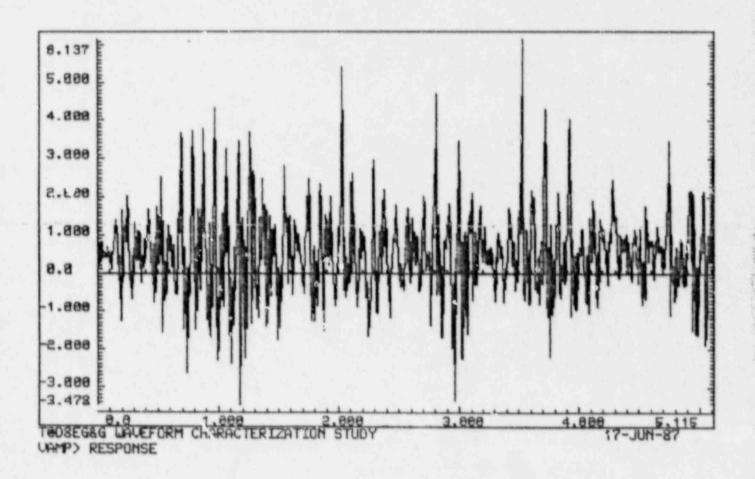
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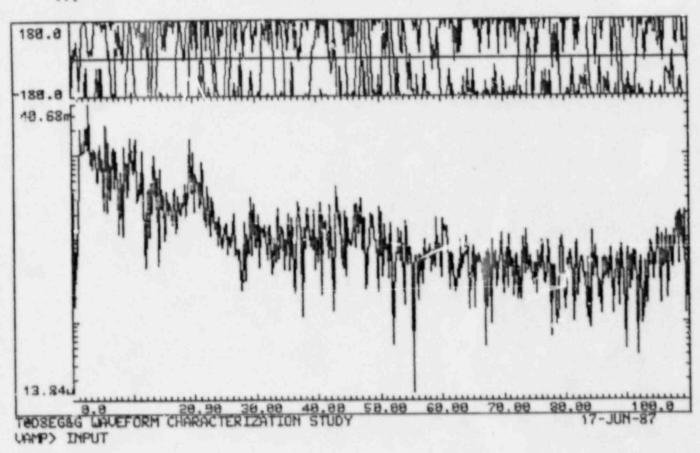
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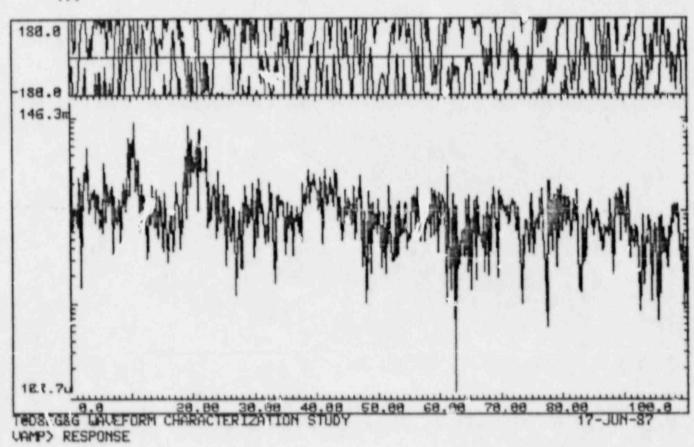
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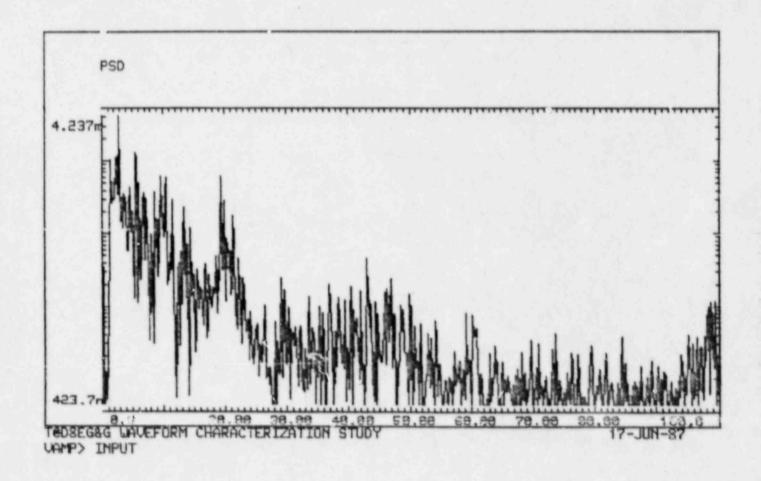
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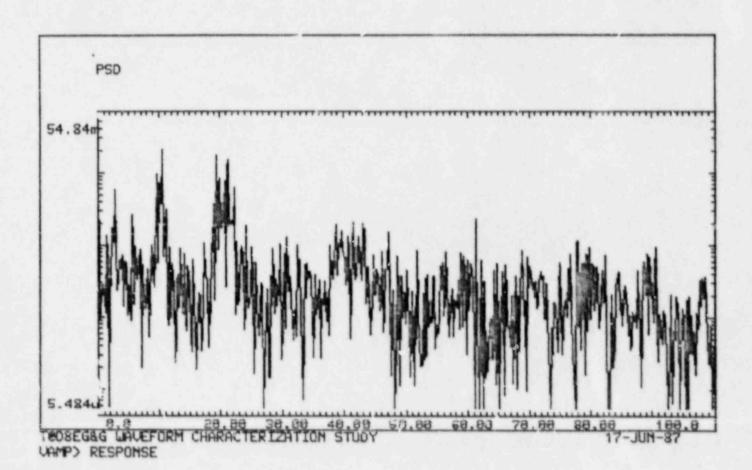


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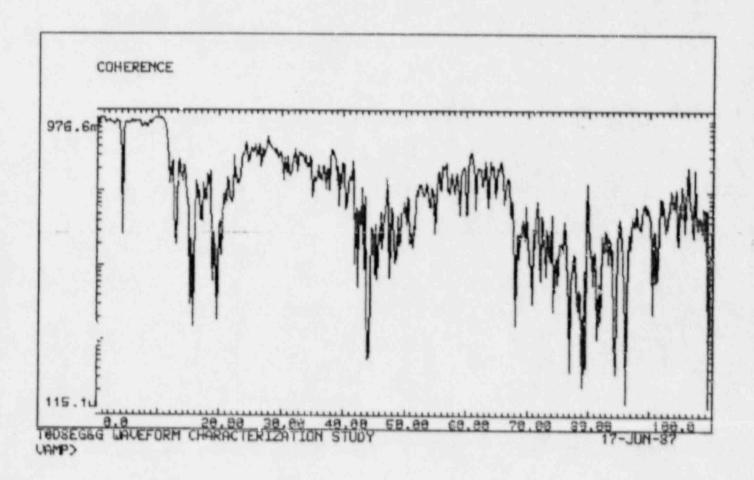
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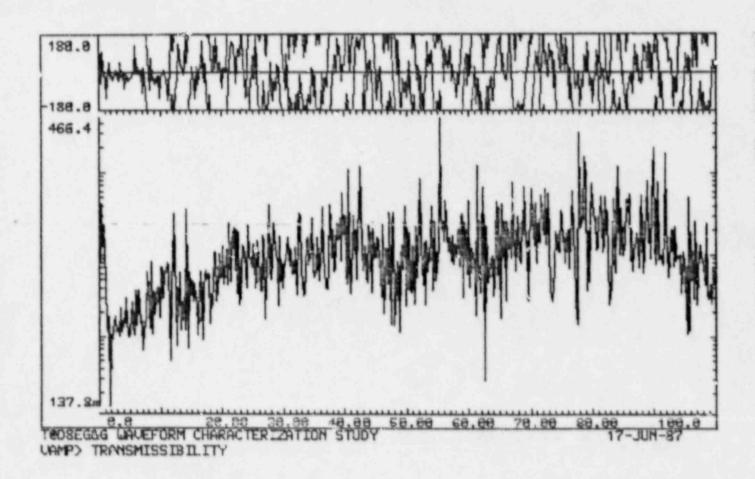


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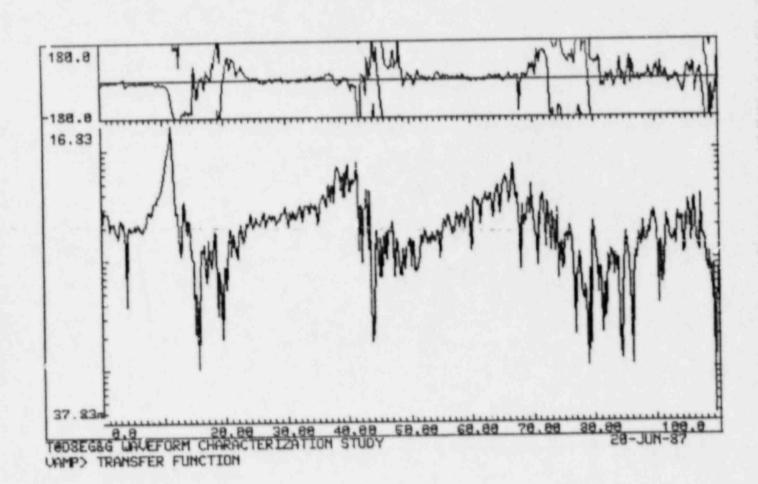
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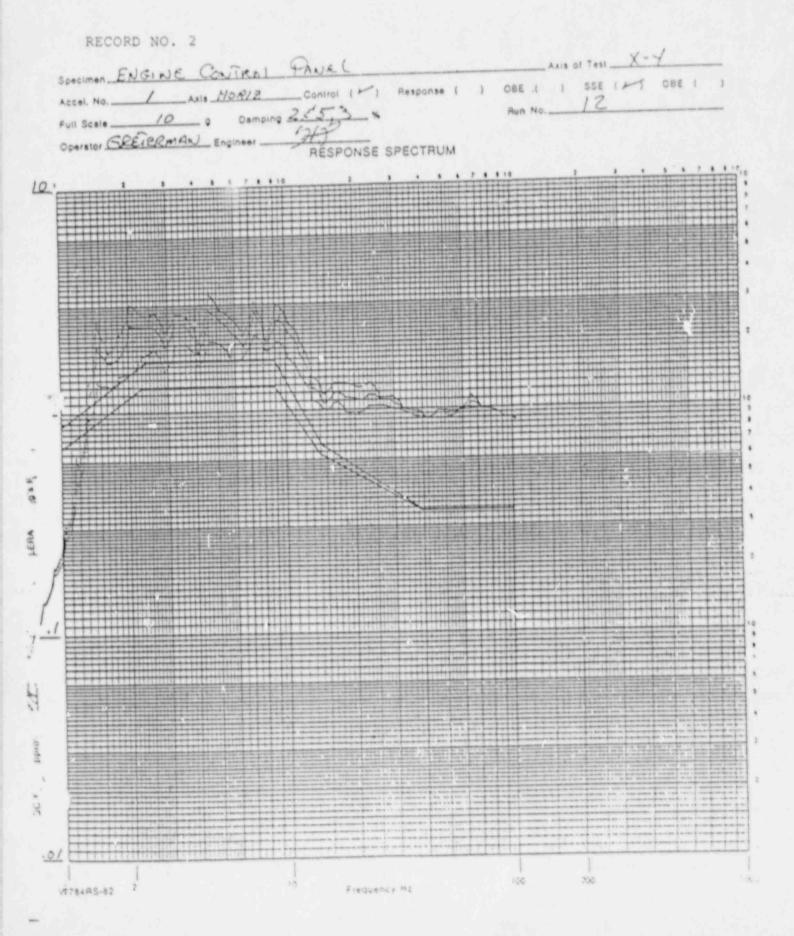
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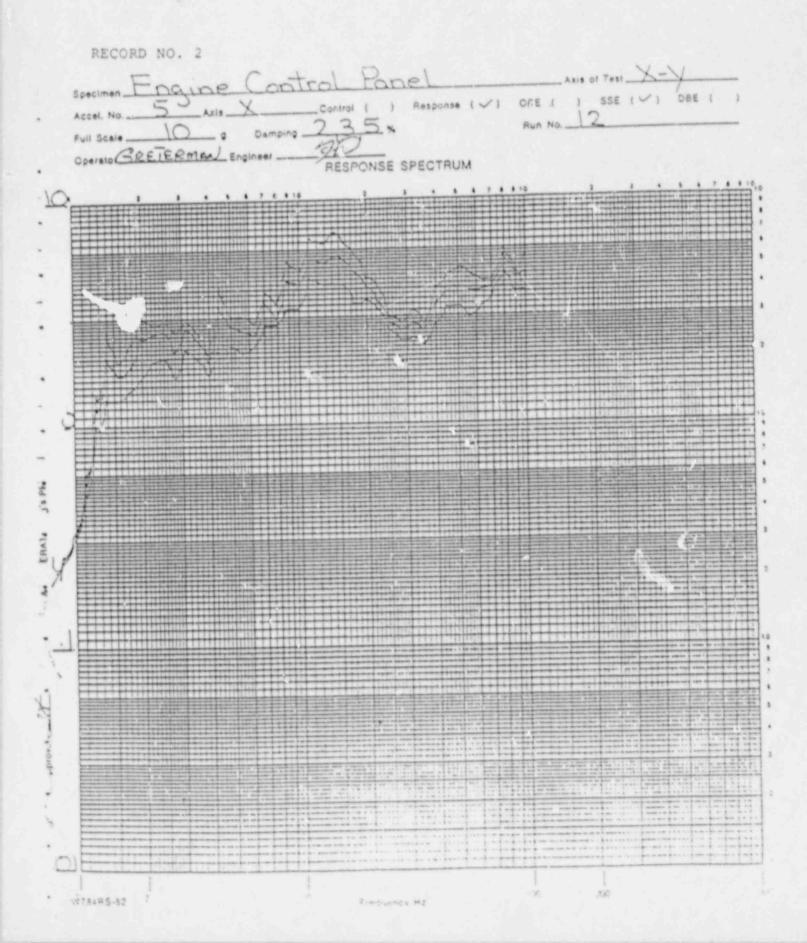
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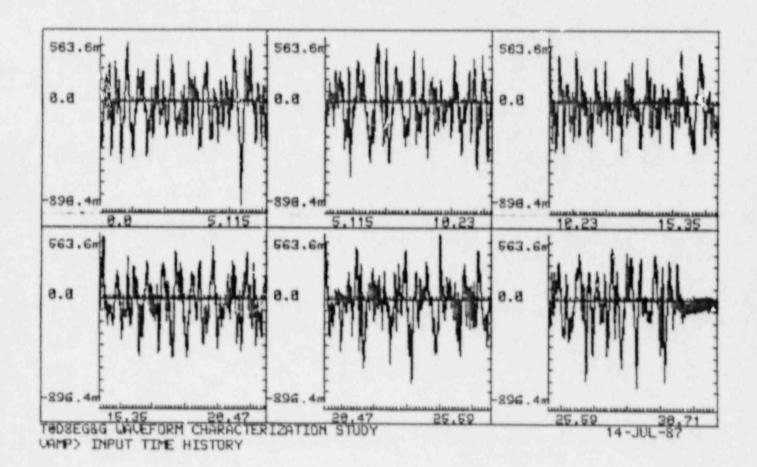
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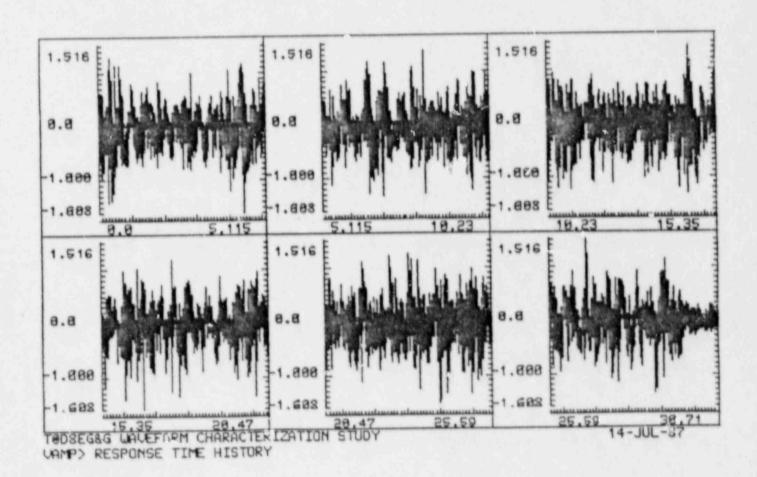
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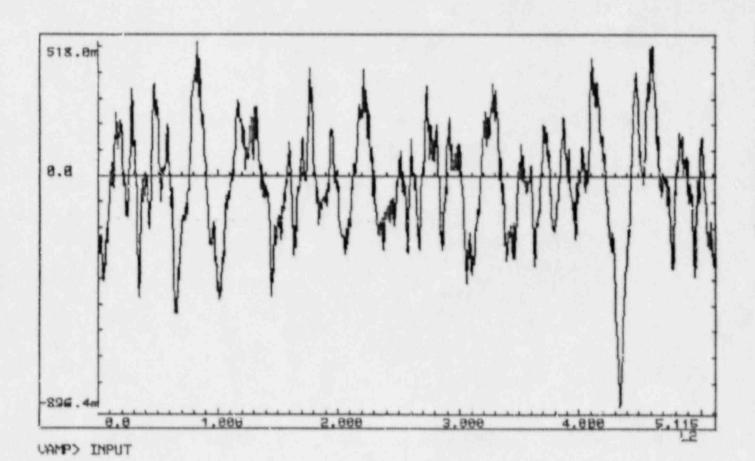
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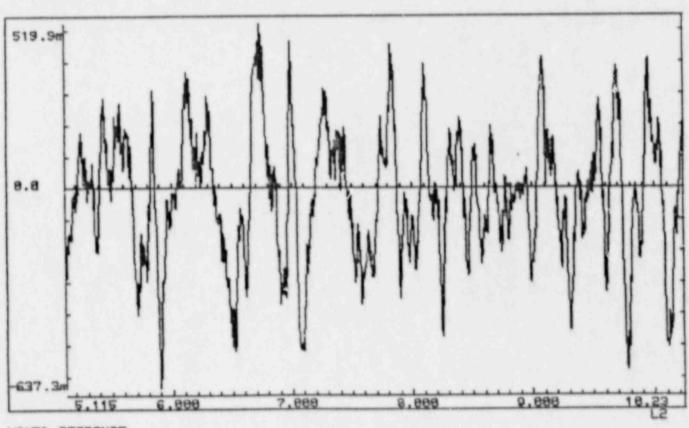


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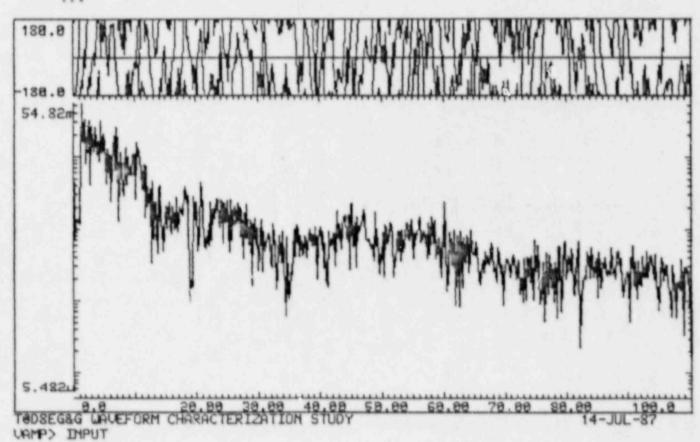
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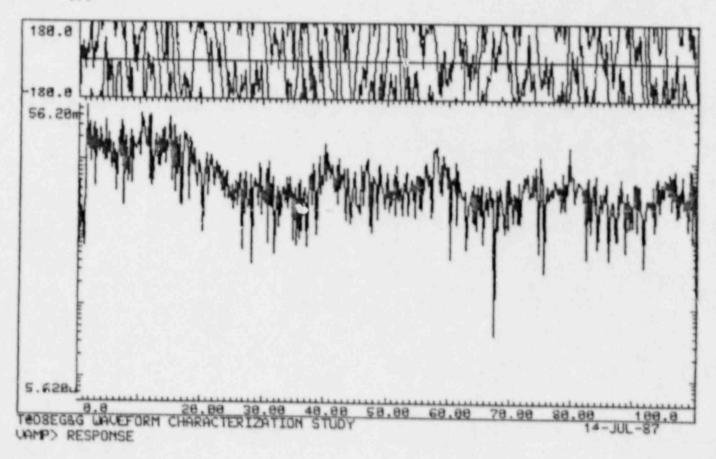
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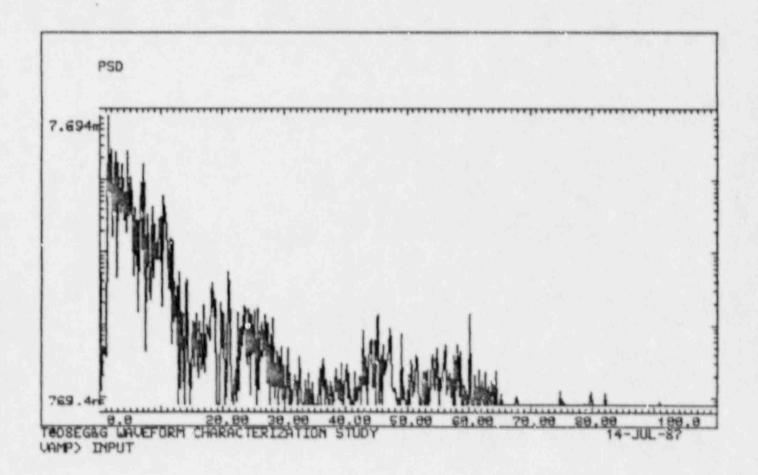
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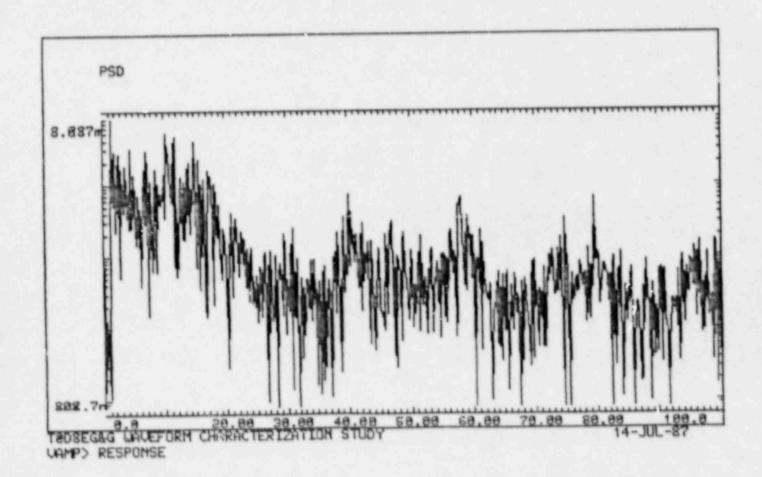
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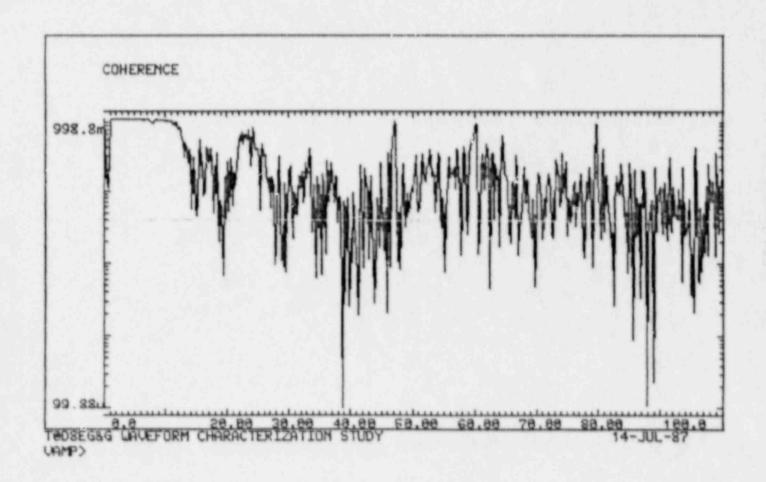


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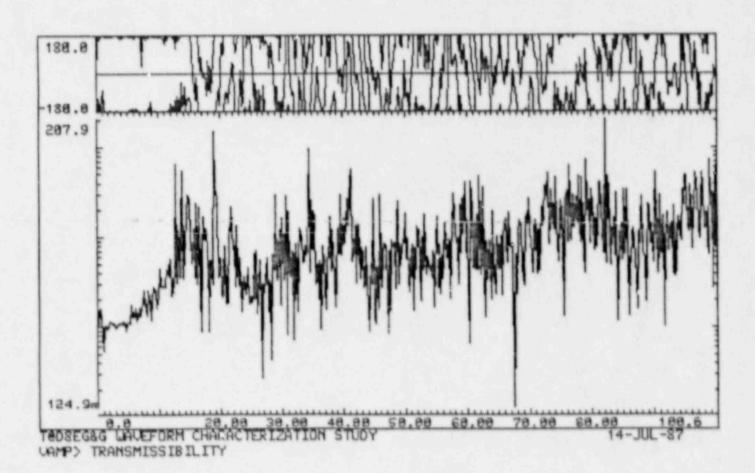


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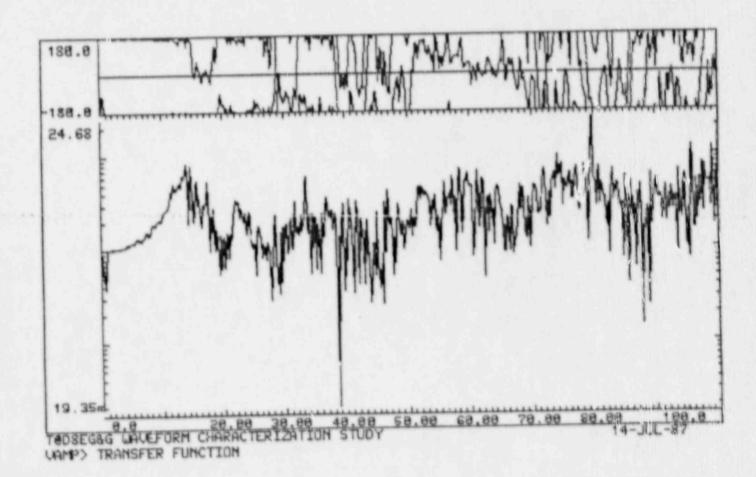
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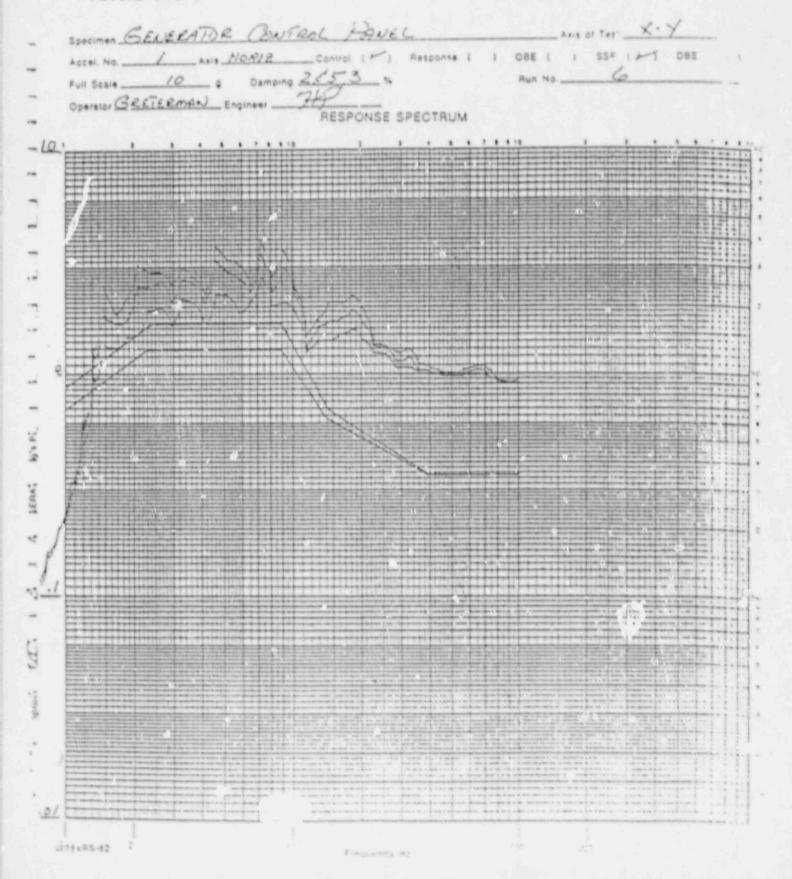


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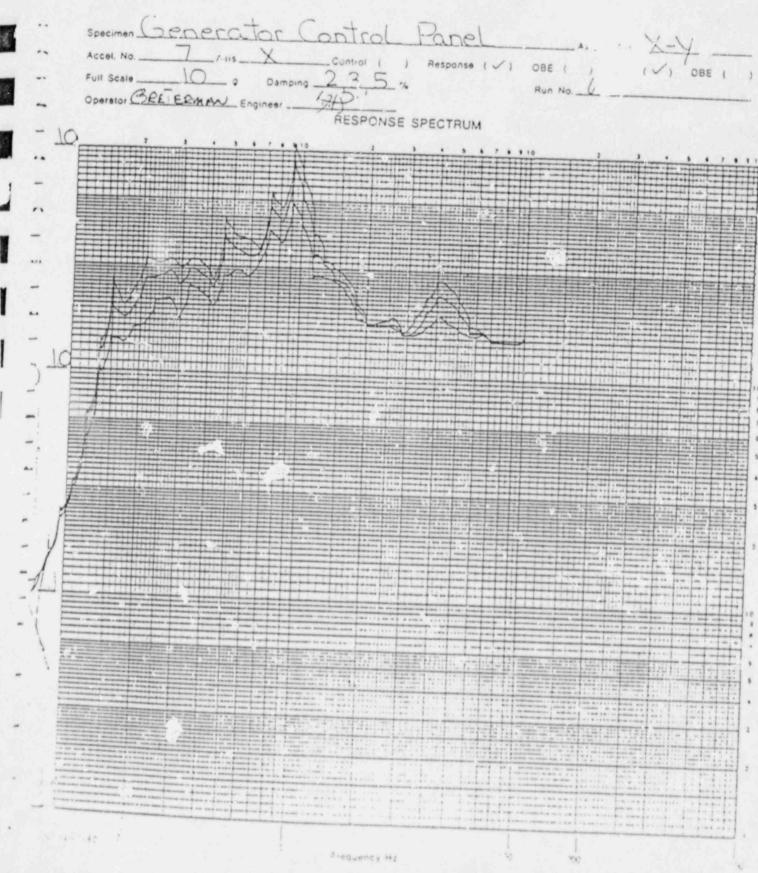
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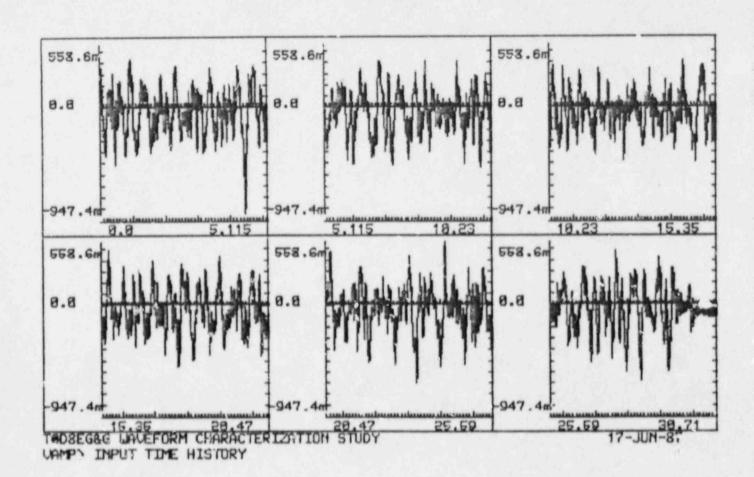


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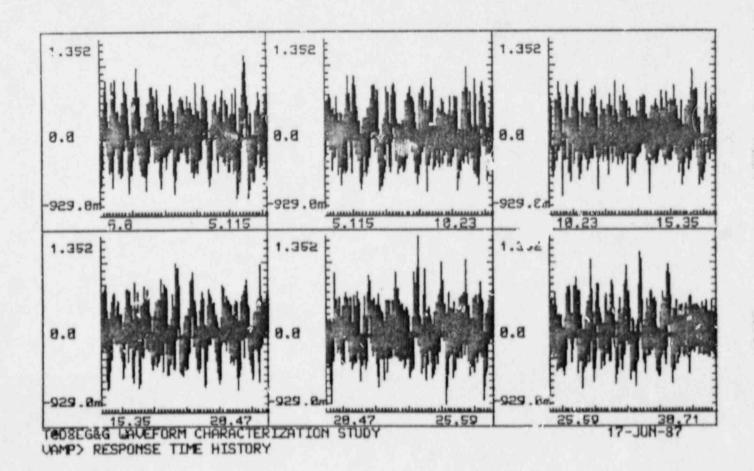
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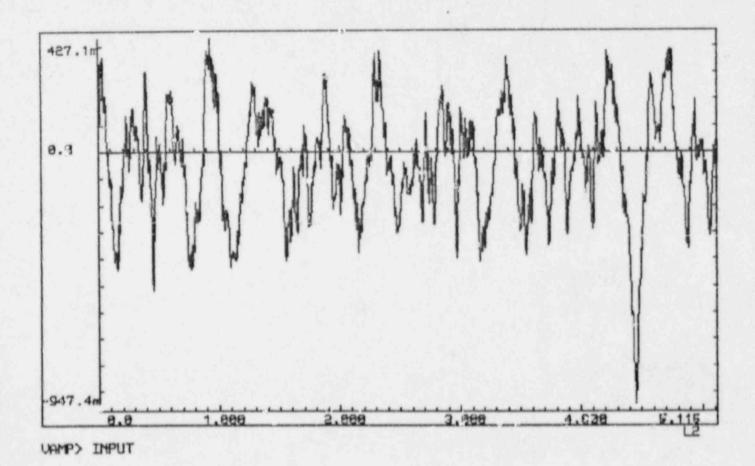
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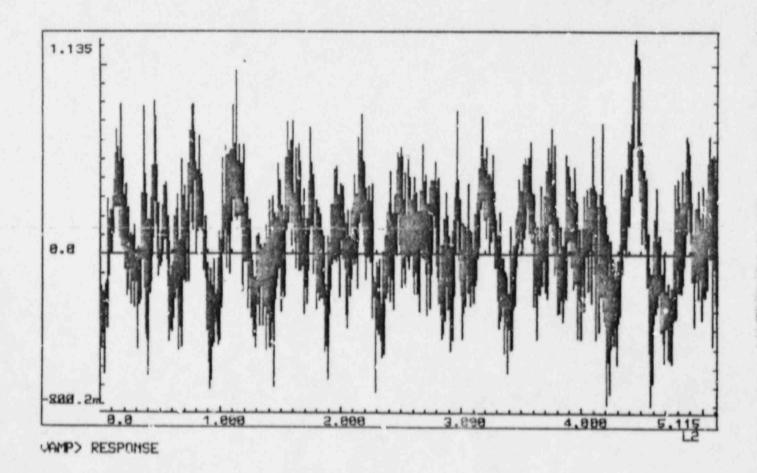
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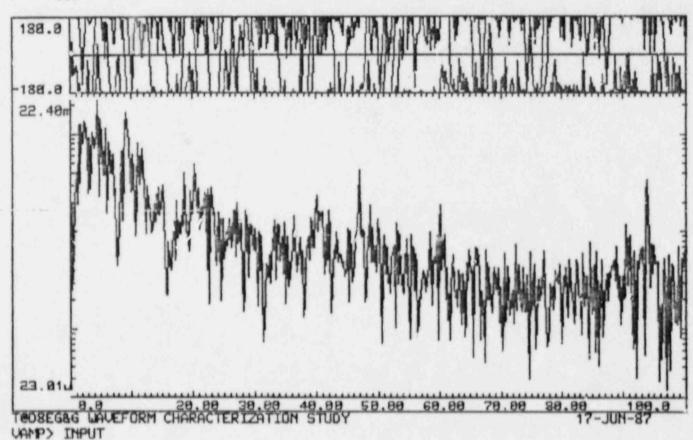
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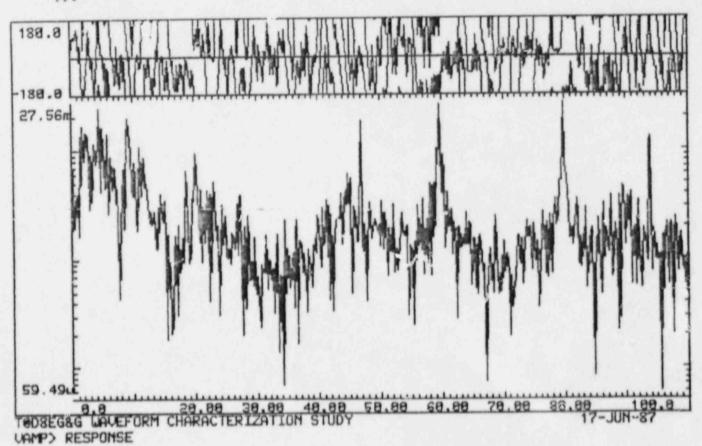
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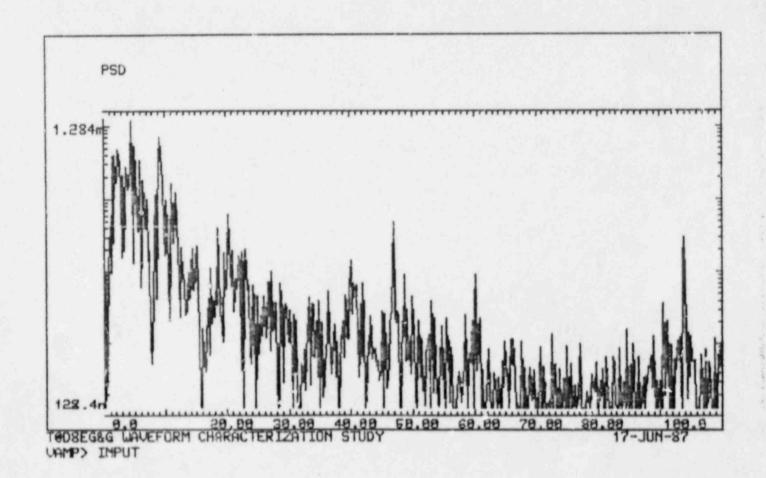
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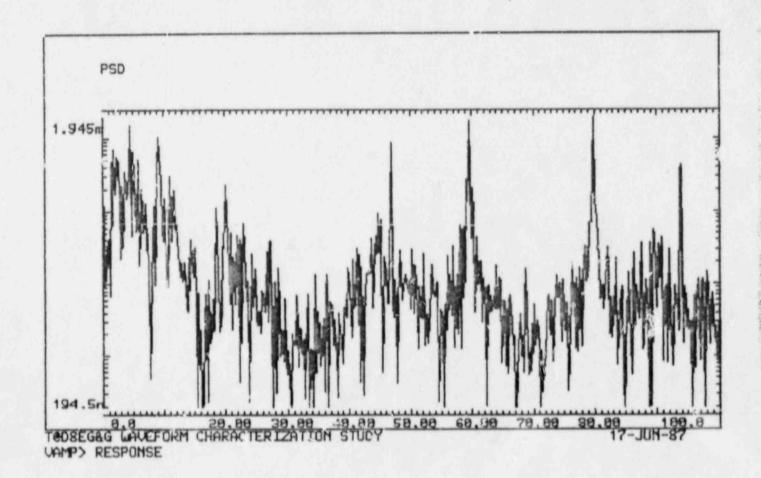
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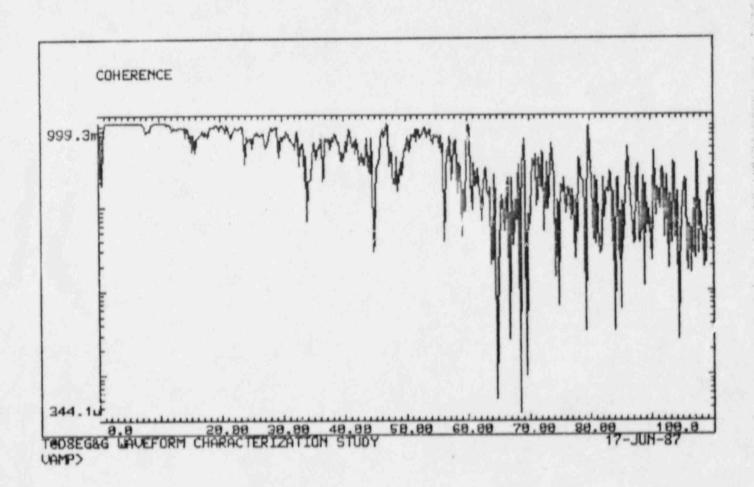
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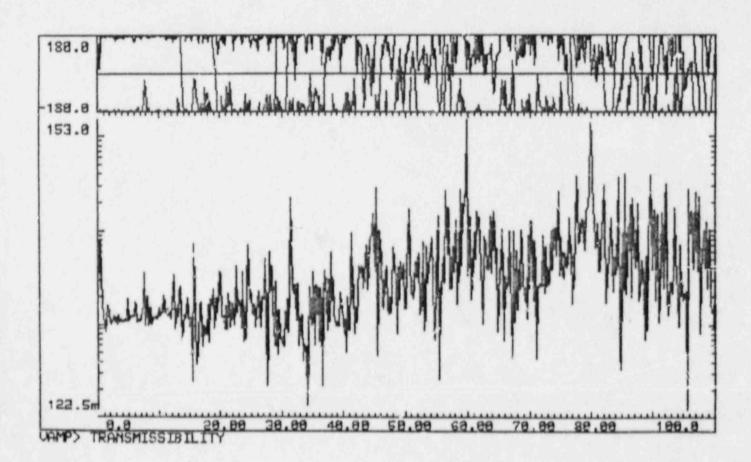


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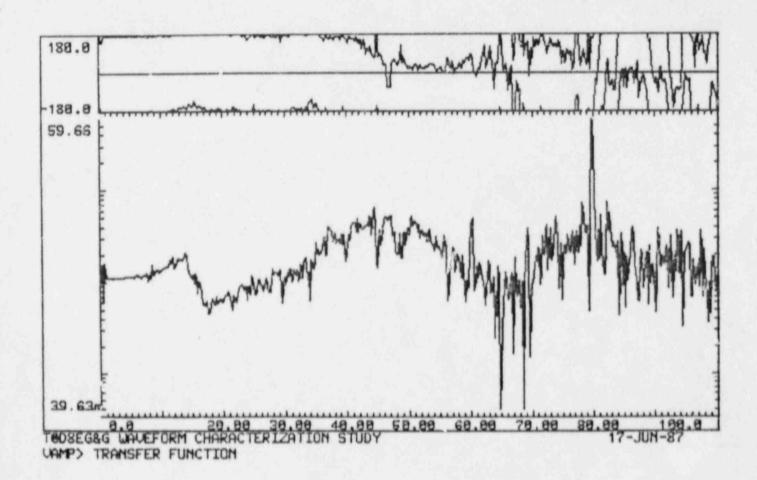
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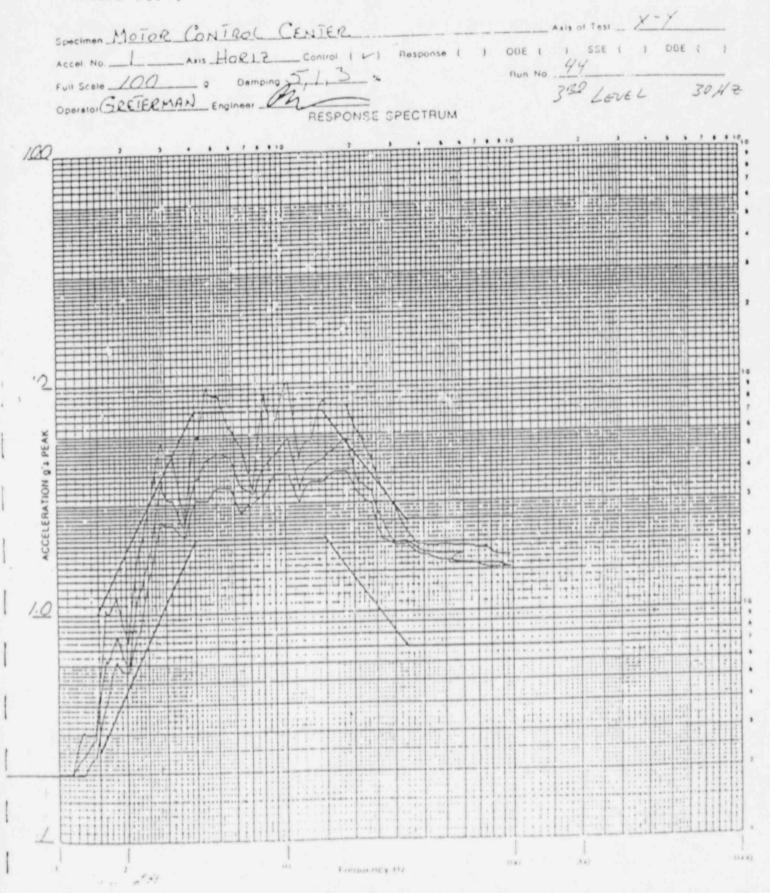


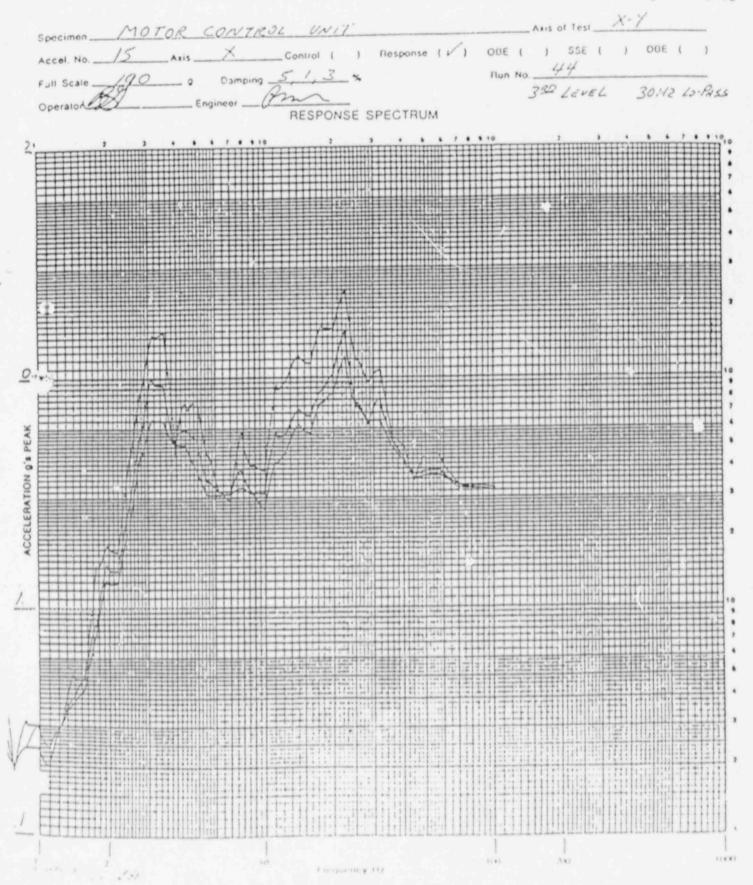
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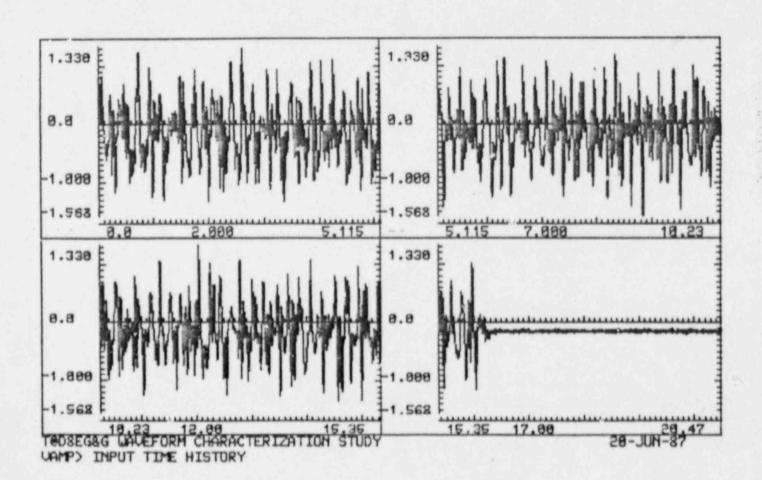
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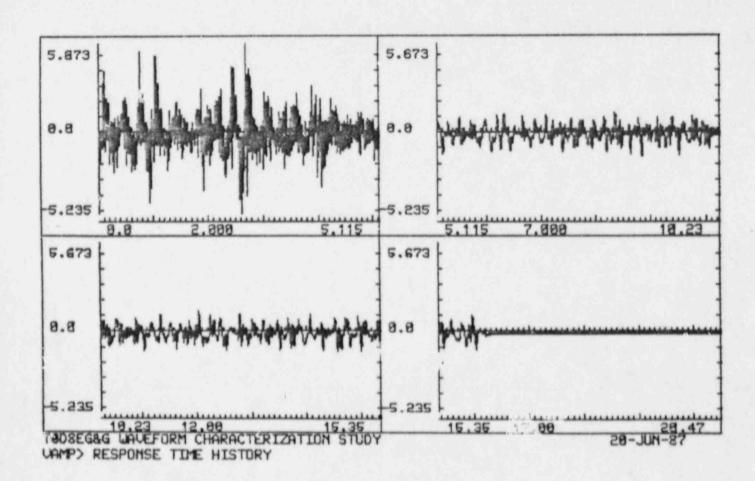
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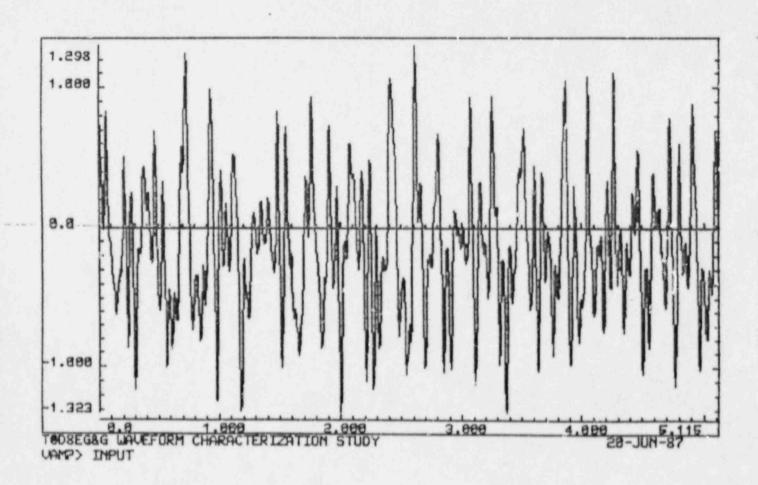


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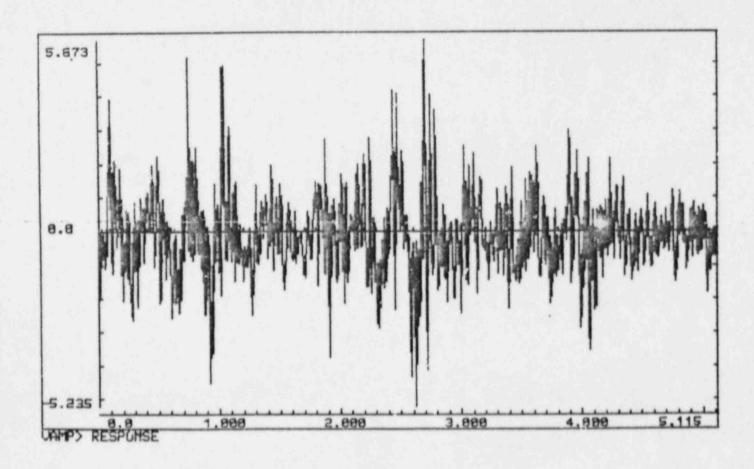
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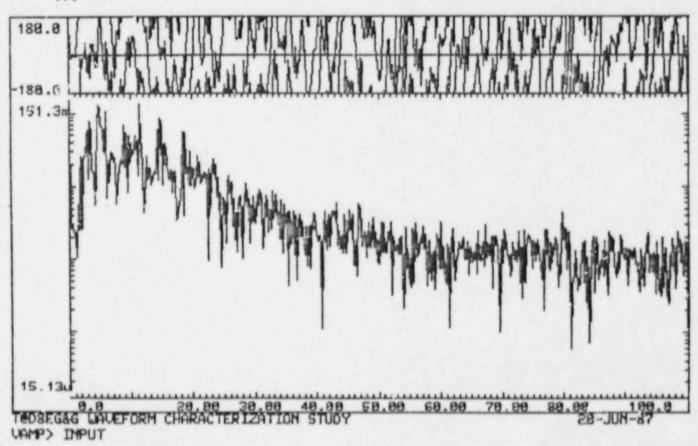
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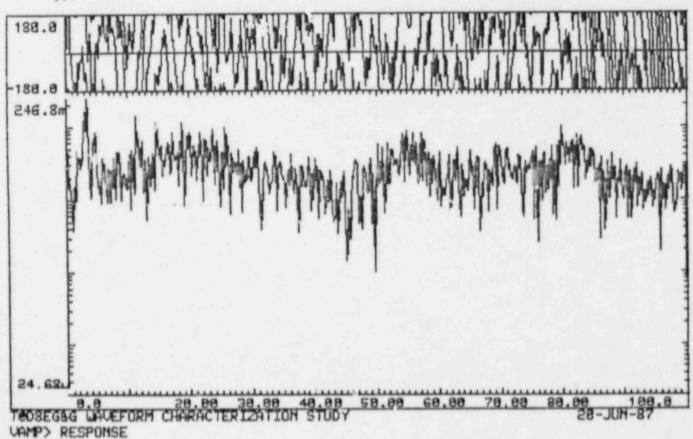
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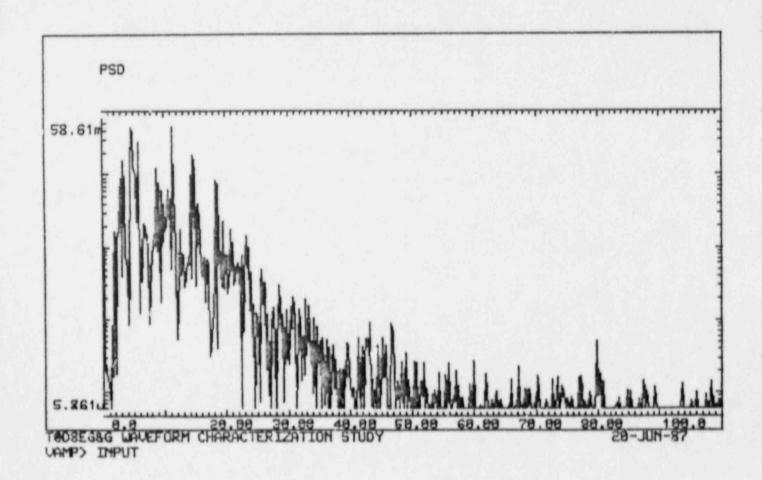
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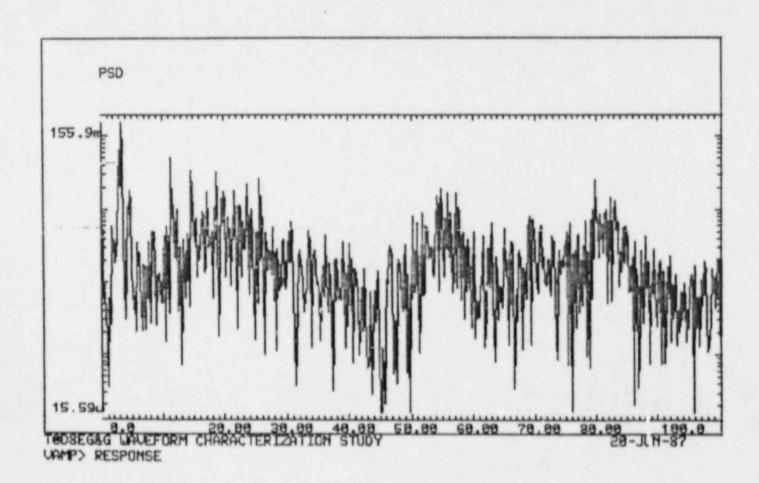


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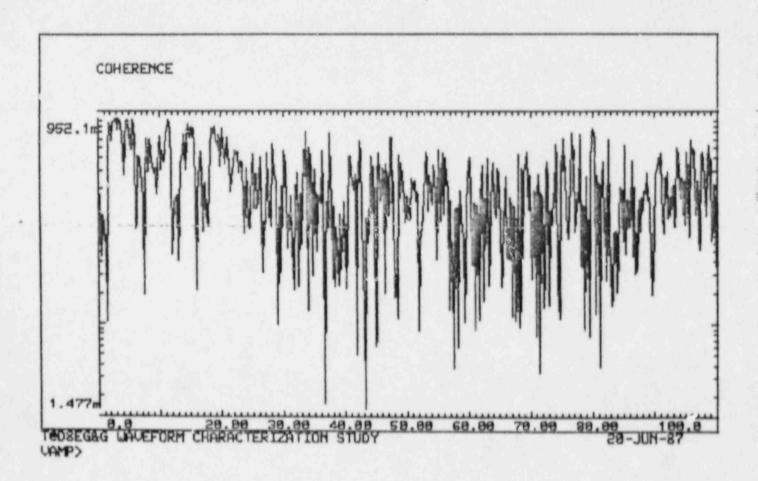


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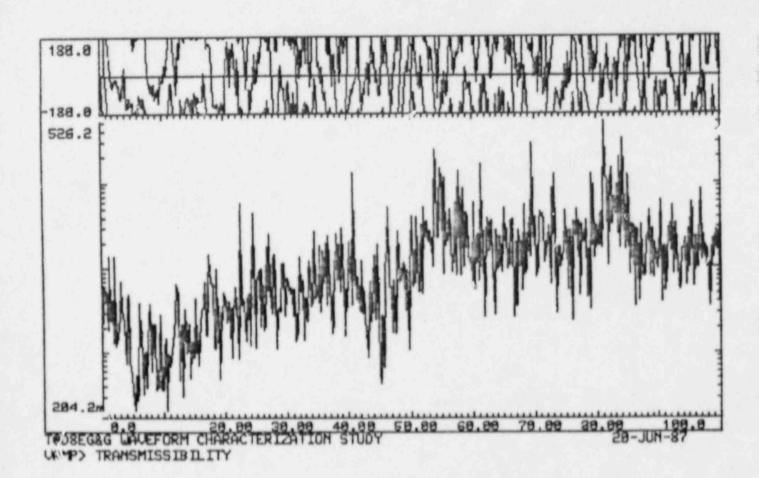
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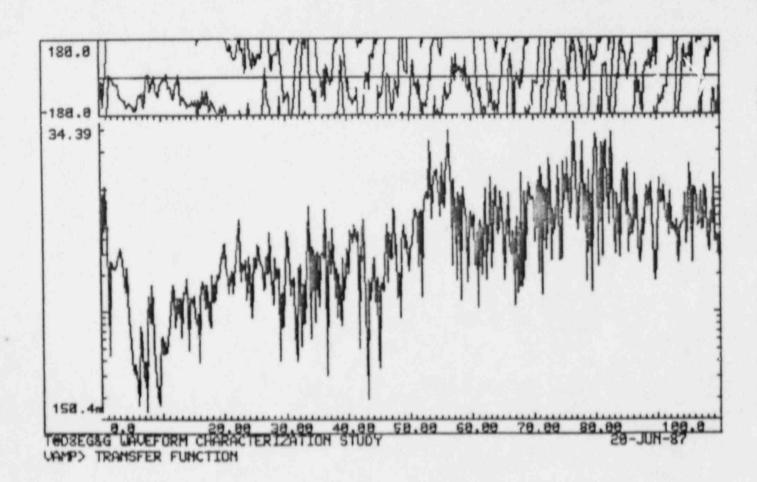
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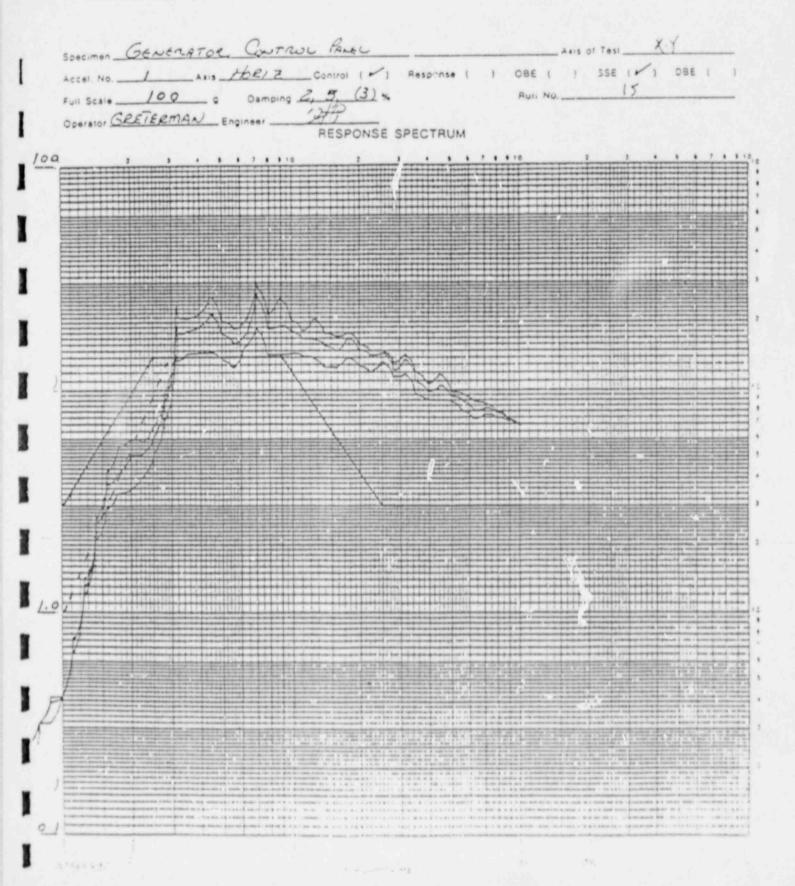


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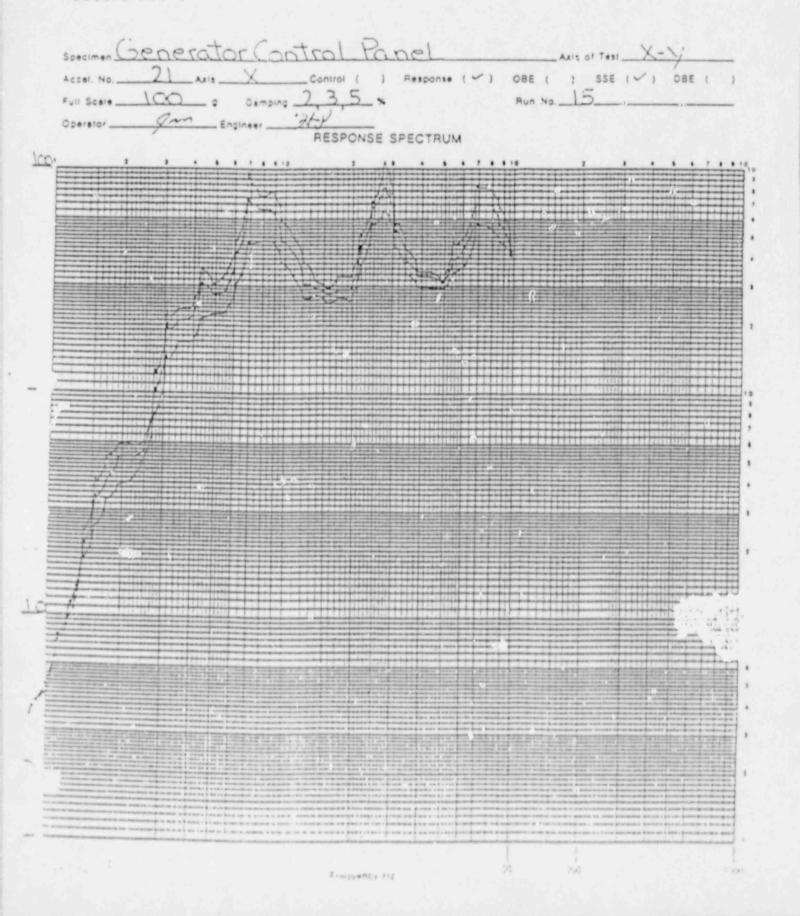
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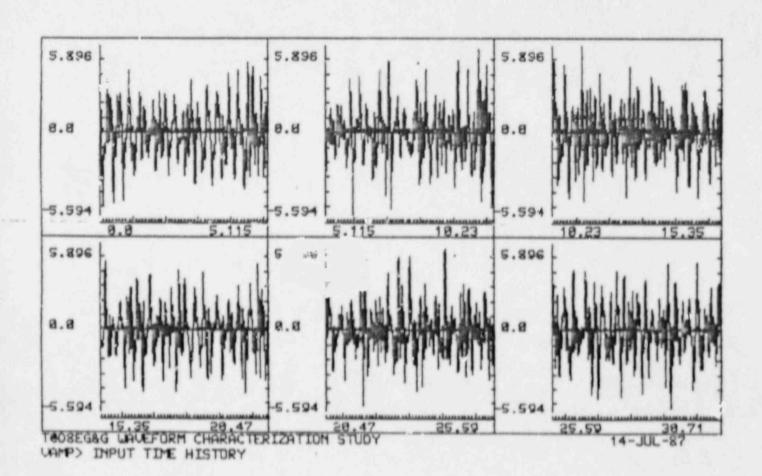


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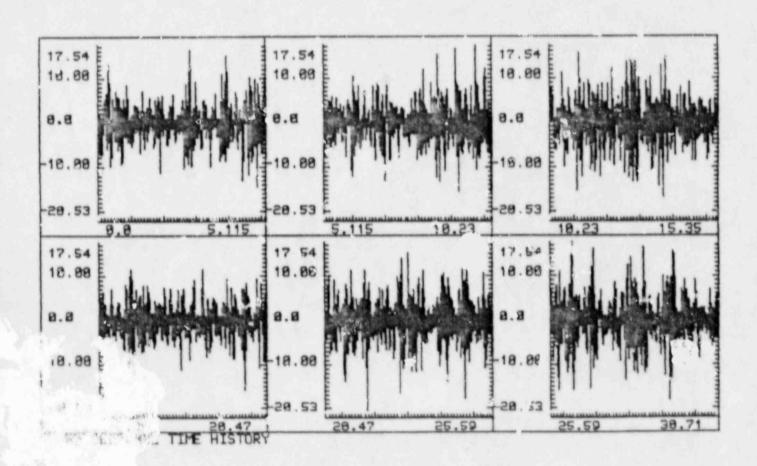
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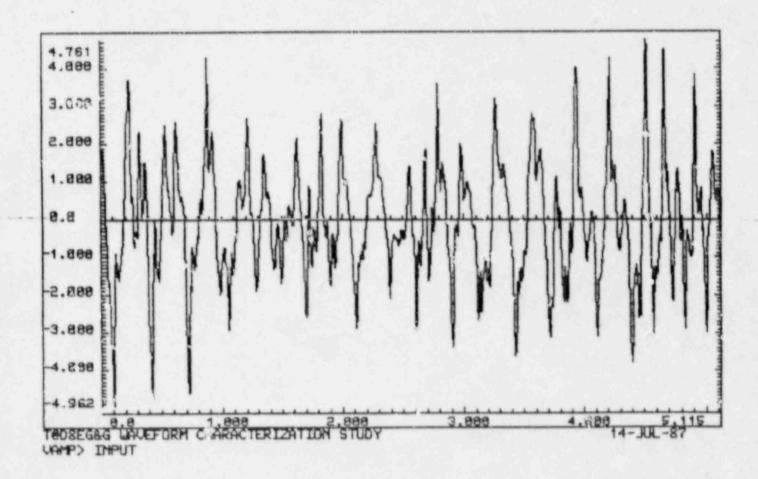
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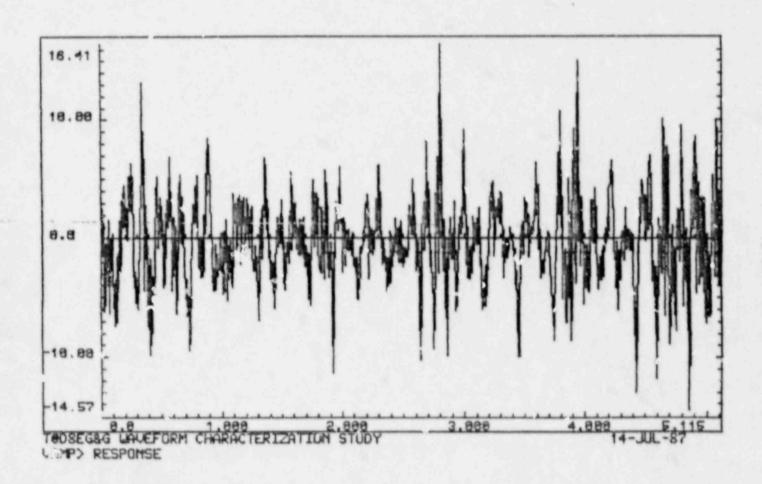


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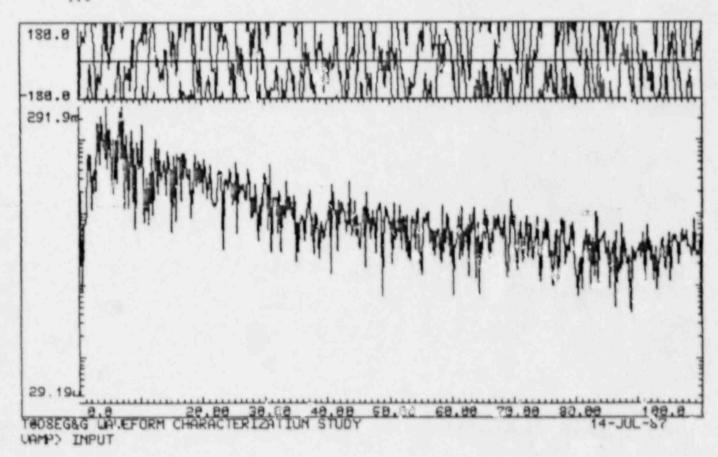
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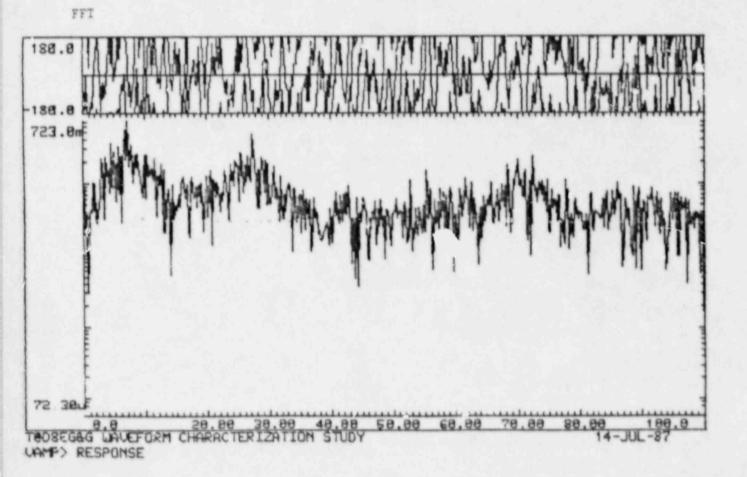
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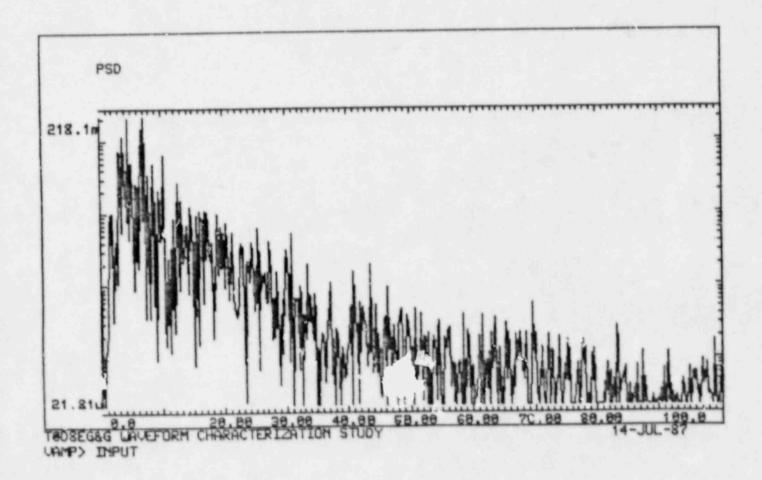
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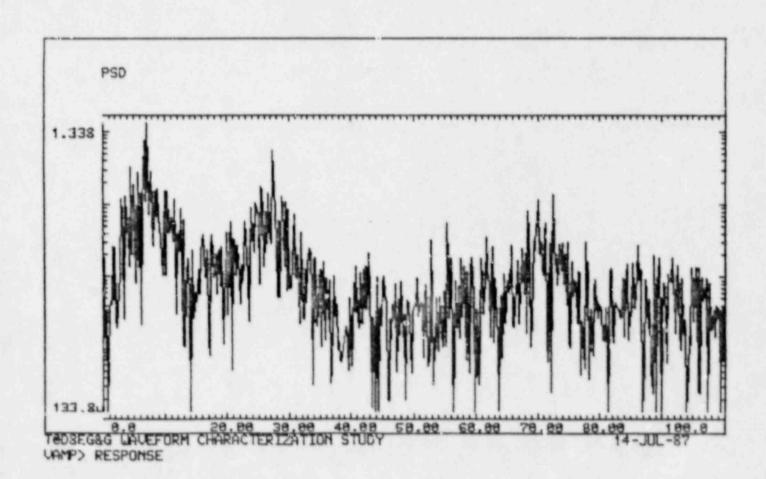
19:86:82



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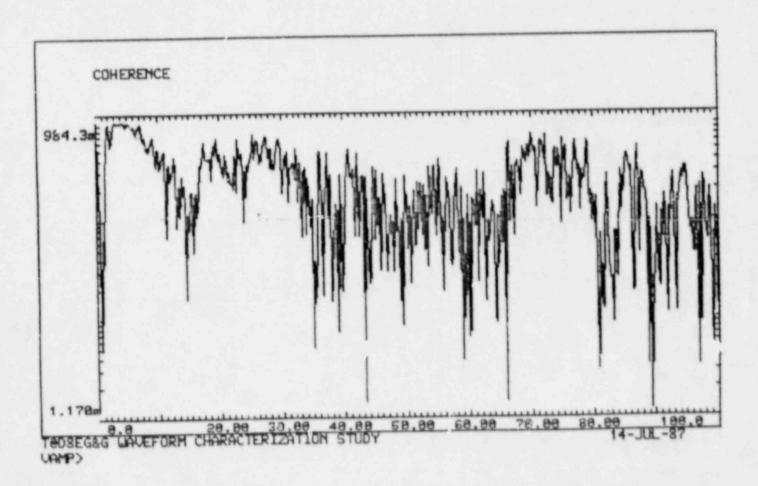
MSC-STI-UNITP

18:86:51



WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM RECORD \$ 5

18:14:83

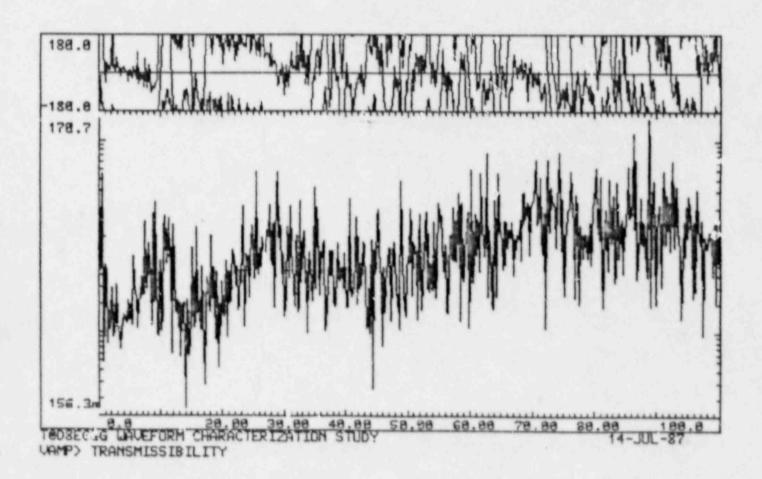


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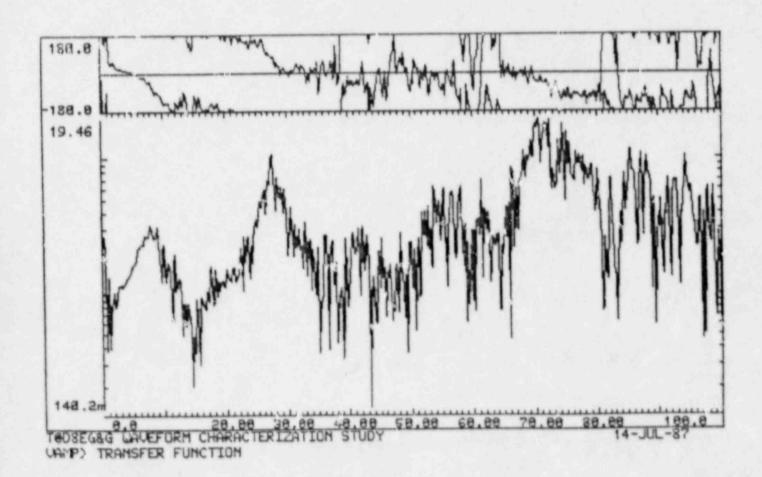
18:84:55

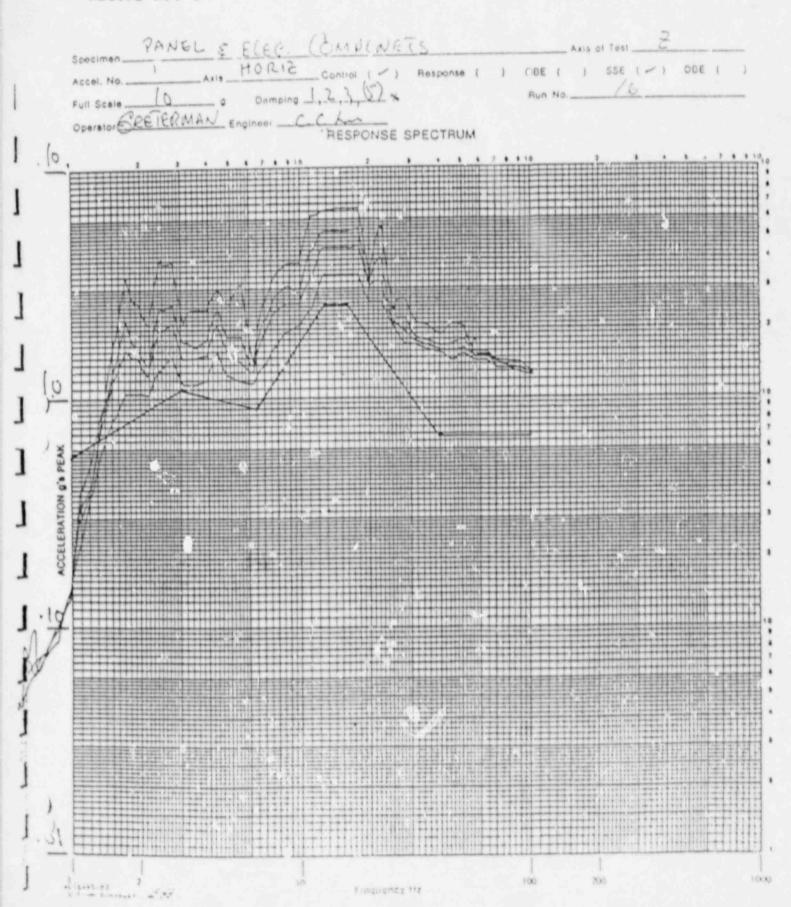
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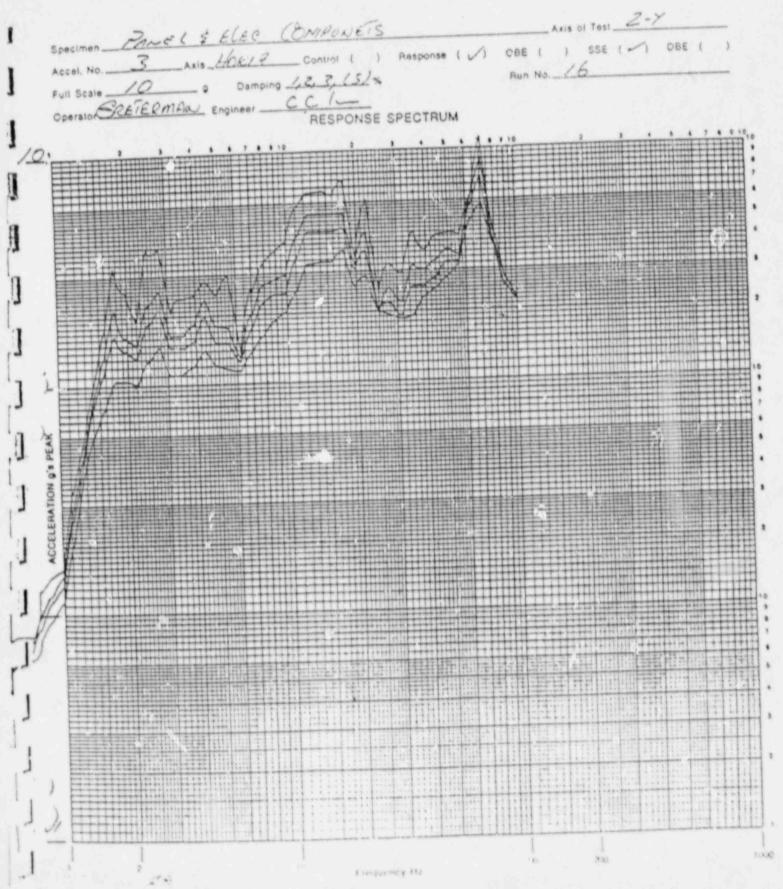
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18:14:53



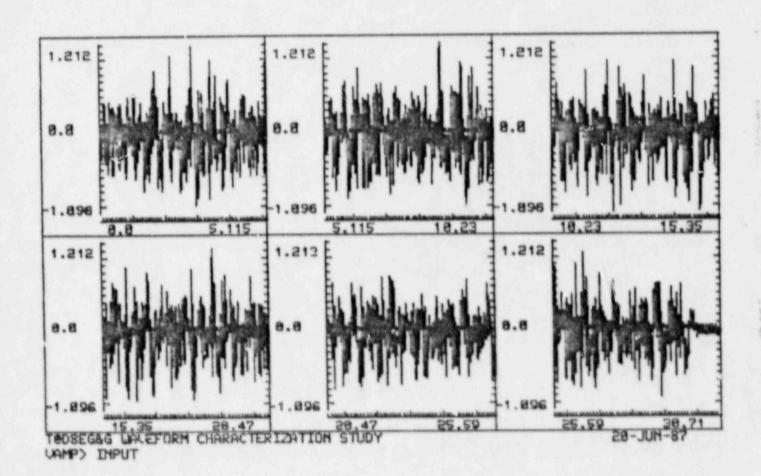


RECORD NO. 6



WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM
RECORD \$ 6

MSC/STI-VARP 88:45:45



WALE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM
RECORD # 6

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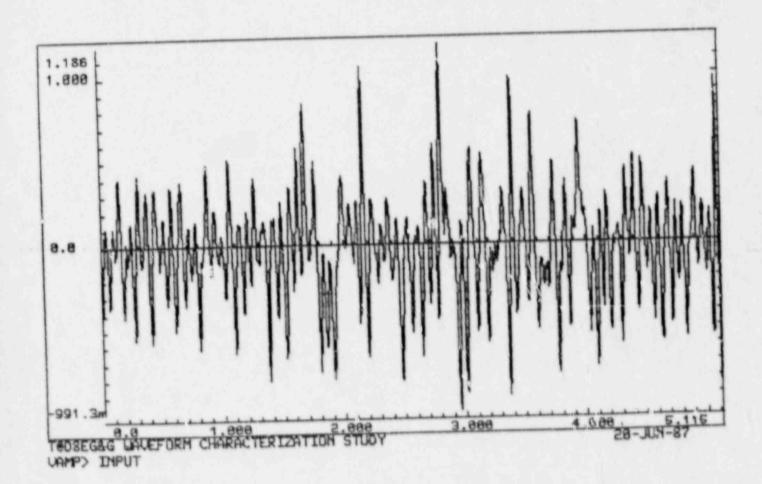
88:48:28

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WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM
RECORD \$ 6

MSC/STI-VAMP

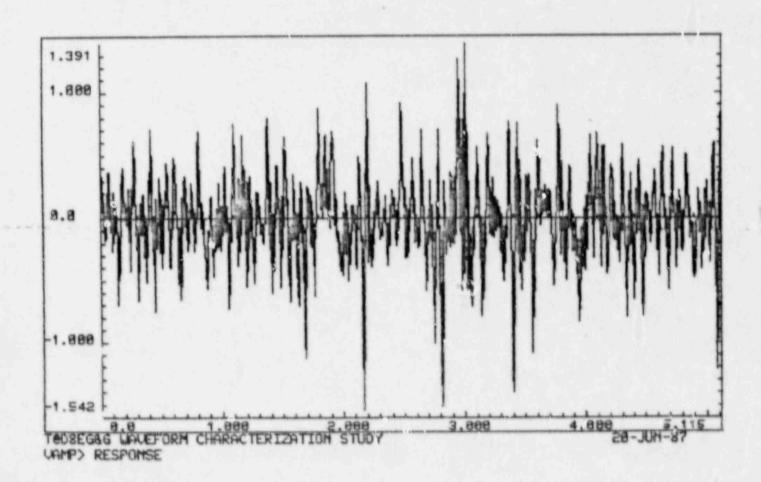
88:44:47



WALE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM RECORD \$ 6

MSC STI-VAMP

88:44:93



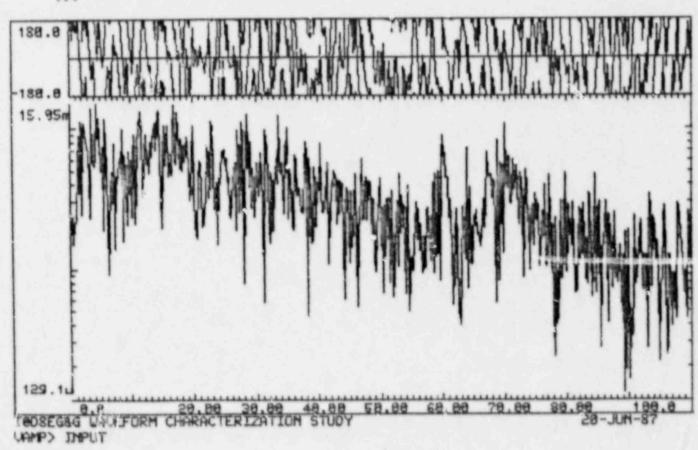
WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM

MSC-STI-WAMP

89:53:83

RECORD # 6

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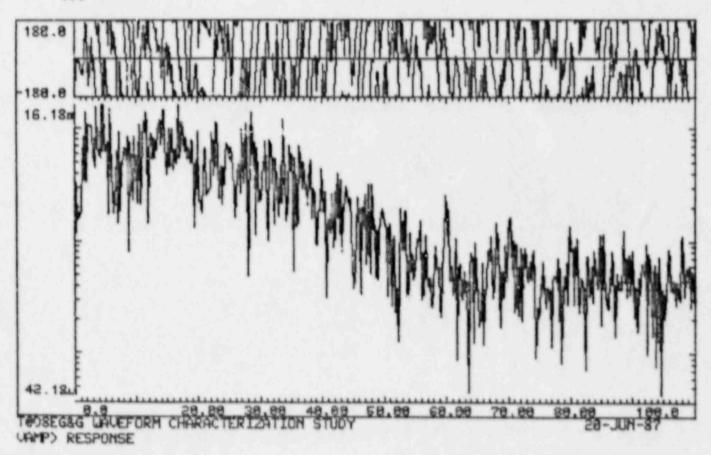
Page No. B-74

WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM
RECORD \$ 6

MSC-STI-UAMP

89:54:53

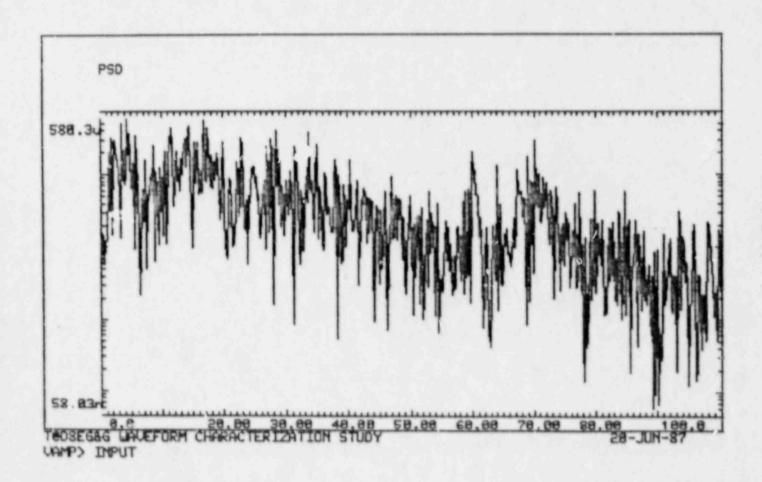
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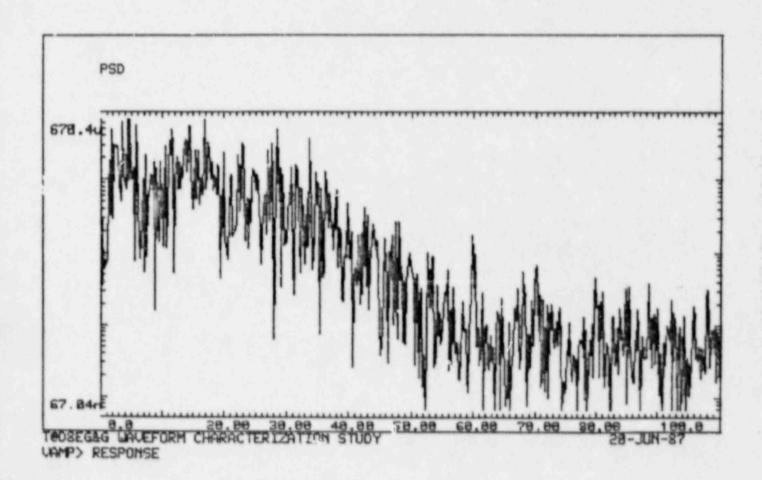
MSC/STI-WAMP

89:54:89



WYLE LABORATORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM
RECORD # 6

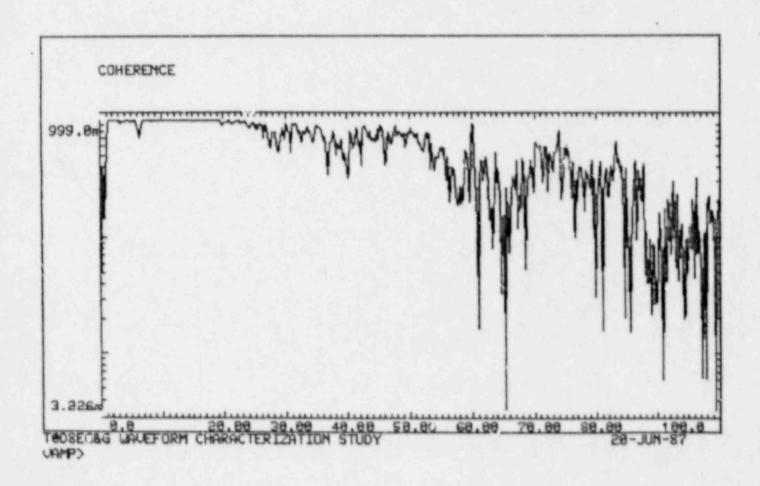
89:55:58



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MSC/STI-VAMP

89:82:55

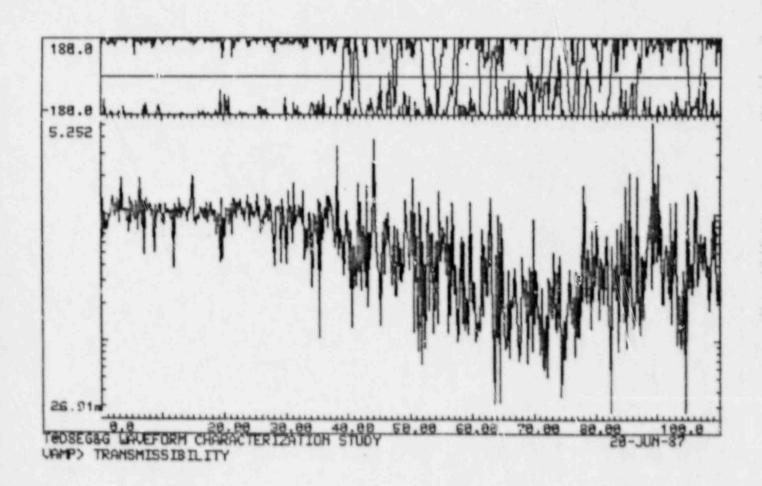


WYLE LABORSTORIES MODAL AMALYSIS AND TEST SYSTEM

HSC-STI-VAMP

RECORD \$ 6

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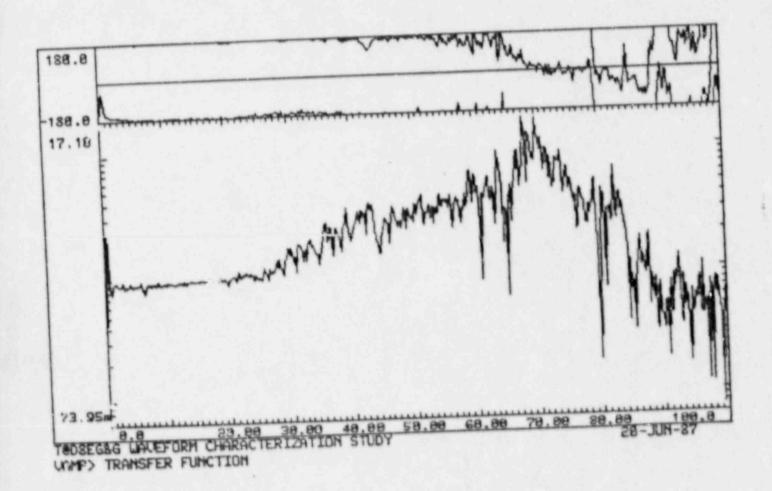


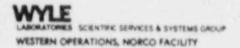
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RECORD \$ 6

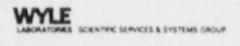




APPENDIX C

TEST LOG AND DATA SHEETS

	Page No.
Receiving Inspection Data Sheets Test Log Sheets Control Equipment List	C-2a C-3 C-8



DATA SHEET

customer E.G. & G.	Job No	57724	
	Date	5-15-87	
Specimen 230	VOLT	AC RECAY	

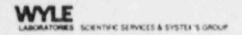
RECEIVING INSPECTION

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	information exactly as it appears on the tag or specimen:
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Part Numbers	CR120B06003
How does identificat	ion information appear: (name plats, tag, painted, imprinted, etc.)
Serial Nu-nbers: *	
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iya (E	
Examination: Visua	I, for evidence of damage, poor workmanship, or other defects, and completeness of identification
	I, for evidence of damage, poor workmanship, or other detects, and completeness of identification. There was no visible evidence of damage to the specimens unless noted below.
	There was no visible evidence of damage to the specimens unless noted below.
	There was no visible evidence of damage to the specimens unless noted below.

Approved P KLIBIR ONE 5/15/87

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DATA SHEET

customer E. G.	€ G JOB NO	57724	
	\$ 6 Job No	5-15-87	_
	Specimen 170 VOLT	TAC RELAY	

RECEIVING INSPECTION

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	n information exactly as it appears on the tag or specimen:
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	AR660
Part Numbers	HIC660
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Approved D. D. C. C. Cote 5/15/87

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USE A SEPARATE LOG SHEET FOR EACH TEST TITLE OR TEST ITEM

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Date 5-17-87 INSP Job No. 57724 TEST TITLE SINGLE ALIS SEISMIC Serial No. SEE REC. Specimen ELECTUSE COMBONENTS Part No. SEE REC. INSP CUSTOMER EG & G

Technician GRETER MAN Engineer P 18240

		MODEL		WYLE	CALIBR	CALIBRATION	NOON
EQUIPMENT	MANUFACTURER	_	HANGE	NO.	LAST	DUE	2002
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OA Form Approval W614D-82

Where applicable, the investment has been calibrated using standards which are traceable to the National Burecu of Standards. Certificates and reports of all calibrations are retained in the Wyle Laboratories QA files and are available for Inspection upon request.

Technician GRETERMANI Engineer Derveul 2-11-87 Date Serial No. SEE REC. INSP. JOD NO. 57724 TEST TITLE SINGLE AND SEISMIC COMPONENTS INSP Specimen ELECIRIC Part No. SEE KEC. CUSTOMER EG 16

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ATION	DUE	use	ust	13-91-8	use	IBRATION							
CALIBRATION	LAST	8163 PRIOR TO	7348 Anok To	18-91-2	9622 PRIOR TO USE	8951 SYSTEM CALBRATION							
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Where applicable, the listed test equipment has been calibrated using standards which are traceable to the National Bureau of Standards. Certificates and reports of all calibrations are retained in the Wyle Laboratories QA files and are available for inspection upon request.

TEST TITLE SINGLE AKES SEISPING

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Date 5-17-87 JOD NO. 57724

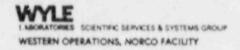
Technician GRETERMANI Engineer D. Estruit Specimen ELECTRIC COMPONENTS Part No SEE REC. INSP CUSTOMER EG & G

KEC. INISP. Serial No. SEE.

		MODEL		WYLE	C	CALIBRATION	VION	1004
	MANUFACTURER	NO.	RANGE	NO.	LAST		DUE	ACCT
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	Mc FROOFN	152 A		(PRIOR	2	TO USE	V/N
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OA Form Approval W614D-82

Where applicable, the listed test equipment has been calibrated using standards which are traceable to the National Bureau of Standards. Certificates and reports of all calibrations are retained in the Wyte Laboratories QA files and are available for inspection upon request.



APPENDIX D TRANSMISSIBILITY PLOTS

Page No.

D-2 D-3

Test Log Sheet Transmissibility Plots

Customer EG & G

VIBRATION TEST DATA SHEET DYNAMICS SECTION

SpecimenElecirical Conconeurs

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S/N SEE REE. INSP.

57724

Job No. Sheet

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Page No. D-2 3 स्र 3 2 DINE SIME SWEED 1-100 HZ - ZB P.K. R. ADDLOX 1/2 CLIBIC VER MINIMIE, IN EACH AXIS ONE ANS LORIZ. AND START SIME SMEED, DE-ENERGIZED. START SIME SWEED. DE-ENERGIZED. ONE ANS YEEL. Time Time Accel. 2 2 SINUSOIDAL Diep. 001-T 100 Fraq (HZ) 9MG 1-100 Notes Bud ANG E C Anis X > Notes 0817 8448 Time 0831 5-27 1434 1987 513 Date.

W 589 OA Form Approval

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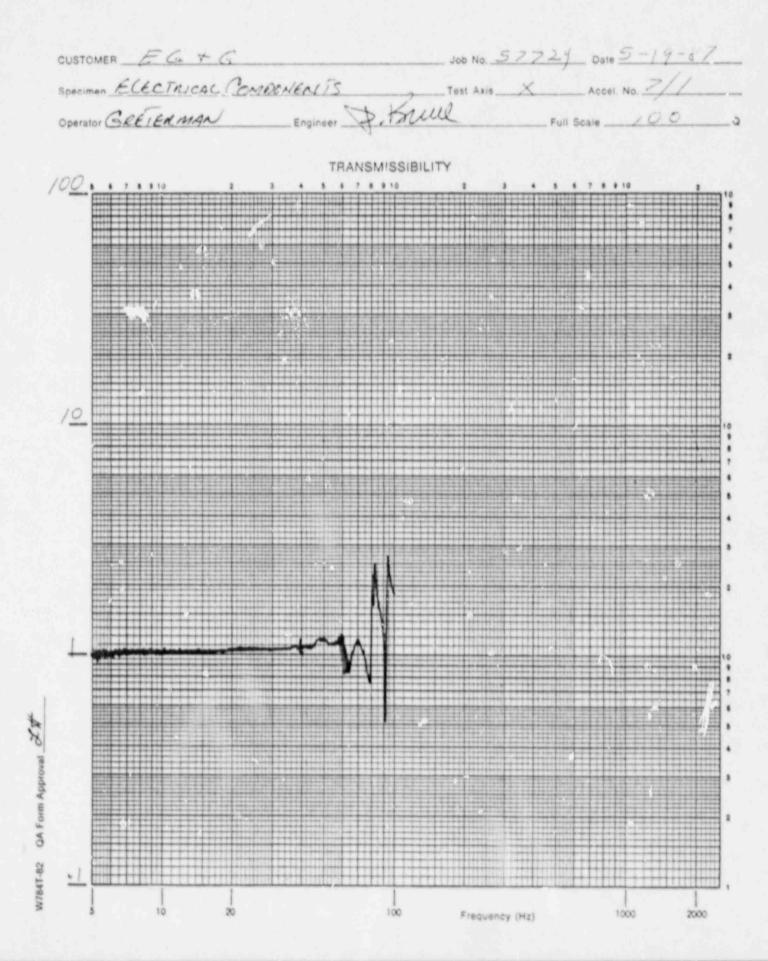
Report No. 57724

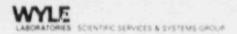
Page No. D-3

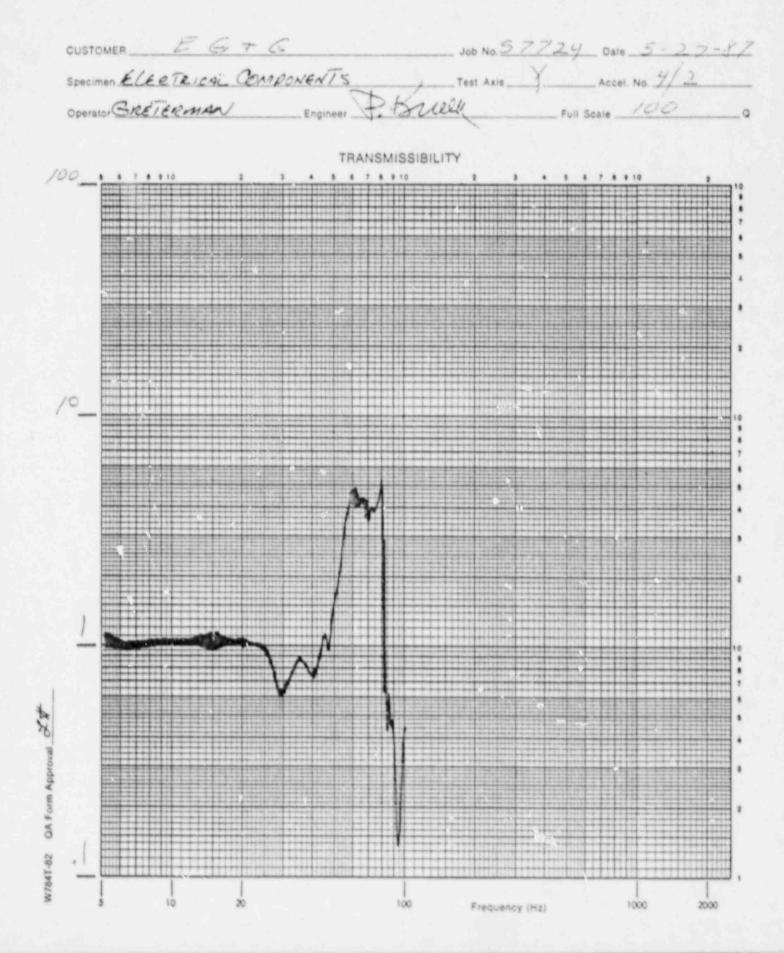
O Scale × TRANSMISSIBILITY Specimen ELECTRICAL Operator GREFER MAN CUSTOMER

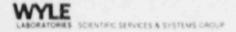
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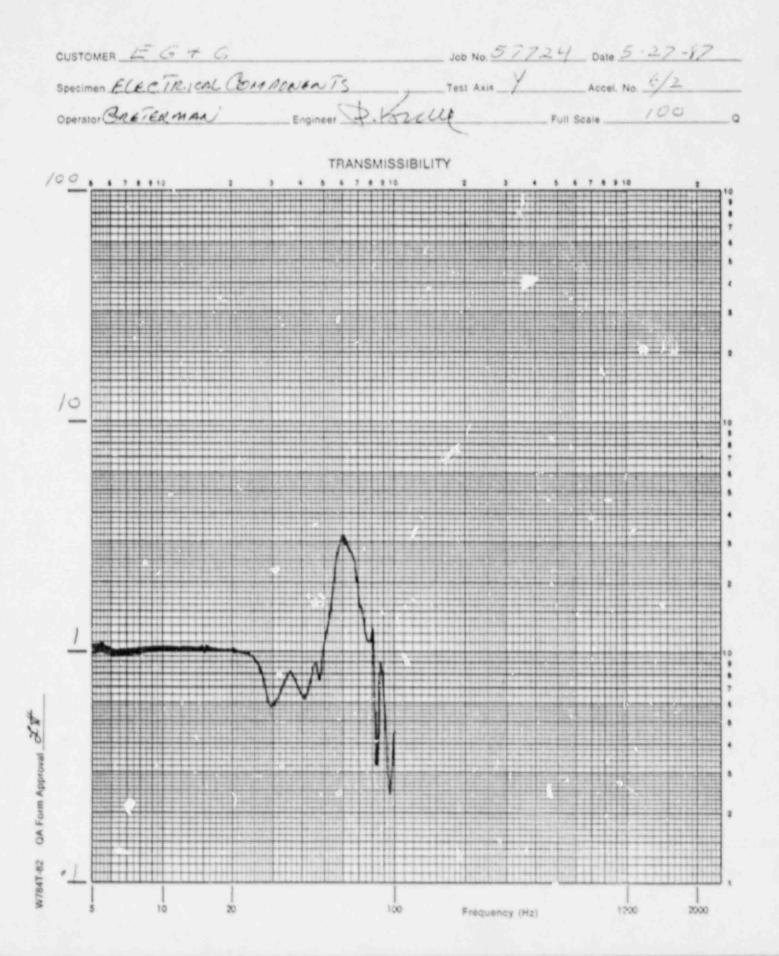
Specimen ELECTRICAL COMPRONENTS , Test Axis X Acces No. 5/1 Operator Speterman Engineer P. + DULL TRANSMISSIBILITY OA Form Approval OX 20 1000 2000 Frequency (Hz)

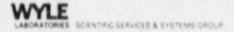


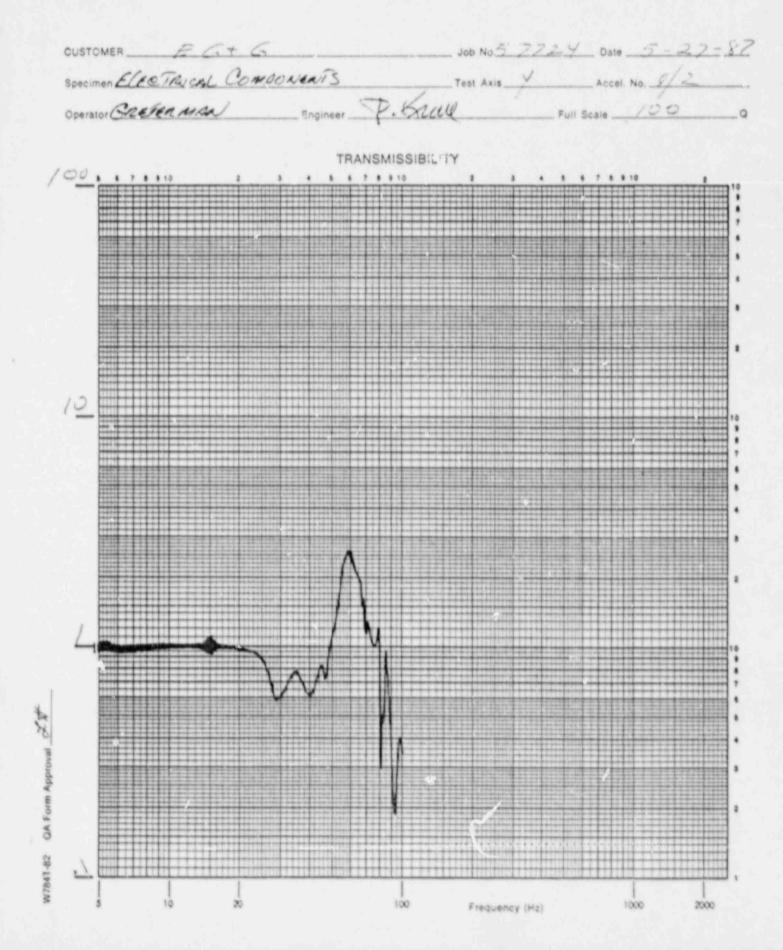




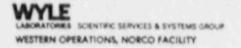








Page No.



APPENDIX E

RANDOM TEST RECORDS

	Page No.
Test Log Sheets Run No. 1-1 Run No. 2 Run No. 3 Run No. 4 Run No. 5 Run No. 6 Run No. 7 Run No. 9 Run No. 10 Run No. 11-2 Run No. 12 Run No. 13 Run No. 14 Run No. 15 Run No. 15 Run No. 16 Run No. 17 Run No. 18 Run No. 19 Run No. 19 Run No. 19 Run No. 20	E-2 E-4 E-9 E-19 E-19 E-28 E-44 E-46 E-43 E-50 E-52 E-52 E-59 E-63 E-65 E-63 E-65 E-71 E-80 E-92 E-94
Run No. 21 Run No. 22 Run No. 23-1 Run No. 24 Run No. 25 Run No. 26 Run No. 27 Run No. 28	E-96 E-98 E-100 E-102 E-104 E-106 E-111 E-113



DATA SHEET

TEST TITLE SINGLE AXIS SEISMIC	Date 5-19-87
Customer EG # G	JOB NO. 57724
Specimen ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS	Technician GREIERMAN
Part No. SEE RECU. INSP. Serial No. SEE REC	D. INSP. Engineer THE

DATE	TIME PER RU	AXIS	FRED	COMMENTS	
987	14SEC.	X	LEVELS	SPECIMEN'S WERE IN THE DE-ENER	Q ZE
				STATE UNTIL CHATTER OCCURRED	THE
				SOFCIMEN'S WEER TESTED IN THE EN	<u>श्चित्र</u>
				STATE EACH TEST RUN WAS APPROX	114
				SECONOS.	
5-19	NSEC.	X	LAW FRED IST	RUN*1 - DE-ENERGIZED (MOLIGIETION)	5
5-19	0944	X	LAW FRED IST	RIGHTI NE-FUERGI FED.	62
5-13	14560	X	LOW FORD 2 ND	PINEZ - DE-ENFERIZED.	13
5-19	1032	X	LOW FRED 380	BINES -DE-ENFORIZED.	34
519	1937 1956C	X	LOW FRED 4 HT	RINGH - DE-FNERGIZED.	RS
5-19	1045 1456C	X	LOW BRED 500	RWES- NE-ENERGY FED (CHATTERS.)	BB
519	INSEO.	X	LOW FORD STR	R.W. 6. ENERGIZED.	85
5-19	1321 14560.	X	HIGH FEED ISE	RIN "7 - DE-ENERGIZED.	di
5-19	13560	X	WIEN FEED ZNO	RIN #8 - DE-ENERGIZED.	68
5-19	145EC.	X	United 350	RING9 - NE-ENERGIZED	15
5-19	13560	X	Hey Reso 4th	RIW#10-DE-ENERGIZED	A
549	IJSEC.	X	HIGH FORD 513	RINELIEDID NOT BASEN TEST LEVEL)	8
549	INSEC.	X	HICH FRED 5H	RUNT 11-1NO TADE RECORDING)	68.
5-19	17566	X		RIDELL-Z DE-ENERGIZED.	82
5-19	1437	X	SEND Feto IST	RIWELZ - DE-ENERGIZED.	68
5-19	1446 258 C	X	suo feta 2 NO	PIN #13 - DE-ENERGIZED.	65
5-19	1452	X	purphen 300	RIN#14 - DE-ENERGIZED.	08
549	12560.	X	AUDFORD 4E	RINKIS-DE-ENERGIZED.	68
549	1/248.	X	230 FRED SUL	KINE 16 - DE-ENFIRE FED (CHATTER)	03
5-19	1822	X	San fren St	RW417-ENERGIZED.	1
-		-			-
-	-	-	-		-



Customer EG & G

TEST TITLE SINGLE AWS SEISMIC

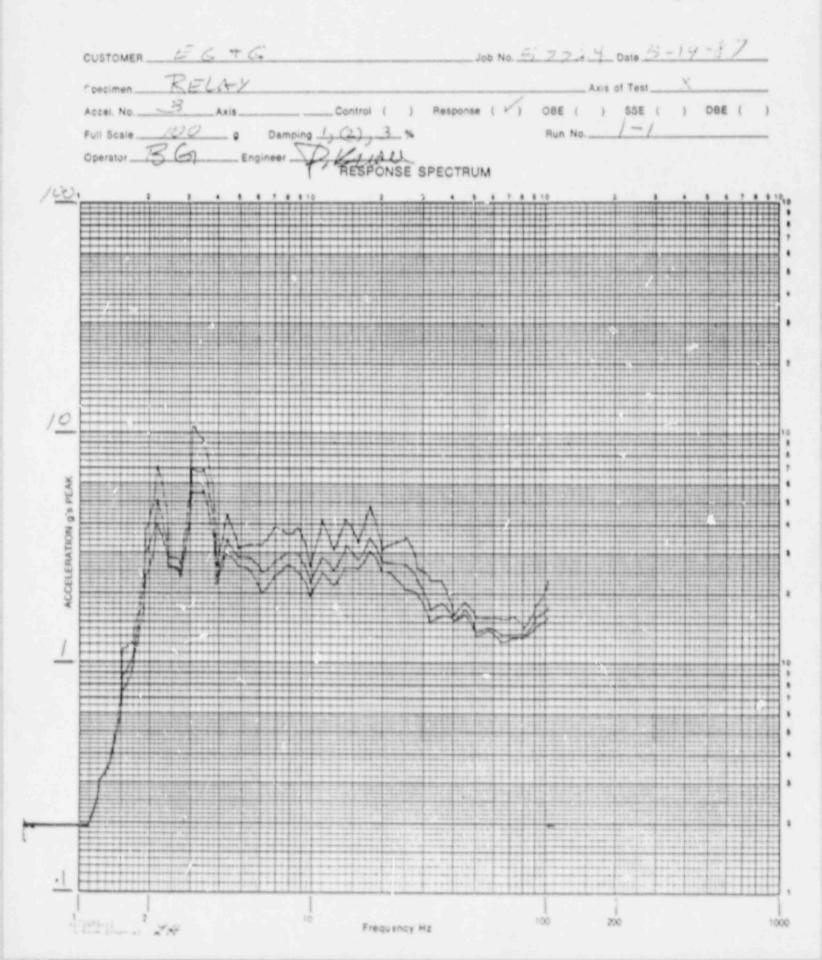
DATA SHEET

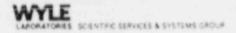
Specimen ELEC. COMPONENTS Technician GRETE
Part MoSEE RECO. INSP. Serial No. SEE RECO. INSP. Engineer THE

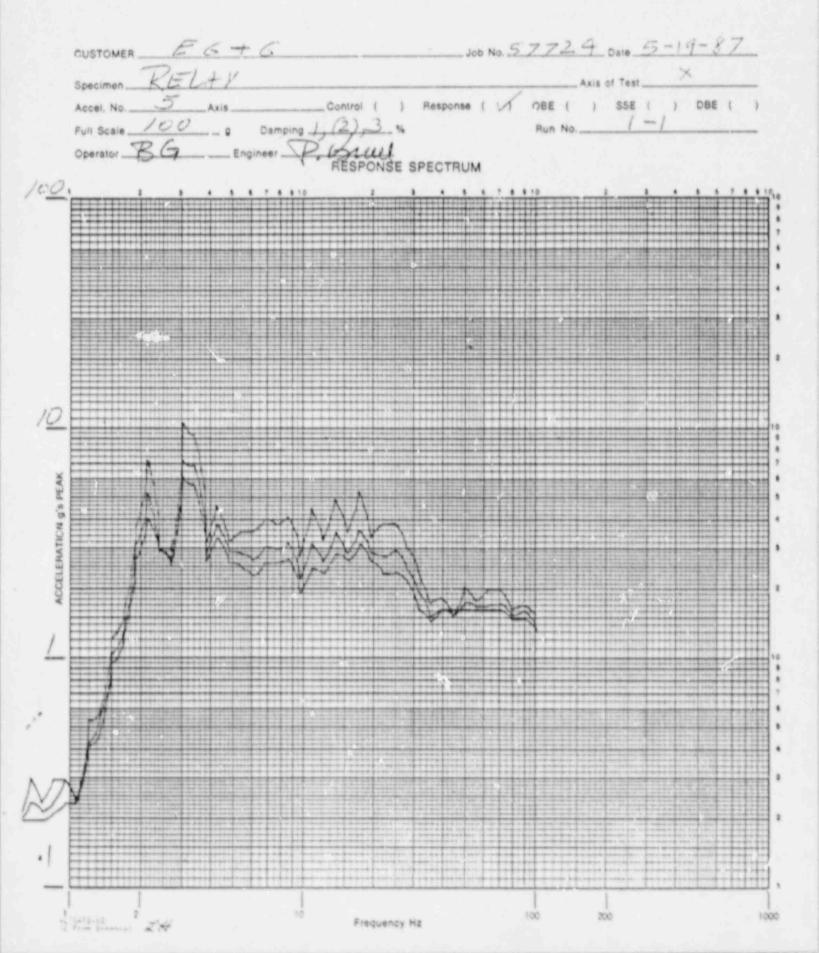
OF TIME	AXIS	FORO	COMMENTS	
14560.	Y	LEVEL		
14500	· /	LOW FRED 320	RUN# 18 DE-ENERGYZED.	6
1629 1629 NSEE.	y	LOW FRED YELL	RINE 19 DE-ENERGIZED. BINE 20 DE-ENERGIZED.	68.
145EC	У	HOGH FOSO 300	RIWEZI DE-ENERGIZED.	ell
7 2 3 7	У			61.
195EE.	Y			11
1037 1428C.	1/	14 H FRED SIZE	RION 23-1 DE-ENEIRGIZED.	_6
1015	<u> </u>	Breato Fee 0.59	RINEZZ DE-ENERGIZED.	BH
225 84.2.7	Y	the first designation of the second section is a particular con-		64
14360.	<i>y</i>	São feig 50	RINE 26 DE-ENEXEITED.	di
HUXI HSEE.	-X	EEUEL FRED	RW#27 170 7 PA DE-ENERGITED	85
isse.	×	tin bio	RWEZS 150. 70A DE-ENERGIZED	60
				-
	19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540. 19540.	14560. Y 14560. Y 1610 14560. Y 1626. Y	THE SEC. Y LOW FREQ 320 TO SEC. Y LIGHT FREQ 4 TO SEC. Y LIGHT FREQ 5 TO SEC. Y LIGHT FREQ. Y LIGHT FREQ. Y LIGHT FREQ. Y LIGHT FREQ.	PERSON FRED 145EG. Y LEVEL 145EG. Y LOWERD 320 KUN# 18 DE-ENERGIZED. 145EG. Y LOWERD 320 RIN # 19 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 20 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 22 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 22 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 22 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 23 DIO NOT MAKE TEST LEVEL. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 23 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 23 DE-ENERGIZED. 155EG. Y LOWERD 520 RIN # 25 DE-ENERGIZED.

RESPONSE SPECTRUM CHIPONENTS ELECTRICAL VCCETEHVIJON 8,9 BEVK

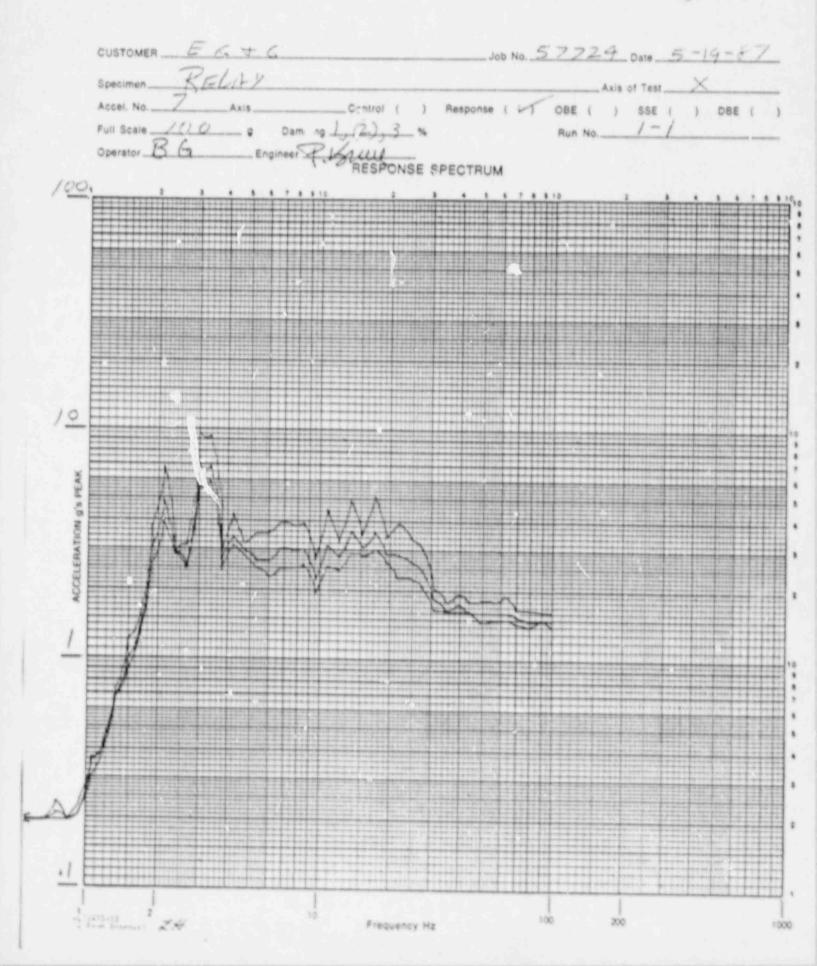












STIRT TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 22.152

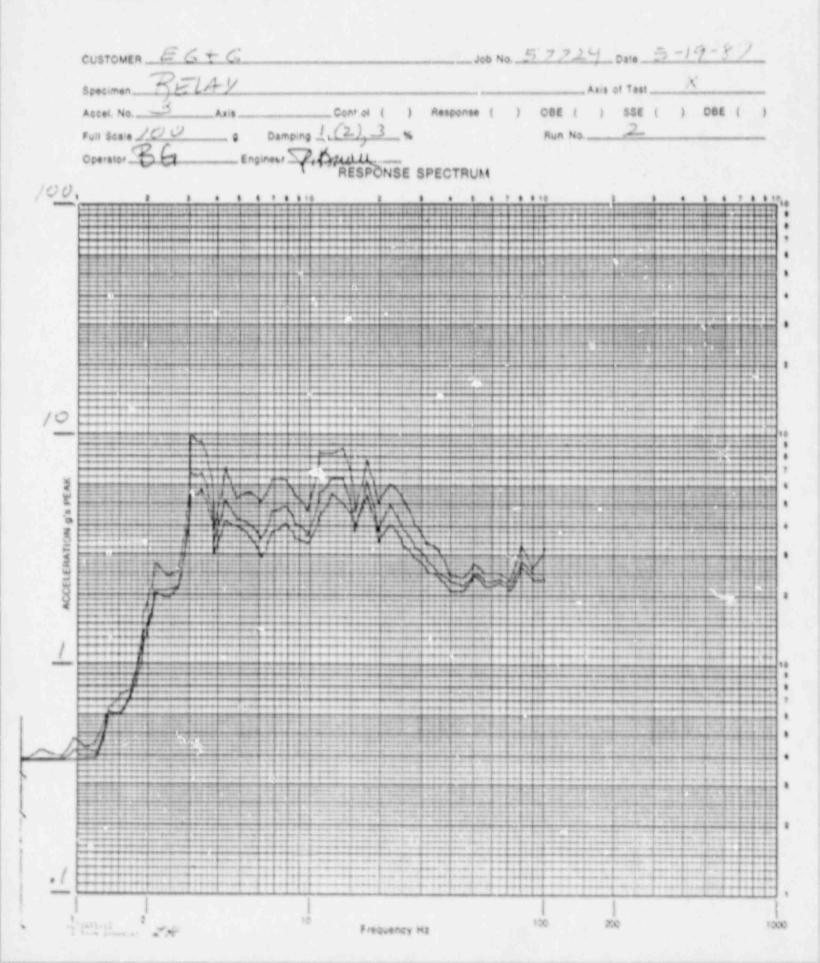
TEST NAME-EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 1ST LEVEL, RUN 1-1 TEST DATE-05/19/87 9:41:21 HOURS

CHAMEL	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST	LAST	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL!
U1-NC U1-N0 U2-NC U2-NC U2-NC U3-NC U3-NC G1-NC G2-NC G2-NC G3-NC	17 18 19 20				NO CHATTER		
						TOTAL-	. 01

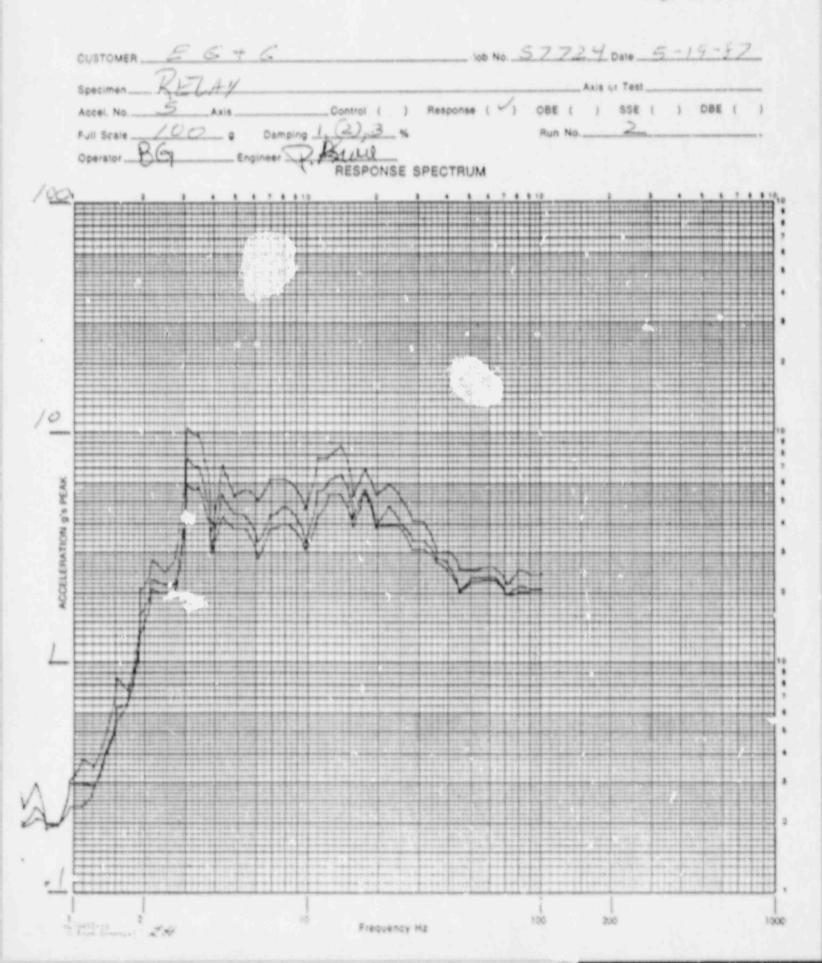




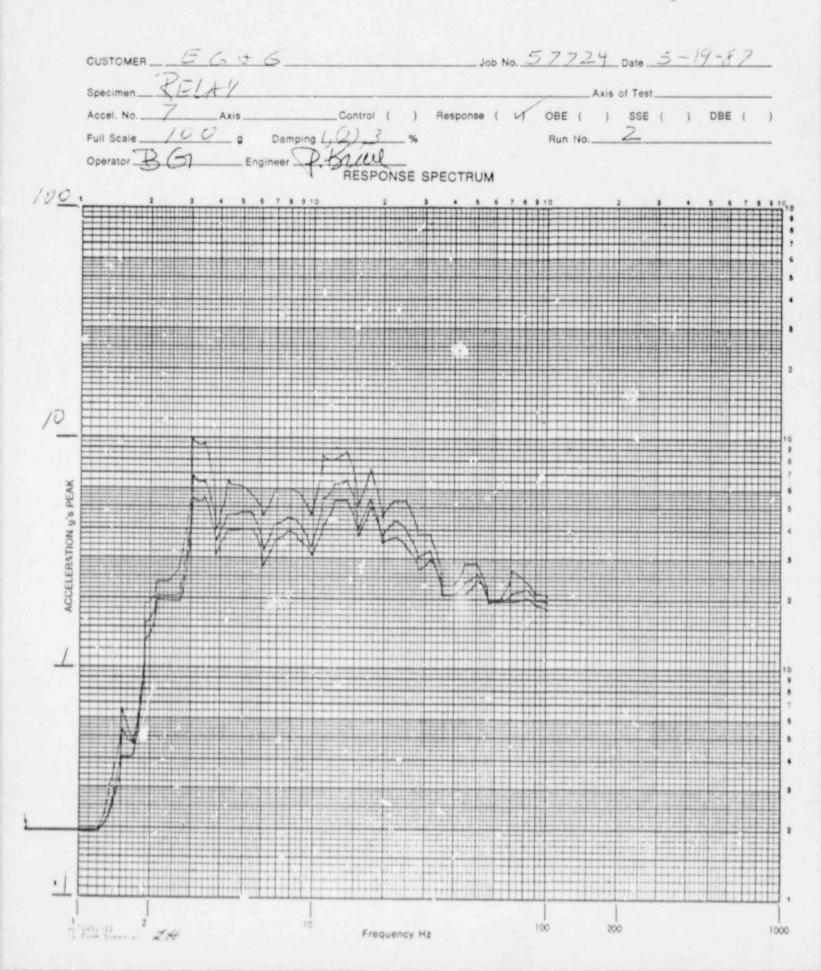








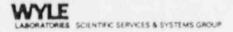


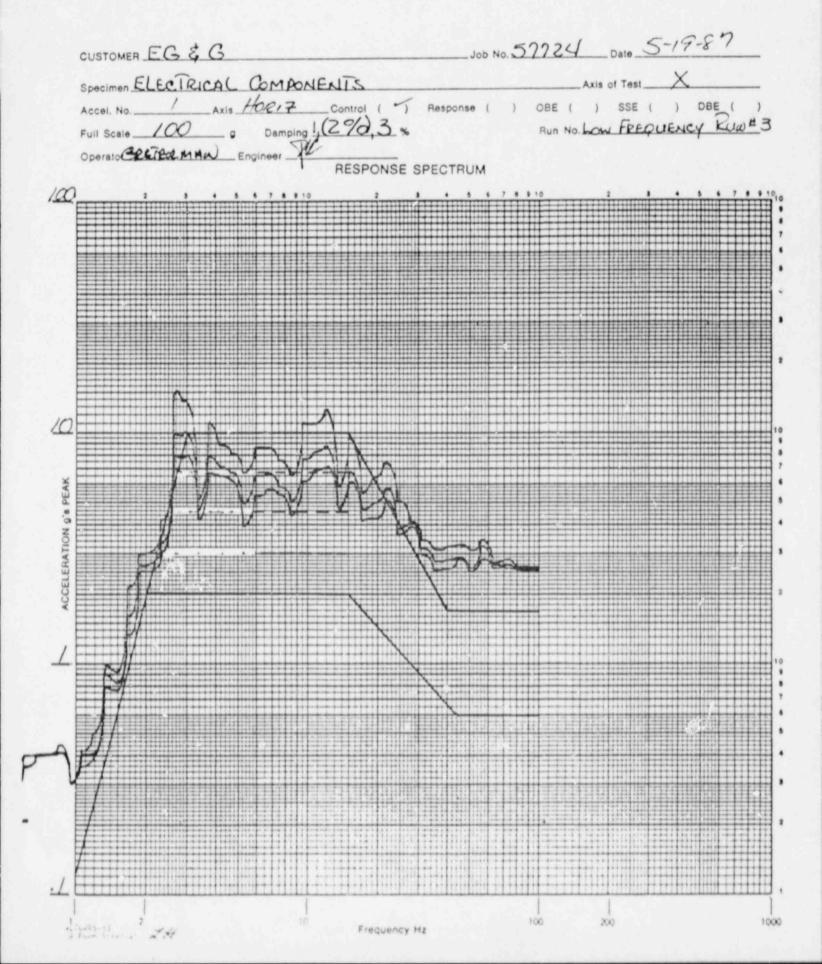


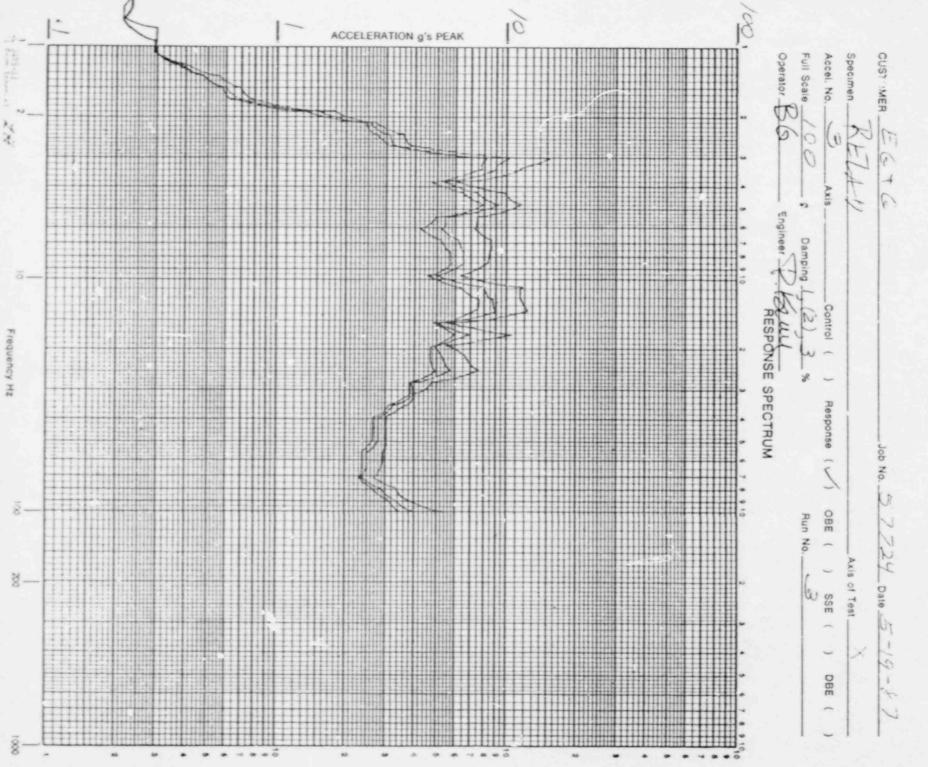
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 23.400

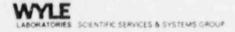
TEST NAME=EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 2ND LEVEL. RUN 2 TEST DATE=05/19/87 10:23:43 HOURS

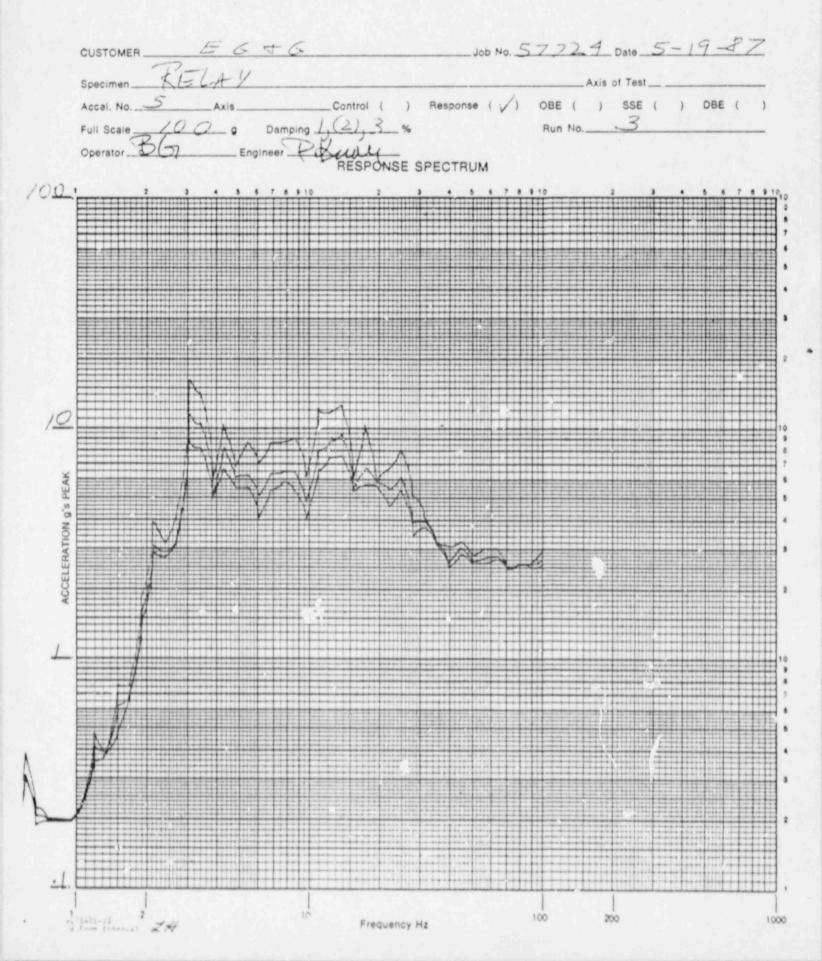
CHANNEL !	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	I STATEI ICHANGEI	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80	0.0 >80.0 !TOTAL
U1-NC I			1 01	NO CHATTER	
U1-N0 1	3		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
US-NC !	4		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
NS-NO 1	6		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
M3-NC I	7		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
M3-N0 !	8		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-NC !	10		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-N0 I	11		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	the state of the latest the state of the sta
GS-NC 1	12		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
6S-NO 1	13		! 0!	NO CHATTER	
G3-NC !	14		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-N0 !	15		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
W1-OT-NO!	16		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
10M-T0-SN			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
W3-0T-NO!		facility and the second	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-0T-NO!			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G2-OT-NO!	95		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-0T-N0!	21		! 0!	NO CHATTER	
	55		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
			1 1		TOTAL* ! 6

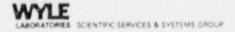


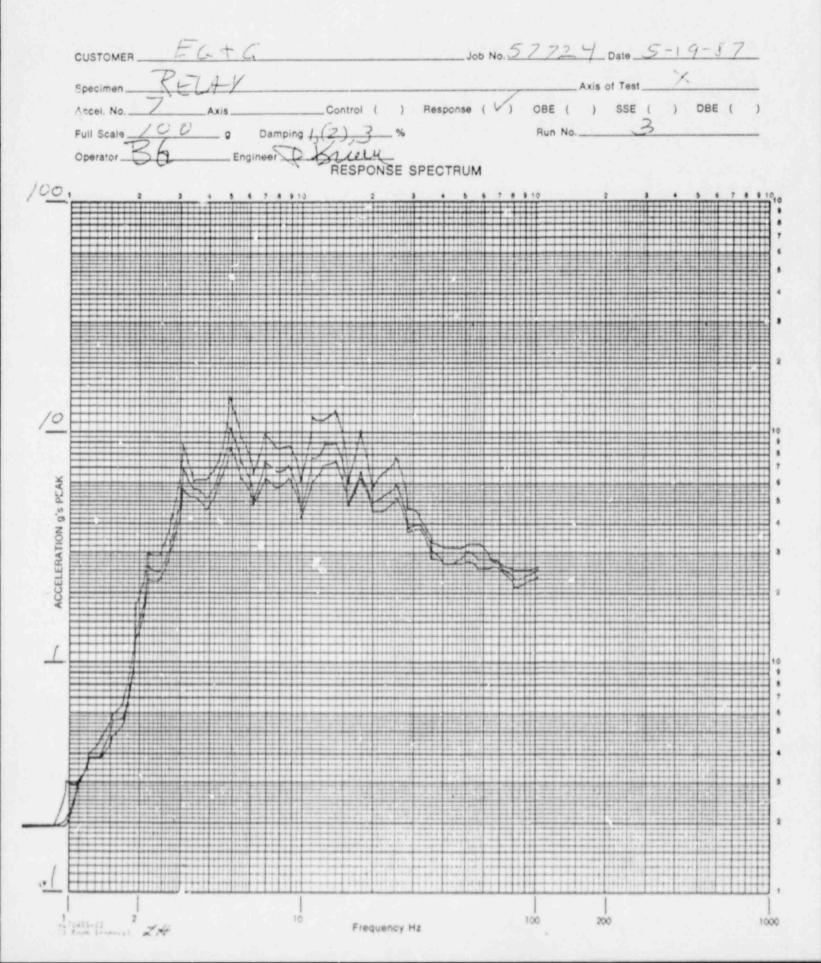












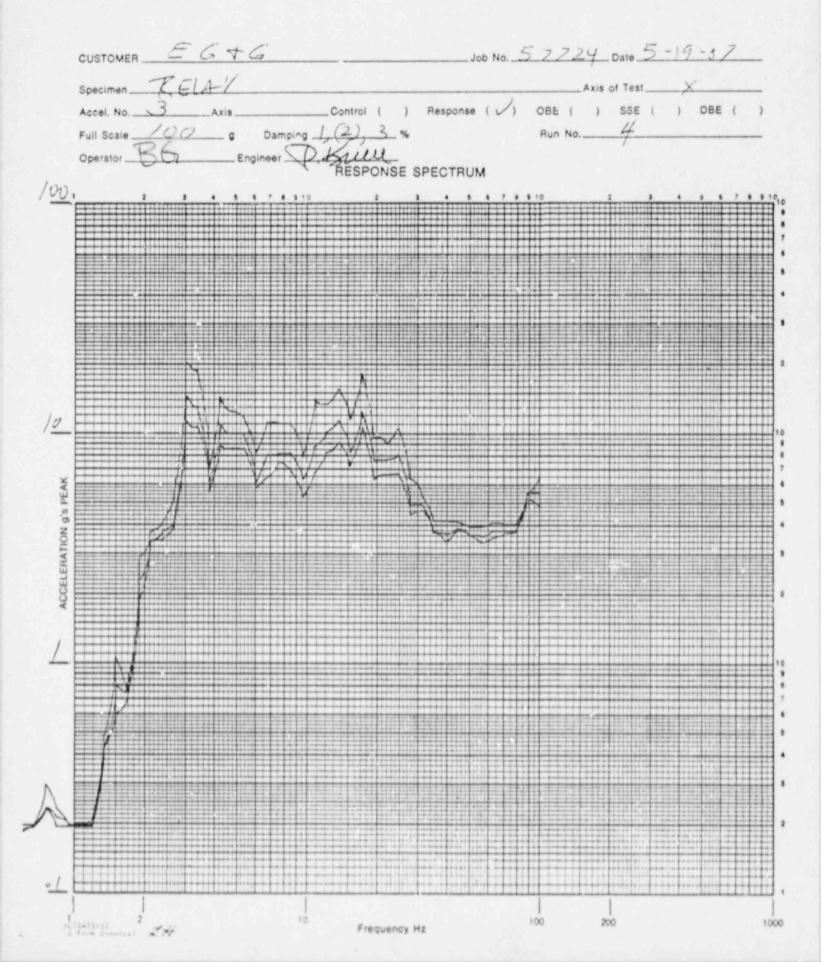
START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 24.648

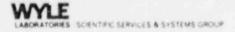
TEST NAME *EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 3RD LEVEL, RUN 3 TEST DATE *05/19/87 10:30:23 HOURS

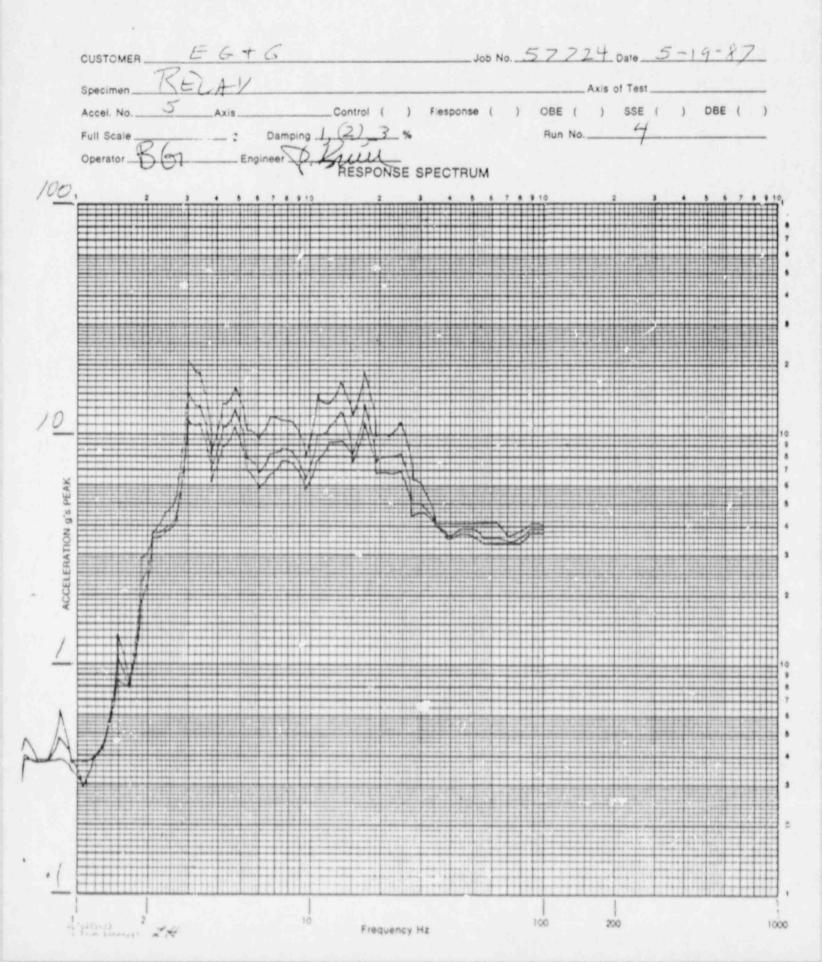
ID I	CHANNEL NUMBER	LAST ! STATE! TTER !CHANGE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 4	40.0-80.0 >80.0 !TOTAL
U1-NC ! U1-NO ! U2-NC ! U2-NC ! U2-NC ! U3-NO ! U3-NC ! U3-OT-NO! U2-OT-NO! U3-OT-NO!	17 ! 18 ! 19 ! 20 !		NO CHATTER	
				TOTAL* ! 0

ACCELERATION g's PEAK Operato CEETERMAN Specimen ELECTRICAL CUSTOMER EG COMPONENTS Damping 1 RESPONSE SPECTRUM Response Job OBE FREQUENCY KUNKY SSE

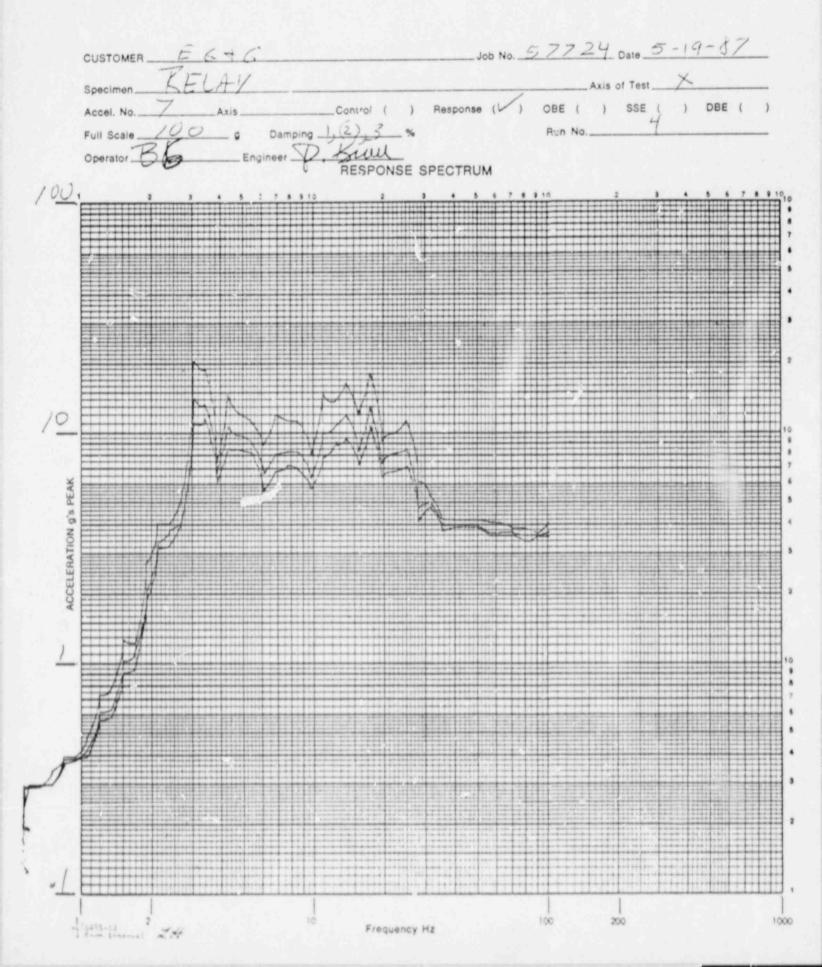










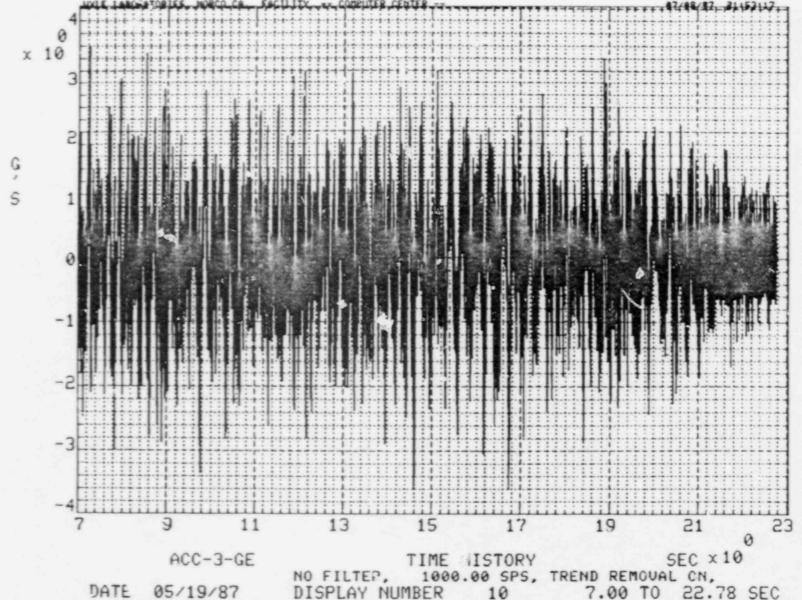


START TIME. 0.0000

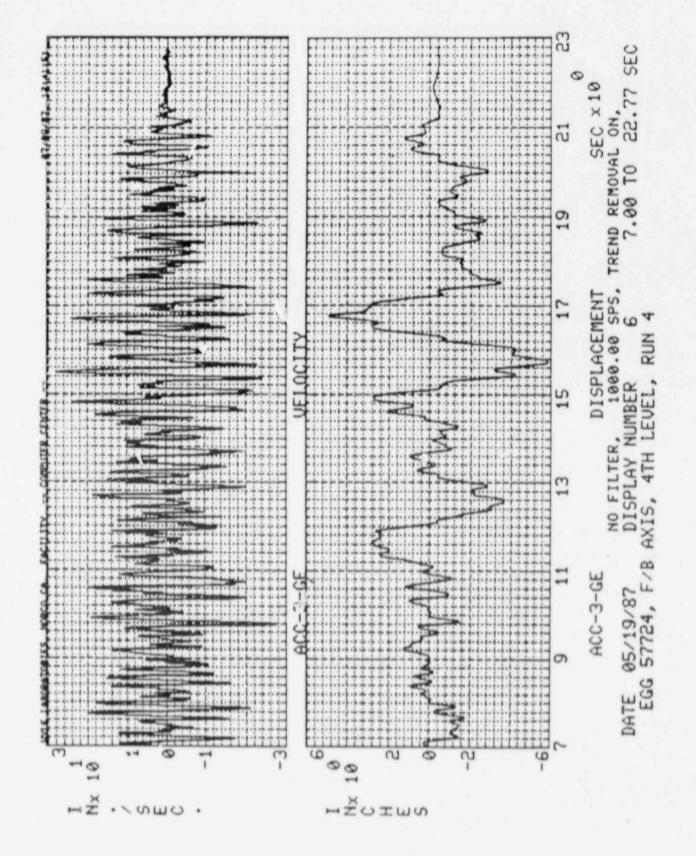
STOP TIME= 22,776

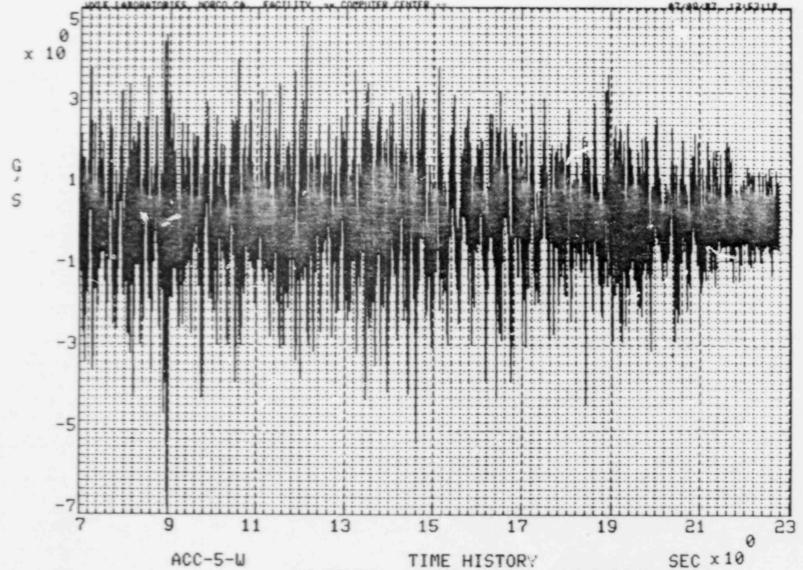
TEST NAME * EQO 57724, F/B AXIS, 4TH LEVEL, RUN 4 TEST DATE * 05/19/87 10:37:10 HOURS

			LOCT	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH	40.0-80.0	>80.0	!TOTAL!
CHANNEL!	CHANNEL NUMBER	CHATTER	CHATTER	CHANGE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FHILDRES 720.0 20.0-40.0 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0			
U1-NC U1-NO U2-NC U2-NO U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC G1-NC G1-NO G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC	1 17 11 18 11 19 11 20	1			NO CHATTER		TOTAL	

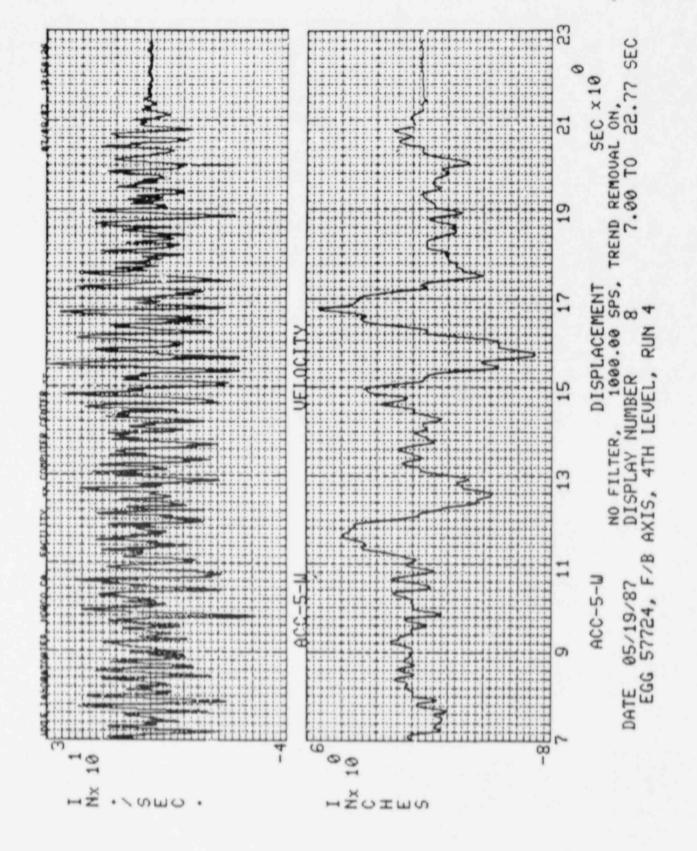


DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 10 EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 4TH LEVEL, RUN 4

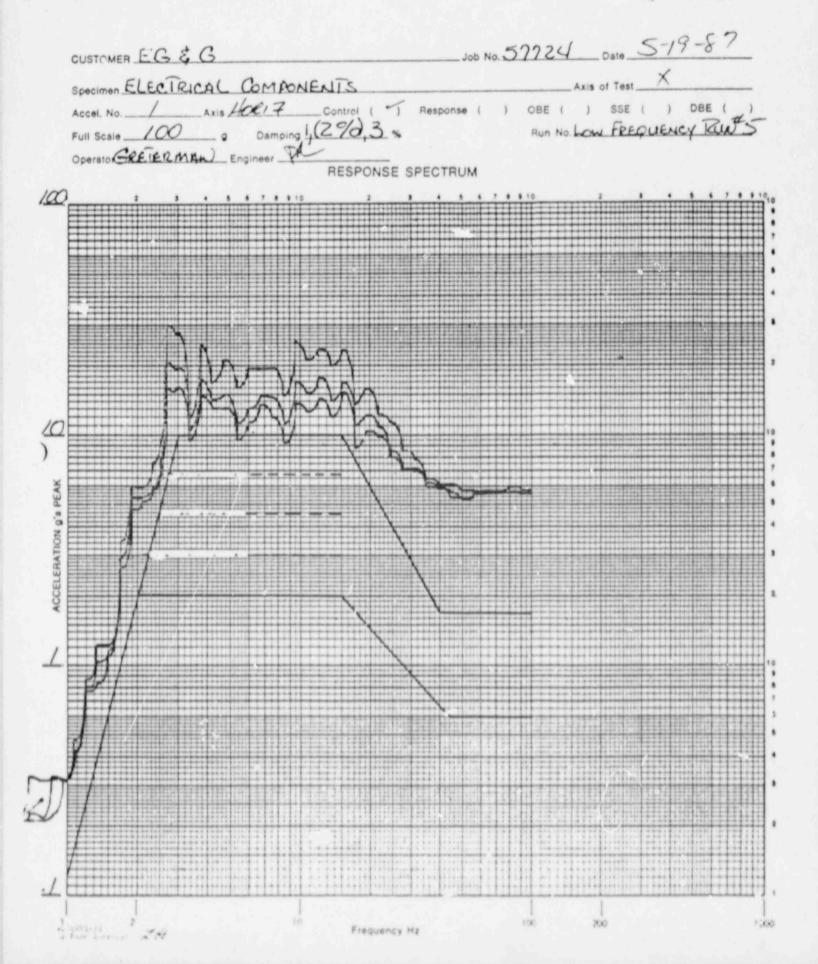


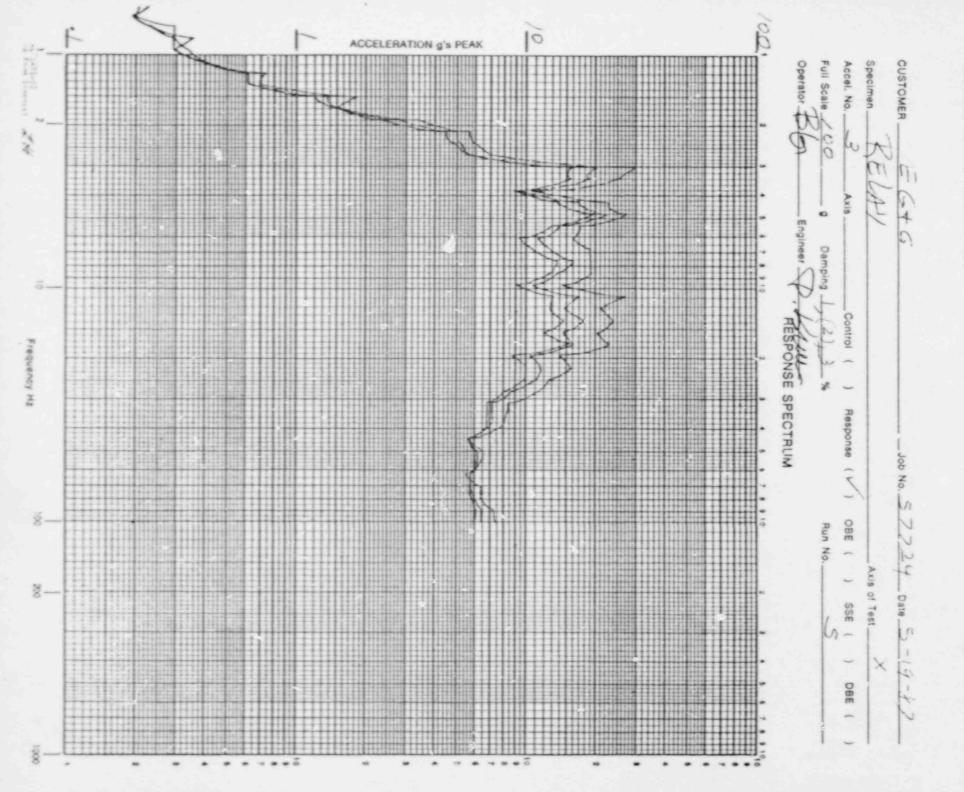


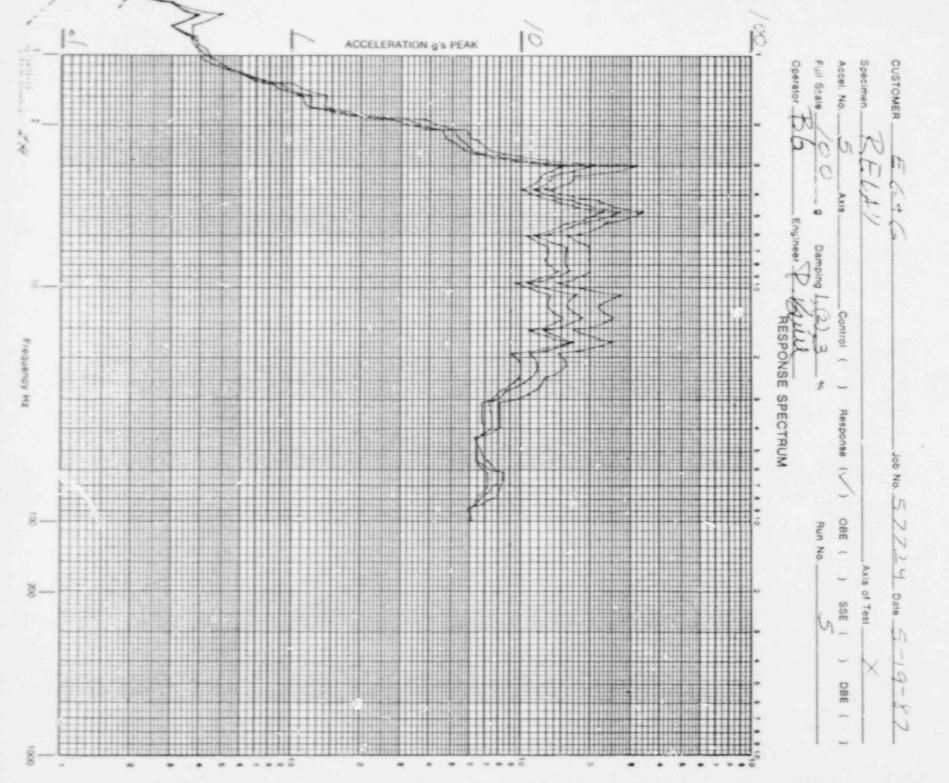
DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 7 7.00 TO 22.78 SEC EGG 57734, F/B AXIS, 4TH LEUEL, RUN 4

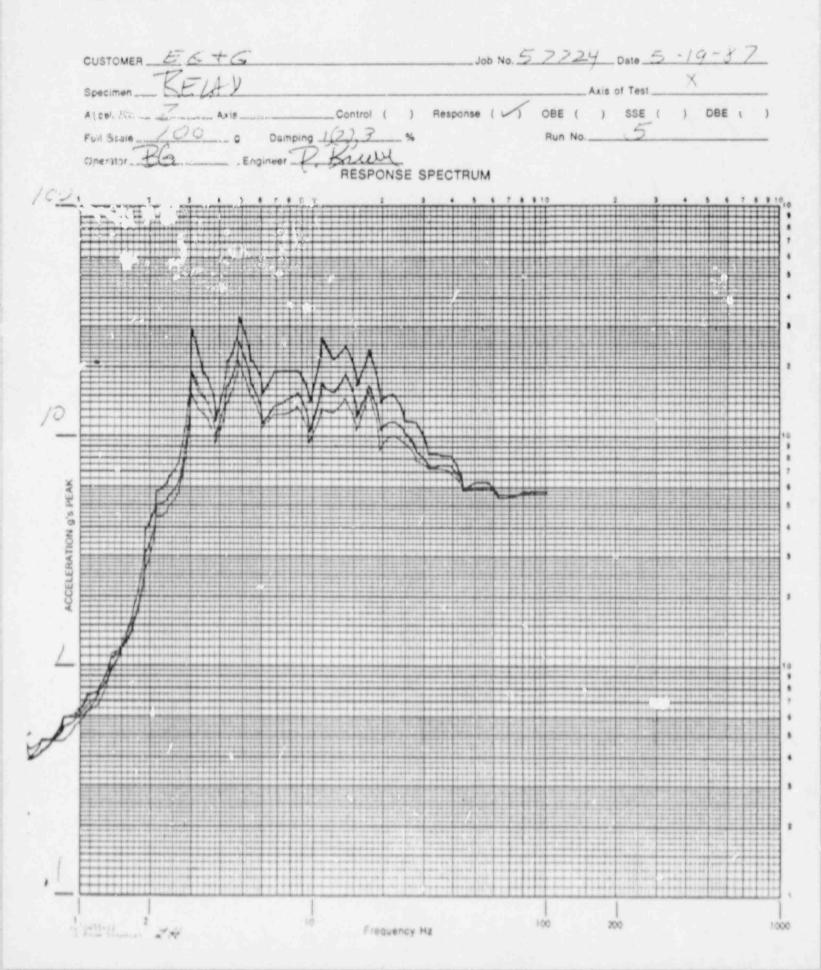








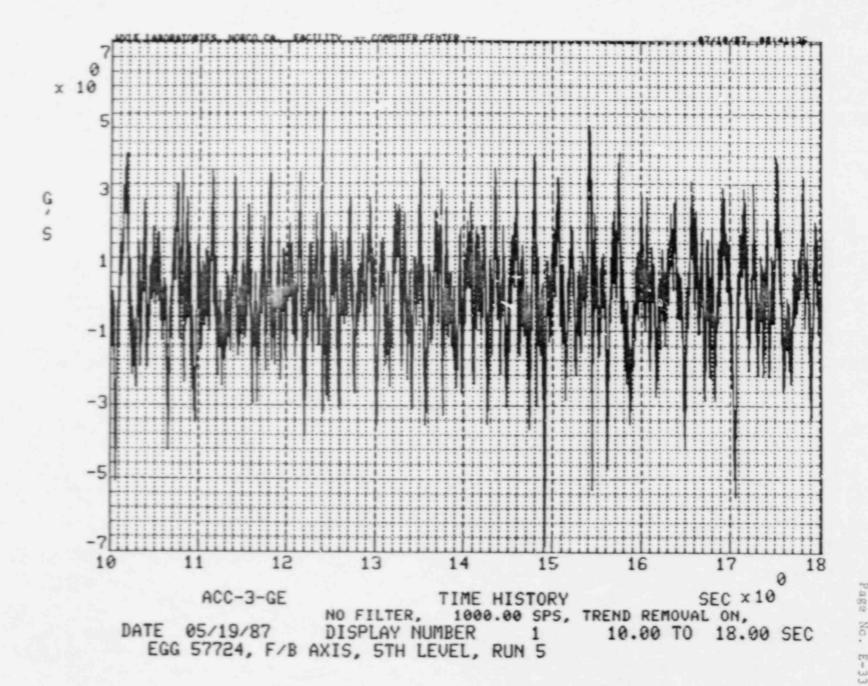


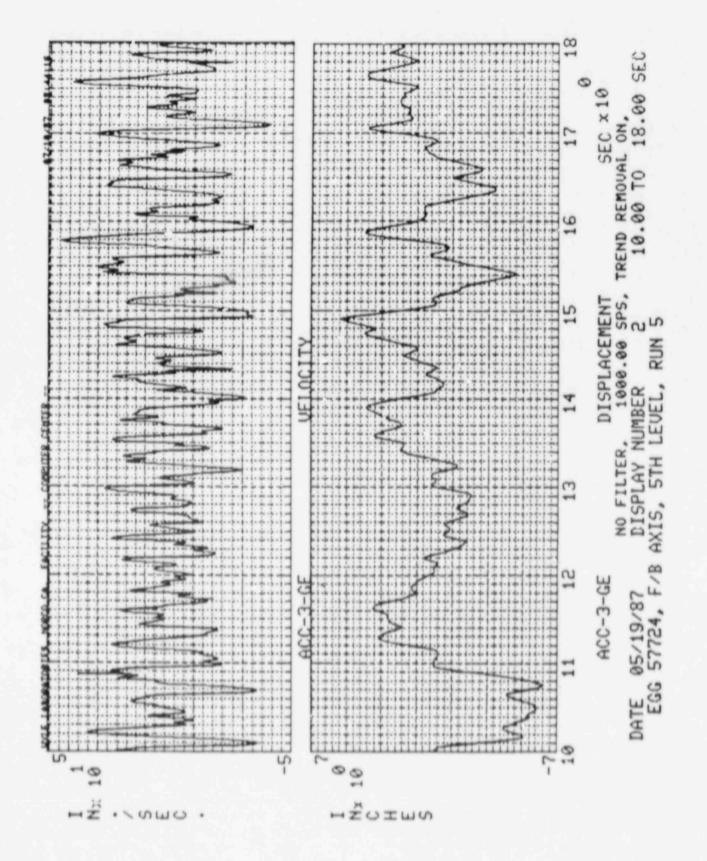


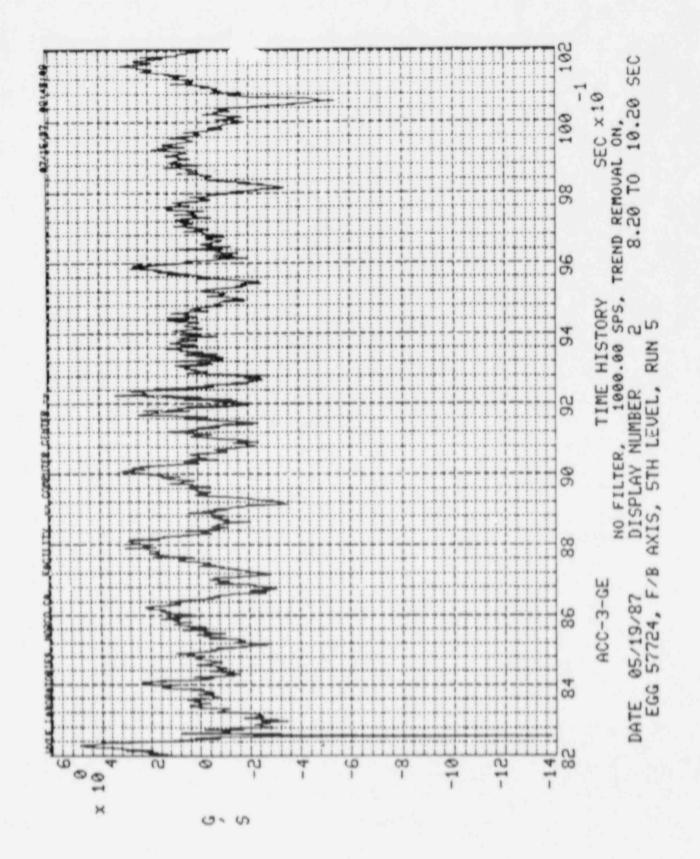
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 23.712

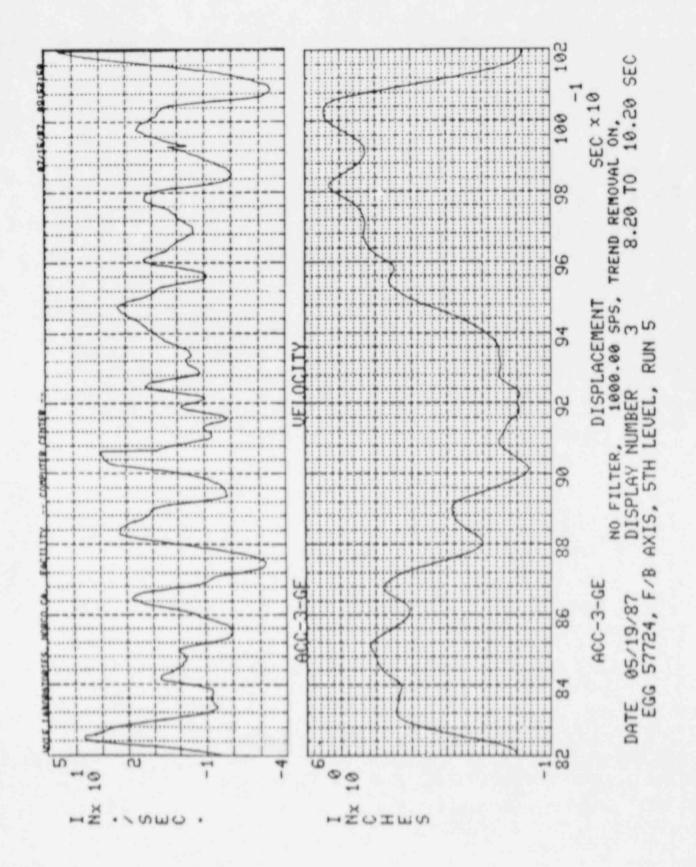
TEST NAME *EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 5TH LEVEL, RUN 5 TEST DATE *05/19/87 10:43: 9 HOURS

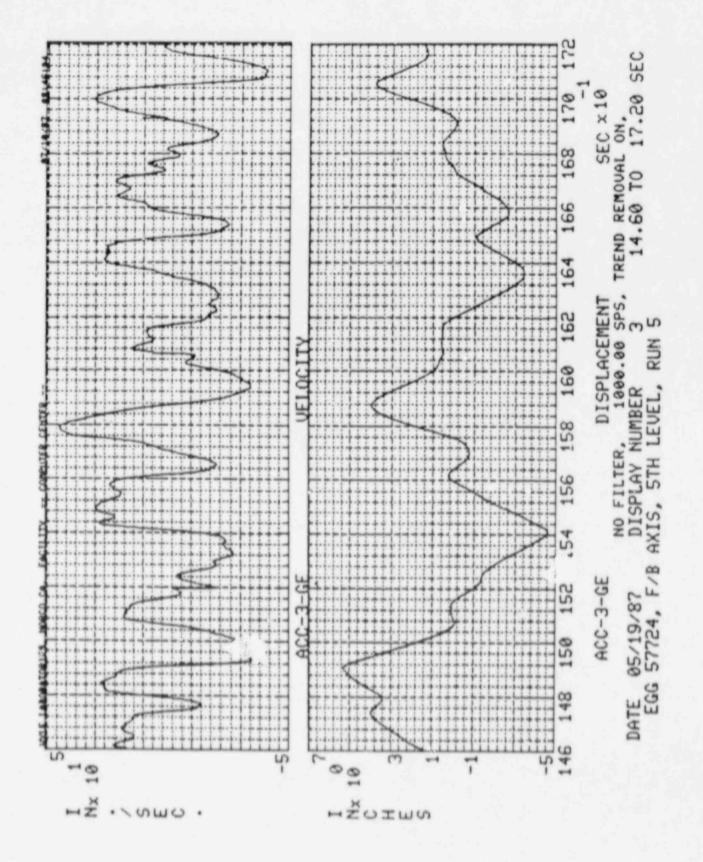
CHECKEL !	CHANNEL NUMBER		LAST	STATE!	NUMBER OF C		URES PER TII		40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
			90.4.17.19 <u>0</u> 1.	1 1							1
U1-NC !	2	10.069	17.078	0 1	0 NO CHATTER	1	S	0	0	0	1 3
USHNO I	- 4	10.069	17.078	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1	S	0	0	0	1 3
U3-N0 1	7 8	10.065	17.078	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	. 0	3	0	0	0	1 3
G1-NC /	10	8.237	8.242	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	. 0	0	0	0	0	1 1
GS-NC 1	12	8.233	8.250	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	0	1	0	0	0	1 1
G3-NC !	14 15	8.234	8.249	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	0	1	0	0	0	1 1
U1-0T-NO!	16	14.932	17.097	1 01	NO CHATTER	0	0	1	0	0	1 2
U3-0T-N01 (1-0T-N01 G2-0T-N01	18 19	10.078	17.103	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0	0	5	0	0	1 5
G3-OT-NO!		8.242	8.276	0 1	NO CHATTER	0	0	1	0	0	1 5
										TOTAL*	18

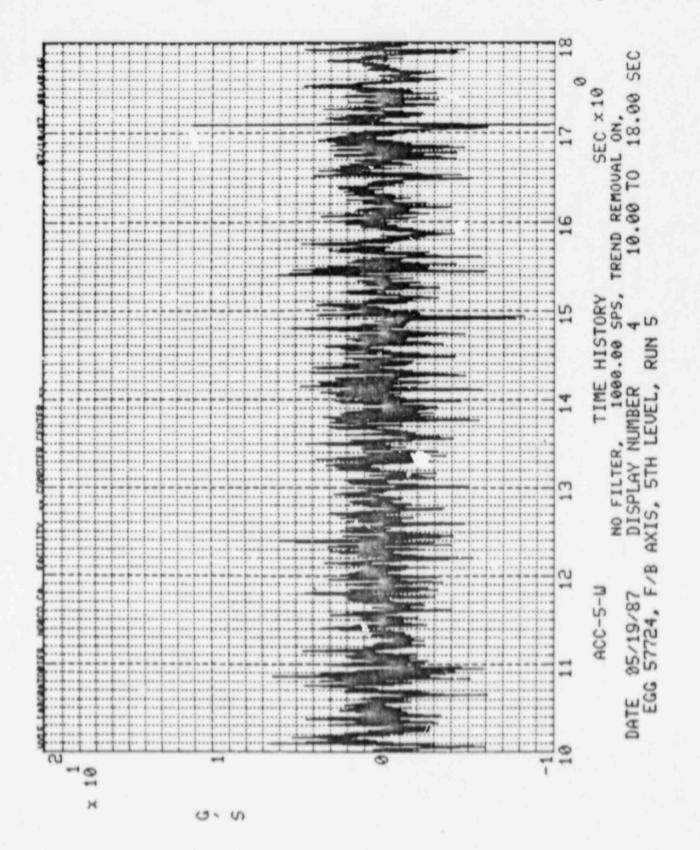


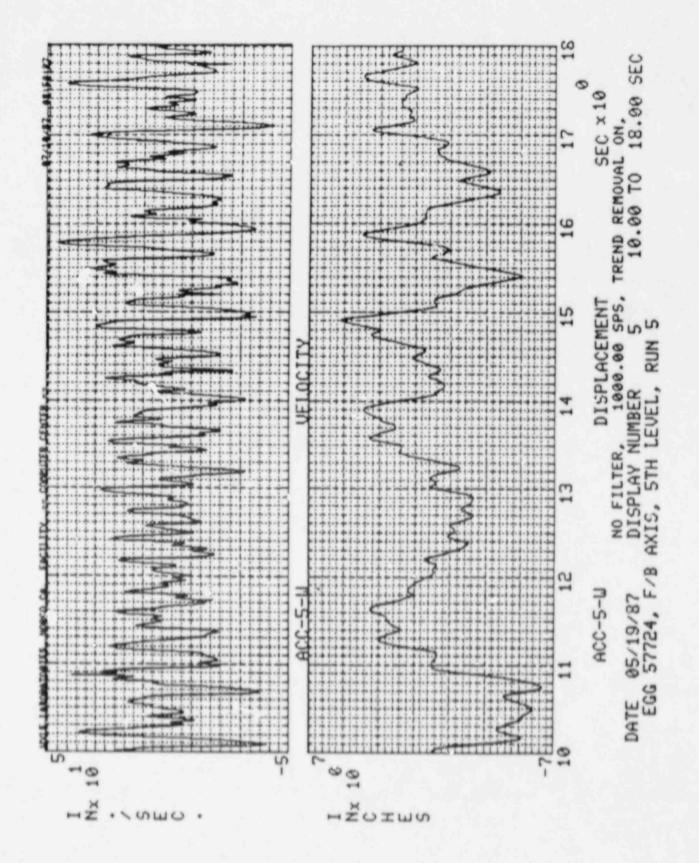


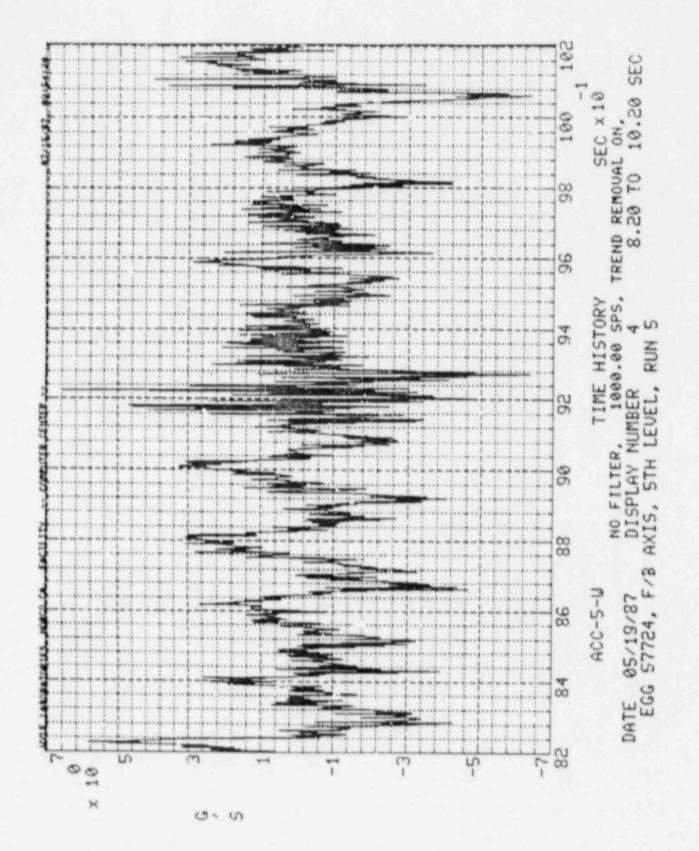


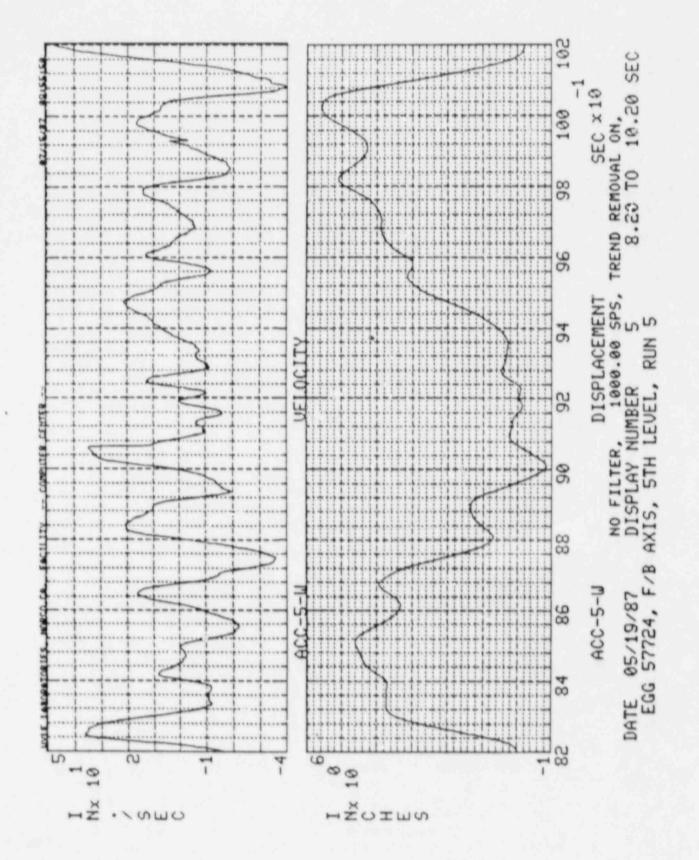


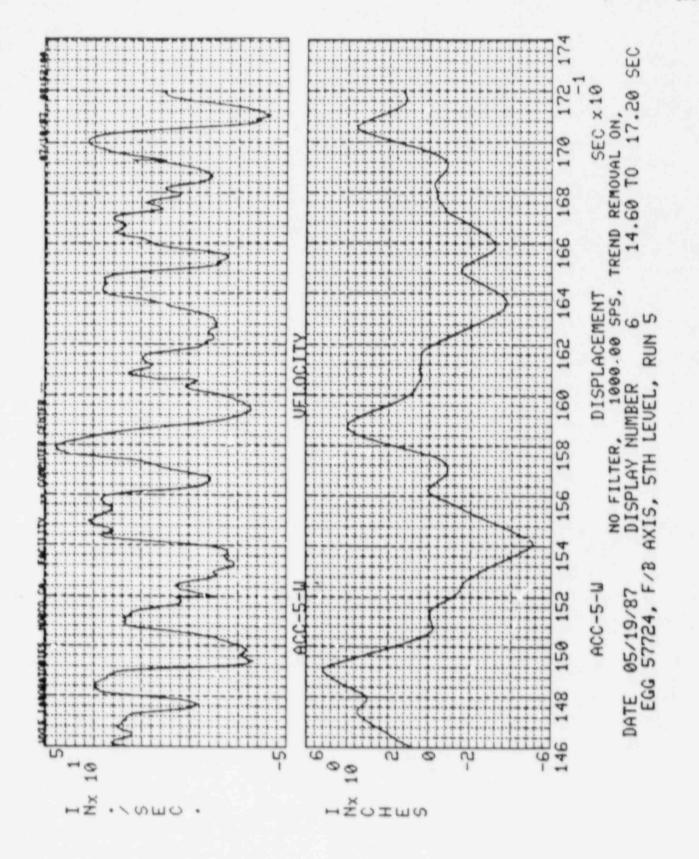


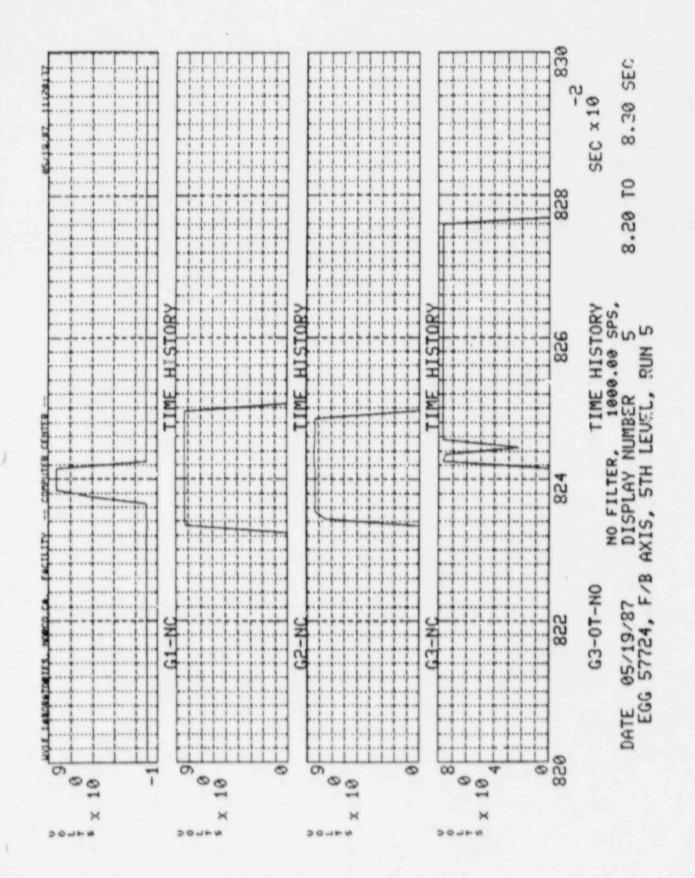


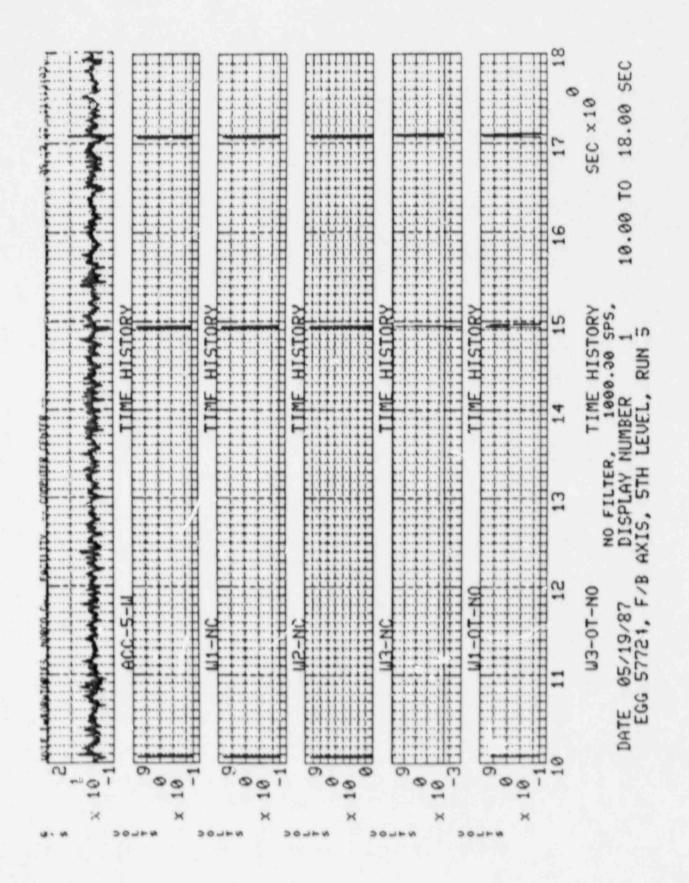


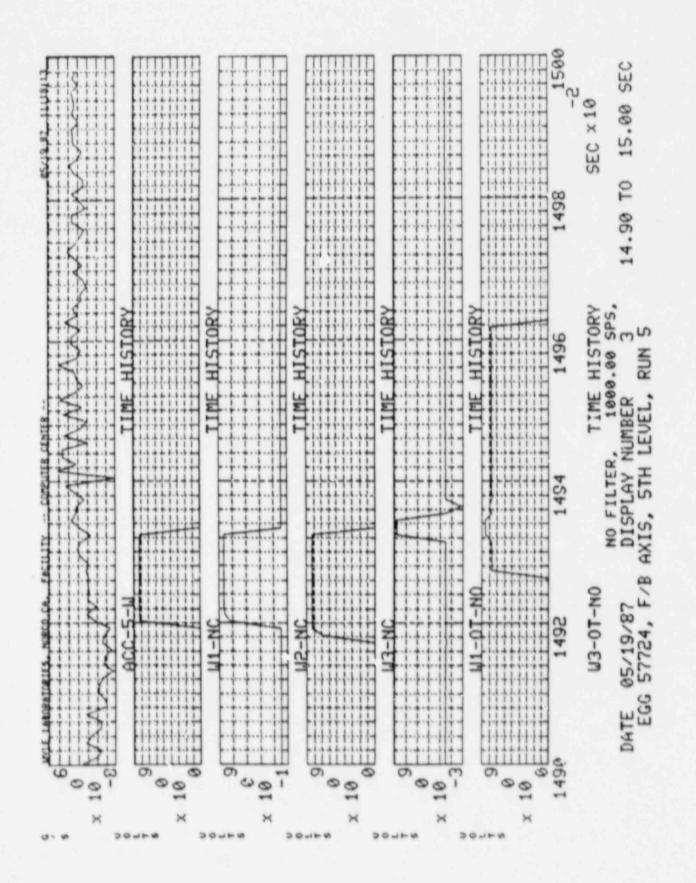


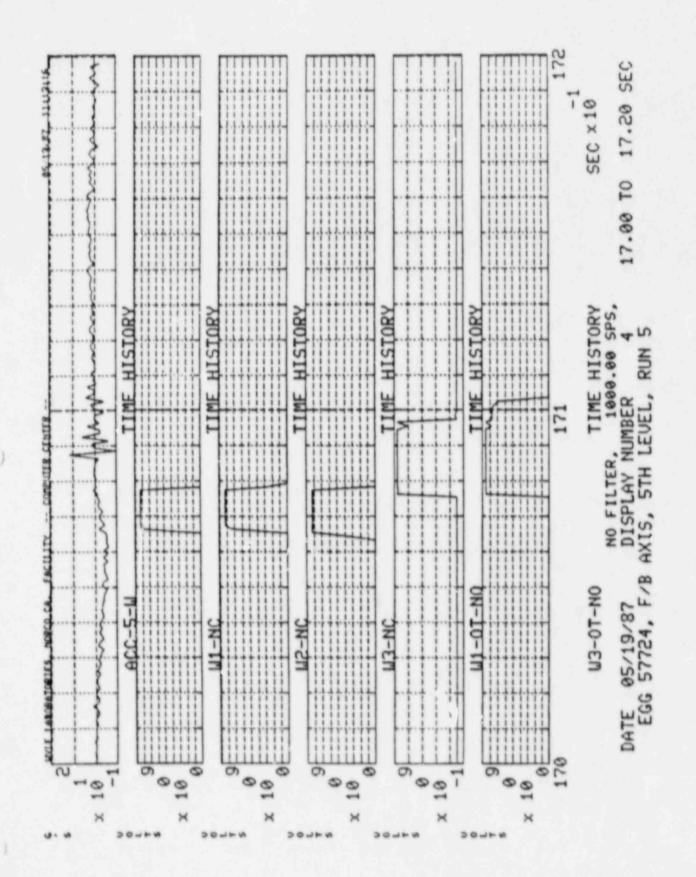




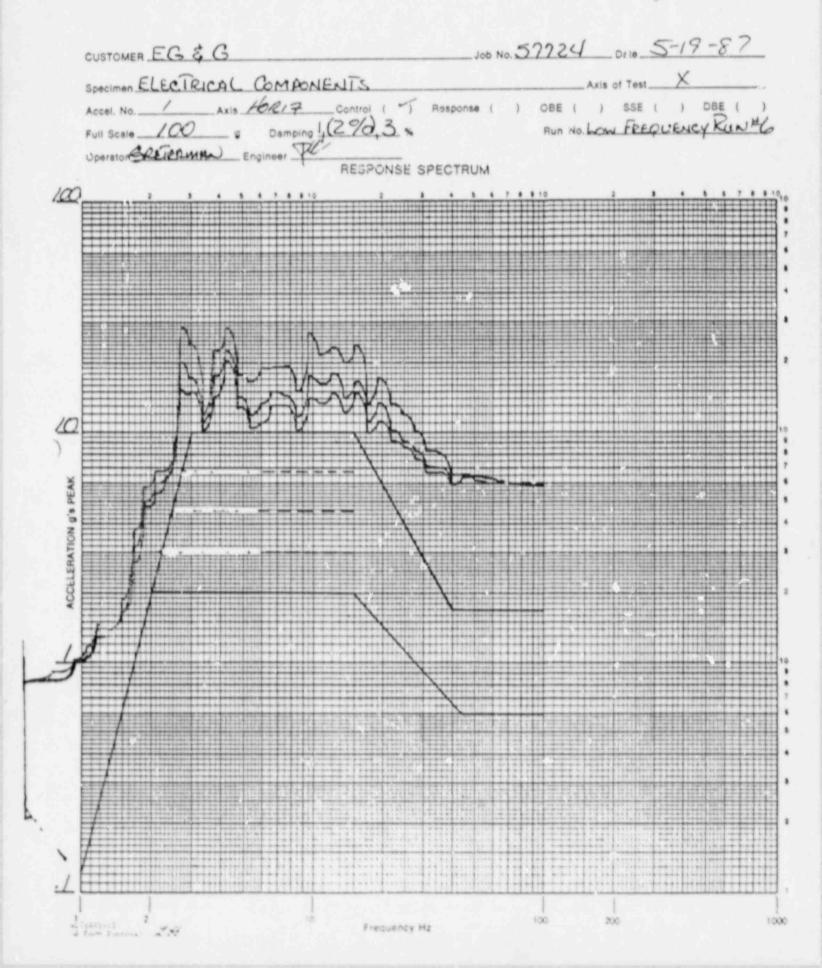












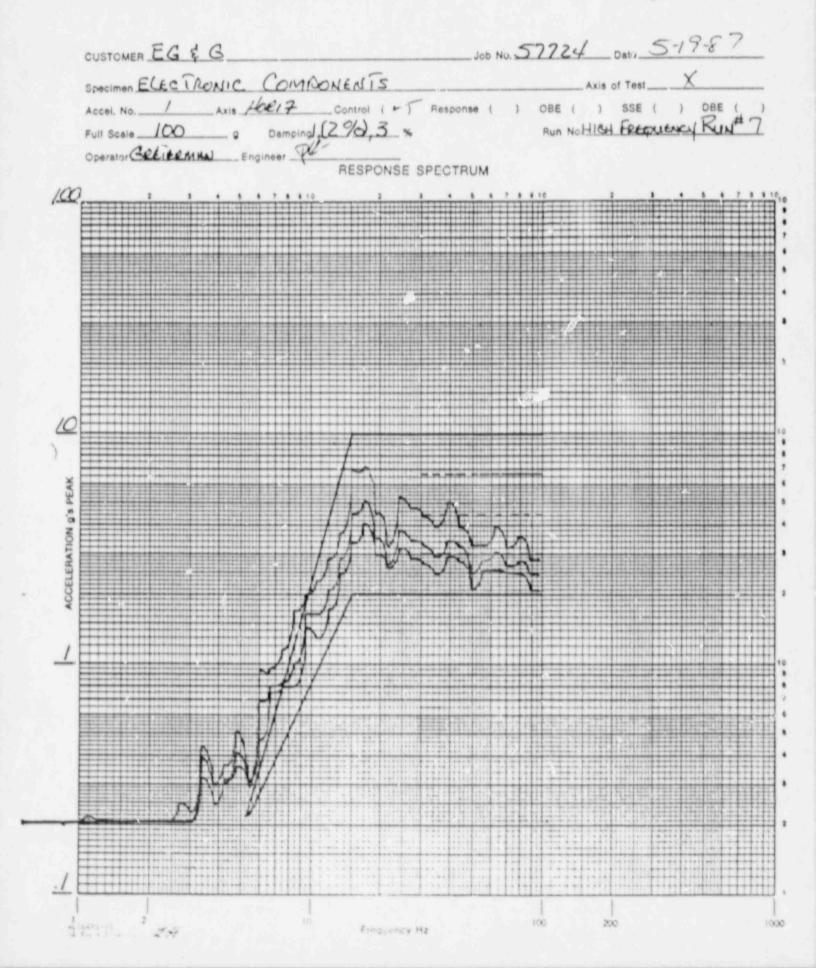
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 21.216

TEST NAME-FGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 5TH LEVEL, RUN 6, ENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/19/87 11:28:11 HOURS

ID	NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	! STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-84.0 >80.0	TOTAL
#1-NC #1-NO #2-NC #2-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NC #3-NO #1-0**-NO #3-OT-NO #3-OT-NO #3-OT-NO	17 18 19 20			NO CHATTER	And the test test and the test and test
			!!!	тот	TAL= ! 0

Page No. E-45

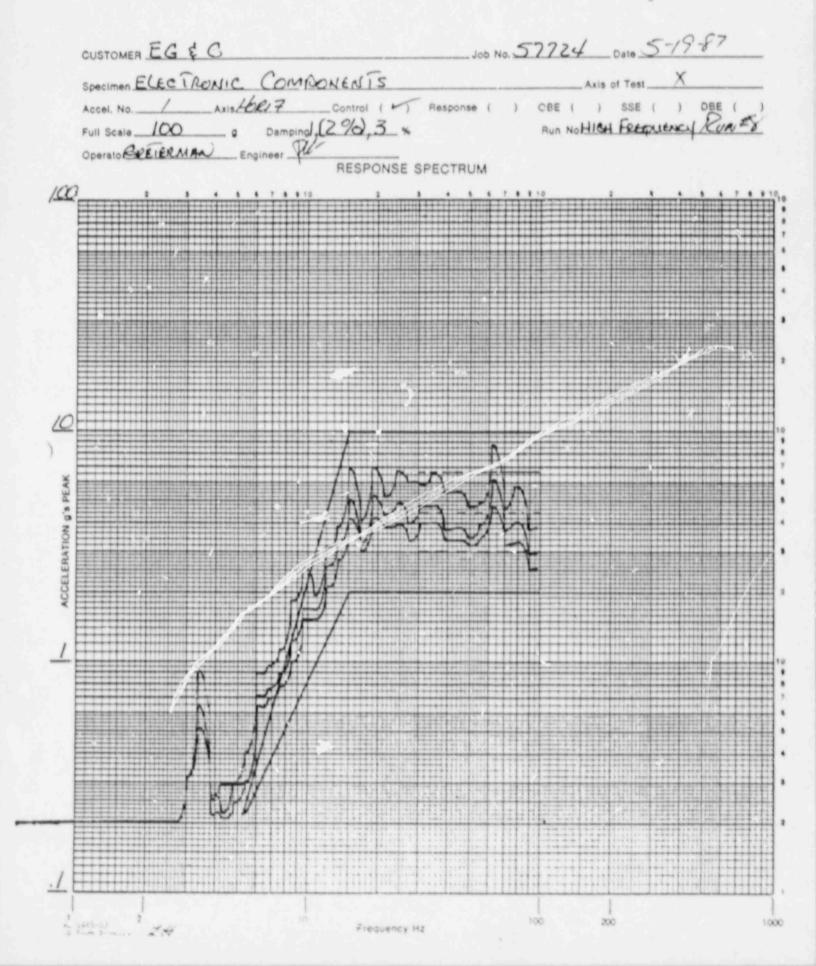




START TIME. 0.0000 STOP TIME. 21.523

TEST .4-WE-EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 1ST LEVEL HI FREQ. RUN 7, DENERGIZED TEST DATZ-05/19/87 13:18:18 HOURS

ID I	CHANNEL	FIRST	CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
U1-NC ! U1-NO ! U2-NC ! U2-NC ! U3-NC ! U3-NC ! U3-NC ! U3-NC ! U3-NC ! G3-NC ! G3-NC ! G3-NC ! U1-OT-NO! U2-OT-NO! U3-OT-NO! U3-OT-NO! G3-OT-NO! G3-OT-NO! G3-OT-NO!	2 3 4 6 6 7 5 10 11 12 13 14 1 15 1 17 18 1 19 12 19 1			0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	NO CHATTER		
						TOTAL=	! 0



CHATTER AND PLISE ANALYSIS PROGRAM

UNLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

05/19/87 13:31:18 HOURS

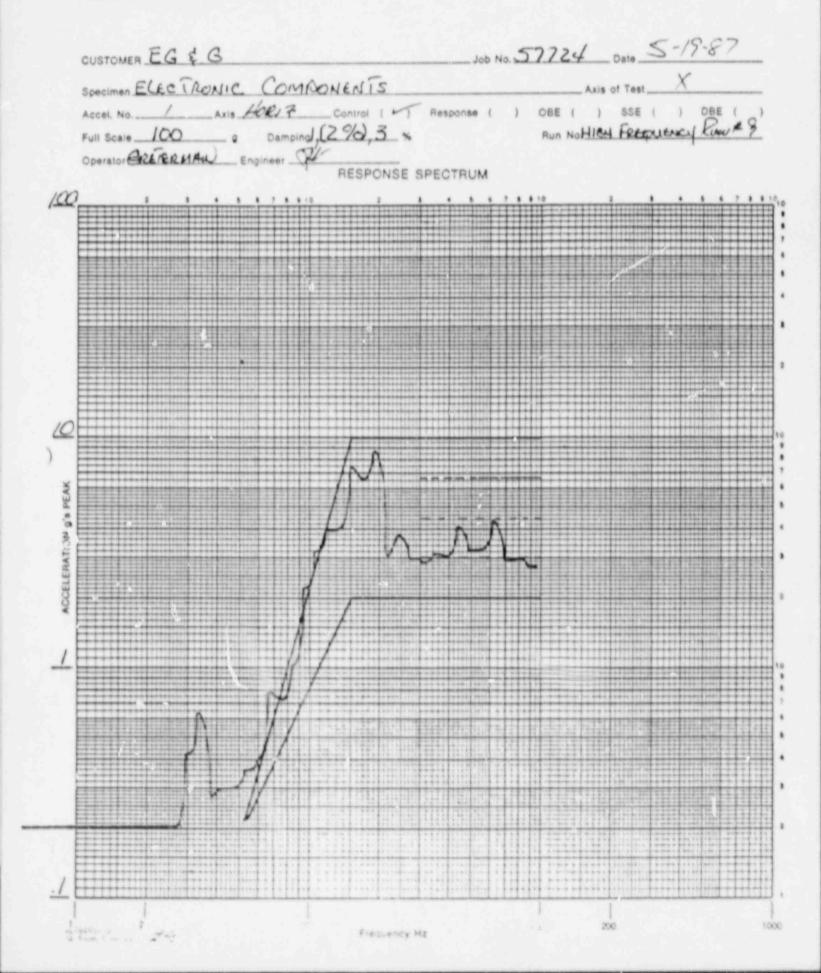
PAGE

STOP TIME: 21.840

TEST NWE-EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 2ND LEVEL HI FRED. RIN 8, DENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/19/87 13:27:26 HOURS START TIME. 0.0000

TOTAL		3
>80.0		TOTAL.
40.0-80.0		
ME LENGTH 20.0-40.0		
RINTEER OF CHATTER FAILURES FER TINE LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
CHATTER FA. 5.00-10.0	**************	
NUMBER OF 2.00-5.00	NO CHATTER	
STATE	00000000000000000	
OWITTER		
PIRST		
OHMRER	00400 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	
ID	999999	9601





25/19/87 13/39/33 HOURS CHATTER AND PLLSE AWLYSIS PROGRAM WALE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

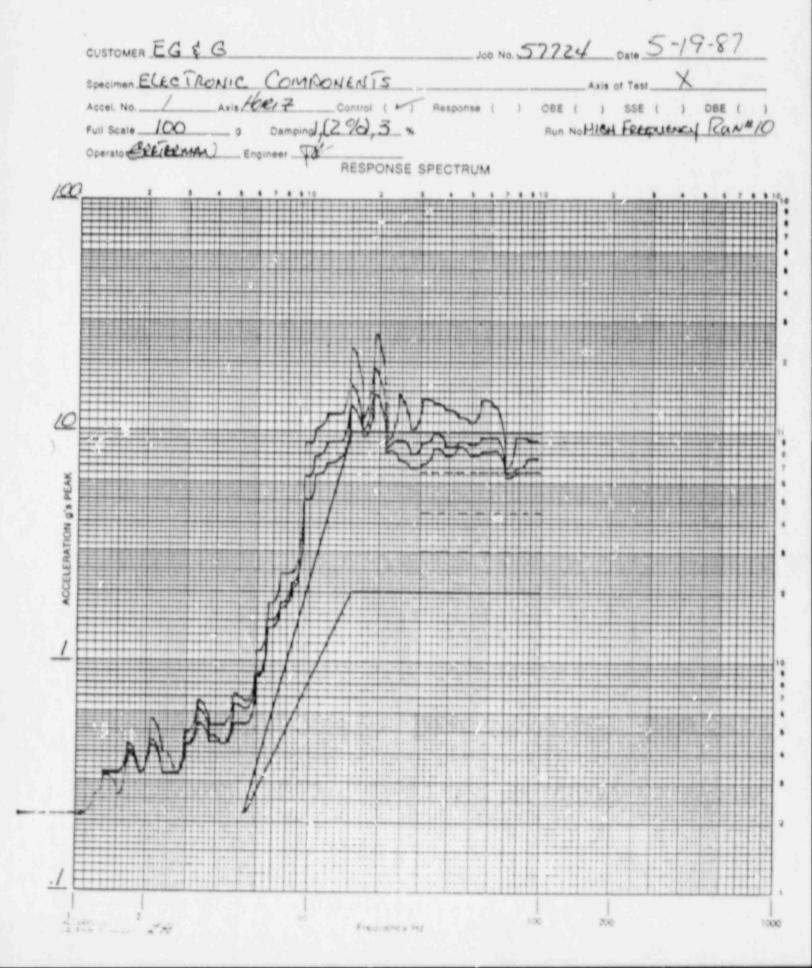
PHRE

START TIME. 0.0000 STOP

STOP TIME - 20.904

TEST NAME-EGG 57724, F/8 AKTS, 3KD LEVEL HT FREG. RUN 9, DENERGIZED TEST DATE-65/19/87 13:37:23 HOURS

TOTAL		0
>80.0		TOTAL
40.0-80.0		
E LENGTH 20.0-40.0		
URES PER TIN 10.0-20.0		
CHATTER FAILURES PER TINE LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
2.60-5.60	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	0000000000000000000	
UNGT		
FIRST		
OWNEL	0040r03=5525555555	
OWNEL	25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -	



UNLE LABORATORI, 15, NORCO, CA. FACILLITY

CHATTER AND PULSE ANNLYSIS PROGRAM

05/19/87 13:48:20 HOURS

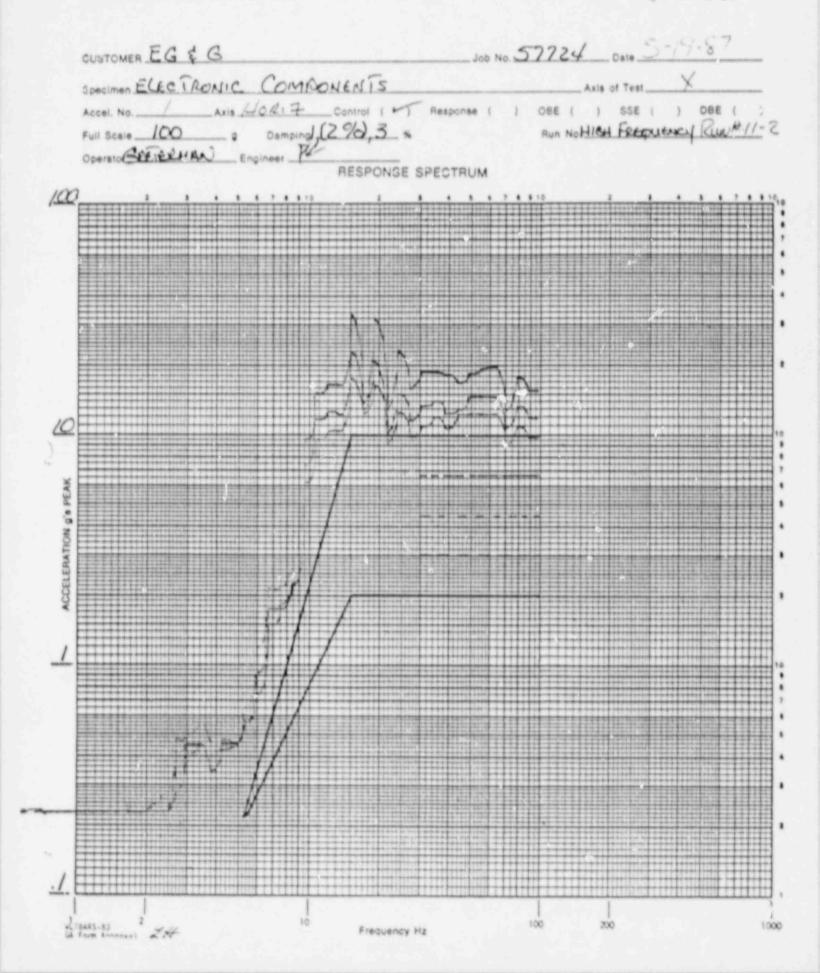
STOP TIME: 19.656

START TIME. 0.0000

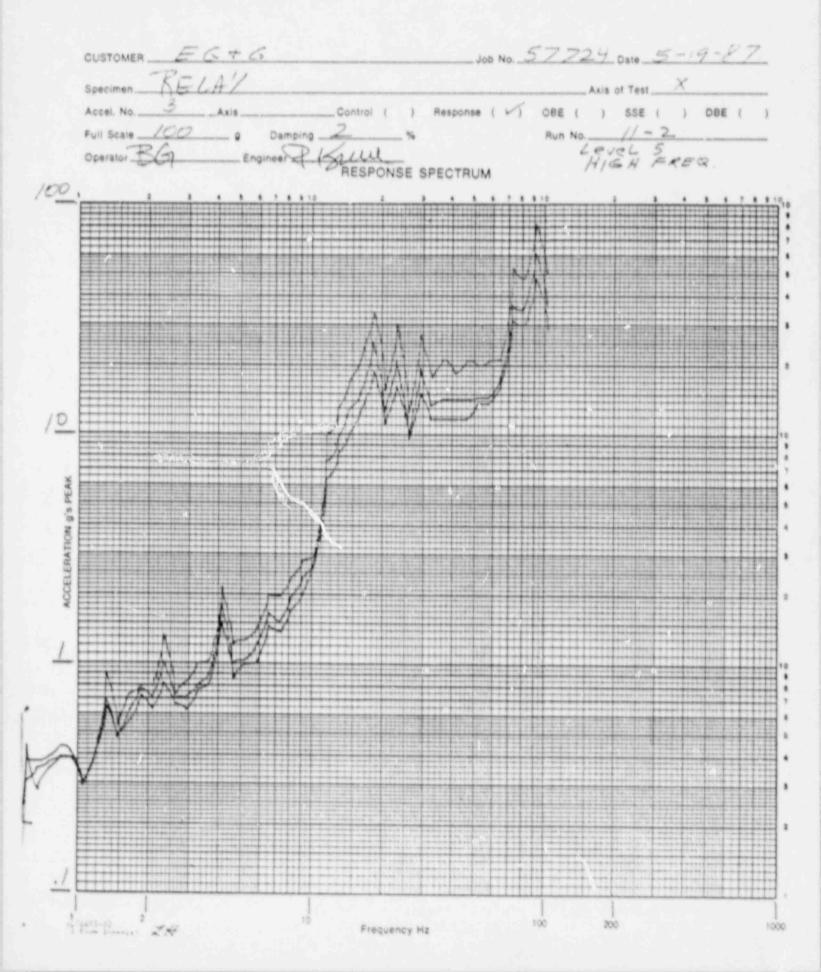
TEST NAME-EGG 57724, F/B 0xdS, 4TH LEVEL HI FREG. RIM 10, DENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/19/87 13:45:57 HOURS

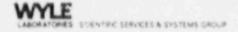
TOTAL	
>80.0	
40.0-80.0	
AUTBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIPE LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-30.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	NO CHATTER
CHANGE	00000000000000000
CHITTER	
OWITER	
NUMBER	Nw40rs313517777588998
OFFICE.	252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253

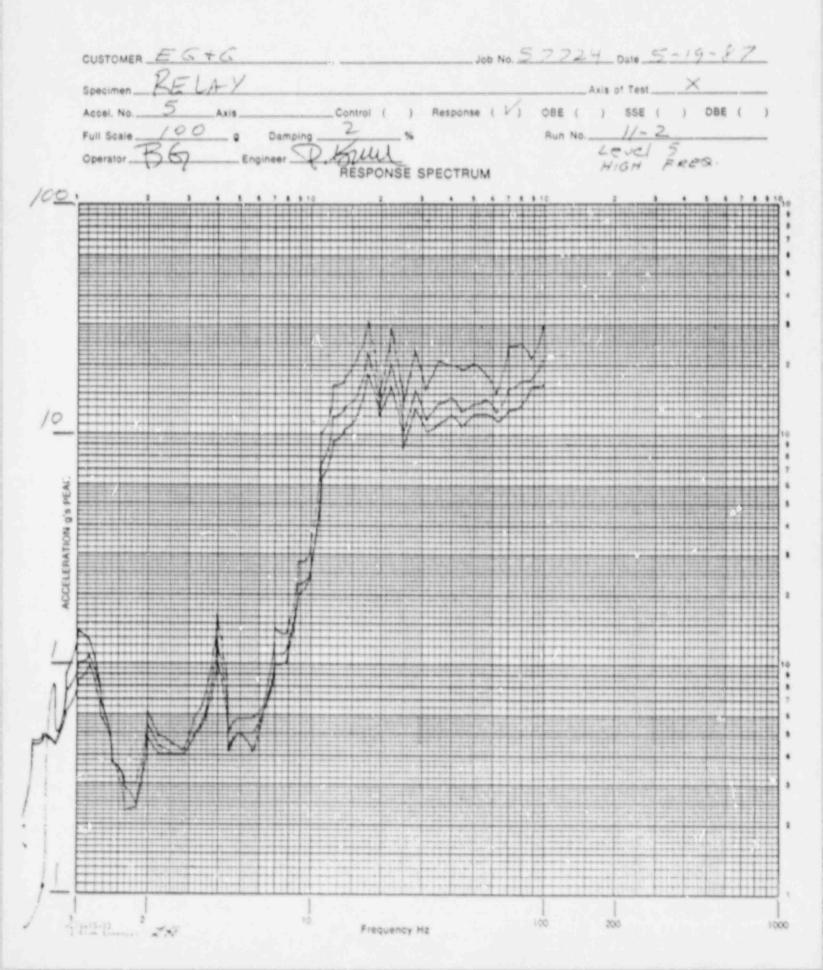




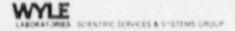


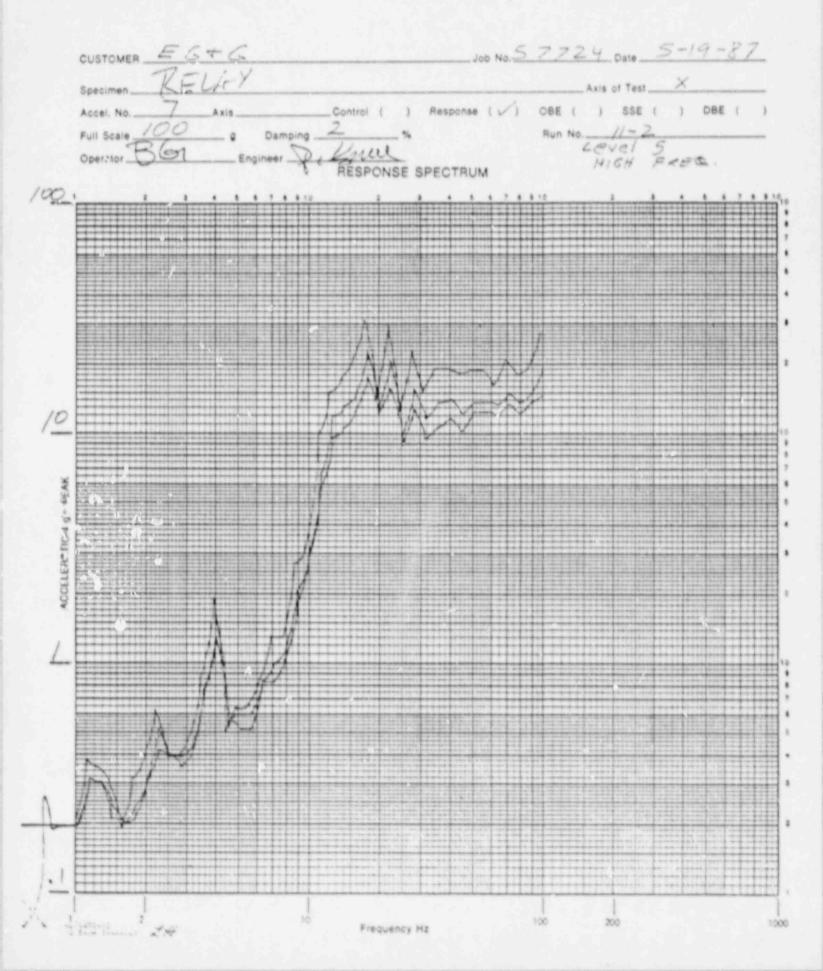






Page No. E-57



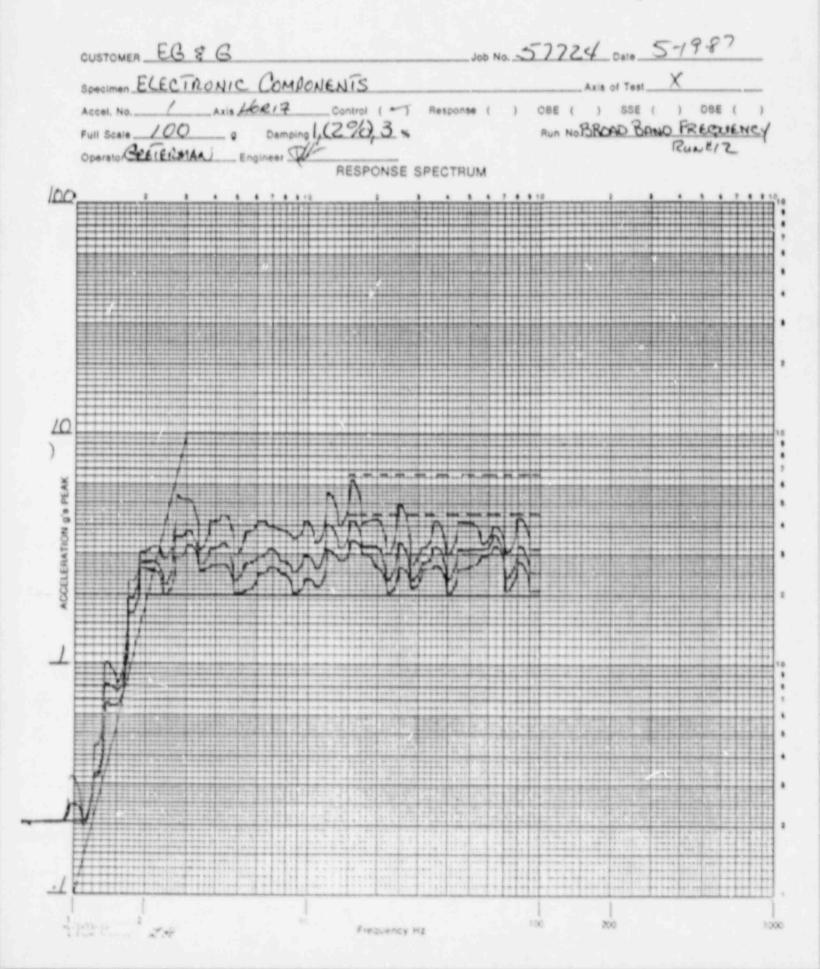


START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 21.216

TEST NWYE-EGG 57724, F/B AXIS, 5TH LEVEL HI FREQ. RUN 11-2, DENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/19/87 14:21:49 HOURS

ID !	NUL JER	CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.	0 TOTAL
UIT-NC UIT-NO UIT	2 ! 3 ! 4 6 ! 7 ! 8 ! 10 ! 11 ! 12 ! 13 ! 14 ! 15 ! 16 ! 17 ! 18 ! 19 ! 20 ! 21 ! 22 !			NO CHATTER	
- 1	1 1			TO	TAL-! 0





CHATTER AND PLLSE AWLYSIS PROGRAM

PAGE

05/19/87 14:42:45 HOURS

STOP TINE - 29.289

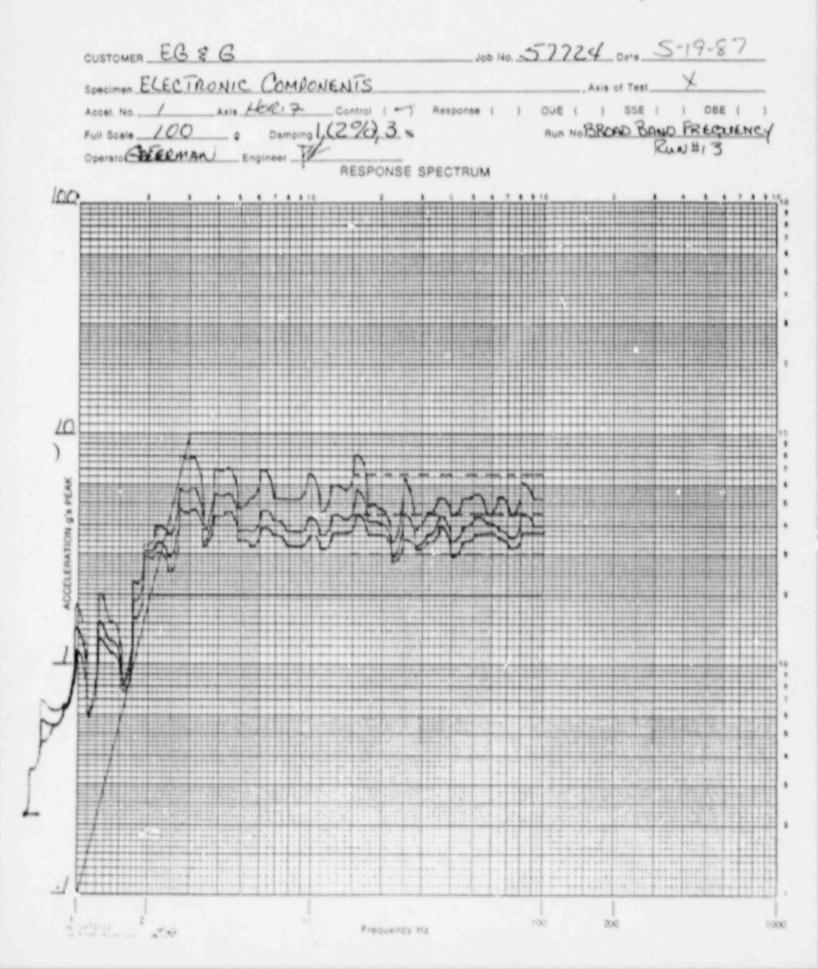
F/8, 1ST LEVEL BROWD BWD, RLN 12, DEENTRGIZED 14:38:22 HOURS TEST NATE-604 S7724. TEST DATE-65/19/87

START TIME. 0.0000

UM.E. LABGRATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILLITY

TOTAL		0
736.0		TOTAL
40.0-80.0		
E UBICTH 20.0-40.0		
CHATTER FAILURES PER TINE LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
CHATTER FAII 5.00-10.0	388888888888888888	
2.00-5.00	MO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	000000000000000000	
OWITTER		
FIRST		
CHYNEL.	outor. Satharacassas	
CHARL	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	

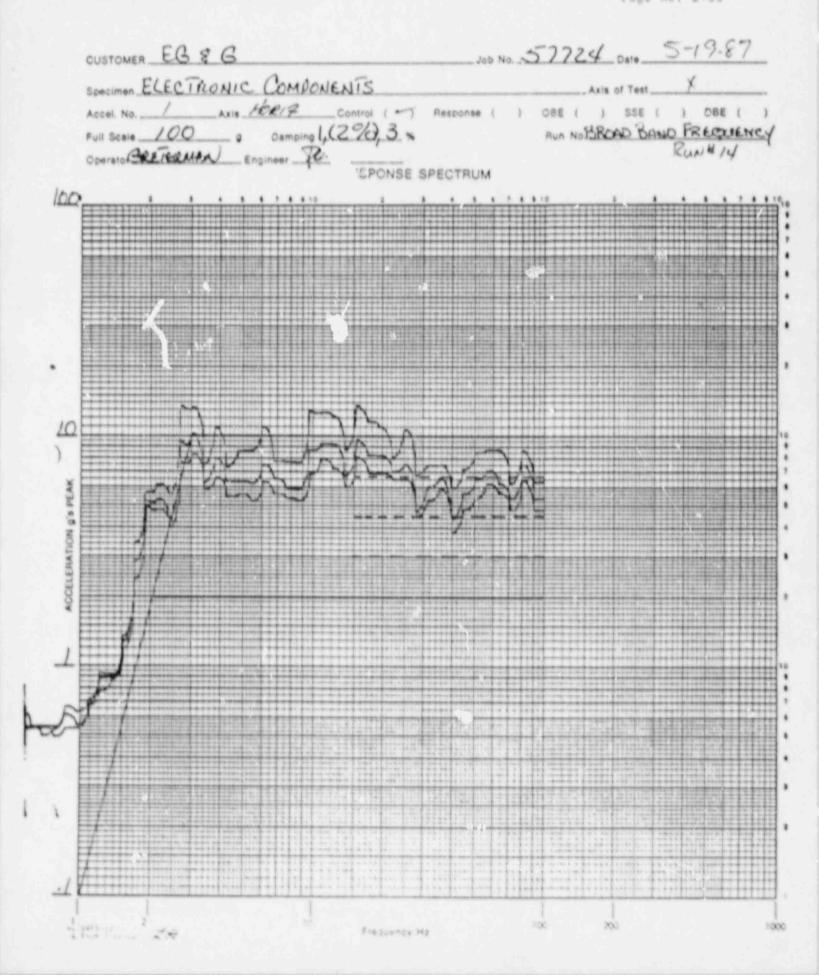




START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 20.904

TEST NAME-EGG 57724, F/B, 2ND LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 13, DE-ENERGIZED TEST BATE-05/19/87 14:45:26 HOURS

CINNEL	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	1 STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	>80.0	TALI
### NC ##	17 1 18 1 19 1 20			NO CHATTER	TOTAL-	
	k		*		*	. 4

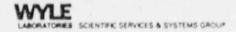


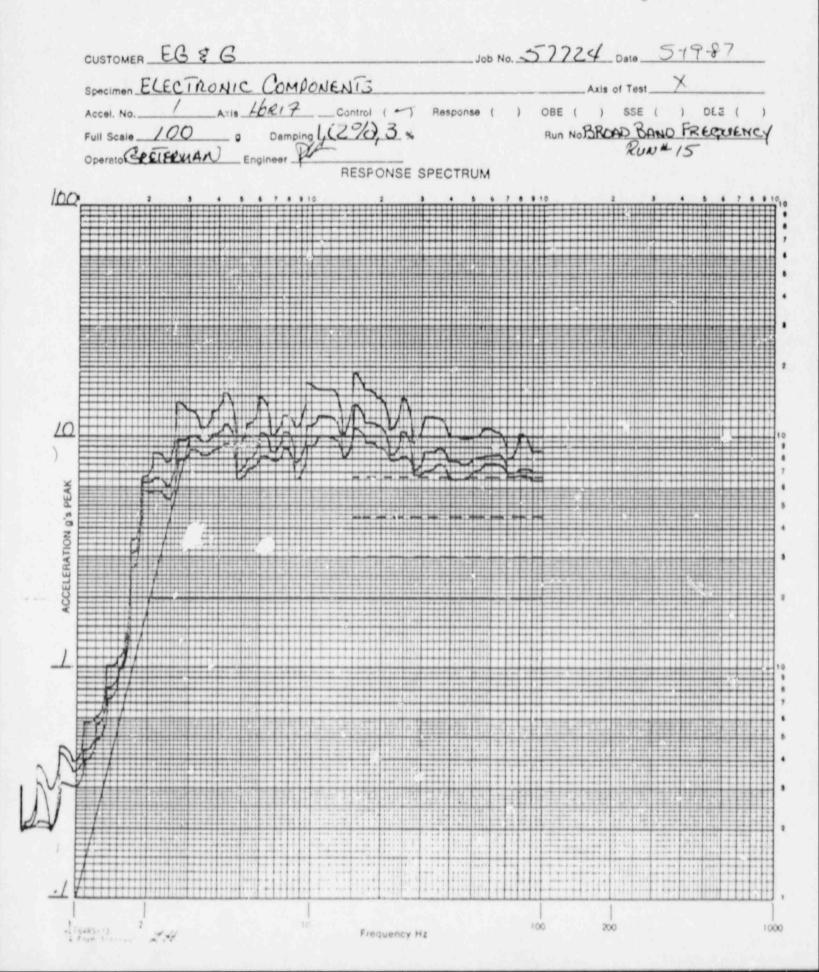
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 20.904

TEST INMEREGG 57724, F/B, 3RD LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 14, DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE 05/19/87 14:51:11 HCURS

I TOTAL	>80.0	40.0-80.0	R FAILURES PER TIM- 10.0 10.0-20.0	NUMBER OF 2.00-5.00	! STATE! !CHANGE!	CHATTER	FIRST	CHAMPEL !	CHANNEL !
!				NO CHATTE	1 01		!		U1-NC I
1				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			3 !	W1-N0 I
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			4.1	I SN-SN
1				NO CHATTE	1 0 !			6	UE-NO !
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			7 !	J3-NC !
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1		I	8 !	M3-M0 1
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1		1	10	GI-NC I
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			11	1-N0 I
				NO CHATTE	0 1			12	GZ-NC 1
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			13	1 0N-S
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			14	G3-NC 1
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			15	G3-NO 1
				NO CHATTE	1 0 !				MI-OT-NO!
13.00				NO CHATTE	1 0 1		M		10N-T0-SI
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1				M3-01-N01
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1		,		G1-OT-NO!
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1				G2-0'NO!
				NO CHATTE	1 0 1			21	G3-GT-NO!
				NO CHATTE	1 0 !			55	
	TOTAL=				1 1		1		

Page No.



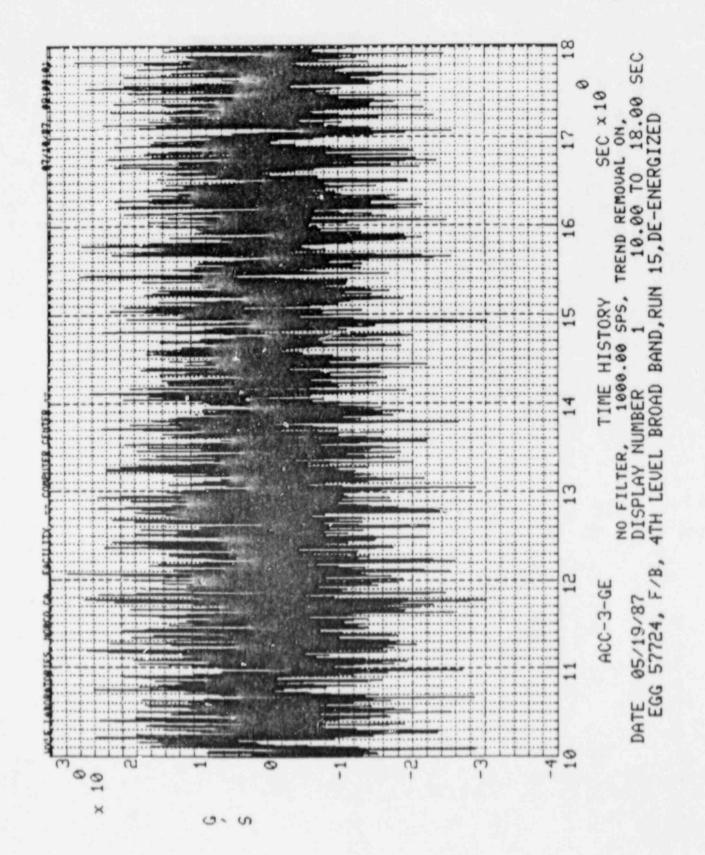


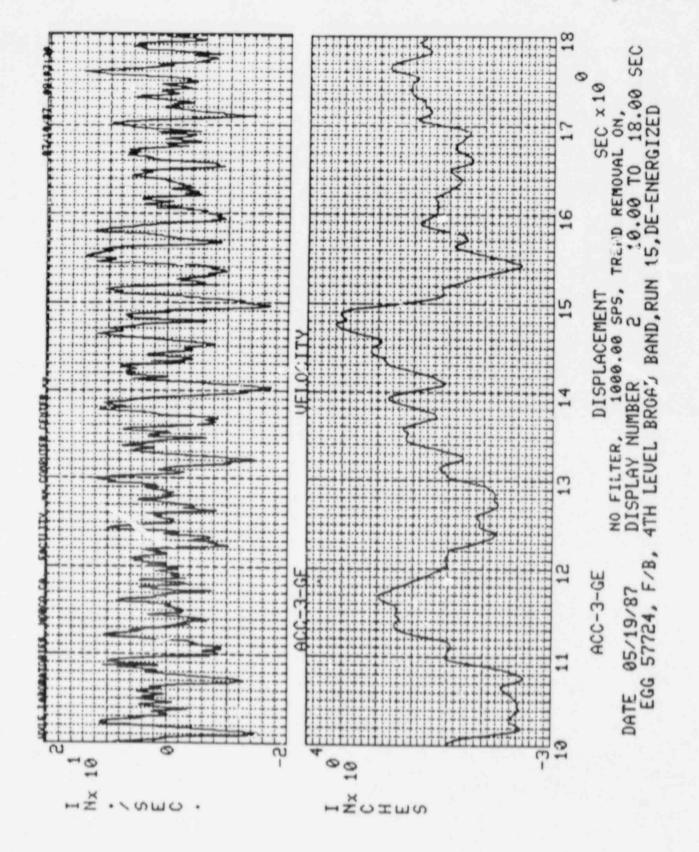
WILE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY CHATTER AND PULSE ANALYSIS PROGRAM 05/19/87 15:24:26 HOURS PAGE 1

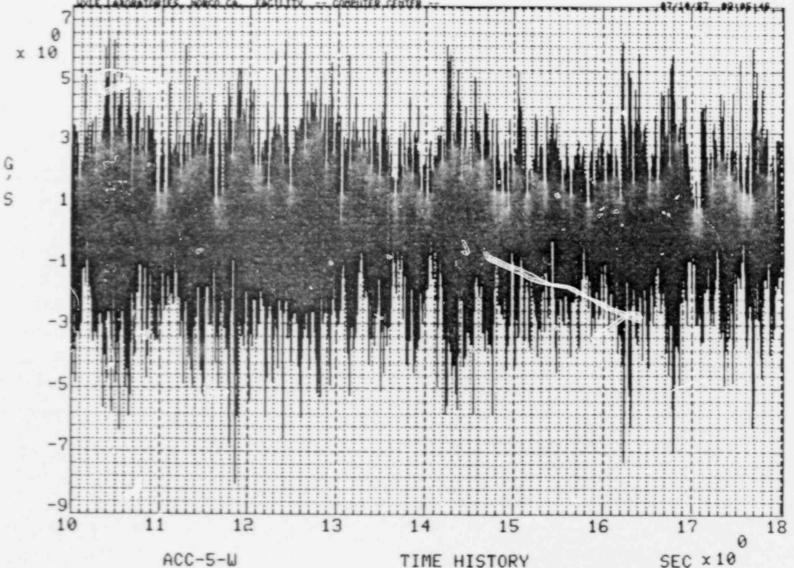
START TIME = 0.0000 STOP TIME = 21.216

TEST NAME *EGG 57724, F/B, 4TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 15, DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *05/19/87 15:21:38 HOURS

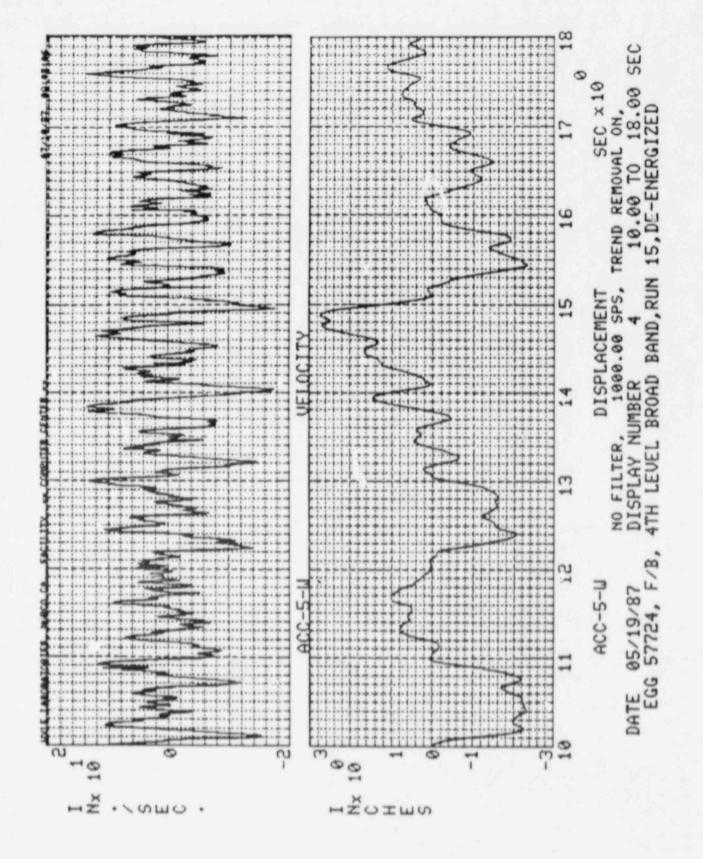
CHANNEL !	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST	LAST	! STATE!!!CHANGE!	1 UMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.0	TOTAL
U1-NC U1-NO U2-NO U2-NO U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC G1-NO G2-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NO U1-OT-NO U2-OT-NO U2-OT-NO U2-OT-NO U2-OT-NO U2-OT-NO	2 ! 3 ! 4 ! 6 ! 7 ! 8 ! 10 ! 11 ! 12 ! 13 ! 14 ! 15 ! 16 : 17 ! 18 ! 19 ! 20 ! 21 ! 22 !			0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 ! 0 !	NO CHATTER	
				1	TOTAL= 1	01



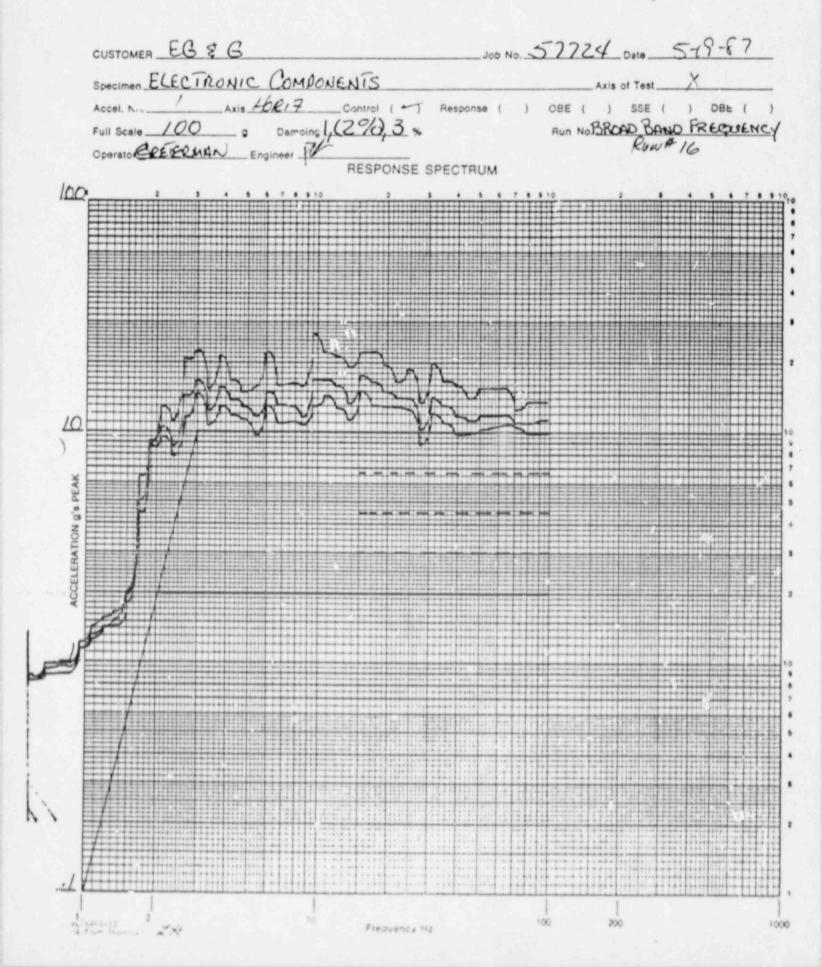


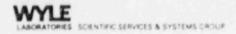


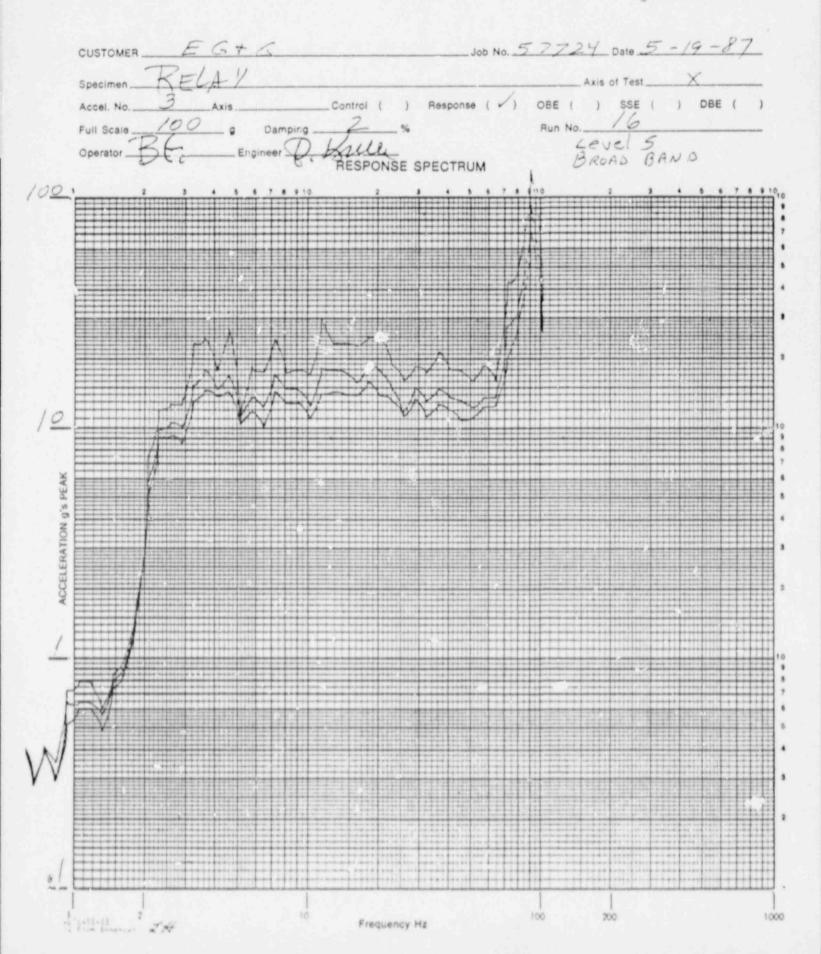
DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 3 10.00 TO 18.00 SEC EGG 57724, F/B, 4TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 15, DE-ENERGIZED



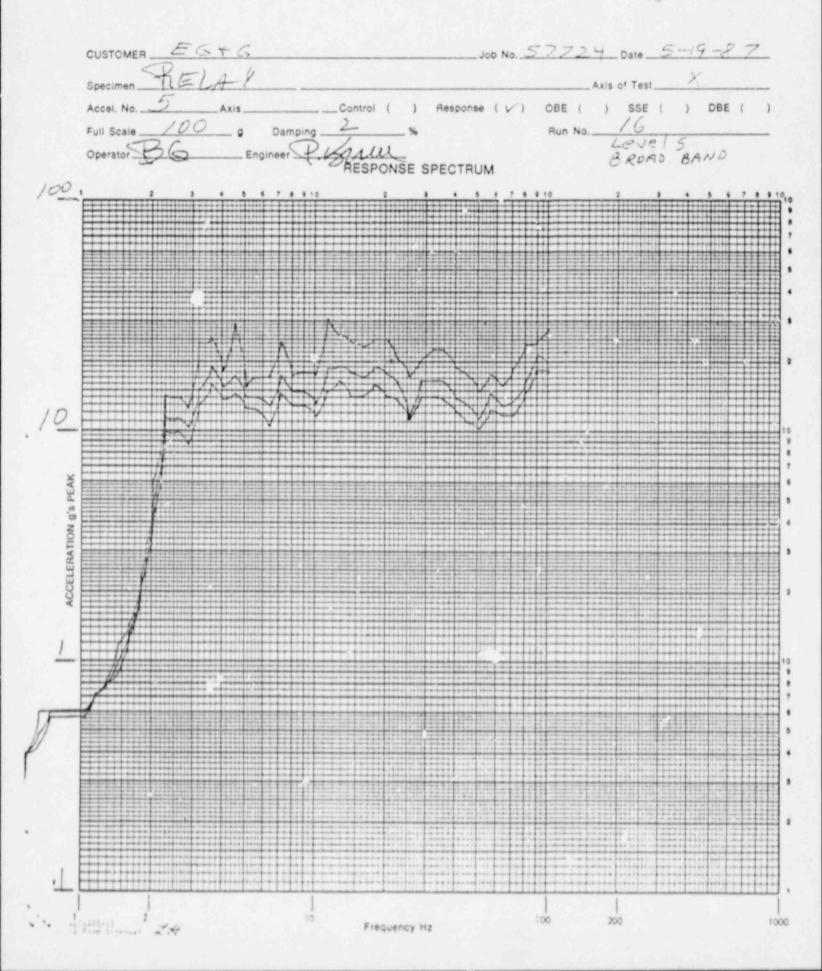


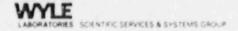


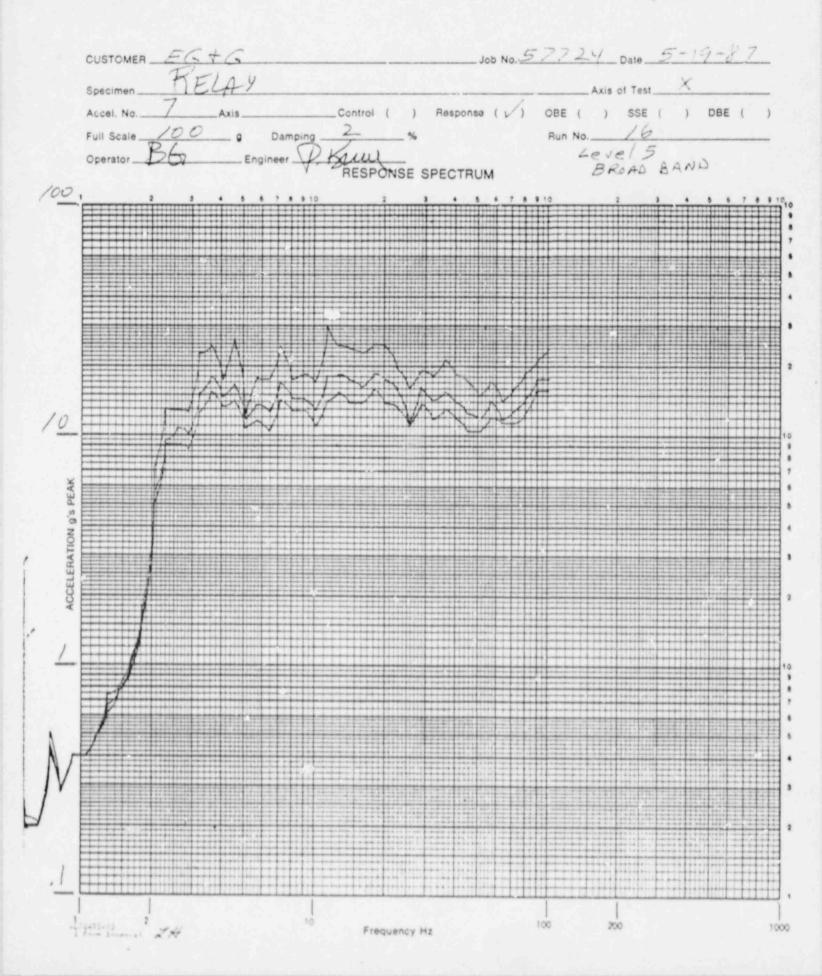










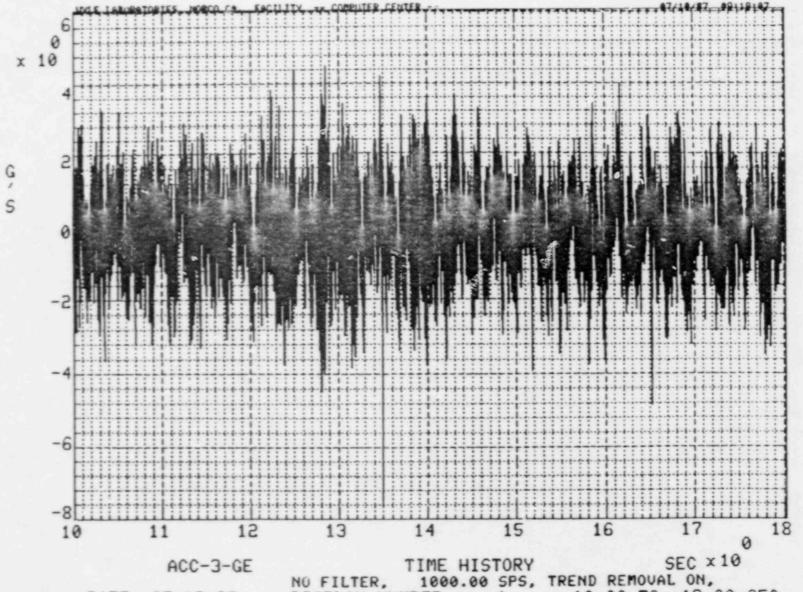


PAGE 1

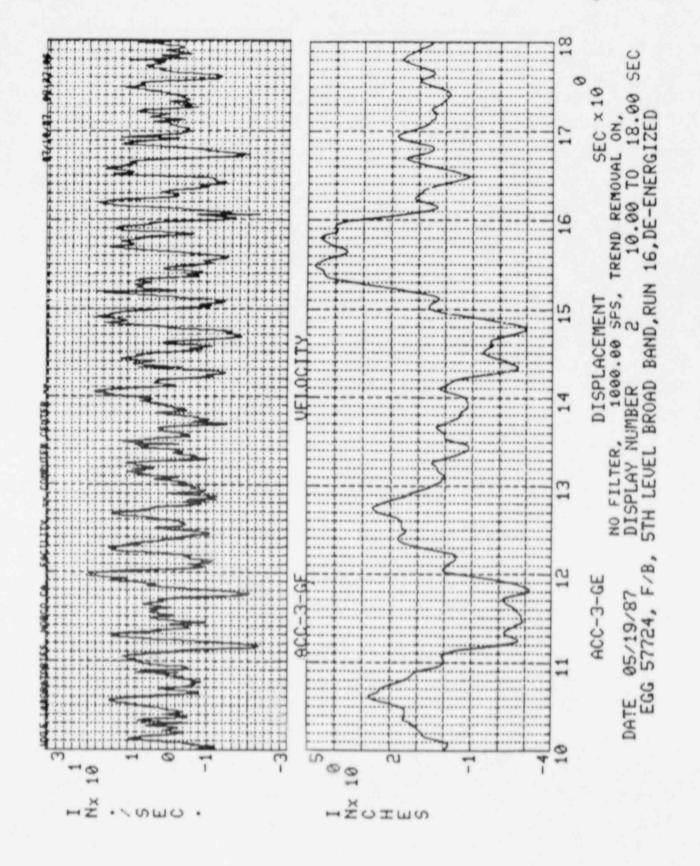
START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 22.776

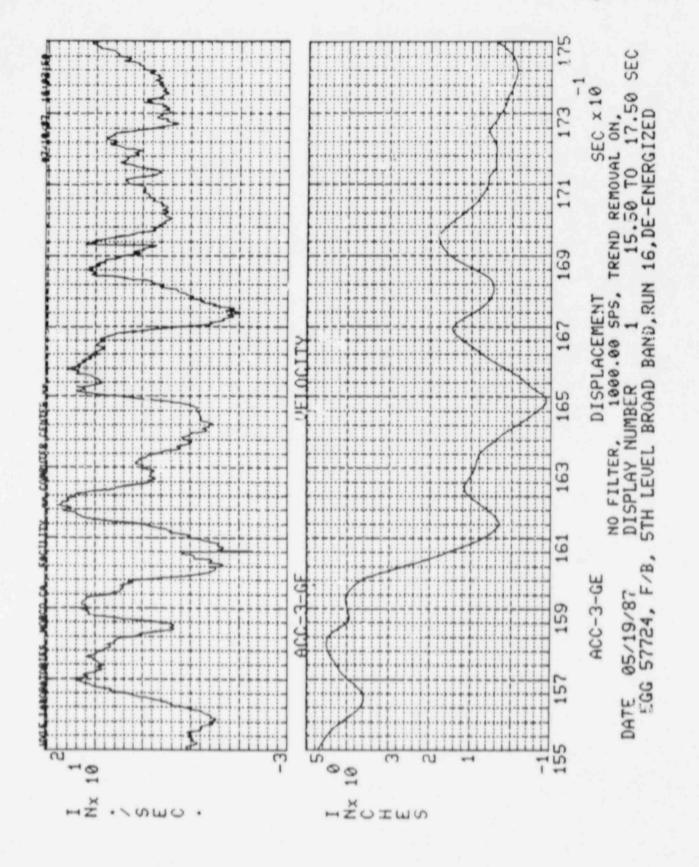
TEST NAME-EGG 57724, F/B, STH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 16, DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/19/87 15:29: 8 HOURS

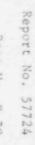
CHANNEL	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST CHATTER	LAST CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CH 2.00-5.00 S				40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL!
, M1-NC , M1-NO	2	11.152	16.002	1 01	NO CHATTER	1	0	0	0	0	i 5i
" US-NO	4	11.153	1€.001	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0	0	1 2
' W3-NC ' W3-NO ' G1-NC ' G1-NO	1 7 1 8 1 10	11.151	16.002	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	S	0	0	0	0	1 2
, CS-NC , CS-NC	1 12	13,483	16.850	0 1	NO CHATTER 0 NO CHATTER	4	0	0	0	0	4
G3-NC G3-NO U1-GT-NO U2-OT-NO	! 14 ! 15 ! 16	16.510	16.513	1 0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0	0	1 1
G3-0T-N0 G3-0T-N0	! 18 ! 19 ! 20	1 16.008	16.012	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0		0	ø	0	1
										TOTAL:	12

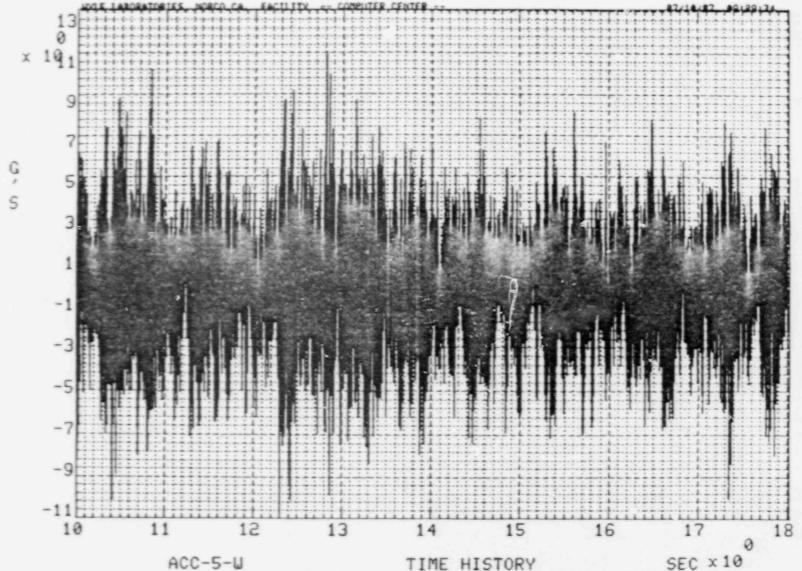


DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 1 10.00 TO 18.00 SEC EGG 57724, F/B, 5TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 16, DE-ENERGIZED







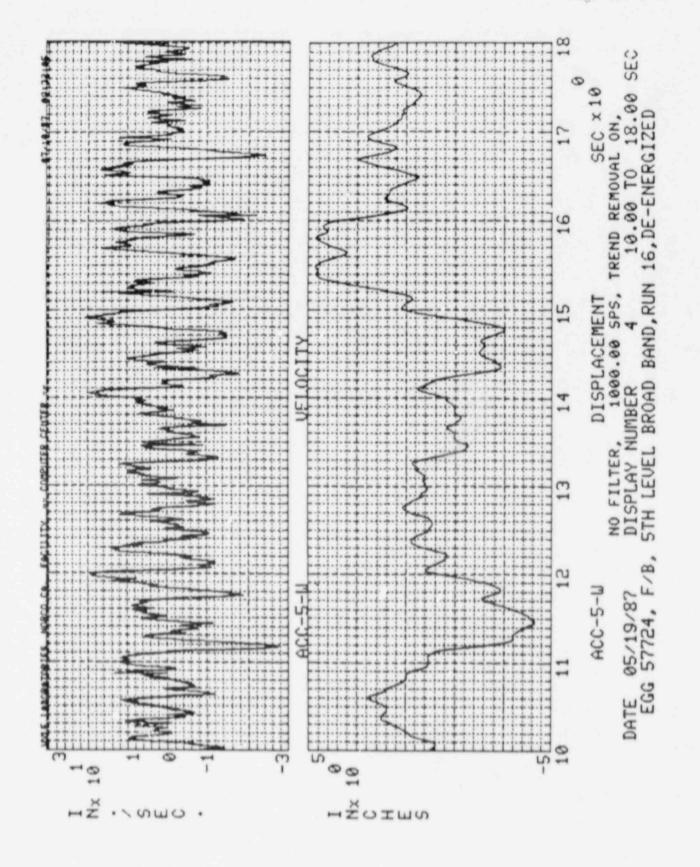


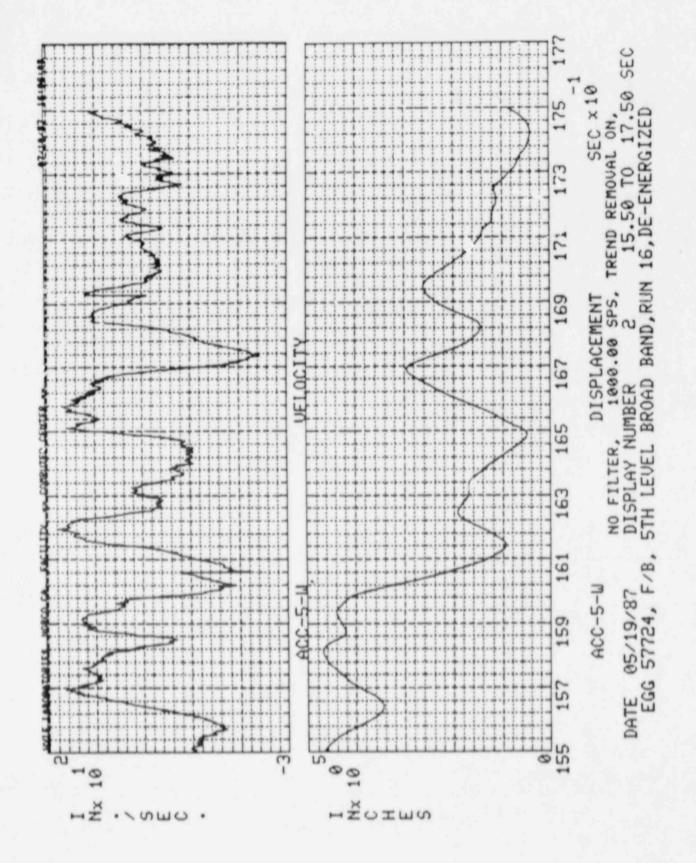
ACC-5-W TIME HISTORY SEC x 10

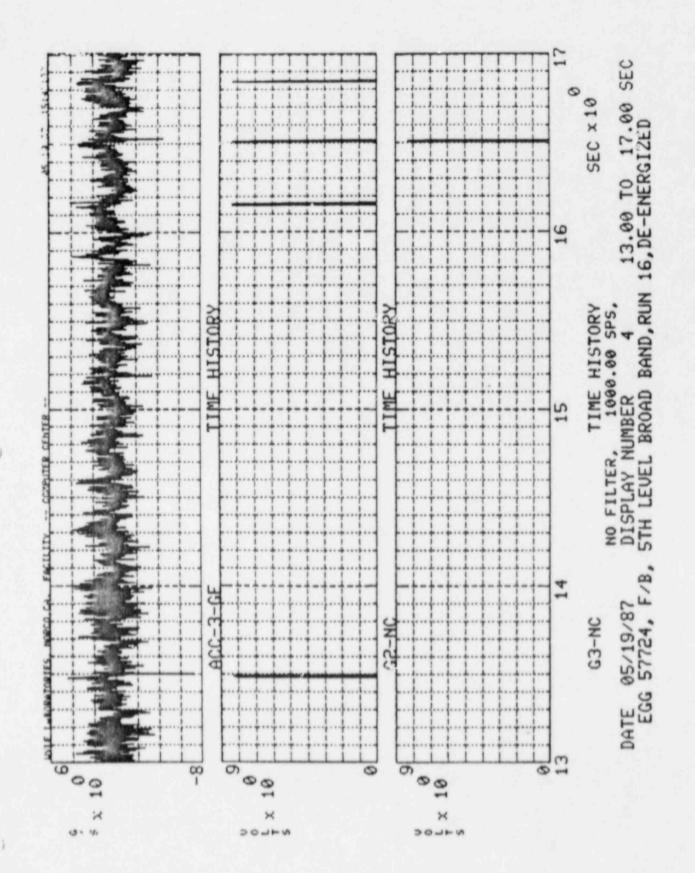
NO FILTER, 1000.00 SPS, TREND REMOVAL ON,

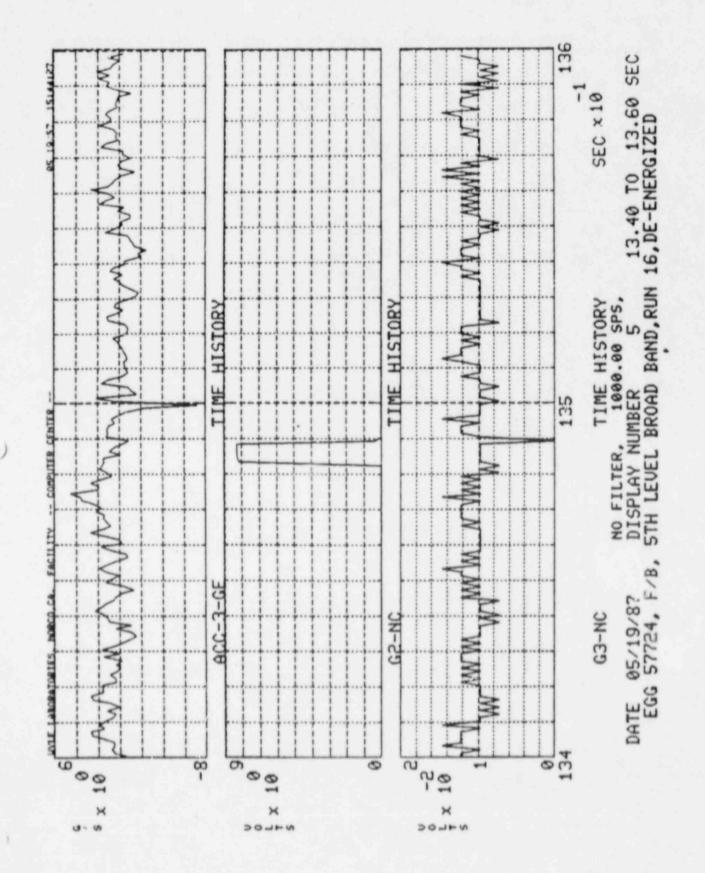
DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 3 10.00 TO 18.00 SEC

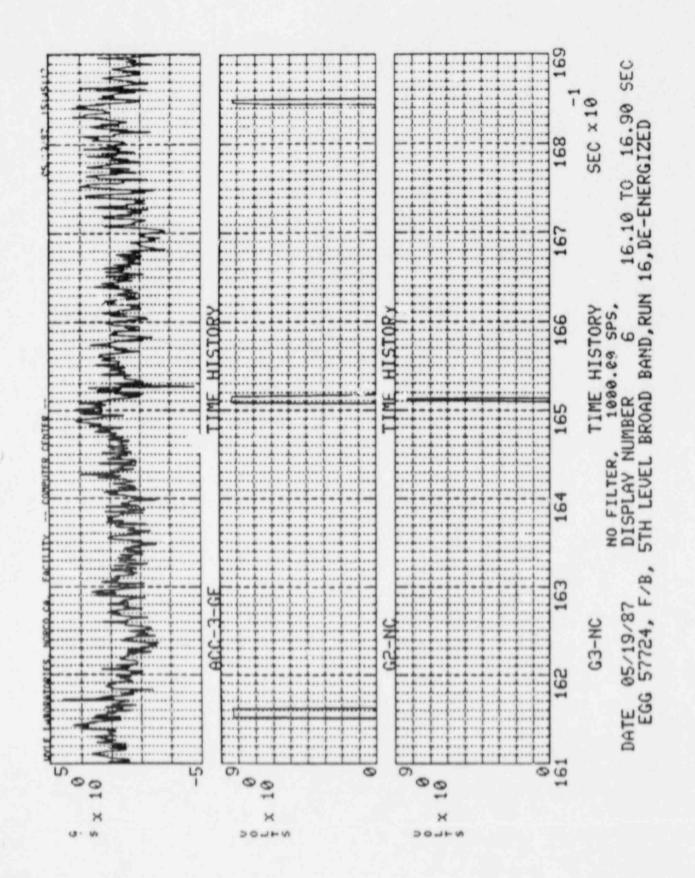
EGG 57724, F/B, 5TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 16, DE-ENERGIZED

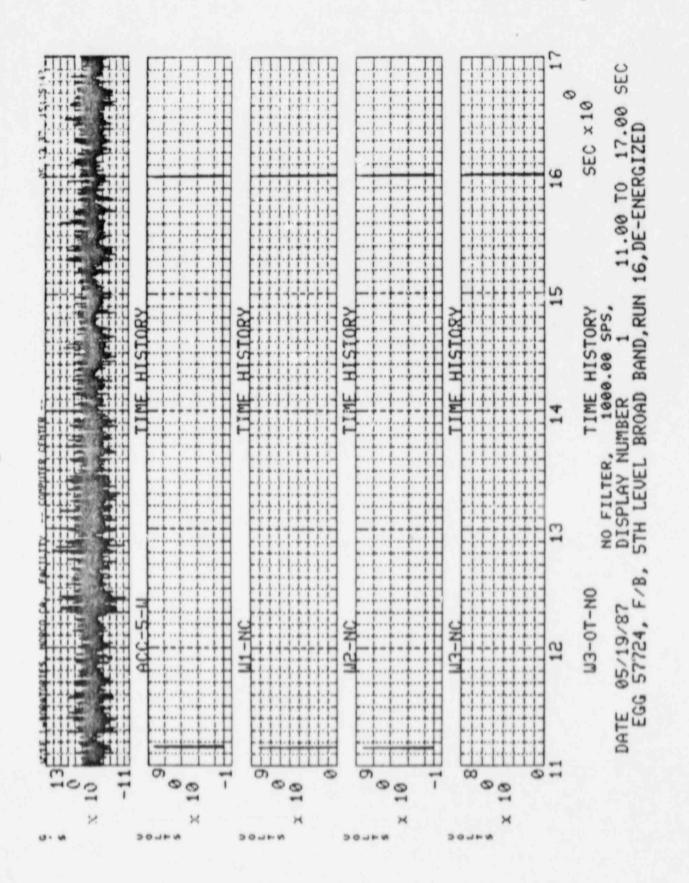


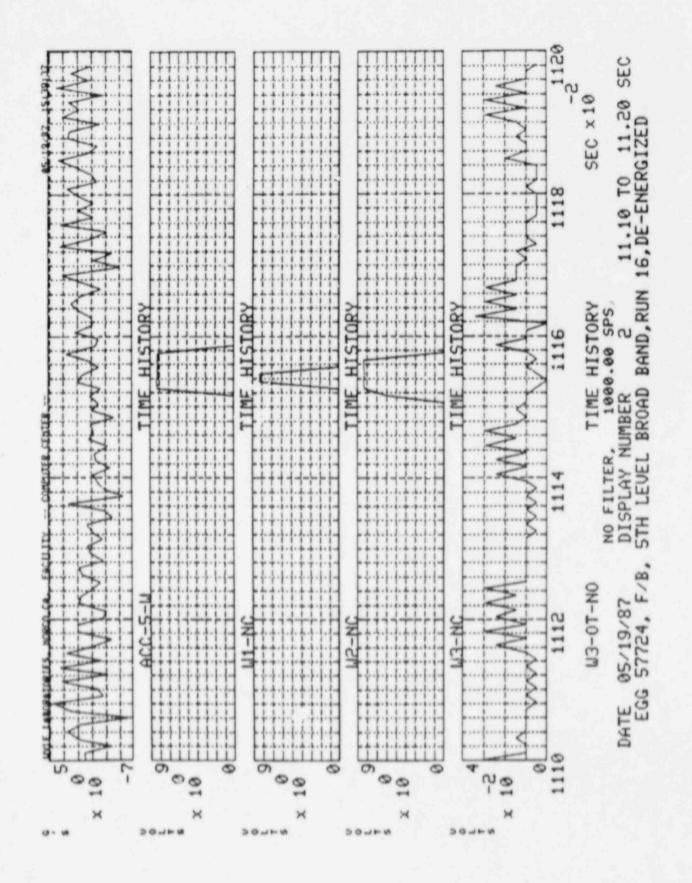


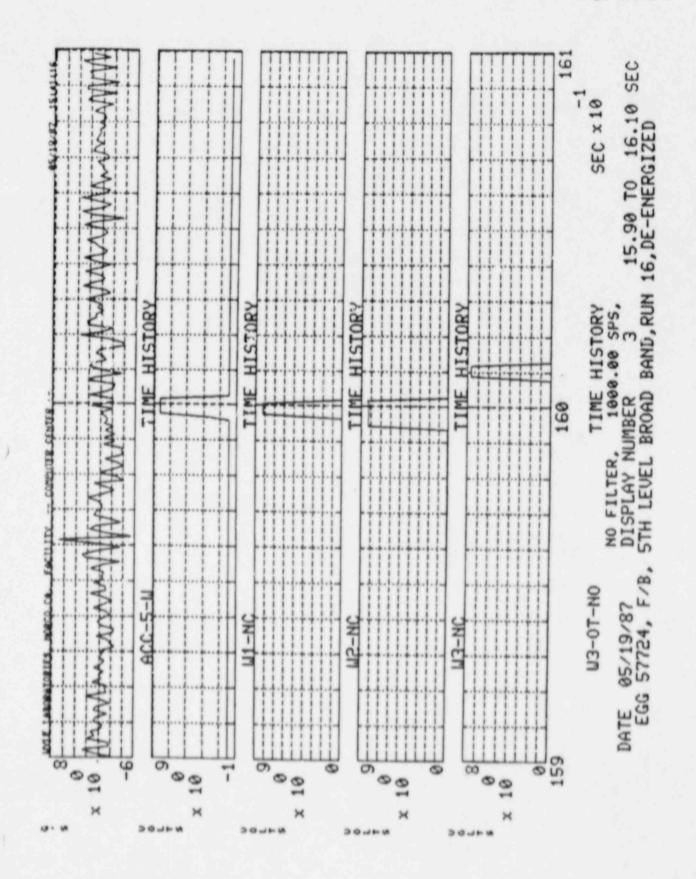


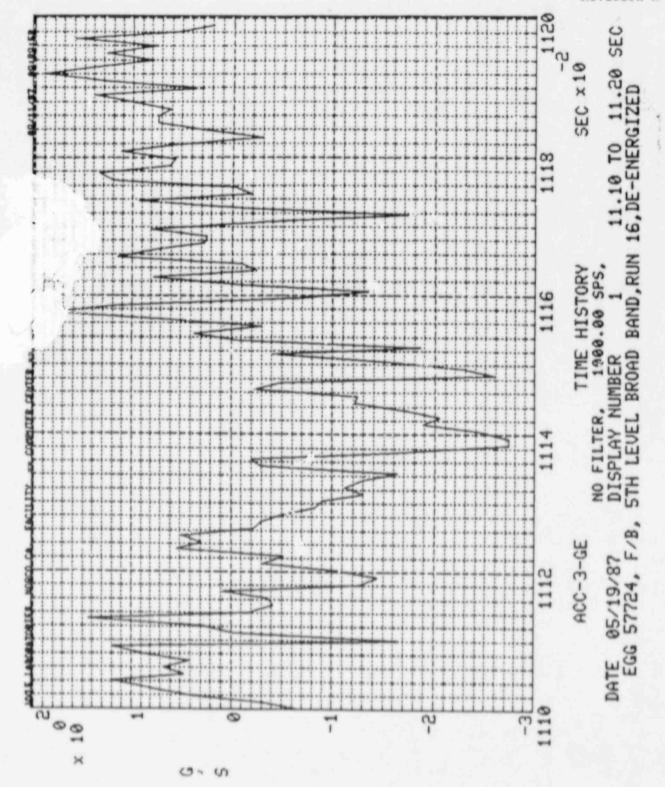


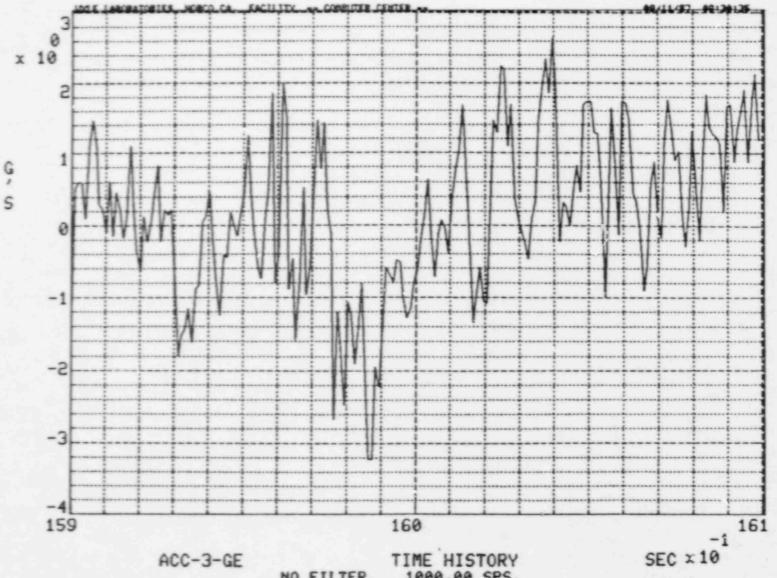








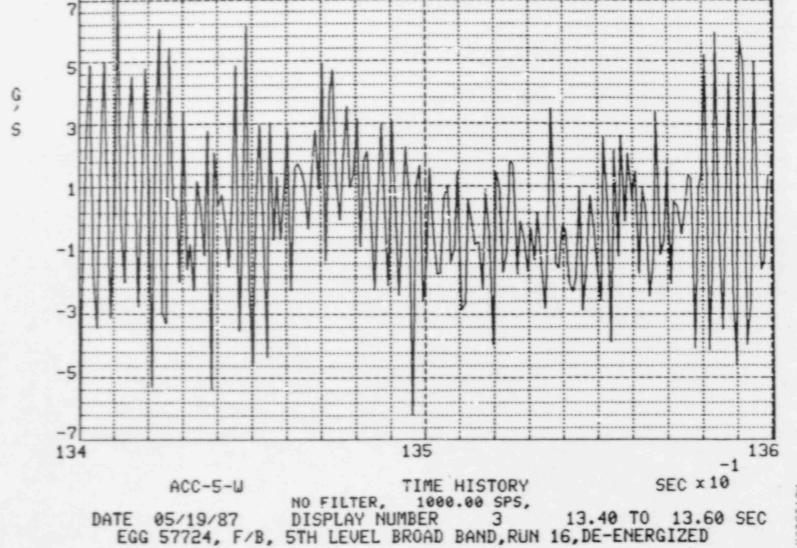




ACC-3-GE TIME HISTORY SEC x 10

NO FILTER, 1000.00 SPS,
DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 2 15.90 TO 16.10 SEC
EGG 57724, F/B, 5TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 16, DE-ENERGIZED

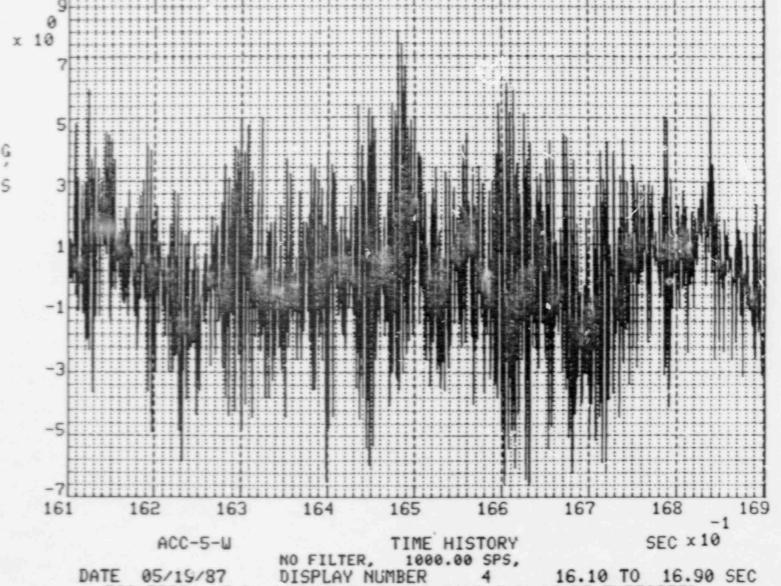
Page No. 87b



x 10

Page No. E-87c

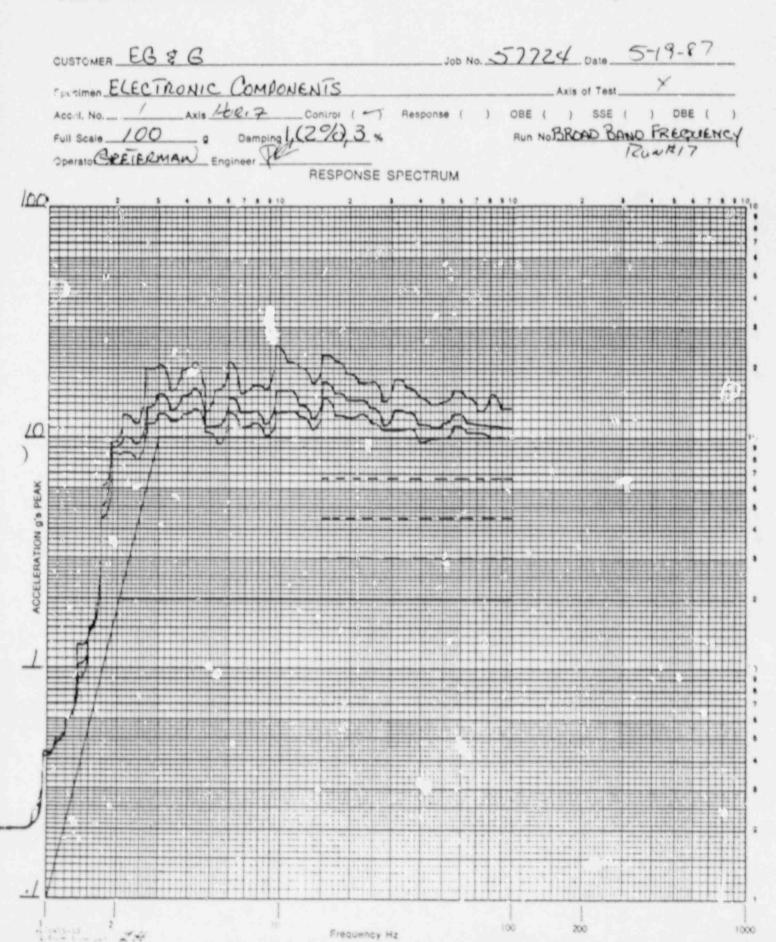
Revision A



EGG 57724, F/B, 5TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 16, DE-ENERGIZED

DATE 05/19/87 DISPLAY NUMBER

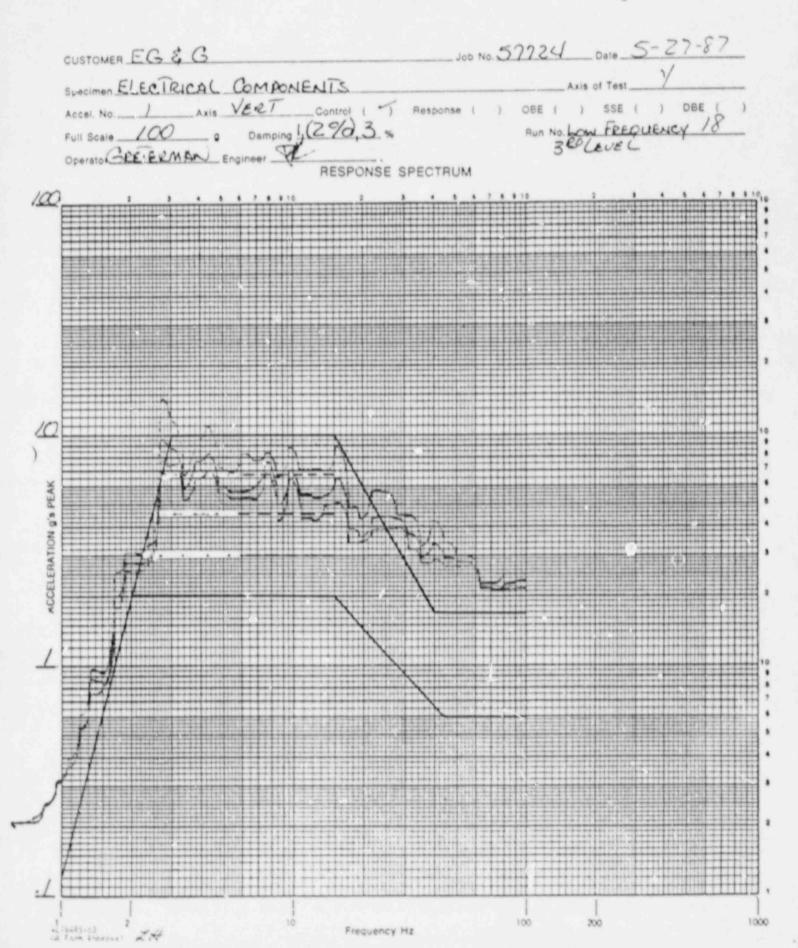
16.10 TO 16.90 SEC



START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 17.784

TEST NAME*EGG 57724, F/B, 5TH LEVEL BROAD BAND, RUN 17, ENERGIZED TEST DATE*05/19/87 15:50:27 HOURS

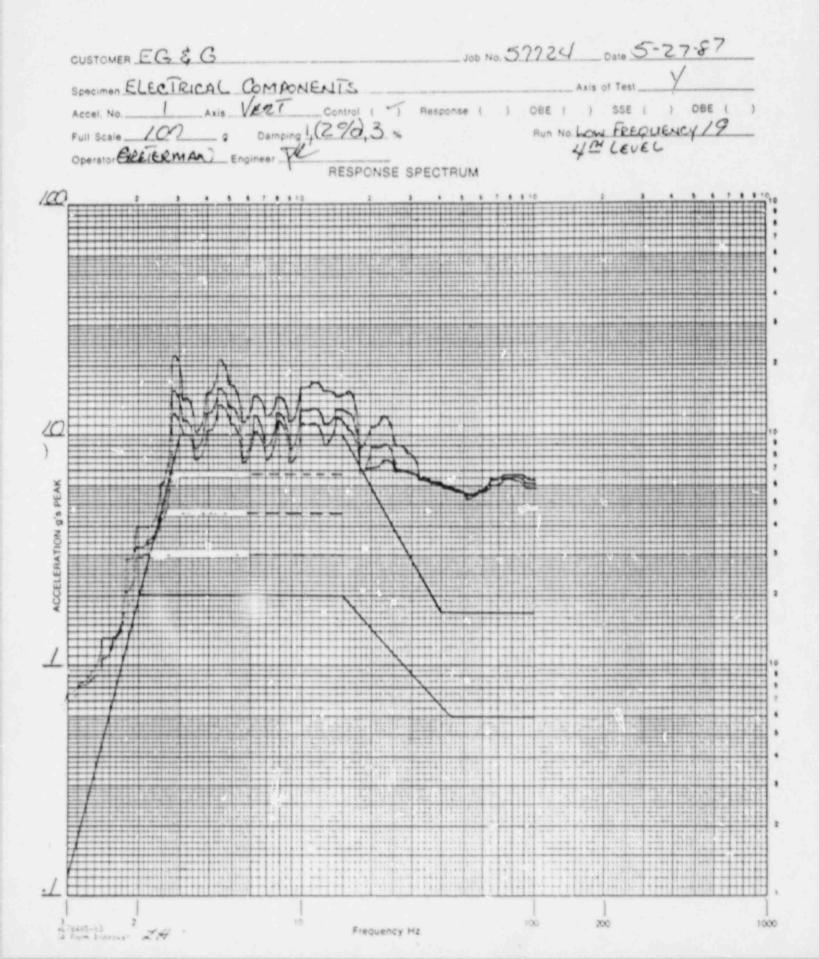
ID !	NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	1 STATE!	MUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	TOTAL
W1-NC !	8		1 01	NO CHATTER	1
W1-N0 1	3		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
FISHIC 1	4		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
rs-No 1	6		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
L3-NC -1	7		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
M3-NO 1	8	the second and are a second	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1.
GI-NC I	10		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-N0 1	11		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G2-NC 1	12		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G2-N0 I	13		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1.
G3-NC I	14		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1.
G3-N0 1	15		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
W1-OT-NO1			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
U2-0T-N01			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1.0
M3-0T-N01			1 01	NO CHATTER	
G1-0T-N01	19		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	11 11
GZ-0T-NO!	20 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	4.1
G3-0T-NO!	21		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
	88		1 0 !	NO CHATTER	1
			1	TOTAL	= 1 0



START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 21.582

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT., 3RD LEVEL, LO-FREG, RUN 18 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *05/27/87 16: 5:46 HOURS

	CHANNEL	CHANNEL NUMBER		STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.03 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
	U1-NO U2-NC U2-NC U3-NC G1-NC G2-NC G2-NC G3-NC G3-NC U3-OT-NO U3-OT-NO C2-OT-NO	1 3 1 4 1 6 7 8 1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21			NO CHATTER		



UNLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

STOP TIME * 34.989

TEST NAME -EGG 57724 VERT., 4TH LEVEL, LO-FRED, RUN-19 DE-ENGERIZED TEST DATE -05/27/87 16-17-52 HOURS

START TIME. 6.0000

TOTAL		0
>80.0		TOTAL.
40.0-80.0		
0		
CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.3 20.0-40		
CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	************	
NUMBER OF 2.80-5.80	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	000000000000000000	
CHATTER		
FIRST		
CHEMEL I	0040rm5155248578689898	
CHARL	25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -	

Date

RESPONSE SPECTRUM COMPONENT Specimen ELECTRICAL
Accel, No. | Axis Operato CREIER MAN ACCELERATION 9'9 PEAK

Page No. E-95

CHATTER AND PLLSE ANYLYSIS PROCRAM

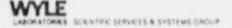
UNLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

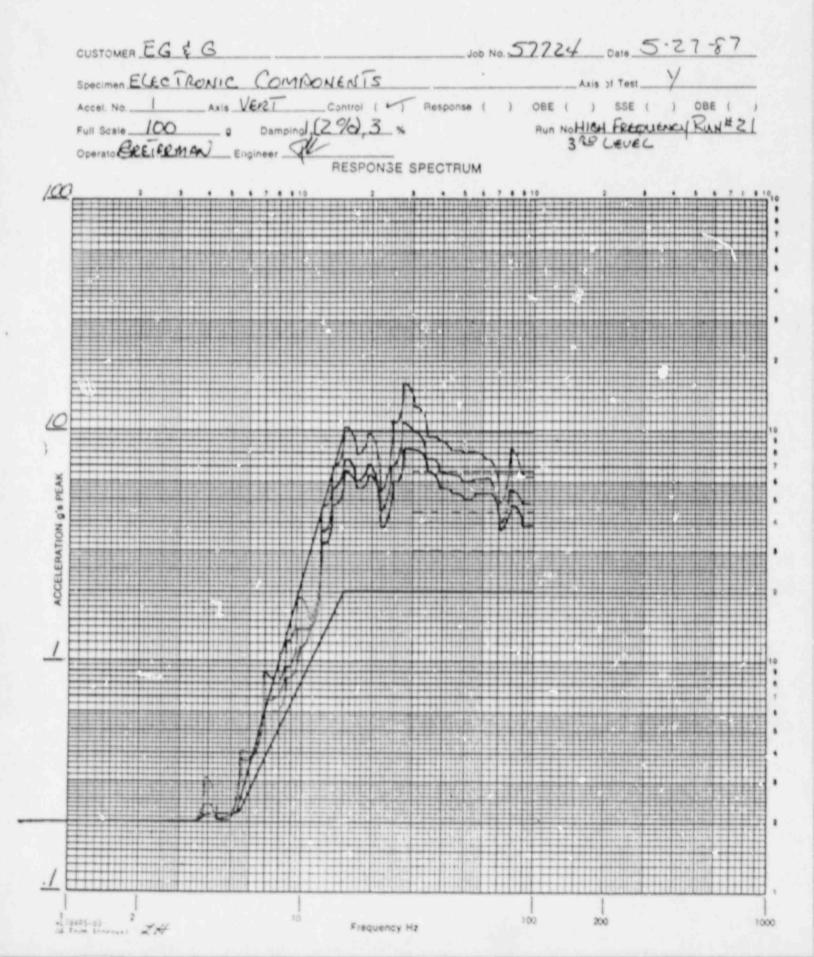
25/27/87 16:26:37 HOURS

21.585 TEST NAME - EGG 57724 VERT., STH LEVEL, LO-FREG, RUM-20 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE - 65-27787 16-25-30 HOURS STOP TIME. START TIME. 0.0000

TOTAL		10
>80.0		TOTAL
40.0-80.0		
29.0-40.0		
RES PER TIM 10.0-20.0		
CHATTER FAILURES PER TIPE LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 29.0-40.0		
NUMBER OF C 2.00-5.00	CONTERNO CHATTER OF CH	
STATE	90000000000000000	
CHATTER		
FIRST		
CHRINEL I	00x0v00313511357559999	
OHENEL. I	##	





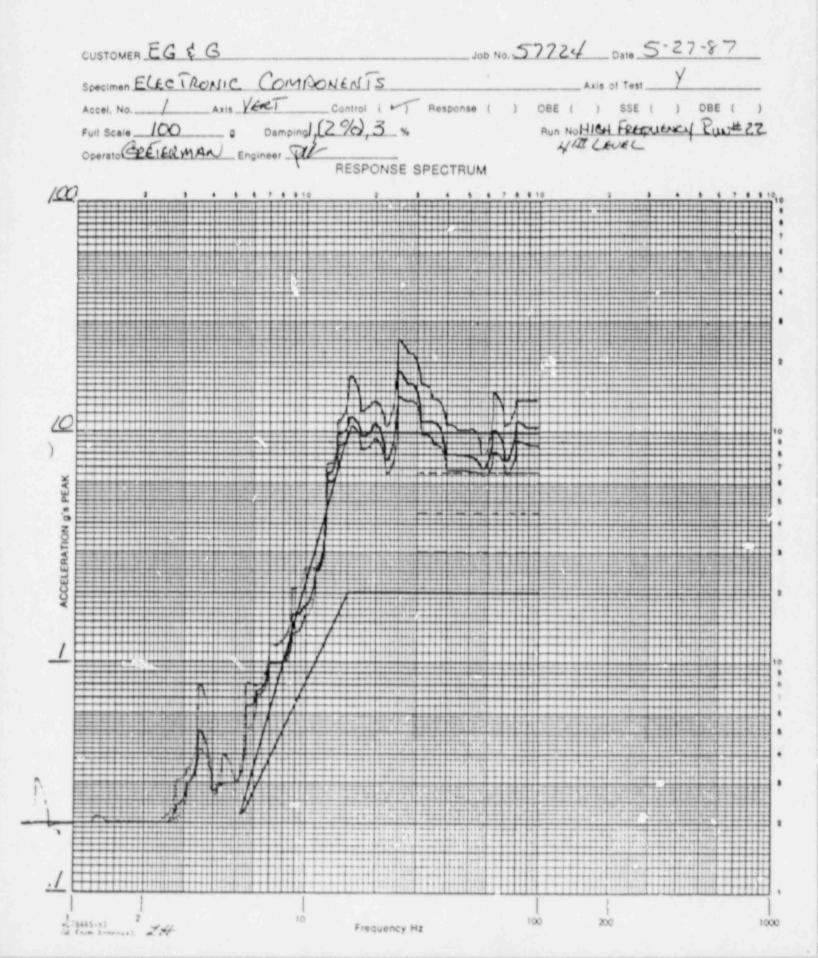


START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 20.601

TEST NAME-EGG 57724 VERT., 3RD LEVEL, HI-FREG, RUN-21 DE-SNERGIZED TEST DATE-05/28/87 9:48:47 HOURS

CHANNEL !	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST LAST	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES FOR TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
61-NC 1 61-NC 1 61-NC 1 61-NC 1	2 3 4 6 7 8 10		1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	NO CHATTER		W. W. Co. W. W. W. W.
G1-NO ! G2-NO ! G3-NO ! G3-NO ! U11-OT-NO!	11 12 13 14 15 16		1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER		
LIZ-OT-NO! LIZ-OT-NO! G1-OT-NO! GZ-OT-NO!	17 18 19 20		1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER		
G3-OT-NO!	SS		0	NO CHATTER	TOTAL=	

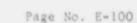




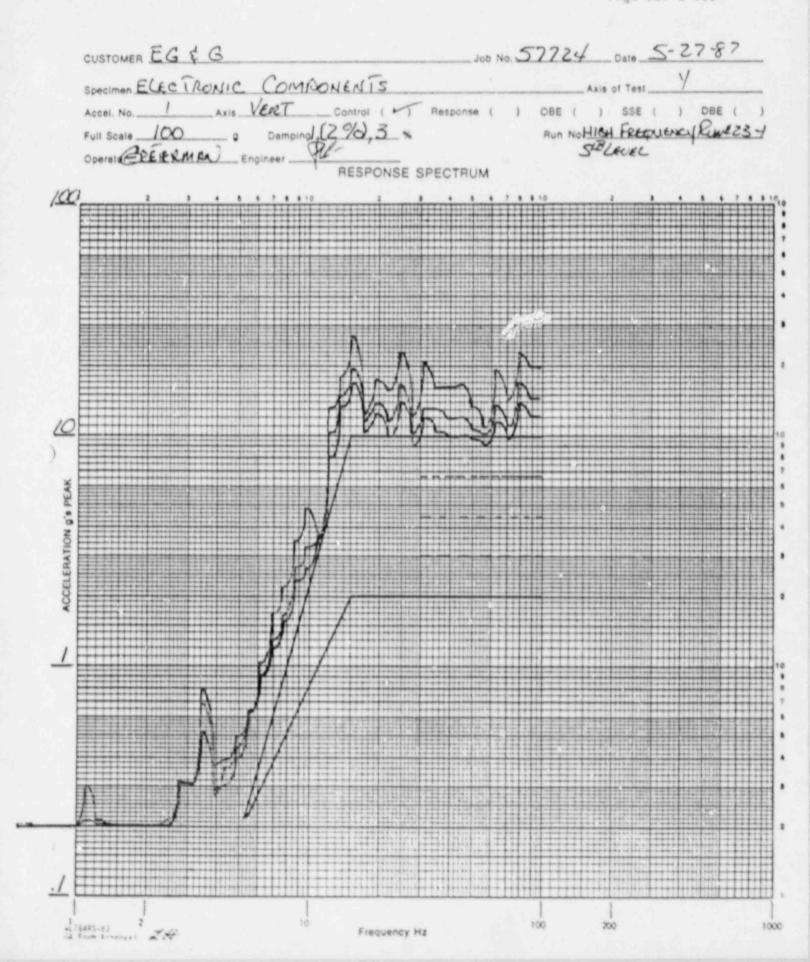
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 22.563

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT., 4TH LEVEL, HI-FREQ, RUN-22 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *05/28/87 10:17:14 HOURS

ID	CHANNEL	! STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.0	TAL
U1-NC U1-NO	17 ! 18 ! 19 !		NO CHATTER	
			TOTAL - !	0







Report No. 57724

Page No. E-101

CHATTER AND PLLSE AWALYSIS PROGRAM

05/28/87 10:34:35 HOURS

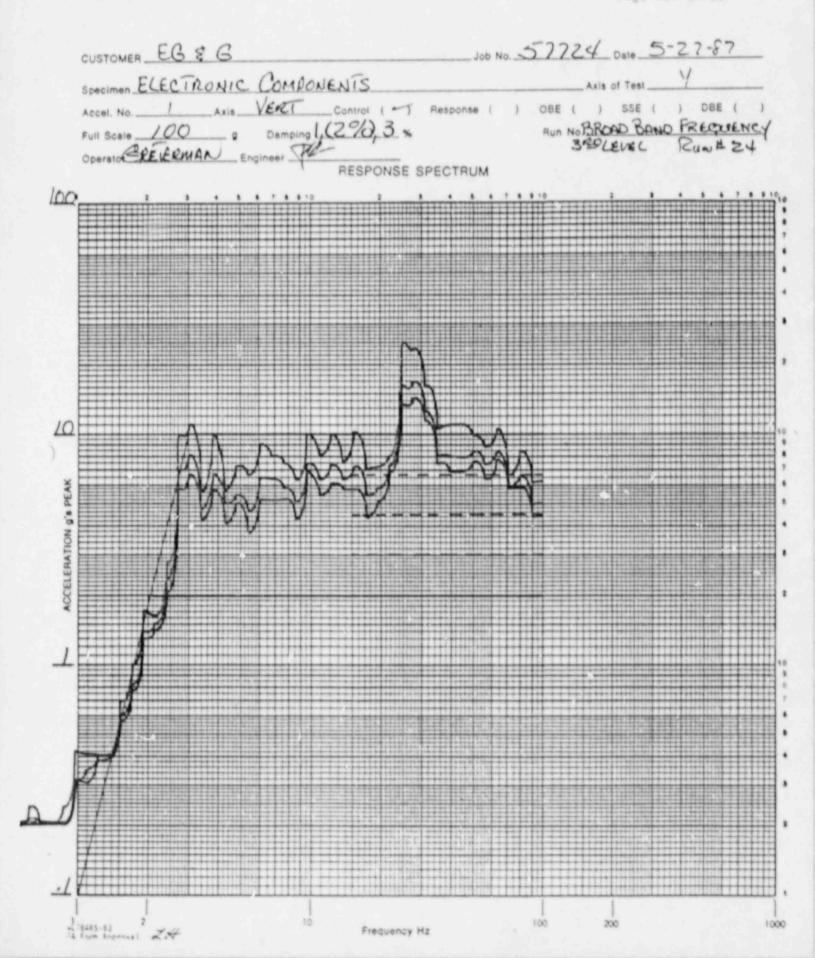
UM.E. LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FISCILITY

STOP TIME.

VERT., 5TH LEVEL, HI-FIRED, RUN-23-1 /E-ENERGIZED 10:32:49 HOURS START TIME. 0.0000 TEST NATE-EGG 57724 TEST DATE-05/28/87

TOTAL		0
>80.0		TOTAL-
40.0-80.0		
NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
FAILURES PER 1		
5.00-10		
NUMBER 01 2.60-5.00	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	And the colour section of the section of
STATE	000000000000000000	
LAST		
FIRST		
OHWEL	004000000000000000000000000000000000000	
OHEVEEL	25-4-400 25-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4-400 25-4	





CHATTER AND PULSE ANALYSIS PROGRAM

UNLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

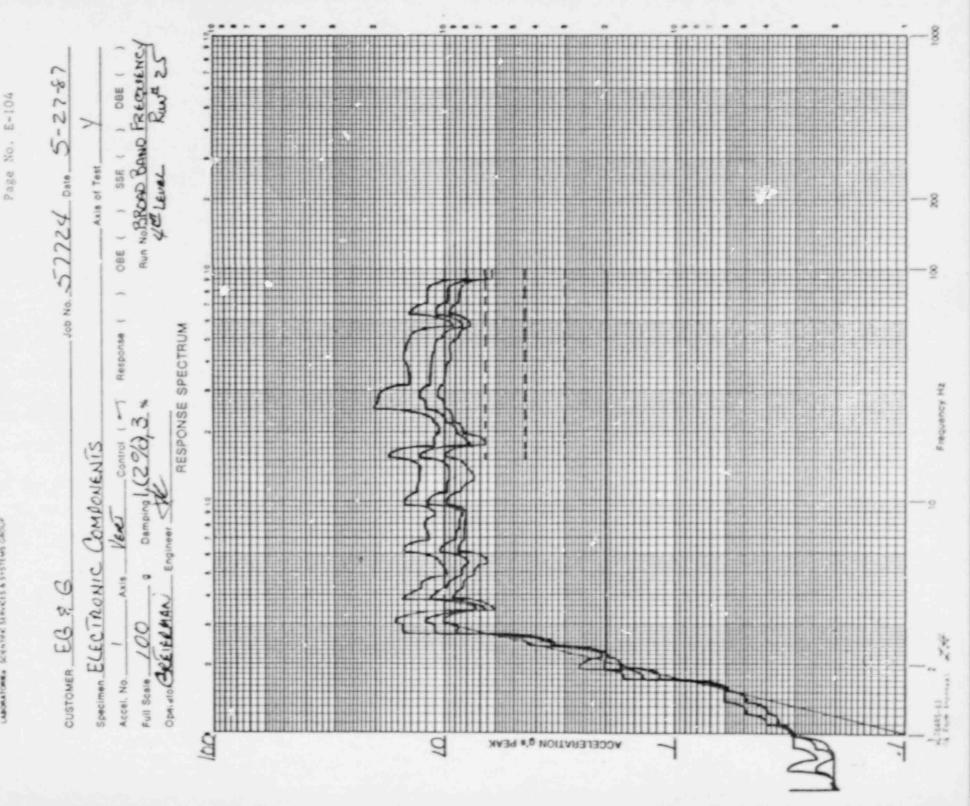
PAGE

05/28/87 10:43:38 HOURS

START TIME. 0.0000 STOP TIME. 22.236

TEST NAME-EGG 57724 MERT, 350 LEMEL, BROAD BAND RUN-24 DE-ENERGIZED
TEST DATE-05/28/87 10:40:37 HOURS

Page No. E-104



START TIME # 0.0000

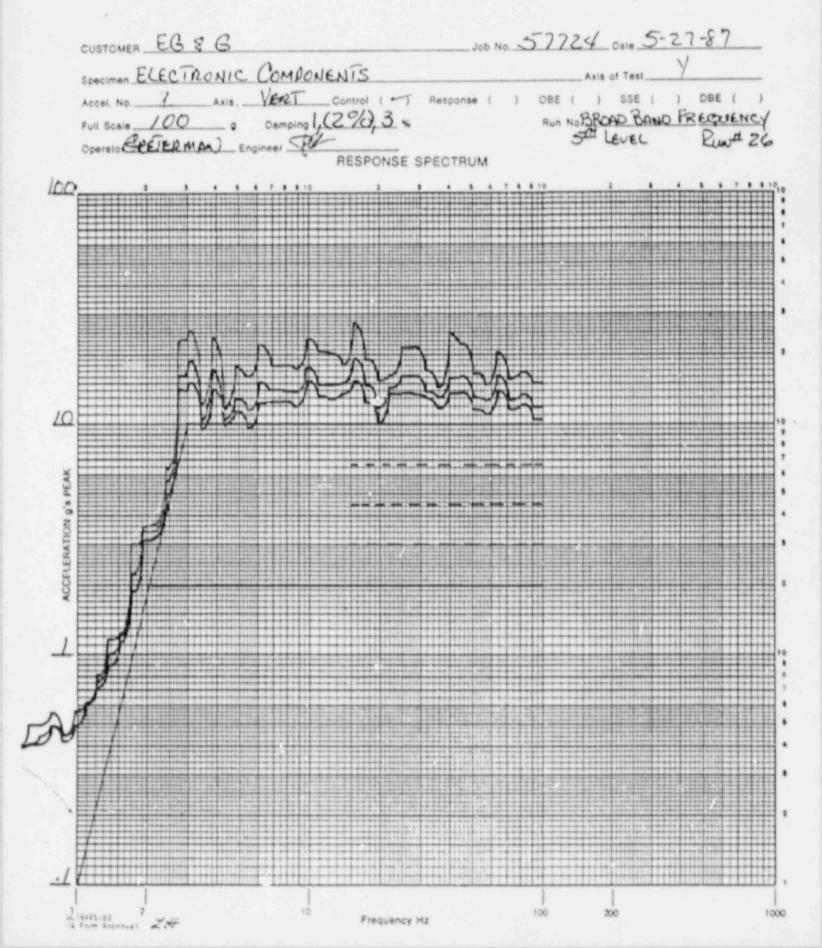
STOP TIME* 22.563

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT, 4TH LEVEL, BROAD BAND RUN-25 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *05/28/87 10:50:36 HOURS

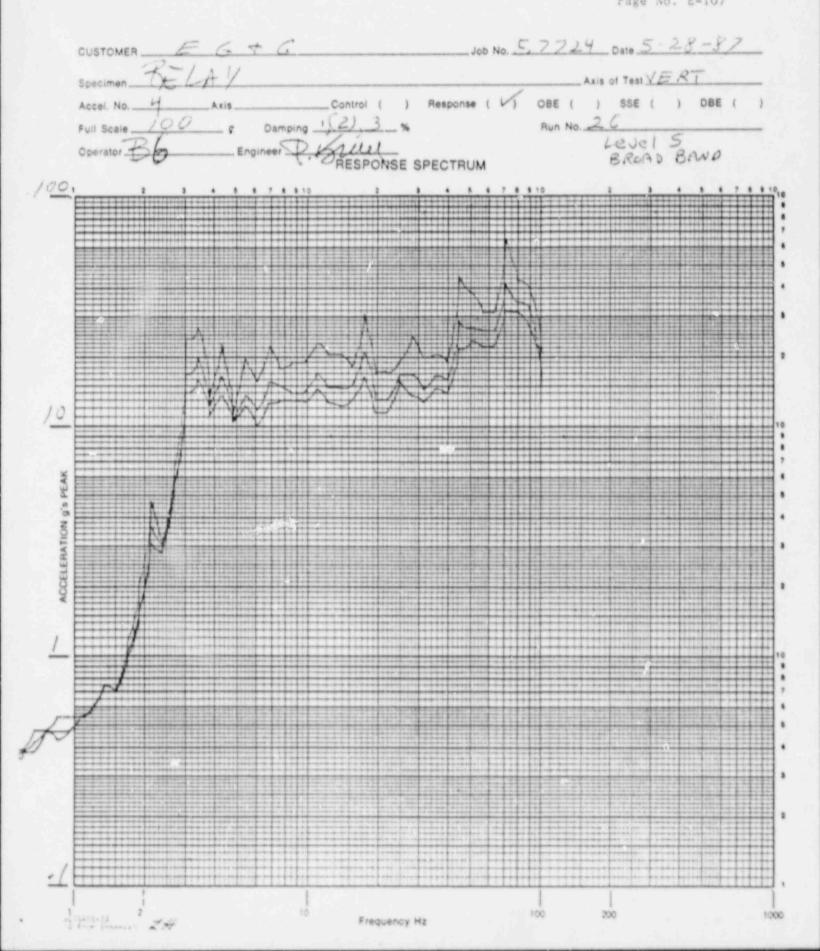
CHANNEL,	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.0
U11-NC U11-NO U2-NC U2-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC G1-NC G1-NC G3-NC G3-N	17 18 19 20		0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	NO CHATTER
			1	TOTAL* ! 0

Page





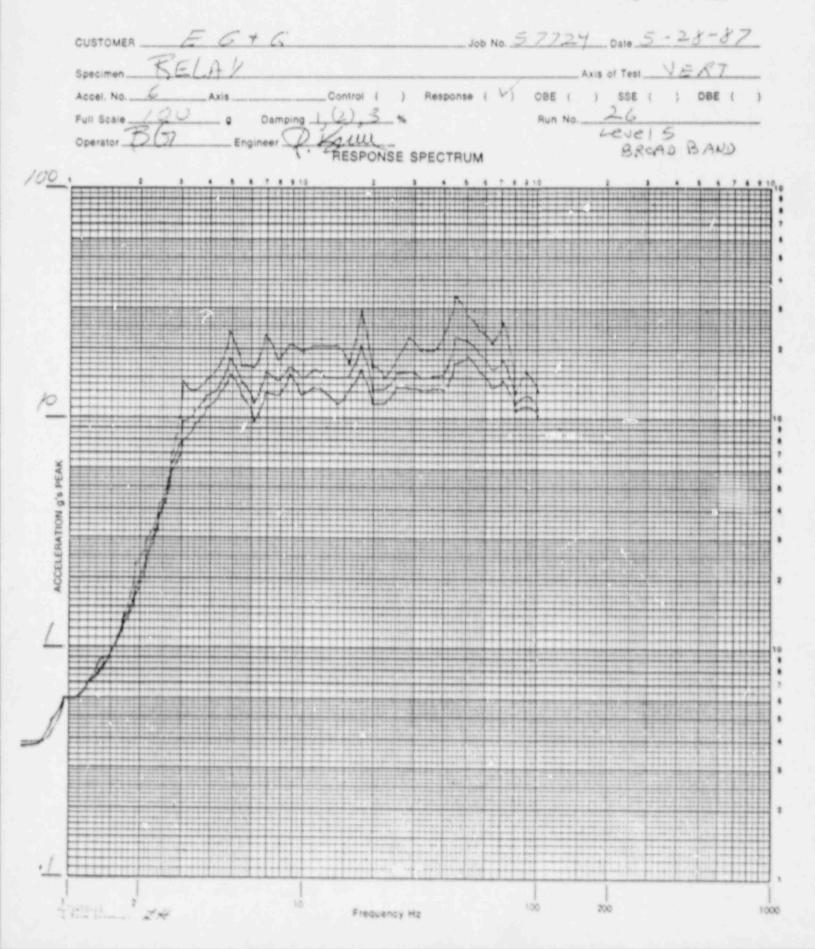
Report No. 57724 Page No. E-107



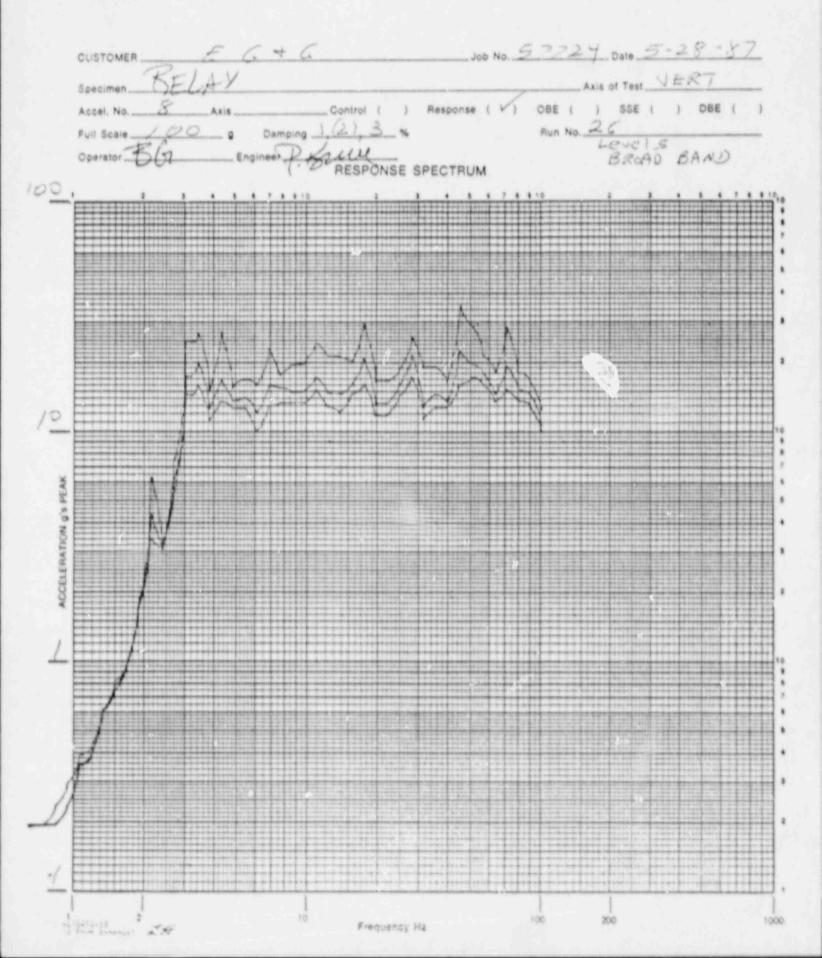


Report No. 57724

Page No. E-108







CHITTER AND PLLSE MALYSIS PROCRAM

UM.E. LABORRITORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

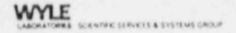
PAGE

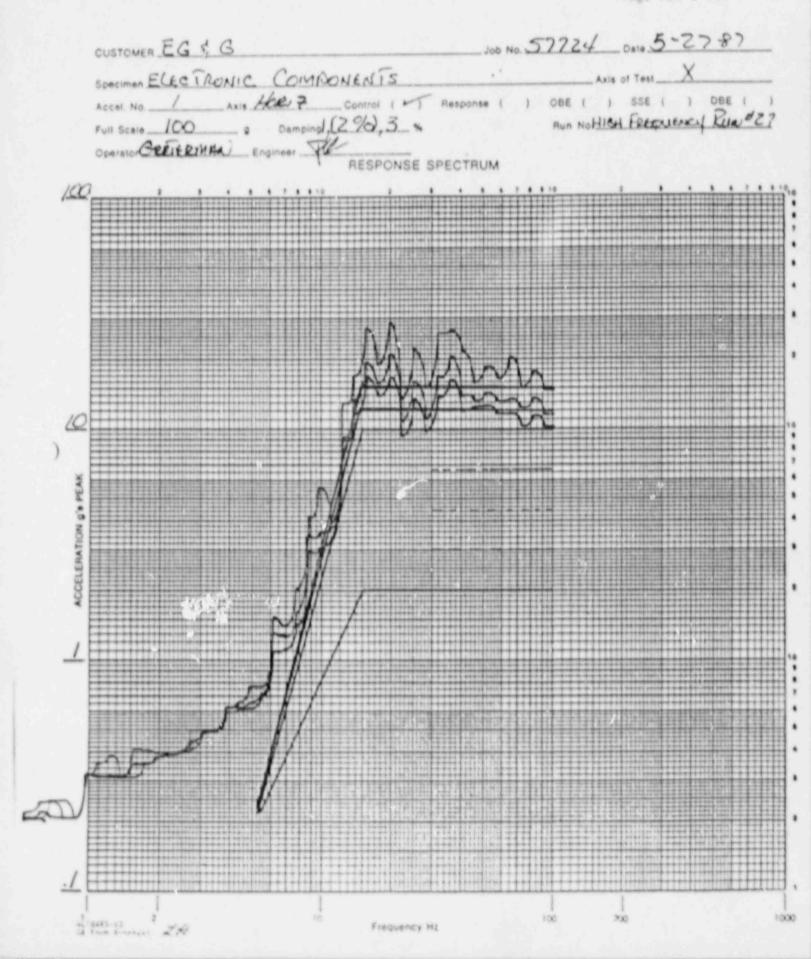
05/28/87 11:00:39 HOURS

STOP TIME . 22.563 START TIME. 0.0000

TEST NAME-EGG 577244 VERT, STH LEVEL, BROND BAND RUN-36 DE-ENERGIZED
TEST DATE-65/28/87 10:58:31 HOURS

TOTALI		0
>86.0		TOTAL.*
40.0-80.0		
LENGTH 20.0-40.0		
RES PER TINE 10.0-20.0		
CHATTER FAILURES PER TIPE LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
2.00-5.00	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	00000000000000000	
CHATTER IS		
FIRST		
OHWNEL I	0040005=55545555555555	-
District.	25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -	





05/28/87 1C:05:38 HOURS

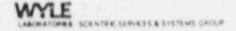
UNE UNDOSTORIES, MECO CA. FACILITY OWITH AND PILSE

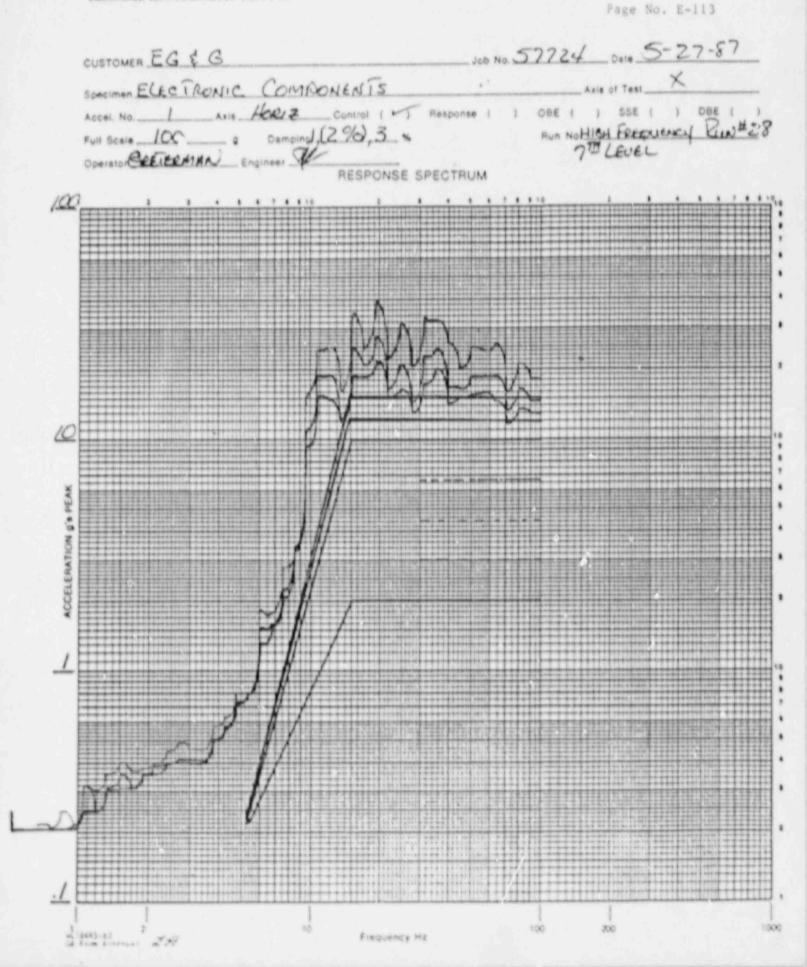
STOP TIPE: 21.582

TEST HAVE -606 57724 F/8, 6TH LEVEL, HI-FHED, RUN-27 DE-ENGRGIZED TEST DATE -05/28/87 13:41:18 HOURS

START TIME . 0.0000

TOTAL.	a man agan ang man man man ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a	0
>89.0		TOTAL
40.0-80.0		
2.00-5.30 5.00-13.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0	NO CHATTER	
STATE! 2	000000000000000000	-
DAST 1		
EL FIRST	0040005555578555589	
DEL CHANGE.	######################################	
19	5599999999999999	

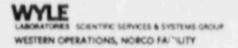




START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 21.582

TEST NAME EGG 57724 F/B, 7TH LEVEL, HT-FREG, RUN-28 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE-05/28/87 14: 9: 6 HOURS

ID !	NUMBER I		STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0		TOTAL
L/I-NC I	2 !		0 1	NO CHATTER		1
U1-740 f	3 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		1
JOHNO 1	4.1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		1
1 GN-SI	6 1	Barana and Salah Sal	1 0 1	NO CHATTER		4
IG-NC 1	7 !	t in the second section in the	1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3
/3-NO 1			1 0 1	NO CHATTER		8
DI-NC I	10 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		1
1-N0 I	11		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		
23-NC f	18 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3
1 - 63480	13 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3
3-NC 1	14		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		1
13-NO I	15 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3
IT-OT-NO!	16 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3.00
'S-01-MO!			9 1	NO CHATTER		
13-0T-N91	18 1		1 0 1	NG CHATTER		3
4-0T-NO1			0 1	NO CHATTER		7
10H-T0-54			0.1	NO CHATTER		1 -
CO-OT-NO!			1 0 1	NO CHATTER		3 "
	- 22 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER		-
	4	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	1 1		TOTAL*	1 6
			1 1		550000000	2 1



APPENDIX F

SINE SWEEP RECORDS ON "G-MA! MINE"

	rage in
Fest Log Sheet	F-2
Runs at 2.0 g Acceleration Level	F-3
Runs at 2.5 g Acceleration Level	F-6

Page No. F-2

VIBRATION TEST DATA SHEET

Job No.

	1	1	11.6	T	7	100	1	त्र	64.	R	100	1	**	3	8	88	200	1	CX.
Comments		SIME SWEED 2.5 TO 100 HZ BURROY ONE CRIAVE VER	MINUTE, INEACH AKIS. TEST LEVEL MAS INCREASED UNIT.	MADNENT HALFUNGTON OCCURS.		SINCT SINCE SMEED. THE-ENERGIZED).	MUS. COMOLSTEO.	STORT SIME SWIELD DE-ENERGIZED.	STOW AT SO HZ AND REDIEN COMPOSIER DAIR.	Dec SUPER DE-ENERGIZED	-	MINTS (CONOLETED.		STANT SIME SMILLS, WELNERGIZED	Landefee 1 Chanse of CHATER.	A C.	STORY SINE SIGNED	MINI COMPLETED, C'HALLER.	START SIME SMEED, EMERGIZED.
Tool	Time (rdin.)	*					MIKS.	H	78.70	1300	6	MINTS			de de	Latin.	19	MIN	
11	Accel.	NoRol				70.		70		2.	100			7.4		1	5.3		25
SINUSOIDAL	Diep.					1					1	1		١			1	ŀ	1
SINI	Freq.	Notico				Dark 2.5100		Aus 75-5			MG 50-100			Aurk 7.5-400	1		ANA 2:5-100		Aut > C 100
Temo	3	Ama				DWG		A A	Diam's	1	MG			Mark	HALE	1	AMA		4114
		Like				×		>	4	1	×			>	4		×		7
	Tim.	lien 1				1605	11711	0233	700	98.80	2853	0855		000	3/10	03/60	935	120	01
1	Date.	GOD WARD WARD AND NOTED		1	1	1 645		500	SCAL CONTRACTOR	1	5-20 0853			570 000	200		5-20 0835		01

START TIME # 0.0000 STOP TIME 253.42

TEST NAME=EGG 57724, F/B, 2.0G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-50 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE=05/20/87 8:29: 3 HOURS

	CHANNEL	The second second	LAST	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.0	TOTAL
UI-NC I	5			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
W1-140 1	3			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
LEHR H	4			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
DE-NO !	6			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
UL NO !	7			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
113-140	8			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-NC 1	10			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-NO !	11			1 0 1	NO CHATTE'	
62-140	12			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-N0 1	13			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-NC I	14			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
63-190 !	15	K		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
MI-GT-NO!	16			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
10M-TO-E4				1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
LOT-NO!				1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
GI-OT-NO!				1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
62-0T-NO!				1 0 !	NO CHATTER	
03-0T-N0!				1 0 !	NO CHATTER	
	55			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
				1 1	TOTE	La !

Page No. F-4

CHA. LER AND PULSE ANALYSIS PROGRAM

PAGE

05/19/67 08:55:57 HOURS

STOP TIME. 54.282

TEST NAME = 600, 57724, F7B, 2.06'S, SINE SLEEP, 50-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED .
TEST DAGE = 05/20/87 8:51:34 HOURS

START TIME. 0.0000

UM.F. LABORNITORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

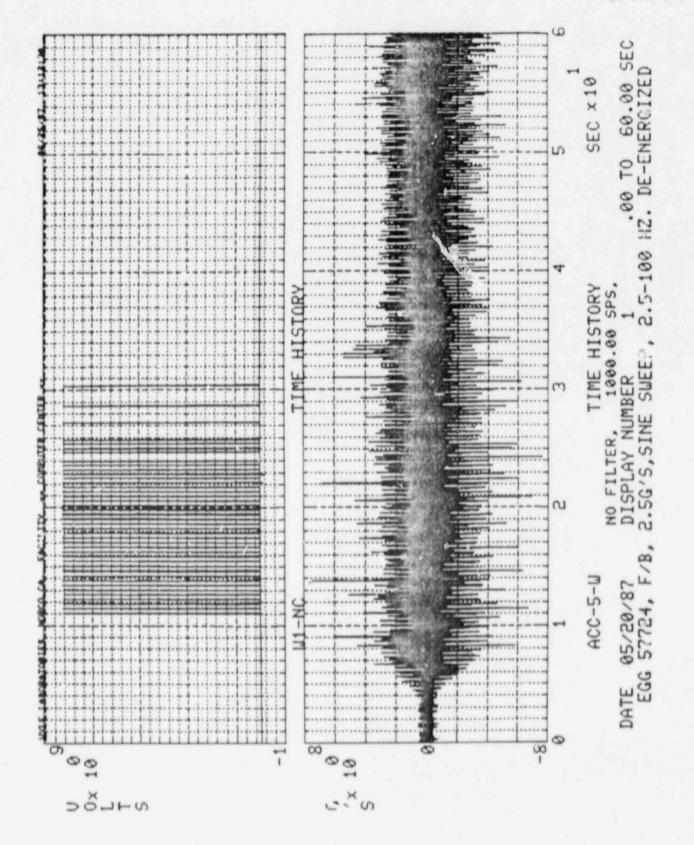
TOTAL		0
>80.0		TOTAL-
40.6-80.0		
ALAGER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2,000-5,000 5,000-10,0 10,00-20,0 20,00-40,0	NO CHATTER	
STATE	000000000000000000	
LAST		
FIRST		
OVENEL NUMBER	88888878888888888888888888888888888888	
CWN3L I	######################################	

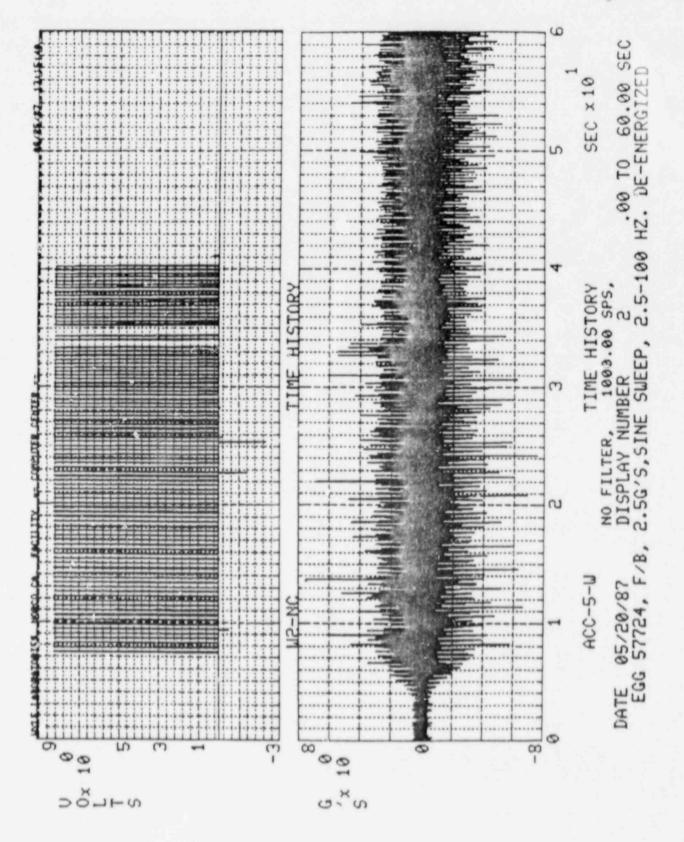
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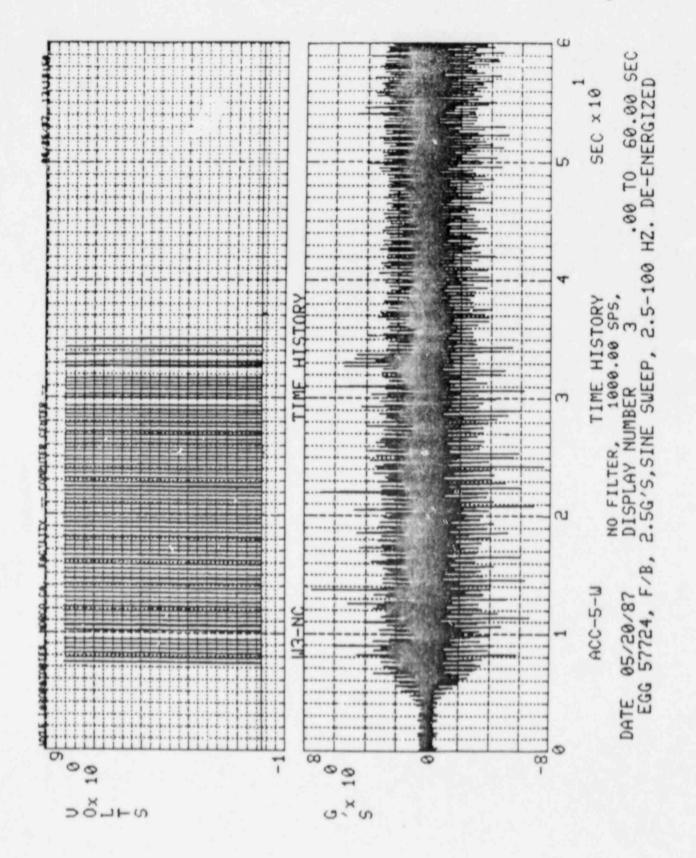
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 335.18

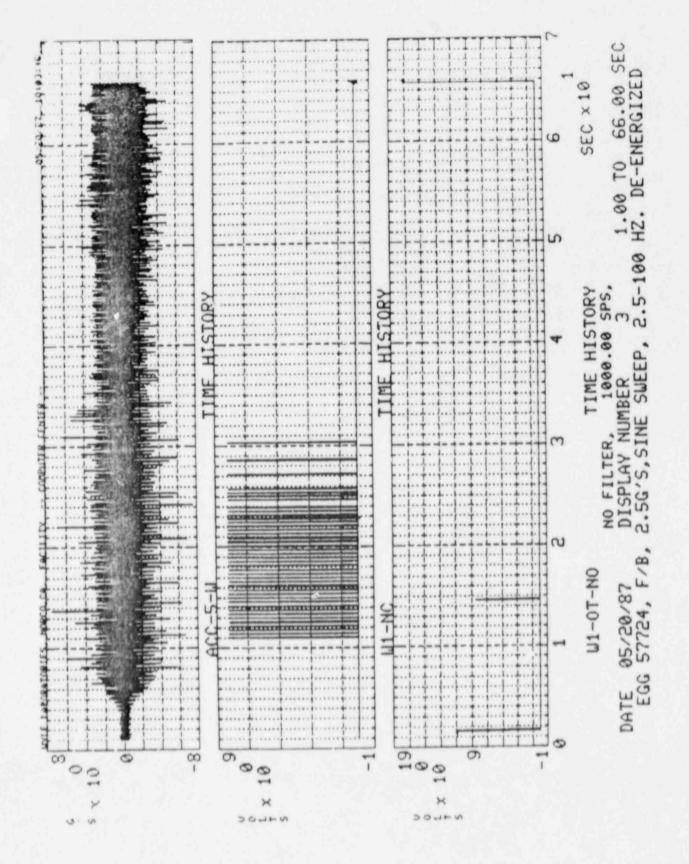
TEST NWYE-EGG 57724, F/B, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED TEST BATE-05/20/37 9:31:45 HOURS

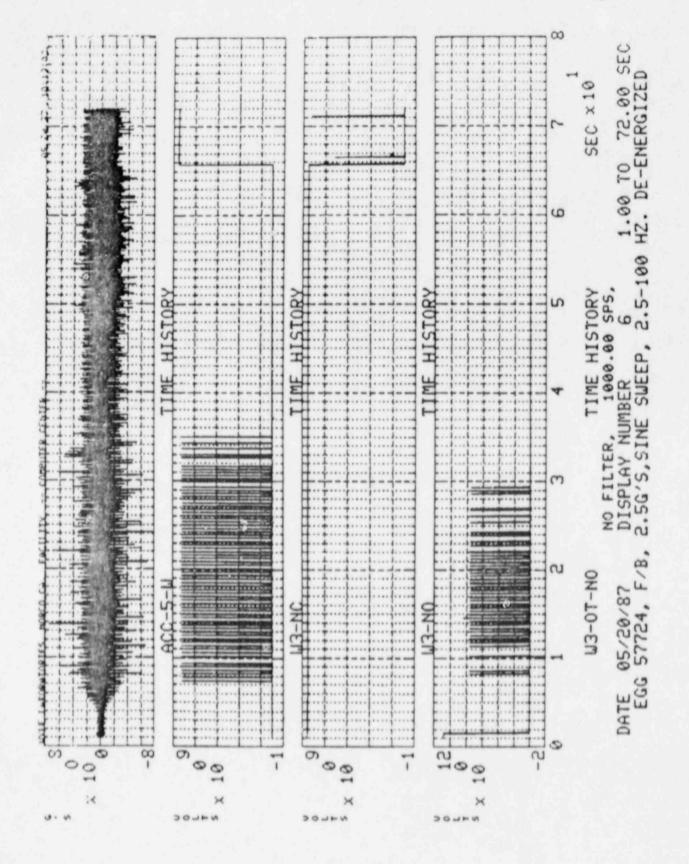
19 I	NUMBER			! STATE!	NUMBER OF C	CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	URES PER TII 10.0-20.0	NE LENGTH 20.0-40.0	40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
MI-NO !	2 3	10.934	30.334	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	29	5	0	0	0	41
10-10 d	6	7,399	40.272	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	38	41	0	0	0	1 29
U-10 1 U-10 1 U-10 1 U-10 1	7 8 10		34.971 71.086	1 0 1	12 0 NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	34	9	0	0	8	67
00-NU 1	12	9.990	64.816	0 1	13 NO CHATTER	50	112	0	0	0	145
6 -10 1 8 -10 1	14 ! 15 !	9.991	59.327	1 01	NO CHATTER	39	28	0	0	0	94
-01-N01	16 I		65.638	0 1	NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0		
67-01-NO! 67-01-NO! 01-NO!	19 !	1.635	29.298	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0	41	48
-07 100	21 !	1.635	15.698	0 1	NO CHATTER	1	0	0	6	39	44
										TOTAL-	1 526

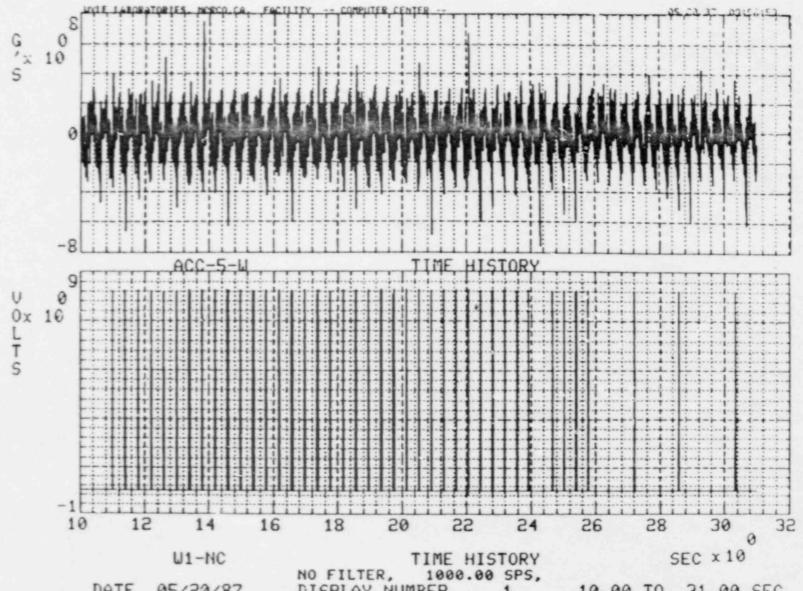




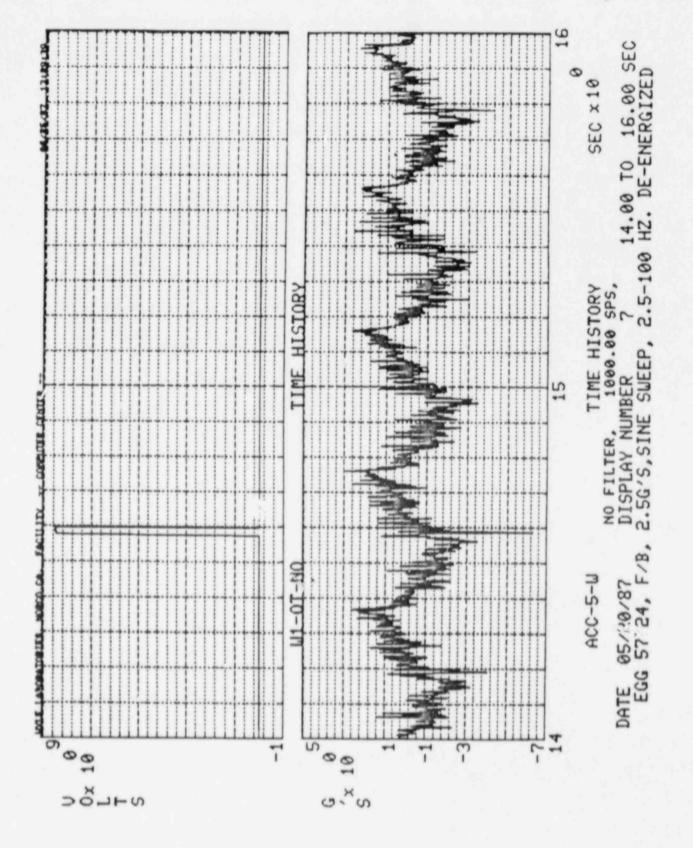




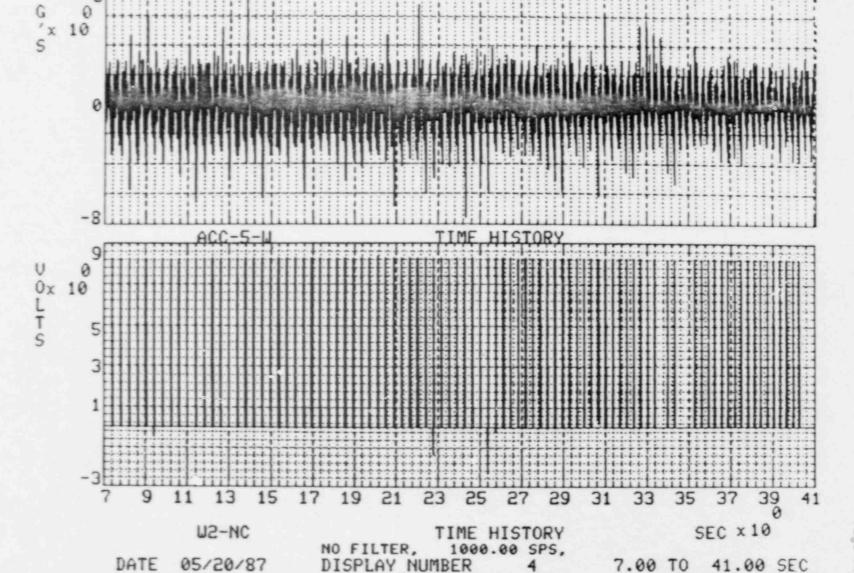




NO FILTER, 1000.00 SPS,
DATE 05/29/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 1 10.00 TO 31.00 SEC
EGG 57784, F/B, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED

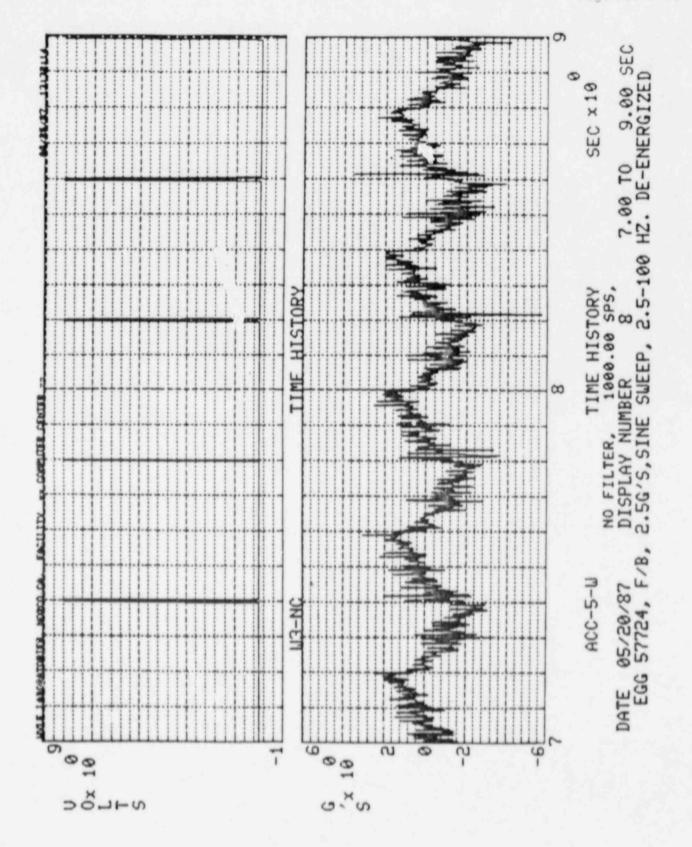


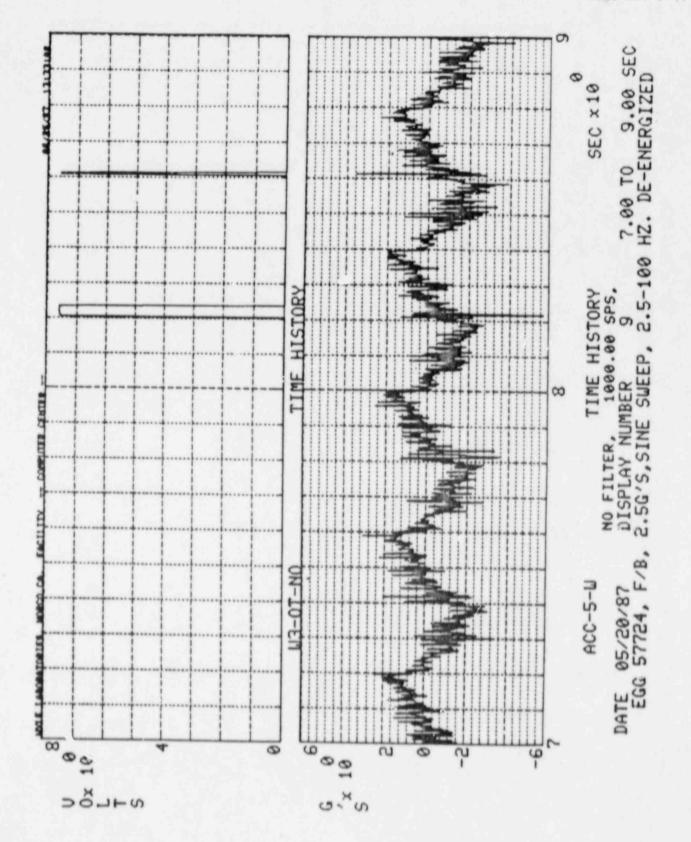
Page No. F-14

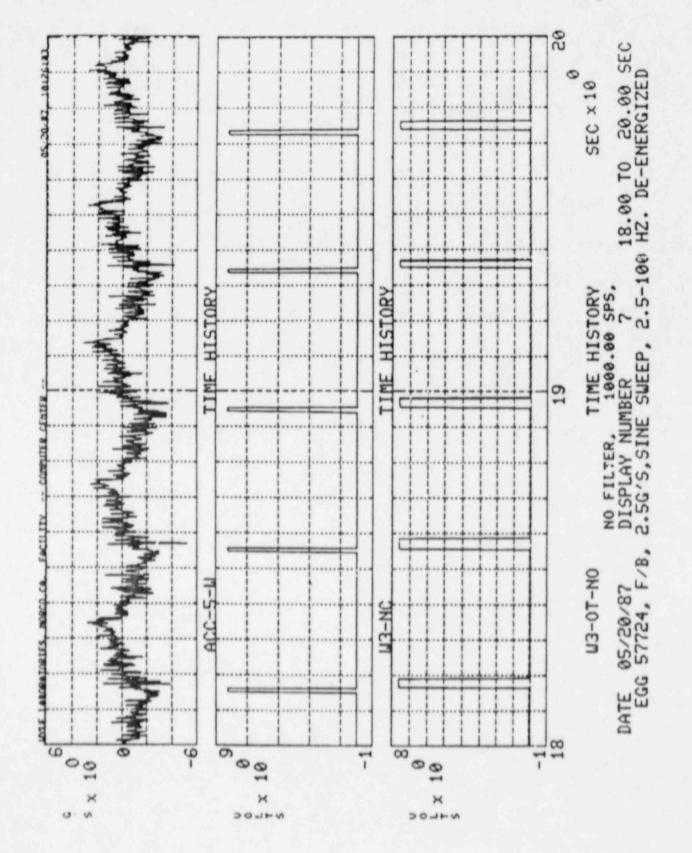


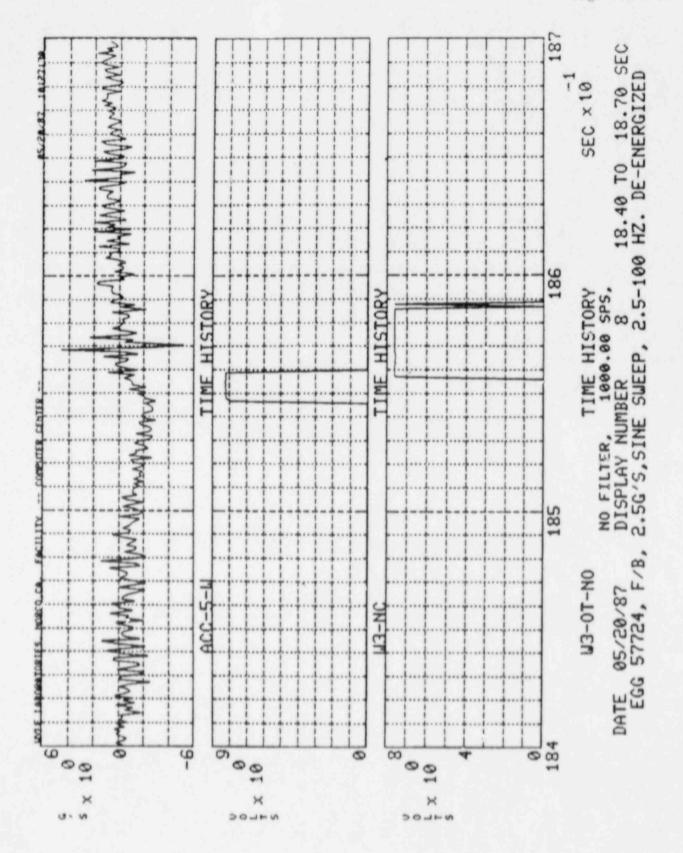
EGG 57724, F/B, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED

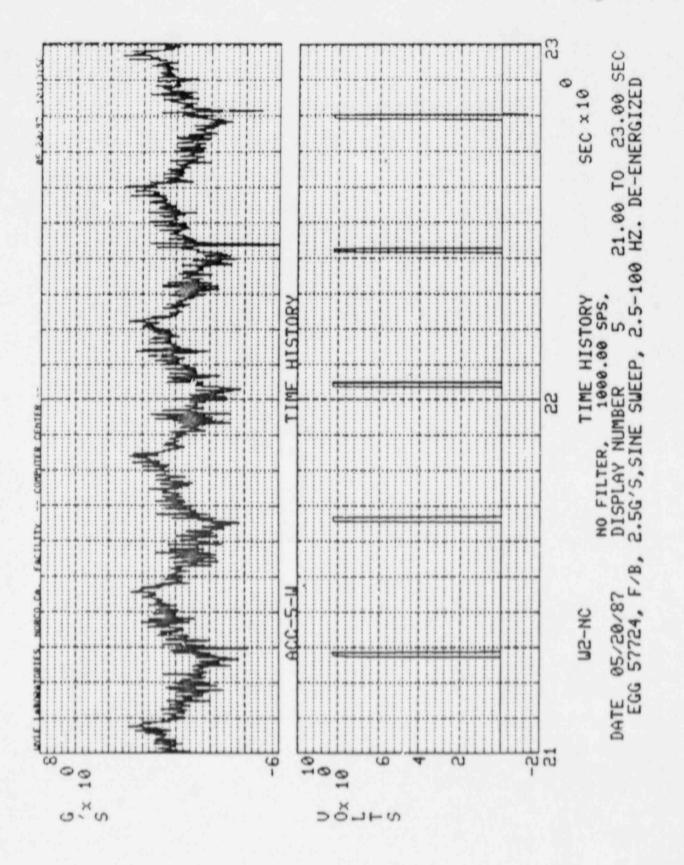
Report No. 57724
Page No. F-15

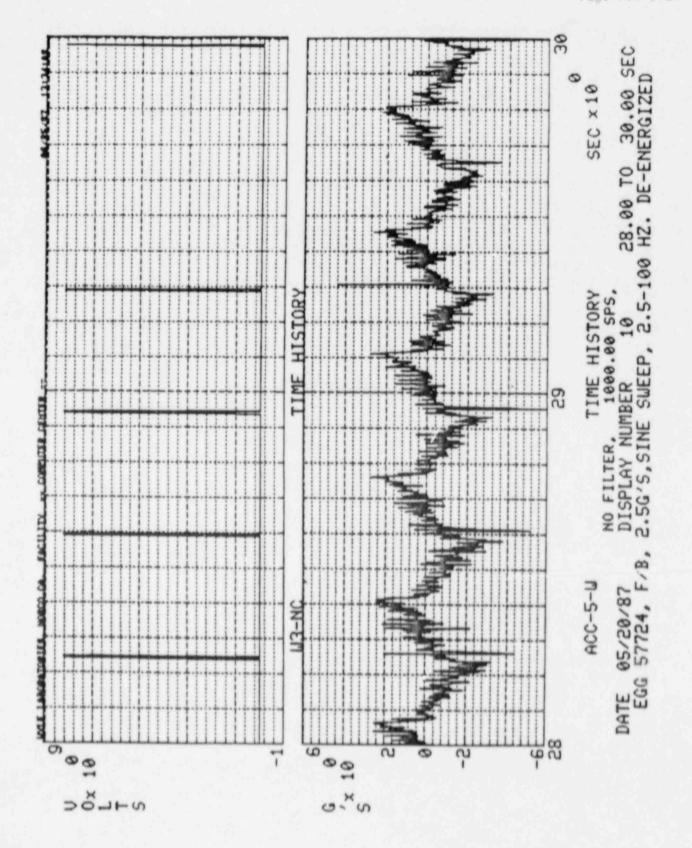


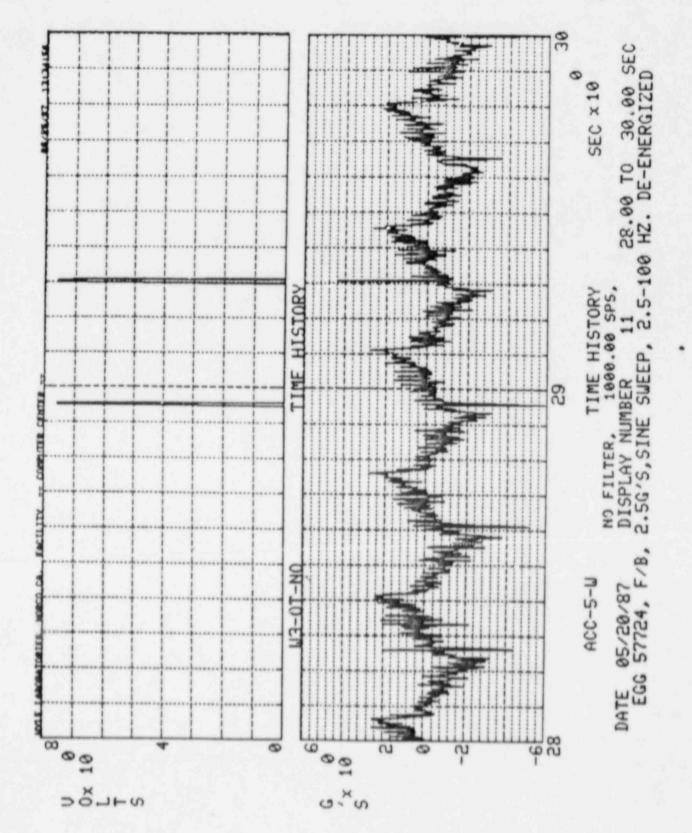


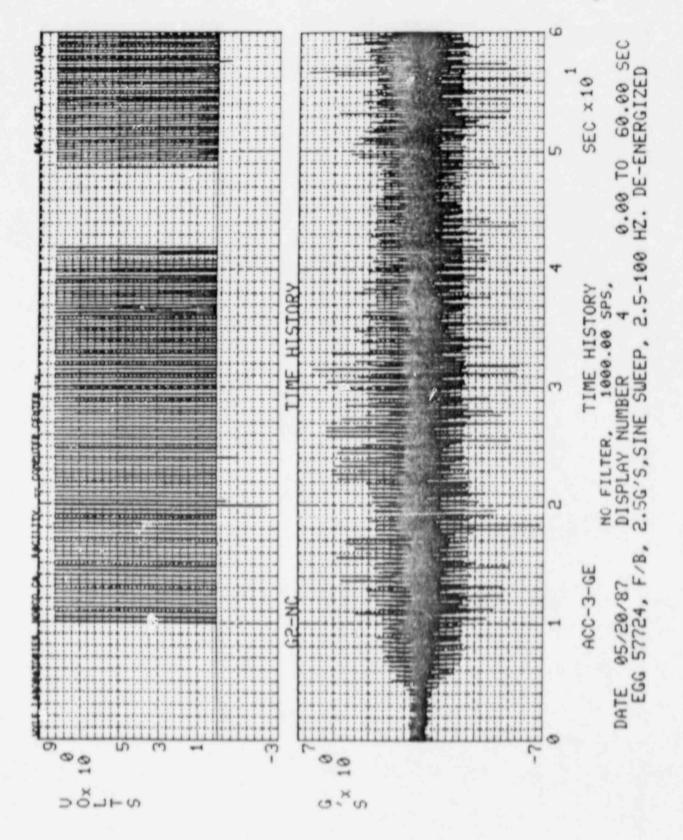


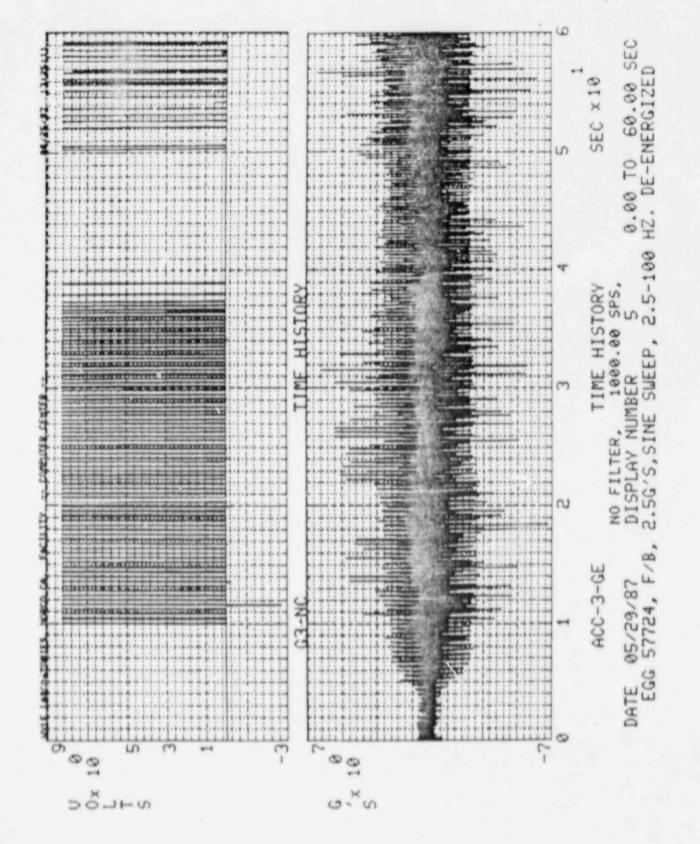


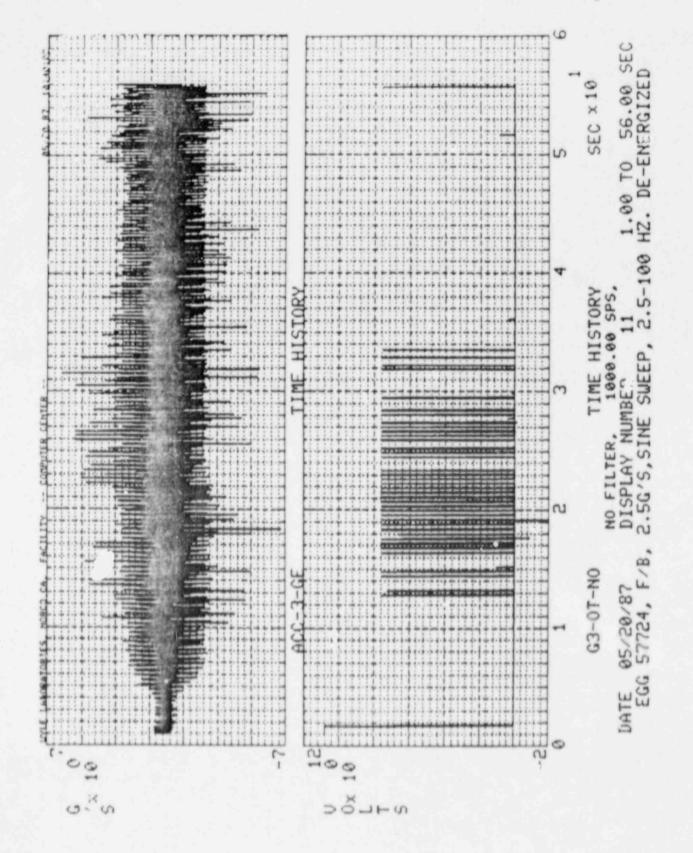


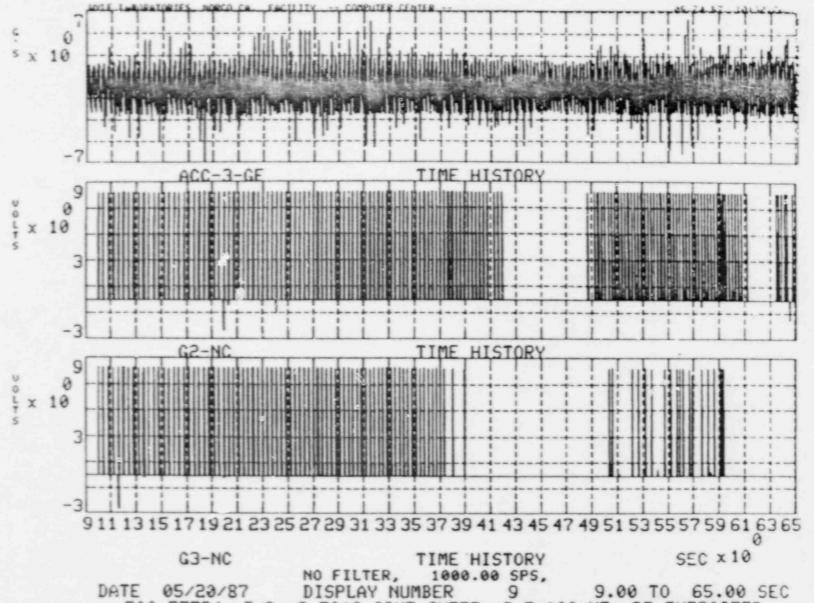




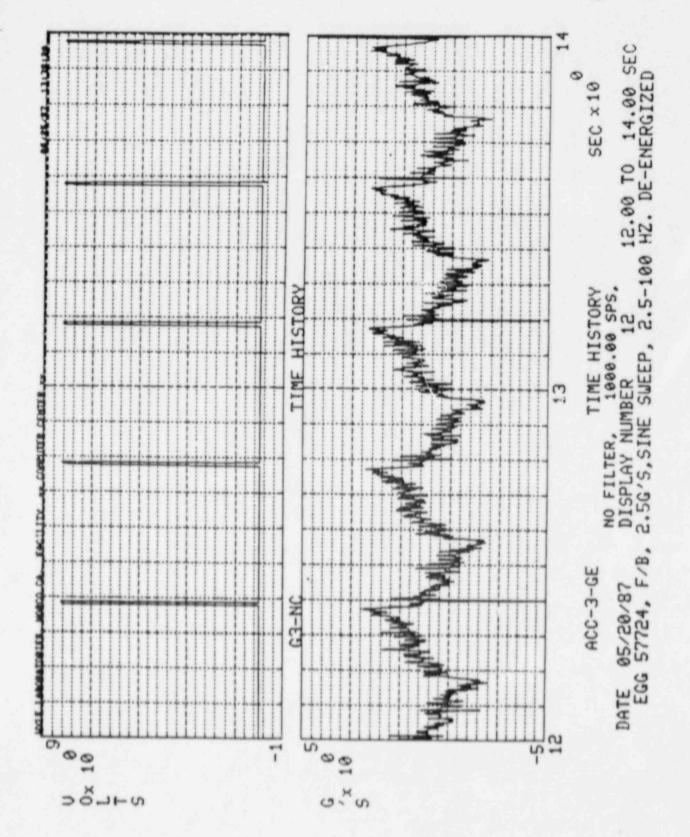




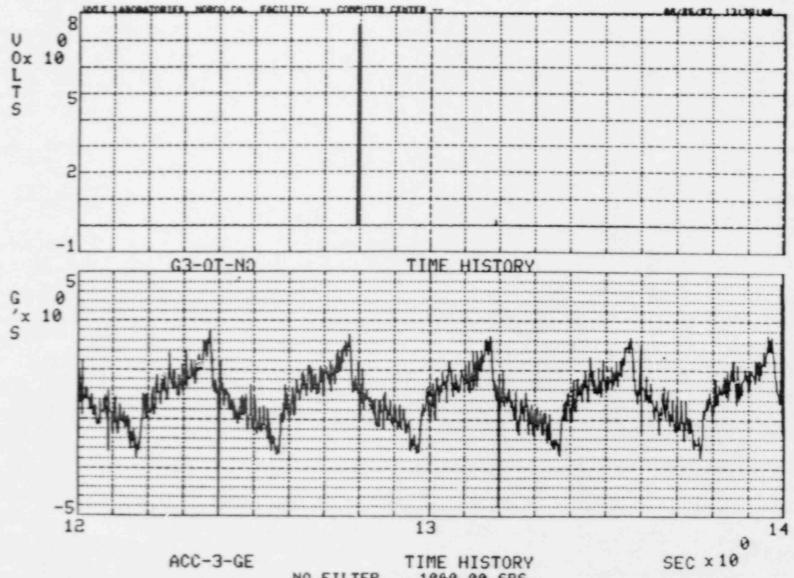




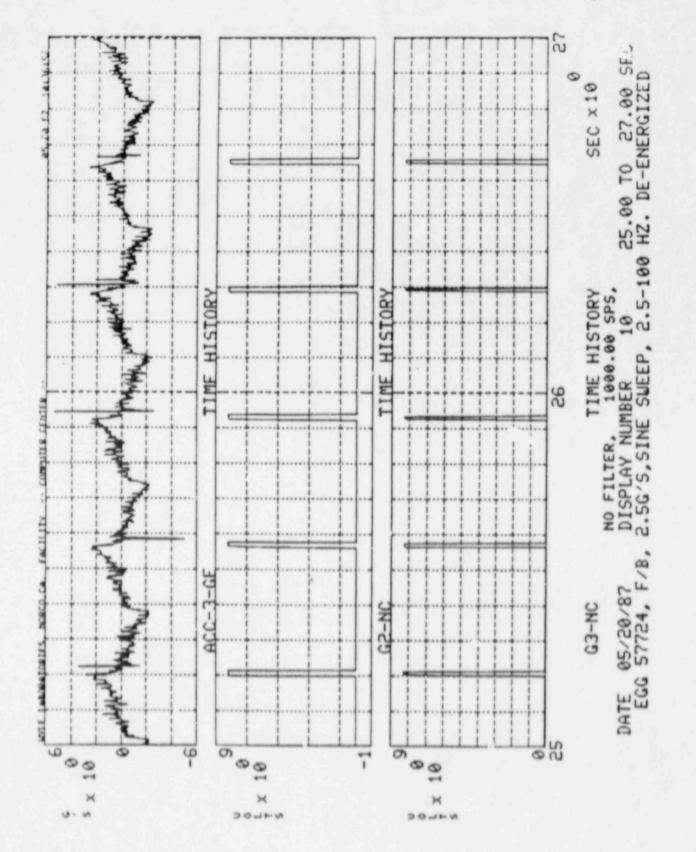
EGG 57724, F/R, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED

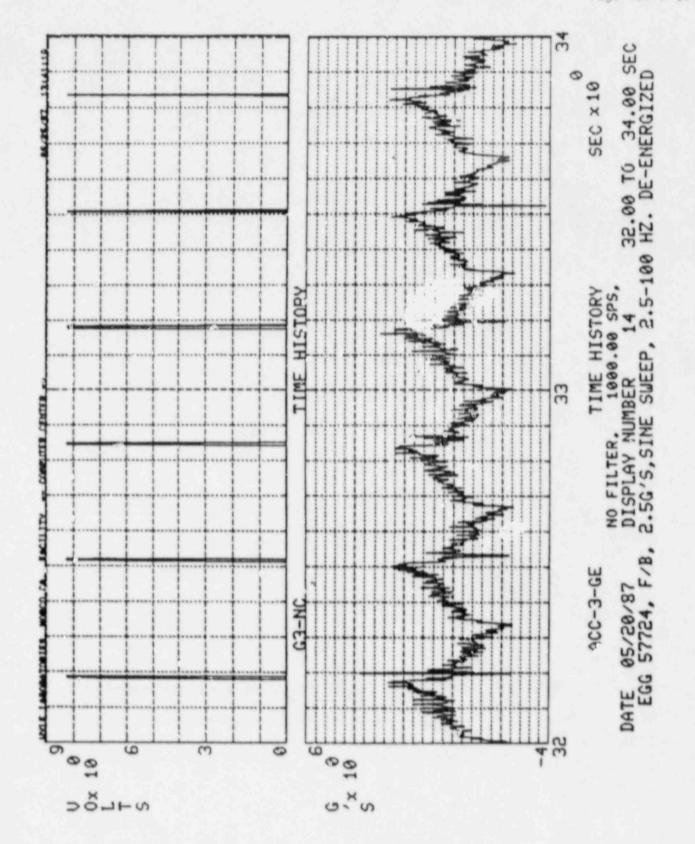


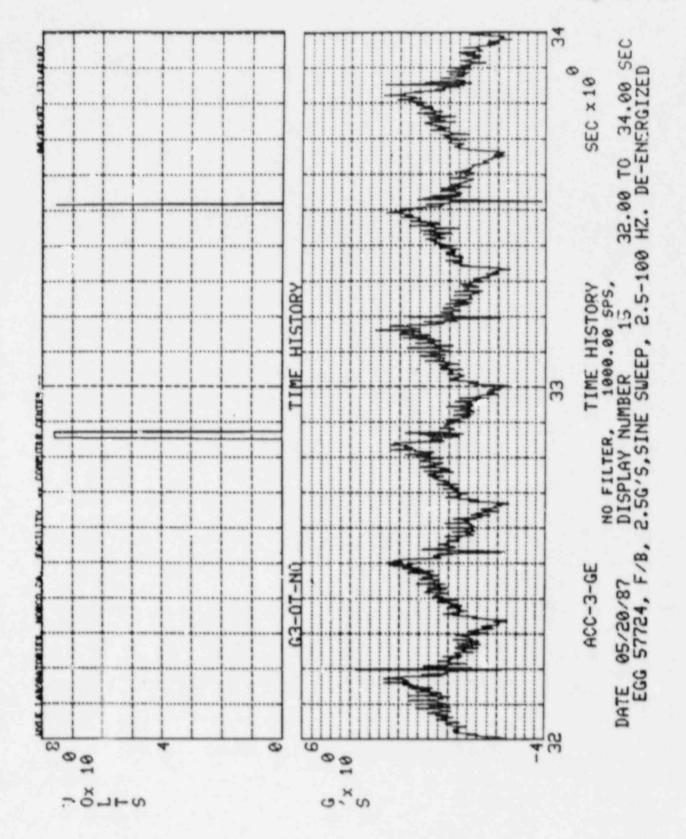




NO FILTER, 1060.00 SPS, DATE 05/20/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 13 12.00 TO 14.00 SEC EGG 57724, F/B, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. DE-ENERGIZED



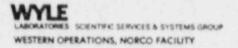




STOP TIME 386.67

TEST NAME NEGG 57724 F/B, 2.5G'S, SINE SWEEP, 2.5-100 HZ. ENERGIZED TEST DATE 08/20/87 10:47: 5 HOURS

	NUMBER I	The second second	LAST	1 STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH	80.0	TOTAL
# #1-10 # #1-10 # #1-10 # #1-10 # #1-10 # #10 # #10 #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 # #10 #10 # #10 # #10	NO! 17 NO! 18 NO! 19 NO! 20				NO CHATTER		
				1 1		TOTAL.	1 (0)
Name and Address	in a facility of the color	A		4	the second secon	-	4



APPENDIX G

SINE SWEEP RECORDS ON "F-MACHINE"

	Page No.
Test Log Sheets	G-2
Frequency Vs. Time Plots	G-4
Run No. 29	G-6
Run No. 30	G-14
Run No. 31	G-22
Run No. 32	G-25
Run No. 33	G-27
Run No. 34	G-28
Run No. 35	G-39
Run No. 36	G-46
Run No. 37	G-47
Run No. 38	G-57
Run No. 39	G-66
Run No. 40	G-63
Run No. 41	G-71



Costomer F.G & G.

DYNAMICS SECTION VIBRATION TEST DATA SHEET

lob	No.		57724
Shee		,	of

Specimen Electrical Components PINSER Pec. INSP. SINSER REG. INSP. SINUSOIDAL Temo Date Time Comments Disp. Accel. Time ("F1 Fren (Min.) (HZ) 1987 NOTED NOTED AME NOTED SINE SWEED 2.5 TO 100 HZ APPROX ONE OCTAVE VER MINUTE, IN EACH AXIS, TEST LEVEL WAS INCREASED UNTIL CHARDNENT MALGUNCTION OCCURS. 549 1605 70 STORT SINE SMEED. DE-ENERGIZED DMB 25400 MWS. COMPLETED. 1611 5-20 832 X AMA 25-50 STORT SINE SHIELD. DE-ENERGIZED. 70 STOP AT SO HE AND REVIEW COMMOTER DATA 0836 DE-ENERGIZED. 5-70 0853 X MB 50-100 26. RESUME SMEED. rid mus Completed. 0855 5-20 1910 2.4 AMA 2.5400 STANT SINE SWEED. DE-ENERGIZED. 08 MIN. COMOLETED. 1 CHANNES OF CHATTER. 0916 2.5 5-20 0935 STORT SINE SWEED DE-ENERGIZED. AMA 2.5-100 MINI COMPLETED. CHATTER. 1941 ENERGIZED. 88 5-20 1048 START SINE SWEED. AMD 2.5-100 7.5 1054 CONSOLETED. RA START SINE SWEED, RUN & Z9 DE-ENERGIZED 1100 AMS 4-100 30. 50. 28 1106 HIM. POMOLETEO. STANT SINE SWEEP. RUN #30 DE-ENERGIZED 25 13 6-2 1330 AMS 4-100 COMPLETED. 1336 START SINE SWEEP. KUN #31 DE-ENDOIZED. 68. AME ALIOO 2.0 COMPLETED. 1414

Signed Drive LABORATORIES GROUP

DYNAMICS SECTION VIBRATION TEST DATA SHEET

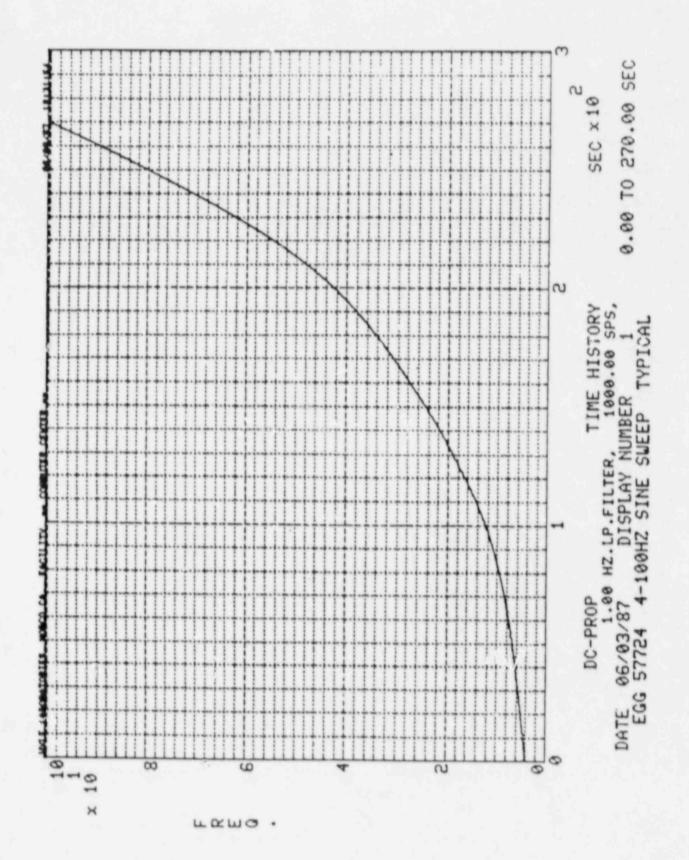
Job	No.		57724
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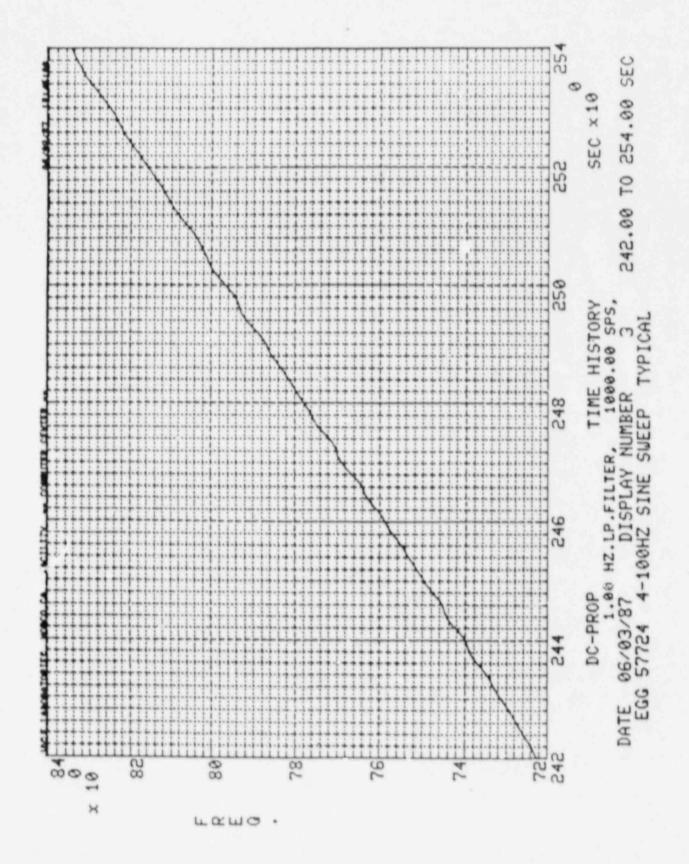
Specimen Elfer Rical COMBONENTS PINSEE REE INSP. SINSEE REC. INSP. Customer EatA SINUSOIDAL Temp Date Time Azis Comments Time ("F) Freq Disp. Accel. (Min.) (HZ) ("DAI (1 G) 1982 NOTED NOTED LAMB NOTED NOTED START SINE SMEW. RIW # 32 1.5 1435 DE-ENERGIZED 08 AMB 4-100 Min. Completed 1441 60 START SINE SWEED. RUN #33 KN 6-2 DE ENERGIZED MA 4-100 84 Completes. 1523 MIN. START SINE SMEED. RUN # 34 88 DE-ENERGIZED 3.5 6-2 × AMB 4-100 1600 COMPLETED 63 1606 START SINE SHEED, RUN #35 68 1843 DE-ENERGIZED MA 15-70 08 COMPLETED P480 START SIME SWEED, RUN #3/ 18 6-3 1013 3.5 ENERGIZED AMB 4-100 CompleTED 1019 68. START SINE SHEET. PIWE3? ANB 4-100 3.5 6-3 1334 DE-ENERGITED. 88 BS. Complete0 1340 08. START SINE SHEEP. 6-3 1353 AMA 4-100 DE-ENERGIZED. COMMITTED 80 1359 2.5 START SINE SWEED. PULL # 39. 6-3 1417 DE-ENERGIZED AMB 4-100 COMPLETED. 1423 START SINE SWEETS, RUN #40 6-3 1438 DE-ENERGIZED 61. ANK 4400 MIN. COMPLETED. 1444 5% STACT SINK SWEED. RUNKY ENERGIZED. 00 6-3 1516 AMO 14-100 3.5 Min. Completeo. K4. 1522

Signed Prouve

W 589 QA Form Approval

Page No. G-3

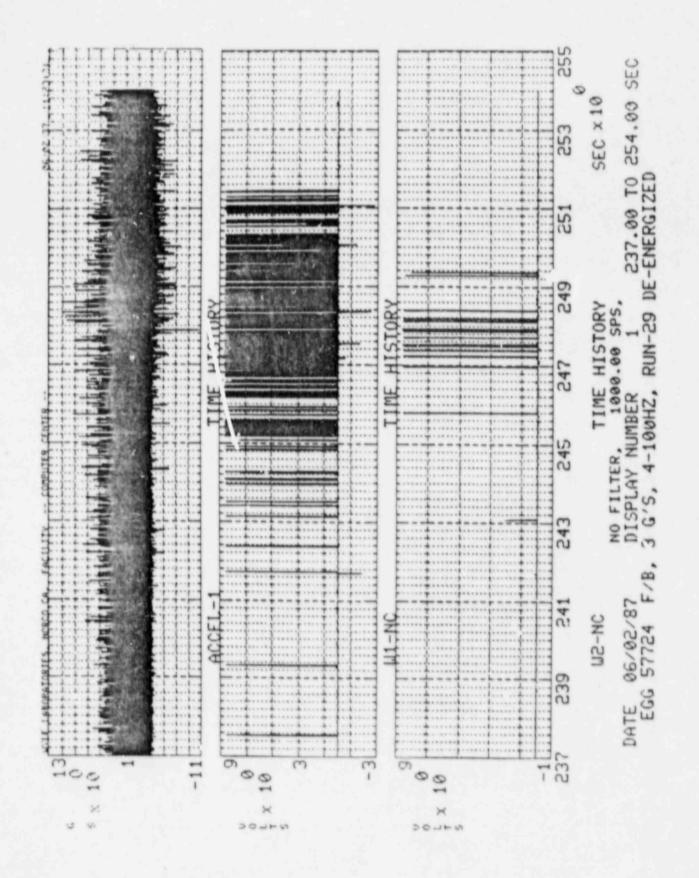


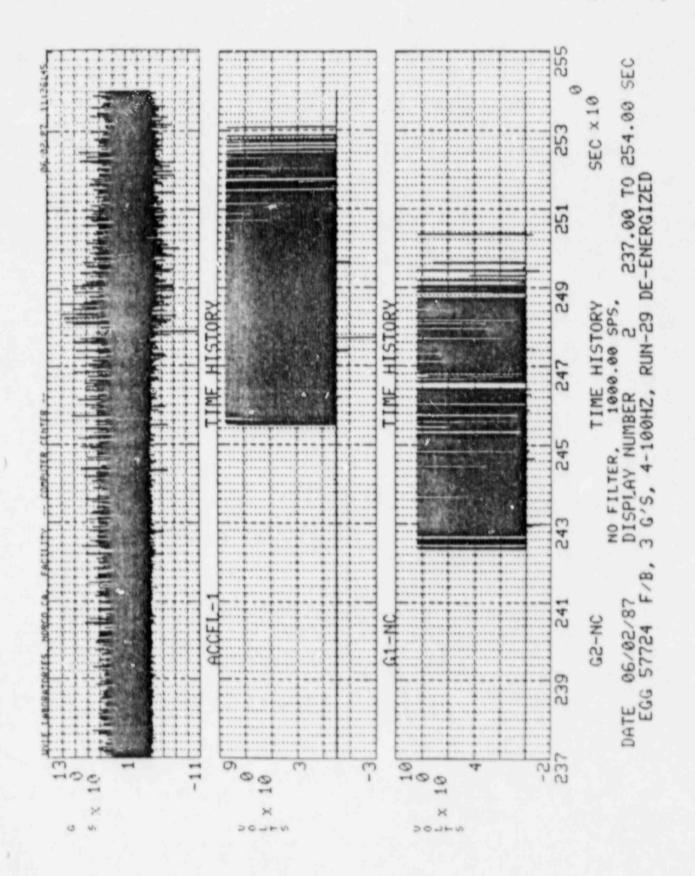


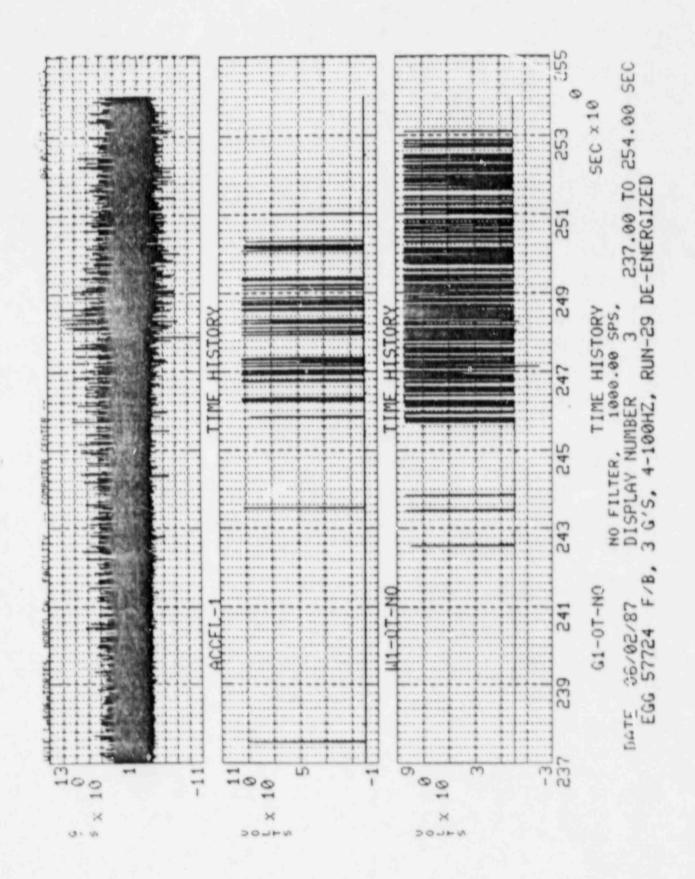
START TIME: 0.0000 STOP TIME: 265.73

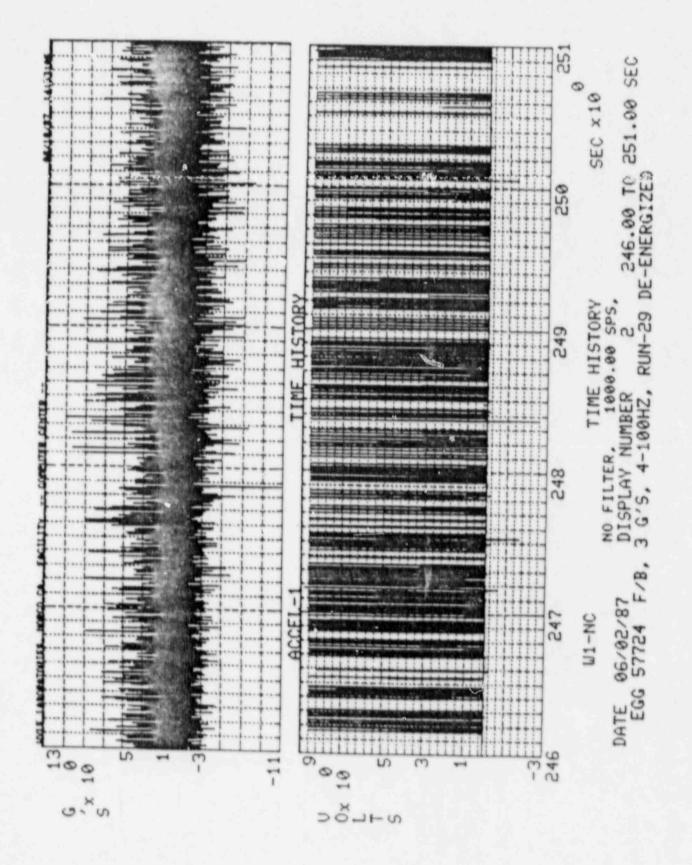
TEST NAME-EGG 57724 F/B, 3 G'S, 4-160HZ, RUN-29 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE-06/02/87 11: 4:20 HOURS

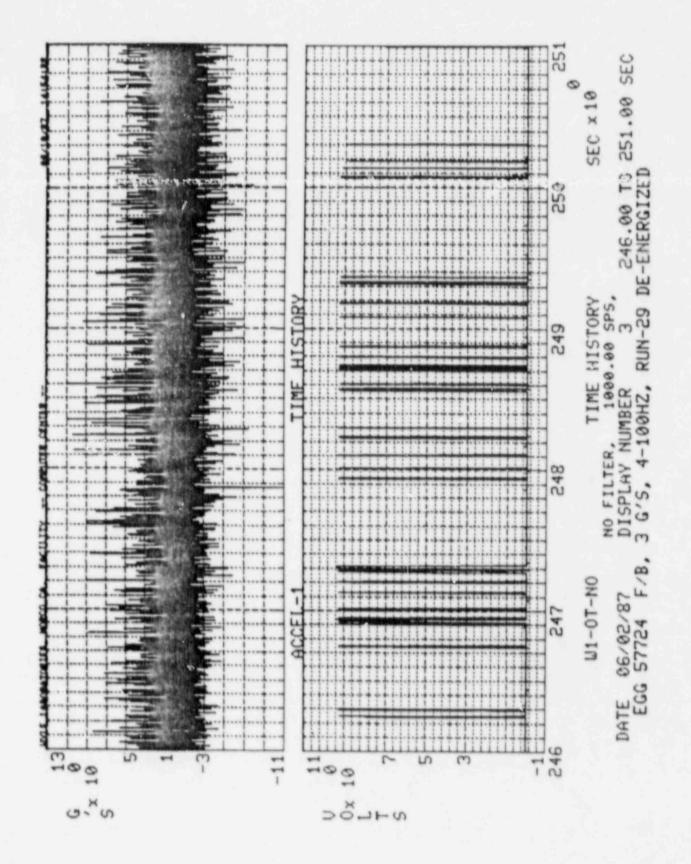
ID !	CHANNEL	FIRST CHATTER		STATE!	NUMBER OF 8.00-5.00	CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	URES PER TIN 10.0-20.0	E LENGTH 20.0-40.0	40.0-80.0	>80.A	TOTAL
M1-110 1	4	237,531		1 01	93 NO CHATTE	72 R	1	0	0	0	1 166
US-NO 1 US-NO 1 US-NO 1	5 6 7 8	245.769	249.337	0 1	NO CHATTEI NO CHATTEI NO CHATTEI	R	0	0	6	Θ	8
G1-NO 1 G1-NO 1	10	245.491		1 01	NO CHATTE	219	3	0	0	0	1 266
GB-NC 1 GB-NC 1 GB-NC 1	11 12 13 14	242.356		0 1	NO CHATTEI NO CHATTEI NO CHATTEI	R	0	0	0	0	202
10M-T0-114 10M-T0-314 10M-T0-84	16 ! 17 !	237.537		0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	8	8	0	. 0	0	1 43
11-0T-NO! -0T-NO! -0T-NO!	18 1 19 1 20 1	242.542	253.987	0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	19	54	55	12	6	128
										TOTAL*	1 903

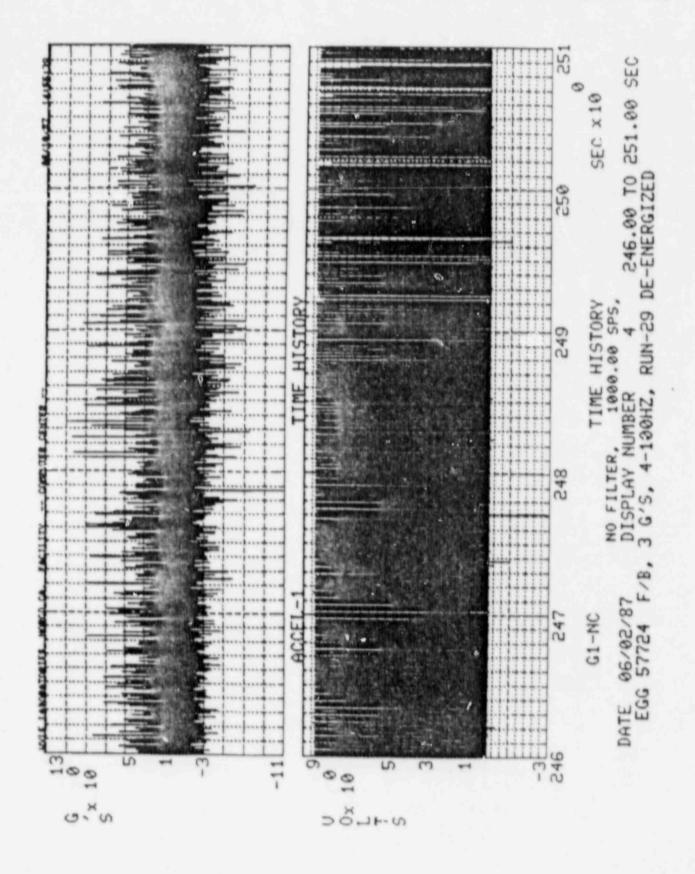


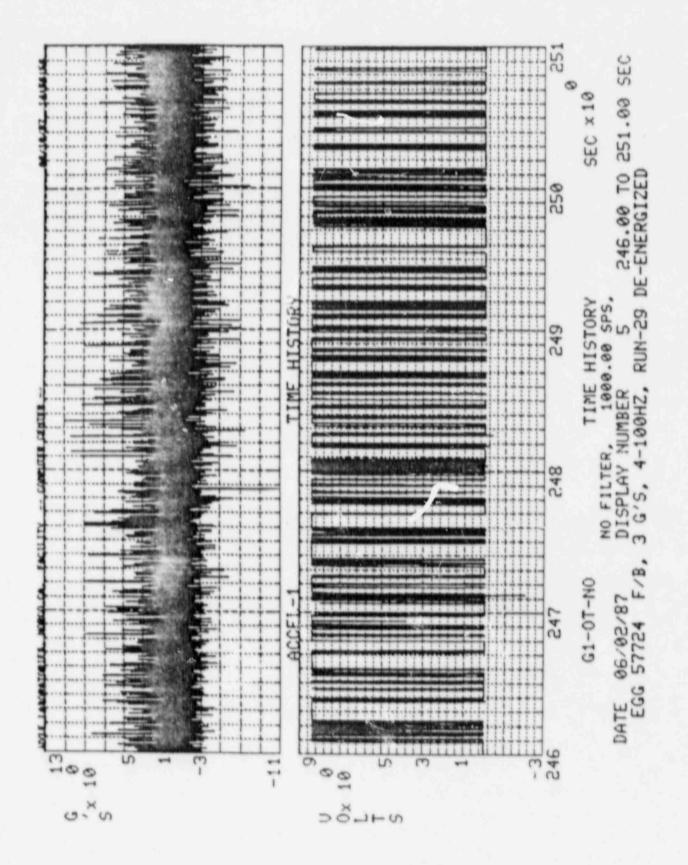












Report No. 57724

Page No. G-14

CHATTER AND PULSE AWALYSIS PROCESSA

06/02/87 13/55/34 HOURS

STOP TIME. 266.42

TEST NAME - EGG 57724 F/B, 2.5 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-30 DE-ENERGIZED
TEST DATE - 96/08/87 13:37:37 HOURS

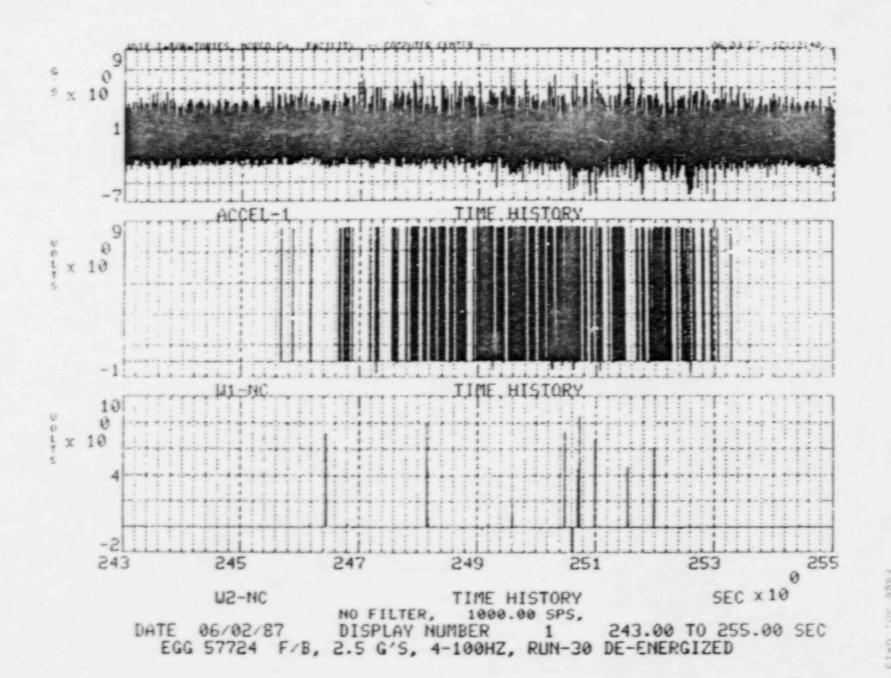
START TIME. 0.0000

LIME LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

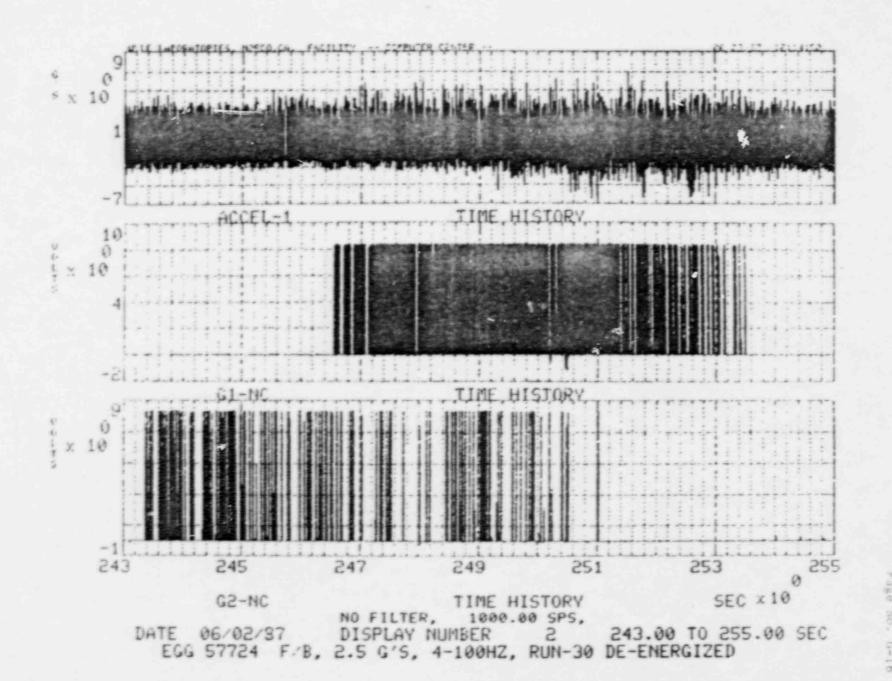
Total	1531	<u></u>	38	1631		121	1633 1 4
>80.0	9	9	0	٥	9		T 723 ×
40.0-80.0	0	0	•	0	0	15	
E LENGTH 20.0-40.0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
RES PER 1115 10.0-20.0	1	0	0	0	10	3	
TTER FAILL 30-10.0	85	0	180	12		10	
ALUBER OF CHATTER FAILURES FER TIFE LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		2 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER S8	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	00 0		
CHANGE	0	000	000	500	5055	3000	
CHATTER	253.278	251.983	253.490	251.014	252.679	254.066	
FIRST	245.667	246.437	246.558	243.370	246.759	246.664	Contract of the State of
OHWREL I	3	4 10 10	V 00 0	110	16488	17 20 20	
CHANNEL	WI-NC I	04-20 16-40	50-PC 50-PC 51-PC	04-10 03-10 04-03	63-NC 63-NC 63-NC 61-CT-NC	5555	

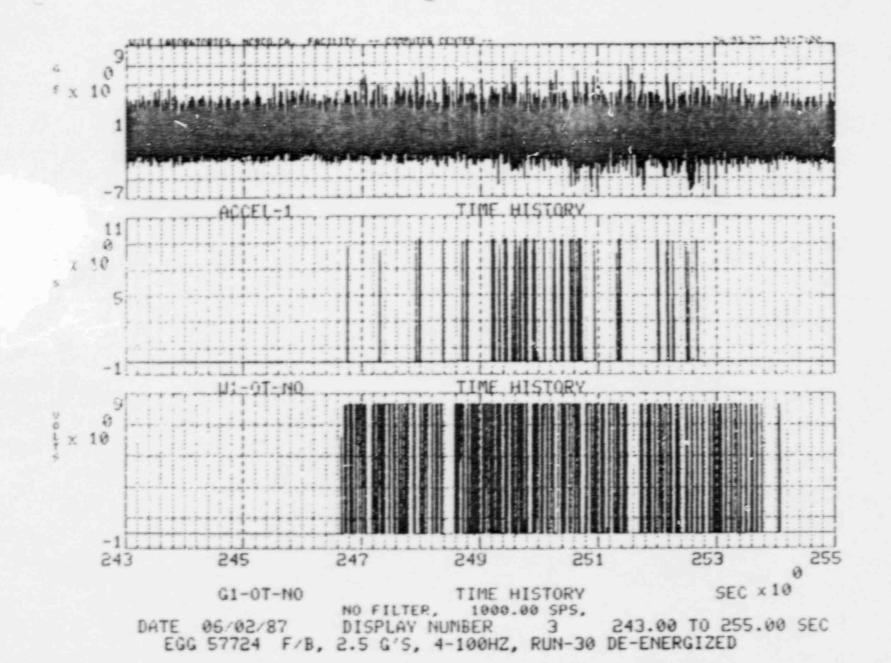
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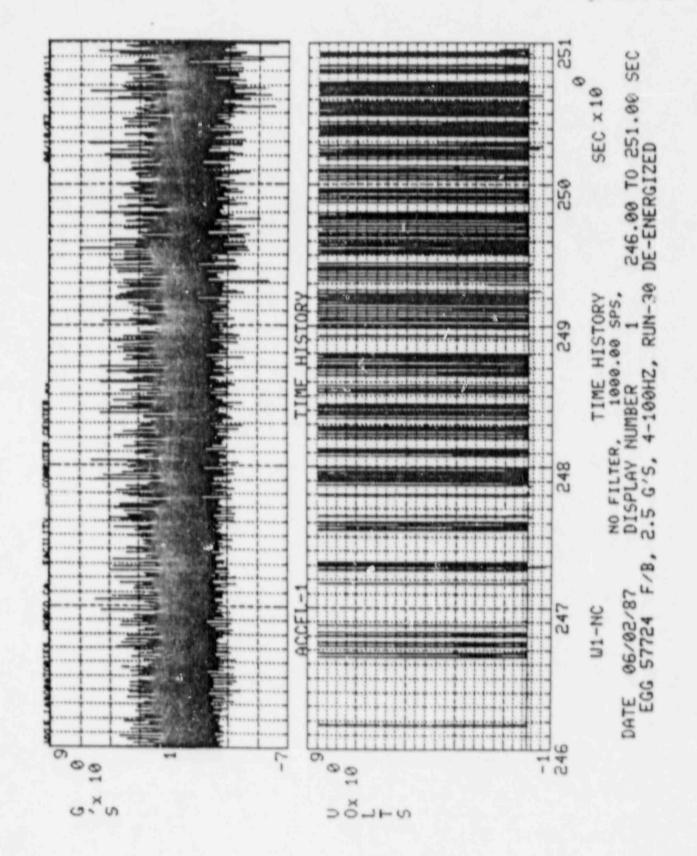


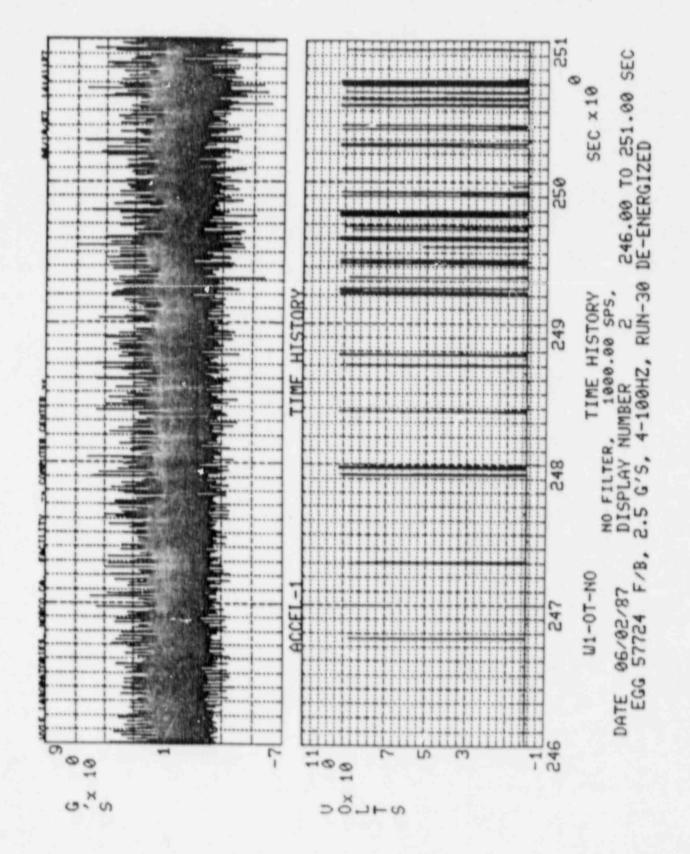


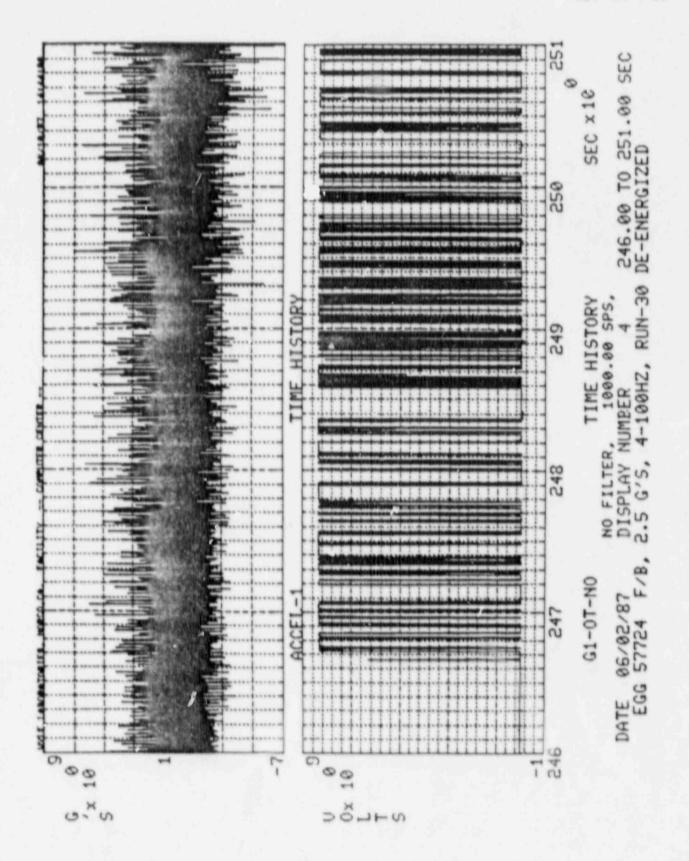


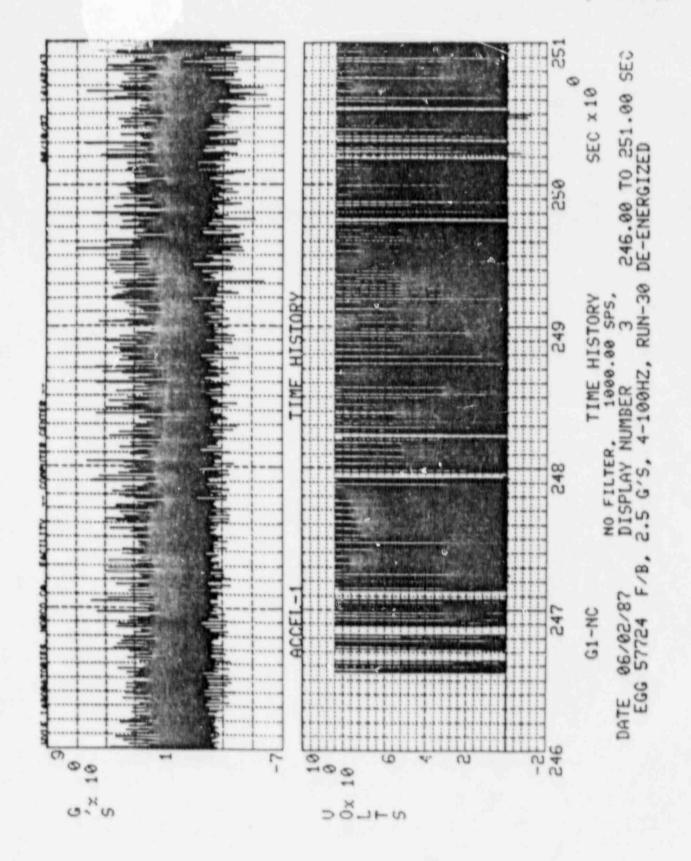








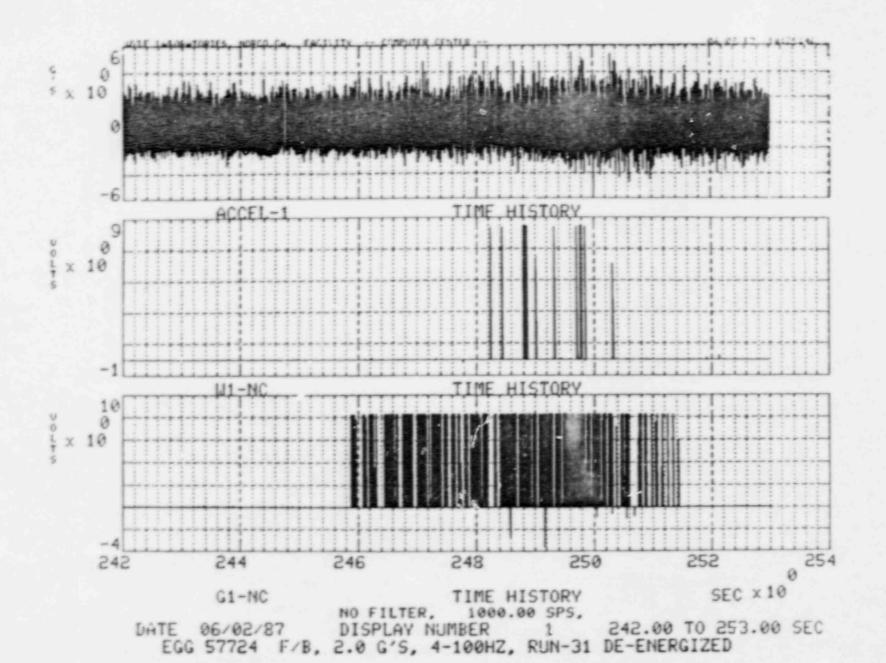


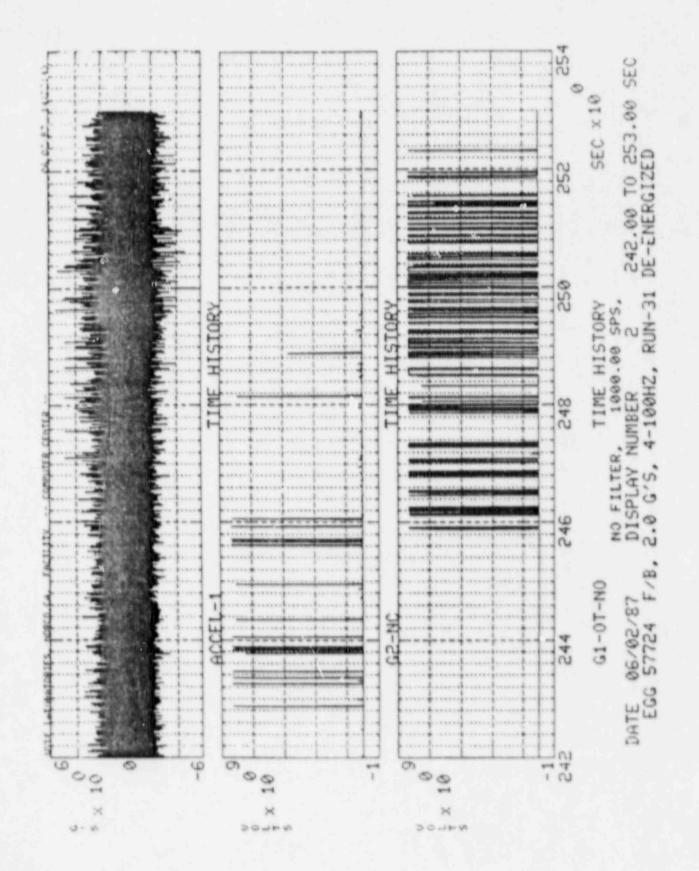


START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 265.05

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 F/B, 2.0 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-31 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/02/87 14: 8:45 HOURS

CHANNEL	CHANNEL NUMBER	FIRST LAST CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHAT 2.00-5.00 5.0	TER FAIR 0-10.0		E LENGTH 20.0-40.0	40,0-80.0	>80.08	TOTAL
. U1-NC . U1-NO . U2-NC . U2-NO . U3-NC . U3-NO	3 4 5 6 7 8	248.242 250.314	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0	0	ė	0	6	91
G1-NC	9 10	245.889 251.427	1 01	94 NO CHATTER	54	0	0	0	0	148
G2-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-NC G3-CT-NC G3-CT-NC	16	242.869 248.879		NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0		14
G1-OT-NO! G2-OT-NO! G3-OT-NO!	19	245.894 252.322	1 01	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	5	15	17	11	1	1 63
									TOTAL*	234





06/02/87 14:46:21 HOURS CHATTER AND PLLSE ANNLYSIS PROGRAM

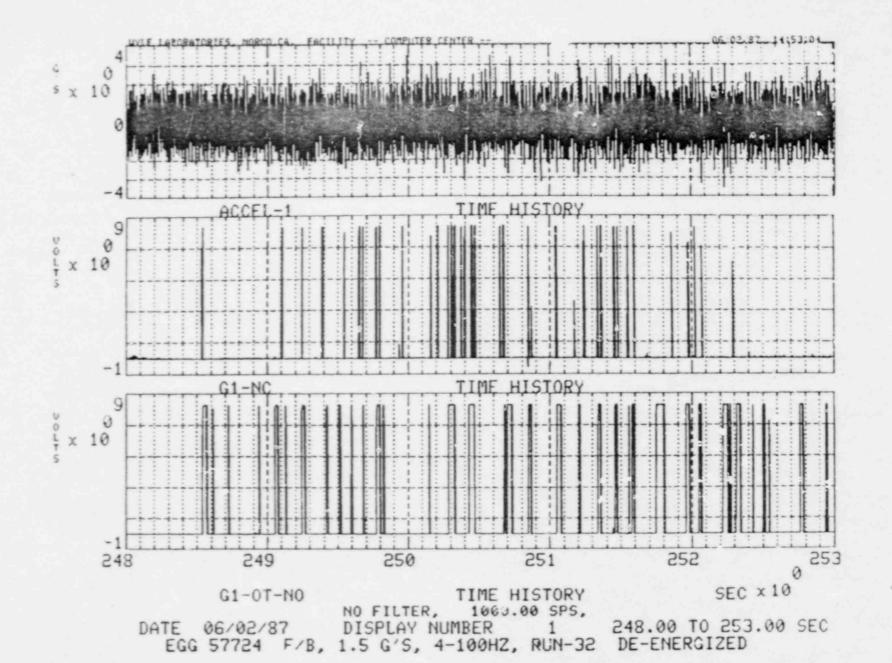
STOP TINE - 267.44

TEST NAME-EGG 57724 F/B, 1.5 G/S, 4-1004Z, RUM-32 DE-EMERGIZED TEST DATE-06/02/87 14:35:33 HOURS

START TIME. 0.0000

UME LABORRIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

TOTAL	8	651
>80.08		TOTAL.
0.08-0.0	• •	
BICTH .0-40.0		
ES PER TIME U		
0.00-10.0	m 14	
ALMEER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	00000000000000000	
DASTTER	28. 28 28. 38	
FIRST	248.546	
CHANNEL	U4000000000000000000000000000000000000	
OWWEL !	######################################	



START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 263.68

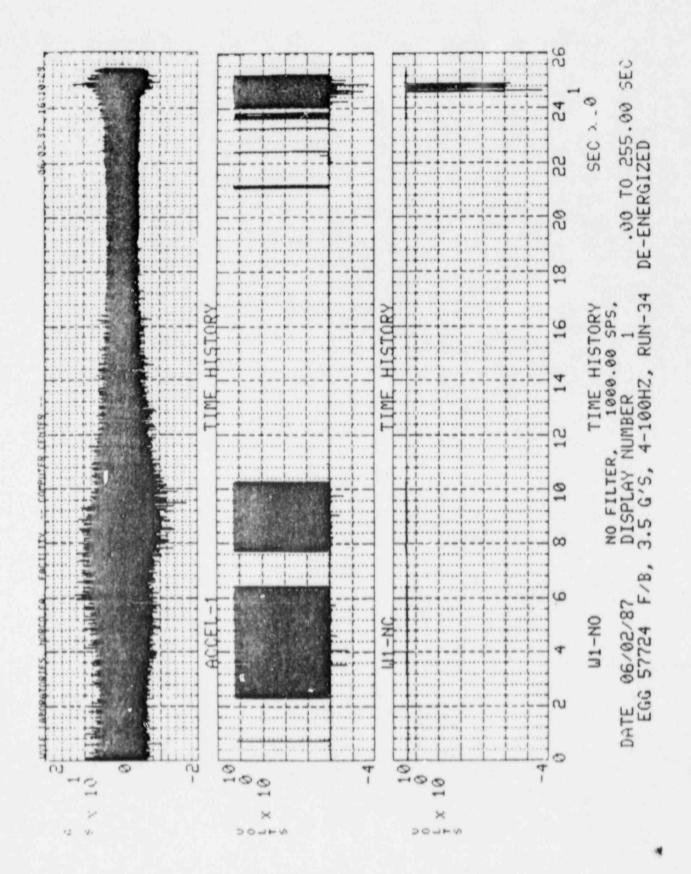
TEST NAME *EGG 57724 F/B, 1.0 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-33 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/02/87 15:17:12 HOURS

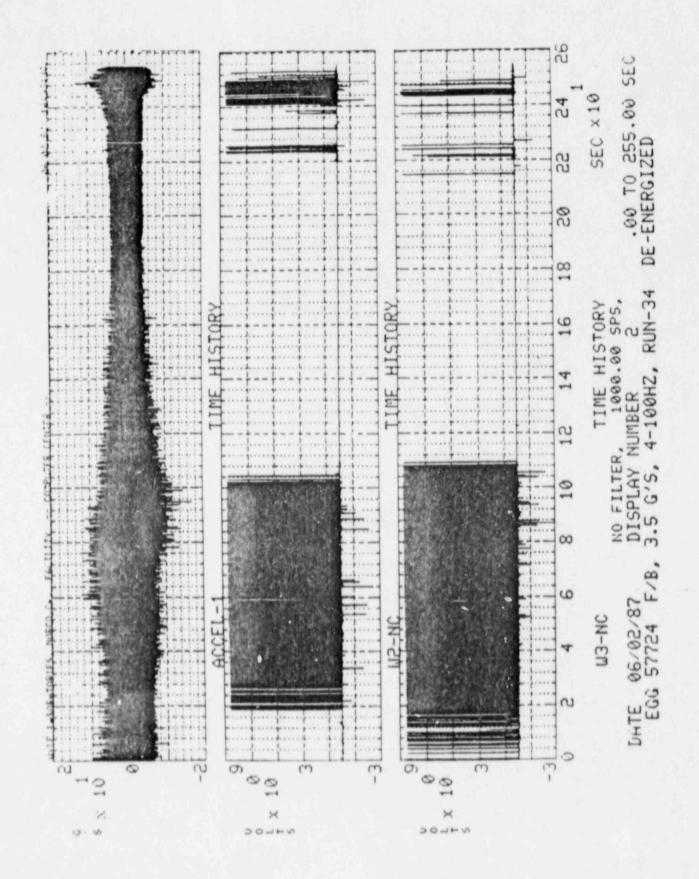
CHANNEL !		FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	! STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80 >80.	e !TOTAL
W1-NC !	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 01	NO CHATTER	
UI-NO !	4		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
UP-NC !	5		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
UZ-NO !	6		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
W3-NC !	7		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
W3-N0 !	8		1 0 :	NO CHATTER	
G1-NC !	9		0 1	NO CHATTER	
-1-NO 1	10		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G2-NC 1	11		. 0 .	NO CHATTER	
G2-NO !	12		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-NC !	13		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-N0 !	1.4		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
W1-OT-NO!	25		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
10N-T0-SW	16		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
W3-OT-NO!			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G1-OT-NO!			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G2-0T-N01			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
G3-OT-NO!			1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
			·		
			1	TO	TAL* ! (

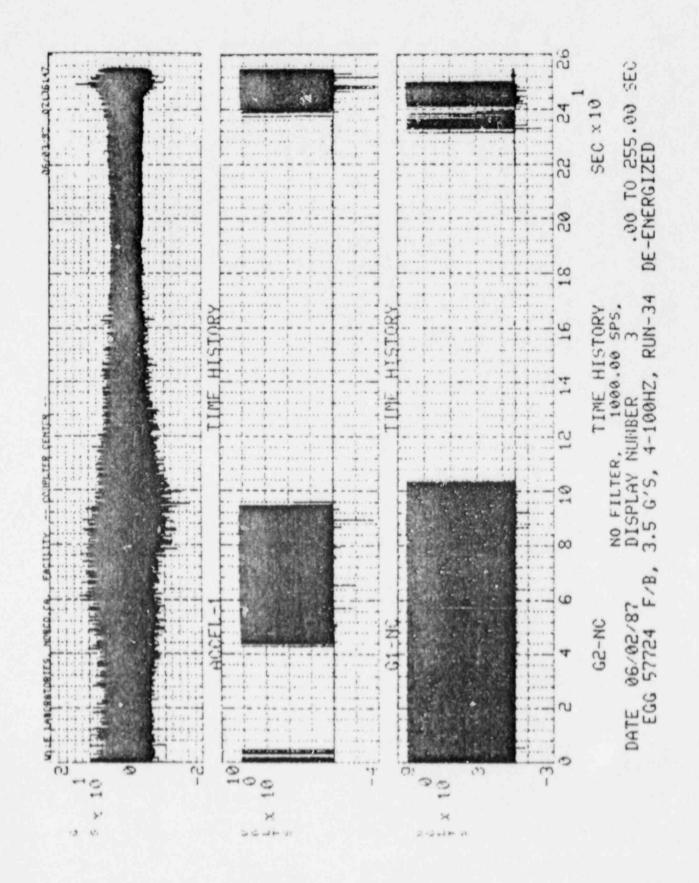
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 265.73

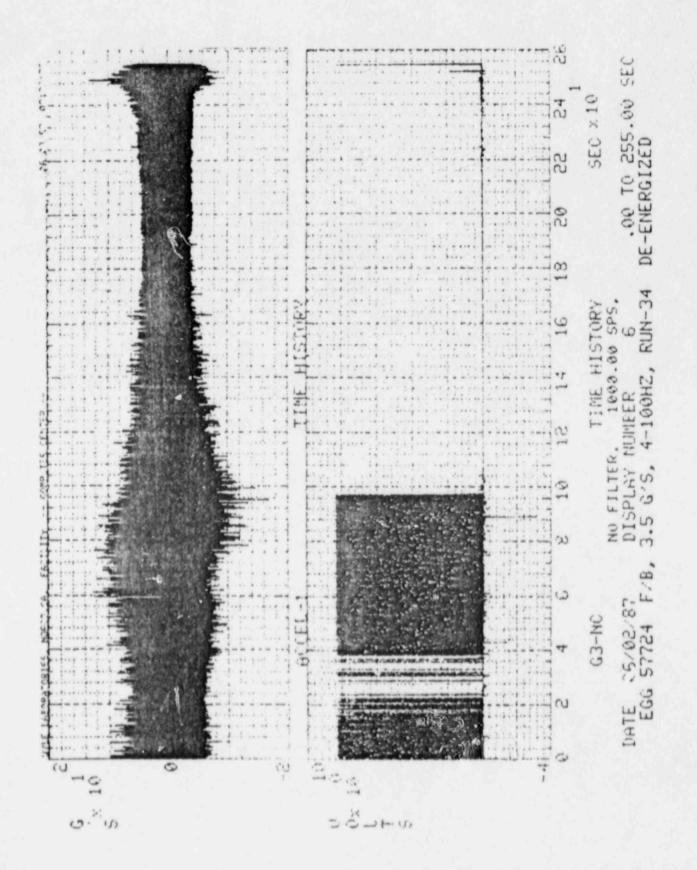
TEST NAME *EGG 57724 F/B, 3.5 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-34 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/02/87 15:41:44 HOURS

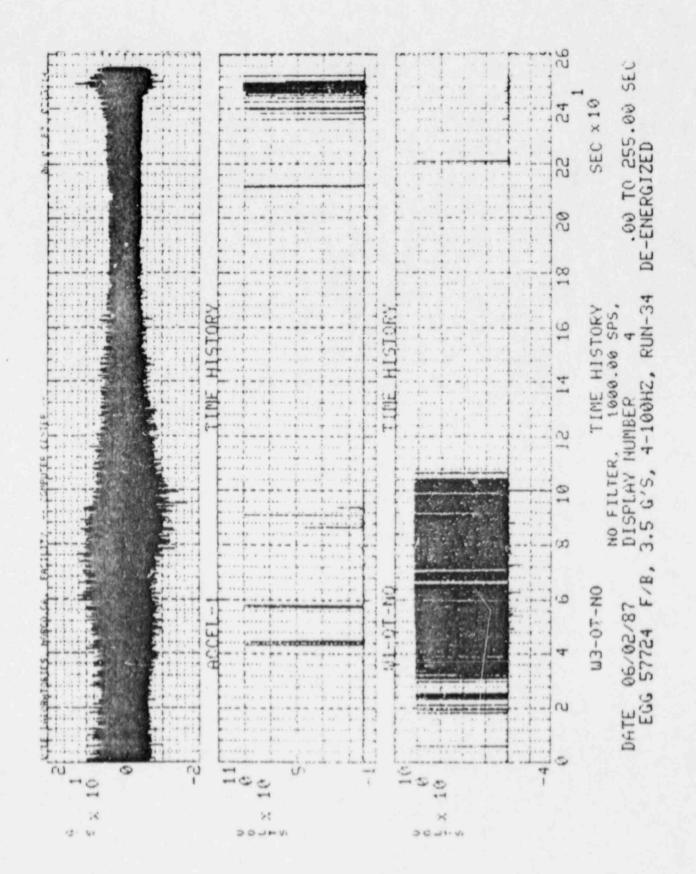
CHANGEL !	CHRYNEL NUMBER	FIRST		! STATE!			JURES PER TII 10.0-20.0		40.0-80.0	>80.0	! TOTAL
W1-NC !	3	7.172	252.271	1 0 1	253	455	50)	0	0	1 728
W1-N0 !	4.1	245.795	248.930	1 0 1	12	0	0	2	0	0	12
MS-NO 1	5	18.953	252.564	1 0 1	139 NO CHATTEI	311	215	9	0	0	1 665
W3-N0 !	7 8	.283	248.843	1 01	90 NO CHATTEI	313	341	0	0	0	1 744
G1-NC !	9	.398	254.691	0 1	NO CHATTE	658	50	0	0	0	! 820
G2-NO !	11	.149	249.971	1 0 1	126 NO CHATTE	299	664	0	0	0	1089
G3-NC !	13 14	. 154	254.529	1 01	65 NO CHATTEI	559	274	0	0	0	568
104-10-10	15 16	43.138	251.890	1 01	NO CHATTES	6	14	3	0	. 0	! 48
W3-0T-NO!	17	5.979	220.548	1 0 1	48	58	93	234	1	0	1 434
G1-0T-N0! G2-0T-N0!		. 409	254.711	1 01	NO CHATTE	48	198	130	55	21	! 481
G3-OT-NO!	50	. 659	93.709	1 01	61	50	64	508	3	0	386
				1 1						TOTAL=	1 5975

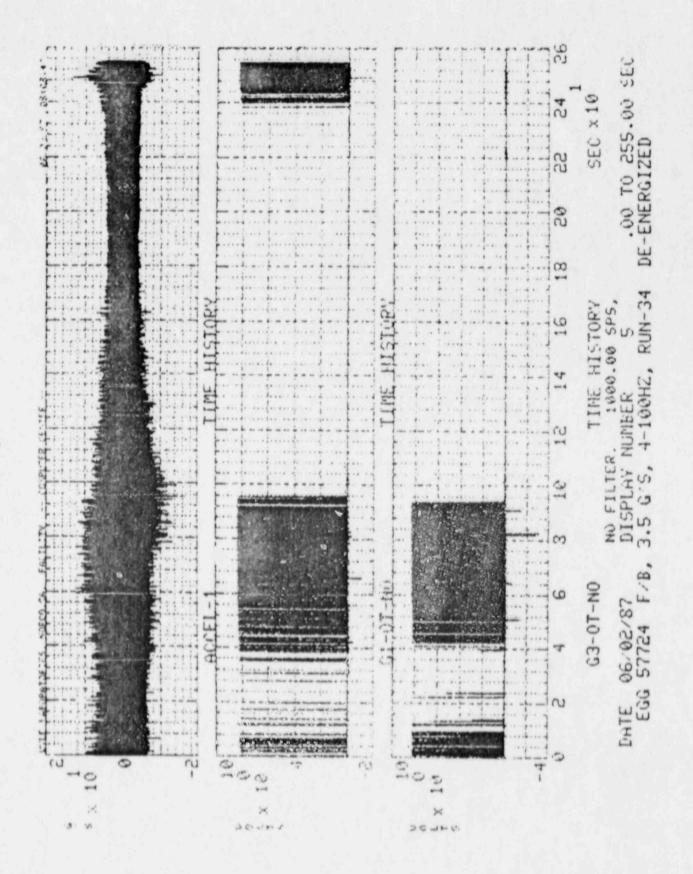


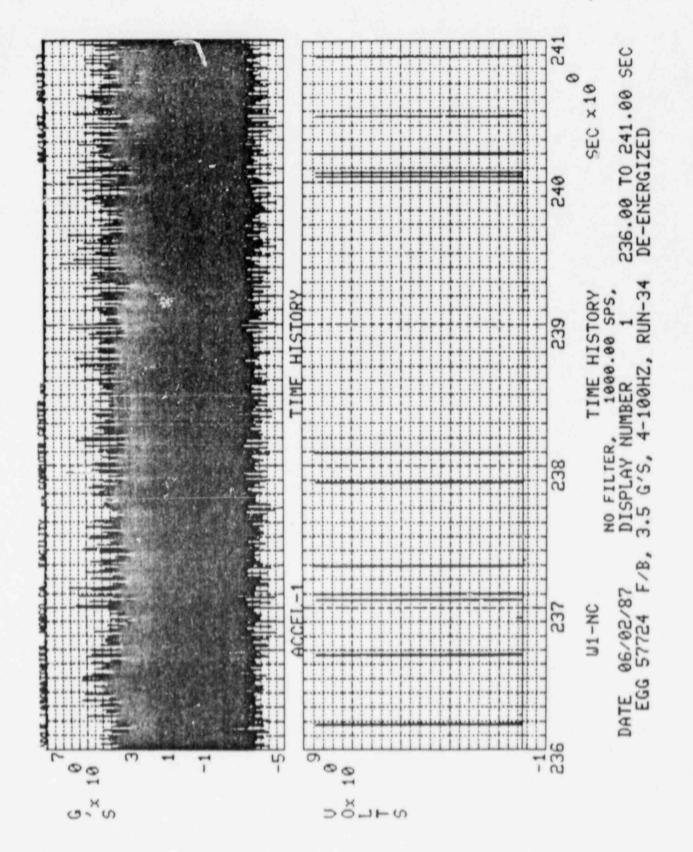


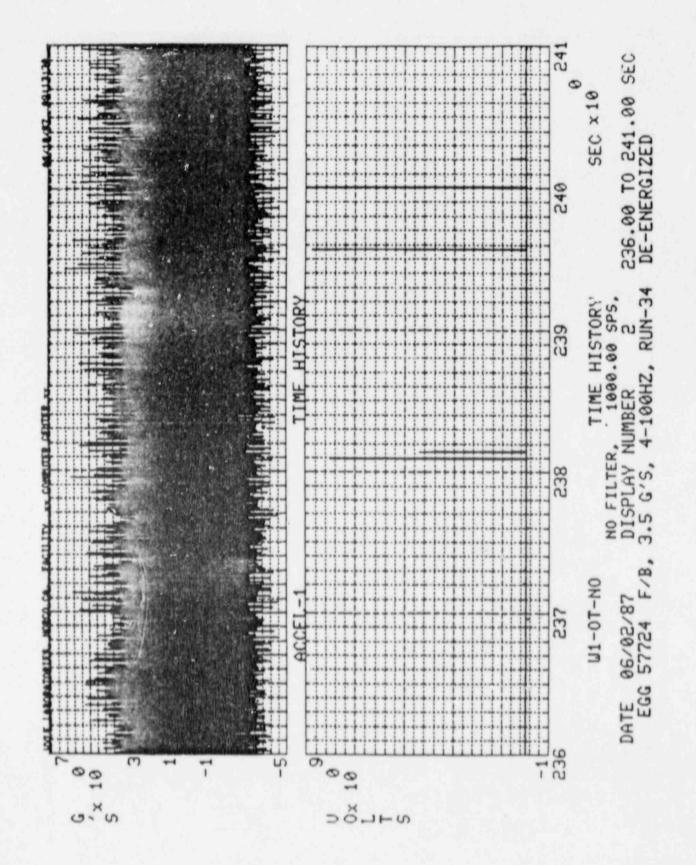


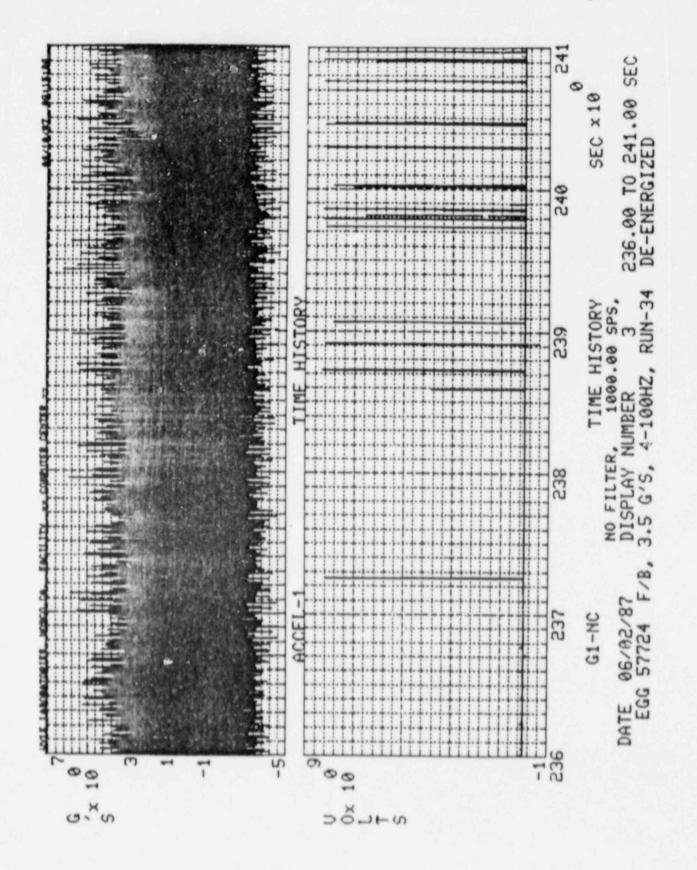


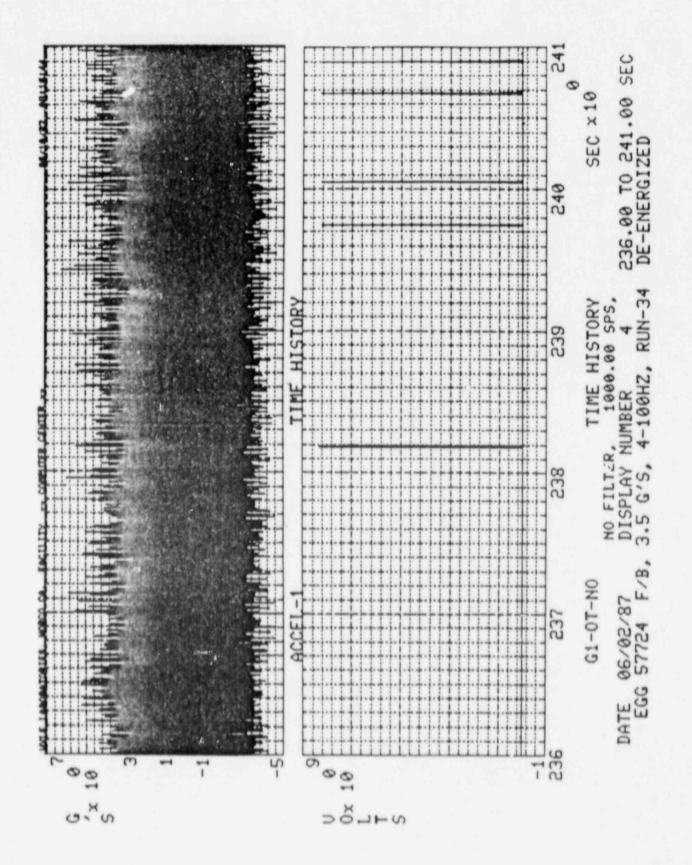








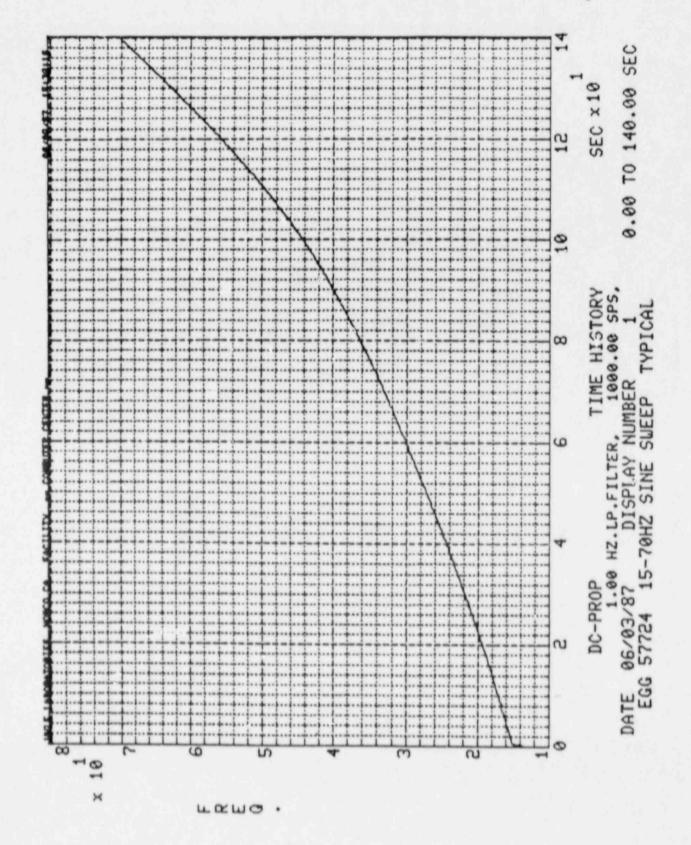


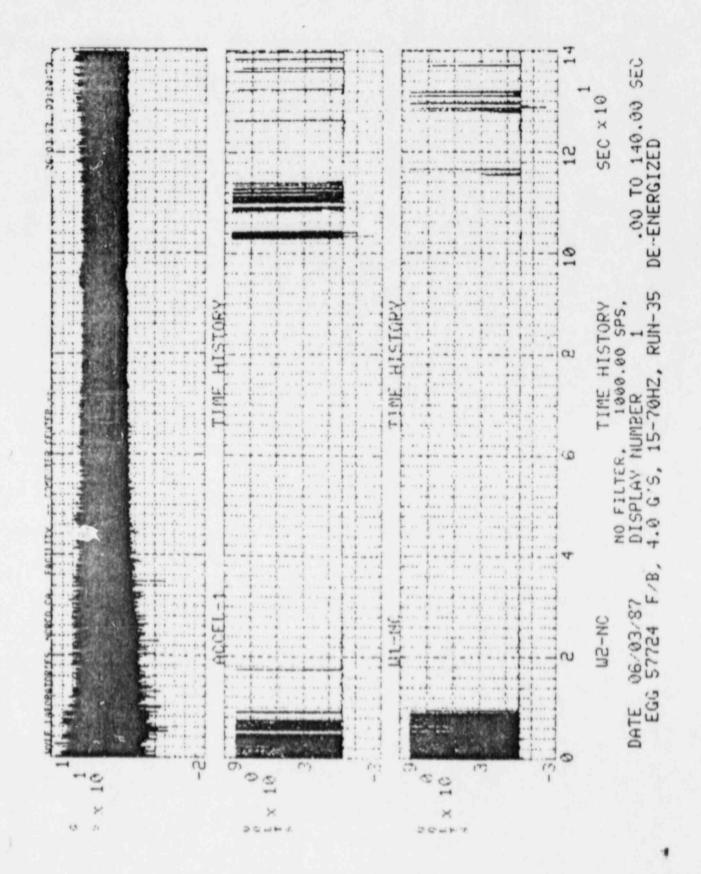


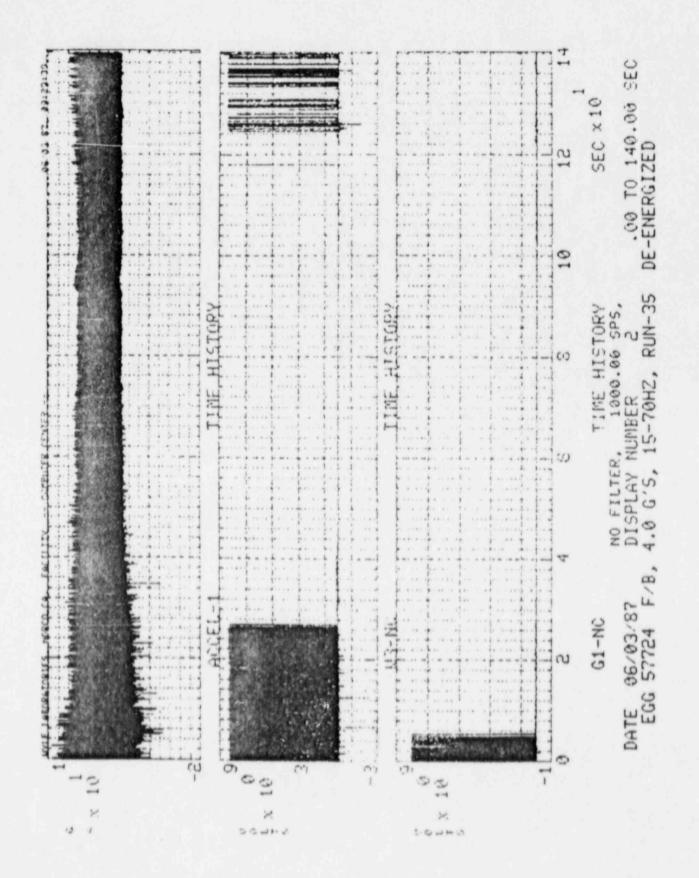
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP' TIME* 141.25

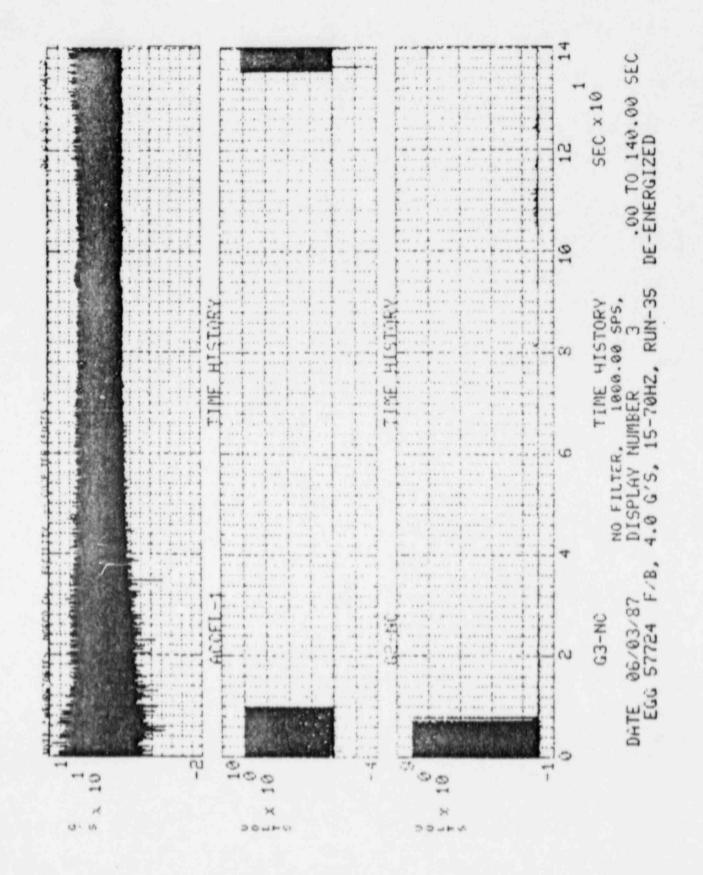
TEST NAME *EGG 57724 F/B, 4.0 G'S, 15-70HZ, RUN-35 DE-ENERGIZEDF TEST DATE *06/03/67 8:43: 3 HOURS

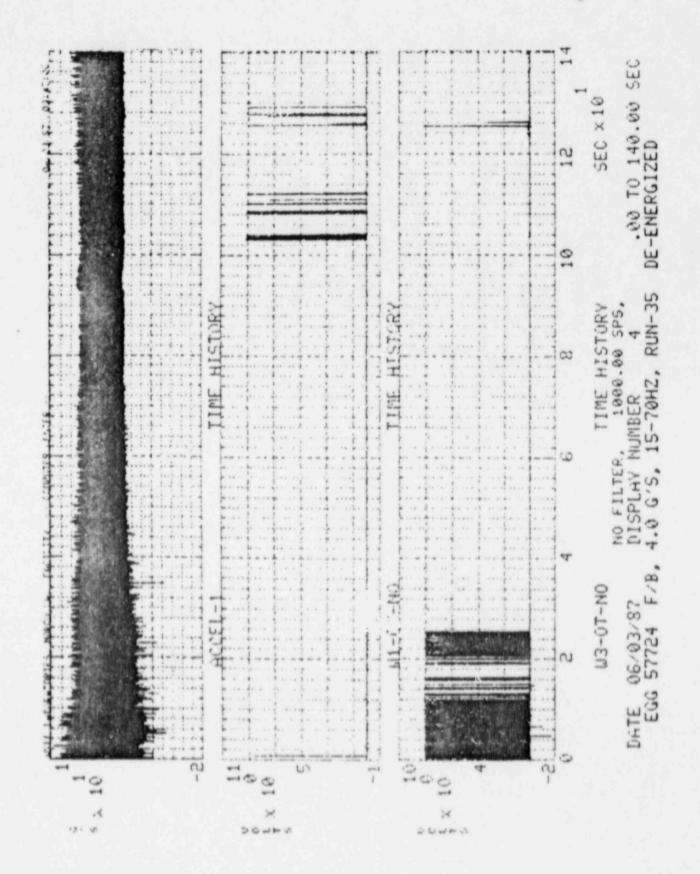
CHANNEL !	NUMBER I	FIRST		I STATE!	NUMBER OF CH 2.00-5.00		URES PER TII 10.0-20.0		40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
U1-NC ! U1-NO !	3	.052	139.601	1 01	101 NO CHATTER	53	0	0	0	0	1 154
ME-NO I	6 1	.051	136.960	1 01	59 NO CHATTER	63	0	0	0	0	1221
W3-NC !	7 1	,050	139.673	1 01	167 NO CHATTER	177	105	0	0	0	1 449
G1-NC !	9 1	.019	5.391	1 01	45 NO CHATTER	8	0	0	0	0	1 53
G2-NC G2-NO	11 !	.016	139.902	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	29	123	0	0	0	1 509
G3-NC G3-NO	13 !	.018	7.822	1 01	NO CHATTER	69	0	0	0	0	! 103
W1-0T-NO! W2-0T-NO!	15 I 16 I	.880	128.979	1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1	6	0	0	0	! 18
G1-0T-N01 G2-0T-N01 G2-0T-N01	18	.007	9.333	1 01	1 4 NO CHATTER	0 4	SS	48	92	65 0	1 208
G3-OT-NO!		.031	6.882	0 1	10	€	3	9	0	0	58
				1						TOTAL-	1 1381

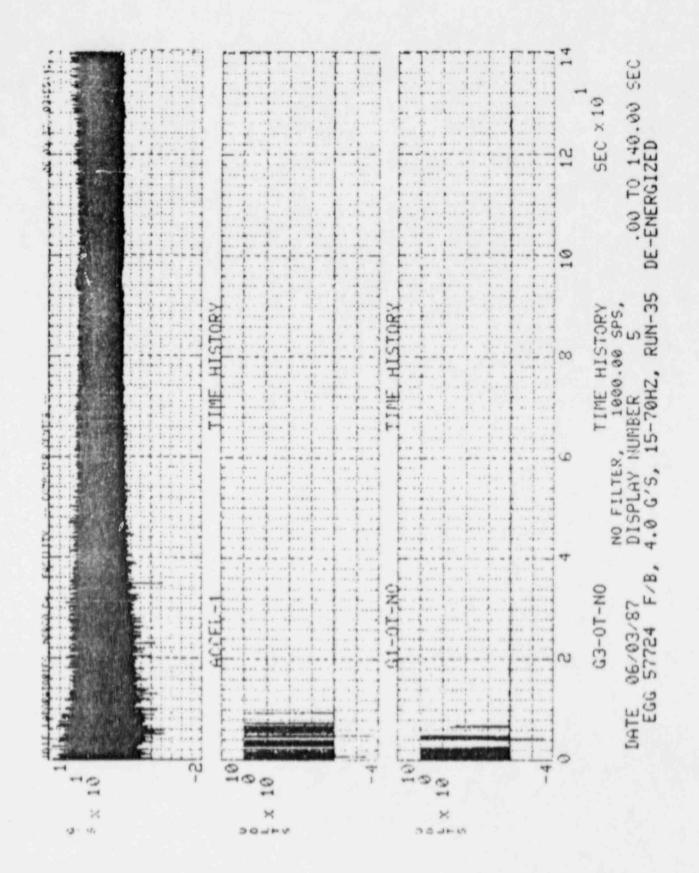












LMLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY CHATTER AND PULSE ANALYSIS PROGRAM 06/03/87 10:41:40 HOURS PAGE 1

START TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 300.62

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 F/B, 3.5 G/S, 4-100HZ, RUN-36 ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/03/87 10:13:28 HOURS

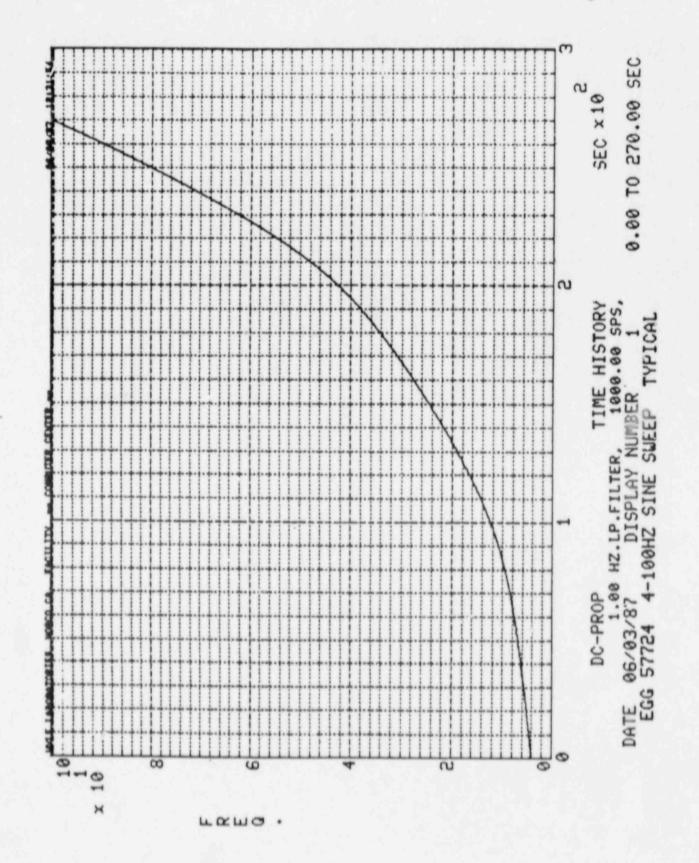
	HANNEL !	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	I STATE!	NUMBER OF CHATTER FAILURES PER TIME LENGTH 2.00-5.00 5.00-10.0 10 0-20.0 20.0-40.0 40.0-80.0 >80.0	TOTAL
I-NC I	3 !	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1 01	NO CHATTER	1
1-NO 1	4.5		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
E-NC I	5 !		1 0 !	NO CHATTER	4
2-NO 1	6 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
3-NC 1	7.1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	1
3-NO 1	8 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
1-NC I	9.1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	100
1-NO !	10 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
2-NC 1	11 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
2-NO 1	12		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
3-NC 1	13 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
3-NO !	14 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	- 5
1-0T-NO1	15 !		0 1	NO CHATTER	1
10M-T0-5	16 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
3-0T-NO!	17 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
1-0T-NO!	18 !		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
10M-T0-S	19 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
O-OT-NO!	20 1		1 0 1	NO CHATTER	
			1 1	TOTAL	- ! (

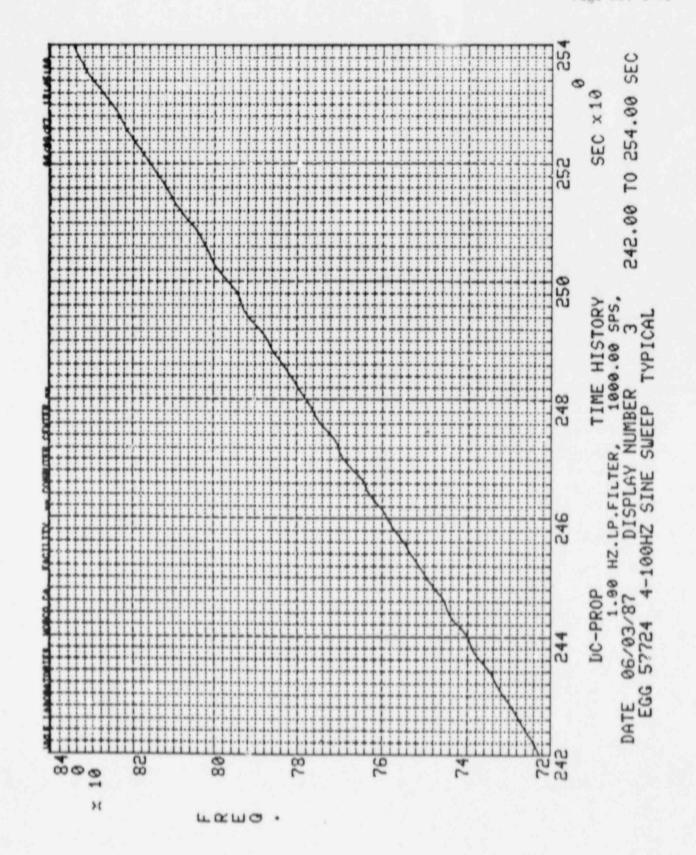
Report

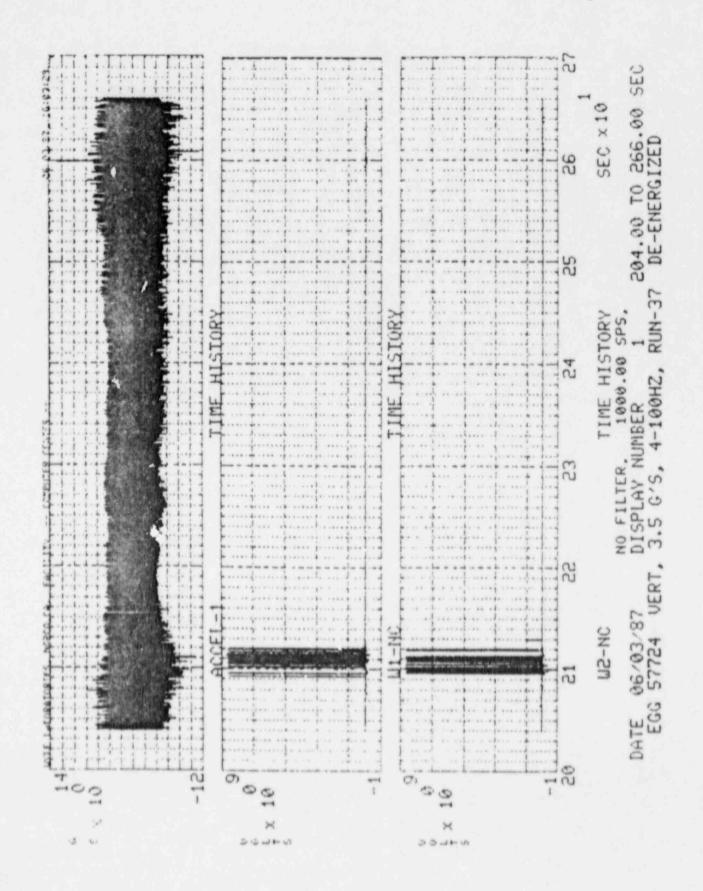
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 281.12

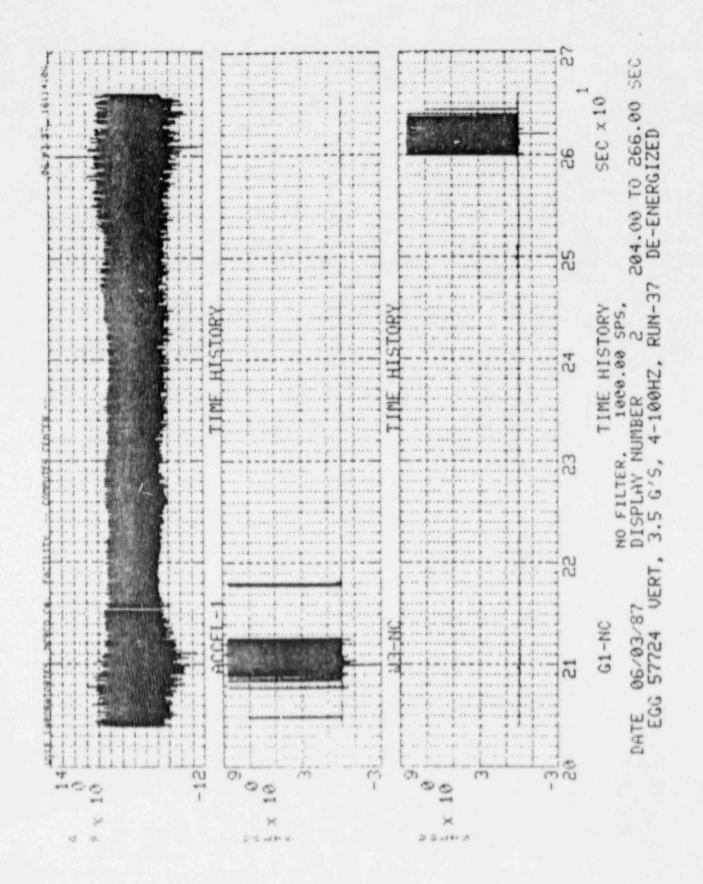
TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT, 3.5 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-37 DE-ENERGIZFD TEST DATE *06/03/87 13:34:31 HOURS

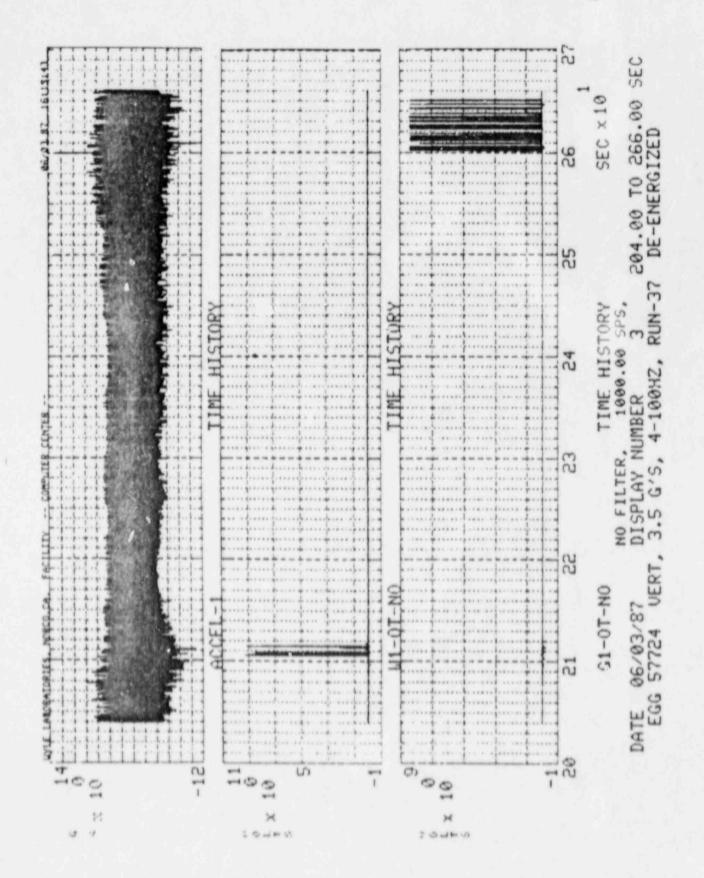
TD !	CHANNEL NUMBER		! STATE!	NUMBER OF CI 2.00-5.00	HATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	JURES PER TII 10.0-20.0		40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
U1-NC I	3	269.255 212.021	1 0 1	26	3	0	0	0	0	1 29
W1-N0 ! W2-NC !	5	209.614 212.045	1 01	NO CHATTER 23 NO CHATTER	1	0	0	0	0	24
W3-NC I	7	204.848 217.951	1 0 1	81 NO CHATTER	15	0	0	0	0	96
G1-NC !	9	259.872 264.412	1 0 1	50 NO CHATTER	35	0	0	0	0	! 85
G2-N0 1	11		1 0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER						1
G3-NC !	13 14		1 0 1	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER						
W2-07-NO!	15 16	210.546 211.491	0 1	NO CHATTER	0	0	0	0	0	1 5
W3-0T-NO! G1-0T-NO! G2-0T-NO!	18	260.133 265.116	1 01	NO CHATTER 11 NO CHATTER	0	13	9	1	0	1 34
G3-OT-NO1	20		1 01	NO CHATTER						
			1 1						TOTAL=	273

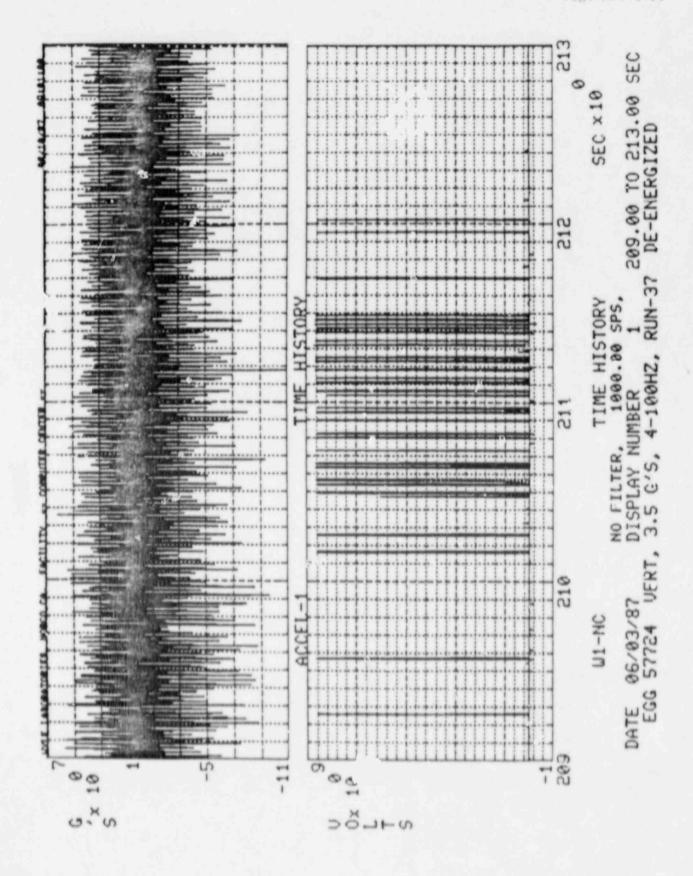


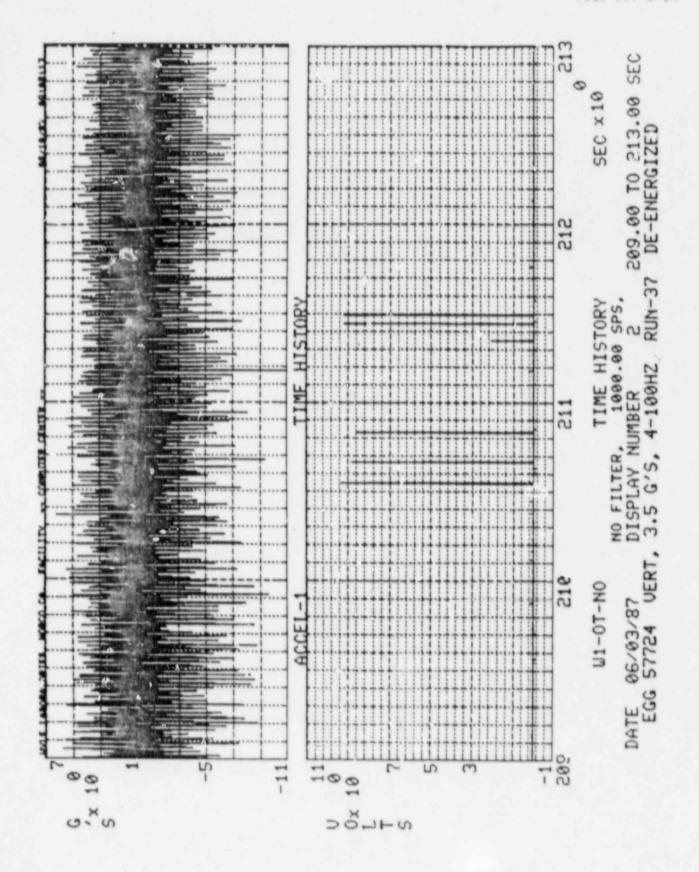


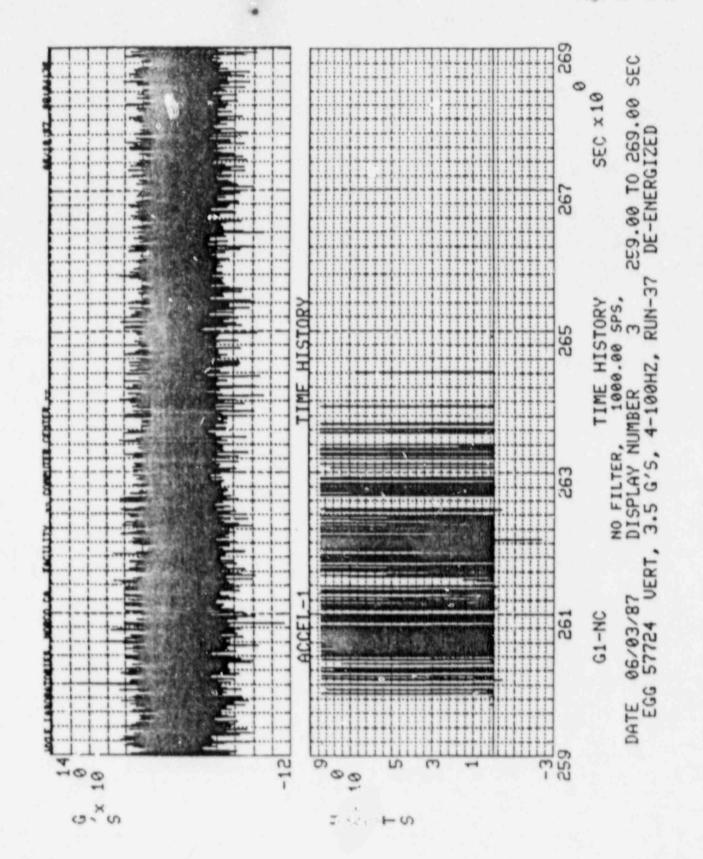


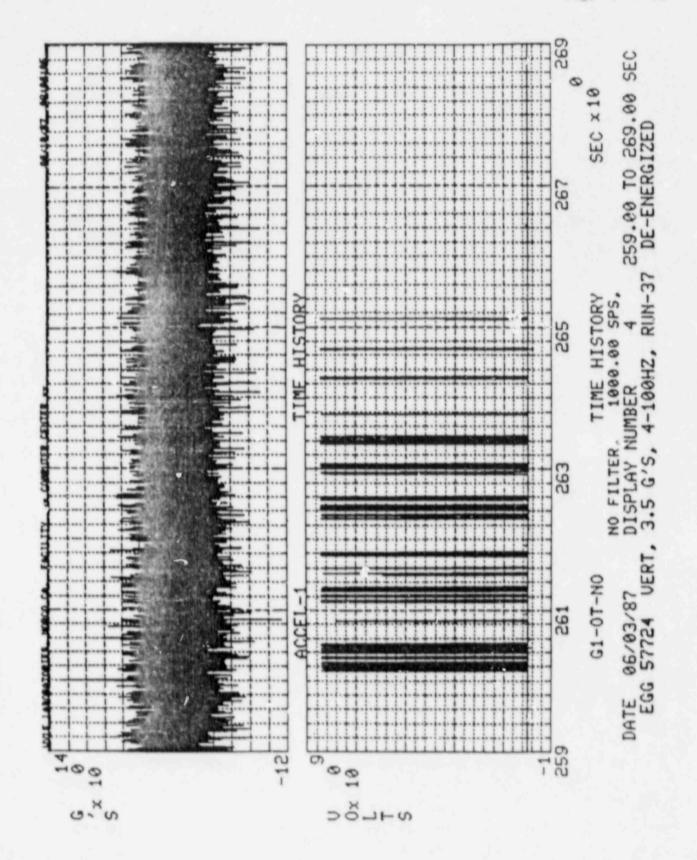










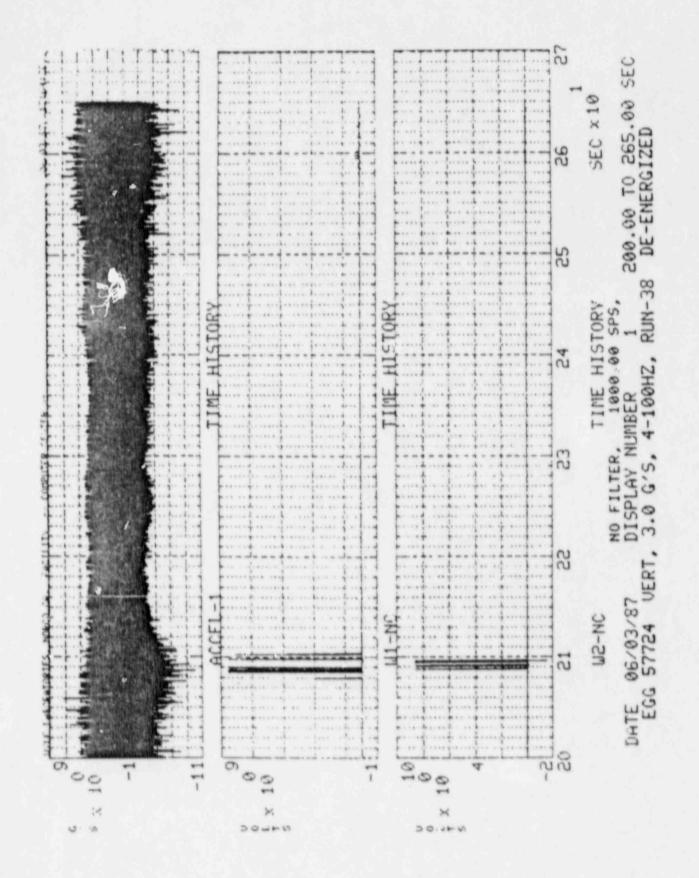


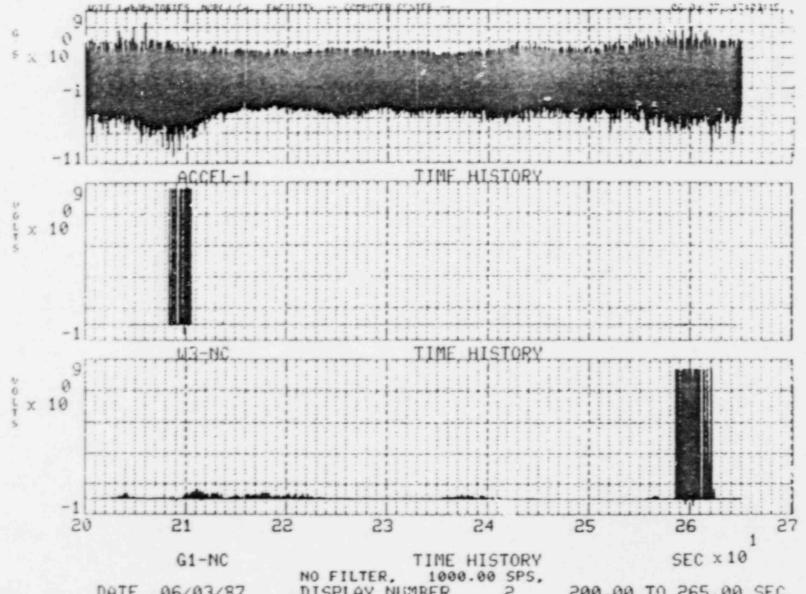
START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 281.12

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT, 3.0 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-38 DE-ENERGIZED
TEST DATE *06/03/87 13:53:41 HOURS

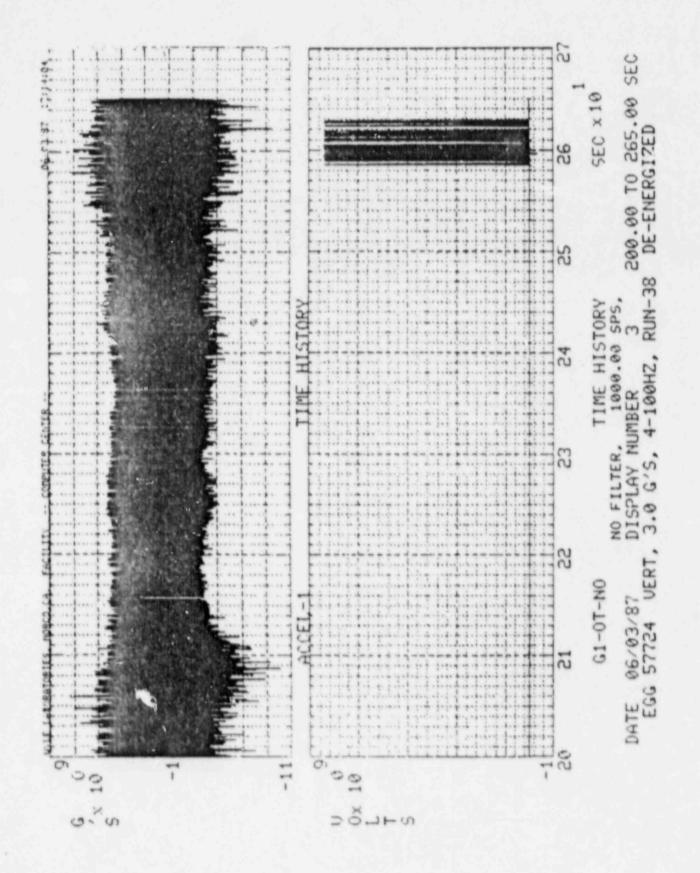
CHANNEL !	CHANNEL		LAST	1 STATE1		CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.C			40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
W1-NC !	3	208.536	210.312	1 01	3 NO CHATTE	R 0	0	0	0	0	1 31
MS-NO I	5	208,797	209.648	1 01	NO CHATTE	R	0	0	0	0	! 7!
₩3-NC !	7 8	208.323	210.461	1 01	SS NO CHATTE	1	0	0	0	0	1 231
G1-NC ! G2-NC ! G2-NC ! G3-NC ! G3-NC ! G3-NC ! U1-OT-NO! U2-OT-NO! U3-OT-NO!	16	258.511	262 089		NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE NO CHATTE	R R R R R	0	•	٥	٥	48
G1-GT-NO! G2-OT-NO! G3-OT-NO!	18 19	258,516	262.891	1 01	NO CHATTE NO CHATTE		10	10	1	0	1 461
				1 1						TOTAL=	127

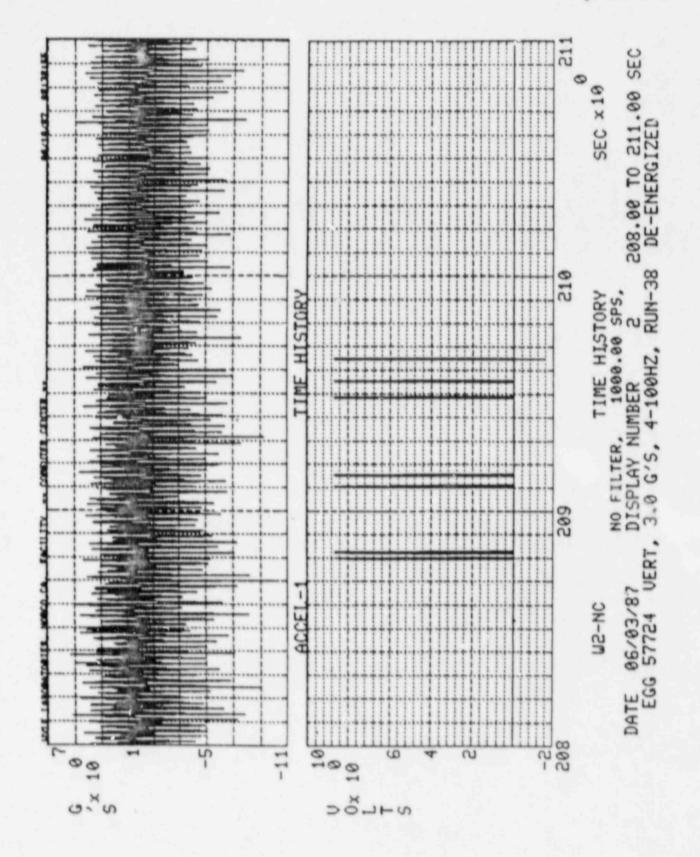
Page No. G-57

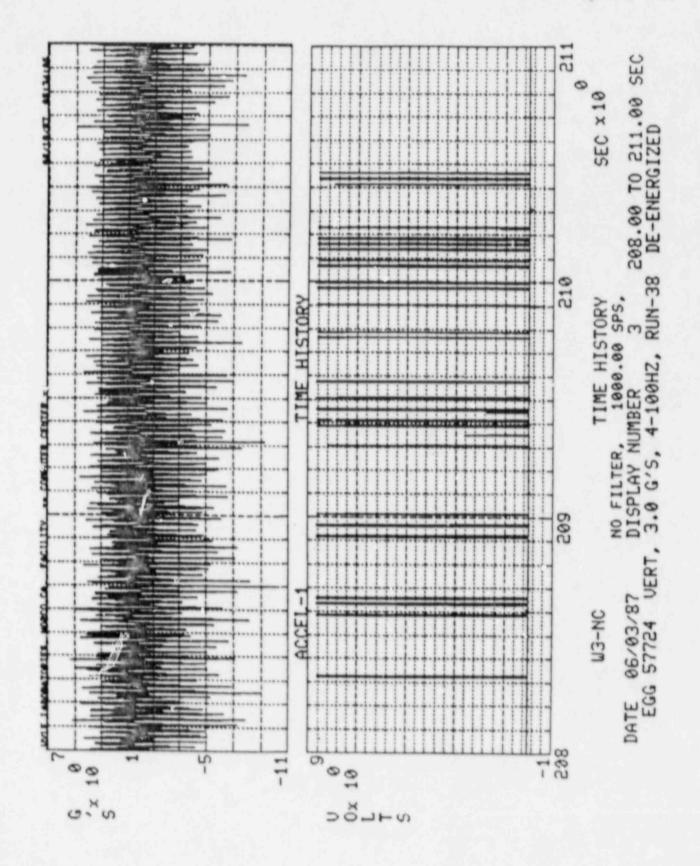


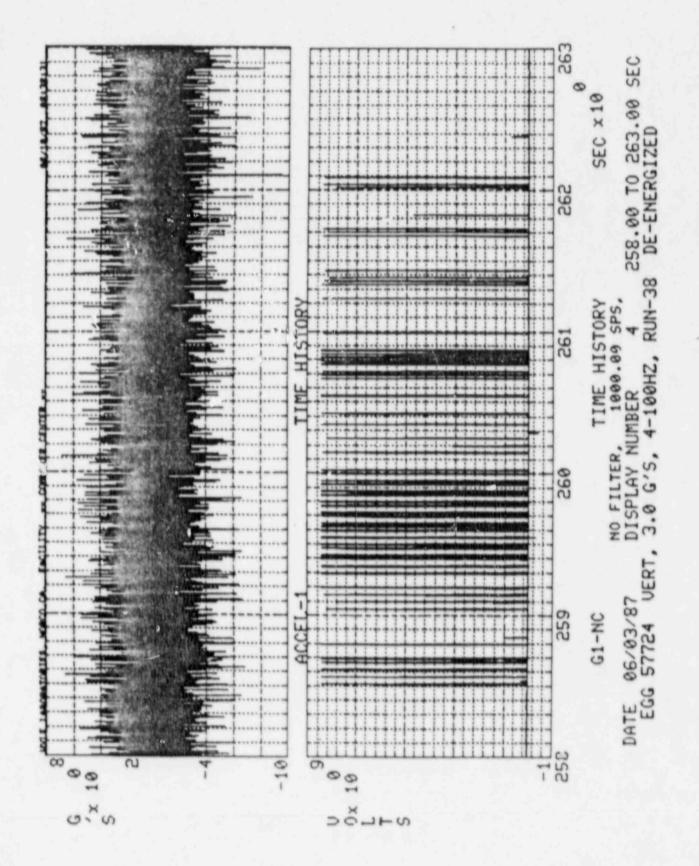


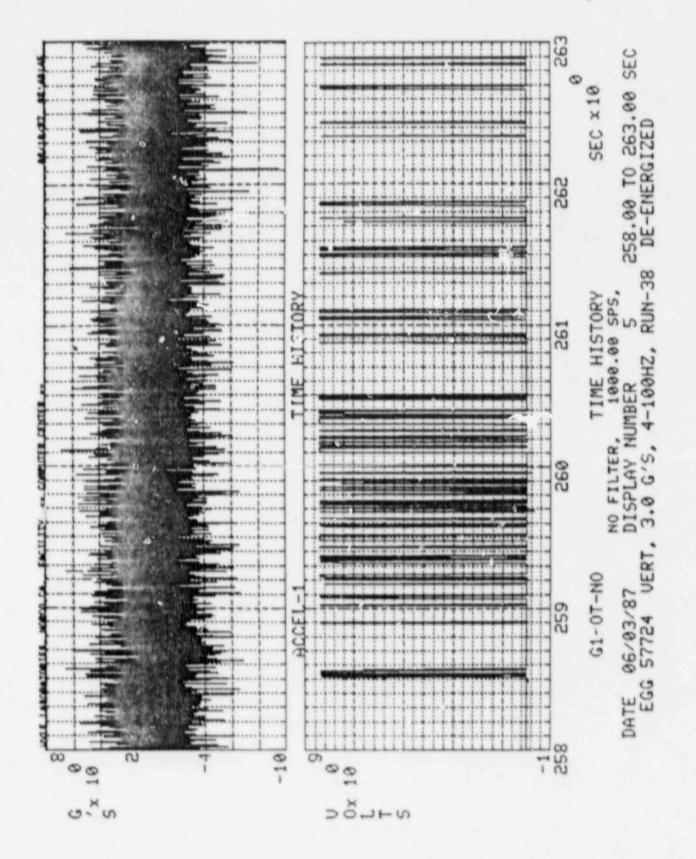
DATE 06/03/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 2 200.00 TO 265.00 SEC EGG 57724 UERT, 3.0 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-38 DE-ENERGIZED







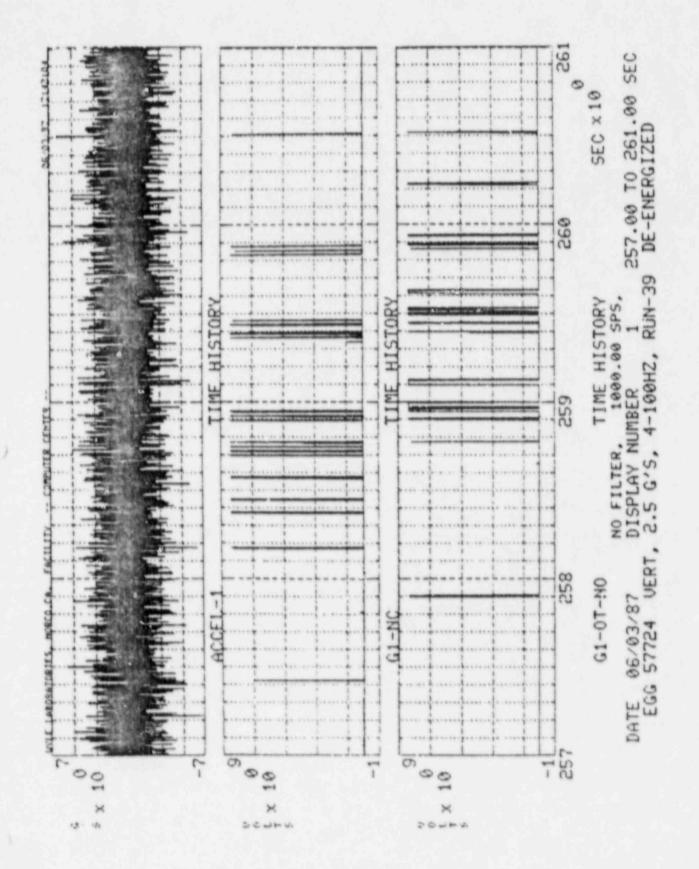




START TIME* 0.0000 STOP TIME* 280.44

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT, 2.5 G'S, 4-10CHZ, RUN-39 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/03/87 14:17:55 HOURS

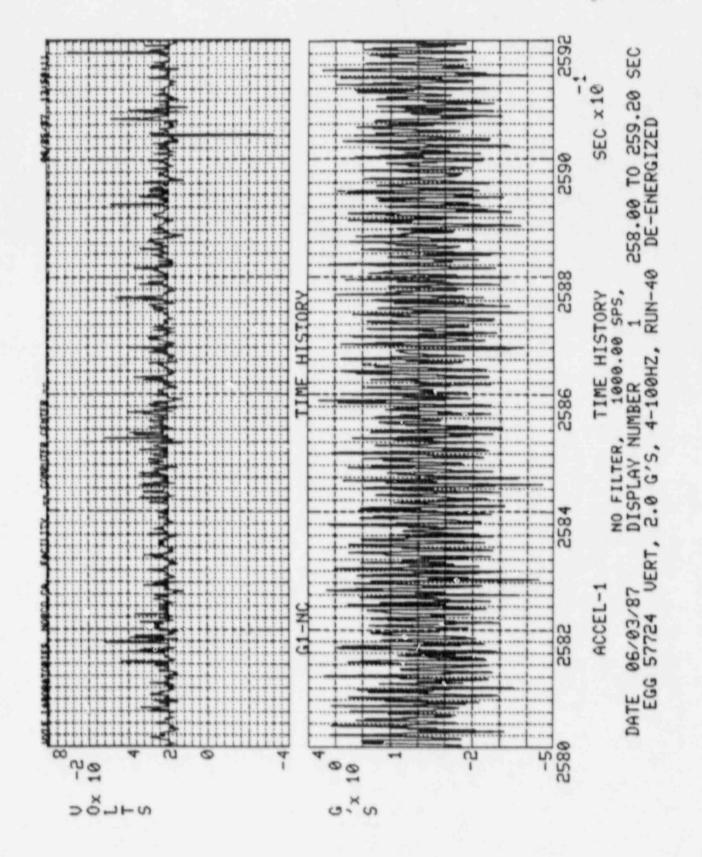
CHANNEL		FIRST	LAST	! STATE!		CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	LURES PER TII	ME LENGTH 20.0-40.0	40.0-80.0	>80.0	TOTAL
U1-NC U1-NO U2-NC U2-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-NC U3-OT-NO! U3-OT-	3 4 5 6 7 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	257.419 2	260.511		NO CHATTE NO CHATTE	ER E	9	9	0	0	16
G3-OT-NO!				0 1	NO CHATTE					TOTAL-	1 3

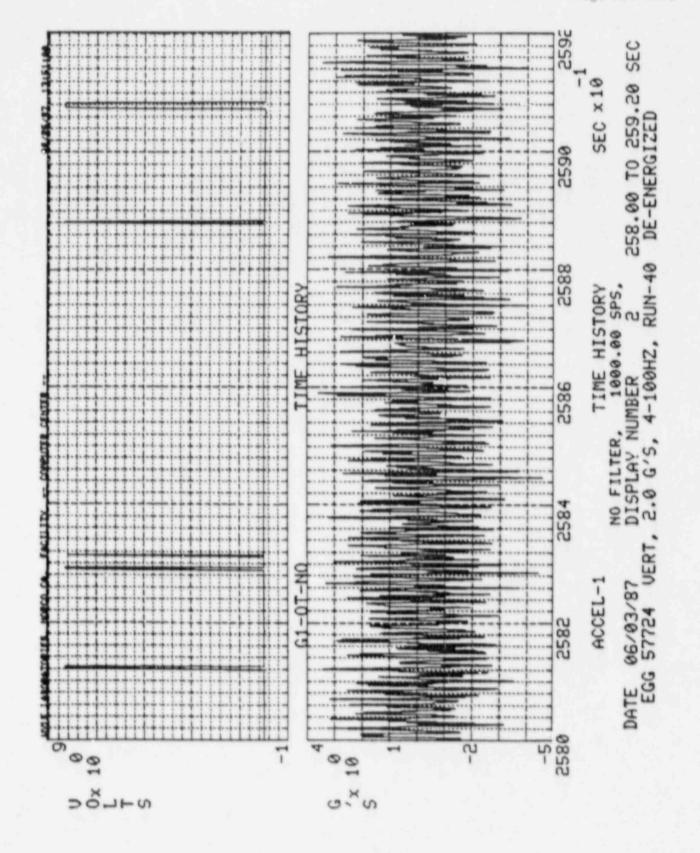


STAR . TIME * 0.0000 STOP TIME * 276.68

TEST NAME *EGG 57724 VERT, 2.0 G'S, 4-100HZ, RUN-40 DE-ENERGIZED TEST DATE *06/03/87 14:38:44 HOURS

ID I	CHANNEL	FIRST LAST CHATTER CHATTER	STATE!	NUMBER OF CHAT 2.00-5.00 S.0			ENGTH: 0.0-40.0	40.0-80.0	>80.0	! TOTAL!
WI-NC !	3	!	1 0 1	NO CHATTER						1
W1-NO 1	- 4		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						1
MS-MC 1	5		1 6 1	NO CHATTER						3
(尼州) 1	6		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						B 10 10
U3-NC I	7		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						4
LEO-PRES E	. 8		1 6 1	NO CHATTER						
G1-NC 1	9		1 . 6 1	NO CHATTER						
G1-NO 1	10		1 6 1	NO CHATTER						
G1-NC ! G1-NO ! G2-NC ! G2-NO ! G3-NO !	11		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						2
CS-NO 1	12	Property of the second	1 0 1	NO CHATTER						
G3-NC 1	13		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						2
G3-H0 1	14		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						
WI-OT-NO!	15		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						1
HOM-TO-SU	16		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						1
U3-0T-NO!	17		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						1 -
G1-OT-NO!	18	258.120 259.083	1 0 1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1 5
G2-OT-NOT	19		1 0 1	NO CHATTER						
G3-OT-NO!	50		1 6 1	NO CHATTER						1
			1						TOTAL.	1 5





CHATTER AND PULSE ANALYSIS PROGRAM

PRICE

06/03/87 15:38:32 HOURS

279.07 STOP TIME.

VERT, 3.5 G'S, 4-1004Z, RUN-41 ENERGIZED 15:16:54 HOURS. TEST NAME-EGG 57724 TEST DATE-06/03/87

START TIME. 6.0000

UMLE LABORATORIES, NORCO, CA. FACILITY

TOTAL		0
>80.0		TOTAL.
40.0-80.0		
€ LENGTH 20.0-40.0		
CHATTER FAILURES FER TIVE LENGTH 5.00-10.0 10.0-20.0 20.0-40.0		
CHATTER FAIL 5.00-10.0	*****	the set of
2.00-5.00	NO CHATTER NO CHATTER	
STATE	00000000000000000	
UAST CHATTER		
FIRST		
CHAINEL I	640000000000000000000000000000000000000	
OHWEL I	25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -	

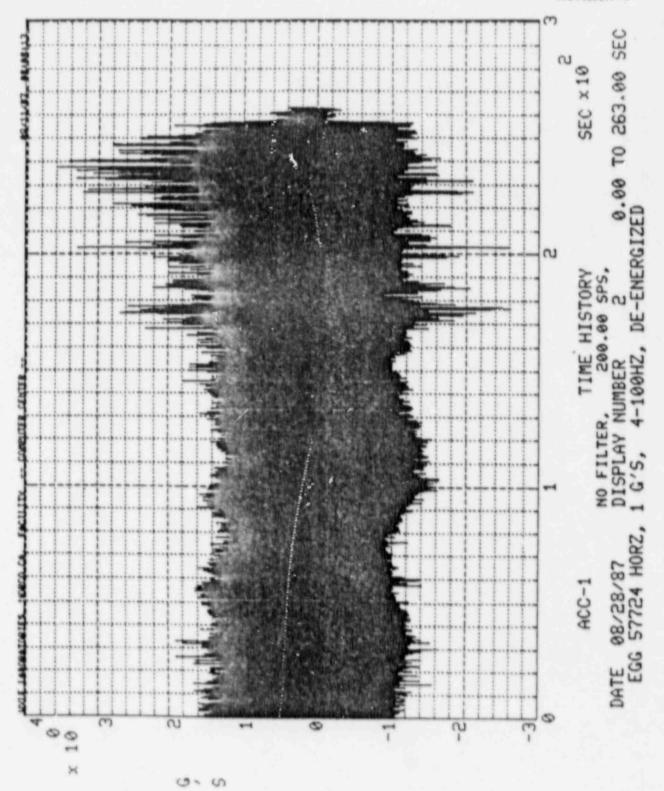
APPENDIX H

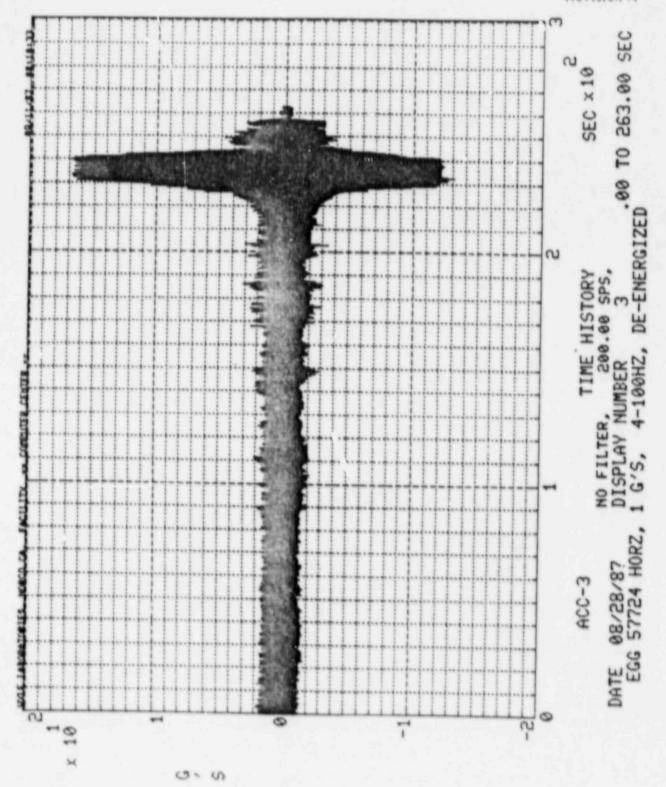
ACCELERATION TIME HISTORIES AND CALCULATED RESPONSES ON "F-MACHINE"

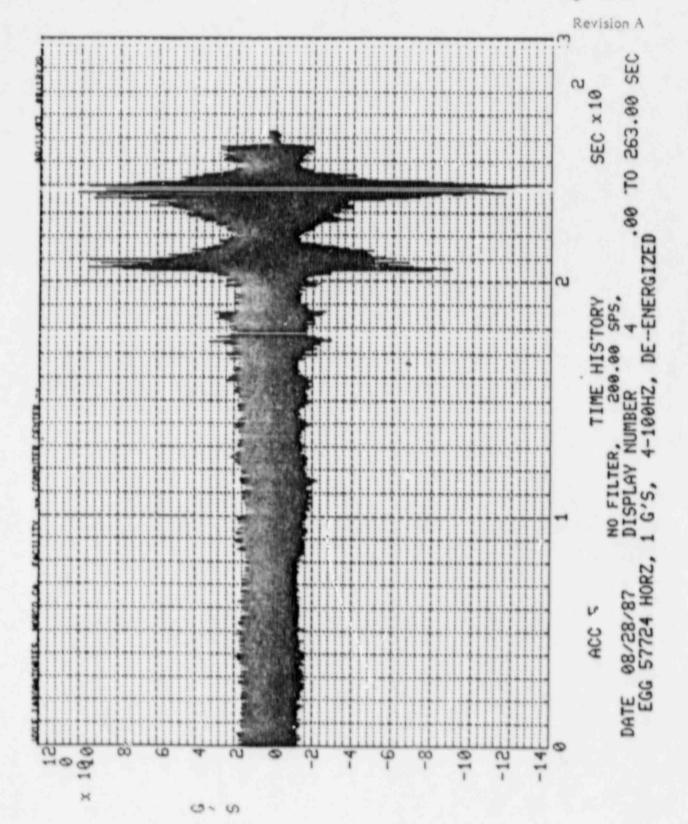
Page No.

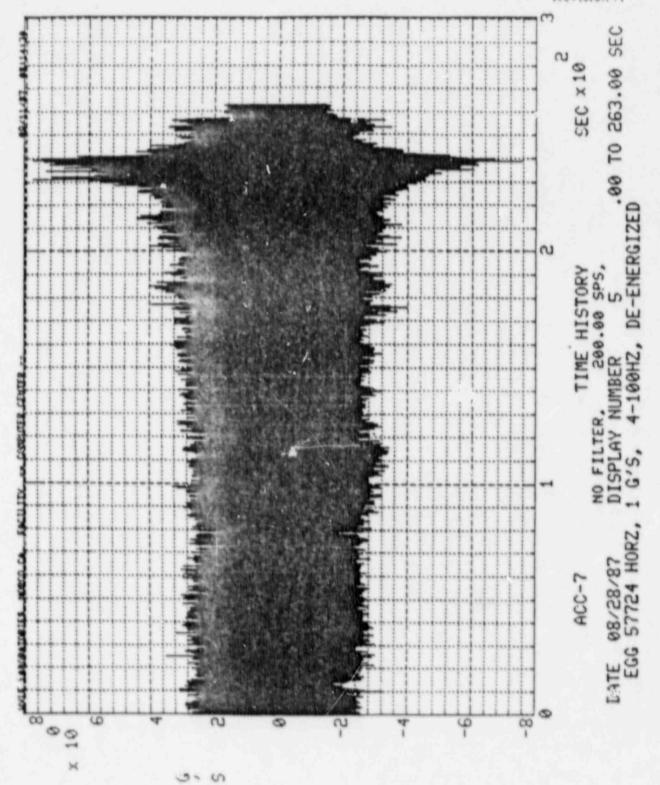
Time Histories Calculated Responses H-2

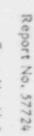
H-10

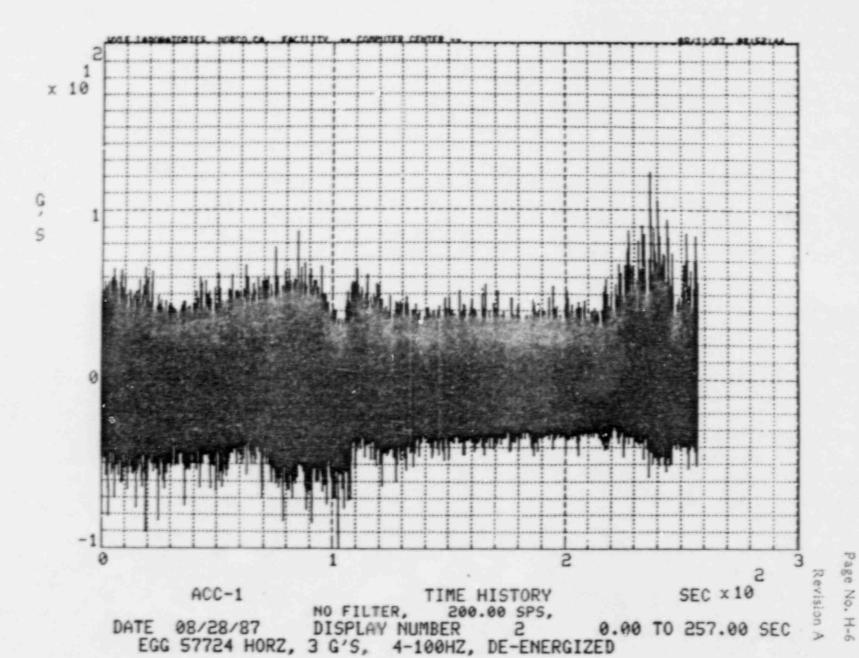


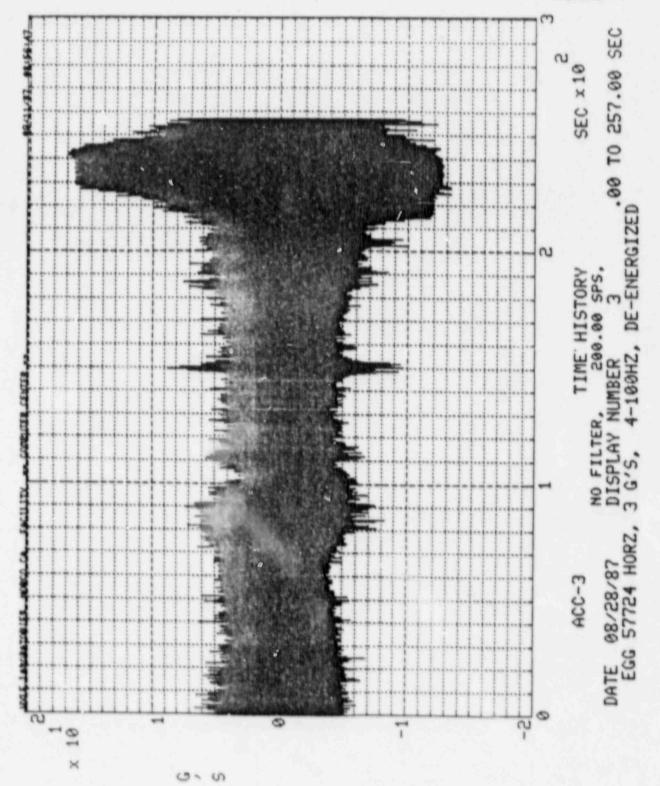


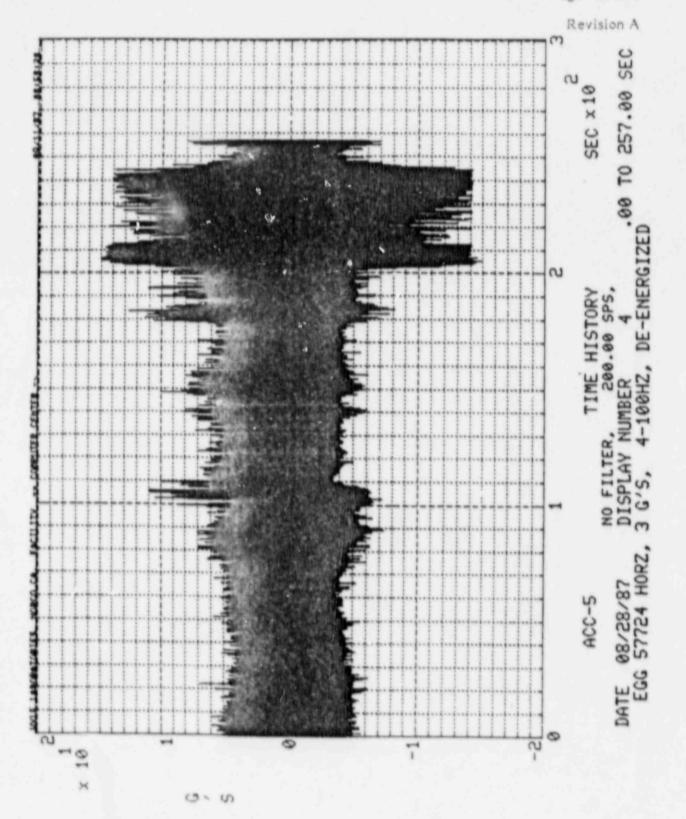


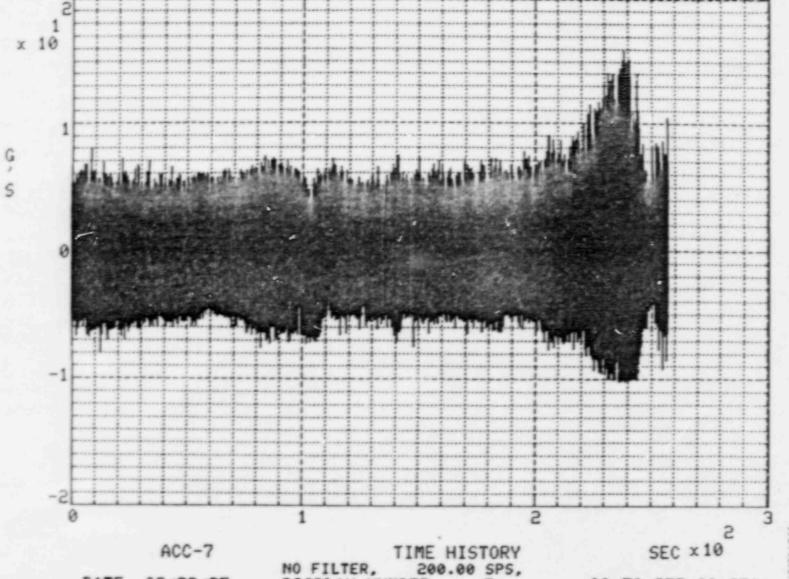












DATE 08/28/87 DISPLAY NUMBER 5 .00 TO 257.00 SEC EGG 57724 HORZ, 3 G'S, 4-100HZ, DE-ENERGIZED

