

EMC Compliance of Digital I&C to Electric Fast Transient

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Electric Fast Transient

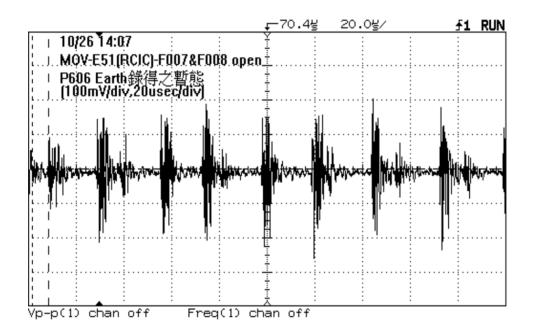
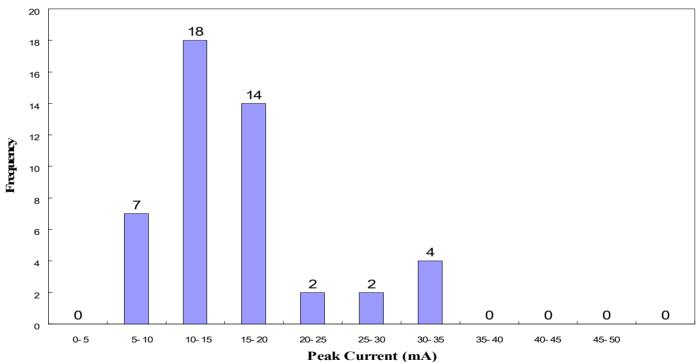


Fig. 1 Transient waveform captured at equipment ground when there's period Hi alarm caused by the operation of Motor Operated Valve of Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System.





Electric Fast Transient

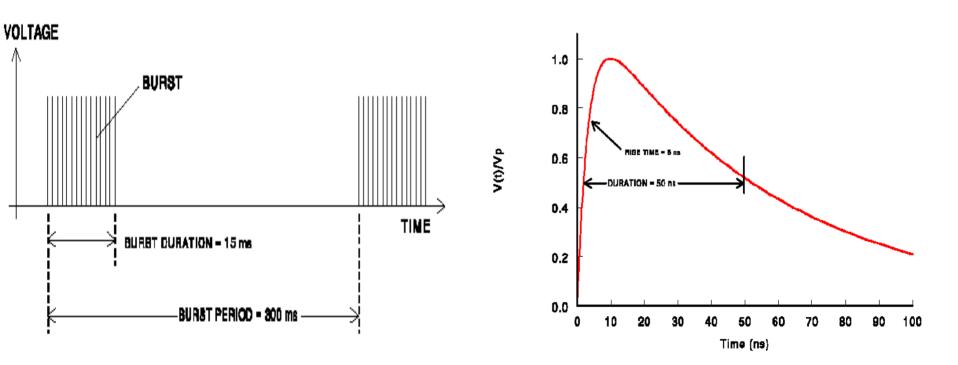






Electric Fast Transient

EFT waveform consists of repetitive bursts, it is intended to represent *local load switching on the AC power leads of equipment and subsystems*.



IEC-61000-4 EFT Immunity Test



GE Nuclear Energy's NUMACTM Wide Range Neutron Monitor

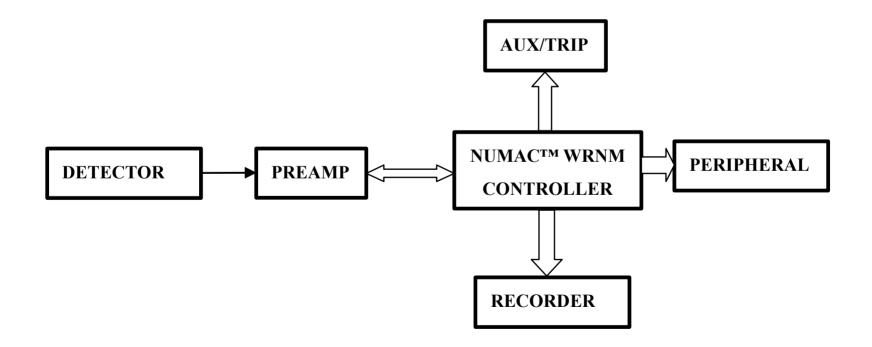
SAFETY RELATED

- DIGITAL UPGRADE I&C
- CENTRAL DISTRIBUTED FRAME

MIXED MODE OPERATION



<u>NUMACTM Wide Range Neutron Monitor</u>





NUMACTM Wide Range Neutron Monitor

Table 1 Detector Preamplifier Performance Specifications

	Counting Mode	Mean Square Voltage Mode
Band Pass	$2 \text{ MHz} \leftrightarrow 100 \text{ MHz}$	150 kHz $↔$ 450 kHz
AC Voltage Gain	1000 ± 200	270 ± 20
Signal Impedance	Ι/Ρ 75Ω; Ο/Ρ 20Ω	دد
Typical Output Waveform	100 mV pulse @ 50 ns width	100 mVp-p 250kHz square wave
Power Supply	- 15V±3V @ 100 mA	۰۵



<u>NUMACTM Wide Range Neutron Monitor</u>

EMC Problems:

- During Outage: Frequent Period Hi or Hi-Hi due to EFT (counting mode)
- During Startup: Hi background noise around 500kHz at intermediate range (mean square voltage mode)



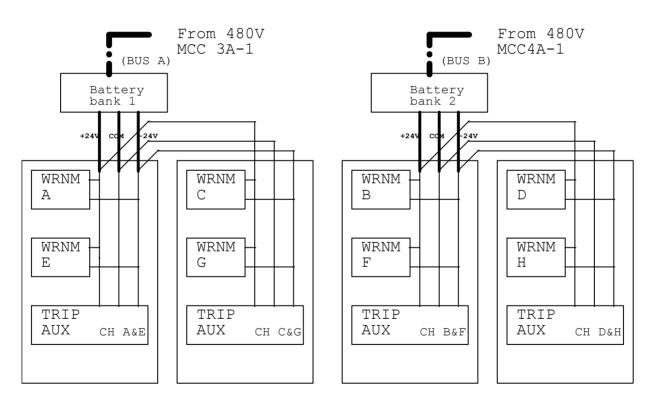


Fig.3 AC/DC Power Distribution Diagram of a complete 8-channel NUMAC[™] WRNM system installed at Chin-Shan Nuclear Power Station.



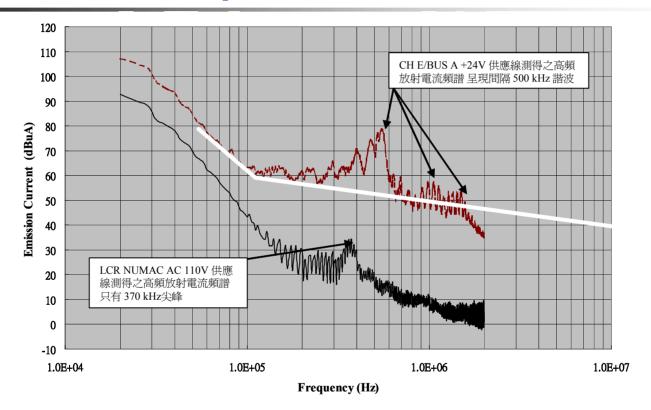


Fig. 4 Comparison of Conduction Emission Spectra at power leads of DC Powered NUMACs with AC Powered Counterpart. White Straight lines indicates the Allowable Equipment Level recommended by TR-102323-R1.



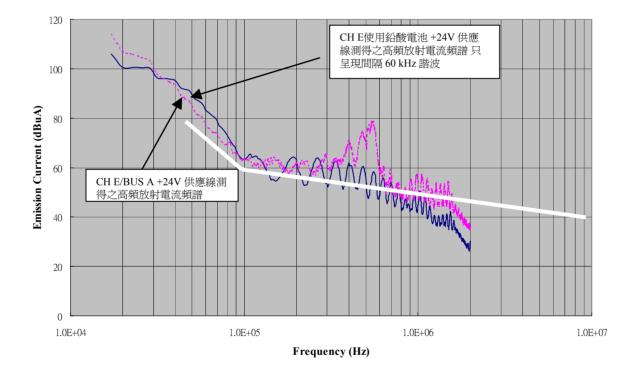
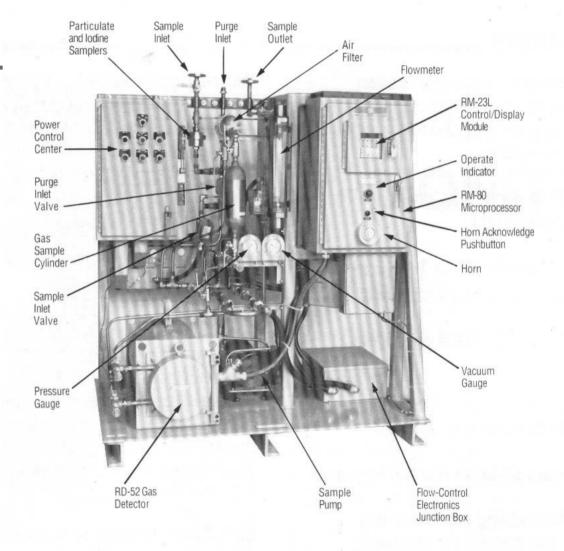


Fig. 5 Comparison of Conduction Emission Spectra of NUMAC[™] WRNM powered either by a shared DC bus or a rechargeable battery.

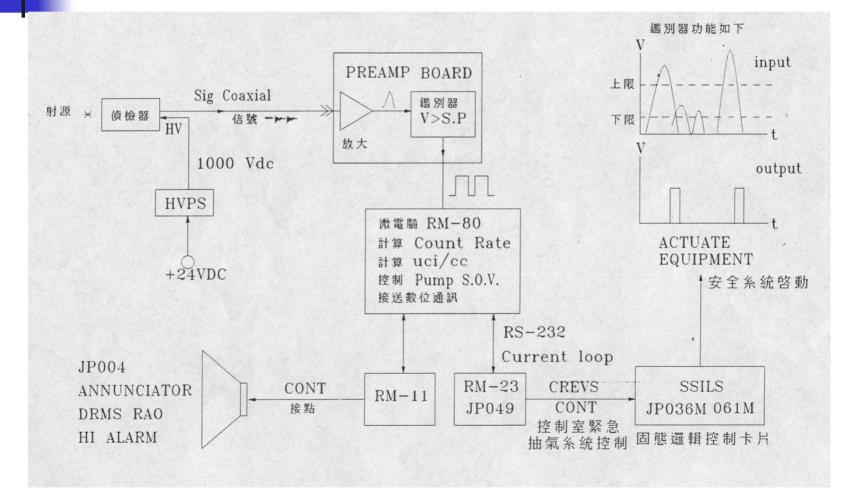


RM-80 digital gas radiation monitor is product name of Sorrento Electronics, a subsidiary of General Atomics.



Gas Monitor, Front View







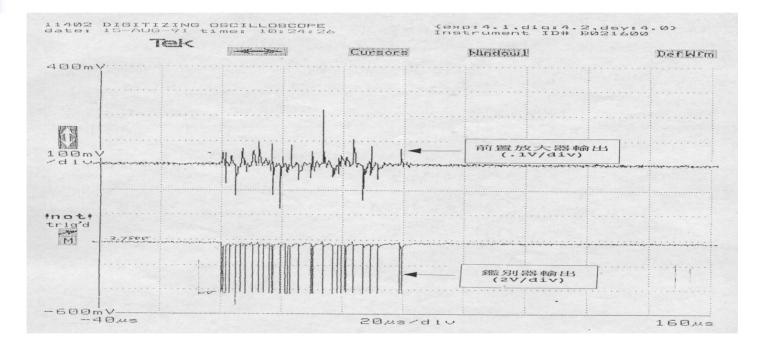


Fig. 6 Transient waveform captured at preamplifier I/O when there's Hi alarm caused by the operation of Sampling Pump of the RM-80 digital Gas Monitor.



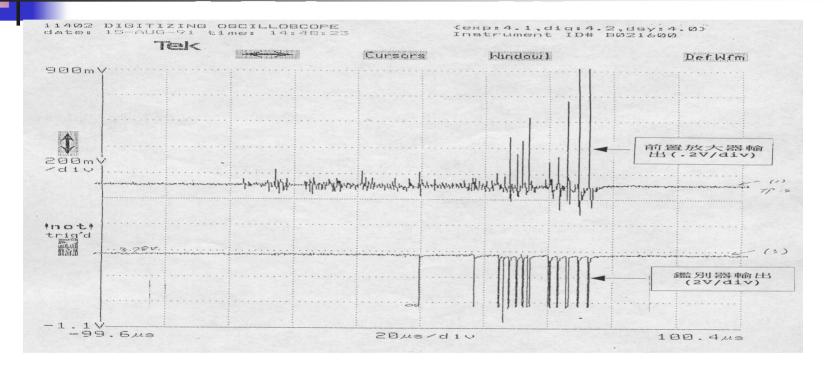
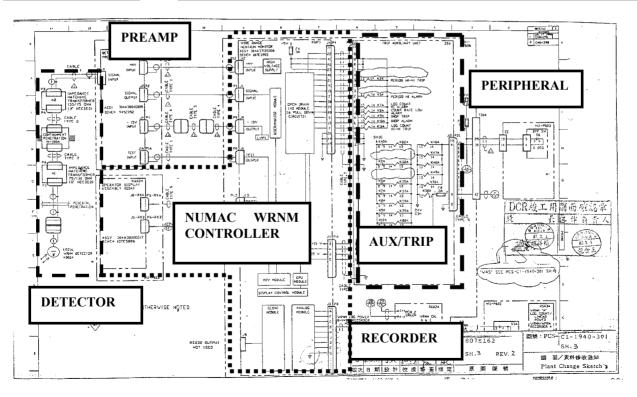


Fig. 7 Transient waveform captured at battery powered preamplifier I/O when there's Hi alarm caused by the operation of Sampling Pump of the RM-80 digital Gas Monitor.



<u>NUMACTM Wide Range Neutron Monitor</u>





Solution Proposed by INER

- Replace DC/DC regulator
- **Grounding follow IEEE Std. 1050 -1996**
- Find out and isolate 500 kHz interference
- Change arrangement of Noisy Auxiliary and Trip Unit w.r.t. WRNM module
- Improve NUMAC[™] firmware



GENE's Solution

- Add in-line filter to shared DC Bus
- Use 1" copper braid rounding cabinet to improve WRNM channel drawer grounding
- Add ferrite bead filter to all in/out wires from Aux./Trip Unit and Preamplifier to isolate possible transient interference
- Replace penetration with shielded parts



GENE's Solution

 Try NUMAC[™] firmware improvement (raise transition zone for cps to msv by a factor of two, and filter out any period rate less than 1sec)



EMC COMPLIANCE of Gas Monitor

Hardware Solution Proposed by INER

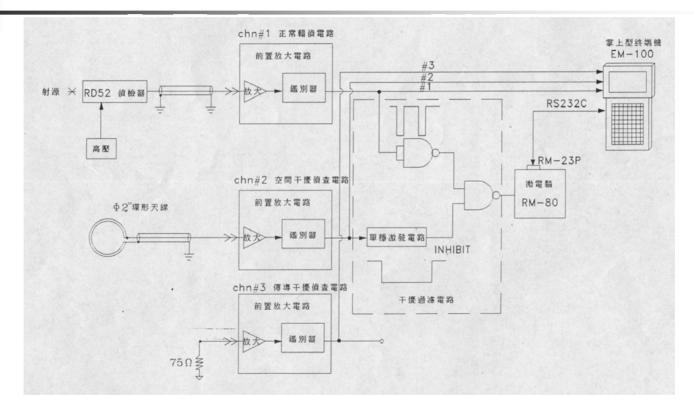


Fig. 8 Redundant preamplifier channels are used as EFT sensors for noise rejection of RM-80 Gas Monitor.



EMC COMPLIANCE of Gas Monitor

Hard&Firm-ware Solution Proposed by INER

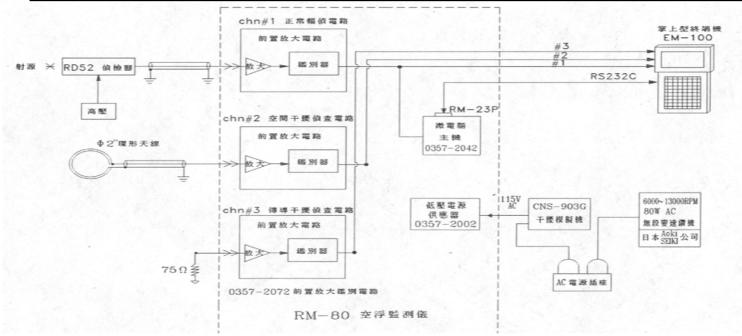
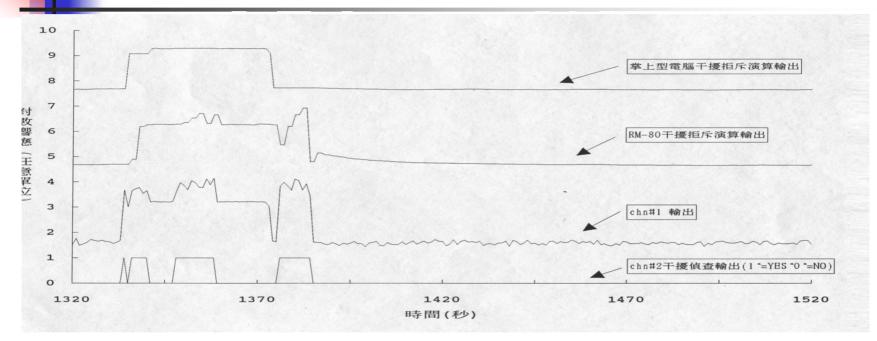


Fig.9 Redundant preamplifier channels are used as EFT sensors for signal verification and validation of RM-80 Gas Monitor.



EMC COMPLIANCE of Gas Monitor



Improved response characteristics of RM-80 Gas Fig.10 Monitor in a radiation field mixed with EFT noise. The traces from bottom to top are : firmware noise applying sensor and rejection algorithm; rejection algorithm, without noise but sensor detector channel output, noise sensor channel output.



Discussion

- Technically speaking, there are no EMC problems for modern digital I&Cs, because there are always solutions.
- Problems of EMC compliance are risk (lost due to false alarms and regulatory requirements) and cost (schedule, budget, and staffing cost) – take no action or update existing I&Cs.



5. DECISION RATIONALE

Based on the highest value and reasonable impact for problem solution capability (especially regulatory burden), the second alternative, updating existing guidance by developing an enhanced technical basis, has been chosen. The highest value will be achieved by reviewing revised and new consensus EMC standards (both domestic and international), assessing the applicability and equivalence of each technical element embodied in the standards, reevaluating the electromagnetic environment characteristic of nuclear power plants and the technical basis for the current operating envelopes, determining testing methods that can address the open EMC issues, and identifying equivalent suites of test methods from the alternative standards and the conditions under which they may be applied. This approach will contribute to satisfying the safety goal for nuclear power plants.

Cited from paragraph "Regulatory Analysis" of "Draft Regulatory Guide DG-1119 (proposed Rev. 1 of Reg. Guide 1.180)," USNRC, Aug. 2002, Div. 1. Reg. Guide 1.180: "Guidelines for Evaluating EMI/RFI In Safety-Related I&C Systems"