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AEC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

# A VERSATILE ELECTRONIC TRIP DEVICE

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Instruments  
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A VERSATILE ELECTRONIC TRIP DEVICE

by

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## A VERSATILE ELECTRONIC TRIP DEVICE

### ABSTRACT

A simple alarm trip unit was designed to operate from the recorder output voltage from a micro-microammeter without affecting recorders connected to the same terminals. The unit has a constant-gain amplifier for millivolt signals, direct connections for higher level signals, a meter with a manually set trip contact, and fail-safe relay circuitry to operate associated reactor scram circuits.

### DISCUSSION

Micro-microammeters are used to measure ionization current in chambers placed in the neutron flux of experimental reactors. These micro-microammeters must provide maximum response speed at all operating power levels of the reactor for safety information, as well as for accurate flux measurements. Output voltages from these instruments can be used to operate recorders and may also be used to operate alarm trip circuits. The trip circuit is a high-impedance load; therefore, the same instrument used for physical measurements can also serve as a safety device because the trip circuit will not affect recorders operating from the same terminals.

Because output voltage ranges from micro-microammeters vary, the electronic trip unit is designed to accept either of the two most common ranges--50 millivolts and 1 volt--and can be easily modified to accept others. The 50-millivolt signal must be amplified, and DC amplifiers inherently drift; therefore, an AC-coupled system with feedback is employed. The DC signal is converted to AC by a 60-cycle chopper. The amplifier output is then rectified and sent to the meter through a calibration network. For operation from the 1-volt signal the amplifier is bypassed, leaving the meter and calibration network connected to the micro-microammeter output. Selection of the proper mode of operation is assured, because the 50-millivolt micro-microammeter outputs are banana jacks, and the 1-volt outputs are telephone plugs that bypass the amplifier when plugged into the jack on the trip unit chassis.

Fail-safe operation is mandatory in reactor scram circuits, so the trip relay is normally energized, maintaining a contact closure that will bring about a scram upon opening. This means that a power supply failure, relay failure, or relay removal (a plug-in type) will initiate a scram. The relay is de-energized by shorting its coil through the meter contacts when an upscale excursion exceeds the trip setting. The short circuit current then locks the meter contacts closed until a reset button is pressed. Encapsulated neon pilot lights indicate "power on" and "scram." The meter indication can be compared with that of the micro-microammeter for calibration and proper operation.

#### DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION OF INSTRUMENT

The electronic trip device is constructed on a standard 3-1/2" x 19" relay rack panel (Figure 1) with operating controls clearly identified. The meter has a linear 0-100 scale that makes correlation with the driving instrument relatively easy. Plug-in components, external connections, and calibration adjustments are at the rear of the chassis (Figure 2). The top and bottom are open for servicing and cooling (Figure 3).

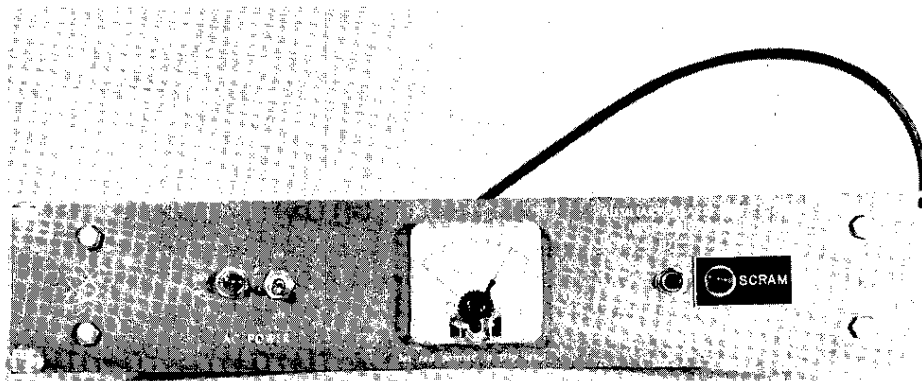


FIG. 1 FRONT PANEL

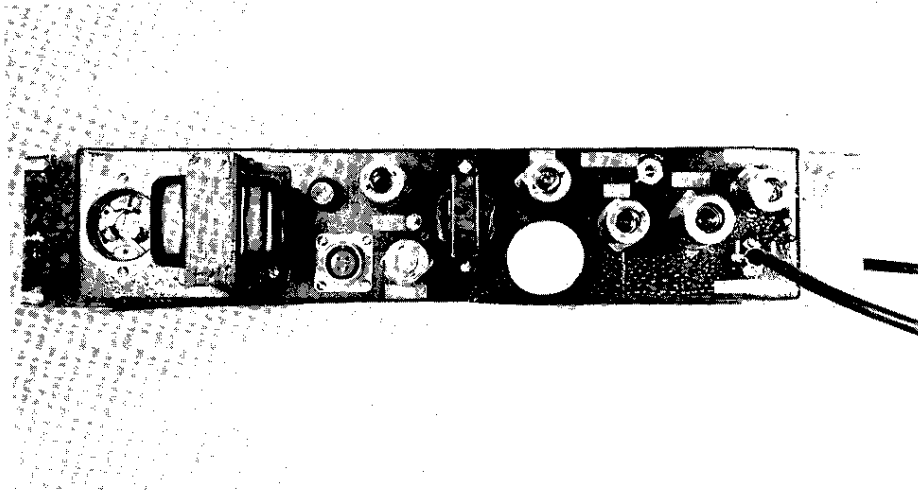


FIG. 2 REAR OF CHASSIS

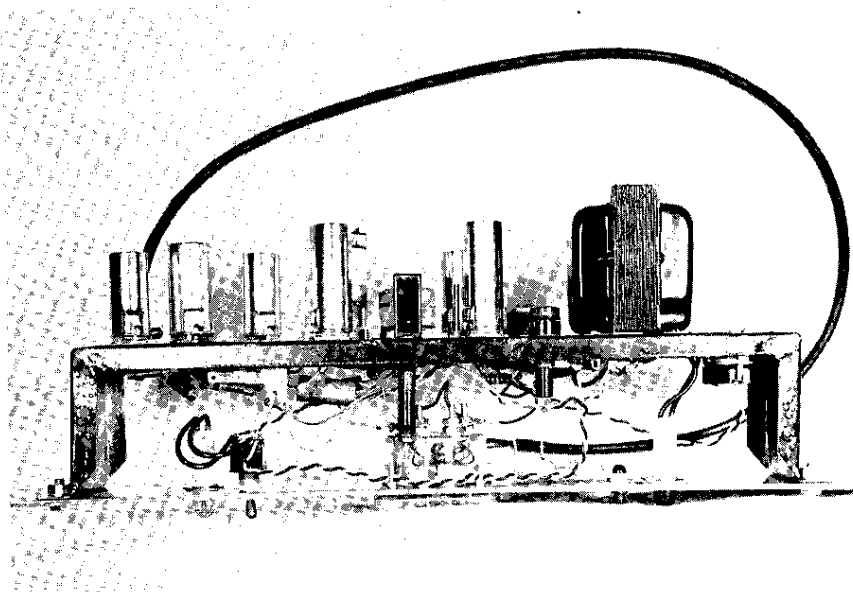


FIG. 3 TOP OF CHASSIS

The instrument is operated from millivolt signals by connecting the input banana plugs to the signal source. As shown in Figure 4, one of the plugs is grounded, and ground continuity must be observed rather than polarity. (Since the chopper makes an AC signal of the DC input, its polarity is immaterial.) After the signal has been chopped into a 60-cps wave form, it is capacity coupled to the grid of V1a (Figure 4) for amplification. V1a and V1b comprise a two-stage voltage amplifier having an open loop gain of about 2000. The second-stage output is fed to a cathode follower (V2), where the cathode signal is capacity coupled simultaneously to the meter rectifier and a feedback loop. The feedback loop is a voltage divider formed of 1% precision resistors in a ratio of 1000:1, with the lower resistance arm acting also as the cathode bias resistor for the first stage. Thus, feedback limits the gain at the meter rectifier input to 1000 in spite of variations in tube parameters. The rectified voltage obtained from the amplifier is applied to a 0-100 microampere DC meter through an adjustable calibration resistance consisting of a 1% precision fixed unit in series with a miniature composition potentiometer.

The DC microammeter is a contact-making type having an adjustable high-level contact with series locking coil. This means that the current flowing through the closed contacts also flows through an additional winding of the meter coil, and the current direction is chosen to increase the upscale deflection and maintain contact pressure. Normal operation is restored after a contact closure by pressing a reset button that momentarily interrupts the locking coil current and allows the contacts to open (provided meter current has decreased to a value below the contact setting). The meter contacts are connected in parallel with a relay coil, which is part of a voltage divider circuit. Ordinarily, the voltage across the relay maintains it in the energized state, but when the meter contacts are closed the relay coil is shorted, causing all of the voltage drop to appear across the remainder of the divider and the relay to become de-energized. External circuitry is connected so that the normally open contacts of the relay (closed during ordinary operation) are involved, making a fail-safe system possible. The fail-safe idea is carried a step further by obtaining the power for the external circuit from the fused and switched input power of the instrument. Thus, any of the following will trip the alarm:

- Power failure to the instrument

- Switching off the instrument

- Power supply failure within the instrument, including removal of rectifier V3 or regulator tube V4

Upscale meter deflection exceeding the trip setting

Several of these instruments have been operated for more than 3 years with a reactor at the Savannah River Laboratory. Operation has been satisfactory, and minimum maintenance has been required. Operation of 50-mv null-balance recorders has not been affected when a trip unit is connected in parallel.

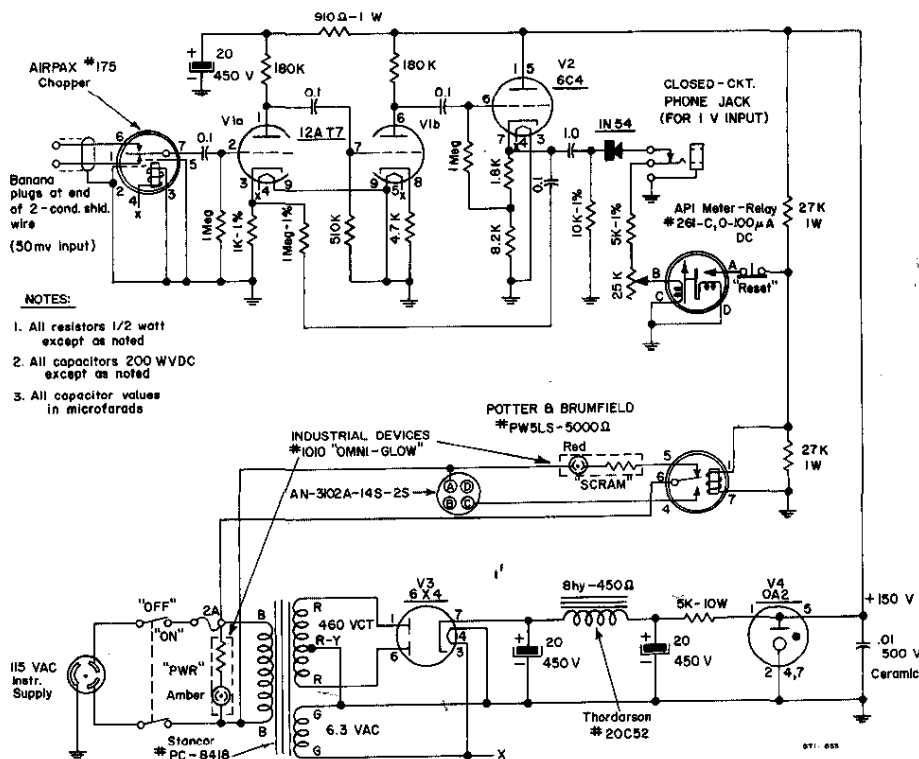


FIG. 4 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM