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no. DOT-	NO. UMTA-MA-06-0031-73,X	LIBRARY
TSC-	ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENT MEASUREMENTS OF PRT SYSTEMS AT ''TRANSPO [®] 72''	
UMTA-	VOLUME X MONOCAB SYSTEM	
v.10		

Earl E. Jamison

A SUMENT OF TRANSAORATION CONTRACTOR

JANUARY 1974

FINAL REPORT

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Prepared for DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATIONS Washington DC 20590

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1. Report No.	2. Gavernment Accession Na.	3. Recipient's Cotolag No.
ИМТА-МА-06-0031-73. Х		
4. Title and Subtitle		5. Report Date
ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIR	ONMENT MEASUREMENTS	OF January 1974
PRT SYSTEMS AT "TRANS	PO®72", V.10.	6. Performing Orgonization Code
VOLUME X - MONOCAB SY	STEM.	
7. Author's)		
Earl E. Jamison		DOT - TSC - UMTA - 73 - 15
9. Performing Orgonization Nome and Add	lress	10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)
National Scientific La	aboratories, Inc.	11. Contract or Grant No.
Westgate Research Par	rk	DOT-TSC-375, 10
McLean VA 22101*		13. Type of Report and Period Covere
12. Sponsoring Agency Nome and Address		Final Report
Department of Transpo	rtation	Jan - Sep 1972
UITICE OF RESEarch, De	tion Admininstration	14. Spansoring Agency Code
Washington DC 20590	cion Administration	
15. Supplementory Notes	Alis,	t of Transportation
*under c	ems Center Kendall S	quare Cambridge MA 0214
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PREFACE

The work described in this report was performed as part of a test program conducted to evaluate the Safety and Performance characteristics of the four Personalized Rapid Transit Systems (PRT) on display at Transpo $^{I\!\!R}$ 72. Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transpo $^{I\!\!R}$ 72 was the first United States International Transportation Exposition and was intended to demonstrate to the general public new technologies in transportation.

The PRT demonstration program was the responsibility of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) and was conducted to provide detailed engineering test data in addition to providing mature candidates for an Urban demonstration.

POWER LINE CONDUCTED NOISE MEASUREMENTS

MONOCAB SYSTEM - TRANSPO[®]'72

1. INTRODUCTION

This technical report presents the data obtained in the performance of tests for power line conducted noise at the personal rapid transit (PRT) system of MONOCAB at TRANSPO[®]'72, Dulles Airport, Washington, D. C. This report covers one of the four tests defined under Item 5 of Contract DOT-TSC-375, and as performed by National Scientific Laboratories.

Item 5 calls for the performance of conducted noise measurements on PRT ac power lines in the frequency range from dc to at least 10 KHz, with one PRT system on. The objective of the test was to gather operational data for each of the PRT systems. Such data will enable characterization of the noise increase attributable to system operations, when considered in comparison with the ambient data collected and documented* previously by NSL.

The measurements reported in this document were made during the forenoon of July 27, 1972.

^{*} Technical Report, Item 4, Ambient Power Line Conducted Noise Survey, PRT Systems, March 1972, Contract No. DOT-TSC-375, Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142.

2. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

2.1 Instruments

All measurements were made using test set-ups and instruments as nearly identical as possible to those used during ambient testing. The power line conducted measurements were performed using a Fairchild Model EMC-10 Interference Analyzer. This device is a battery-operated calibrated RFI/EMI meter, which, when operated as a narrowband tunable device, covers the frequency range of d.c. to 50 kHz. The receiver has an internal calibration source and incorporates a meter circuit of such design that signal levels are expressed in decibels on a linear scale. In addition, the receiver incorporates circuitry providing buffered voltage outputs in proportion to meter indication and tuned frequency. A Hewlett Packard Model 3005B X-Y Plotter was driven from the receiver.

Some observations were made at frequencies above 50 kHz through the use of a Hewlett Packard Model 8552/8553A spectrum analyzer. Data was recorded photographically with a Hewlett Packard Model 198A oscilloscope camera. The analyzer is an extremely versatile instrument in that it has numerous frequency scan and bandwidth settings throughout the frequency spectrum of a few cycles up to 100 MHz.

Signals were obtained from the power lines by means of a Fairchild Model PCL-10 Current Probe. This device is a clampon current transformer which provides an output voltage in proportion to the current on the conductor which passes through its

aperture. This probe has a specified transfer-admittance characteristic which is a function of frequency.

2.2 Power Line Arrangement

The power provided to the PRT site via an underground feeder is 480 v.a.c., three phase (Ø). These feeder lines enter commercial switchgear in the MONOCAB building and are coded as follows:

Phase	<u>COIOI COUE</u>
А	Black
В	Red
С	Blue
Neutral	White

The current probe was attached at the point where the feeders enter the switchgear which is the same point as used when making the ambient tests described in report Item 4.

2.3 Measurement Technique

Each of the four power conductors were tested by scanning two frequency ranges, d.c. to 1 kHz using 5 Hz bandwidth, and 1 kHz to 50 kHz using a 50 Hz bandwidth. Two recordings have been made for each frequency range, on each of the four power lines. The scanning time per recording averaged four to six minutes.

These recordings are reproduced in the Appendix as the upper half of pages A-2 through A-17. The recordings are presented in order of phase rather than the order in which they

were produced. The dB scale refers to the level at the instrument input connector. Note that in some of the charts there are two scales indicated--the upside down letter "Y" located somewhere along the bottom line of the chart indicates the point of switchover from the scale on the left side to the scale on the right side.

3. INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The amplitude/frequency charts produced during the tests are reproduced in the upper half of each page of Appendix A-2 through A-17. The lower chart on each page is a plot of approximately one level in each major frequency division of the chart directly above it. Peaks were selected whenever available. A correction factor for the current probe (current probe amplitude response is non-linear with frequency) has been included in the levels plotted in the lower chart.

In the upper chart, noise peaks recorded in the top major amplitude division are out of the calibrated range of the instrumentation system. Thus, the levels plotted for peaks that enter the upper division are plotted as having an amplitude of the highest level indicated numerically on the chart for that particular frequency.

Notations are written on the charts which denote vehicle movements occuring simultaneously with a noise peak. For the most part, the notations refer to a vehicle leaving the station, and vehicle acceleration after coming out of the southeast turn of the guideway. On Page A-18 are oscillograms of tests No. 247 and 248. They are oscillograms of spectrum analyzer displays to the 210 kHz frequency regions when observing signals on the neutral power line. This is the frequency at which the Control Computer and Vehicle communicate. The upper oscillogram shows a frequency scan of the spectrum when centered at 210 kHz, and scanning at 5 kHz/div.

The two lower oscillograms show time domain of events occurring at 210 kHz. The narrow spikes are power rectified switching, the two groups of wider pulses are two data words consisting of two pulses each. Each pulse contains numerous smaller segments. The bottom oscillogram is an expansion to get a closer look at the segments in the word pulses.

4. TIME LOG

MONOCAB had two vehicles running during the test period --0800 to 1200 noon. The log was hand written in pencil and did not reproduce well. An NSL typed copy of the log is contained on page A-19.



APPENDIX A

POWER LINE CONDUCTION MEASUREMENTS DATA

Contains data charts for test No. 237 through 246, and oscillograms No. 247 and 248. The charts are presented in order of phase; A, B, C, Neutral--for ease of analysis, rather than in numerical order as the tests were performed. The oscillograms are on the last page.



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Test No. 247 & 248 Neutral Power Line

Freq. Scan = 5 kHz/Div. Sweep Rate = 5 msec/Div.

Amplitude: Center Gradicule Line is 104 dBµV/MHz (10 dB/Div.)

f_c 210KHz



Conduction Signals at 210 kHz (No Freq. Sweep)

Time Between word groups is approximately 50 msec.

Lower recording is an expansion of the above recording.

MONOCAB

- 8:05 Main guideway power-on and both vehicles running automatic.
- 8:43 Both vehicles stopped.
- 8:54 Both vehicles running automatic.
- 9:11 Both vehicles stopped.
- 9:14 Both vehicles running automatic.
- 9:33 Both vehicles stopped (Coffee!)
- 10:09 Both vehicles running automatic.
- 11:08 Both vehicles stopped.
- 11:15 Both vehicles running automatic.
- 11:25 Both vehicles stopped.
- 11:35 Both vehicles running automatic.
- 11:50 Both vehicles stopped (Lunch).





