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# LIQUID ROCKET PLANT

## MASTER



FINAL TEST REPORT  
MECHANICAL IRRADIATION TEST  
3/L003  
TURBOPUMP BEARING SET

Report 1. 9. 5-6E

23 April 1964



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23 April 1964

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*TID/SNA--1409*

Final Test Report 1.9.5-6E

MECHANICAL IRRADIATION TEST

3/L003

TURBOPUMP BEARING SET

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ABSTRACT

Nonlubricated, hydrogen-cooled roller- and ball-bearing assemblies were operated at cryogenic temperatures in a nuclear radiation field. The bearings are candidate NERVA turbopump bearing sets.

Two sets of AGC PN 290156-109 roller bearings and one pair of AGC PN 287812-19 ball bearings were tested. The roller bearing rollers, inner races, and outer races were made of Mod 440C steel; the cage material was polytetrafluoroethylene laminated fabric. The ball bearing assemblies used Mod 440C (HTST) balls, inner races and outer races, and fluorinated ethylene propylene laminated fabric cages.

The bearings were operated within a temperature range of -423 to -300°F at 24,000 rpm under 2000 lb radial and axial loads. The measured integrated neutron fluxes to which the bearing tester was exposed ranged from  $1.9 \times 10^{12}$  to  $9.3 \times 10^{13}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> ( $E > 2.9$  Mev). Measured gamma doses ranged from  $5.8 \times 10^6$  to  $1.1 \times 10^8$  ergs/gm(c).

A posttest visual examination of the bearings showed no evidence of degradation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A series of irradiation tests is being conducted on development models of NERVA nuclear rocket engine components to investigate operability under anticipated environmental conditions. This report describes the third in a series of irradiation tests on NERVA turbopump bearing assemblies (References 1 and 2).

The NERVA rocket engine utilizes an atomic reactor to heat liquid hydrogen. Because of weight considerations, the reactor will be only partially shielded, requiring operation of the engine components, such as the turbopump, in a moderate nuclear-radiation field. The turbopump is used to feed the liquid hydrogen to the reactor. The bearing assemblies used in the turbopump will have to withstand a combined cryogenic and nuclear-radiation environment. To avoid the problems associated with the use of lubricants in such an environment, Aerojet-General is presently developing nonlubricated, hydrogen-cooled bearings for the NERVA turbopump assembly.

The test utilized the Aerospace System Test Reactor (ASTR) at the Nuclear Aerospace Research Facility (NARF), operated for the Air Force by the General Dynamics Corporation at Fort Worth, Texas. Prior to the irradiation tests, developmental testing of the candidate bearing assemblies was performed in Aerojet-General non-nuclear cryogenic facilities at Sacramento, California.

II. EXPERIMENT IDENTIFICATION

A. TEST PLAN REFERENCE:

3/L003, Turbopump Assembly (TPA) Bearing Sets

B. SPONSOR:

Aerojet-General Corporation  
NERVA Rocket Operations  
Liquid Rocket Plant  
for  
AEC-NASA Contract SNP-1

II, Experiment Identification (cont.)

C. TEST FACILITIES

1. Pre-Irradiation Tests

Aerojet-General Corporation  
Liquid Rocket Plant  
Sacramento, California

2. Irradiation Tests

General Dynamics Corporation (GD/FW)  
NARF-ASTR  
Forth Worth, Texas

3. Post-Irradiation Examination

Aerojet-General Corporation  
Liquid Rocket Plant  
Sacramento, California

D. TEST HISTORY

The following tests were conducted:

1. Pre-Irradiation Test

354 sec duration on 11 October 1963

Reference: AGC RMR No. 0125  
Sub-Subtask 1.2.4  
Date: 29 October 1963  
WOREL 0718-21-295

II, D, Test History (cont.)

2. Pre-Irradiation Checkout Test

Run 1: 5 sec duration, 23 October 1963

Run 2: 3 sec duration, 23 October 1963

3. Irradiation Test

300 sec duration, 24 October 1963

E. BEARING TESTER IDENTIFICATION

PN 263500-9, SN 0000004

F. BEARING IDENTIFICATION

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>PN</u>	<u>SN</u>
Loader (pump) end	Roller Bearing 16 Elements, Armalon Medium Profile Cage	290156-109	A-34
Thrust Bearing (one pair)	Ball Bearing 12 Elements, Armalon cage, split inner race	287812-19	208A & B
Motor (turbine) End	Roller Bearing 16 Elements, Armalon Medium-Profile Cage	290156-109	A-33

III. PURPOSE OF THE EXPERIMENT

The purpose of the experiment was to demonstrate that the candidate bearing assemblies will operate under cryogenic temperatures at design speed and loads of 24,000 rpm and 2000 lb in a nuclear-radiation field for a duration of 10 min.

IV. TEST SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The test system was the same as that used for Test 3/1002 (Reference 2). The major system subassemblies consisted of storage vessels for liquid hydrogen, liquid nitrogen, gaseous hydrogen, gaseous nitrogen, and gaseous helium; gas distribution systems; transfer lines; instrumentation; data acquisition units and the test pallet with its associated control components; and the bearing tester.

The bearing tester consisted of a NERVA Mark III turbopump power transmission (cooled by hydrogen at cryogenic temperatures) with a bearing shaft accommodating the hydrogen-cooled motor on one end, the pneumatically operated radial and axial load devices on the other end, and the bearings in the center section. The 2-pole motor is rated at 50 hp and operates on 208 v, 400 cycle, three-phase power. Radial and axial loads were applied to the shaft by pressurizing the radial and axial load chambers with  $\text{GH}_2$  regulated at the load-control pallet. Figure A-10 shows a sketch of the bearing tester.

Two sets of roller bearings and one pair of ball bearings (thrust bearings) were tested. The candidate bearings were all of the SAE 210 size. The identities and descriptions of the bearings are listed in Section II, E.

The bearing tester was mounted within the test-pallet containment vessel (Figures A-1 through A-6). Also mounted on the test pallet were stop valves, filters, helium pressure regulators, and instrumentation. During the test, the pallet was located in the outside ASTR tank test-cell; the center line of the bearing-tester shaft was coincident with the center line through the front face of the reactor void chamber. The containment vessel (removed in the pictures) maintains an inert helium atmosphere around the bearing tester to alleviate any fire or explosion potential in the event of hydrogen leakage.

The load-control pallet regulated the pressures in the axial and radial load chambers. Gas-regulation components mounted on this pallet included solenoid-controlled regulators and valves, filters, rupture diaphragms, and safety relief valves.

IV, Test System Description (cont.)

This unit was located outside the biological shield to remove it from the high-intensity nuclear-radiation field. Remote-controlled regulators permitted the loads to be increased and decreased from the control room simultaneously with the startup and shutdown of the bearing tester. Figures A-8 and 9 show the top assembly drawing and photographs of the load-control pallet.

V. TEST PROCEDURE

The complete test procedure is found in Reference 3. Briefly, the test procedure had the following steps:

1. The test system was checked for component operation, leakage, and electrical calibration. This was followed by a system purge.
2. A flow checkout with liquid nitrogen was conducted.
3. The Dewar vessel was filled with liquid hydrogen and a system cooldown was conducted with liquid hydrogen.
4. Upon reaching a cooldown temperature of approximately  $-400^{\circ}\text{F}$ , the bearing tester was turned on and operated for 600 sec.
5. At the end of 600 sec, the bearing tester was shut off, and the reactor was "scrammed."
6. The bearing tester was removed from the test stand and returned to Aerojet-General.

VI. NUCLEAR MEASUREMENTS

The incident-integrated neutron fluxes and gamma doses to which the test pallet was exposed were measured at ten locations within the containment vessel.



## VI, Nuclear Measurements (cont.)

Each packet contained aluminum, phosphorus, and sulfur neutron detectors; and nitrous oxide, chemical, and cobalt-glass gamma detectors that were mounted on 3-1/2 by 3-in. aluminum holders. The location of each packet and the measured integrated neutron fluxes and gamma doses are presented in Figure B-1. A detailed report of the dosimetry data is given in Reference 3.

VII. TEST RESULTS

Data from the two checkout runs and the irradiation run are plotted in Figures C-1 through D-8.

## A. CHECKOUT RUNS

Two 10-sec checkout runs were attempted on 23 October 1963. Run 1 was stopped 5 sec after FS<sub>1</sub> when the bearing-tester speed (NTPB) failed to register. Another test, Run 2, was made with the axial and radial loads removed to reduce the starting torque. After 3 sec, Run 2 was stopped when the motor speed again failed to register. The trouble was later found to be a faulty connection in the instrumentation patchboard. The Dewar L<sub>2</sub> supply pressure, the bearing-tester hydrogen coolant inlet pressure, and the orifice inlet pressure are illustrated in Figure C-1. The pressure drop through the orifice ranged between 5 to 10 psi and averaged around 8 psi. Pressures in the radial and axial load chamber and in the bearing-tester loading cavity are illustrated in Figures C-2 and C-3 respectively. The pressures of the bearing housing and the bearing-tester motor housing are illustrated in Figure C-4.

Figure C-5 gives the temperature at the inlet to the bearing tester and at the outside diameters of the outer race of the loader-end roller bearing and the motor-end roller bearing. The split-race ball-bearing temperature and the bearing-tester hydrogen outlet temperature are given in Figure C-6. A sudden increase of the ball-bearing temperature is noted in both runs; this peaked at  $-43^{\circ}\text{F}$ , approximately 2-sec after FS<sub>1</sub> before decreasing. Posttest inspection revealed wear on the

VII, A, Checkout Runs (cont.)

swaged thermocouple, indicating possible rotation of the outer ball bearing race. No wear marks were observed on the thermocouples used for the roller bearings.

Starting current of the motor reached a maximum of 265 amp for Run 1 and 262 amp for Run 2, as shown in Figure C-7. The long current-decay period (20-sec) is a function of the RC time constant in the measuring circuit.

B. IRRADIATION TEST

The Irradiation Test was conducted on 24 October 1963 for 10 min at 10 MW reactor power level. The bearing tester performed satisfactorily throughout the test. The orifice bypass valve (OPBV) was opened at 7 min, 13 sec after  $FS_1$ , when a sudden increase of the TSB temperature was observed. Opening the OPBV increased the mass-flow rate, which had the effect of decreasing the rate of temperature increase. Table D-1, Appendix D, lists the sequence of major events that occurred during the 10-min irradiation run. The integrated neutron fluxes and gamma doses to which the test components were exposed during the test are presented in Appendix B.

The pressures in the liquid hydrogen Dewar vessel and at the orifice inlet and outlet are illustrated in Figure D-1. Between  $FS_1$  and  $FS_2$  the pressure differential across the orifice ranged between 5.5 psi and 13.5 psi with an average of 9 psi. Figure D-2 illustrates the pressures in the bearing housing and the bearing-tester motor housing. Pressures in the radial and axial load devices are shown in Figure D-3; and pressures within the bearing-tester load cavity are illustrated in Figures D-3 and D-4, respectively.

Plots of the inlet and outlet temperatures of the hydrogen coolant flowing through the bearing tester are shown in Figure D-5. Resistance temperature transducers (RTT's) measured the coolant inlet and outlet temperatures of the bearing tester. The fact TL<sub>SH</sub>, the upstream measurement point, at times indicated a higher temperature than at TL<sub>DH</sub>, the downstream measurement location, is not fully understood.

## VII, B, Irradiation Test (cont.)

One possible explanation for the apparent temperature reversal between  $FS_1+8$  and  $FS_1+10$  min is that after the orifice bypass valve (OPBV) was opened, the flow rate decreased through the orifice leg of the parallel flow system and a resulting increase in temperature at the TLSH location occurred. The temperature reversal before  $FS_1$  has no apparent explanation.

Figure D-6 shows plots of the bearing temperatures. The temperatures were sensed by swaged thermocouples held against the OD of the outer race of each bearing assembly. In general, the bearing temperatures followed the variations in the coolant inlet temperature. One notable exception is in the rapid temperature increase of the ball bearing (TSB) immediately after  $FS_1$ . TSB, the temperature of the ball bearing increased to  $-66^\circ\text{F}$  immediately after  $FS_1$ , remaining there for 3 sec before decreasing to its original value. This same temperature spike was observed on both checkout tests. Posttest examination revealed wear marks on the thermocouple, which confirmed the hypothesis that the outer race of the ball bearing was turning with the bearing-tester shaft during the first few seconds of shaft rotation. As was noted earlier, the orifice bypass valve was opened at  $FS_1+7$  min and 13 sec when TSB showed a sudden temperature increase. Posttest examination of the data revealed that the coolant inlet temperature increased over this same period. It is believed that no abnormal bearing operation occurred at this time, but that the bearing temperature merely reflected the increase in the coolant temperature.

An anomaly exists between the thermocouple readings and the RPT readings. The thermocouples register lower temperatures than the RPT's. The reason for this anomaly, especially for the coolant inlet temperature (TLSH) has not been determined.

Figures D-7 and D-8 show plots of the speed and current of the bearing-tester motor, which were normal throughout the test.

## VII, Test Results (cont.)

## C. POST-IRRADIATION BEARING EXAMINATION

After the bearing tester was removed from the test pallet and returned to the Aerojet-General Sacramento Plant, it was disassembled and inspected. Figure A-10 shows the tester after disassembly. Visual examination revealed that the bearings were in excellent condition (Ref 4).

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## A. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the bearings operated successfully during all phases of the irradiation test. All test values were well within the maximum and minimum limits established for the test. A comparison of the maximum and minimum limits established for the test and the test results follow:

<u>Function</u>	<u>Allowable Limits</u>	<u>Test Results Maximum/Minimum</u>
TRB-1	<-50°F	-357°F/-406°F
TSB	<-50°F	-395°F/-423°F
TRB-2	<-50°F	-333°F/-390°F
PLDH	>150 psig	225 psig/209 psig
PGH <sub>2</sub> DI	235 psig max	227 psig/215 psig
NTPB	25,000 rpm max	24,000 rpm
IM (run current)	<100 amp	53 amps/42 amp

The test demonstrated that the candidate bearings will operate successfully for 600 sec in a radiation environment consisting of  $1.9 \times 10^{12}$  to  $9.3 \times 10^{13}$   $\frac{n}{cm^2}$  (E> 2.9 Mev) and gamma doses ranging from  $5.8 \times 10^6$  to  $1.1 \times 10^8$  ergs/gm<sup>(c)</sup>.

VIII, Conclusions and Recommendations (cont.)

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Calibration procedures for all instruments should be included in the test procedures for those future irradiation tests that require more definitive data.
2. The effects of temperature cycling on pressure transducers should be investigated.
3. Consideration should be given to monitoring the temperatures of all pressure transducers to observe any readings outside the temperature-compensated range. Pretest analysis should be conducted to predict temperatures and enable the use of transducers with suitable accuracy.
4. A log showing all instrumentation units used in each data channel and all calibration data should be recorded by the facility contractor and sent to the test contractor as part of the data package.
5. Pursue further investigation of nuclear radiation effects on hydrogen-cooled test systems.

REFERENCES

1. Final Test Report, Mechanical Irradiation Test 3/1001, Turbopump Bearing Set,  
Aerojet-General Report 1.9.5-1E, Volume 1, February 1964.
2. Final Test Report, Mechanical Irradiation Test 3/1002, Turbopump Bearing Set,  
Aerojet-General Report 1.9.5-5E, 20 March 1964.
3. Nerva Components Irradiation Program. Vol 6: ASTR Test 3. General Dynamics/  
Fort Worth Report F2K-170-6, 20 December 1963.
4. Nerva Turbopump Bearing and Tester MIT903 Test Report--Radiation Effects,  
Aerojet-General Report 1.2.4-64-M-005, (to be published).

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS OF MECHANICAL IRRADIATION TEST 3/LOO3  
AND THE FACILITY AT GENERAL DYNAMICS, FORT WORTH

FIGURE LIST

	<u>Figure</u>
No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Hydraulic Flow Schematic	A-1
No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Top Assembly of Bearing Tester Section	A-2
No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Top Assembly	A-3
No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Side Nearest ASTR Reactor	A-4
No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet with Containment Vessel Removed and Showing Dosimetry Pockets Installed	A-5
Overall View of No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet	A-6
View Showing Test Pallet in Place within ASTR Outside Test Cell	A-7
View of Load Control Pallet	A-8
Top Assembly--Load Control Pallet	A-9
Sketch of NERVA Refined Bearing Tester	A-10
Bearing Tester PN 263500-69, SN 0000004, Disassembled after Irradiation	A-11



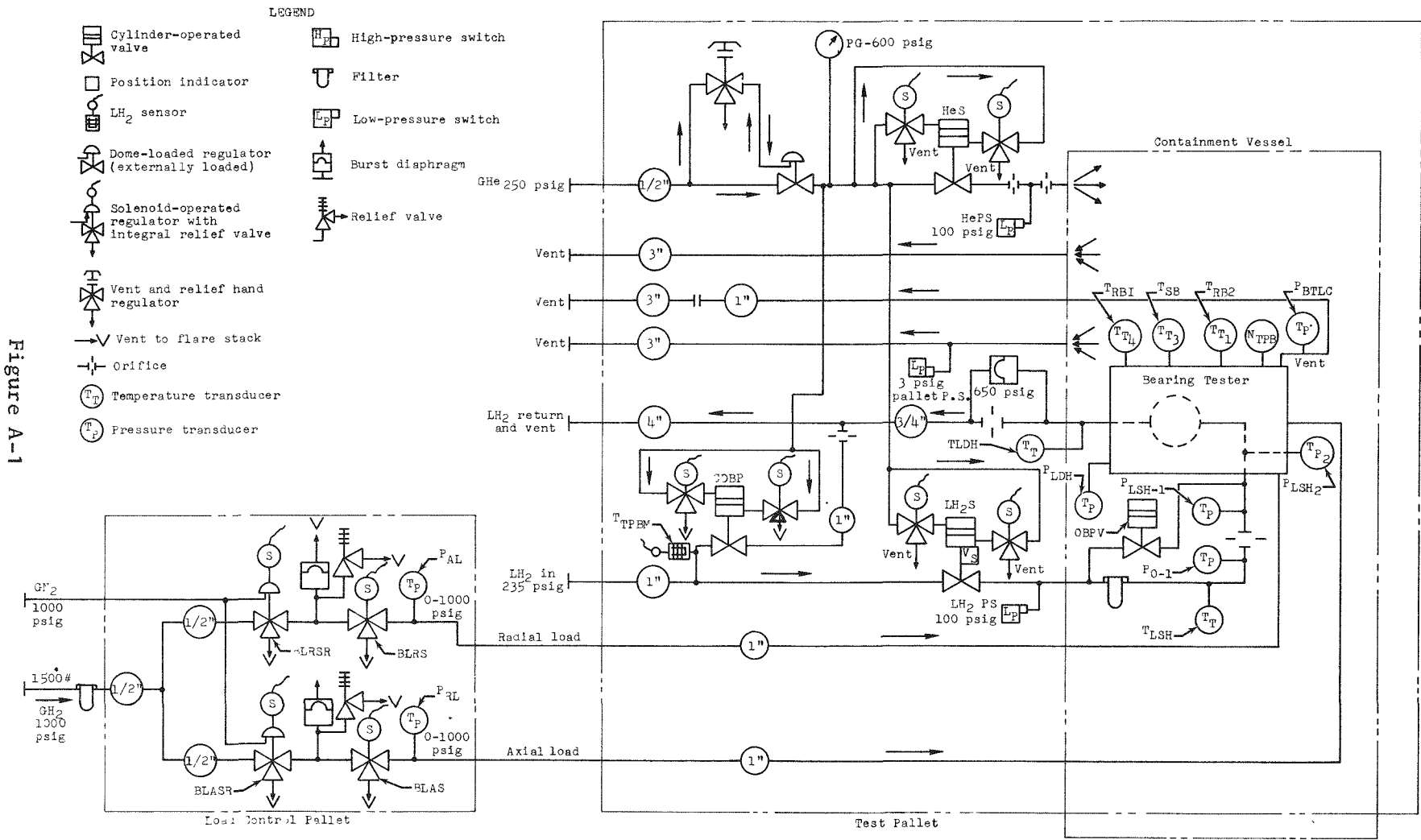


Figure A-1

No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Hydraulic Flow Schematic





SEE SHEET 1 FOR GENERAL NOTES

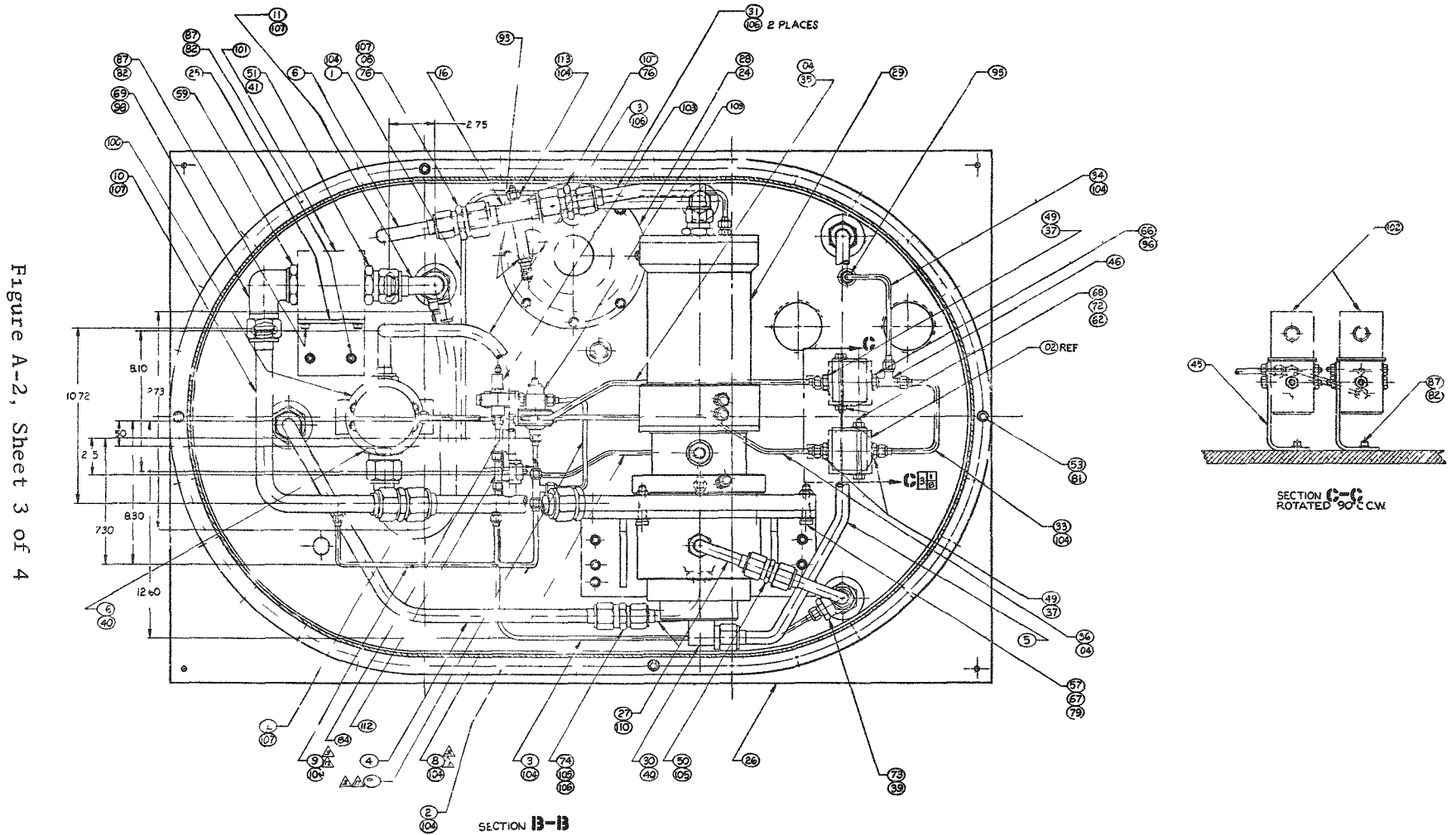


Figure A-2, Sheet 3 of 4

No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Top Assembly of Bearing Tester Section

SEE SHEET 1 FOR GENERAL NOTES

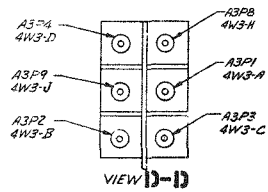
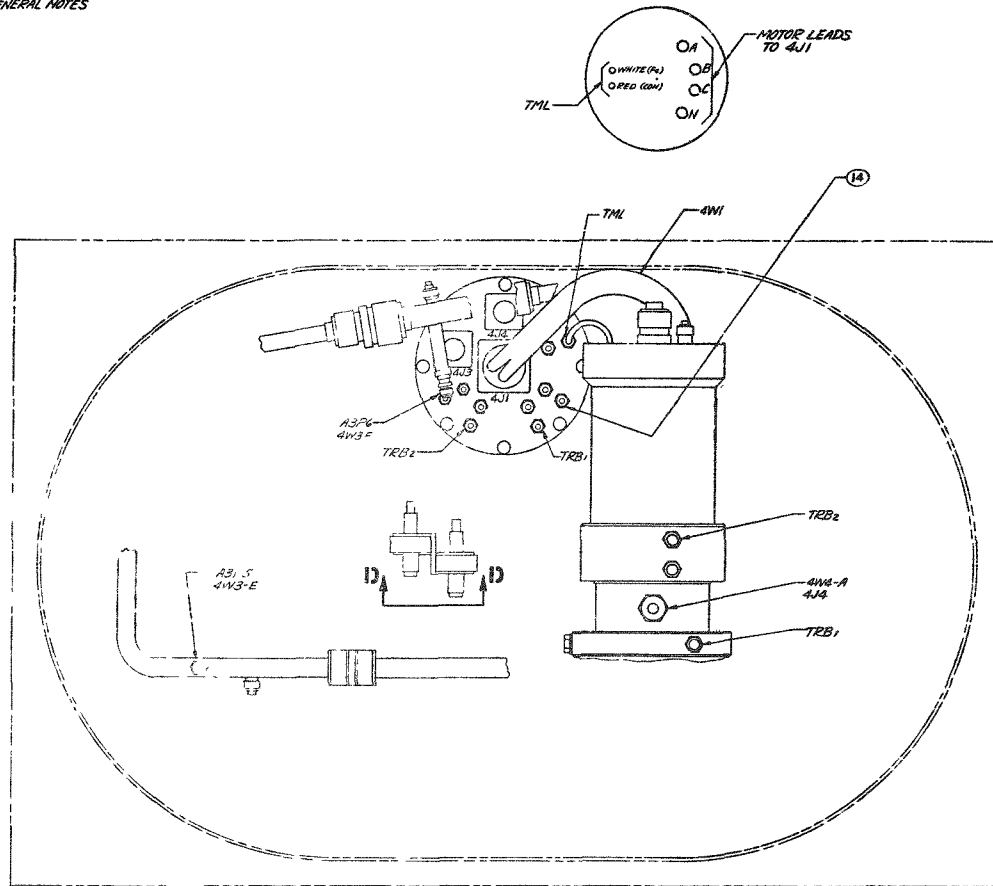


Figure A-2, Sheet 4 of 4

- NOTES: 1 REMOVE ALL BURRS & SHARP EDGES  
 2 INTERPRET DWG PER STDS PRESCRIBED IN MIL-D-7032Z--  
 3 APPLY A LIGHT COAT OF ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND TO THREADS  
 4 AT ASSY  
 5 MARK PER ASD 5215C WITH PN 295650 & APPLICABLE DASH NO & SERIAL ID OF -9 ASSY  
 6 FOR HYDRAULIC SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM SEE DWG NO 295680.  
 7 FOR ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM SEE DWG NO 295717  
 8 LOCATION OF HOLES TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AS SHOWN BY USING EXISTING HOLES ON DETAIL PART AS DRILL P.L.G.T  
 9 CLEAN PER AGC-46350 AS FOLLOWS  
 a INTERIOR OF PLUMBING SYSTEM, LEVEL G  
 b EXTERIOR SURFACES, LEVEL H  
 c PRESERVE AND PACKAGE PER AGC 46387, CLASS I  
 10 CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS PER MIL-W-5411 DENOTED BY (C) OR (CA) (MAJOR) & NO SYMBOL (MINOR)  
 11 TOTAL PROD PROCURED UNDER ANOTHER PN NOT ACCEPTABLE  
 12 UNLESS APPROVED BY ENGINEERING  
 13 UNLESS SPECIFIED ASSEMBLE PER AGC-46097  
 14 INSTALL PER AGC-STD-4002 EXCEPT USE LOX-SAFE LUBRICANT PER AGC 4405  
 15 INSULATION TO BE TROWEL APPLIED TO INDICATED PLUMBING, TO DEPTH OF 50-200 INSULATION TO BE MIXED, APPLIED, AND DRIED PER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.  
 16 VAPOR BARRIER SEAL ALL INSULATION BY BRUSH APPLYING STABOND T-204 OVER INSULATION  
 17 VIEW C-C APPLIES TO LINES 28, 30, C & D

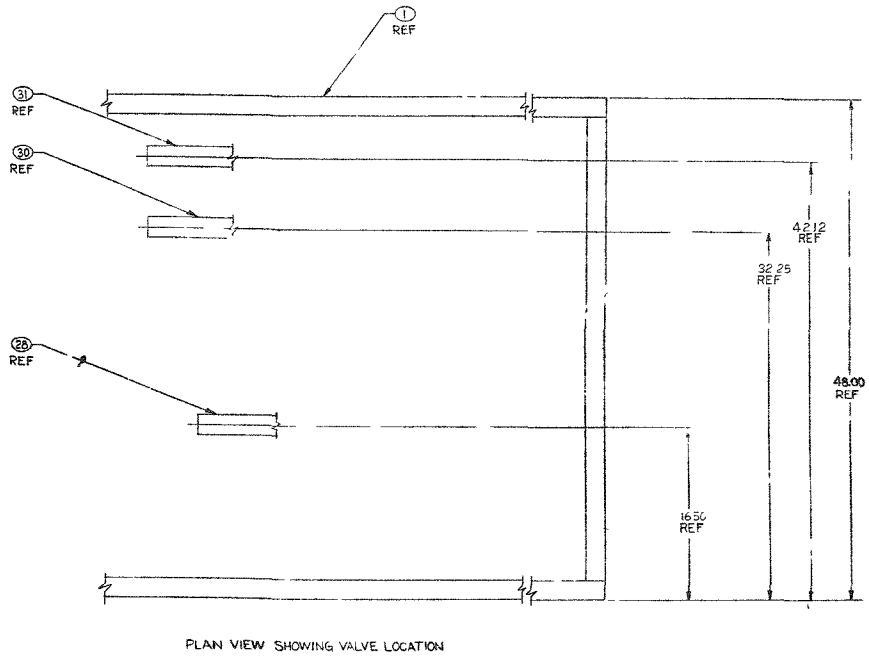


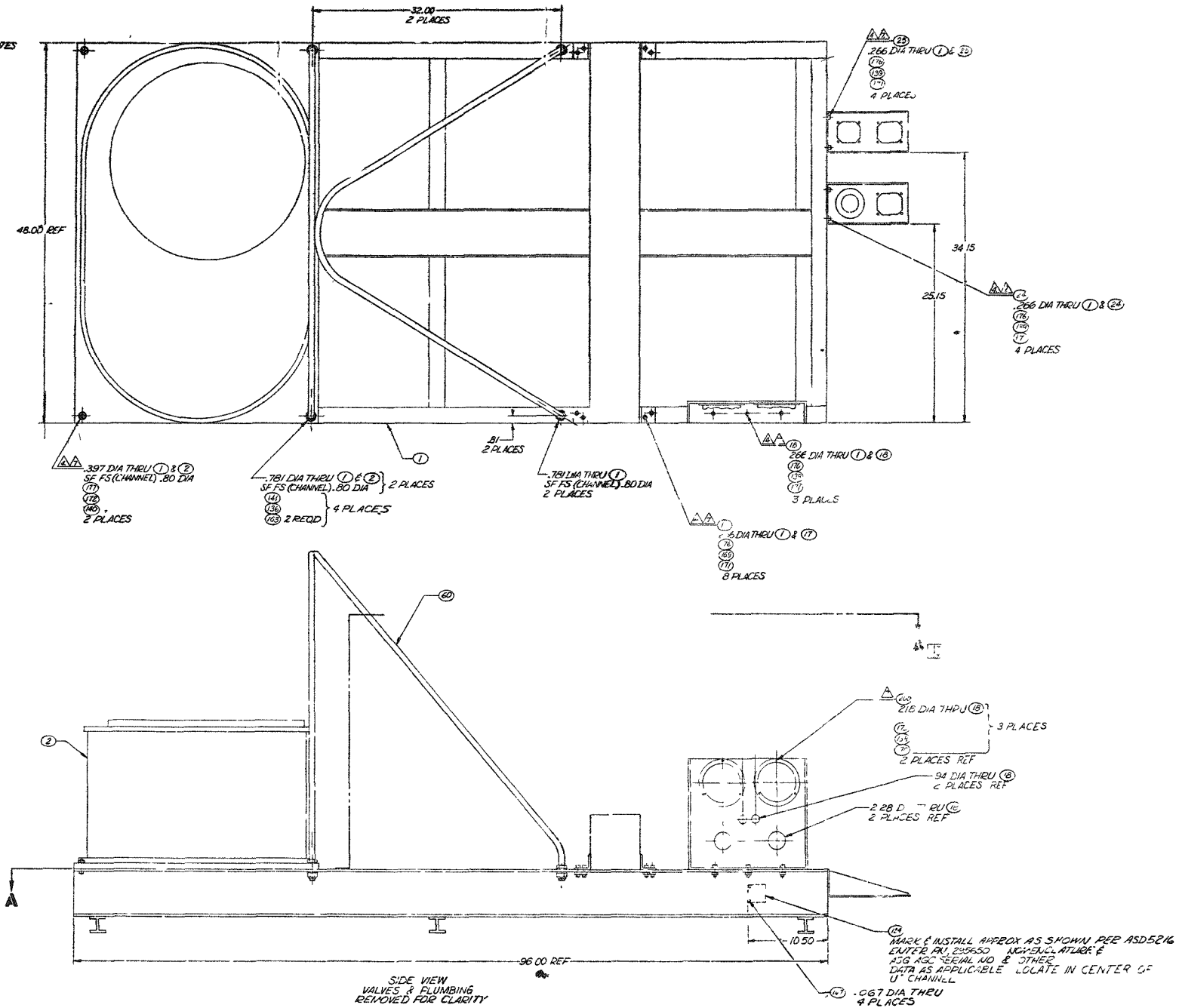
Figure A-3, Sheet 1 of 6







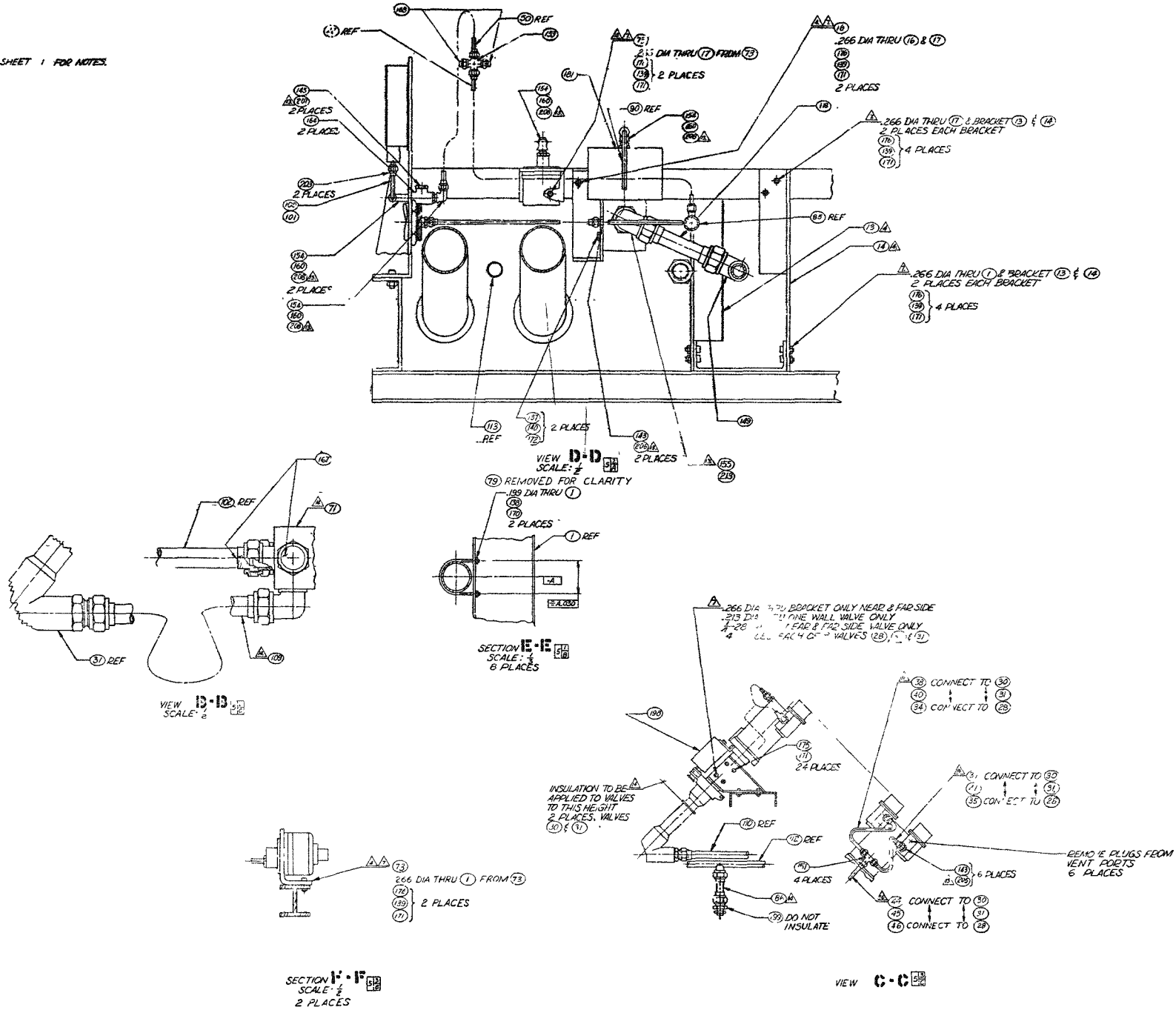
SEE SHEET 1 FOR NOTES



No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Top Assembly



SEE SHEET 1 FOR NOTES.



No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Top Assembly

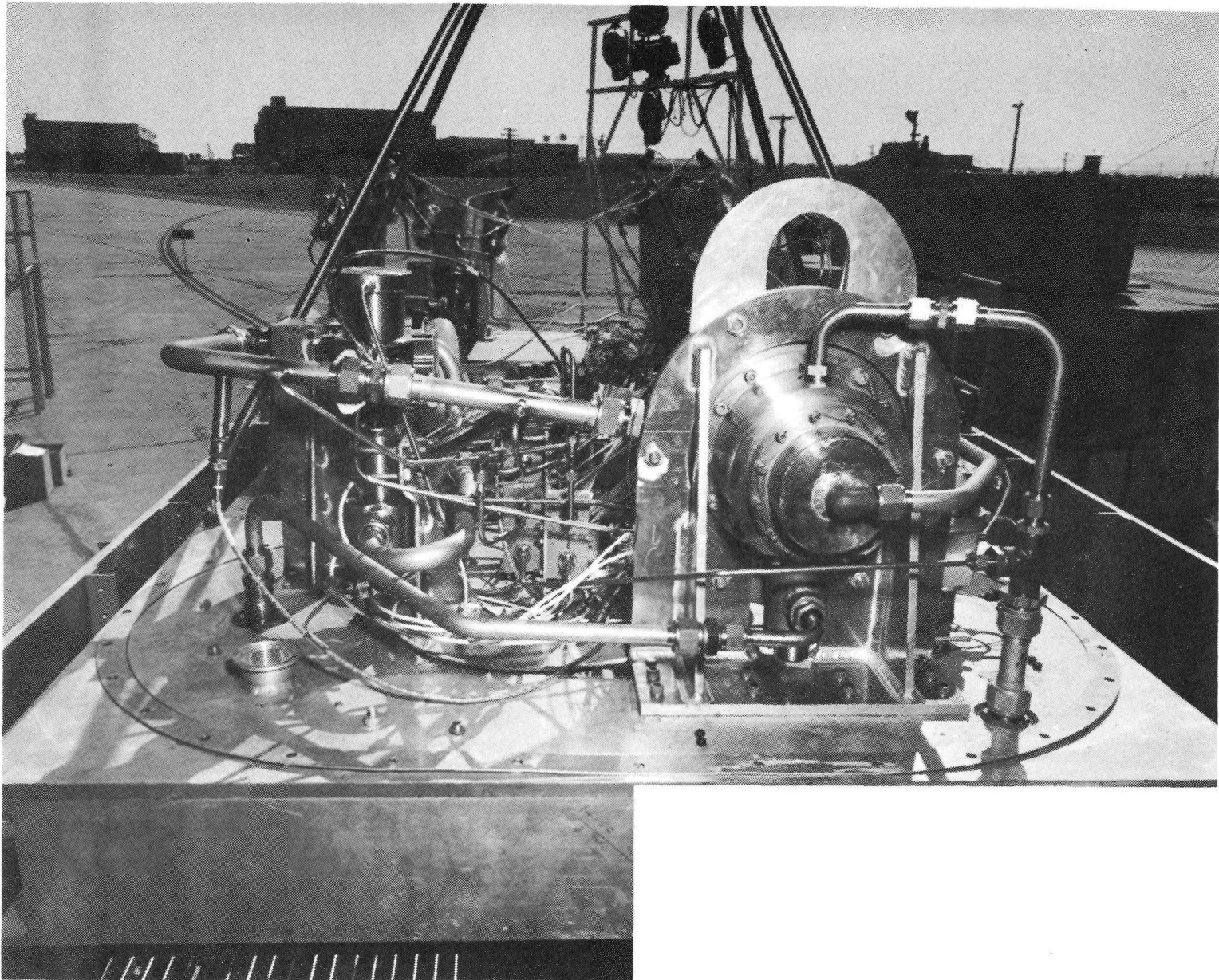


Figure A-4

No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet--Side Nearest ASTR Reactor

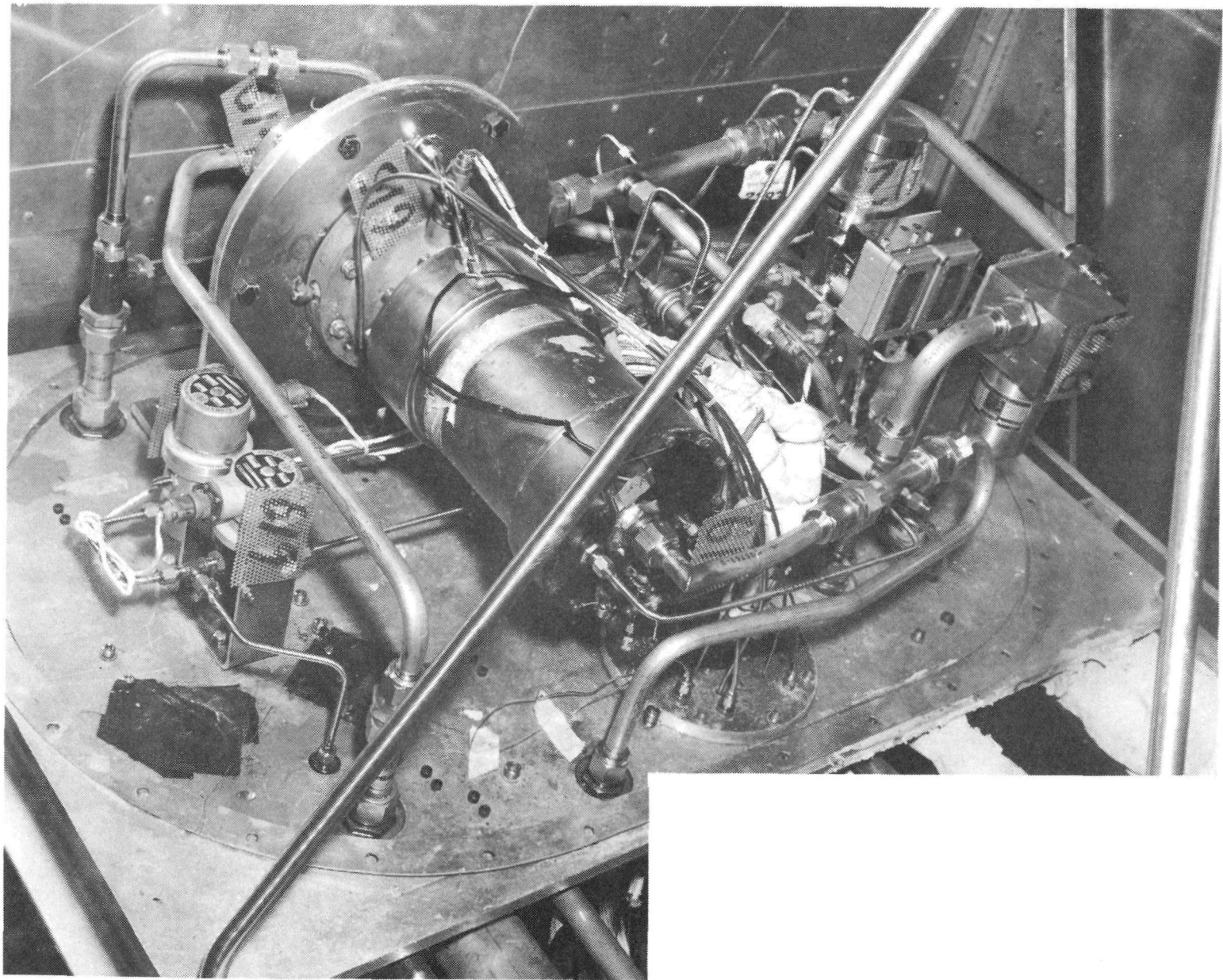


Figure A-5

No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet with Containment Vessel Removed  
and Showing Dosimetry Pockets Installed



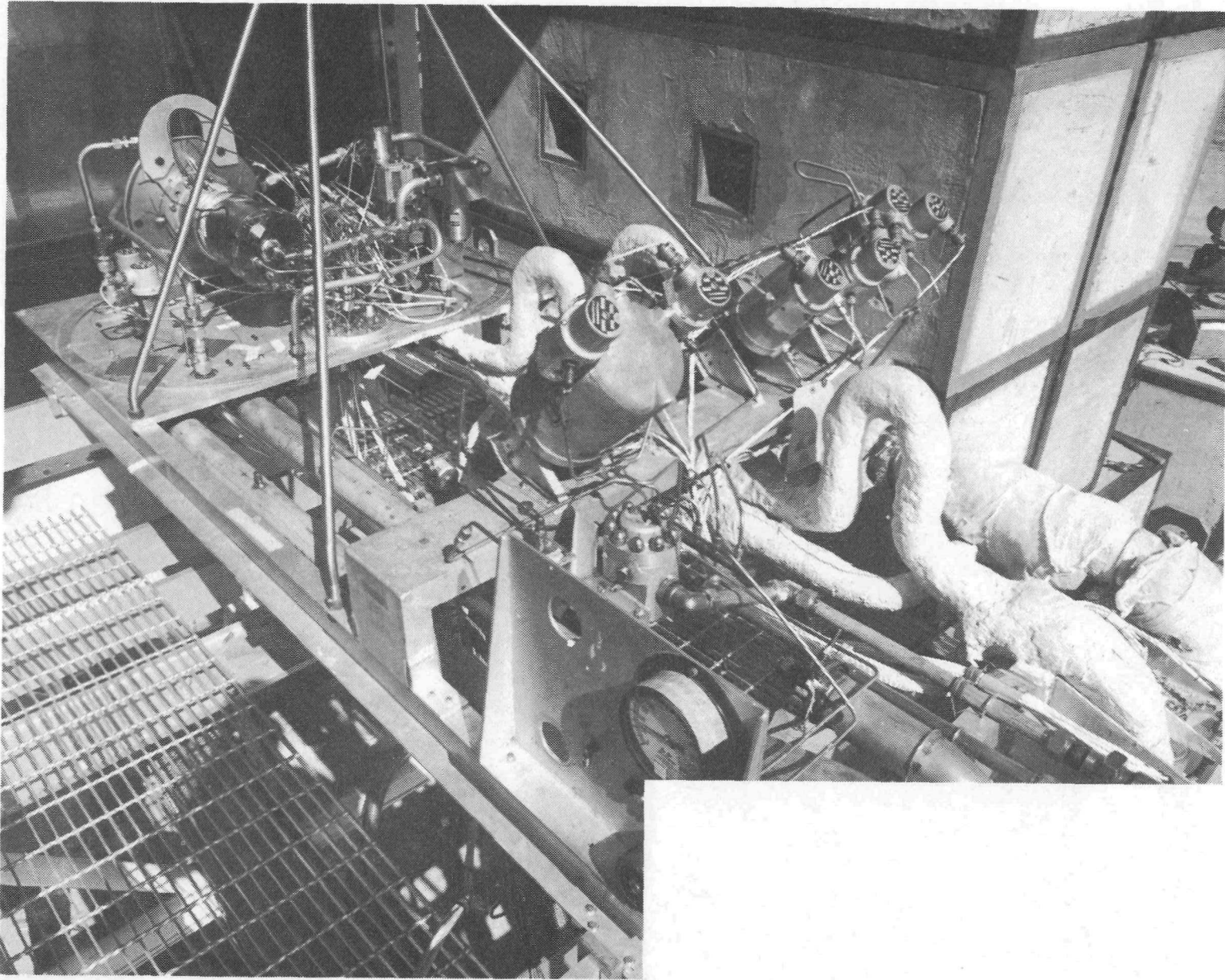


Figure A-6

Overall View of No. 903 Mechanical Test Pallet



View Showing Test Pallet in Place within ASTR Outside Test Cell

Figure A-7



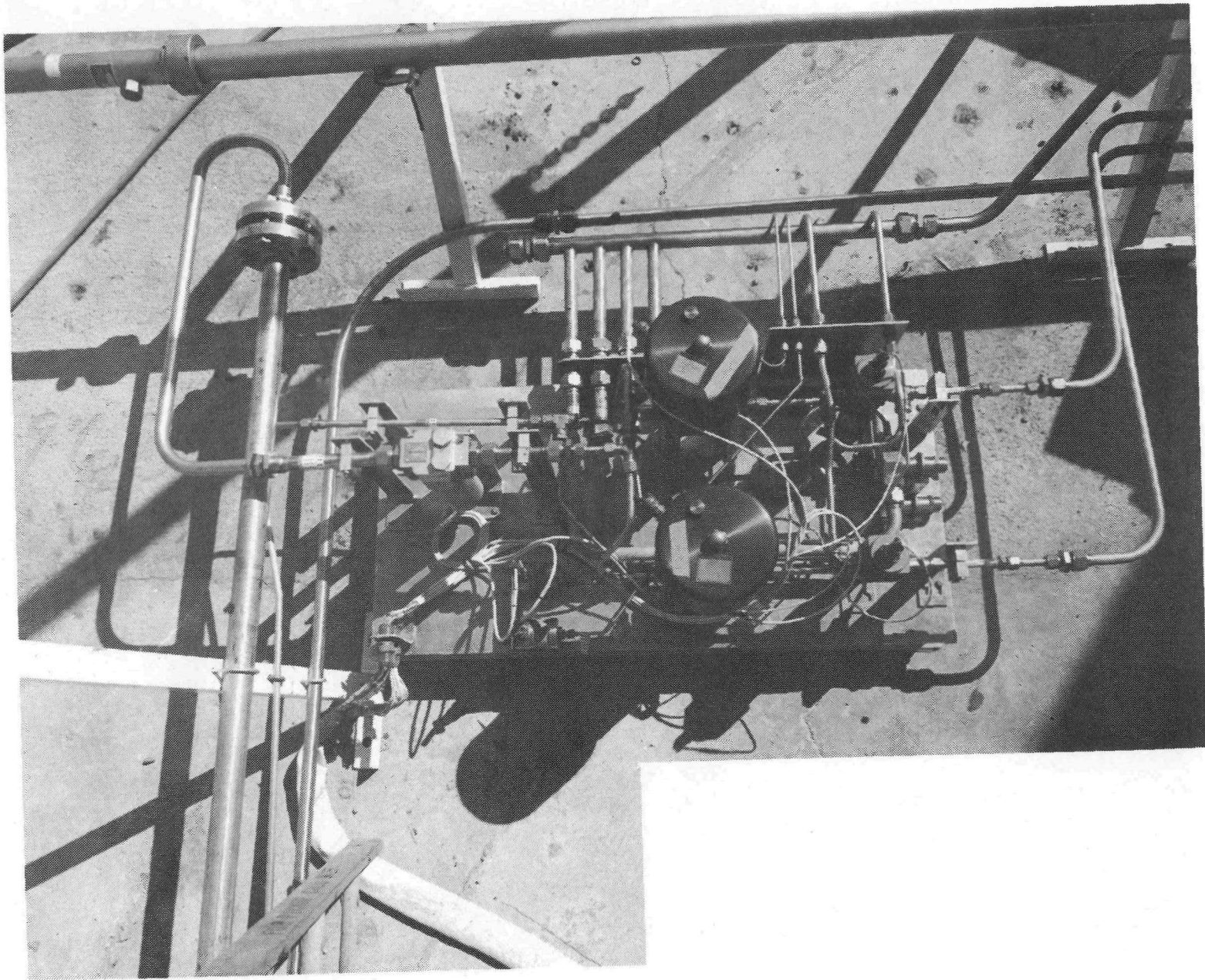


Figure A-8

View of Load Control Pallet



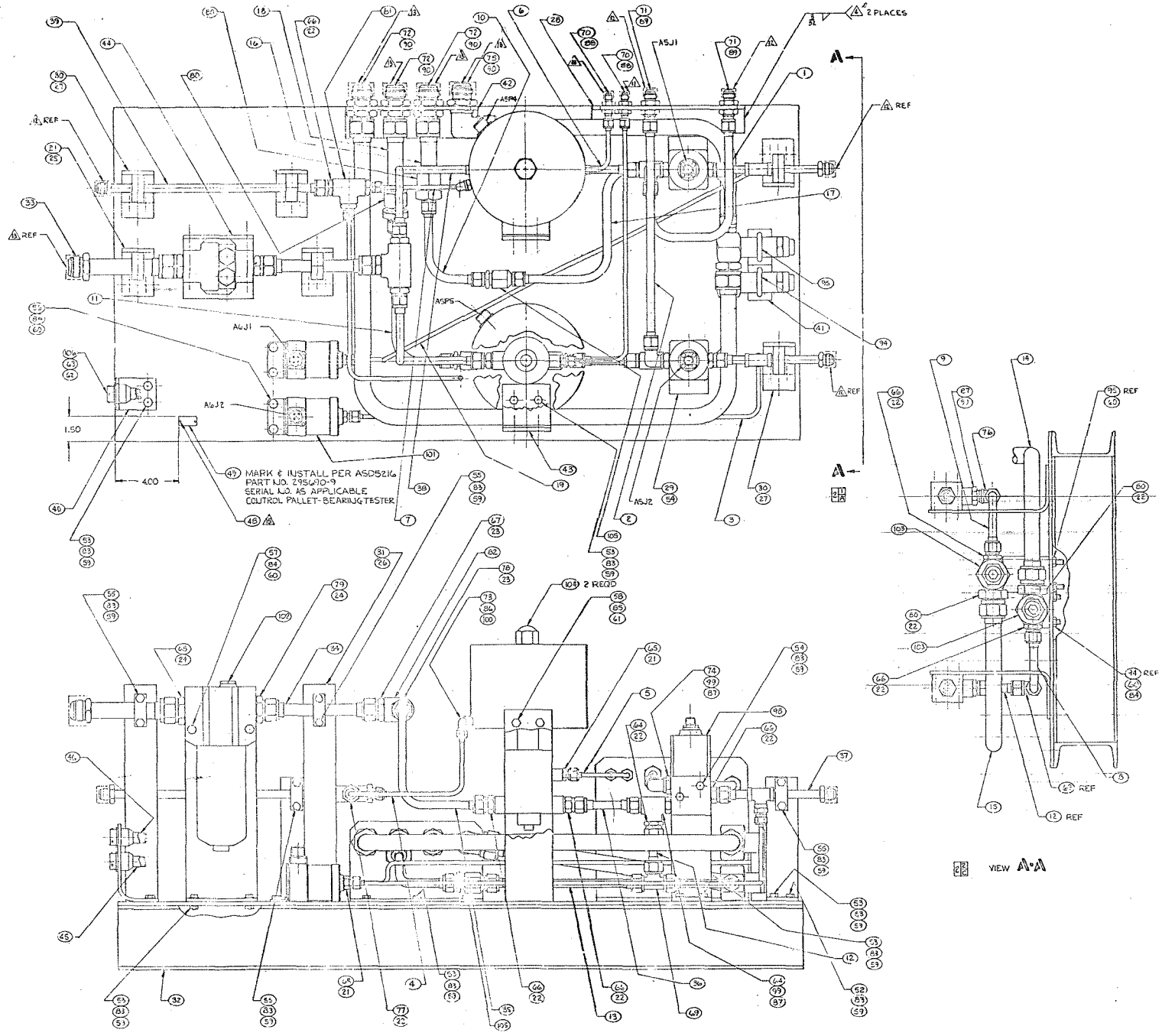
- NOTES
- ALL DIMS & SHARP EDGES
  - PER DRAWING PER STANDARD PRESCRIBED
  - AS D 70527
  - WELD PER ACC 44351
  - INSPECT WELD PER 1.1.1.3.2 TYPE
  - QUALITY PER ACC 5.2.2.3 CLASS I
  - CAT DL OF CHARACTER ST-5.1R MILW 9411
  - UT BY (RETICAL) (MAJ) & NDSY VED (MINOR)
  - FLARE PER ACC 4.09 INDICATED LINES TO BE ELIMINATED WITH PART NO 29560 & Y EK RT ELTIVE DASH NOS ER ASP515D
  - PROTECT AT 2250 ± 50 PSIG LEAK TEST AT 1500 ± 50 PSIG
  - TH AIR OR HELIUM UNDER WATER FOR 2 MINUTE
  - LEAKAGE PERMITTED
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL H
  - INSTALL FITTINGS PER AUJ00064
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL G
  - POSITIVE CLOSURE PER USE COML PROC KIT
  - CO 40 CODE IDENTIFY NO 99017
  - ST LVE CLOSURE 2.2 U E COML PROC KIT
  - DO CODE 3.1 NO 99017
  - NEGATIVE CLOSURE PRODUCT
  - DO 40 CODE 3.1 NO 99017
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL G
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL H
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL I
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL J
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL K
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL L
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL M
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL N
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL O
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL P
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL Q
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL R
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL S
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL T
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL U
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL V
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL W
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL X
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL Y
  - PER ACC 44350 LEVEL Z

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY
2	AU6299C4	NUT	84
4	AU910064	WASHER	85
10	AU910064	WASHER	84
6	AU910064	WASHER	83
1	AU938C1Z	TEE	81
1	AU938C8	TEE	81
4	AU919 29C	REDUCER	83
1	AU919 23C	REDUCER	79
1	AU919 19C	REDUCER	83
1	AU919 0C	REDUCER	77
1	AU834 8C	TEE	74
1	AU833 16C	ELBOW	75
2	AU833 8C	ELBOW	74
2	AU833 4C	ELBOW	73
3	AU832 16C	UNION	72
2	AU829 2C	UNION	71
1	AU937 4C	UNION	70
1	AU829 8C	TEE	69
1	AU815 16C	UNION	68
1	AU815 2C	UNION	67
10	AU815 8C	UNION	66
4	AU815 4C	UNION	65
2	AU783 4C	TEE	64
8	AU500 4	SCREW	63
8	AU340 4	NUT	62
4	AU7 4	NUT	61
10	AU3 4	NUT	60
44	AU3 4	NUT	59
4	AU6 6	BOLT	58
2	AU7 7	BOLT	57
4	AU5 5	BOLT	56
12	AU4 4	BOLT	55
4	AU4 4	BOLT	54
23	AU4 4	NUT	53
7	AU4 4	NUT	52
1	AS14 3	PLATE IDENT	49
2	AS10 8	DRIVER	48
1	29571 9	CABLE	45
1	29571 9	CABLE	44
1	29577 7	BRACKET	43
2	29577 6	BRACKET	42
1	29577 4	BRACKET	41
1	29577 1	BRACKET	40

QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY
1	29577 0	BRACKET	40
1	29569 7	TUBE ASSY	39
2	29569 8	TUBE ASSY	38
2	29569 9	TUBE ASSY	37
1	29569 10	TUBE ASSY	36
1	29569 11	TUBE ASSY	35
1	29569 12	TUBE ASSY	34
1	29569 13	TUBE ASSY	33
1	29569 14	TUBE ASSY	32
1	29569 15	TUBE ASSY	31
1	29569 16	TUBE ASSY	30
1	29569 17	TUBE ASSY	29
1	29569 18	TUBE ASSY	28
1	29569 19	TUBE ASSY	27
1	29569 20	TUBE ASSY	26
1	29569 21	TUBE ASSY	25
1	29569 22	TUBE ASSY	24
1	29569 23	TUBE ASSY	23
1	29569 24	TUBE ASSY	22
1	29569 25	TUBE ASSY	21
1	29569 26	TUBE ASSY	20
1	29569 27	TUBE ASSY	19
1	29569 28	TUBE ASSY	18
1	29569 29	TUBE ASSY	17
1	29569 30	TUBE ASSY	16
1	29569 31	TUBE ASSY	15
1	29569 32	TUBE ASSY	14
1	29569 33	TUBE ASSY	13
1	29569 34	TUBE ASSY	12
1	29569 35	TUBE ASSY	11
1	29569 36	TUBE ASSY	10
1	29569 37	TUBE ASSY	9
1	29569 38	TUBE ASSY	8
1	29569 39	TUBE ASSY	7
1	29569 40	TUBE ASSY	6
1	29569 41	TUBE ASSY	5
1	29569 42	TUBE ASSY	4
1	29569 43	TUBE ASSY	3
1	29569 44	TUBE ASSY	2
1	29569 45	TUBE ASSY	1

Figure A-9, Sheet 1 of 2

Top Assembly--Load Control Pallet



Top Assembly--Load Control Pallet

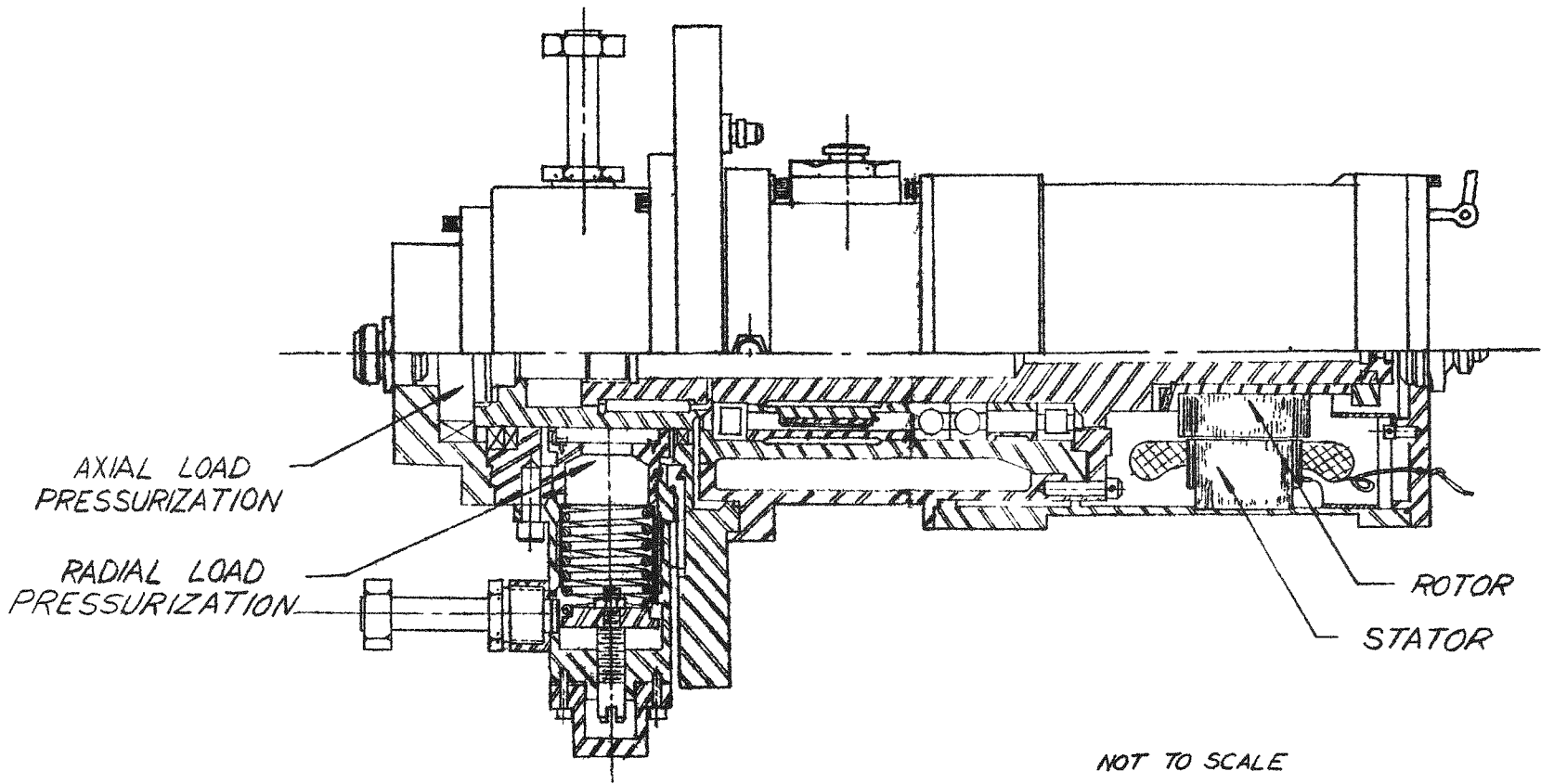


Figure A-10

Sketch of NERVA Refined Bearing Tester

9 63SP 2841



Figure A-11

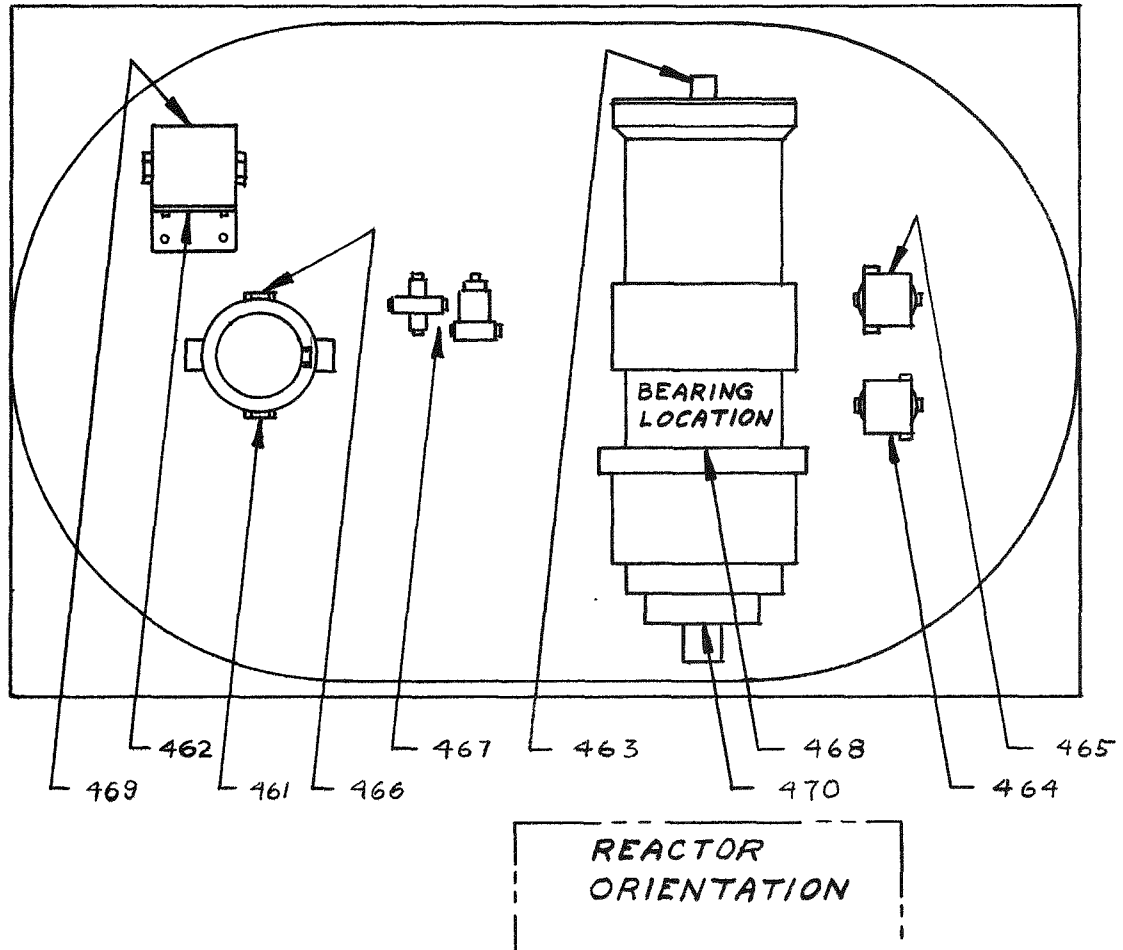
Bearing Tester PN 263500-69, SN 0000004 Disassembled after Irradiation Test  
(Motor to the Left; Loading Devices to the Right)

APPENDIX B

DOSIMETRY MEASUREMENTS

TABLE B-1

DOSIMETRY DATA



DOSIMETRY PACKET NO.	INTEGRATED NEUTRON FLUX $n/cm^2$			GAMMA DOSE ergs/gm(c)
	$E > 8.1 \text{ Mev}$	$E > 2.9 \text{ Mev}$	$E < .48 \text{ ev}$	
461	$4.9 \times 10^{11}$	$1.5 \times 10^{13}$	$2.4 \times 10^{12}$	$8.9 \times 10^7$
462	$2.3 \times 10^{11}$	$7.6 \times 10^{12}$	$2.8 \times 10^{12}$	$3.9 \times 10^7$
463	$3.7 \times 10^{10}$	$1.9 \times 10^{12}$	$2.0 \times 10^{12}$	$5.8 \times 10^6$
464	$1.1 \times 10^{12}$	$3.5 \times 10^{13}$	$2.4 \times 10^{12}$	$1.2 \times 10^8$
465	$3.0 \times 10^{11}$	$9.0 \times 10^{12}$	$3.2 \times 10^{12}$	$2.4 \times 10^7$
466	$2.0 \times 10^{11}$	$7.3 \times 10^{12}$	$2.9 \times 10^{12}$	$3.4 \times 10^7$
467	$1.1 \times 10^{12}$	$3.6 \times 10^{13}$	$2.3 \times 10^{12}$	$1.3 \times 10^8$
468	$4.9 \times 10^{11}$	$1.8 \times 10^{13}$	$2.4 \times 10^{12}$	$5.9 \times 10^7$
469	$5.1 \times 10^{10}$	$1.7 \times 10^{12}$	$3.0 \times 10^{12}$	$8.0 \times 10^6$
470	$2.8 \times 10^{12}$	$9.3 \times 10^{13}$	—	$1.1 \times 10^8$

Table B-1

APPENDIX C

10-SEC CHECKOUT RUN

TABLE LIST

	<u>Table</u>
Time-and-Event Correlation During the 10 Sec Checkout Run	C-1

FIGURE LIST

	<u>Figure</u>
Checkout Runs--Pressure of H <sub>2</sub> Supply at the Dewar, Bearing-Tester H <sub>2</sub> Inlet (PLSH), and the Orifice Inlet (PO-1)	C-1
Checkout Runs--Pressures of the Radial Load (PRL) and Axial Load (PAL)	C-2
Checkout Runs--Pressure in the Bearing-Tester Loading Cavity (PBTLC)	C-3
Checkout Runs--Pressures of the Bearing Housing (PLSH-2) and Bearing-Tester Motor Housing (PLDH)	C-4
Checkout Runs--Temperatures of the Bearing-Tester Inlet (TLSH), Loader End Roller Bearing (TRB-2) and Motor End Roller Bearing (TRB-1)	C-5
Checkout Runs--Temperatures of the Split-Race Ball Bearing (TSB) and Bearing-Tester Hydrogen Outlet (TLDH)	C-6
Checkout Runs--Starting-Current of the Bearing-Tester Motor (IM)	C-7



Table C-1

## TIME AND EVENT CORRELATION DURING THE 10-SEC CHECKOUT RUN

Time (sec)	Event
	<u>Run 1</u>
-898	Line and bearing-loop cool-down started
-717	$P_{RL}$ set at 20 psi, $P_{AL}$ at 300 psi
-528	CDBP closed
-411	Dewar pressure stabilized at 225 psi
-347	OBPV closed
0	Bearing motor turned on (no speed indication)
+5	Bearing motor turned off
+105	Bearing load pressures relieved
	<u>Run 2</u>
0	Bearing motor turned on (no speed indication)
+3	Bearing motor turned off
+93	$LH_2$ flow stopped

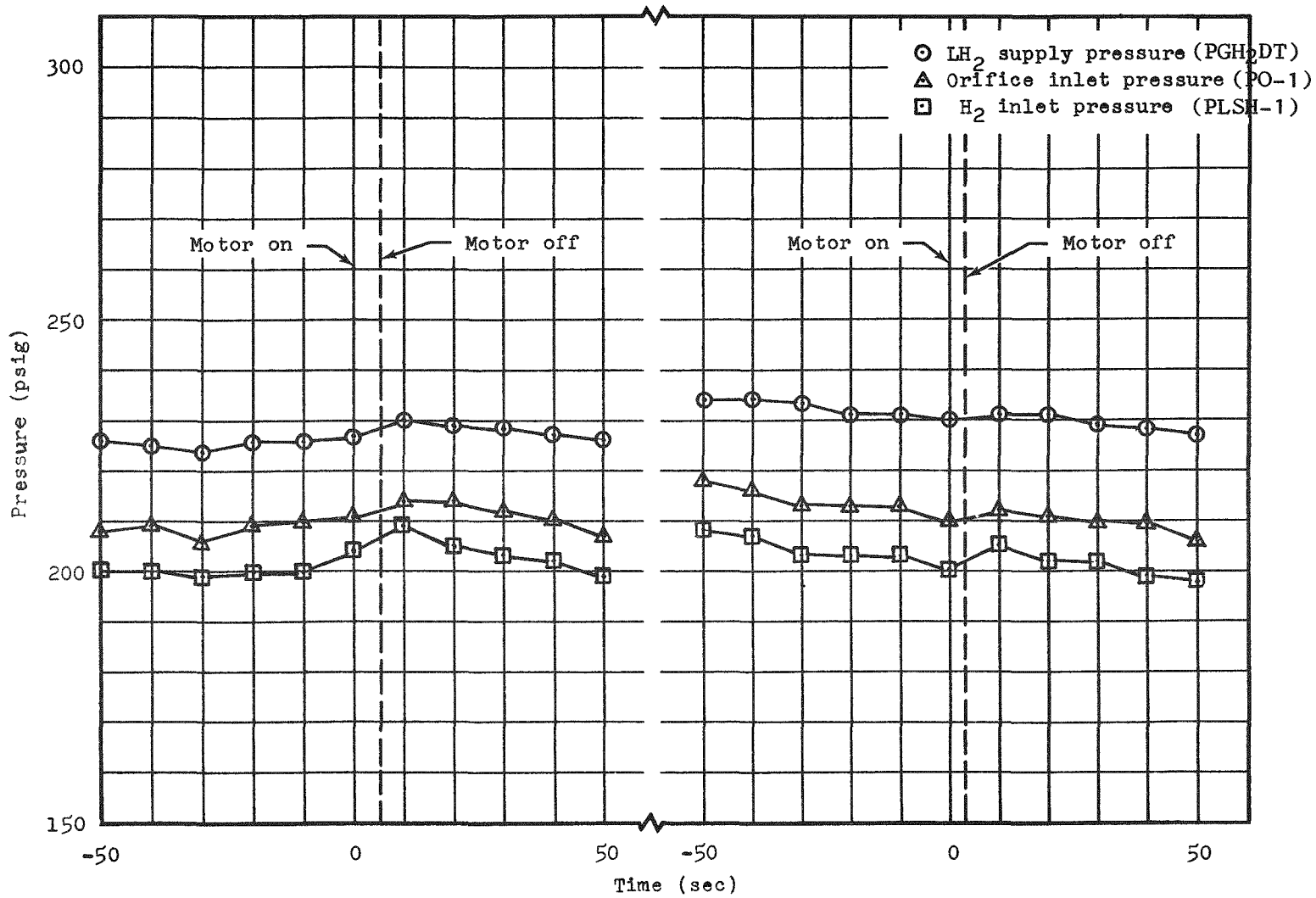


Figure C-1

Checkout Runs--Pressure of H<sub>2</sub> Supply at the Dewar, Bearing-Tester H<sub>2</sub> Inlet (PLSH), and the Orifice Inlet (PO-1)

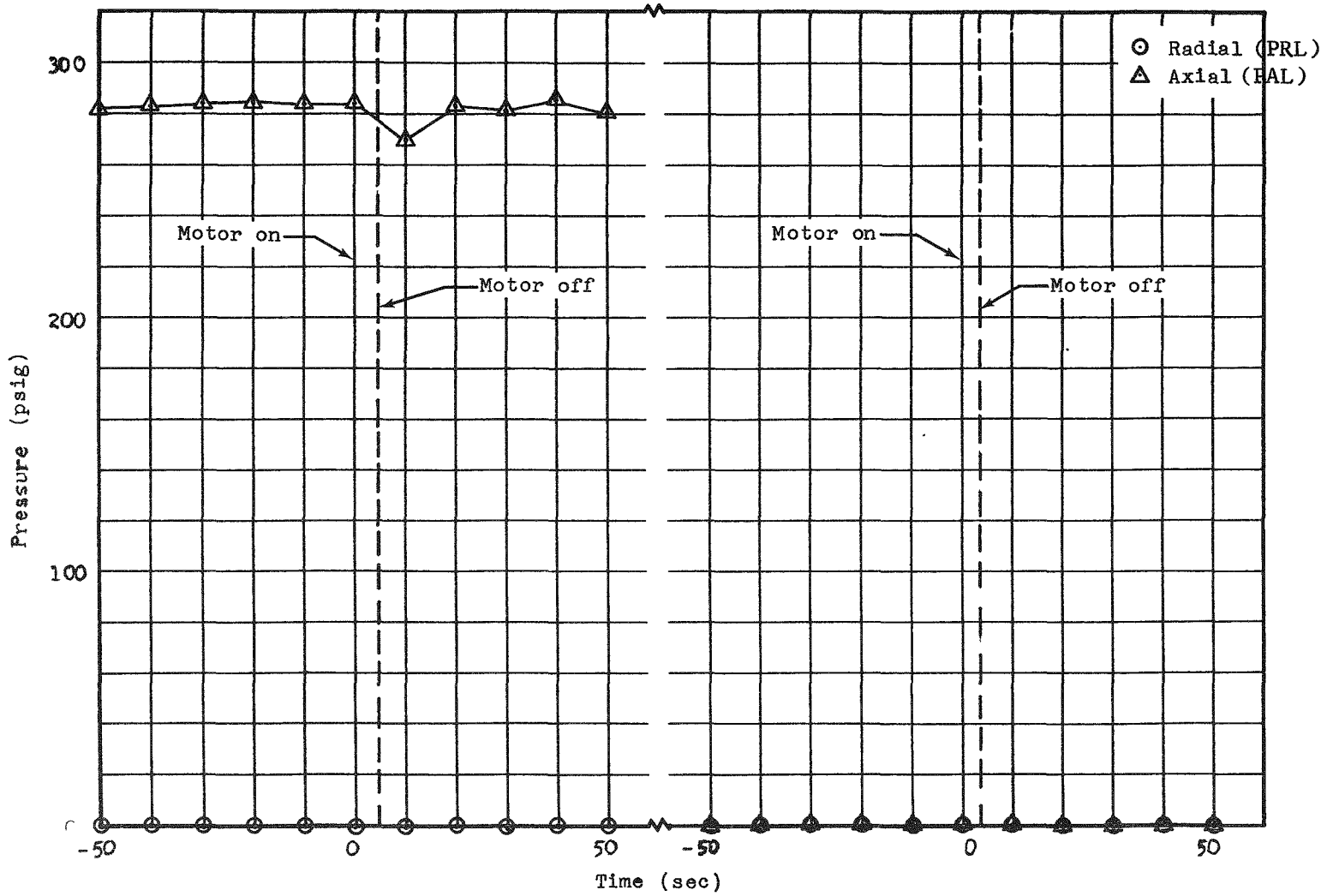
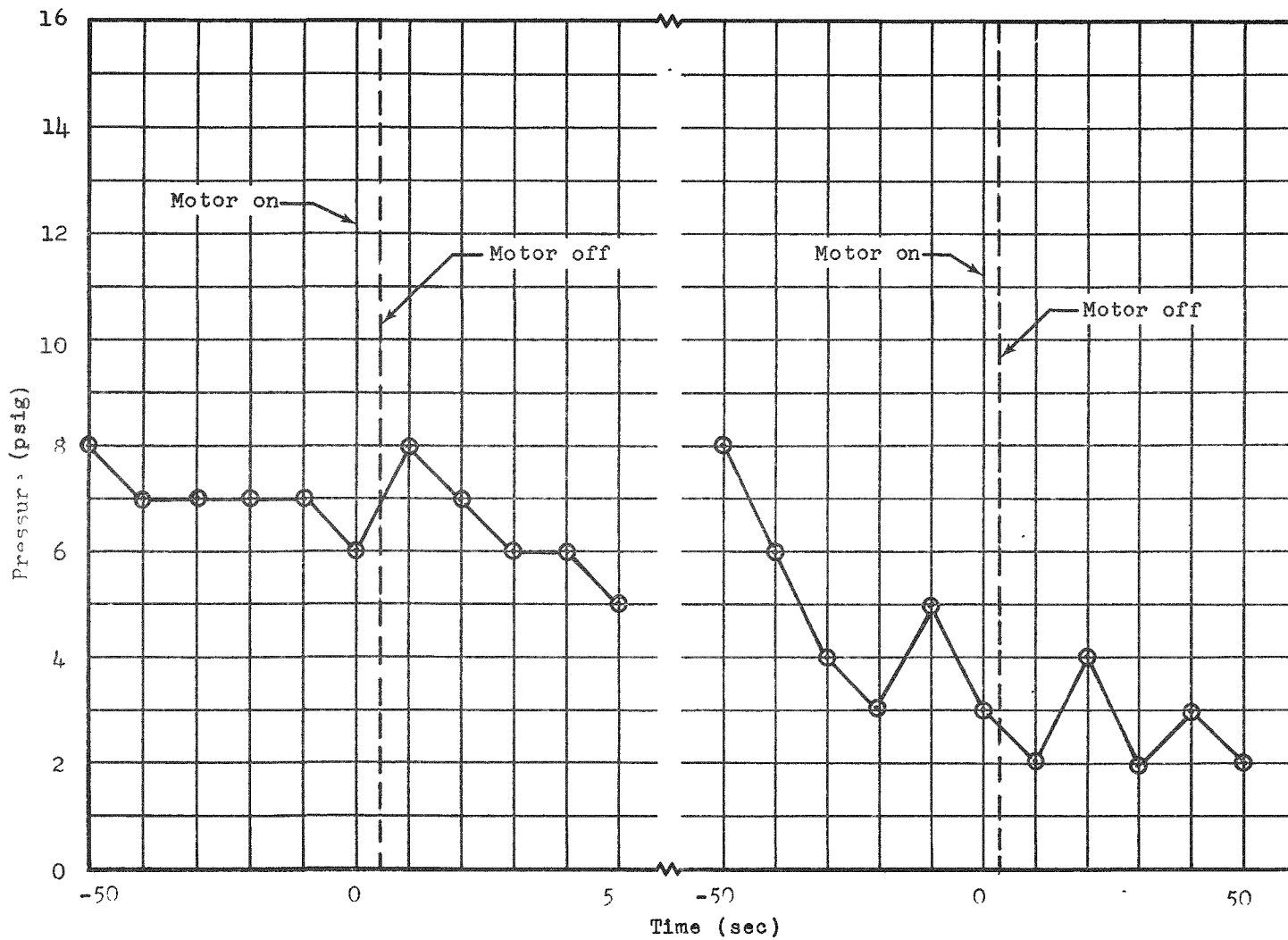


Figure C-2

Checkout Runs--Pressures of the Radial Load (PRL) and Axial Load (PAL)

Figure C-3



Checkout Runs--Pressure in the Bearing-Tester Loading Cavity (PETLC)

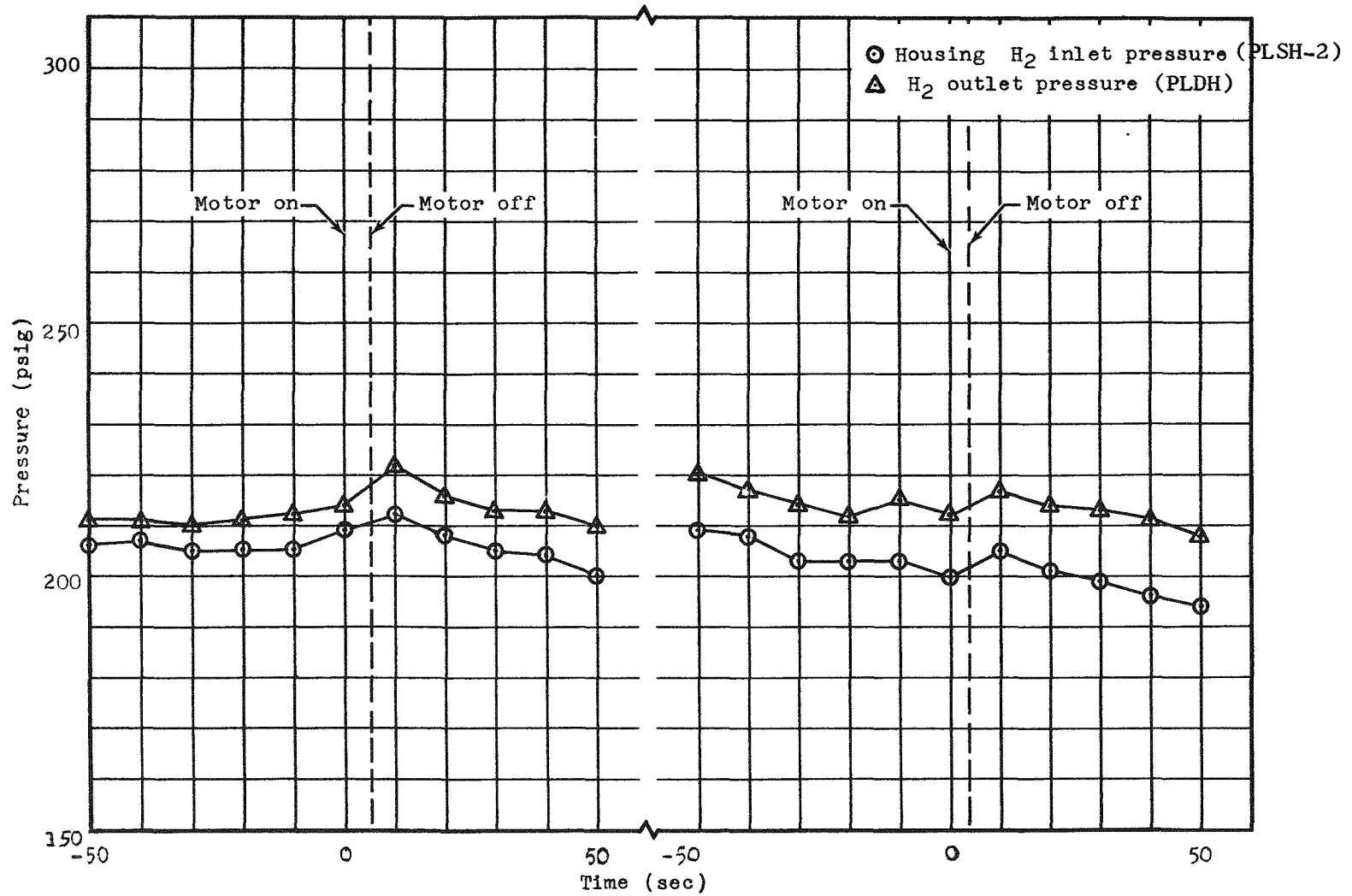
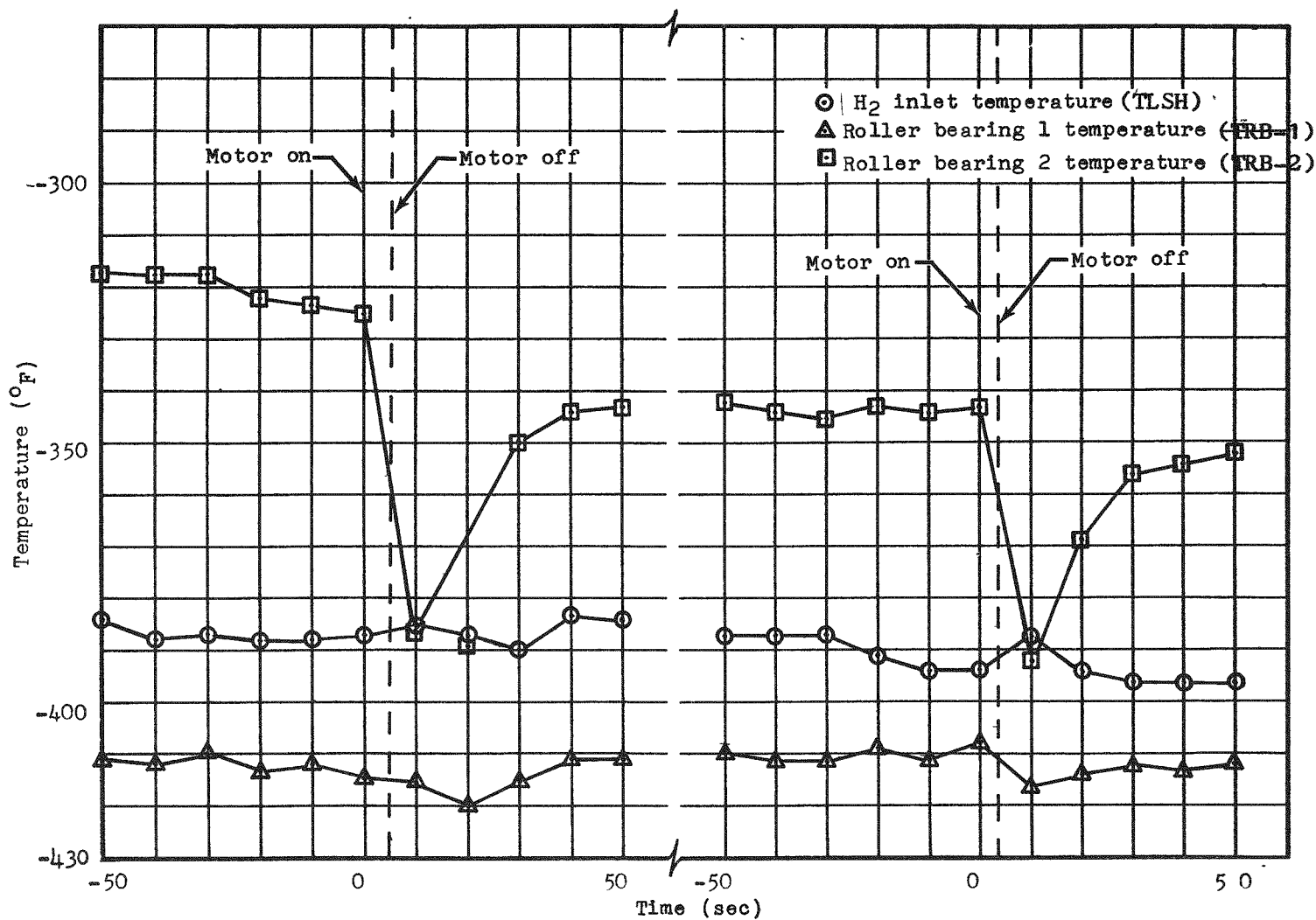


Figure C-4

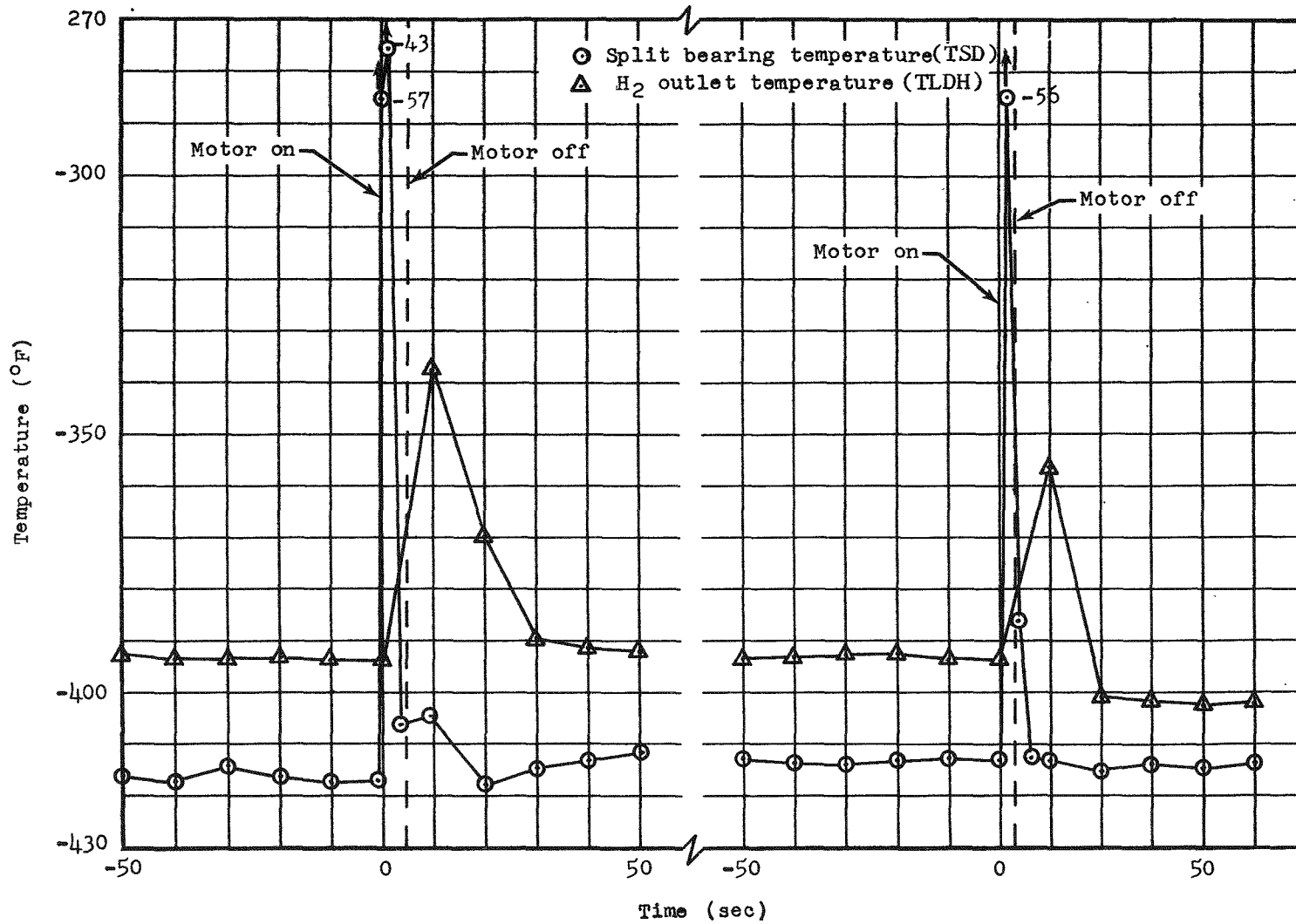
Checkout Runs--Pressures of the Bearing Housing (PLSH-2) and Bearing-Tester Motor Housing (PLDH)

Figure C-5



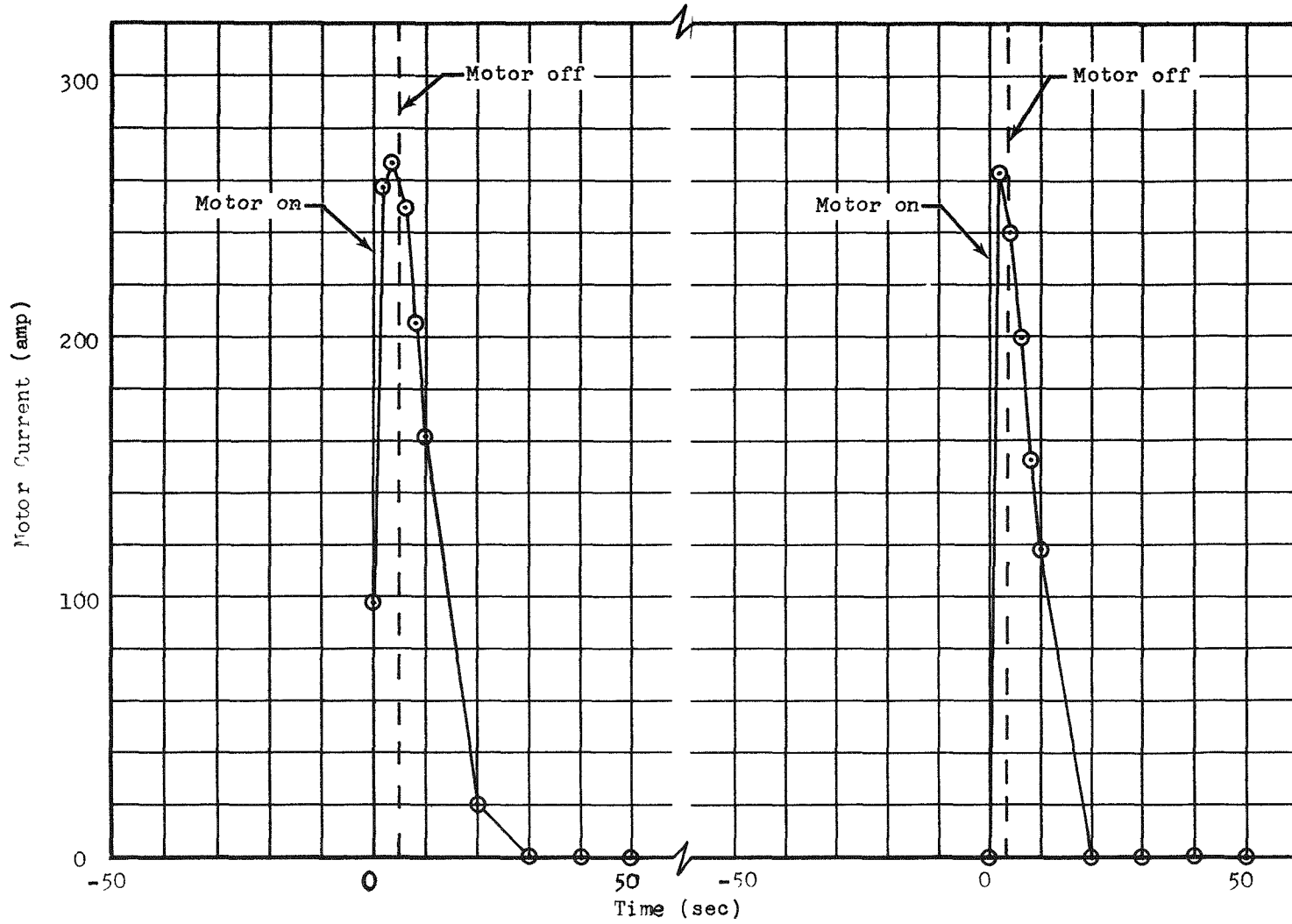
Checkout Runs--Temperatures of the Bearing-Tester Inlet (TLSH), Loader-End Roller Bearing (TRB-2) and Motor-End Roller Bearing (TRB-1)

Figure C-6



Checkout Runs--Temperatures of the Split-Race Ball Bearing (TSB) and Bearing-Tester Hydrogen Outlet (TLDH)

Figure C-7



Checkout Runs--Starting Current of the Bearing-Tester Motor (IM)



APPENDIX D

600-SEC IRRADIATION RUN

TABLE LIST

	<u>Table</u>
Sequence of Major Events During the 10-min Irradiation Run	D-1

FIGURE LIST

	<u>Figure</u>
Irradiation Run--Pressure of LH <sub>2</sub> Supply at the Dewar (PGH <sub>2</sub> DT), Bearing-Tester H <sub>2</sub> Inlet (PLSH-1), and the Orifice Inlet (PO-1)	D-1
Irradiation Run--Pressures of the Bearing Housing (PLSH-2) and Bearing-Tester Motor Housing (PLDH)	D-2
Irradiation Run--Pressures of the Radial Load (PRL) and Axial Load (PAL)	D-3
Irradiation Run--Pressure in the Bearing-Tester Loading Cavity (PBTLIC)	D-4
Irradiation Run--Hydrogen Inlet and Outlet Temperatures vs Time	D-5
Irradiation Run--Bearing Temperatures vs Time	D-6
Irradiation Run--Current of the Bearing-Tester Motor (IM)	D-7
Irradiation Run--Speed of the Bearing-Tester Motor (NTPB)	D-8

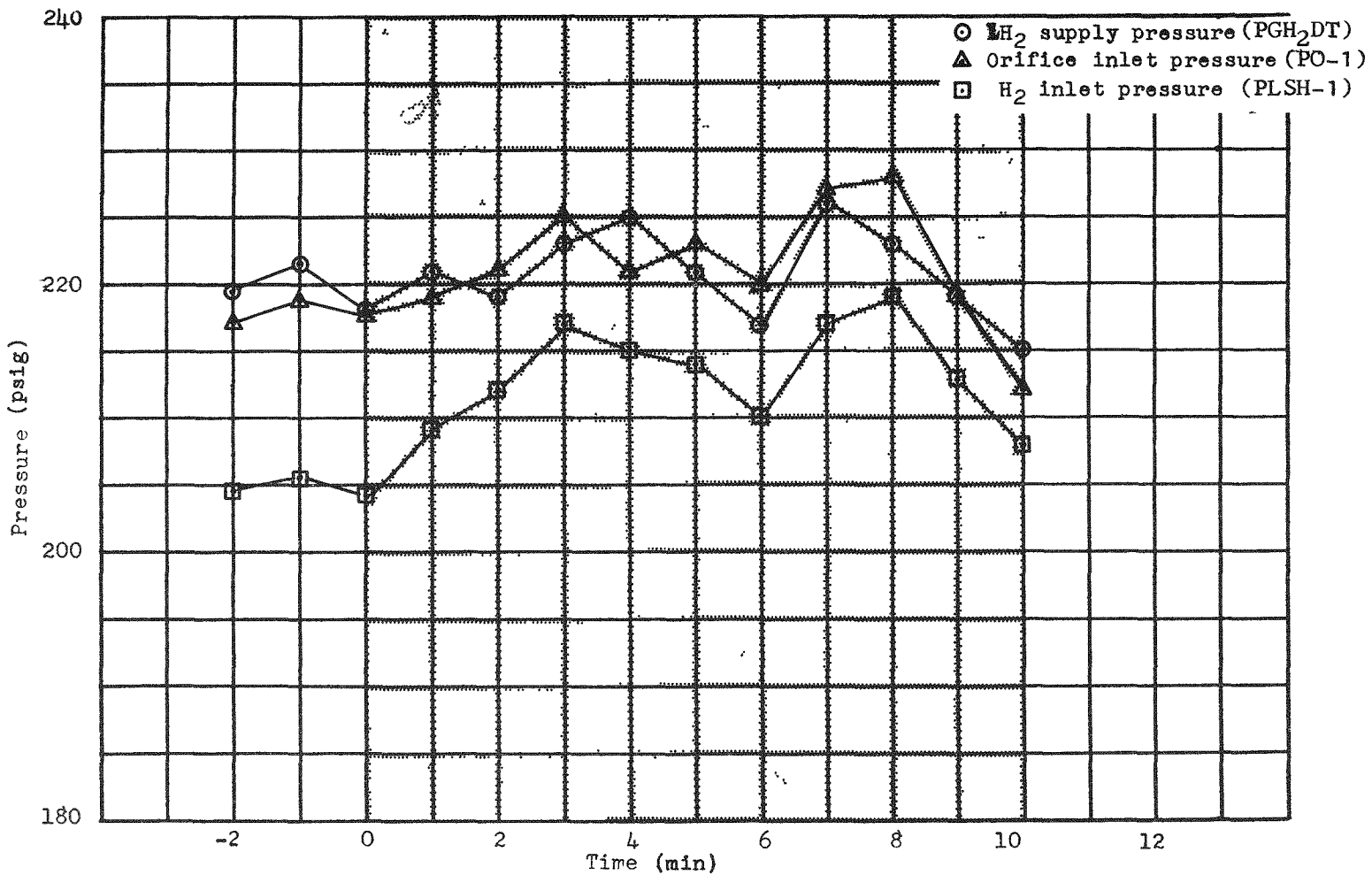
Table D-1

## SEQUENCE OF MAJOR EVENTS DURING THE 600-SEC IRRADIATION RUN

Time (sec)	Event
-1592	Line and bearing-loop cool-down started
-1436	$P_{RL}$ set at 20 psi, $P_{AL}$ at 300 psi
-1134	CDBP closed
-1011	ASTR stabilized at 10 watts
-869	Dewar pressure stabilized at 225 psig
-706	ASTR "scrammed"(zero power level)
-74	ASTR reached 10-kw power level
-48	ASTR reached 100-kw power level
-12	ASTR reached 5-Mw power level
0	ASTR reached 10-Mw power level, motor turned on
+14	$P_{RL}$ set at 600 psig, $P_{AL}$ at 500 psig
+431	$T_{LDH}$ reached $-275^{\circ}\text{F}$ and dropping
+433	OBPV opened
+600	Reactor "scrammed", motor turned off
+608	Motor stopped (0 rpm)
+617	$\text{LH}_2$ flow stopped

Table D-1

Figure D-1



Irradiation Run--Pressure of LH<sub>2</sub> Supply at the Dewar (PGH<sub>2</sub>DT)  
Bearing-Tester H<sub>2</sub> Inlet (PLSH-1), and the Orifice Inlet (PO-1)

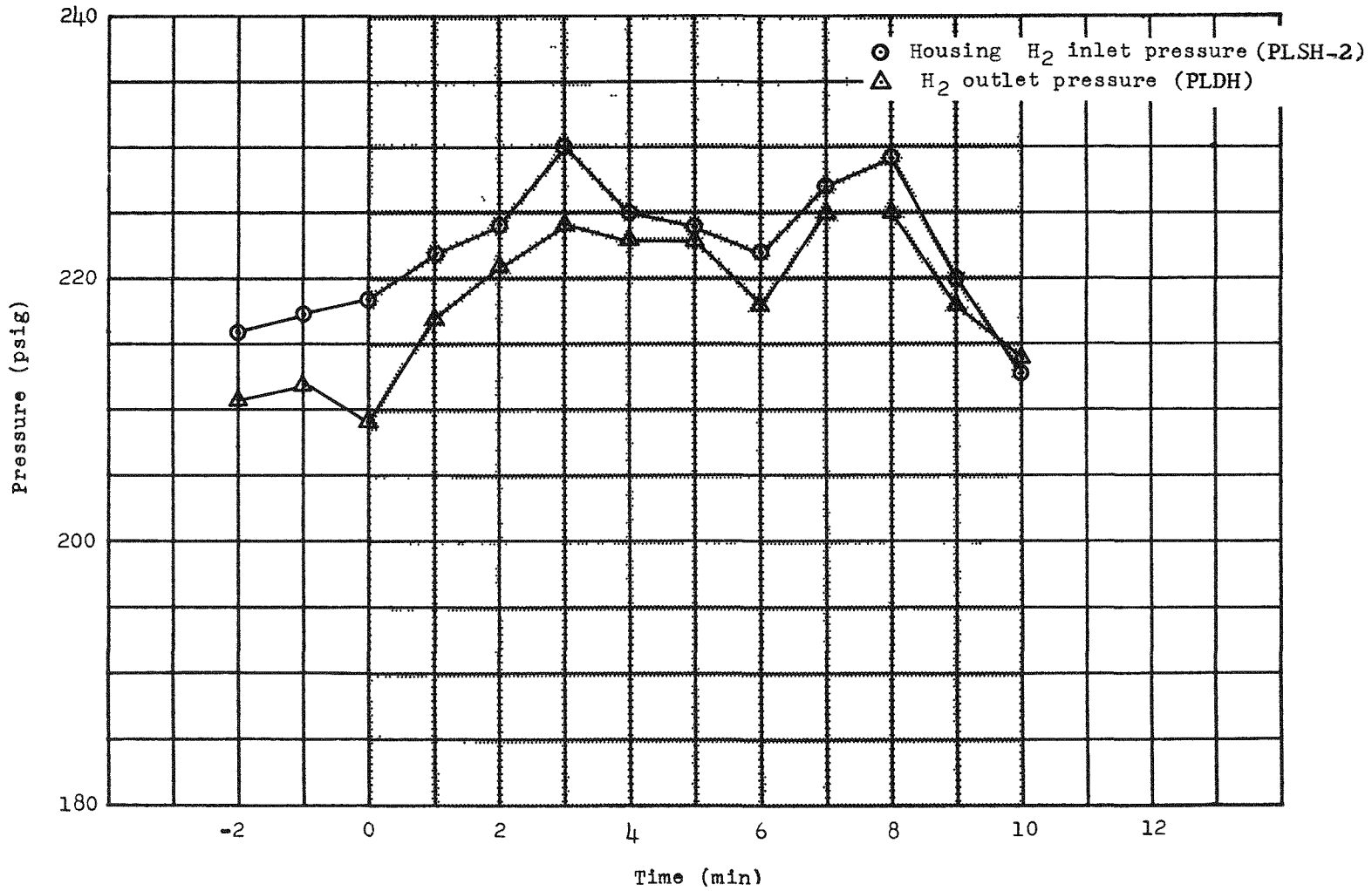
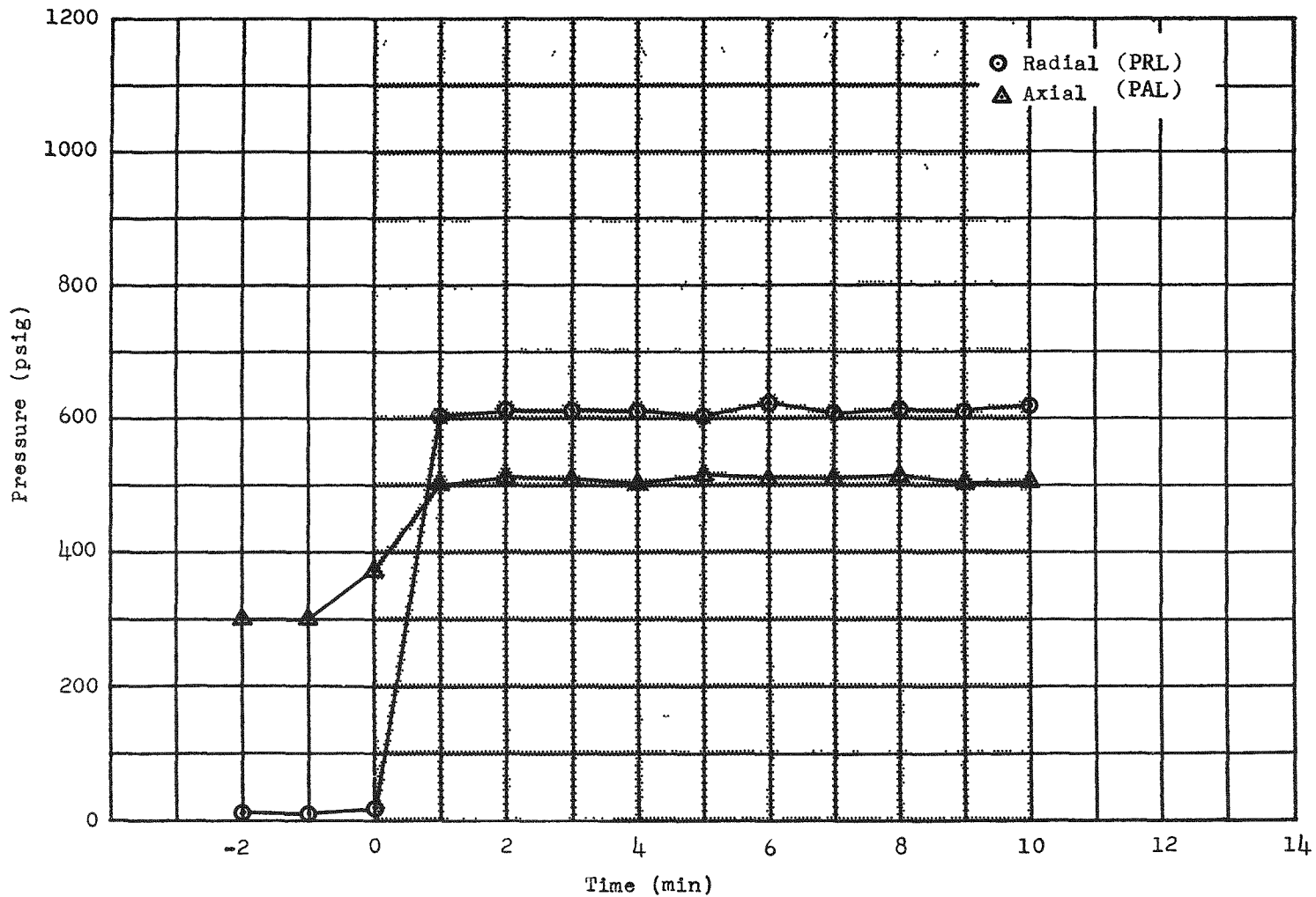


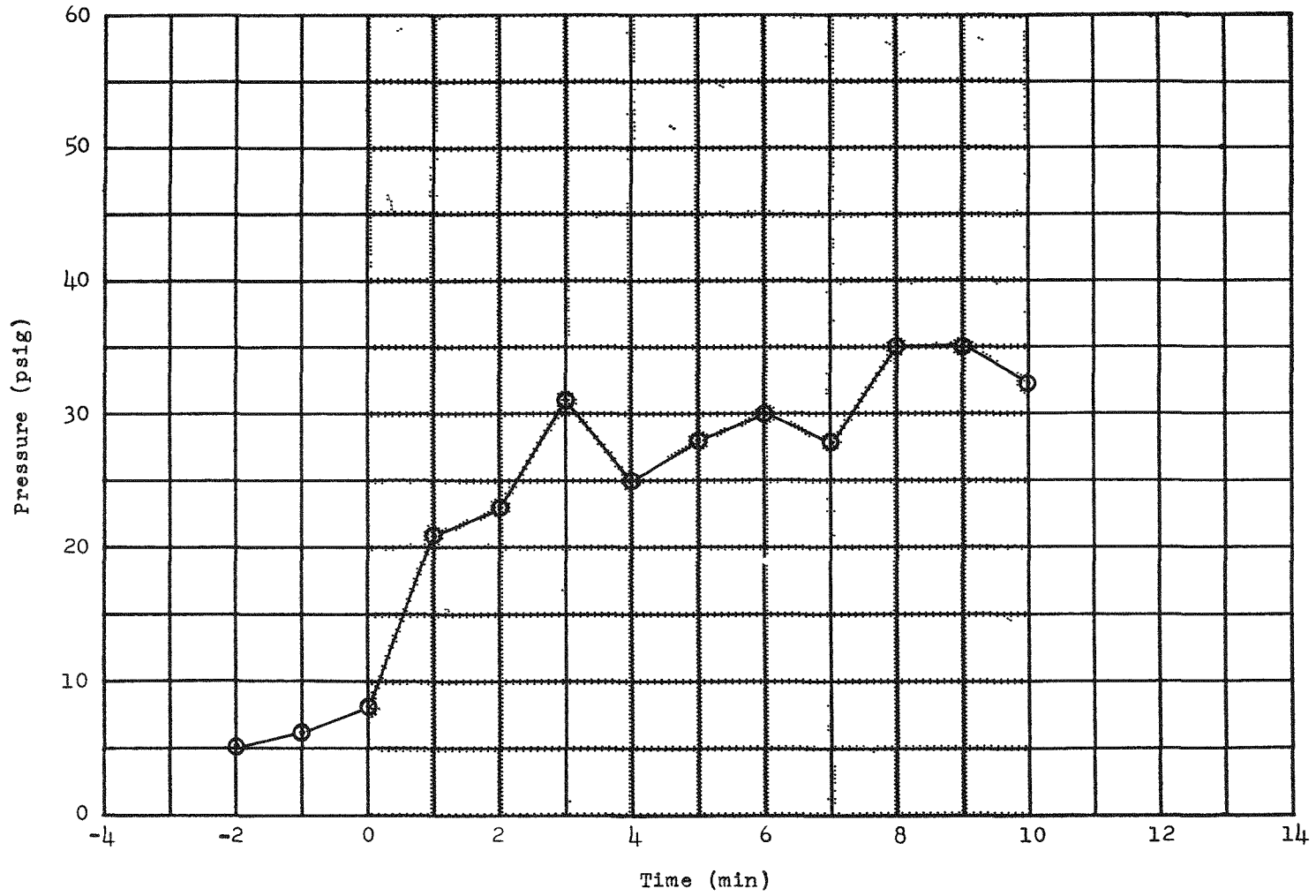
Figure D-2

Irradiation Run--Pressures of the Bearing Housing (PLSH-2)  
and Bearing-Tester Motor Housing (PLDH)

Figure D-3



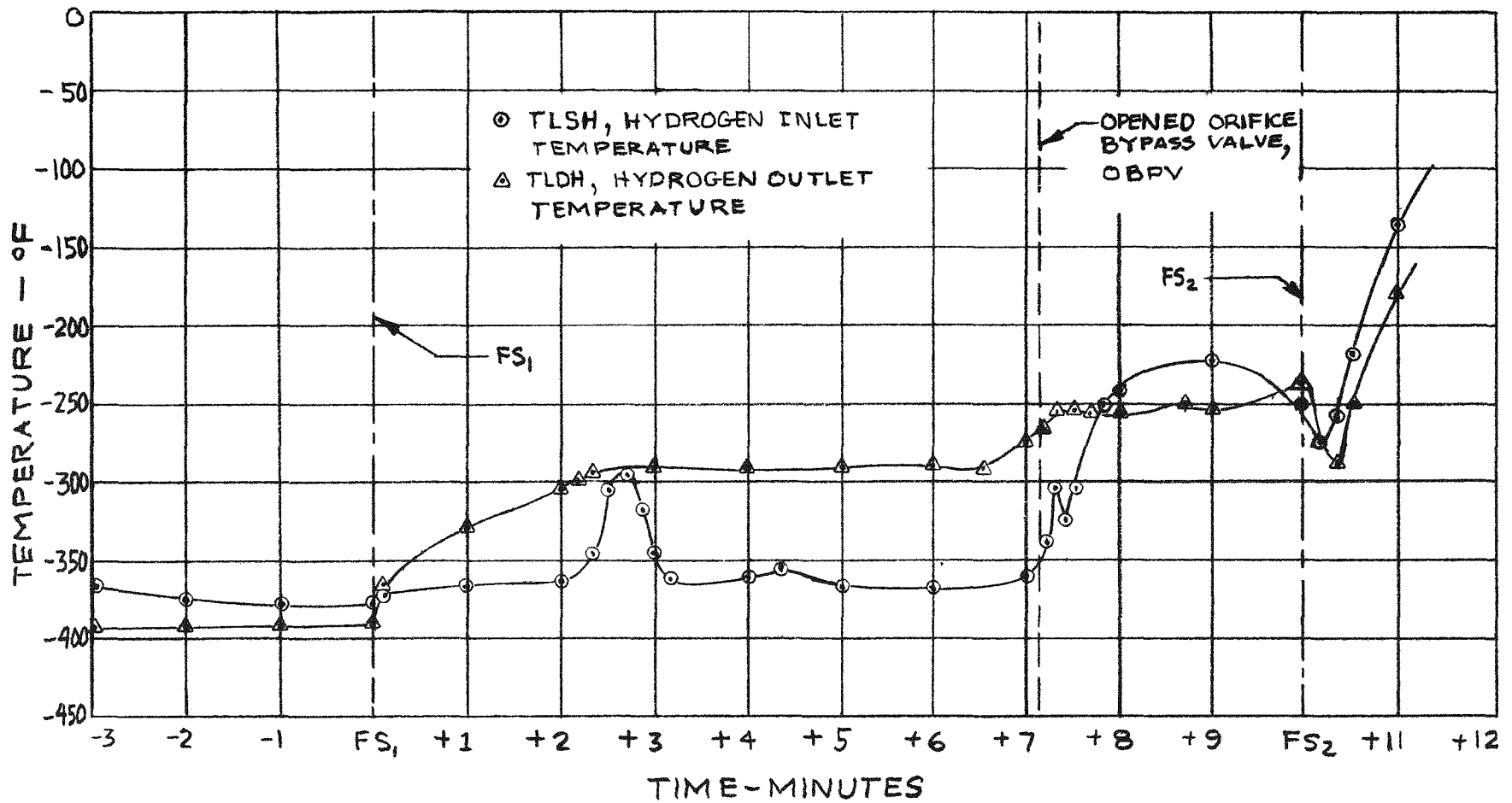
Irradiation Run--Pressure of the Radial Load (PRL) and Axial Load (PAL)



Irradiation Run--Pressure in the Bearing-Tester Loading Cavity (PBTLC)

Figure D-4

Figure D-5



Irradiation Run--Hydrogen Inlet and Outlet Temperatures vs Time



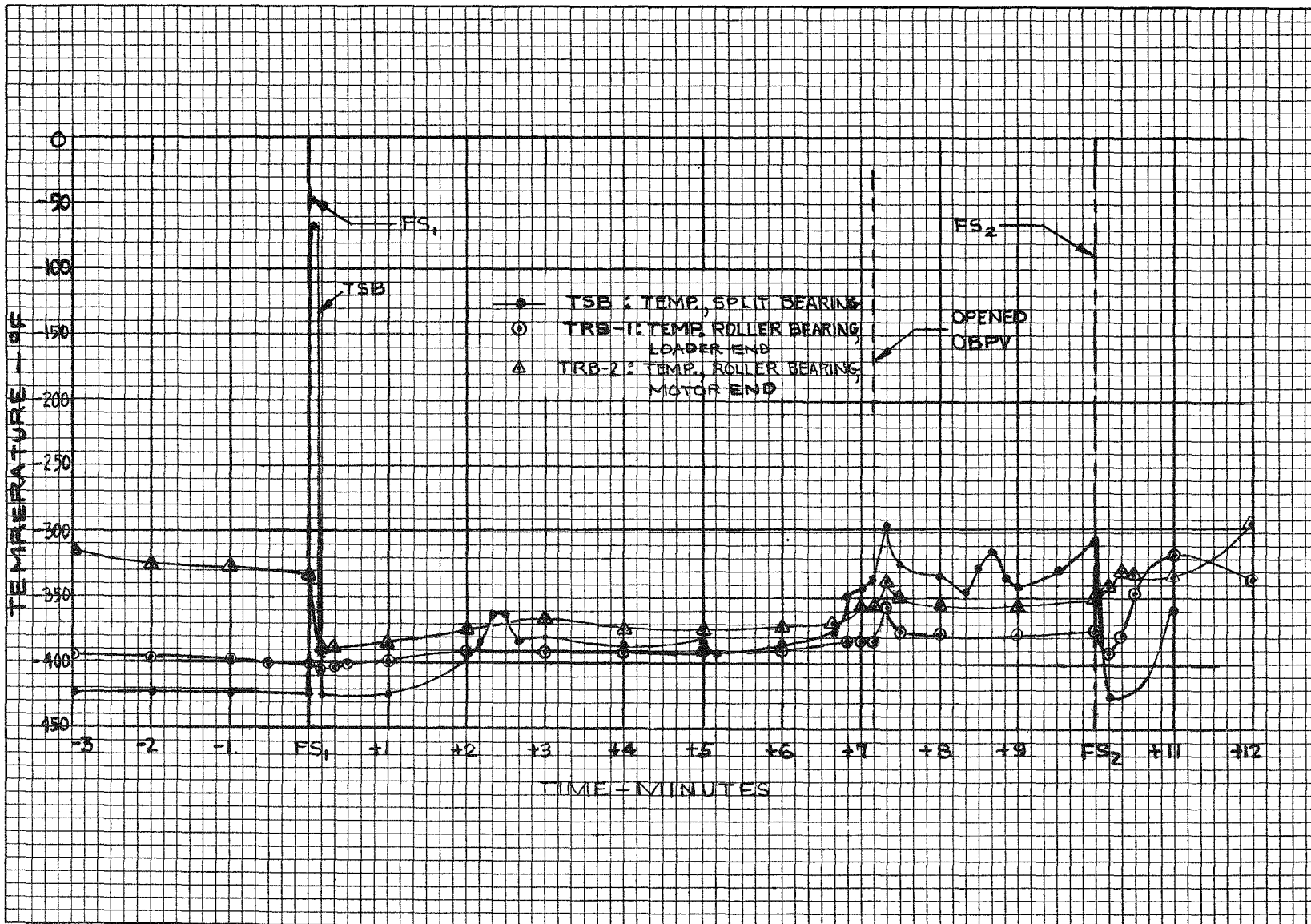


Figure D-6

Irradiation Run--Bearing Temperatures vs Time

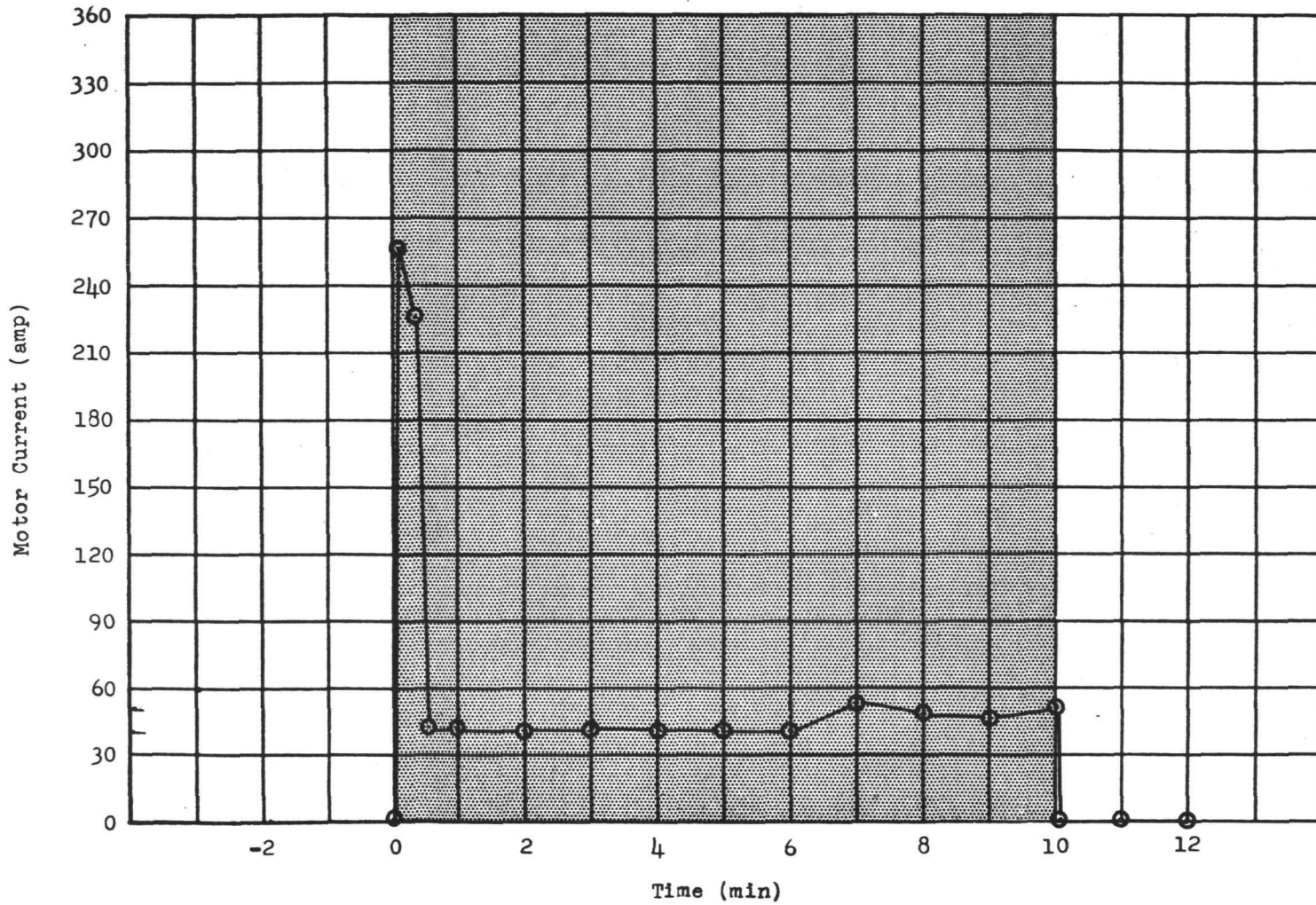
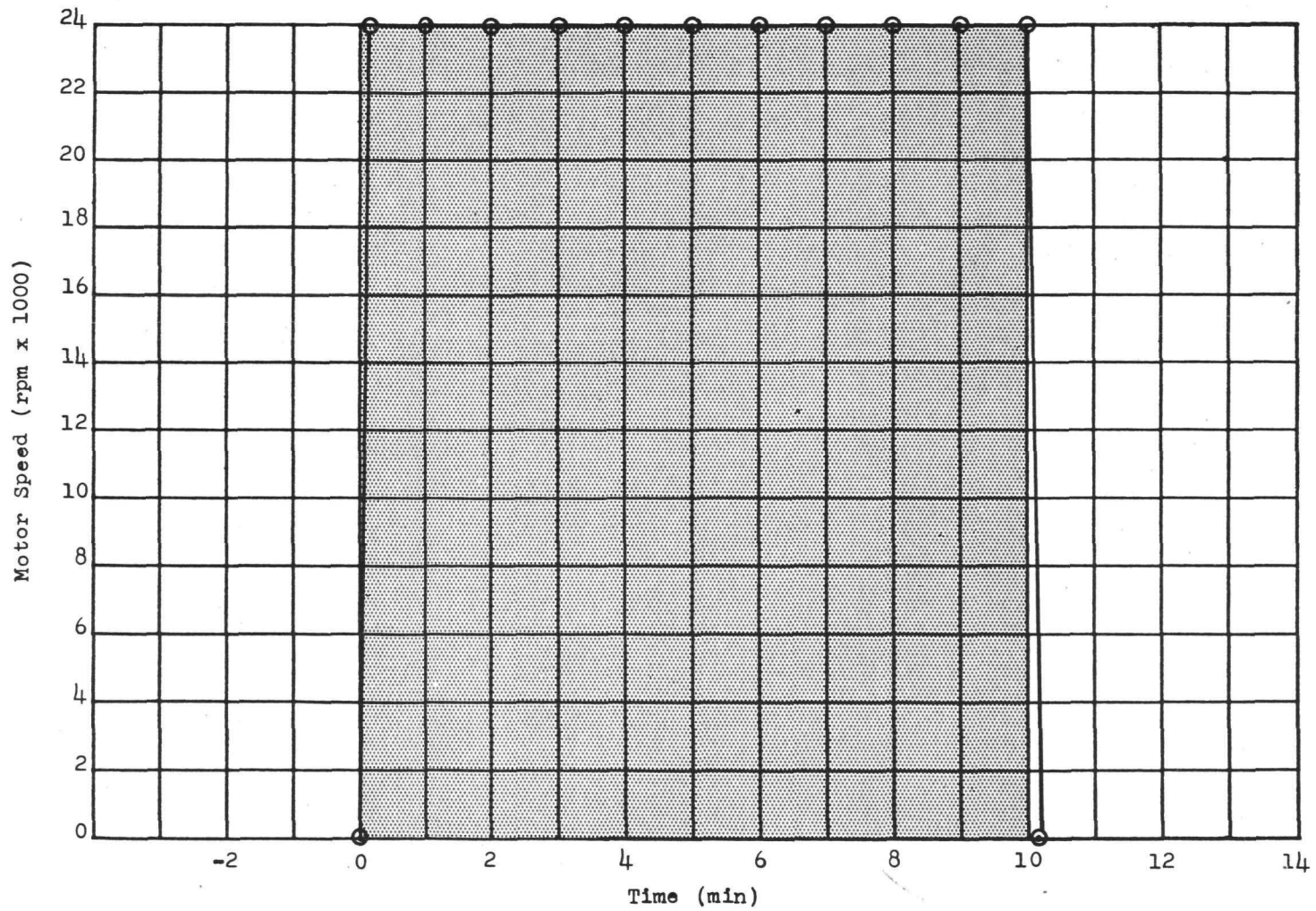


Figure D-7

Irradiation Run--Current of the Bearing-Tester Motor (IM)

Figure D-8



Irradiation Run--Speed of the Bearing-Tester Motor (NTPB)

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