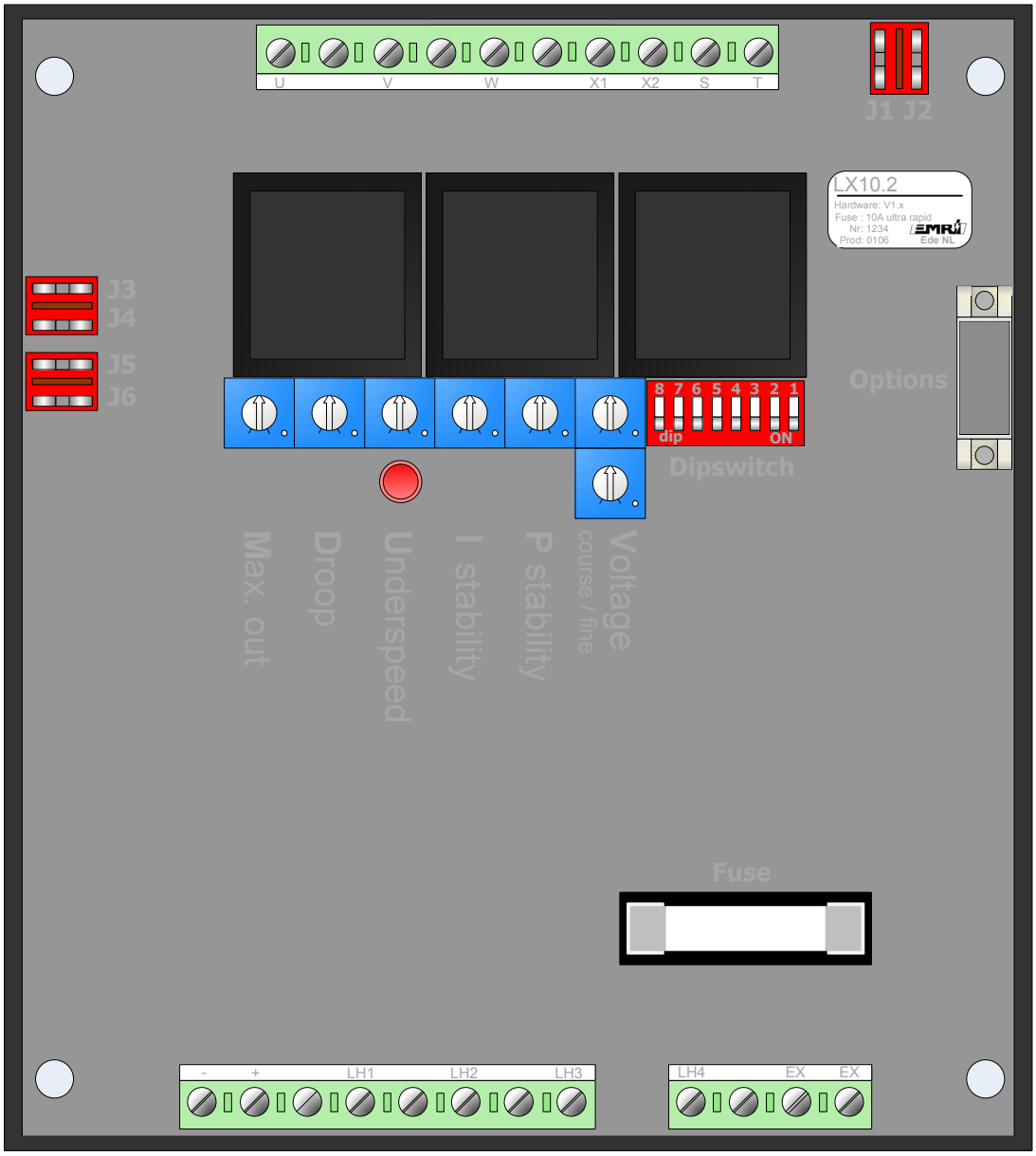
LX10.2

Voltage regulator for generators



Instruction Manual

Product version V1.0.0.0

Revision history

The table below provides a historical summary of the changes made to the LX10.2 AVR.
Revisions are listed in chronological order.

Product version	1.0.0.0	Change
Hardware version	1.0	*Added option for AFD (DUAL CHANNEL AVR)* Changed droop input, added CT selection
Software version	1.0	
Manual version	1.0	

WARNINGS

WARNING

The system should not be installed, operated, serviced or modified except by qualified personnel who understand the danger of electric shock hazards and have read and understood the user instructions

WARNING

Never work on a LIVE generator. Unless there is another person present who can switch off the power supply or stop the engine

WARNING

Dangerous voltages are present at the voltage regulator board. Accidental contact with live conductors could result in serious electrical shock or electrocution.
Disconnect the power source before making repairs, connecting test instruments, or removing or making connections to the voltage regulator or generator.

ELECTRICAL HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES DANGEROUS DO NOT OPERATE WHEN NOT FAMILIAR WITH GENERATORS

The manual does not cover all technical details of the product. Specifications may be modified by the manufacturer without notice. For further information, the manufacturer should be contacted.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 General description

This manual contains instructions for installing, operating and maintaining the LX10.2 Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR)

The LX10.2 is designed for use in brushless generators and can be used as a cost effective universal replacement for a great variety original manufacturers AVR's.

In conjunction with the optional EMRI droopkit the LX10.2 can be used for parallel operation with other generators that also control voltage droop by means of Qaudrature Droop Compensation (GDC).

Features

Modes of control:
- Constant voltage control
- Quadrature voltage droop for parallel operation

Protections:
- Generator phase loss
- Excitation output limiting
- User adjustable underspeed knee

Communication:
- Underspeed LED

1.1 AVR dimensions

The AVR LX10.2 is size compatible to the LX10.1 and therefore easy to exchange.
The AVR is protected from the environment by a PUR coating.
Prefabricated termination header is provided for the options connector as well as a prefabricated link is fitted between terminals J3-J4 and EX–EX.

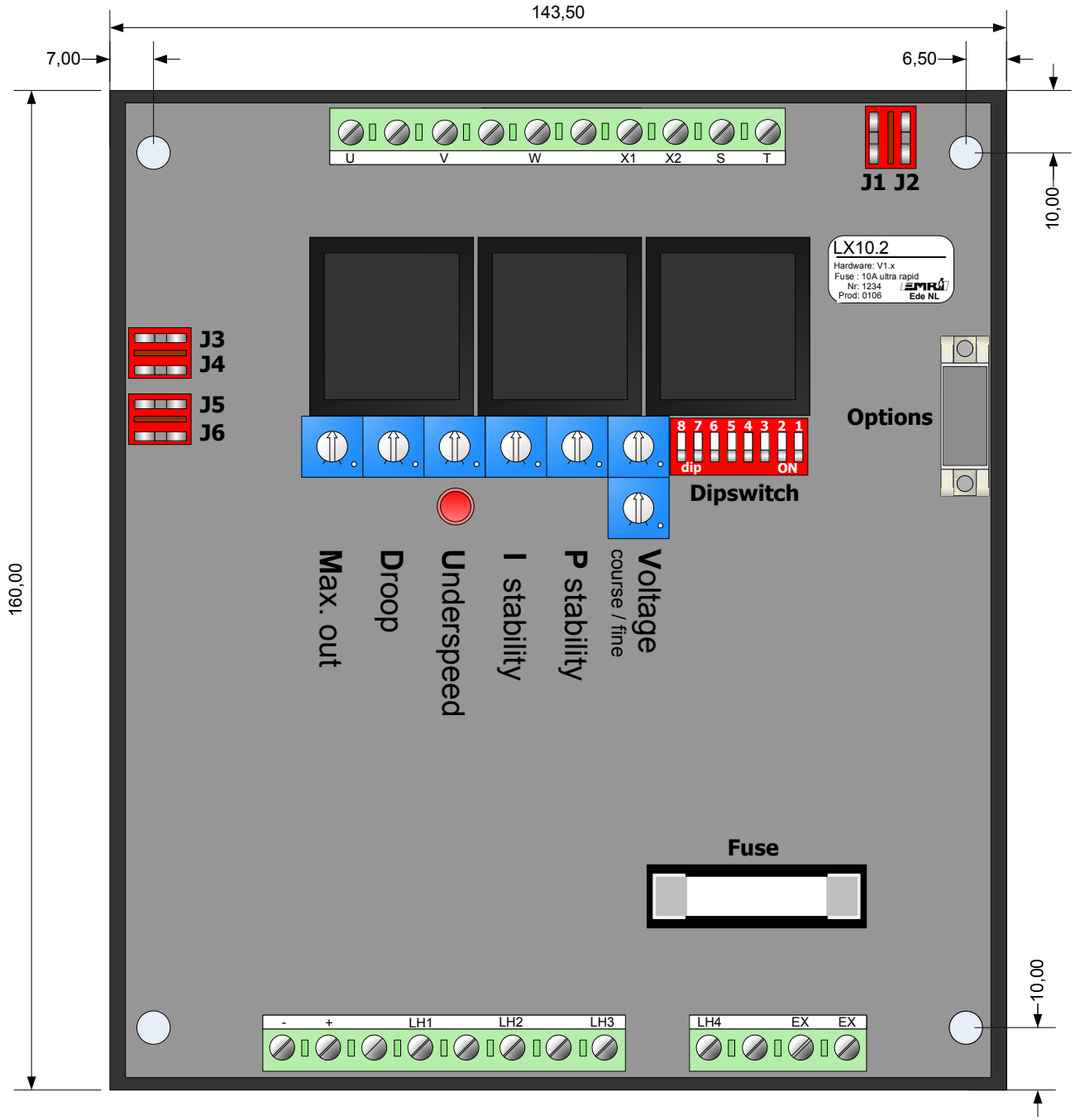


Fig 1. AVR dimensions

- Measurements in mm
- height ± 75mm

1.2 Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit
U, V, W	Voltage sensing input (2)	< 30 s @ 50Hz < 30 s @ 60Hz	30 30	480 520	V_{AC} V_{AC}
+/-	AVR field current (1)	< 10 s	-	12	A_{DC}
R_{field}	Field resistance	@ 50 V_{AC} supply @ 150 V_{AC} supply	5 15	- -	Ω Ω
LH1-LH3 LH2-LH4	Supply input	LH1-LH3, LH2-LH4 DC or 25 - 400 Hertz No DC at terminal LH1	20 22	300 135	V_{AC} V_{DC}
LH1-LH2	Supply input self excitation	EX-EX linked for Self Excite	5	-	V_{AC}
X1, X2	Droop CT	6VA, Isolated CT < 30 s J1-J2 open J1-J2 linked	 - -	 1 2	 A_{AC} A_{AC}
T_{AMB}	Operating temperature (1)	95 % RHD non condensing	-25	+70	℃
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	95 % RHD non condensing	-25	+70	℃

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

(1) Always mount with heatsink fins aligned vertically and allow for sufficient airflow.
(2) Depending on voltage selection range see 5.6.2.

1.3 Commissioning information

The system should not be installed, operated, serviced or modified except by qualified personnel who understand the danger of electric shock hazards and have read and understood the user instructions.

Defects in the generator or AVR may cause consequential loss. Precautions must be taken to prevent this from occurring.

Never work on a LIVE generator. Unless there is another person present who can switch off the power supply or stop the prime mover.

Dangerous voltages are present at the voltage regulator board. Accidental contact with live conductors could result in serious electrical shock or electrocution.
Disconnect the power source before making repairs, connecting test instruments, or removing or making connections to the voltage regulator.

The unit should be installed with respect to the environmental specifications as well as the rules mentioned in the General installation information.
For safety reasons the voltage level potentiometers are best turned completely counter clockwise in order to start at the lowest possible voltage.

2. INSTALLATION

For a complete wiring diagram see Chapter 6.

2.0 Interfaces overview

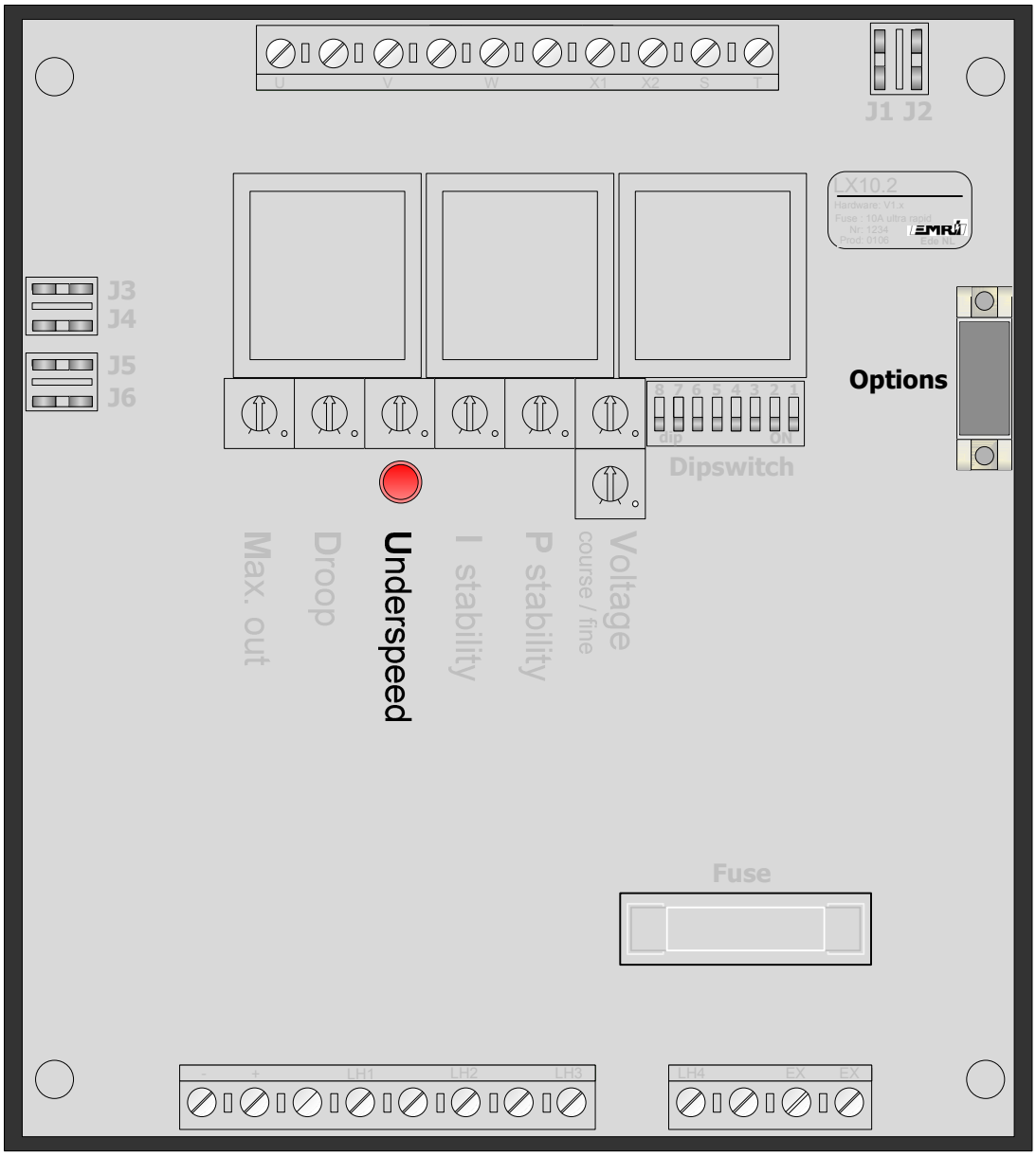


Fig 2. Interfaces overview

Symbol	Description	Notes
Underspeed	Underspeed active LED	When the LED is on, underspeed limiting is active
Options	Connector for optional extensions	See 3.2.1 for more information

Table 2. Interfaces

2.1 Adjustments overview

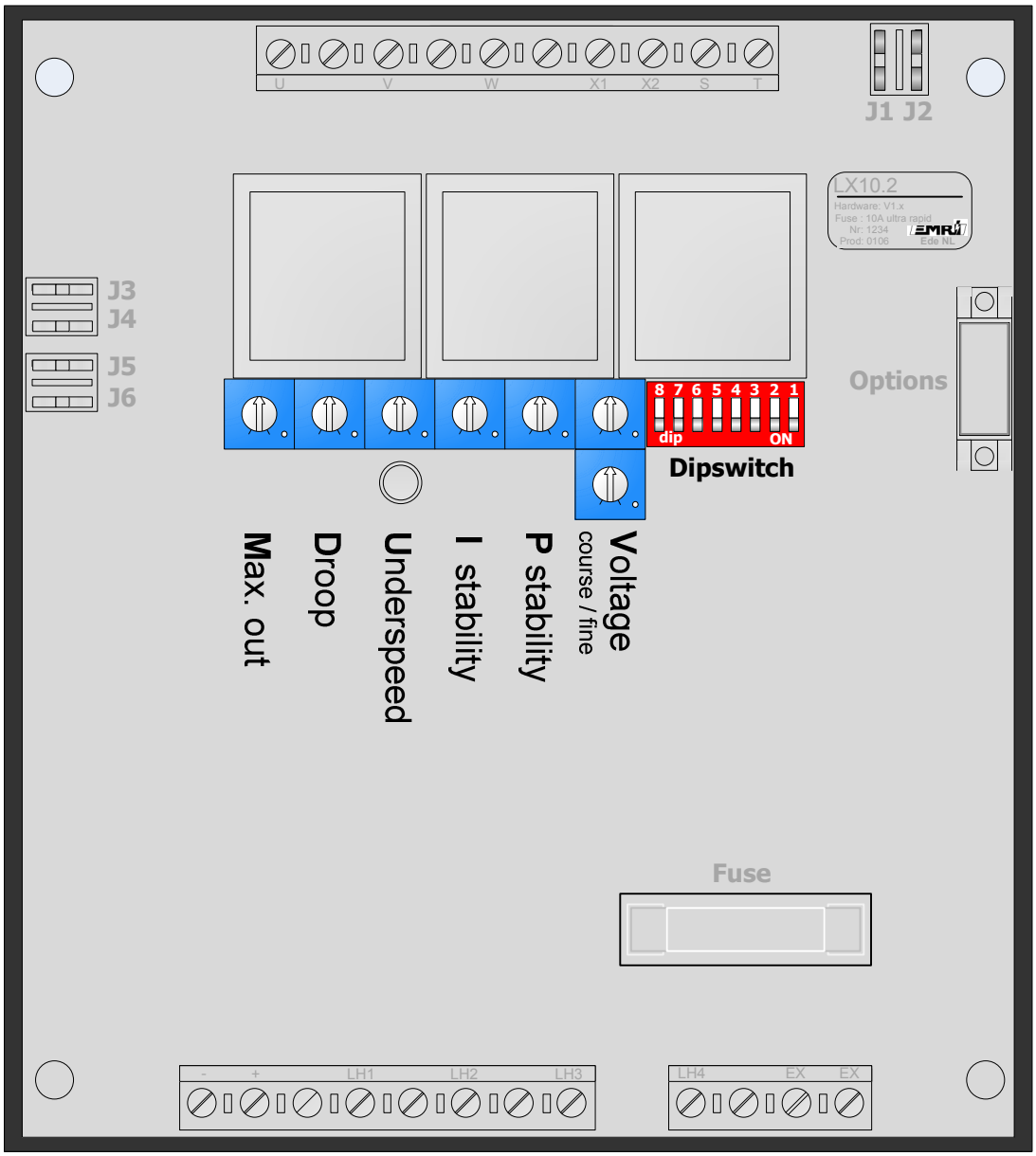


Fig 3. Adjustments overview

Symbol	Description	Notes
Vcoarse	Coarse generator voltage setpoint	See 5.6.2 for voltage range selection
Vfine	Fine generator voltage setpoint	See 5.6.2 for voltage range selection
P stability	Proportional gain setpoint	Stability adjustment
I stability	Integral time setpoint	Stability adjustment
Underspeed	Underspeed frequency	
Droop	Voltage droop setpoint	For parallel operation
Max. out	Maximum output limiting	Limits the excitation current
Dipswitches	AVR settings	See 5.6 for more information.

Table 3. Adjustments

2.2 Terminals overview

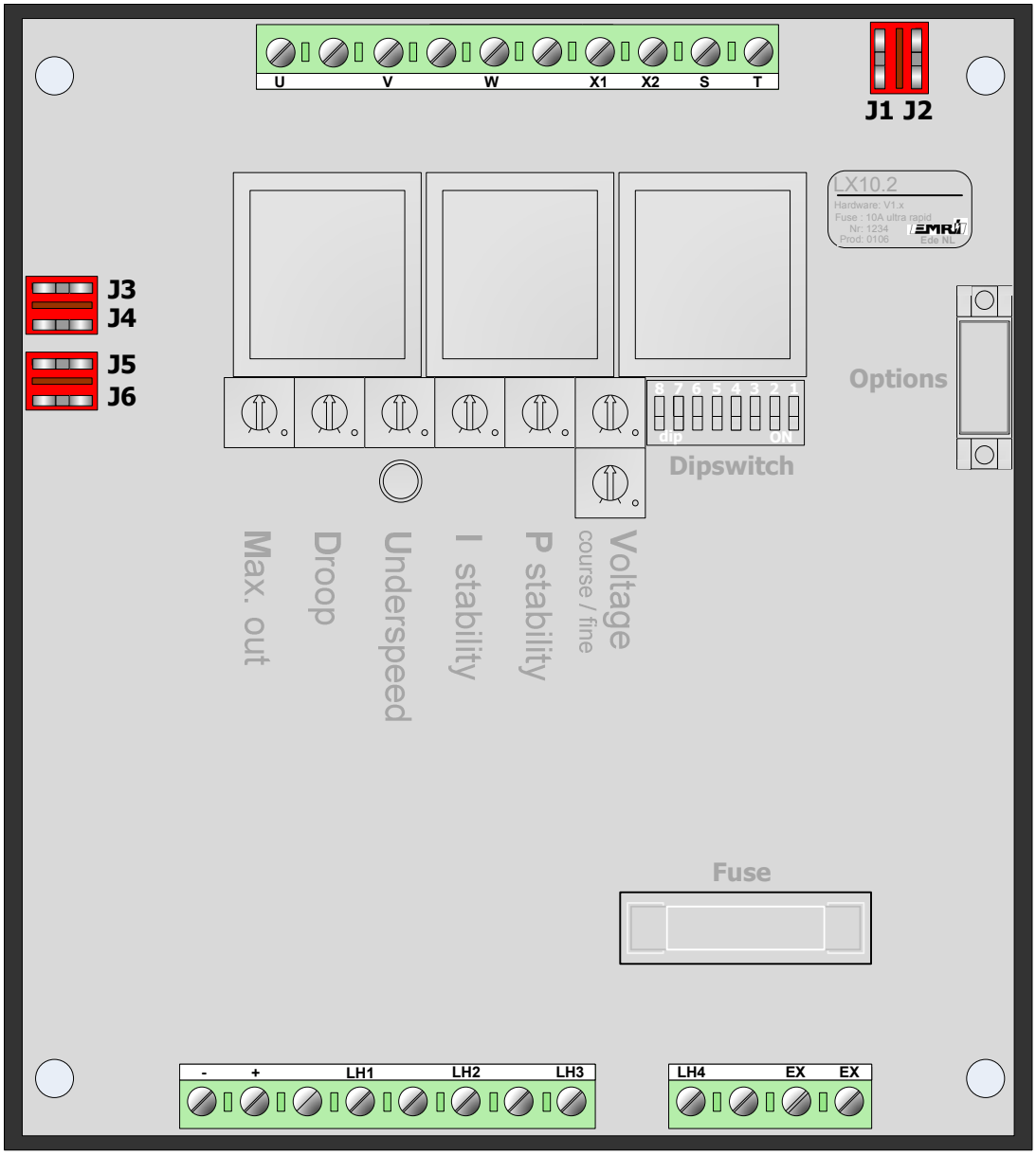


Fig 4. Terminals overview

Symbol	Description	Notes
U, V, W	Voltage sensing input	phase sequence U → V → W (Clockwise)
S, T	External voltage adjust input	
X1, X2	CT input for current sensing	$0.5A_{ac}$ (J1-J2 Open) $1A_{ac}$ (J1-J2 Linked)
J1, J2	CT selection 0,5A / 1A	Open = 0.5A // Linked = 1A
J3, J4	AFD option	Do not remove link (normal operation)
J5, J6	AFD option	Do not place link (normal operation)
+, -	Field excitation output	
LH1,LH2,LH3,LH4	Supply inputs	
EX, EX	Self excitation link (Caution: High voltage)	Never fit or remove link while generator is In operation. See 3.1 for more information

Table 4. Terminals

2.3 Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max.	Unit
U, V, W	Voltage sensing input (2)	50Hz, Clockwise (CW)	185 320	280 450	V_{AC}
U, V, W	Voltage sensing input (2)	60Hz, Clockwise (CW)	185 320	280 500	V_{AC}
+, -	AVR field current (3)	@ T_{AMB} ≤ 70ºC	-	10	A_{DC}
R_{field}	Field resistance		15	-	Ω
LH1-LH3 LH2-LH4	Supply input	30 – 400 Hertz No DC at terminal LH1	22	240	V_{AC}
LH1-LH3	Supply input for self excitation	DIP3-DIP4 must be ON	5	-	V_{AC}
X1, X2	Droop	Isolated CT J1-J2 open J1-J2 linked	 - -	 0.5 1	 A_{AC} A_{AC}
S,T	External Volt adjust	R_{s-t} 10kΩ	0 -	-15 20	% kΩ
T_{AMB}	Operating temperature (1)	95 % RHD non condensing	-25	+70	℃
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	95 % RHD non condensing	-25	+70	℃
	Static control accuracy			1	%

Table 5. Electrical characteristics

(1) Always mount with heatsink fins aligned vertically and allow for sufficient airflow.
(2) Depending on voltage selection range see tabel 5.6.2
(3) See below for the safe operation area of the LX10.1 voltage regulator.

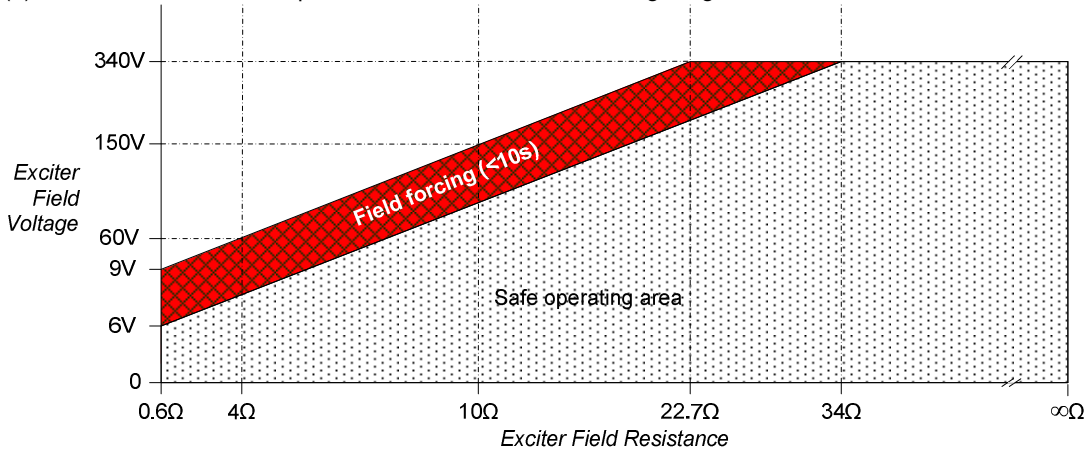


Diagram 1. Operation area

Stresses above “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only, the functional operation of the device or any other conditions indicated in the “operation area” of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability and lifetime.

3. Operation and maintenance

3.0 General operating principle

The LX10.2 is designed for use in brushless generators and precisely controls the generator voltage by controlling the current supplied to the exciter field.

In basic operation, when no protections are triggered and no voltage droop is set, the AVR controls the generator voltage according a constant voltage characteristic irrespective of load and frequency.

3.1 Modes of control

3.1.0 Self excitation

When the AVR supply voltage, at terminals LH1 to LH4, is insufficient to supply the AVR, the generator voltage will not build up. If the AVR supply voltage is referenced from the generator voltage, self excitation can be used to start generator voltage build-up. For self-excitation to function, LH1 must be connected. Self excitation is enabled by shorting terminals EX.

When enabled, the self excitation circuit redirects the AVR supply voltage to the generator's exciter field uncontrolled, bypassing the internal controller. This field flashing causes the generators flux to increase, amplifying the supply voltage.
When the supply voltage has increased to a level sufficient to supply the AVR, the self excitation circuitry is disabled again. Hereafter the AVR's internal controller builds up the generator voltage. Diagram 2 shows a sequence of events with enabled self excitation, for diagnosis purposes.

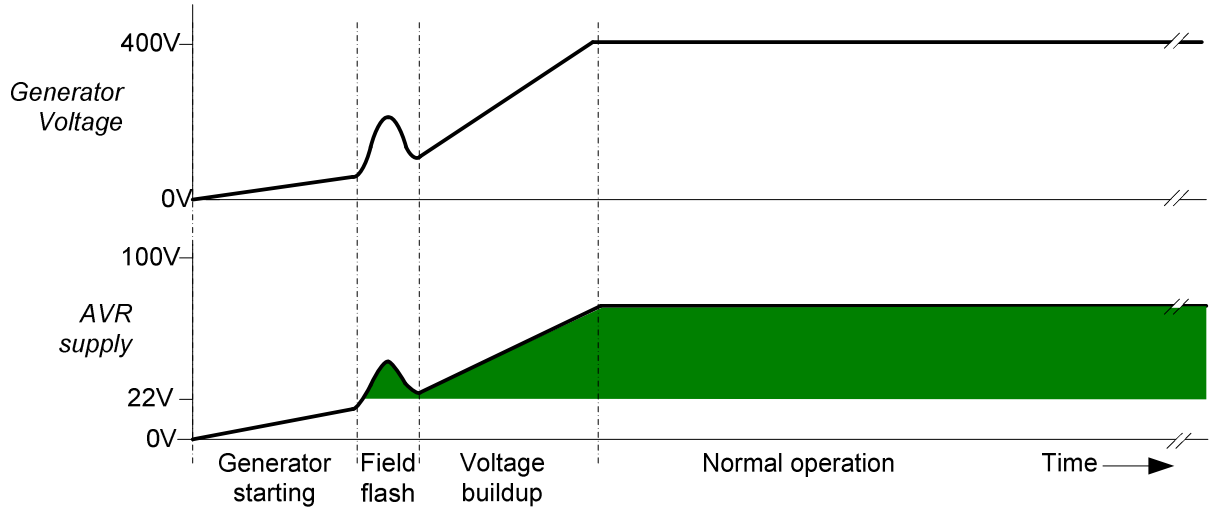


Diagram 2. Self-excitation

3.2 Special Applications

3.2.0 Parallel operation

If the generator operates in parallel operation with one or more generators, reactive current sharing can be accomplished by means of Quadrature Droop Compensation (QDC). The amount of voltage droop must be precisely set equal for all generators under equal load conditions. The influence of the voltage droop on the generator voltage is depicted in diagram 3.

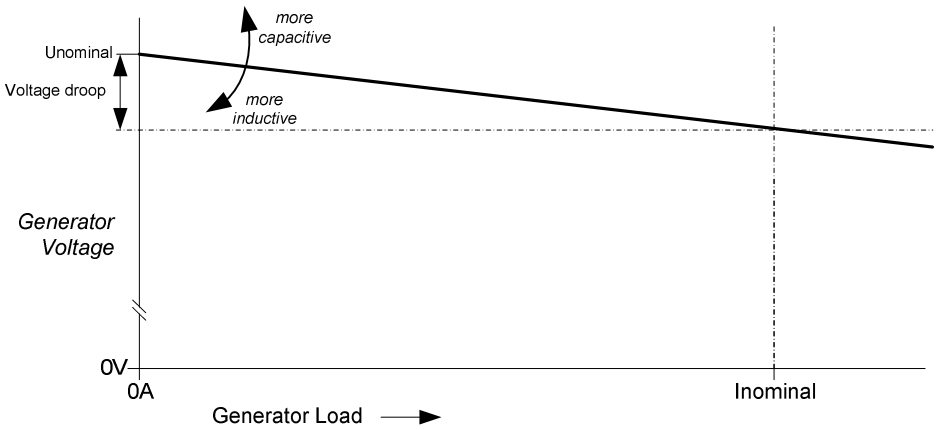


Diagram 3. Voltage droop

3.2.1 Options

The LX10.2 AVR can be functionally extended with the following options:

Type	Description	Interface
Droopkit	Required for Droop	AVR terminals X1-X2I
LX_OVSCN	Overvoltage protection	AVR terminals LH1-LH2-LH3-LH4
LX_VPH	Softstart and VPH control	AVR options connector
COSPHI3.2	Power factor control	AVR options connector
SETOPTION	Extended voltage setpoint range	AVR options connector

Table 6. LX10.1 options

When no options are installed, the prefabricated termination header must be fitted.
For more information about options please contact EMRI.

4. Protections and diagnosis

4.0 Protections

4.0.0 Underspeed protection

When the generator frequency drops below the underspeed frequency setpoint the generator voltage can be reduced to prevent over-excitation. The characteristic, by which the voltage is reduced, is user selectable.
One option is a VPH slope, which gradually reduces voltage proportional to the generator frequency. The second option is a trip slope, which reduces the voltage to a fixed level when the generator frequency drops below the underspeed threshold. The exact level to which the voltage is reduced for the trip option is user selectable to be either 100V or 50V.

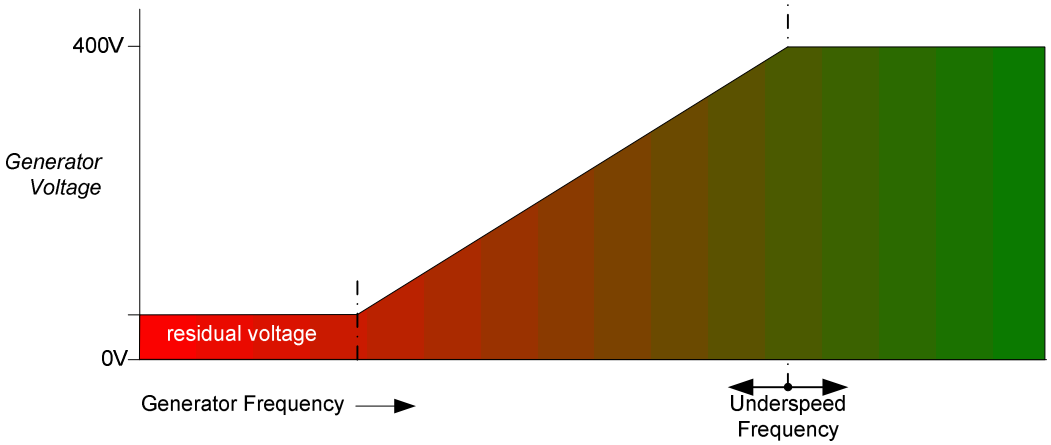


Diagram 4. VPH underspeed slope

The underspeed frequency setpoint must be chosen such that it prevents overexcitation during a prolonged period of underspeed, however allowing for a small incidental frequency dip without activating the underspeed protection.

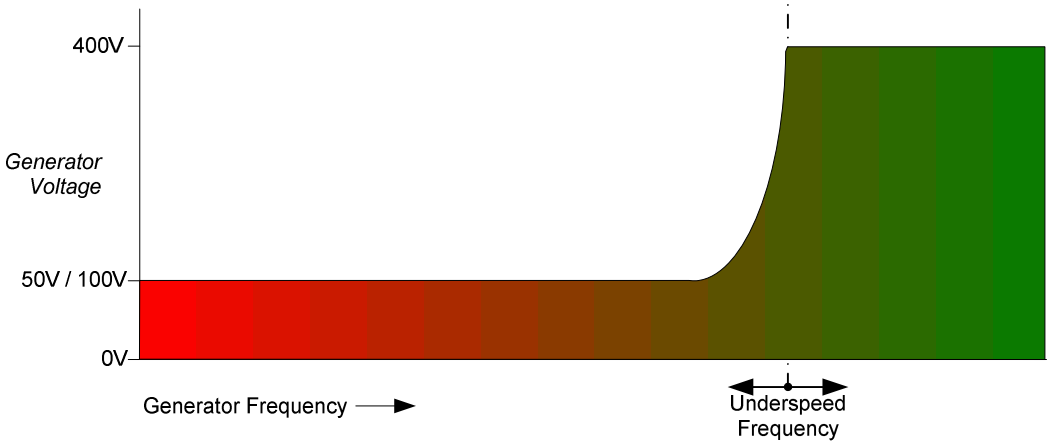


Diagram 5. Trip underspeed slope

The underspeed protection has a build-in recovery delay of approximately 2 seconds to prevent instability around the underspeed setpoint. For more information on how to select a specific slope refer to the dipswitch settings, paragraph 5.6. More information on setting the underspeed frequency setpoint see 5.2.

4.0.1 Phase loss protection

The phaseloss protection validates the presence of all three generator phases on the sensing terminals U, V and W
When one of the three phases is not sensed anymore for more than 300ms the AVR decreases the generator voltage setpoint to +/-170V.
If the error condition is relieved, the generator voltage setpoint is ramped up again to nominal.

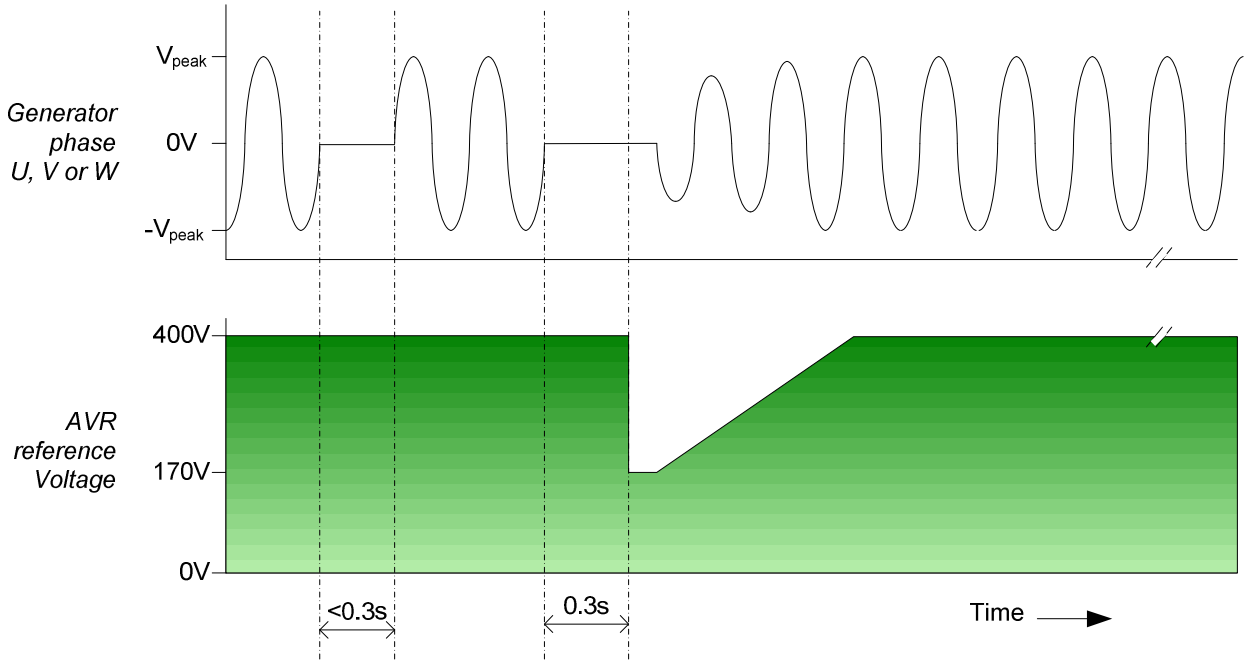


Diagram 6. Phaseloss protection

4.0.2 Fuse protection

To prevent consequential damage in case of an AVR or generator failure, the AVR supply is fused by a 10A ultra rapid fuse.
Blowing the fuse will interrupt the field excitation output and cause the generator to de-excite. When replacing the fuse, a 10A ultra rapid type fuse with dimensions 6.2 x 32mm must be used.

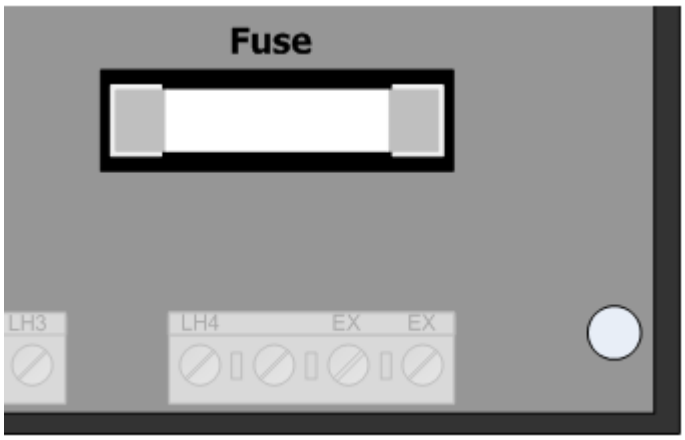


Fig 5. AVR fuse

5. Settings and adjustments

5.0 Generator Voltage

The generator voltage setpoint is user adjustable by means of two voltage potentiometers. The course voltage potentiometer range is U_{nom} ±17,5%. The fine voltage potentiometer range is U_{nom} ±3%. Turning the potentiometers clockwise increases the generator voltage, turning counter clockwise decreases the generator voltage.

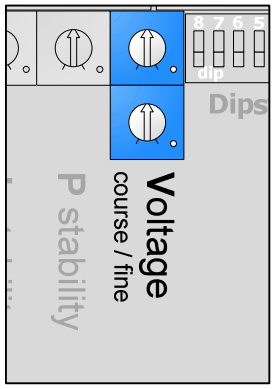


Fig 6. Voltage adjustments

5.1 Stability

The generator stability and control response are adjustable by means of the proportional gain and integral time potentiometers. Turning the proportional gain potentiometer clockwise increases the proportional gain, turning counter clockwise decreases the proportional gain. Turning the integral time potentiometer clockwise increases the integral time, turning counter clockwise decreases the integral time. Turning the PI-controller must be performed by a control specialist to prevent damage to the AVR and generator.

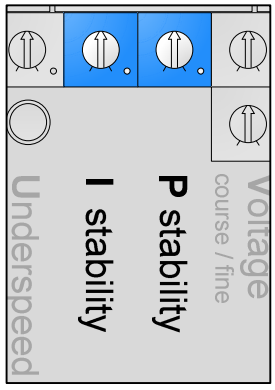


Fig 7. Stability adjustments

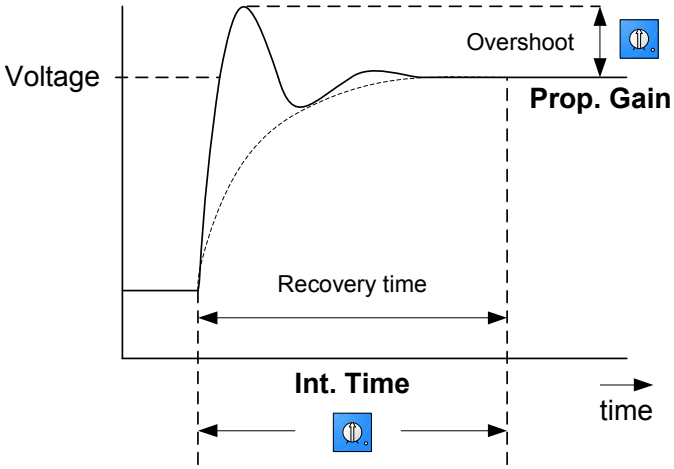


Fig 8. Stability behaviour

5.2 Underspeed

The underspeed frequency at which the underspeed protection reduces voltage can be adjusted with the underspeed potentiometer. Turning the potentiometer clockwise decreases the underspeed frequency. Turning counter-clockwise increases underspeed frequency.
The underspeed protection has a build-in recovery delay of approximately 2 seconds to prevent instability around the underspeed setpoint. Therefore adjustments to the potentiometer position must be made slowly, allowing for the protection delay to settle.
When the underspeed protection is active, the underspeed LED is on.
For more information on the underspeed characteristics, see 4.0.0

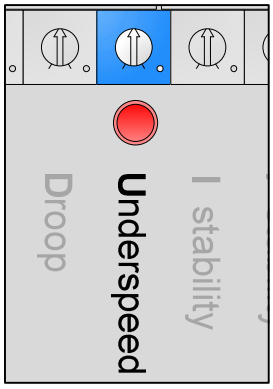


Fig 9. Underspeed adjustments

5.3 Droop

When the generator is in parallel operation with one or more generators, Quadrature Droop Compensation is used to enable load sharing. The amount of voltage droop can be adjusted by means of the potentiometer. Turning the potentiometer clockwise increases the voltage droop, turning counter clockwise decreases the voltage droop.
If the generator is not operating in parallel, turn the droop potentiometer completely counter clockwise to disable voltage droop.

J1-J2 is used to select the droop CT.
By default J1-J2 is open and set to 0.5 $A_{AC.}$
When J1-J2 is linked (closed) the droop CT is set to 1 A_{AC}.

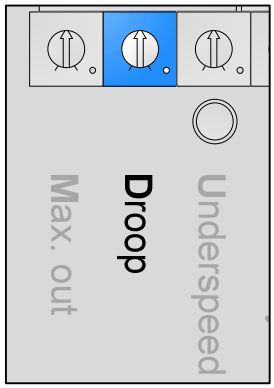


Fig 10. Droop adjustment

For a more detailed description of voltage droop see 2.3 and 3.2.0.

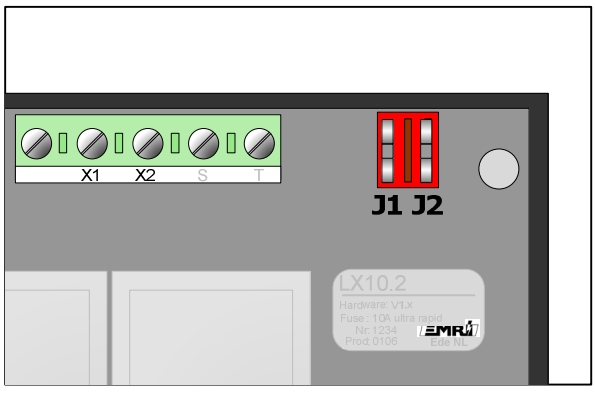


Fig 11. Droop selection

5.4 Maximum output

The AVR excitation output can be limited with the maximum output potentiometer. Care should be taken when a limit is set, because this imposes a maximum duty cycle for the actuator which could lead to controller saturation.
Turning the potentiometer counter clockwise increases (activates) the limiting action, turning clockwise decreases the limiting action. When the potentiometer is turned completely clockwise, limiting is not active.

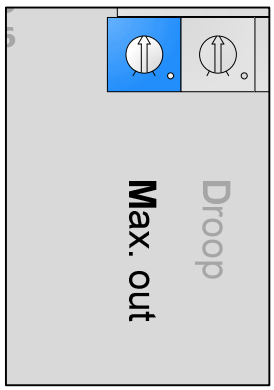


Fig 12. Max. output adjustment

5.5 External setpoint

The generator voltage setpoint can be adjusted by means of an external 10kOhm potentiometer or by an isolated 0-10Vdc source. When this is desired, dipswitch 1 must be switched off.

When a 10kOhm potentiometer is used a value of 0 Ohm has no effect on the generator voltage setpoint. Increasing the potentiometer resistance decreases the generator voltage setpoint, upto -15% at 10kOhm.

When a 0-10Vdc source is used, a resistive divider must be installed according Fig. 15.
The 10kOhm to 100kOhm series connected potentiometer can be used to adjust the bandwidth and resolution.
An increase in DC voltage will cause an increase in the generator voltage setpoint.

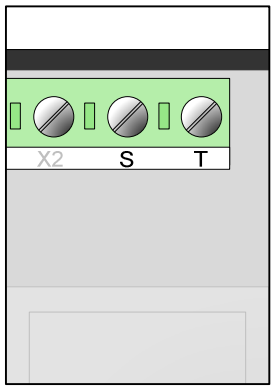


Fig 13. External setpoint

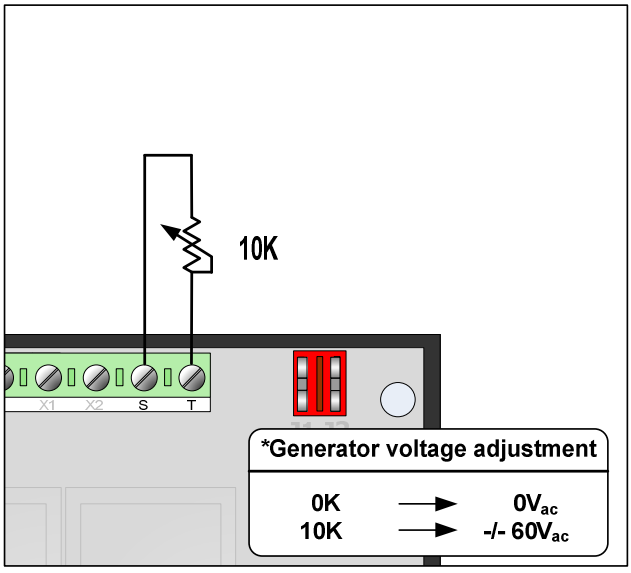


Fig 14. External potentiometer

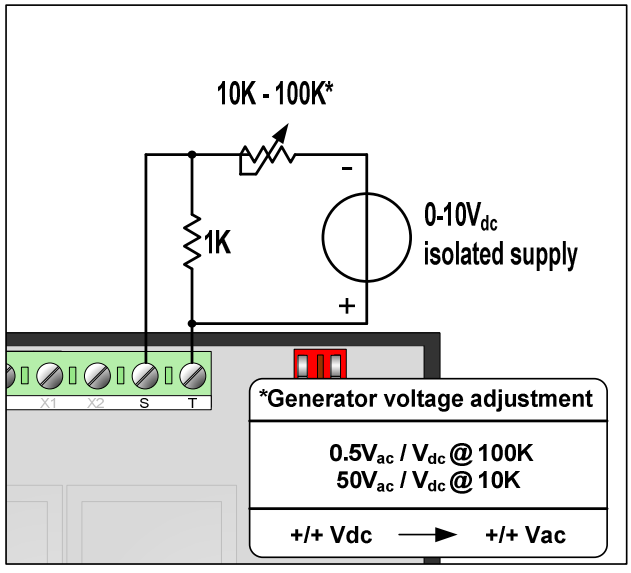


Fig 15. External voltage source

5.6 Dipswitches

Before any dipswitch settings are altered the generator must be stopped and the AVR power supply must be disconnected. A short description can be found in table 7; in the following paragraphs a more elaborate explanation of each individual switch is provided.

Factory default dipswitch settings can be found in paragraph 5.7.

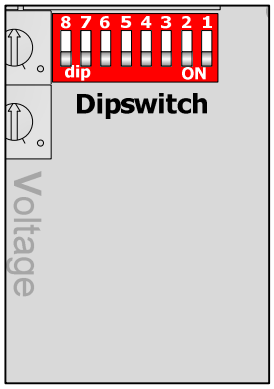


Fig 16. Dipswitch settings

Symbol	Description	Notes	
Dipswitch 1	S-T link	Off = Ext. Pot. enabled	On = S-T internally shorted
Dipswitch 2	Phaseloss protection	Off = Disabled	On = Enabled
Dipswitch 3	Sensing voltage selection	Off = 400V sensing	On = 230V sensing
Dipswitch 4	Underspeed trip slope	Off = Disabled	On = Enabled
Dipswitch 5	Underspeed VPH slope	Off = Disabled	On = Enabled
Dipswitch 6	Buildup speed selection	Off = 2 seconds	On = 5 seconds
Dipswitch 7	Stability range selection	Off = Normal I-time	On = Increased I-time
Dipswitch 8	Underspeed trip voltage	Off = 100 V setpoint	On = 50 V setpoint

Table 7. Dipswitch settings

5.6.0 External setpoint

When no external potentiometer is fitted on terminals S-T the dipswitch must be switched on, effectively shorting terminals S-T. When an external potentiometer is fitted the dipswitch must be switched off.

5.6.1 Phase loss protection

Switching dipswitch 2 on enables the phase loss protection. When the dipswitch is switched off the phaseloss protection is disabled. For more information about the phase loss protection refer to paragraph 4.0.1.

5.6.2 Voltage range selection

If dipswitch 3 is switched off, the AVR controls the generator voltage, sensed at terminals U, V and W to 400V. When the switch is in on position, the AVR controls the voltage at its terminals to 230V. This can be used when a lower generator voltage is desired or a half winding tap is used for sensing.

5.6.3 Dipswitch 4: Underspeed trip slope

When dipswitch 4 is switched on the trip slope is selected for the underspeed protection. This reduces the generator voltage to a fixed level when the generator frequency drops below the underspeed threshold (adjustable with potentiometer Underspeed). The exact level to which the voltage is reduced is selectable with dipswitch 8 to be either 100V or 50V.
If the volt per hertz (VPH) underspeed slope is required, dipswitch 4 must be switched off.
If no underspeed protection at all is desired, both dipswitch 4 and 5 must be switched off.

5.6.4 Dipswitch 5: Underspeed VPH slope

When dipswitch 5 is switched on the Volt Per Hertz (VPH) slope is selected for the underspeed protection. This reduces the generator voltage gradually, proportional to the generator frequency, when the generator frequency drops below the underspeed threshold (adjustable with potentiometer Underspeed).
If the trip underspeed slope is required, dipswitch 5 must be switched off.
If no underspeed protection at all is desired, both dipswitch 4 and 5 must be switched off.

5.6.5 Dipswitch 6: Buildup speed selection

When dipswitch 6 is switched off, the generator voltage setpoint is ramped up from 0 to nominal voltage within 2 seconds following AVR startup. If the dipswitch is switched on, the generator voltage setpoint is ramped up within 5 seconds instead.

5.6.6 Dipswitch 7: Stability range selection

When dipswitch 7 is switched on additional Integral action for the AVR PI controller is added. This can add for improving stability for larger rated or slow rotating generators. In most normal operating conditions dipswitch 7 is left switched off.

5.6.7 Dipswitch 8: Underspeed trip voltage

When dipswitch 8 is switched off and dipswitch 4 is switched on, the generator voltage is reduced to 100V when the generator frequency drops below the underspeed threshold (adjustable with potentiometer Underspeed). If dipswitch 8 is switched on, the generator voltage is reduced to 50V instead. If dipswitch 4 is off, the setting of dipswitch 8 has no effect on the AVR behaviour.

5.7 Factory settings

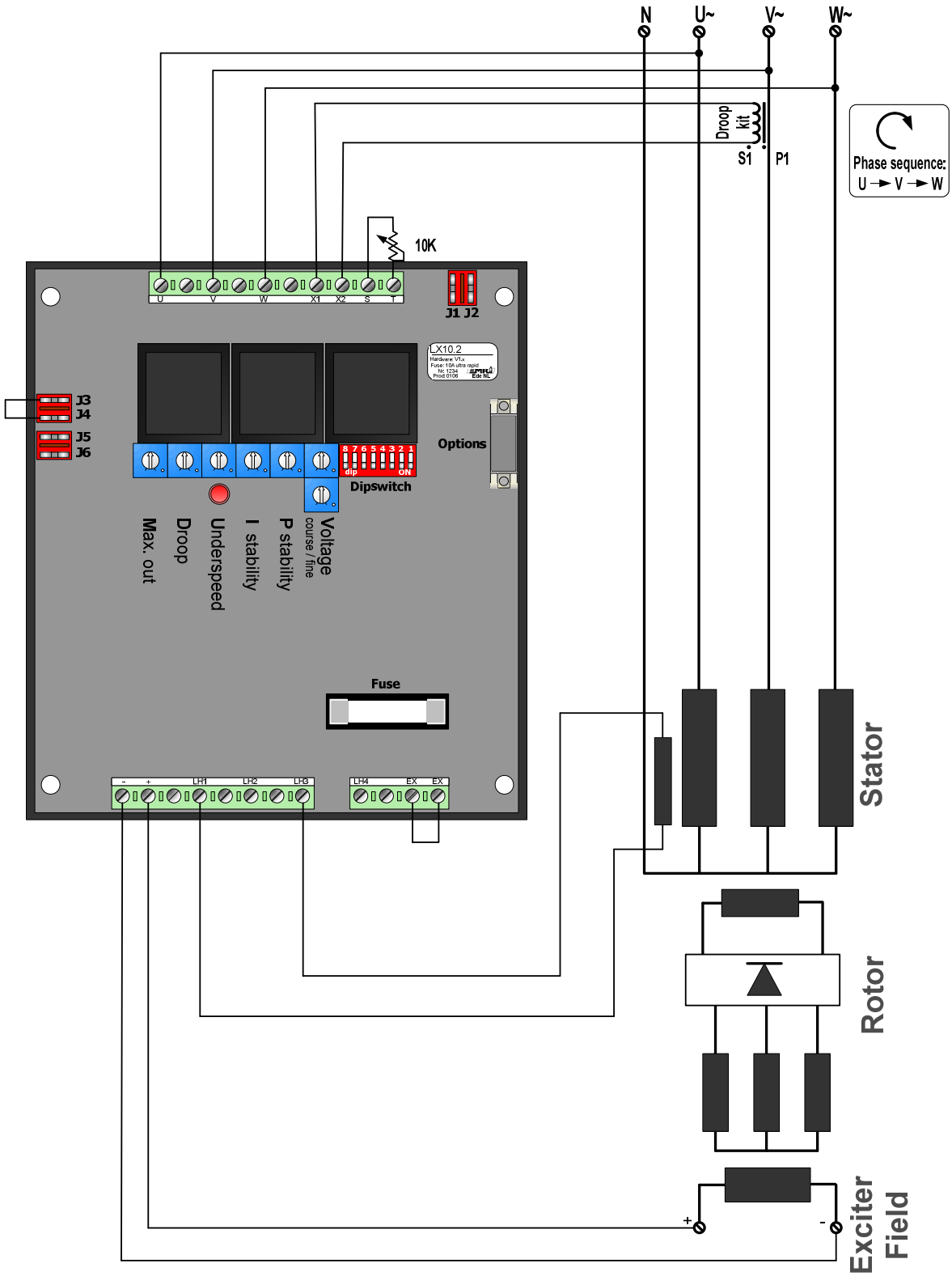
All new or AVR's returned from service are supplied with factory settings as described in table 8. Adjusting the factory settings must only be performed by qualified personnel who understand the danger of electric shock hazards and have read and understood the user instructions

Parameter	Value	Unit
Output Voltage	400	Vac
Proportional control action	50	%
Integral control action	50	%
Droop	100	%
Underspeed frequency	45	Hz
Maximum output	100	%
Dipswitch 1	On	
Dipswitch 2	Off	
Dipswitch 3	Off	
Dipswitch 4	On	
Dipswitch 5	Off	
Dipswitch 6	Off	
Dipswitch 7	Off	
Dipswitch 8	Off	

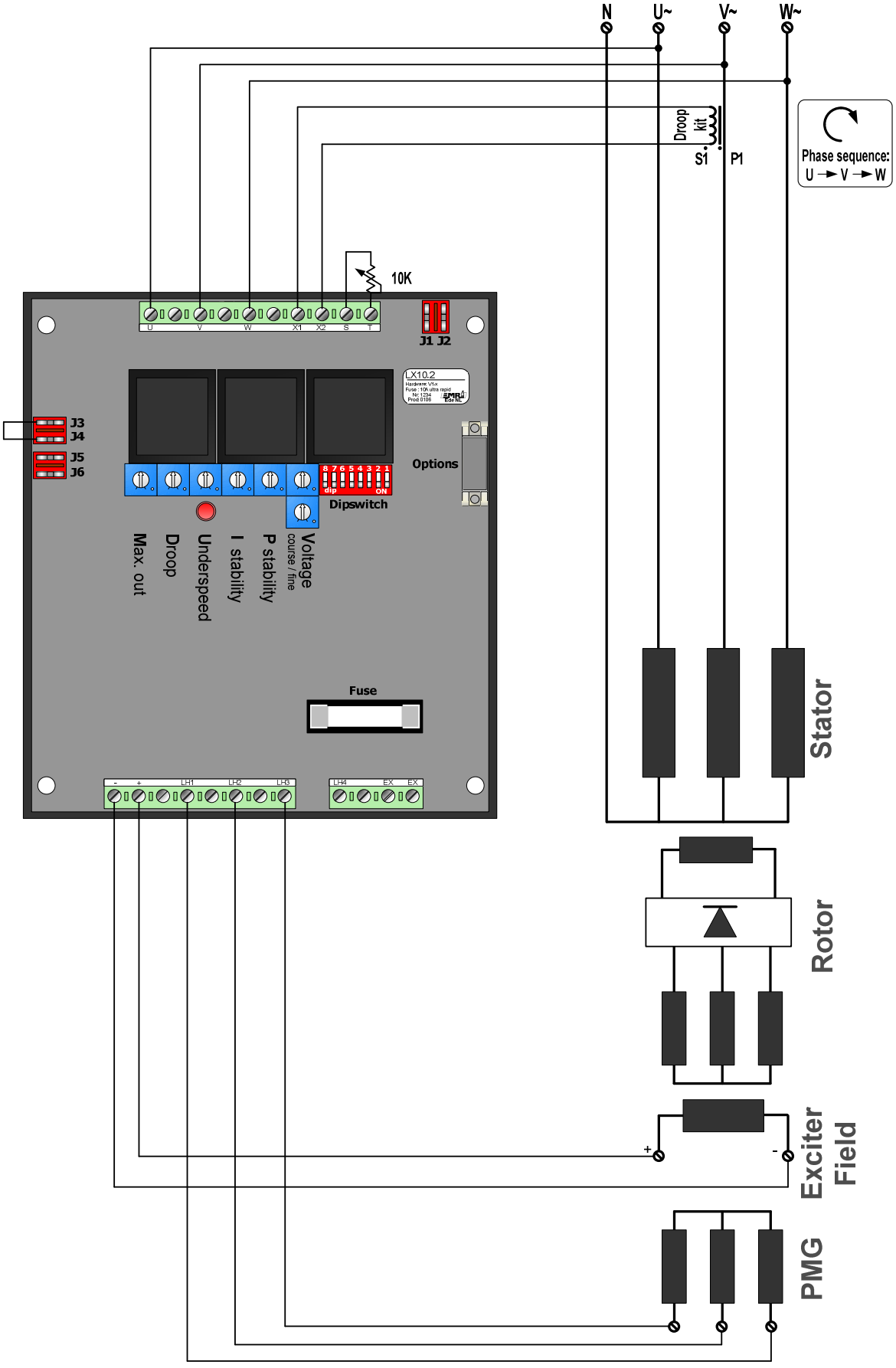
Table 8. Factory settings

6. Wiring Diagrams

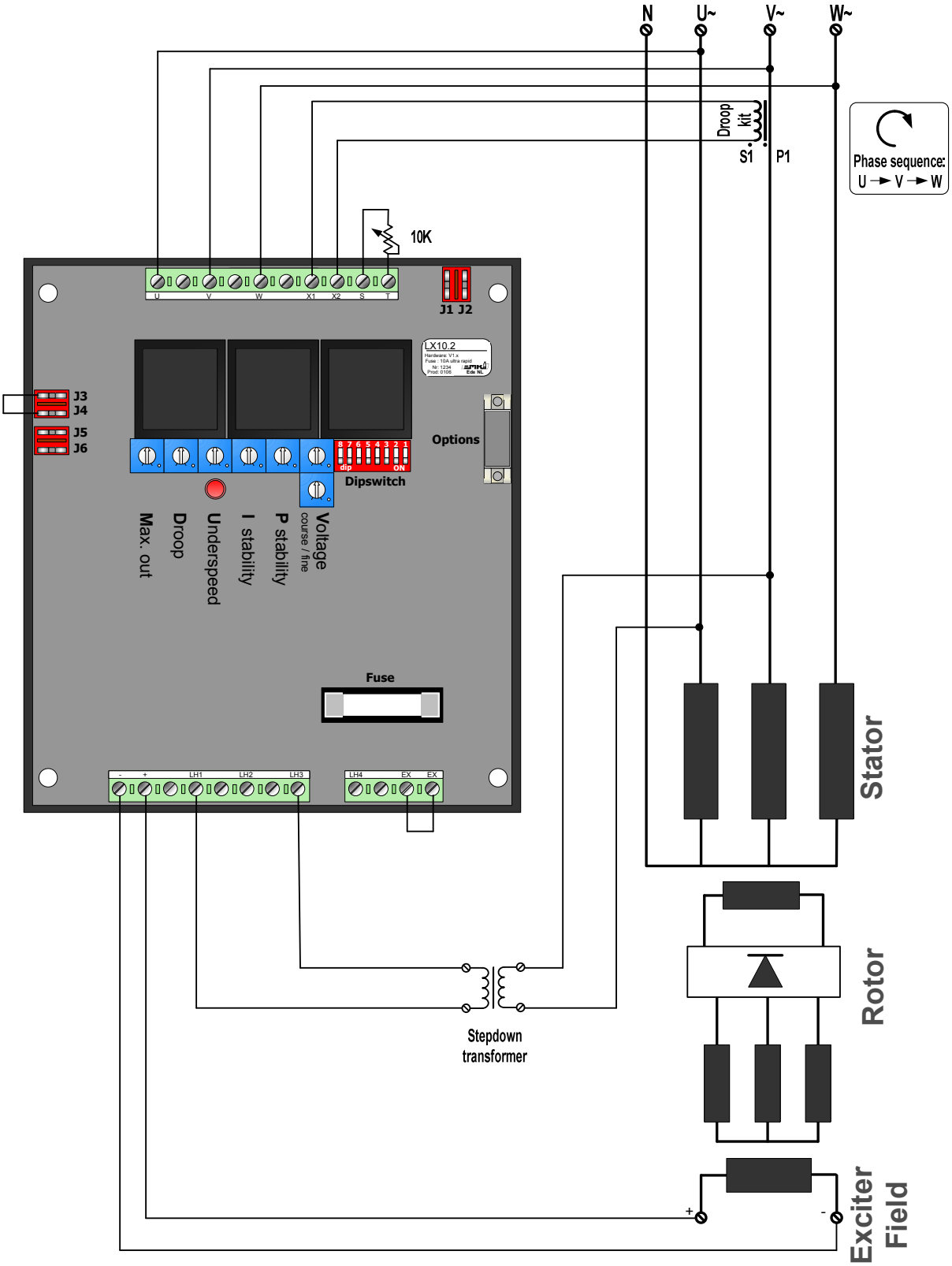
6.0 Wiring diagram LX10.2 with aux windings



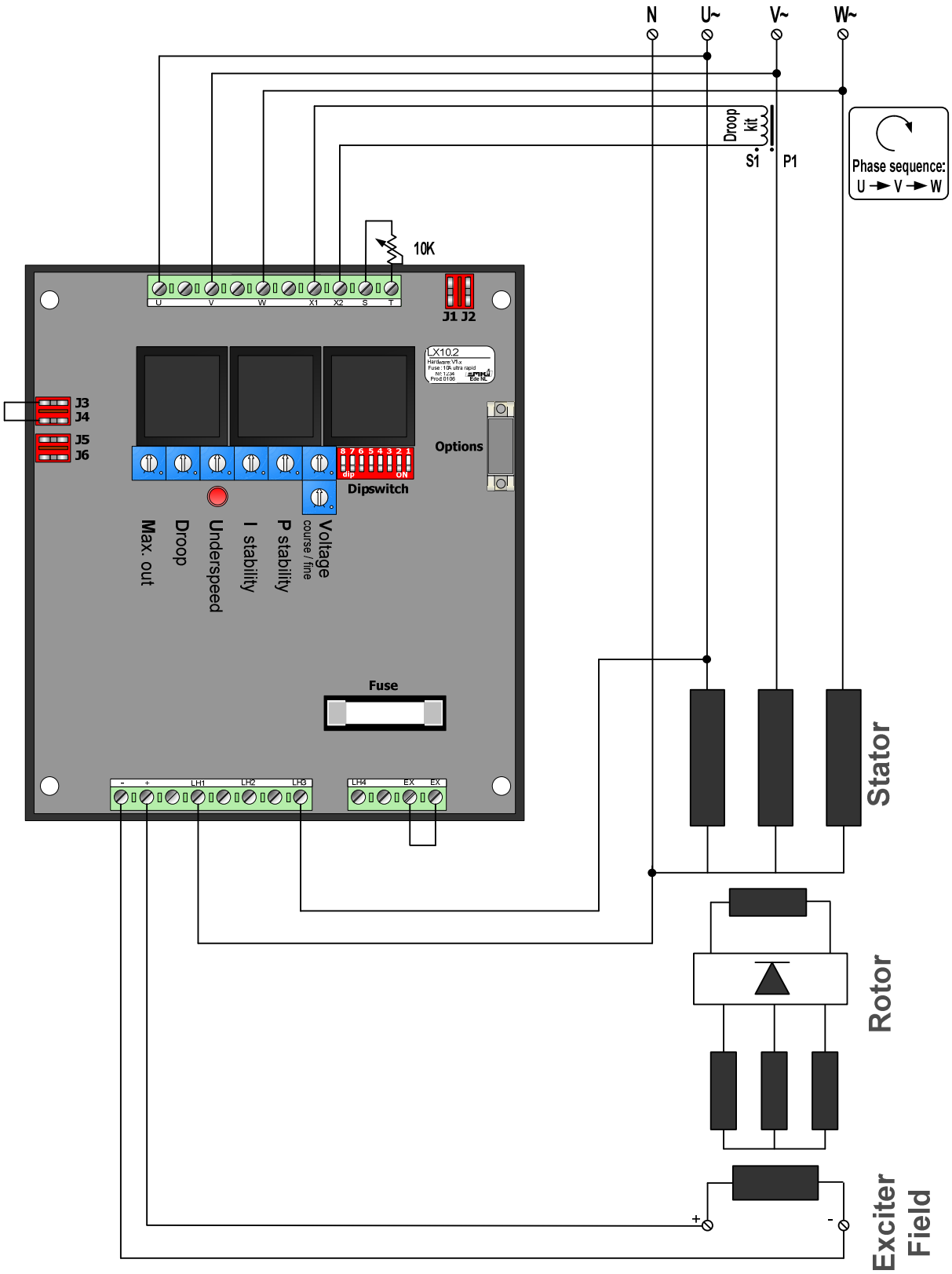
6.1 Wiring diagram LX10.2 with PMG



6.2 Wiring diagram LX10.2 self excite (Isolated supply)



6.3 Wiring diagram LX10.2 self excite (Generator phase supply)



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7. TIPS & SUGGESTION

7.0 Precautions for large, slow running generators

In general large (>1000kVA), slow running (<900RPM) generators tend to have more inductive exciter field windings. When the LX10.2 is used to control such a generator, the switched excitation current in combination with the increased inductivity can cause voltage spikes on the field excitation output. This can cause excessive AVR heating and damage to the AVR's output stage.
To reduce voltage spikes it is recommended to fit RC-snubber in parallel and as close as possible to the exciter field.

7.1 Generator insulation- / polarization index test

As a rule of thumb the testing voltage used during an insulation test is two times the nominal voltage of the winding under test. This exceeds the AVR ratings and may cause permanent damage to the AVR. Therefore the AVR must be disconnected completely from the generator. When performing an insulation test on the generator rotor disconnect the rotating rectifiers and any other components from the windings under test. This will prevent damage should the testing voltage exceed the rectifiers blocking voltage.

7.2 Field flashing

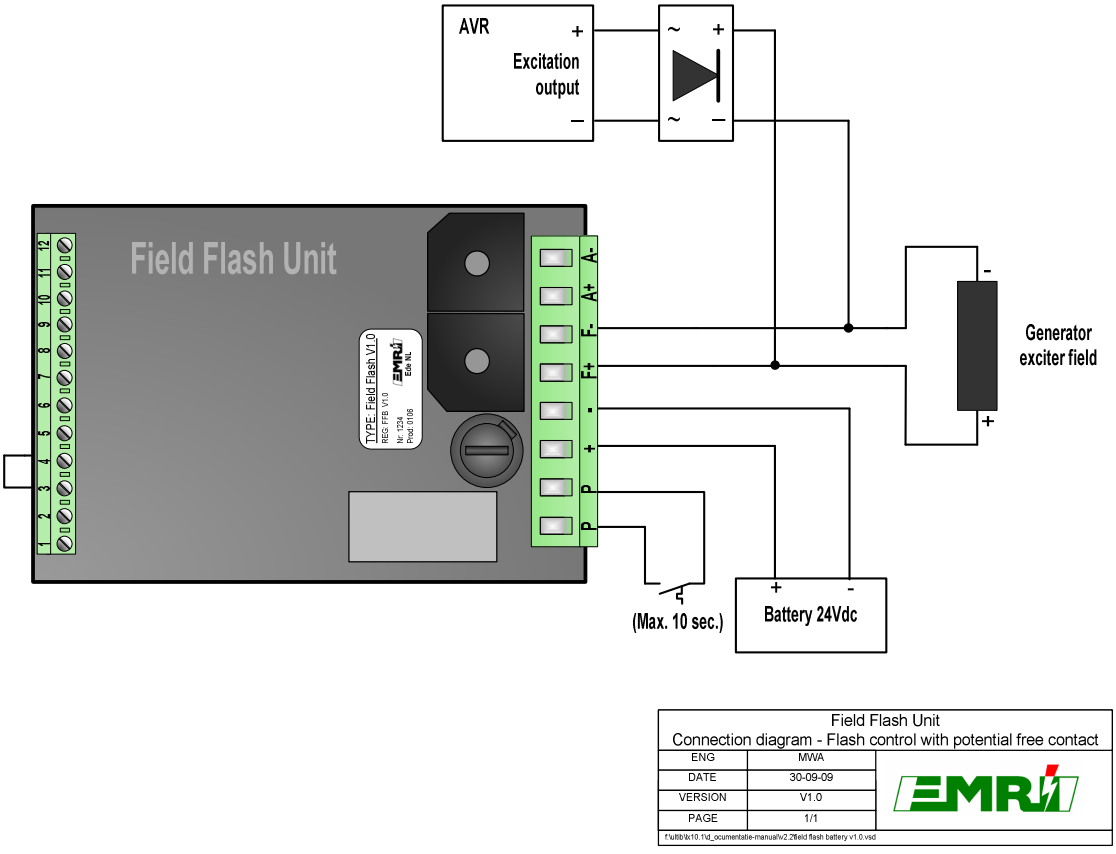
In case of a self excited generator it could be that the residual voltage level is too low for voltage to build up. Causes for a low residual voltage can be a prolonged period of stand still, excessive heating or mechanical shock and vibration.

7.2.0 Manual field flash

To restore the residual voltage the generator can be manually field flashed. In order to perform this safely the AVR must be completely disconnected from the generator. Next a potential free voltage (e.g. a 9V battery block) source is connected to the exciter field of the generator, while it's rotating. This will cause the generator voltage to rise and restore the residual voltage level.

7.2.1 Automatic field flash

If the residual voltage of the generator is permanently low, an automatic field flash unit can be used or a potential free voltage source which is automatically switched off when the generator voltage is within normal range. To prevent damage the generator voltage should not exceed nominal voltage when field flash is active and rectifiers have to be connected at the outputs of both AVR and field flash unit. In case automatic field flash is necessary the EMRI Field Flash unit can be used with integrated blocking rectifiers, protections and current limiting.



Field Flash Unit Connection diagram - Flash control with potential free contact		
ENG	MWA	
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VERSION	V1.0	
PAGE	1/1	
f:\utils\lx10.1\d_ocumentatie-manual\lv2.2\field flash battery v1.0.vsd		

Fig 17. Auto field flash

Appendix

A.1 General installation information

Absolute Maximum Ratings

- The Absolute Maximum Ratings are those limits for the device that, if exceeded, will likely damage the device. Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings voids any warranty and/or guarantee.

Mounting

- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that the absolute maximum ambient temperature rating of the product will never be exceeded.
- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that maximum cooling (direction of cooling ribs and direction of airflow) is achieved.
- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that no humid air can flow through the product or condensation occurs.
- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that dust or other materials or residue will not remain in or on the product.
- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that the maximum vibration is not exceeded.
- Mounting of the product should be done in such a way that personal contact with persons is impossible.

Wiring

- Diameter size of the wiring should be enough to carry the expected current. Wire insulation should be enough to withstand the expected operating voltages and temperatures.
- To improve EMC emission and immunity, care should be taken for the lay out of the wiring. This in respect to all wiring in the installation.
- Keep current carrying wires as short as possible.
- Keep wires carrying a total sum of zero Ampere close to each other, or in one single cable. E.g. U, V, W or + and -, or Phase and neutral, S and T.
- Avoid current carrying conductors next to sensing or control wiring. Especially current controlled by SCR's or PWM controlled transistors.
- If sensitive sensing signal cables need to be laid across distance along other cabling, shielded cable is preferred.
  Keep the shield as long as possible and the wiring outside the shield as short as possible. Do not solder or shrink the shield to a regular wire. Connect the original shield to ground at one side with an as large as possible contact surface.

Additional installation information

- When the product is supplied by means of a transformer, it should never be an auto-transformer. Auto-transformers react as voltage sweep up coil and may cause high voltage peaks.
- Standard fit capacitors or over-voltage suppressers across + and -, or exciter field terminals inside the generator should be removed.
- When the product is supplied by means of a transformer, it should be able to carry at least the maximum expected current. Advisable is, to have a transformer which can carry twice the maximum expected current. Inductive loads make voltage sacks and peeks into the secondary voltage of a transformer, from which the device may malfunction.
- It is not recommended to apply switches in dc outputs. It is preferred to use switches in the ac supply inputs of devices. In case it is unavoidable to have switches in the dc output of a device, action must be taken to avoid over voltage damage to the device due to contact arcing. Use a voltage suppressor across the output.
- It is not recommended to apply switches or fuses in the sensing lines. Defects can cause high voltage situations due to over-excitation.
- When using a step down transformer in medium or high voltage generators, the transformer should be three phase (if three phase sensing), and the transformer should be suitable for acting as a sensing transformer. If the transformer is unloaded, connect a resistor to avoid voltage waveform distortion.
- The phase relation from the generator to the AVR is important. Also when voltage transformers and/ or current transformers are installed.
- When using a step down or insulation transformer in the droop circuit, phase relation from the generator to the AVR is important.
- CT's wiring, connected to the AVR should never be grounded.
- Always disconnect electronic products, circuits and people before checking the insulation resistance (Megger check).
- Due to differences in generators impedance's, EMC behavior is not predictable. Therefore the commissioner / installer should be aware of proper and correct installation.
- Large, highly inductive, exciter stator windings can cause destructive high voltage peaks. Adding a resistor from 10 to 20 times the exciter stator field resistance reduces voltage spikes. If necessary filter can be fitted additionally. (e.g. snubber, RC-network)
- Upon problems during commissioning, faulty behavior or defects in the generator, consult the fault finding manual at our web site
- Some advises may be overdone or seem extraordinary, but since the electrical rules are the same everywhere, these advises are given.

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