

**D550**

## **Automatic - Manual Dual plate**

Installation and maintenance

**LEROY-SOMER**<sup>™</sup>

***Nidec***  
All for dreams

# Automatic - Manual Dual plate D550

This manual concerns the alternator AVR which you have just purchased.  
We wish to draw your attention to the contents of this maintenance manual.

## SAFETY MEASURES

Before using your machine for the first time, it is important to read the whole of this installation and maintenance manual.

All necessary operations and interventions on this machine must be performed by a qualified technician.

Our technical support service will be pleased to provide any additional information you may require.

The various operations described in this manual are accompanied by recommendations or symbols to alert the user to potential risks of accidents. It is vital that you understand and take notice of the following warning symbols.

### WARNING

Warning symbol for an operation capable of damaging or destroying the machine or surrounding equipment.



Warning symbol for general danger to personnel.



Warning symbol for electrical danger to personnel.



All servicing or repair operations performed on the AVR should be undertaken by personnel trained in the commissioning, servicing and maintenance of electrical and mechanical components.

## WARNING

**This AVR can be incorporated in a EC-marked machine.**

**This manual is to be given to the end user.**

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Share Capital: 32,239,235 €, RCS Angoulême 338 567 258.

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# Automatic - Manual Dual plate D550

## 1. General instructions

### 1.1. Identity card

This dual plate for generator regulation has been made by:

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Internal LEROY-SOMER reference: P5 199 0012

### 1.2. General presentation

#### 1.2.1. Of the product

This manual describes the instructions for installation, use, setup and maintenance of the dual plate D550.

This plate is for the regulation of generators with field current of up to 7 A in continuous operation, and 15 A maximum in short-circuit conditions for 10 seconds maximum.<sup>1</sup>

This plate has been designed to be installed in a control and power switching cabinet. These cabinets must provide the minimum conditions for protection and safety of electrical installations up to 300VAC phase/neutral, in force in the place where the plate is installed.

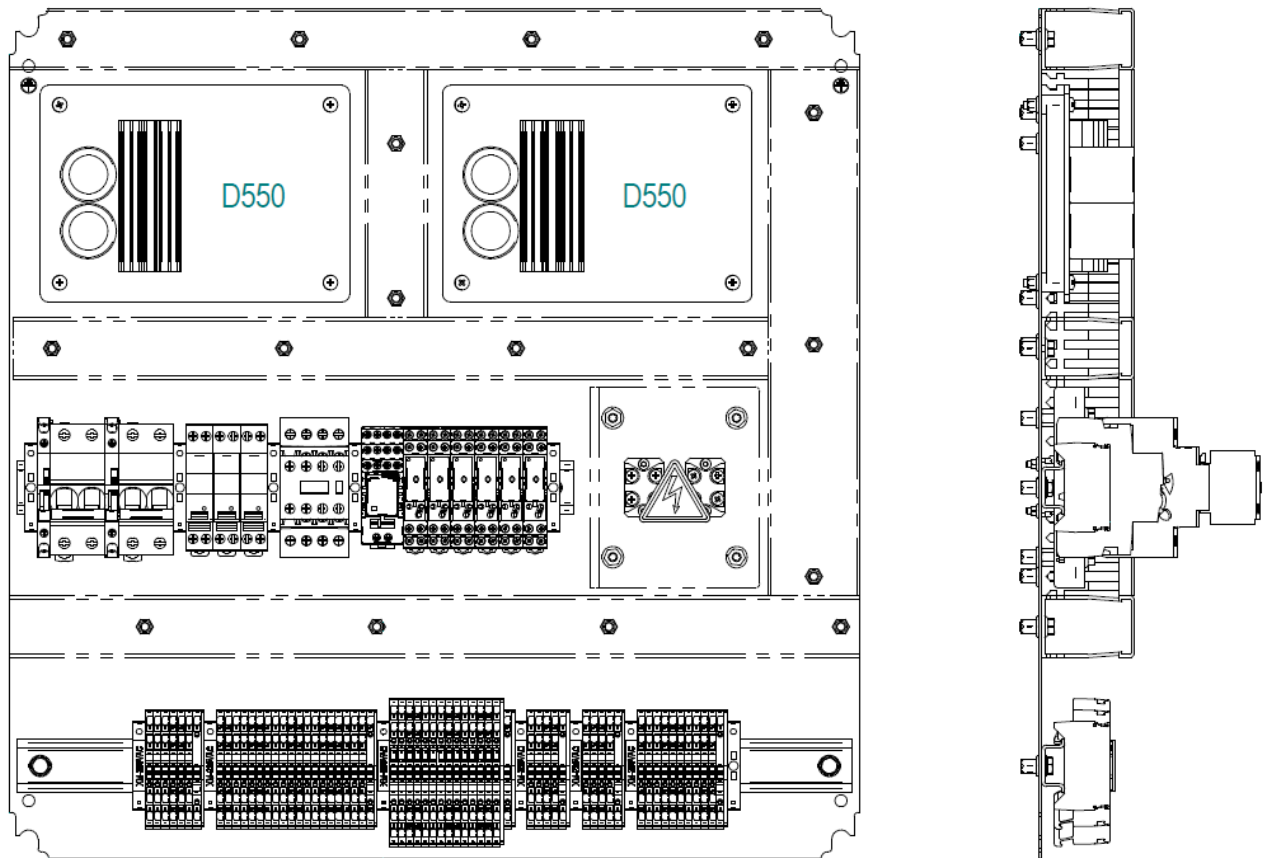
It consists of a frame equipped with two AVRs and a set of relays and terminals. To make it easy to remove and replace a faulty AVR, even when the generator is still running, a set of disconnect terminals has been installed on the measuring and power supply circuits of each AVR.

**Note: For more information on AVR operation, please refer to the installation and maintenance manual for D550 AVRs (LEROY-SOMER reference: 5744en).**

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<sup>1</sup> These values are given for a temperature of 25°C. See the detailed technical specifications for the complete values.

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## 1.2.2. Of the equipment

The dual plate D550 allows switching from one AVR to a second one, while the generator is running.

To make this switching happen, different components come into play:

- One contactor allows switching of the generator field circuit.
- Two freewheel diode modules, connected on the field circuit, to ensure it never opens.

All the controls:

- 2 configurable inputs, hard-wired to deliver the same information for the regulator selection and for the start.
- 1 dedicated input/output on each AVR for manual switching between the two.

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## 1.3. Technical characteristics

Plate equipped with two AVRs for generators, with the following main regulation functions of the first AVR: voltage, power factor, voltage match circuit, kVAR, power factor at the delivery point, manual mode. The function of the second AVR is manual mode.

It is also possible to have the same regulation functions in the two AVRs and to switch from "AVR1" to "AVR2", generator de-energised. Refer to section 5. Switching from AVR "1" to AVR "2".

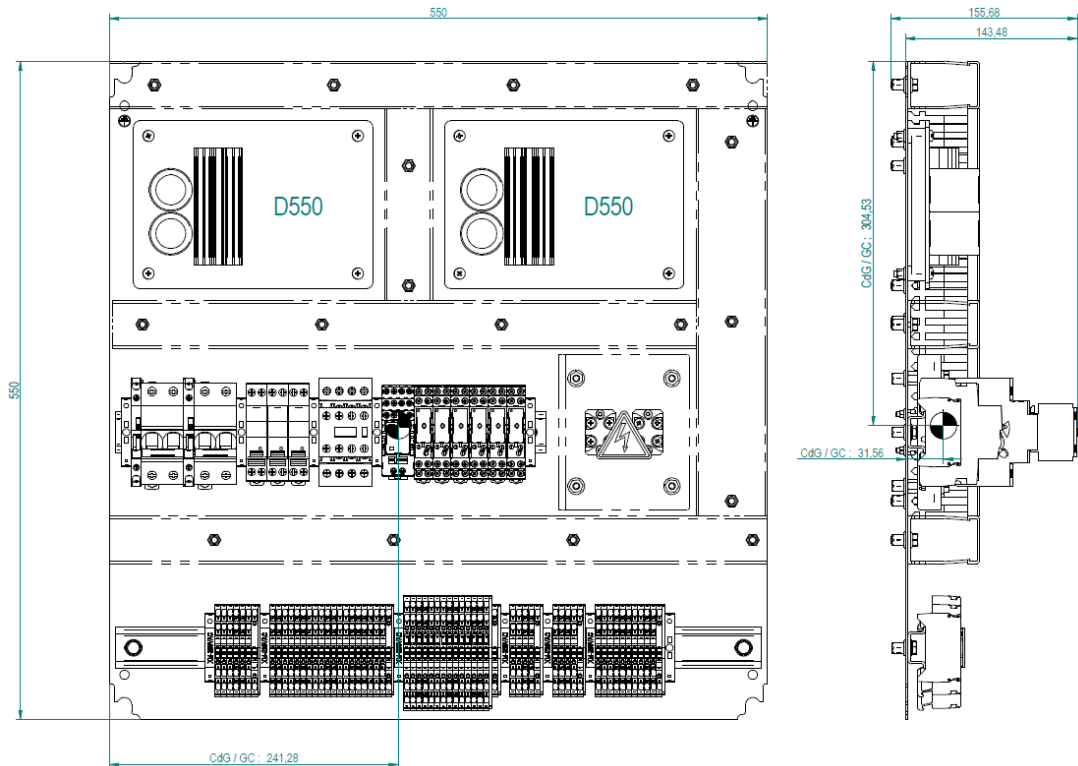
For each AVR:

- **Generator voltage sensing:**
  - 2 phases or 3 phases 530VAC rms max.
  - Consumption < 2 VA
- **Mains voltage sensing:**
  - 2 phases 530VAC rms max.
  - Consumption < 2 VA
- **Stator current measurement with a CT:**
  - 1 or 3 phases
  - Range 0-1 A or 0-5 A (300% max. 30 s)
  - Consumption < 2 VA
- **Power supply:**
  - 4 terminals for PMG, AREP, SHUNT
  - 2 separate circuits
  - Range 50-277VAC (115% max. 2 minutes)
  - Consumption < 3000VA
- **Field current:**
  - Rated 7A at 70°C max. 8A at 55°C
  - Short-circuit max. 15 A, for 10 seconds
  - Field winding resistance > 4 Ohm
- **DC auxiliary power supply:**
  - Range 8-35VDC (rated power supply: 12V or 24V)
  - Consumption < 1A
- **Frequency measurement:**
  - Range 30-400 Hz

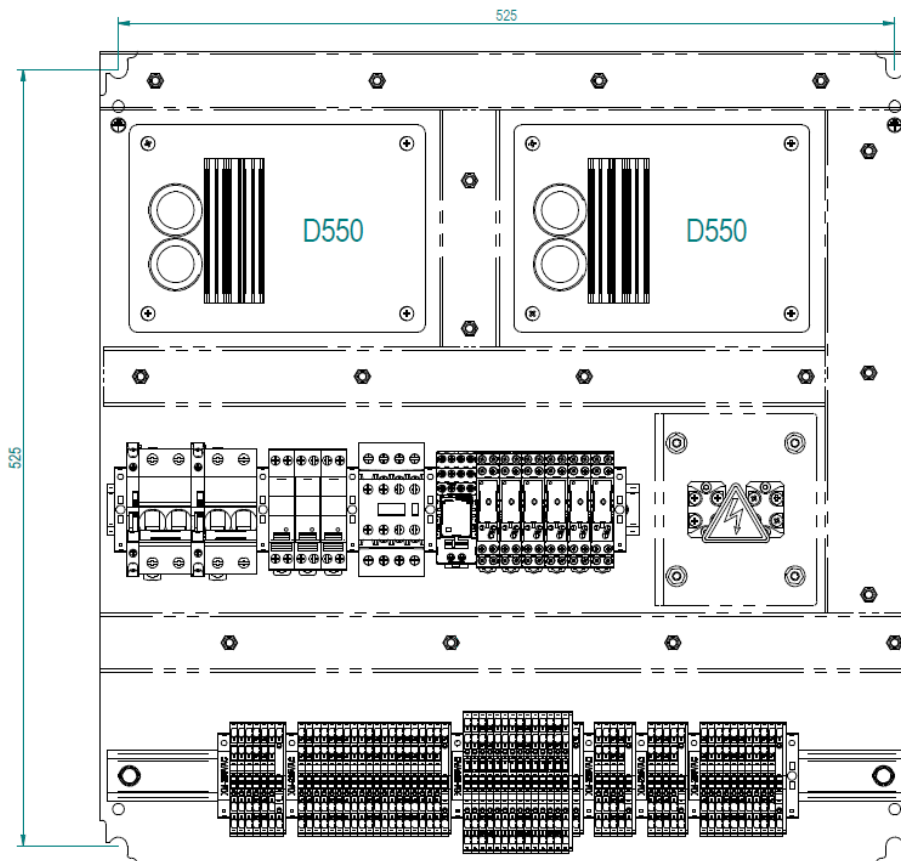
For the plate:

- D550 AVRs:
  - Voltage regulation accuracy: +/-0.25% of the rated value, as an average of the three phases on a linear load, with harmonic distortion of less than 5%
  - Voltage adjustment range: 0 to 150% of the rated voltage by means of volt-free contacts or an analog input or CANBUS
  - Quadrature droop adjustment range: -20% to 20%
  - Underspeed protection: adjustable threshold in steps of 0.1 Hz, slope adjustable  $k \times V/Hz$  with  $0.5 < k < 5$
  - Field excitation ceiling: can be adjusted by the configuration at 3 points
  - Environment: ambient temperature of -40°C to +70°C, relative humidity up to 95%, no condensation, cabinet-mounted with vibration level up to +/-1 mm for frequencies from 0 to 25 Hz and less than 2 g for frequencies from 25 to 100 Hz
- AVR parameters set with the "EasyReg Advanced" software provided or using communication interfaces.
- Dimensions:
  - Height: 550mm
  - Width: 550mm
  - Depth: 156 mm
- Weight: <31 kg

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- Fixings:



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## 1.4. Safety devices and general safety instructions

For the user's own safety, the dual plate D550 must be connected to approved earth terminals on the plate. The tools needed to make this connection are not included with the plate.

**Note: The 0Vs on the circuit boards of D550 AVR are connected to earth**

It is essential to comply with the power connection diagrams recommended in this manual.

The dual plate D550 contains devices which can, in the event of problems, control generator field weakening or overexcitation. This generator itself can become jammed for mechanical reasons. Finally, voltage fluctuations or power cuts may also cause the unit to stop.

The dual plate D550 which is the subject of this manual is designed to be integrated in an installation or an electrical machine and can under no circumstances be a safety device. It is therefore the responsibility of the machine manufacturer, the designer of the installation or the user to take all necessary precautions to ensure that the system complies with current applicable standards, especially safety standards, and to provide any devices required to ensure the safety of equipment and personnel (especially the prevention of direct or indirect contact when the plate is powered up).

LERROY-SOMER declines all responsibility in the event of the above recommendations not being observed.

The various interventions described in this manual are accompanied by recommendations or symbols to alert the user to potential risks of accidents. It is vital that you understand and take note of the different safety instructions provided.

This symbol warns of consequences which may arise from inappropriate use of the AVR or equipment, since electrical risks may lead to material or physical damage as well as constituting a fire hazard.



This symbol alerts users to a safety instruction warning of electrical danger to personnel.



### 1.4.1. General information

The dual plate D550 may contain unprotected live parts, as well as hot surfaces, during operation. Unjustified removal of protection devices, incorrect use, faulty installation or inappropriate operation could represent a serious risk to personnel and equipment.

For further information, consult the documentation.

All work relating to transportation, installation, commissioning and maintenance must be performed by experienced, qualified personnel (see IEC 364, CENELEC HD 384 or DIN VDE 0100, as well as national specifications for installation and accident prevention).

In these basic safety instructions, qualified personnel means persons competent to install, mount, commission and operate the product and possessing the relevant qualifications.



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## 1.4.2. Use

D550 voltage regulators are components designed for integration in installations or electrical machines.

When integrated in a machine, commissioning must not take place until it has been verified that the machine conforms with directive 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive). It is also necessary to comply with standard EN 60204, which stipulates that electrical actuators (which include AVRs) cannot be regarded as circuit-breaking devices and certainly not as isolating switches.

Commissioning can take place only if the requirements of the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC 2014/30/EU) are met.

Voltage regulators meet the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU. The harmonised standards of the DIN VDE 0160 series in connection with standard VDE 0660, part 500 and EN 60146/VDE 0558 are also applicable.

The technical characteristics and instructions concerning the connection conditions specified on the nameplate and in the documentation provided must be observed without fail.

## 1.4.3. Transportation, storage

All instructions concerning transportation, storage and correct handling must be observed.

The climatic conditions specified in this manual must be observed.

## 1.4.4. Installation

The installation and cooling of equipment must comply with the specifications in the documentation supplied with the product.

The dual plate D550 must be protected against excessive stress. There must be no damage to parts and/or modification of the clearance between components during transportation and handling. Avoid touching the electronic components and contact parts.

The dual plate D550 contains parts which are sensitive to electrostatic stress and may be easily damaged if handled incorrectly. Electrical components must not be exposed to mechanical damage or destruction (risks to health and/or of electrocution on power-up).

## 1.4.5. Electrical connection

When work is performed on the dual plate D550 while powered up, the national accident prevention regulations must be observed.

The electrical installation must comply with the relevant specifications (for example conductor cross-sections, protection via fused circuit-breaker, connection of protective conductor). More detailed information is given in this manual.

Instructions for an installation which meets the requirements for electromagnetic compatibility, such as screening, earthing, presence of filters and correct insertion of cables and conductors, are also given in this manual. These instructions must be followed in all cases, even if the AVR carries the CE mark. Adherence to the limits given in the EMC legislation is the responsibility of the manufacturer of the installation or the machine.

For an installation in Europe: the current sensors must guarantee initial basic insulation in conformity with the requirements of standard IEC 61869-1, Instrument transformers – "Part 1: General requirements" and IEC 61869-2, "Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers".

For an installation in the USA: the current sensors must guarantee initial basic insulation in conformity with the requirements of standards IEEE C57.13, "Requirements for Instrument Transformers" and IEEE C57.13.2, "Conformance Test Procedure for Instrument Transformers".

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## **1.4.6. Operation**

Installations in which dual plate D550s are to be integrated must be fitted with additional protection and monitoring devices as laid down in the current relevant safety regulations, such as the law on technical equipment, accident prevention regulations, etc. Modifications to the D550 parameters using control software is permitted.

Active parts of the dual plate D550 and the device live power connections must not be touched immediately after being powered down, as the capacitors may still be charged. In view of this, the warnings fixed to the voltage regulators must be observed.

During operation, all doors and protective covers must be kept closed.

## **1.4.7. Service and maintenance**

Refer to the manufacturer's documentation.

Our technical support service will be pleased to provide you with any additional information you may require.

**This manual is to be given to the end user.**

## **1.4.8. Protection of the equipment**

Auxiliary power supplies for the AVRs and the control circuit, which are used to provide the AVR and relay internal power supplies, are essential for the plate to work. They should therefore be connected permanently.

Similarly, both the AC and DC AVR power supplies, which are used to create the field current, must be protected by fast-blow fuses or circuit-breakers. Their rating should be suitable for the generator on which the plate is mounted.

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## 2. Installation instructions

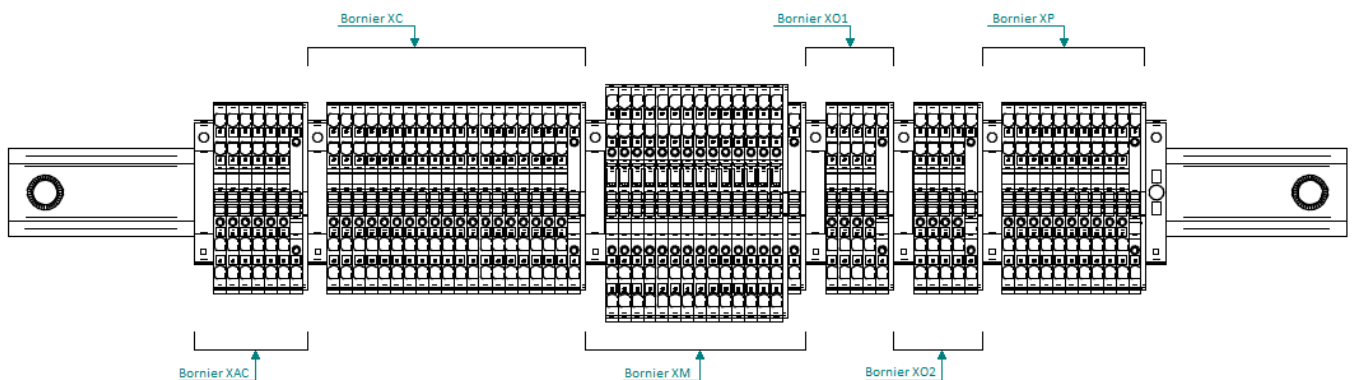
### 2.1. Layout of the cabinet housing the dual plate

Mounting must be vertical, and a 50 mm area around the plate must be kept free of obstructions.

A ventilation, cooling or heating system should be installed in the cabinet to maintain the plate within the environmental limits described above.

### 2.2. Connection block

The plate terminal blocks are separated according to their use:



- XAC: Auxiliary contacts of circuit breakers
- XC: Pilot control mode commands (AVR inputs)
- XM: AVR measurement. These are isolating blade terminals.
- XO1: AVR 1 outputs
- XO2: AVR 2 outputs
- XP: AVR power and field excitation



**DO NOT OPEN THESE TERMINAL BLOCKS WHEN THE AVR IS IN "ACTIVE" STATE**

Plate Terminals	Generator	D550	Connection
XAC.1	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q1
XAC.2	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q1
XAC.3	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q1
XAC.4	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q2
XAC.5	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q2
XAC.6	-	-	Auxiliary contacts – Q2
XC.1	-	-	+24VDC – AVR 1
XC.2	-	-	+24VDC – AVR 2
XC.3	-	-	+24VDC – Plate
XC.4	-	-	0VDC
XC.5	-	-	0VDC
XC.6	-	-	0VDC
XC.7	-	-	+24VDC – Plate
XC.8	-	-	Excitation start

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Plate Terminals	Generator	D550	Connection
XC.9	-	-	(Pulse) Switch from "automatic" AVR to "manual" AVR
XC.10	-	-	(Pulse) Switch from "manual" AVR to " automatic " AVR
XC.11	-	-	
XC.12	-	-	Spare input 1
XC.13	-	-	Spare input 2
XC.14	-	-	Spare input 3
XC.15	-	-	Spare input 4
XC.16	-	-	Spare input 5
XC.17	-	-	Spare input 6
XC.18	-	-	Status relays KM1:
XC.19	-	-	- Open: RT01 selected (Auto) - Closed: RT02 selected (Manu)
XM.1	Phase L1	U	Generator voltage measurement – AVR 1
XM.3	Phase L2	V	
XM.5	Phase L3	W	
XM.2	Phase L1	U	Generator voltage measurement – AVR 2
XM.4	Phase L2	V	
XM.6	Phase L3	W	
XM.7	Phase NW1	L1	Mains voltage measurement – AVR 1
XM.9	Phase NW2	L2	
XM.8	Phase NW1	L1	Mains voltage measurement – AVR 2
XM.10	Phase NW2	L2	
XM.11	Phase L1 – S2	U-S2	Parallel operation CT – AVR 1
XM.12	Phase L1 – S1	U-S1	
XM.13	Phase L2 – S2	U-S2	Parallel operation CT – AVR 2
XM.14	Phase L2 – S1	U-S1	
XO1.1	-	RL1.1	Relay output – AVR 1
XO1.2	-	RL1.2	Relay output – AVR 1
XO1.3	-	RL2.1	Relay output – AVR 1
XO1.4	-	RL2.2	Relay output – AVR 1
XO2.1	-	RL1.1	Relay output – AVR 2
XO2.2	-	RL1.2	Relay output – AVR 2
XO2.3	-	RL2.1	Relay output – AVR 2
XO2.4	-	RL2.2	Relay output – AVR 2
XP.1	Power	X1	Field power – AVR 1
XP.3	Power	X2	
XP.5	Power	Z1	
XP.7	Power	Z2	
XP.2	Power	X1	Field power – AVR 2
XP.4	Power	X2	
XP.6	Power	Z1	
XP.8	Power	Z2	
XP.9	Exciter	E+	+ excitation
XP.10	Exciter	E-	- excitation

**Note:** Unless requested by the customer, our plate contains connection shunts on the XM and XP terminal block to only have a single source for the generator voltage measurement, generator current, mains voltage measurement and field excitation power signals. If there are separate sources, remove the corresponding shunts. Please refer to the full diagram of plate reference S4 199 0012 for more details.

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## 2.3. Consumption

- **Power supplies:**
  - Consumption < 2A
- **Generator voltage sensing:**
  - Consumption < 2VA
- **Mains voltage sensing:**
  - Consumption < 2VA
- **Stator current measurement with a CT:**
  - Consumption < 2VA
- **Power supply:**
  - Consumption < 3000VA
- **Relay output:**
  - Consumption 125VA – 1A max. / 30VDC – 3A max.

**Note: The other measurement inputs (mains current, cross-current measurement, etc) and power of the D550s are still available but are not wired up on this plate.**

## 2.4. Wiring precautions

The cable length must never exceed 100 m. To ensure compliance with standards IEC 61000-6-2, IEC 61000-6-4 and IEC 60255-26, shielded cables are essential in the case of a D550 installed outside the terminal box.

The total ohmic value of the exciter circuit loop (outward and return) must not exceed 5% of the exciter resistance, whatever the cable length.

The ohmic value of the power system cables must not exceed 5% of the exciter resistance, whatever the cable length.

For information, the resistance at 20°C in mΩ/m for copper cables is approximately:

Cross-section (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Resistance (mΩ/m)
1.5	13.3
2.5	7.98
4	4.95
6	3.3
10	1.91

Example of calculation:

For a 10 Ohm exciter

- Maximum cable resistance = 0.5 Ω (2x0.25Ω)
- Cross-section according to the distance between the AVR and generator:

Distance (m)	Cross-section (mm <sup>2</sup> )
30	2.5
50	4
75	6
100	10

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## 3. Setup instructions

### 3.1. Stator voltage and current measurement



For the plate to work correctly, the stator voltage and current measurement on both AVRs must be identical. For generators with an unbalanced load, using different phases can result in a measurement fault and a bump in regulation on switching from one AVR to the other.

For generators where only one stator current measurement transformer is used, it is possible to put stator current measurements on both AVRs in series.

### 3.2. Calibration of the field current measurement

A calibration of the field current measurement could be needed for switching between AVRs. This calibration avoids the overvoltage at the time of switching. For AVR's calibration, see the paragraph [3.5](#).

### 3.3. Configuration files

The configuration of both AVRs must be identical, apart from setpoint adjustment values and regulation modes and must correspond to the technical and electrical data of the generator on which the plate is to be installed.

It is therefore important to pay particular attention to the following settings:

- Generator power, rated voltage, frequency and power factor
- Voltage transformers for generator voltage sensing
- Voltage transformers for mains voltage sensing
- Current transformer for stator current measurement
- PID coefficient values
- Limitations
- all types of applied corrections (push buttons, potentiometer, etc.)
- Input and output configuration
- Logic/analogic gates



**CAUTION, DO NOT OVERWRITE ONE AVR CONFIGURATION WITH THE OTHER AVR CONFIGURATION**

#### 3.3.1. AVR "Automatic"

On "Regulation mode" page

- Start-up: driven by "None"
- Setpoint adjustment values (voltage, power factor, kVAr - depending on the application) and all types of applied corrections (pushbuttons, potentiometer, etc.) to be carried out according to the client's needs.

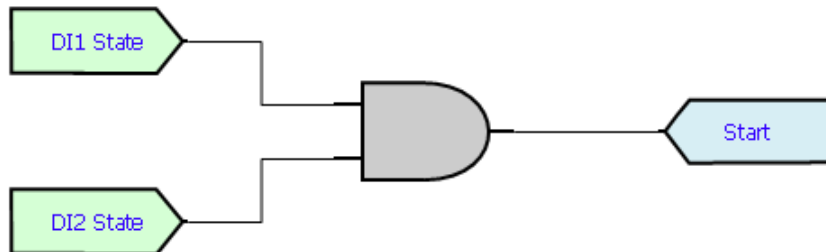
On the "Inputs/Outputs" page

- AO1 (0-10V): to set with a scale 0-100% of field current. This output allows deliver the field current value at time of switching to second AVR. In cell "100% Value" indicate the short-circuit field current corresponding to your machine, in our case below: 5A.

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Analog Inputs						Analog Outputs					
ID	Configuration	AI	Destination	0% value	100% value	Wirebreak monitoring	Configuration	AO	Source	0% value	100% value
AIO1	0-10V	None		0.00	0.00		0-10V	lexc		0	5

On “logic/analogic gates” page, create a “AND” logic gate to configure the start-up.



### 3.3.2. “Manual operation” AVR

On “Regulation mode” page

- Start-up: driven by “None”
- Start-up: the soft-start duration is set at 0.1s.
- Field current: this mode is forced in “None”.

On the “Inputs/Outputs” page

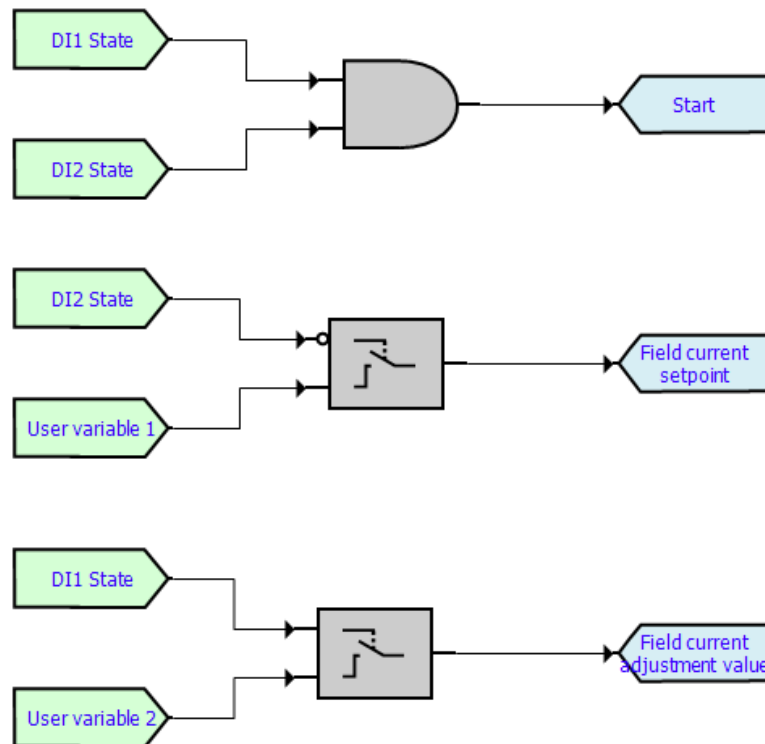
- AI1 (0-10V): to set as “User variable 1” (with a scale 0-100% of field current). This input allows to “Manual operation” AVR to retrieve the field current value from “Automatic” AVR at time of switching. In “100% Value” cell of “Manual operation” AVR indicate the same value indicated in “100% Value” cell of “Automatic” AVR. In our case: 5A.

Analog Inputs						Analog Outputs					
ID	Configuration	AI	Destination	0% value	100% value	Wirebreak monitoring	Configuration	AO	Source	0% value	100% value
AIO1	0-10V	User variable 1		0.00	5.00		None	None		0	0
AIO2	0-10V	None		0.00	0.00		None	None		0	0

On “logic/analogic gates” page, create as below:

- One “AND” logic gate to configure the start-up.
- One “Copy E1 barre” logic gate for the setpoint (value of field current).
- One “Copy” logic gate to reset setpoint correction. The “User variable 2” is equal to 0 (any correction of the field current).

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## 3.4. Checks prior to commissioning

**Step 1:** Install and check the plate wiring in accordance with the wiring diagrams supplied to you with the plate and possibly with the generator.

**Step 2:** Supply the AVR and the control circuit with 24 VDC power. Check that:

- Both AVR are powered up and running: the power supply LED on each D550 is green.
- The control circuit relays are supplied with power.

**Step 3:** Check that the measurement and power are correctly wired and measured by the AVR:

- The plate disconnect terminals are closed properly.
- The generator and power voltage sensing circuit-breakers are closed properly in the generator.
- Check that the status of both AVR is "OFF".

## 3.5. Aligning measurements

Once these checks have been done, make sure that the measurements on both AVR give similar results. This is done by using two load points on the machine and checking the measurements on the monitor page:

**Step 1:** Start the generator

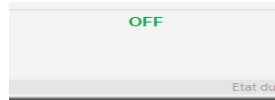
- Build up to rated speed.
- Energise the machine by starting field excitation. The voltage should build up to the voltage setpoint without racing.
- Check that both AVR are in operation using EasyReg Advanced:
  - On "**Automatic**" AVR, the regulation mode shows:





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- On "Manual operation" AVR, there is not a regulation mode (OFF):



**Step 2:** The "Automatic" AVR will be the reference for voltage and current measurements. The accuracy of its readings should therefore be checked against any devices present on the customer's premises (instruments measuring voltage, current, power factor, etc.).

**Step 3:** Aligning the voltage measurements

- Do not apply load to the machine.
- Check the voltage reading on both AVRs with EasyReg Advanced by connecting to both AVRs in succession. If the voltage on the "Manual operation" AVR is incorrect ( $\pm 1\%$  of the voltage on the "Automatic" AVR), correct this by changing the primary or secondary values of the generator voltage sensing transformer (General machine configuration).

**Step 4:** Setting the stator current

- This step is applicable to the machines equipped with a droop CT.
- If possible, apply a load representing more than 25% of the generator rated power (this operation can be done in voltage, power factor or kVAr mode).
- Check the stator current reading on both AVRs, with EasyReg Advanced by connecting to both AVRs in succession. If the stator current measurement of the "Manual operation" AVR is incorrect ( $\pm 1\%$  of the current on the "Automatic" AVR), correct this by changing the primary or secondary values of the main stator current transformers and/or isolating transformers (General machine configuration).

**Step 5:** Setting the PF

- This step is applicable to the machines can be synchronized to grid.
- With the same load, check the PF measurement on the waiting AVR. If the power factor measurement on the "Manual operation" AVR is incorrect ( $\pm 0.01$  compared to that on the "Automatic" AVR), correct this by changing the phase shift on the parallel operation CT.

**Step 6:** Stop the installation

## 4. Instructions for use

This plate has been developed to switch manually from "Automatic" AVR to "Manual operation" AVR, if a fault is detected in the "Automatic" AVR.

### 4.1. Safety instructions

Before using the plate for the first time, please refer to the instructions and make sure that operations are performed in accordance with the safety measures in paragraph 1.4 Safety devices and general safety instructions.

### 4.2. Description of control and signalling devices

The plate does not have any control and signalling devices.

### 4.3. Description of running modes

#### 4.3.1. Manual switching

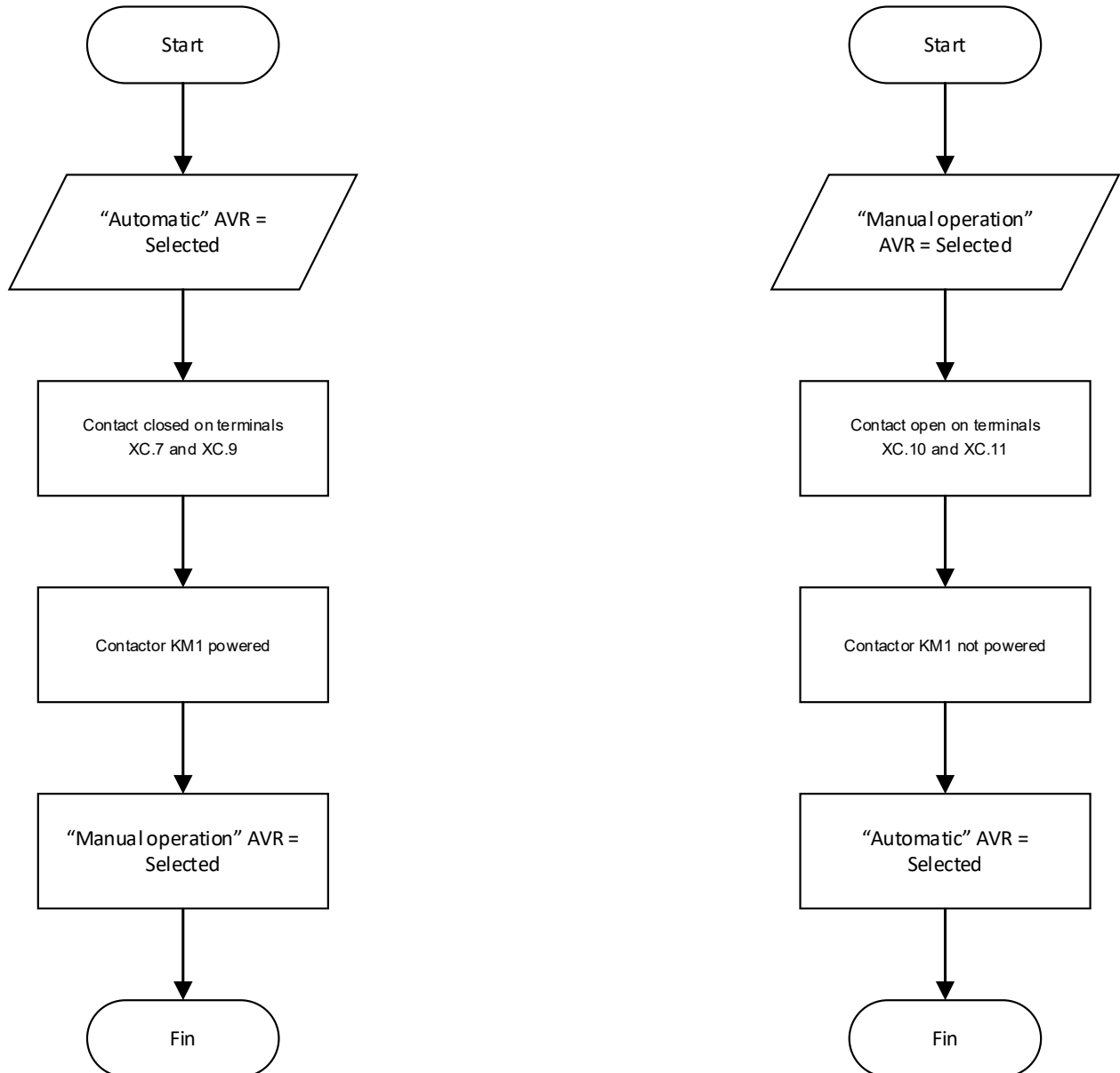
As previously mentioned, the AVRs can be switched manually through the external contact inputs. These inputs depend on the relays on the plate which prevent both AVRs run simultaneously.

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The plate therefore has 2 contact inputs:

- Terminals XC.7 and XC.9: selection of "Manual operation" AVR
- Terminals XC.10 and XC.11: selection of "Automatic" AVR

An "Automatic" AVR can then be switched to a "Manual operation" AVR and vice versa:



### 4.3.2. Correction of setpoints with digital inputs

Setpoint corrections are not copied from the "Automatic" AVR to the "Manual operation" AVR. The correction of the instruction turns zero after switching. The regulation context then is not preserved in the event of switching.

### 4.3.3. Automatic switching

An automatic switching can be done in case of fault. To make this switching possible, it is necessary to group the "Automatic" AVR faults and assign the status of this group to the RL1 output of the AVR. It is also necessary to connect the relay output of the "Automatic" AVR with the terminals to switch to the "Manual operation" AVR.

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Several faults can cause switching from the "Automatic" AVR to the "Manual operation" AVR:

- Loss of the AVR internal power supply
- An excitation chain fault
- Loss of sensing
- A reverse reactive power fault

### 4.3.3.1. Modification of configuration file

The configuration file of the "Automatic" AVR must be modified to switch automatically to the "Manual operation" AVR in case of fault.

On "Protections" page, activate the faults:

- "Machine fault" tab: Reverse reactive power fault.
- "Regulator fault" tab: Loss of sensing fault, battery under voltage fault and excitation chain fault.
- "Faults group" tab: activate the in "Group 1" the faults:
  - Battery under voltage fault class
  - Excitation chain fault class
  - Loss of sensing fault class
  - Reverse reactive power fault class

Protections	
Fault	Group 1
AOUT4 overload/wirebreak fault class	<input type="checkbox"/>
Battery under voltage fault class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Excitation chain fault class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I <sup>2</sup> .t fault class	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loss of sensing fault class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reverse reactive power fault class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

On "Input/Outputs" faults,

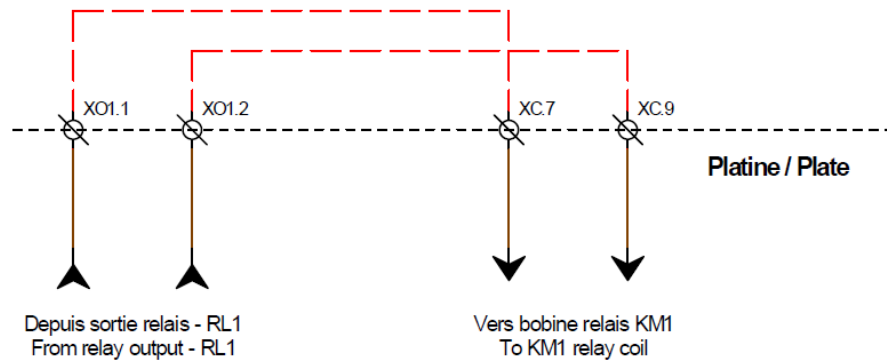
- The output RL1 is setting as "Group 1 fault status"

Source	Active	Digital Output
Group 1 fault status	Active Low	RL1
None	Active Low	RL2

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### 4.3.3.2. Wiring

To switch automatically when a fault is present, it's necessary to wire the relay RL1 output of "Automatic" AVR to the terminals dedicated to select the "Manual operation" AVR: XO1.1 with XC.7 and XO1.2 with XC.9.



### 4.3.3.3. Switching on a fault

In case of fault, the "Automatic" AVR is in "fault" and the "Manual operation" AVR must take over.

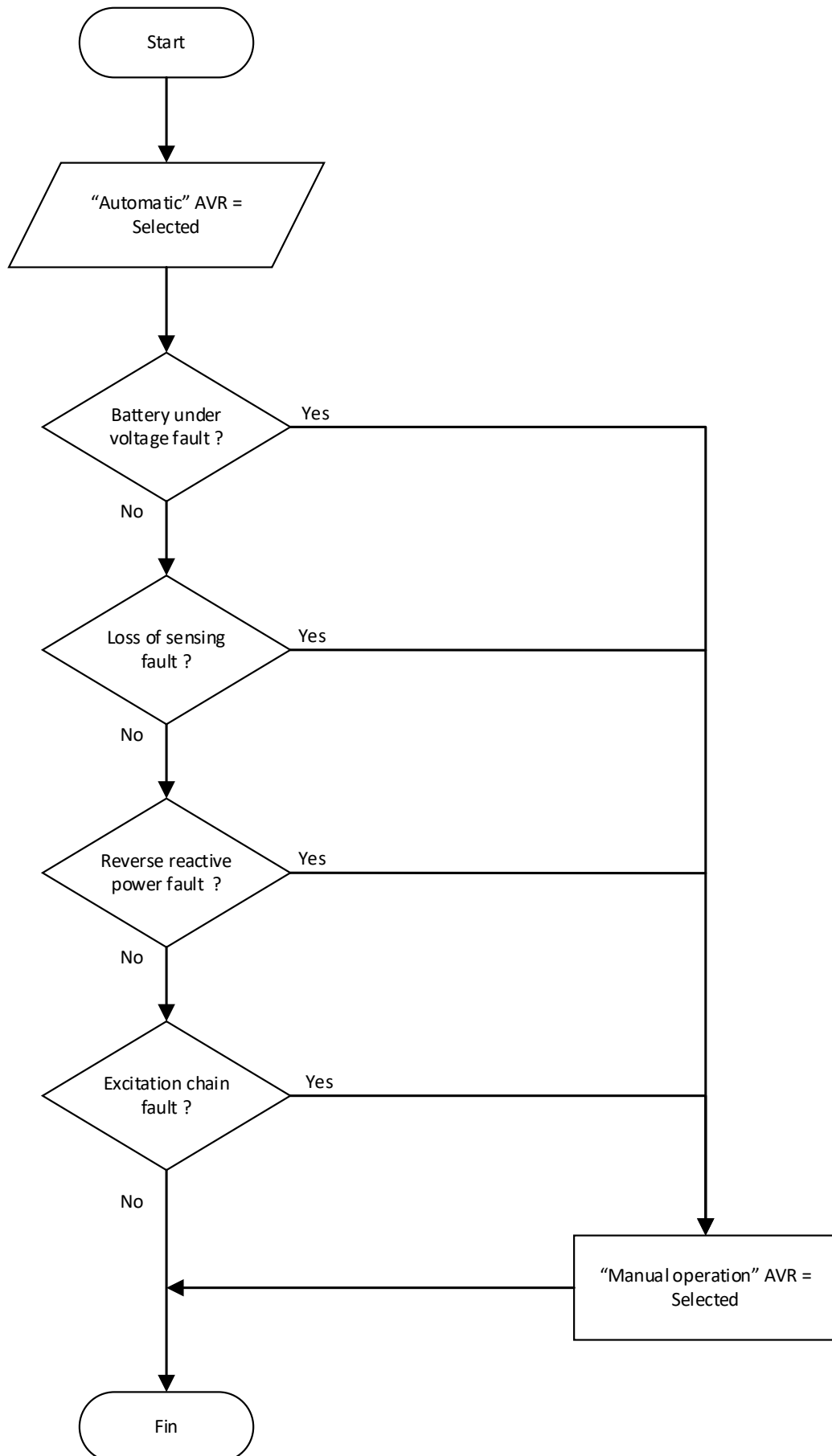
**Note:** By default, no action has been programmed for loss of sensing.

A significant bump may therefore occur on switching to the "Manual operation" AVR. This bump may be less noticeable if the "field current before fault" action has been selected.

**Note:** By default, no action has been programmed for reactive reverse power.

A significant bump may therefore occur on switching to the "Manual operation" AVR. This bump may be less noticeable if the "field current before fault" action has been selected.

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## 5. Switching from AVR "1" to AVR "2"

It is possible to use this plate to switch from the first AVR to the second one when the generator is de-energised.

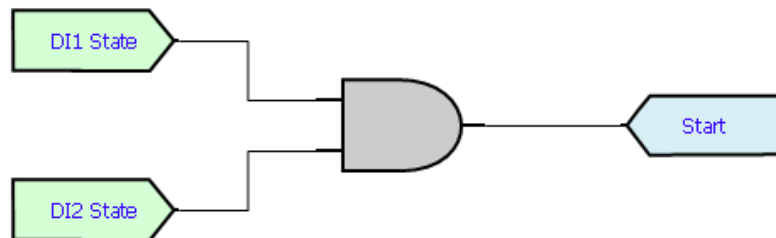
### 5.1. AVR configuration

The same configuration is applied to both AVRs. The two AVRs can therefore do the same regulation modes (voltage, power factor, voltage match circuit, kVAR, power factor at the delivery point, manual mode).

On "Regulation mode" page

- Start-up: driven by "None"
- Setpoint adjustment values (voltage, power factor, kVAR - depending on the application) and all types of applied corrections (pushbuttons, potentiometer, etc.) to be carried out according to the client's needs.

On "logic/analogic gates" page, create a "AND" logic gate to configure the start-up.



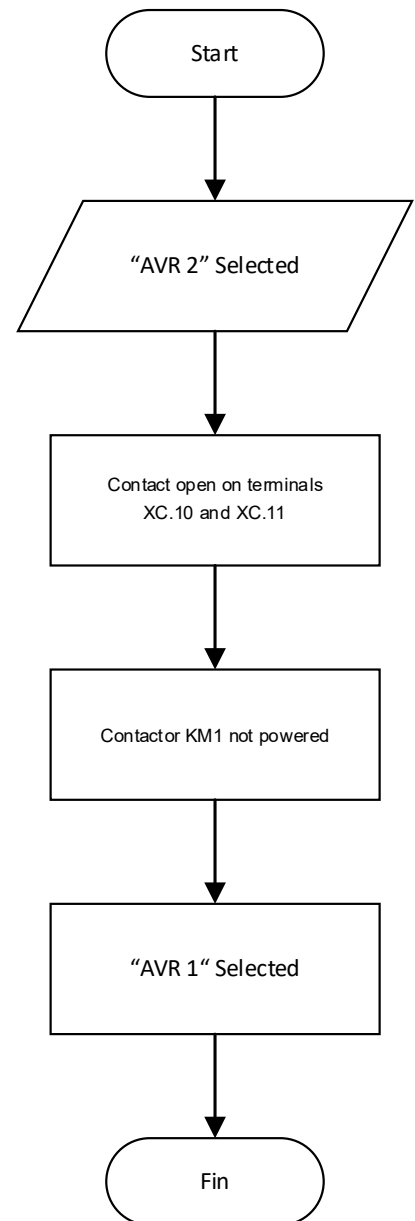
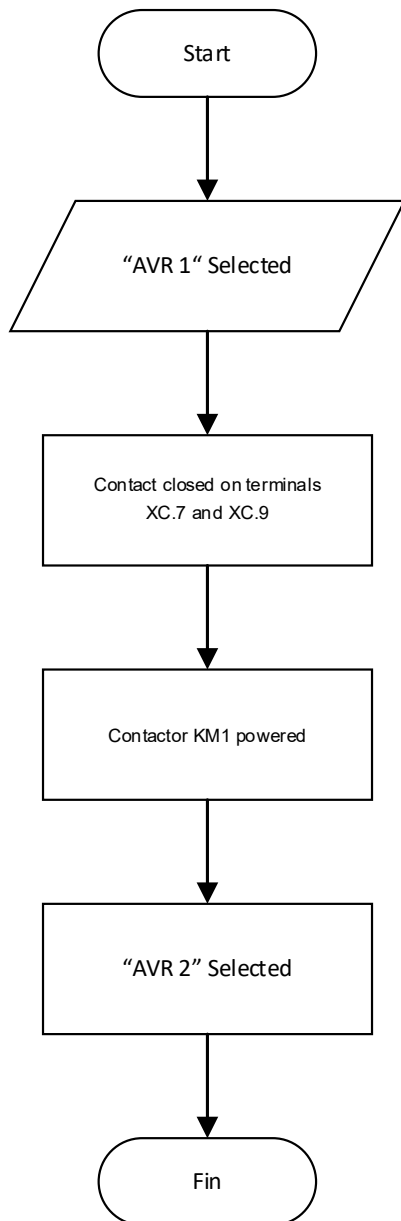
### 5.2. Manual switching These contacts make it possible to select the regulator which will excite the machine

As previously mentioned, the AVRs can be switched manually through the external contact inputs. These contacts are used to select the AVR which will excite:

- Terminals XC.7 and XC.9: selection of "AVR 2"
- Terminals XC.10 and XC.11: selection of "AVR 1"

An "Automatic" AVR can then be switched to a "Manual operation" AVR and vice versa:

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## 6. Procedure for replacing a faulty AVR

If one of the AVRs is faulty, the AVR concerned must be replaced. This change can be made (while observing the safety conditions), even while the installation is running, by performing the steps below:

### Step 1: Isolating the AVR

- Open the power disconnect terminals
- Open the generator and mains voltage measurement disconnect terminals

### Step 2: Dismantling the AVR

- Remove the AVR connectors
- Disconnect the earth wiring

### Step 3: Physically removing the faulty AVR

### Step 4: Installing the spare AVR

- Make sure that the AVR is firmly fixed on the plate

### Step 5: Electrical connections

- Wire up the earth connection
- Wire up the connectors, in strict compliance with the plate wiring diagram



**CAUTION: Reversing the wiring can seriously damage the generator and the AVR.**

### Step 6: Supplying the AVR with power

- Check the AVR operation

**Step 7:** Loading the AVR configuration with the saved configuration (or if it is not available, using the configuration of the second AVR)

### Step 8: Closing the disconnect terminals

### Step 9: Checks

- Check that the voltage and current measurements are in the same range. If this is not the case, please refer to section 3.5. Aligning measurements.
- Save the configuration of the AVR that has been replaced



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## 7. Anomalies and problems

Several anomalies can occur on the AVR, which may result in it being replaced. These faults are listed in the table below.

ANOMALIES	CAUSES	REMEDIES	RESTARTING
Loss of sensing fault	Generator sensing VT broken	Replace the faulty VT	Stop the generator and initialize plate operation.
	AVR internal sensing circuit broken	Replace the AVR	Restart the plate with the procedure in section 6.
AVR power transistor short-circuited	Component fault or exciter circuit open which has generated an overvoltage on the transistor	Replace the AVR	Restart the plate with the procedure in section 6.
Power supply fault on one AVR	AVR internal power supply fault	Replace the AVR	Restart the plate with the procedure in section 6.
Control 24 VDC power supply fault	Plate general fault	Replace the 24 VDC power supply	Restart the corresponding power supply and check the functions work.
Microcontroller fault on one AVR	Component failure	Replace the AVR	Restart the plate with the procedure in section 6.

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## 8. Maintenance instructions

### 8.1. Technical data

#### 8.1.1. Mechanical drawings

The layout plan for the dual plate D550 is available under reference P5 199 0012.

#### 8.1.2. Wiring diagrams

The wiring diagram for the dual plate D550 is available under reference S4 199 0012.

### 8.2. Preventive maintenance instructions

Check that the terminals have been tightened correctly on all the equipment (especially the AVR connectors) with a tightening torque of between 0.6 and 0.8 Nm, and dust as often as necessary for the operating conditions.

# Service & Support

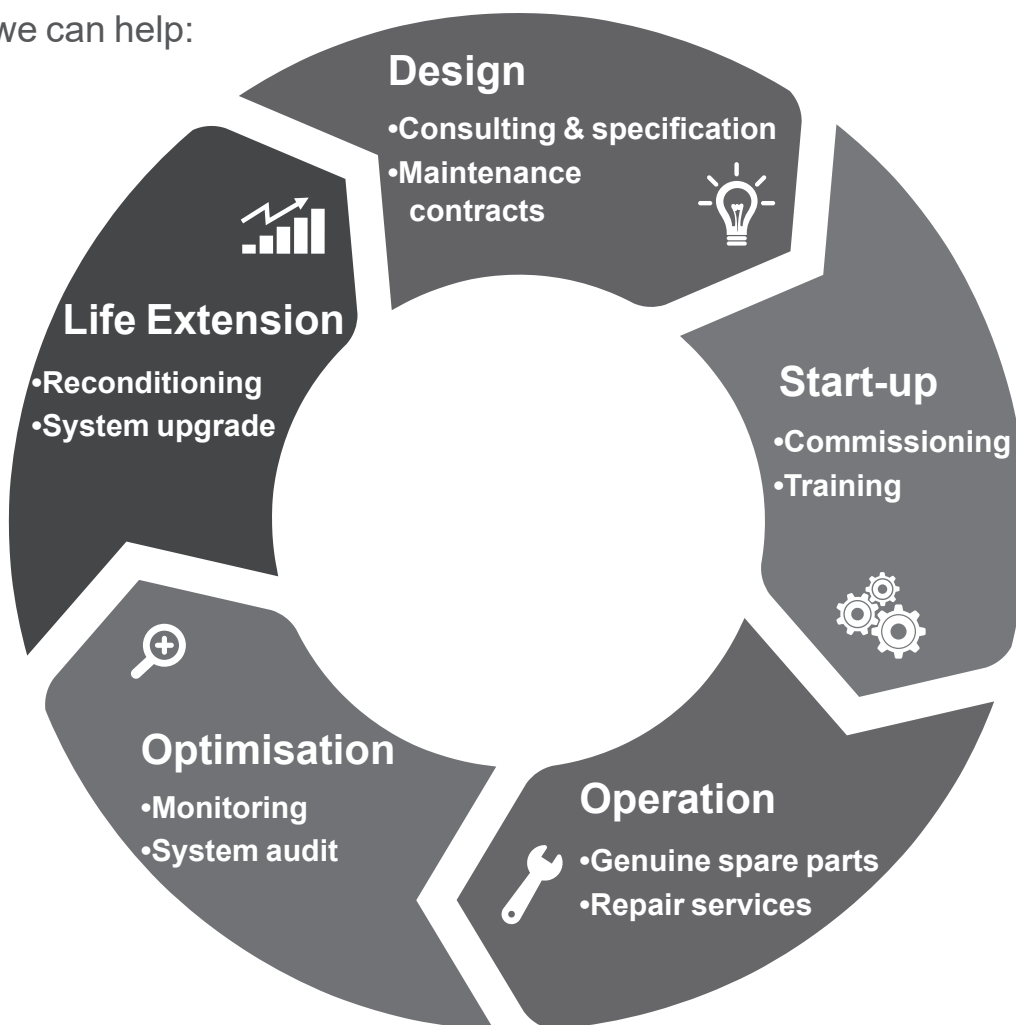
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