



HYUNDAI HDEC1000

EMRI replacement for the HYUNDAI HDEC1000

Appendix V1.1

EMRI ELECTRONICS

POWER IN CONTROL



AVR I

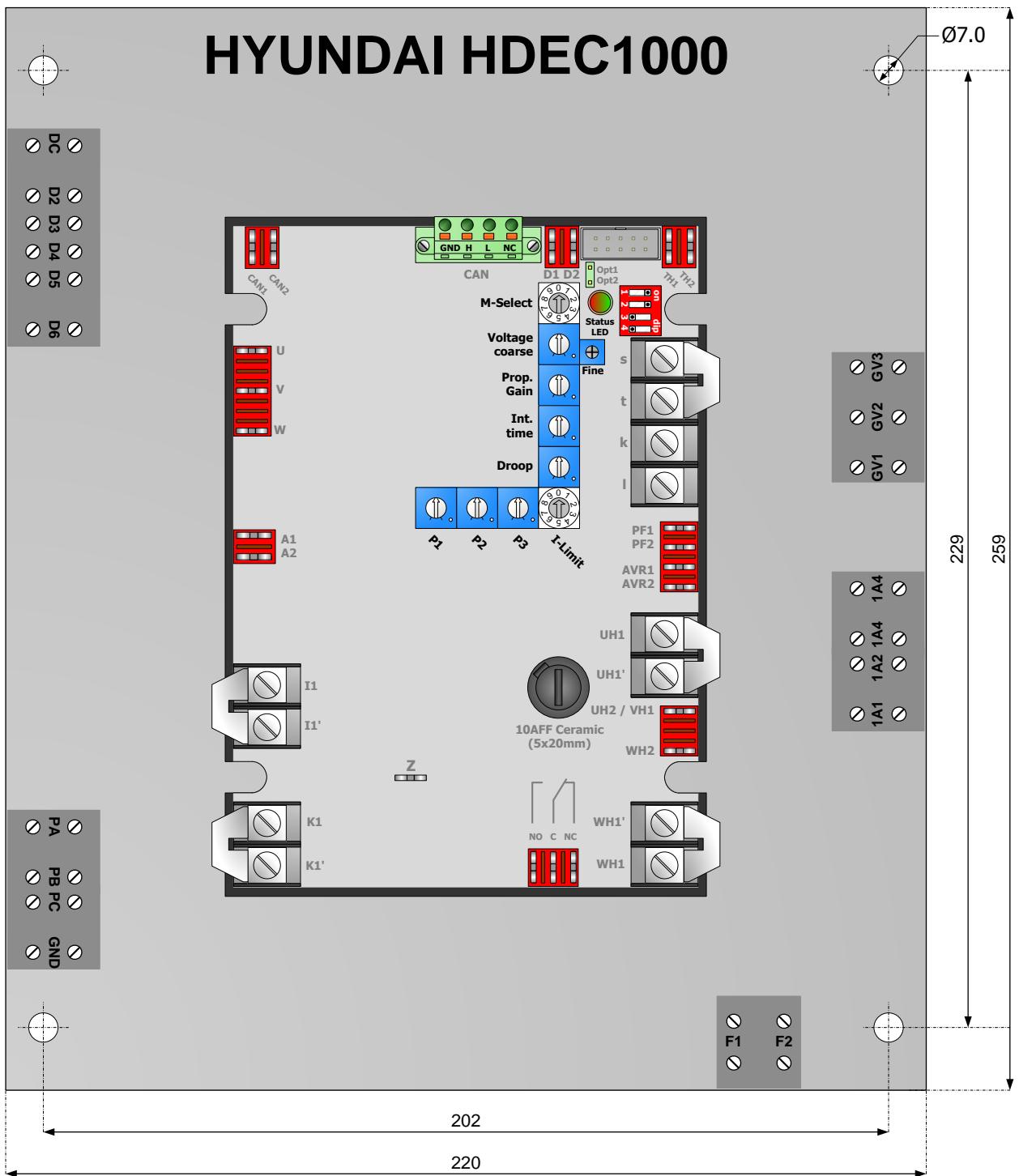
HYUNDAI HDEC1000



AVR II

HYUNDAI HDEC1000

HYUNDAI HDEC1000

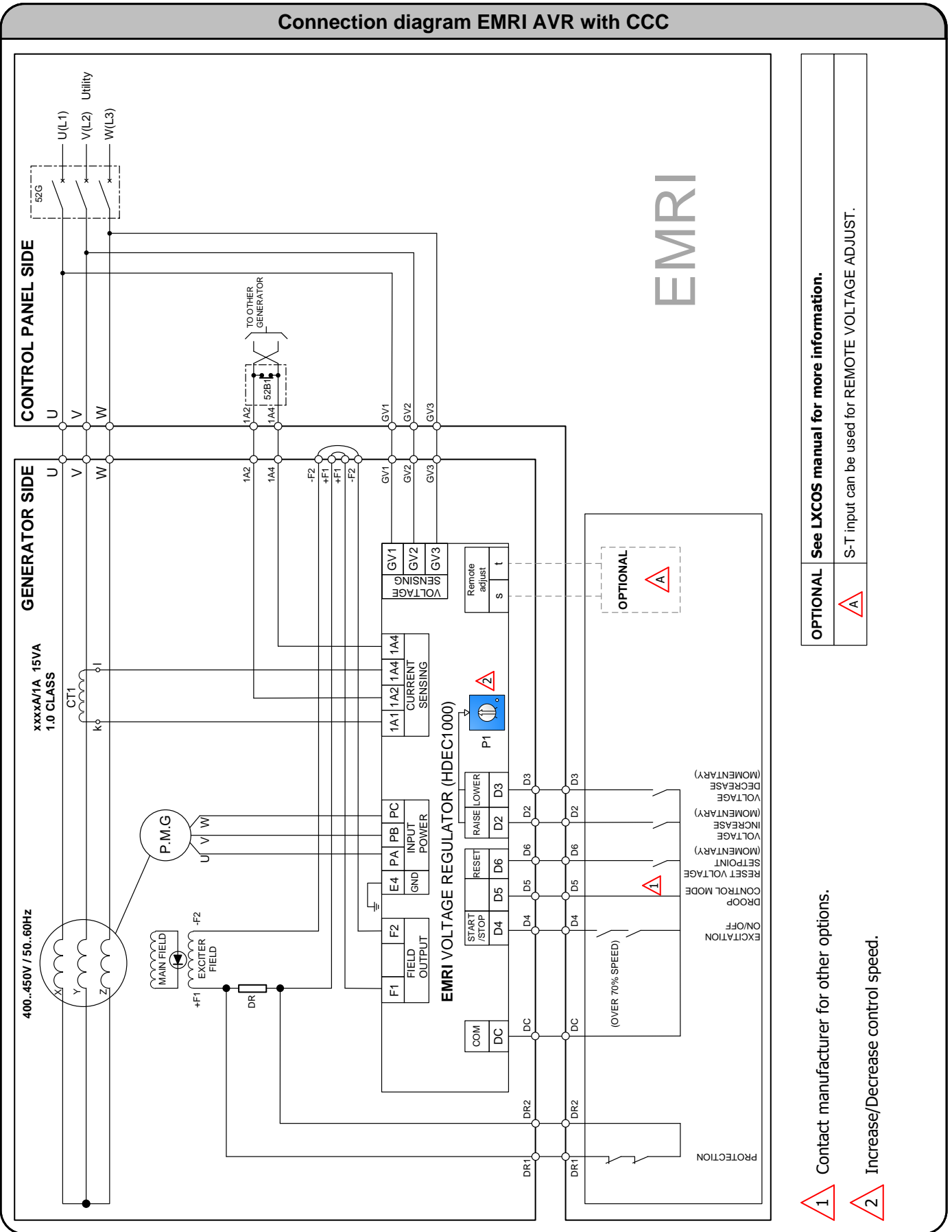


Product information

- Measurements : in mm. ($L \times W \times H = 259 \times 220 \times 82 \text{ mm}$)
- Weight : +/- 2.5Kg.
- Mounting : 1:1 ORIGINAL HYUNDAI HDEC1000.
- Wiring diagram : See page 4,5,6,7.

WIRING DIAGRAM I

Connection diagram EMRI AVR with CCC



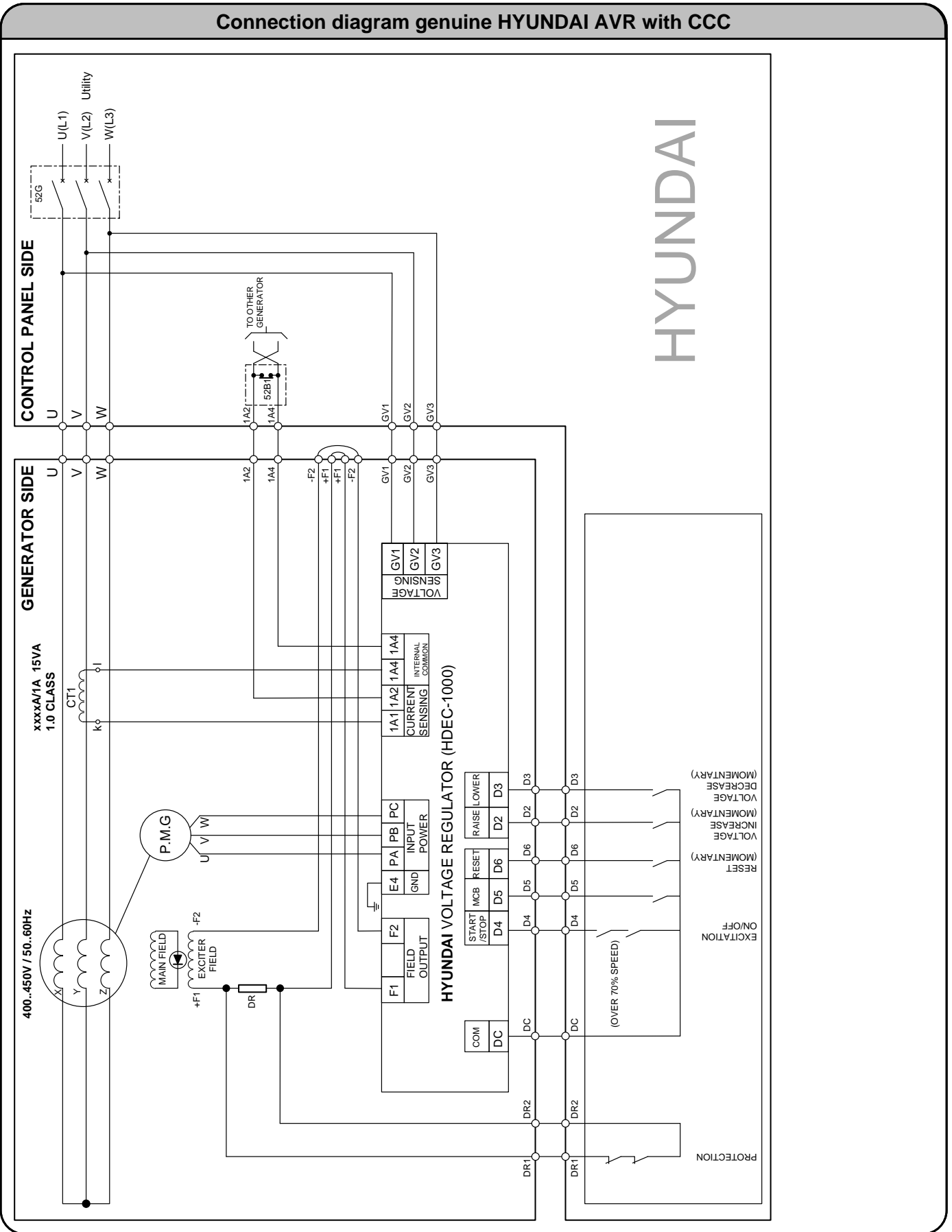
EMRI

OPTIONAL	See LXCOS manual for more information.
	S-T input can be used for REMOTE VOLTAGE ADJUST.

- Contact manufacturer for other options.
- Increase/Decrease control speed.

WIRING DIAGRAM I I

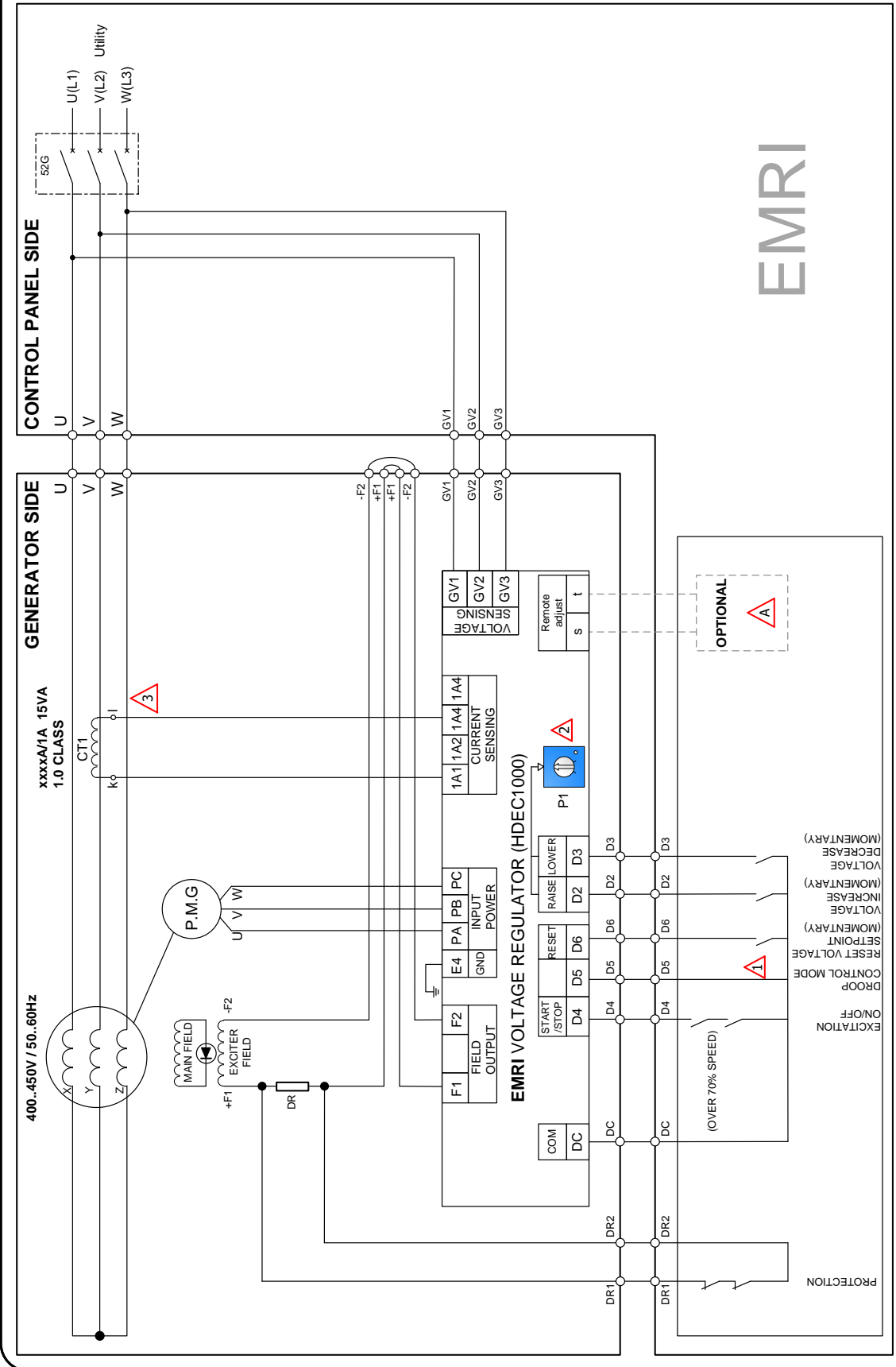
Connection diagram genuine HYUNDAI AVR with CCC



HYUNDAI

WIRING DIAGRAM I I I

Connection diagram EMRI AVR with DROOP



EMRI

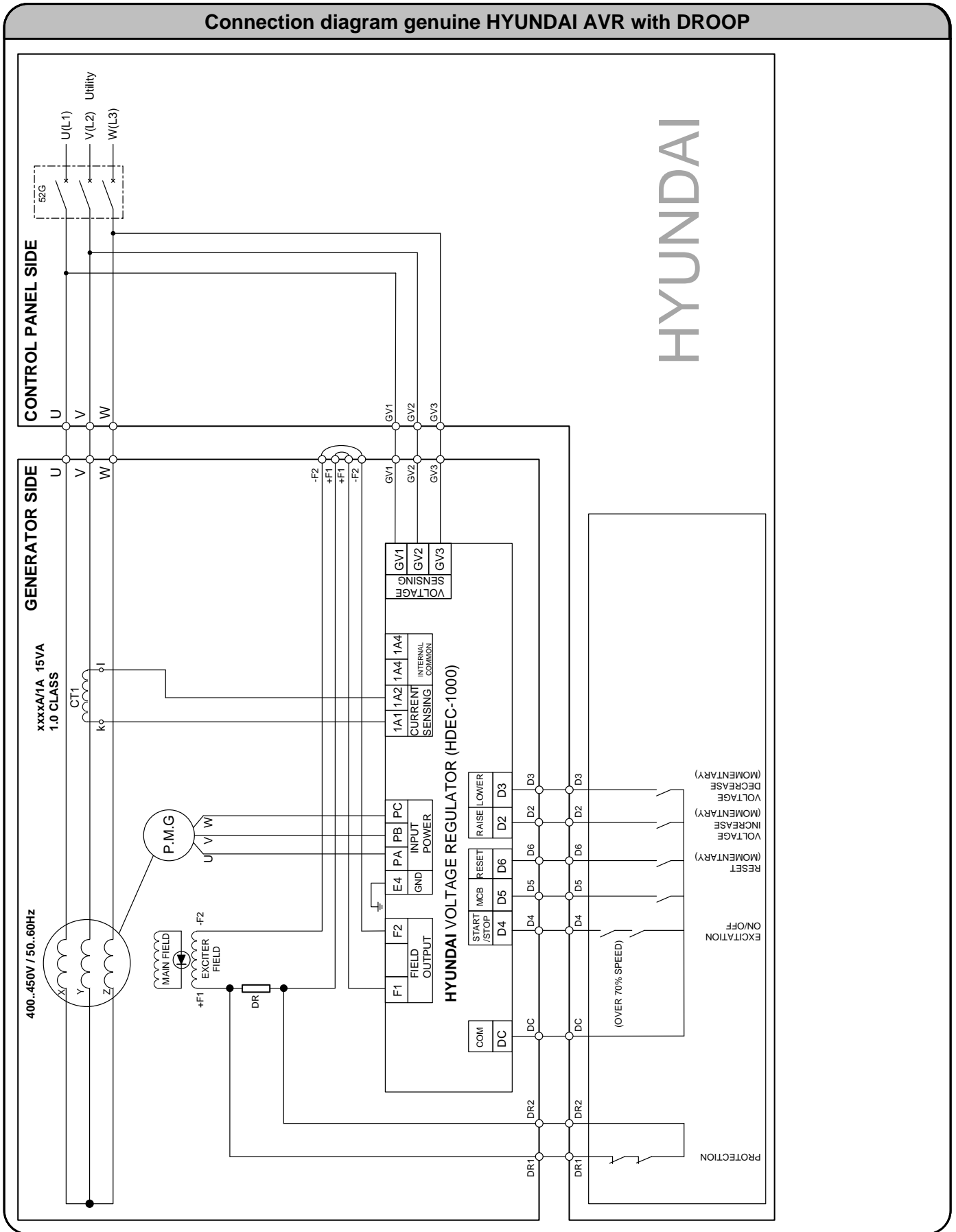
OPTIONAL	See LXCOS manual for more information.
	S-T input can be used for REMOTE VOLTAGE ADJUST.

- Contact manufacturer for other options.
- Increase/Decrease control speed.
- Wire "Y" must be connected to terminal 1A4.

WIRING DIAGRAM IV

Connection diagram genuine HYUNDAI AVR with DROOP

HYUNDAI



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.
- maximum cooling (direction of cooling ribs and direction of airflow) is achieved.
- Mounting no humid air can flow through the product or condensation occurs.
- dust or other materials or residue will not remain in or on the product.
- the maximum vibration is not exceeded.
- 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 k and l or PA, PB, PC.
- 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 I1 (+) and K1 (-), 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 sags and peaks 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.