

Use and Care

Instructions

for your new



T5 Turgo
Micro-Hydroelectric Generator



Asian Phoenix Resources Ltd., Canada

READ THIS FIRST

This manual contains important information concerning your new PowerPal T5 Turgo micro-hydroelectric generator. You should read this manual carefully before installing PowerPal or allow a trained technician from your local PowerPal Service Center to install it for you.

Your PowerPal generator is designed to be simple to operate and easy to maintain. If used in accordance with these instructions your PowerPal will give you many years of service. PowerPal is also designed with safety in mind, but any electric device can be dangerous if not used correctly. At several points in this manual, instructions requiring special attention that must be followed are shown as:



Warning symbol - beware of hazards or unsafe practices that may cause injury or death.



Caution symbol – beware of hazards or unsafe practices that may damage the product.

SAFETY FIRST



While electricity improves your life, it can also be dangerous if simple precautions are not followed:

- Never allow electrical contacts to become wet. Beware of electrocution.
- Never attempt to cut electrical wires or open appliances for repair if the generator is working. Unplug the main cable first.
- Inform children of the dangers of electrocution. Never allow them to play with electrical connections.
- Keep fingers away from the moving turbine runner. If partly blocked with debris, stop the water flow before cleaning.
- If you have any questions about safety, please ask your PowerPal Service Center.
- Product must be earth bonded (grounded).

OPERATING CAUTIONS



Your PowerPal generator is designed for simple operation and low maintenance. However, the following operating cautions must be followed to ensure a long life for PowerPal:

- Under conditions of higher water heads than given for each model in this manual, PowerPal is able to generate higher power outputs than rated. This can also occur if the intake pipe diameter exceeds the recommended diameter. If maximum power consumption listed in this manual is exceeded then the PowerPal generator may be irreparably damaged and require total rewiring. See the section on ‘Technical Specifications’.
- Do not forget to grease the bearings at the recommended times. Failure to do this will result in excessive wear on the bearings and shorten their life.
- Always ensure that the Electronic Load Controller is set at approximately 220V. Otherwise, the life of lights and appliances may be reduced.

POWERPAL COMPONENTS

Inside your PowerPal box you will find:

- 1 x generator-turbine assembly
- 1 x Y-pipe of turbine inlet
- 1 x penstock adaptor flange
- 3 x rubber gasket
- 4 x M12 foundation nuts and bolts
- 8 x M10x50 nuts and bolts to connect Y-pipe to the turbine
- 6 x M12x60 nuts and bolts to connect penstock to the Y-pipe
- 1 x pressure gauge of 0~7at
- 1 x control panel including electronic load controller
- 1 x air dummy load
- 1 x Guarantee Card
- 1 x this instruction manual.

Please advise immediately if any parts are missing. Complete your Guarantee Card and have it signed by your PowerPal dealer.

The PowerPal system consists of two major components – a hydroelectric generator and an electronic load controller. Other components are necessary and these can be purchased locally. The penstock (intake pipe) should be made from steel. Your PowerPal dealer can advise you about this.

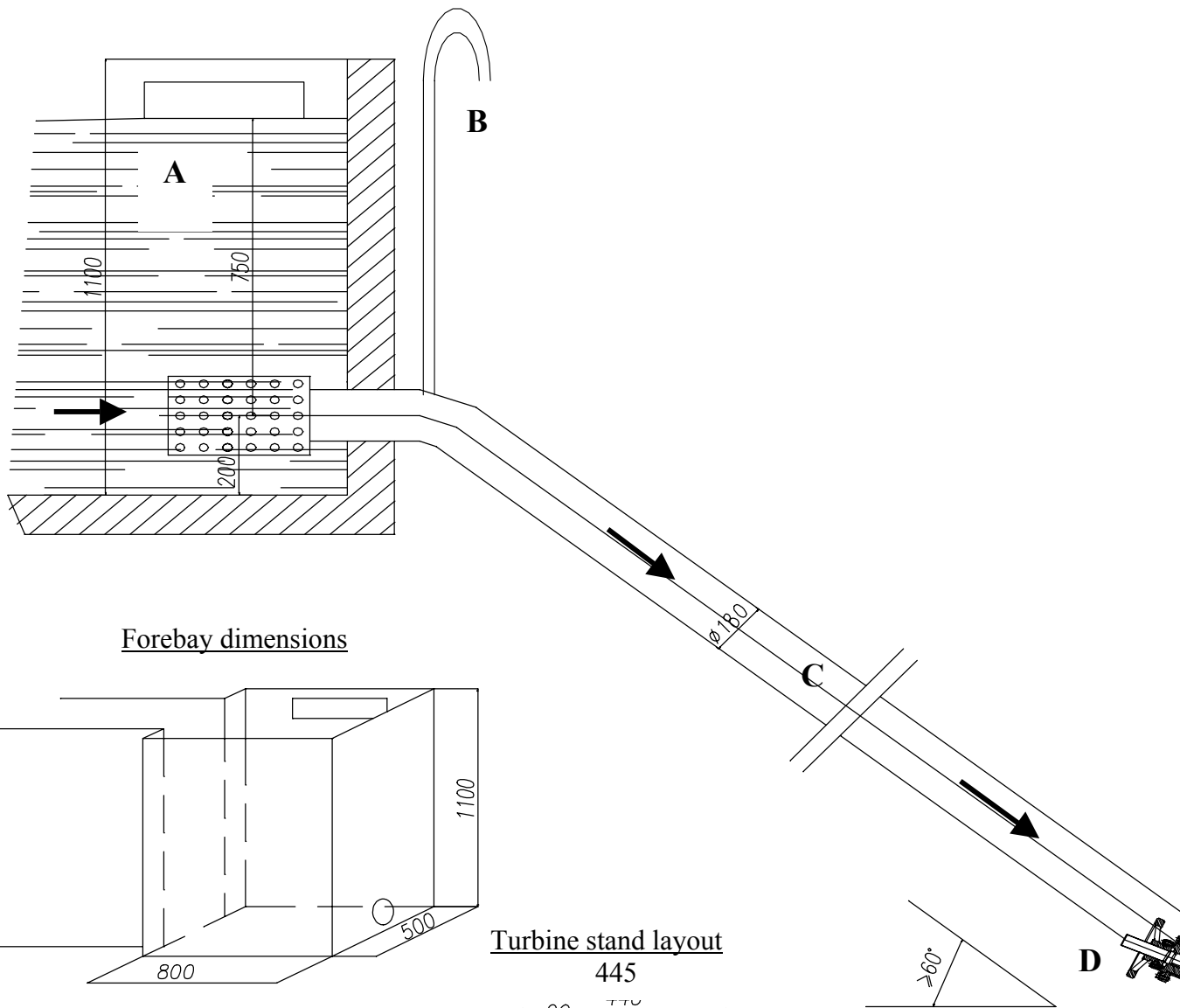
Therefore, other parts which are not included in the box but which are required to make PowerPal work are:

- a 15m – 20m length of 3mm steel pipe with internal diameter 180mm.
- electrical wire from generator to house. See the section on ‘Technical Specifications’ for the correct wire size.
- household wiring.

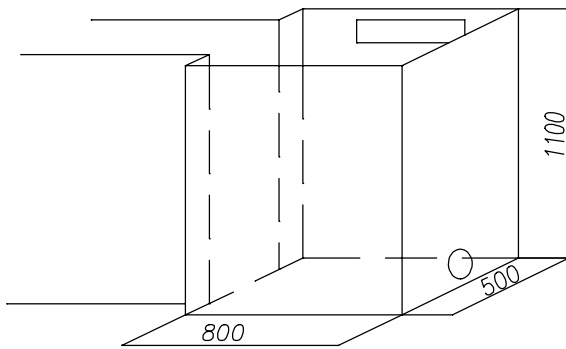
These are available from your dealer or local electrical store.

SYSTEM DIAGRAM

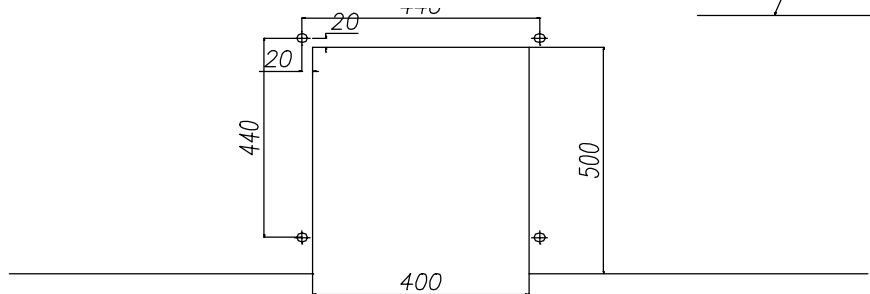
The following diagram shows how the non-electrical components fit together. Further reading of this manual will provide the necessary explanations. The components are:



Forebay dimensions



Turbine stand layout



SELECTING A SITE

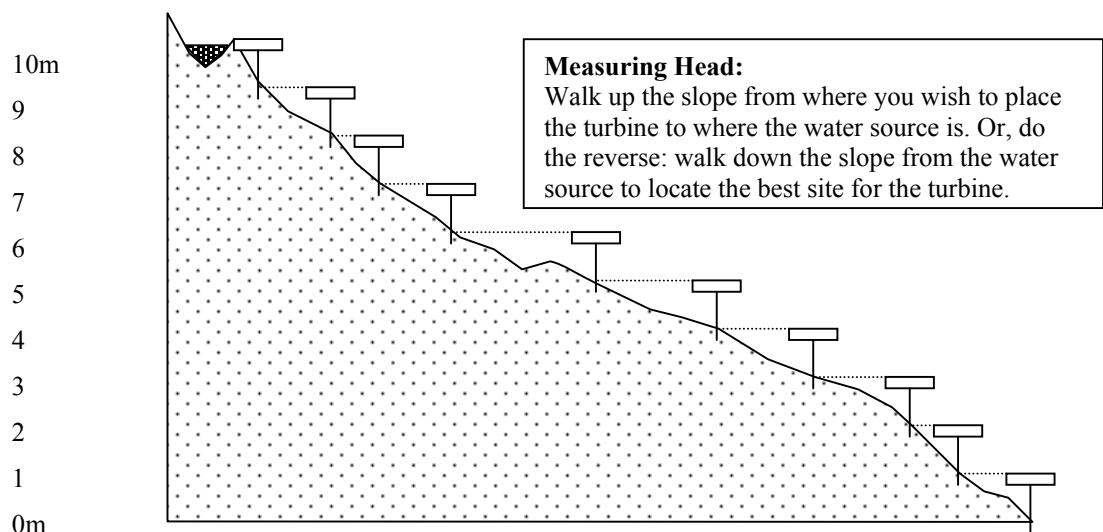
PowerPal is designed for use in a wide range of locations. There are two critical factors that influence power output – head and flow. Head is the vertical distance between the turbine and the water source (forebay), measured in meters. Flow is the amount of water that passes through the turbine at any instant, measured in litres per second (l/sec). The following table shows the various combinations of head and flow to achieve certain maximum power outputs for each model:

| | MHG-T5 | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Water head H | 11m | 12m | 12.8m |
| Water flow Q | 28 l/sec | 29 l/sec | 30 l/sec |
| Turbine output | 1.88 kW | 2.20kW | 2.50kW |
| Gen. output | 1.50kW | 1.76kW | 2.00kW |

For example, if your site has available 11 meters of net head and a water flow of 28 litres per second then your PowerPal MHG-T5 will produce up to 1.5kW of electricity.

Measuring Head

The net head is the vertical height from where the water flow enters the penstock down to the level of the turbine. It is shown in the System Diagram. To measure this, use a tape measure and a clinometer or spirit level etc. A less accurate but useful alternative is to make your own level from a transparent tube half-filled with water. Attach this to the top of a 1m long stick and then point this horizontally at a point further up the slope as though it were a spirit level. By going to that point and repeating the process the total head can be measured – see the drawing below.



Another method is to use an accurate pressure gauge and a length of hose. Run a water-filled hose from the forebay to the turbine site and attach the pressure gauge to the bottom end. The pressure gauge shows 1.422 psi / meter of head e.g. 11.4 psi for a head of 8m to 24.2 psi for a head of 17m.

This net head should be between 11 and 12.8 meters for your MHG-T5. If it is smaller then the power output will be reduced. If it is larger then your power output will be increased. While increased power output appears desirable, if the head is too large then the rotor will turn too fast and reduce the life of the bearings.

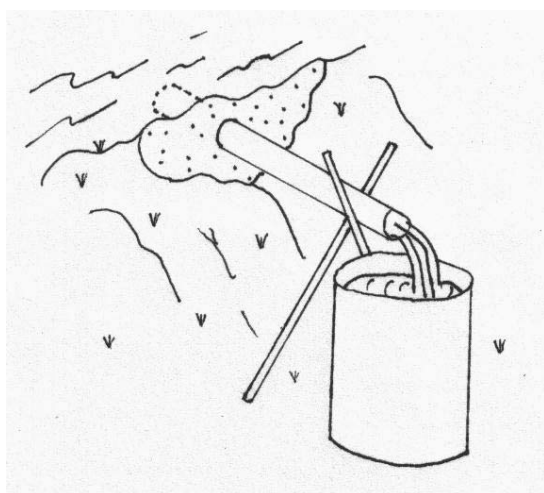


Do not attempt to exceed the recommended head height.

Measuring Flow

The best way to measure the water flow is to take a piece of pipe the same diameter as the penstock, insert it in the stream or dam where the flow is expected to come from, and measure the flow from there.

In the diagram below, a short length of pipe (less than 1 meter) is buried into the side of a small 'dam' using mud or improvised sandbags. The top end of the pipe is completely submerged and part of the normal stream flow is diverted through the pipe. When this is flowing smoothly, a bucket of known volume is quickly placed to collect this flow and the time it takes to fill the bucket is recorded. The ideal bucket size would be 100 or 200 litres (half or a whole empty oil drum), but smaller buckets will work. Divide the volume of the bucket (in litres) by the time it takes to fill the bucket (in seconds) to get the approximate flow rate in litres per second.



Measuring Flow:

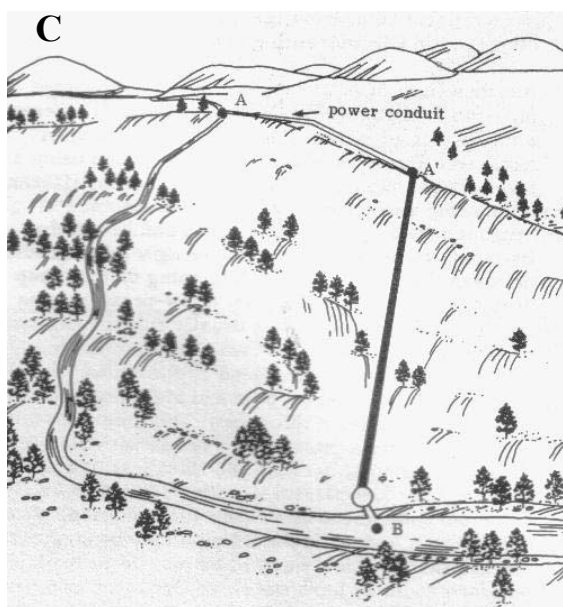
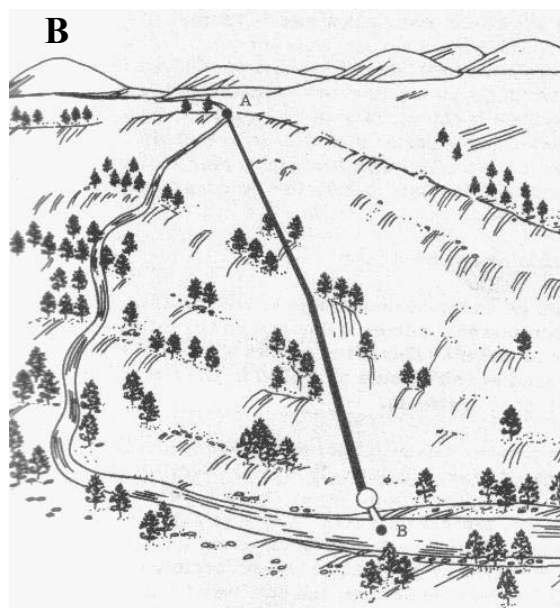
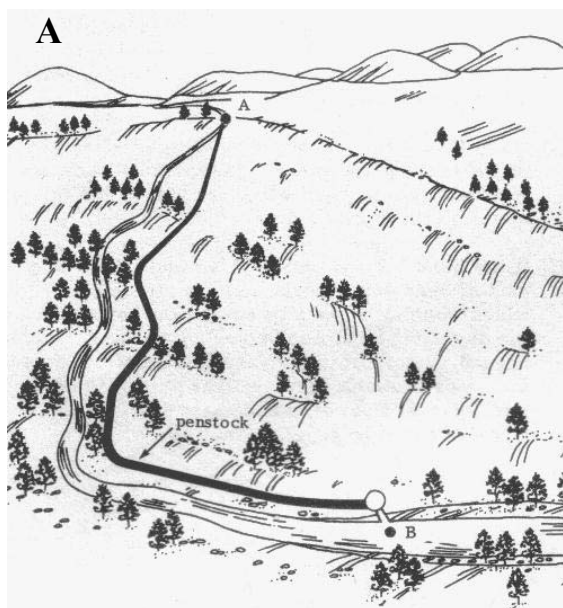
$$\text{Flow} = \frac{\text{volume of bucket (litres)}}{\text{time to fill bucket (seconds)}}$$

SITE PREPARATION

Once the correct head and flow have been located then the length and position of the penstock can be determined. While vertical head is important, the horizontal slope and penstock length may vary although penstock inclination should be $>60^\circ$.

The penstock should be made of steel with internal diameter of 120mm and thickness 3mm. A gate valve is a good idea and may be installed at the high-pressure end of the penstock for closing whenever servicing the turbine.

A good way to reduce penstock length is shown in the following diagram.



The penstock is shown by the black line A-B. In the first diagram (A) the penstock follows the stream. This may lead to unnecessary length and cost. In diagram B, the most direct route is selected to reduce length and cost. Diagram C shows the best alternative where a side channel or 'power conduit' is cut into the side of the hill. This carries the water to a point as close to above the turbine as possible and best reduces the length of penstock required.

The power conduit roughly follows the hill's contour and need only be a simple ditch say 30cm x 30cm in section.

When installing the penstock, try to keep it as straight as possible and avoid sharp turns or angles. To do this, part of the hillslope may need excavating while in other places the penstock may need supporting with poles etc. Steeper terrain has advantages over more gentle terrain as cost is reduced by the use of a shorter penstock.

The forebay, or water holding tank at the top of the penstock is designed to contain a water volume of approximately 2.5x the volume of water in the penstock i.e. 440 litres. Dimensions of the ideal design are shown in the system diagram although the main point is to ensure that the forebay won't become empty.

The top of the penstock is typically placed not at the bottom but some way up the forebay wall so that the bottom of the forebay acts as a sink for rotting leaf litter, deposited sand and mud etc. This sink may need periodic cleaning out. Another good idea is to cover the end of the penstock with a piece of wire mesh (debris screen) to

keep leaves etc. from flowing in and clogging the turbine. See Appendix A for the ideal forebay design.

SYSTEM INSTALLATION

Mechanical Aspects

After locating a suitable site and completing the civil works, your PowerPal is ready for installation. To do this:

1. Bolt the turbine to a turbine stand or base which allows at least 300mm clearance between the turbine and the ground. This clearance is required to prevent splashback that will disrupt turbine performance. The turbine stand should be made from concrete with the four M12 foundation bolts embedded. Bolt spacing is shown in the system diagram but check this against the turbine casing.
2. Turn the handle of the spear valve until the valve is fully open.



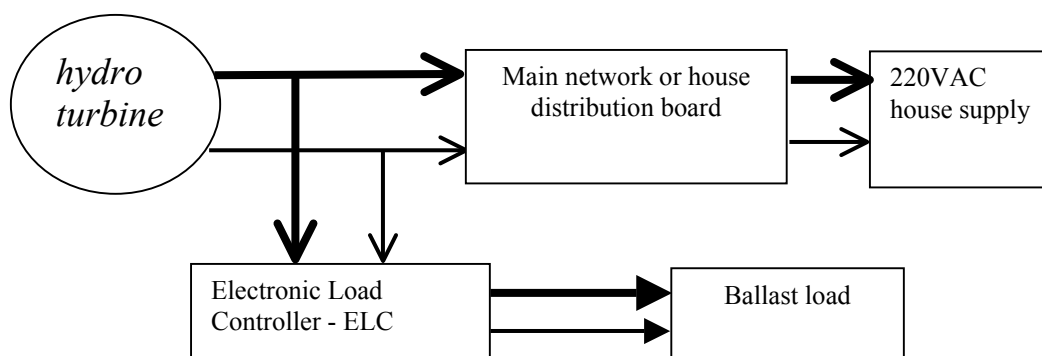
Always turn the handle slowly and smoothly.

3. Affix a 120° (or other) elbow bend into the forebay wall. This should be fitted with an atmospheric vent (hollow bent pipe), which allows air to escape from the penstock. The upper opening of the atmospheric vent should be higher than the water level in the forebay. Divert water away from the forebay or else block the top of the penstock pipe during the installation procedure.
4. Affix a suitable elbow bend to the turbine to allow its connection to the penstock. A gate valve may also be installed at this point, if required.
5. Start installing the penstock. Assembly can begin from either direction but it is usually easier to begin uphill – the turbine is much easier to move around than the forebay is. The penstock should be well secured i.e. supported or buried at regular intervals to support its weight when full – this is particularly important at the bottom of the penstock so that PowerPal cannot be knocked over. At least two people should handle the penstock, one uphill and one downhill, until it is fitted into both elbow bends.

Electrical Aspects

The generator is a double-winding, capacitive, modified 3-phase induction motor which has zero-load voltage built up by residual magnetism. Its direction of rotation is clockwise when viewed from the generator end. It has been modified to produce single-phase electrical power. This conversion takes place in the control box. Load is controlled by an electronic load controller (ELC) which is installed as part of the control box. The ELC is designed to maintain constant voltage and near-constant frequency by keeping a constant electric load on the generator. To do this, the ELC switches any power not being used by the consumer to a ballast load (supplied) where the surplus energy is burnt off as heat. The ELC is wired in parallel with the generator

output so that it can't be inadvertently switched out of the circuit. The system is connected as follows:



To connect the electrical components, please follow these steps:

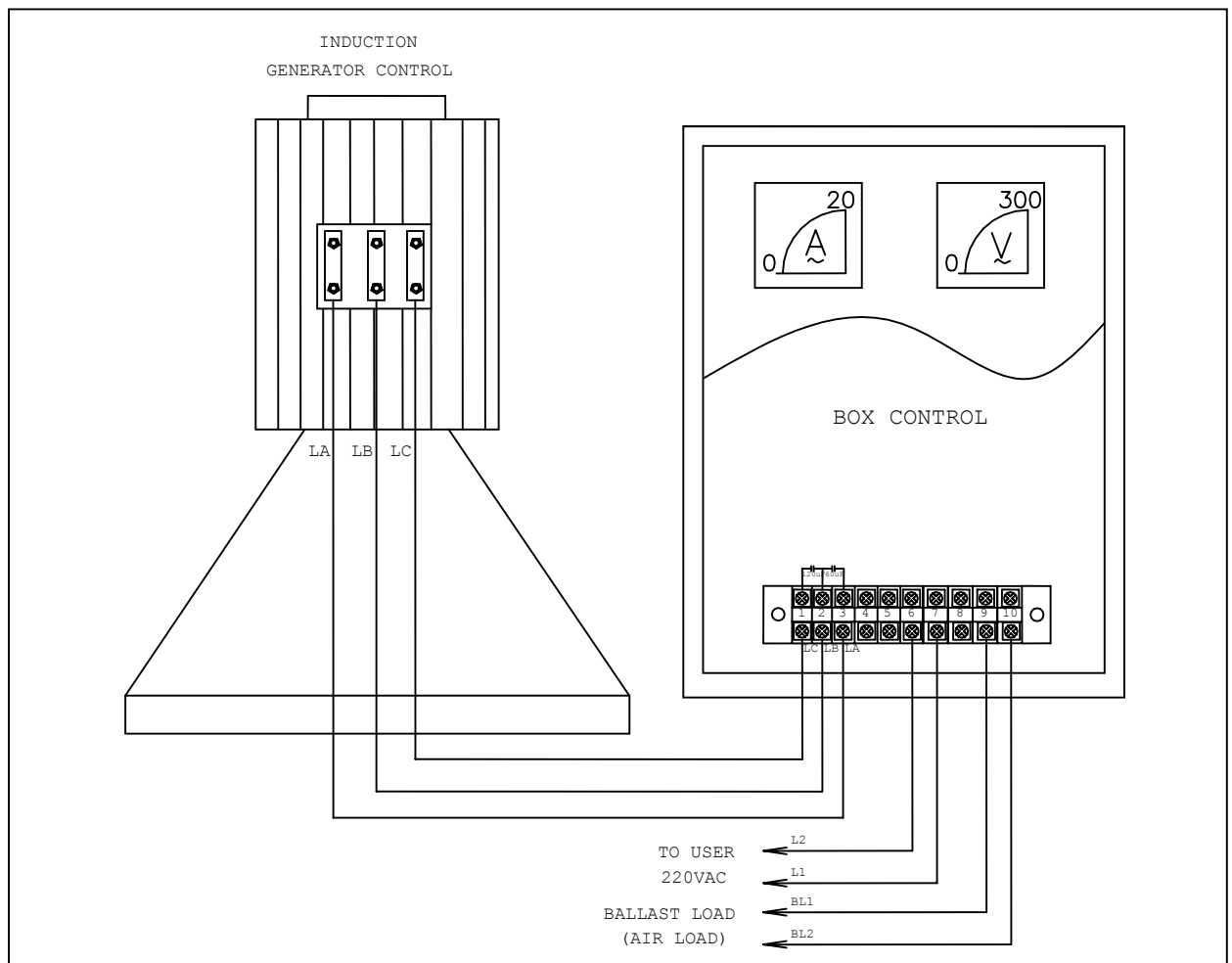


The electrics should be installed by persons competent in mains voltage wiring. This system operates on a switched neutral basis. Neutral and phase connections to the load elements should be treated as live at all times!

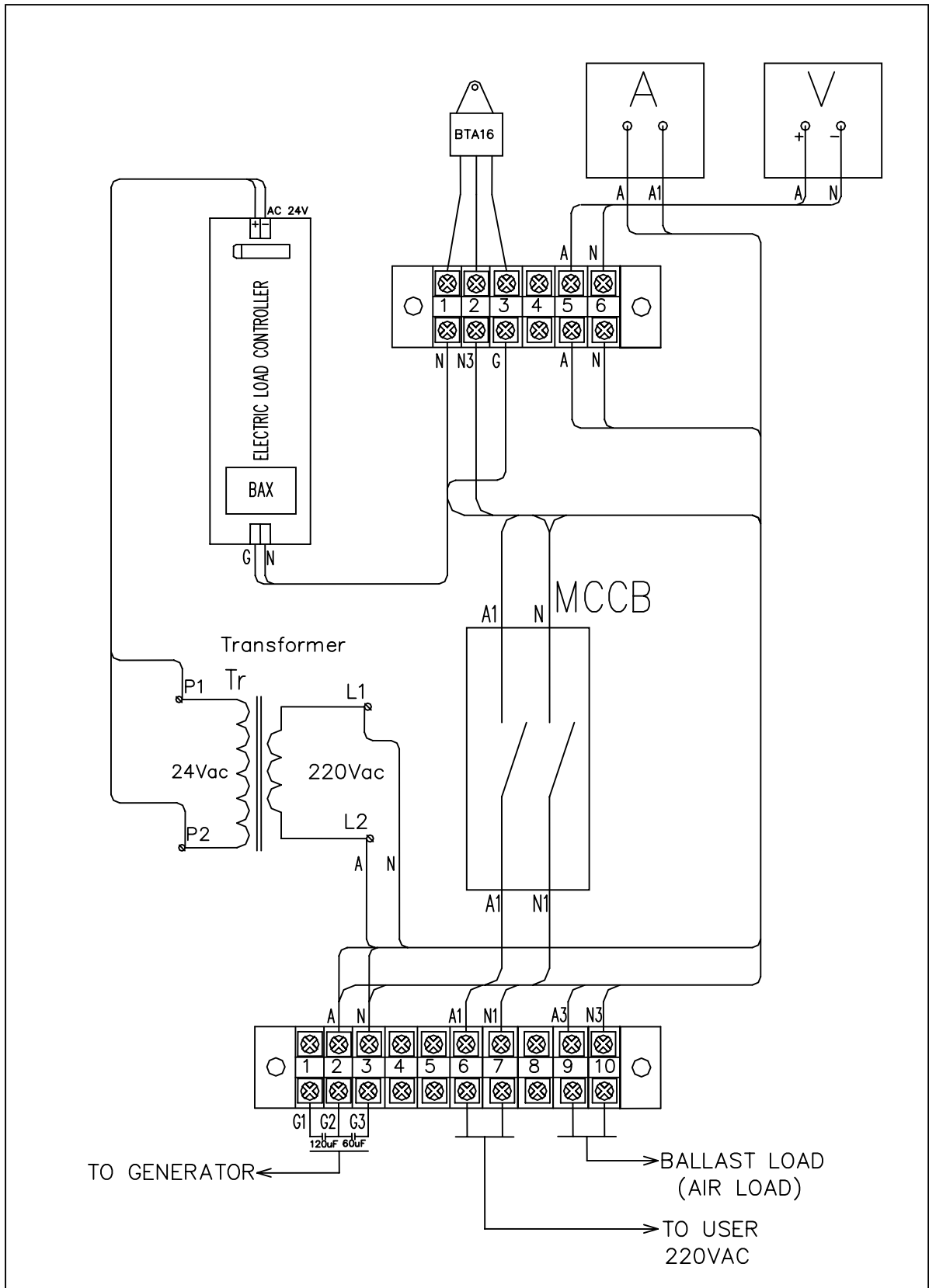
1. Install the control box (A) in a convenient location that is protected from rain and sun. This may be either in a powerhouse along with the turbine or else in a house at the user's end.
2. Earth-bond (ground) PowerPal. Do this by attaching one end of a suitable length of wire to PowerPal and the other end to a metal object or metal stake in the ground nearby PowerPal. Although the risk of electric shock is already low, this earth-bonding is still best practice.
3. Open the electrical terminal box on the generator and measure the generator's insulation resistance. This should be 0.5MΩ but when the system is first installed or after shutdown for a long period this may be lower. If so, the generator has been affected by damp and should be dried at a temperature not higher than 120°C.
4. Connect the generator to the control box (B). All wiring from the generator to the control box, from the control box to the user load and from the control box to the ballast load should be done using insulated multistrand copper wire, the size of

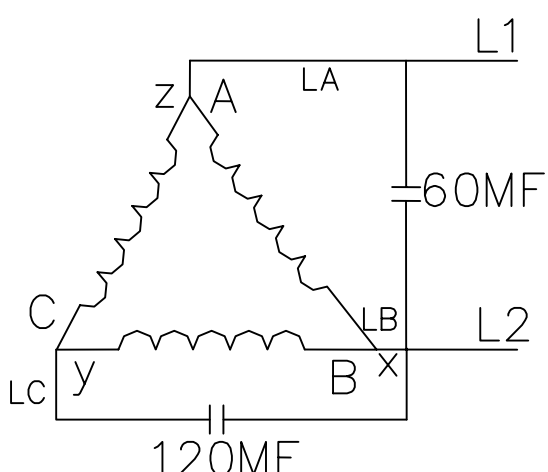
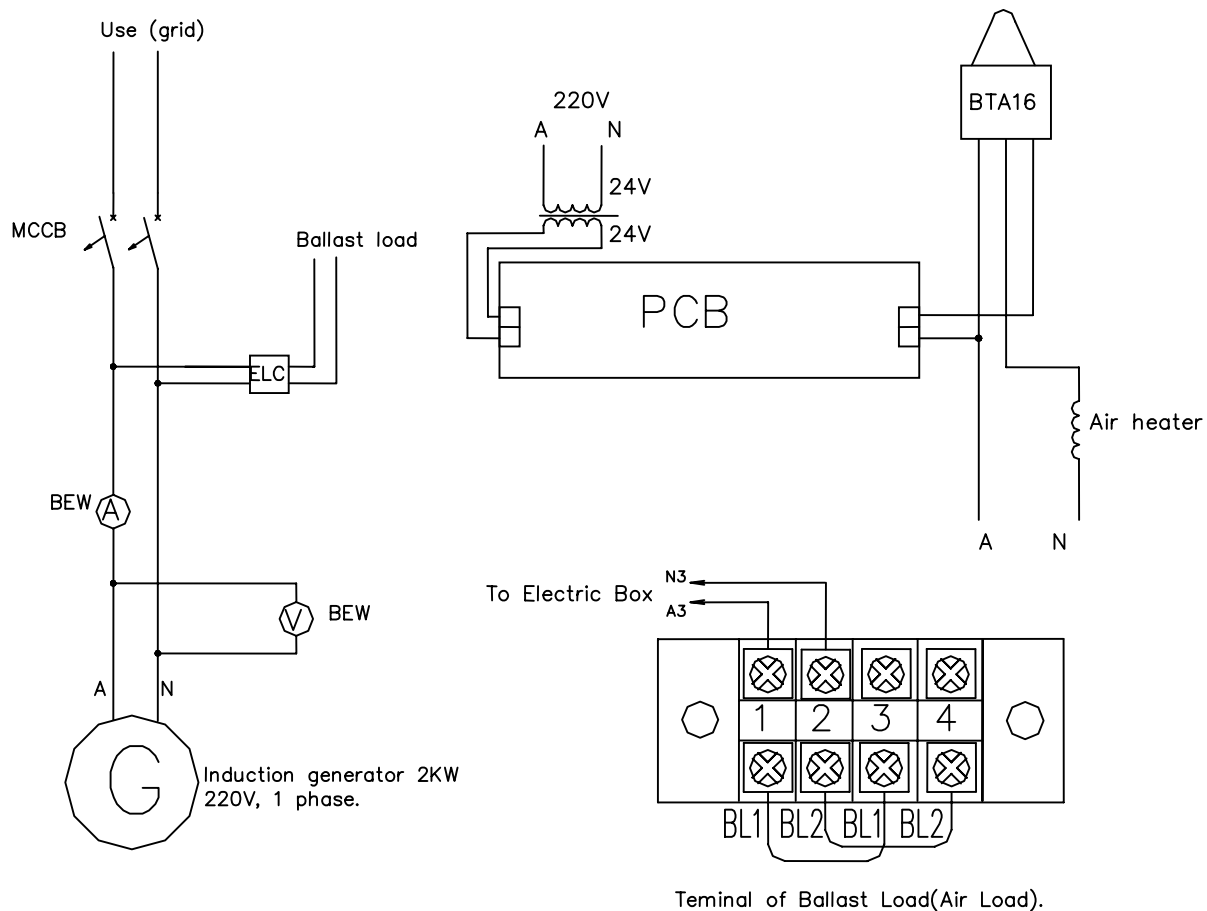
which is given in the Technical Specifications part of this manual. The following wiring diagram applies:

5. Connect the user load cables L1 and L2 between the control box and the house.
6. Connect the ballast load (C) to the control box and user load cable. The ballast load is rated 10-15% (maximum) higher than the rated power output of the generator. As such, it will become hot, up to 100°C. To prevent injury and the risk of fire, the ballast load must be installed in a safe place and preferably in an additional enclosure.
7. Close the generator terminal box and the control box door. The system is now ready for its first operation.

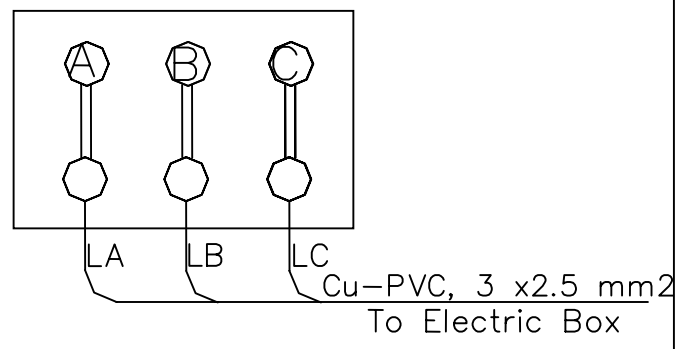


Wiring terminal of box and generator





Generator principle diagram



Terminal of Gen.

OPERATION

1. Check that the power conduit and forebay are free of debris.
2. Ensure that the turbine is shut down and that all supply lines are electrically dead. The switch on the door of the control box must be in the 'off' position.
3. Fill the forebay and allow the water to flow into the penstock. The spear valve should be open gradually to full at this stage. The turbine runner will rotate and spent water will flow out in front of the turbine stand (into an escape drain). An alternative is to allow the water to escape through the floor of a purpose-built platform. Once the water is flowing freely the electrical testing may begin.
4. As the water flow starts to create electric power, the voltage will rise until the voltmeter on the control box reads 230V stably. Once this occurs, turn the control box switch to the 'on' position and then adjust the water flow with the spear valve so that the voltage stays at 230V. The voltage will then fall to 220V after a minute or two.
5. Operate like this for 15 minutes while observing any unusual noise, excessive temperature or other problems and if OK then switch on the power to the user. Up till now the ballast load has been receiving all the power and should be hot, but once switching on the user load the power to the ballast load will fall.
6. The voltage should remain stable as loads are switched on or off. If the voltage falls below 220V then check the water flow conditions. The voltage may need to be checked and adjusted if the water flow rate changes e.g. a prolonged dry period may gradually reduce it.



Do not allow electrical contacts to become wet. Use dry hands. Beware of electrocution.



Avoid plugging appliances directly into PowerPal without using the load controller. Incorrect voltage may result, which can damage your appliance.

7. Whenever shutting down the system, first close the valve to reduce the flow rate and once the voltmeter shows 100V, switch the control box to the 'off' position. Then close the valve fully to stop the system.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

General care for your PowerPal will enhance its life. Following the instructions in this manual is important.

Try to install PowerPal in a place that is unlikely to be flooded. A simple shelter with a roof will also help protect the generator from rain or else a small shed can be built and locked if security is an issue. If the inside of the generator assembly does become wet it will require drying. No permanent damage will result, but check the bearings to

see if they have collected water. Do not try to dry it near a fire. Before using again, make sure that the power socket is also dry. Condensation inside the generator is normal in tropical areas and will not effect the performance of PowerPal.

Greasing the Bearings

PowerPal has three bearings, two in the generator and one in the turbine. The generator bearings are maintenance-free while the turbine bearing has been greased in the factory ready for use but requires re-greasing every 3 months of continuous use. To do this, clean the nipple on the bearing casing and apply extra grease with a grease gun. There is no need to stop the turbine to grease this bearing.

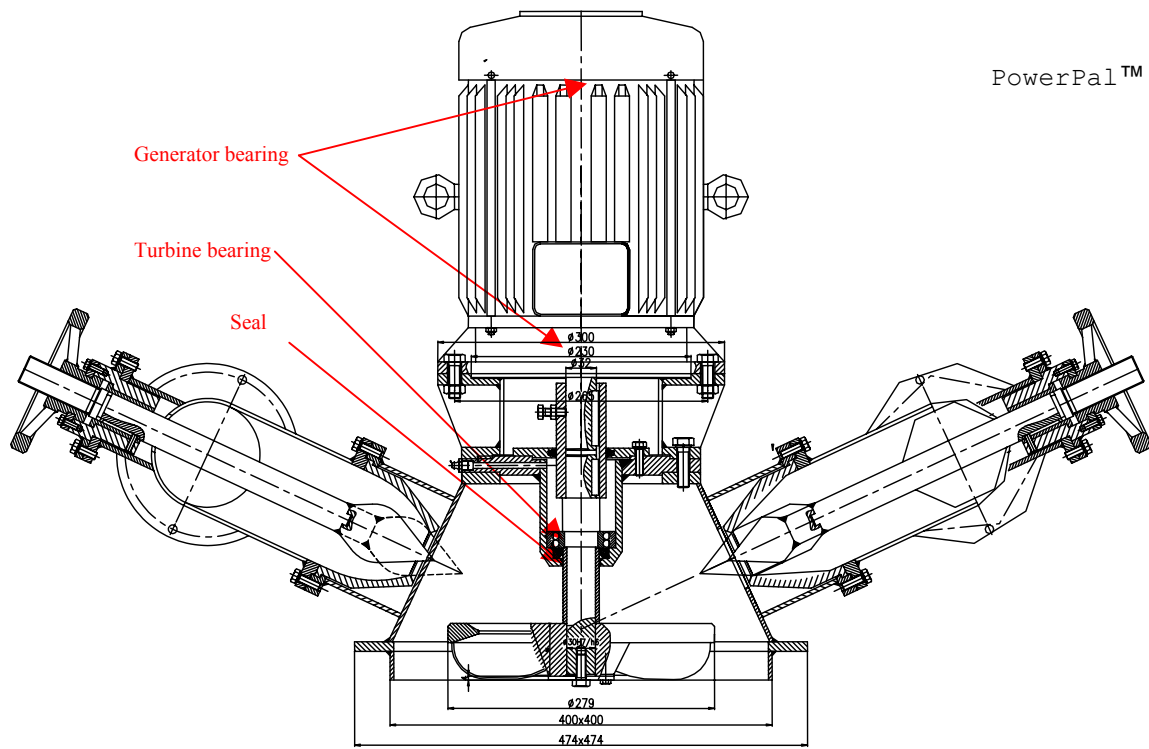


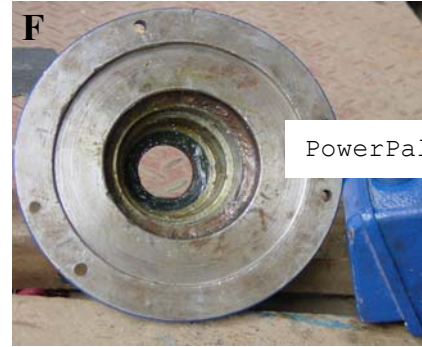
Failure to grease the bearings on time will shorten their life and require their replacement. The increased friction will also reduce power output. Always clean the nipple before greasing.

Changing the Bearings and Seal

Apart from greasing the bearing, there are only two tasks that must be completed at regular intervals. These are the changing of the lower generator bearing & turbine bearing and the lower bearing seal every two years. See the section on Technical Specifications at the end of this manual for part numbers. These are commonly available in most countries but if in doubt contact your dealer. To replace the bearings and seal, follow these steps:

1. Shut down the system and disconnect the power cable at the generator.
2. Drain the forebay so that the water flow stops. Do not simply block the top of the penstock. Leave the spear valve open.
3. Wait till the penstock is drained i.e. little or no water flows out of the turbine.
4. Disconnect the turbine from the penstock
5. Unbolt the turbine and remove from the turbine stand.
6. Turn PowerPal on its side (photo A).
7. Unbolt and remove the runner (photo B).
8. Unbolt and remove the generator from the turbine casing (photo C).
9. Unbolt and remove the turbine bearing casing (photo D).
10. The turbine bearing is now visible (photo E) above the seal. Remove these using a bearing removal tool. The seal is a black rubber ring (center of photo F) and is there to prevent water entering the generator.
11. Before replacing the bearing ensure that the casing is clean and greased (photo F).
12. To replace the lower generator bearing, disconnect the bearing housing and use a bearing removal tool.
13. When reassembling, make sure that all parts are correctly in place and that all bolts are tightened.
14. After PowerPal has been securely reconnected to the turbine stand and penstock adaptor flange the forebay is refilled and normal water flow is allowed to continue. Wait until this occurs before reconnecting the cable and appliances.





TROUBLESHOOTING

If any problems are encountered, check this section before contacting your Service Center.

1. *Head and flow conditions appear to be OK, but PowerPal will not work.*

It is likely that the system has been installed incorrectly. Check this by following the steps once more.

2. *PowerPal has provided electricity for a while and suddenly the electricity stops.*

If this instruction manual is not followed and power consumption is too high, or if there is a short circuit in an appliance the fuse in the electronic load controller will break. This will stop the electric current. It is important to replace this fuse with another of the same size (see Technical Specifications below). If the fuse breaks and an oversize fuse is inserted then the generator windings may be damaged in the future. If that happens the generator will need rewiring by an experienced motor rewinder.

3. *Voltage is 220V under zero-load conditions but falls when a load is applied.*

Either a capacitor in the control box has been damaged or excessive load has been applied. Reduce the load consumption to see if voltage stabilizes and if not have the control box examined by a competent electrician.

4. *Testing in the stream showed that PowerPal was capable of producing the rated output power (1000W or 2000W, depending on model). However, after running the electrical cable to the house this output power was found to be less.*

Due to resistance from the cable, long cable runs will result in a small loss of output power. Power loss over a 100m cable run is approximately 10W. For log wire runs it is possible to install a 4.75~10uf capacitor at the load end or otherwise to increase the cable diameter.

5. *Power output has been falling recently.*

Falling output suggests that the turbine is rotating more slowly than usual. Make sure that the enough water is entering the forebay and ensure that the source river is adequate for the flow being consumed. Otherwise, check the forebay and penstock filter and clean if necessary. Also check that the runner is free of leaves and other debris and that the turbine bearing has enough grease. Under certain conditions the generator may lose magnetism and result in loss of power. It's main win PowerPal™ T5 Turgo 17 re-magnetized by applying a 3V DC power source and energizing for approximately 30 seconds.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Rated power output | 2000W |
| 2 | Maximum allowable load | 2200W |
| 3 | Intended voltage | 220V~ |
| 4 | Frequency at rated power output | 50-65 Hz |
| 5 | Frequency at runaway speed | 75 Hz |
| 6 | Runaway speed | 1800rpm |
| 7 | Height | 600mm |
| 8 | Weight | 75kg |
| 9 | Turbine runner type | Turgo |
| 10 | Rated Runner diameter | 150mm |
| 11 | Number of buckets | 20 |
| 12 | Number of nozzles | 2 |
| 13 | Generator | 3- phase induction motor converted to single-phase |
| 14 | Generator insulation | Class B |
| 15 | Protection grade | IP44 |
| 16 | Aptomat to User(A1, N1) | 20.0A |
| 17 | Upper generator bearing size | 6207-2Z |
| | Turbine bearing size | SKF 1207 |
| 18 | Seal size | 32x58x10mm |
| 19 | Recommended cable | 4mm ² |
| 20 | Operating temperature | 5 to 50 ° C |
| 21 | Operating humidity | 0 to 90% |

Notes:

1,2. Rated power output is the manufacturer's specified output for the given head and flow conditions. A higher output is possible if the head is greater or the flow is faster than recommended. If the maximum allowable load is exceeded then permanent damage to the stator may occur.

3. Is approximately 220V when the ELC is used.

5,6. Runaway speed is the speed of the rotor if no load is applied. This speed is reduced under load.

18. We recommend SKF brand or similar high quality bearings.

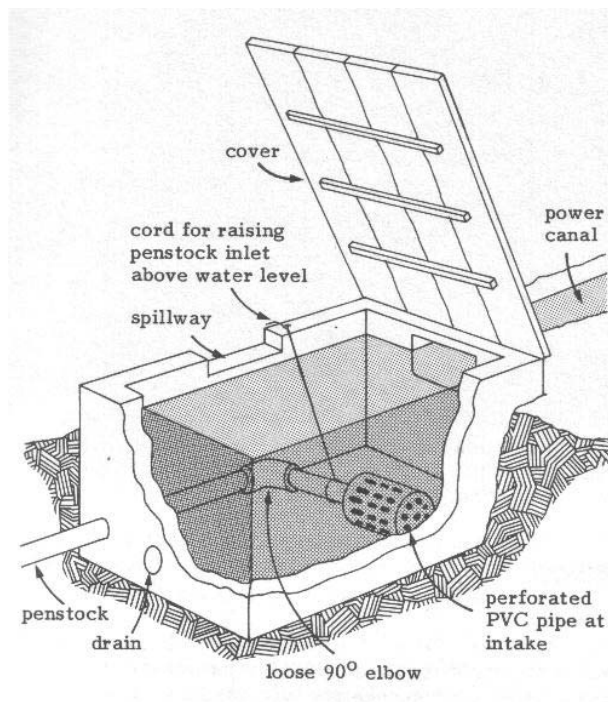
Also, the diagrams and much useful information on pages 7 and 16 are taken from *Micro-hydropower Sourcebook – A Practical Guide to Design and Implementation in Developing Countries*. NRECA, 1986.

APPENDIX A – FOREBAY DESIGN

The instructions given on page 7 of this manual to design the forebay are most cases. The most important aspects of forebay design are: PowerPal™ T5 Turgo 18

- 1) To allow a continual flow of water to the penstock so that the turbine keeps functioning.
- 2) To have sufficient safeguards to prevent sand, vegetation and other debris from entering the penstock which could cause blockages and disrupt the turbine. This includes a safety aspect to keep away children and animals that could possibly be injured by the suction of water entering the penstock.
- 3) To have an easy way to stop the water flow when changing the bearings etc.

The following diagram shows a simple forebay design that may be used to achieve all the above goals.



Here, the forebay is made of a waterproofed box situated between the power canal (power conduit) and the penstock. A loosely fitting elbow is inserted between the penstock inlet and the main penstock pipe. Flow to the penstock is cut off by pulling the cord so that the inlet is out of the water. The plugged drain is used to periodically empty out sand and leaves or else this can be shoveled out. The perforated pipe end further reduces litter intake. Here the number of holes is important so that flow is not obstructed and 50% of the pipe end's surface area should be drilled with 1cm holes.

The cover will help keep the forebay clean and may be locked to keep away children.