



Engine / Generator Control Upgrades

CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent
MV Caribou



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent





CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

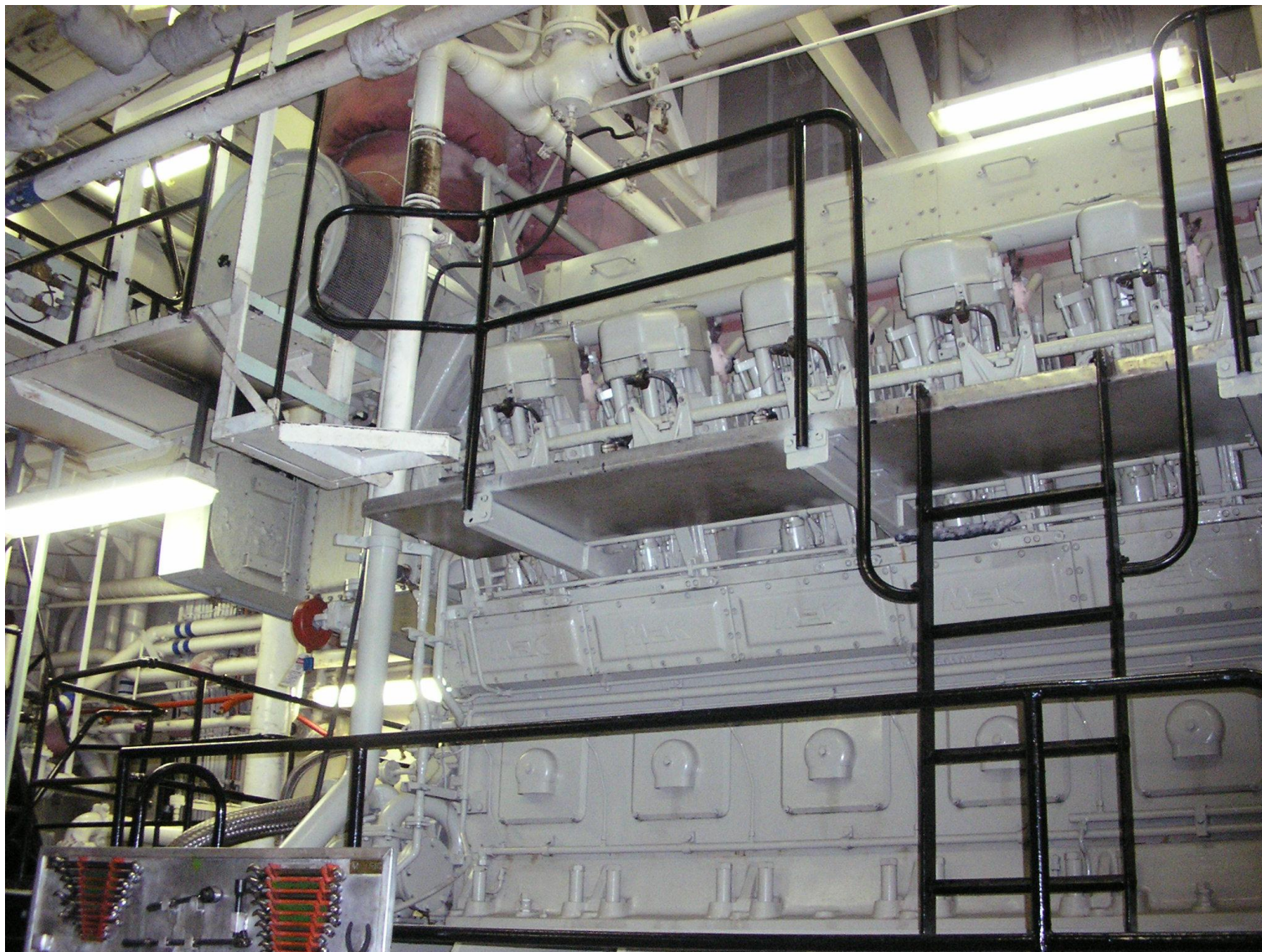
- Flagship of the CCG Fleet
- Built at Canadian Vickers, Montreal, PQ
- In service 1969 & modernized 1988
- Heavy Icebreaker - Ice Class 100A



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

- Diesel electric AC/DC
- Triple screw – fixed pitch
- 5 Krupp Mak 16M453C main engines
- 3 General Electric DC motors
- Total propulsive power 20,142 kw
- Propulsion bus 6.6Kv and 560A











CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent Concerns

- Load control and sharing units, synchronizing units and governors suffering from many age related dynamic problems
 - Hunting
 - Instability - ramping
 - Operating outside control window
- Difficult to set up and retain settings
- Units obsolete and parts availability an issue



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

■ Removed

- Speed & phase matching synchronizers
 - provided frequency & phase matching
- Automatic generator loading control units
 - to soft load machines in and out of the load sharing loop
- Generator load sensors
- Woodward 1000 Series speed controllers
 - Prototype dual dynamics



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

- Installed
 - Woodward EGCP-3 Load Managers
 - Replaced speed & phase matching units, load sensing units, and loading control units
 - Reserve functionality for further modifications
 - Woodward 828 electronic speed controllers



Woodward EGCP - 3



 **WOODWARD**



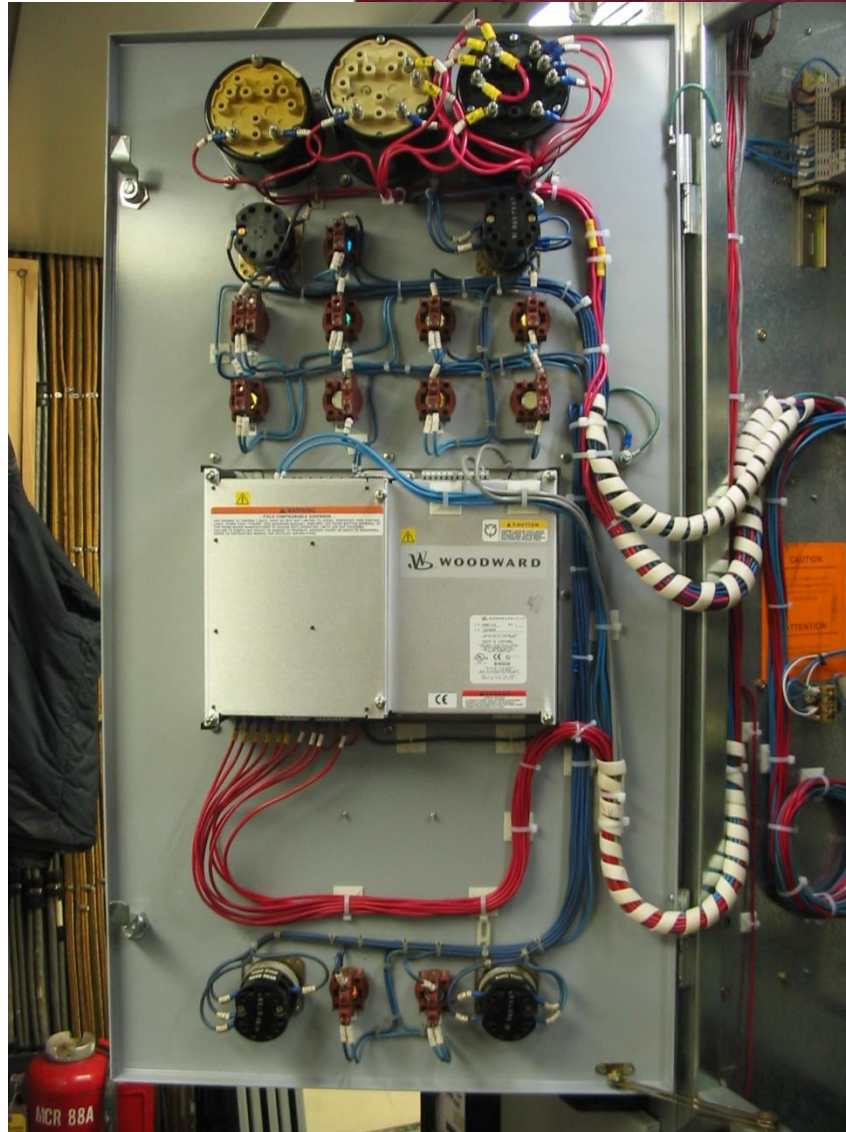
Woodward EGCP 3

- In this application it handles:
 - Load sharing
 - Power factor
 - Synchronization
 - Sequencing



Before & After











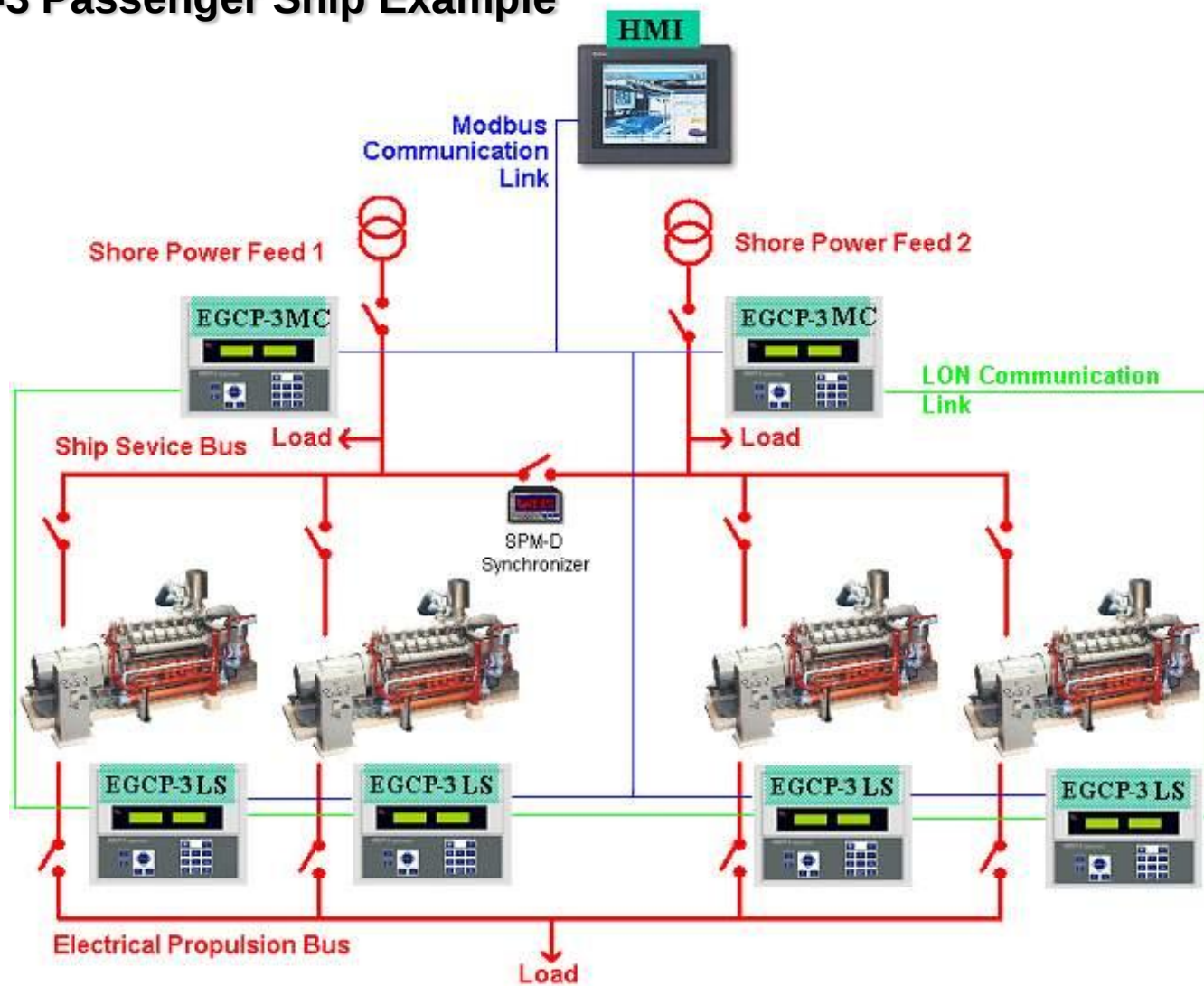




EGCP-3 Louis St. Laurent



EGCP-3 Passenger Ship Example

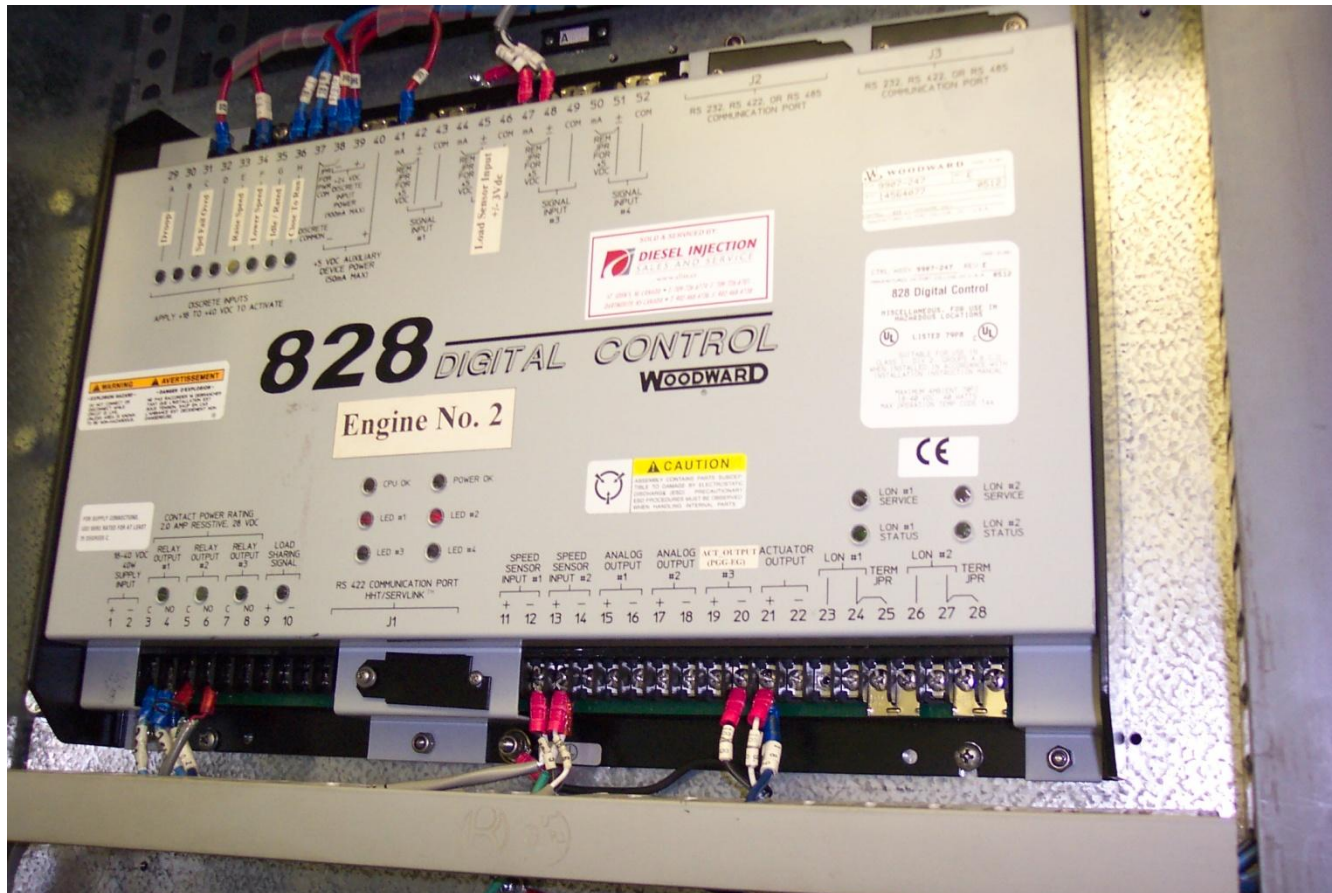




- The EGCP 3 is capable of much more:
 - Generator/engine protection
 - bus protection
 - reverse power
 - start/stop, etc
 - see handout



Woodward 828





Woodward 828

- Designed for controlling load and speed of engines in generating set service
- Has internal circuitry and connections designed for use in load sharing systems
- Two speed inputs
- Four analog inputs, three analog outputs
- Eight discrete inputs, three discrete outputs



Two Speed Inputs?

- Systems with low frequency oscillatory modes due to engine and driven load inertias and flexible couplings are difficult to control.
- In some instances a coupling by itself can produce torsional frequencies. We don't want the actuator to respond to speed sensor changes it cannot control with the fuel.
- The two speed inputs permit dynamic filtering.
- Or the two speed inputs can be used for redundancy reasons



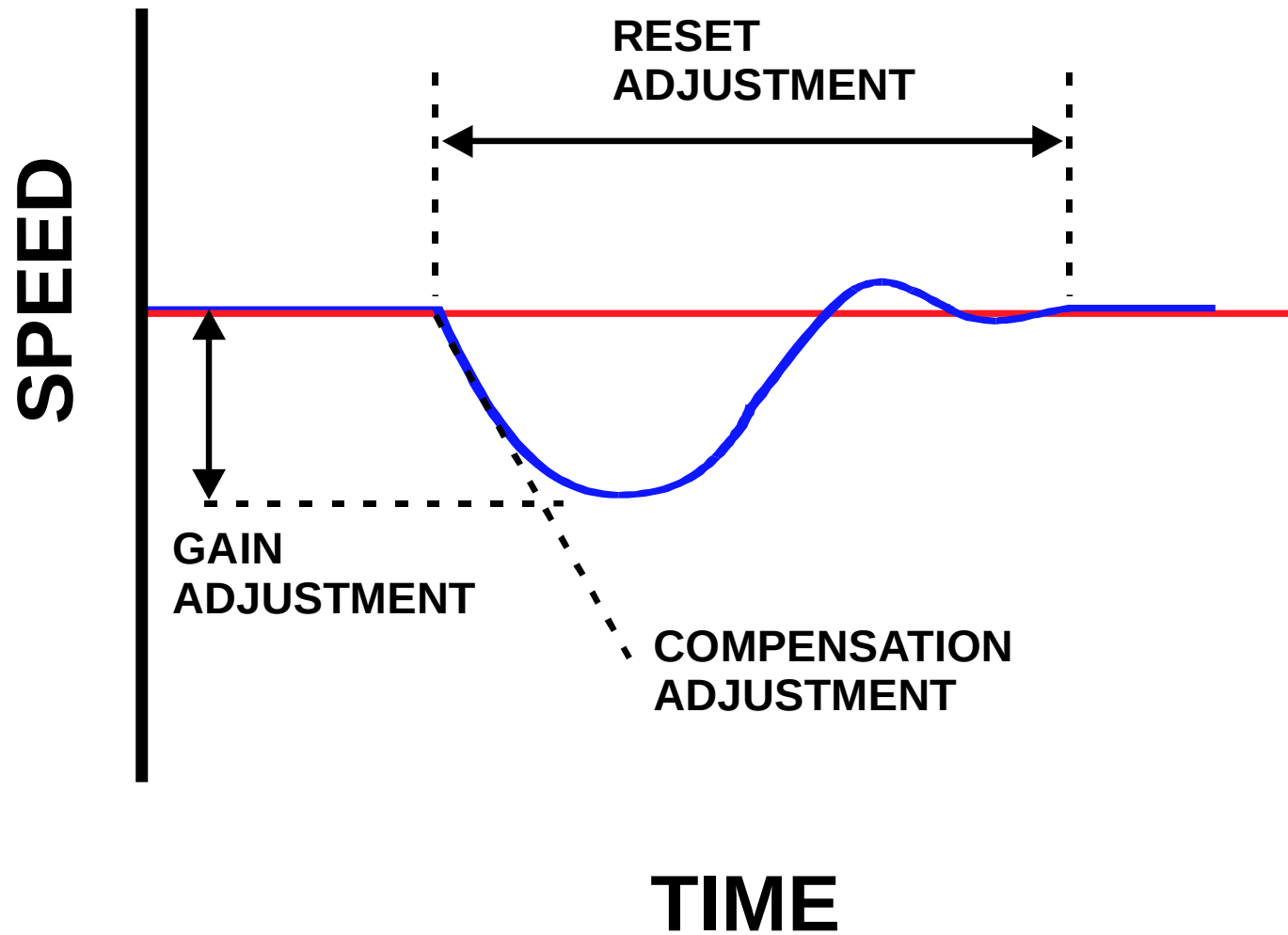
Dual Dynamics?

In a marine application

- Main engine clutch: out vs engaged
- SS Gen circuit breaker: open vs closed

In other applications

- Idle speed vs rated speed
- Diesel fuel vs natural gas





Externally Switchable Dynamics

■ 1st Dynamics

- Gain1
- Reset 1
- Compensation 1
- Gain Ratio 1
- Window Width 1
- Gain Slope Bk Pnt 1
- Gain Slope 1
- Speed Filter Freq 1

■ 2nd Dynamics

- Gain 2
- Reset 2
- Compensation 2
- Gain Ratio 2
- Window Width 2
- Gain Slope Bk Pnt 2
- Gain Slope 2
- Speed Filter Freq 2



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

- Upon installation of 828's and EGCP 3's the units were tuned/calibrated to interact with Siemens.
 - PT's & CT's correct, phasing, synchronization, load control, load sharing etc.
- Operational trials alongside & at sea
 - Stability tests and adjustments
 - 100% load, response times, load sharing etc
- Sea trials 4 days (in conjunction with Siemens trials)
- Arctic trials – conducted several weeks after open water trials (looking for ice for loading purposes)



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent

- Upgraded system
 - responsive
 - stable
 - reliable
- TCMS witnessed test, trials and approved installation
- Crew given formal training on new controls



CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent Issues

- Project done in two main phases
 - Continuity of staff afloat and ashore
 - Re-familiarization with project
 - Documentation and parts
- Final adjustments, tuning and trials done while ship operational en-route Arctic
- As Fitted drawings are NEVER “as fitted”



MV Caribou





MV Caribou

- Flagship of the Marine Atlantic fleet
- Built at Versatile Davie Inc, Lauzon PQ
- In service in 1986 – (22 years ago!)
- Class: Lloyd's 100A1
- Ice class: Northern Baltic 1A Super
- 15 knot economical cruising, 22 knot max



MV Caribou

- ASEA propulsion system
- Twin screw – Kamewa CPP
- 4 MaK 8M552 main engines – 7000 bhp ea.



MV Caribou Concerns

- ASEA propulsion controls inputting to DEGO governor in turn controlling PGTM actuators
- Instability - hunting
- Frequent over speeds when manoeuvring
- Harbour entry a risky proposition
- DEGO unit obsolete and superseded
- Finger trouble



MV Caribou

- Removed DEGO governors
- Removed Kamewa rack feedback transmitters







MV Caribou

DEGO Governors





MV Caribou

- Installed Woodward 828 electronic governors
- Installed Woodward PG-EG actuators
- Installed PMC rack feedback transmitters





MV Caribou



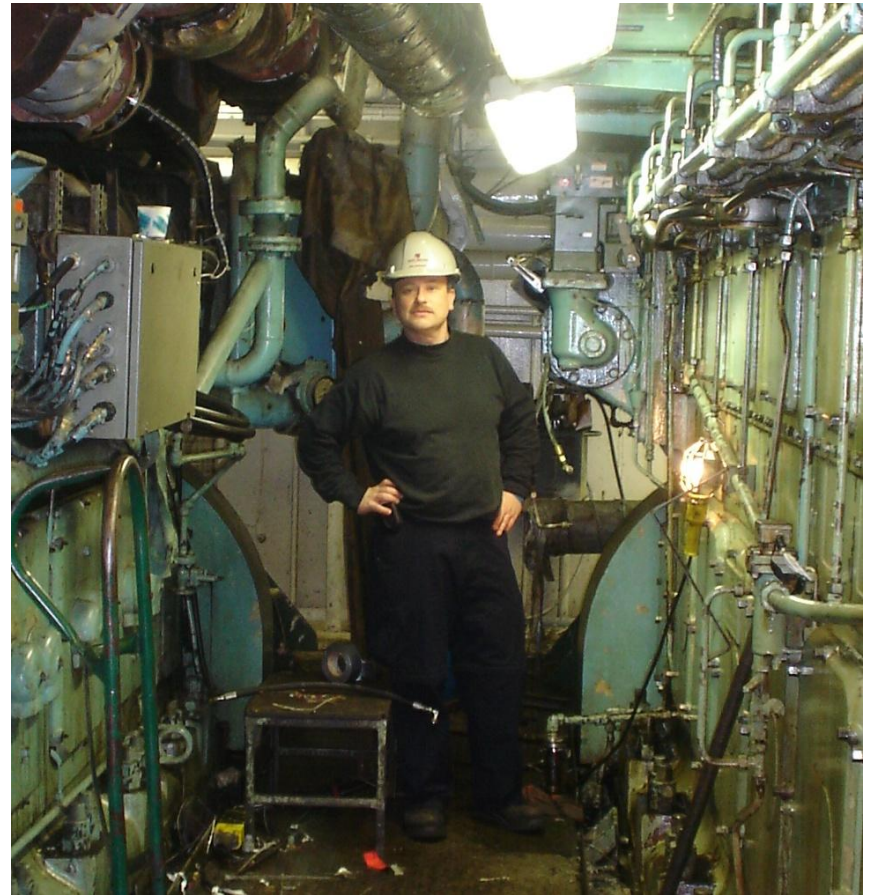
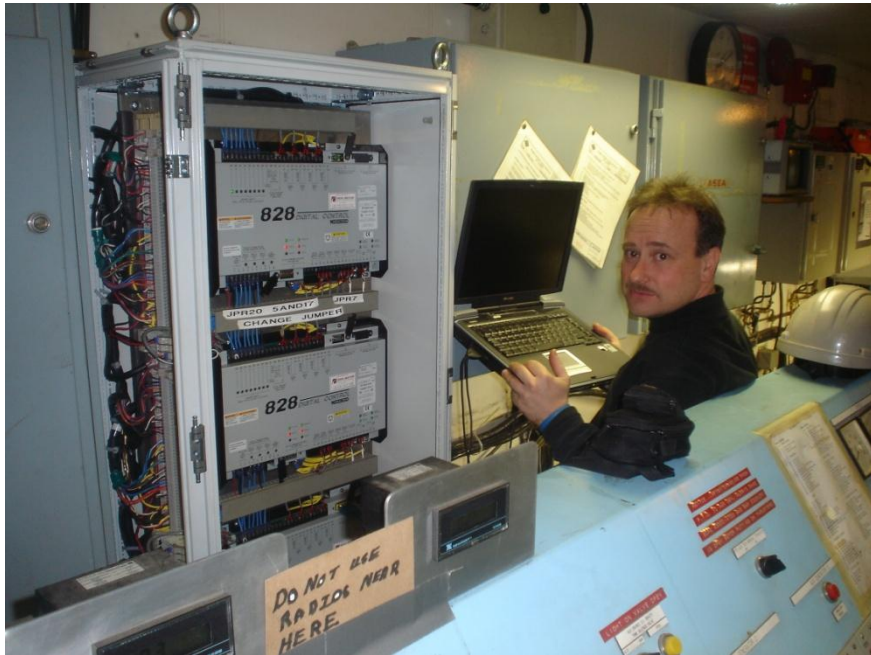


MV Caribou





MV Caribou





MV Caribou

- **Stability tests and adjustments**
 - Individual diesels
 - response at 25, 50, 75 and 100% load
 - response with sudden removal of 100% load
 - crash stops and manoeuvres at 100% load
 - Paralleled diesels
 - at 25, 50, 75 and 100% load
 - sudden load removal
 - crash stops and manoeuvres at 100% load



MV Caribou

- Upgraded system
 - responsive
 - stable
 - reliable
- Lloyds and TCMS approved installation and witnessed tests and trials



MV Caribou Issues

- Ship departed port immediately after undocking and trials carried out while underway and in service
- Blockage at turbo aftercoolers
- Finger trouble with original installation
 - Woodward is programmable via hand held of lap top
 - No individual pots providing idle temptation
- “As Fitted” drawings are NEVER “as fitted”



Marine Type Approval





Thank you!