

# PlusTriac 1 HV Series

## 12KVA to 20KVA



### Key Features

- › Built-in delay time setting (2/30/60/180/300 seconds) can be configured through the LCD interface.
- › Equipped with lightning and power surge protection to prevent equipment damage from electrical shocks.
- › Built-in 4-steps boost and 3-steps buck regulation, achieving a voltage regulation rate of  $\pm 2\%$  to ensure stable output voltage.
- › LCD interface allows configuration of rated voltage, delay time, voltage regulation rate, and input range.
- › Microprocessor Controlled loop enables precise TRIAC switching operation, compatible with inductive, capacitive, and resistive loads.
- › Built-in environmental temperature monitoring ensures proper fan operation and protection.
- › TRIAC components with low-frequency design regulate voltage without electromagnetic interference.
- › Electronic design ensures spark-free, noise-free, instant regulation and longer lifespan.
- › Color LCD displays status and faults to support equipment maintenance.

### Typical Application



Fridge



Coolers



Freezer



VSAT



Pumps



Lighting System



Washer &amp; Dryer



Vending Machine



Plotter



Laser Printer



Multifunction Printers/Copiers



Laboratory Equipments

## Specification

| MODEL                   | PlusTriac 1HV-12K   | PlusTriac 1HV-15K | PlusTriac 1HV-20K |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Rated Capacity          | 12KVA/9.6KW   | 15KVA/12KW        | 20KVA/16KW        |
| Technology              | Fully electronic TRIAC-controlled voltage regulator   |                   |                   |
| INPUT                   |   |                   |                   |
| Rated Voltage           | 200/220/230/240Vac, 1P2W+G  |                   |                   |
| Voltage Range           | ± 25% (default) ; ± 20%, or ± 30%, or ± 35% (selected via LCD)  |                   |                   |
| Voltage Tolerance Range | ± 15%   |                   |                   |
| Frequency               | 50/60Hz ± 5%  |                   |                   |
| Power Factor            | More than 0.98 (with resistive load)  |                   |                   |
| OUTPUT                  |   |                   |                   |
| Rated Voltage           | 200/220/230/240Vac, 1P2W+G  |                   |                   |
| Regulation Rate         | ± 2% (default) ; ± 3%, or ± 4%, or ± 5% (selected via LCD)  |                   |                   |
| Transfer Time           | 0ms   |                   |                   |
| Distortion              | No distortion (same as input waveform)  |                   |                   |
| Response Time           | < 20ms  |                   |                   |
| Efficiency              | More than 96% under full load   |                   |                   |
| Power Factor            | More than 0.8   |                   |                   |
| Overload Capability     | 105%-125%, buzzer beeps twice per second, AVR does not shut down  |                   |                   |
|                         | 125%-150%, buzzer beeps four times per second, AVR shuts down 3 minutes later                                     |                   |                   |
|                         | 150%-300%, buzzer beeps continuously, AVR shuts down 10 seconds later   |                   |                   |
|                         | Over 300%, buzzer beeps continuously, AVR shuts down in 1.5 seconds   |                   |                   |
| STATUS INDICATION       |   |                   |                   |
| Alarm                   | Over input voltage, under input voltage, high temperature, overload   |                   |                   |
| LCD Display             | Input voltage, output voltage, load, temperature, fault...etc.  |                   |                   |
| FUNCTIONS               |   |                   |                   |
| Surge Protection        | 600 Joules ; Inrush current capacity 12000Amp (8/20us)  |                   |                   |
| Soft Start              | Yes, enables automatic startup with configurable time   |                   |                   |
| Protection              | Electronic circuit: Over input voltage, under input voltage, overload, high temperature, short circuit protection |                   |                   |
| ENVIRONMENT             |   |                   |                   |
| Operating Temperature   | 0-40°C (32°F-104°F)   |                   |                   |
| Operating Humidity      | 0-95% (Non-condensing)  |                   |                   |
| Noise Level             | <40dB at 1M   |                   |                   |
| PHYSICAL                |   |                   |                   |
| Dimension (D*W*H)       | 390*182*285mm   |                   |                   |

\*Product specifications are subject to change without further notice.

### LCD Interface Introduction

#### > Display panel with various information



Input and output voltage



Load capacity and current



Input frequency and rated output voltage



Temperature of autotransformer



Temperature of compensation transformer



Temperature of TRIAC components



Peak load of AVR operation (data updated every 10 minutes)



AVR rated capacity and max. inrush current

#### > Configurable parameter values



OFF: AVR off mode



A1: Output delay time - 2S/30S/60S/180S/300S



A2: Rated output voltage - 100V/110V/115V/120V or 200V/220V/230V/240V



A3: Output regulation rate - 2%(default) or 3%/4%/5% (Energy-saving is achieved when output regulation rate is high)



A4: Input voltage range - 25%(default) or 20%/30%/35%



EE: Press On/Off button for 2 seconds, configuration parameter will be saved and exit "AVR SETTING" mode

#### > Error code



E01: Output short circuit



E02: Temperature of autotransformer is high



E03: Temperature of compensation transformer is high



E04: Temperature of TRIAC components is high



E05: Mode setting error



E06: Phase error



E07: NTC1 component abnormal



E08: NTC2 component abnormal



E09: NTC3 component abnormal



E10: Overload

### Key points to compare Solid State TRIAC AVR v.s. Servo AVR



#### DUST

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

It is designed without mechanical parts, allowing it to perform steadily and reliably even in dust environment.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

It relies on a moving brush. It faces significant challenges in dusty environments, leading to increased contact noise and supply disruptions.



#### TECHNOLOGY

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

It features microprocessor control and utilizes solid-state switching devices that are capable of withstanding hundreds of times the running current during inrush periods.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

Servo motor technology is outdated. Choosing modern technology can help protect your investments.



#### DURABILITY

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

It uses exclusively solid-state components, without any mechanical or moving parts. Under normal usage conditions, the product has a lifespan of over 10 years.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

As mechanical parts wear out over time and will demand maintenance, downtime resulting from these issues reduces the voltage regulator's effectiveness.



#### NOISE

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

It is controlled by a microprocessor and designed for ultra-fast operation. It can switch at zero voltage within the mains cycle to eliminate any noise generation.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

In less clean environments, the motor brush's movement on the toroidal transformer creates noise from dirt, potentially causing malfunctions or incorrect data in control systems.



#### SPEED

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

With TRIACs and Thyristors, switching speeds can be achieved in microseconds, which helps make rapid corrections possible.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

Motors are slower than solid-state components, leading to delayed corrections. Faster responses are crucial to reduce exposure to harmful voltages, especially for electronics.



#### POWER BACK SURGE

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

When mains power fails, the AVR will automatically reset and start up with a suitable output voltage.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

When mains power fails, the servo boosts voltage by winding the motor. If power is recovered suddenly, the servo may amplify the boost, risking damage to sensitive electronics.



#### OPERATING COST

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

While the AVR is more expensive due to the use of sophisticated technology it incorporates, it has little operating costs.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

Although the servo AVR is more affordable, its mechanical nature demands constant maintenance and spare parts, raising operating costs.



#### ACCURACY

##### TRIAC AVR 😊

The TRIAC AVR provides an output with 5% accuracy, which is sufficient for most electrical equipment.

##### Servo AVR ☹️

Servo AVR offers 0.5-1% accuracy, but this is not necessary since electrical equipment operates within a wider range. The constant operation of its mechanical parts can lead to faster wear and tear.