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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Training Course

19 – 30 July 2027
Milan

Advanced Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Training Course

Ref: 877_33172 **Date:** 19 – 30 July 2027 **Location:** Milan **Fees:** 12400 GBP

Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance is a 2-week advanced training course for power plant electrical engineers and maintenance supervisors who look after synchronous generators, and it ends with a Generator Condition and Outage Scope Dossier. Ageing stator windings, digital excitation upgrades and longer intervals between major outages leave less room for guesswork about winding health. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for teams who must defend every outage scope with test evidence.

Why Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Matters Now

Three forces shape generator care today: fleets running past their original design life, flexible cycling that stresses windings thermally and mechanically, and a shrinking pool of specialists who can read insulation test results with confidence. An organisation that tracks partial discharge trends, rotor shorted turns and exciter behaviour can plan rewinds and repairs before a forced outage; one that relies on calendar inspections risks stator earth faults and long repair lead times. The course rests on ISO 55001 for asset management systems, EN 13306 for maintenance terminology and the SMRP Best Practices Metrics and Guidelines for reliability measures.

Who Gains Most from Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance

- Engineers responsible for stator and rotor winding test regimes on large synchronous machines
- Supervisors who scope, sequence and sign off generator outage inspections
- Specialists who set up and tune excitation, voltage regulation and protection interfaces
- Condition monitoring staff who trend partial discharge, vibration and temperature signals
- Reliability leads who rank generator failure modes and justify repair spending

A station electrical maintenance section gains most when its test engineers and outage supervisors attend together and agree one interpretation of the evidence.

Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Capabilities

Participants move from single test readings to a reasoned judgement about stator, rotor and exciter health, and from that judgement to an outage scope.

- Assess stator insulation condition from insulation resistance, polarisation index, tan delta and partial discharge results — rewind or refurbish decisions
- Specify rotor tests for shorted turns, earth faults and retaining ring condition — outage inspection scope
- Test excitation system and automatic voltage regulator response against grid code duties — operations and dispatch teams
- Design an online condition monitoring set covering windings, cooling and bearings — reliability engineers
- Weigh repair, refurbishment and replacement options using failure mode criticality — asset owners
- Communicate generator condition and risk in a form plant managers can act on — outage approval boards

Key Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Terms

- Polarisation index — the ratio of ten-minute to one-minute insulation resistance, showing moisture or contamination in a winding.
- Partial discharge — small electrical sparks inside or on insulation voids that signal ageing and can be trended online.
- Tan delta — the dissipation factor of insulation, rising as the winding ages or absorbs moisture.
- Shorted turns — rotor field turns bridged by failed inter-turn insulation, causing vibration and uneven heating.
- Automatic voltage regulator — the controller that adjusts field current to hold terminal voltage and reactive power.
- Stator wedge tightness — how firmly slot wedges hold coils in place, checked to prevent coil movement and abrasion.

Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Day by Day

Day 1: Generator Failure Forces and Asset Context

- Synchronous Generator Failure Statistics — Where Maintenance Effort Pays Back
- Thermal, Electrical, Ambient and Mechanical Ageing — Winding Life Expectations
- Flexible Cycling Duty — Added Stress on Stator End Windings
- ISO 55001 Asset Management Principles — Generator Lifecycle Decisions
- EN 13306 Maintenance Terminology — Shared Language Across Outage Teams

Day 2: Stator Winding Construction and Insulation Systems

- Mica Tape and Resin Insulation Systems — Ageing Behaviour by Class
- Slot Section and Semiconducting Coatings — Slot Discharge Risk
- End Winding Stress Grading — Surface Tracking and Corona Damage
- Water-Cooled Versus Air-Cooled Bars — Leak and Clogging Exposure
- Stator Wedging Systems — Coil Looseness and Abrasion Control

Day 3: Offline Stator Insulation Testing

- Insulation Resistance and Polarisation Index — Moisture and Contamination Screening
- Tan Delta and Tip-Up Measurement — Void Content Judgement
- Offline Partial Discharge Testing — Phase Comparison and Defect Location
- DC Ramp and AC Hipot Tests — Withstand Risk Before Return
- Electromagnetic Core Imperfection Detection — Lamination Fault Findings

Day 4: Rotor Windings and Field Integrity

- Rotor Construction and Field Winding Insulation — Inspection Access Planning
- Recurrent Surge Oscillograph Testing — Shorted Turn Detection
- Flux Probe Monitoring — Online Inter-Turn Fault Trending
- Retaining Ring Inspection — Stress Corrosion and Removal Decisions
- Rotor Earth Fault Detection — Second Earth Fault Prevention

Day 5: Excitation Systems and Voltage Regulation

- Static, Brushless and Rotating Exciter Designs — Maintenance Burden Comparison
- Automatic Voltage Regulator Tuning — Step Response and Stability Margins
- Power System Stabiliser Function — Oscillation Damping Duties
- Over and Under Excitation Limiters — Capability Curve Protection
- Brush Gear, Slip Rings and Rectifier Bridges — Wear and Diode Failure Checks

Day 6: Cooling, Bearings and Mechanical Health

- Hydrogen Cooling and Seal Oil Systems — Purity and Leak Management
- Stator Cooling Water Chemistry — Copper Oxide Plugging Prevention
- Journal Bearing Condition and Lubrication — Babbitt Damage and Temperature Limits
- Shaft Voltage and Bearing Insulation — Current Damage to Bearings
- Vibration Signatures of Electrical Faults — Mechanical Versus Magnetic Causes

Day 7: Online Condition Monitoring

- Online Partial Discharge Couplers — Trend Thresholds and Alarm Setting
- Stator Temperature Detectors and Thermal Models — Hot Spot Identification
- Generator Core Monitors — Overheating and Pyrolysis Particle Alerts
- End Winding Vibration Sensors — Resonance and Looseness Tracking
- Monitoring Data Integration — One Health Index per Machine

Day 8: Outage Inspections and Repair Decisions

- Minor and Major Outage Inspection Scopes — Rotor In or Rotor Out
- Borescope and Robotic Air Gap Inspection — Reduced Disassembly Choices
- Wedge Tap Testing and Rewedging — Slot Support Restoration
- Partial Rewind, Full Rewind and Bar Replacement — Cost and Duration Trade-Offs
- Repair Quality Acceptance Tests — Return to Service Criteria

Day 9: Reliability Measures and Generator Risk Ranking

- Generator Failure Mode and Effects Analysis — Criticality Ranking of Components
- SMRP Best Practices Metrics — Forced Outage and Availability Measures
- Remaining Insulation Life Estimation — Rewind Timing Forecasts
- Spares Strategy for Bars, Exciters and Rotors — Lead Time Exposure
- Generator Risk Register Presentation — Capital Approval Requests

Day 10: Practising the Generator Condition and Outage Scope Dossier

- Combined Stator Test Interpretation — Single Winding Health Verdict
- Rotor and Exciter Findings Review — Field System Repair Priorities
- Monitoring Trend Case Studies From Power Utilities and Petrochemical Plants — Early Warning Lessons
- Outage Work Package Sequencing — Critical Path and Test Hold Points
- Generator Condition and Outage Scope Dossier — Final Scope and Risk Statement

Applying Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance After the Course

- Lead a review of the last three stator insulation test sets for one unit and record a single trended health verdict per phase.
- Run a step response check of the automatic voltage regulator at the next opportunity and compare the result with commissioning records.

Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance Questions FAQ

What is generator insulation and excitation maintenance and why does it matter now?

It is the testing, inspection and repair of stator and rotor windings, exciters and supporting systems on synchronous generators. It matters now because ageing fleets and cycling duty raise winding failure risk, and a single stator fault can remove a unit for months.

Which roles gain most from generator insulation and excitation maintenance training?

Electrical engineers and maintenance supervisors who plan generator tests and outages gain most. Condition monitoring specialists, excitation engineers and reliability leads also benefit, because they turn test results and online trends into repair priorities and outage scopes.

How does a generator insulation and excitation maintenance course differ from a general electrical maintenance course?

It focuses only on large synchronous generators rather than motors, switchgear or transformers. You work through stator and rotor test interpretation, excitation tuning, hydrogen and water cooling and outage scoping at an advanced level instead of general electrical safety and routine servicing.

What do you bring back from generator insulation and excitation maintenance training?

You bring back a structured dossier for one generator that combines test results, monitoring trends and failure mode rankings into an outage scope. You also return with criteria for judging winding health and excitation response that your section can apply to every unit.

Generator Insulation and Excitation Maintenance: The Way Forward

The Generator Condition and Outage Scope Dossier first informs whether the next outage should be rotor in or rotor out. Outage planners, electrical engineers and plant managers use it to agree scope, spares and test hold points. After its first use, revisit the thresholds set for partial discharge and shorted turn alarms, since real trends often show where they were set too tight or too loose.