

ABB Low Voltage Products and Systems Training

# Poor Power Quality What Impact Does it Have on You?



### Any event related to the electrical network that results in LOST MONEY...

- Utility regulations and power factor penalties
- Larger than necessary power distribution network
- Power supply failures Breakers tripping, fuses blowing
- Equipment failure, malfunction and lifetime reduction Equipment overheating (transformers, motors, ...)
- Damage to sensitive equipment (PCs, UPS-systems, Drives)
- Capacitor problems
- Electronic communication interference



### Key elements of poor Low Power Quality













Down-time and high operating costs!



#### **Poor Power Quality Costs**

Sector	Financial loss per incident
Semi-conductors production(*)	3.800.000€
Financial trade(*)	6.000.000 € per hour
Computer center(*)	750.000 €
Telecommunication(*)	30.000 € per minute
Steel industry(*)	350.000 €
Glass industry(*)	250.000 €
Offshore platforms	250000 € per day
Dredging/land reclamation	50000 – 250000 € per day

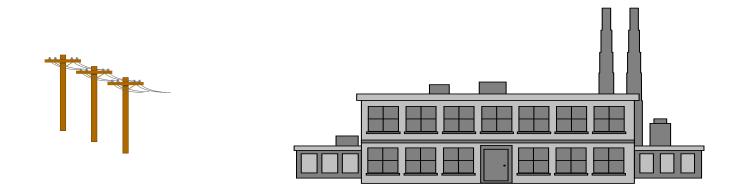
- **\$5,320,000**
- \$8,400,000 per hr
- **-** \$1,050,000
- \$42,000 per min
- **\$490,000**
- **\$350,000**
- \$350,000 per day
- \$70K \$350k per day

#### PRESENTATION TOPICS:

- Power Factor Correction & Benefits
- TVA Power Factor Rate Structures & Case Studies (PF improvement, monetary savings example)
- Harmonics
- Power Quality Problems caused by Harmonics
- Power Factor Correction and Harmonic Filtering Solutions
- PQ Improvement Equipment Application Considerations and how to design for a safe and durable installation
- The Future in Power Quality Improvement, Active Filters
- Questions and Answers



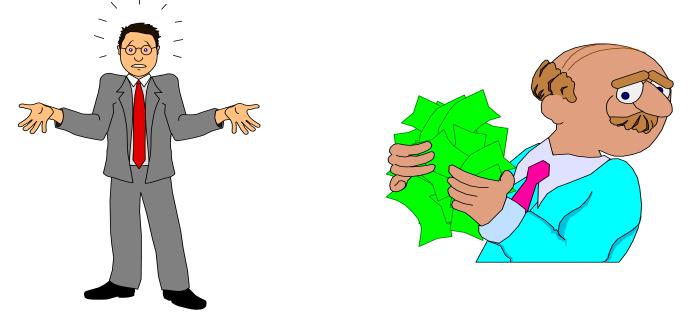
#### WHAT IS POWER FACTOR?



- Power factor is the measurement of how effectively electrical power is being used.
- The higher the power factor the more efficient the plant. ....and all the way back to the generator!



### WHY WORRY ABOUT POWER FACTOR?



A bad power factor costs money!!!



### WHAT CAUSES POOR POWER FACTOR?



- Induction Devices (such as motors)
- Transformers (which require magnetizing current)
- Lighting Ballasts



# **OK -** BUT WHAT IS POWER FACTOR?



#### POWER FACTOR TERMINOLOGY

#### **VAR** – volt ampere reactive

Measurement of reactive power (KVAR)
Inductive loads require magnetizing current to operate (motors)
Sometimes referred to as Imaginary or Non-Working Power

#### KW – kilowatts

Measurement of energy
Sometimes referred to a Real Power or Active Power

#### **KVA** – kilovolt-ampere

Measurement of total power draw
Sometimes referred to as <u>Apparent Power</u> or <u>Total Power</u>

#### **POWER FACTOR**

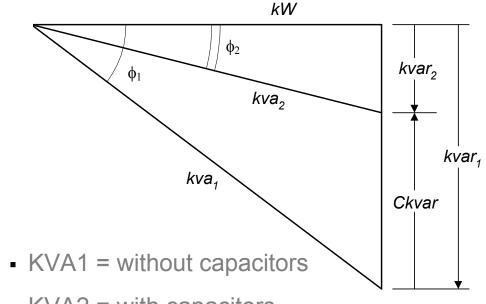
#### PF = KW / KVA

Measurement of how efficiently power is being delivered from generation to the load

Low power factor – VAR's travel from generator to load High power factor – VAR's supplied near the load



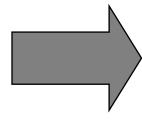
#### INTRODUCING THE POWER FACTOR TRIANGLE



- KVA2 = with capacitors
- KVA2 < KVA1</li>

#### **Action Taken:**

Addition of Capacitors



- kVA: Total Power
- kW: Working Power
- kVAR: Reactive Power needed to generate magnetic fields
- Power Factor: The relationship of kW and kVA consumed
- Cosine of angle shown as a % or decimal expression:

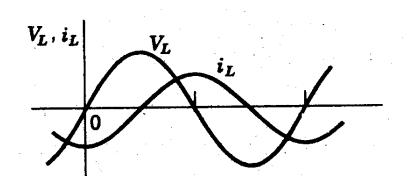
PF = kW / kVA

#### Impact:

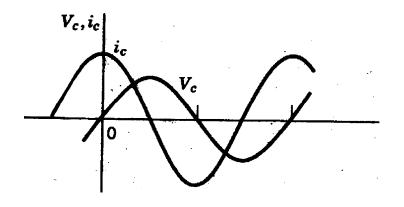
- Less KVA to support the same load
- Capacitors supply portion of reactive power
- Power Factor is improved



#### LAGGING & LEADING POWER FACTOR



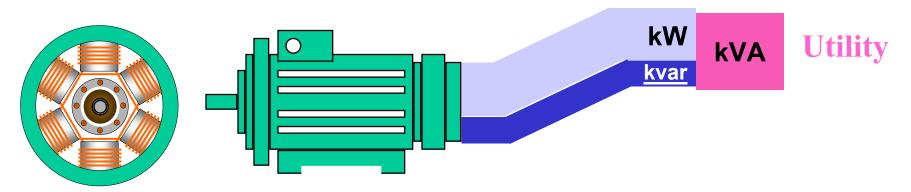
LAGGING – Current Lags Voltage Unity P.F. – both are in synch



 LEADING – Current Leads Voltage
 VARS flow back into system, causing protective relays to operate and drop service – NOT GOOD



- Active power (kW)performs the work (useful power)
- Reactive power (kvar)
  - sustains electromagnetic field (non useful power)



- Apparent power (kVA)
  - total power consumed
- Power Factor = (kW / kVA)
   measure of how effeciently power is used



#### HOW CAN WE CORRECT POOR POWER FACTOR?

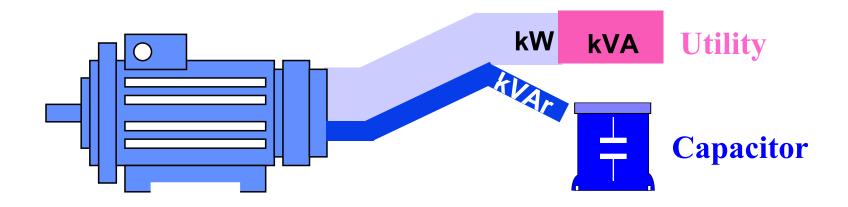
- Increase generation capacity (\$60M / 100 MW Plant)
- Build new transmission lines (\$1M/mile)
- Build new distribution lines (\$100K/mile)
- Re-conductor existing lines (\$100K/mile)
- Increase transformer size
- Install voltage regulators

OR:

- INSTALL CAPACITORS (MV = \$10-20 / KVAr; LV = \$40-50 / KVAr)!
- Capacitors are most practical solution



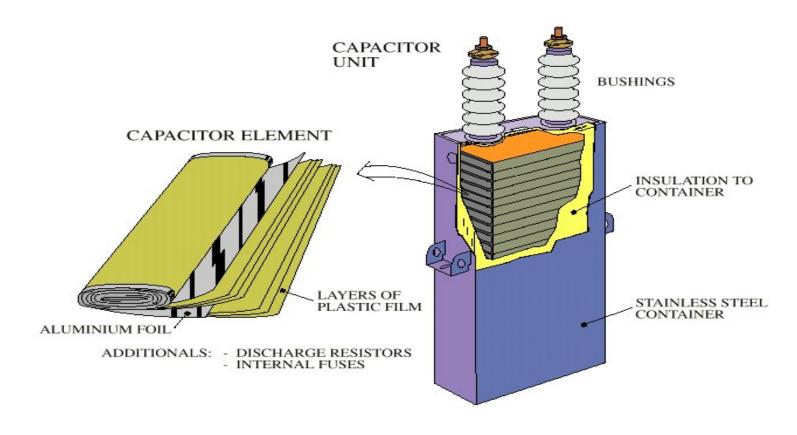
#### HOW CAN WE CORRECT POWER FACTOR?



A capacitor connected locally at motor or distribution system will reduce KVA consumed from Utility



#### WHAT IS A CAPACITOR?



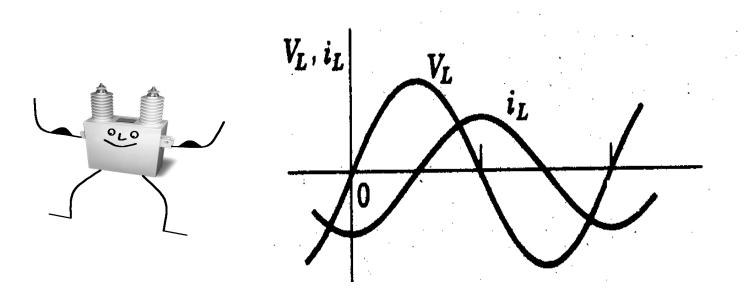


#### WHAT DOES A CAPACITOR DO?

PROVIDES
REACTIVE POWER
(KVAR)
TO THE
POWER SYSTEM!!!



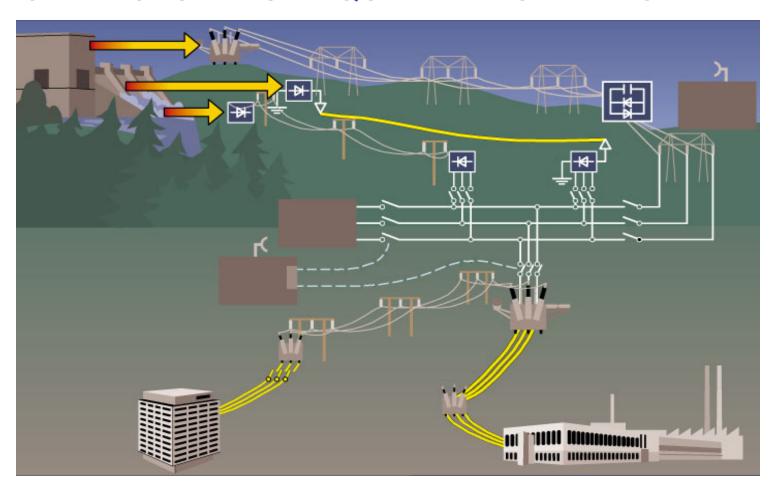
#### **HOW DOES A CAPACITOR DO THAT?**



- STATIC DEVICE NO MOVING PARTS
- TAKES FROM SYSTEM ON 1ST HALF-CYCLE
- RETURNS TO SYSTEM ON 2ND HALF-CYCLE



#### POWER SYSTEMS REQUIRE REACTIVE POWER





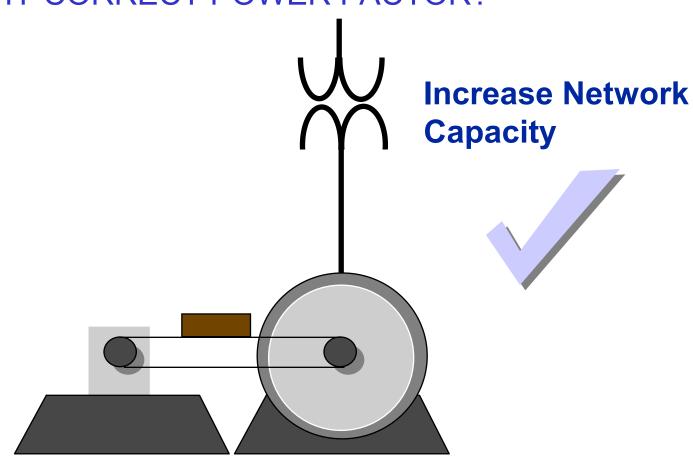




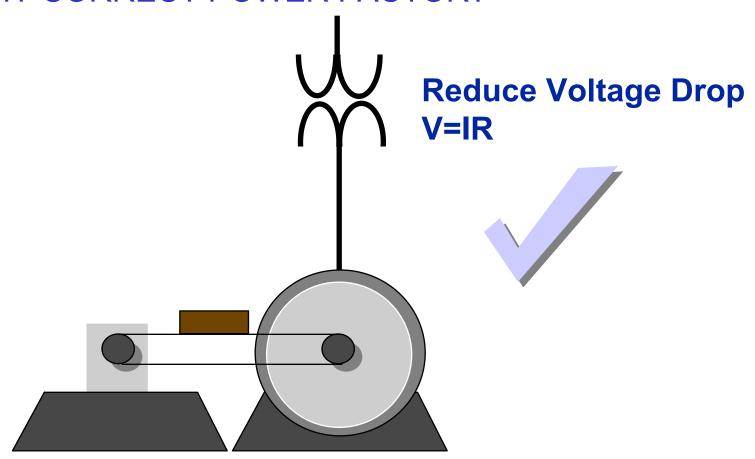
#### GOOD QUESTION - HERE'S WHY

- When low power factor is not corrected, the power utilities need to provide reactive power
  - Larger equipment (ie. poles and wires) required to supply power
  - System capacity problems lead to 'brown-outs'
- Power utility's operating costs are higher, OFTEN resulting in power factor penalties to customers
  - Maximum Demand charges

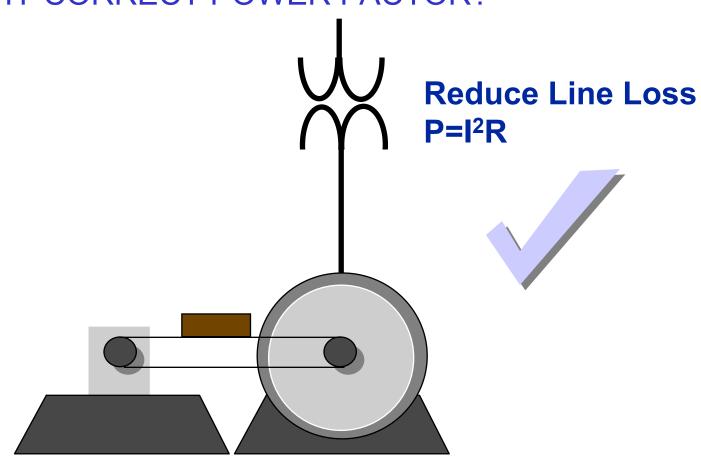




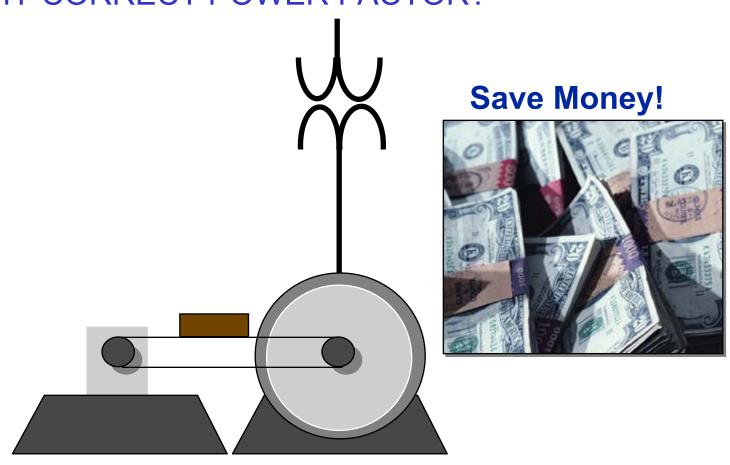














#### PF CORRECTION - UTILITY BENEFITS

- Reduce power generation (kVA)
- Increase supply network capacity
- Lower operating and maintenance cost
- Reduce carbon emissions (environment)



#### PF CORRECTION – END USER BENEFITS

- Lower utility bills (lower operating costs)
- If Low Voltage capacitors installed customer can increase their own network capacity and reduce their energy waste (heat losses)
- Reduce carbon emissions (environment)



#### POWER FACTOR CORRECTION METHODS:

- Individual Capacitors at the Motor
- Fixed Capacitors on the Network
- Automatic Capacitor Banks (The Trend Today)



### ADVANTAGES OF MEDIUM AND HIGH VOLTAGE CAPACITORS:

- Reduces loading of Medium and High Voltage distribution system.
- Reduces Medium Voltage and High Voltage impedance heat losses.
- Lower cost than Low Voltage Capacitor Systems.



#### ADVANTAGES OF LOW VOLTAGE CAPACITORS:

- Reduces loading of user's feeding transformer.
- Reduces Low Voltage, Medium Voltage and High Voltage impedance heat losses.
- Potential lower installation cost than Medium and High Voltage capacitors as Low Voltage capacitors can be installed by customer's in-house qualified personnel.



#### **TVA Rate Structure:**

Gerald to provide



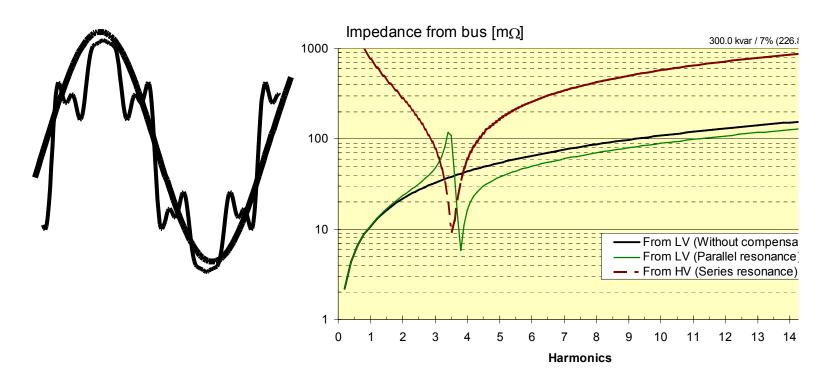
#### **PF Correction Savings Example(s):**

Gerald to provide



#### **HARMONICS**

Low Voltage Applications





### HARMONICS Definition (... but please forget it!)

$$f(t) = A_0 + C_1 \cos(\omega t - \phi_1) + \sum_{1}^{\infty} C_k \cos(k\omega t - \phi_k)$$



Fundamental



**Harmonics** 

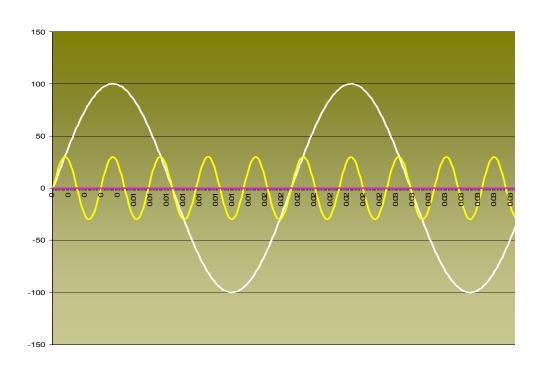
RMS value = 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{\theta}^{\theta+T} f^2(t) . dt} = \sqrt{A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k^2}$$

Example: No harmonics  $\Rightarrow$  RMS = C<sub>1</sub>/ $\sqrt{2}$ 



### **HARMONICS - Definition**

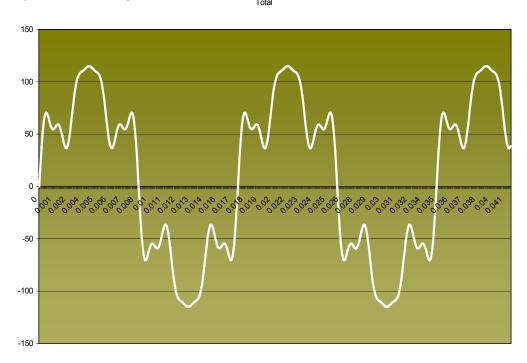
Harmonic	%
Fund	100
5th	30
7th	0
11th	0
13th	0





### **HARMONICS - Definition**

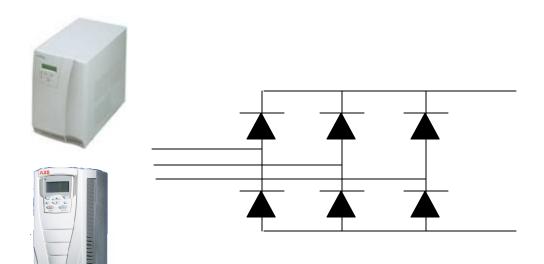
Harmonic	%
Fund	100
5th	30
7th	14
11th	9
13th	8



A continuous distortion of the current waveform contributed in multiples of the fundamental.



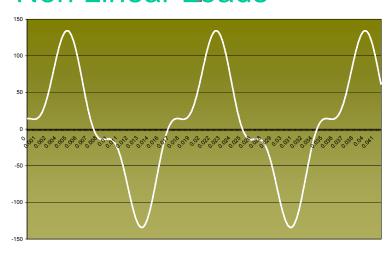
### Where do harmonics come from? Non Linear Loads



- AC & DC Drives
- UPS Systems
- Rectifiers
- Softstarters during start-up
- Produce 5th, 7th,
   11th 13<sup>th</sup>..harmonics
   h = cn ± 1



### Where do harmonics come from? Non Linear Loads



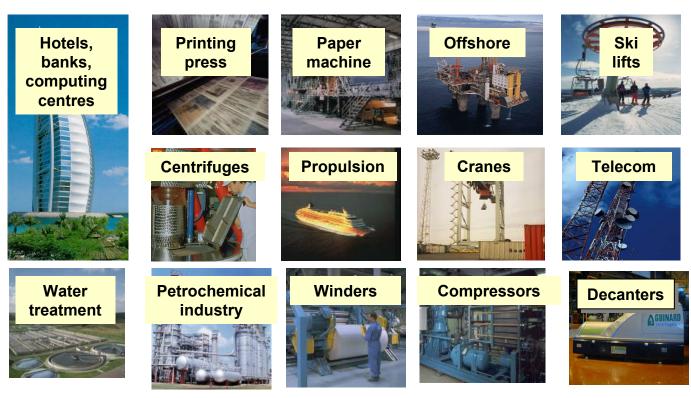
- Computers & Other single phase loads
- Produce also 3rd, 6th, 9th harmonics







#### Where do harmonics come from?



Non-linear loads are everywhere and in ever increasing number!



### Financial and environmental impact of harmonics



#### Examples

	Losses/	CO <sub>2</sub>
	year	emissions/year
Small/medium	3000€	30 T
transformers	(\$4,200)	
Large	10000€	100 T
transformers	(\$14,000)	
LV cables	1500 €	15 T
(per 100 m)	(\$2,100)	
Motors	10%	10% additional
	additional	emissions
	losses	

Note: Actual results may be different from examples. Values given do not constitute a performance guarantee and depend on local conditions.



### PROBLEMS CREATED by HARMONICS

- Heating of Transformers, Cables & Motors
- Overloading of Capacitors
- Nuisance Tripping of Breakers & Blown Fuses (Down Time!)
- Malfunction of Control Equipment.
- Damage to Sensitive Equipment.
- Non compliance with Regulatory Standards such as IEEE 519.

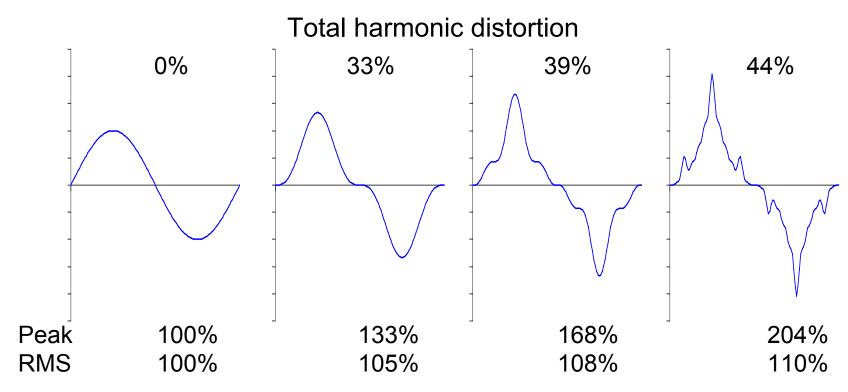


### WHAT CAN HIGH HARMONIC DISTORTION LEAD TO?

- All electrical devices are designed to operate with pure sinusoidal waves.
- A distorted sine wave may lead to:
  - Lifetime reduction of equipment
  - Damage to equipment
  - Overloading of transformer and cables
  - Malfunctioning of Equipment



#### Effects of harmonics on the waveform



- => Modification of the peak value of the waveform
- => Increase of the RMS value of the waveform



#### PROBLEMS CREATED BY HARMONICS

- Motor problems
  - Additional losses in windings & iron (RMS increase)
  - Perturbing torques on shaft (negative phase sequence harmonics)

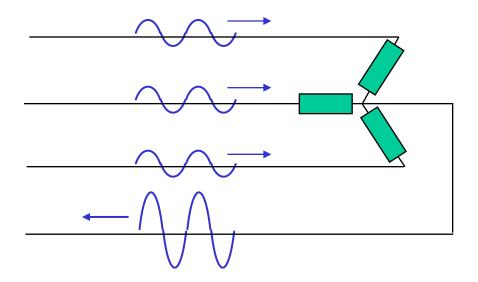
#### Harmonics classification

Order	Group	Effects
n = 1	Fundamental	active power
n = 3k+1	+ sequence	heating
n = 3k-1	- sequence	heating & motor problems
n = 3n	0 sequence	heating & neutral problems



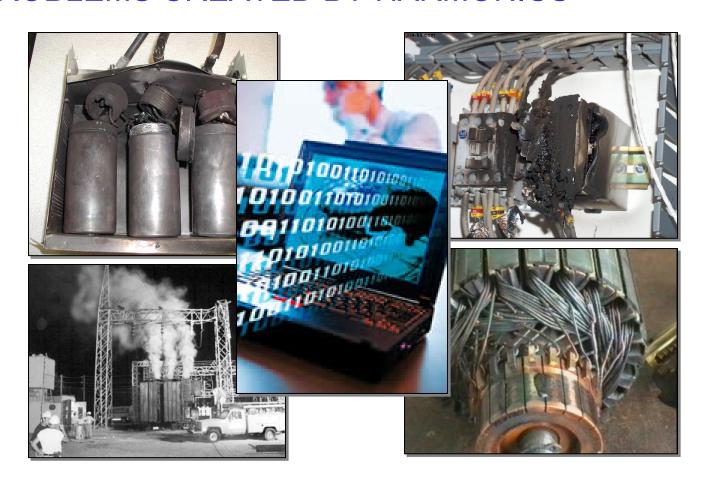
#### PROBLEMS CREATED BY HARMONICS

Excessive neutral current (mainly zero-sequence harmonics)





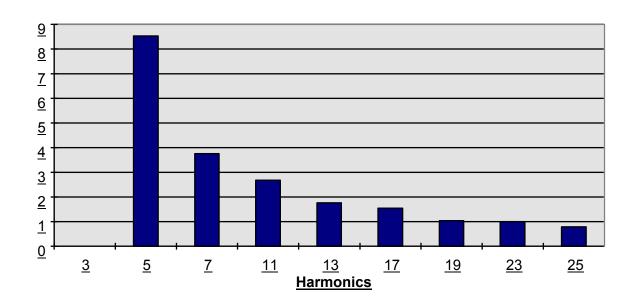
#### PROBLEMS CREATED BY HARMONICS





### **IEEE - 519** Sets Recommended Harmonic Distortion Limits

- Current limit for the user
- Voltage limit for the utility.



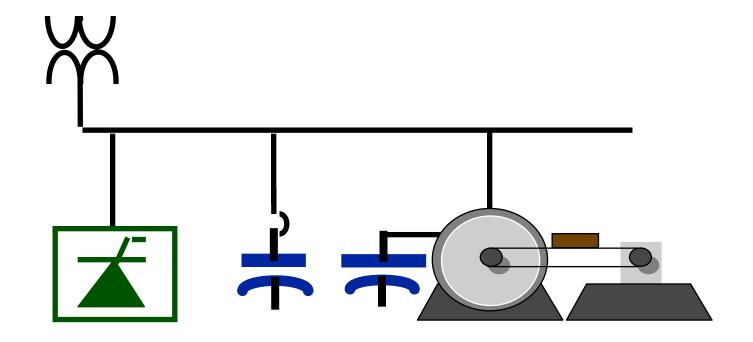


Individual Odd Harmonics								
ISc/IL	<11	11 <h17< th=""><th>17<h<23< th=""><th>23<h<35< th=""><th>35<h< th=""><th>TDD</th></h<></th></h<35<></th></h<23<></th></h17<>	17 <h<23< th=""><th>23<h<35< th=""><th>35<h< th=""><th>TDD</th></h<></th></h<35<></th></h<23<>	23 <h<35< th=""><th>35<h< th=""><th>TDD</th></h<></th></h<35<>	35 <h< th=""><th>TDD</th></h<>	TDD		
<20	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	5.0		
20<50	7.0	3.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	8.0		
50<100	10.0	4.5	4.0	1.5	0.7	12.0		
100<1000	12.0	5.5	5.0	2.0	1.0	15.0		
<1000	15.0	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.4	20.0		
Even Harmo	onics: 25	% of Odd	harmonic	limits				
3								
2								
1 0	, ,							
3	5	7 11	13	17 19	23 2	25		

**Harmonics** 

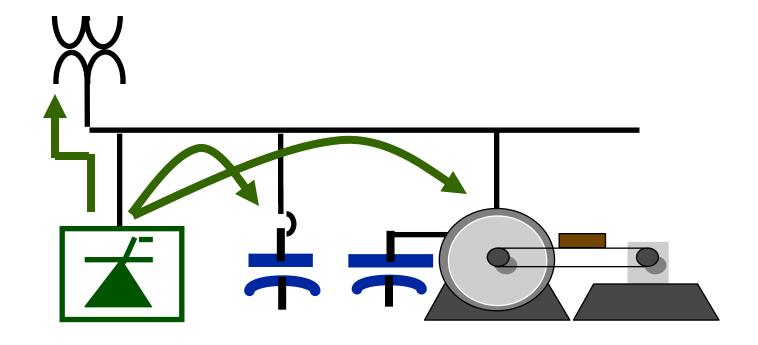


### **Capacitors in a Harmonic Environment**





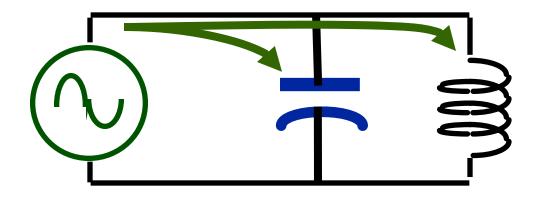
#### **Parallel Resonance**



**Parallel Paths for Harmonic Current** 



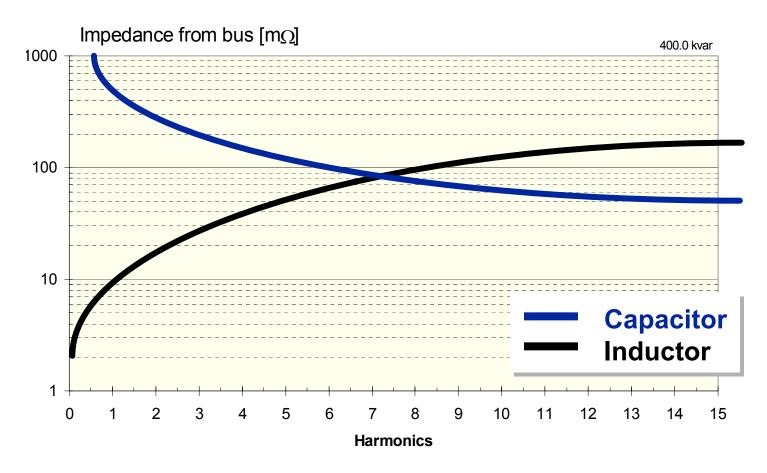
#### **Parallel Resonance**



**Parallel Paths for Harmonic Current** 

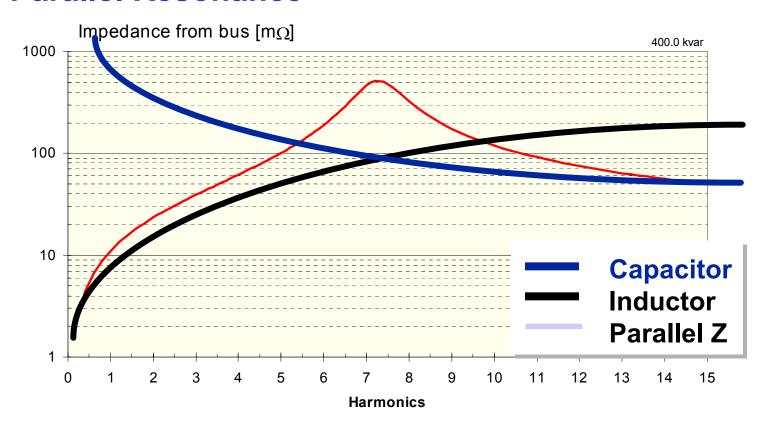


### **Parallel Resonance**





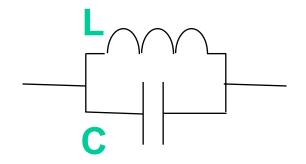
#### **Parallel Resonance**



Impedance at 420 Hz -Increased by 600%!



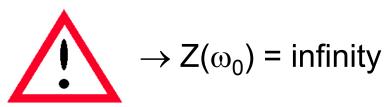
#### **Parallel Resonance**



### Impedance:

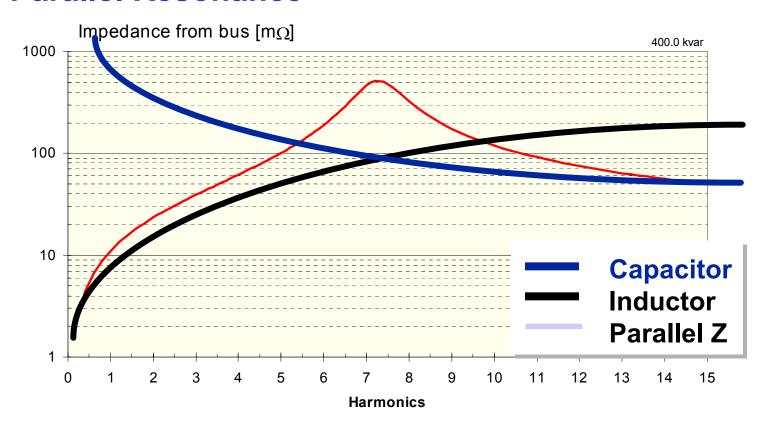
$$Z(\omega) = \frac{\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

Resonance at frequency  $\omega_0$  for which  $\omega_0^2$  LC = 1





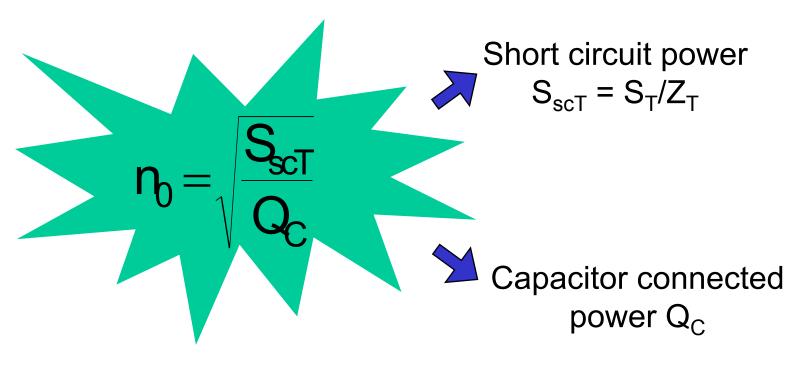
#### **Parallel Resonance**



Impedance at 420 Hz -Increased by 600%!



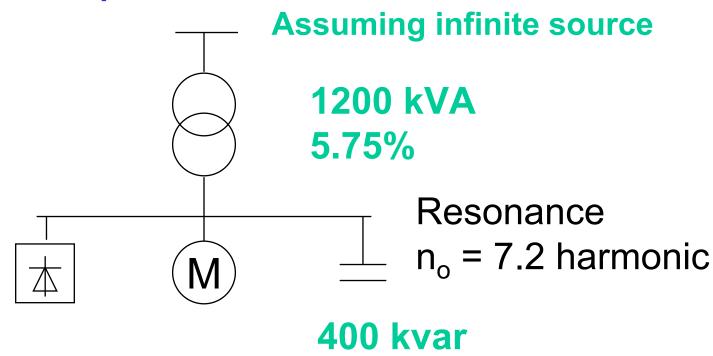
### Easy evaluation of resonance



Important formula!

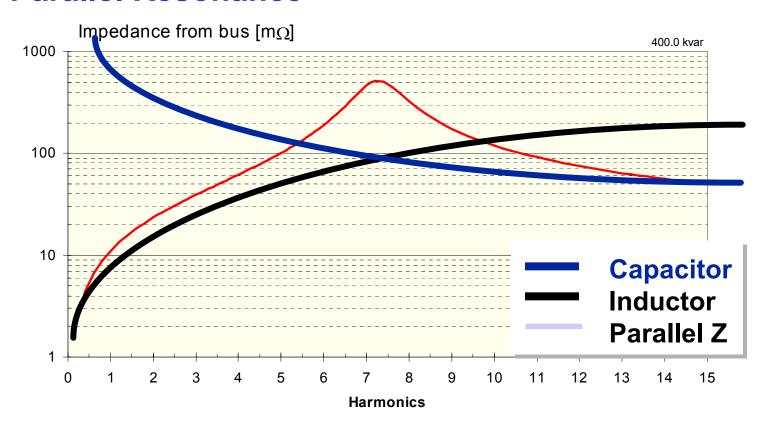


### **Typical Example**





#### **Parallel Resonance**



Impedance at 420 Hz -Increased by 600%!



#### **Parallel Resonance**

### Impact on Vthd

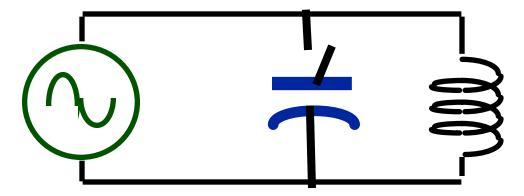
Assume

V(60Hz) = 277V

I(60Hz) = 240 A

I(420Hz) = 11% = 26.4 A

Since Z(420Hz) without Cap = .08 (80m ohms)



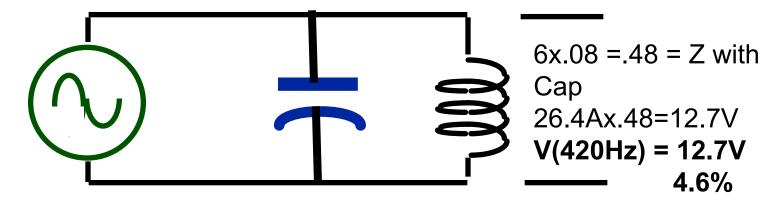
Then
V(420Hz) = .08 x
26.4A = 2.1V
2.1V/277V x
100% = 0.76%



#### **Parallel Resonance**

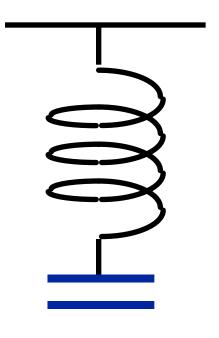
### Impact on Vthd

$$V(60Hz) = 277V$$
  
 $I(60Hz) = 240 A$   
 $I(420Hz) = 11\% = 26.4 A$ 





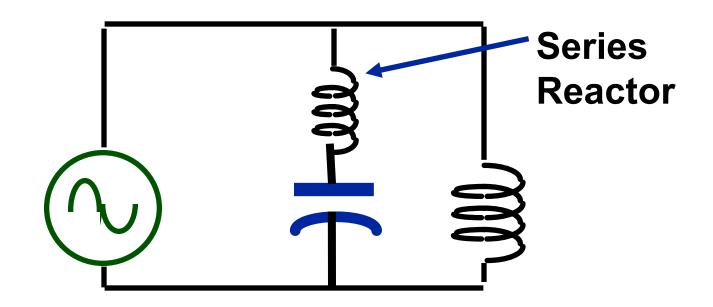
### **Avoid Parallel Resonance by using Passive Filters**



- Series Connection of a reactor (inductor) and a capacitor, tuned to a chosen frequency.
- Provides power factor correction and harmonic filtering.

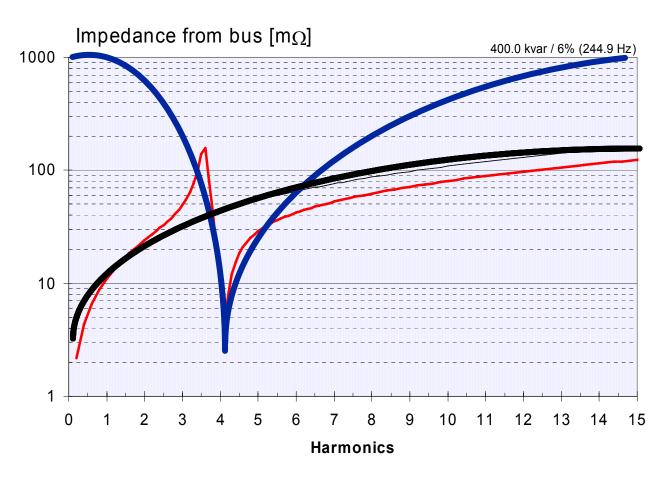


### **Correcting Parallel Resonance**



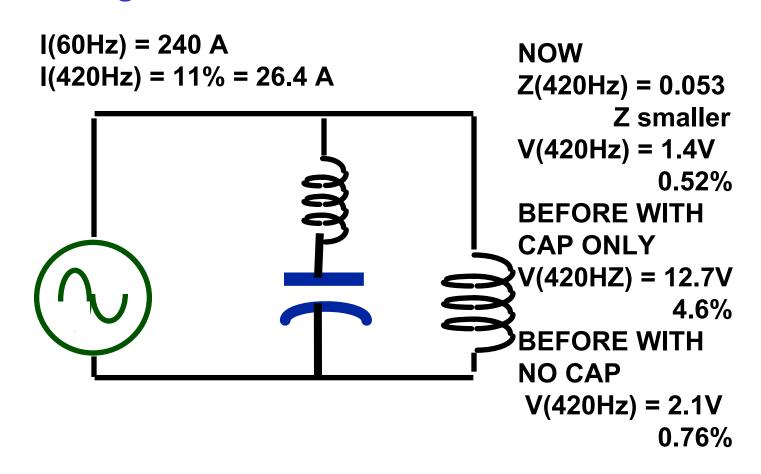


### **Correcting Parallel Resonance**





### **Correcting Parallel Resonance**



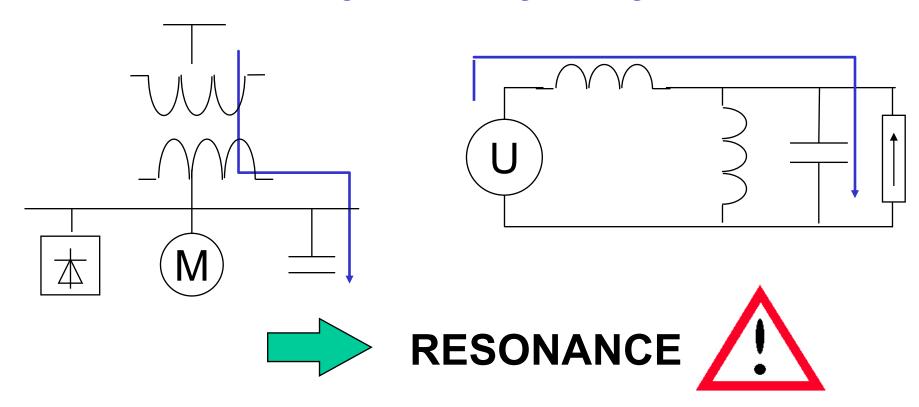


# Parallel Resonance now avoided but there still remains yet another concern...

### **SERIES RESONANCE**



Series Resonance Harmonics coming from the high voltage network





#### Series Resonance

Impedance: 
$$Z(\omega) = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

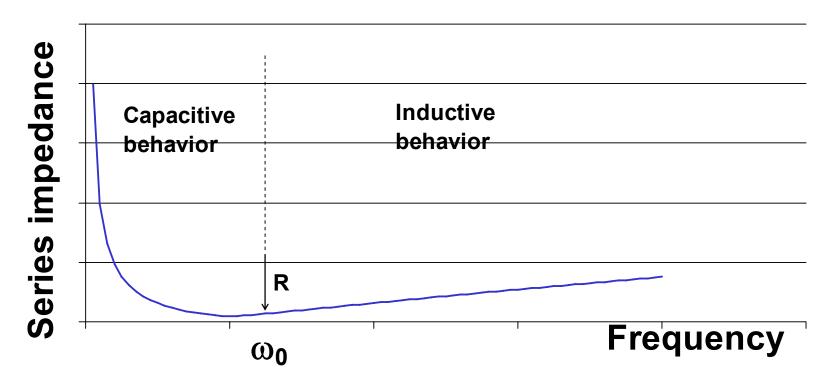
Resonance at frequency  $\omega_0$  for which  $\omega_0 L = 1/\omega_0 C$ 

$$\Rightarrow Z(\omega_0) = R \qquad \text{if } R = 0...$$

$$\omega = 2*\pi*f$$



#### Series Resonance





### **Avoiding Resonance**

 Capacitors & inductors will always create parallel and series resonance for some frequency(ies)



Resonance is impossible to avoid

Resonance is not a problem if not excited



SOLUTION: customize the resonance



#### How to customize the resonance?

- By creating resonance only at frequencies where we know there is NO harmonic current.
  - Transformer: fixed (we cannot change)
  - Capacitor: can be both fixed & changing



The Solution:

Add a reactor in series with each capacitor



PQ Improvement Equipment Application
Considerations and how to design for a safe
and durable installation



#### **Tuned filters**

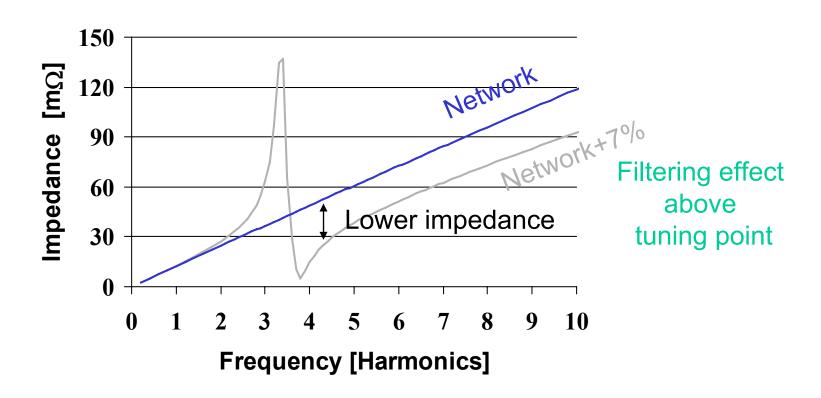
- Tuning very close to a specific harmonic
- Low impedance at this frequency shunting the harmonic
- + High Harmonics absorption

BUT...

 Very big danger because harmonic current stress can change over time (more nonlinear loads, network impedance changes)



#### Filtering effect of Detuned Capacitor Bank



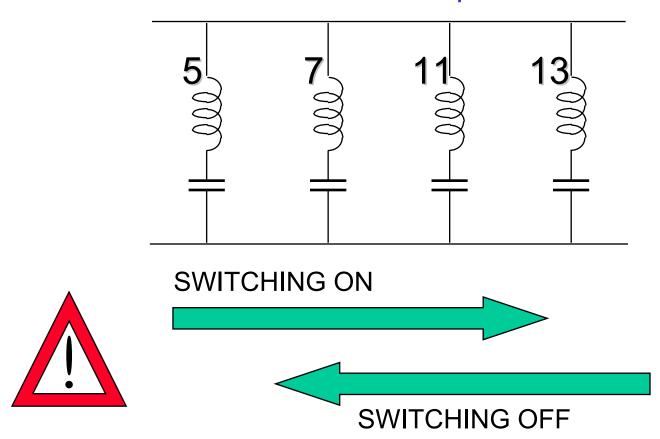


### TUNED FILTERS

**Special Considerations** 

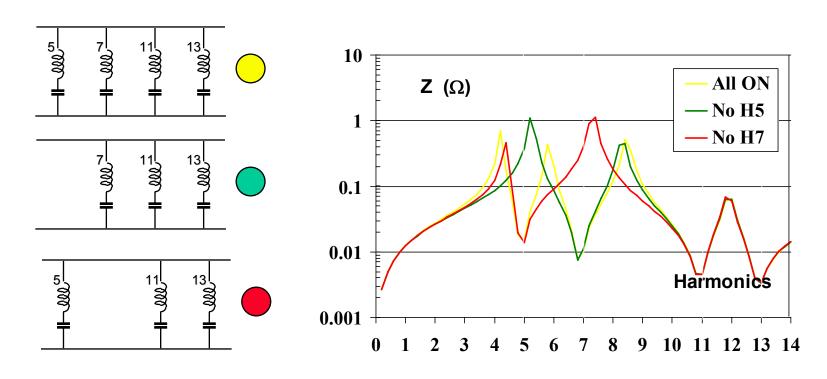


#### Connection of filter branches in parallel





#### Connection of filter branches in parallel







#### Connection of same tuned branches

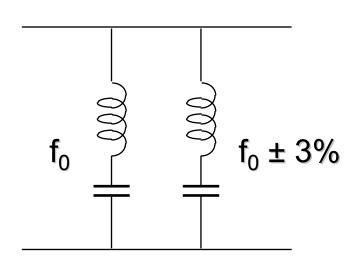
**Tolerances** 

 $C: \pm 5\%$ 

L: ± 2%



± 3 % on tuned frequency due to component variations





Very low impedance at f<sub>0</sub>

Small differences on Z can lead to very high currents!



#### The Future in Power Quality Improvement, Active Filters





#### Traditional solutions to harmonic problems



#### **Structural modifications**

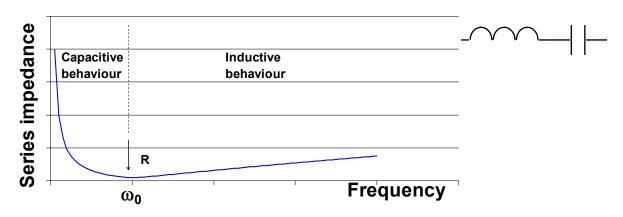
- Isolate harmonic sensitive loads from harmonic producing loads
- Use special transformer couplings
- Often only possible in the design phase of the installation or not possible at all

### High pulse Drives for industrial loads

 Very expensive with large space requirement



#### Traditional solutions to harmonic problems

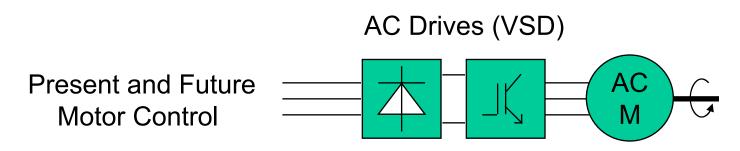


Passive tuned filters: Reactor and capacitor in series offers low impedance path for harmonic component(s)

- Possible to overload with excessive harmonics
- Multiple branches required for filtering more than one harmonic
- Large weight and physical space requirement



#### Traditional solutions to harmonic problems



Passive filters always provide Power Factor correction

- Good displacement power factor (dPF = 95% or higher), However High Harmonics created.
- No capacitors needed to improve the Power Factor but harmonic filtering REQUIRED!

→ In Low Voltage networks, passive filters will be used less and less

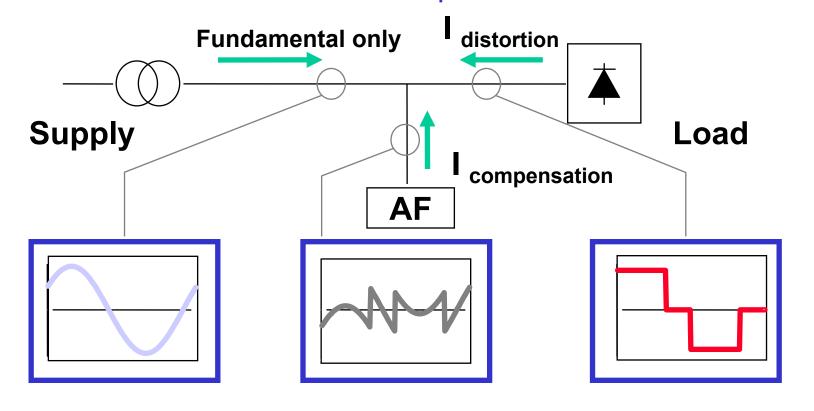


#### Conclusion: we need a better solution

- That is not overloadable
- That is flexible (e.g. doesn't have to improve Power Factor)
- That doesn't introduce new resonance frequencies
- That is small and compact
- That doesn't require sophisticated network studies



#### The best solution to harmonic problems are Active Filters



Active harmonic filtering principle

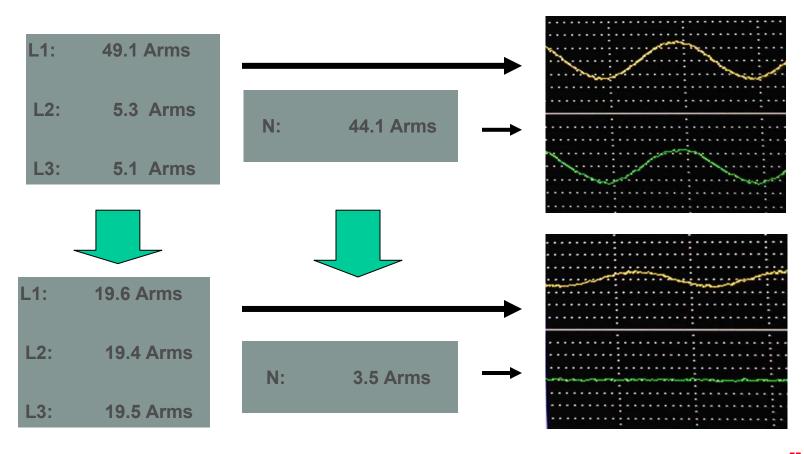


#### Advantages of ABB Active Filters?

- Filter up to 20 individually selectable harmonics simultaneously in a range up to the 50<sup>th</sup> harmonic
- Desired harmonic filtering levels can be preset for each individual harmonic
- Cannot be overloaded by excessive harmonics.
- Can perform Power Factor Correction (if desired)
- Load Balancing
- Small space requirement
- Easily expandable



#### ABB Active Filter load balancing example





Why use ABB Active Filters?

 ABB active filters can increase the Energy Efficiency of the installation substantially...
 (Two Field Reports)



#### Field report 1: Diesel Generator Application



#### The installation:

Power plant: 2 generators

Main load: 2 DC drive propulsion

units

Performance without filters:

G1: 660 A, G2: 580A dPF: 0.76

**THDV = 22%, THDI = 25%** 

Avg. diesel fuel consumption:

3800 gal/month

#### The inquiry

- Install filters to solve harmonic problems due to propulsion DC drives
- Perform PF correction without overcompensation



#### Field report 1: Diesel Generator Application

- Reasons for choosing ABB active filters
  - Compact solution (paramount given the limited space aboard)
  - Excellent filtering performance
  - Possibilities to perform automatic transient-free power factor correction
  - ABS (American Bureau of Shipping) and BV (Bureau of Veritas) offshore certification
- Customer findings and consequent actions
  - Technical problems resolved
  - With ABB PQF active filters operational, approx. 10% fuel savings were reported resulting in drastically reduced running costs
- Customer gain: per ferry approx. 4,800 gallons fuel/year



#### Field report 2: Industrial extruder lines

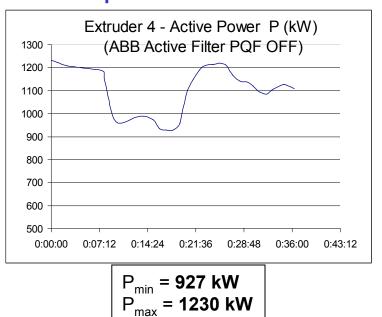


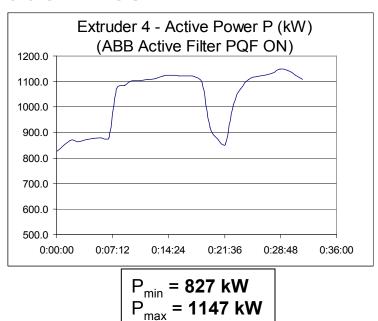
#### Customer

- Runs various extruder lines resulting in THDV of about 11% on LV side
- Extruder lines are DC drive based
- Due to the harmonics in the voltage, voltage wave form had multiple zero crossings which upset the DC drive control causing damage
- Hopes to have reduction of losses in (long) feeding cables and feeding transformers (billing aspect and cable overheating aspect)



#### Field report 2: Industrial extruder lines





#### **Customer findings and consequent actions**

- Technical problems in production line disappeared
- PF of the installation increased from 0.84 to 0.92 on average
- In house on-line power consumption monitoring indicated around 10-15% savings of active power which resulted in very short pay back time of installation



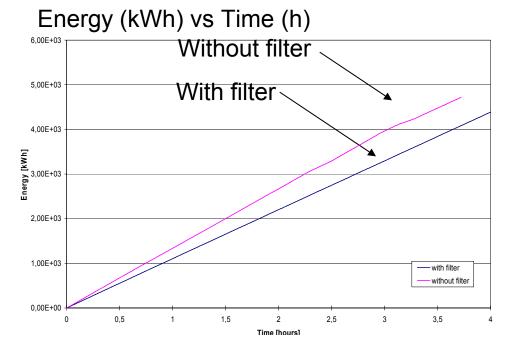
#### Field report 2: Industrial extruder lines

- ABB verification measurement with high precision measuring equipment indicated that measuring equipment used by the company functions correctly
- Results 11% power savings were recorded with filter running
- ABB contacted independent 3rd party European accredited measurement laboratory, 'Labo Lemcko' to re-measure and verify the validity of the measurements made...



#### Field report 2: Industrial extruder lines

• Independent laboratory confirmed 14.5 % energy savings!



Customer gain: more than \$70,000 per year!



#### Field report 2: Industrial extruder lines

#### Financial analysis over time

Yr	Accumulated energy savings (USD)	
1	>\$70,000	Pay-back time
2	>\$140,000	
3	>\$210,000	Additional profit
4	>\$280,000	
		Vomenhou
Note: during the first year the		Very shou

Note: during the first year, the customer has already profited because the production line down time is reduced.

Very short pay-back time is realized!



#### Where are active filters used?











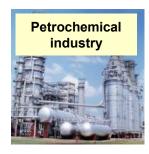
















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