



## Effective Harmonic Filter Designs for Commercial Implementation

**Team Power Matrix, Sony Jacob** 

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## **Power Quality**

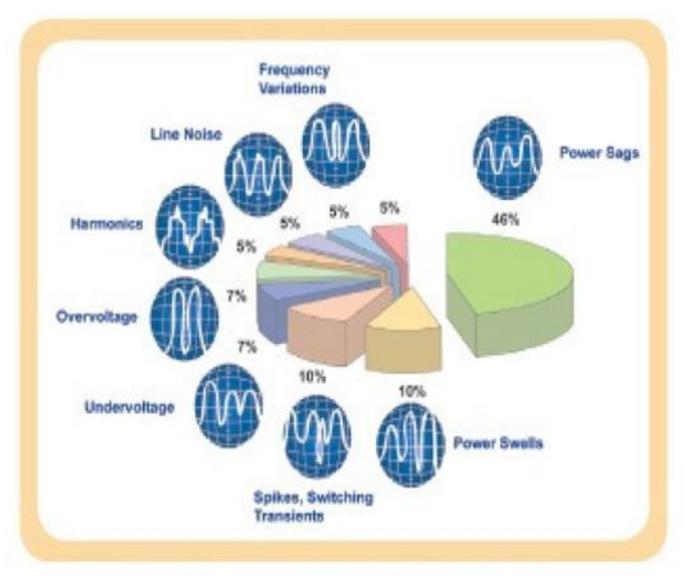


**Power Quality** is a set of **ELECTRICAL BOUNDARIES** that allows a piece of equipment to **FUNCTION** in its **INTENDED** manner **WITHOUT** significant **LOSS** of **PERFORMANCE / LIFE EXPECTANCY** 

Power Quality is very important in Todays times, as our requirements for Extremely High Production Targets has increased our usage of Electronic / Electrical Equipment's, very sensitive to PQ Disturbances and the consequences of slight PQ Variations can be very Expensive Repairs, Replacements and Lost Revenue

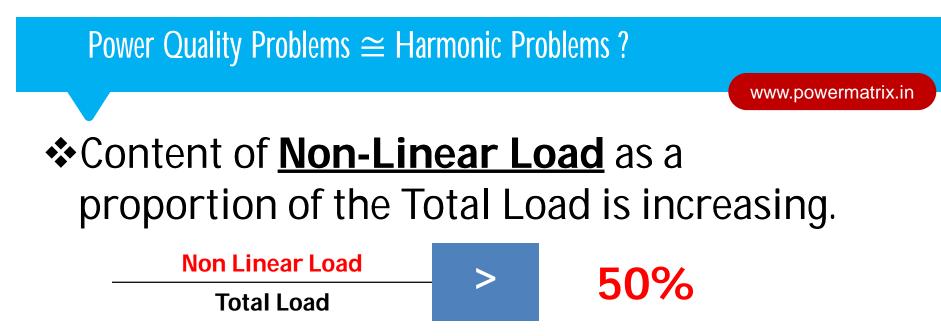


# Power Quality Problems Worldwide



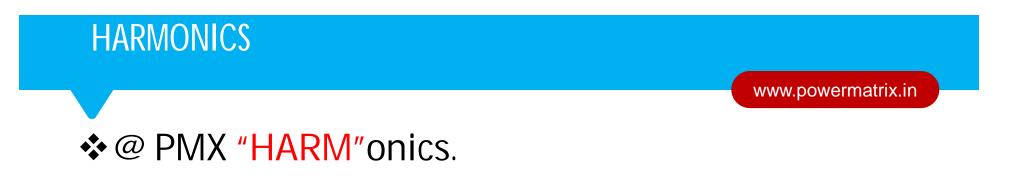
- We will not solve a Problem unless there is a gain/loss associated with it.
- In India, Power Factor Incentives have been in existence for a while now.
- Recently some utility companies have started penalizing for harmonics.
- Hence, only <u>Power Factor And Harmonics</u> are considered as PQ Problems and provided more than adequate attention.





- High Neutral to Ground Voltages causes Equipment manufacturers to Void Warranty.
- Electricity Supply Companies are forcing for Harmonic Reduction measures





# Technically, Harmonics are a MATHEMATICAL way of describing distortion to a Voltage / Current Waveform

**\* Harmonics** occur in BOTH **VOLTAGE & CURRENT**.

CURRENT Harmonics are Load Generated and hence should be the focus of remedial measures.

# **CREATORS OF HARMONICS**

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# Harmonics are created by Non-Linear loads like

- Electronic chokes in fluorescent lamps
- □ Single Phase UPS
- Three Phase UPS
- Computer Load, Printer,
- □ Electronic equipment with SMPS
- Battery Charger
- Thyristorised DC Drives
- Variable Frequency Drives / Adjustable Speed Drives
- □ SCR Controlled Industrial Heaters
- Smart Motor Controllers
- Welding Controls & Rectifiers
- Saturated Transformers & Motors
- □ Arc Furnaces



# **PROBLEMS OF HARMONICS**

- $\hfill\square$  Skin Effect , Thereby causing higher I²R losses and more cost  $\hfill\square$  R =  $\rho^*$  L / A
- Overheating of transformers (K-Factor) and rotating equipment and thus insulation deterioration and more frequent winding required
- □ Increased Hysteresis losses.
- □ Neutral overloading / unacceptable neutral-to-ground voltages.
- Distorted voltage and current waveforms
- Equipment de-rating costs to provide immunity to harmonics
- Increased failure of the capacitor banks, sensitive electronic equipment.
- Breakers and fuses tripping.
- Unreliable operation of electronic equipment and generators.
- Erroneous register of electric meters.
- □ Wasted KVA capacity Inefficient distribution of power.
- Increased downtime, maintenance of equipment and machinery and thus leads to financial costs

# HARMONICS – How do you measure Harmonics ?

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The terms TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD) & TOTAL DEMAND DISTORTION (TDD) is used as a measure of Harmonics.

$$\% THD_{I} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{h=2}^{\infty} {I_{h}}^{2}}}{I_{1}} \times 100$$

$$\%TDD = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{h=2}^{\infty} {I_h}^2}}{I_L} \times 100$$

Where,

- I<sub>h</sub> = Magnitude of the individual harmonic components (rms amps)
- h = Harmonic Order
- I<sub>L</sub> = Maximum demand load current (rms amps) defined as a current value, at the PCC as the sum of the load currents corresponding to the maximum demand.



# HARMONICS – International Standards

IEEE 519-1992
EN50160
IEC 61000-4
G5/4

In India, the most widely referred standard is the IEEE 519-1992 standard for harmonic limits.



# **IEEE 519-1992 Recommended Practice For Harmonics**

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#### HARMONIC DISTORTION (%) LIMITS AS PER IEEE 519 - 1992

Current Distortion Limits for General Distribution Systems (120V through 69 000 V)

| Maximum Harmonic Current Distortion in % of IL |   |         |         |         |     |      |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|-----|------|
|  | Individual Harmonic Order ( Odd Harmonics ) |         |         |         |     |      |
| lsc / I <sub>L</sub>                           | <11   | 11 - 16 | 17 - 23 | 24 - 34 | >34 | %TDD |
| < 20*  | 4.0   | 2.0     | 1.5     | 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 harmonics are limited to 25% of the odd harmonics limits above.

Current distortions that result in a DC offset, e.g., Half wave converters are not allowed.

\* All power generation equipment is limited to these values of current distortion, regardless of actual lsc / I, Where Isc = Maximum short circuit current at Point of Common Coupling (PCC). 1

= Maximum demand load current (fundamental frequency component) at PCC.

PCC = Point of common coupling.

**Voltage Distortion Limits** 

| Bus Voltage at PCC       | Individual Voltage<br>Distortion (%) | Total Voltage Distortion<br>THD (%) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 69 KV and below          | 3.0                                  | 5.0                                 |
| 69.001 KV through 161 KV | 1.5                                  | 2.5                                 |
| 161.001 KV and above     | 1.0                                  | 1.5                                 |

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# Implement IEEE 519-1992 ? Why ? When ?

Especially necessary when Non-Linear Load to Total Load ratio is greater than 40%

- Compliance with IEEE 519-1992 standards for harmonics, assures the reduction of Harmonics to **Acceptable Levels.**
- Implementation of harmonic filtering Solutions INCREASES the

ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY of the distribution network
 ELECTRICAL RELIABILITY of the system working components.

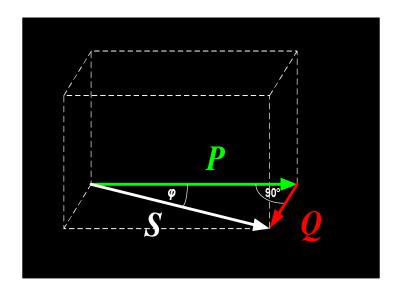


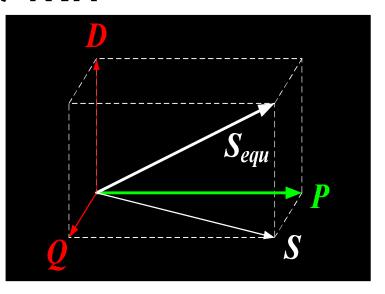
# ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY

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# EFFICIENCY = RATE AT WHICH USEFUL WORK IS DONE.

# EFFICIENCY = OUTPUT / INPUT ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY = POWER FACTOR POWER FACTOR = KW / KVA





 $S_{equ}^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + D^2$ 



 $S^2 = P^2 + Q^2$ Copyright © 2015. POWER MATRIX SOLUTIONS PVT LTD

# Types Of Harmonics

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#### **CHARACTERISTIC HARMONICS**

□ Related to circuit configuration

- □ Fairly predictable frequency spectrum
- $\Box$  Frequency spectrum provided by <u> $k^*p \pm 1$ ; k = 1, 2, 3, ....</u>
- □\_Therefore for 6 pulse, we have the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> as the pre-dominant orders, and for 12 pulse, it is the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>

#### **NON - CHARACTERISTIC HARMONICS**

Caused by Frequency Converters

□ System Imbalance (Voltage & Impedance)

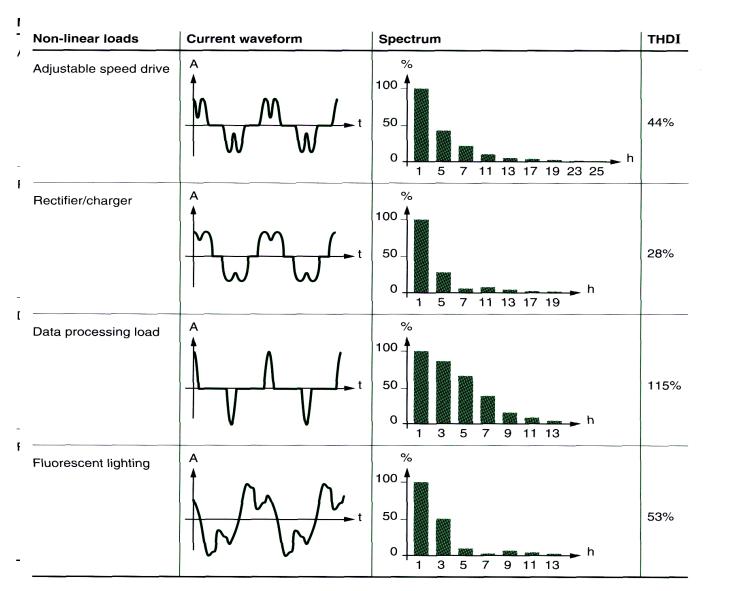
#### **TRIPLEN HARMONICS**

**Zero** Sequence in Nature

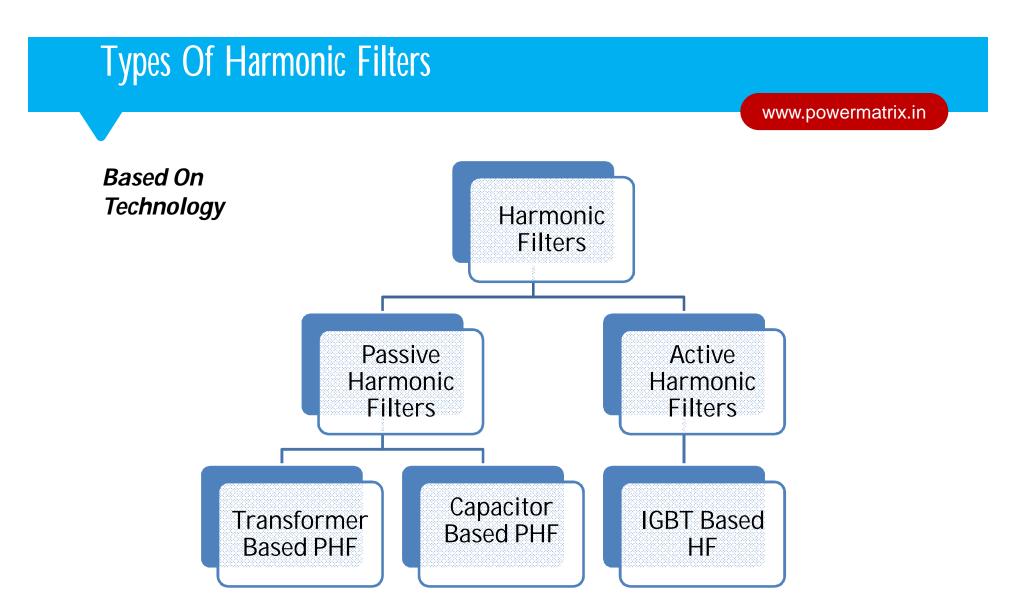
□ Accumulates in the Neutral Conductor

□ 3\* (2n+1) Order, *n*= 0,1,2,..... (3<sup>rd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>,...)

# **Typical Harmonic Spectrums**







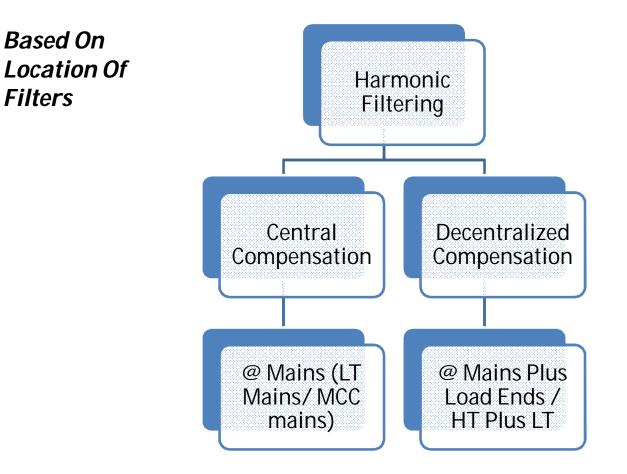
# *Hybrid Harmonic Filters, which is a combination of the Passive Harmonic Filter & Active Harmonic Filter , can also be evaluated for installations*



# Types Of Harmonic Filters

**Based On** 

**Filters** 





# **Designing Effective Harmonic Filters**

- Designing effective Harmonic Filters and getting it right the first time itself requires –
  - Prior experience with Harmonics and network interferences.
  - Accurate data collection and data analysis.
  - Post Implementation, On-site fine tuning, to achieve the exact compliance
- Since, no one size fits all, every solution requires at least minimum 5% to 10% customization, PMX has developed its own Unique Process for deploying and solving harmonic problems effectively and cost optimally.









## Hybrid Harmonic Filter Implementation @ M/s Bhushan Steel, Hosur, Tamil Nadu

## Ou Co pro The Inco on Ster

Our client is an Indian Multinational Company engaged in the business of producing automotive grade steel.

- They have multiple steel plants in India, from stand alone units like this one to Fully Captive Power Integrated Steel Complex.
- The plant being discussed is a satellite unit, used majorly for finishing operations and being able to deliver in smaller lots to the Automobile Industries in and around Tamil Nadu.



#### D1 - Problem Definition

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In Tamil Nadu, there is an order from the state electricity board to maintain Current THD < 8%, to avoid any penalties in Electrical Billing. If Current THD is not < 8%, then there would be a penalty of 15% levied on our clients on a monthly basis.

#### Client Details

- □ Industry Steel Pipes
- Transformer KVA 2500 KVA
- □ Incoming Voltage 11 KV
- Maximum Demand 1200 KVA

#### □ GOAL – ANALYSE THE FACILITY AND BRING CURRENT THD < 8%.

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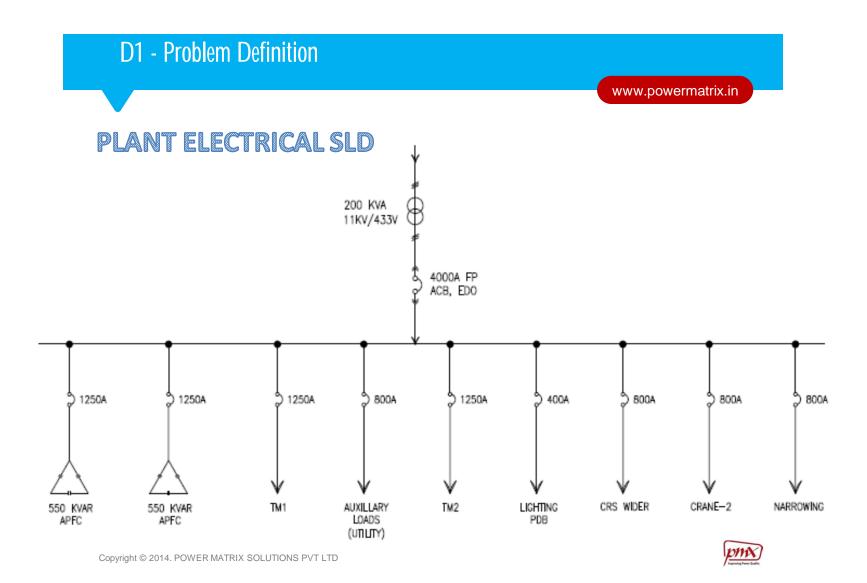
## D1 - Problem Definition

| TAMILNADU GENARATION AND DISTRIBUTION COROPORATION LTD  |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| From<br>Er.P.Chinnathambi, B.E.,<br>Superintending Engineer,<br>krishnagiri-2. Hosur-635 126.   |                                    |
| Lr.No:SEK / GEN / AE.1 / F.HTSC.487/D.No. 1703 /2014, Dt. 12  | Sub-                               |
| Dear Sir,<br>Sub: Elecy – Compensation charges for dumping of harmonics beyond CEA Limits - Notice<br>issued-Reg.<br>+++++++  | Sect<br>SC N<br>Natu               |
| <ul> <li>Harmonics distortion has been measured in your HT service in the presence of company representatives on 10.12.2014. By using Fluke make power Quality analyser. The results of the measurements taken has been already handed over to your representative on the same day.</li> <li>Based on the measurement taken in your HT service the Harmonics distortion exceeds the limits in your HT service as specified by the Central Electricity Authority guidations. Hence, You are requested to</li> <li>10.1Provide adequate harmonic suppression equipmen as per the Tamil Nadu Electricity supply code regulation 4(1)(iv) to bring down within limit as specified by the CEA regulations into TANGEDCO distribution system within three months from the date of measurement.</li> <li>20. If failed t bring down the Harmonics within permissible limits within three months from the date of measurement, you are liable to pay compensation charges at 15% of the respective tariff rate and as and when brings down the harmonics within the limit, compensation charges will be withdrawn. Receipt of this letter may be acknowledged.</li> </ul> | SI No<br>3<br>51 No<br>4<br>2<br>3 |
| Yours sincerely,<br>Superintending Engineer   | 3<br>4<br>Note: T                  |
| KEDC/ Krishnagiri.<br>to AO/CO/Krishnagiri.<br>to the Executive Engineer/O&M/Hosur.<br>the Assistant Executive Enginner/O&M/Sipcot/Hosur.<br>the Assistant Executive Enginner/MRT/Krishnagiri.<br>VAO/HT/CO/Krishnagiri.  | neasur<br>>∨USH                    |

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|       | 1.55111. 560           | OU GENERATION AND D            | DETRIBUTION CORPORATIC                     | DS LIMITED      |     |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----|
| 10    | Fine Harmanic Alexante | 115.                           | No. Steels                                 | Fred            | 1   |
|       | 10 1213HAIAGAIRI       | Date of te                     | ot 10.12.20                                | > 44.4          |     |
| Divis | ion Hosur              | Voltage le                     | Voltage level at PCC: II KU                |                 |     |
| Sub-  | division: SIPCOT / 1   | HOSUR Sanction D               | Sanction Demand: 2250 KVA /                |                 |     |
| Secti | ON SIPCOT - I          | Last 12m a                     | Last 12m average demand/Current: 544.2 Km4 |                 |     |
| SC N  | o:                     | Average C                      | urrent during measuremer                   | 11: 12 . 5 Arms | 2   |
| Natur | e of Industry:         | C. 1 C.                        | pes.                                       |                 |     |
|       |                        | con pri                        | pes.                                       |                 |     |
|       | ħ                      | lesaured Values of Pow         | er Quality Parameters                      |                 | 1   |
|       |                        | Description                    | . v  | Values          |     |
|       |                        |                                | Allowable Lim                              | it Measured     | -   |
| 1     | Individual Voltage H   | armonic Distortion (Max)       | 3%   | 5th Harmon      | PC- |
| 2     | Total Voltage Harmo    | onic Distortion                | 5%   | 1.29%           | -   |
| 3     | Total Current Harmo    | nic Distortion (TDD)           | 8%   | 1.36%           | -   |
|       |                        | Witnesse                       | ed by                                      | 11.26%.         |     |
| No    | Office .               | Designation                    | Sigr                                       | itures          | 7   |
| 4     | R&D / TANGEDCO         |                                |  |                 | -   |
| 2     | O&M / TANGEDCO         | AEE   02M )SIPE                | 57 200-                                    |                 | -   |
| з     | MRT / TANGEDCO         | ABE. IMET 12.9<br>Mr. Momogen. |  | YIOC (S         |     |
|       | CONSUMER               | mx                             | 171.                                       | station         | 1   |





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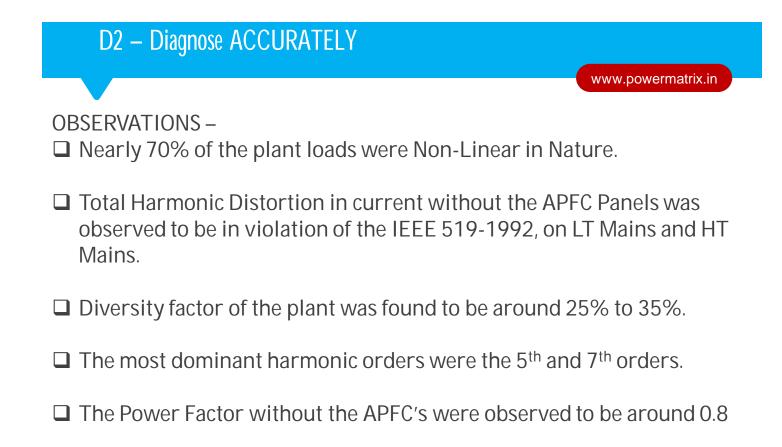
THE PLAN -

- Evaluation of the SLD and determining the points of study to do a thorough load flow analysis.
- Evaluate the downstream feeders and the loading on them.
- Understand the Harmonic Distortions at all major locations.

#### PQ ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT

- . HT Mains with Capacitors Switched ON
- HT Mains with Capacitors Switched OFF
- LT Mains with Capacitors Switched ON
- 4. LT Mains with Capacitors Switched OFF
- 5. Downstream Feeders







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| LOA | LOAD STUDY DATA       |                |          |             |           |              |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| #   | Study Location        | Voltage (V)    | THD V(%) | Current (I) | THD I (%) | Power Factor |
| 1   | HT Mains, LT Caps ON  | 11.1 – 11.4 KV | 2%       | 32 – 36 A   | 22% - 45% | 0.97 – 1     |
| 2   | HT Mains, LT Caps OFF | 11.1 – 11.2 KV | 1%       | 24 - 28 A   | 15% - 29% | 0.82 – 0.93  |
| 3   | LT Mains, LT Caps ON  | 410 – 433 V    | 2% - 4%  | 450 - 800 A | 27% - 48% | 0.96 – 1     |
| 4   | LT Mains, LT Caps OFF | 416 – 420 V    | 1% - 3%  | 450 - 565 A | 16% - 23% | 0.82 – 0.88  |
| 5   | CRS Wider             | 417 - 421 V    | 2%       | 100 – 200 A | 28% - 91% | 0.81 -0.9    |
| 6   | Narrow                | 415 – 424 V    | 3% - 5%  | 24 – 126 A  | 21% - 42% | 0.6 – 0.9    |
| 7   | Tube Mill 1           | 410 – 418 V    | 3% - 4%  | 213 – 321 A | 17% - 36% | 0.89 – 0.9   |
| 8   | Tube Mill 2           | 415 – 423 V    | 3% - 4%  | 111 – 496 A | 20% - 39% | 0.80 - 0.87  |
| 9   | Utility               | 410 – 430 V    | 2% - 4%  | 188 – 426 A | 3% - 8%   | 0.80 - 0.87  |

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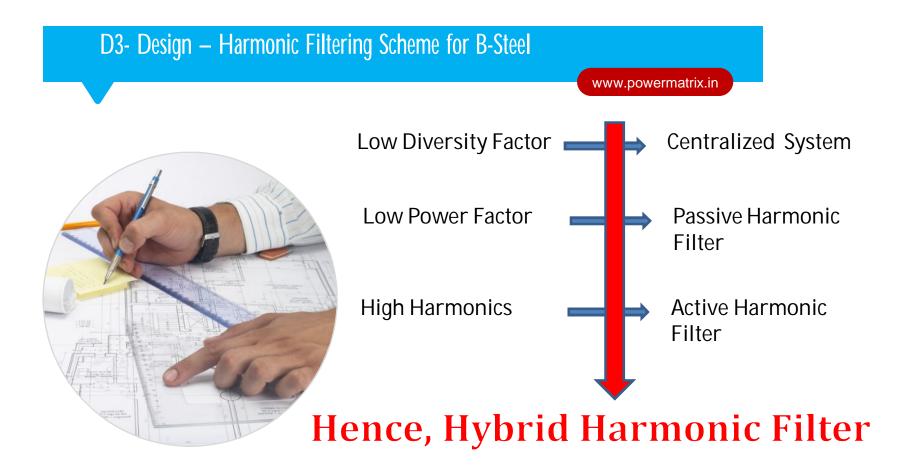


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#### IEEE 519-1992 COMPLIANCE REQMT FOR DIFFERENT LOADING CONDITIONS

|  |   | High Loading | Low Loading |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|
| 1  | Transformer KVA                             | 2500 KVA     | 2500 KVA    |
| 2  | Transformer Impedance (Z%)                  | 6%           | 6%          |
| 3  | Network Operating Voltage (V)               | 440 V        | 440 V       |
| 4  | Short Circuit Current for Xfmr ( $I_{SC}$ ) | 54673 A      | 54673 A     |
| 5  | Load Current (I <sub>L</sub> )              | 1821 A       | 1462 A      |
| 6  | Ratio (I <sub>SC</sub> / I <sub>L</sub> )   | 30           | 37          |
| Hence as per IEEE 519-1992, for Ratio = 30(37) the compliance will be as under |   |              |             |
| 7  | Limits for Voltage Harmonics ( $V_{THD}$ )  | 5%           | 5%          |
| 8  | Limits for Current Harmonics ( $I_{THD}$ )  | 8%           | 8%          |





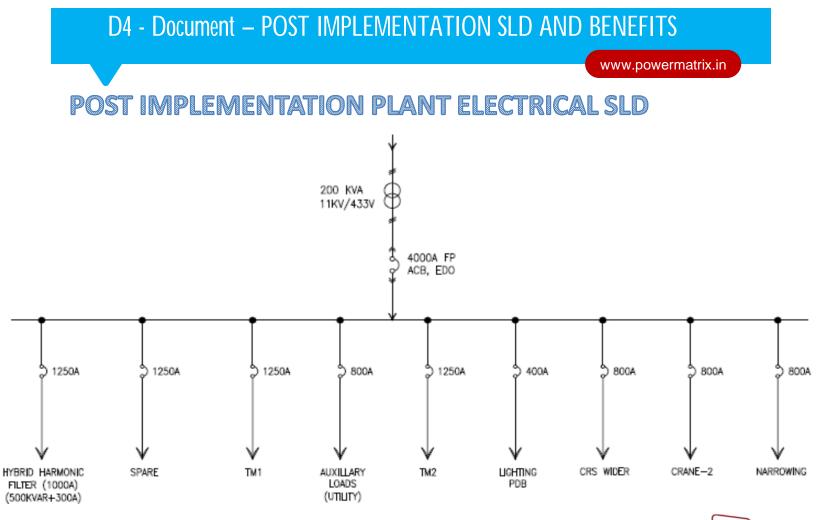


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D3- Design – Harmonic Filtering Scheme for HHIPL

A HYBRID HARMONIC FILTER of 1000 Amps was suggested for implementations and it was estimated that the same would cause the Current THD to be well under 8% post installations. Simulation models were developed and evaluated by our design team



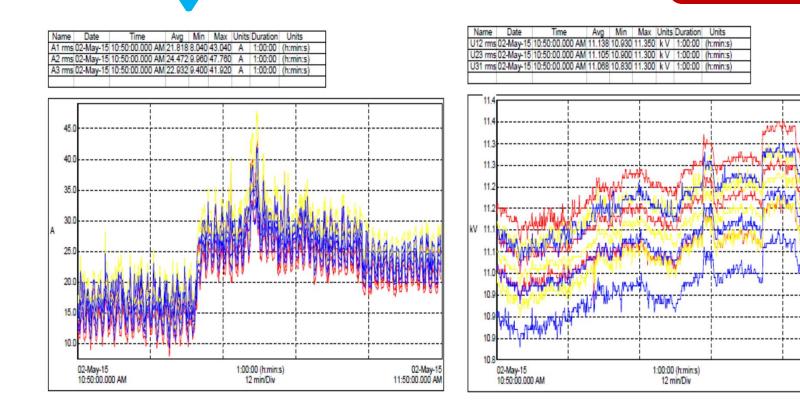


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## D4 - Document – POST IMPLEMENTATION SLD AND BENEFITS

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02-May-15

11:50:00.000 AM

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## D4 - Document – POST IMPLEMENTATION SLD AND BENEFITS

 Name
 Date
 Time
 Avg
 Min
 Max
 Units
 Duration
 Units

 A1 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.835
 2.100
 5.900
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

 A2 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.835
 2.400
 6.400
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

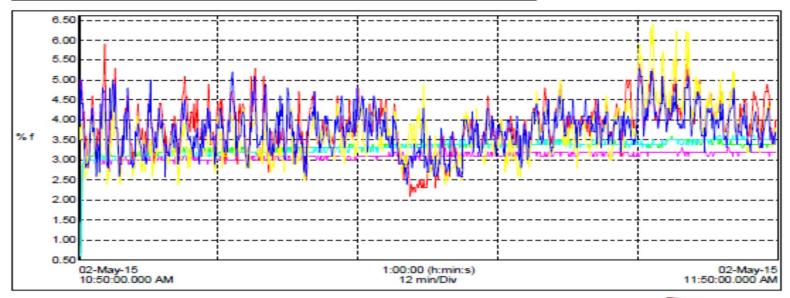
 A3 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.736
 2.400
 5.300
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

 V1 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.095
 0.600
 3.300
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

 V1 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.095
 0.600
 3.600
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

 V2 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.299
 0.600
 3.600
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)

 V3 THDf
 02-May-15
 10:50:00.000 AM
 3.299
 0.600
 3.600
 % f
 1:00:00
 (h:min:s)



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## D4 - Document – POST IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

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## B Steel India Ltd

| LOCATION          | INITIAL STATE                | Post HHF Implementation @ LT Mains |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11 KV HT<br>Mains | Current – 24 A – 36 A        | Current – 22 A – 35 A              |
|                   | I <sub>THD</sub> = 22% - 45% | I <sub>THD</sub> < 6%              |
|                   | V <sub>THD</sub> = 2% - 4%   | V <sub>THD</sub> < 3%              |
|                   | PF = 0.97                    | PF = 0.97 - 0.99                   |

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# Hybrid Harmonic Filter Implementation @ M/s TCS (Eserve), Mumbai

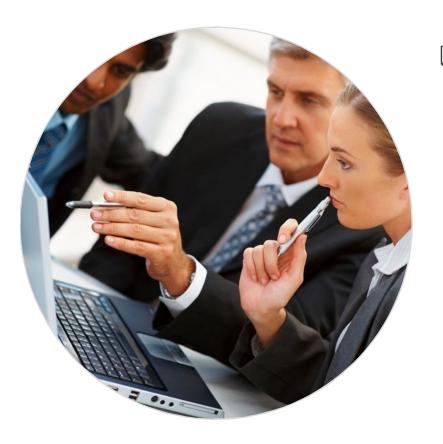


- Ranks amongst the top 10 software development companies in the world.
   Multiple locations in India. Major load being computers, UPS and HVAC.
- The facility under discussion is a Business Process Outsourcing unit based in Mumbai, India.
- The facility receives power from M/s Tata Power Ltd at 22 KV and is stepped down to 440 V, using two transformers, 1250 KVA and 1600 KVA.



# D1 - Problem Definition

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 Problems of capacitors blasting faced in the existing capacitor panels.
 Power Factor being maintained @ 0.93 and hence unable to collect incentives available from the Electrical Utility Company for maintaining a power factor > 0.95

□ GOAL – ANALYSE THE FACILITY AND MAKE THE REQUIRED CHANGES TO ACHIEVE A POWER FACTOR OF 1, & ELEMINATE ANY FURTHER FAILURES IN CAPACITORS.



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THE PLAN -

- Verification of the design Single Line Diagram with the actual facility load distribution.
- Evaluate the UPS installed capacities and the loading on them.
- Understand the Harmonic Distortions at all major locations.

## PQ ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT

- 1. LT Mains Tr 1, With Capacitors Switched On
- 2. LT Mains Tr 1, With Capacitors Switched Off
- 3. LT Mains Tr 2, With Capacitors Switched On
- 4. LT Mains Tr 2, With Capacitors Switched Off
- 5. Measure and document the capacitor currents accurately.



## D2 – ACTUAL DIAGANOSIS

## THE PLAN -

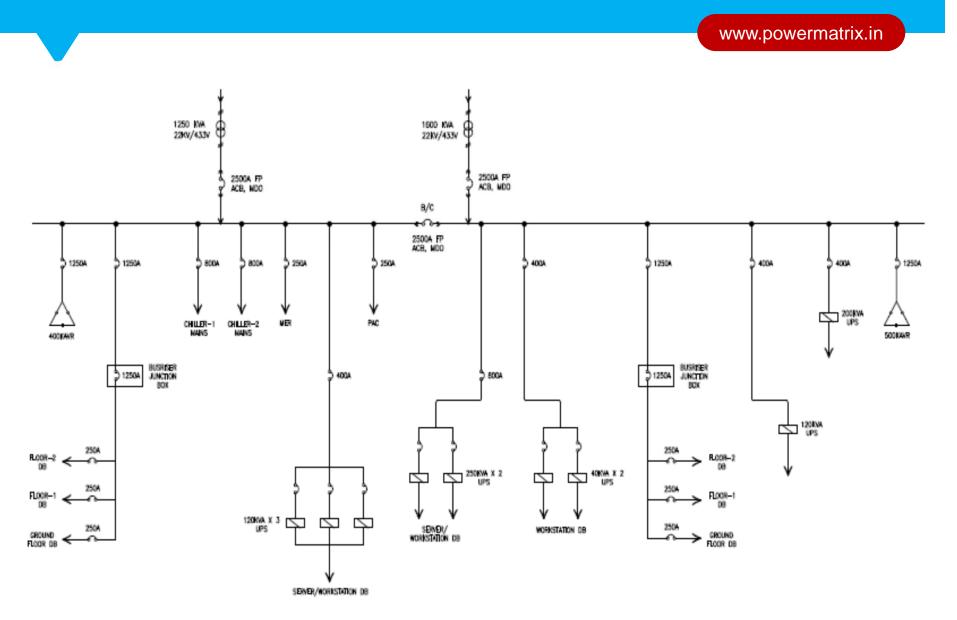
- Verification of the design Single Line Diagram with the actual facility load distribution.
- Evaluate the UPS installed capacities and the loading on them.
- Understand the
  - Harmonic Distortions at all major locations.

#### PQ ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT

- 1. LT Mains Tr 1, With Capacitors Switched On
- 2. LT Mains Tr 1, With Capacitors Switched Off
- 3. LT Mains Tr 2, With Capacitors Switched On
- 4. LT Mains Tr 2, With Capacitors Switched Off
- 5. Load Feeders PQ Study for a brief time period
- 6. Measure and document the capacitor currents accurately.



## D2 – ACTUAL DIAGANOSIS - EXISTING SLD





## D2 – ACTUAL DIAGANOSIS – KEY OBSERVATIONS

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# THE OBSERVATIONS –

- The installed capacity of the UPS Systems was much higher than the actual requirements of Controlled Power Supply.
  - UPS Installed Capacity Total 1260 KVA, (Max Demand for the entire facility = 1200 KVA)
    - 🖵 Tr 1 120 KVA \* 3
    - Tr 2 200 KVA \* 1, 250 KVA \* 2, 40 KVA \*2, 120 KVA \* 1
- The UPS Systems were present in both the Transformers and was one of the major contributors of Harmonic Distortions to the Grid.
- On discussion, it was understood that the UPS systems were implemented post the Project Handover and have come up in stages.





## D2 – ACTUAL DIAGANOSIS – KEY OBSERVATIONS

## THE OBSERVATIONS On Transformer 1 Mains, with Capacitors ON

| Location                 | Current  | <b>Current THD</b> | Voltage THD |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| TR 1 Mains               | 687 Amps | 13%                | 2.2%        |
| 120 KVA * 3 UPS<br>Input | 182 Amps | 44%                | 5.90%       |
| PAC                      | 17 Amps  | 3%                 | 1%          |
| MER                      | 39 Amps  | 68%                | 1%          |
|                          |          |                    |             |



## D2 – ACTUAL DIAGANOSIS – KEY OBSERVATIONS

## THE OBSERVATIONS On Transformer 2 Mains, with Capacitors ON

| Location              | Current  | Current THD | Voltage THD |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| TR 2 Mains            | 690 Amps | 25%         | 5.2%        |
| 200 KVA UPS Input     | 199 Amps | 57%         | 8.4%        |
| 250 KVA * 2 UPS Input | 187 Amps | 46%         | 5.1%        |
| 40 KVA *2 UPS Input   | 23 Amps  | 34%         | 5.9%        |
| 120 KVA UPS Input     | 35 Amps  | 70%         | 3.9%        |
| PAC Mains             | 52 Amps  | 6.4%        | 4.1%        |

| Total UPS KVA | Total Load on UPS (Amps) |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1260 KVA      | 626 Amps                 |



# D3- Design – Harmonic Filtering Scheme for TCS (Eserve)

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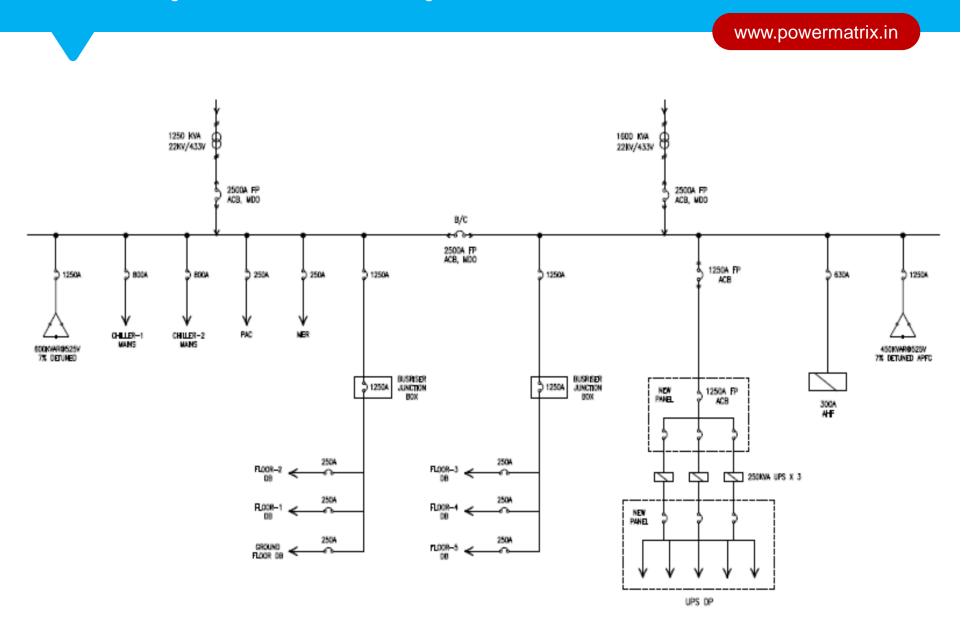
It was discussed with the clients to redistribute the loads and provide for all the Controlled Power Loads in Transformer 2, through a central UPS Distribution Panel, having input as 250 KVA \* 3 No's UPS.

## Dest the same,

- Detuned Harmonic Filters should be installed for Transformer 1, 600 KVAR @ 525V
- Detuned Harmonic Filters and Active Harmonic Filter should be installed on Transformer 2, 450 KVAR @ 525 V, 300 Amps AHF



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## Transformer 1 – STEPS FOR PMX PQSIMPLIFIED

- Initial PQ Study @ Transformer 1 Mains and Load Ends
- Redistribution of the loads and moving the non –linear load out of Tr 1 and shifting it to Tr 2
- Complete a review study @ Tr 1 Mains
- Install Detuned APFC, 600 KVAR @ 525 V

# Post Installation Of PMX Solutions , Transformer 1 – The Current THD < 5%</li>

- **The Current THD**  $\leq$  5%
- **The Voltage THD**  $\leq 1\%$



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## TRANSFORMER 1 (TR 1)

| LOCATION     | INITIAL STATE           | POST<br>REDISTRIBUTION  | FINAL STATE             |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| TR 1 (Mains) | Current – 687 A         | Current – 600 A         | Current – 600A          |
|              | I <sub>THD</sub> = 13%  | I <sub>THD</sub> = 5%   | I <sub>THD</sub> = 5%   |
|              | V <sub>THD</sub> = 2.2% | V <sub>THD</sub> = 1.0% | V <sub>THD</sub> = 1.0% |
|              | PF = 0.865              | PF = 0.899              | PF = 0.999              |

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## Transformer 2 – STEPS FOR PMX PQSIMPLIFIED

- Initial PQ Study @ Transformer 2 Mains and Load Ends
- Redistribution of the loads and using Central UPS Output Panel 250 KVA \* 3 No's to supply all computing requirements.
- Complete a review study @ Tr 2 Mains
- Install Detuned APFC, 450 KVAR @ 525 V
- Install 300 Amps Active Harmonic Filter.



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| TRANSFORMER 2 (TR 2) |                               |   |  |  |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| LOCATION             | INITIAL STATE                 | POST<br>REDISTRIBUTIO<br>N WITHOUT AHF<br>AND DETUNED<br>ON | POST<br>REDISTRIBUTI<br>ON WITH AHF<br>AND DETUNED<br>ON |  |
| TR 2<br>(Mains)      | Current – 690 A               | Current – 600 A   | Current – 600A   |  |
|                      | I <sub>THD</sub> = 25% to 30% | I <sub>THD</sub> < 25%                                      | I <sub>THD</sub> < 5%                                    |  |
|                      | V <sub>THD</sub> = 5.2%       | $V_{THD} = 4\%$   | V <sub>THD</sub> = 1.0%                                  |  |
|                      | PF = 0.965                    | PF = 0.96   | PF = 0.98  |  |

□ Post Installation Of PMX Solutions ,
 □ Transformer 2 –
 □ The Current THD ≤ 5%

**The Voltage THD**  $\leq 1\%$ 





#### Hybrid Harmonic Filter Implementation @ M/s SIPL, Andhra Pradesh

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- Our client is a Multinational Pharmaceutical Company Head Quartered in USA.
- The project being discussed is a Greenfield project coming up @ Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.
- The facility receives power from M/s AP State Electricity Board at 66 KV and is stepped down to 440 V, using six transformers each of 2500 KVA. The SLD is provided for reference.



#### D1 - Problem Definition

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Problems of capacitors blasting faced in the existing capacitor panels immediately within 6 months of commissioning.

Being billed on KVAH basis, it was mandatory to maintain a power factor of 0.99 to 1.

□ GOAL – ANALYSE THE FACILITY AND MAKE THE REQUIRED CHANGES TO ACHIEVE A POWER FACTOR OF 1, & ELEMINATE ANY FURTHER FAILURES IN CAPACITORS.



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THE PLAN -

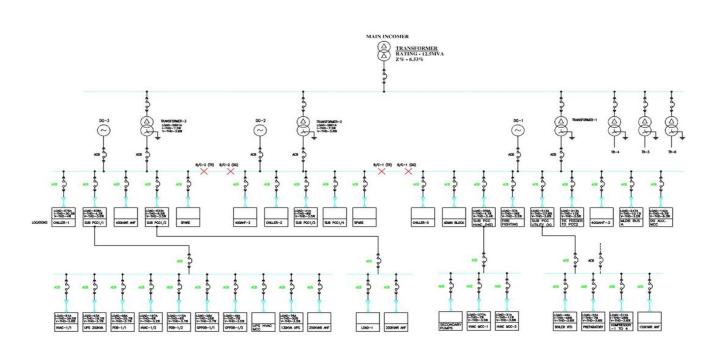
- Verification of the design Single Line Diagram with the actual facility load distribution.
- Evaluate the downstream feeders and the loading on them.
- Understand the Harmonic Distortions at all major locations.

#### PQ ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT

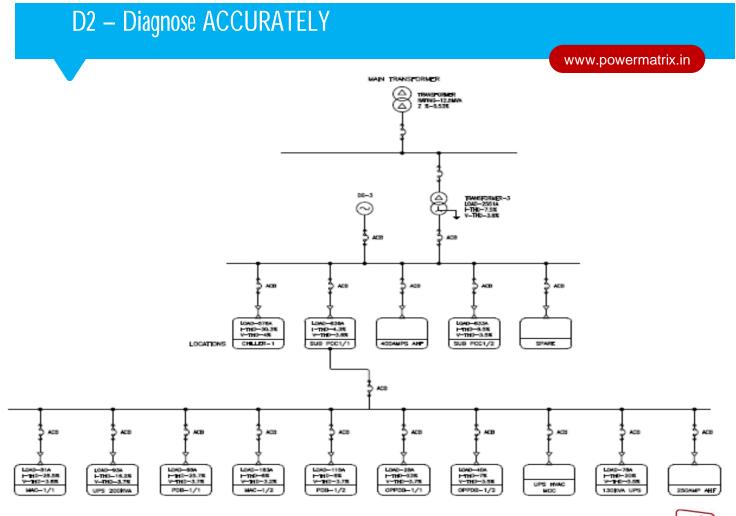
- . LT Mains Tr 3, With Capacitors Switched On
- 2. LT Mains Tr 3, With Capacitors Switched On And Without the Chiller Load.
- 3. Measure and document the capacitor currents accurately.



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pmx



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|   | Tr 3 Mains  | Sub PCC 1/1   | Sub PCC 1/2 | Sub PCC HVAC |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| Voltage <sub>(LL)</sub>                   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts    |
| Current <sub>(SC)</sub> I <sub>(SC)</sub> | 49779 A     |   |             |              |
| $Current_{(Load)}I_{(L)}$                 | 2861 A      | 638 A   | 633 A       | 259 A        |
| Current <sub>(THD)</sub> (%)              | 8%          | 4%  | 7%          | 5%           |
| $I_{(SC)} / I_{(L)}$                      | 17.4        |   |             |              |
| I <sub>(TDD)</sub> Limits                 | < 5%        | Here it is seen that the Current TDD is beyond                                |             |              |
| V <sub>(THD)</sub> Limits                 | < 5%        | the acceptable limits of 5% and hence filtering solutions have to be adopted. |             |              |
|   | Sub PCC Uty | MLDB  | Chiller 1   | HVAC 1/1     |
| Voltage <sub>(LL)</sub>                   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts    |
| Current <sub>(SC)</sub> I <sub>(SC)</sub> |             |   |             |              |
| $Current_{(Load)} I_{(L)}$                | 168 A       | 247 A   | 576 A       | 81 A         |
| Current <sub>(THD)</sub> (%)              | 41%         | 10%   | 30%         | 27%          |



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|   | UPS 200 KVA | PDB 1/1   |  |
|---|-------------|-----------|--|
| Voltage <sub>(LL)</sub>                   | 433 Volts   | 433 Volts |  |
| Current <sub>(SC)</sub> I <sub>(SC)</sub> |             |           |  |
| $Current_{(Load)} I_{(L)}$                | 95 A        | 66 A      |  |
| Current <sub>(THD)</sub> (%)              | 18%         | 39%       |  |

| Simulated Value of Current THD<br>based on Data Collected for all<br>Feeders | 14.98% |
|--|--------|
| But Actual Observed Current THD @ Mains                                      | 8%     |

This indicates the Harmonic Cancellation Effect @ PCC Mains, due to which the actual Current THD for the total load is lower than the estimated Current THD, as a sum of the Current THD's of the individual loads.



#### D3- Design – Harmonic Filtering Scheme for HHIPL

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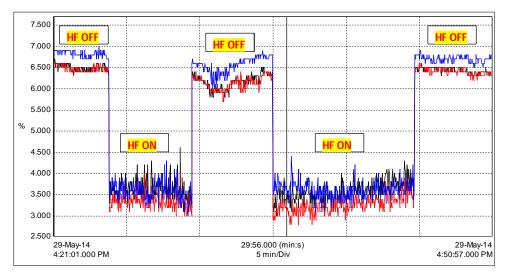


- Based on the PQ Study data, harmonic simulations have been carried out at our end and we have concluded that the most effective and cost optimal solution would be to place a 300 Amps Active Harmonic Filter At the Chiller mains.
- The Reactors And Capacitors in the Existing Detuned APFC Panels would be replaced with Heavy Duty Detuned Reactors and APP Capacitors



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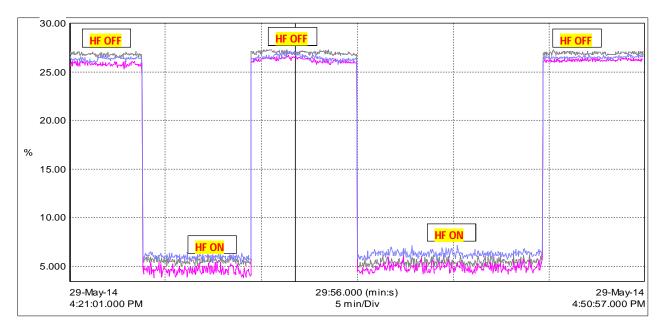
#### **VOLTAGE THD WITH AHF ON AND AHF OFF At Chiller Mains**





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#### **CURRENT THD WITH AHF ON AND AHF OFF At Chiller Mains**





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| TRANSFORMER 3 (TR 3) |                              |   |  |  |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| LOCATION             | INITIAL STATE                | Post AHF Implementation @ Chiller Mains |  |  |
| TR 2<br>(Mains)      | Current – 1890 A             | Current – 1890 A                        |  |  |
|                      | I <sub>THD</sub> = 8% to 10% | I <sub>THD</sub> < 5%                   |  |  |
|                      | $V_{THD} = 6\%$              | $V_{THD} < 5\%$                         |  |  |
|                      | PF = 0.97                    | PF = 0.99                               |  |  |

- Post Installation Of PMX Solutions ,
  - □ Transformer 3
    - **The Current THD**  $\leq$  5%
    - **The Voltage THD**  $\leq$  5%
    - **Power Factor = 0.99 to 1**
    - **Capacitor Failures have been eliminated.**



### Harmonic Mitigating Transformer Implementation @ M/s iGate Global, India

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- Our client is a Multinational Software Development Company.
- The project being discussed is an IT Park based in Airoli, Navi Mumbai, India.
- The facility receives power from M/s MSEDCL at 33 KV and is stepped down to 440 V, using four transformers each of 2000 KVA.



#### D1 - Problem Definition

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- Problems of high Voltage between Neutral & Ground was highlighted in a routine Testing Report carried out by the company auditors.
- The Neutral Currents on the UPS DB's were also found to be higher than the normal and in line with the phase currents.

■ GOAL – ANALYSE THE FACILITY AND MAKE THE REQUIRED CHANGES TO ELEMINATE THE NEUTRAL CURRENTS AND REDUCE V<sub>NG</sub>.



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THE PLAN -

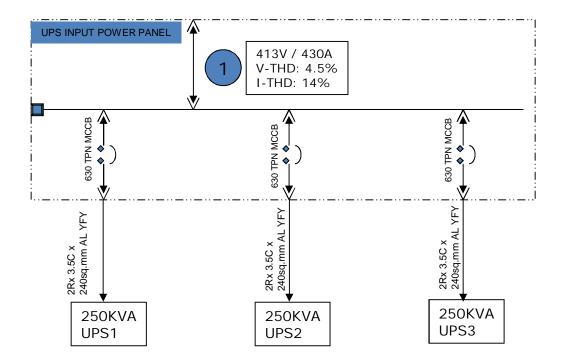
Verification of the design Single Line Diagram with the actual facility load distribution.

Understand the Harmonic Distortions at the measured locations

PQ ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN AT1. UPS Input Panel2. UPS Output Panel



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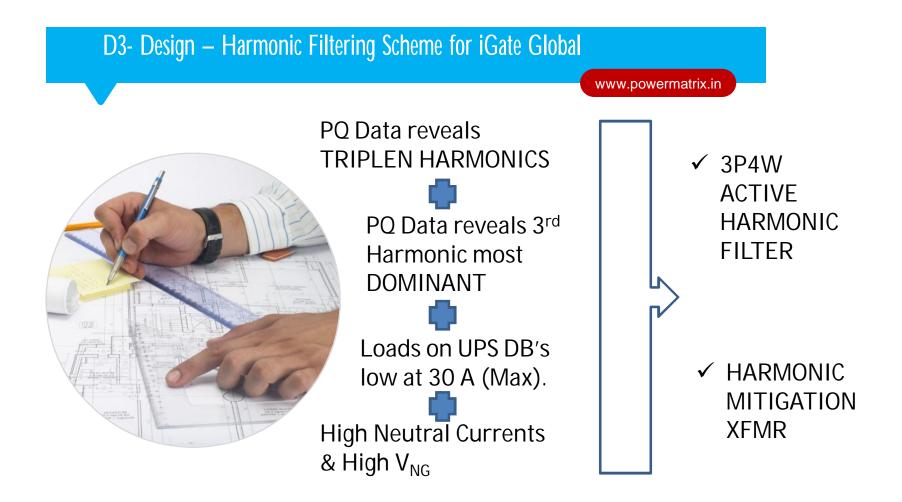


UPS OUTPUT POWER PANEL \* 630 TPN MCCB 630 TPN MCCB ∕ 630 TPN MCCB 399V / 142A V-THD: 2.2% I-THD: 56.5% 2 V. ١V 2Rx 3.5C x 240sq.mm AL YFY 2Rx 3.5C x 240sq.mm AL YFY 2Rx 3.5C x 240sq.mm AL YFY 10A 9A ♦ SM1A SM1B SERVER B/P 1A + 1B

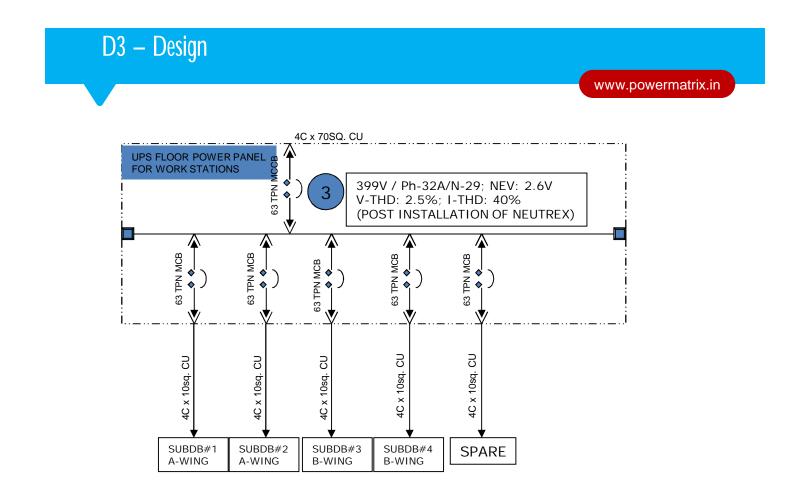
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25 29 33 37

Current Waveform & Harmonic Spectrum @ Neutrex HMT Input Side

🗆 Ic

25.0

20.0

15.0

10.0

5.0

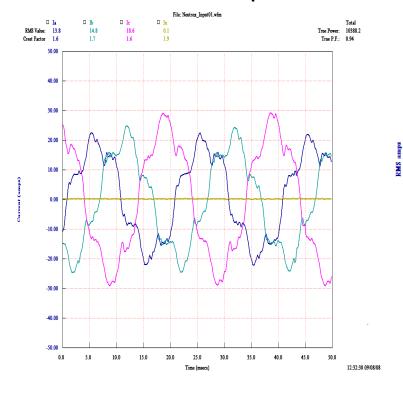
0.0

1 5 9 1 RMS Current = 18.6

9 13 17 21

Fundamental = 50.0 Hz

True Power = 4129.40



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Current THD = 0.00%

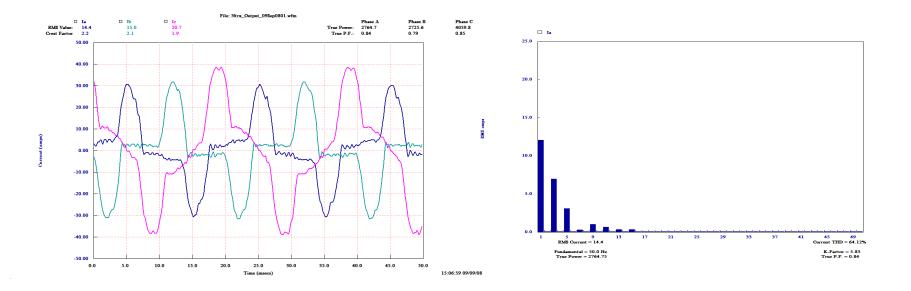
K-Factor = 0.00

True P.F. = 0.95

41 45 49

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Current Waveform & Harmonic Spectrum @ Neutrex HMT Output Side





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|                       | Neutrex HMT Input Side | Neutrex HMT Output Side |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Voltage Phase A (Max) | 405.2 Volts            | 399.7 Volts             |
| Voltage Phase B (Max) | 405.7 Volts            | 397.9 Volts             |
| Voltage Phase C (Max) | 406.5 Volts            | 399.3 Volts             |
| Current Phase A (Max) | 18.6 A                 | 26.1 A                  |
| Current Phase B (Max) | 17.2 A                 | 26.6 A                  |
| Current Phase C (Max) | 20.7 A                 | 31.6 A                  |
| Current Phase N (Max) | 0.1 A                  | 40.3 A                  |
| Voltage THD, Phase A  | 2.5%                   | 1.8 %                   |
| Voltage THD, Phase B  | 1.9%                   | 1.9 %                   |
| Voltage THD, Phase C  | 1.6%                   | 1.0 %                   |
| Current THD, Phase A  | 25.7%                  | 63.4 %                  |
| Current THD, Phase B  | 27.7%                  | 75.2 %                  |
| Current THD, Phase C  | 26.9%                  | 42.3 %                  |
| Total Power Factor    | 0.95                   | 0.83                    |



Post Installation Of PMX Neutrex HMT –
 The Current THD has decreased
 The Voltage THD has decreased
 Power Factor has improved
 The Neutral Current is drastically reduced

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The Voltage between Neutral And Ground is

reduced to less than 1.5 V



#### Harmonic Mitigating Transformer Implementation @ Asiana Hotel, India

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- M/s Asiana Hotels experienced LED failures immediately after Commissioning or Powering UP.
- Post Installation Benefits

  Drastic Reduction in Neutral Current
- PQ Study conducted revealed very high Neutral Currents, V<sub>NG</sub>, and dominant Triplen.
- Hence we suggested and implemented a 60 KVA Zero Sequence Harmonic Mitigation Transformer on the Buss Riser Mains.
- □ V<sub>NG</sub> < 1.5 V
- Measurable reduction in LED Light Failures.





# Thank You !

