

# Harmonic Characteristic for Household Load

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**The 12<sup>th</sup> PQSynergy  
International Conference and Exhibition  
October 1-2-3, 2012**



## Overview

- **Electrical equipment Evaluated in household**
- **Current waveform distortion for each individual equipment**
- **Energy Usage**
- **Detrimental effect on the equipment of utility and end-user**
- **Standards for Harmonic**

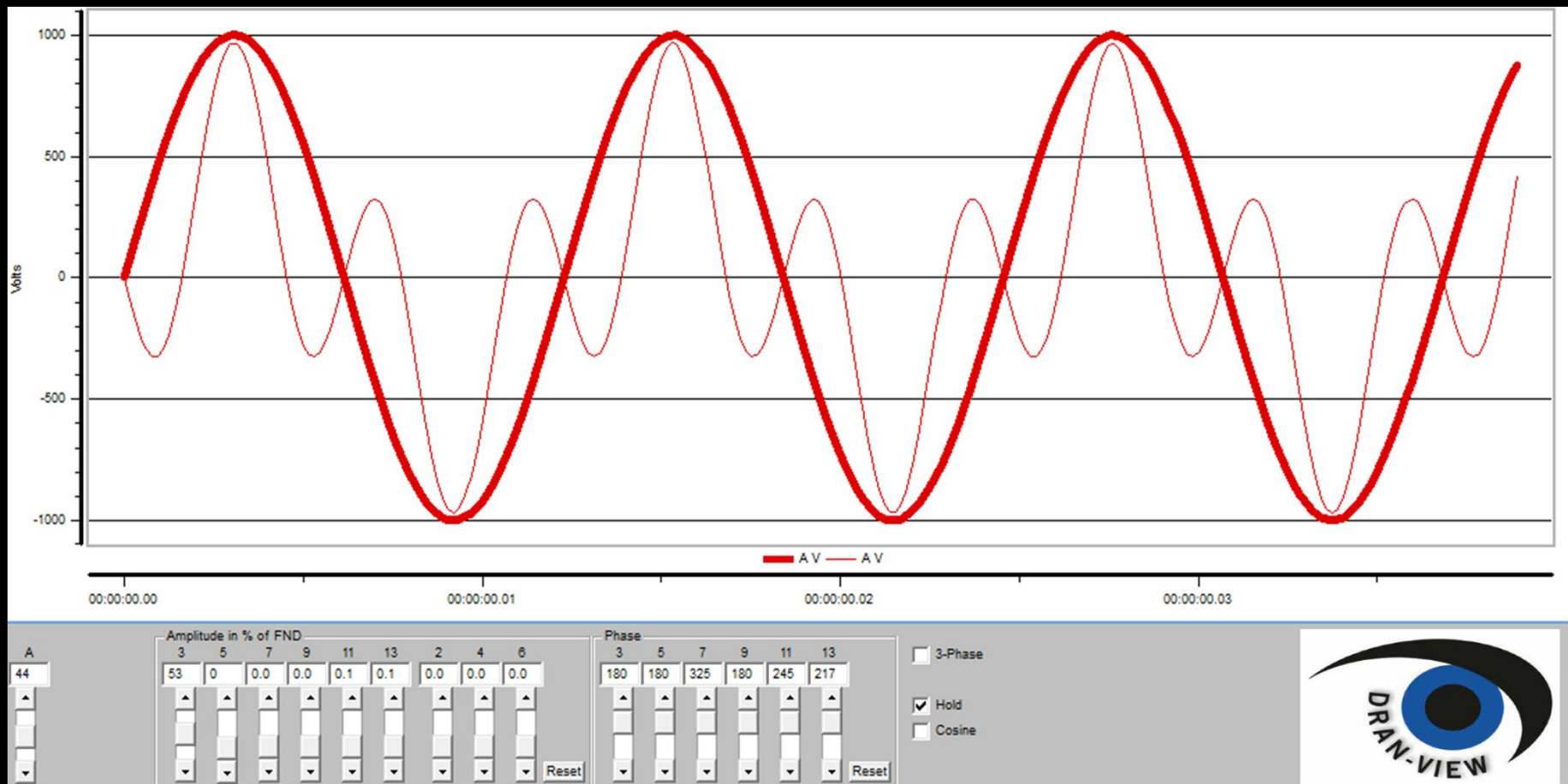
## Electronic Equipment in Household



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## Definition of Harmonic

- **Harmonic is the measure of waveform distortion.**



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## Measurement by EP1



TR2510

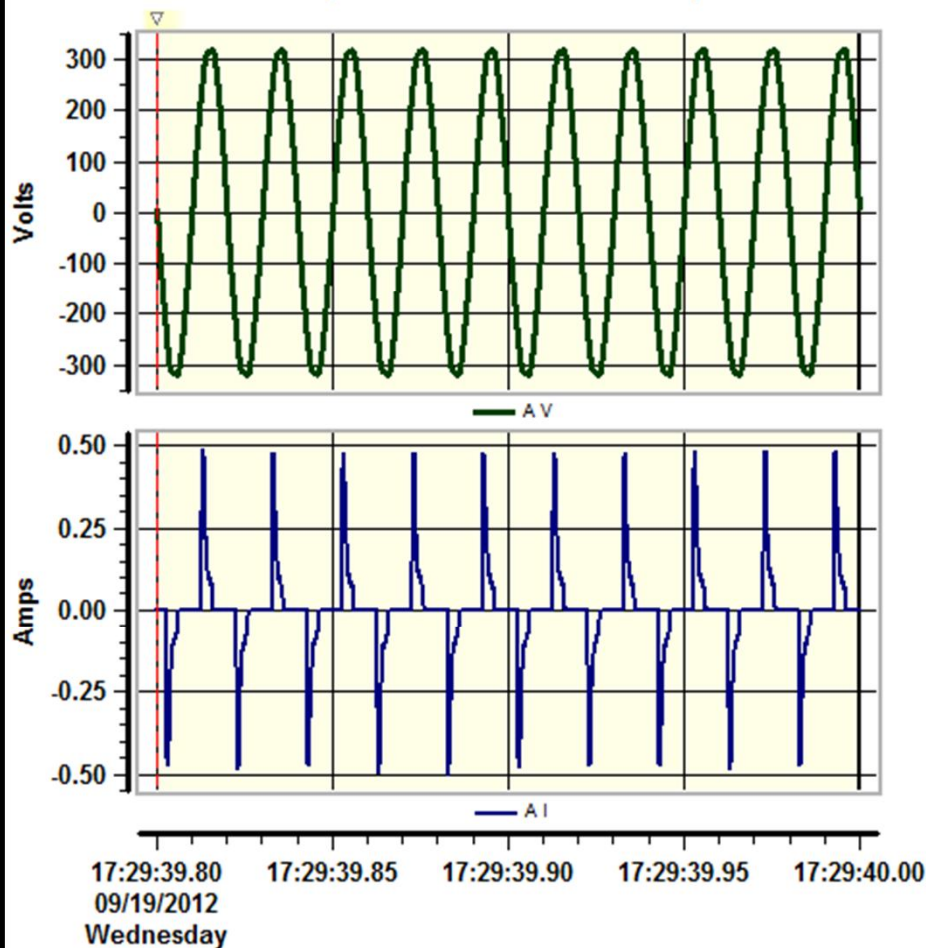


Current Separator

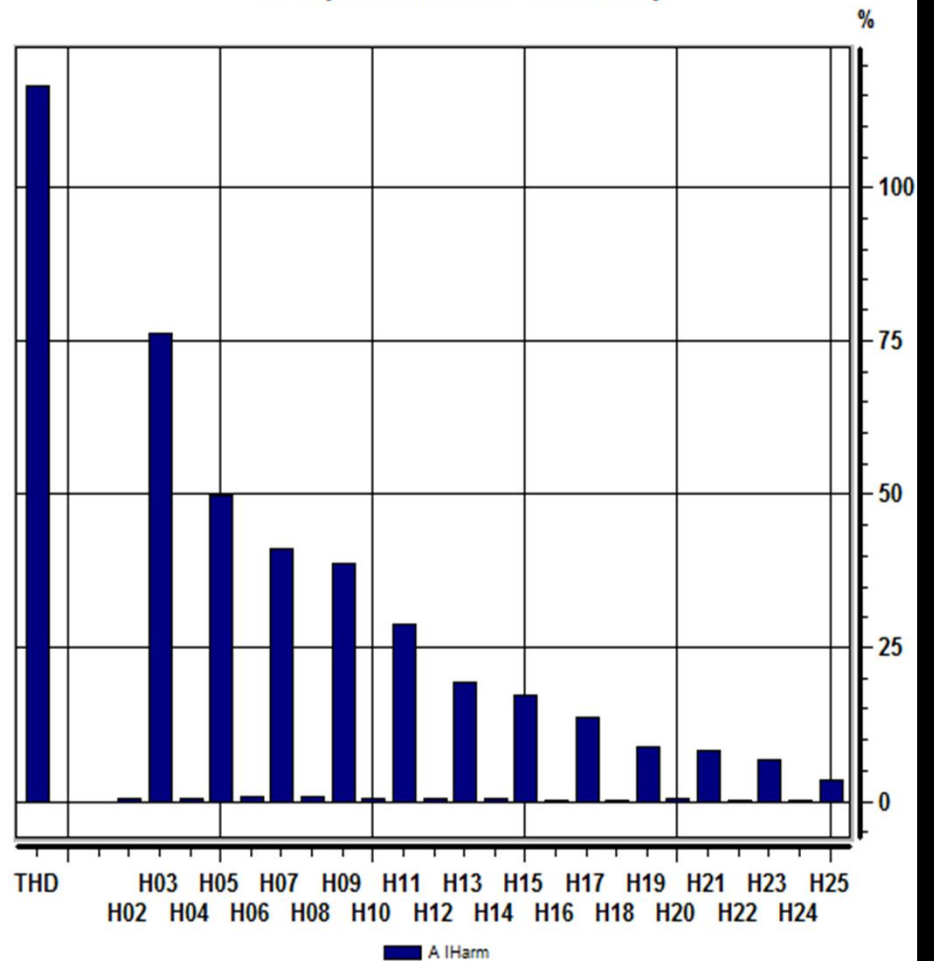
# Compact Fluorescent



Compact Fluorescent Lamp



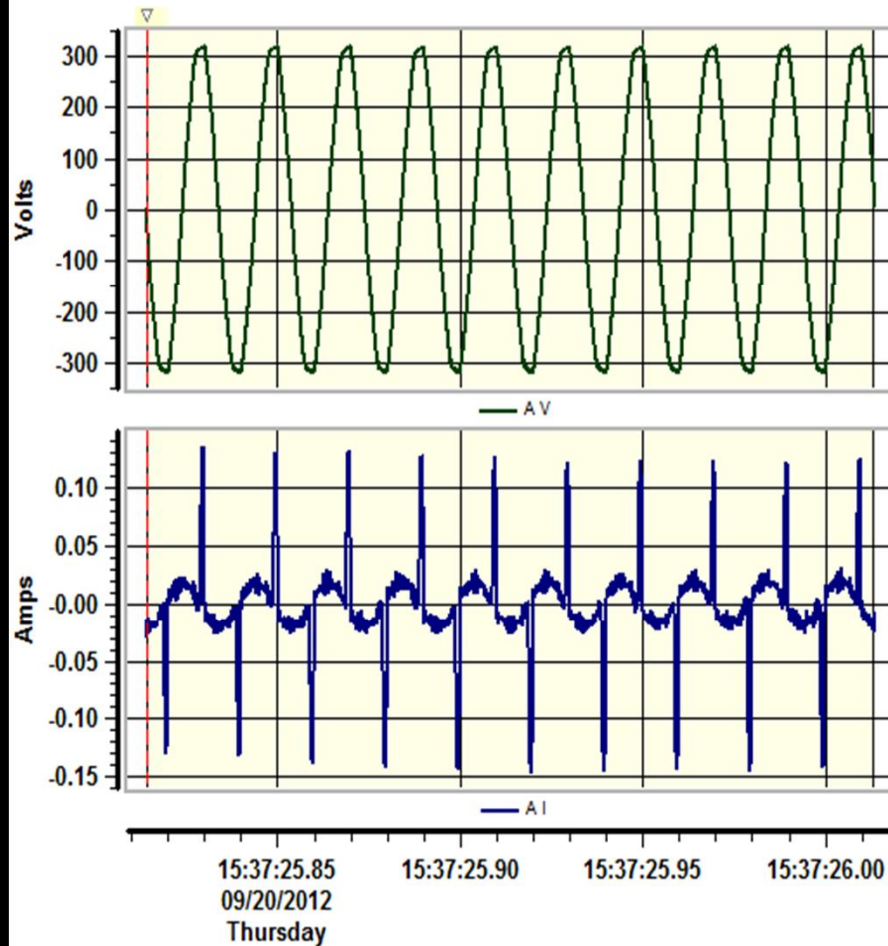
Compact Fluorescent Lamp



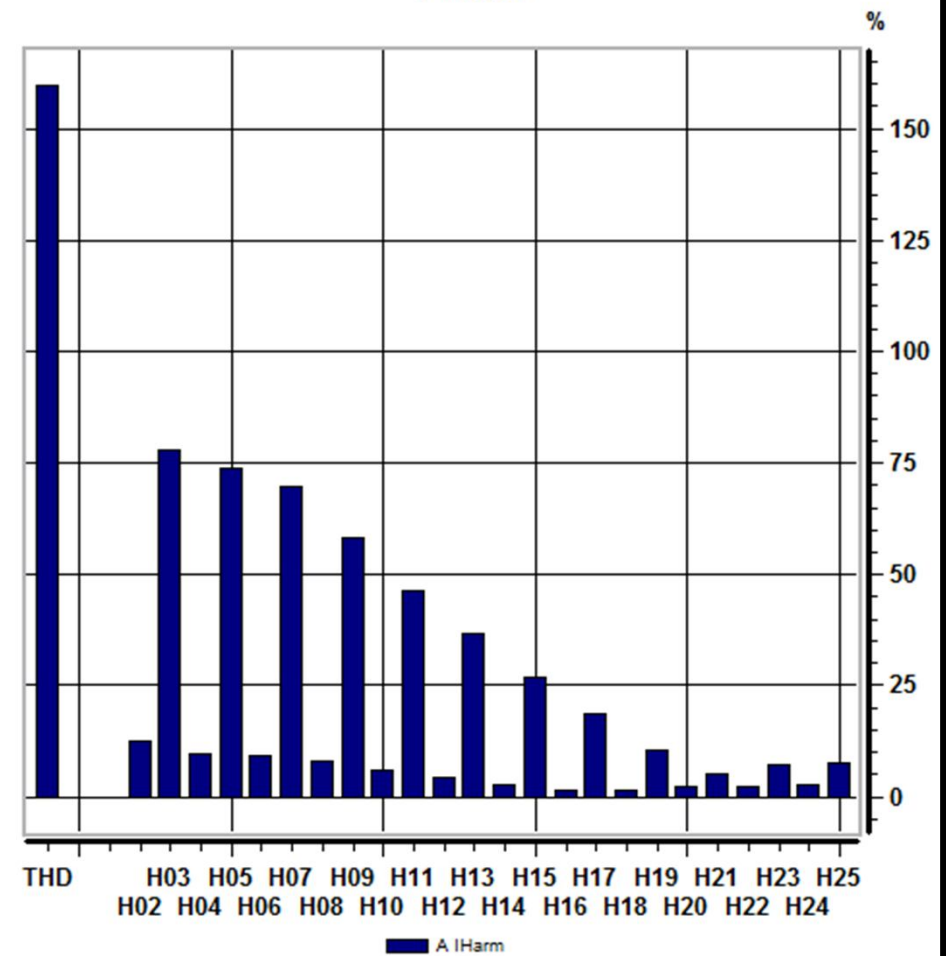
# Printer



Printer



Printer

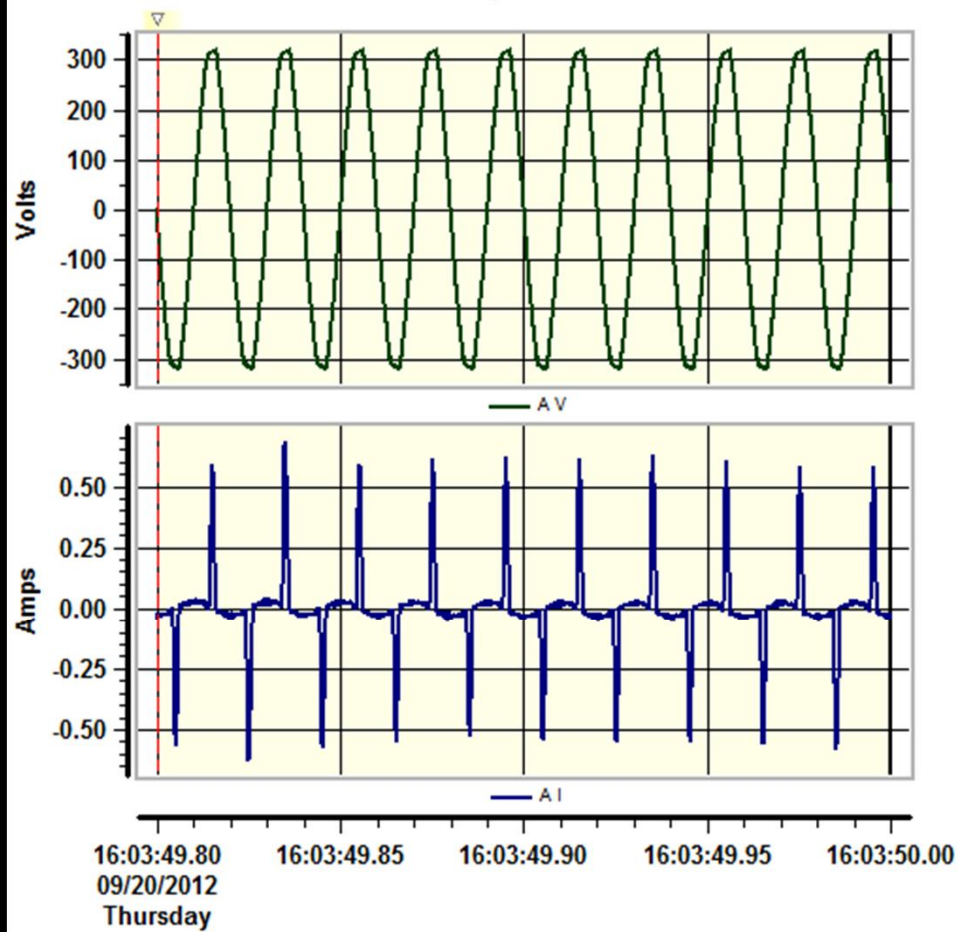


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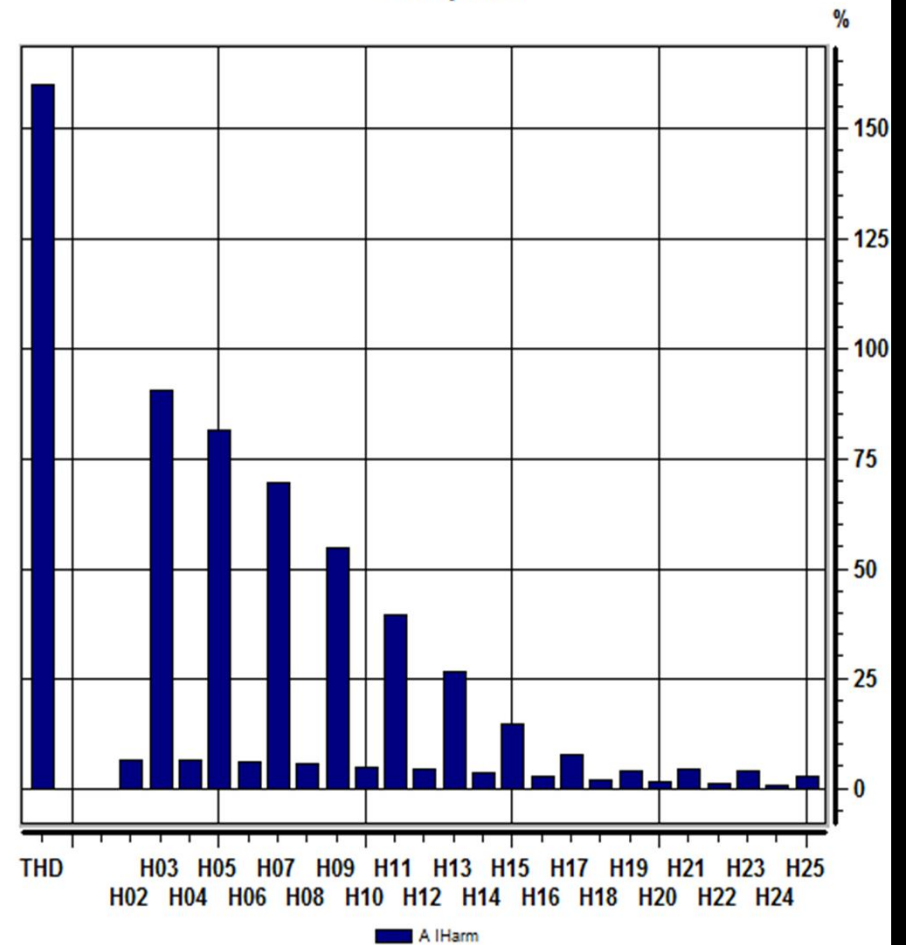
# Notebook



Computer



Computer

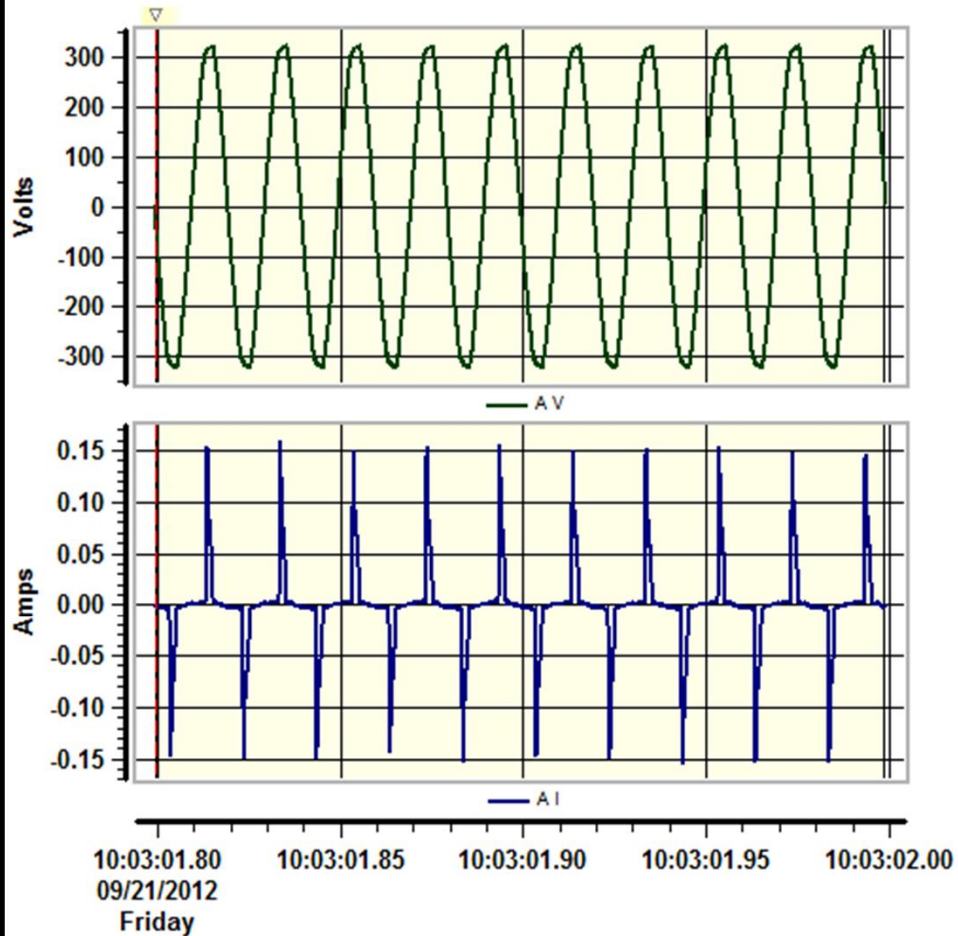




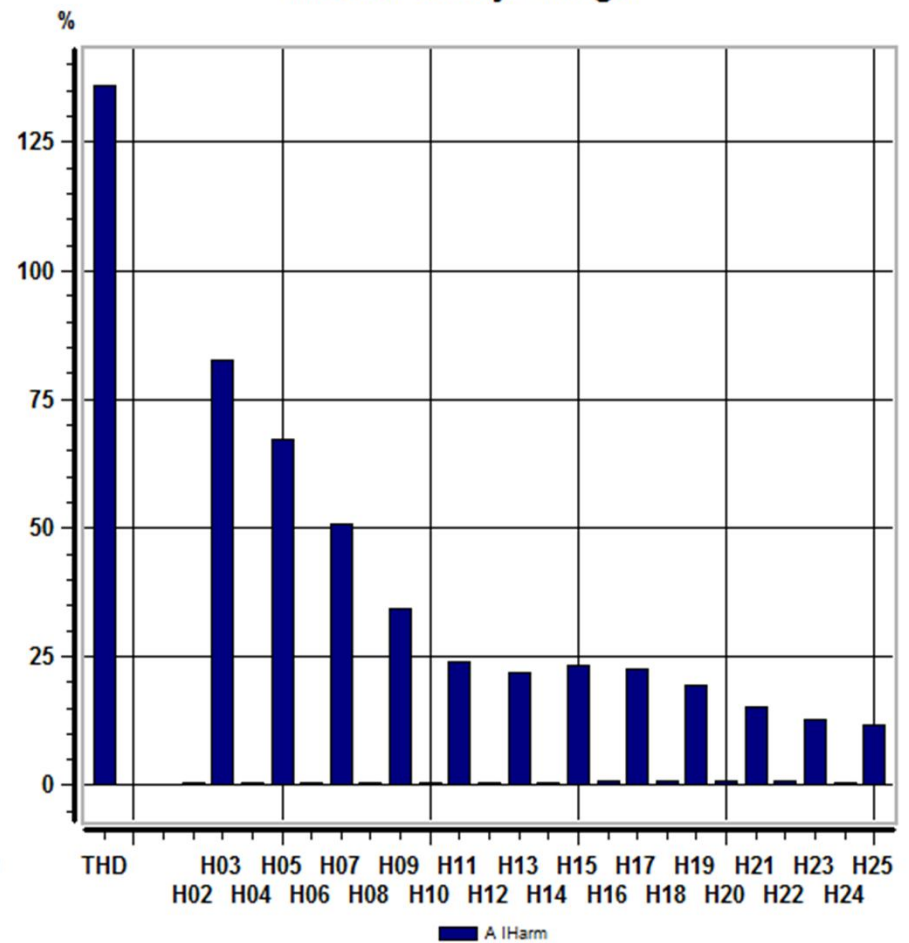
# Phone Battery Charger



Phone Battery Charger

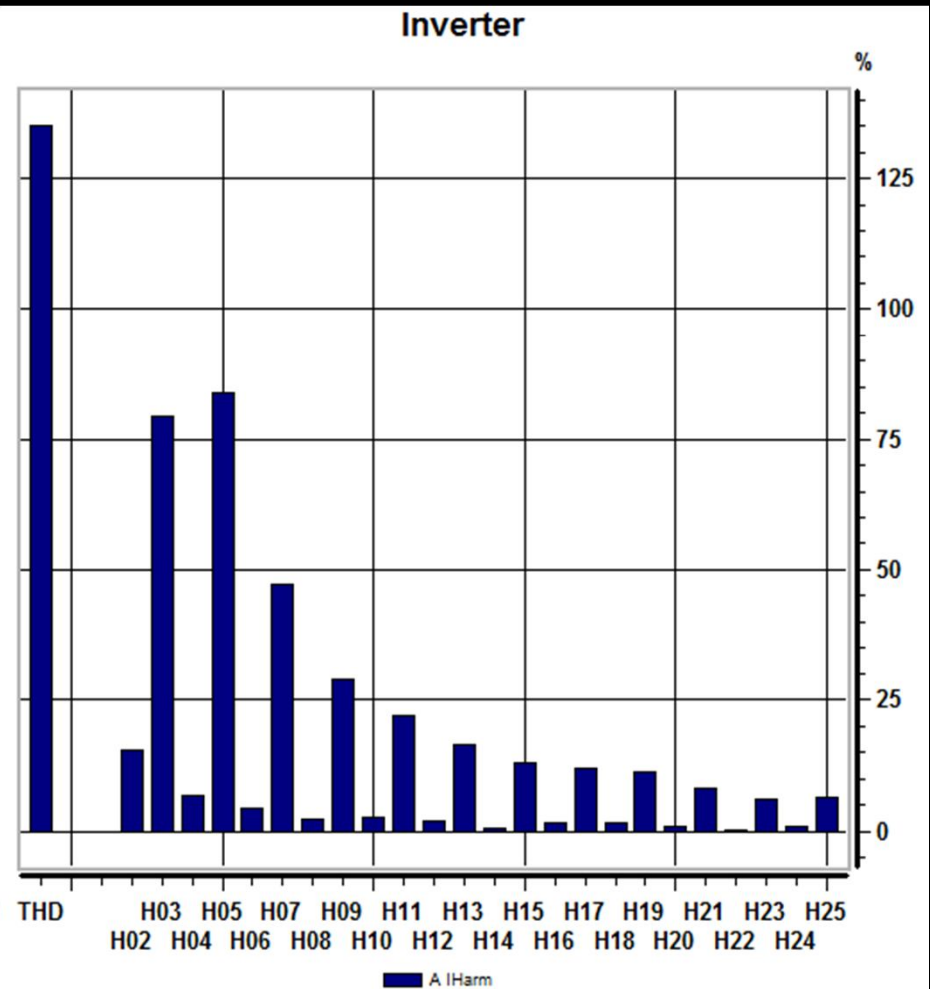
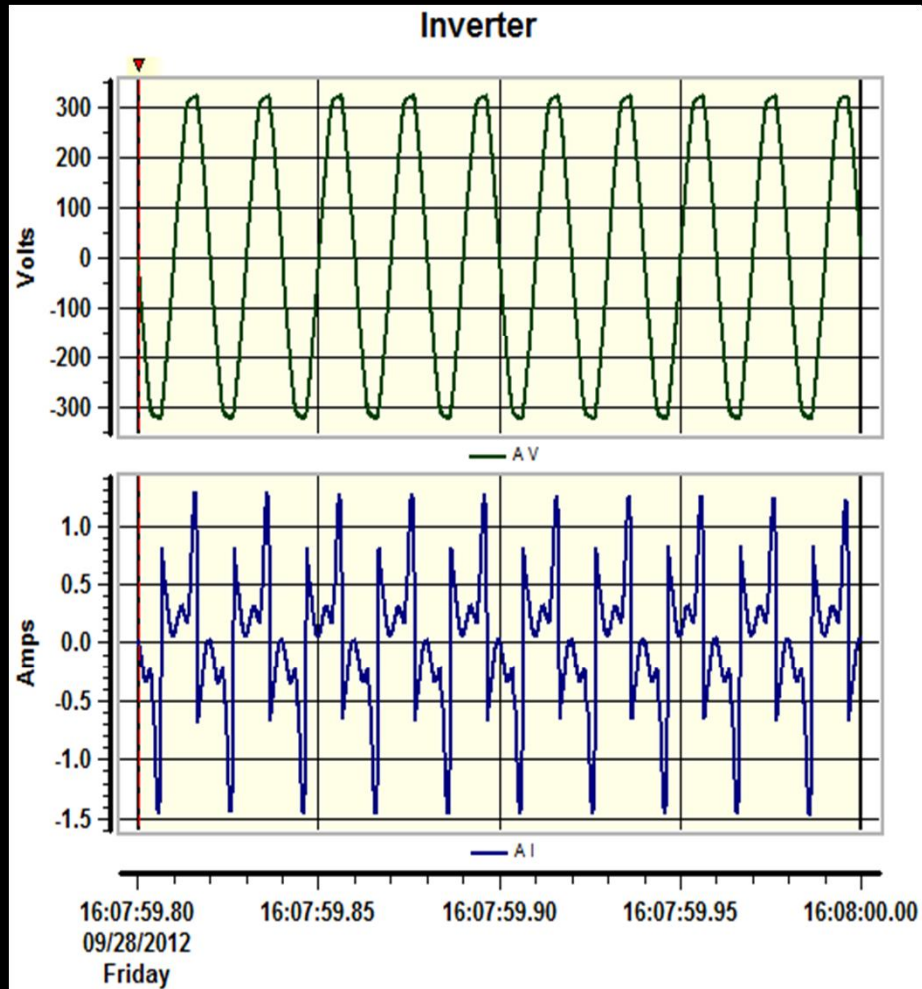


Phone Battery Charger

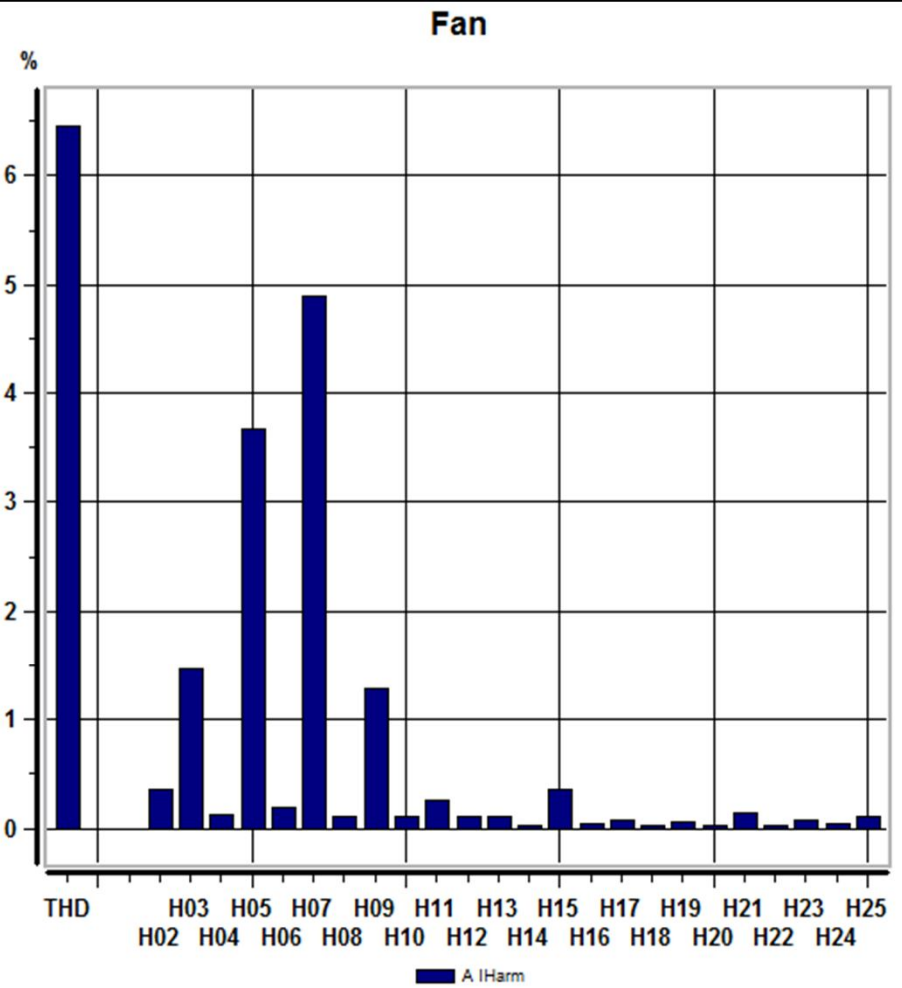
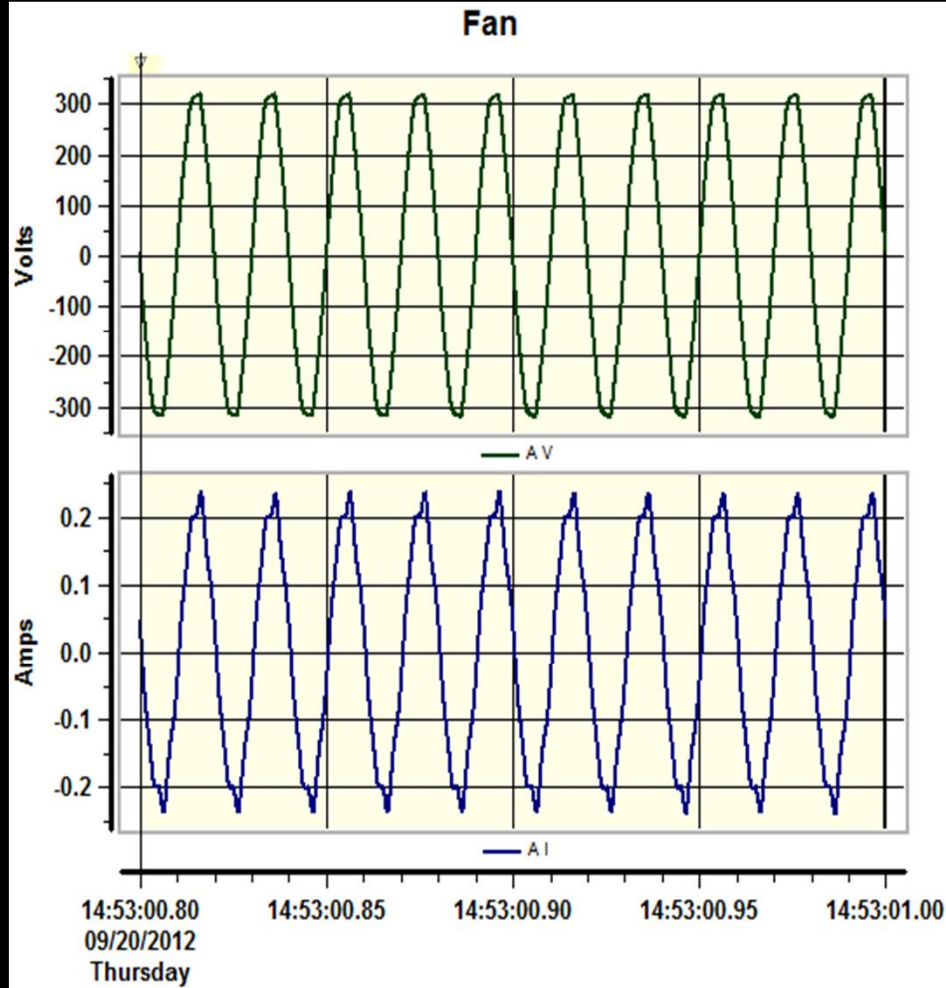




# UPS Input



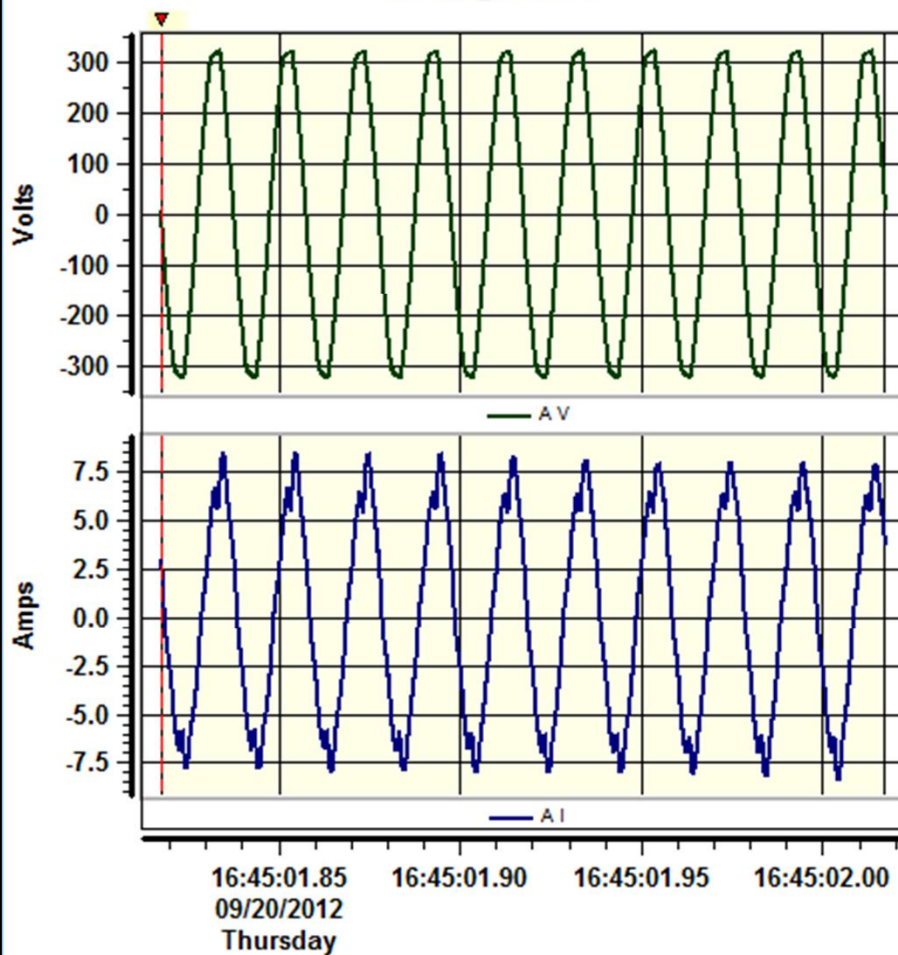
# Fan



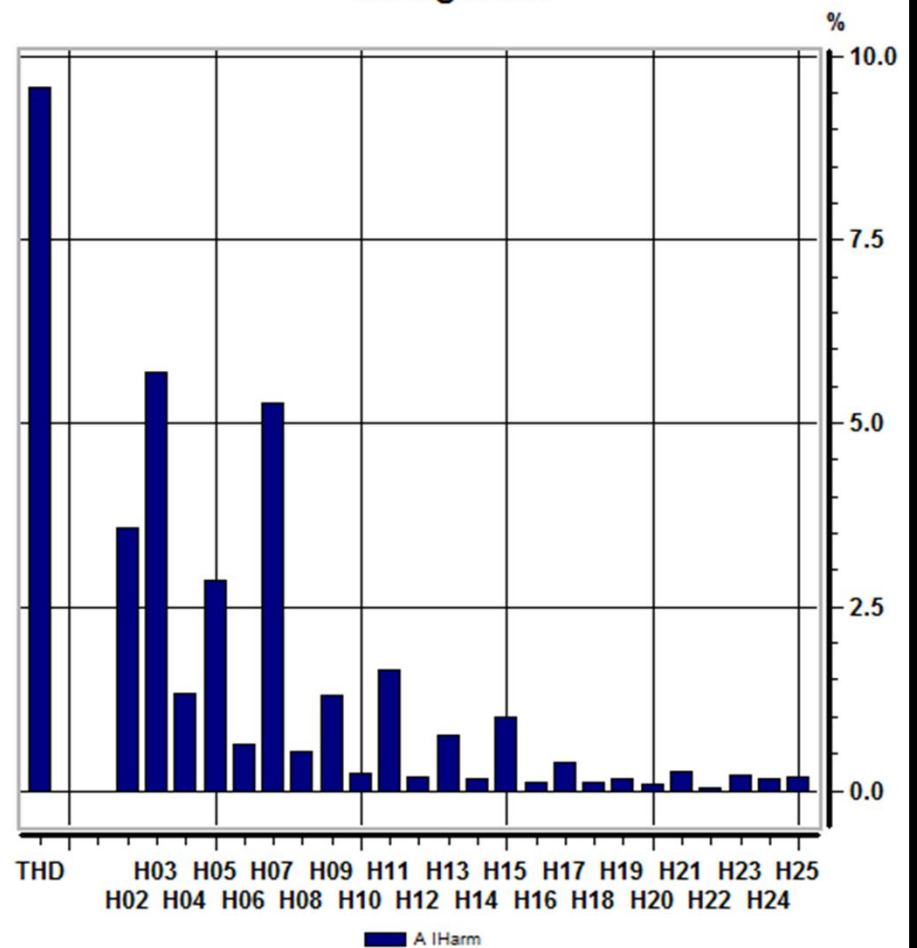
# Refrigerator



Refrigerator

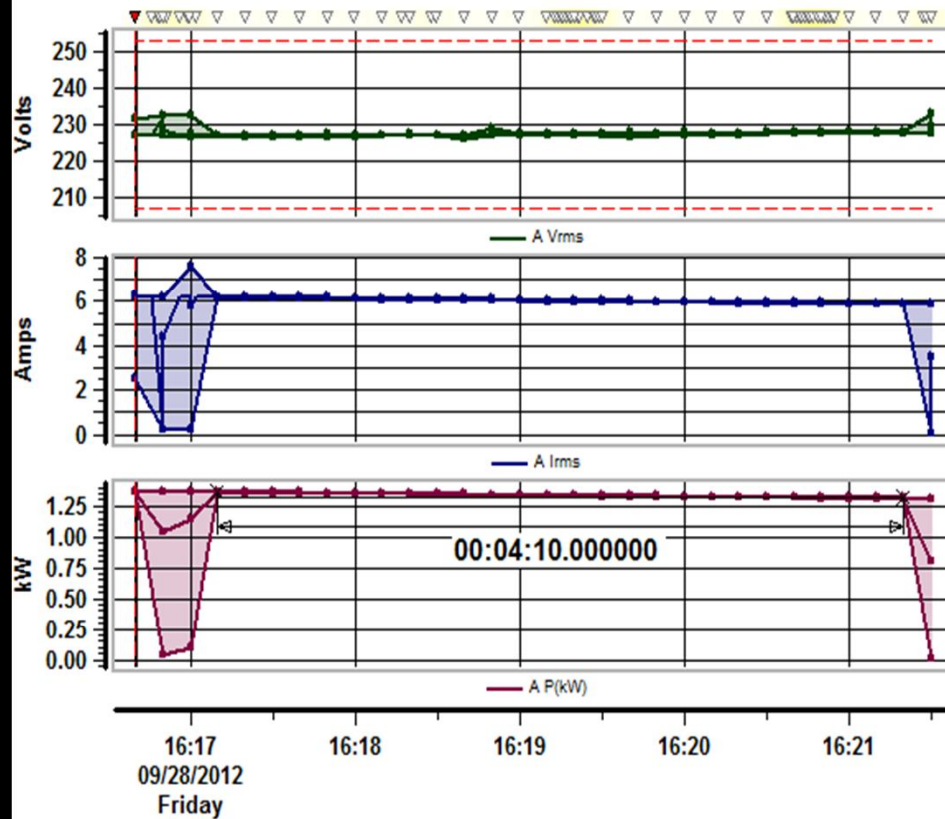


Refrigerator



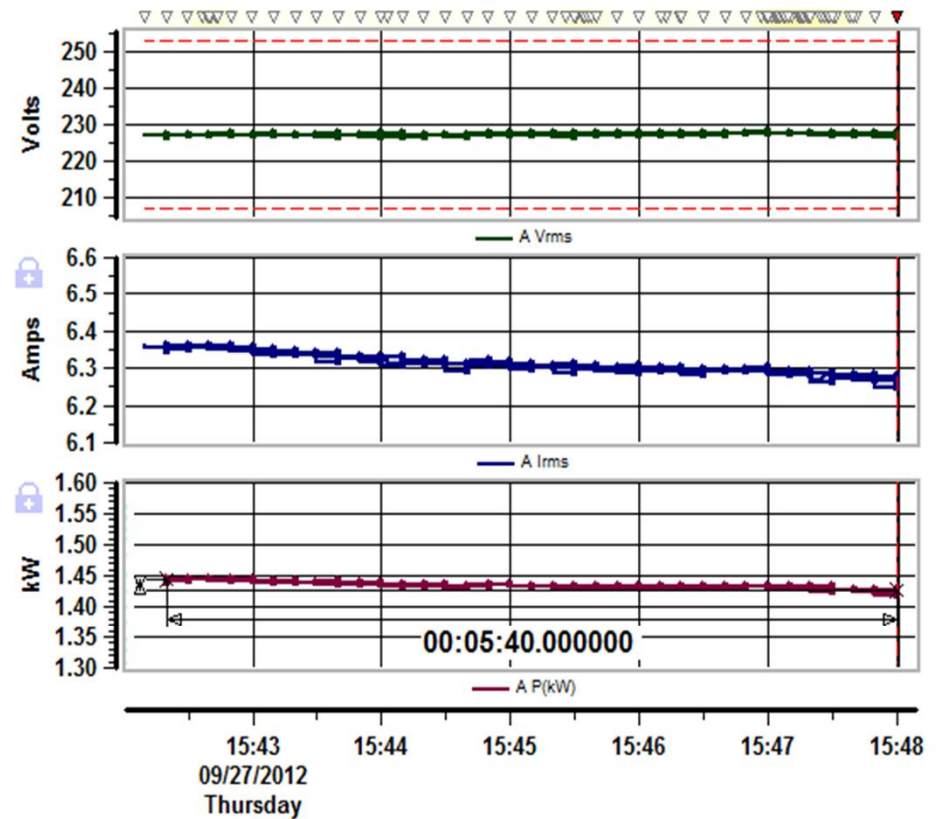
# Energy Usage

## Microwave



|        | Avg   |
|--------|-------|
| AVrms  | 227.3 |
| AIrms  | 5.963 |
| AP(kW) | 1.319 |

## Hotplate



|        | Avg   |
|--------|-------|
| AVrms  | 227.2 |
| AIrms  | 6.313 |
| AP(kW) | 1.434 |



## Energy Usage



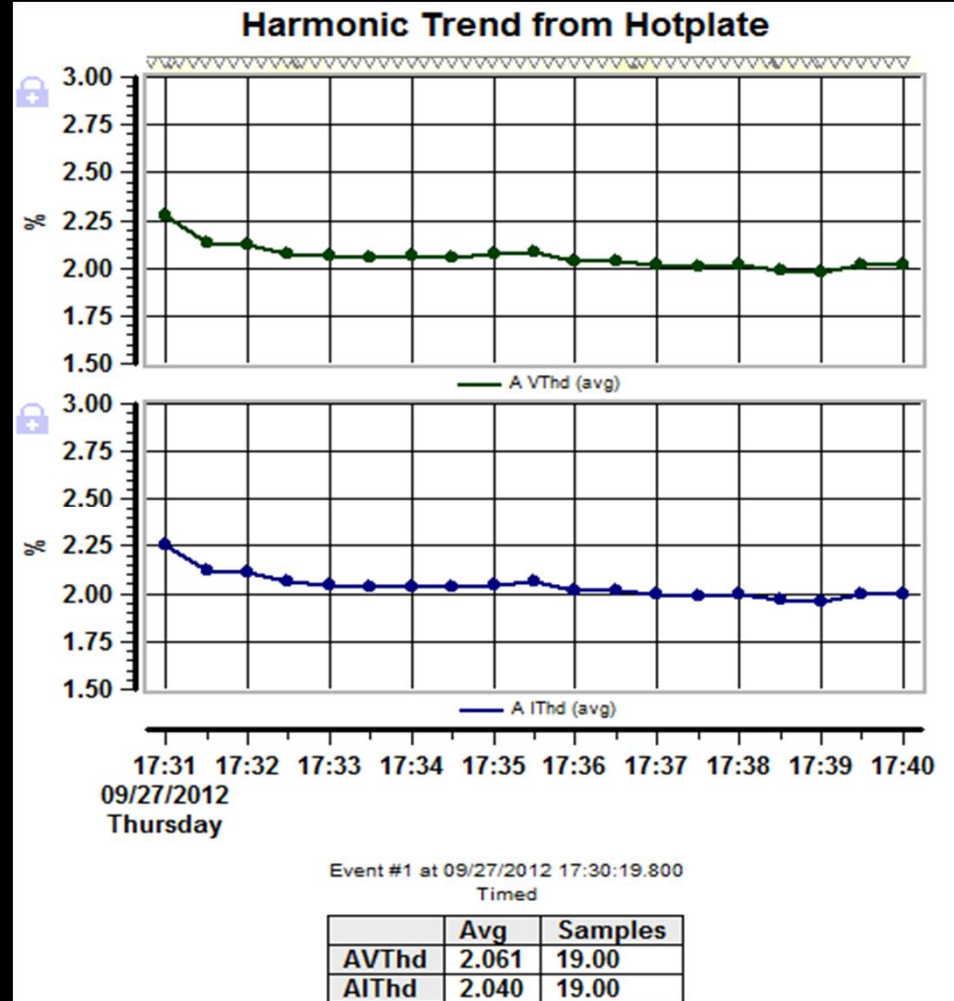
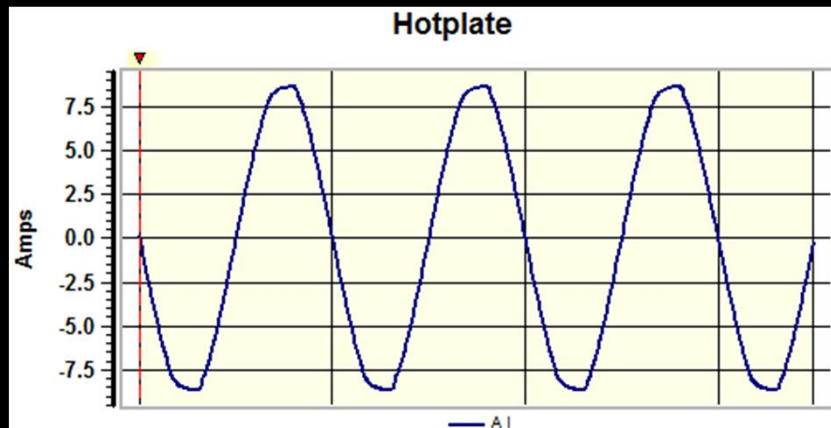
|                                    | Microwave | Hotplate |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| <b>Power (kW)</b>                  | 1.319     | 1.434    |
| <b>Boiling Time (minutes)</b>      | 4.20      | 5.40     |
| <b>Consumption (kWhr)</b>          | 0.090     | 0.129    |
| <b>Electricity Cost (\$ Cents)</b> | 1.442     | 2.065    |

- **Boil water 500 ml for 100 °C**
- **Water container is not controlled.**
- **Electricity cost is average cost about 16 \$ cents / kWhr.**

Save \$\$\$  
0.62

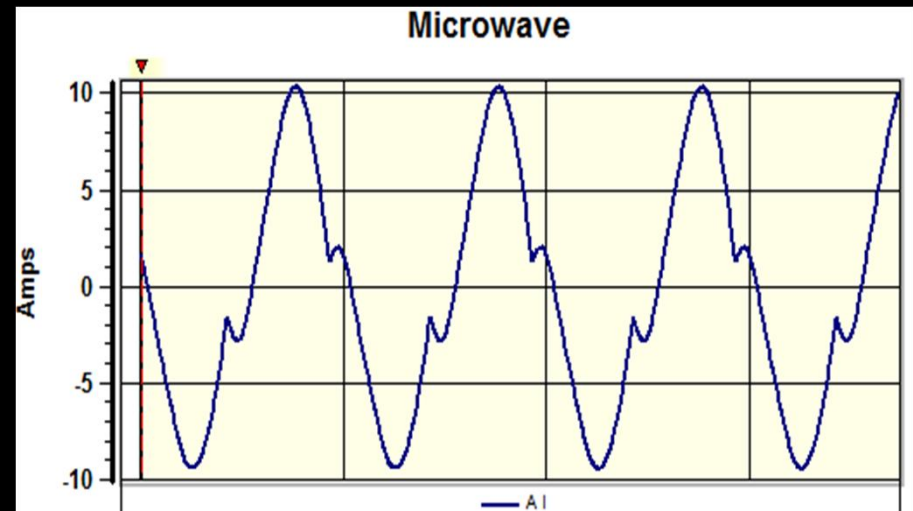
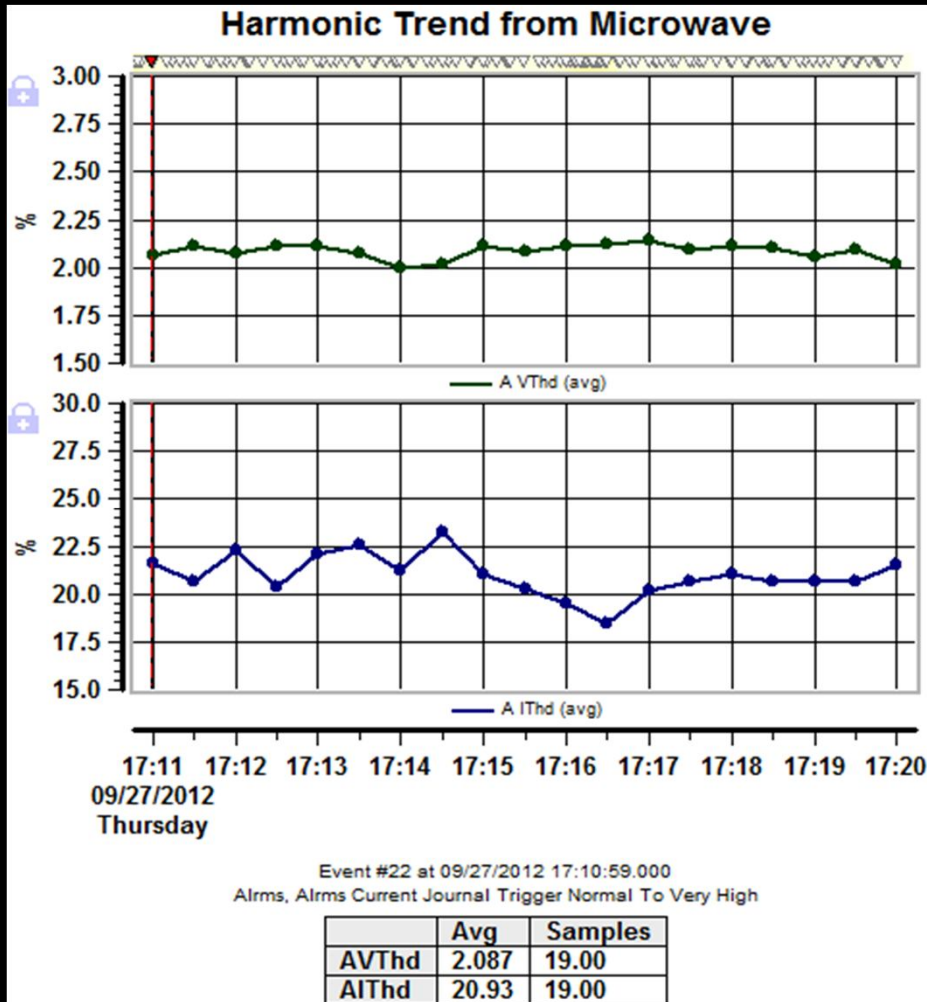
## Harmonic Trend

- Voltage distortion does not change and has corresponding graph with current distortion because of iTHD is only 2% of FND.
- vTHD has value about 2% of FND because harmonic from electrical system.



## Discussion

- vTHD is about 2% of FND while iTHD is 21% of FND.
- Voltage measure from transformer which connect with an unknown load.



## **Detrimental Effect on the equipment**

- **Capacitors** – heating and dielectric stress, fuse failure, failure operation, explosion due to impedance reduced with higher frequency.
- **Motor** - heating, mechanical vibration and noise
- **Transformer** – Higher frequency harmonic currents cause increased core loss due to eddy currents and hysteresis, resulting in more heating than would occur at fundamental.
- **Relays** – incorrect tripping, different impedance than the setting.
- **Circuit Breaker** – failure to interrupt currents, breaker failure, the peak sensing of the harmonic current is usually higher than normal.
- **Communication system** – noise in telephone system



## IEEE 519-1992

- IEEE adopted standard for harmonics in 1992. It is referred to as “IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems”
- IEEE519 sets limits on Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) for the utility side of the meter and Total Demand Distortion (TDD) for the end-user side of the meter.

## IEC61000-4-7

- Testing and measurement techniques – General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements and instrumentation, for power supply systems and equipment connected.
- This part of IEC 61000 is applicable to instrumentation intended for measuring spectral components in the frequency range up to 9 kHz which are superimposed on the fundamental of the power supply systems at 50 Hz and 60 Hz.

## Conclusions

- Household single phase non linear load generate harmonic current because of switching load, electronic ballast, UPS.
- As large quantity of using harmonic generating load, this effect on equipment in power system i.e. transformer, motor, capacitors etc.
- The IEEE 519, IEC61000-4-7 standards are recommended limits for harmonics in power system.

**!! Questions !!**

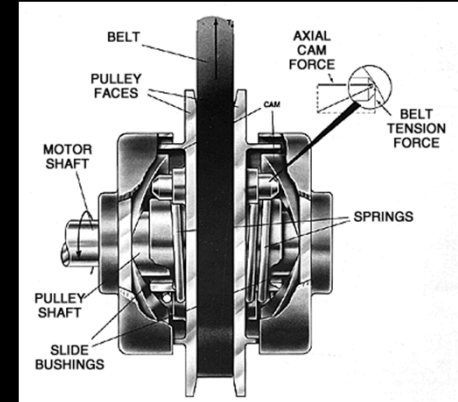
**Power Quality (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**

**panidab@powerquality.co.th**



## Cause of Harmonic

- **Harmonics add to the fundamental frequency (50 Hz) for voltage and current and distort as 2, 3, 4, ... times of 50 Hz.**
- **Usually caused by non-linear loads**
  - adjustable speed drive
  - solid state heating control
  - electronic ballasts for fluorescent lighting
  - switched-mode power supply in computer
  - rectifiers
  - electronic office machines

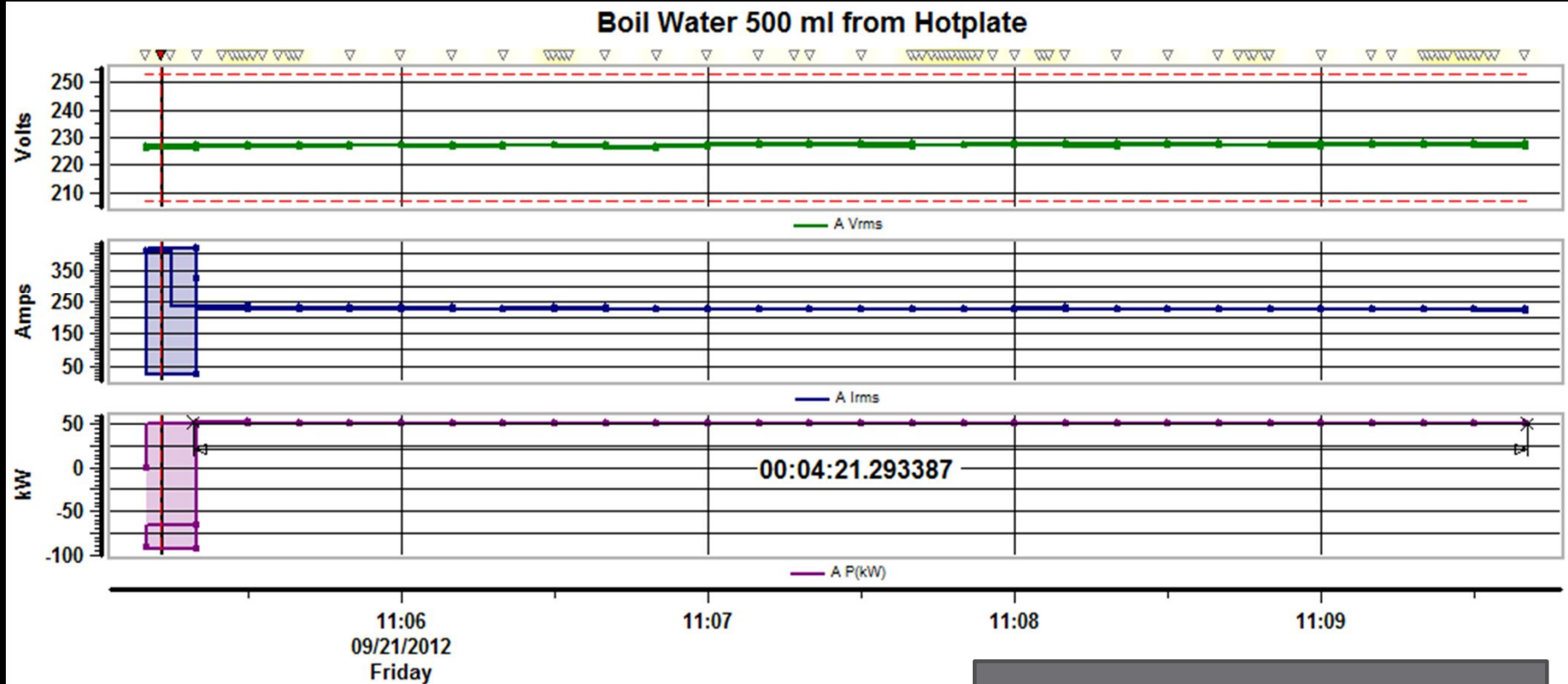


## **Eliminated Harmonics**

- **Most common solution is to use “harmonic filter” containing inductors and capacitors to pass the high frequency current to ground.**
- **Design Equipment to withstand the heating effects of harmonic, design K-factor for TR.**
- **Properly design and specify equipment that is the source of harmonics or the cause of amplifying harmonics.**

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## Energy Consumption VS Harmonic Emission



Event #2 at 09/21/2012 11:05:12.800  
Snapshot

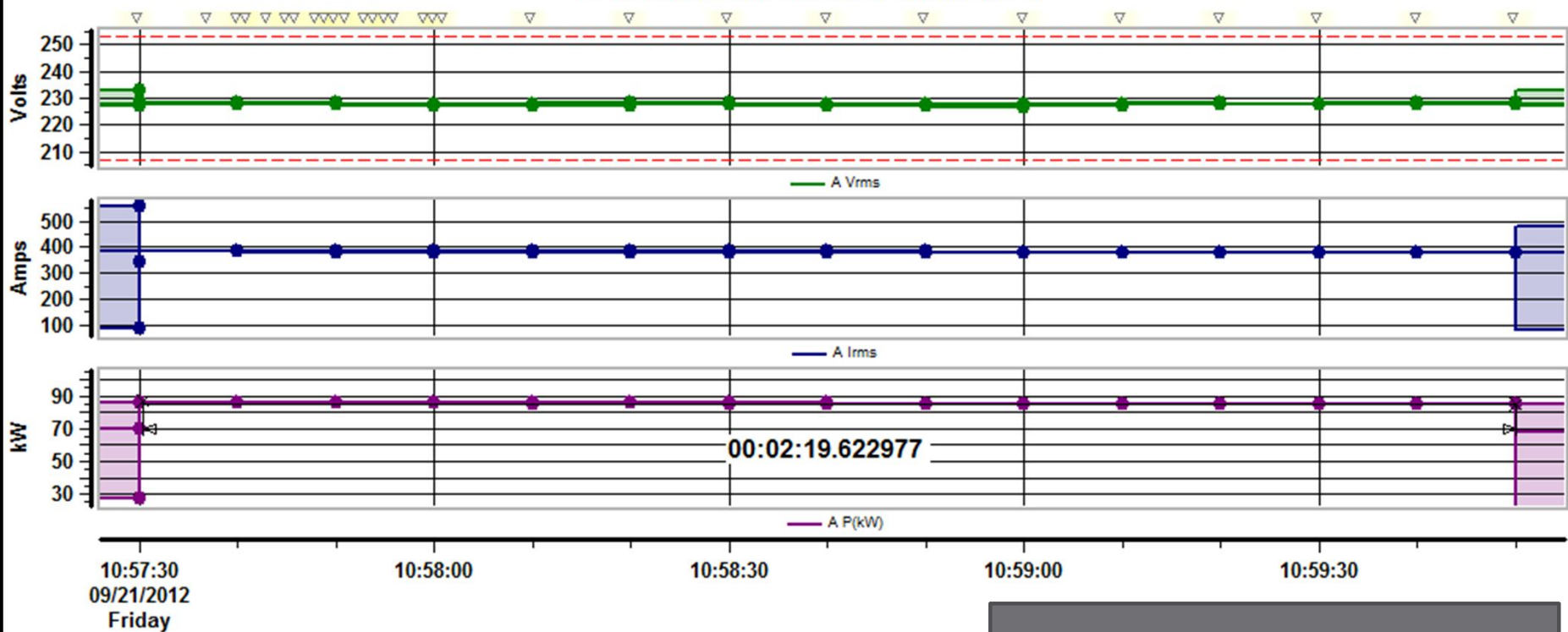
|        | Avg   |
|--------|-------|
| AVrms  | 227.5 |
| AIrms  | 321.8 |
| AP(kW) | 51.12 |

Energy Consumption:  
 $(51.12 \text{ kW}) \times (4.21 / 60 \text{ hr})$   
 $= 3.587 \text{ kWhr}$

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## Energy Consumption VS Harmonic Emission

Boil Water 500 ml from Microwave



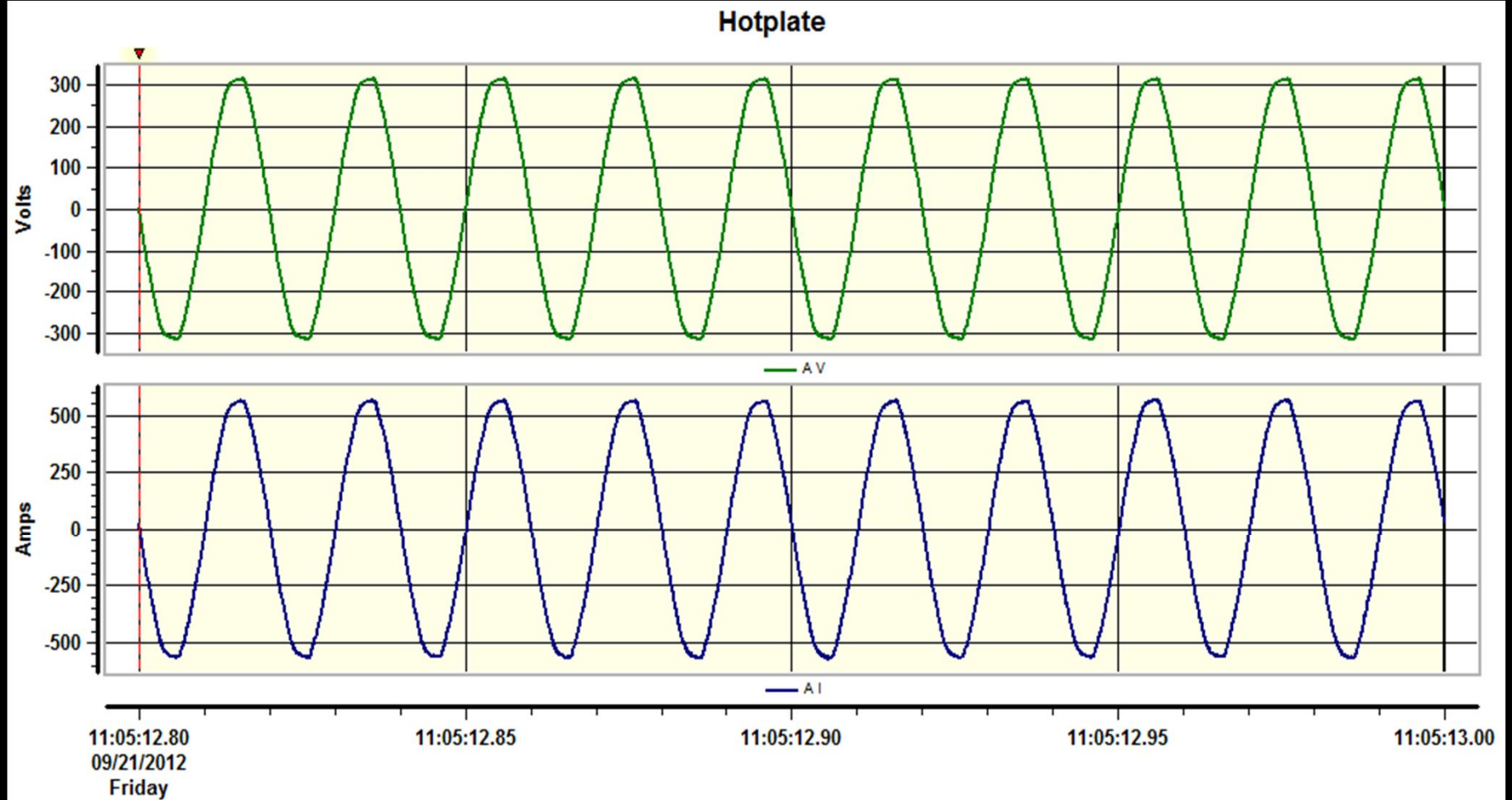
Event #42 at 09/21/2012 11:01:09.800  
Timed

|        | Avg   |
|--------|-------|
| AVrms  | 227.7 |
| Alrms  | 378.8 |
| AP(kW) | 84.35 |

Energy Consumption:  
 $(84.35 \text{ kW}) * (2.19 / 60 \text{ hr})$   
 $= 3.079 \text{ kWhr}$

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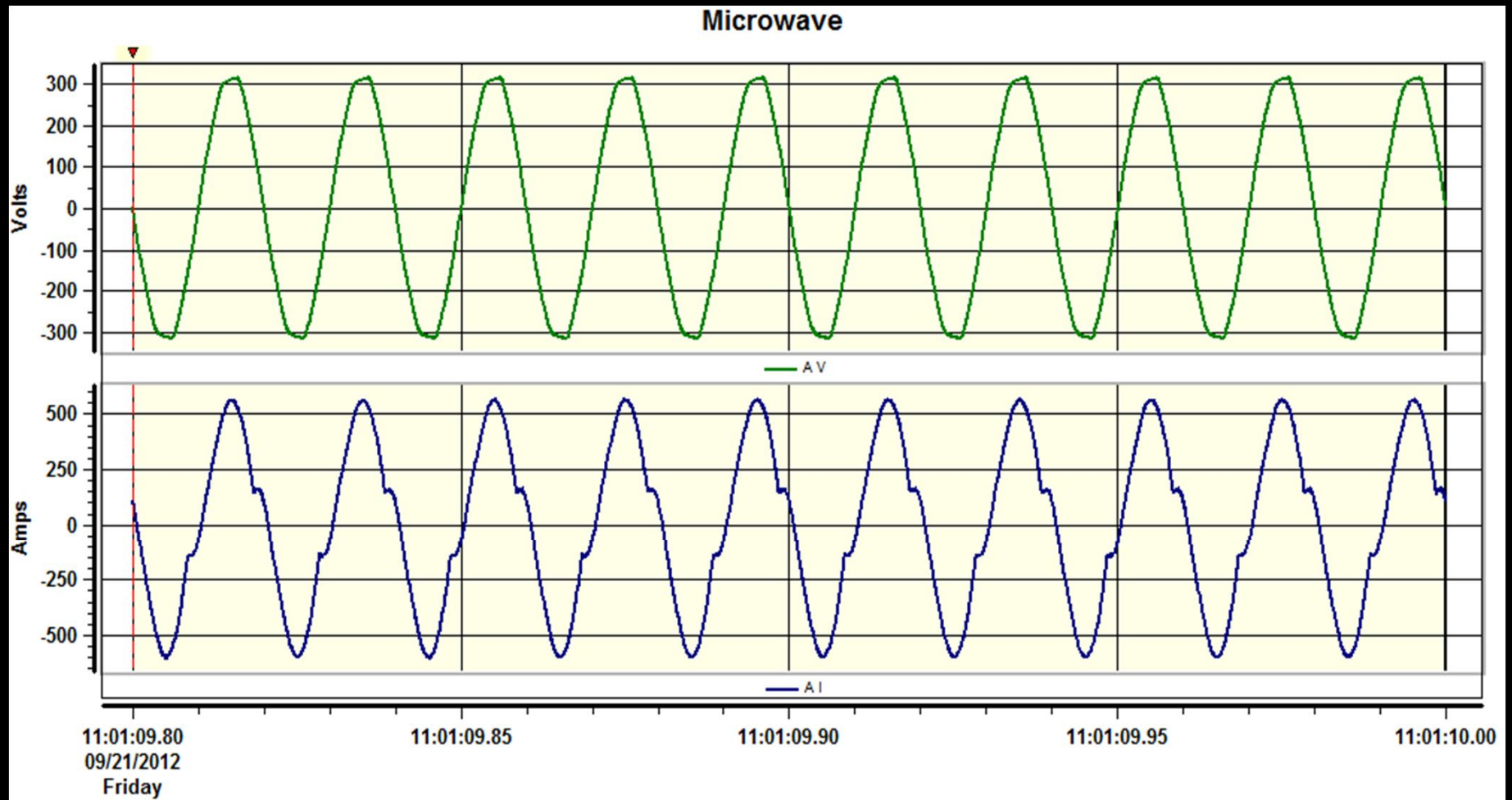
# Hotplate





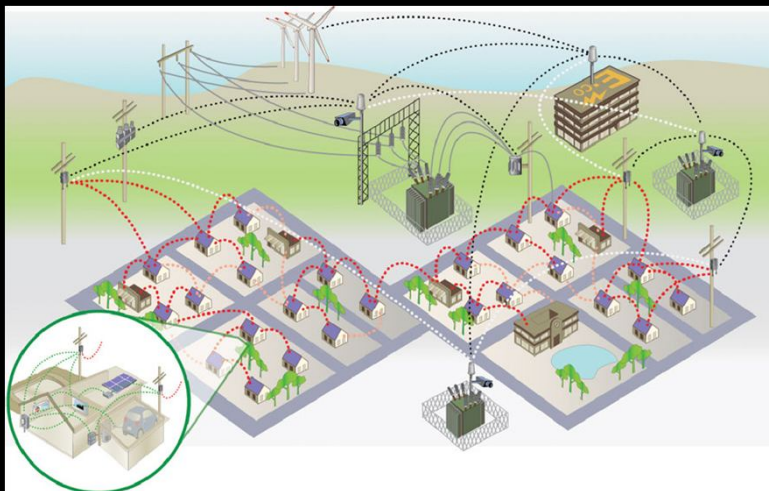
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# Microwave



## Discussion

- Microwave consumes energy to boil water 500 ml less than the hotplate.
- Microwave has current waveform distortion.
- Many of electricity equipment in household are generating current distortion to the electrical system.
- Think of the large scale household or industry



## Discussion

- Microwave has current waveform distortion.

