Power Quality Overview

Understanding power disturbance analysis

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Agenda

Introduction to Power Quality
Power Quality Advisor – Energy Management Software
Case Study: Active Harmonic Filter in healthcare facility
Case Study: Voltage Sags
Case Study: Voltage Regulation



Different types of Power Quality problems

In most cases, your Electrical Energy provider provides you *almost* perfect Electrical Power. This is characterized by:

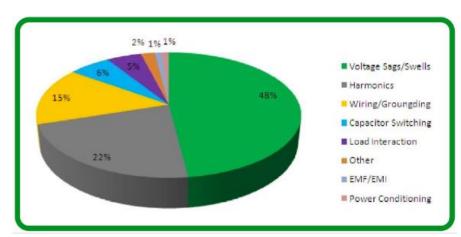
- Nominal Voltage on all 3 phases
- Nominal frequency (60.00Hz)
- Waveforms are perfectly sinusoidal
- Symmetry in all phases

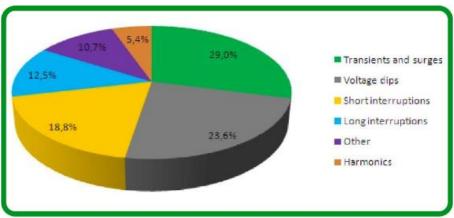
If either of these characteristics vary, we have an Electrical Power Quality problem

Disturbance category	Waveform	Effects	Possible causes
Transients	∿∕∿∿	Equipment malfunction and damage	Lightning or switching of inductive / capacitive loads
Interruption	₩	Downtime, equipment damage, loss of data possible	Utility faults, equipment failure, breaker tripping
Sag	∿ ∿∿~~\\\	Downtime, system halts, data loss	Utility or facility faults, startup of large motors
Swell	₩₩₩₩₩	Equipment damage and reduced life	Utility faults, load changes
Undervoltage	W/www.w	Shutdown, malfunction, equipment failure	Load changes, overload, faults
Overvoltage	WWWWWW	Equipment damage and reduced life	Load changes, faults, over compensation
Harmonics	WWW	Equipment damage and reduced life, nuisance breaker tripping, power losses	Electronic loads (non- linear loads)
Unbalance	 	Malfunction, motor damage	Unequal distribution of single phase loads
Voltage fluctuations	0	Light flicker and equipment malfunction	Load exhibiting significant current variations
Power frequency variations	WWW	Malfunction or motor degradation	Standby generators or poor power infrastructure
Power Factor *		Increased electricity bill, overload, power losses	Inductive loads (ex. motors, transformers)

Power Quality problems are a major source of equipment failure and unplanned downtime

Power Quality problems are the root cause of 30-40% of unplanned downtime





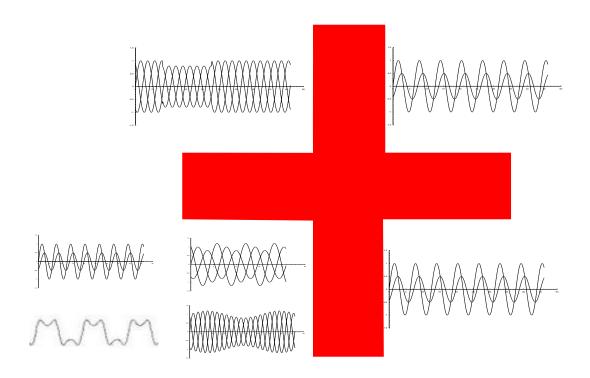
Most common power quality issues (US)

Most common power quality issues (EU)

Companies get sued & people get fired when this stuff happens Powier Solution

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Different remedies for different Power Quality problems





Power Management Offer Portfolio

Measure

Gather accurate power and energy data from key distribution points, monitor power quality, log events



Interoperability
Standard Industry protocols and form factors
Customization: scalability in size and
performance

Understand

Turn data into meaningful, actionable information for you and your stakeholders



Robust, flexible software platform architectures
Real-time energy consumption monitoring
Dynamic control interfaces
Real-time and historical power quality analysis

Act

Make timelier, intelligent decisions based on valid, actionable information

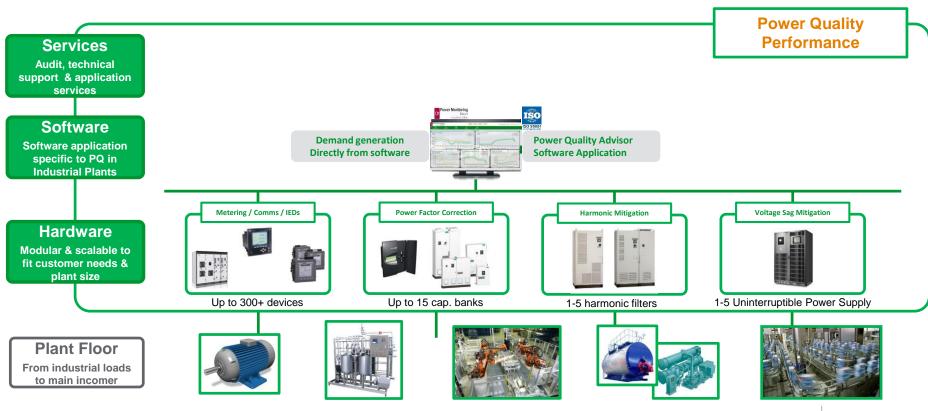


Increased energy efficiency and cost savings
Maximize electrical network reliability and
availability
Optimize electrical asset performance





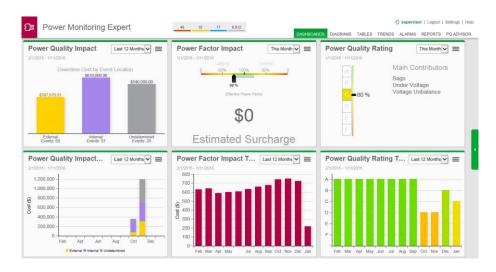
Power management with Power Quality Performance



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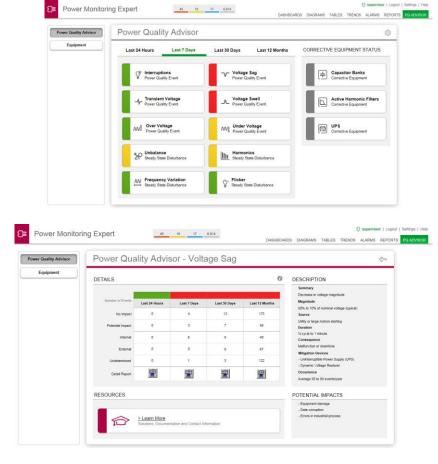
Life Is On Schneider

Power Quality Performance



>Simple, meaningful power system analytics

- >Understand business impact of poor power quality
- >View cost impact from low power factor
- > Monitor the evolution of electrical system health





Power System Audits





Investigation of specific problems with your power system



Complete audit including measurement, analysis and reporting of power quality



Recommendations for power quality improvement



Existing harmonic standards

Standards relative to installations:

IEC 61000 - a series of standards dealing with power quality issues.

IEC 61000-2-2 harmonic levels at public low-voltage power supply systems

IEC 61000-2-4 harmonic levels at LV and MV industrial installations

IEC 61000-3-6 harmonic levels at MV and HV installations

IEEE 519 – 2014 : requirements on harmonic control in electrical installations (NEMA)

Adjustments at country level may exist (ex. Engineering Recommendation G5/4)





Standards relative to individual equipment:

IEC 61000

IEC 61000-3-2 low voltage equipment with rated current under 16A

IEC 61000-3-12 low voltage equipment with rated current higher than 16A and lower than 75A

IEC 61800-3 specific standard for variable speed drives



Harmonic Mitigation Solutions

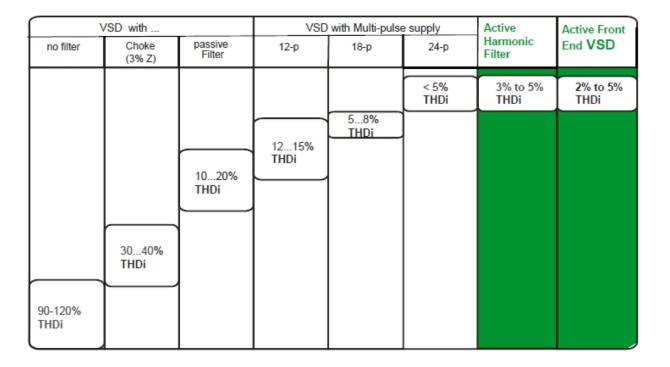


Figure 1 THDi levels achieved with various harmonic mitigation methods



Active Harmonic Filter installation in existing hospital

Case Study



Success story: Active Harmonic Filter turnkey project

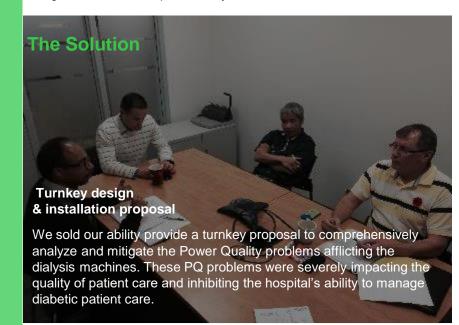


Customer Profile

In late 2013 a mid-size hospital reported the malfunction of several dialysis machines which were significantly impacting the quality of patient care. Schneider Electric's PQ Engineer performed a first PQ Audit in January. This PQ Audit led to the sale of a **PME 7.2** (Power Monitoring Expert) Power Monitoring system which was utilized, in conjunction with a fleet of PM800 Meters, sold as part of the initial construction, to measure the harmonic current produced by VSDs added throughout the facility as part of an Energy Efficiency project.

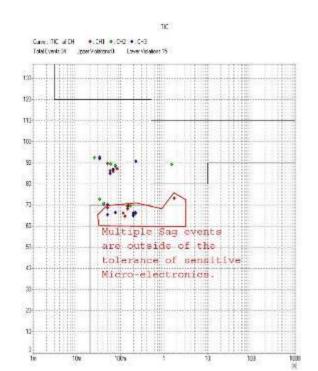
The existing situation

The hospital's air conditioning system had recently been modernized with a fleet of Variable Speed Drives (VSDs). These VSDs were polluting the hospital's electrical network and were regularly causing the new dialysis machines to malfunction. Diabetic patients were regularly sent home and asked to reschedule their treatment. The hospital's management had visibility on this problem and were eager to find someone with the knowhow to solve the issues. Schneider Electric's senior Power Quality specialists pinpointed the source of the harmonic distortion to be VSDs which were installed throughout the facility to efficiently regulate airflow and air pressure. The harmonic current produced by the VSDs was interacting with distribution transformers throughout the hospital and creating Voltage Distortion. Schneider Electric provided a turnkey proposal to design and implement PQ mitigation within the hospital's facility.



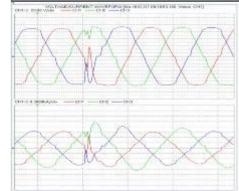
Power Quality disturbances

- 1. Voltage Distortion (aka THDv or Vthd)
- 2. Voltage Sag
- 3. Multiple Zero crossings



POWER	7.1	VOLTAGE		CURRENT	
Fied	57.813 Hz				
PI	0.0473MW	U1	116.48 V	.11	0.4268kA
P2	0.0611MW	U2	115.84 V	12	0.5341kA
P3	0:0521MW	U3	115.70 V	13	0.4640kA
Prom	0.1606MW	THO-U1	3.25%	THORT	10.12 \$
81	0.0497MVA	THO U2	6.79%	THD 12	10.71 %
82	0.0619MVA	THO US	7.41.4	THD 13	12.48 %
53	0.0537MVA	Upk+1	157.57 V	fplor1	0.616kA
Syum	0.1653MVA	Upk+2	163.26 V	lplc+2	0.884kA
Q1	0.0152Mvat	Upk+3	165.17 V	lplc=3	0.792hA
02	0.0097Mvar	Upk-1	164.25 V	(plo1)	-0.715kA
03	0.0126Myar	Upk-2	-160.14 V	lplv2	-0.841 kA
Quam.	0.0377Mvar	Upk-3	-159.81 V	lplu-3	- 0.796kA
FF1	0.9523	Uave	116.01 V	KF1	1.17
PF2	0.9677	Uunb	0.65%	KF2	1.24
FF3	0.9711			KF3	1.30
ff run	0.9716			Tave	0.4750kA
				lunb	7.63 %

POWER	anne and	VOLTAGE		CURRENT	
Fieq	59.968Hz		9	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	
PI	0.0728MW	U1	119.09 V	1	0.6225kA
P2	0.0872MW	U2	120.17 V	12	0.7303kA
P3	0.0717MW	U3	120.51 V	13	0.6059kA
Paun	0.2317MH	THOUT	4.78%	TH041	7.94%
51	0.0741MVA	THD-U2	4.72%	TH042	8.86%
S2	0.0979MVA	THD-U3	4.70%	THD43	8.51 %
93	0.0730MVA	Upk+1	163.45V	lpk+1	0.931kA
Source	0.2349MVA	Upk+2	163.81 V	ipk+2	1.112kA
01	0.0139Miver	Upk+3	164,07 V	lpk+3	0.939kA
Q2	0.0103Mvar	Upk-1	462.38V	lpk-1	· 0.944kA
Q3	0.0137Mvar	Uplc2	162.93V	lpk-2	-1.120kA
Grum	0.0379Mvar	Uph-3	463,74 V	lpk-3	- 0.940kA
PF1	0.9824	Uave	119.92 V	KF1	1.53
PF2	0.9930	Uunb	0.30 %	KF2	1.47
PF3	0.9822			KF3	1.59
PFsum	0.9863			ave	0.6529kA
				lunb	6.18 %

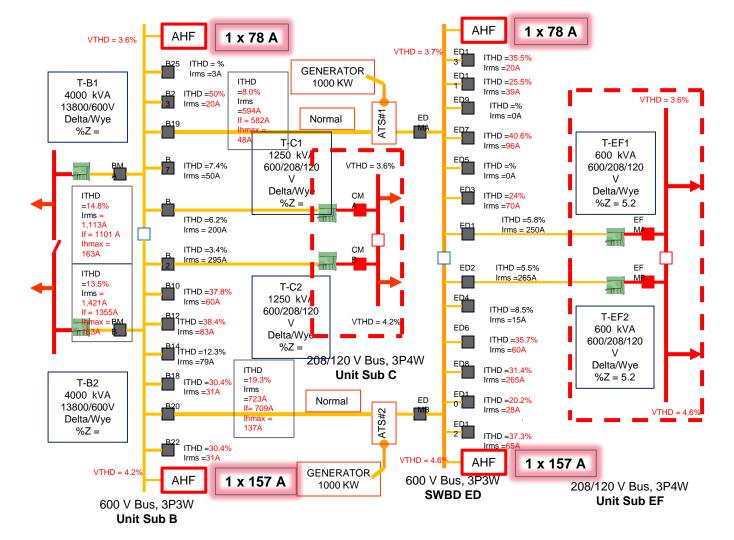




Possible solutions

Solution	Pros	Cons	Mitigates Voltage Distortion on Dialysis Machine	Mitigates Voltage Sag on Dialysis Machine	Mitigates Multiple Zero Crossings on Dialysis Machine	Estimate	Recommended
1. Active Harmonic Filter	Will solve Vthd problem in the entire distribution system	Requires further analysis to size correctly	*	×	×	TBD	*
2. SagFighter	Protects the Dialysis Machines	No effect on PQ problems	×	*	1	64,000\$ + installation	*
3. UPS	Protects the Dialysis Machines	No effect on PQ problems	1	4	1	120,000\$ + installation	×





Our Value Proposal





- 1. Investigate PQ problems anywhere in Canada
- 2. Diagnose and quantify problems onsite or remotely
- 3. Produce comprehensive engineering reports
- 4. Simulate network behavior as necessary
- 5. Design and deliver custom PQ mitigation solution
- 6. Validate performance
- 7. Support equipment through extended warranty and preventative maintenance

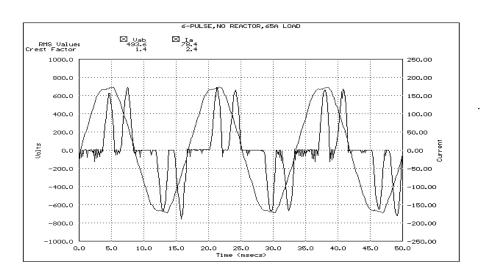
North Entrance

South Entr

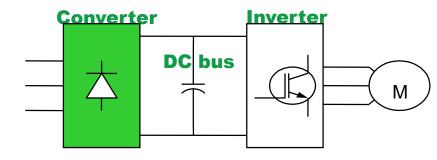
PWM VFD without 3% Line Reactance

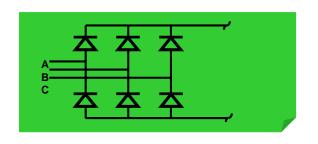
Current Distortion:

THDi ≈ 90%

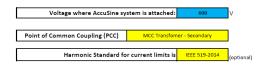


Basic PWM VSD





Pre-installation: Preliminary harmonic study



Applied operational mode(s):

ed:	THDi Required:	x	Harmonic Mitigation:
ed: 0.95	DPF (Cos φ) Required:	x	Power Factor Correction:
on:	m assigned for Harmonic Mitigation:	AccuSine PCS syster	Percent of

	Equipment list for NONLINEAR LOADS									
Item	Quantity	Size	Unit of Measure	Type of Equipment	Rectifier pulses	Installed Impedance (%Z)	Maximum Capacity Utilized	Full Load Displacement PF		
1	3	75	HP	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
2	1	75	HP	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	50.0%			
3	1	15	НР	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
4	2	20	НР	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
5	1	5	HP	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
6	1	1.5	HP	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
7	1	30	HP	PWM VFD	6	3.00%	100.0%			
8										
9										
10										

	AC Motors Operating Direct-on-Line						
Item	Quantity	Size	Unit of Measure	Rated Full Load PF (Nameplate)	Maximum Capacity Utilized		
11	1	41	НР	0.800	80.0%		
12	1	45	НР	0.800	50.0%		
13	1	52.48	НР	0.800	80.0%		
14	1	2.5	НР	0.800	50.0%		
15							

IEEE 519-2014 Table 2			
I _{sc} /I _{f FLA}	% TDD		
<20	5%		
<50	8%		
<100	12%		
<1000	15%		
>=1000	20%		

Equivalent installed impedance: 3.00 %

Selection adjustment factor according to installed impedance: 1.20

System Short Circuit Ratio (ShCR) @ selected PCC: 39.8

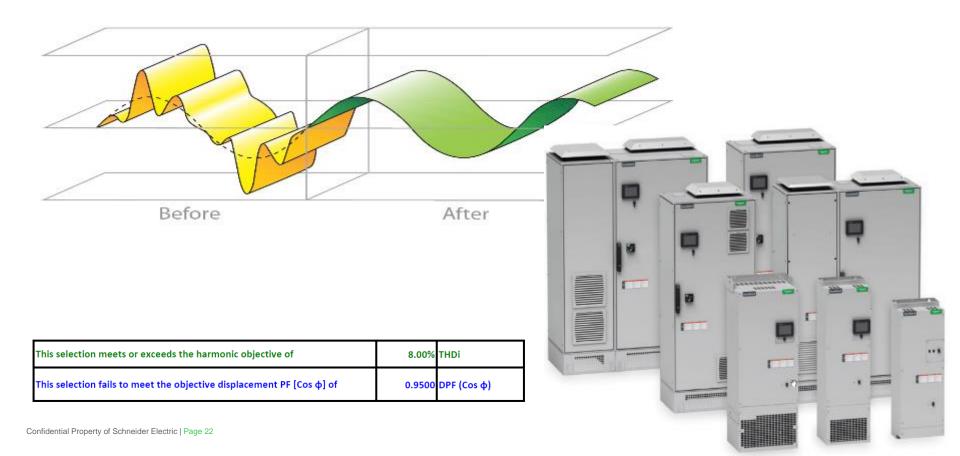
Uncorrected System					
Type of RMS Current	Amplitudes	ystem Current & Total Harmoic t Distortion	Power		
Total I _{rms}	430.1	amps	447.02	KVA	
Total I _{fund}	420.3	amps	402.43	KW	

AccuSine+ rating required @ system bus voltage:	81.7	amps
AccuSine+ rating required @ unit base voltage:	81.7	amps
User Selected AccuSine+ rating @ unit base voltage:	94.0	amps

Corrected System						
Type of RMS Current		ent Amplitudes & urrent Distortion	Correcte	ed Power		
Total I _{rms}	420.9	amps	437.41	KVA		
Total I _{fund}	420.3	amps	402.43	KW		
Total I _h	22.4	amps	0.9986	Distortion PF		
Total I _{reactive}	141.1	amps	146.68	KVAR		
% THDi (achieved)	5.33%		0.9395	Cos ф		
			0.9382	Total PF		

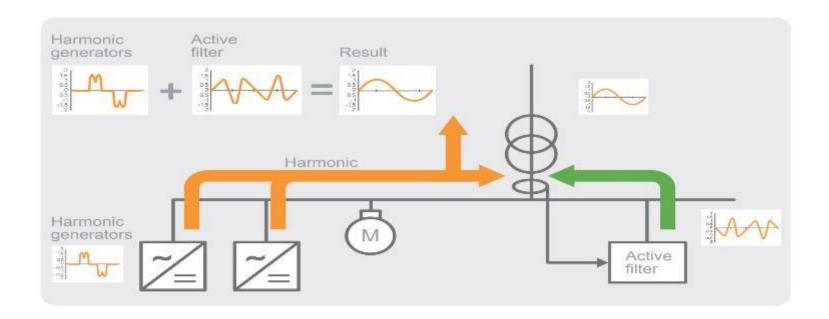
(Displacement PF)

AccuSine PCS+



AccuSine PCS+ theory of operation

 AccuSine PLUS is a power electronic converter utilizing digital logic to inject corrective currents into a 3-phase power-source. These injected currents will compensate for existing harmonic currents from the 2nd to the 50th harmonic order drawn by non-linear loads connected to that grid.



Harmonics:Fundamentals (cont.)

- Power source supplies the current the loads require for proper operation
- Harmonic current (Ih) is produced when an electrical device uses (draws) current in a non-sinusoidal manner
- The lower the harmonic order the higher the amplitude of the current

f(Hz)

(%)▲

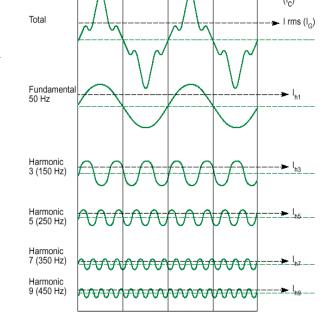
100

50

250

150

350



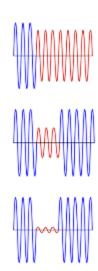
Voltage Problems – Basics

Chronic Voltage Problems

Voltage outside ±10% for > 60 seconds

Voltage Sag

- Voltage < 90% for ½ cycle to 1 minute Interruption
- Voltage < 10% for >3 cycles



A Sub-Cycle problem

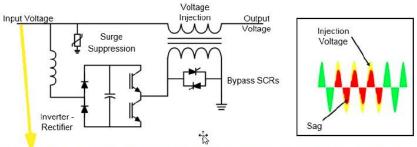
Voltage Power Quality Case Study: Sag Fighter

Large factory in Greater Toronto Area suffering from process line shut downs.

- Each time there is an unplanned shut down, system shuts down and powder coating spreads across the factories, requiring a thorough cleaning every time.
- Exiting ION meters installed on site.

Event #	Duration (s)	Magnitud e Phase1	Magnitu de Phase2	Magnitu de Phase3	Event Type	# phases affected	SagFighter will correct ?	Flywheel UPS will ride through ?	Timestamp
1	0.767000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	09/07/2016 8:00:08.565 AM
2	0.000065	0%	0%	135%	Interuption	2	No	YES	09/05/2016 9:48:33.482 AM
3	0.000048	127%	0%	0%	Interuption	2	No	YES	09/04/2016 12:14:18.558 PM
4	0.000065	0%	130%	0%	Interuption	2	No	YES	09/03/2016 8:40:46.923 AM
5	0.000016	0%	0%	119%	Interuption	2	No	YES	09/01/2016 6:26:46.531 AM
6	0.000016	118%	0%	0%	Interuption	2	No	YES	8/27/2016 8:08:53.866 AM
7	0.083000	48%	46%	32%	Sag	3	YES	YES	8/26/2016 5:24:38.765 PM
8	0.900000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	08/07/2016 6:44:22.174 AM
9	0.880000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	7/29/2016 6:16:42.307 AM
10	0.941000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	07/03/2016 6:55:05.439 AM
11	0.925000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	07/01/2016 6:48:08.814 AM
12	0.109000	50%	49%	56%	Sag	3	YES	YES	6/24/2016 4:27:54.614 AM
13	0.867000	0%	0%	0%	Interuption	3	No	YES	5/30/2016 12:16:31.980 AM
14	0.033000	45%	47%	31%	Sag	3	YES	YES	5/29/2016 6:58:31.446 AM
15	0.000065	133%	0%	0%	Interuption	2	No	YES	5/23/2016 11:20:57.288 AM
16	0.075000	48%	53%	52%	Sag	3	YES	YES	5/17/2016 10:01:39.796 AM
17	0.125000	55%	48%	48%	Sag	3	YES	YES	05/06/2016 7:46:17.937 AM
18	0.000016	120%	0%	0%	Interuption	2	No	YES	05/01/2016 9:53:51.004 AM

Solution: Sag fighter and UPS



Draws extra current from the "healthy" phases to create an injection voltage

Figure 3: SagFighter sketch

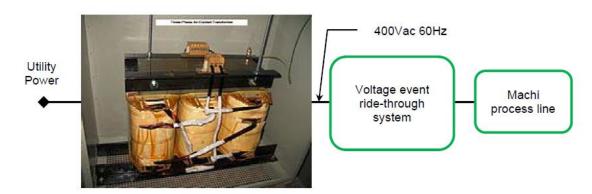
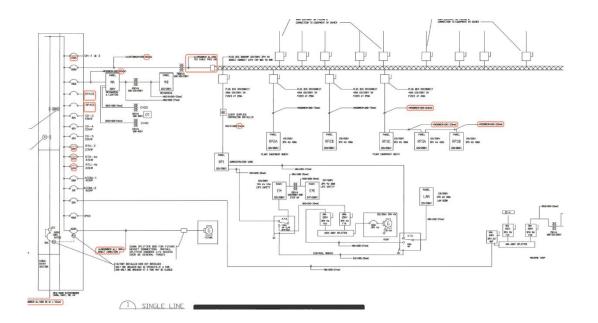


Figure 2: positioning of the "Voltage Event Ride-Through System"

Voltage Power Quality Case Study: Sure Volt

- Pharmaceutical company with highly sensitive electronics.
- End of a utility line, suffering voltage drops during peak demand.
- Sensitive equipment goes offline, unplanned downtime



Data extracted from ION meter

- Lowest recorded voltage in past year: 75% of nominal voltage
- Recommended range: +-10% nominal voltage



Proposed solution: Sure-Volt

- 500kVA Sure-Volt proposed at artery where sensitive equipment is failing.
- Regulates voltage +-3%

