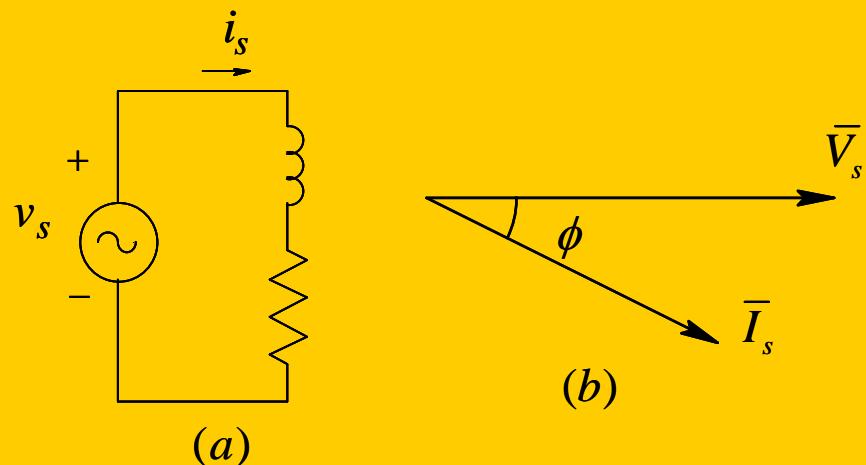


# Linear and Nonlinear Loads

## Linear Load

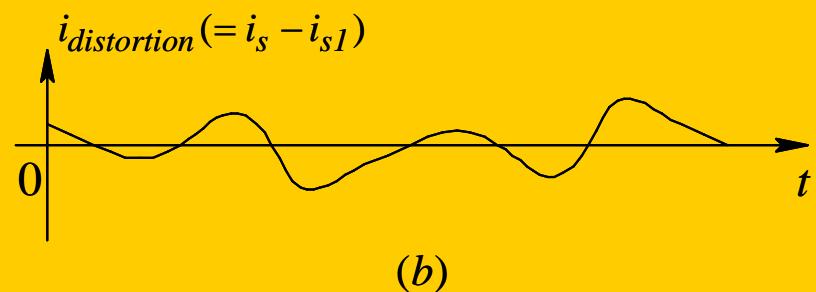
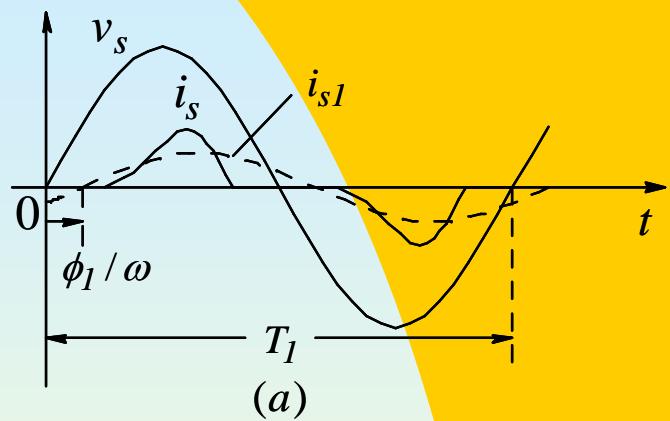


$$P = V_s I_s \cos \phi$$

$$PF = \frac{P}{V_s I_s} = \cos \phi$$

$$I_s = \frac{P}{V_s \cdot PF}$$

# Nonlinear Loads



## Obtaining Harmonic Components by Fourier Analysis

$$g(t) = G_0 + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} g_h(t) = G_0 + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \{a_h \cos(h\omega t) + b_h \sin(h\omega t)\}$$

$$G_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(t) \cdot d(\omega t)$$

$$a_h = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(t) \cos(h\omega t) d(\omega t) \quad h = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

$$b_h = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} g(t) \sin(h\omega t) d(\omega t) \quad h = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

$$\bar{G}_h = G_h \angle \phi_h \qquad \qquad G_h = \frac{\sqrt{a_h^2 + b_h^2}}{2} \qquad \qquad \tan \phi_h = \frac{-b_h}{a_h}$$

$$G = \sqrt{G_0^2 + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} G_h^2}$$

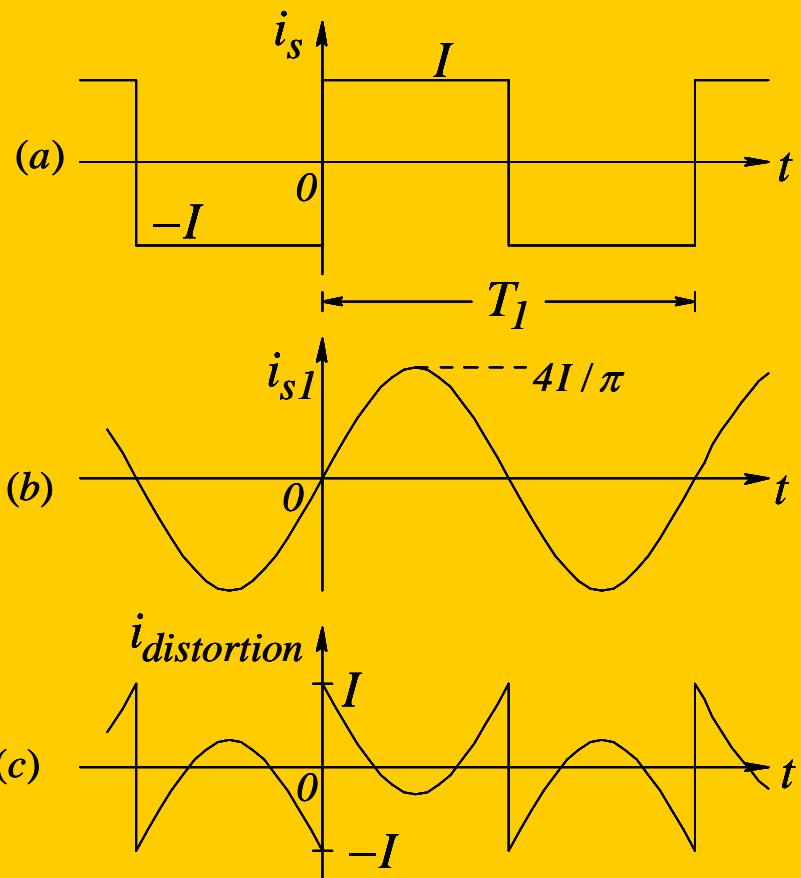
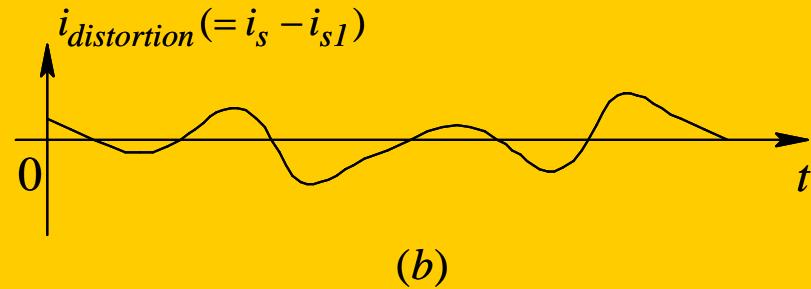
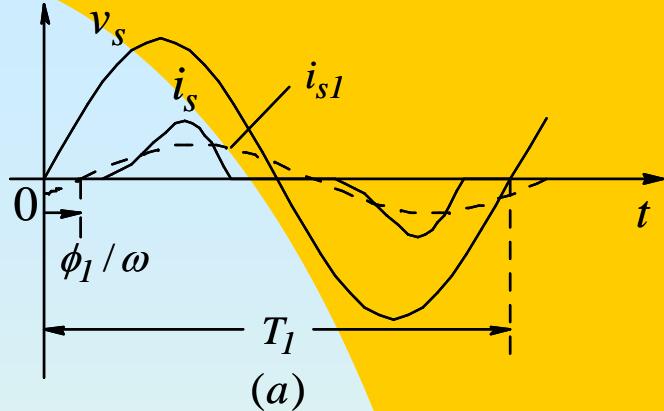


Figure 8-16 Example 8-1.

# Nonlinear Loads



**Total Harmonic Distortion:**  $\%THD = 100 \times \frac{I_{distortion}}{I_{s1}}$

**Displacement Power Factor:**  $DPF = \cos \phi_l$

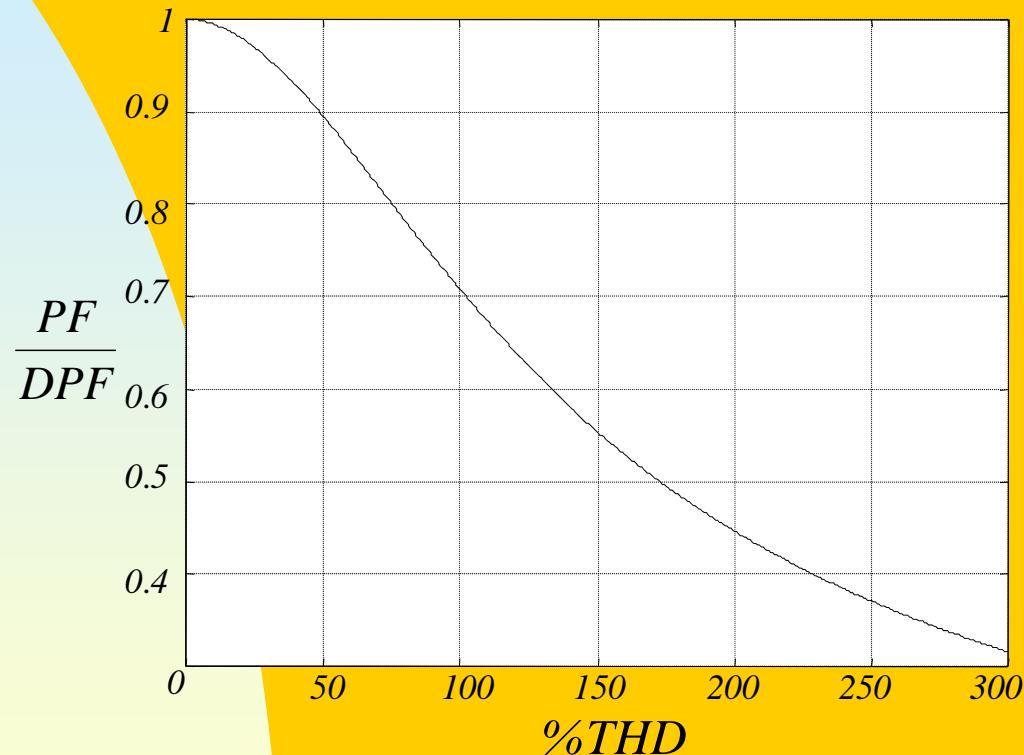
$$I_s = \sqrt{I_{s1}^2 + I_{distortion}^2}$$

$$P = V_s I_{s1} \underbrace{\cos \phi_l}_{DPF}$$

$$PF = \frac{I_{s1}}{I_s} (DPF) = \frac{DPF}{\sqrt{1+THD^2}}$$

# Harmonic Currents Lower Power Factor

$$\frac{PF}{DPF} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+THD^2}}$$



- ☐ Ratio of actual power factor to displacement power factor decreases with increasing THD

# Harmonic Guidelines: IEEE – 519

| $I_{SC}/I_I$ | Odd Harmonic Order $h$ |                     |                     |                     |             | Total Harmonic Distortion(%) |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
|              | $h < 11$               | $11 \leq h \leq 17$ | $17 \leq h \leq 23$ | $23 \leq h \leq 35$ | $35 \leq h$ |                              |
| < 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                         |

- ❑ Limits on allowable harmonic currents drawn by loads of various relative magnitudes
- ❑ Relative magnitude of load currents is based on Short Circuit Ratio (SCR)

Short-Circuit Current:  $I_{sc}$

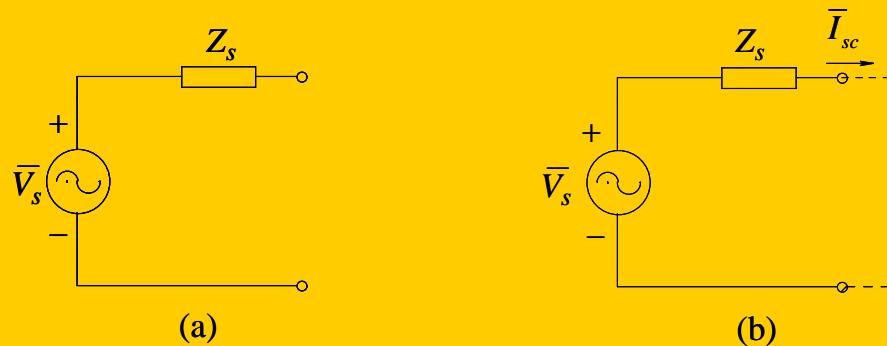


Figure 8-18 (a) Utility Supply, (b) Short-Circuit Current.

# Load Management

- Time-of-Day Rate
- Demand-Side Management
- Negotiate with large Customers

# Retail Price of Electricity in the U.S.

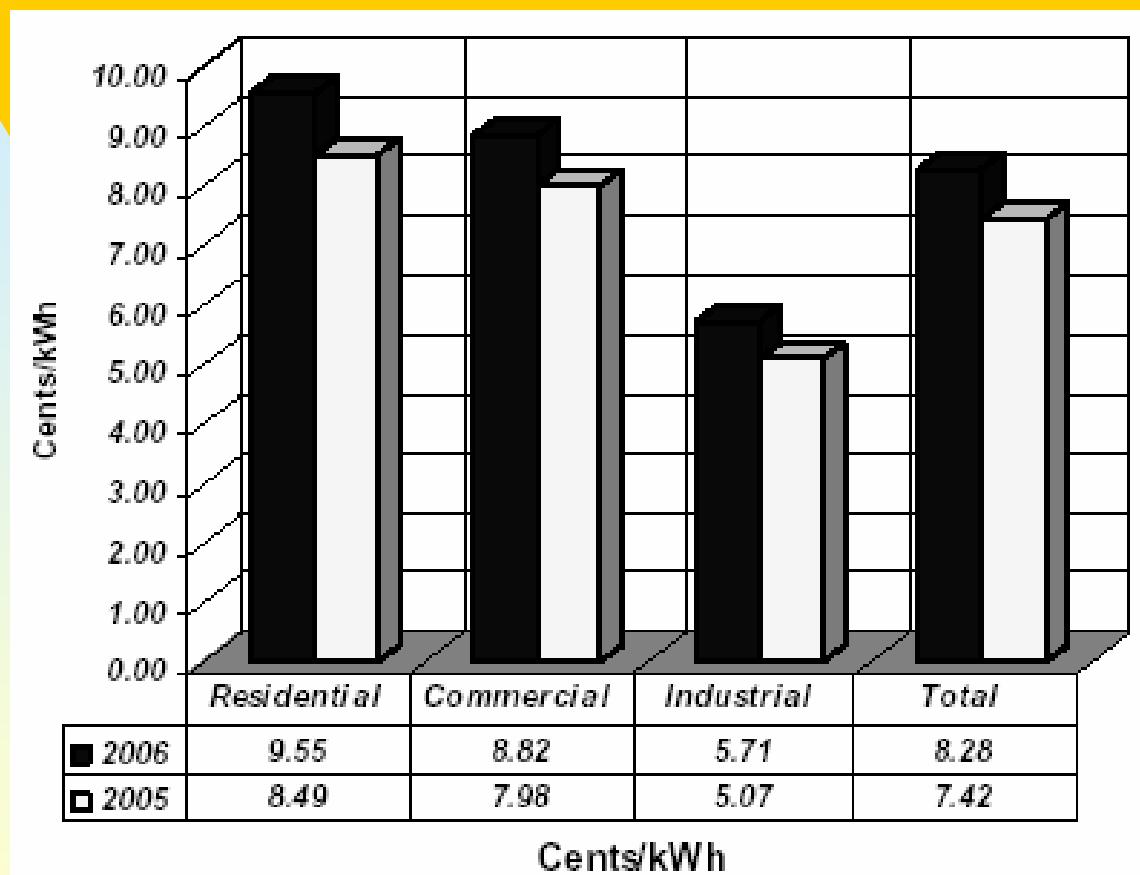


Fig. 8-19 Average retail price of electricity to ultimate customers [4].

# Summary

- Distribution Systems
- Power System Loads
- Power-Electronics Based Loads
- Power Quality Considerations
- Load Management
- Price of Electricity