International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 09 Issue: 06 | June - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

Improvement of Power Factor Using Capacitor Banks

Dr.S.Renukadevi[1], Dr.P.Rajalakshmi[2]
Assistant Professor, Department of EEE
Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya
Kanchipuram,Tamilnadu.

Abstract- In provincial regions the Transmission and Distribution misfortunes are high because of different reasons like inductive and disconnected loads, obsolete foundation, transformer over-burdening and low power factor. This concentrate on expects to measure the T and D losses in country regions through power flow simulation. The study additionally investigates the chance of losses decrease in these areas. The decrease in losses conceivable however fixing of capacitor banks and further developing power factor is evaluated in this review. Cost examination for such a mediation is additionally finished in succeeding areas. The subsequent significant piece of the review includes real execution of capacitor banks in the field (under a single transformer) and evaluating the misfortunes decreased. Real execution helped recognizing the different specialized and strategy constraints engaged with executing such an undertaking. The venture is too contrasted and more incorporated type of arrangements like single enormous capacitor establishment (instead of at each load) and responsive power supply through decentralized age.

Keywords: Power factor improvement, Capacitor bank, Agriculture feeder

I.INTRODUCTION

Water system siphoning for farming has been refered to as one of the standard reasons for unfortunate expense recuperation of SEBs and a prime reason for the poor monetary soundness of the SEBs. The very nature of agrarian burdens is the center of the issue. They are haphazardly dispersed away from one another, high in size (2-7.5 HP) and furthermore inductive in nature, causing colossal transmission and dispersion misfortunes [1]. Added with the above issue the financed tax rates for ranchers and agitated bills makes it challenging for SEBs to make even expense recuperation from the farmers [2]. Nonetheless, indeed, even with this multitude of functional expenses endured by SEBs, the power got toward the end rancher is much of the time poor as far as quality and dependability. Voltage drop issue is a significant issue looked by country ranchers. With agriculture feeder previously experiencing restricted power supply (10 hours out of each day); unfortunate power quality as far as voltage brings huge effect on ranchers [3]. The effect is not just as far as gear harm yet in addition as any open door cost. This entire situation prompts, what World Bank portrayed as a 'endless loop'. The utilities, since they are not ready to make even financial recuperation, doesn't has any desire to put resources into rural feeders for power quality improvement, and thus ranchers are hesitant to pay the charges as a result of the low quality power they receive[4].

The significant gamble utilities faces in huge interest in rural feeders are that they may not bring about return on speculation. Yet, truly horticultural towns have immense burdens in the types of siphons with less populace thickness and arbitrary circulation of burdens (which are inductive), bringing about huge transmission misfortunes. So the monetary recuperation that could be made through venture in the network frameworks in agrarian feeders is too colossal. The significant goal of this undertaking is to distinguish strategies for lessening T and D misfortunes and show that the decrease in misfortunes that could me made thought the chosen strategy is adequately huge to legitimize the venture [5]. In the event that the decrease in misfortunes that utilities would be able accomplish is high and profit from venture could be accomplished in little timeframe, utilities might want to make such a venture [6].

Transmission misfortunes are likewise a normal issue influencing both the partners. SEBs is impacted by it as extra expense for dissemination also, ranchers deals with the issue of voltage drop. So the decreased T&D misfortunes benefit the utilities and furthermore satisfy the social obligation of giving quality power supply to the ranchers. Water system decreases destitution by expanding business, earnings and genuine wages and by decreasing food costs for country and metropolitan poor. In India, in unirrigated regions (under 10% region watered), 69 % of individuals are poor, while in

watered regions (over half region inundated), neediness level drops to 26%.Irrigated agribusiness is significant to Indian economy. Consequently an unexpected what's more, significant shift away from current estimating of power for agribusiness could imperil farming, an movement that is the essential wellspring of business in country regions, representing 72% of India's populace [9]. So the approach followed by this undertaking, to endeavor to recognize reasons for T&D misfortunes, measure those misfortunes and in this way distinguish ways of lessening them and further develop power quality by not troubling the rancher however levy climb, is moreover critical [7] [10].

II.POWER FACTOR IMPROVEMENT

Low power factor is a significant test looked by utilities in supply for rural feeders. High power inductive burdens with no appropriate approach for keeping up with power factor results in exceptionally low power calculate this feeder. Low power factor added with the issue of circulation lines stretching out to huge distances brings about enormous conveyance misfortunes and voltage drop issues. The endeavor made in this task is to foster an economical technique for guaranteeing good power figure these feeders. Despite the fact that there are various techniques for power factor improvement like establishment of capacitors at HT side and responsive power supply through decentralized age, the decrease in misfortunes conceivable through establishment of capacitors in LT side at every client level is dissected in this task. The decrease in misfortunes conceivable however such an establishment is quantified. Monetary practicality of a task where utilities covering the cost of capacitor establishment are too analyzed. Such a speculation by utilities is legitimate in terms of low time of financial recuperation through misfortunes reduction. The venture likewise helps the end client thought further developed voltage profile and amplifies framework limit. Despite the fact that voltage profile could be improved by voltage supporters, the arrangement is expensive and utilities don't by and large embrace such an answer in rural feeders.

III.METHODODLOGY

The methodology embraced in this study is to choose one of the transformers under an Agrarian feeder which is showing low PF and introduce capacitors under every one of the heaps of the transformer and notice the decrease in misfortunes possible. The feeder chose was 'Malshi AG' in Malshi town, Pune area and the transformer chose was called 'Sola Amba' (transformer ID-4722156). The transformer was chosen in light of information gathered at the transformer level, during the time of August to September 2016. The noticed PF went to at least 0.66. In the event of inductive burdens (engine, transformer and so on.) related guides request slacking responsive power alongside genuine ability to take care of business. Accordingly, in the nonattendance of some other source, receptive energy must be provided by the source, causing specialized misfortunes in the line. The capacitor ought to get acquainted with the organization as it were at the point when siphons are dynamic. Subsequently capacitors should be set between the starter and the engine. The technique for capacitor position is displayed in fig. 1.2. Generally speaking capacitors are wrongly positioned before the starter or even prior to the fundamental switch. Subsequently capacitors are available in the network in any event, when burden isn't. For this situation meter may still be running and it might bring about expanded bills in the event that of metered ranchers, additionally because of the main current presented by the capacitor in the organization, a voltage rise.

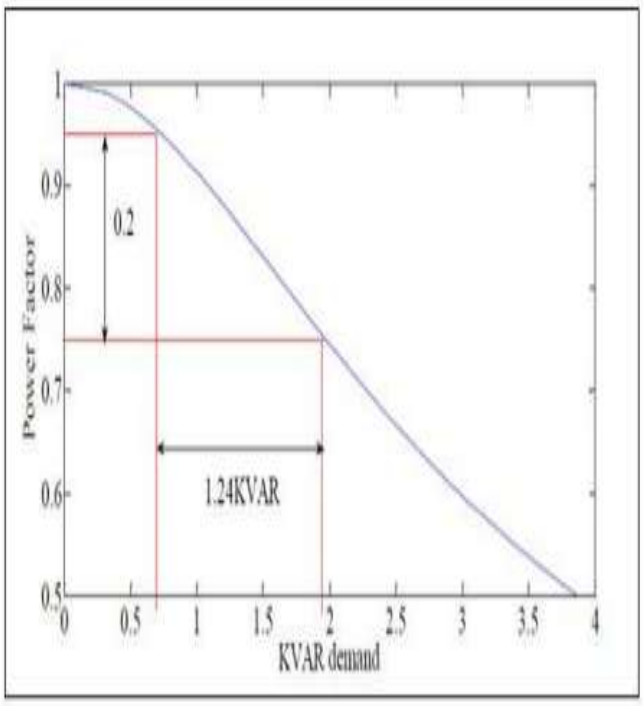

Figure 1.KVR demand for 3HP motor

IV.DATA COLLECTION

Date Assortment and Auxiliary information assortment once more involved gathering joke outline of transformers, of which examination should be finished and gathering guide furthermore, other framework subtleties. The significant transformer dissected in this study is 'Sola Amba', but information from 6 different transformers were additionally gathered and dissected. The starting joke outline got from wireman. The optional information gathered additionally incorporated the guide subtleties gave.

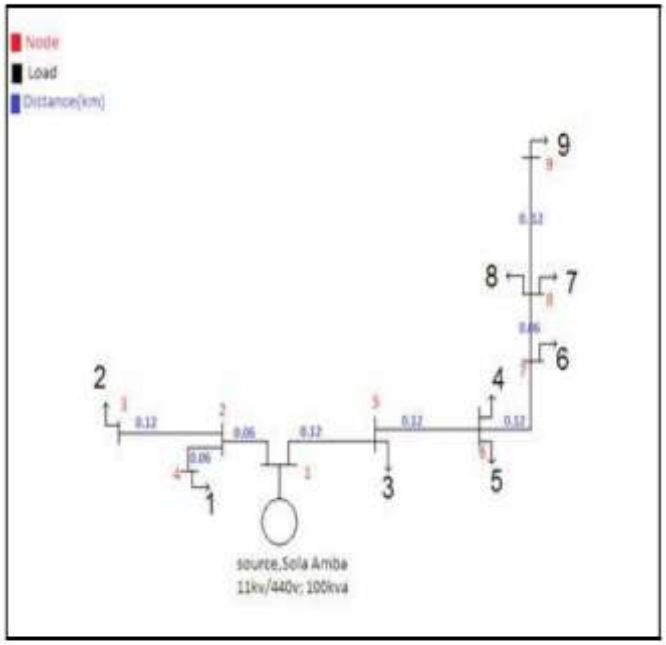

Figure 2.Single line diagram of DTC

V. ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH INSTALLATION OF CAPACITORS

The capacitors accessible in market are determined in light of the responsive power they can give. These are ordinarily whole number qualities like 1KVAR, 2KVAR and so on. Anyway these KVAR yields are gotten exclusively for evaluated voltages from a voltage source. These capacitors are intended for an evaluated voltage of 440V fig. 4.3. This is the MSEDCL endorsed low line to line voltage-415V (MSEDCL states of supply-2010) with room for mistakes of 6%. The capacitor is intended for most extreme conceivable line voltage so that the receptive power doesn't surpass the appraised esteem. However in the event of country situation this turns out to be exceptionally awkward since line voltages are significantly less than the greatest conceivable worth and this outcomes in low KVAR yields. Table 4.1 shows the voltage saw at different hub in the 'Sola Amba' transformer and KVAR yield got at these hubs for different capacitors utilized (1 KVAR, 2 KVAR and 3 KVAR). It tends to be seen that a capacitor intended for 440V gives significantly less KVAR at 346V. During capacitor establishment in Murum the line voltage differed from 415V to 346V and thus receptive power acquired through capacitor establishment was in every case less than its evaluating and this was a significant restriction in accomplishing ideal PF improvement. At times we even pick a higher evaluated capacitor instead of a lower one (for example 2KVAR rather than 1KVAR) to get the ideal result. A situation considering above impediment was run in power stream reenactment, where capacitors appraised values were utilized in examination with genuine situation were we exchanged capacitors however experimentation until ideal result is obtained.

VI RESULT AND ANALYSIS

As it very well may be seen from the diagram 5.1 that power factor was improved from the scope of 0.77-0.89 to 0.9-0.99. The standardized chart 5.1 for the gathered example is covered over the histogram and it plainly shows that pinnacle of the standardized bend moved from 0.8 to 0.95. With further developing the framework PF we additionally work on the framework capacity. The decrease in receptive power lessens the current required and subsequently the KVA request. Chart 5.2 is a kW request Versus current dispersed plot, utilizing pieces of information when establishment. The decrease in kVA request can be plainly seen from this chart 5.2, were before capacitor establishment kW interest of the framework was met by higher upsides of current (set apart as blue) and later capacitor establishment, a similar interest is met by lower upsides of current (set apart as red).

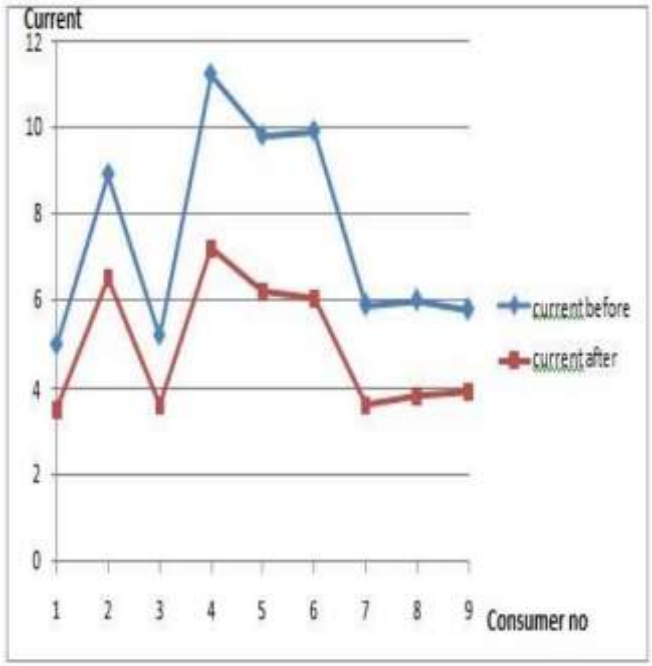

Figure 3. Current profile after & before

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