

Unit II : Single Phase AC Circuits

NOTES -Class 34 Power factor Improvement

Ideally, Power factor of the system must be unity. Since most of the industrial loads are inductive in nature (Motor Loads) & they draw reactive power, power factor is usually less than unity & lagging in nature.

Electricity supply company asks industries to install capacitor banks to improve power factor by locally meeting their reactive power requirements and maintain power factor at a value above 0.9 Lag. This helps Electricity supply company in many ways

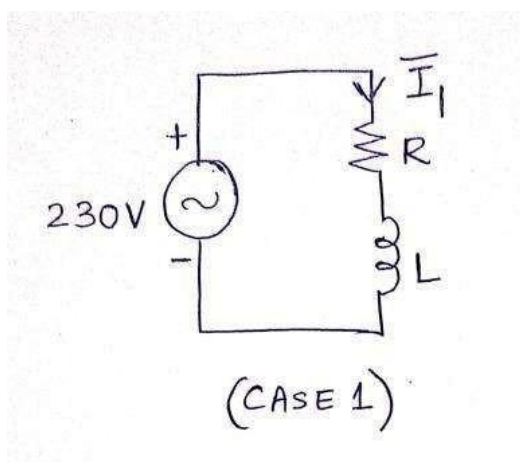
- i) Overall System Size decreases, hence, saves lot of capital
- ii) Efficiency of the overall system increases

Numerical Example:

Question

The power consumed in the inductive load is 2.5 kW at 0.71 lagging power factor. The input voltage is 230 V, 50 Hz. Find the value of the capacitor C which must be placed in parallel, such that the resultant power factor of the input current is 0.866 lagging.

Solution:



Unit II : Single Phase AC Circuits

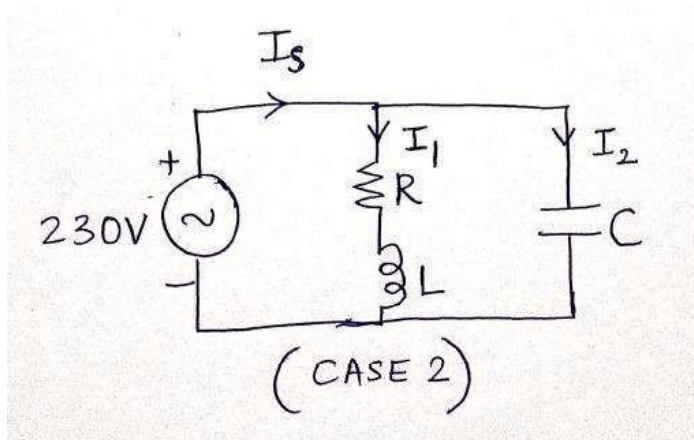
Case 1: $V = 230\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

Given, $P = 2.5\text{KW} = V \cdot I_l \cdot \cos(\angle D)$ ----- (1)

Since, Power factor= 0.71 lag, substituting in (1),

$I_l = 15.31\text{A}$ & $\angle D = \cos^{-1}(0.71) = 44.76^\circ$

Hence, $h = 15.31\angle -44.76^\circ \text{ A}$



Case 2: New Power factor= $\cos(\angle D') = 0.866 \text{ Lag}$

P remains same since Capacitor does not consume power

Hence, $P = 2.5\text{KW} = V \cdot I_s \cdot \cos(\angle D')$ ----- (2)

Solving (2), $I_s = 12.55\text{A}$ & $\angle D' = \cos^{-1}(0.866) = 30^\circ$

Hence, $I_s = 12.55\angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$

By KCL, $I_s = h + I_z$; Hence, $I_z = 4.51\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$

Hence, $X_c = (230/4.51) = 510$

So, $C = 62.41\mu\text{F}$

ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION:

Case 1: $V = 230\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

Given, $P = 2.5\text{KW} = V \cdot I_l \cdot \cos(\angle D)$ ----- (1)

Since, Power factor= 0.71 lag, substituting in (1),

$I_l = 15.31\text{A}$ & $\angle D = \cos^{-1}(0.71) = 44.76^\circ$

Hence, $h = 15.31\angle -44.76^\circ \text{ A}$

Unit II : Single Phase AC Circuits

Hence, $y_1 = \mathbf{h/v} = 0.0665\text{L}-44.76^\circ \text{ S}$

Unit II : Single Phase AC Circuits

Case 2: New Power factor = $\cos\{\angle D'\} = 0.866$ Lag

$$Y_Z = jB_C \quad \& \quad \angle D' = \cos^{-1}(0.866) = 30^\circ$$

$$Y_R = Y_1 + Y_Z = 0.0665 \angle -44.76^\circ \text{ S} + jB_C$$

$$= 0.0472 - j0.0468 + jB_C$$

Angle in the admittance is negative of phase

$$\text{angle i.e., } \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{B_C - 0.0468}{0.0472} \right\} = -30^\circ$$

Solving, $B_C = 0.0195 \text{ S} = \omega C$; Hence, $C = 62.22 \mu\text{F}$