

The Effect of Power Factor On a Electrical System

Information Sheet # 40

1.0 Introduction

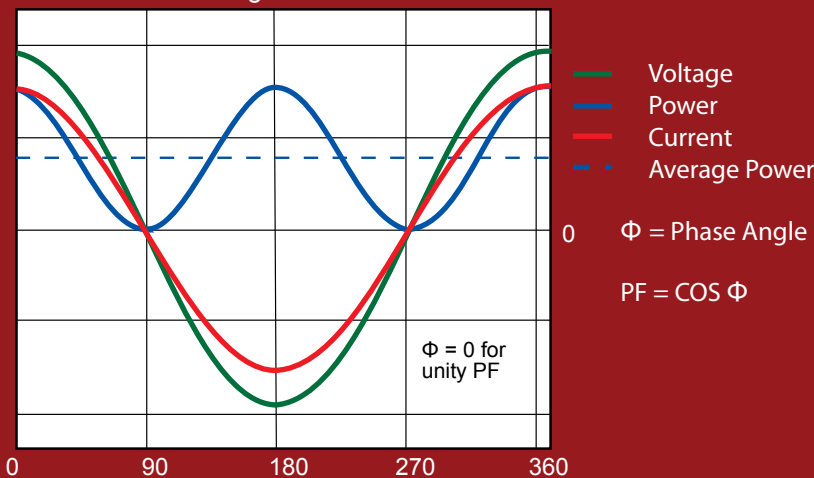
Power Factor in electrical systems is often referred to but frequently not fully understood.

This information sheet discusses Power Factor as regards its explanation and how it relates to generator systems.

2.0 Definition of Power Factor (PF)

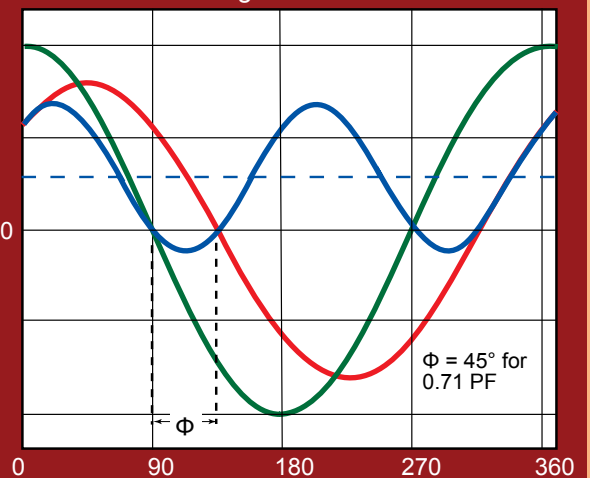
In a purely resistive AC circuit, the voltage and current waveforms are in step (or in phase), changing polarity at the same instant in each cycle (see diagram one). Where reactive loads are present, such as with capacitors or inductors (like electric motors, strip heaters, cooking stoves, lamp ballasts, etc.), the energy stored in the loads results in a time difference between the current and voltage waveforms, as the stored energy is not available to do work at the load it is termed apparent power. This is known as a lagging power factor (which is less than 1.0) (Continued over)

Diagram One



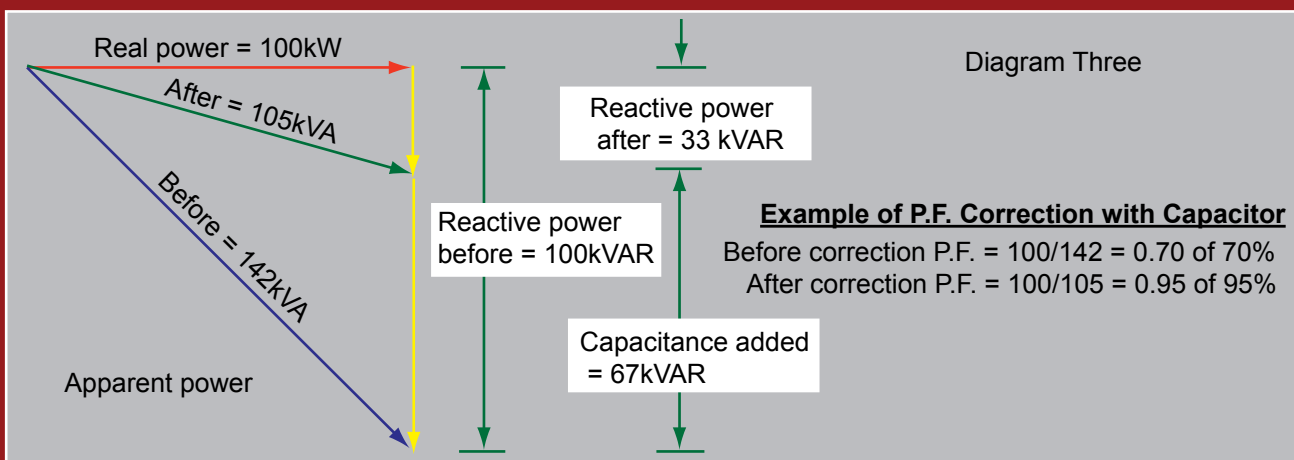
Purely resistive load connected with volts and amps in step for an unity (1) power factor when all the source energy is transferred and available to the load. Good power factors are normally greater than 0.9 to 0.95.

Diagram Two



Inductive load connected with current waveform lagging volts. Below unity PF only a percentage of the power is available at the load. i.e 0.8 PF has real power 80% of apparent power. Reactive loads have a percentage of power returned to the source.

Diagram Three



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P.F. as shown in vector diagram (see diagram two) is the ratio of true power (shown as watts (W) amps x volts) to the apparent power (shown as VA amps x volts) flowing to the load in an alternating current (AC) system. Watts and VA are more commonly quoted in thousands as kW and kVA. kW and kVA in an AC system are only the same when P.F. has a value of one (unity). More frequently equipment is designed to have a PF equal to 0.8.

3.0 Difference Between True Power - kW and Apparent Power - kVA and Reactive Power

In an AC system, such as inductive motors, transformers and solenoids, internal electrical energy is required for magnetization of items such as a motors field coils. This internal power stored and discharged within an inductive piece of equipment is referred to as reactive power and measured as volts x amps reactive (VAR). Without internal magnetization the AC equipment would not function.

The more reactive power required for magnetization of the internal inductive load, the greater the unusable power and increase in apparent power (kVA) requirements within the electrical system. As shown in diagram one, the greater the value of apparent power (kVA) the lower the power factor (P.F.) and by ratio the lower the real power available, given in kW's.

In layman's terms, P.F. has as more to do with the internal inductive loads of AC electrical equipment and the resultant true power kW available. A system designer endeavors to select equipment and design a system that reduces the drop in PF. A system with a low P.F. increases the energy lost in the system and requires a much greater input than can be used effectively to power equipment. Generator sets are normally rated for power factors between 0.8 and unity.

In summary apparent power kVA is the power required to serve the equipment's internal reactive load power requirements and true power kW is the power available after reactive power has been satisfied.

4.0 Adverse Effects and Why to Avoid Low Power Factor

A system load with a low P.F. will draw more current than a system with a higher P.F.. A system designer considers the following:

- A Low P.F. draws a higher internal current and the excessive heat generated will damage and/or shorten equipment life
- Increased reactive loads can reduce output voltage and damage equipment sensitive to reduced voltage
- Low P.F. requires equipment to be constructed heavier to absorb internal energy requirements
- Low P.F. will result in a more expensive system with equipment able to absorb internal loads and larger load requirements
- A system designer looks to increase P.F. to lower system costs, increase reliability and increase the system's life cycle
- Utilities will charge a higher cost to industrial and commercial clients having a low P.F.

5.0 Methods to Increase Power Factor and Load Types

Electrical system designers endeavor to increase the PF to as near as 1.0 as possible by incorporating P.F. 'corrector' devices within the system. P.F. correction methods adopted depend on whether the load is termed linear or non-linear.

Linear Load - These are loads such as induction motors and transformers and can be corrected with the addition of a passive network of capacitors or inductors. Capacitors store electrical power that can be used to excite the internal magnetic fields and reduce the required apparent power kVA. (see diagram three)

Non- Linear Load - These are loads include equipment that has components such as rectifiers, some form of arc discharge such as fluorescent lamps, electric welders, arc furnaces, etc. This type of load will distort the current drawn into a system. The current in non-linear loads is interrupted by switching devices within the equipment. Switching causes the current to contain frequency components that have multiple power factor frequencies.

For non-linear loads captive or passive power factor correction can be incorporated to counter the distortion and elevate the P.F..

P.F. correction devices can be installed either at a central substation, spread throughout the distribution system, or built into the power-consuming equipment

Non Reactive Loads - These loads are purely resistive such as heater elements and incandescent lights and do not effect P.F..



Oklahoma City Area
7300 Melrose Lane
Oklahoma City
OK 73127
405.949.2332
405.842.4864 fax

Austin Area
4918 Burleson Road
Austin
TX 78744
512.477.6937
512.477.6938 fax

Tulsa Mailing Address
P.O. Box 581807
Tulsa
OK 74158-1807
918.836.0066
918.836.0094 fax

Dallas/Ft. Worth Area
101 Industrial Boulevard
Mansfield
TX 76063
918.640.5544
817.477.2938 fax

Longview Area
1913 East US Hwy 80
White Oak
TX 75693
903.291.8305
903.291.8327 fax

San Antonio Area
4702 B Dodge Street
San Antonio
TX 78217
201.333.0377
201.653.7121 fax

Little Rock Area
29 Collins Industrial Place
Building 1C
North Little Rock, AR 72113
501.907.5884
501.907.4702 fax

