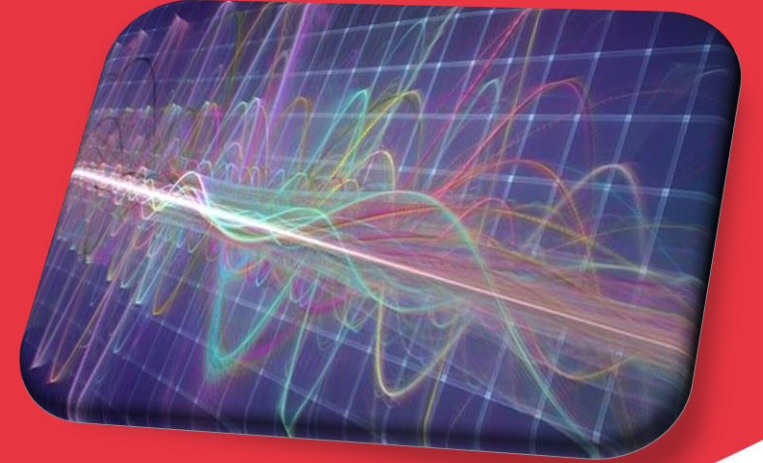


# Utilization of Power Quality Meters in NEDC Networks



17/9/2024

# Content

- **Introduction**
- **Power Quality Meters**
- **Mitigation of Power Quality Effects**
- **Potential Uses of Power Quality Meters**
- **Case Study**
- **Conclusions**





# Introduction

# History of the Energy Sector in the Sultanate of Oman

Ministry of Electricity and Water

Ministry of Oil and Gas

Ministry of Housing, Electricity and Water

Authority of Electricity Regulator

Public Authority for Electricity and Water

Privatization of Oman Electricity Transmission Company

Mistry of Energy and Minerals

Electricity Holding Company

OIA

APSR

NAMA

1972

1996

2001

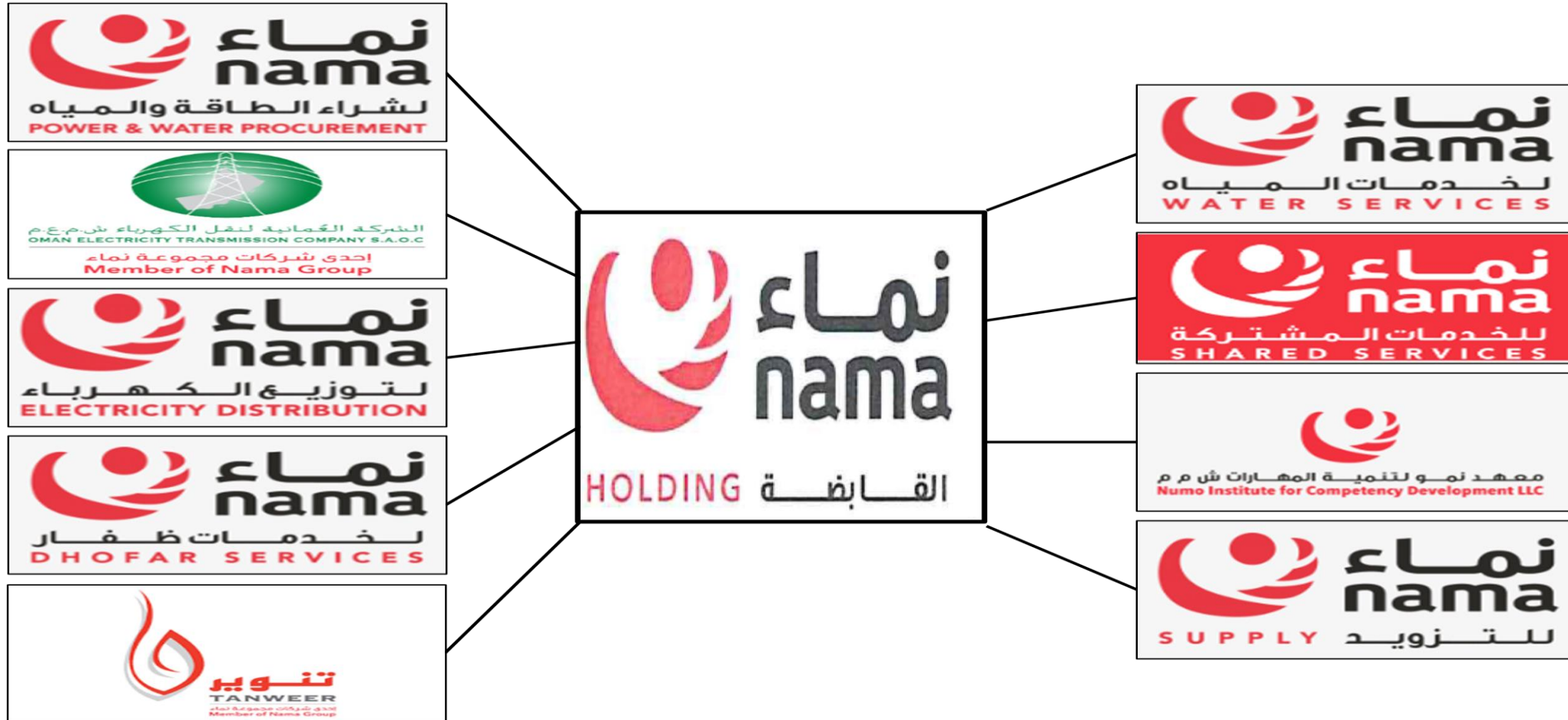
2004

2007

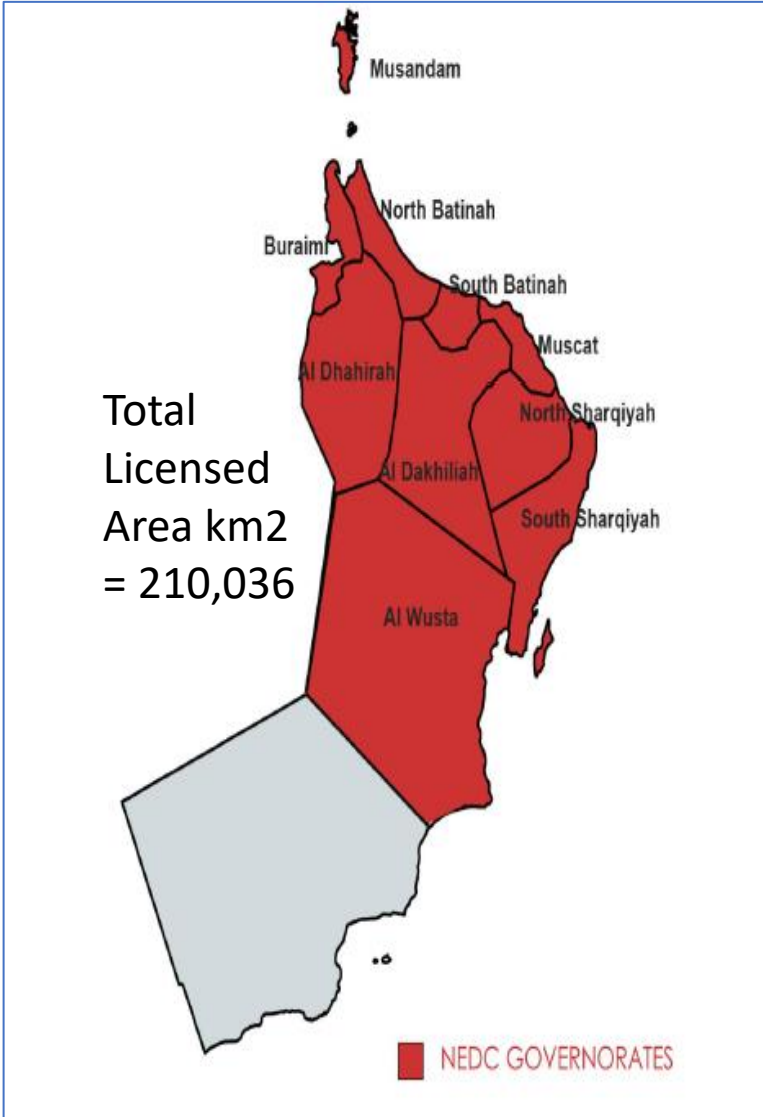
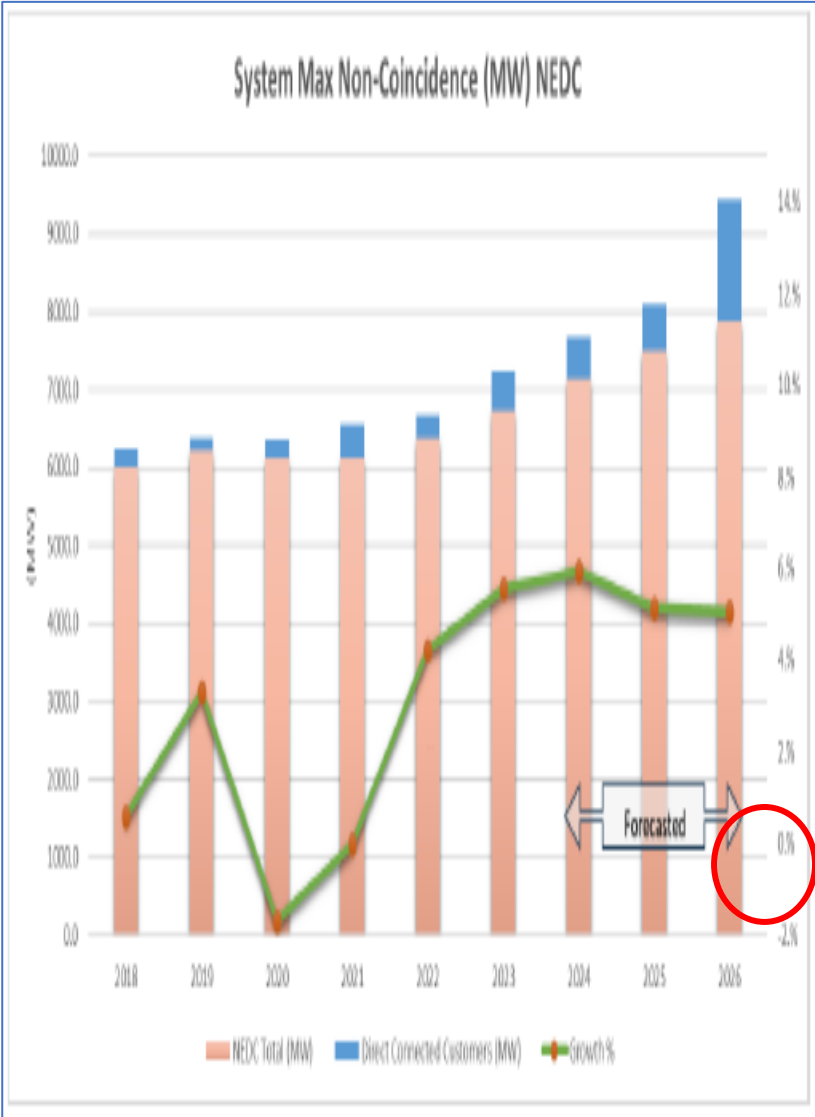
2019

2020

# Introduction



# Introduction



# Power Quality Meters



# Power Quality Meters

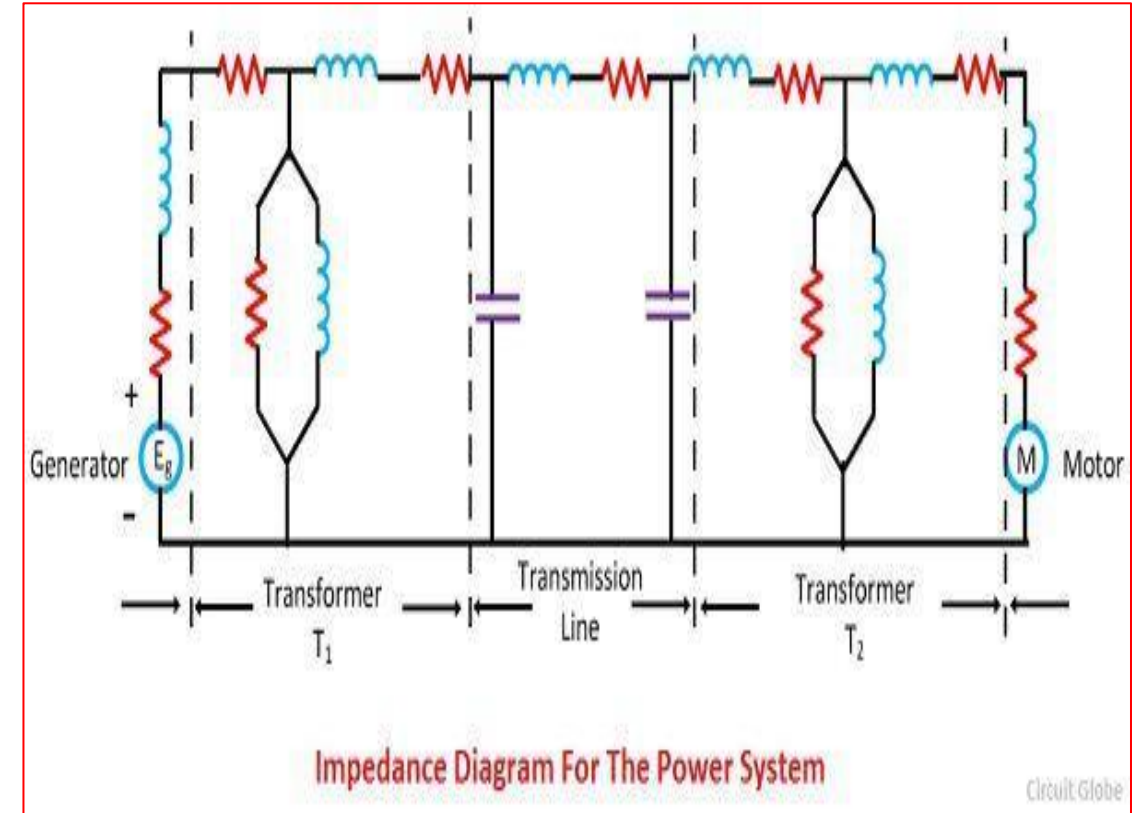
## Introduction

The Power Quality Meter (PQM) is device used for monitoring of the power quality of any electric system at all voltage levels as specified in the IEC 61000-4-30.

# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

What are the power quality main parameters?

- Frequency
- Voltage Quality
- Harmonics
- Power factor



# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

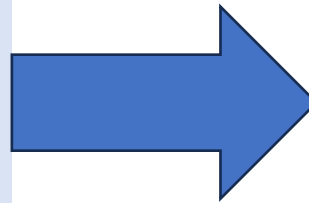
What are the Electrical Components and environment effecting the power quality ?

	Type of the Element	Power Factor	Harmonics	Under Voltage	Over Voltage	Over Frequency	Under Frequency	Flickers	Losses (%)
1	Generator	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
2	Motor	X	X	X			X	X	X
3	Capacitor	X			X				X
4	Reactors	X	X	X	X				X
5	SVC	X	X	X	X				X
6	Type of Lights	X	X	X			X	X	X
7	Wind generator	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
8	Electronic Devices	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	Over headline accessories	X	X	X	X			X	X
10	Circuit Breaker							X	X
11	Lightening	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12	Solar PV System	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	EVC	X	X	X			X	X	X
14	Protection devices	X							X
15	Environment	X	X					X	X
16	Cables	X	X		X			X	X

# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

## Power Disturbances

- Surge/Transient
- Power Outage
- Power Swell
- Power Sag
- Electrical Noise
- Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)



## Results/ Effects

- Overheating of machines
- Damage of sensitive equipment like computers
- Increase of system losses
- Electric System over /under sizing

# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

## Classifications of the Power Disturbances

80%

Generated internally at the end-user (downstream) system.  
Due to non-linear loads:

Inverters



Large motors



Welding



Electronic equipment



Robots

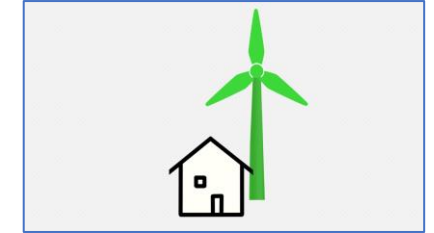


20%

From the Grid  
(upstream):



Type of power source  
like Solar and Wind.



Large load  
connected  
directly to the  
grid.

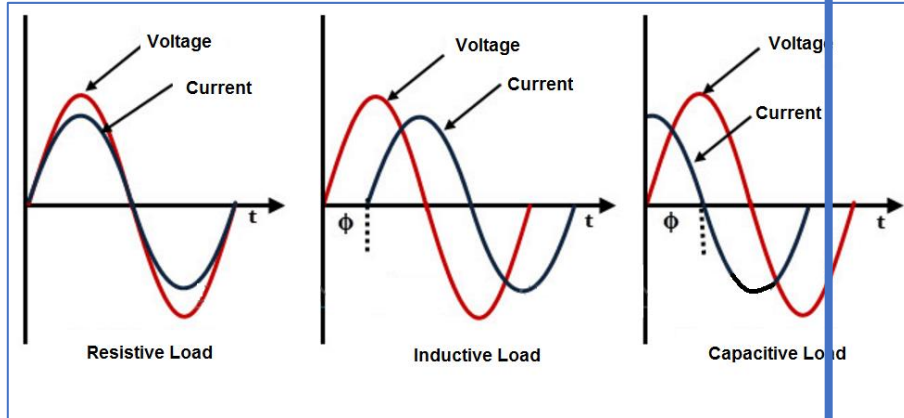


Power interruption

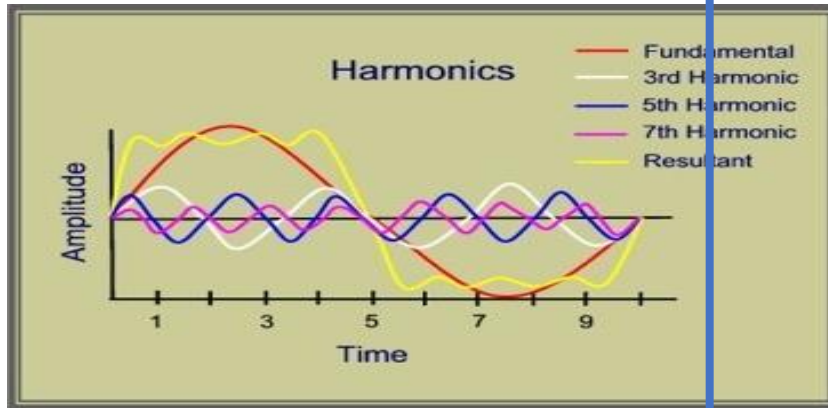


# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

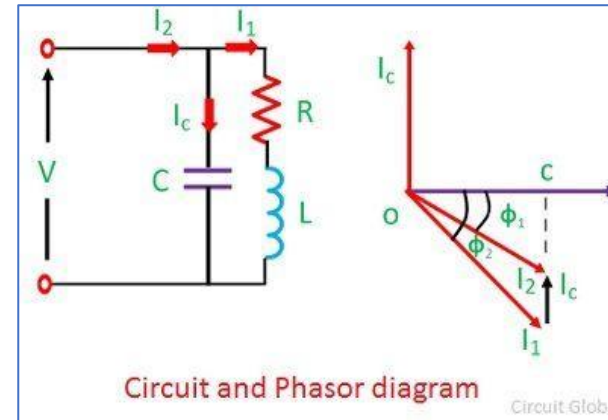
## Effect of Power Factor



## Harmonics



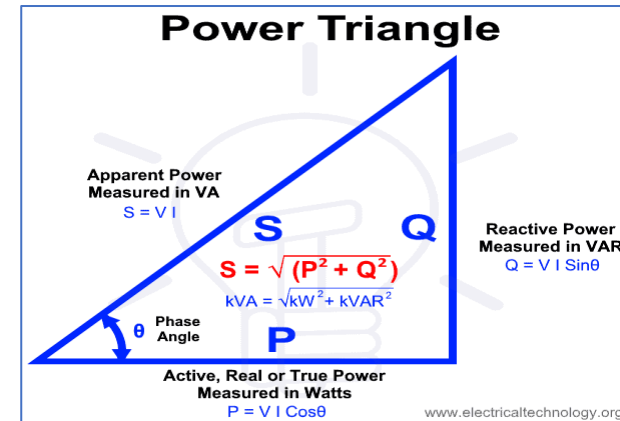
## Solution



Circuit and Phasor diagram

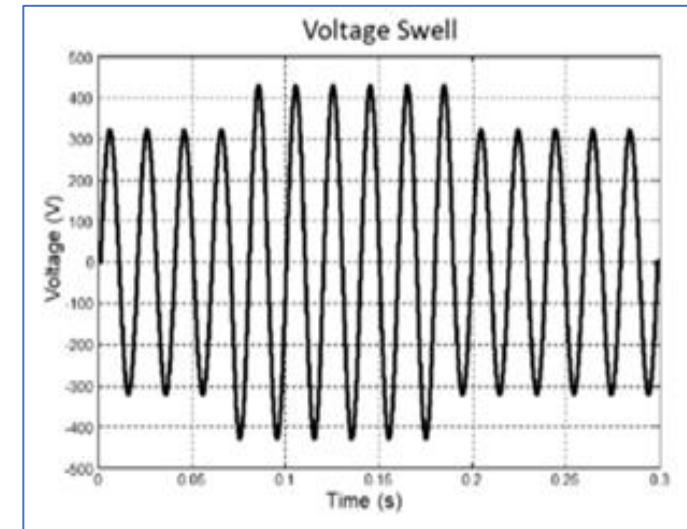
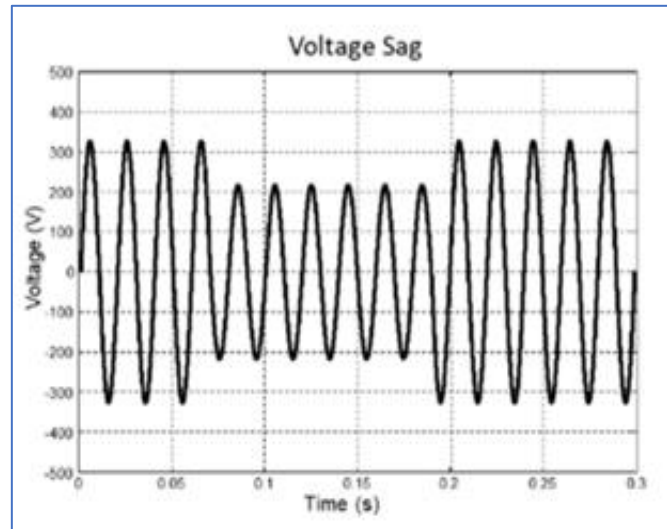
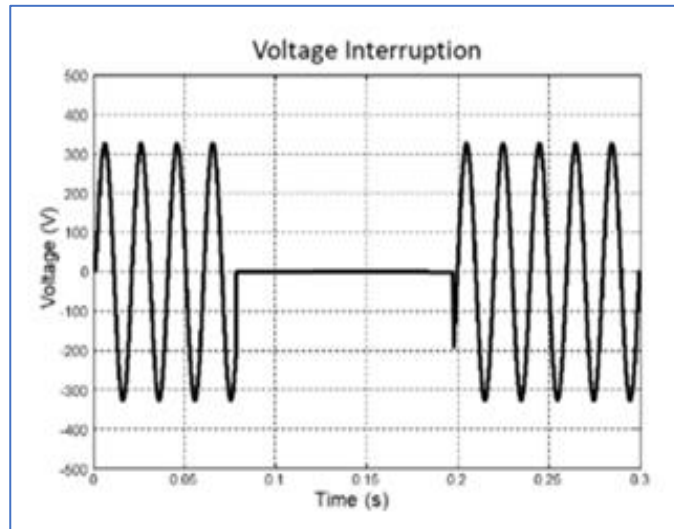
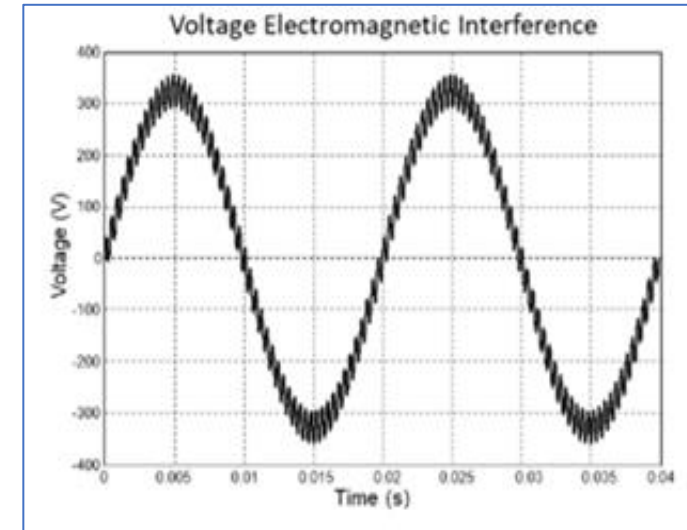
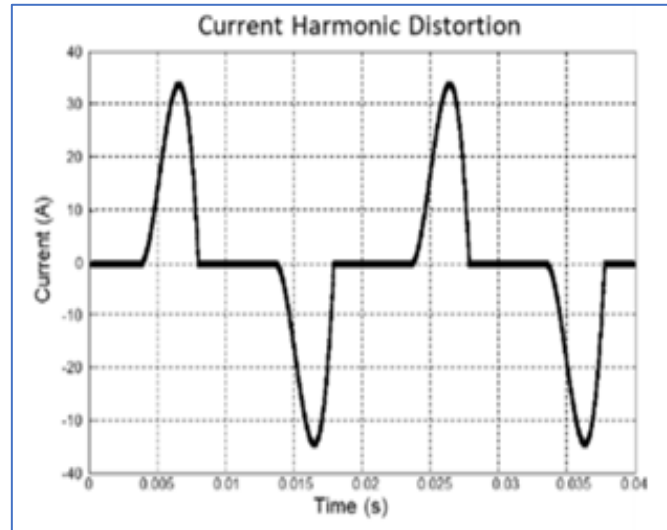
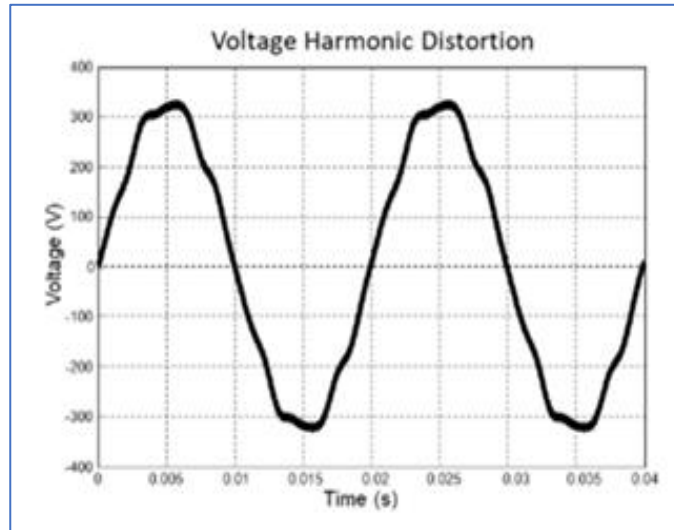
Circuit Globe

## Power Triangle



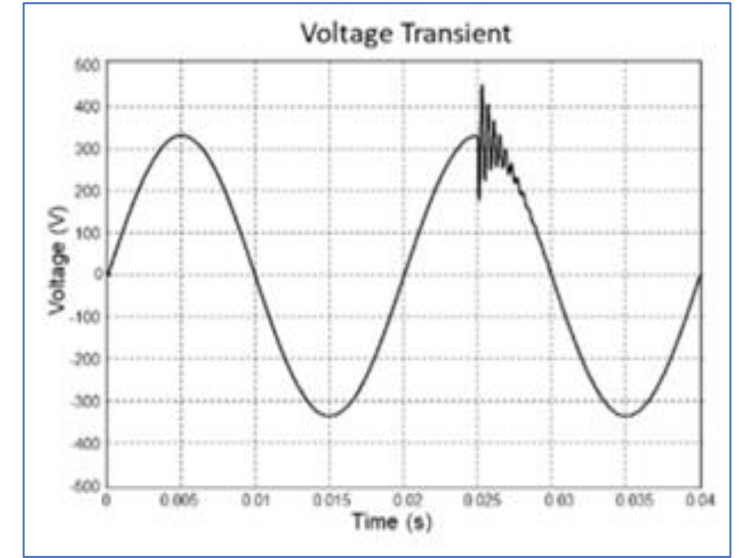
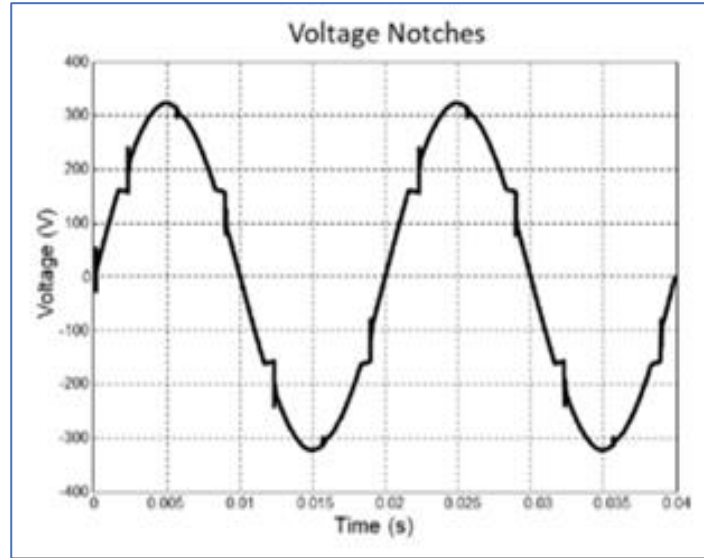
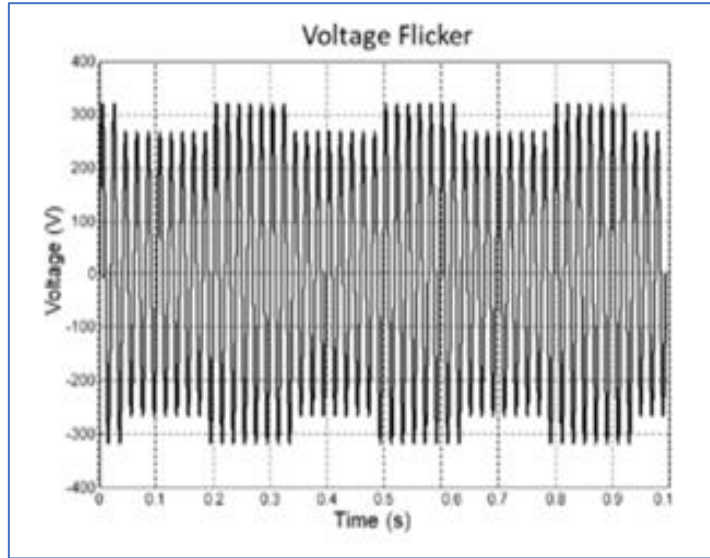
# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

## Shape of Wave Disturbances:

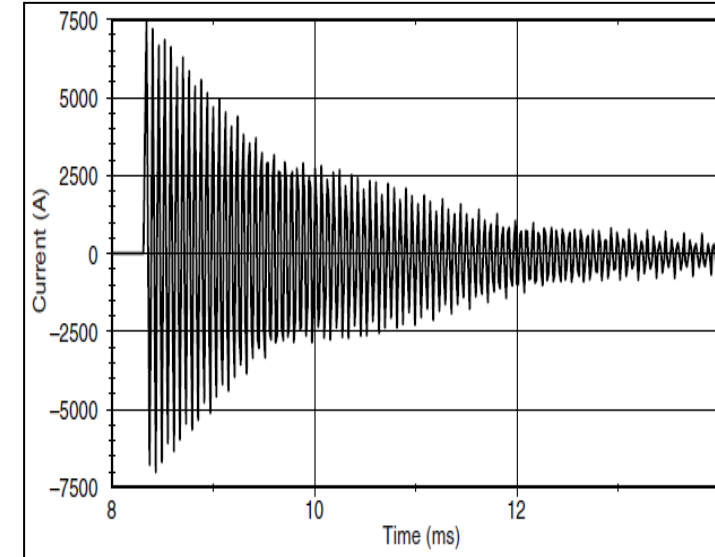
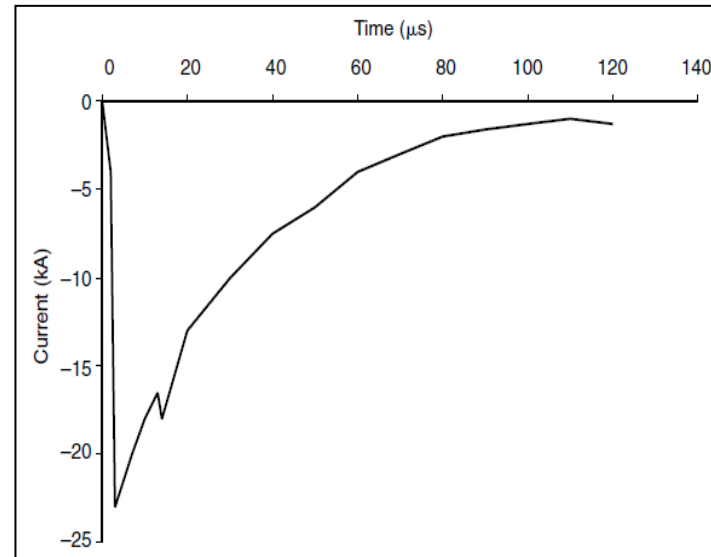


# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

## Shape of Wave Disturbances:



Lightning stroke current impulsive transient.



Oscillatory transient current caused by back-to-back capacitor switching

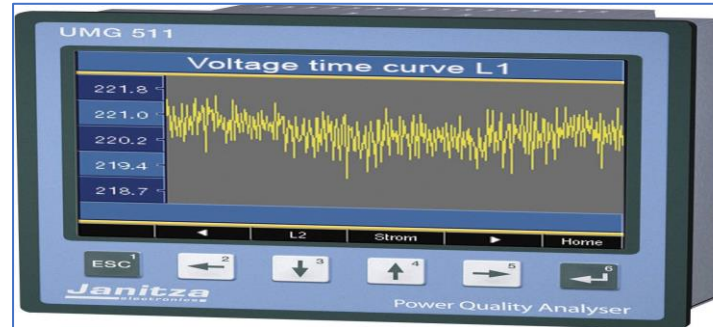
# Cont; Introduction to Power Quality Meters

## Monitoring of Power Quality

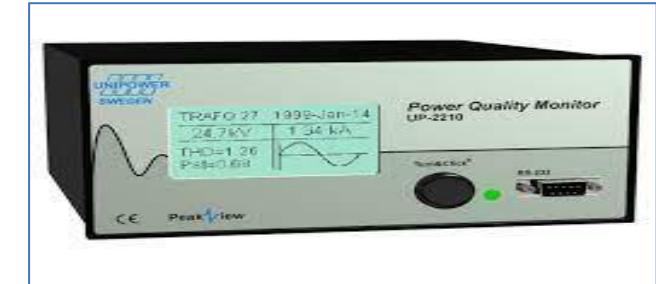
### Power and Energy Loggers



### Power Quality analyzers and meters



### Power Quality recorders and monitors

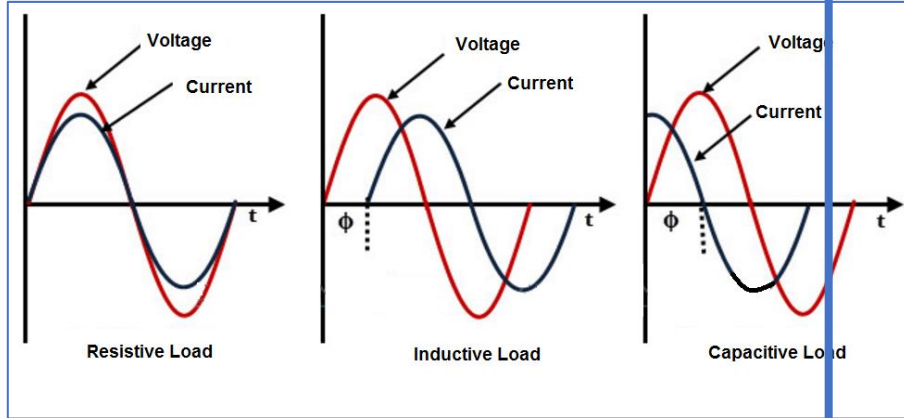




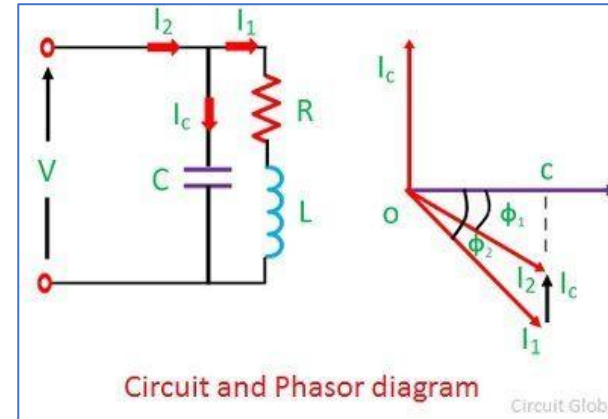
# Mitigation of Power Quality Effects

# Mitigation of Power Quality Effects

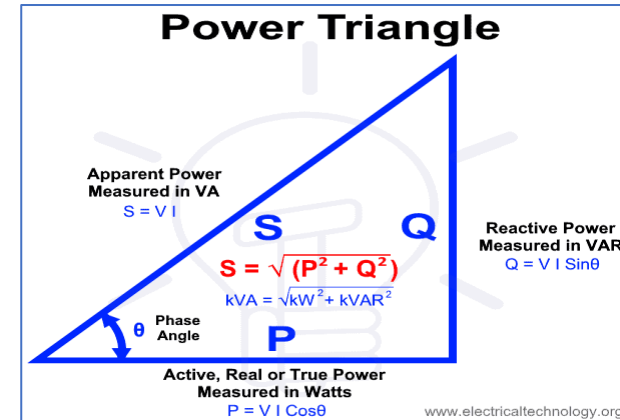
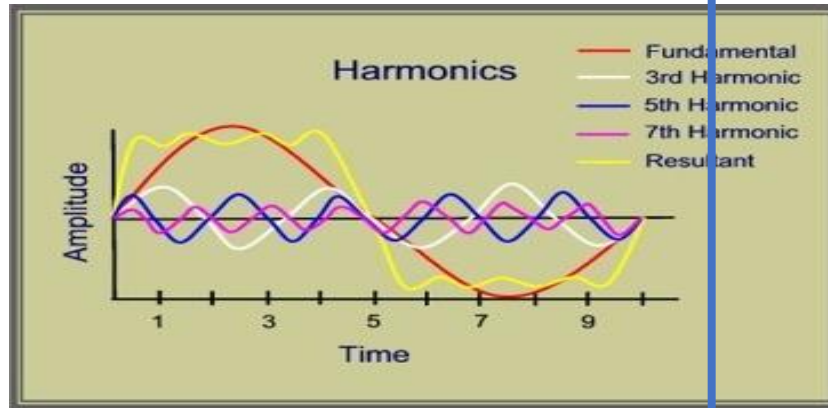
## Effect of Power Factor



## Solution

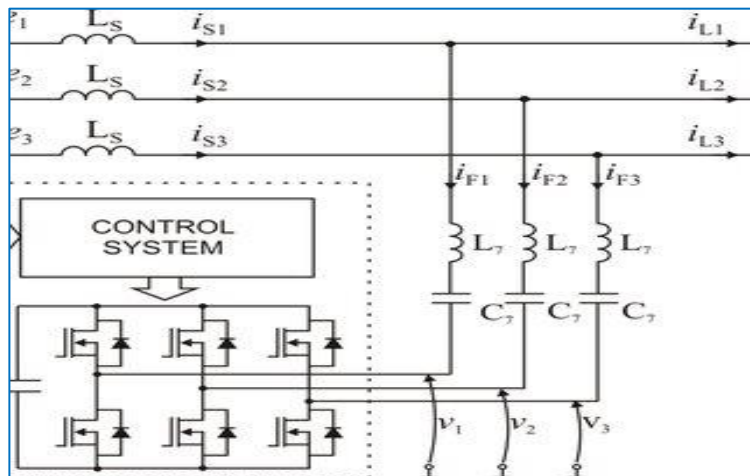


## Harmonics

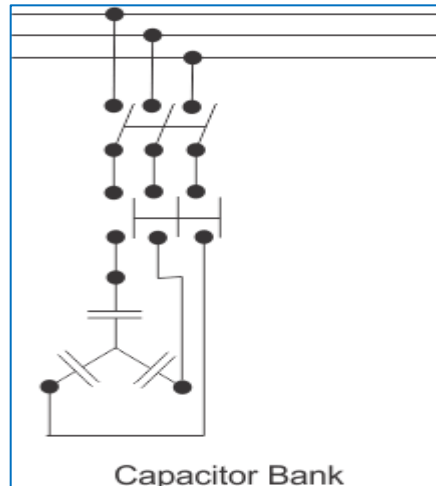


# Mitigation of Power Quality Effects

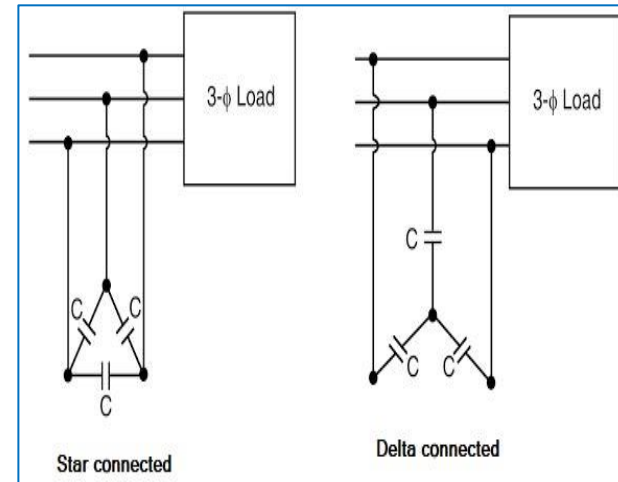
## Active Filters / Compensators



## Capacitor Banks



## Power Factor Correction Capacitors/Components





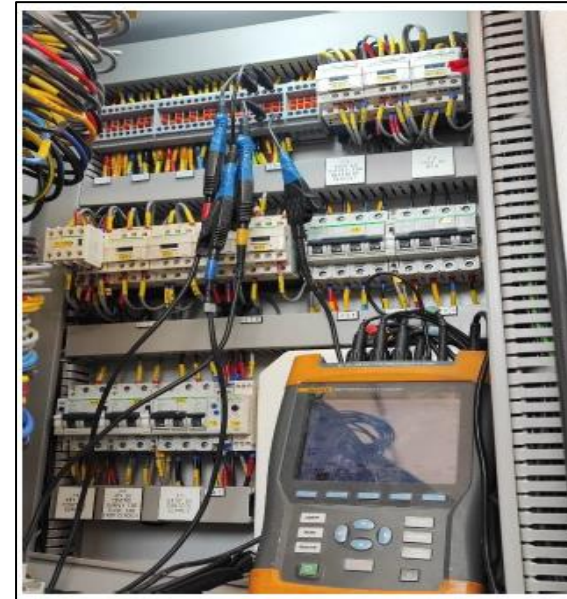
# Potential Uses of Power Quality Meters

# Cont; Potential Uses of Power Quality Meters

## Installation of the PQM



At the site as fix type  
for continues  
monitoring.



Portable at selected  
location to monitor any  
unnormal conditions as  
required (minimum one  
week).

# Cont; Potential Uses of Power Quality Meters

Forecasting Incipient Faults.

Pinpointing Fault Locations and Root Cause.

Avoid Analyzing Power Instabilities:

- By reading continues voltage and current.
- Predicting load demand.

Predictive Maintenance with Power Quality Meters.

Estimate the inertia contribution from renewable sources.

Avoid Human Errors and Achieving Energy Savings:

- Can analyses the errors of load demands.
- Avoid unbalances .
- Reduce the losses.

# Cont; Potential Uses of Power Quality Meters

## Power Quality Requirements According to Distribution Code

Parameter	Nominal Value	Limit
High Voltage(kV)	33/11	-6% to +6%
Low Voltage(kV)	0.415/0.240	-6% to +6%
Frequency (Hz)	50	49.95 1-lz to 50.05 Hz
Frequency deviation(Hz)	50	49.9 1-lz to 50.1 Hz
Frequency Under Disturbed Condition(Hz)	50	48 1-lz to 51.5 Hz
Individual Harmonic(%)		Not exceed 1.5
THD(%)		Not exceed 2.0
THD at Distortion(%)		Not exceed 2.5
Negative Phase Sequence(%)		Not exceed 1.0
Maximum Unbalance(%)		Not exceed 2.0

- DCC.4.1** Voltage regulation.
- DCC.4.2** Frequency deviations
- DCC.4.3** Voltage waveform quality.
- DCC.4.4** Voltage Fluctuations.
- DCC.7.8** Power Quality Requirements.

# Power Quality Requirements

## DCC.4.1 Voltage regulation

*Under normal operating conditions, during each period of one week 95% of the 10 minute mean RMS values of the supply voltage at the Users' Connection Points to the Distribution System shall be within the range:*

## DCC.4.2 Frequency deviations

- 49.95 Hz to 50.05 Hz during 95% of each week
- 49.90 Hz to 50.10 Hz during 99% of each week
- Frequency could rise transiently to 51.50 Hz or fall to 47.50 Hz.

## DCC.4.3 Voltage waveform quality:

*95% of the 10 minute RMS values of each individual harmonic voltage shall be less than or equal to 3% and the THD of the supply voltage shall be less than 5%. for LV systems, these values shall be 5% for individual harmonics and 8% for THD of the supply voltage.*  
*Under normal operating conditions, during each period of one week, 95% of the 10 minute mean RMS values of the negative phase sequence component (fundamental) of the supply voltage shall be less than 2% of the positive phase sequence component (fundamental).*

## DCC.4.4 Voltage Fluctuations

Under normal operating conditions, during each period of one week the long-term flicker severity  $P_{lt}$  caused by voltage fluctuations should be less than or equal to the following values for 95% of the time on the Distribution System:

## DCC.7.8 Power Quality Requirements

- The Users' facility is required to have a tolerance for sustained operation between 49.50 Hz and 50.50 Hz.
- Under normal operating conditions at the point of connection to the Distribution Licensee's network, during each period of one week, 95% of 10 min RMS values of the Total Rated-current Distortion (TRD) caused by the User's facility shall be less than or equal to 5% and the individual harmonic currents shall be less than or equal to the values in the following tables:

# Used PQM in NEDC Network

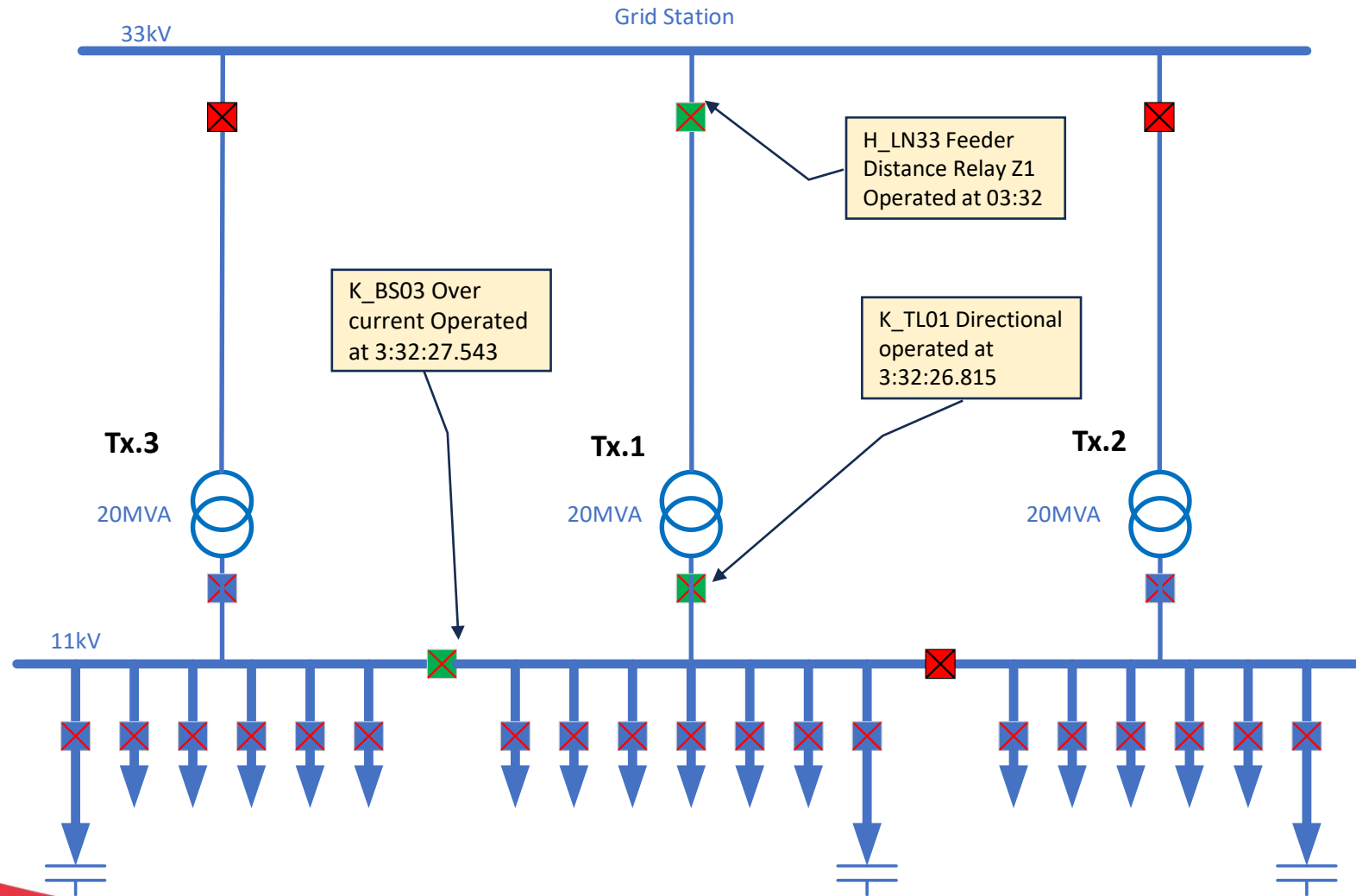
## Fixed Type

Make	Zone-1	Zone-2	Zone-3	Zone-4	Total
UniPower	67	68	527		662
Janitza	50	31	0		81
Qualitral	0	0	23	0	23
KoCus	66				66
Siemens	40				40
Schneider	17				17
Elcom		1			1
<b>Total</b>	240	100	550		<b>890</b>
<b>Portable Type</b>					<b>10</b>

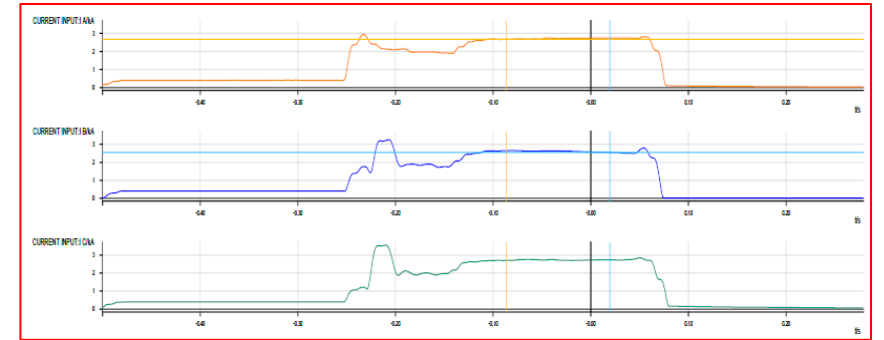


# Case Study

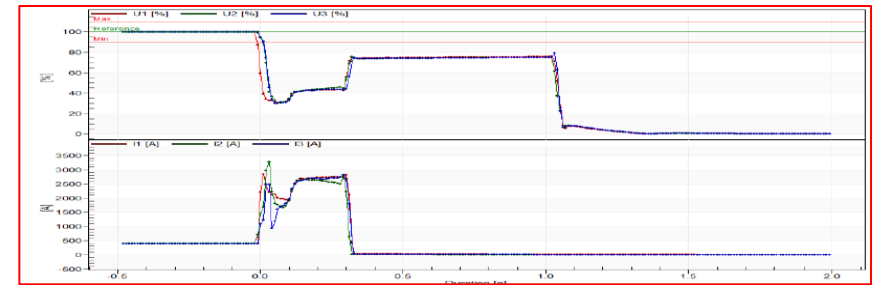
# Case Study (8 Jul 2022 – Sohar Area )



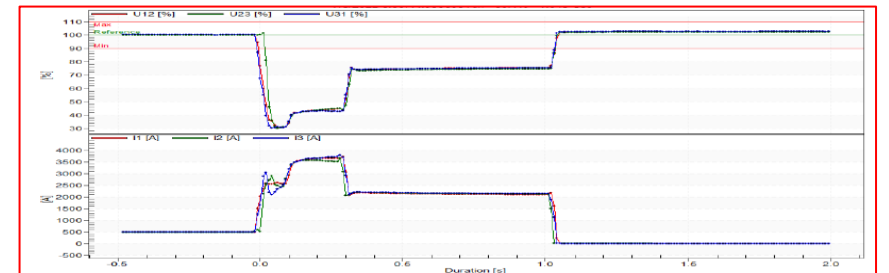
### Tx.1 Directional Relay Tripping



### Tx.1 Directional relay tripping record from PQ Meter

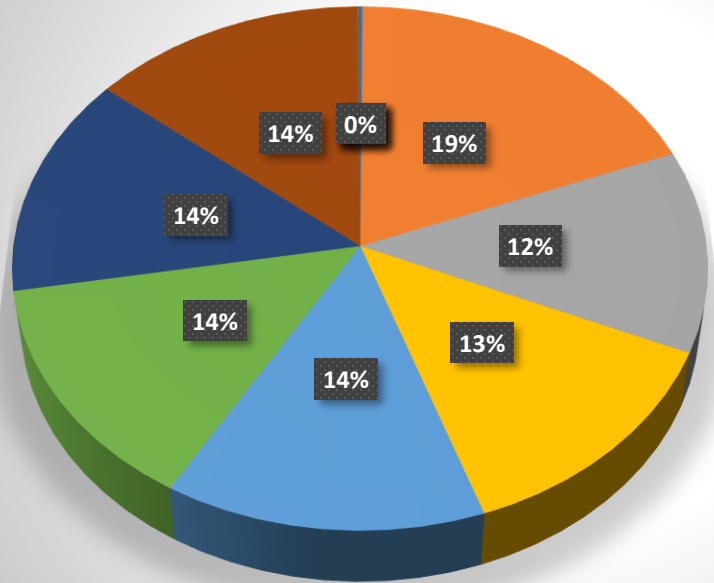


### Tx.3 PQ Meter record during the time of Incident



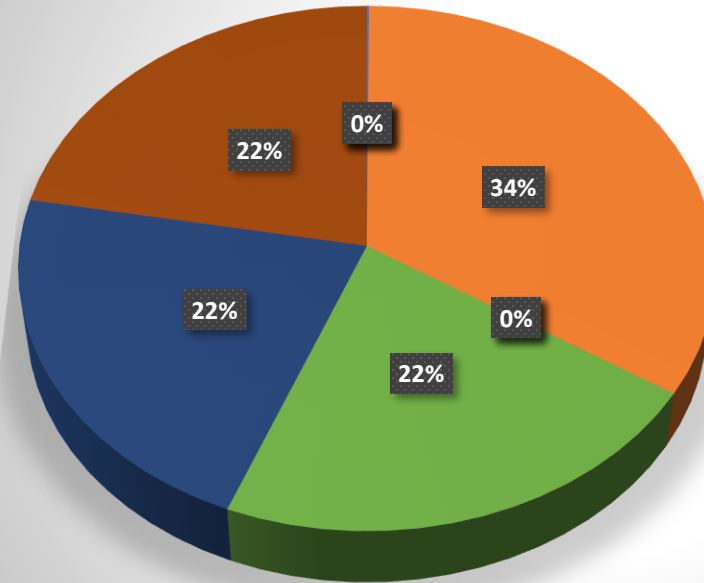
# Compliance Statical Collected Sample Data

## 33kV



- Frequency Compliance (During normal operating conditions) Max (HZ)
- Frequency Compliance (During normal operating conditions) Min (HZ)
- Voltage Compliance Max (kV)
- Voltage Compliance Min (kV)
- Phase Unbalance Compliance Max (%)
- THD Compliance U1 Max (%)

## 11kV



- Frequency Compliance (During normal operating conditions) Max (HZ)
- Frequency Compliance (During normal operating conditions) Min (HZ)
- Voltage Compliance Max (kV)
- Voltage Compliance Min (kV)
- Phase Unbalance Compliance Max (%)
- THD Compliance U1 Max (%)

# Thank You



## Utilization of Power Quality Meters in NEDC Networks



Eng: Hilal Said Al Hadi  
Distribution Network Modernization Manger

