



## *Eliminating Harmonic Neutral Current Problems*

Presented by  
**Michael Z. Lowenstein, Ph.D.**  
Chief Technology Officer  
Harmonics Limited

H A R M O N I C   S U P P R E S S I O N   T E C H N O L O G Y

### ***Basic Premises***

- Powering multiple computer loads creates problems in electrical distribution systems.
- Harmonic current flow generates heat in all parts of the distribution system, which wastes energy.
- Ridding the system of harmonic current flow saves energy and money.

## ***Outline***

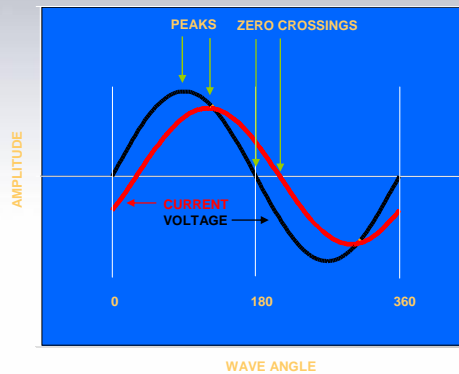
- **Why there is a problem**
- **Power distribution in a Wye system**
- **Powering computers**
- **Accommodating harmonic currents**
- **Preventing harmonic currents with the Harmonic Suppression System (HSS)**
- **Saving energy**
- **HSS products**
- **Who uses the HSS and the results they obtain**

## ***Linear loads***

- **When an electric motor is connected to the AC line, it draws its power directly from the line. The power is not treated in any way.**
- **The same is true for a resistive load such as an electric heater.**

## ***Linear voltage-current relationship***

**Voltage & current  
have the same  
mathematical  
relationship across  
the entire cycle**

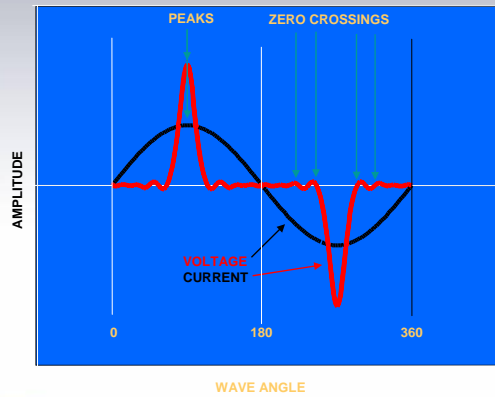


## ***Non-linear loads***

- **When a computer is connected to the AC line, it draws its power from an internal DC supply that contains rectifiers and capacitors.**

## ***Non-linear voltage-current relationship***

**Mathematical relationships between voltage & current vary across the cycle**



## ***Linear & non-linear loads (1)***

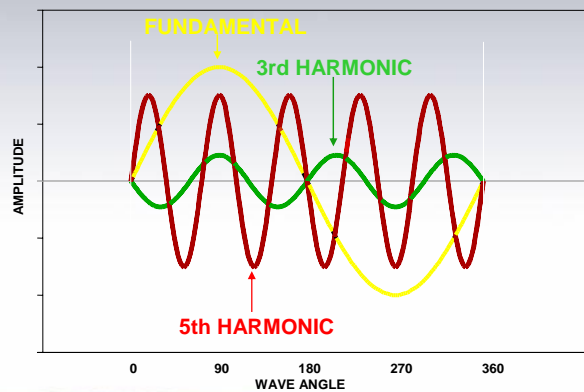
- **Linear Load** – The current looks like the voltage
- **Non-linear Load** – The current does not look like the voltage
- **The more the current looks like the voltage, the more linear is the load**

## Linear & non-linear loads (2)

- Linear Loads get their **kW power at 60 Hz.**
- Non-linear loads get their **kW power at 60 Hz** and in addition draw **harmonic currents**

## What are harmonics?

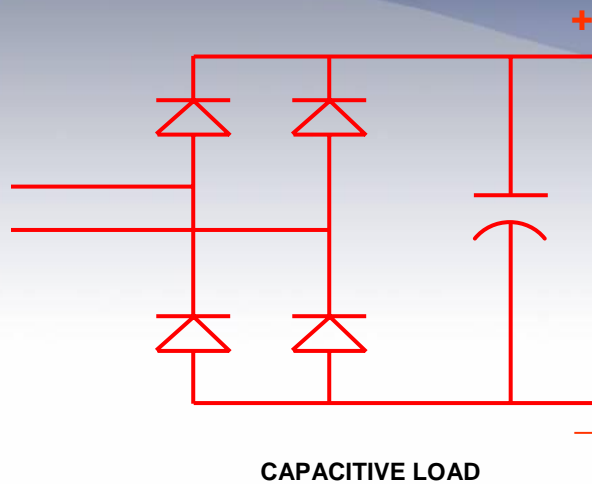
Harmonics are continuous integral multiples of the fundamental frequency



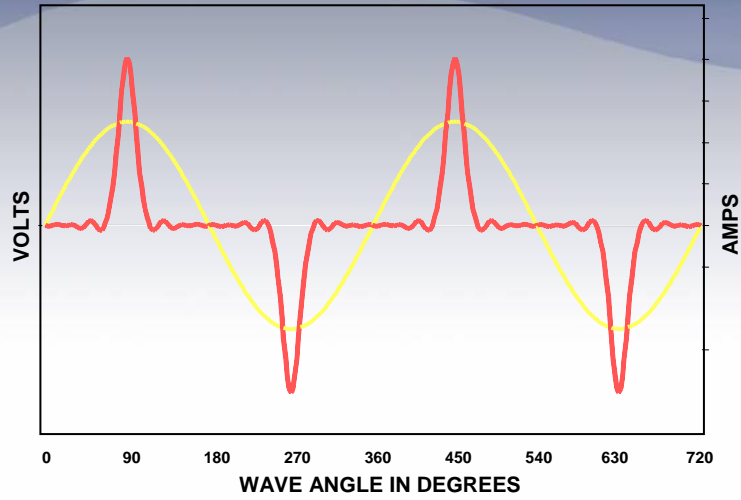
## Table of harmonics

HARMONIC	FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY
1	60	400
2	120	800
3	180	1200
5	300	2000
7	420	2800
9	540	3600
11	660	4400
...	...	...
49 ↓	2940 ↓	19600 ↓

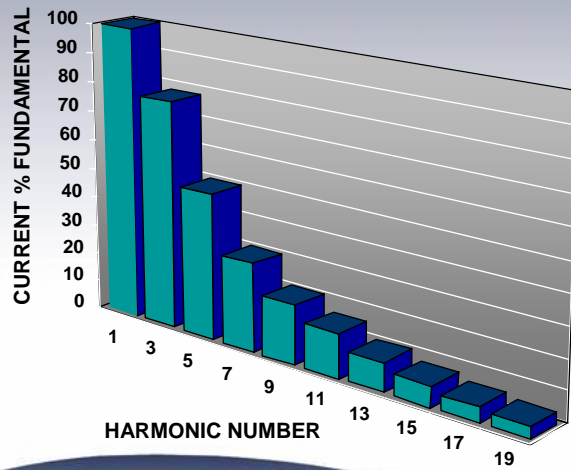
## Single-phase 2-pulse diode bridge (computer power supply)



### Single-phase 2-pulse diode bridge (waveform)

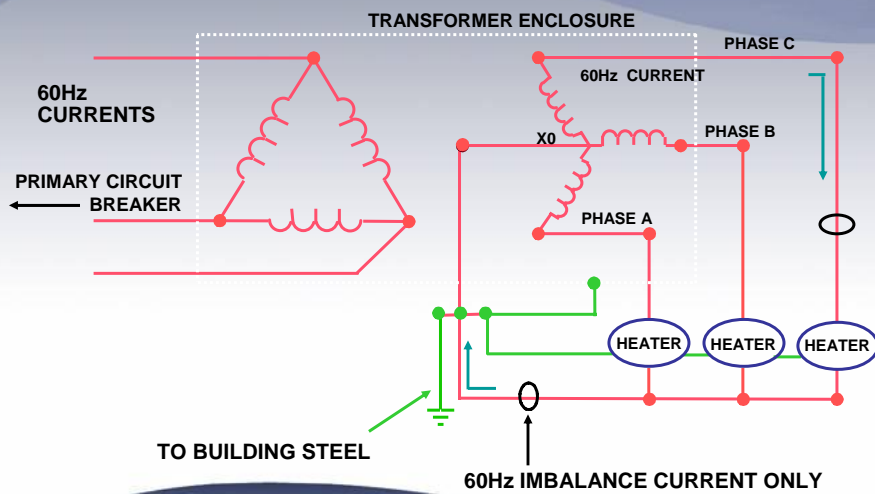


### Single-phase harmonic spectrum (typical for personal computers)



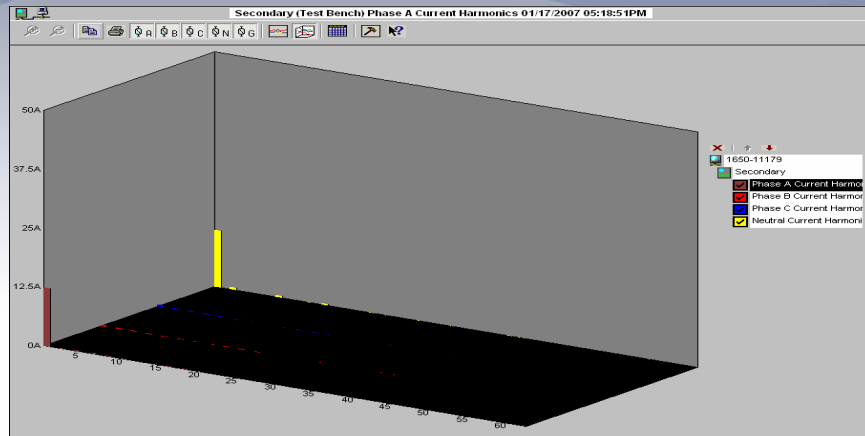
# 3-phase wye distribution systems (with phase-to-neutral loads)

## *Wye distribution system Serving Linear Loads*



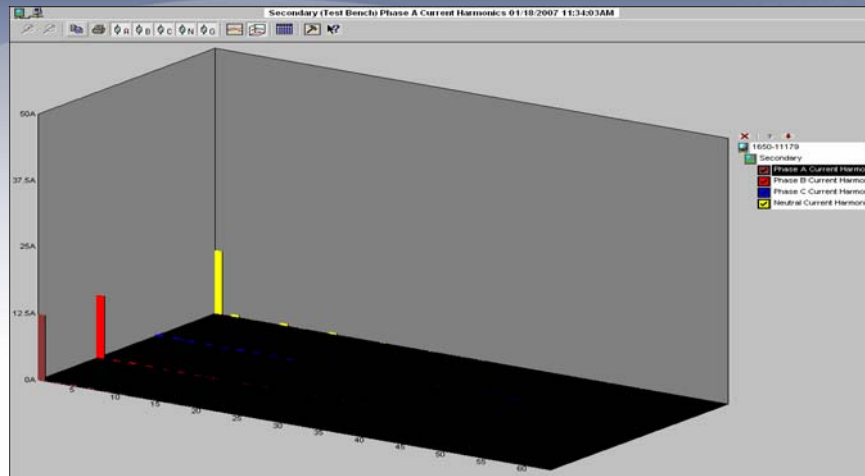


## Standard transformer, phase A linear load



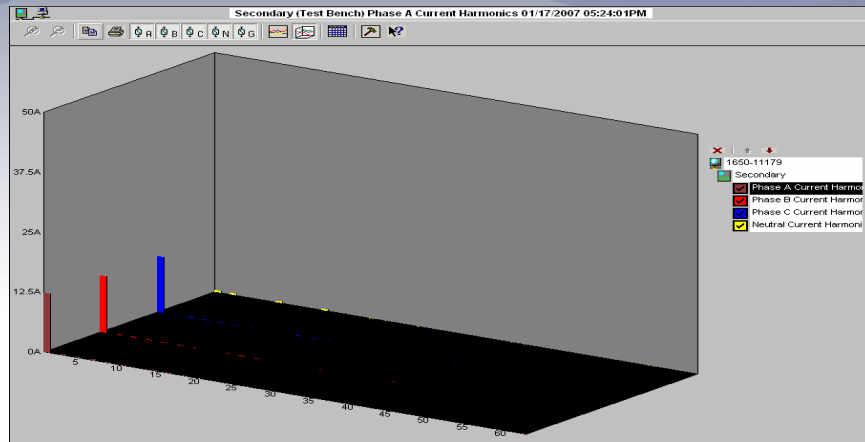
A = 12.4 Amps; B = 0.8 Amps; C = 0.8 Amps; N = 12.2 Amps

## Standard transformer, phases A + B linear load



A = 12.4 Amps; B = 11.9 Amps; C = 0.7 Amps; N = 11.9 Amps

## Standard transformer, phases A + B + C linear load

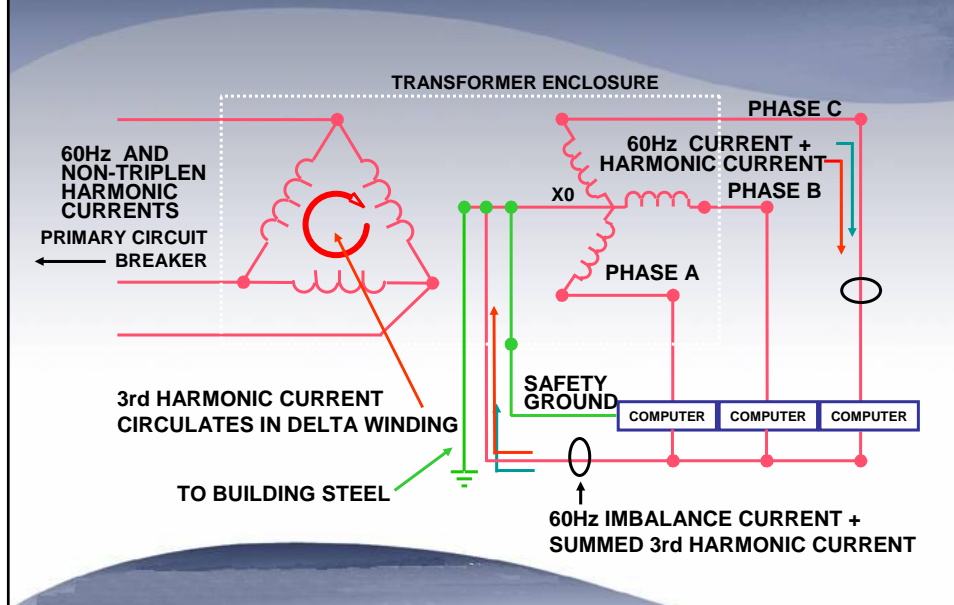


A = 12.5 Amps; B = 11.9 Amps; C = 11.8 Amps; N = 0.8 Amps

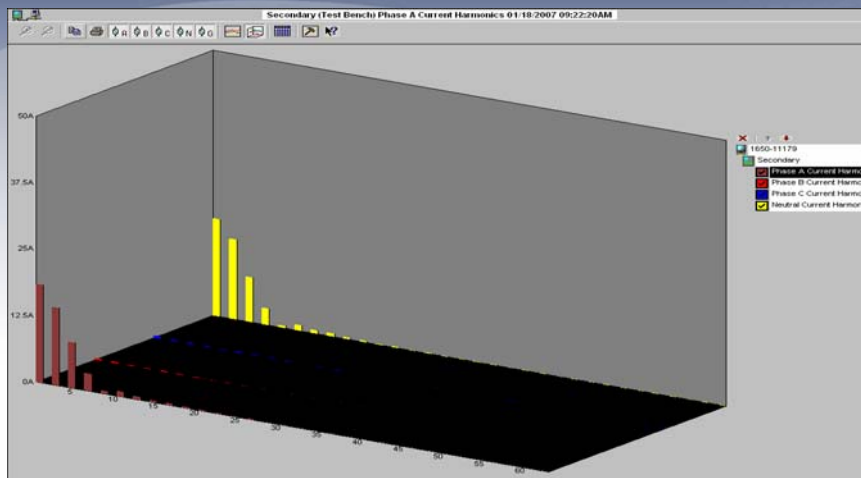
## Reasons to be concerned about harmonic currents

- Harmonics currents **do no work**, but do contribute to the rms current the system must carry
- 3rd harmonic currents are **additive in the system neutral**
- 3rd harmonic currents return to the transformer over the neutral and are **dissipated as heat** in the transformer, cables and load devices

## Wye Distribution System Serving Non-Linear Loads

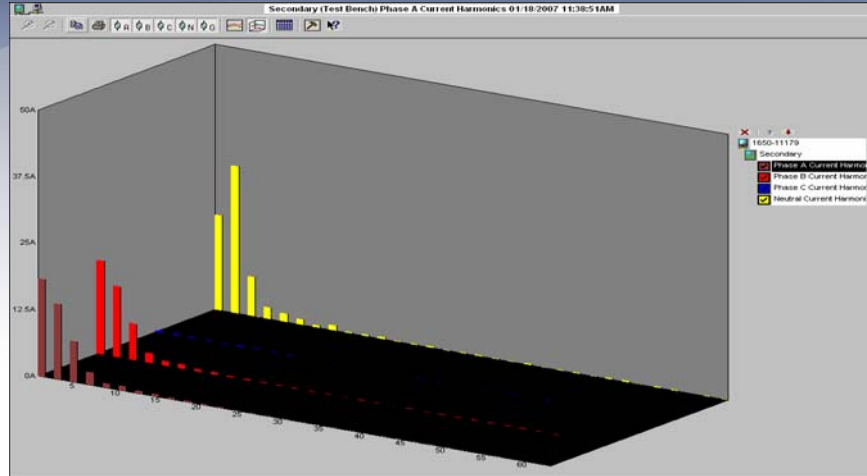


## Standard Transformer, 10 non-linear loads, phase A



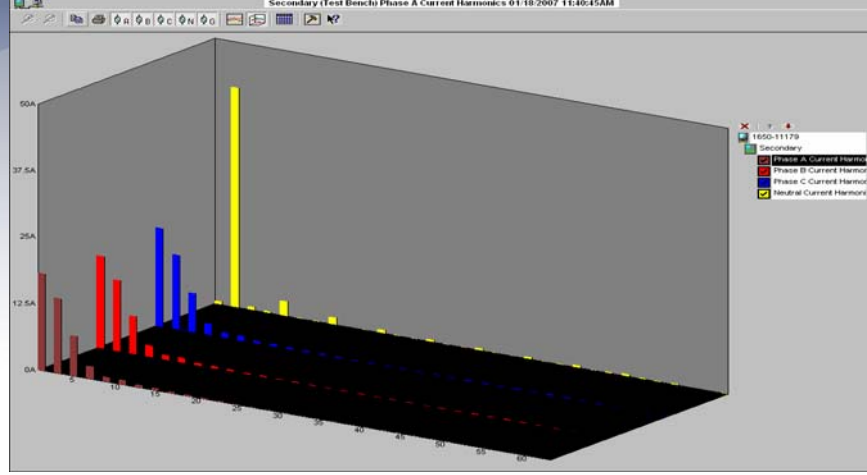
A = 24.8 Amps; B = 0.8 Amps; C = 0.8 Amps; N = 24.7 Amps

**Standard Transformer, 10 non-linear loads,  
phases A + B**



**A = 24.7 Amps; B = 23.4 Amps; C = 0.7 Amps; N = 33.9 Amps**

**Standard Transformer, 10 non-linear loads,  
phases A + B + C**

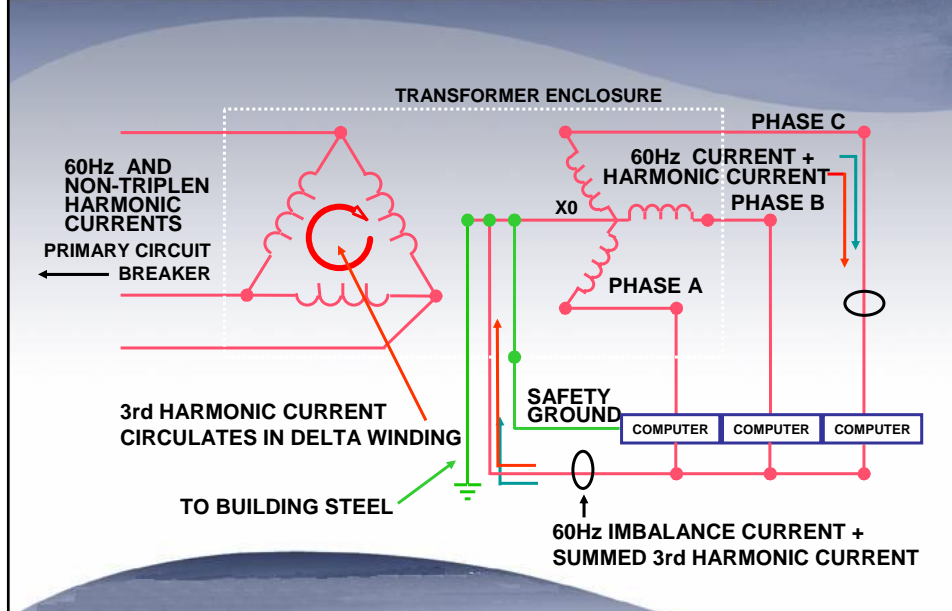


**A = 24.6 Amps; B = 23.4 Amps; C = 24.5 Amps; N = 41.5 Amps**

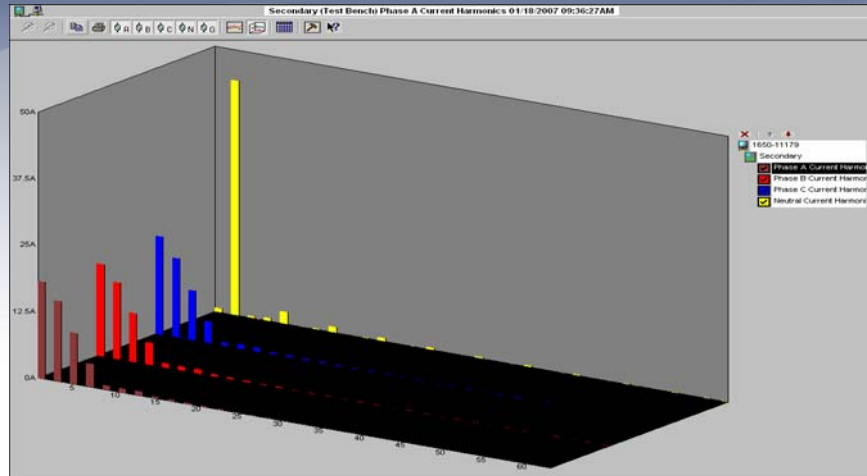
## Avoiding Harmonic Problems (Accommodation)

- k-Rated Transformers
- Double Neutrals
- Oversized switch gear
- De-rated UPSs, and Power Distribution Units (PDUs)
- Zig-zag or phase shifting transformers

## K-rated transformer to accommodate harmonic currents



## ***K-rated transformer, 10 non-linear loads, phases A+B+C***



**A = 26.0 Amps; B = 24.9 Amps; C = 25.8 Amps; N = 44.3 Amps**

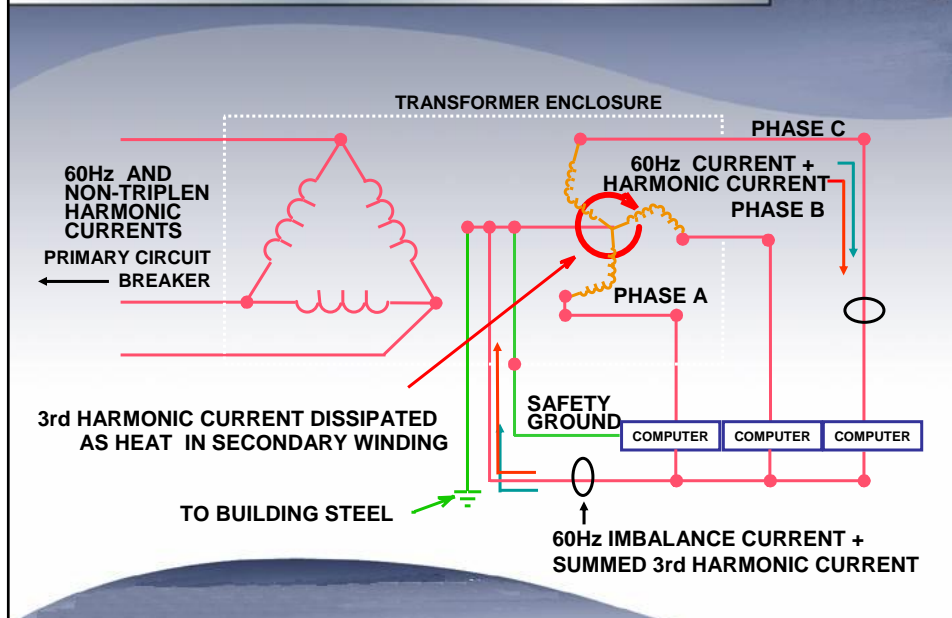
## ***Avoiding Harmonic Problems (Accommodation)***

- k-Rated Transformers
- Double Neutrals
- Oversized switch gear
- De-rated UPSs, and Power Distribution Units (PDUs)
- Zig-zag or phase shifting transformers

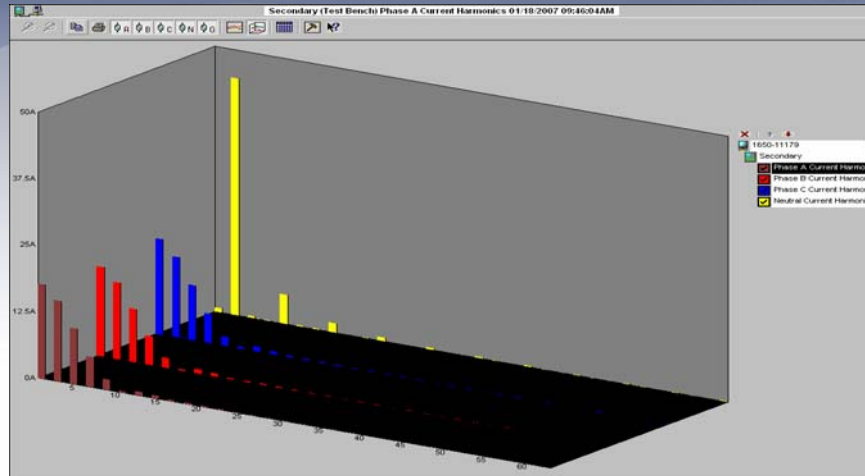
## Avoiding Harmonic Problems (Accommodation)

- k-Rated Transformers
- Double Neutrals
- Oversized switch gear
- De-rated UPSs, and Power Distribution Units (PDUs)
- **Zig-zag or phase shifting transformers**

## Zig-zag transformer to accommodate harmonic currents



## zig-zag transformer, 10 non-linear loads, phases A+B+C



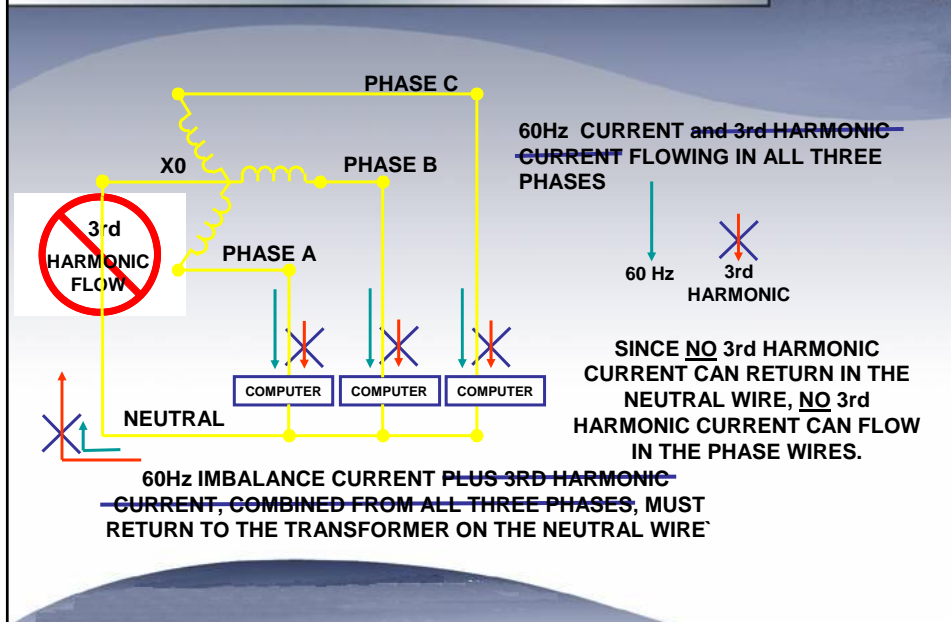
A = 26.4 Amps; B = 25.2 Amps; C = 26.4 Amps; N = 45.0 Amps

## Eliminating Harmonic Problems

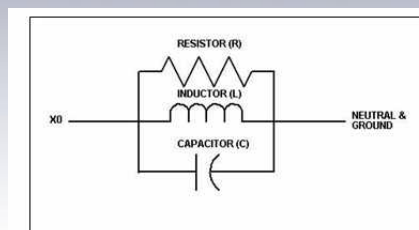
- Introducing the **Harmonic Suppression System (HSS)**
- Blocks 3rd harmonic currents and prevents their flow anywhere in the system
- Eliminates need for oversized components and doubled neutrals.
- Minimizes waste heat from the transformer out to the furthest outlet.



## HSS blocking 3rd harmonic currents



## RLC Parallel-Resonant Tank Circuit HSS)

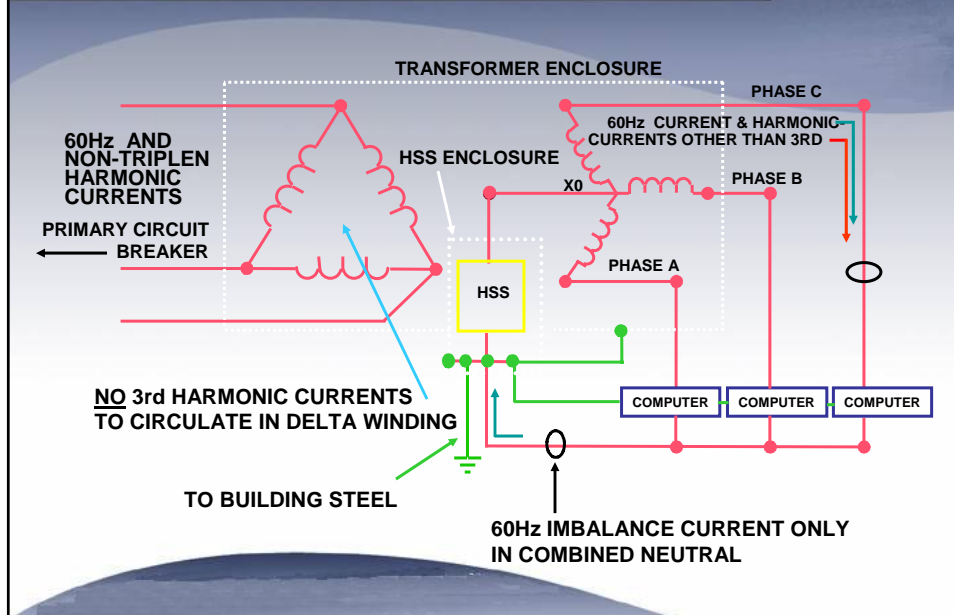


1. This is a standard RLC parallel resonance tank circuit
2. The equation for calculating the tuning frequency is:

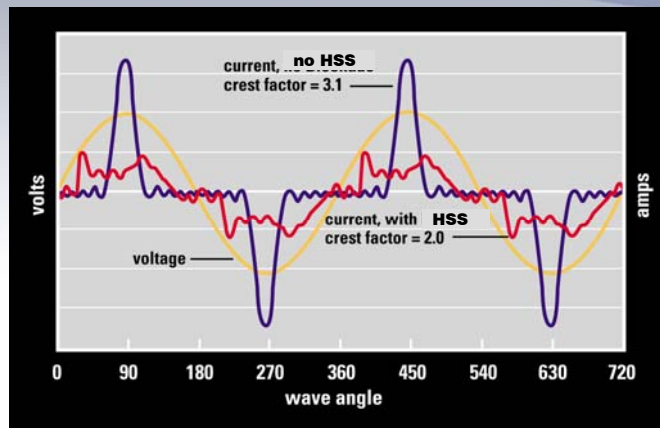
$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

3. This circuit has a high impedance at the tuning frequency
4. This circuit has a low impedance at all other frequencies
5. When tuned to the 3rd harmonic, this circuit will block the flow of 3rd harmonic current

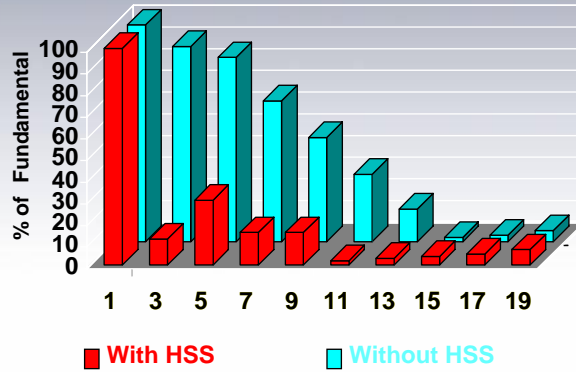
## Wye distribution system with HSS



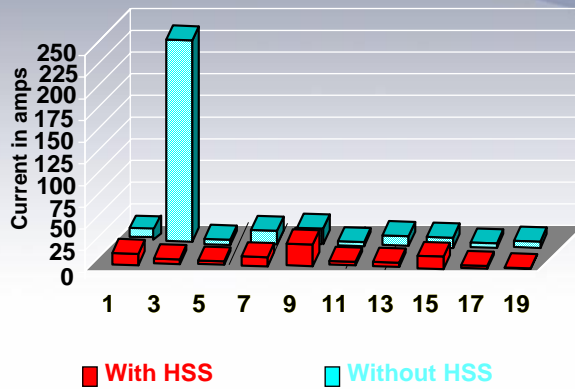
## Computer Current (With & Without HSS)



### Phase Harmonic Currents With & Without Harmonic Suppression System



### Neutral Harmonic Currents With & Without Harmonic Suppression System



### ***What the HSS Does (for your system)***

- **Reduces neutral currents by more than 90% by preventing 3rd harmonic current flow (from the transformer out to the furthest outlet)**
- **Lowers rms phase currents, leading to more useable capacity without the need to install a larger system.**
- **Reduces energy losses throughout the system**

### ***“Proper Sizing” of the Distribution System***

- **System over-sizing to “handle” harmonic currents is eliminated.**
- **Useable system capacity is increased (single phase power factor is improved.)**

## *Single-phase power factor*

- Power factor is defined as “active power divided by apparent power”
- Power factor can be described as “a measure of the effective utilization of electrical system capacity”

## *Unloaded system*

System Capacity



## *Low power factor*

System Capacity

Harmonics

kW Power



## *Slightly improved power factor*

System Capacity

Harmonics

kW Power



## High power factor



## Single-phase power factor (with and without the HSS)

TEST	VOLTAGE (rms volts)	CURRENT (rms amps)	WATTS	VOLT- AMPS	POWER FACTOR*
No HSS	116.7	4.972	360.4	580.4	<u>0.62</u>
With HSS	117.2	3.173	355.9	371.8	<u>0.96</u>

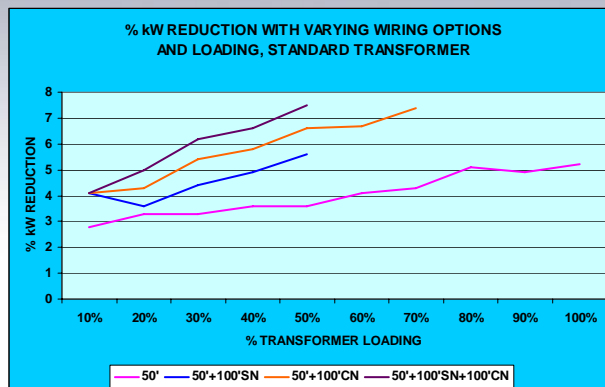
\*Single-phase power factor, is a measure of the efficiency of system capacity utilization.



## System-wide $P^R$ energy losses

- Losses due to system-wide heating show up on the energy bill as increased kWh usage
- The HSS reduces system-wide heating and provides real energy savings.
- This savings can be measured by examining a system with and without an HSS installed
- Measurements both in the laboratory and in the field confirm system-wide energy savings.


## Power saved by removing harmonic currents varies with system loading and wiring method





# The Energy Savings Estimator

Savings realized by reducing I<sup>2</sup>R energy waste caused by harmonic currents flowing in transformers and wire:



Transformers:1) Quantity:	60%	2) Average transformer loading
15kVA	90	3) Total kW load
30kVA		
45kVA	100%	3) Percent of total kW load which is non-linear
75kVA	90	3) Total kW of non-linear load
112kVA		
150kVA	1	4) Annual operating hours of non-linear load (24 hours x 7 days/week = 8760 annual hours)
200kVA		
225kVA		4) Annual kWh of non-linear load
300kVA		
500kVA	\$ 0.1400	5) kWh billing rate
	\$ 110,376	5) Annual cost of non-linear load operation without
Total kVA:	150	
	6.0%	6) kW savings realized by reducing I <sup>2</sup> R waste heat caused by harmonic currents
	\$ 103,753	6) Annual cost of non-linear load operation with HSS
	\$ 6,623	6) Annual dollar savings realized by reducing I <sup>2</sup> R waste heat caused by harmonic currents

System air conditioning savings realized by reducing waste heat

0 Total kW of non-linear load	
6.0% of I <sup>2</sup> R harmonic current	
0.0 kW energy losses as heat	
3415 BTU/kWh per kW	
0 BTU/kWh	
12000 BTU/kWh per ton A/C	
0.0 Tons of Air Conditioning	
1.7 kW power usage per ton	
0.0 kW	
8760 Hours of operation	
0 kWh annual energy usage to remove harmonic heat	
\$ 0.1400 kWh billing rate	
\$ 0	Annual dollar savings due to reduced need for heat removal


  

Summary

Annual savings realized by reducing heat wasted by harmonic currents	\$
Annual savings realized by reducing cooling needed to remove waste heat	\$
Total annual dollar savings	\$
Total 5 yr. dollar savings	\$
Total 7 yr. dollar savings	\$
Total 10 yr. dollar savings	\$

# The energy savings estimator (I<sup>2</sup>R waste heat savings)

Savings realized by reducing I<sup>2</sup>R energy waste caused by harmonic currents flowing in transformers and wire:



Transformers:1) Quantity:	60%	2) Average transformer loading
15kVA	90	3) Total kW load
30kVA		
45kVA	100%	3) Percent of total kW load which is non-linear
75kVA	90	3) Total kW of non-linear load
112kVA		
150kVA	1	4) Annual operating hours of non-linear load (24 hours x 7 days/week = 8760 annual hours)
200kVA		
225kVA		4) Annual kWh of non-linear load
300kVA		
500kVA	\$ 0.1400	5) kWh billing rate
	\$ 110,376	5) Annual cost of non-linear load operation without
Total kVA:	150	
	6.0%	6) kW savings realized by reducing I <sup>2</sup> R waste heat caused by harmonic currents
	\$ 103,753	6) Annual cost of non-linear load operation with HSS
	\$ 6,623	6) Annual dollar savings realized by reducing I <sup>2</sup> R waste heat caused by harmonic currents

## The energy savings estimator (avoided air conditioning)

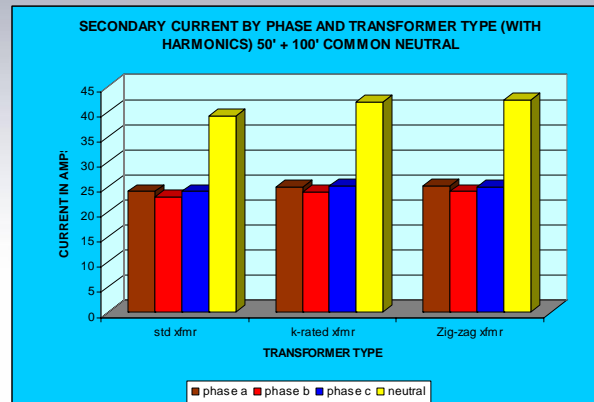
### System air conditioning savings realized by reducing waste heat

**90 Total kW of non-linear load**  
 kW savings due to reduction  
 6.0% of I<sup>2</sup>R harmonic current  
**5.4 kW energy losses as heat**  
 3415 BTU/HR per kW  
 18441 BTU/HR  
 12000 BTU/HR per ton A/C  
**1.5 Tons of Air Conditioning**  
 1.7 kW power usage per ton  
**2.6 kW**  
 8760 Hours of operation  
 22885 kWh annual energy usage to  
 remove harmonic heat  
 \$ 0.1400 kWh billing rate  
**\$ 3,204 Annual dollar savings due  
 to reduced need for heat  
 removal**

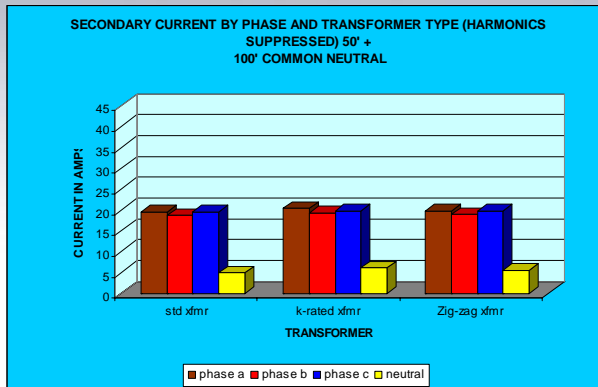
### Summary

Annual savings realized by reducing heat wasted by harmonic currents	\$ 6,623
Annual savings realized by reducing cooling needed to remove waste heat	\$ 3,204
<b>Total annual dollar savings:</b>	<b>\$ 9,826</b>
<b>Total 5 yr. dollar savings:</b>	<b>\$ 49,132</b>
<b>Total 7 yr. dollar savings:</b>	<b>\$ 68,785</b>
<b>Total 10 yr. dollar savings:</b>	<b>\$ 98,265</b>

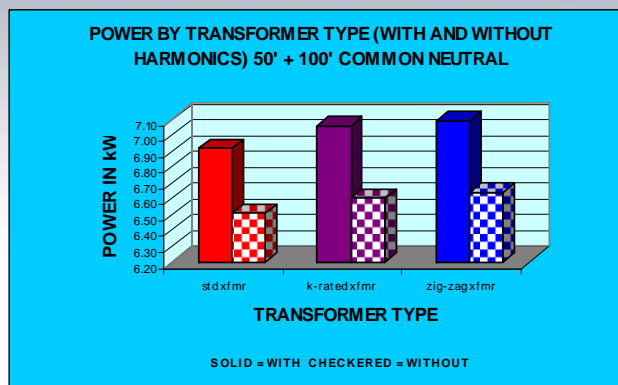
## Secondary currents (by transformer type)



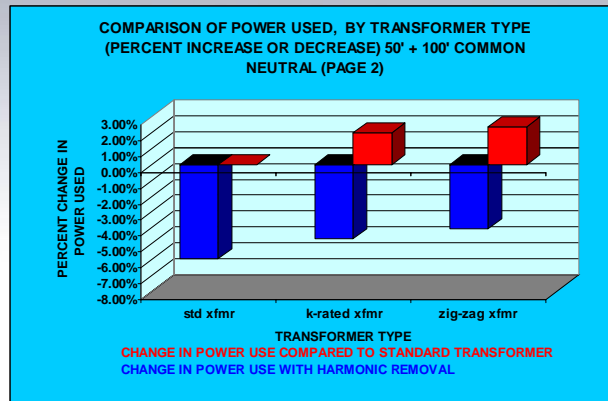
## Secondary currents (by transformer type) with HSS



## Power with and without HSS (by transformer type)



## Power used with and without HSS, change (by transformer type)



# Harmonic Suppression Products

## The **SystemMax**

*is an add-on  
Harmonic  
Suppression  
System That can be  
added to your  
present transformer  
to remove harmonic  
currents*



## The **TransMax**

*combines a high  
quality TP-1 (formerly  
energy star)  
transformer with the  
Harmonic  
Suppression System  
in a single easy-to-  
install enclosure.*



**500 kVA TransMax**  
*(installed in a basement vault)*



**Who uses the HSS and why?**

- ***Data Centers***
- ***Financial institutions***
- ***Government institutions***
- ***Casinos***
- ***Educational institutions***
- ***Hospitals***
- ***Research laboratories***







### ***Stock exchange trading room floor***

- **Transformers**
  - 2- 112 kVA & 1-75 kVA, K-20 Transformers
  - Avg. transformer loading 64% of Rated Capacity
- **Combined Neutral Current reduced by 75%, from 750 amps., to 186 amps..**
- **3rd Harmonic Neutral Current reduced by 98%, from 712 amps., to 15 amps.,**
- **RMS Phase Current reduced by 9%**
- **Using energy savings estimator-- ROI, 19 months**
- **3 Portable A/C units removed (\$54,000.00 per yr.)**



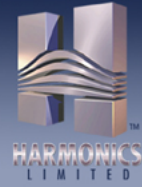
## Software development center (before and after HSS)

Transformer location, size, kVA	Average Load		Phase Current average amps rms		rms Neutral Current total amps		Neutral Current 3rd harmonic amps	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
A2, 150	54%	63%	225	263	203	28	189	3
A3, 150	33%	42%	137	175	154	55	153	3
B2, 150	40%	79%	168	327	191	52	187	4
B3, 150	45%	46%	186	192	201	50	197	3
C2, 150	44%	56%	183	234	252	81	243	4
C3, 150	67%	58%	277	244	325	77	319	4
C1, 150	58%	56%	240	234	286	55	280	3
D1, 150	42%	33%	175	138	197	45	190	3
D2, 150	29%	28%	121	117	148	51	135	3
D3, 150	37%	35%	153	146	178	43	174	3
Totals					2135	537	2067	33
rms Neutral Current Reduction			75%		3rd harmonic Neutral Current Reduction			98%

## Conclusions

- Every electrical distribution system powering multiple single-phase non-linear loads, is susceptible to harmonic neutral current problems
- Installing a Harmonic Suppression System increases electrical system reliability
- Installing a Harmonic Suppression System reduces heat and wasted energy system-wide
- Using the HSS saves you energy and money

## CONTACT INFORMATION



Michael Z. Lowenstein  
Harmonics Limited  
2400 Ardmore Blvd., Suite 302  
Pittsburgh, PA 15221

Phone: 412-636-9600 ext 3  
Cell: 970-216-4515  
mzl@harmonicslimited.com  
www.harmonicslimited.com

HARMONIC SUPPRESSION TECHNOLOGY