

**REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION FOR A DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM WITH DISTORTED SYSTEM VOLTAGES:
A NEW APPROACH**

by

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Thesis submitted in fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
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Chapter 1 Introduction

The power system industry in Malaysia (and the world as a whole) is concentrated on the business of power generation, power transmission and power distribution. These various businesses can be directly identified based on the various voltage levels present in the power systems. Power stations, which are typically located farther from populated area, generate electricity at voltage levels between 11-25 kV. These voltages will then be increased to higher voltages of 132 kV-275 kV by step-up power transformers located at the power stations.

Electrical power will be 'transported' through transmission lines to populated or industrial areas where the voltages will be reduced to the subtransmission voltage levels of 11 kV, 22 kV or 33 kV through step-down power transformers at the main intake substations. The electrical power is then delivered to customers via the underground or overhead distribution systems. The distribution system fed from the distribution transformer stations, supplies power to the domestic or industrial and commercial consumers. Figure 1-1 depicts schematically the structure and components of a typical power system.

The standard voltages, frequencies and their range of variation in the distribution system in Malaysia have been specified in the Electricity Supply Act 447 and the Electricity Supply Rules 1994. The distribution system must be operated at all times at normal