# THE STUDY OF HARMONIC DISTORTION IN FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

This thesis is presented in partial fulfilment for the award of the Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) Electrical FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA MALAYSIA



MOHD ZAKUAN BIN MOHD KAMALUDDIN

2008298226

Faculty of Electrical Engineering

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to the almighty Allah, the most gracious, the merciful and most benevolent whose blessing me through the process of completing this final year project.

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Madya Muhammad bin Yahya for his valuable guidance, enthusiasm and motivation given throughout the progress of this project.

I would also like to thank my parents for always being there to support me at all times and for giving me the courage and strength that are necessary to carry on with this project. Thanks for their encouragement, love and emotional supports that they had given to me.

I would also like to thank all my friends who had given me the advice, courage and supports in completing this thesis. Their views and tips are very useful.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all the lecturers who have been very friendly and helpful in providing me with necessary information for my project.

#### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the power quality problems on the distribution system of faculty electrical engineering (FEE). The power quality problem in this paper is to finds out about the harmonic distortions. Firstly, Ion Meter 7330 is used to measure the entire harmonic distortion for the whole building of FEE. Then, the building was audited to analyses the equipment that involves the harmonic distortion.

After that, the measurement of equipment largely use in FEE that produced large harmonic distortion was measured using a fluke meter. The measurement is taken for four days to make sure that the data taken more accurate. There are two equipments largely used in the FEE, one is computer and secondly is fluorescent light. The Matlab Simulink version 2010a was used to design and simulate the harmonic data from the actual data.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| CONTENTS         | PAGE |
|------------------|------|
| Acknowledgment   | T    |
| Abstract         | II   |
| Table of content | III  |
| List of figure   | VI   |
| List of tables   | VIII |
| Abbreviations    | IX   |

# **CHAPTER 1**

### Introduction

| 1.1 | background        | 2 |
|-----|-------------------|---|
| 1.2 | Problem statement | 3 |
| 1.3 | Objective         | 3 |
| 1.4 | Scope of study    | 4 |
| 1.5 | Thesis outlines   | 4 |

## **CHAPTER 2**

### Literature Review

| 2.1   | Introduction                     | 7  |
|-------|----------------------------------|----|
| 2.2   | Harmonic distortion              | 7  |
| 2.3   | How harmonic distortion are form | 11 |
| 2.3.1 | Total harmonic distortion        | 12 |
| 2.3.2 | Harmonic spectrum                | 13 |
| 2.4   | Load                             | 13 |
| 2.4.1 | Non-linear load                  | 14 |

#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Power Quality is a term used to broadly encompass the entire scope of interaction among electrical suppliers, the environment, the systems and products energized, and the users of those systems and products. It is more than the delivery of "clean" electric power that complies with industry standards. It involves the maintainability of that power, the design, selection, and the installation of every piece of hardware and software in the electrical energy system [1]. Stretching from the generation plant to the utility customer, power quality is a measure of how the elements affect the system as a whole.

Harmonic can be defined as a sinusoidal component of wave or quantity having frequency that is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency [2]. It is well known that a nonlinear load draws a highly distorted current from the source, which consists of harmonics, fundamental active and reactive current components. If the source or/and the load is unbalanced, the source also contains negative sequence currents [2]. The harmonic currents in combination with line impedance of the distribution network in turn causes distortion in supply voltage.

The increase use of nonlinear load in industry is keeping harmonics distortion in distribution system network on the rise. Harmonic distortion is the changes in the waveform of the supply voltage from the sinusoidal waveform [4]. It is caused by the interaction of distorting customer loads with the