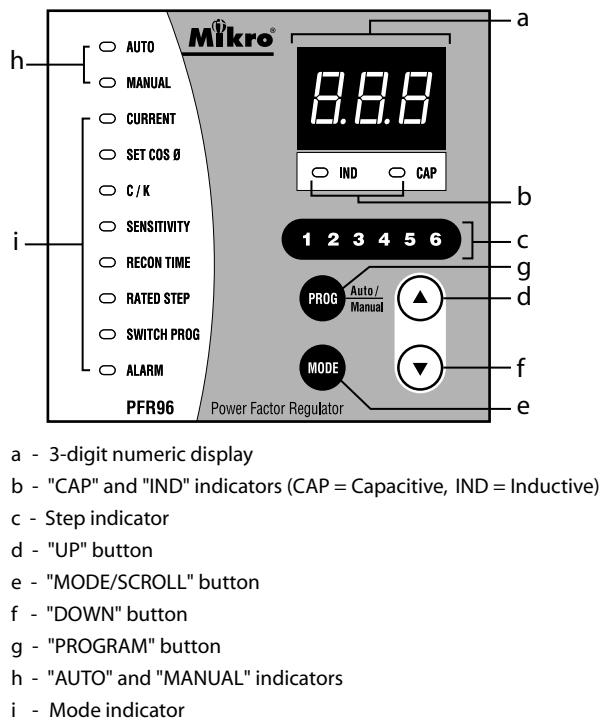


# POWER FACTOR REGULATOR

## PFR96/PFR96P

### User's Guide

#### A BRIEF OVERVIEW



## 1. General Description

The power factor regulator combines comprehensive operation with user-friendly control setting. It uses numerical techniques in computing the phase difference between the fundamentals of current and voltage, thus precise power factor measurement is achieved even in presence of harmonics.

The power factor regulator is designed to optimize the control of reactive power compensation. Reactive power compensation is achieved by measuring continuously the reactive power of the system and then compensated by the switching of capacitor banks. The sensitivity setting optimizes the switching speed. With the built-in intelligent automatic switching program, the power factor regulator further improves the switching efficiency by reducing the number of switching operations required to achieve the desired power factor.

Usage of the capacitor bank is evenly distributed by the intelligent switching algorithm. This ensures uniform ageing of the capacitors and the contactors used.

The four-quadrant operation feature allows the power factor regulator to operate correctly in the case of active power feed back to the mains where regenerative power sources are used.

Current transformer (CT) polarity is important in determining the correct phase angle difference between the current and voltage hence the power factor. This power factor regulator will automatically correct the CT polarity internally in the event that the polarity is reversed.

## 2. Light indication

The regulator has a 3-digit numeric display and several light indicators of which can be functionally divided into 3 categories:-

- Metering functions - power factor & current.
- Control parameters functions - power factor, C/K, sensitivity, reconnection time, rated step & switching program .
- Alarm messages function.

To access the above functions, press the "MODE/SCROLL" key until the light indicator is indicating the desired function. The 3-digit numeric display will show the value of the selected function. If there are sub-functions on the selected function such as the function for "rated step" & "alarm messages", press the "UP" or "DOWN" arrow key to access these sub-functions.

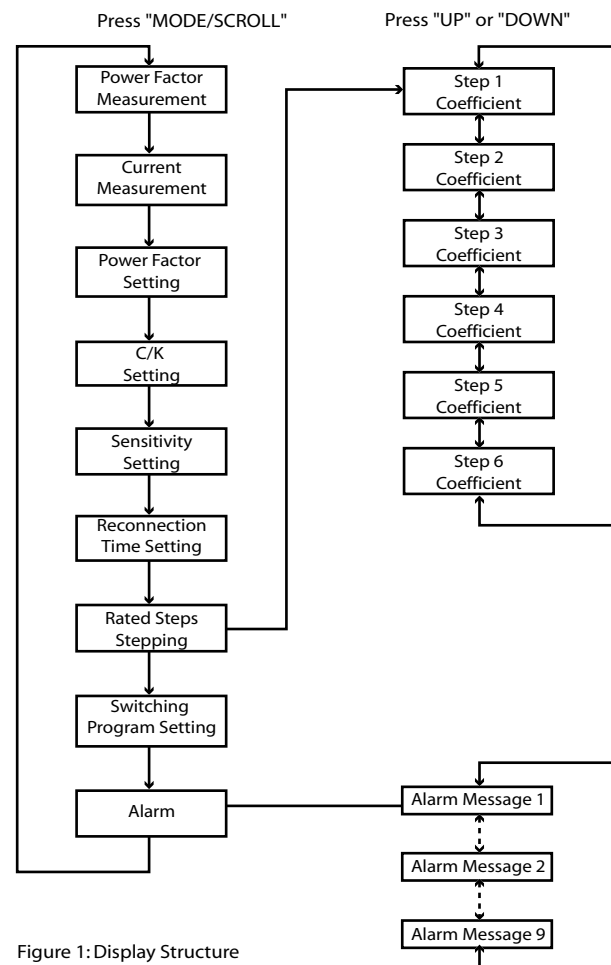


Figure 1: Display Structure

## 3. Metering function

### 3.1 Power Factor

Upon powered up, the numeric display indicates the measured power factor of the system. If the "IND" LED lights up, it means the system is having inductive power factor. On the other hand, if the "CAP" LED lights up, it means the system is having capacitive power factor.

If the power factor regulator detects a re-generative condition where the energy flow is reversed, the power factor display will show a minus sign in front of the power factor reading.

When the load current is below the operating range and the power factor cannot be measured accurately, the numeric display will show "\_\_\_".

If the power factor regulator has been previously set to other display function, it will automatically return to this power factor display function if no key is pressed for more than 3 minutes.

### 3.2 Current

This function display mode is indicated by the "CURRENT" light indicator. The numeric display shows the true-rms value of the secondary current measured by the 5A current transformer (CT).

Example:

If a 1000/5A CT is used and the display shows "2.50", the primary measured current is 500A.

## 4. Control Parameters

### 4.1 Target Power Factor (SET Cos $\phi$ )

This set the targeted power factor required when the system is under automatic mode. The power factor regulator will switch the capacitors in or out in order to achieve this set value.

### 4.2 C/K

This setting is used to set the switching hysteresis and it is calculated based on the smallest size capacitor used.

With automatic C/K selection (C/K set to AtC), the reactive power compensation is achieved without C/K setting. The PFR will measure and evaluate all steps available when necessary and C/K value is then computed.

The C/K value can also be obtained manually from table 1 or calculated with the following formula :-

$$C/K = \frac{Q \times 5}{\sqrt{3} \times V \times I} \approx \frac{2.88 \times Q}{V \times I}$$

where Q = smallest capacitor step (var)

V = nominal primary system voltage (V)

I = primary rating of the current transformer (A)

Example:-

If Q = 15kvar; V = 415V; I = 800A

=> C/K = (2.88 x 15000) / (415 x 800) = **0.13**

C/K - Value for 415V											
C.T.	Smallest Capacitor in (kvar)										
	2.5	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	100
50 : 5	0.35	0.70									
60 : 5	0.29	0.58	1.16								
75 : 5	0.23	0.46	0.93								
100 : 5	0.17	0.35	0.70	1.04							
150 : 5	0.23	0.23	0.46	0.70	0.93	1.16					
200 : 5	0.12	0.18	0.35	0.52	0.70	0.87	1.04				
250 : 5	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.42	0.56	0.70	0.83	1.11			
300 : 5	0.07	0.12	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.58	0.70	0.93	1.16		
400 : 5	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.52	0.70	0.87	1.04	
500 : 5	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.42	0.56	0.70	0.83	
600 : 5		0.06	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.35	0.46	0.58	0.70	1.16
800 : 5		0.04	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.22	0.26	0.35	0.43	0.52	0.87
1000 : 5		0.03	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.42	0.70
1500 : 5			0.05	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.46
2000 : 5			0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.35
											0.52

Table 1: C/K Table for 415V

Note: (i) During automatic C/k measurement (C/K set to AtC), any step with C/K value lower than 0.03 may not be detected and will be excluded from the controlling process.

(ii) The user may encounter non-optimized regulating during the initial stage before the C/K value is determined.

### 4.3 Sensitivity

This parameter set the speed of the switching. A larger sensitivity value will result in slower switching speed and conversely, a smaller sensitivity value will result in a faster switching speed. This sensitivity applies to both switching on and switching off of the capacitor.

Example:- If smallest step,  $Q_{1st} = 15 \text{ kvar}$ ; Sensitivity = 60 s/step

Scenario 1:

Reactive power required to achieve set power factor,  $Q_{rq} = 15 \text{ kvar}$

Step required to achieve target power factor =  $Q_{rq} / Q_{1st}$

= 15kvar/15kvar

= 1 step

Reaction time = 60/1 = 60 sec

Scenario 2:

Reactive power required to achieve set power factor,  $Q_{rq} = 45 \text{ kvar}$

Step required to achieve target power factor =  $Q_{rq} / Q_{1st}$

= 45kvar/15kvar

= 3 steps

Reaction time = 60/3 = 20 sec

### 4.4 Reconnection Time

This is the safety lockout time which is used to prohibit the reconnection of the same capacitor step before it is fully discharged. This parameter is usually set larger than the discharge time of the largest capacitor size in used.

### 4.5 Rated Step

Every step in the power factor regulator is programmable except Step 1. Step 1 is fixed as "1" and it is the smallest capacitor step used. All other steps were programmed as multiple of Step 1.

Example:

If the configuration of capacitors used, starting from Step 1, is 10kvar, 10kvar, 20kvar, 20kvar, 30kvar, 30kvar, 60kvar & 60kvar, then the rated steps are 1,1,2,2,3,3,6,6.

Unless all steps are fully used, the unused steps should be set as "000". The last step can be programmed as alarm/fan output by setting the step to "ALA" / "FAn". When the last output is programmed as alarm output, second last output can be programmed as fan output.

During the programming of the "Step", the corresponding light indicator for that selected step will light up. Example, number "1" light indicator indicates rated step for contact output number 1.

If the automatic C/K mode is enabled, the PFR will carry out the automatic rated step measurement. Therefore, all steps are not programmable except alarm/fan output.

### 4.6 Switching Program

This setting allows the selection of one of the four available switching algorithms.

a) Manual switching (n-A):

When this switching program is selected, the capacitor steps are controlled manually by the "UP" or "DOWN" keys. The "UP" key will connect the capacitor step and "DOWN" key will disconnect the capacitor step. Steps are switched in a rotational manner based on first-in-first-out basis.

b) Rotational switching (rot):

This switching program is similar to the manual switching method and it is based on rotational first-in-first-out sequence. Unlike the manual switching program, this option will automatically switch in and out the capacitors according to the targeted power factor, sensitivity setting and the reconnection time setting.

c) Automatic switching (Aut):

This automatic switching program uses intelligent switching sequence. The step switching sequence is not fixed and the program automatically selects the most appropriate steps to switch in or out in order to achieve shortest reaction time with minimum number of steps. For equal ageing of the capacitor and contactors, the program will select the least used step to be switched in if there are two equally rated steps.

Under this switching program, the power factor regulator automatically detects the CT polarity during power up. Once this polarity reference is fixed, any subsequent re-generative power condition detected will cause all the capacitor steps to be disconnected.

d) Four-quadrant switching (Fqr):

This switching program is similar to the automatic switching program (Aut) except that this switching program allows the power factor regulator to operate correctly under both import power and export power (re-generative) conditions. Under export power condition, the active power is fed back to the supply mains by other energy sources such as solar power etc. If this option is selected, the installer must ensure that the CT polarity is correctly wired because the automatic CT polarity correction detection feature is disabled.

The "Manual" light indicator on the power factor regulator lights up if the switching program is set to Manual switching (n-A). For Rotational (rot), Automatic (Aut) and Four-quadrant (Fqr) switching programs, the "Auto" light indicator on the regulator lights up.

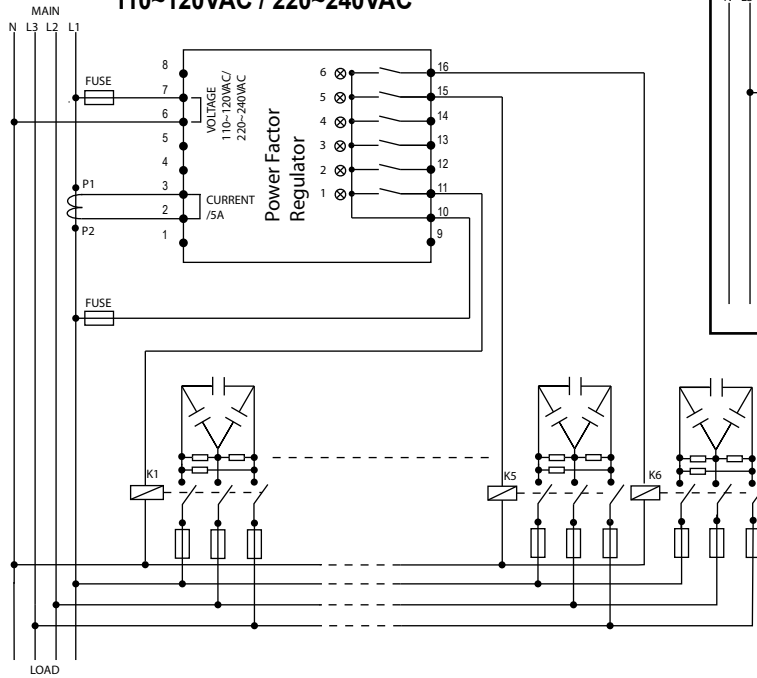
Under normal operating condition, the step indicators indicate the ON/OFF status of every step. A steady ON light indicates the particular step is switched in. A blinking light indicates that the particular step is required to switch in but unable to do so temporary due to reconnection time lockout.

Please note that all the steps will be disconnected if the power factor regulator detects a re-generative condition under Rotational (rot) or Automatic (Aut) switching program.

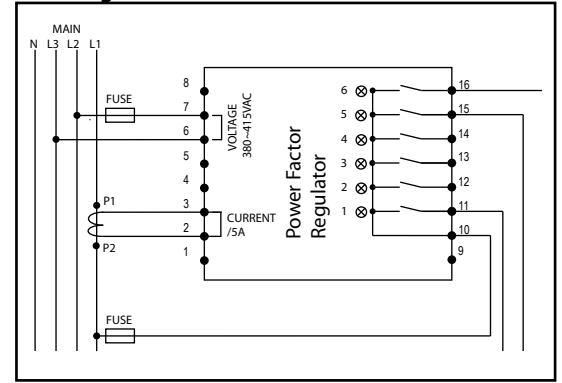


## 10. Typical Application Diagram

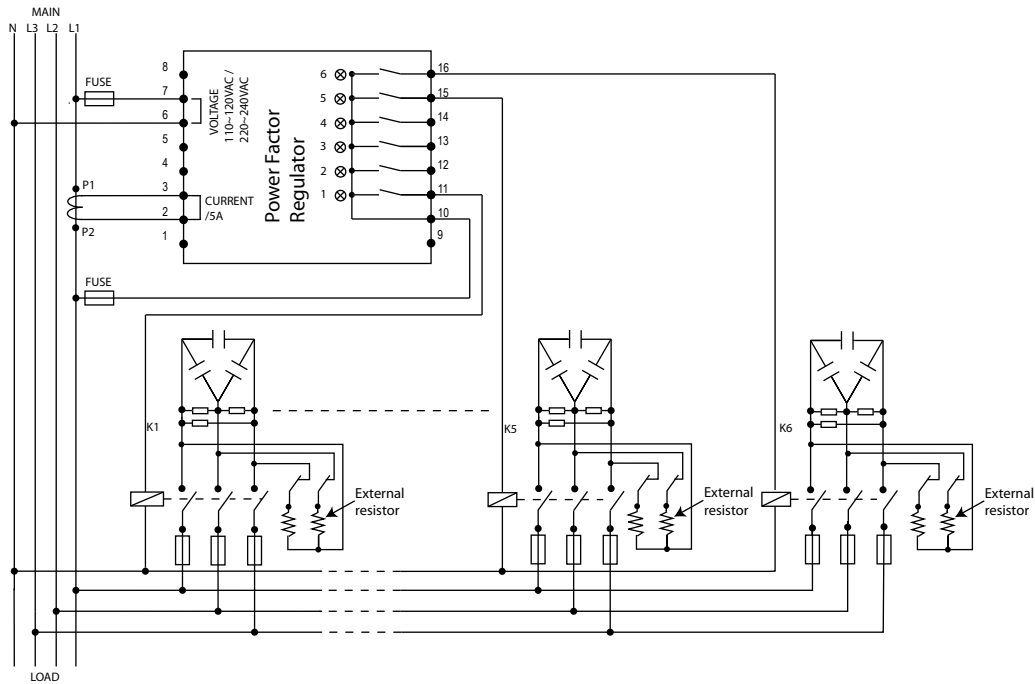
10.1 Diagram 1 - Without external discharge resistors for 110~120VAC / 220~240VAC



10.3 Diagram 3 - For PFR96P



10.2 Diagram 2 - With external discharge resistors for 110~120VAC / 220~240VAC



## 11. Case Dimensions

