POWER FACTOR CORRECTION





KW ACTUAL OR REAL POWER ESSENTIALLY CONSTANT FOR SAME LOAD

PF (BEFORE)

PF (AFTER)

WHY

IS POWER FACTOR **IMPORTANT?**

MEASURED AS KW/KVA, POWER FACTOR IS A MEASURE OF HOW EFFICIENTLY AN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM USES THE POWER IT IS PROVIDED.

IN AN IDEAL WORLD, THE POWER REQUIRED BY THE END USERS (AS MEASURED IN KW, WHICH EQUALS REAL POWER), MAKES UP 100% OF THE GENERATED POWER.

BEFORE OR UNCORRECTED CAPACITOR KVAR

BUT

PENALTY.

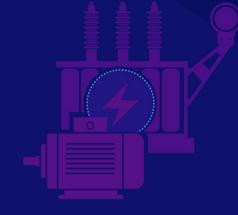
IN THE REAL WORLD,

INDUCTIVE DEVICES ON THE SYSTEM, SUCH AS MOTORS AND TRANSFORMERS, **CONSUME REACTIVE POWER.** SO, **UTILITIES MUST GENERATE REACTIVE POWER** (KVARS) AND SEND IT TO THE END USERS.

THIS TAKES AWAY FROM THE AMOUNT OF REAL POWER THAT CAN BE TRANSMITTED AS THERE IS A LIMITED CAPACITY ON THE TRANSMISSION OR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

UTILITIES MUST ENSURE ENOUGH POWER IS BEING TRANSMITTED TO MEET THE

DEMAND BY SUPPLYING THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITY. TO RECOUP LOSSES / COSTS, UTILITIES WILL OFTEN CHARGE A POWER FACTOR



THE RESULTS

IF YOUR POWER FACTOR IS LOW (BELOW 0.95), YOU HAVE A SIGNIFICANT DEMAND FOR REACTIVE POWER WITHIN YOUR FACILITY FOR WHICH THE UTILITY MUST SUPPLY AND CHARGE **EXCESSIVE PENALTIES** FOR. **TO SAVE MONEY**, YOU CAN INSTALL YOUR OWN REACTIVE POWER SOURCE (LV CAPACITOR BANKS) AND AVOID SUCH CHARGES.

YOUR POWER FACTOR **GOES DOWN**







GE'S SOLUTION

ELIMINATE UTILITY CHARGES FOR YOUR REACTIVE POWER DEMAND BY IMPLEMENTING YOUR OWN POWER FACTOR EOUIPMENT, SUCH AS CAPACITORS FROM GE.

GE DELIVERS POWER FACTOR CORRECTION FOR LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE SYSTEMS

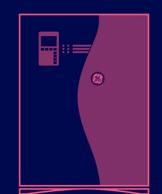
LOW VOLTAGE CAPACITORS

FIXED CAPACITORS & FIXED FILTERS

AUTOMATIC BANKS (UP TO 600V, 2000KVAR)

ACTIVE HARMONIC FILTERS (UP TO 690V, 300A OUTPUT) PASSIVE FILTERS (UP TO 600V, 2300A OUTPUT) AND LINE

REACTORS (UP TO 600V, 750A)





MEDIUM VOLTAGE CAPACITORS

MV FIXED CAPACITORS

MV METAL ENCLOSED SOLUTIONS (2.4 TO 38KV, REACTIVE POWER RATINGS UP TO 40MVAR)

