Published Online 15-5-2021

IT in Industry, Vol. 9, No.2, 2021

HARMONIC REDUCTION IN INVERTER WITH DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES INCLUDING FUZZY & PI SYSTEM

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Abstract

One of the serious issues in electric power quality is the harmonic substance. There are a few strategies for showing the amount of harmonic substance. The most broadly utilized measure is the total harmonic distortion (THD). Different exchanging methods have been utilized in static converters to diminish the yield harmonic substance. As indicated by the voltage varieties, the exchanging points can be produced from the impedance framework. These exchanging points can make the staggered inverter yield voltage with diminished THD. Harmonics are flows and voltages that are products of crucial frequencies. Regularly they are delegated even and odd harmonics where odd harmonics are typically viewed as deadly for a power framework. This paper clarifies about the different kinds of Harmonic Reduction Techniques in Voltage Source Inverters (VSIs, for example, Active filters, Passive filters and Hybrid filter methods. The different control strategiesare also discussed here. An endeavor is made to recognize a control method which grants higher harmonic reduction inside the AC yield voltage of the inverter.

Keywords: Total harmonic distortion, Harmonic Reduction Techniques, Passive filters, Active filters

1. INTRODUCTION

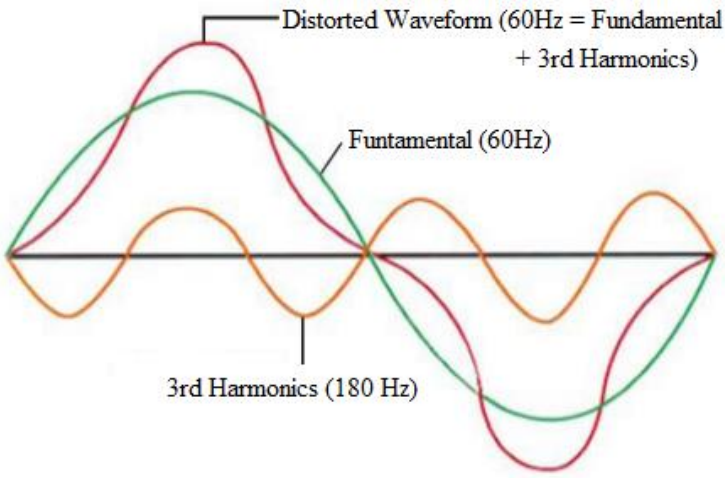
The term harmonics alluded to Power quality in ideal world would mean how unadulterated the voltage is, the way unadulterated the current waveform is in its sinusoidal structure. Power quality is vital to business and mechanical power framework plans. Preferably, the electrical stock ought to be an ideal sinusoidal waveform with no sort of distortion. On the off chance that the current or voltage waveforms are contorted from its optimal structure it will be named as harmonic distortion. This harmonic distortion could result due to numerous reasons. In this day and age, prime significance is given by the designers to infer a strategy to diminish the harmonic distortion. Harmonic distortion was less in the past when the plans of power frameworks were basic and moderate. However, these days with the utilization of complex plans in the business harmonic distortion has expanded aswell. Electric power assumes a fundamental part in the financial improvement of the country. Furnishing supportable and dependable power supply with high power quality to the private and modern area is of prime significance to lead our country into an all around created country. Proficient power electronic converters and dependable control techniques are needed to gather and send the electrical energy viably. Nonetheless, the power electronic devices likewise work as non-straight loads which have showed power quality issues in power frameworks. Harmonic is one of the

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

significant power quality issues which bring about distortion of voltage and current waveform. The yield voltage of the power converter needs to meet the prerequisite of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) principles and individual harmonic norms as determined by IEEE 519-1992 to interface into the lattice.

2.1 Harmonics in Electrical System

Probably the most serious issue in the power quality perspectives is the harmonic substance in the electrical system. Harmonics are the distortion of the typical electrical flow waveform, for the most part communicated by non direct loads. Illustration of nonlinear burdens exchanged mode power supplies, variable speed engines and drives, scanners, and so forth. Harmonics cause distortion in current and voltage waveforms coming about into disintegration of the power framework. The initial step for harmonic examination is the harmonics from non-direct loads. The aftereffects of such examination are intricate. Over numerous years, much significance is given to the techniques for examination and control of harmonics. Harmonics present in power framework additionally has non-number products of the crucial recurrence and have aperiodic waveform. The harmonics are produced in a power framework from two particular sorts of burdens. First class of burdens are portrayed as direct loads. The straight time-invariant burdens are portrayed with the end goal that use of sinusoidal voltage brings about sinusoidal progression of current. A consistent impedance is shown from these heaps during the applied sinusoidal voltage. As the voltage and current are straightforwardly relative to one another, if voltage is expanded it will likewise result into expansion in the current. An example of such a heap is brilliant lighting. Regardless of whether the transition wave in air hole of turning machine isn't sinusoidal, under ordinary stacking conditions transformers and revolution machines essentially meet this definition. Likewise, in a transformer the current contains odd and even harmonics including a dc part. Increasingly more utilization of attractive circuits throughout some undefined time frame may get soaked and result into age of harmonics. In power frameworks, coordinated generators produce sinusoidal voltages and the heaps draw sinusoidal flows. For this situation, the harmonic distortion is delivered due to the straight burden types for sinusoidal voltage is little.



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ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

Figure2.1Harmonics in electrical waveforms

Electronic harmonic flows created by non direct loads expands heat misfortunes and power bills of end clients. These harmonics related misfortunes diminishes system proficiency, causes mechanical assembly overheating, and power and cooling costs. As the quantity of harmonics delivering loads have expanded in the recent year, it has gotten important to address their impact during expansion or changes to an establishment. Harmonic flows can fundamentally affect the electrical dispersion system and the offices they feed. Distortion goes once again into the power source and can influence other gear associated with a similar source. For the most part harmonics are partitioned into two sorts: 1.voltage harmonics 2. Current harmonics. Current harmonics are normally created by harmonics contained in voltage supply and relies upon the sort of burden like resistive burden, capacitive burden and inductive burden. The two harmonics can be produced either the source or load side.

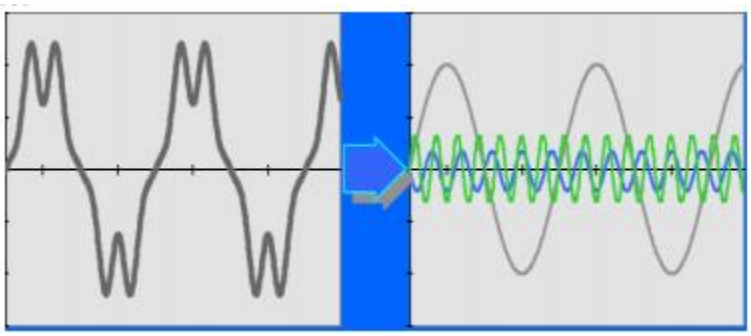

Figure 2.2. Distorted waveform and harmonics component

2.2 Performance Indices of Harmonics

In 1800's, French mathematician, Jean Baptiste Fourier defined that a dull non-sinusoidal capacity of an essential recurrence can be communicated as the amount of sinusoidal elements of different whole number frequencies. Harmonics are in this way characterized as sinusoidal voltages or flows having frequencies that are indispensable products of the basic recurrence. The presentation records (harmonic request and THD) that depict the harmonic substance of the waveform are examined in this segment. The harmonic request (hn) alludes to the vital products of essential frequencies and the abundancy of voltage at hn is indicated by Vhn. The harmonic request h1 alludes to the key recurrence of the waveform and Vh1 indicates the voltage adequacy at essential recurrence. The excess harmonic orders are for the most part figured out as odd request harmonics (h3, h5, h7, h9, h11…) and even request harmonics (h2, h4, h6, h8, h10… .). The harmonic request is liked to indicate the principles rather than harmonic frequencies on the grounds that the key recurrence differs (50Hz in India, 60Hz in the America) among nations and between different applications.

THD is the most broadly utilized harmonic records for characterizing the harmonic levels. THD depicts the deviation of a nonlinear waveform from the ideal sine waveform attributes. THD is characterized as the extent between the RMS estimation of the harmonic voltage and the RMSestimation of the crucial

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

voltage segment communicated in rate and demonstrated in Equation (2.1).

$$THD = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{n=2}^{50}(V_{hn}{}^2)}}{V_1} * 100 \quad (2.1)$$

where V1 is the Voltage amplitude of fundamental component, Vhn is the Voltage amplitude of n th harmonic and n is the order of the harmonics.

2.3 Harmonics in Voltage Source Inverter

Inverter is a power electronic gadget that changes over the DC into AC. Inverter discovers its applications in the field of AC engine drives, Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) and Flexible AC Transmission System (FACTS) device. The qualities of the yield voltage waveform of the inverter have ascribed its grouping as two-level square wave inverter, two-level Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) inverter and Multi-Level Inverter (MLI). The customary two-level square wave inverter causes just voltage levels +Vdc and – Vdc in the yield and one of the significant power quality issues related with this inverter is the harmonics made in the yield voltage. The harmonics present in the framework cause unfavorable impacts like overheating of transformer and engine, defective activity of electronic types of gear because of progress fit as a fiddle of the waveform and ill-advised zero intersection recognition, glimmering of lights, failing of touchy supplies, Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI) and stumbling of circuit breakers. Harmonics in AC drives cause force wave, throb and vibration which diminishes the lifetime and dependability of the system.

Among the harmonics, even request harmonics are missing in the yield waveform of the inverter as it complies with quarter wave balance. Further, the triplen harmonics (h3, h9, h12… .) are naturally dropped in a decent three stage framework. The lower request non-triplen odd harmonics h5 and h7 are critical in light of the fact that they have bigger extents and are discovered to be impeding. Further, plan of filter circuit to eliminate the lower request harmonics is perplexing. The impacts of harmonics are ruinous and it has spurred the exploration in the power inverter geographies and tweak plans with the goal to wipe out the harmonics and improve the harmonic profile. The advancement made by the power semiconductor businesses in the improvement of rapid and high power coordinated gadgets have helped the exploration in current power inverter geographies. It is likewise fundamental for devise appropriate adjustment procedure that outcomes in harmonic reduction of inverters. The dramatic advancement of computerized arrangement has validated the execution of adjustment and control calculations progressively.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Wenyi Liang et al (2020): This paper clarifies about the Current Harmonic reduction strategies in PMSM Drive with Voltage-Source Inverter. The sideband current harmonic parts would inhere in lasting magnet (PM) simultaneous machine system driven by a voltage-source inverter with space vector pulsewidth balance (SVPWM). Notwithstanding, these harmonics might actually break down the general execution of the drive framework by expanding the resultant misfortunes, force swell, and electromagnetic and acoustic noises. The fundamental sideband harmonic voltages and flows in PM simultaneous machine driven by voltage-source inverter with SVPWM method, are logically inferred and communicated in both stator and rotor outline. The test results are done

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

to support the legitimacy of the scientific model. The scientific model could be utilized to evaluate the impacting elements of current harmonics. Moreover, it offers quick direction to the viable reductions of harmonic losses, torque ripples, and electromagnetic noises. These harmonic frequencies are found close by the transporter recurrence and its products. The sideband harmonic parts will expand the iron center misfortunes, copper resistive misfortunes, permanent-magnet (PM) swirl current misfortunes, and henceforth, lessen the operational proficiency of the machine. In high-power mechanical and railroad footing applications, the exchanging recurrence of the power gadgets is seriously confined to relieve exchanging misfortunes and antagonistic impacts brought about by high du/dt.

DrazenDujic et al (2020): This paper clarifies about the Multiphase variable-speed drives provided from two-level voltage source inverters (VSIs) are, as of now, competitors for various modern applications. Different Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) strategies for multiphase VSIs, focused on sinusoidal yield voltage age, have been created utilizing both transporter based and space-vector draws near. An expanded number of voltage space vectors, accessible for the amalgamation of the yield voltage, offer more noteworthy adaptability for the PWM plot improvement, contrasted with the three-stage case. This paper presents thorough logical examination and correlation of exchanging swell attributes of two consistent space vector PWM (SVPWM) strategies for a five-stage two-level VSI. Considered SVPWM plans select an alternate arrangement of four active space vectors for every changing period to produce sinusoidal yield voltages. This paper likewise presents the assessment of the motion harmonic distortion elements of the SVPWM methods. Connection with comparing current wave and all out harmonic distortion is set up, where hypothetical contemplations are confirmed by reproductions and through test examination on a five-stage VSI-took care of enlistment engine drive.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Harmonics are bothersome flows as well as voltages. They exist at some different or potentially part of the key recurrence. Their normal sources are the nonlinear burdens, as: rectifiers, inverters, strong state-controlled static VAR compensators, strong state voltage controllers, cyclo-converters, and uninterruptable power supplies.

The harmonics can arise in three ways:

- Through the utilization of a non-sinusoidal driving voltage to a circuit containing nonlinear impedance.
- Through the use of a sinusoidal driving voltage to a circuit containing nonlinear impedance
- Through the use of a non-sinusoidal driving voltage to a circuit containing direct impedance

The current harmonics orders and extents rely upon the converter type and the technique for control. For instance: three-stage, stage controlled converters create harmonics of request pq on the de side and pq ± l on the air conditioner side, where p is the quantity of heartbeats, and q is any sure whole number. Notwithstanding, there is no broad job for exchanged mode converters. The harmonic spectra relies upon the exchanging recurrence and the control strategy.

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

Harmonic flows are normally addressed by ideal current sources, and harmonic voltages by ideal voltage sources. These sources are associated with the power framework organization, with impedances assessed at the harmonic frequencies. Undesirable harmonic flows might be kept from streaming into the power framework by three strategies: by utilizing an arrangement filter as a high impedance to obstruct them; by utilizing a shunt filter as a low impedance to redirect them; or by utilizing harmonics infusion to drop them. The arrangement filter is unfortunate for high power applications since it should convey the full burden major current, making it more costly and less solid. The most ordinarily utilized filter is the shunt filter, where the filter conveys just the harmonic flows. Also it supplies some driving key reactive current. The shunt filter configuration requires thought of the organization driving-point impedance, where they are to be associated, which is subject to the working conditions at the other buses of the network. The harmonic infusion is accomplished by infusing harmonic flows out of stage with the current ones, bringing about harmonic wiping out. This should be possible by three strategies: by unique transformer associations (an over the top expensive strategy utilized for high power appraisals); by modified procedures to take out certain harmonics created by the converter, this technique is utilized in exchanged mode converters; or by an active filter. The active filter is a converter that infuses harmonics into the power framework to drop the current ones.

4.1 Harmonic Reduction Techniques in voltage source inverter

There are several techniques in the literature that addresses the mitigation of harmonics. All these techniques can be classified under the umbrella of following:

- Active filter techniques
- Passive filter techniques
- Hybrid filter techniques
- Switching techniques
- Current reinjection techniques

4.1.1 Active Filter Techniques

In an active power filter (APF) we use power gadgets to acquaint current segments with eliminate harmonic distortions delivered by the non-straight loads. Figure 4.1 shows the essential idea of an active filter. Mostly, they detect the harmonic components in the line and then produce and inject an inverting signal of the detected wave in the system. The two main impetuses in exploration of APF are the control calculation for current and burden current investigation technique. Active harmonic filters are for the most part utilized for low-voltage networks because of the constraint presented by the necessary rating on power converter. They are utilized even in airplane power framework for harmonic elimination.

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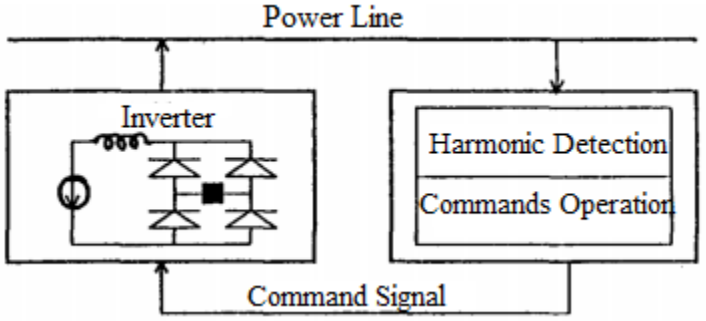

Figure 4.1 Active filter

Same like passive filters they are classified with respect to the connection method and are given below:

- Series active filters
- Shunt active filters

Since it utilizes power electronic based segments thusly in writing a ton of work has been done on the control of active filters. A current hysteresis based transporter less PWM current control for his active filter. They utilized a capacitive burden at the yield of a diode based rectifier to understand a non straight burden. They utilized the prompt power hypothesis for estimating the source reference and burden flows. Utilizing different active filter units introduced at different areas of an organization and called it distributed active filter systems (DAFS). As per their work the active filters in such framework can help out one another without imparting by the assistance of hang connection between the harmonic conductance and volt-ampere of every active filter in DAF. They concurred that customary method of tackling this issue is to utilize tuned passive filters yet gone against this methodology because of the detriments talked about in passive filters. The guideline of activity is practically the equivalent i.e they likewise used the hang relationship for the control of active filters. Active filters are confounded than the passive filters and hence experience the ill effects of the time postpone issue. Here the three phases are reference current computation, DC capacitor voltage controller and the beat terminating circuit. They determined the reference current dependent on quick power hypothesis and simultaneous discovery technique (d-q). Second stage makes the DC interface voltage valuable for creation of reference current. Third stage representatives a PI regulator, that makes it sure that the regulator follows the reference current for all occasions. Terminating succession for this situation is processed utilizing the hysteresis technique.

4.1.2 Passive Filter Techniques

Passive filter procedures are among the most seasoned and maybe the most generally utilized methods for filtering the power line harmonics. Other than the harmonics reduction passive filters can be utilized for the advancement of obvious power in a power organization. They are made of passive components like resistors, capacitors and inductors. Utilization of such filters needs huge capacitors and inductors along these lines making the general filter heavier in weight and costly in cost. These filters are fixed and once introduced they become part of the organization and they should be upgraded to get diverse filtering frequencies. They are viewed as

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

best for three stage four wire organization. They are for the most part the low pass filter that are tuned to wanted frequencies. It is an examination on diminishing the line current harmonics because of PC power supplies. Their work recommended that the utilization of such filters is useful for harmonics reduction yet this will build the reactive segment of line current. various procedures of passive filters and gave a decent firsthand information on passive filters in term of relative expense and their impacts on adjusted 3 stage and DC connect voltages. Their examination additionally gave data about the effect of utilizing these procedures on equal resonances. That solitary tuned filters can improve power factor and end up being extremely compelling against the harmonic request more noteworthy than 4. For smothering the harmonics lower than request 4, C sort damped filters can be utilized. One of the scientists have read their restrictions for high power use. As per them the main request filter shows great reaction and commonly it is approx = - 20db/dec however it endures with helpless voltage lessening and the third request LCL filter can improve the exhibition of filter yet it has low constriction range at low frequency.

maintenance.

Various kind of passive filter techniques are given below

- Series passive filters
- Shunt passive filters
- Line reactors
- Low pass filters or line LC trap filters
- Phase shifting transformers

4.1.2.1 Series Passive Filters

Arrangement passive filters are sorts of passive filters that have an equal LC filter in arrangement with the stock and the heap. Figure 4.2 shows the easiest portrayal of such filters. Arrangement passive filter appeared in Figure 4.2 are viewed as useful for single stage applications and uncommonly to alleviate the third harmonics. Nonetheless, they can be tuned to different frequencies too. They don't create reverberation and offer high impedance to the frequencies they are tuned to. These filters should be planned with the end goal that they can convey full burden current. These filters are without support and can be intended to altogether high power esteems up to MVARs. Contrasting with the arrangements that utilize turning parts like simultaneous condensers they need lesser

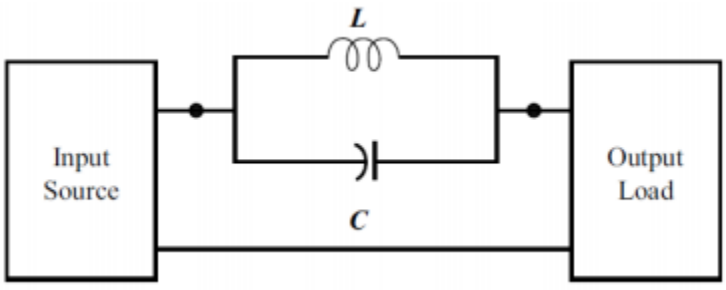

Figure 4.2. Passive series filter

4.1.2.2 Shunt Passive Filters

These kind of filters are likewise founded on passive components and offer great outcomes

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
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for filtering out odd harmonics particularly the third, fifth and seventh. A few specialists have named them as single tuned filters, second request damped filters and C sort damped filters. Since every one of these filters comes in shunt with the line they fall under the front of shunt passive filters, as demonstrated in Figure 4.3.

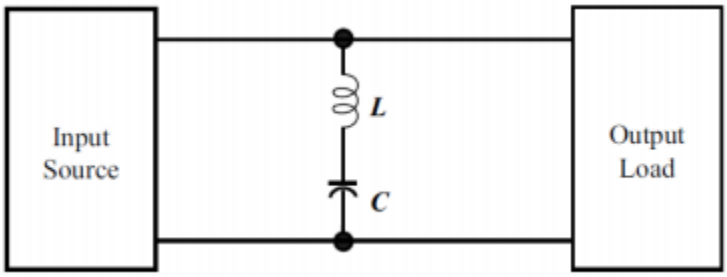

Figure 4.3. Passive shunt filter

Expanding the request for harmonics makes the filter more proficient in working yet it lessen the straightforwardness in planning. They give low impedance to the frequencies they are tuned for. Since they are associated in shunt consequently they are intended to convey just harmonic current. Their nature of being in shunt makes them a heap itself to the inventory side and can convey 30-50 % load flow on the off chance that they are taking care of a bunch of electric drives. Affordable angles uncover that shunt filters are consistently efficient than the arrangement filters because of the way that they should be planned uniquely on the harmonic flows. Hence they need nearly more modest size of L and C, in this intended for it. In this part, the most suitable control methods are portrayed by their applications. Different single circle and multiloop control frameworks are talked about in the writing for power hang control, voltage and current control.

4.2.1 Fuzzy Control System

This control procedure has a place with the group of clever control frameworks. The PI regulator is supplanted by a fluffy rationale regulator in this procedure. The square chart is appeared in Figure 4.4. In a fluffy regulator, the manner decreasing the expense. Besides, they are not planned till the rate voltage, subsequently makes the parts lesser expensive than the arrangement filters.

4.2 Control Techniques using Pi and Fuzzy Logic

Associating the framework to the dispersed age framework assumes a key part and whenever bit carelessness is appeared in carrying out this technique, various issues can emerge i.e., the network vulnerability and aggravation, so to conquer the present circumstance, a reasonable regulator should be

following mistake of burden current and its subsidiary are given as the information. This regulator configuration is reliant on the mindfulness, information, abilities and experience of the converter fashioner regarding capacities inclusion. Because of non-straight nature of the power converters, the framework can be balanced out if there should be an occurrence of boundaries variety regardless of whether the specific model of the converter is obscure. Fluffy rationale regulators are likewise ordered as non-direct regulators and presumably the best regulators among the tedious regulators.

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

Nonetheless, solid presumptions and satisfactory experience are needed in fuzzification of this regulator. As it is reliant on the framework info and make determinations as per the arrangement of rules relegated to them during the interaction of their modeling and designing.

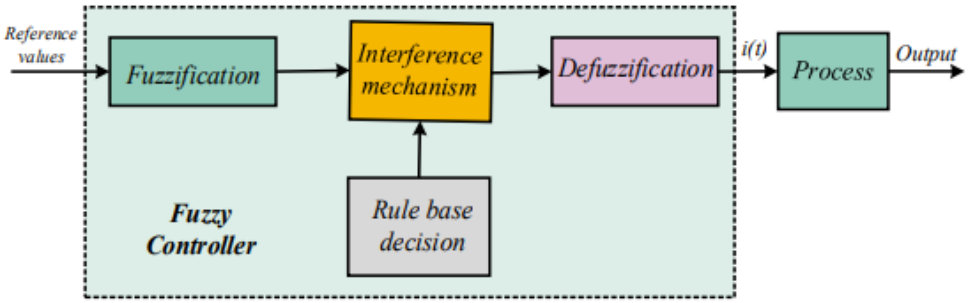

Figure 4.4 Block diagram of Fuzzy control algorithm

4.2.2 Proportional-Integral Control System

Proportional-integral-derivative (PID) regulators are broadly utilized in mechanical control frameworks due to the decreased number of boundaries to be tuned. They give control flags that are relative to the mistake between the reference signal and actual output (proportional action), to the integral of the error (integral action) and to the derivative of the error (derivative action). The relating condition is given as:

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t)dt + K_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \tag{4.1}$$

Where u(t) is the impelling sign, e(t) is the blunder signal, Kp is the corresponding addition consistent, Ki is the fundamental increase steady and Kd is the subordinate addition steady. The PID control offers the least complex but then most productive answer for some true control issues through its three-term usefulness covering treatment to both transient and consistent state reactions. The PID is the most well-known type of input control utilized at the modern level; notwithstanding, the majority of the control circles are really proportional-integral (PI). The PI regulator is a standard answer for most mechanical applications. The fundamental explanation is its moderately straightforward design, which can be effectively perceived and carried out practically speaking, and that many refined control techniques, like model prescient control, depend on it. An application with huge speed capacities requires distinctive PI gains than an application that works at a fixed speed. Moreover, modern gear that is working over a wide scope of rates requires various additions at the lower and higher finish of the speed range to stay away from overshoots and motions. For the most part, tuning the corresponding and fundamental constants for a huge speed control measure is costly and tedious. The undertaking is additionally confounded when wrong PI constants are once in a while chosen due the absence of comprehension of the cycle. The control activity law of a PI regulator is characterized by the accompanying condition:

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

$$u(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(t)dt \tag{4.2}$$

The objective of the corresponding indispensable regulator is to keep up the grouping of benzene fumes C(t) in ppm of the cycle given, inside the adequate levels recommended by ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). From Equation (4.2), the estimation of C(t) can be assessed as the data of a few benzene sensors inside the little workshop. The PI regulator utilizes the criticism mistake e(t) to create an obligation cycle that controls the extractor fans' speed, reducing C(t).

5. RESULTS

The model is carried out in MATLAB/Simulink utilizing the fuzzy logic tool kit. This tool stash takes into account the production of info participation capacities, yield enrollment capacities and fuzzy control rules. The system which is carried out in simulink required two information sources inputs voltage error (Ve) and change in voltage error(Vce). These two data sources will at that point be joined by the multiplexer and handled by a fluffy rationale regulator whose output is a level of amendment. The level of rightness is decoded into one of the yield factors specifically little, normal, huge. The yield is on the other hand contrasted and regulation sign. Adjustment signal here is a sine wave of size running - 1 to +1.

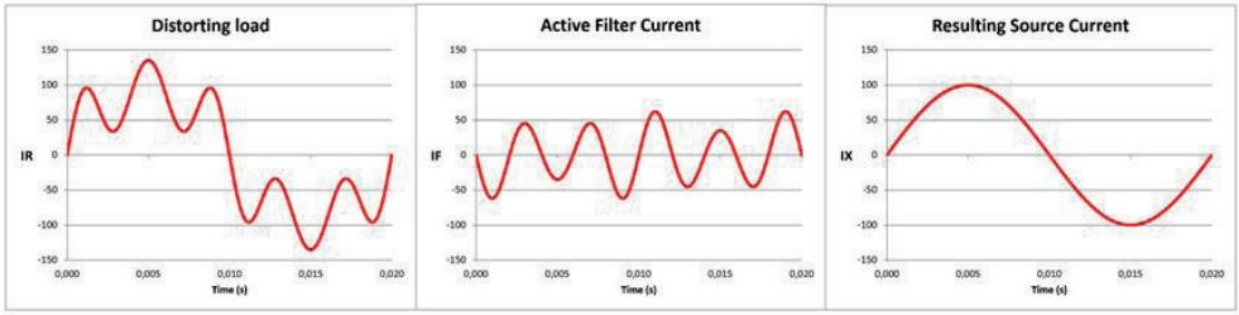

Figure 5.1 Active filter disposition, and its corrective behavior over a non-linear load

ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731

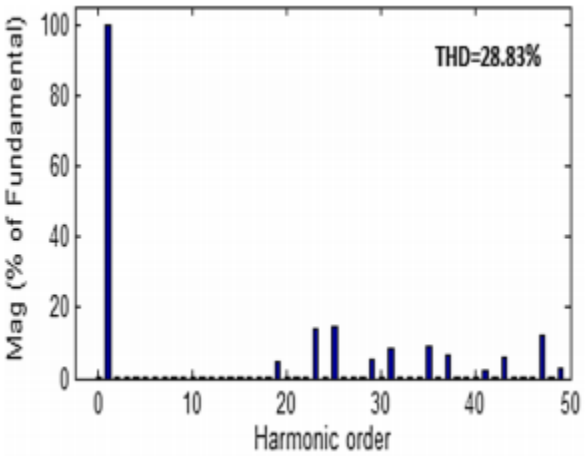

Figure 5.2 Line voltage harmonic spectra

The work likewise presents the distinctive target capacities proposed by analysts for effective low-request harmonic disposal and THD% minimization. In light of the survey, harmonic reduction was tracked down that the developmental improvement procedures. In any case, the presentation considering extra perspectives, for example, DC connect voltage swell, capacitor voltage adjusting, frameworks deferrals and exchanging misfortune ought to be researched. Expanding the quantity of exchanging moments diminishes the balance list range for ideal arrangement, however builds the conceivable number of undesirable harmonics disposal.

6. CONCLUSION

Electrical system dependability and typical activity of electrical hardware depend vigorously upon a spotless distortion free power supply. Creators and specialists wishing to diminish the degree of harmonic contamination on a power dispersion network where nonlinear harmonic producing loads are associated have a few harmonic alleviation procedures accessible. Due to the number and assortment of accessible strategies, choice of the most appropriate procedure for a specific application isn't generally a simple or direct interaction. A general arrangement of various harmonic moderation procedures (passive, active, and hybrid) has been done to give an overall perspective on this wide-going and quickly creating theme. Passive harmonic filters is customarily used to assimilate harmonic flows in view of ease and basic vigorous construction. In any case, they give fixed remuneration and make framework reverberation. Active harmonic filters gives different capacities like harmonic reduction, separation, damping and end, load adjusting, PF revision, and voltage guideline. The Hybrid harmonic filter is more attractive in harmonic filtering than the unadulterated filters from both practicality and prudent perspectives, especially for high-power applications.

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ISSN (Print): 2204-0595
ISSN (Online): 2203-1731