

## **Fuzzy Logic Application of Steady-state Harmonic Distortion Limits for the Time-varying Harmonics**

J.H. Han, G. Jang

School of Electrical Engineering  
Korea University

Campus of Science, Seoul 136-701 (Korea)

Phone/Fax number:+82 2 3290 4766/3692, e-mail: [hanpro\\_@korea.ac.kr](mailto:hanpro_@korea.ac.kr), [gjang@korea.ac.kr](mailto:gjang@korea.ac.kr)

### **1. Brief introduction**

Harmonic distortion limits recommended by most international standards are designed for the steady-state harmonics, which are typically calculated for planning purpose. A problem can occur, however, when the limits are applied to actual time-varying harmonics. This paper proposes a new fuzzy logic application to apply modified steady-state harmonic limits using total demand distortion, which is recommended in the IEEE standard 159-1992, to the actual measured harmonic distortions which varies with time. Fuzzy logic application can provide simple and easy implementation and reflect experts' knowledge. The result of fuzzy logic application indicates how close is the current waveform to a pure sinusoidal wave shape and also reveals whether this distortion is within or outside the allowable limits. It is expected that this application can contribute for future developments of harmonics monitoring, evaluation, and mitigation strategies in the actual operating status of power system.

### **Key words**

Fuzzy inference system (FIS), fuzzy logic, harmonics, power quality (PQ), time-varying signals

### **References**

- [1] IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electric Power Systems, IEEE Std. 519-1992, 1993.
- [2] J. Arrillaga, N. R. Watson, and S. Chen, Power System Quality Assessment, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, West Sussex (2000), pp. 38.
- [3] W. G. Morsi and M. E. EL-Hawary, "A new fuzzy-based total demand distortion factor for nonsinusoidal situations", IEEE Trans. on Power Delivery, Vol. 23, No. 2, Apr. 2008, pp. 1007-1014.
- [4] Testing and measurement techniques – Power quality measurements methods, IEC Std. 61000-4-30, 2003.
- [5] S. G. Jaramillo, G. T. Heydt, and E. O'neill-Carrillo, "Power quality indices for aperiodic voltages and currents", IEEE Trans. on Power Delivery, Vol. 15, No. 2, Apr. 2000, pp. 784-790
- [6] M. S. Kandil, S. A. Farghal, and A. Elmitwally, "Refined power quality indices", IEE Proc. Generation, Transmission, and Distribution, Vol. 148, No. 6, Nov. 2001, pp. 590-596.
- [7] Y. J. Shin, E. J. Powers, M. Grady, and A. Arapostathis, "Power quality indices for transient disturbances", IEEE Trans. on Power Delivery, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 2006, pp. 253-261.
- [8] W. Xu, "Application of steady-state harmonic distortion limits to the time-varying measured harmonic distortions", Power Engineering Society Summer Meeting 2002, Vol. 2, pp. 955-957.
- [9] Task Force on Probabilistic Aspects of Harmonics (Y. Baghzouz, Chair), "Time-varying harmonics: Part I-Characterizing measured data", IEEE Trans. on Power Delivery, Vol. 13, Jul. 1998, pp. 938-944.
- [10] C. I. Chen and G. W. Chang, "Review and comments on applications of harmonic indices", Power & Energy Society General Meeting 2009, pp.1-5.
- [11] Fuzzy Logic Toolbox user's Guide, The MathWorks (1999).