Reactive Power Improvement

Power saving Improvement factors

Minimize electronic wasting

Diminish impedence

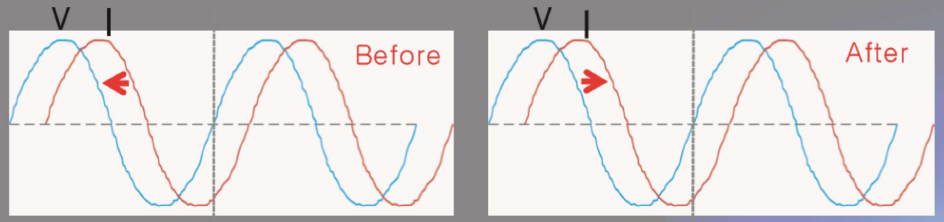
Harmonic distortion filter

Improvement of non electron current

Dropping Reactive Power

◈ Minimizing power consumption losses by improving Reactive Power(RP)

P(Power) = V(Voltage) * I(Current) * Cos θ(Power Factor) is the formula ofActive Power(AP) in Ohms' law.. Power shows a work of electricity per hour(P=VI); that is, it is indicated by multiplying voltage and current(watt-hour). Simultaneously, the voltage-current phase shift is indicated as cos θ and the power is indicated as P = VI* cos θ, where VI is called Apparent Power. In addition, cos θ is called 'Power Factor which is equal to AP/SQRT(AP2+RP2). If cos θ= P/VI and θ = 0, that is, there is no phase shift between voltage and current, it results in cos θ =1 and power is indicated as the multiplication of VI. On contrary, if the value of θ is not 0, the power P may have the losses as much as cos θ value.



▶There occurs a phase shift between Voltage and Current because of interfering Current by some Reactance(Resistance).

☞ The reasons that Reactive Power becomes dropped

◆ Condenser(capacitor) Power Factor becomes improved after the phase shift between Voltage and Current narrows by emitting some stored current.	◆ Under ENPOSS' FORCE, Power Factor becomes enhanced after FORCE absorbs or offsets harmful factors such as Impedance, Reactance, Harmonics and High Frequencies at loads and helps current flow.