Inverator Starting Energy Saver Design For Electric Power Efficiency In Water Pumps

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**Abstract** –*The use of a Water Pump at the initial start is the use of electricity with a large capacity which sometimes faces various kinds of efficiency problems. These problems include an increase in current that occurs in the channel by improving the quality of electric power, especially in the electrical system in the area of ​​​​the use of the Water Pump, which is expected to be able to improve the quality of electric power. The purpose of the research was to design an inverter starting energy saver as an effort to improve power quality for electricity savings, electric power efficiency in water pumps. This improvement is also expected to be able to reduce the cost of using electricity bills, especially in the use of water pumps. To be able to carry out the improvement of the quality of the electric power, it is necessary to calculate the active power and apparent power when the water pump is used. After performing these calculations, the installation of the inverter starting circuit saver electricity will be used. By carrying out these steps by installing a series of inverters that can improve the quality of electrical power. And by using the inverter circuit starting Energy saver, it is clear that it produces an active power efficiency value of 82% of the active power before using the 272 Watt inverter circuit and active power after using the 223.9 Watt inverter circuit, and also produces an apparent power efficiency value of 83% before using the circuit. inverter 275.18 VA and apparent power after using the inverter circuit 227.94 VA*

***Keywords****: Starting Energy Saver, Inverator, Water Pump, Efficiency*

# **Introduction**

In modern life today the use of electrical energy is very large, the amount of energy used is determined by reactance (R), inductance (L) and capacitance (C). Every household equipment (load) certainly has a difference in the amount of electrical energy consumption needed. This is because the equipment (load) is both inductive and capacitive, which generates reactive power [1] [2]. This reactive power is useless power so that it cannot be converted into power but is needed for the process of transmitting electrical energy to the load [3] .

. This improvement is also expected to be able to reduce the cost of electricity bills at home and at locations that use water pumps [4] [5]. Recent technological developments have progressed quite rapidly, marked by the presence of electronic equipment or commonly referred to as electrical loads. The use of electrical loads today is indeed far more complex than the use of electrical loads in the past. The use of these electrical loads is widely used both in households, office buildings, and in industry so that it affects and causes a decrease in the supply system and power quality [6] [7].

The need for good quality electrical power and in terms of various electrical equipment used both in laboratories, lecture rooms, and other rooms that use electrical equipment [8], it is very necessary to have good quality electrical power in supporting all forms of lecture activities within the scope of faculty, Generally, the distribution of electrical power is used to serve loads such as: electric motors, computers [7] and other electrical equipment in which these loads contain coils of inductor wire. Inductors are components that absorb electric power for the purposes of magnetization and electric power. is called reactive power [9] [10].

Based on previous research on energy saving, the researchers designed an inverter starting energy saver on a water pump where this research was conducted aiming to design an Inverator Starting Energy Saver circuit that is useful for saving electricity on a water pump, to analyze the difference before and after using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver circuit on the water pump, to calculate the efficiency value contained in the water pump.

# **Methodology**

The research was conducted at the Electrical Engineering Laboratory, Faculty of Engineering, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatra and at Jalan Gelatik 12 No. 399 Perumnas Mandala.

There are 4 ingredients as the main components in the completion of this research, namely:

1) Inverator Starting Energy Saver, used as a 10% - 40% electrical energy saving device which is suitable for use for electric motor loads such as Water Pumps.

2) Power Meter, Power meter is a measuring instrument that can read voltage, current, frequency, power factor, active power and KVARH electricity consumption [11],

3) Shimizu brand water pump PS 160 BIT model as the measured load

4) Stop Contact, as a liaison between the Water Pump and the Inverator Circuit Starting Energy Saver.

 Inverator Starting Energy Saver Inverators are several Varistors and Capacitors and other circuits that will reduce inrush currents and Energy Savers on electric motor loads [10] [12], especially the use of Water Pumps. In general, electrical loads that have inrush current characteristics are electric motors [13], but this also happens to other electrical equipment that has capacitors/elcos and diodes or rectifier circuits, such as power supplies on PCs. An electric power booster is an electronic device that is used as a medium for distributing electrical energy and increasing the use of electrical energy [14]. In accordance with the working principle of an electric generator, this unit is capable of producing a strong current and alternating voltage (AC) which works through the principle of activation of AC electric voltage.

The process of testing and data collection will be carried out every 30 minutes when the Water Pump is used. Data recording and observation is carried out starting from data on voltage, current, frequency, Pf, active power and apparent power generated before and after using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver circuit.

# **Result and Analysis**

The design and installation of the test equipment is shown in Figure 1. Below:



Fig. 1. Tool Design

Knowing the current, voltage and frequency of the water pump used is very important, especially if we want to install an inverter starting Energy Saver for efficient use of electrical power. From the data, the value on the nameplate on the water pump used is not absolute because the electric voltage from the PLN source is not constant at 220 Volts [10].



Fig. 2. Nameplate water pump

Judging from Figure 2 above, the important data from the water pump needed for measurements and calculations are 220 Volt voltage, 1.3 Ampere current and 50 Hz frequency.

The researchers conducted measurements and direct observations in the field to prove the value of voltage, current, frequency and power factor (cos phi) [15] [16], as well as the power generated when the water pump was operating. So the authors would like to inform the results of research conducted from observations carried out that studies of data collection in the field can be concluded that the differences that will occur before and after using the inverter starting Energy Saver, where data collection for 30 minutes is then changed to 60 minutes due to usage time pump water in one day 60 minutes or 1 hour of use, to meet 500 liter water barrels plus 2 300 liter water tanks for a total of 800 liters per 30 minutes of running water pump, then multiplied in one month of use.

*III.1 Measurements Result*

1. *Live Load Data Not using Inverator starting*

 *Energy Saver*

Measurements and direct observations were carried out for 30 minutes to meet the 800 liter water needs. The results of these measurements and direct observations without using the Inverator starting Energy Saver, where the measuring instrument used is the power meter.

From the measurement results, the data on the results of voltage, current, power factor and power can be tabled in table 1 below:

Table I. Load Measurement before using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Load** | **T** | **Voltage** | **Current** | **Power factor** | **Load Power** |
| Water Pump Shimizu PS 160 BIT | 30 minute | 216 V | 1,274 A | 0,98 | 272 W |

1. *Live Load Data Already Using Inverator Start Energy Saver*

Based on the purpose of this study to produce efficiency in the use of electrical energy, direct measurements and observations were carried out for 30 minutes to meet 800 liters of water needs. The results of measurements and direct observations are using the Inverator starting Energy Saver, where the measuring instrument used is the power meter.

From the measurement results, the data on the results of voltage, current, power factor and power can be tabled in table II below:

Table II. Measurement of Load after using Inverator Starting Energy Saver

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Load** | **T** | **Voltage** | **Current** | **Power factor** | **Load Power** |
| Water Pump Shimizu PS 160 BIT | 30 minute | 207,6 V | 1,098 A | 0,98 | 223,9 W |

From the measurement results when using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver, there is a decrease in voltage and current as well as the power generated at the water pump. This is due to the large enough resistance in the inverter circuit, so that the inverter output voltage drops. This voltage drop also affects the current decrease due to resistance through obstacles in the inverter circuit. From the results of the voltage using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver, it is still allowed because it is not up to 10%, which is 9.4%.

*III.2 Calculation*

*1)Calculations Before and After Using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver*

Active Power (Before) [17]

Given: V = 216. Volt

 I = 1.274 Ampere

 Power factor (Cos phi) = 0.98

Asked : P ........?

 P = V x I x Cos phi [17]

= 216 x 1.274 x 0.98

= 269.68 Watt 🡪on the Power Meter measuring instrument reads 272 Watt

Active Power (After)

Given: V = 207.6 Volt

 I = 1.098 Ampere

Power factor (Cos phi) = 0.98

Asked : P ........?

P = V x I x Cos phi

= 207.6 x 1.098 x 0.98

= 223.39 Watt 🡪on the Power Meter measuring instrument it reads 223.9 Watt

1. *Apparent Power Calculation Before and After*

Apparent Power (Before) [18]

Given: V = 216. Volt

 I = 1.274 Ampere

Asked: S........?

S = V . I

 = 216 x 1.274

 = 275.18 VA

Apparent Power (After)

Given: V = 207.6 Volt

 I = 1.098 Ampere

Asked: S........?

S = V . I

 = 207.6 x 1.098

 = 227.94 VA

From the measurement results and the calculation results for active power and apparent power before and after using the inverter starting energy saver circuit, the results can be seen in the following graph of Figure 3:

Fig 3. Comparison Graph of Active Power Usage and Apparent Power Before and after Using the Inverator Starting Energy Saver.

1. *Active Power Consumption Efficiency, Apparent Power*

Active Power Efficiency [19]

Given : P after : 223.9 Watt

P before : 272 Watt

Asked :Efficiency…………?

η % = (P after)/(P before)x 100%

 = 223.9/272 x 100%

 = 0.82 x 100%

 = 82%

Apparent Power Efficiency

Given = S after : 227.94 VA

S before : 275.18 VA

Asked : Efficiency…………?

η % = (S after)/(S before)x 100%

 = 227.94/275.18 x 100%

 = 0.83 x 100%

 = 83%

# **Conclusion**

Based on the purpose of this research, where the expected results and also able to reduce the use of electric power, especially in the use of water pumps. To be able to carry out the improvement of the quality of the electric power, it has been carried out and has concluded the calculation of the active power and apparent power when the water pump is used. After doing these calculations, through the use of the inverter starting circuit, the electricity saver is used. By performing these steps by installing and using the inverter circuit starting Energy saver, it is clear that it produces an active power efficiency value of 82% of the active power before using the 272 Watt inverter circuit and active power after using the 223.9 Watt inverter circuit, and also produces an efficiency value. the apparent power is 83% before using the inverter circuit 275.18 VA and the apparent power after using the inverter circuit is 227.94 VA.

# **Acknowledgements**

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The photographs, names, the vitae, the affiliation and the research interests of the authors should be given at the end of the paper.

The photo must be 2.45 cm x 2.45 cm. The text (9 pt) wrapping style must be around the frame.

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