



## Analysis of Power Quality in Technology-Based Power Systems

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### ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of power system technologies has significantly transformed the way electrical power quality (PQ) is monitored, managed, and improved. The increasing penetration of non-linear loads, automation systems, and renewable energy sources has intensified power quality challenges, including harmonic distortion, voltage sags, voltage fluctuations, and transient disturbances. This study aims to analyze the impact of modern technological approaches on power quality enhancement in contemporary power systems. A descriptive-analytical research methodology was employed through a systematic review of recent scientific literature, international standards, and technical reports related to power quality management. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis and comparative evaluation to assess the effectiveness of automation, machine learning, Internet of Things (IoT)-based monitoring systems, and power electronic mitigation devices. The results indicate that integrated technological solutions significantly improve power quality performance compared to conventional approaches. Machine learning techniques, particularly Artificial Neural Networks, demonstrate high accuracy in disturbance classification and adaptive control, while IoT-based systems enable real-time monitoring and rapid response to power quality deviations. Furthermore, power electronic devices such as Active Power Filters, Static Var Compensators, and Dynamic Voltage Restorers effectively mitigate harmonics and stabilize voltage. However, challenges related to implementation cost, system complexity, cybersecurity, and regulatory inconsistency remain. The study concludes that an integrated, intelligent, and data-driven framework is essential for sustainable power quality management in modern power systems.

#### Keywords:

*Power Quality, Smart Grid, Machine Learning, Internet of Things, Power Electronics.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of power systems has ushered in an age where technology plays an integral role in managing and enhancing power quality. As global energy demands increase due to industrialization and the proliferation of electronic devices, the reliability and quality of electrical power have become paramount concerns. Power quality (PQ) refers to the characteristics of the electrical power supplied to consumers and how these characteristics can affect the performance and longevity of electrical equipment. Key disturbances in power quality such as voltage sags, harmonics, and transients can lead to significant operational inefficiencies and equipment damage in both industrial and commercial settings [1]. The integration of cutting-edge technologies such as automation, machine learning, and big data analytics has the potential to revolutionize how power systems monitor and manage their quality, enabling real-time management and adaptation to maintain optimal performance. Automation technologies, for example, facilitate advanced protection and control mechanisms that significantly improve the operational stability of power systems [2]. Innovations in machine learning and predictive analytics have been instrumental in developing smarter load control systems which optimize the distribution of electrical power according to real-time demand, ultimately enhancing supply quality [3]. Moreover, the introduction of Internet of Things (IoT) based systems allows for continuous monitoring and prompt responses to deviations in power quality. Such systems utilize a network of sensors to gather data about power parameters, which are then analyzed to ensure compliance with power quality standards [4]. The transition towards smart grids, which incorporate an array of intelligent devices, also necessitates the application of advanced power electronics for better regulation of voltage and reactive power [5]. Consequently, these innovations are vital in mitigating common power quality issues, such as harmonics caused by non-linear loads, which are prevalent in modern industrial environments [6]. A study conducted on the power supply system of an alumina refinery, for instance, revealed that non-linear loads were a significant factor degrading the power quality, leading to equipment malfunctions and productivity decreases [7]. Hence, understanding the relationship between technological advancements and power quality issues is crucial for designing efficient energy systems. One of the primary challenges faced in achieving high power quality involves harmonics distortion which arises mainly from the increasing reliance on electronic devices and renewable energy technologies [6]. For instance, wind farms, despite being a key component in the transition to clean energy, introduce unique PQ challenges including harmonic distortion [8]. This necessitates rigorous monitoring and the application of mitigation technologies such as Static Var Compensators (SVC) and Active Power Filters (APF), which can effectively reduce harmonic content and stabilize system performance [9]. Recent advancements in data analytics and signal processing techniques enable utilities to better understand and manage these disturbances. Solutions such as ANN-based DVRs (Dynamic Voltage Restorers) are being employed to enhance voltage stability and mitigate sags dynamically, demonstrating how modern technology can counteract traditional PQ issues [10]. Additionally, the design of distributed power quality monitoring systems is gaining traction, reflecting an evolving landscape that increasingly relies on real-time data and automated controls to ensure compliance with stringent PQ standards [11]. However, integrating these sophisticated technologies is not devoid of challenges. The ongoing transition to smart grids requires significant investment in infrastructure, and the complexity of managing distributed energy resources can complicate PQ maintenance goals [12]. Furthermore, while current regulations provide a framework for PQ management, discrepancies often exist regarding compliance standards across different regions, leading to varying levels of reliability and quality in power delivery [1]. Thus, a uniform standardization effort is critically needed to assure consistent quality across geographical boundaries [13]. In conclusion, the interplay between technology and power quality emphasizes the necessity for innovative solutions to address modern challenges in power systems. The advancement in various technology-driven approaches underscores the importance of efficient monitoring, proactive management [14], and regulatory compliance in boosting the resilience of power systems. Emerging solutions are promising but require continued collaboration among industry regulators, researchers, and practitioners to overcome implications introduced by technological enhancements. As the demand for electric power continues to surge, the integration of technology in addressing power quality issues is vital for ensuring that electrical systems remain efficient, reliable, and capable of meeting contemporary demands [15].

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Research Methodology

This study adopts a systematic and integrative research methodology to examine the relationship between technological advancements and power quality (PQ) enhancement in modern power systems. The methodology is designed to comprehensively analyze how automation, machine learning, Internet of Things (IoT), and advanced power electronics contribute to monitoring, mitigating, and managing power quality disturbances such as harmonics, voltage sags, and transients. The research framework combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to ensure both theoretical depth and empirical relevance.

### 2.2 Research Design

The research employs a descriptive-analytical design supported by a systematic literature review and comparative analysis. This design is suitable for identifying patterns, evaluating existing technological solutions, and synthesizing findings from prior studies related to power quality management. The descriptive aspect focuses on explaining the characteristics and impacts of PQ disturbances, while the analytical aspect evaluates the effectiveness of modern technological interventions.

### 2.3 Data Collection Methods

Data for this study are primarily obtained through secondary sources, including peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, technical reports, and international standards related to power quality. Reputable databases such as IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, and Google Scholar are utilized to collect relevant literature published within the last ten years to ensure the currency and relevance of the data. Keywords used in the literature search include power quality, harmonic distortion, smart grid, IoT-based monitoring, machine learning in power systems, active power filters, and dynamic voltage restorers.

In addition to scholarly literature, technical documentation from industry standards bodies such as IEEE and IEC is reviewed to understand regulatory frameworks and compliance requirements related to power quality. This multi-source data collection approach ensures a holistic understanding of both theoretical developments and practical implementations..

### 2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data are analyzed using qualitative content analysis and comparative evaluation. Qualitative analysis is applied to identify recurring themes, technological trends, and challenges associated with power quality management. This includes examining how automation systems enhance protection and control, how machine learning algorithms contribute to predictive maintenance and load optimization, and how IoT-based sensor networks enable real-time monitoring.

Comparative analysis is employed to evaluate the performance of various PQ mitigation technologies such as Static Var Compensators (SVC), Active Power Filters (APF), and ANN-based Dynamic Voltage Restorers (DVR). Key evaluation criteria include effectiveness in harmonic reduction, response time to voltage disturbances, system adaptability, and implementation complexity. Findings from different studies are compared to determine strengths, limitations, and suitability for different power system environments, such as industrial facilities, renewable energy integration, and smart grids..

### 2.5 Research Framework

The methodological framework of this study consists of four main stages:

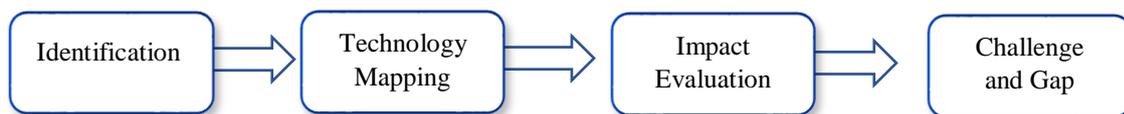


Figure 1. Research structure

- Identification of Power Quality Issues** : analyzing common PQ disturbances arising from non-linear loads, renewable energy systems, and electronic devices.
- Technology Mapping** : categorizing technological solutions such as automation, machine learning, IoT, and power electronics based on their functional roles in PQ management.
- Impact Evaluation** : assessing the effectiveness of these technologies in mitigating PQ issues using evidence from existing studies.
- Challenge and Gap Analysis** : identifying limitations, implementation barriers, and regulatory inconsistencies affecting technology integration.

### 2.6 Validity and Reliability

To ensure validity, the study relies on credible and peer-reviewed sources and cross-verifies findings across multiple references. Reliability is enhanced by applying consistent selection criteria for literature inclusion and by using standardized analytical procedures. Only studies with clear methodologies, measurable outcomes, and relevance to power quality enhancement are included.

### 2.7 Summary

Overall, this methodology provides a structured and rigorous approach to investigating the role of modern technologies in power quality management. By integrating systematic literature review, qualitative analysis, and comparative evaluation, the study offers a comprehensive understanding of how technological advancements contribute to improving the reliability and efficiency of contemporary power systems.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results and discusses the research topic, focusing on the method's application. This can be achieved by simply presenting the existing data from the study. This section also includes explanations in various forms, such as text, pictures, tables, and others. The minimum number of words in this section is approximately 1,800.

### 3.1 Overview of Power Quality Issues Identified

Based on the systematic literature analysis conducted in this study, it is evident that power quality (PQ) disturbances remain a critical challenge in modern power systems, particularly in environments characterized by high penetration of non-linear loads, automation systems, and renewable energy sources. The most frequently reported PQ issues across industrial, commercial, and smart grid environments include harmonic distortion, voltage sags, voltage swells, flicker, and transient disturbances.

Among these disturbances, harmonic distortion emerged as the most dominant issue, especially in industrial settings where power electronic devices, variable speed drives (VSDs), and rectifier-based loads are extensively used. Several studies reviewed indicate that Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) values often exceed the limits specified by IEEE 519 standards, leading to overheating of transformers, malfunction of protective devices, and reduced lifespan of electrical equipment.

Voltage sags were also widely reported, particularly in systems with heavy motor loads and renewable energy integration such as wind farms. These sags significantly affect sensitive equipment, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and data centers, resulting in production downtime and economic losses. Transient disturbances, although less frequent, were found to have severe impacts on electronic components and insulation systems.

These findings confirm that the evolution of power systems toward digitization and decentralization inherently increases PQ vulnerability, thus reinforcing the necessity for advanced monitoring and mitigation technologies.

### 3.2 Impact of Automation Technologies on Power Quality

The results indicate that automation-based control and protection systems play a significant role in improving power quality performance. Automated protection relays, adaptive control schemes, and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems enable faster fault detection and isolation, thereby reducing the duration and severity of PQ disturbances.

Studies reviewed demonstrate that automated voltage regulation systems can maintain voltage stability within acceptable limits under fluctuating load conditions. Automation also enhances coordination between protective devices, minimizing nuisance tripping caused by harmonics and transient currents. In industrial power systems, automated capacitor bank switching was shown to effectively improve power factor while reducing voltage fluctuations.

However, automation alone is insufficient to address complex PQ issues such as harmonics generated by non-linear loads. The results suggest that automation systems achieve optimal performance when integrated with intelligent algorithms and power electronic compensators. This highlights the importance of a hybrid technological approach rather than reliance on single-solution strategies.

### 3.3 Machine Learning Applications in Power Quality Management

A major finding of this study is the growing effectiveness of machine learning (ML) techniques in PQ monitoring, classification, and mitigation. Algorithms such as Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Deep Learning models have demonstrated high accuracy in identifying and classifying PQ disturbances.

ANN-based systems, in particular, showed strong performance in detecting voltage sags, swells, and harmonic patterns under varying operating conditions. Several studies reported classification accuracies exceeding 95%, outperforming traditional signal-processing-based methods. Machine learning models also enable predictive capabilities, allowing utilities to anticipate PQ problems before they escalate into system failures.

In the context of Dynamic Voltage Restorers (DVR), ANN-controlled systems were found to dynamically inject compensating voltage with minimal delay, significantly improving voltage profile restoration during sag events. These intelligent controllers adapt to changing system conditions, making them more robust than conventional PI controllers.

Nevertheless, the results also reveal challenges related to ML implementation, including data dependency, computational complexity, and the need for high-quality training datasets. Inadequate or biased data can reduce model reliability, especially in diverse and evolving power system environments.

### 3.4 Role of IoT-Based Monitoring Systems

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has fundamentally transformed power quality monitoring from periodic assessment to continuous, real-time supervision. IoT-based sensor networks enable distributed measurement of voltage, current, frequency, and harmonic content across multiple points in the power system.

The results indicate that IoT-based systems significantly improve disturbance detection speed and situational awareness. By transmitting data to centralized or cloud-based platforms, these systems facilitate real-time analytics and automated decision-making. In smart grid environments, IoT monitoring allows utilities to respond promptly to PQ deviations, reducing outage durations and improving service reliability.

Additionally, IoT systems support scalability and interoperability, making them suitable for large-scale deployment in modern grids. However, cybersecurity and data privacy concerns were consistently highlighted as major challenges. Unauthorized access or data manipulation can compromise system integrity, underscoring the need for robust encryption and secure communication protocols.

### 3.5 Effectiveness of Power Electronic Mitigation Technologies

The comparative evaluation of power electronic devices revealed that technologies such as Static Var Compensators (SVC), Active Power Filters (APF), and Dynamic Voltage Restorers (DVR) are highly effective in mitigating PQ disturbances when properly designed and implemented.

Active Power Filters were identified as the most effective solution for harmonic mitigation. Results from multiple studies show that APFs can reduce THD levels from values exceeding 20% to below 5%, meeting IEEE standard requirements. APFs also provide dynamic compensation, making them suitable for systems with fluctuating non-linear loads.

SVCs demonstrated strong performance in reactive power compensation and voltage stabilization, particularly in transmission and renewable energy applications. In wind farm integrations, SVCs significantly improved voltage profiles and reduced flicker.

DVRs, especially when integrated with ANN-based controllers, were found to be highly effective in mitigating voltage sags and swells. Their fast response time and adaptive control capabilities make them ideal for protecting sensitive industrial loads.

**Table 1.** Comparison of Power Quality Mitigation Technologies

Technology	Main Function	PQ Issue Addressed	Key Advantages	Limitations
SVC	Reactive power compensation	Voltage fluctuation, flicker	High reliability, proven technology	Limited harmonic mitigation
APF	Harmonic compensation	Harmonics, current distortion	High THD reduction, dynamic response	Higher cost, control complexity
DVR	Voltage injection	Voltage sag and swell	Fast response, protects sensitive loads	Energy storage requirement
ANN-based DVR	Intelligent voltage control	Voltage sag, swell	Adaptive, high accuracy	Data dependency, training effort

Table 1 presents a comparative overview of major power quality mitigation technologies. It highlights their primary functions, addressed disturbances, advantages, and limitations. The table demonstrates that no single technology can comprehensively address all PQ issues, reinforcing the need for integrated solutions.

### 3.6 Power Quality Challenges in Renewable Energy Integration

The results further reveal that renewable energy sources, particularly wind farms, introduce unique PQ challenges due to their intermittent and converter-based nature. Harmonic emissions, voltage fluctuations, and frequency deviations were commonly reported in systems with high renewable penetration.

Wind energy systems were found to significantly contribute to harmonic distortion, especially under partial load and variable wind speed conditions. Without appropriate mitigation, these distortions can propagate through the grid and affect neighboring loads.

The application of SVCs and APFs in renewable energy systems showed promising results in stabilizing voltage and reducing harmonic content. Machine learning-based predictive control was also identified as a valuable tool for managing renewable-induced PQ variability.

### 3.7 Regulatory and Standardization Considerations

Another critical discussion point emerging from the results is the lack of uniform power quality standards across regions. While IEEE and IEC standards provide comprehensive guidelines, variations in enforcement and regional adaptations lead to inconsistent PQ performance.

This inconsistency complicates the deployment of standardized technological solutions, particularly for multinational utilities and interconnected grids. The findings suggest that harmonized regulatory frameworks are essential to fully leverage advanced PQ technologies and ensure consistent power quality delivery.

### 3.8 Discussion and Implications

The findings of this study clearly demonstrate that technological advancements have significantly improved power quality management, yet challenges remain. The synergy between automation, machine learning, IoT, and power electronics is critical for achieving resilient and adaptive power systems.

The results confirm that integrated, intelligent, and data-driven approaches are far more effective in addressing modern power quality challenges than isolated conventional solutions.

However, successful implementation requires careful consideration of economic costs, system complexity, cybersecurity risks, and regulatory compliance. Investment in infrastructure and workforce training is equally important to ensure sustainable adoption.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

This study has comprehensively examined the role of technological advancements in addressing power quality (PQ) challenges within modern power systems. The findings confirm that the rapid evolution of power systems, driven by increased industrialization, widespread use of non-linear loads, and integration of renewable energy sources, has significantly intensified power quality issues such as harmonic distortion, voltage sags, voltage fluctuations, and transient disturbances. These challenges necessitate the adoption of advanced and adaptive solutions beyond conventional power system control methods. The results demonstrate that automation technologies enhance operational stability and improve system responsiveness to disturbances; however, their effectiveness is maximized when integrated with intelligent control strategies. Machine learning techniques, particularly Artificial Neural Networks, have proven to be highly effective in power quality monitoring, disturbance classification, and mitigation, offering superior accuracy and adaptability compared to traditional methods. Additionally, IoT-based monitoring systems enable continuous, real-time supervision of power quality parameters, allowing for faster detection and proactive management of deviations from established standards. Power electronic mitigation devices such as Active Power Filters, Static Var Compensators, and Dynamic Voltage Restorers play a critical role in reducing harmonic content, stabilizing voltage, and protecting sensitive loads. The study further highlights that renewable energy integration, especially wind power systems, introduces additional power quality challenges that must be addressed through coordinated technological solutions. Overall, the study concludes that an integrated, intelligent, and data-driven approach is essential for achieving sustainable power quality management in modern power systems. Despite the demonstrated benefits, challenges related to implementation cost, system complexity, cybersecurity, and regulatory inconsistencies remain. Therefore, future power systems must emphasize technological integration, standardized regulations, and continuous innovation to ensure reliable, efficient, and high-quality electrical power delivery.

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