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HIGH ACCURACY CURRENT TRANSFORMERS







July 10, 2023 11:15 AM – 12:00 PM Tom Lawton





CURRENT TRANSFORMERS







Accuracy – How close can you get it to the Gator Head. Loser must retrieve balls.



WHAT IMPACTS ACCURACY?



- Number of Secondary Turns
- Core material and/or cross section
- Secondary Burden



mmf =
$$\phi \Re = k_1 \left[\frac{Z_S I_S}{N_S f} \right] k_2 \left[\frac{\text{mmp}}{A_C \mu_C} \right] = k_1 k_2 \left[\frac{Z_S I_S \text{mmp}}{N_S f A_C \mu_C} \right]$$

- ϕ = flux in the core
- \Re = magnetic reluctance
- $k_1 = \text{constant of proportionality}$
- $k_2 = \text{constant of proportionality}$

 Z_s = secondary impedance

mmp = core mean magnetic path

I_s = secondary current

 $A_{\rm C}$ = core cross-sectional area

N_s = number of secondary turns

 $\mu_{\rm C}$ = permeability of core material

f = frequency, Hz

Secondary turns or core cross section



energy required to energize core

secondary impedance

Courtesy of Electric Power Transformer Handbook









Actual secondary current Rated secondary current

Difference in % is known as the "Accuracy" of the CT

Definition: There are two sources of error in instrument transformers, namely ratio error and phase angle error. In a given transformer, the metering error is the combination of the two separate errors. This combination is called Transformer Correction Factor (TCF), IEEE has established accuracy classes for both current and potential transformers. The limit of permissible error in a potential transformer for a given accuracy class remains constant over a range of voltage from 10% below to 10% above rated voltage



IEEE C57.13 Terminology

RCF = True Ratio / Marked Ratio

Example: 500:5 CT

By test, CT Ratio = 100.1

RCF = 100.1 / 100 = 1.0010

What does this mean? How many amps is the meter seeing?

A. – With 500A through primary, only 4.995A is flowing on the secondary 4.995 x 1.001 = 5A. (Negative current error due to losses)



RCF on Knopp Comparator





PHASE ERROR



When Secondary Current (blue) leads the Primary Current (red), Phase Error () is defined as Positive.







Phase Error on Knopp Comparator



-30

-20

LAGGING

-10

0

PHASE ANGLE (MINUTES)

+10

+20

LEADING

+30



-0.6%

-0.3%

+0%

+0.3%

+0.6%

+0.9%

RATIO

ACCURACY CLASS FOR CURRENT TRANSFORMERS FOR METERING 0.3 ACCURACY CLASS

> Recall the Knopp Comparator The values were:

- Ratio Error = 1.00278
- Φ Angle Error = 5.2



1.009

1.006

1.003

1.000

0.997

0.994

0.991

FACTOR

CORRECTION

RATIO



CT PARALLELOGRAM

IEEE C57.13 – ACCURACY LIMITS



Phase Angle, minutes



IEEE Metering Class

There are three revenue grade metering classes defined by IEEE C57.13-2008 and C57.13.6-2004. These are illustrated below, with limits shown as a percent of rated CT current:

0.3 Class - Standard Accuracy

	0.6%	0.3%
1	0% 10	00% RF

0.15 Class – High Accuracy

	0.3%	0.15%
5	% 10	0% RF

0.15S Class – Special High Accuracy

	0.15%
5%	RF

Encompass & RevenueSense Exceed IEEE Standards

Encompass and RevenueSense redefine CT performance by exceeding the operating range within their respective IEEE accuracy classes, offering utilities additional flexibility to reduce inventory, part numbers, and billing multipliers. RevenueSense also allows for a further reduction of metering losses by extending high accuracy performance down to 1% of rated current.

GE Encompass - Standard Accuracy with Extended Range

	0.6%	0.3%	
4%		40% R	۲

0.15%

GE RevenueSense - Special High Accuracy with Extended Range



















0.15S HIGH ACCURACY EXTENDED RANGE





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Rating Factor



DEFINITIONS

•Standard Revenue Metering Accuracy (IEEE 0.3 Accuracy Class)

- •± 0.3% accurate from 100% Nameplate Rating, up to Rating Factor
- •± 0.6% accurate below 100% Nameplate Rating, down to 10% of Nameplate Rating

•GE ITI Encompass CT's

- •± 0.3% accurate from 40% of Nameplate Rating, up to Rating Factor
- •± 0.6% accurate below 40% Nameplate Rating down to 4% of Nameplate Rating

•High Accuracy (IEEE 0.15 Accuracy Class)

- •± 0.15% accurate from 100% Nameplate Rating, up to Rating Factor
- •± 0.3% accurate below 100% Nameplate Rating, down to 5% of Nameplate Rating

•GE Somersworth Accubute[™] (IEEE 0.15S Accuracy Class)

•± 0.15% accurate from down to 5% of Nameplate Rating, up to Rating Factor

•GE RevenueSense High Accuracy Extended Range (IEEE 0.15S Accuracy Class)

+± 0.15% accurate from down to 1% of Nameplate Rating, up to Rating Factor



UTILITY METERING CTs

What do I need to know?

- **B** Burden
- **R** Ratio
- A Accuracy
- V voltage class
- E Etc (window size, special requirements)
- **R** Rating Factor

Revenue metering application



Definition: Load connected to CT secondary

- Includes devices & connecting leads
- Expressed in ohms
- Standard values = B0.1, B0.2, B0.5, B0.9, B1.8 E0.04, E0.2





Standard IEEE CT Burdens (5 Amp) (Per IEEE Std. C57.13-1993 & C57.13.6)

Application	Burden	Impedance	VA @	Power
	Designation	(Ohms)	5 amps	Factor
Metering	B0.1	0.1	2.5	0.9
	B0.2	0.2	5	0.9
	B0.5	0.5	12.5	0.9
	B0.9	0.9	22.5	0.9
	B1.8	1.8	45	0.9
	E0.2	0.2	5	1.0
	E0.04	0.04	1	1.0













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STANDARD ACCURACY EXTENDED RANGE



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One Encompass CT offers equal to, or better accuracy class over the range of multiple legacy CT's













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HIGH ACCURACY EXTENDED RANGE





LOW VOLTAGE REVENUESENSE[™] SERIES



 One RevenueSense[™] CT improves accuracy over the range of multiple legacy CT's, with significant improvement at low currents

PRODUCT LINE SUMMARY



Encompass		500	S OR	
Size	Mini	Intermediate	Padmount*	Large
Model	JCR-0W	JAK-0W	JAB-0W	JAD-0W
Ratio	250:5 or 500:5	500:5	500:5 or 1500:5	1000:5 or 1500:5
			*Hi Temp available	



RevenueSense

Size	Mini	Intermediate	Padmount*	Large
Model	JCT-0S	JAK-0S	JAB-0S	JAD-0S
Ratio	600:5	600:5 or 1000:5	600:5, 1000:5 or 2000:5	1200:5 or 3000:5

*Hi Temp available

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Current Ratio

"Low ratio" and "high accuracy" are not friends!!

Burden

"High burden" and "High Accuracy" are not friends!!

Physical Size

"Large windows, small cross-section" and "High accuracy" are not friends!!



- Use as low of a ratio as possible with the RF covering the maximum current level
- CT error is **almost** always negative
- Using a more accurate metering class will almost always result in higher revenue levels
- Burden adversely affects accuracy, the lower the applied burden, the better the accuracy performance



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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