

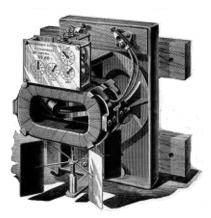
### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Power Measurements



#### Prepared by Bill Hardy, TESCO The Eastern Specialty Company

For North Carolina Electric Meter School Advanced Session Tuesday, June 26, 2018 at 1:45 p.m.

#### Then – Now – Tomorrow? Meters



#### First Meters mid-1890s



2006



#### Westinghouse 1905



2014



2005



2025 ???



#### Then – Now – Tomorrow? Meters??









#### Then – Now – Tomorrow? Loads





#### Then – Now – Tomorrow? Loads

TODAY





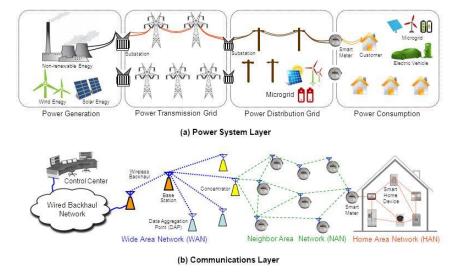
#### Then – Now – Tomorrow? Communications

#### THEN



#### NOW

#### SG Comm. Network (SGCN)



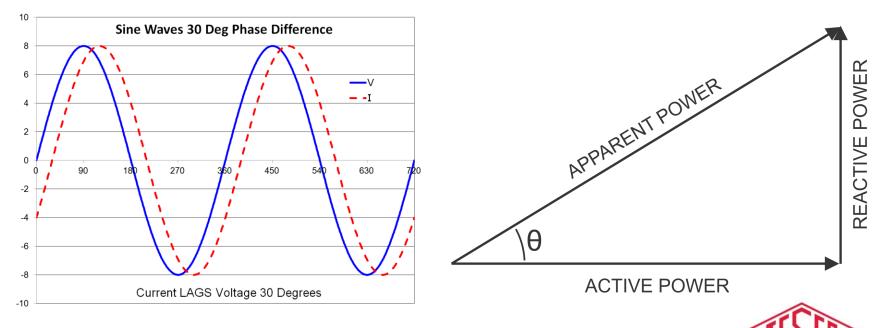
The overall layered architecture of SG

McGill University

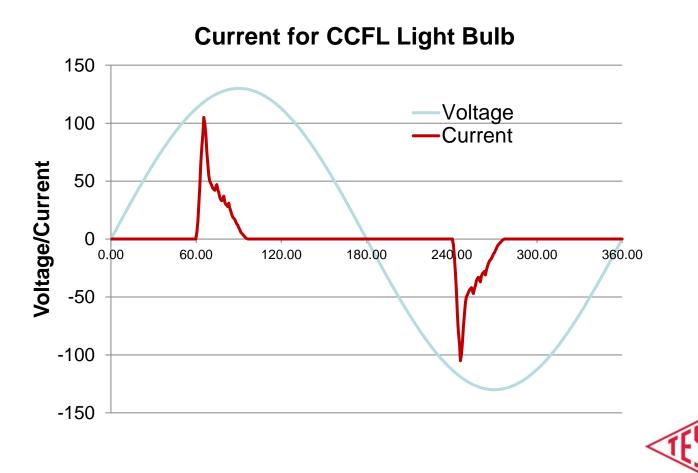
7



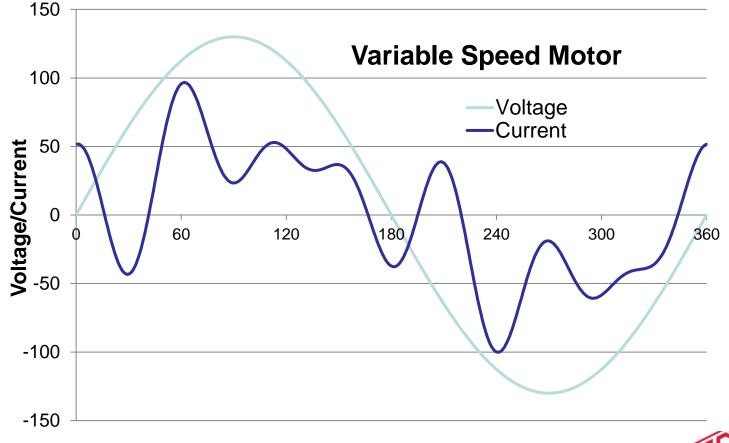
- Changes to our loads have changed the basic computations of metering.
- When loads were linear the power triangle was all we needed to know



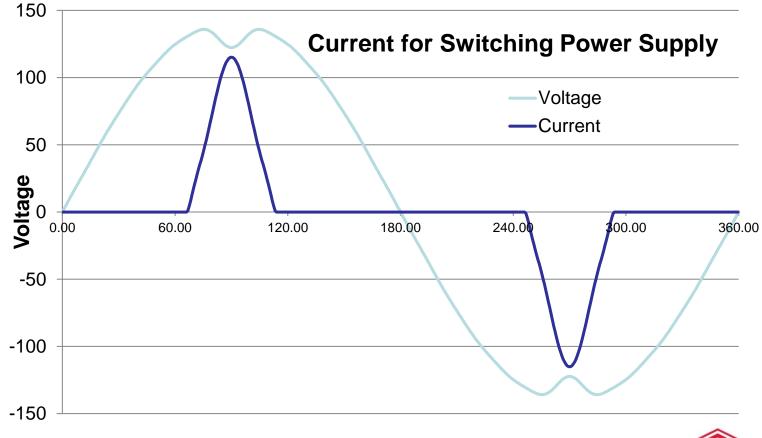
Today's loads look more like these



Today's loads look more like these



Today's loads look more like these





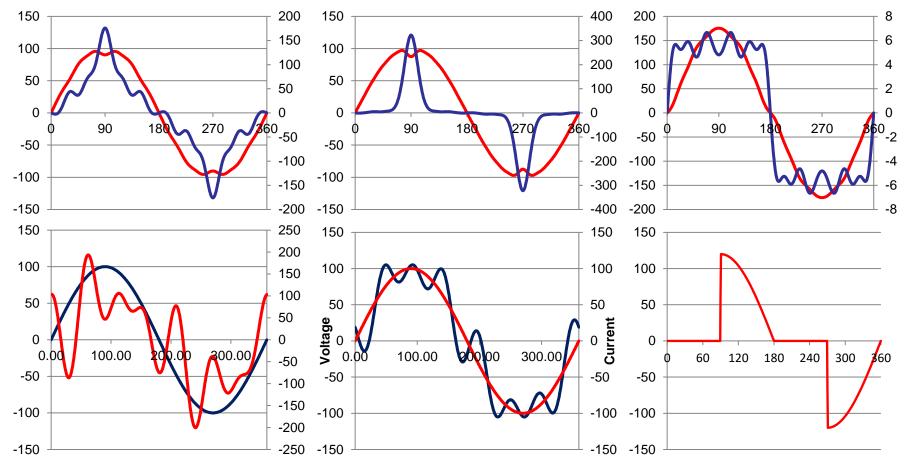
### New Revision of C12.20 just Published

- Polyphase meters tested using polyphase
  - Recommended now, required 2020
- Unbalanced load testing required
- Full harmonic testing required
- 0.1% Accuracy Class added
- Specific call out of Non-Blondel applications where C12.20 does not apply
- Detailed requirements and specs for test outputs added



#### Harmonic Load Waveforms

ANSI C12.20 now addresses harmonic waveforms





- New Revision of C12.20 just Released
  - Tighter reference condition performance specifications
  - When using polyphase loading meters must be tested in each configuration used



## New Revision of C12.1

- 0.5% Accuracy Class added
- Testing required for unbalanced loads
- Testing required under unbalanced conditions
- Tighter reference performance requirements
- Bi-directional energy flow testing
- Extensive update on in service testing



## New Revision of C12.10 in 2015

- Accuracy tests moved here from C12.1
- Much broader safety requirements
- Coordinated effort with UL2735
  - Utilities exempt from UL2735 but only if they own and install the equipment



- New Revision of C12.9 in 2014
  - Full specifications for test plugs included in standard
    - Ensures safe operation between all switches and all plugs
    - previously some combinations produced safety hazards
  - New barrier requirements between switch elements



- Communications Standards
  - New C12.19 which replaces C12.18 and C12.19 is in ballot process
    - Major changes major controversy has held up approval for two years
    - Standard will still not guarantee inter-operability



## ANSI C12.31

- At the moment there is no non-sinusoidal definition for VA
- New ANSI Standard coming very soon

#### C12.31

**American National Standard** 

for Electricity Meters— Measurement of VA and Power Factor



#### **RMS** Voltage

Eq. 4.1.4.1 
$$V(t) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t) \right)$$
 Waveform

Eq. 4.2.4.1 
$$V = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V^2(t) dt$$

**Basic Definition** 

Eq. 4.2.4.2  $V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} V_{n}^{2}}$ 

Time Domain

Eq. 4.2.4.3 
$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \sum_{n} (a_{vn}^2 + b_{vn}^2) \right]^{1/2}$$

Frequency Domain



1 1 0

#### **RMS** Current

Eq. 4.1.4.2 
$$I(t) = \frac{c_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( c_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + d_n \sin(n\omega_0 t) \right)$$
Waveform

Eq. 4.2.2.1 
$$I = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I^2(t) dt$$

**Basic Definition** 

Time Domain

Eq. 4.2.2.2  $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n} I_{n}^{2}}$ Eq. 4.2.2.3  $I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \sum_{n} (c_{vn}^{2} + d_{vn}^{2}) \right]^{1/2}$ 

Frequency Domain



#### **Active Power**

Eq. 4.2.3.1 
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V(t) I(t) dt$$

**Basic Definition** 

Eq. 4.2.3.2  $P = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{i=N-1} V_i I_i$ 

Time Domain

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} \left| \vec{V_n} \bullet \vec{I_n} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} (a_n c_n + b_n d_v)$$
  
Eq. 4.2.3.3
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} V_n I_n \cos(\theta_n)$$
Frequency



Domain

#### **Apparent Power**

Eq. 4.2.3.1 
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V^2(t) dt} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I^2(t) dt}$$

**Basic Definition** 

Eq. 4.2.3.2 
$$S = VA = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{i=N-1} V_i^2 \bullet \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{i=N-1} I_i^2}$$

**Time Domain** 

Eq. 4.2.3.3 
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \sum_{n} (c_n^2 + d_n^2) \right]^{1/2}$$
 Frequency Domain



## **Next Generation Standards**

### • ANSI C12.46

- New standard in development to replace
  C12.1 and C12.20
- Structured like OIML IR-46
- A true digital age standard
- Applies to ALL energy measurements
  - Watts, VA and VAR
  - Contains precise definitions for the quantities based on digitally sampled waveforms



## **Next Generation Standards**

### • ANSI C12.46

- Covers ALL waveform types
  - sinusoidal, harmonic, time varying
- Defines the meter as everything under the cover
  - If there is auxiliary functions in the meter they must be fully operational during accuracy testing
  - If a option is added to a meter, it must be tested with the option running to remain qualified



## **Next Generation Standards**

### • ANSI C12.46

- View of accuracy changes
  - Currently changes with respect to reference
  - New approach is absolute error

**Philosophy of C12.46** – When a meter is claimed to be of a specific accuracy class, for example , AC 0.2%, then it's accuracy under all commonly occurring conditions should be within ±0.2% maximum error.



## What does the Future Hold

- Over the next FEW years metering may have a whole new meaning
- Do these look like meters to you?









## What does the Future Hold

- Each has an embedded <u>revenue</u> meter
- They may NOT be regulated by the PSC's.



#### **Questions?**



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This presentation can also be found under Meter Conferences and Schools on the TESCO web site: <u>www.tescometering.com</u>

