



INTRO TO SELF **CONTAINED** METERING, TRANSFORMER RATED METERING, AND **TESTING**

TESCOOL July 2025 Rob Reese, TESCO



TOPICS

- What is a meter?
- Electro-mechanical versus Solid State
 - Forms and Services
 - Self Contained Metering
 - Transformer Rated Metering



METERS 101 – WHAT IS A METER?

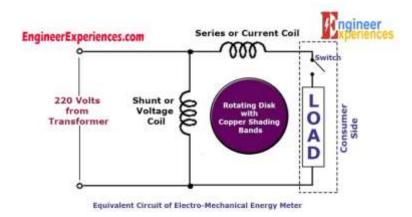


Energy Revenue Billing Meter

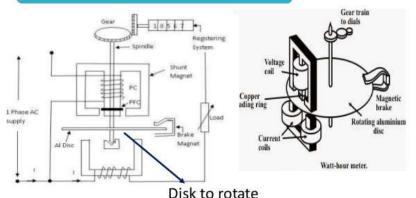
- Measures Watt-hours (Wh)
- Used to quantify the amount of energy that was provided to the customer for billing purposes
- NIST Traceability Verification of Accuracy



METERS 101 — ELECTRO-MECHANICAL



Electromechanical energy meter continue...



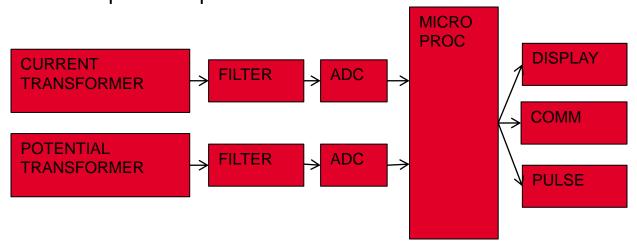
Overview of Functionality

- The electromechanical induction meter operates through electromagnetic induction
- A non-magnetic, but electrically conductive, metal disc which is made to rotate at a speed proportional to the power passing through the meter
- The disc is acted upon by two sets of <u>induction coils</u>, which form, in effect, a two phase linear induction motor.
- One coil is connected in such a way that it produces a <u>magnetic flux</u> in proportion to the voltage
- The other coil produces a magnetic flux in proportion to the current.
- The field of the voltage coil is delayed by 90 degrees, due to the coil's inductive nature, and calibrated using a lag coil
- This produces <u>eddy currents</u> in the disc and the effect is such that a <u>force</u> is exerted on the disc in proportion to the product of the instantaneous current and instantaneous voltage
- A <u>permanent magnet</u> acts as an <u>eddy current brake</u>, exerting an opposing force proportional to the <u>speed of rotation</u> of the disc
- The equilibrium between these two opposing forces results in the disc rotating at a speed <u>proportional</u> to the power or rate of energy usage
- The disc drives a register mechanism which counts revolutions, much like the <u>odometer</u> in a car, in order to render a measurement of the total energy used.
- The amount of energy represented by one revolution of the disc is denoted by the symbol Kh which is given in units of watt-hours per revolution.
- A Kh of 7.2 is typical. In this example, each full rotation of the disk is equivalent to 7.2Wh of energy.

METERS 101 – SOLID-STATE

Overview of Functionality

- Potential and Current is scaled down and conditioned with transformers and filters
- ADC's (analog to digital converters) digitize the signals
- A micro-processor or DSP executes the calculations
- Resulting data is displayed, sent externally via the communication circuits, and used for the calibrated pulse output





METERS 101 – A-BASE, K-BASE, S-BASE







K-base

A-base

S-base



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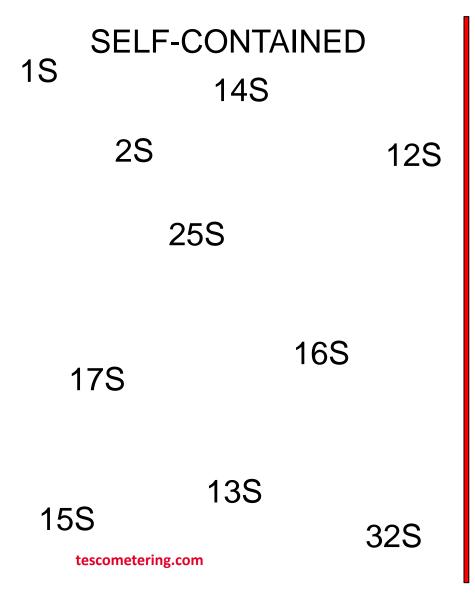
> Self-Contained vs. Transformer-Rated

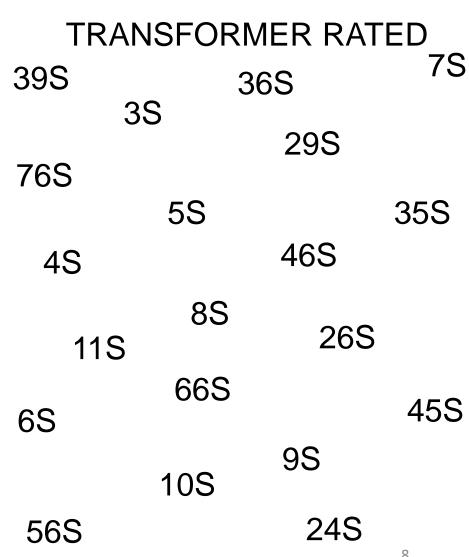
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398 **14S** 17S **1S 2S 12S 3S** 35S **4S 25S 10S 76S 46S 66S 45S 11S 32S 26S 5S 6S 16S** 98 **15S 56S 24S 13S**



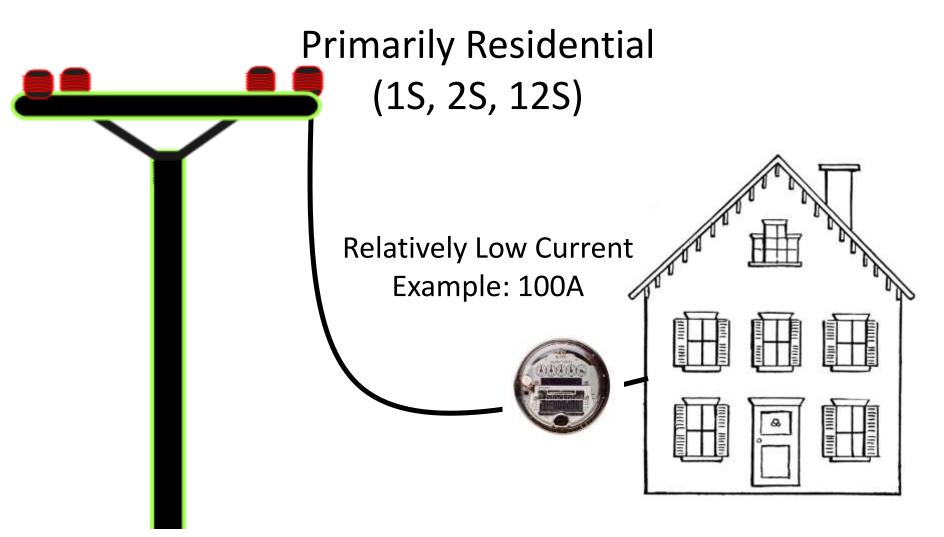
> Self-Contained vs. Transformer-Rated







SELF-CONTAINED VS. TRANSFORMER-RATED

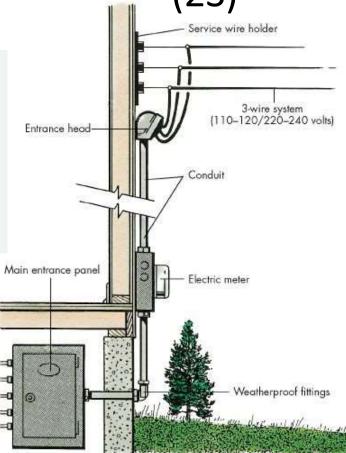




Self-Contained Metering

Primarily Residential (2S)





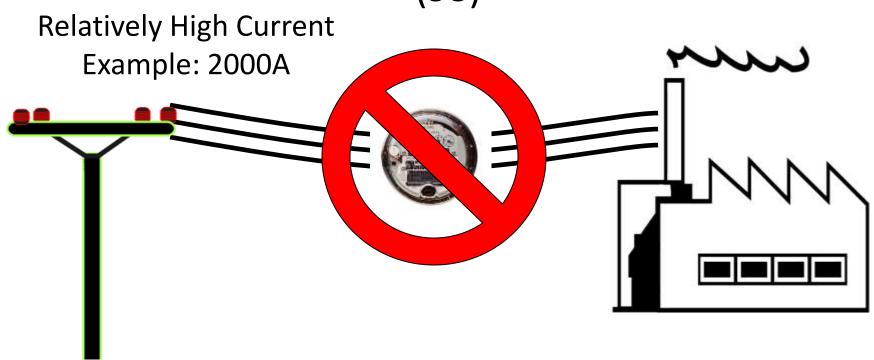






> Self-Contained vs. Transformer-Rated

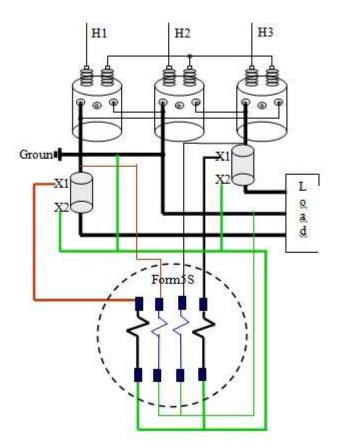
Primarily Commercial/Industrial (9S)





Primarily Commercial/Industrial

(9S)





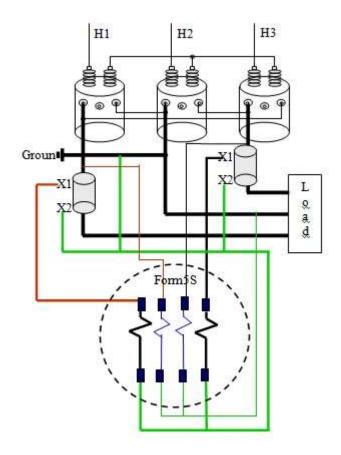




Typical Components of an Installation





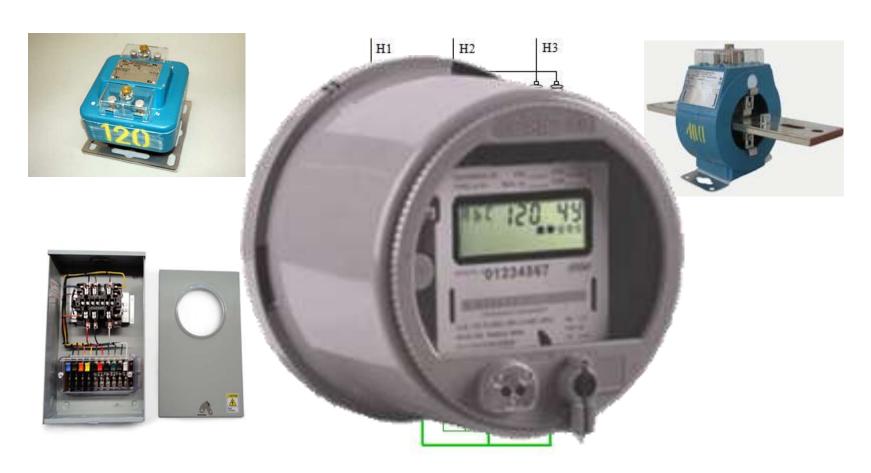






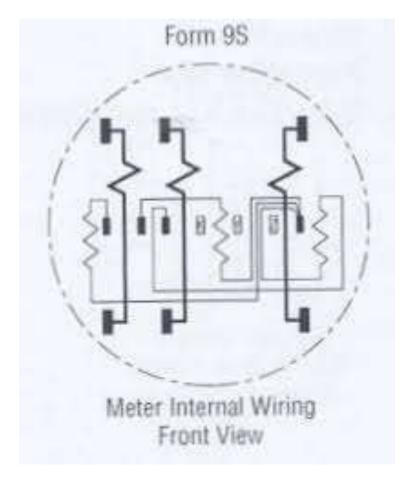


Meter





Meter



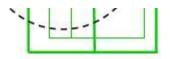




Enclosure, Socket, Test Switch













> Transformer-Rated Metering

Enclosure, Socket, Test Switch

Enclosure

- Painted Steel or Aluminum
 - One or Two Piece Lid
- Many, Many Configurations





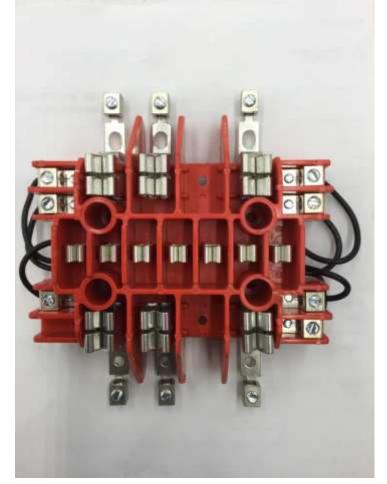


> Transformer-Rated Metering

Enclosure, Socket, Test Switch

Socket

 Configured for Specific Form





> Transformer-Rated Metering

Enclosure, Socket, Test Switch

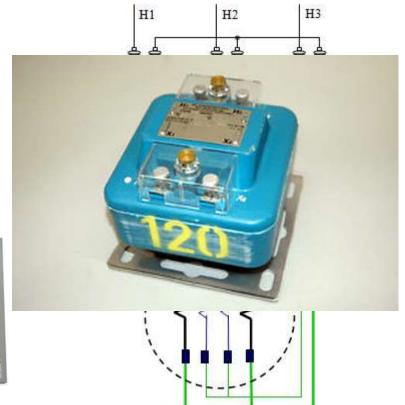
Test Switch

- Upmost Safety
 - Shuts the CT
- Isolates the Meter from the Service During Testing





PT/VT –Voltage Transformer











PT/VT –Voltage Transformer

PT/VT

- Scales Down the Voltage
 - 4:1
 - 480V:120V

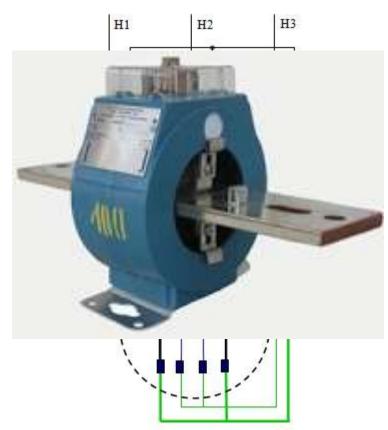




CT – Current Transformer









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CT – Current Transformer

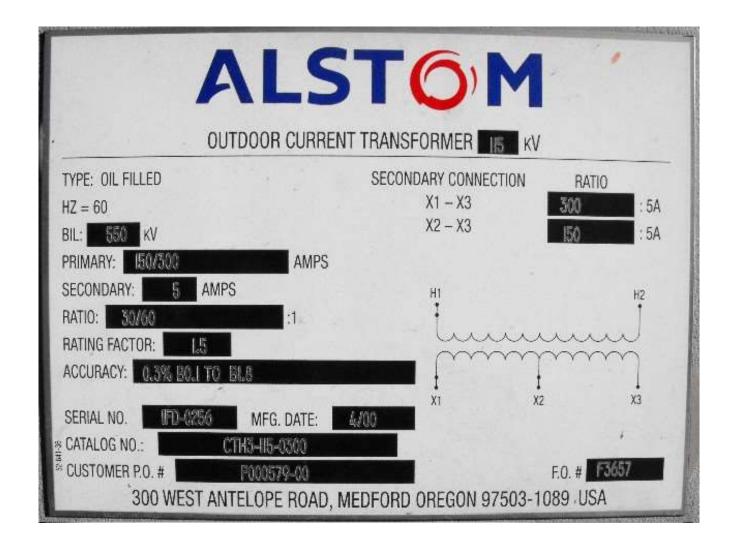
CT

- Scales Down the Current
 - 400:5
 - 800A:10A



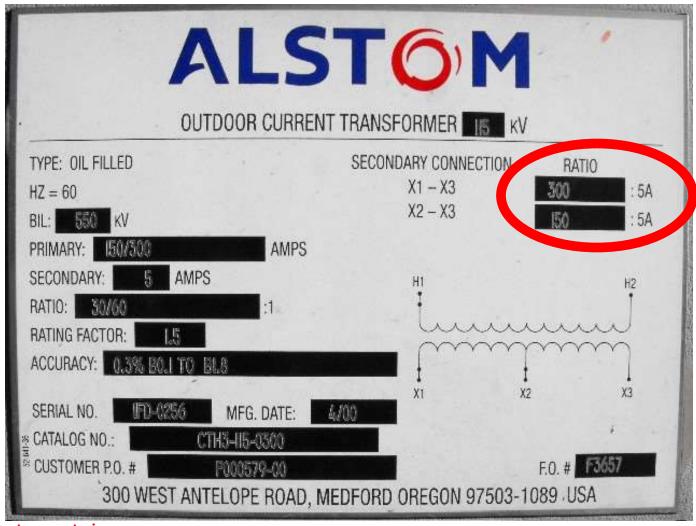


FACEPLATE SPECIFICATIONS





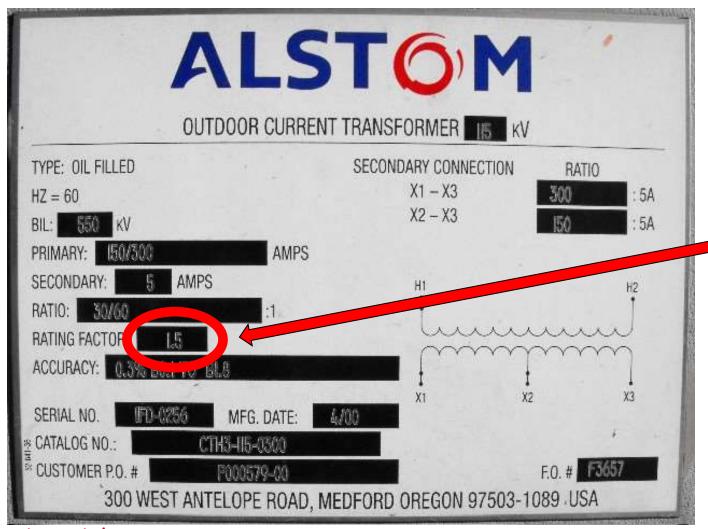
FACEPLATE SPECIFICATIONS



Ratio



* FACEPLATE SPECIFICATIONS



Thermal factor



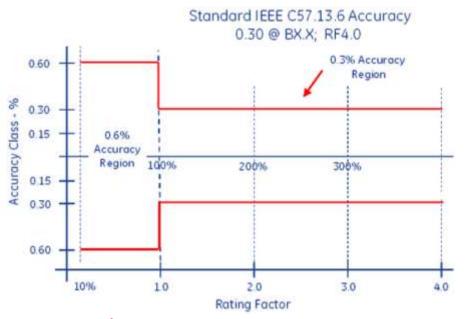
CT's – Functions and Terminology

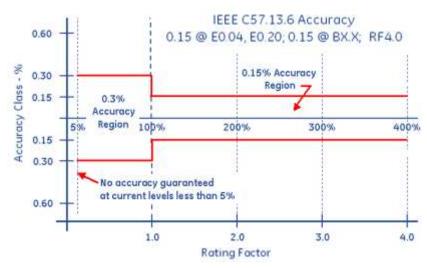
Thermal Rating factor

A value representing the amount by which the primary current can be increased without exceeding the allowable temperature rise. For instance, a RF of 4.0 at 30° ambient on a 400:5 ratio CT would allow for a primary current up to 1600A.

Accuracy Classifications

All CT's fall within an accuracy class. IEEE Standards have defined accuracy classes.

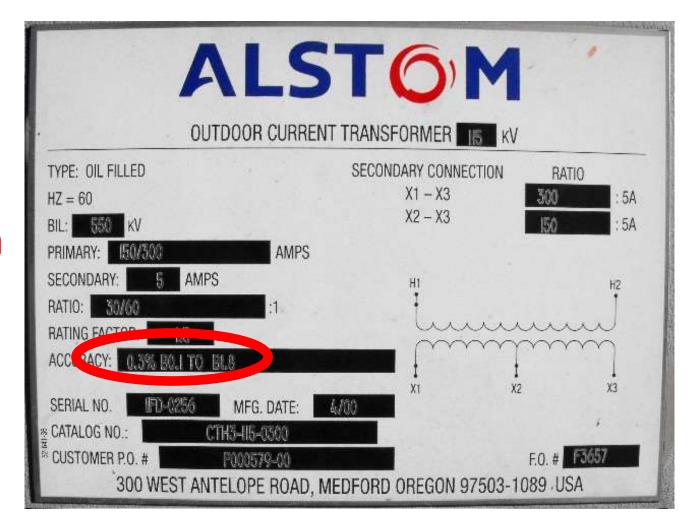






FACEPLATE SPECIFICATIONS

Burden Rating





.3@B0.1,B0.2

The burden range, present in the secondary circuit, that the manufacturer will guarantee their CT's will still accurately function, in regards to the ratio specification.



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION



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