



THE BENEFIT OF HIGH ACCURACY, EXTENDED RANGE CTS

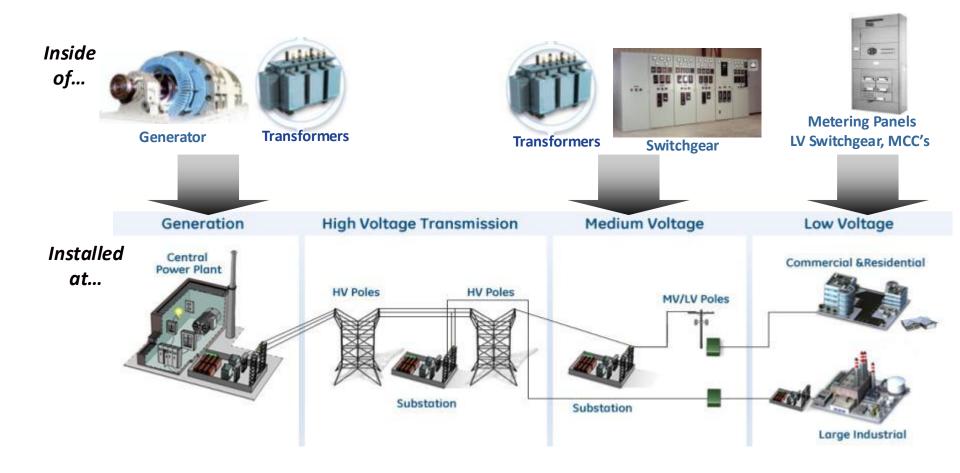


July 24, 2024

8:45 AM – 10:15 AM
Matt Green and Jonathan Clark

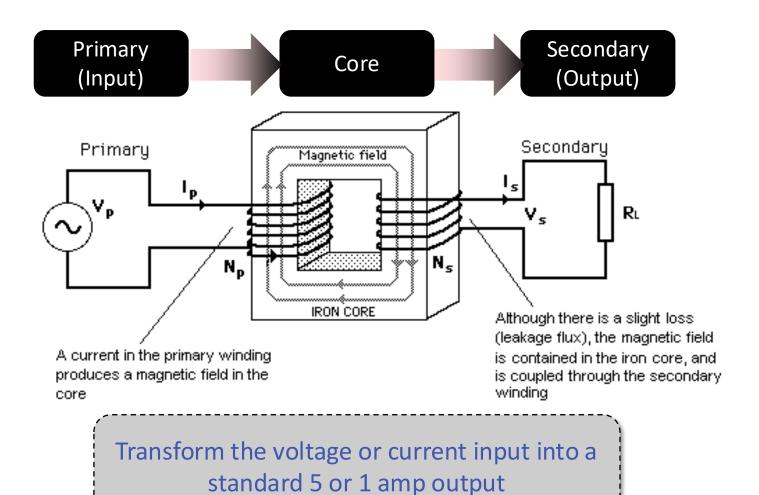


WHERE WOULD YOU USE HIGH ACCURACY CT's?





CURRENT TRANSFORMERS









WHAT IMPACTS ACCURACY?



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



ENERGY REQUIRED TO ENERGIZE THE CORE

$$\operatorname{mmf} = \phi \Re = k_{1} \left[\frac{Z_{S} I_{S}}{N_{S} f} \right] k_{2} \left[\frac{\operatorname{mmp}}{A_{C} \mu_{C}} \right] = k_{1} k_{2} \left[\frac{Z_{S} I_{S} \operatorname{mmp}}{N_{S} f A_{C} \mu_{C}} \right]$$

 ϕ = flux in the core

 \Re = magnetic reluctance

 k_1 = constant of proportionality

 k_2 = constant of proportionality

 Z_s = secondary impedance

mmp = core mean magnetic path

 I_s = secondary current

A_C = core cross-sectional area

 N_s = number of secondary turns

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

f = frequency, Hz



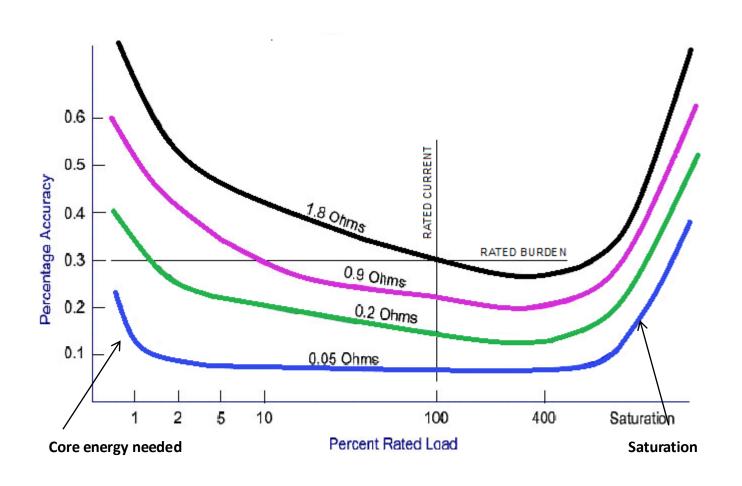
Secondary turns or core cross section

Then ____ energy required to energize core

secondary impedance



CT—ACCURACY—BURDEN — LOAD



Graph: Bill Hardy – TESCO



CT METERING ACCURACY

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



RATIO CORRECTION FACTOR (RCF)

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 \times 1.001 = 5A. (Negative current error due to losses)



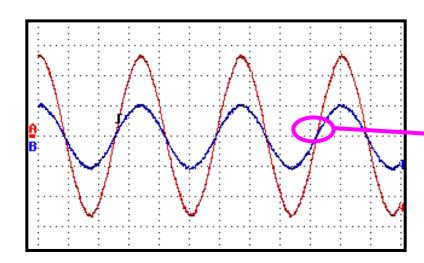
RATIO CORRECTION FACTOR (RCF)

RCF on Knopp Comparator



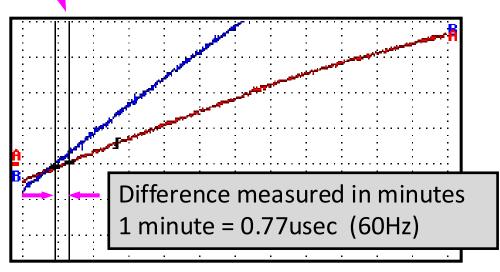






Red = Primary Current Blue = Secondary Current

When Secondary Current (blue) leads the Primary Current (red), Phase Error (2) is defined as Positive.





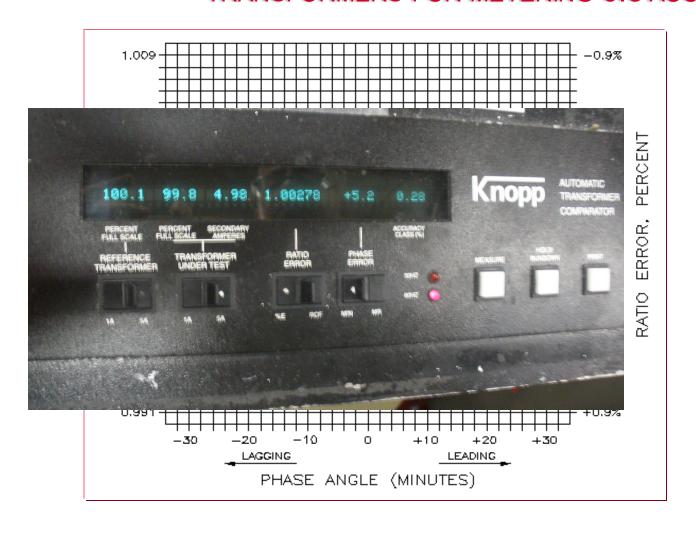
Phase Error on Knopp Comparator





CT PARALLELOGRAM

IEEE Std. C57.13 limits of accuracy class for current transformers for metering 0.3 accuracy class

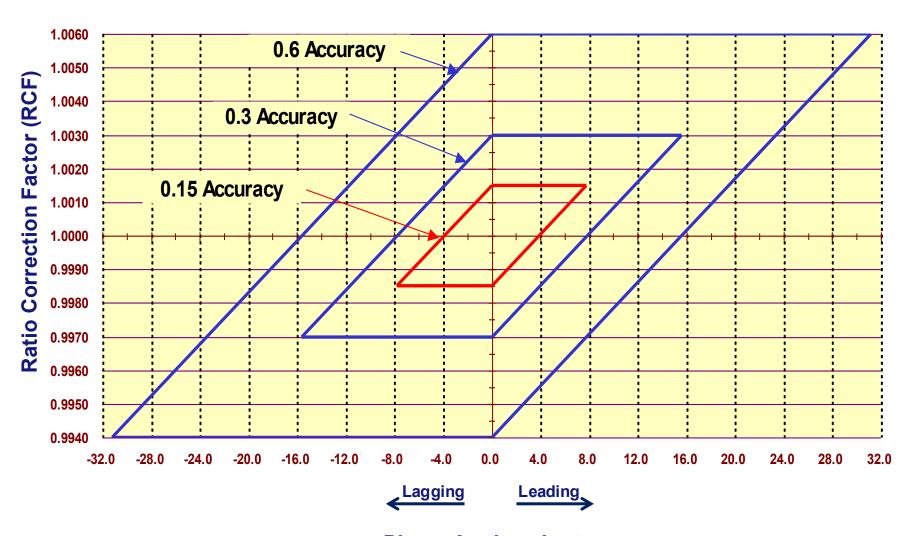


Recall the Knopp Comparator The values were:

- Ratio Error = 1.00278
- Φ Angle Error = 5.2



CT PARALLELOGRAM IEEE C57.13 – ACCURACY LIMITS



Phase Angle, minutes





ACCURACY CLASS DEFINITIONS



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:

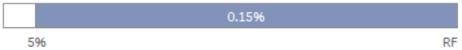
0.3 Class - Standard Accuracy

	0.6%	0.3%
1	.0% 10	00% RF

0.15 Class - High Accuracy

	0.3%	0.15%
5	96 10	096 RF

0.15S Class - Special High Accuracy



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

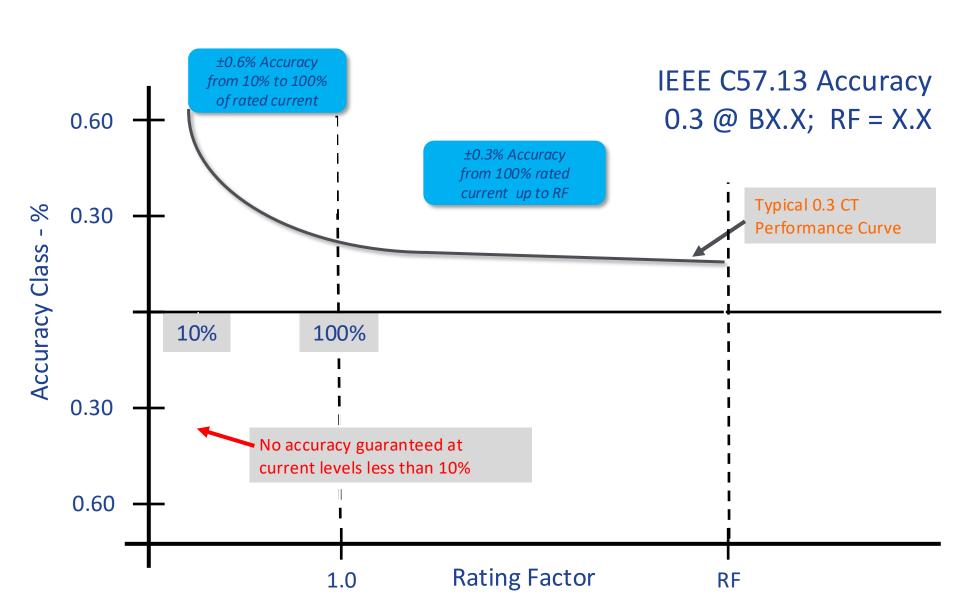


GE RevenueSense - Special High Accuracy with Extended Range



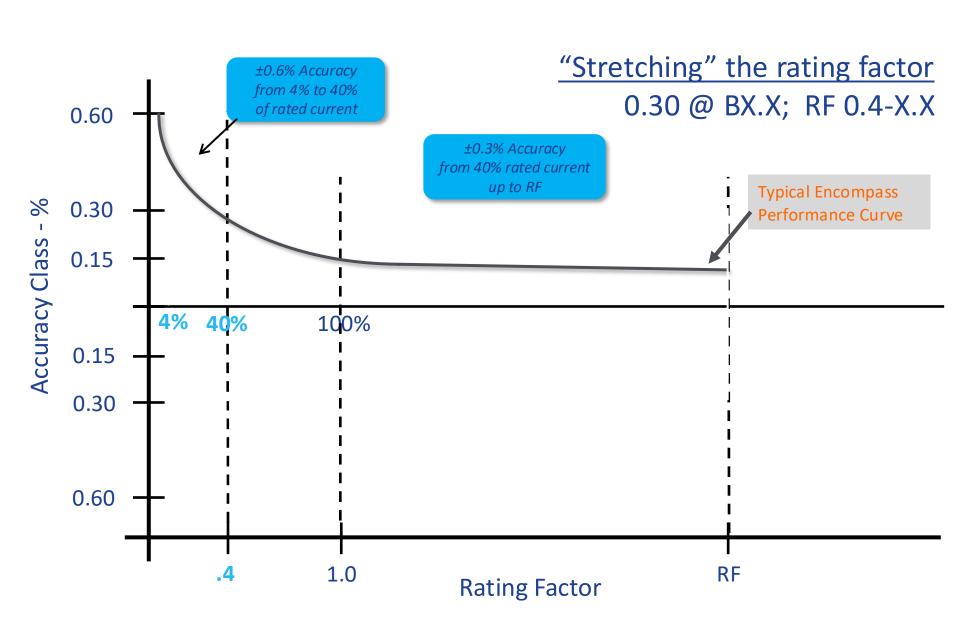


STANDARD 0.3 ACCURACY CLASS



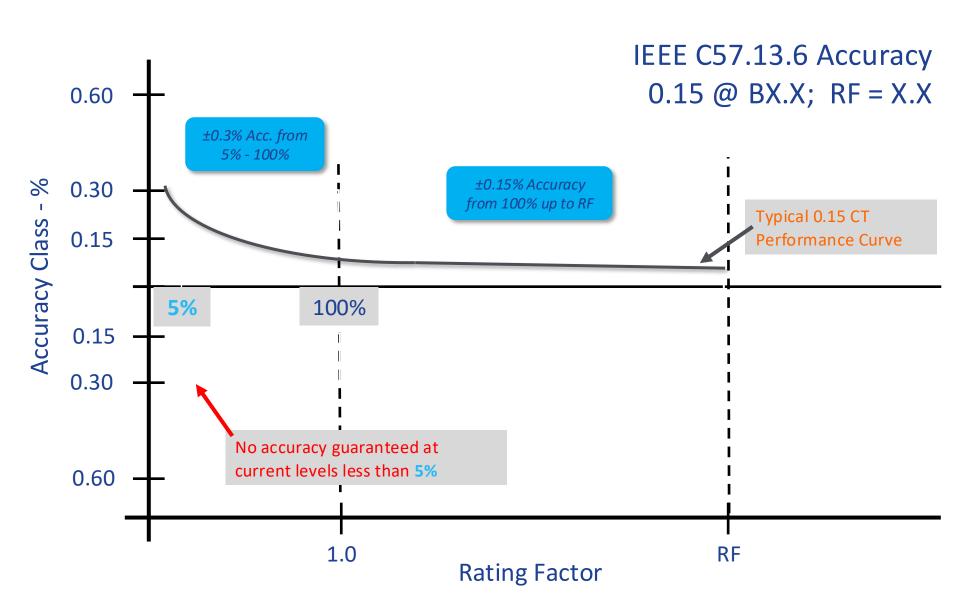


ITI ENCOMPASS



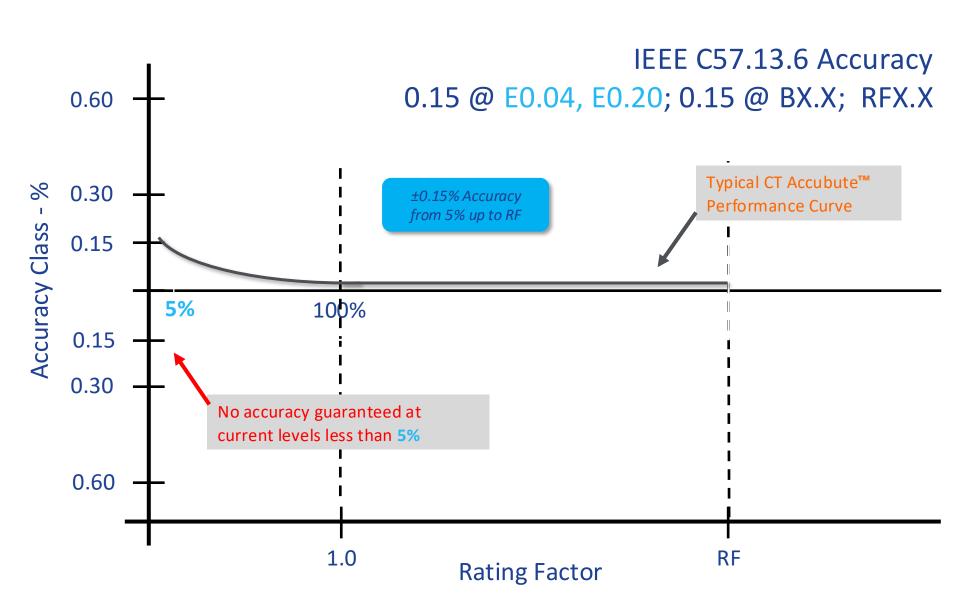


0.15 HIGH ACCURACY CLASS



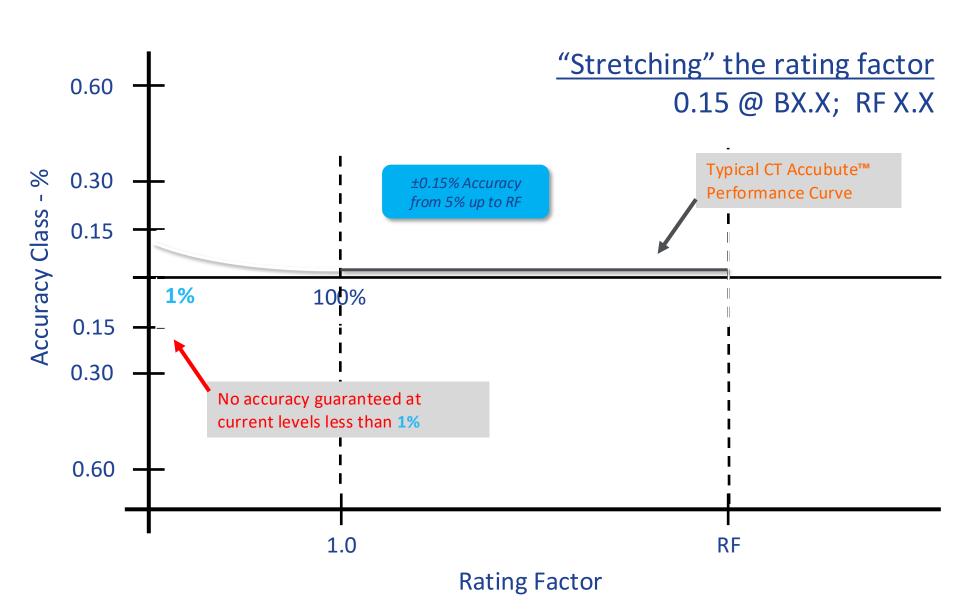


0.15S SPECIAL HIGH ACCURACY (ACCUBUTE)





0.15S HIGH ACCURACY EXTENDED RANGE





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



NAME PLATE INFORMATION: BURDEN

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 CT BURDENS

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



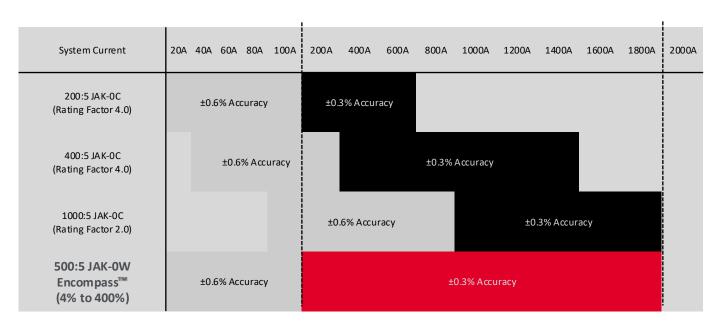


STANDARD ACCURACY EXTENDED RANGE



LOW VOLTAGE ENCOMPASS™ SERIES





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





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









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









Re	ve	nι	ıeS	en	se

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



FACTORS INFLUENCING CT ACCURACY

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!!



SIZING CTS FOR METERING

- 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



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME





QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Matt Green
Jonathan Clark



Alabama Power

This presentation can also be found under Meter Conferences and Schools on the TESCO website: tescometering.com

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Quality Company ISO 17025:2017 Accredited Laboratory