

Introduction to Watthour Meter Testing



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Focus of this Presentation

- Why do electric meters need to be tested?
- What tests are run on a meter?
- What equipment is needed for testing meters?
- How are the tests run?

Why do we test electric meters?

- The meter is the “cash register” – the last stop between the billing department and the customer.
- Meter accuracy must be established to ensure fair billing to the customer and the utility.

Who establishes the tests?

- Meter testing guidelines are taken from *ANSI C12.1-2014 American National Standard for Electric Meters – Code for Electricity Metering* (go to www.ansi.org for more information)
- Section 5 of C12.1 covers “Standards for New and In-Service Performance”
- ANSI only provides guidance, but does not enforce standards
- Final testing guidelines are established by the PSC, local government, or the utility

What tests are run on a meter?

- In the Lab – ANSI Meter Test

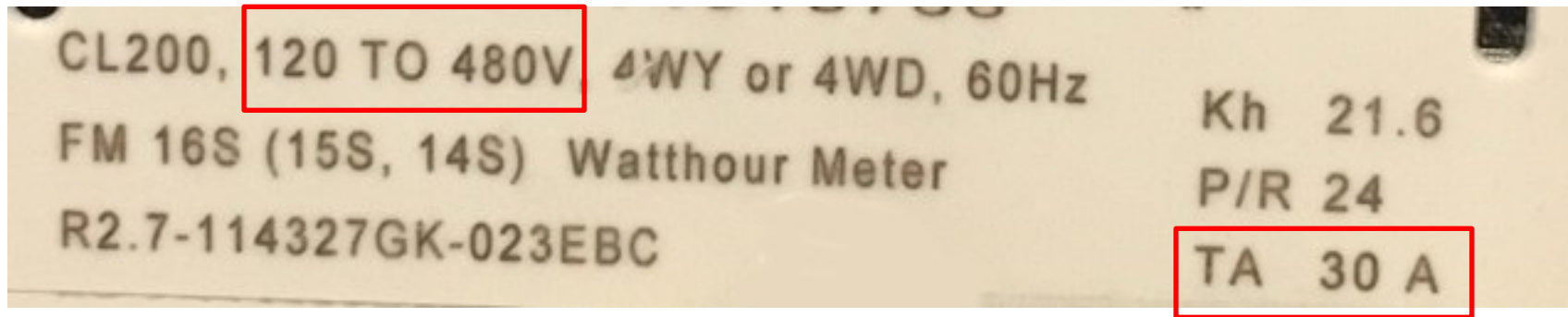
Test	Voltage	Current	PF
Full Load	Rated V	Rated Test Amps (TA)	1.0
Power Factor	Rated V	Rated TA	0.5
Light Load	Rated V	10% of TA	1.0

- Meter test boards for the lab generate ideal voltage and current to run the meter
- An electric power standard is used to verify the meter's accuracy

ANSI Meter Test Example



ANSI Meter Test Example



Test	Voltage	Current	PF
Full Load	120V	30A	1.0
Power Factor	120V	30A	0.5
Light Load	120V	3A	1.0

What tests are run on a meter?

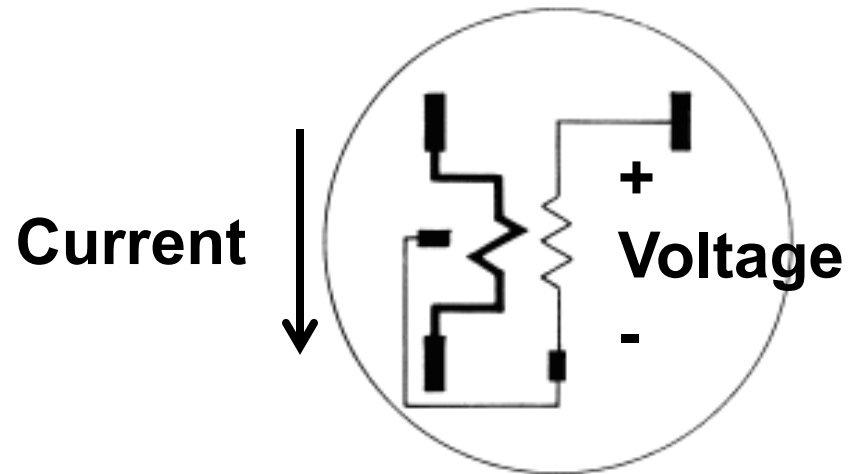
- In the Field:
 - Customer load using the customer's actual voltage and current
 - Phantom load using current (and possibly voltage) generated from a load box
 - Phantom load tests are typically based on the ANSI meter test

How does a meter measure power?

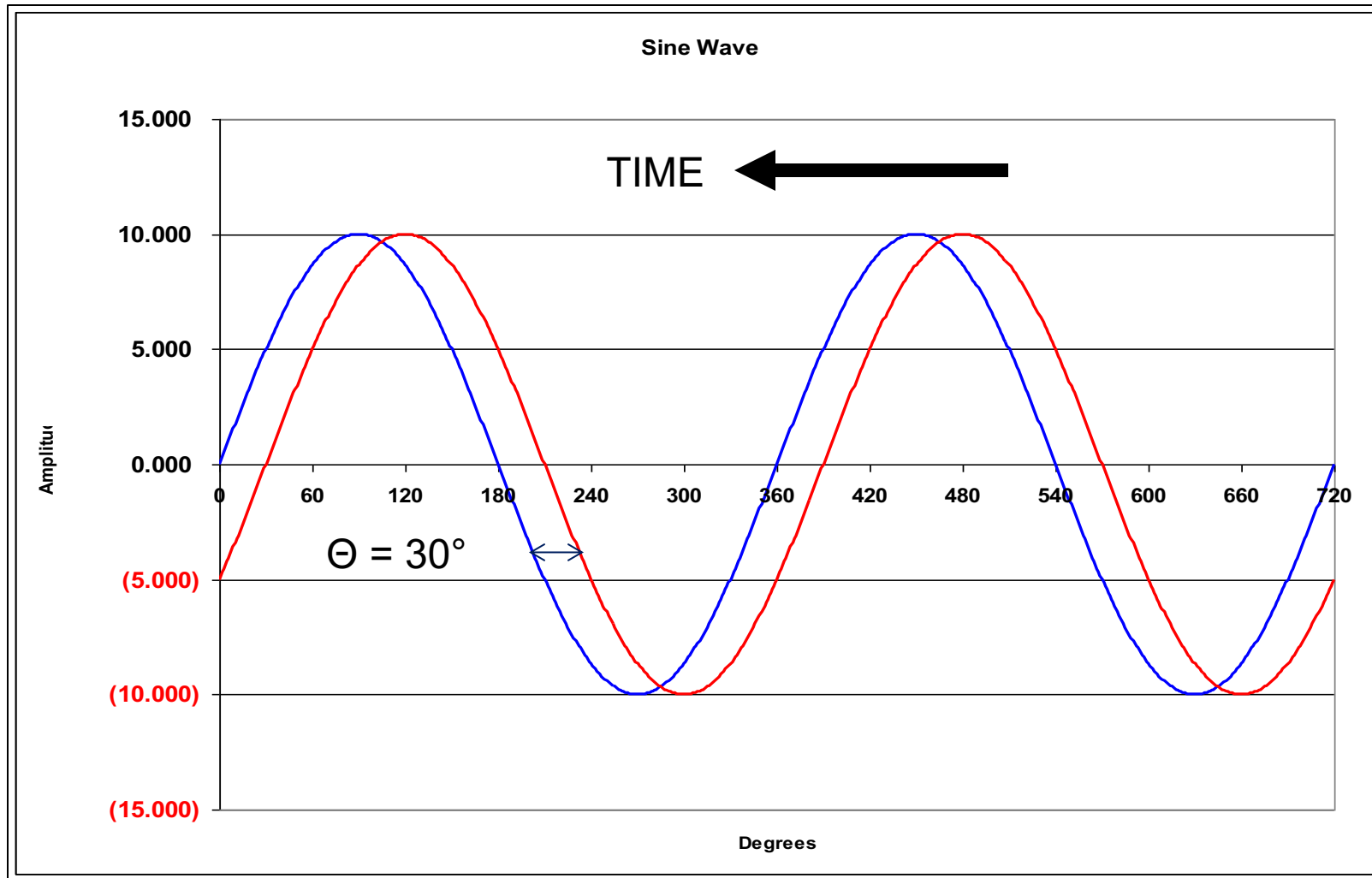
The meter has two stators – a voltage stator and a current stator.

Power = Voltage x Current x Power Factor

Power Factor = $\cos \theta$



Phase and Power Factor



Current is lagging Voltage by 30°

Power Factor Definition:

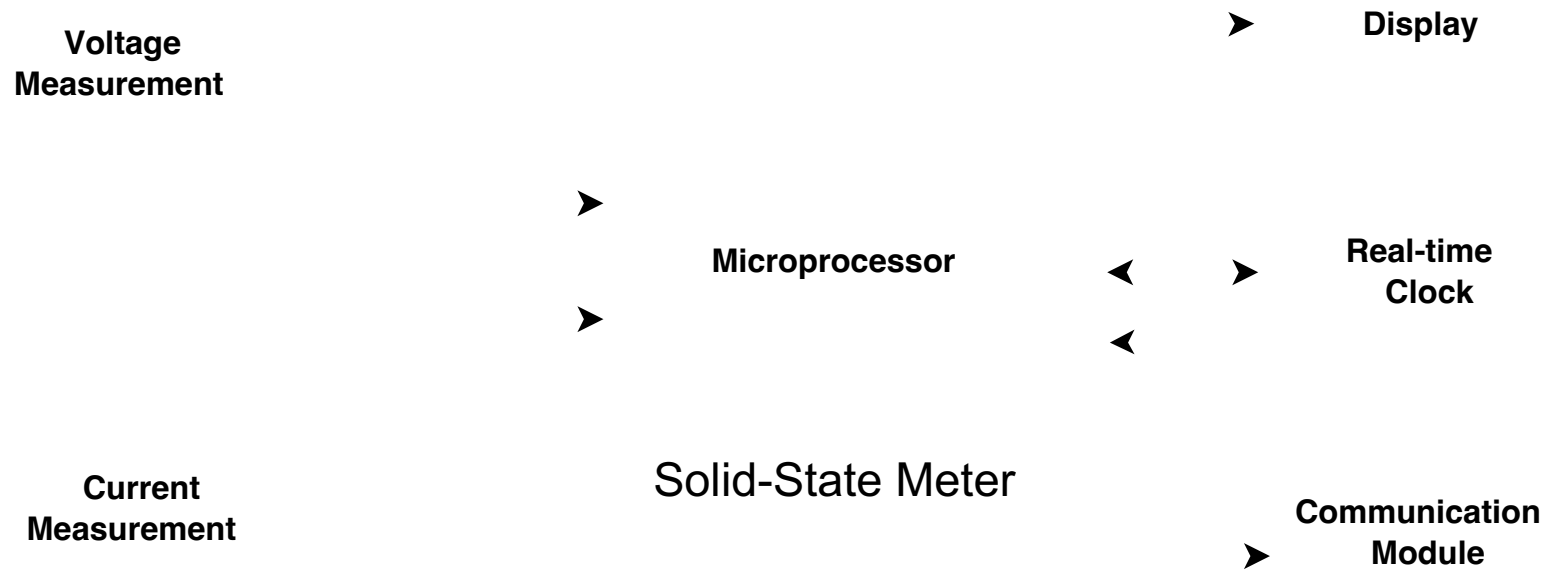
Power Factor represents the ratio of active power (Watts) to the total power (VA) in a system. It is also equal to the cosine of the phase angle for a sinusoidal system.

It is a representation of the percentage of useful work being done.

How does a meter measure power?

- Mechanical meters – Voltage and current generate a magnetic field that turns a gear
- Solid-state meters – Voltage and current are digitized and processed by a microprocessor

How does a meter measure power?



Energy – What we sell!

Electricity meters measure energy in Watt-hours

Energy = Power x Time

For test purposes, meters output a pulse to indicate how much energy has been measured

Energy Pulse Output

- On a solid state meter, a pulse (IR or visible light) is emitted to indicate how much energy has been consumed
- The light pickup is used by meter test equipment to make precise accuracy measurements

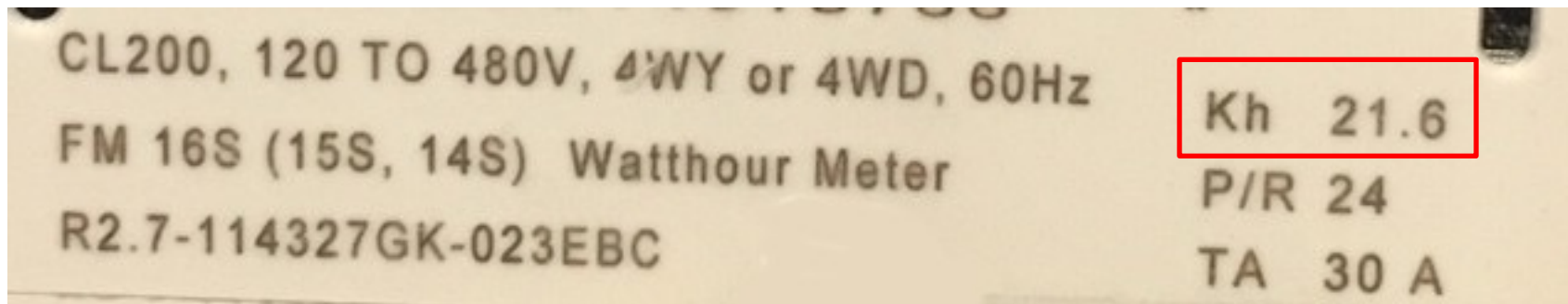


What is Kh?

- The “Kh” on the meter indicates how much energy is indicated per pulse
- On a mechanical meter, the “Kh” is the energy in Watt-hours equal to one revolution of the disc

What is Kh?

- Example: $K_h = 21.6$ means one pulse per 21.6 Watt-hours



How is a meter test run?

The Meter's Energy is given as

$E_m = K_h \times (\# \text{ of meter pulses or disk revolutions})$

Example: $K_h = 21.6$

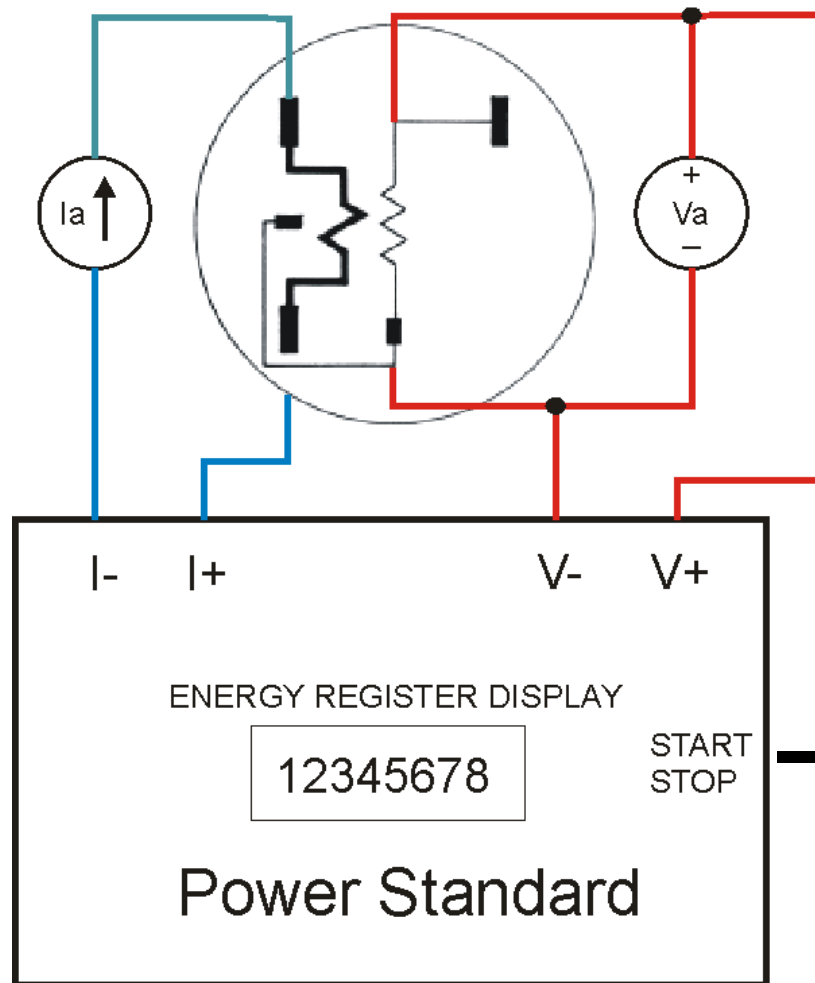
of pulses = 3

$E_m = 21.6 * 3 = 64.8 \text{ Wh}$

How is a meter test run?

- A meter is tested against an electric power standard
- The standard measures power the same way as the meter, but has an accuracy 4 to 10 times greater than the meter
- The power standard measures the same voltage, current, and phase as the meter

How is a meter test run?



Manual Meter
Test with
Stop/Start Switch



Power Standard Pulse Constant

- The standard has a “pulse constant”, K_s .
- The “pulse constant” is given in Watt-hours per pulse
- The energy measured by the standard is

$$E_s = K_s \times (\# \text{ of pulses})$$

Meter Registration Test

$$\% \text{ Registration} = \frac{E_M}{E_S} \times 100\%$$

where

E_M is the energy measured by the meter

E_S is the energy measured by the standard

Registration is given as a percentage:

- 100% is perfect registration
- <100% is in the customer's favor
- >100% is in the utility's favor

Meter Registration Test

Example:

$$K_S = 0.00001 \text{ Wh/pulse}$$

$$\# \text{ of standard pulses} = 6,475,000$$

$$E_S = 0.00001 \times 6,475,000 = 64.75 \text{ Wh}$$

$$K_M = 21.6 \text{ Wh/pulse}$$

$$\# \text{ of meter pulses} = 3$$

$$E_M = 21.6 \times 3 = 64.8 \text{ Wh}$$

$$\% \text{ Registration} = \frac{E_M}{E_S} \times 100\%$$

Meter Registration Test

Example:

$$E_S = 0.00001 \times 6,475,000 = 64.75 \text{ Wh}$$

$$E_M = 21.6 \times 3 = 64.8 \text{ Wh}$$

$$\% \text{ Registration} = \frac{64.8}{64.75} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Registration} = 100.08\%$$

Lab Meter Testing

Equipment Required:

- Load Box
- Electric Power Standard
- Meter Socket

- Lab testing often use ideal conditions
- Modern load boxes can simulate real-world conditions (harmonics)

Lab Meter Testing

Bench Top Tester

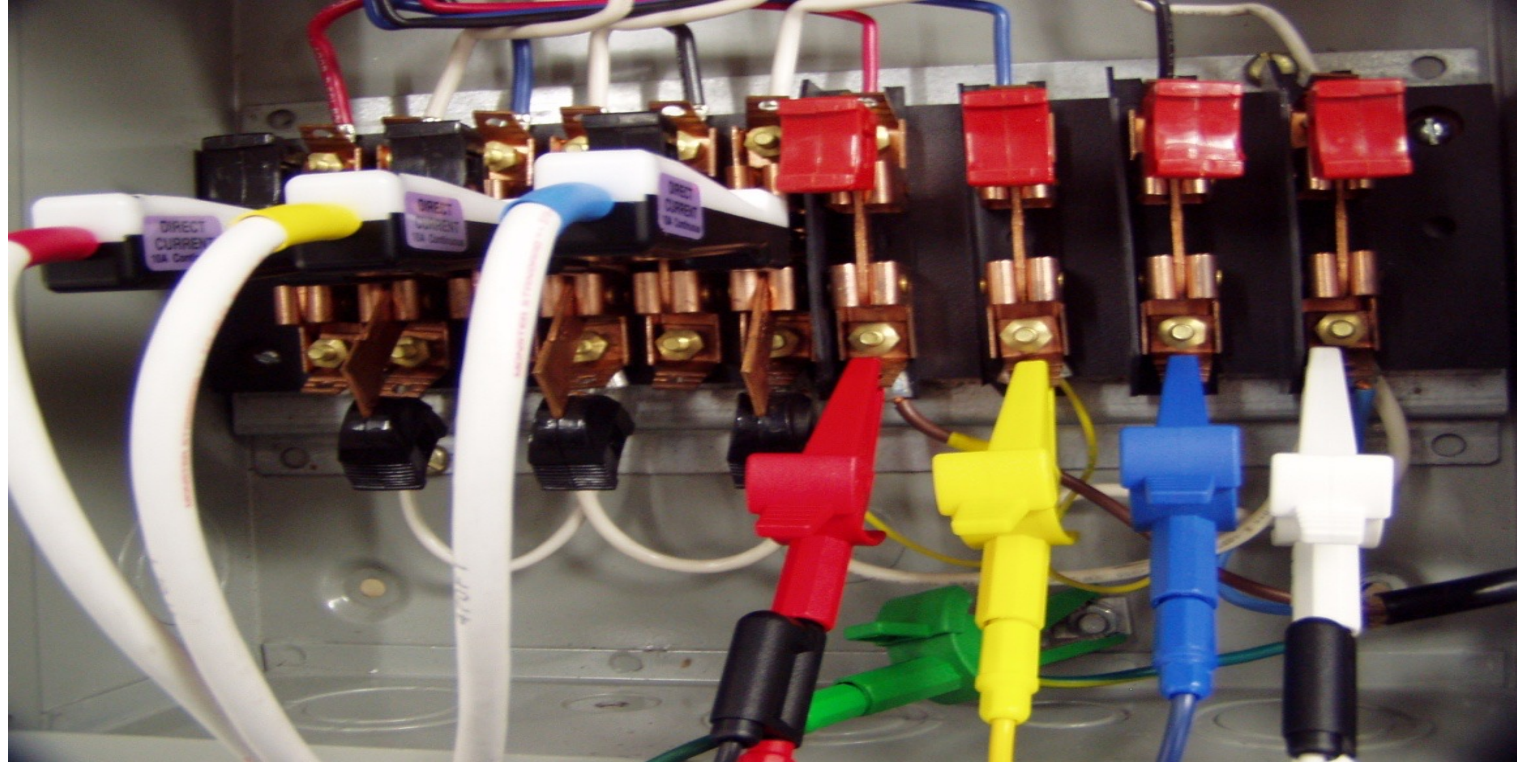


- Zero-insertion force socket
- Load Box
- Integrated Standard
- Automatic meter registration calculation

Field Test Connections



Field Test Connections



Current Connections
Duckbill Connectors

Voltage Connection
Alligator Connectors

Types of Field Meter Tests

Customer Load Test

Real - World Conditions

Voltage and Current Harmonics

Current and Phase Angle Balance

Phantom Load Test

Ideal Current and Voltage Waveforms

ANSI Full Load, Power Factor & Light Load

Custom Test Sequences for Special
Applications

Customer Load Meter Test

Customer Load Test Results: A TEST - p21.14M/v19.00M/c#275.08K - Selected Site: DELETE

Customer Load Meter Test Wh Test

% Registration 100.015

Test Info

Time(sec)	151.427
Time Left	0.000
Pulses Exp	9.9985
Pulses Act	10.0000
Meter PF	0.6416

Sys Info

Wh	17.9973
VAh	24.8777
VARh	4.4997
V	119.259
I	1.6524

Test Complete

Restart

View Trend

Done

Phantom Load Meter Test

Phantom Load Results

Selected Site: TEST

FL

99.954

Phase	Voltage	Current	PF	Time	Pulses
All	238.54	4.995	0.868	4.18	2

PF

99.913

Phase	Voltage	Current	PF	Time	Pulses
All	238.54	4.995	0.441	8.24	2

LL

99.966

Phase	Voltage	Current	PF	Time	Pulses
All	238.51	0.497	0.868	42.03	2

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Retest

Retest All

Done

Stick around for a Live Meter Test Demonstration!



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