Overview

- Pulse Metering Terms and Definitions
- Pulse Calculations
- Pulse Initiators and Configurations
- Pulse Applications
- Pulse Isolation Relays
Terms & Definitions

• Pulse Metering
• Pulse
• Pulse Initiator
• Pulse Constant
• Ke, PKe, Kh, Kp, Kd, Mp
• CT Ratio, PT Ratio, Multiplier (TF)
• Switch and Relay Forms

What is Pulse Metering?

Pulse Metering is the act of measuring energy usage with a watt-hour meter, then converting the measured quantity into electronic increments of a constant known value, known as “pulses”.

• “Filling & dumping a bucket“ analogy
• Common standard of exchanging energy use information between systems
• Simple and Non-proprietary
What is Pulse Metering?

Fundamentally used for two purposes:

1. **Counting** pulses for energy consumption (Kwh)
2. **Timing** pulses for determining demand

\[
\text{KW} = \frac{\text{(kilowatt-hours X 3600)}}{\text{seconds}}
\]

\[
\text{KW} = \frac{\text{kilowatt-seconds}}{\text{seconds}}
\]

Why use Pulse Metering?

Two general purposes of pulses:

1.) Interval Data
   Pulses were the basis for counting and recording usage

2.) Real-Time Power Use
   A method of transferring instantaneous real-time energy usage information to other devices without any direct electrical contact
Why use Pulse Metering?

Interval Data uses:

Customer Billing
1. Energy charges
2. Demand charges
3. Power Factor charges
4. Load Factor – Average Demand/ Peak Demand

TOU Rate Studies
1. Survey of energy during specific periods to determine the effect of TOU rate structures.
2. Comparing electric heat to gas usage on apartments

Why use Pulse Metering?

System Planning
1. Future load growth projections
2. Transformer sizing
3. Assisting with rate structures
4. Load projections – Future consideration for substation, transmission construction

Customer satisfaction and retention
1. Offering more Services, Real Time Pricing
2. Answering billing questions
3. Reduce their energy costs
Why use Pulse Metering?

Utility Applications

1. Delivering pulses to multiple systems (Wholesale Delivery points) for system control
2. Load Profile Information collection using pulses with external pulse recorder
3. Totalization, Billing & Support of special rate structures
4. “Check meter” comparison with counting/totalizing register relay
5. AMR – Automated Meter Reading meter interface

Customer Applications

1. Energy Management / Demand Control
   • Energy Pulses *
   • End-of-Interval Pulse
   • TOU Pulse
   • Power Factor Calculation
2. Sub metering
3. To combine meter data with other quantities like inputs from gas, water, temperature, pressure, flow, etc. for Energy Tracking.
4. Pulses can be thought of as the lowest common denominator of instantaneous energy information. Reading pulses is generally universal in the EMS industry. Non-proprietary.
What is a Pulse?

In Pulse Metering,

- Form C (3-wire) Pulse - A pulse is defined as the change of state or a transition of the pulse initiator – from one state to the opposite state. “Toggle”

- Form A (2-wire) Pulse - a pulse is a complete cycle of a on-state transition, a dwell time, and then transition returning to the off-state. “Momentary”

“Momentary” contact closures are normally associated with 2-wire (Form A) systems

“Toggle” closures are normally associated with 3-wire (Form C) systems.
What is a Pulse?

- A pulse is directly related to a programmable defined value $K_e$ in solid state meters, or to a disk revolution $(K_h)$ in induction meters.

- Units are in kilowatt-hours or watt-hours - a pulse represents **ENERGY** (kwh, kvah, kvarh, etc).

- Pulses can be generated:
  - mechanically (gears & cams),
  - optically (reflective, through hole),
  - electronically, (hall effect)
  - semiconductor devices (most common today)

NEMA Standard EI 13

“**A Pulse is an electrical signal which departs from an initial level for a limited duration of time and returns to the original level.**” (This is incorrect for Form C pulses)

**Example:** A sudden change in voltage or current produced by the opening or closing of a contact.

- Handbook for Electricity Metering

**Examples:**

- Closing a two-wire (Form A) contact – SPST Switch Model
- Closing one side of a three-wire (Form C) contact and simultaneously opening the opposite side – SPDT Switch Model
NEMA Standard EI 13

"**Pulse devices** for electricity metering are the functional units for initiating, transmitting, re-transmitting, or receiving electric pulses, representing finite quantities, such as energy, normally transmitted from some form of electricity meter to a receiver unit."

- Handbook for Electricity Metering

NEMA Standard EI 13-1

- "**A pulse initiator** is any device, mechanical or electrical, used with a meter to initiate pulses, the number of which is proportional to the quantity being measured."

- "It may include an external amplifier, an auxiliary relay, or both to change the amplitude or waveform of a pulse for re-transmission to another pulse device."
What is a Ke Value?

“Ke” is a representation of the amount of **energy** (at the pulse generator) in an electronic meter.

- *Generally* expressed in kilowatt-hours per pulse.
  - Ke value is programmable
  
  **Example:**
  
  \[
  \text{Ke} = \frac{.001 \text{kwh}}{\text{pulse}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1 \text{ wh}}{\text{pulse}}
  \]

- Also called the “Secondary Pulse Constant” or “Energy Constant”
- Ke assumes 120VAC/5A at the meter
- Ke does **not** include the CT*PT multiplier of the customer’s metering application.

What is Pke?

“Pke” is the **Primary Pulse Constant**.

- Also called “Final Ke” or “Ke (final)”
- Pke includes the CT*PT multiplier
- \[\text{Pke} = \text{Ke} \times (\text{CT} \times \text{PT})\]
- Pke represents the **actual** energy (Kwh) consumed per pulse in a specific customer metering application.
Calculating the Pke Value

Example:
Given: 120/208VAC service
Ke = .001
CTR = 600A:5A = 120
PTR = 1
Pke = Ke (CT x PT)

*or the actual energy value per pulse which is:

\[
Pke = \frac{.001 \text{ Kwh} \times 120}{24} = .009 \text{ Kwh/pulse or } 9.0 \text{ wh/p}
\]

What is the Pke Value?

Some Meter Manufacturers do this differently:
Given: 120/208VAC service
Kh = 1.8 wh/rev
P/R (virtual) = Programmable (default = 24)
CTR = 600A:5A = 120
PTR = 1
Pke = Kh (CT*PT)/P/R

*or the actual energy value per pulse which is:

\[
Pke = \frac{1.8}{24} \times 120 = 9.0 \text{ wh/pulse or } .009 \text{ Kwh/p}
\]
How to Set the Ke Value (working backwards)

Suppose:

Customer requires 32 wh/p
120/208VAC so PTR = 1
CTR = 800A:5A = 160

• Ke = Pke / (CT*PT)
• Ke = .032 / 160
• Ke = .0002 kWh

Pulse Programming
Pulse Programming
What is a Kh Value?

“Kh” on an induction meter is the amount of energy measured during one disk revolution.

Also called:

“Disk Constant”
“Watthour Constant”
“Meter Constant”

• Expressed in Watt-hours, not kilowatt-hours per revolution of the eddy current disk
What is Kp?

“Kp” is the **pulse constant** of an induction meter

- Same as Pke but on an electro-mechanical induction meter
- Not programmable but determined by:
  - Kh – Meter Constant
  - CTR – Current Transformer Ratio
  - PTR – Potential Transformer Ratio
  - Number of transitions per disk revolution:
    - Pulses/Revolution (P/R) or Revolutions/Pulse (R/P)

What is the Kp Pulse Constant?

Also called “PW” or “PC”

For calculating the Pulse Constant (Kp):

**For Pulses/Revolution:**
\[
Kp = \frac{Kh \times (CT \times PT)}{P/R}
\]

**For Revolutions/Pulse:**
\[
Kp = Kh \times (CT \times PT) \times R/P
\]
What is the Kp Pulse Constant?

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
K_h &= 1.8 \text{ wh/rev} \\
CTR &= \frac{600}{5} = 120 \\
PTR &= 1 \\
P/R &= 4
\end{align*}
\]

\[
K_p = \frac{1.8 \times (120 \times 1)}{4} = 0.54 \text{ kwh/pulse or } 54 \text{ wh/p}
\]

Maximizing Resolution

Greatest \textit{resolution} = \text{demand divided by the maximum number of pulses in an interval.}

Example:

Assume 1,000 kW load, 16,383 pulses/interval max, 15 minute demand interval

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Max Kwh/interval} &= \frac{1000 \text{ kW}}{4} = 250 \text{ kwh} \\
(K\text{wh/interval}) / (\# \text{ pulses/interval}) &= \frac{250 \text{ kwh}}{16,383} \\
K\text{wh/pulse (Pke)} &= 0.0153 \text{ kwh/pulse}
\end{align*}
\]

So in this example:

\[
Pke = 16 \text{ wh/pulse}
\]
Accounting for Growth

Need to add a “fudge factor” so the max number of pulses per interval is not exceeded by load growth. (25% headroom)

- Peak KW = 1000KW/.75 = 1333KW
- Min Kd = 1333KW/16383 = .0813KW/pulse
- Min Kd = .082KW or 82 watts/pulse
- Min Pke = .082 / 4 = .0205 Kwh/pulse (~21wh/pulse)

To keep from over-ranging interval register, Ke must be greater than the Min Pke/TR or in this case:

\[ Ke \geq \frac{0.0205}{160} = 0.000128125 \text{ kWh} \]

The greater the Ke value, the fewer pulses per interval and the higher the demand can be measured in the interval, but resolution is lower.

Insure that the maximum # pulses per interval will not overflow ("saturate") the interval register.

**Important:** Always round up not down

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Pulse Rate vs. Pulse Capacity

- **Pulse Rate** = the maximum number of pulses per second at which the pulse *sending* device is nominally rated.

- **Pulse Capacity** = the maximum number of pulses that the pulse *receiving* device can accept in a given period of time (usually a second, an hour or a demand interval).
Typical Max Pulse Capacity & Rates

- For old printing demand recorders:
  - Capacity = 999 pulses/interval
  - Max pulse rate = 1.11 pulses/second

- For old magnetic tape recorders:
  - Capacity = 7200 pulses/hour
  - Max pulse rate around 2 pulses/second

- For older solid state meters:
  - Capacity = 16,383 pulses/interval (14 bit#)
  - Max Pulse rate around 15 – 20 pulses/second

- Today’s solid state meters
  - Capacity = 65,535 pulses/interval (16 bit#)
  - Max Pulse rate around 40 pulses/second

Special Notes

- Pulse constants are usually expressed in 3-wire (Form C) format.
- Pulse values in 2-wire format are double the pulse value in 3-wire formats.
- Meter testing with Form C pulse outputs:
  - Connect to either the KY or KZ terminals and then input to the test board.
  - This configuration will only provide ½ the number of pulses for the programmed Ke pulse constant.
  - Ke value must be doubled for a 2-Wire Pulse System
Pulse Initiators

Simply stated... a pulse initiator is a switch

• A device attached to an induction or solid state meter that transmits contact closures as the meter measures energy. Often called a KYZ Switch or KYZ Option Board.

• Each contact closure or opening (change of state) equals a defined value of energy, generally in kilowatt-hours/pulse.

• Typically used to transmit energy consumption information on a near-instantaneous basis to other pieces of equipment which use pulses.

Pulse Initiators (aka KYZ switch)

• Mechanical pulse initiators used with induction meters
  • Single output
  • have a fixed pulse value determined by a watt-hour constant (Kh) and gear ratio between the disk and the device.

• Today’s solid state meters allow
  • Multi-channel, multi-function output boards
  • both the function and operational value of output relays to be programmable.

Example:
Let relay #1 represent kWh and each pulse = 192 wh
Let relay #2 represent TOU time interval signal
Pulse Types

- **KYZ** – Energy Pulses (Form C or Form A)
- **EOI** – End Of Interval (Form A)
- **TOU** – Time-Of-Use Signaling (Form A)
- **Alert** – Peak demand alert

Pulse Initiator

Form C Simple Switch Model

![Diagram of Pulse Initiator]

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**Pulse Initiator** Form C Simple Switch Model

![Diagram of Pulse Initiator](image)

- K (common)
- Snubber or TVSS
- Y (normally open)
- Z (normally closed)

**Pulse Initiator Board**

![Image of Pulse Initiator Board](image)
Contact Types

- **“Dry” Contacts** have no electricity applied to them from the device in which they are installed.
  - External voltage is supplied.
  - Electrically Isolated

- **“Sourced” Voltage Contacts** generally have line voltage sourced to Y and Z terminals.
  - Less Frequently Used
  - Used only in special applications where non-standard interface is required.
  - Not isolated

How Do Dry Contacts Work?

**Wetting Voltage** – “sense” voltage is applied from an external source on the “K” terminal. It can be detected on the “Y” and “Z” terminals alternately as the contacts open close.

- Utility Industry convention generally dictates that the receiving device supplies the wetting voltage to the sending device (relay to meter, energy control system to relay).
- This is not necessarily true with the Process Control Industry or Energy Management Industry.
Contact Forms

- **Form “A”** – Normally-open 2-wire contact; SPST

- **Form “C”** – A set of contacts consisting of one form A and one form B with a single common contact (“K”); SPDT. One contact “breaks” before the other “makes”.

- **“Break Before Make”**

Contact Forms

- **Form “A”** – 2 wire, SPST, Normally Open
Contact Forms

• **Form “C” - 3 wire, SPDT “Break before Make”**

  - Each change of state is a pulse
  - Recommended for applications where no overlapping of contacts can be tolerated

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2-Wire vs. 3-Wire Systems

• **2-wire** systems (Form A) historically lacked immunity to induced noise because there is a period of zero voltage between pulses when noise may occur, causing false triggering of pulses.

• **3-wire** systems (Form C) are much less prone to noise because a signal (a voltage) is always present. “Always one energized, never both”
2-Wire vs. 3-Wire Systems

- 3-wire systems have Form C contacts

- Most 2-wire systems have normally-open contacts (Form A) only
- Normally-closed (Form B) are rare
Contact Output Devices

- Mercury-Wetted Electromechanical Relay
- Solid State Low Power Opto-MOS SSR
- Solid State High Power Opto-MOS SSR

Relay Terms to Know

- **Latching Relay** – A relay that will stay in the last position it is in when voltage is removed; also called a “Bi-Stable” Relay - two stable states

- **Non-Latching Relay** – A relay with one stable state; also called “Monostable”.
  - The Normally-Closed contact returns to the closed state in absence of power; (Current can flow)
  - The Normally-Open contact returns to the open state. (No current flow)
More Relay Terms

- **Polarized Relay** –
  - Uses +Vdc and –Vdc alternately to simulate 3-Wire system using only two wires.
  - Generally requires a specific purpose transmitting and receiving relay for use in sending pulses over relatively long distances.
  - Used a polarity reversing scheme to latch and unlatch a latching relay

Info Needed for Pulse Metering Applications

- Type of meter, including Ke or Kh, voltage & current ratings
- CT & PT ratings and ratios
- Typical and Maximum kW demand
- Interval length – usually 15 minutes
- Required contact types - A or C
- Desired Pulse Rate or Resolution
- Programming limitations: Maximum number of pulses per interval
- Pulse capacity or the maximum pulse acceptance rate of the receiving equipment: Maximum number of pulses per second
Isolation Relays

- Isolation relays are pulse repeating relays that provide an additional level of *electrical protection* between the device that originates a contact closure (such as utility-owned meters with KYZ pulse output) and the receiving device (such as a customer-owned energy management or monitoring equipment).

- They can additionally act as a “*pulse splitter*” or “pulse duplicator” to send one KYZ pulse output from the pulse initiator in the meter to multiple isolated & independent devices, such as RTU’s, scada systems, recorders, EMS etc.

Isolation Relay Types

Isolation Relays are divided into two basic types:

- **Line Wetting Voltage** – These were the original isolation relays that used line voltage across the KYZ metering output to drive the input of the isolation relay. Not recommended.

- **Low Voltage Wetting Voltage** – These have a small transformer-isolated DC power supply included in the relay to generate a +12 to +24VDC wetting voltage and is current limited for internal short circuit protection. Using a transformer isolated power supply adds a second dielectric or isolation barrier to the application.
Why do we use these devices?

1. **Protection**: prevent possible damage to meter
   - To keep the customer’s voltage and current out of the meter
   - Protect meter from Lightning; Protect customer equipment
   - Adds a second dielectric barrier between the utility meter and the customer’s equipment.
   - Adds Fusing to the customer output circuit

2. Separate Line and ground potentials
3. Mitigate Ground rise problems between systems
4. Pulse Voltage conversion
5. Scale pulse value from one value to required value - to reduce # of pulses

Pulse Isolation Relay Application

![Diagram showing Pulse Isolation Relay Application]

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Pulse Isolation Relay Application

Pulse Isolation Relay Circuit
Output Relay Types

- **Low Power Silicon (Solid State) Relays** – lower current carrying capability (100mA), higher on-state resistance, lower cost, more prone to lightning damage & noise; non-latching, optically-coupled, 2500V-3750.

- **High Power Silicon (Solid State) Relays** – lower current carrying capability (750mA), lower on-state resistance, higher cost, less prone to lightning damage & noise; non-latching, optically-coupled, 2500V.

- **Mercury-Wetted Relays** – have a reed relay encapsulated in a glass tube with a small amount of mercury around the contact point to prevent arcing or "bounce" when the contacts close; 2A current carrying capability, highly impervious to lightning damage; usually latching, 1500V.

Special Notes

- MW isolation relays must be installed in a **vertical position** (within 30 degrees of vertical).

- Some isolation relays may have **fuses** for each output relay AND a slow blow input fuse (~.25 - .5 amp).

- Some relays offer redundant fusing so customer cannot defeat fuse with a large amperage fuse.
Selecting the Proper Isolation Relay

- **Self-contained** (outdoor) or **modular** (indoor)?
- **Input format** (2-wire, 3-wire or field-selectable)?
- **Output format** (2-wire, 3-wire, dividing type, or field-selectable)?
- **Sense Voltage** (Line voltage or isolated low voltage wetting voltage)?
- Can the sending device **accept non-isolated line voltages**?

Cont.....

Selecting the Proper Isolation Relay

- What is the minimum **time** the sending device’s contact is “made up” (>25 ms)? (40pps)
- What is the **minimum current** the sending device can switch (>10 ma) to reliably operate the relay?
- What is the **maximum output current** the relay can switch (>100mA to <2 amps)?
- How many **isolated dry-contact outputs** are required? (1, 2, 3, 4 or 6)
- Highest **Input to Output Isolation voltage** you can get: 2500V vs. 3750V
Typical Specifications

**Inputs**
- Pulse Inputs: 1-4; Type: Form A,C
- Power Supply Voltage: 120V-277V
- Power (Burden) – 2 w
- Max Pulse Rate accepted (transitions/second)
- Surge Suppression(VAC)
- Internally-generated +13VDC wetting voltage

**Outputs**
- Number (1-6)
- Type (Dry contact, Mercury-Wetted or Solid State, Form A,C)
- Maximum Contact Voltage & Current
- Contact VA Rating
- Contact Life (# operations at maximum ratings)
- Surge Suppression (VAC)
- Current Limiting or Fusing

Typical Specifications

**Contact On-State Resistance**
- 50 milliohms max for MW
- 20 ohms typical for LP SSR
- 1.7 ohms typical for HP SSR

**Insulation Resistance**
- (50 meghoms typical)

**Operate and Release Time**
- (Typically 1 to 10 milliseconds)

**Maximum Dielectric Voltage**
- 1500V for MW
- 2500 - 3750V for SSR
Isolation Relay Selection

Typical Self-Contained (Outdoor) Unit

Isolation Relay Selection

Typical Modular Relays
- Form C (3 wire in – 3 wire out)
- Low Voltage

Select number or low voltage outputs desired
Isolation Relay Selection

Totalizers / Pulse Accumulators
- Multiple Inputs
- One or more outputs
- Programmable input & output values

5 Take-Aways

1. A pulse is a switch closure - SPDT
2. Each switch closure is a representation of a fixed amount of energy which has gone past the meter
3. Dry contacts must be wetted with a voltage generally from the pulse receiving ("downstream") device
4. 2-wire values are double 3-wire values
5. Isolation Relays can protect your meter and your customer’s equipment; Think “separation of circuits”.
Questions & Answers

Thank You!

For Copy of Presentation, please send email to bill@brayden.com or give me your business card