

International Organization of Legal Metrology

Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale

Smart metrology: the way to test smart meters



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About NMi

- Privately owned
- 100% commercial activities
- Type examinations (MID + standards)
- Accreditation of manufacturers (MID)
- Notified Body 0122
- No 1 issuing OIML certificates
- RvA accredited for testing / verification
- Time to market and acceptance of test reports and certificates



- 22 years at NMi
- Fluid dynamics background
- Primary gas and liquid flow standards
- Measurement uncertainty
- Legal metrology: utility and HP gas
- OIML TC8 / SC8 → R137-1
- Training activities: Metrology College
- Project manager certification EuroLoop



- What is a smart meter?
- Type testing experiences
- Re-verification of meter populations
- Attributive statistical testing
- Alternative methods
- Conclusions

Objective

- Suitability of OIML recommendations
- Monitoring large meter populations



What is a smart meter?



Utility meter

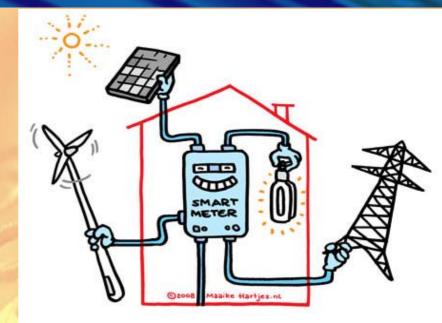
- Send reading to a central database
- Reduce electricity consumption, shutdown
- Interface
 PLC, MUC, GPRS, GSM, InfraRed, ...
 Protocol
 SLM, DLMS, ...



What is a smart meter? – 2

Difference with an ordinary meter?

For metering: none



Smart mechanical meters possible?

- Yes
- Gas, electricity, water, heat

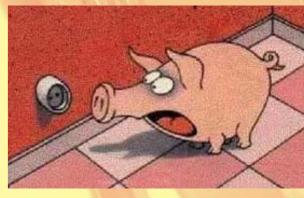


What is a smart meter? – 3



Dutch Government: Smart meter = solution for

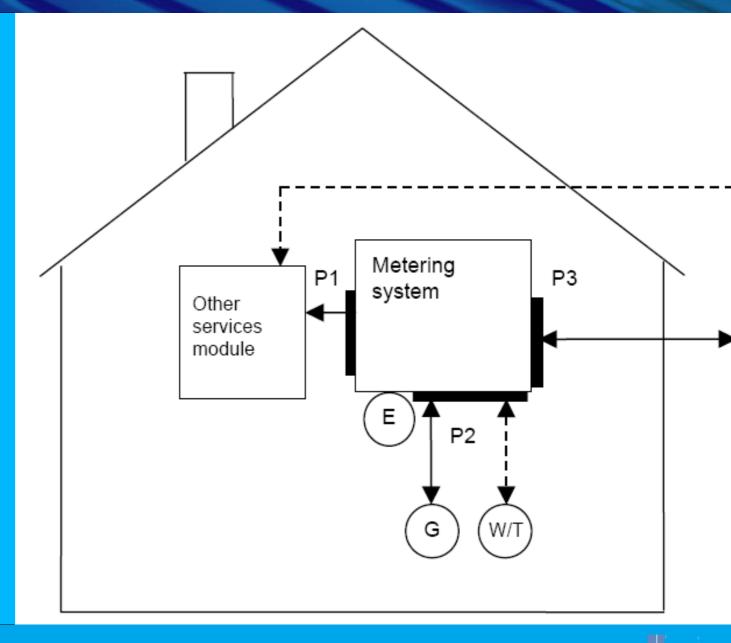
- Liberalized energy market
 → easy change of supplier
- Saving energy → CO₂ ↓
 → more frequent invoices
 Funded NTA 8130



- →exchange complete meter populations 6 million Watt-hour meters in 6 years
- Blocked in parliament



In house meter cabinet



What is a smart meter? - 5

- Consumers
 - Data security
 - Power consumption
 - Self produced energy
 - Complex tariff structures



Stop de 'slimme' spionagemeters voor gas en elektriciteitsverbruik

www.vrijbit.ni

Manufacturers

Interfaces and protocols are developing
Standardization

What is a smart meter? – 6



- Utility companies
 - Reliability of new technology
 - Giant data flow
 - Replacement of large populations
 - Depreciation of installed meter populations
 - Lack of standardization
- NTA 8130 (August 2007)
 M/441 initiative
 → open standard



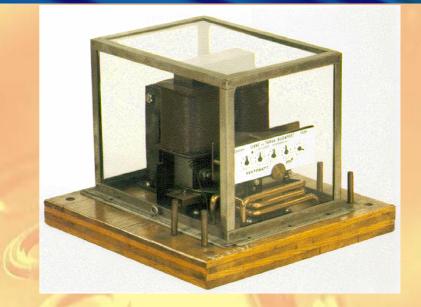
Electricity meters

- Since MID has come into force (30 oct 2006)
- 70 Watt hour meters type examined
 - MID + MI-003
 - EN 50470-1..3 / IEC 62053-11 / -21 / -22
 - Majority smart
- Additional functionality
 - Not part of MID



Additional functionalities

- Pre-payment
- Telemetry
- Power / demand
- Load profile
- Software changes
- Excess power
- Integrated clock / timer
- Modem
- Ripple control receiver



- Remote disconnection
- Power limitation
- Anti tamper indication
- Export metering (Welmec WG 11)

Smart = software

- Testing according Welmec 7.2 / OIML D31
- Manufacturer decides on modules
 - D: Download
 - S: Separation
 - T: Transmission (custody transfer data = legal metrology)
 - L: Logger
- Smart = fast
- Reduced duration \rightarrow Expansion of facilities

Gas meters

- Generally not smart
- Lot of new technology
- OIML R137-1 works very well
 - Technology independent
 - Water meter
 - OIML R49 adequate
 - Heat meters
 - OIML R75 adequate







OIML D11: Influence testing

 PLC with Internet Protocols



OIML D31: Software testing

 Welmec Guide 7.2
 Implemented in future revision of OIML Recommendations



Re-verification of meters

- Individual
- Japan

Attributive statistical inspection
Netherlands every 5 years
Germany after 8 years and then every 5 y

Consequences …



Attributive statistical testing

- Production is very reproducible
- Limited number of instruments tested
 - Utility meters
 - Length measures
 - Volume capacity measures
 - Taxi meters
 - Exhaust gas analysers
- Homogeneous lot
- Random sample, all samples tested



Attributive statistical testing

 Standards and documents like - ISO 2859, IEC 60514, - OIML TC3 SC4 (CD2): in-service inspections Prescribe – AQL and LQ How many meters shall be tested Acceptance and rejection numbers Single and double sampling plans But nothing about the associated risks



MID Annex F art. 5, Annex F1 art. 7 Attribute testing \rightarrow Accept / reject

 a level of quality corresponding to a probability of acceptance of 95%, with a nonconformity of less than 1% [AQL];
 i.e. a manufacturer's risk of 5% of nonacceptance.

a limit quality corresponding to a probability of acceptance of **5%** [consumer's risk], with a non-conformity of less than **7%** [LQ].

But no number of meters specified



Attributive statistical testing

What is the difference between

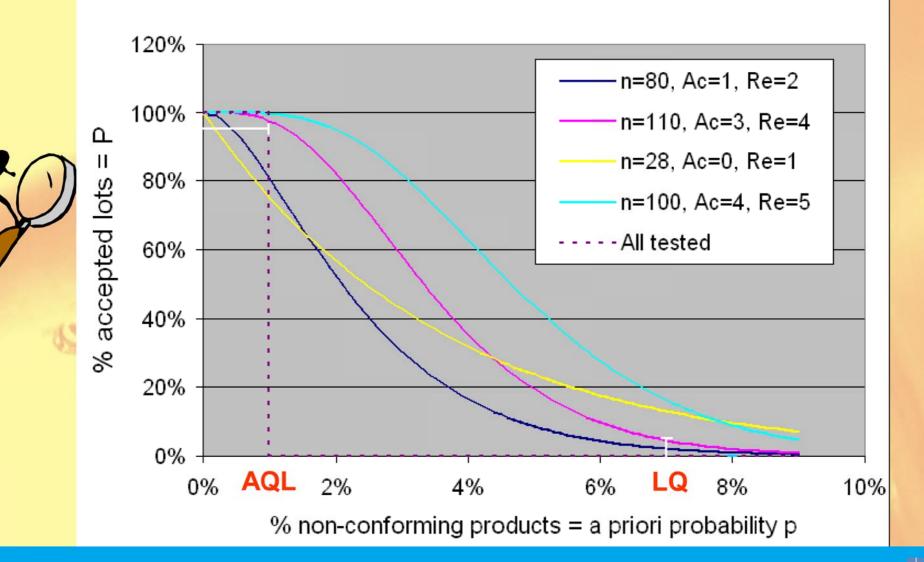
- Flipping a coin
- Tossing dice
 - Testing utility meters?







Operating Characteristics (Type B)





Alternative methods

Create sub-populations

- Criteria?
 - Geographically
 - Last digit of serial number

Replace populations after .. years

Yearly attributive inspections

Trends



Alternative methods – 2

Variable inspections

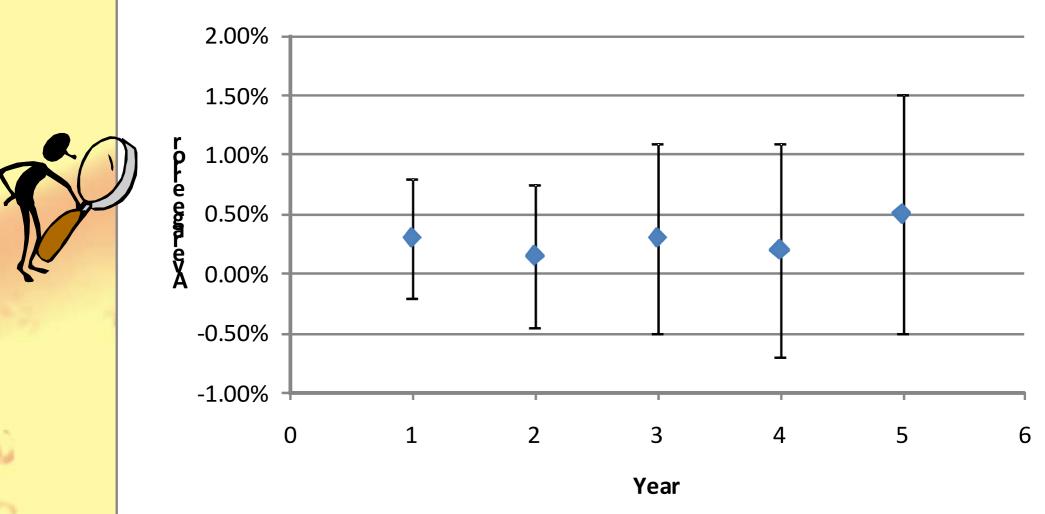
- Meter error
 - Average and standard deviation
- Trends of a population
- Yearly inspection

Advantages

- Much more information
- Smaller samples



Population trend





- Most OIML recommendations work

 Implementation D31
- OIML TC3 SC4 (CD2) → show risk
- Smart meter → larger meter populations
- Advanced statistical methods
 - Monitoring populations by attribute
 - Better by variable \rightarrow Trends
- Risk management
 - Utilities and Manufacturers



K

müllen

Sim met energie

Verbraucher schützen – aber wie? Deine Entscheidung. Europawahl 7. Juni.



nn bratfertig

(STOR)

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