

Calibration of Single-Phase Energy Meter

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Abstract: Our project is centered on the notion of energy meter calibration, and we will be building a Single-Phase Energy Meter Calibration System. This procedure is employed nowadays for correct calibration with the help of this operation. When our basic power consumption meter displays a mistake, one of the basic meters that can detect the error and take appropriate action is used. The perfect meter double-checked everything inside the meter and reduced inaccuracy by a factor of ten. We've seen domestic electricity meters with this type of issue that are over 20 years old. We chose this type of approach for our product to aid consumers with these concerns because some meters have unit problems and others have technical issues. This is the most inventive design for the final year assignment as electrical students. We locate the fault with the help of an energy meter that is correctly exact and finds quick error from the meter in this process.

Keywords: Calibration, Energy meter.

1. Introduction

The true registration of electricity by way of the meter is checked against recognized general values at various masses and strength parameters during energy meter testing. The checking out of the strength meter aids in making suitable modifications to the meter to reduce inaccuracies. The actual registration can be verified under the following conditions. At the specified voltage, 5 out of 5 stars for modernity and harmony in the electricity factor. One hundred twenty-five percent of rated modern and team spirit power factor at rated voltage. 0.5 of rated contemporary and harmony electricity factor at rated voltage the starting test is the name given to this check. Because the disc must begin rotating even at this little force, precision is no longer the standard in this test.

A. Brief History of Energy Meter

The technique of invention was an exceedingly good nineteenth-century invention." This adage, coined by the English mathematician and logician Alfred North Whitehead (1891-1947), fully corresponds to the history of the electrical meters, which has been developed through a series of advances that have built on previous achievements and encouraged further progress.

Electromagnetism made significant advances during the first half of the nineteenth century. André-Marie Ampère (1775-1836), a French physicist, discovered the electrodynamics

interaction between currents in 1820. Georg Simon Ohm (1787-1854), a German, established the link between voltage and current in a conductor in 1827. Michael Faraday (1791-1867), a British scientist, discovered the regulation of induction in 1831, which is the basis for the operation of generators, motors, and transformers.

2. Literature Review

Devaliya, Vishal A novel concept of a voltmeter will be introduced, in which the location of a client's greatest demand for electricity will be indicated in the meter used by the consumer. With the help of an embedded device installed in the meter, the measurements and, as a result, the connection will be robotically severed after surpassing the maximum demand. The GSM MODULE SIM 300 is used to communicate between the load circuit and the utility side. To connect it, we simply used the max232 protocol and a DB9 connector.

N.W.J. Hazelton's Instrument Calibration for the Twenty-First Century This work provides a brief introduction of surveying instrument calibration in general before moving on to concept calibration in particular. The need for calibration is explained, as well as a quick look at available facilities. A description of what is needed to calibrate one-of-a-kind types of instruments is presented.

Approach to energy meter calibration for dimensioning and verification Surma Yadav Alli, Herman Providing the highest level, Xiao Hua Xia Applied power, vol. 188, no. 5, pp. 563-575, 2017. For usage in Measurement and Verification (M and V) projects, energy meter must be calibrated. Calibration, on the other hand, can be excessively expensive and have a detrimental impact on challenge feasibility. This study presents a revolutionary low-cost in-situ meter calibration method based on the use of a calibrator that has an extremely low accuracy commercial power meter. The simulation Causal inference (SIMEX) Measurement Error Model and Bayesian regression are used to finish the calibration process. The mannequin is trained or calibrated for 24 hours on half-hourly building electricity data.

Over the next few months, the measurements are compared to the true levels to confirm the procedure. In comparison to Ordinary Least Squares regression or trendy SIMEX, the hybrid technique significantly increases parameter estimations and

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quality of fit. This study investigates how to address the effects of height in strength monitoring and develops an effective strategy for limiting the bias that results from it. Meters calibrated using the method described offer enough precision for most M and V applications at a significantly lower cost.

3. Problem Statement

As previously said, digital energy meters have various advantages, but there is always the possibility of innovation or change in different devices for customer and provider convenience.

Meter reading and other associated tasks, like as bill payment, are handled by a large number of people.

4. Methodology

The meter's driving mechanism is made up of two electromagnets. Steel laminations make up the core of these electromagnets. The load current excites the coil of one of the electromagnets is collage as current coil. Because the coil of the second electromagnet is connected across the supply voltage, it carries a current proportionate to it. This coil is known as pressure coil. As a result, the two types of electromagnets are referred to as series and shunt magnets, respectively. On the middle limb, copper shading bands are supplied.

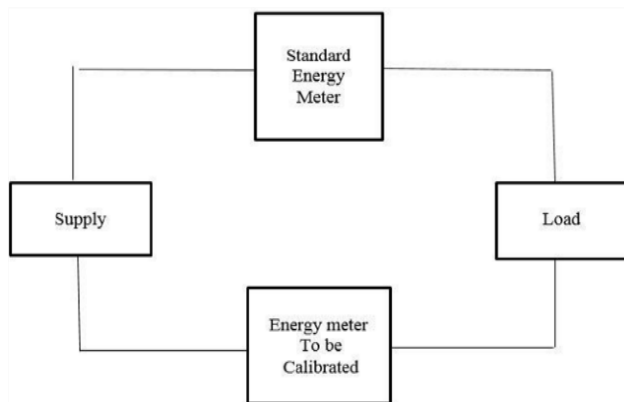


Fig. 1. Calibration of Single-Phase Energy Meter

5. Operation

As part of testing and calibrating the meter must be properly established in the preferred meter under trying out power meter and load as bank per connecting diagram. Use resistive load financial institution and time consists of the strength meter Start a single section supply voltage and work in one hour after one hour locates the calibration and defined the error of general meter and below the testing meter.

6. Observation Table

Table 1
Case 1: Load: Resistive

Sr.	Standard meter reading	Meter which is calibrated reading	Error
1	2 Unit	2 Unit	NO

Table 2
Case 2: Load: Resistive

Sr.	Standard meter reading	Meter which is calibrated reading	Error
1	2.00 Unit	1.95 Unit	0.05



Fig. 2. Calibration of single-phase energy meter actual model

7. Future Scope

The proposed technology could be used as prepaid energy meter in the future. These meters can be recharged according to the needs of the user, avoiding any excess billing costs.

This model employs the usage of energy meter testing to determine the actual error and reduce it. This project is extremely beneficial to consumers who are experiencing meter reading issues or any other technical issues

8. Conclusion

We can deduct from this project that while creating the project, which is an error-finding instrument, With the use of a typical energy meter, we are able to determine the meter's actual mistakes and reduce them. This project is extremely beneficial to consumers who are experiencing meter reading issues or any other technical issues. After calibration, the meter's faults will be automatically reduced. We are grateful to our project guide for his assistance with our project.

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