



# CURRENT AND VOLTAGE MONITOR SYSTEM (CVM)

21 - 22 July 2011

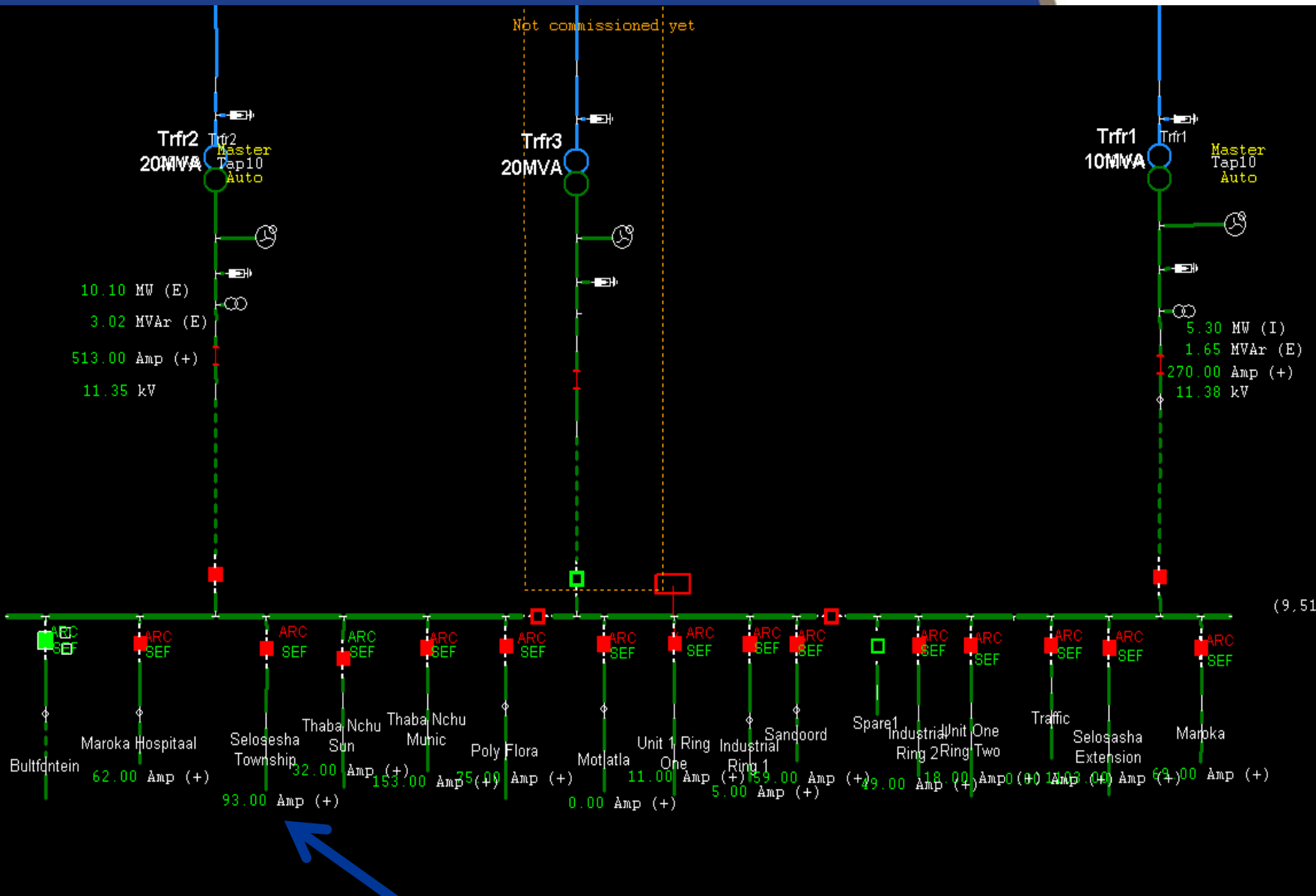
Rudi Kleinhans

- Introduction
- Problem statement
- Equipment
- Results
- Revenue losses
- Conclusion

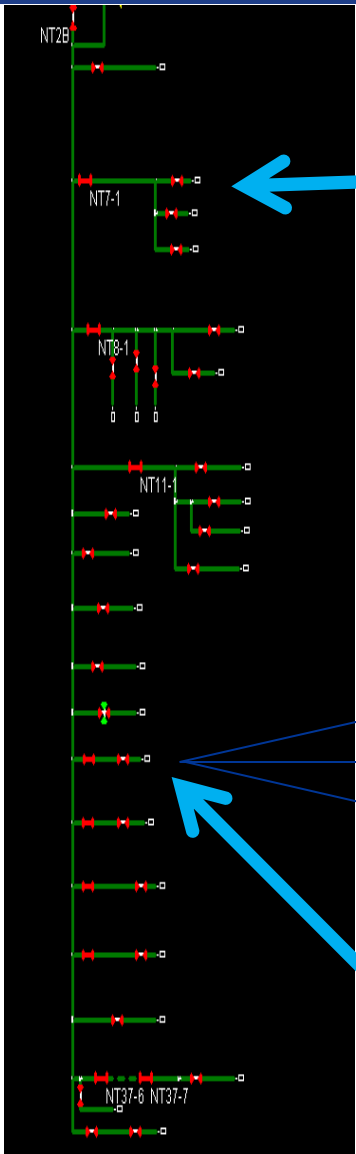
## INTRODUCTION

- According to statistics the average failure rate of Pole Mounted Transformers in Eskom NWR is 5 percent per year
- In the North Western Region there are 35948 Pole Mounted Transformers (thus 1794 transformers are failing annually)
- Replacement cost can vary between R 44 000 and R180 000 per transformer depending on the kVA of the transformer
- We suspect that the reasons for transformer failures are lightning and transformer overloading
- There are no indication which Pole Mounted Transformers are overloading

# PROBLEM STATEMENT



# Current and Voltage Monitor System



25 Pole Mounted Transformers (up to 5000 houses on a feeder)

Between 50 to 200 houses per transformer



## EQUIPMENT

- Compiled a specification for a CVM unit
- The CVM must be able to be commissioned live – to avoid interruptions
- The CVM must be remotely accessible via GPRS
- kWh and kVA readings to be remotely available
- All abnormalities for example open conductor, AC fail, high Voltages to alarm the Regional Control Centre
- All Voltage and Current graphs can be downloaded
- Earth fault current detection
- Current spectrum from 0 to 1000 Amps

Configuration settings:

Configuration Name:

BLOEM\_SELD\_200kVA

Current high:

Red current high:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 Red current high recovery:  A  
 White current high:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 White current high recovery:  A  
 Blue current high:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 Blue current high recovery:  A

Voltage high:

Red voltage high:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 Red voltage high recovery:  V  
 White voltage high:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 White voltage high recovery:  V  
 Blue voltage high:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 Blue voltage high recovery:  V

Current low:

Red current low:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 Red current low recovery:  A  
 White current low:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 White current low recovery:  A  
 Blue current low:  A  SMS  Alarm  
 Blue current low recovery:  A

Voltage low:

Red voltage low:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 Red voltage low recovery:  V  
 White voltage low:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 White voltage low recovery:  V  
 Blue voltage low:  V  SMS  Alarm  
 Blue voltage low recovery:  V

Temperature:

Temperature high:  deg C  
 Temperature high recovery:  deg C

AC Healthy:

AC falls away:  SMS  
 AC Recovers:  SMS

Cellphone numbers:

	Number:	Name:	
#1	<input type="text" value="+27837090871"/>	<input type="text" value="RUDI"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
#2	<input type="text" value="+27835550675"/>	<input type="text" value="WMC"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active
#3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Active
#4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Active
#5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Active

Phase difference (Current):

Maximum phase difference:  %  Alarm  
 Phase difference recovery:  %  
 Phase difference debounce (mins):  minutes

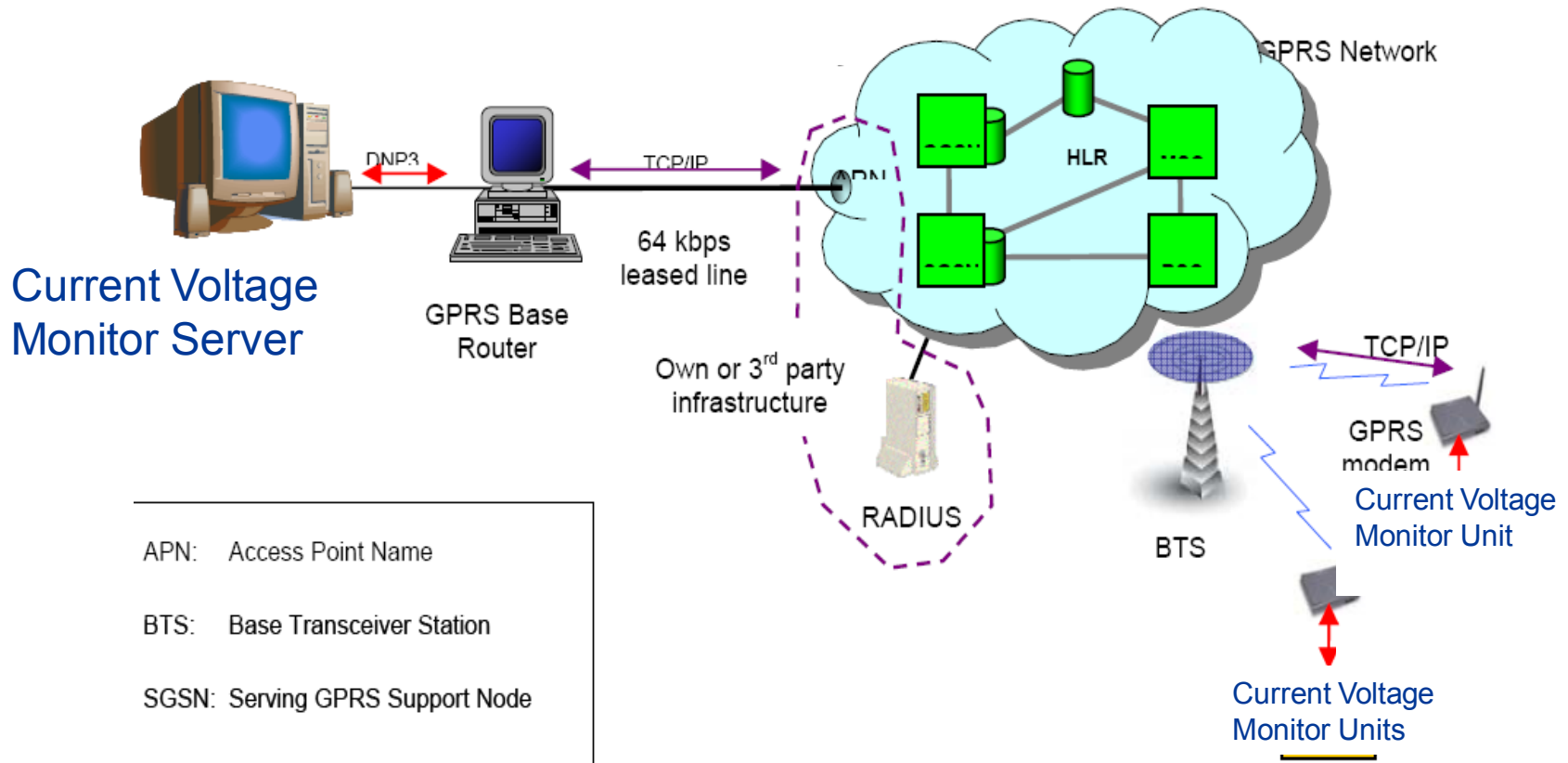
Datalogging:

Log interval (out of alarm):  seconds  
 Log interval (in alarm):  seconds

Save

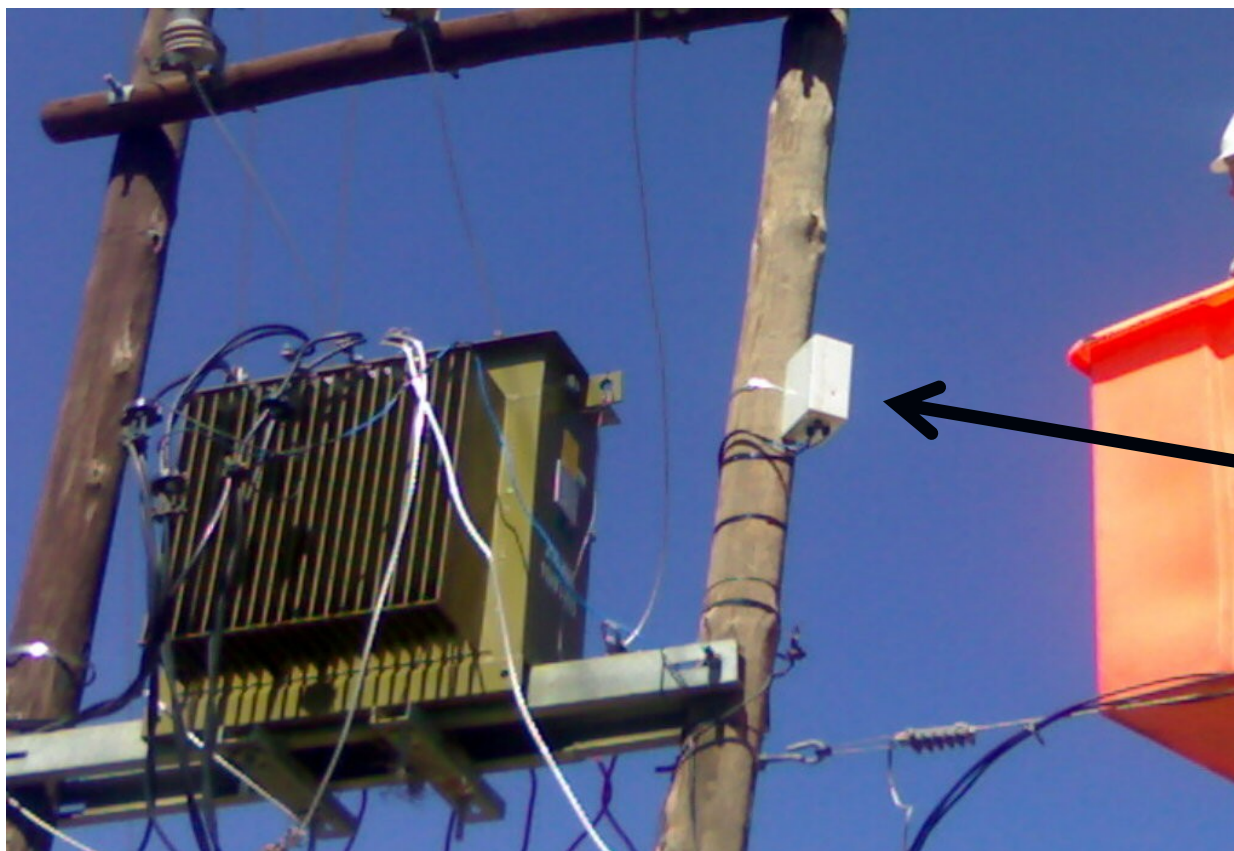
Cancel

# GPRS PHILOSOPHY





## CVM – INSTALLED

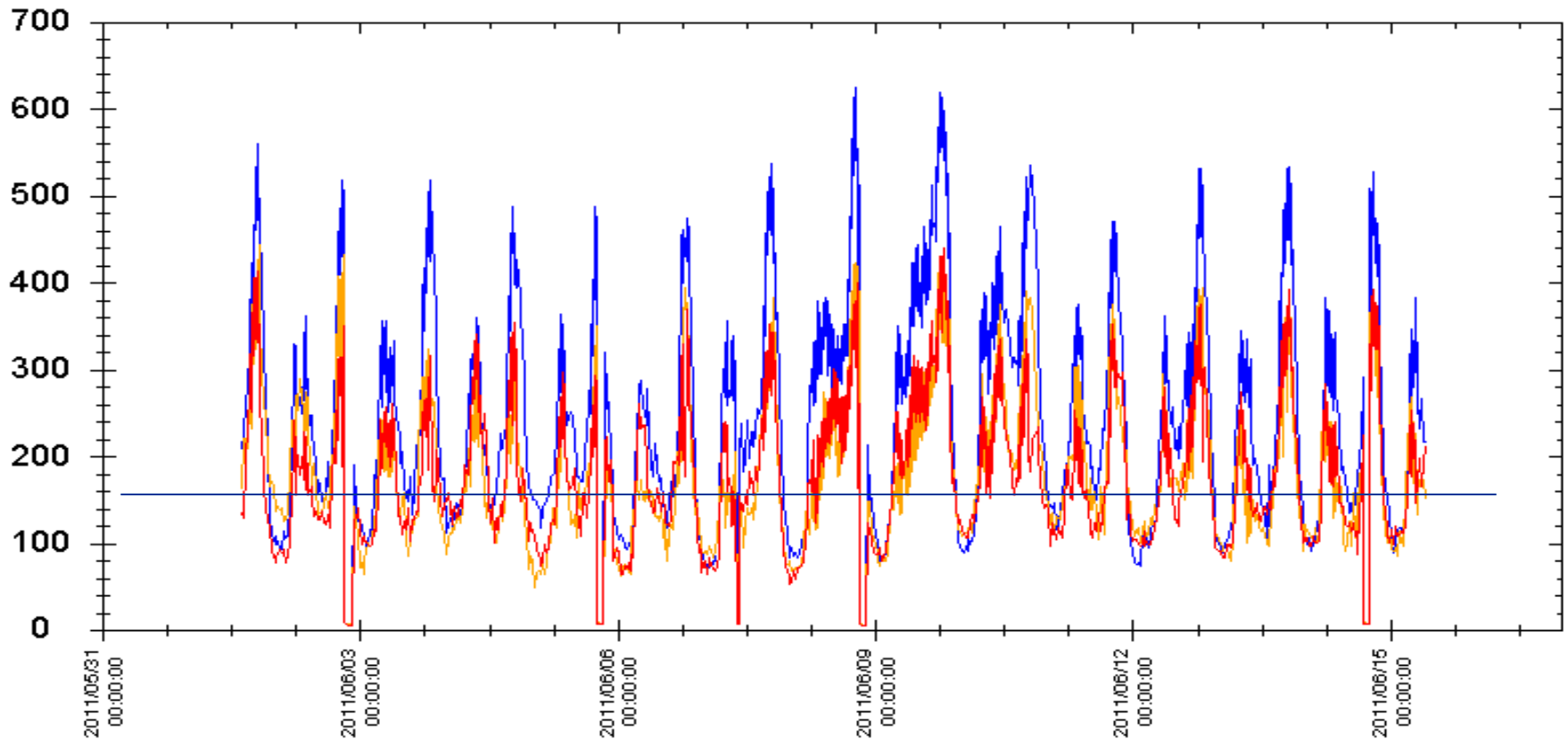


CVM installed at 100  
kVA Pole Mounted  
Transformer

## RESULTS

- An example of Transformer overloading

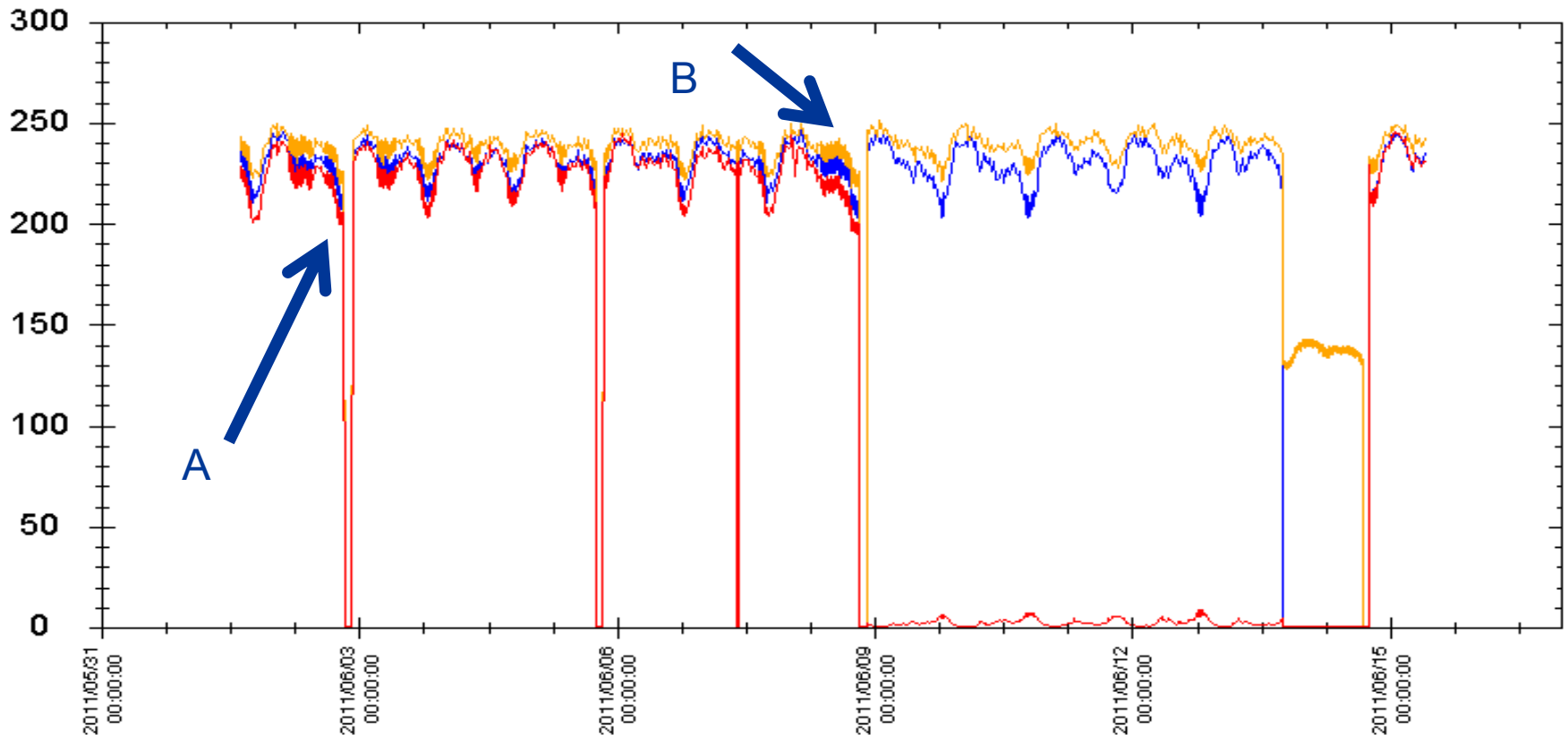
**TCT00137 Currents. Pole:NT 8-9 Transformer:100**



## RESULTS

- An example of interruptions

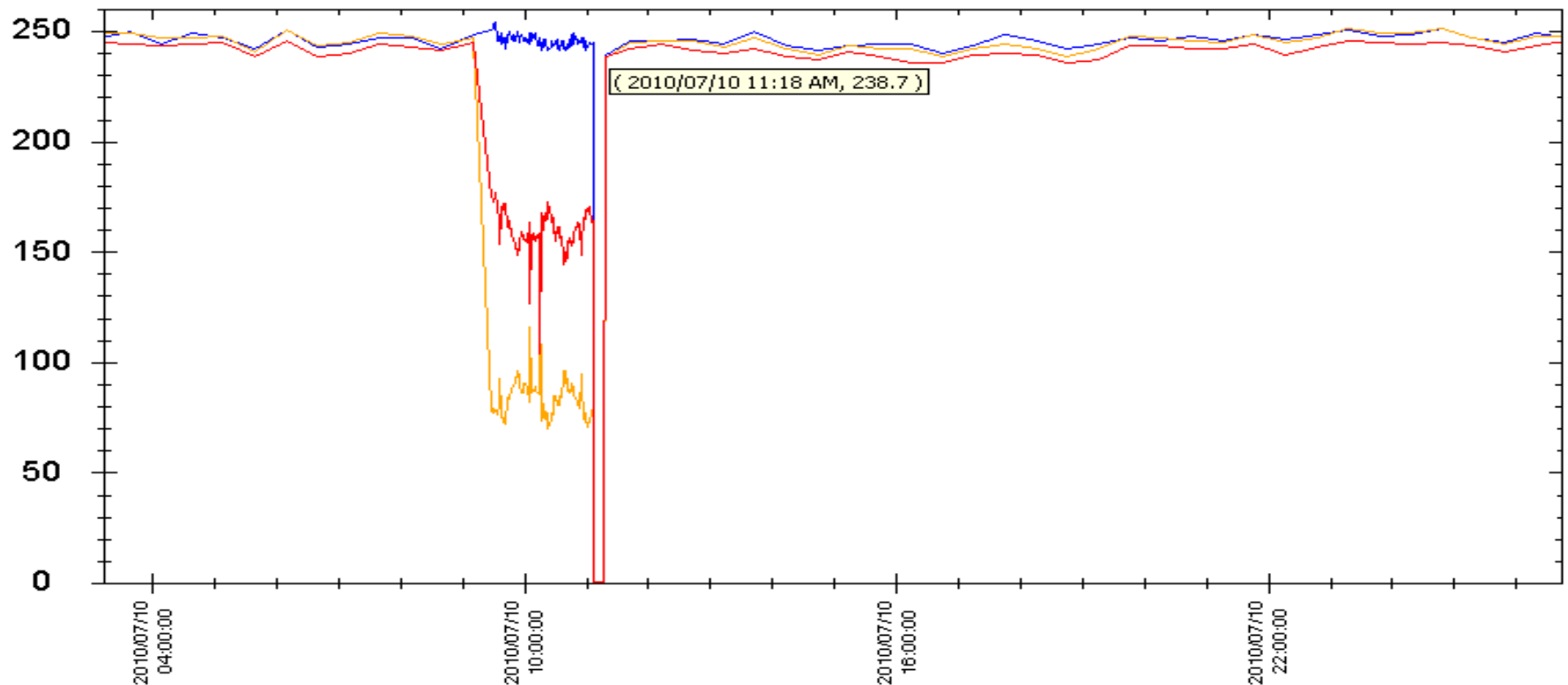
**TCT00209 Voltages Pole:NT 19 Transformer:100**



## RESULTS

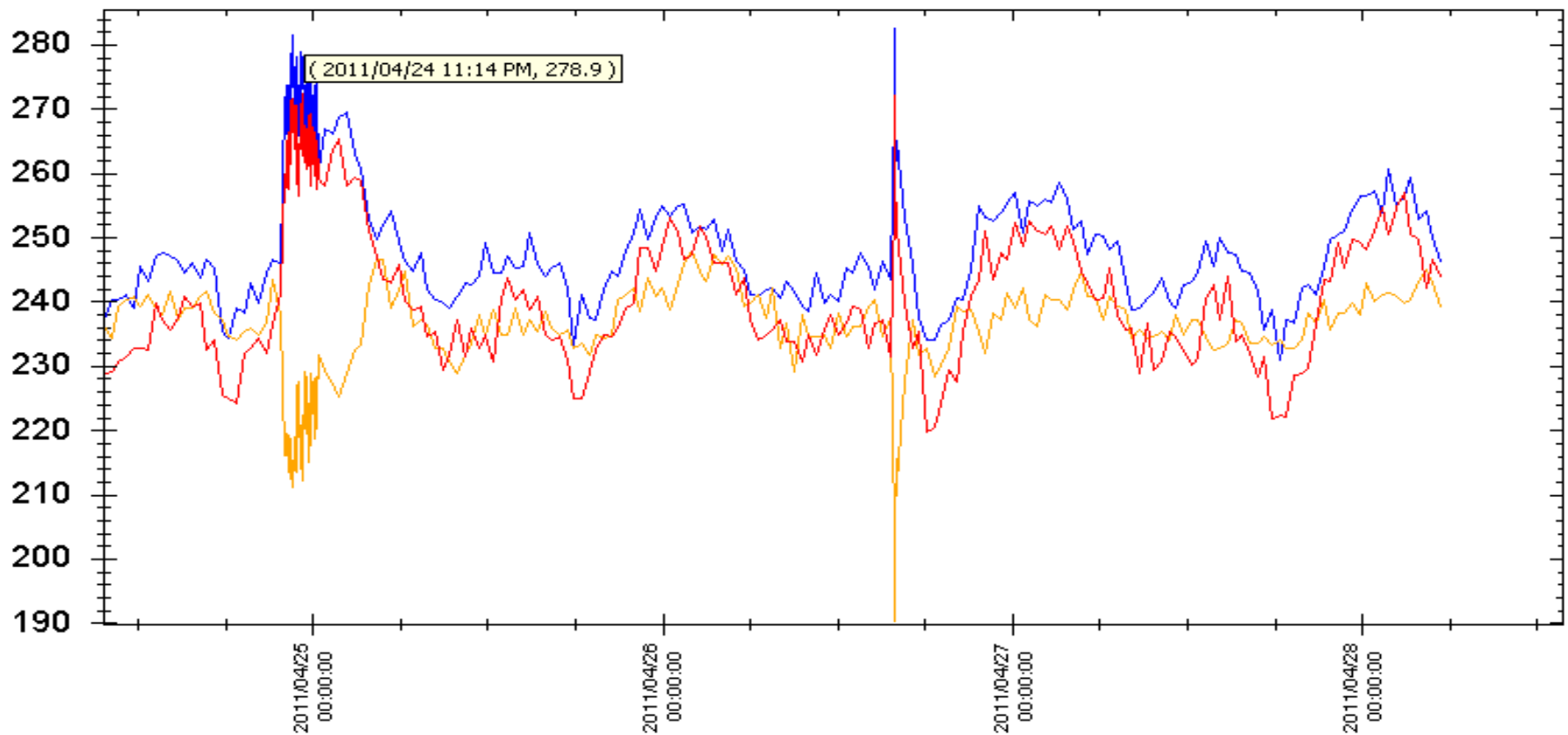
- An example of HV Conductor burning off

**TCT0194 Voltages Pole:HPO 77/7/43 Transformer:100**



## RESULTS

- An example of loose Neutral – Causing over Voltages

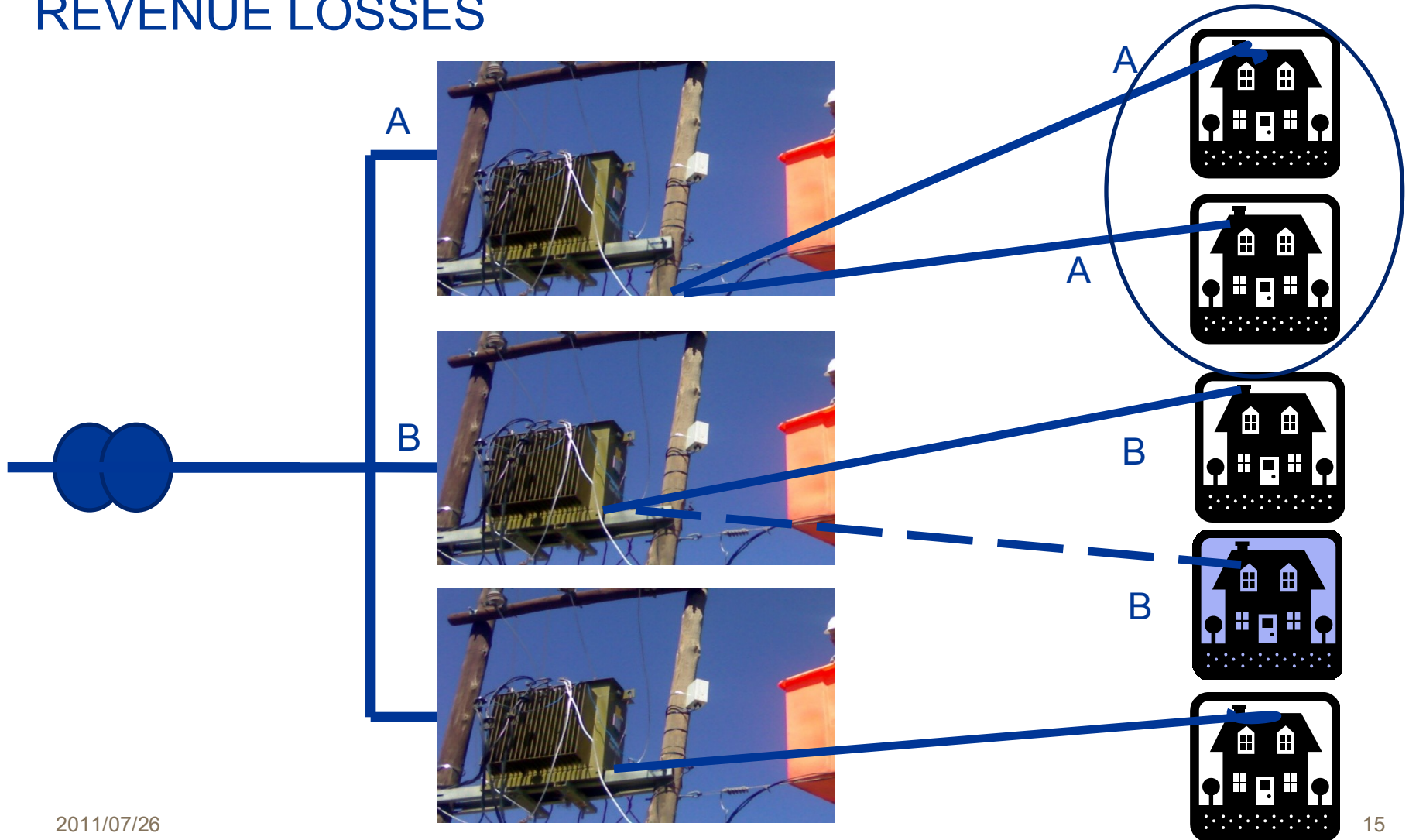


## REVENUE LOSSES

What methodology was used?

1. Used the kWh data of the CVM
2. Downloaded all the customer account numbers linked to a specific transformer
3. Downloaded all the revenue received from all the customers linked to a specific transformer over a period of five months
4. Then calculated the kWh value from the revenue received
5. Compare the calculated kWh to the measured kWh

## REVENUE LOSSES



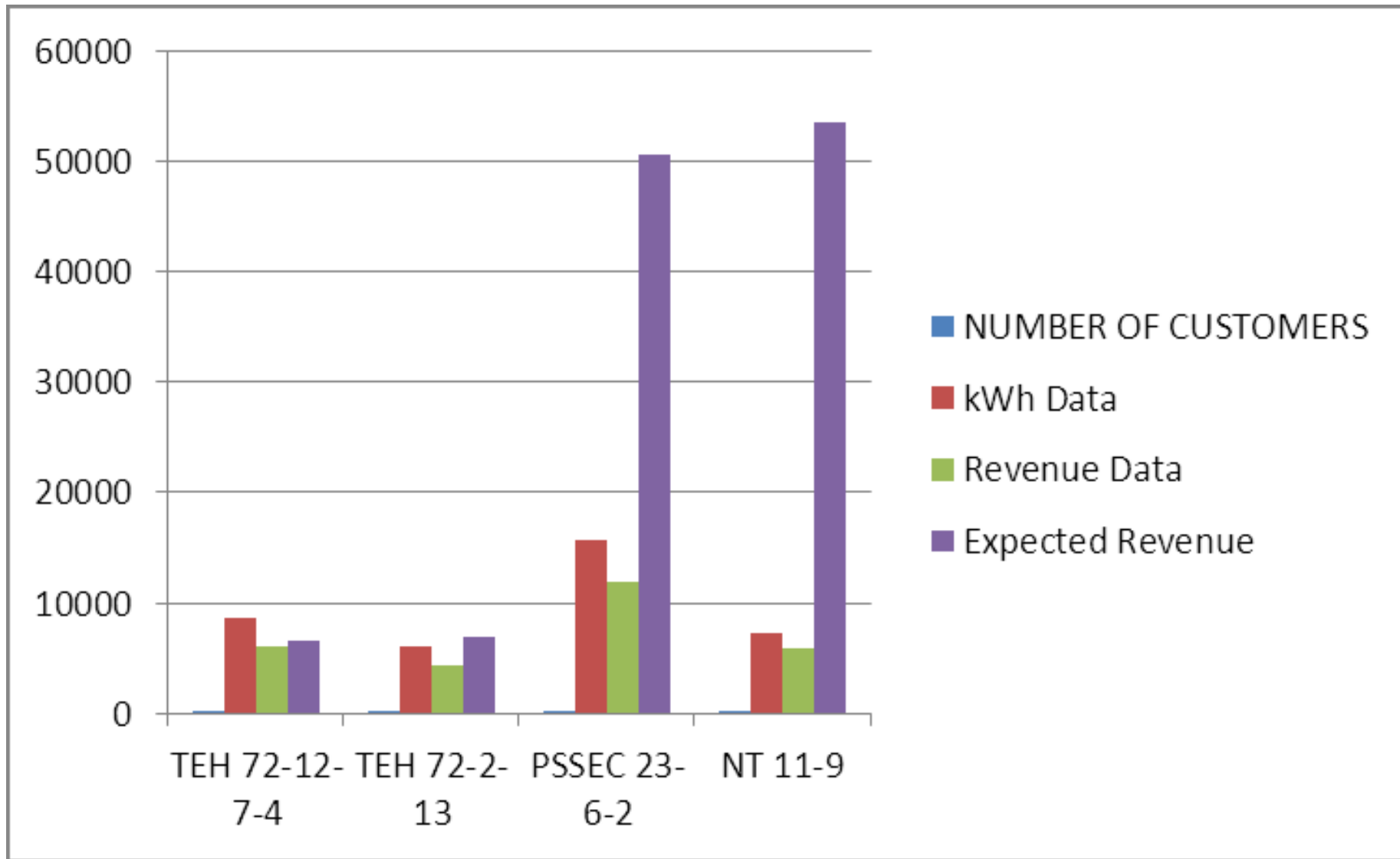




# Revenue Comparison

		January 2011		February 2011		March 2011		April 2011		May 2011	
		kWh	Revenue	kWh	Revenue	kWh	Revenue	kWh	Revenue	kWh	Revenue
<b>TEH 72-12-7-4</b>	<b>From Revenue</b>	<b>9905</b>	<b>6489</b>	<b>11033</b>	<b>7229</b>	<b>10601</b>	<b>6944</b>	<b>10928</b>	<b>7958</b>	<b>8628</b>	<b>6157</b>
<b>(92 Tot Cust)</b>	<b>Number of customers</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>76</b>		<b>79</b>		<b>82</b>		<b>82</b>	
	<b>Measured</b>							<b>9437</b>	<b>6183</b>	<b>10061</b>	<b>6592</b>
	<b>Percentage kWh diff</b>							<b>16</b>		<b>14</b>	
<b>TEH 72-2-13</b>	<b>From Revenue</b>			<b>7033</b>	<b>4609</b>	<b>7345</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>8061</b>	<b>5761</b>	<b>6103</b>	<b>4281</b>
<b>(92 Tot Cust)</b>	<b>Number of customers paying</b>			<b>72</b>		<b>72</b>		<b>75</b>		<b>73</b>	
	<b>Measured</b>					<b>9409</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>10125</b>	<b>6636</b>	<b>10534</b>	<b>6904</b>
	<b>Percentage kWh diff</b>					<b>22</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>42</b>	
<b>PSSEC 23-6-2</b>	<b>From Revenue</b>	<b>25988</b>	<b>17033</b>	<b>22166</b>	<b>14528</b>	<b>23980</b>	<b>15718</b>	<b>20589</b>	<b>15791</b>	<b>15654</b>	<b>11864</b>
<b>(168 Tot Cust)</b>	<b>Number of customers</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>112</b>		<b>105</b>		<b>101</b>	
	<b>Measured</b>			<b>57919</b>	<b>37962</b>	<b>64506</b>	<b>42280</b>	<b>68297</b>	<b>44765</b>	<b>77145</b>	<b>50565</b>
	<b>Percentage kWh diff</b>			<b>62</b>		<b>63</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>80</b>	
<b>NT11-9</b>	<b>From Revenue</b>	<b>10990</b>	<b>7182</b>	<b>8435</b>	<b>5503</b>	<b>10264</b>	<b>6726</b>	<b>10508</b>	<b>8362</b>	<b>7214</b>	<b>5836</b>
<b>(87 Tot Cust)</b>	<b>Number of customers</b>	<b>37</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>32</b>	
	<b>Measured</b>			<b>51516</b>		<b>58995</b>		<b>67714</b>	<b>44014</b>	<b>82194</b>	
	<b>Percentage</b>			<b>84</b>		<b>83</b>		<b>84</b>		<b>91</b>	

# Revenue Comparison



## RESULTS

### ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS RESULTS IN:

- HV conductors burning off
- LV conductors burning off
- Neutral connections burning off
- Abnormal high and low Voltages
- Unnecessary interruptions
- Unnecessary overtime that needs to be worked at night – safety hazard
- Loss of income

## CONCLUSION

- The CVM can now be implemented to identify overloading, over and under Voltages and supply interruption.
- Unbalanced loading can be corrected
- Eskom can pro-actively upgrade transformers prior to failing
- Eskom can act immediately on the alarms and restore power supply quicker
- Revenue losses can be calculated per transformer
- A priority list to identify which transformers have the highest theft can be compiled

## CONCLUSION

- With the demand for electricity in South Africa it is essential that we all pay for the energy used to ensure that we can build power stations and maintain our networks.
- Our vision is the future of our kids

**Thank You**