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## How will new technology change the revenue protection processes in the future?

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SARPA Conference: Polokwane 2011

# — Overview



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- **Introduction**
- **What is smart metering?**
- **Conventional Revenue Protection processes**
- **SM facilities to support RP**
- **New approach to RP processes:**
- **Collection and analysis of data from SM systems**
- **Advantages of using new methodologies**
- **Skills to drive new processes**
- **Conclusion**

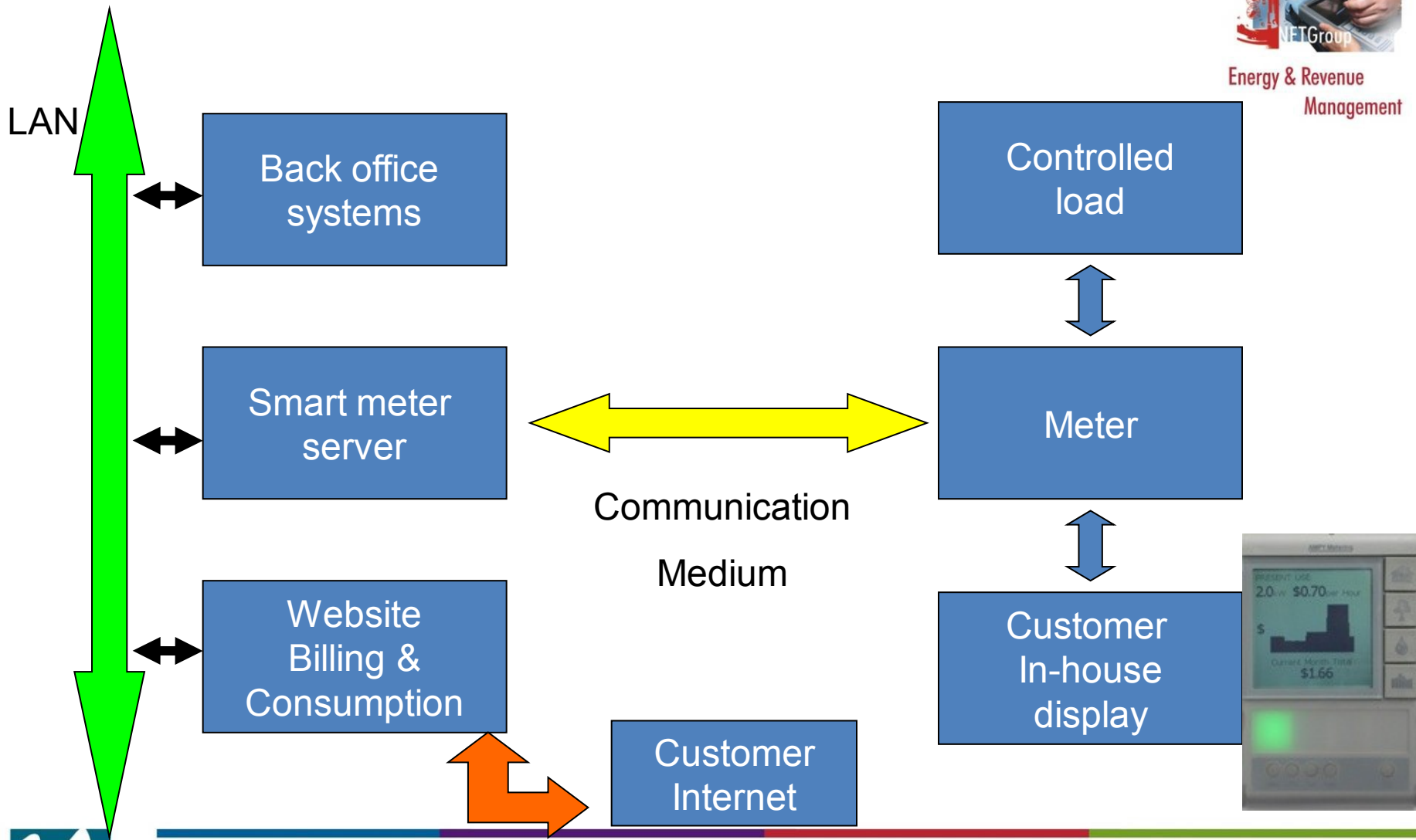
## — SM features

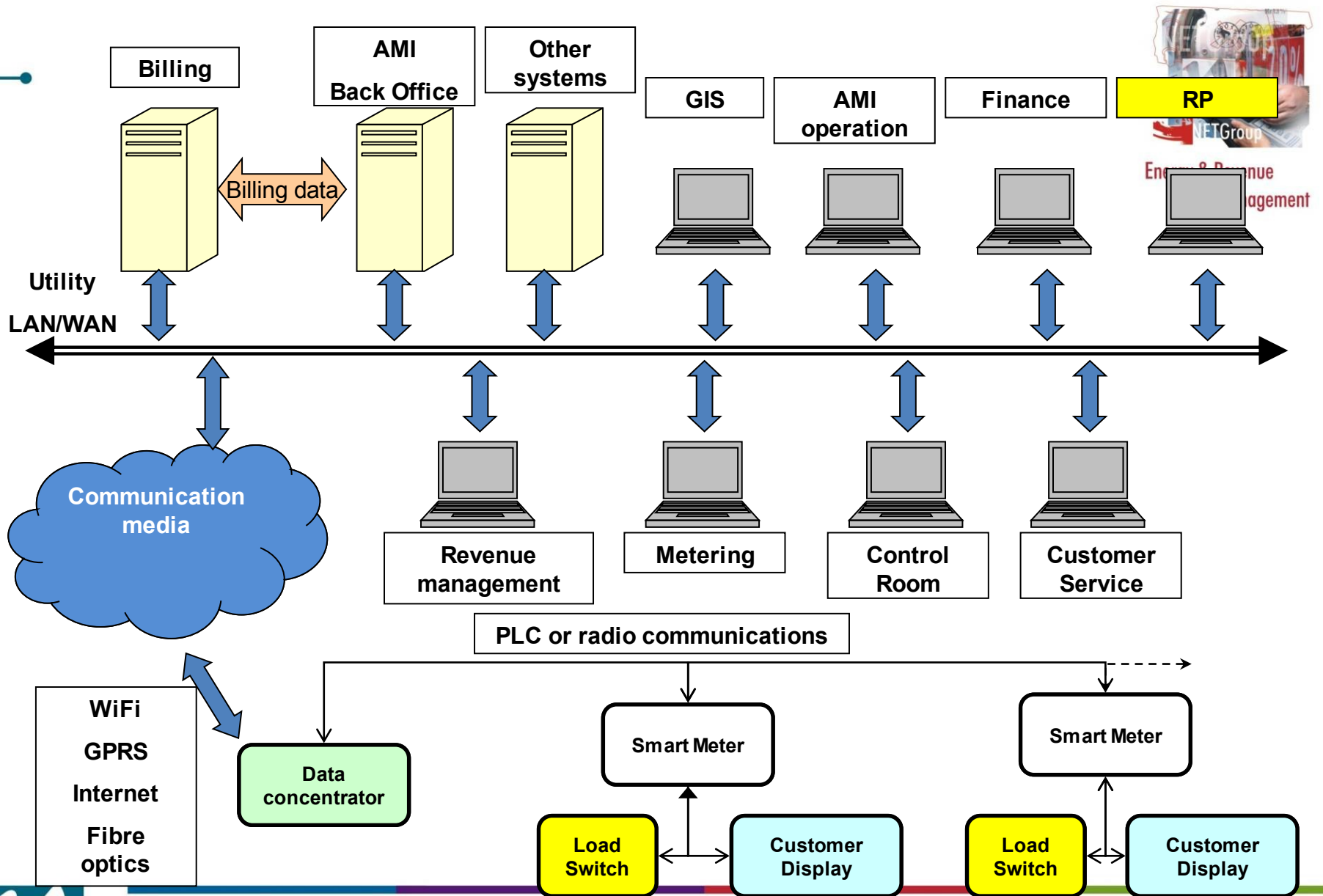


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- *“Smart metering has the following features:*
- *Automatic processing, transfer, management and utilisation of metering data*
- *Automatic management of meters*
- *2 way data communication with meters*
- *Provides meaningful and timely consumption information to the relevant actors and their systems, including the energy consumer*
- *Supports services that improve the energy efficiency of the energy consumption and the energy system (generation, transmission, distribution and especially enduse)” (European Smart Metering Alliance )*

# Typical SM configuration



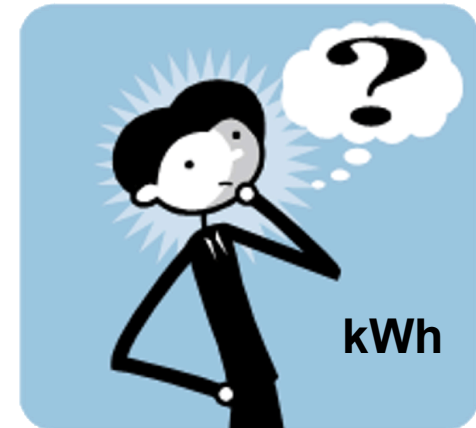


## — Non- technical losses



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- Incorrect metering
- No Metering/ malfunction
- Incorrect meter readings
- Tampering with meters
- Bypassing of meters



# Commercial losses



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- Incorrect billing
- Incorrect tariffs
- Ineffective revenue collection
- Administrative losses





## Unit/ revenue losses



**If one uses 2009 Eskom data the following can be calculated**

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- Non-technical losses amounts to 10% in the RSA according to a PB Power report
- Non technical losses Eskom 5927 GWh (50% of Distribution loss)
- Non technical losses of redistributors 4417 GWh (5% of energy purchased)
- Total cost at average Eskom supply price R0.25 = R2,586 bil
- Total cost at average Eskom residential selling price R0.53 = R5,482 bil



# Conventional RP



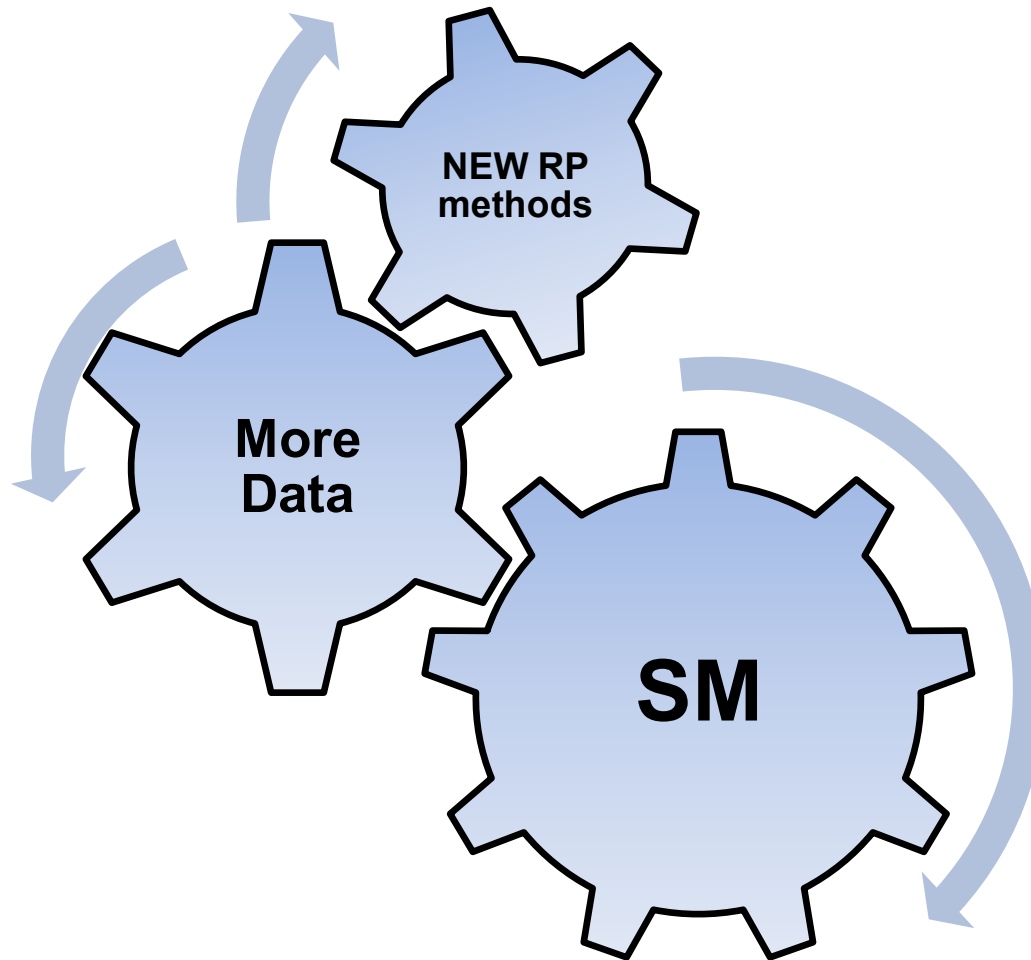
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- Meter audits ( physical visits)
- Billing/ prepayment consumption reports
- Disconnect non-payer/ tamperer by visiting the site.
- Follow up visits to ensure that the customer does not re-connect himself.
- Frequency of visits once every 1 to 5 years
- Meter reader can be used to report tampering
- Process is time consuming and expensive

# — SM requires new RP methods



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## — SM RP facilities



According to NIST (Xanthus Consulting International, 2009) the following RP functionality should be provided by the SM system

- *Tamper Detection*
- *Anomalous Readings detection*
- *Periodic Meter Status to Detect Any Tampering*
- *Suspicious Meter*
- *Remote Disconnect for Non-Payment*

# Advantages of using SM systems



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- 24h monitoring of all meters.
- Auto energy balancing.
- Payment and billing monitoring.
- Only audit meters on exception reports/ more efficient operations.
- Early warning of any fraudulent actions at the metering site.
- GPS tagging of meters during the installation phase will allow the RP operators to go to a specific meter directly



# — Meter and customer data

- One view of:
  - Meter readings
  - Meter alarms
  - Energy balance metering
  - Billing data
  - Tariff data
  - Customer history and type
  - Payment data
  - Various analysis and reporting options
  - Inspection scheduling and feedback
- Meter failure feedback
- Administrative processes

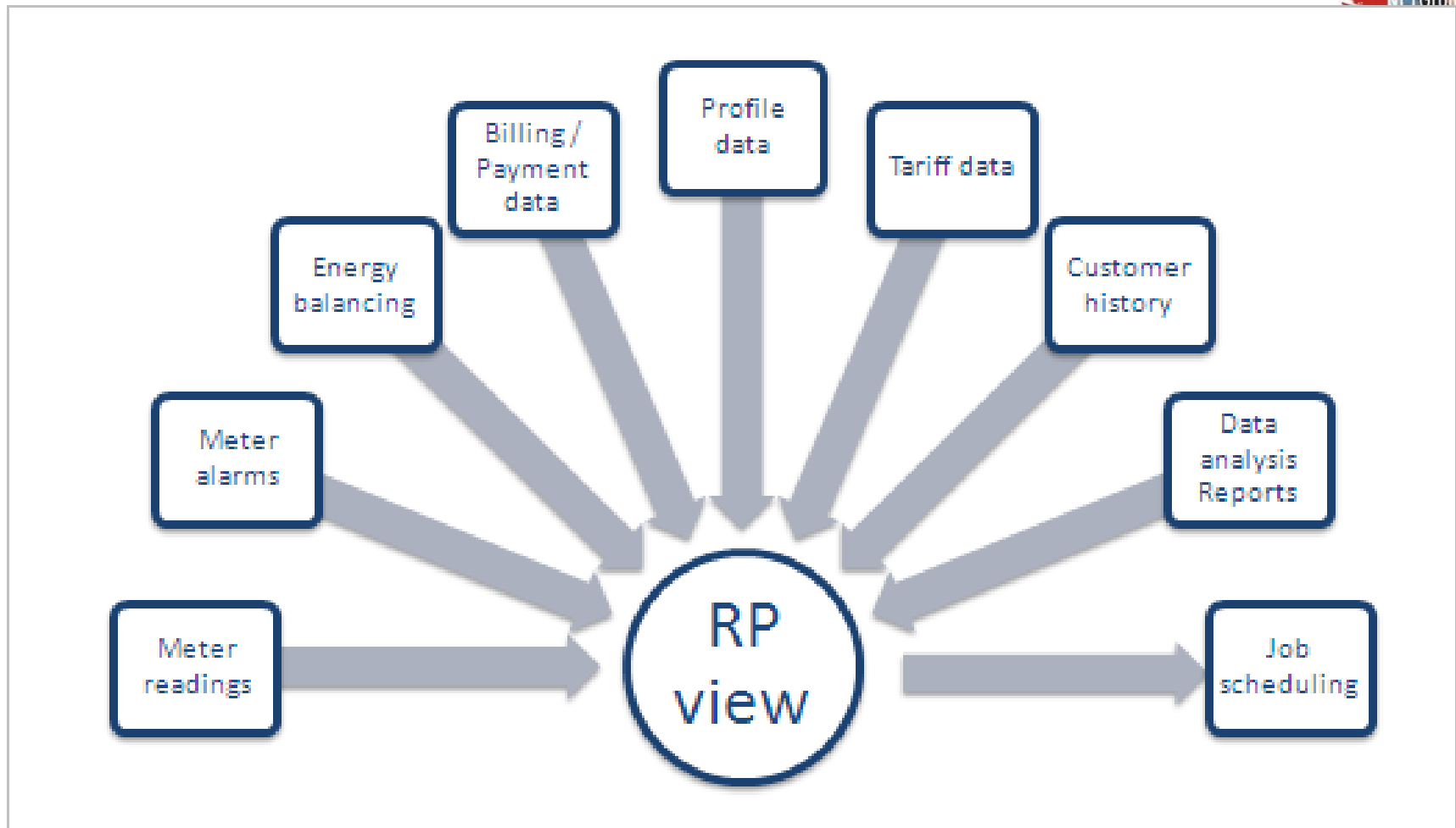


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# Single RP view on customer



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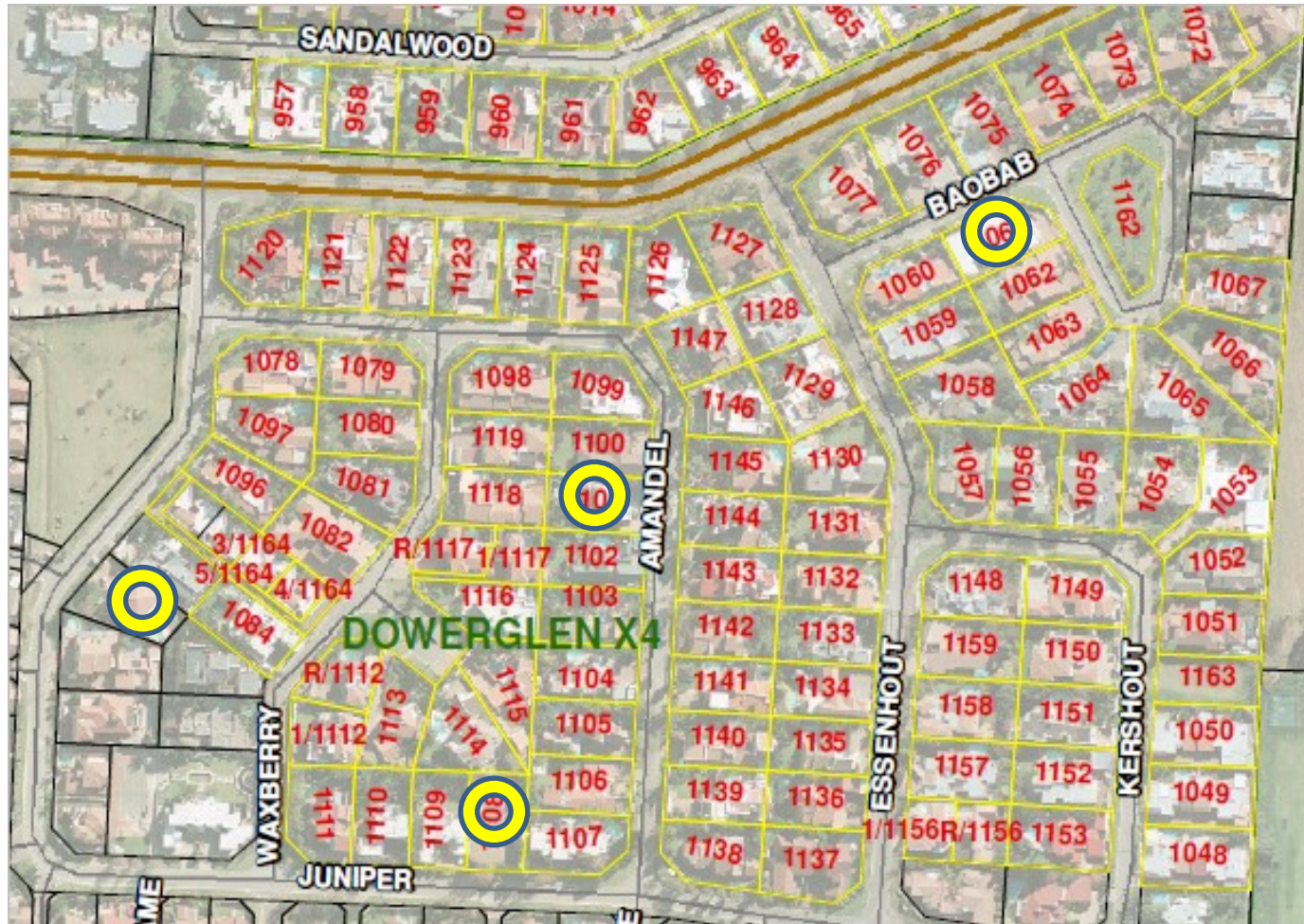




# GIS view of problem areas



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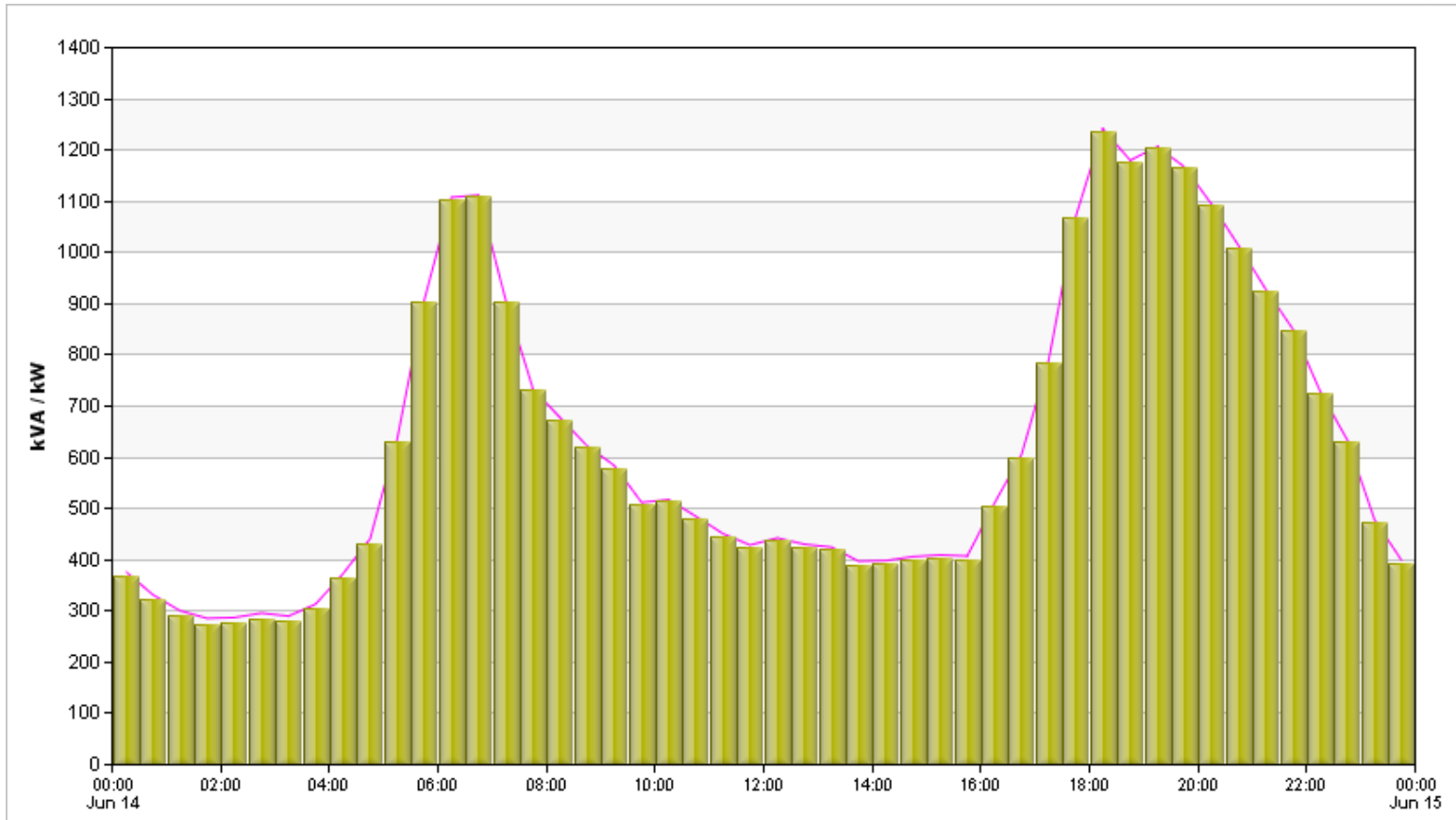




# Residential Profile



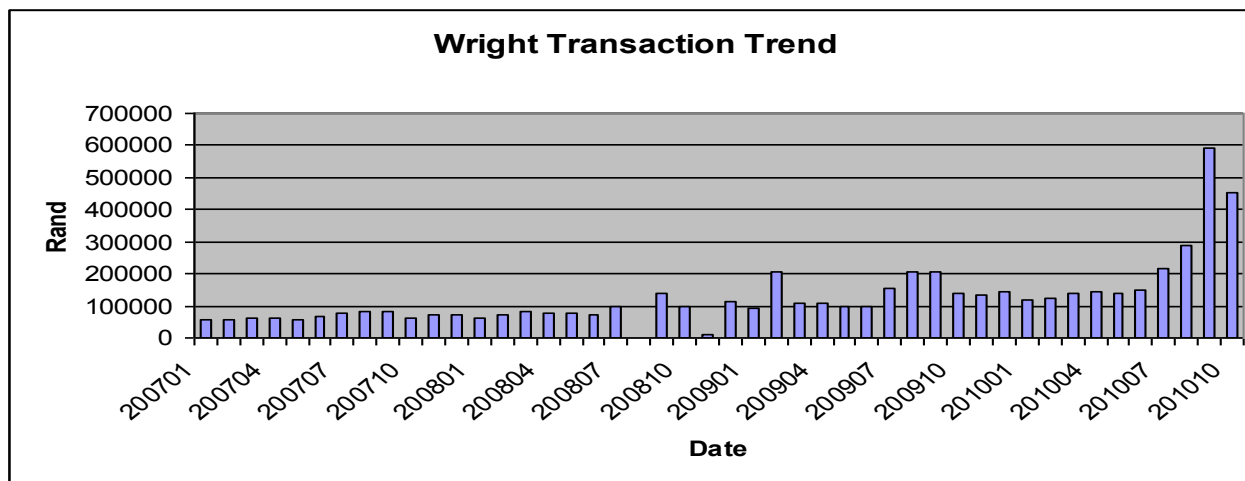
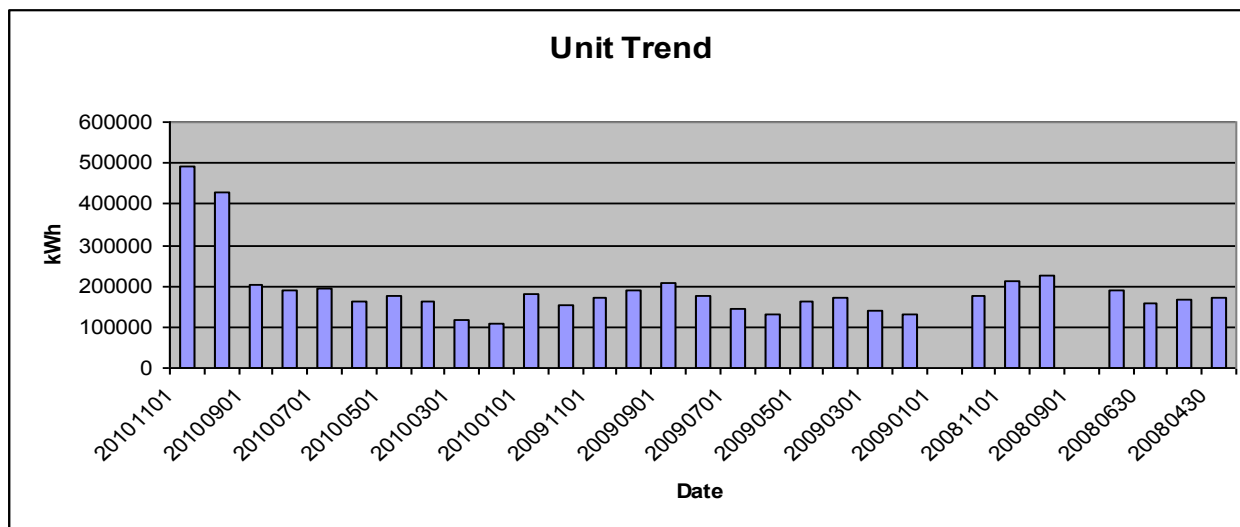
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# Trending graphs



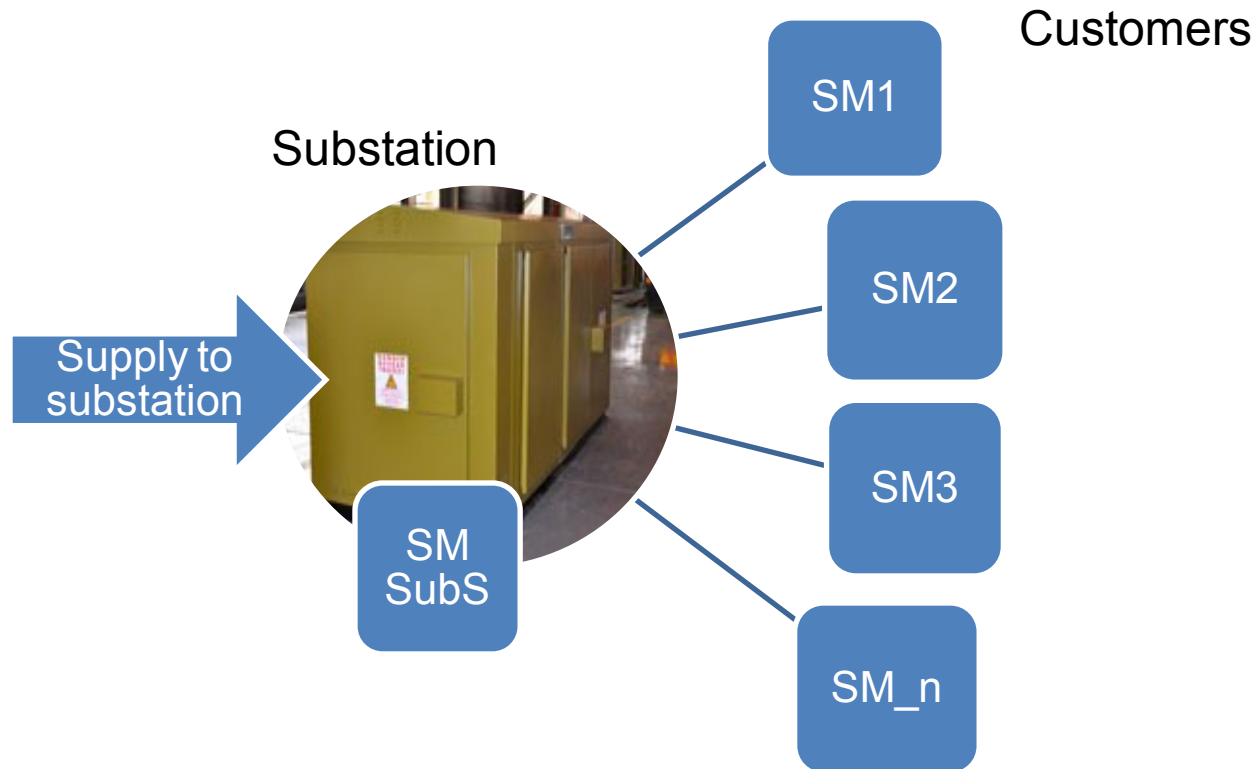
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# Energy balancing



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Substation SM units = Sum customer SM units

## — New approach to RP



- The RP operators will thus not have to embark on sweep audits due to the fact that the system is self auditing.
- ½ hour consumption data uploaded every day as well as alarms from the meters will enable RP operators to identify tampered or faulty meters on a daily basis.
- Field work will be directed at specific tamper cases resulting in more efficient processes.
- Many RP processes will be meter data related rather than field work driven..

## • New approach to RP



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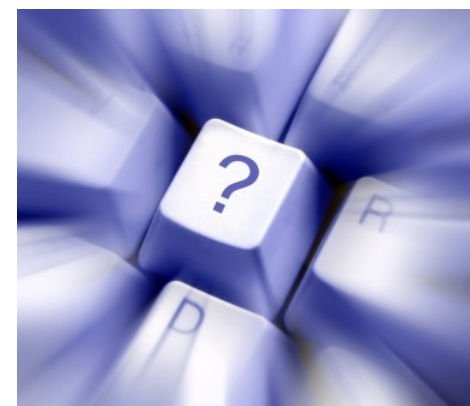
- Automated energy balancing will assist RP operators to identify problem areas effectively.
- Data from billing systems will assist with the identification of tariff problems, billed reading problems, non-payment issues
- Administrative process verification
- Meter reading verification

# — SM data analysis

- Reverse power
- More than say 20% deviation from average consumption
- Lower power consumption when the group increases
- Energy balance analysis
- Power loss when group is still powered
- Tamper alarm
- High number of power loss instances
- Inspect 1/2h consumption profiles
- GIS plotting of problems to detect hot spots



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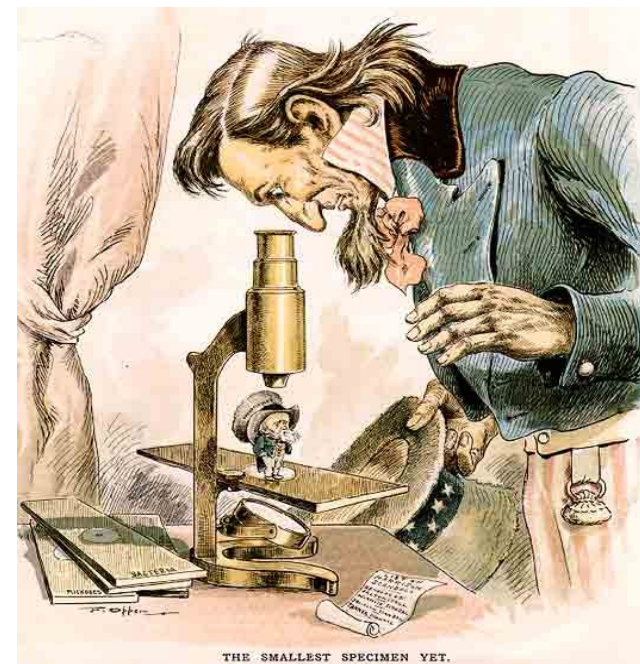


## — New skills

- Computer systems
- Databases usage
- Reports generation with the MDMS
- Data interpretation
- SM metering systems
- GIS systems
- RP processes



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# Conclusions



- New meter technology will require the development of RP operators to acquire new skills to understand and use SM data to manage energy losses.
- SM systems will enable the utility to monitor metering systems 24h/7
- Energy balancing metering will generate and provide automatic loss reduction information
- Non-payment control will be more efficient with remote disconnection facilities
- RP programs will be much more cost efficient and effective with alarm and consumption feedback from the meters in the field