

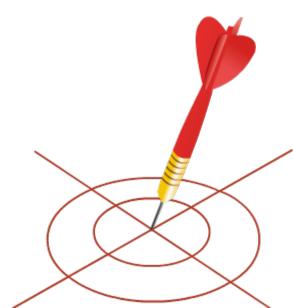
Learning Objective





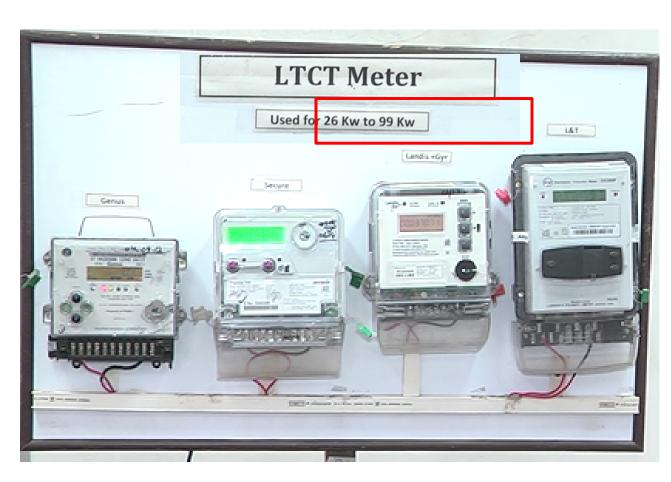
By the end of this session, you will be able to:

• Explain how Current Transformers (CTs) are connected to an energy meter to make it tamper proof in the box









Low Tension Current Transformer Meters





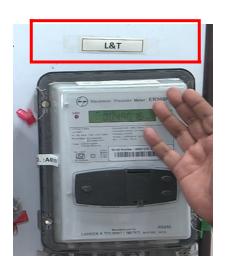


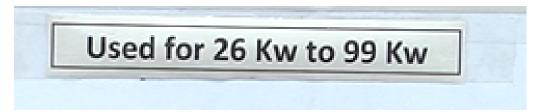
4 meters belonging to 4 different companies









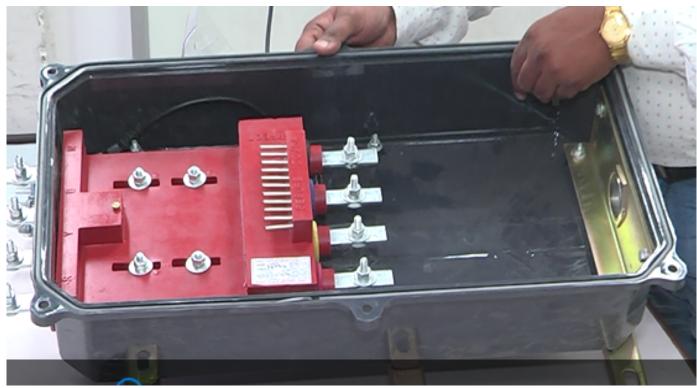








Meter Box



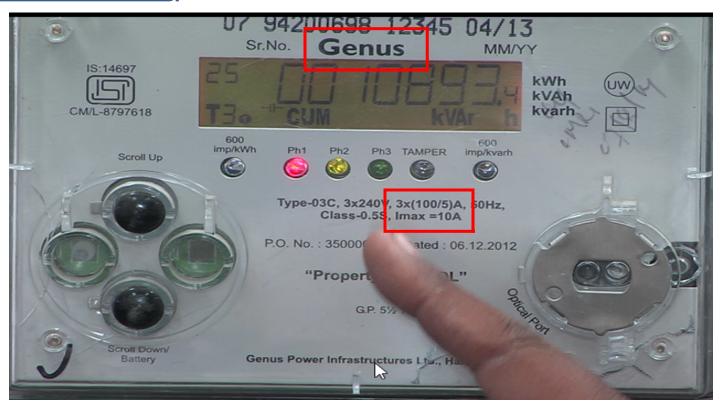
100/5 ampere meter box for 26 kW to 50 kW







Genus Meter

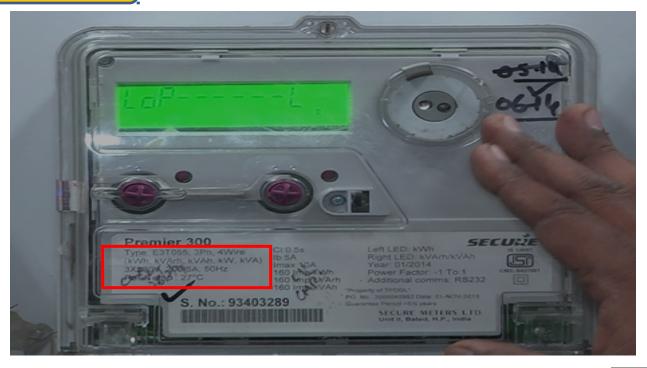








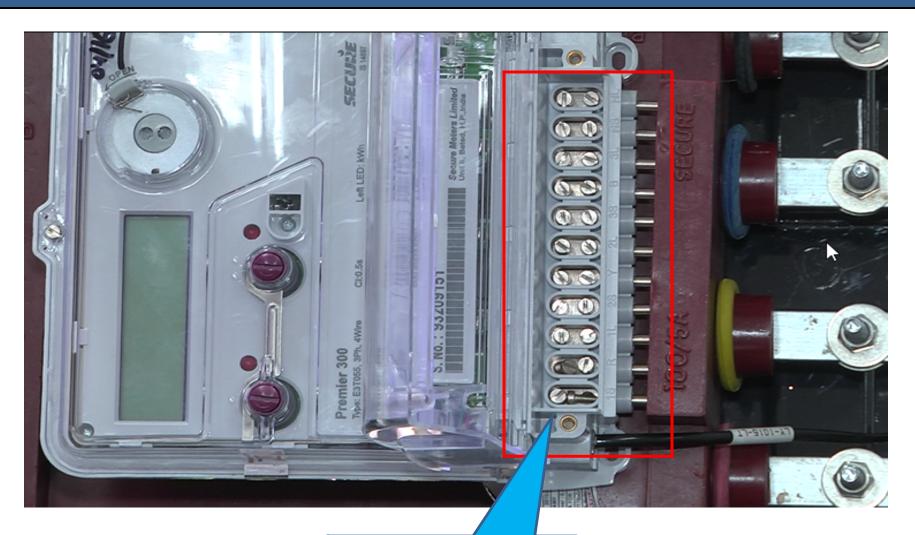
Secure Meter







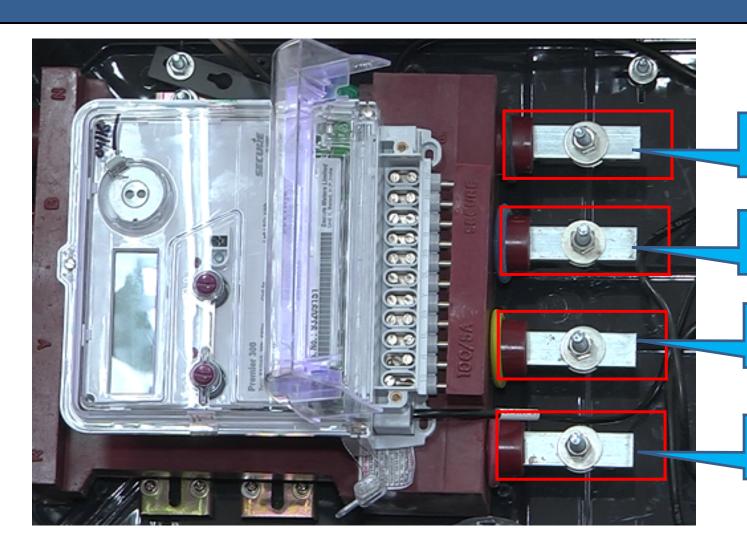




11 terminals







Neutral phase with 2 terminals

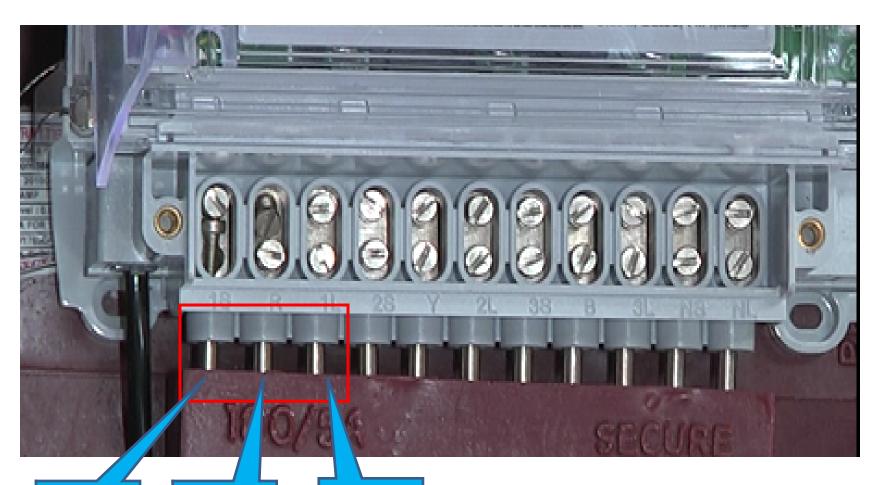
B phase with 3 terminals

Y phase with 3 terminals

R phase with 3 terminals







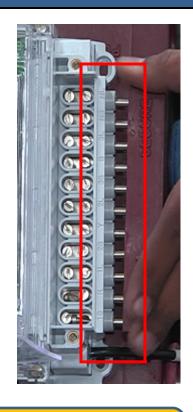
S1

P1 or RBS

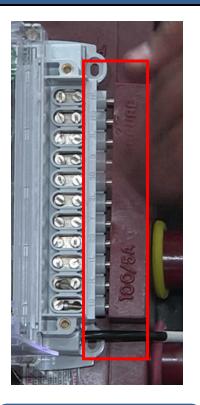
S2







Lock the terminals



LT ring

Meter fixation





Tamper Proof Features

Meters are not affected by AC or DC injection

Displays time and date even if the tamper cover is open

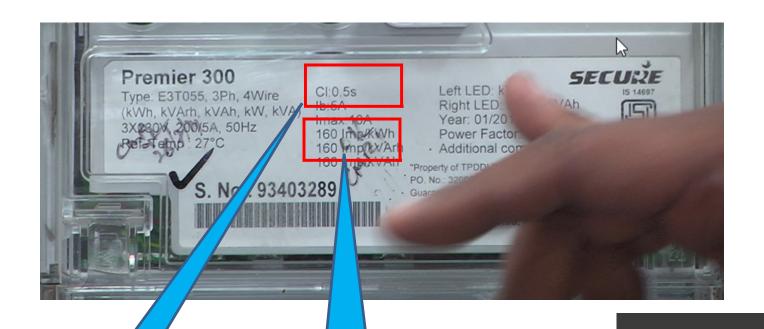
Meter is not affected with ESD or radio frequencies

Secure Meter has features similar to that of polyphase meter









Class type

Impulse reading







Optical slot



Display

Displays three types of readings

Records maximum demand in kilowatt power

Displays instant line parameters like voltage reading

Displays the working and non-working phases

Displays maximum and minimum loads of various phases









- These meters can be used for loads up to 3 megawatts
- Done by increasing the rating of CTs from 400/5 A to 2000/5 A as ring CTs
- Commonly used in distribution transformers as consumer's energy meters and energy audit meters

Key Learning Outcomes





- LTCT or Low Tension Current Transformer meter is used to record power consumption of loads ranging from 26 kW to 99 kW
- The four types of meters are Genus, Secure, Landys+ Gyr and L&T
- There are 11 terminals in CT
- The sets are joined to R, Y, B and neutral phases

