# Systematic methodology to estimate apparent losses due to water meters inaccuracies

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Billed exported consumption Billed Revenue **Authorized Billed Metered Consumption** Water Consumption Authorized **Billed Unmetered Consumption** Consumption Unbilled **Unbilled Metered Consumption** Authorized Consumption Unbilled Unmetered Consumption System **Unauthorized Consumption** Input Volume **Apparent Customer Meter Inaccuracies** Non Losses Revenue Water Billing & Accounting Errors Water Losses Leakage on Transmission and/or **Distribution Mains** Real Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Losses Leakage on Service Connections





System Input Volume	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption	Billed exported consumption  Billed Metered Consumption  Billed Unmetered Consumption	Revenue Water
		Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	
	Water Losses	Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption	Non Revenue Water
			Customer Meter Inaccuracies  Billing & Accounting Errors	
		Real Losses	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Leakage on Service Connections	

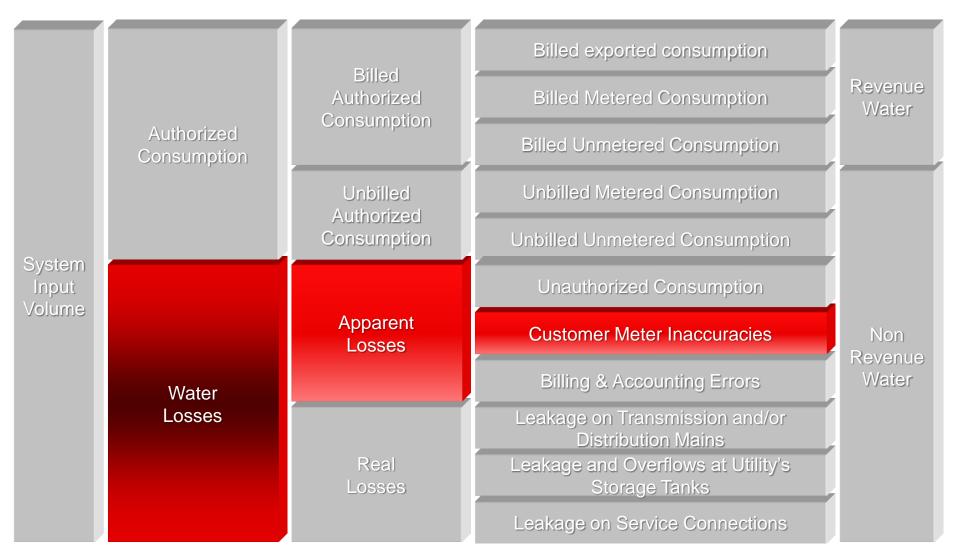




	Authorized Consumption	Billed Authorized Consumption  Unbilled Authorized Consumption	Billed exported consumption  Billed Metered Consumption  Billed Unmetered Consumption  Unbilled Metered Consumption  Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	Revenue Water
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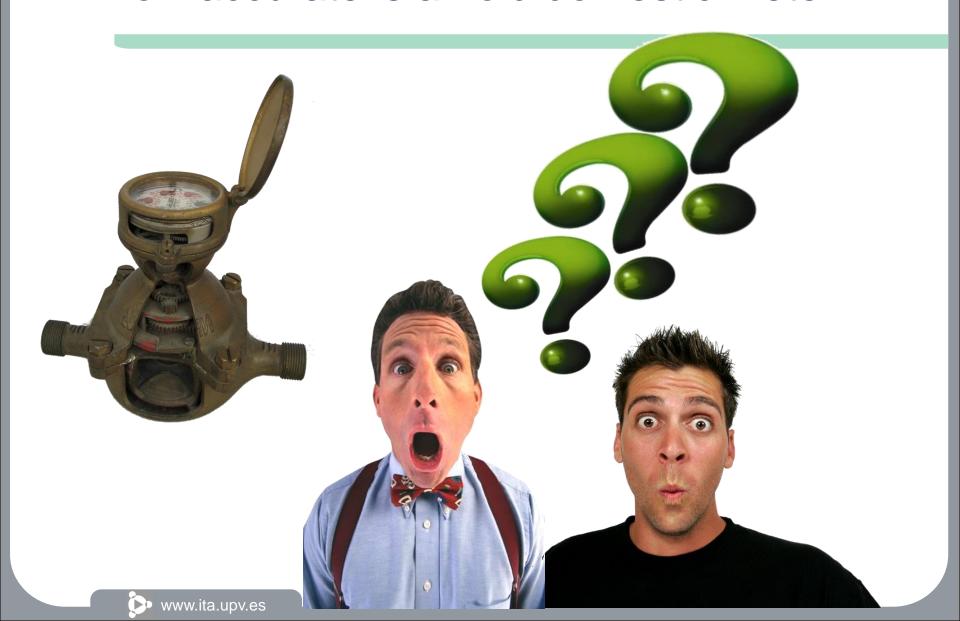
#### How accurate is a brand new domestic meter?



#### How accurate is a brand new commercial meter?



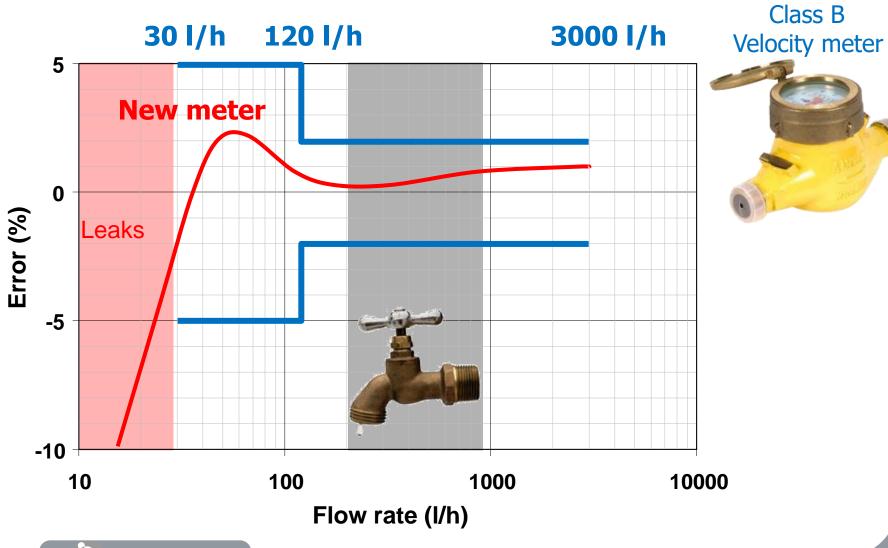
# How accurate is an old domestic meter?



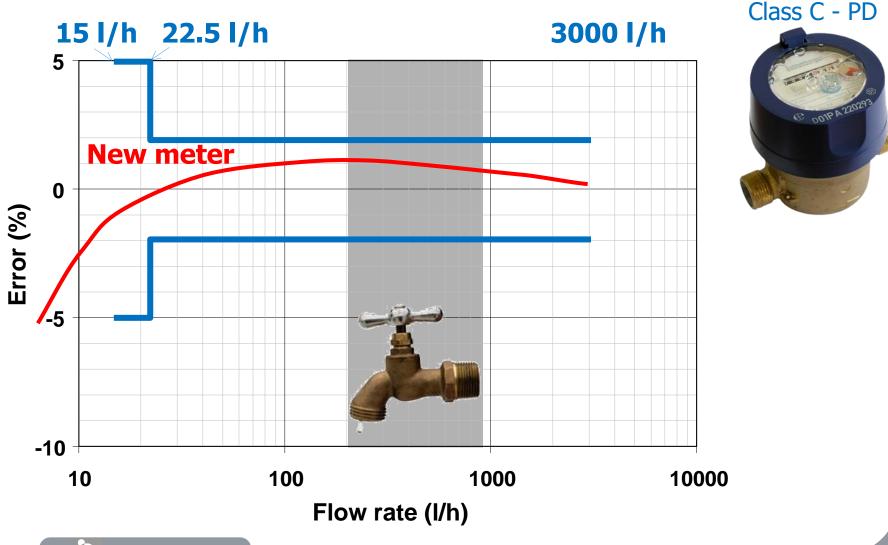
#### How accurate is an old commercial meter?



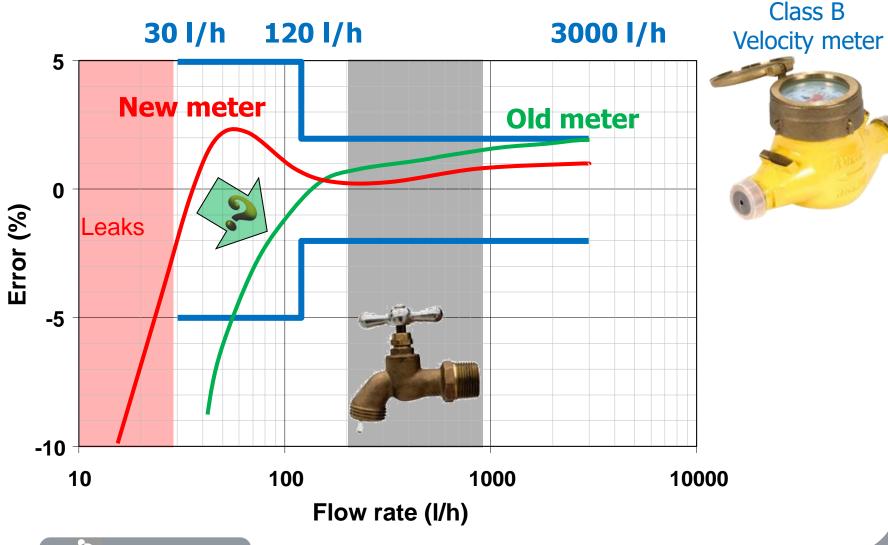
# Metering errors vary with flow rate



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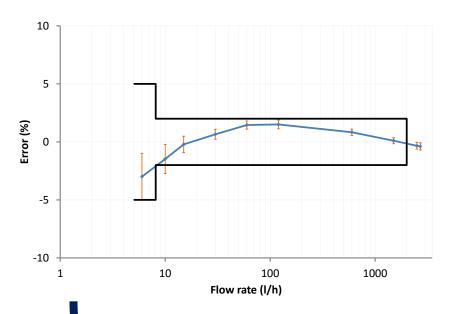


# Metering errors also vary with time!!!

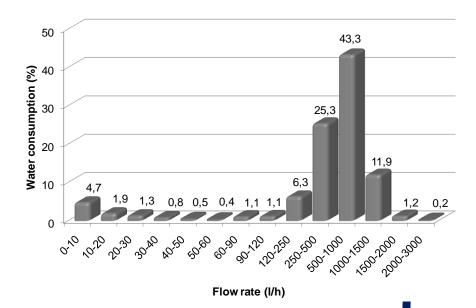


# Finding real field performance of a meter

#### **Error curve**

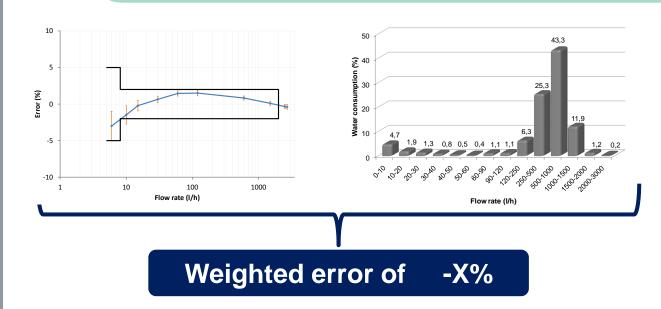


#### Water consumption pattern



Weighted error

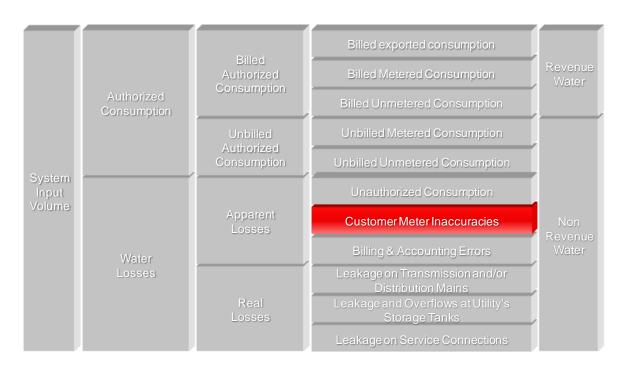
# Understanding weighted error of a meter



- -X% weighted error means that every 100 litres consumed
   X litres are not measured
- ☐ It is strictly associated to:
  - One meter (or type of meter)
  - One customer (or type of customer)

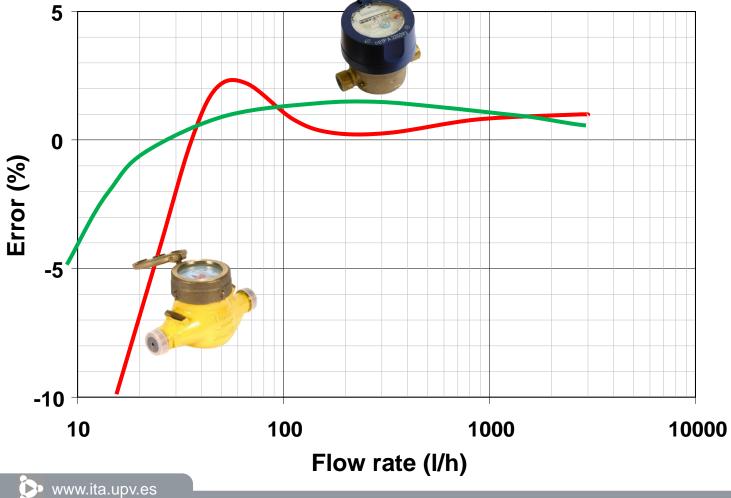
#### Understanding weighted error of a meter

☐ If the weighted error of all installed meters is known then the Customer Meters Inaccuracies term is also known



# Finding the error curve of water meters

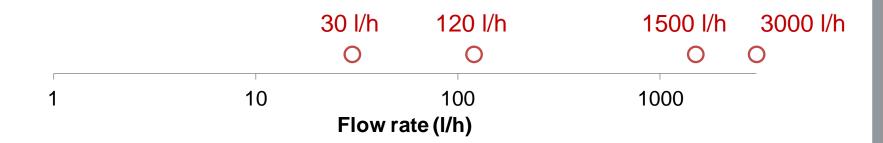
■ There are large differences between meter types

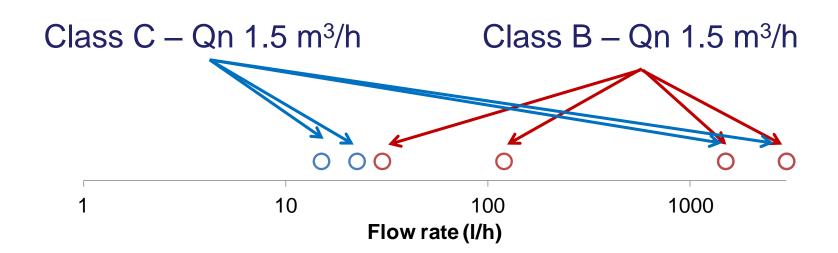


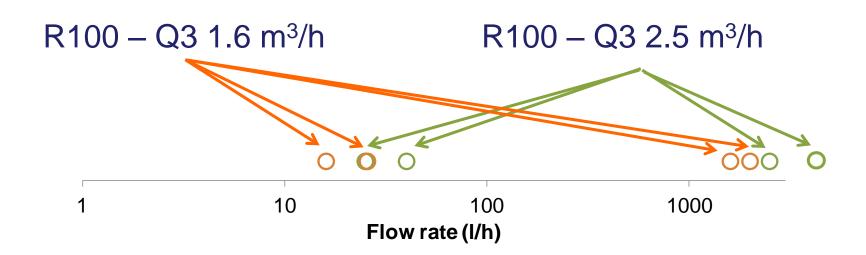
# Finding the error curve of water meters

- ☐ There are large differences between meter types
- Metering errors depend on the flow rate Which flow rates do I test?
  - Use standards (ISO 4064, AWWA)?
    - Minimum, Transition, Permanent, Maximum
  - Other criteria

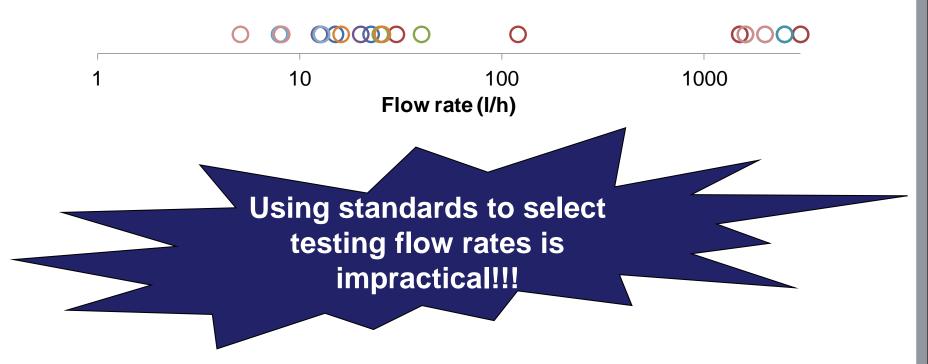
Class B - Qn 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/h



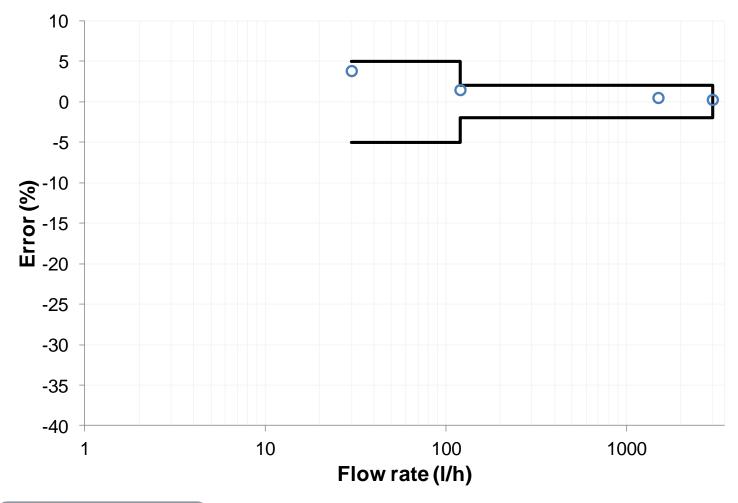




With the new ISO 4064:2006 there are too many options for domestic meters

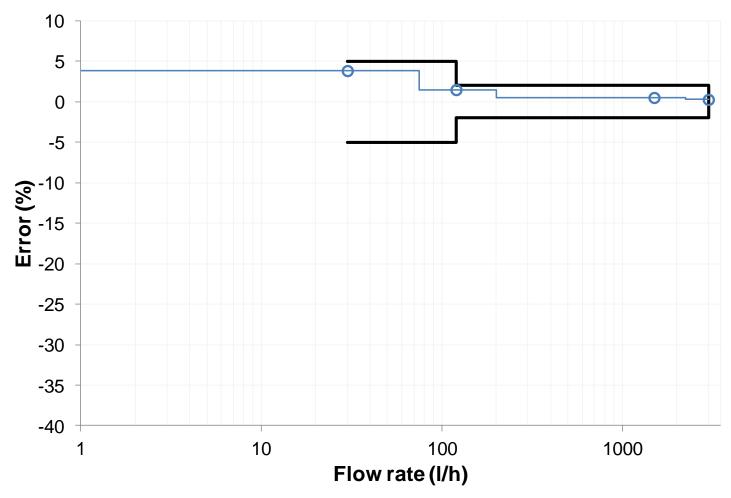


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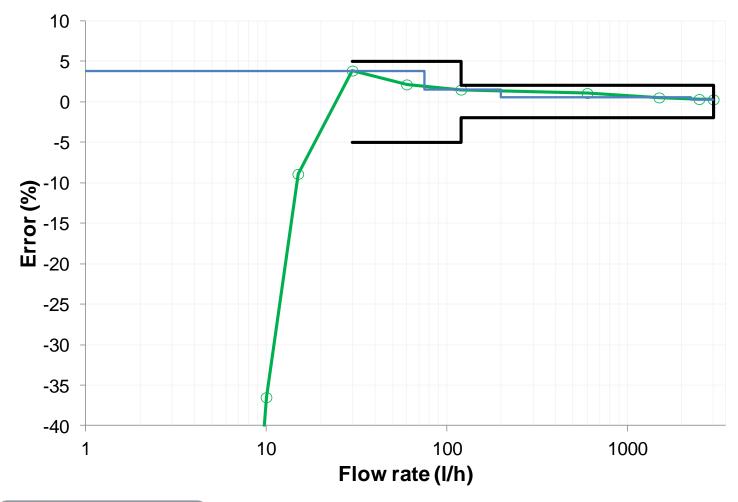
#### Re-constructing the error curve

Class B – Qn 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/h



# Do you think these curves are the same?

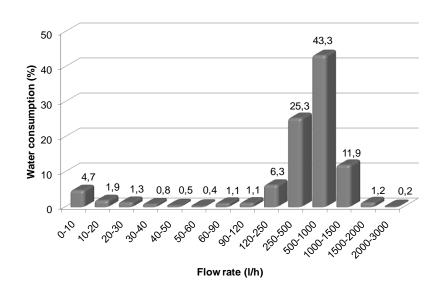
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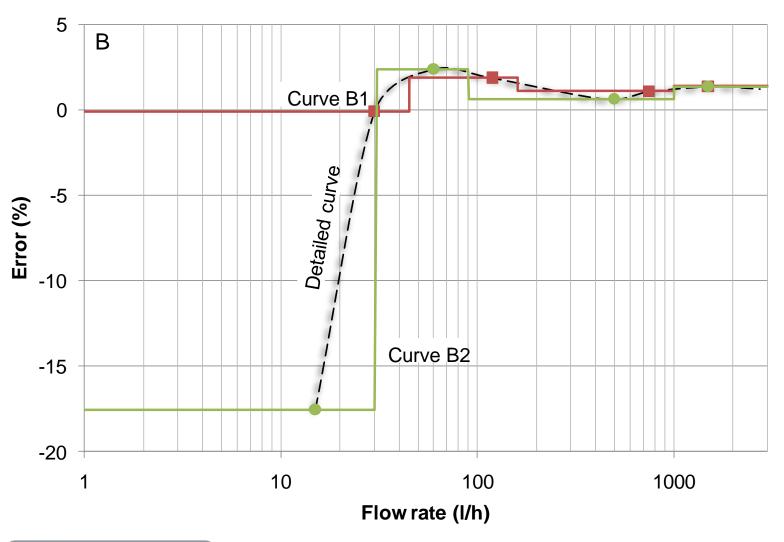
# Example 1

- One meter was tested at two set of flow rates:
  - 30 l/h, 120 l/h, 750 l/h and 1500 l/h
  - 15 l/h, 60 l/h, 500 l/h and 1500 l/h
- □ The error curve was reconstructed from the information of the tests using two different methods

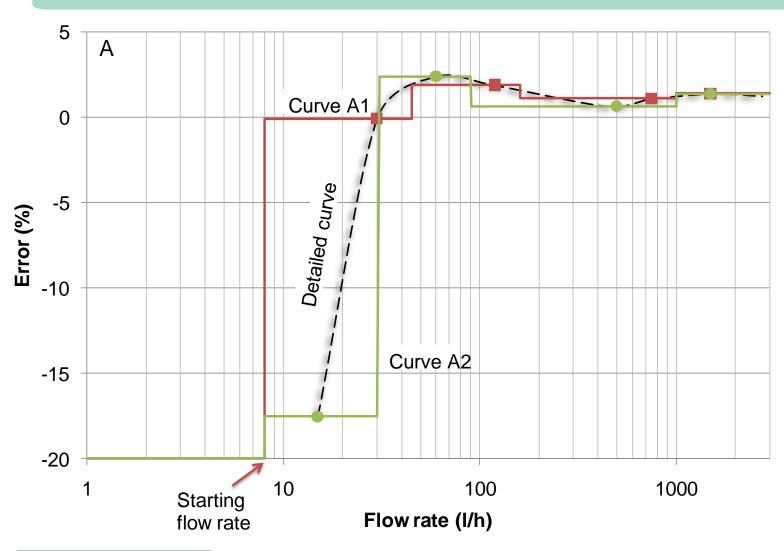
☐ The weighted error was calculated using the same consumption pattern



#### 1<sup>st</sup> reconstruction method



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> reconstruction method



# Calculating the weighted error

☐ From the same error curve and the same consumption pattern very different results are obtained!!

	Curve	Weighted Error		
	Detailed curve	-4.33%		
30 l/h, 120 l/h,	1 <sup>st</sup> reconstruction	-2.72%		
750 l/h, 1500 l/h	2 <sup>nd</sup> reconstruction	0.80%		
15 l/h, 60 l/h,	1 <sup>st</sup> reconstruction	-3.75%		
500 l/h, 1500 l/h	2 <sup>nd</sup> reconstruction	-0.66%		

>5% difference

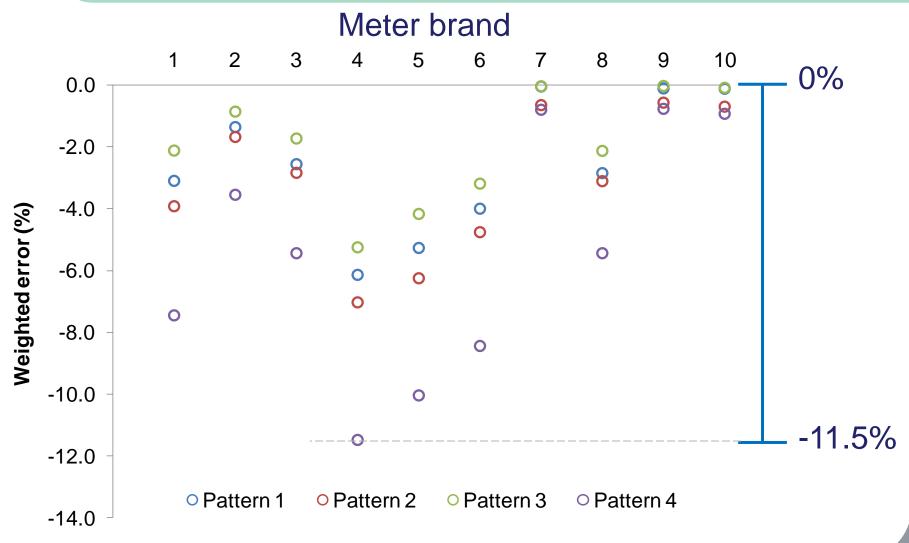
Such differences are not acceptable!

# Example 2 Weighted errors of new domestic meters

□ Results for 10 different brands of domestic meters (meters were tested at 10 flow rates)

	Consumption pattern			
Brand	Pattern 1	Pattern 2	Pattern 3	Pattern 4
1	-3.09	-3.91	-2.11	-7.44
2	-1.35	-1.67	-0.85	-3.54
3	-2.55	-2.83	-1.72	-5.43
4	-6.13	-7.02	-5.24	-11.47
5	-5.26	-6.24	-4.16	-10.03
6	-3.99	-4.75	-3.18	-8.43
7	-0.04	-0.64	-0.03	-0.79
8	-2.84	-3.1	-2.12	-5.43
9	-0.1	-0.56	-0.02	-0.76
10	-0.11	-0.69	-0.08	-0.92

# Weighted errors of new domestic meters



# How accurate is a brand new domestic meter?





Maybe now you do not give an answer so easily









	Authorized Consumption  Water Losses	Billed Authorized Consumption Unbilled	Billed exported consumption  Billed Metered Consumption  Billed Unmetered Consumption  Unbilled Metered Consumption	Revenue Water	
System		Authorized Consumption	Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	Non Revenue Water	
Input Volume		Apparent Losses	Unauthorized Consumption  Customer Meter Inaccuracies		
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#### Conclusions

- Calculated meter performance can dramatically change depending on the methodology used for the calculation
- A standard methodology for calculating meters inaccuracies is needed. This include:
  - Selection of testing flow rates
  - Consumption patterns to be used
  - How errors should be weighted with consumption patterns
- Maybe standardization will not produce the most accurate results but figures will be comparable





