Understanding your TNB Bill

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For more information, please contact us at enquiry@tkes.com.my

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Purpose

- * Suitable for Commercial Tariff (Tariff C) and Industrial Tariff (Tariff E)
- * An illustration of how electricity is billed by TNB
 - * Peak and off-peak use
 - * Energy
 - * Demand, Maximum Demand

Big Mac



- * Each Big Mac has 538kcal (calories) as **ENERGY**
- * Lets assume this is equivalent to 1kWh of **ENERGY**
- * In reality, 538kcal is equivalent to 0.625kWh

kWh



NO. JANGKA	MF	DAHULU	SEMAS	A	KTRG
98120396-M	1.0000	2439368.00	3 2454834	.00	KWh
CAJ		UNIT	KADAR	,	AMAUN
KEGUNAAN ELEKTRIF	([5466,00	0.430	RM	6650.38
	Readin	g on Meter:			

2454834 - 2439368 = 15466

Pay for the amount of energy used



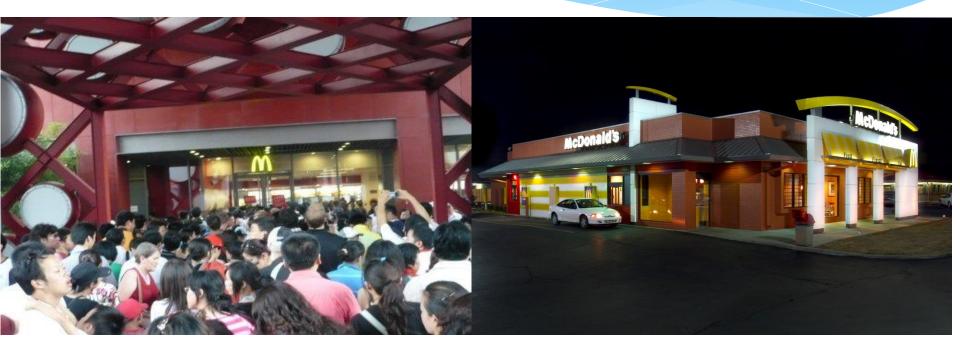


Pay for the your BIG MAC

Think: RM 7.95 for 538kcal of energy

Peak and Off Peak



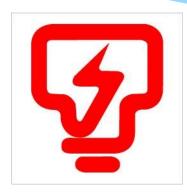


PEAK

OFF-PEAK

Peak and Off Peak





Peak hours: 0800hrs till 2200hrs

Off-Peak hours: 0000 hrs till 0800 hrs 2200 hrs till 0000 hrs

POWER

	DESCRIPTION	CALCULATION	UNITS
	Rate of Energy Consumption	$=\frac{Energy}{Time}$	kW Kilo-watt
McDonald's	Rate of Big Mac Consumption or How FAST can you eat the Big Macs.	Number of Big = <u>Mac eaten</u> Time taken to Eat	Big Macs per Hour



Power



If you eat ONE Big Mac in 15 minutes



$$=\frac{1}{0.25 \ hours}$$



= 4 Big Macs per hour

Power: More examples



If you eat 10 Big Macs in 60 minutes



$$=\frac{10}{1 \ hour}$$



= 10 Big Macs per hour If you eat 5 Big Macs in 30 minutes



$$=\frac{1}{0.5 \ hours}$$



= 10 Big Macs per hour

Demand



- Number of Big Macs you eat calculated based on a fixed 30minute intervals
- * Unit: Big Mac per hour



Demand is ONLY calculated during Peak Hours

- Power
- Amount of Energy consumed in fixed 30-minute intervals
- Units: kW (which is kWh per hour)

Demand

Time (fixed 30 mins period)	Number of Big Macs consumed	Demand, Big Macs per hour
o8oo till o830 hrs	20	40
	•••	
2130 till 2200 hrs	15	30



Time (fixed 30 mins period)	Number of kWh (energy) consumed	Demand, kW (kWh per hour)
o8oo till o830 hrs	20	40
	•••	
2130 till 2200 hrs	15	30

TNB Maximum Demand

Day	Time	Demand		
01 Jan 2013	0800 – 0830 hrs 0830 – 0900 hrs 2130 – 2200hrs	50kW 60kW 45 kW		
•••				
31 Jan 2013	0800 – 0830 hrs 0830 – 0900 hrs 2130 – 2200hrs	51kW 80kW 30 kW		

The highest demand recorded by TNB for the month.

Why Maximum Demand



Imagine:

Once a month, you order 1000 Big Macs per hour. At other times, you order 500 Big Macs per hour.

Result:

Typically, there will be over & wasted capacity. (Staff, kitchen size, stock)



Why Maximum Demand



Imagine:

Once a month, you use 6,400kW At other times, you use 5,300kW

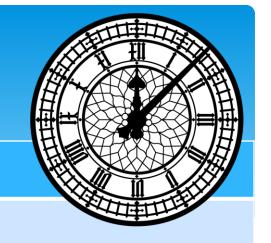
Result:

Typically, there will be over & wasted capacity.

(Cables, transformers, generators)



Time of Use



DESCRIPTION



Charge more when you use energy during peak hours



Charge more if you order Big Mac during Peak hours.

Charge less when you order Big Mac when restaurant is quiet.

Tariff C

Tariff	DESCRIPTION	CALCULA	ΓΙΟΝ
C1	Same charge for peak and off-peak energy usage Cheaper MD Charge	Energy for Peak-hours Energy for Off-Peak Maximum Demand	: RM 0.312 per kWh : RM 0.312 per kWh : RM 25.90 per kW
C2	Cheaper off-peak energy charge VERY expensive MD Charge	Energy for Peak-hours Energy for Off-Peak Maximum Demand	: RM 0.312 per kWh : RM 0.192 per kWh : RM 38.60 per kW

Tariff C

I aritt C				
Tariff	DESCRIPTION			
C1	Good for those: Use a lot of energy during peak Use very little during off-peak Can apply for special discount: OPTR - 20% discount for off-peak use			
C 2	Good for those: Using constant or almost constant amount of energy during peak and off-peak period No discount. Way to save is to use more energy during off-peak.			

TNB C1 Bill



PRKR Cons Peak C1 OPTR		UNIT 2,137,369.00	HARG. 0.28		AMA	
M AC06001057 M AC06001057	1.0000	0.00	425,186.00 2,137,369.00	425,186.00 2.137.369.00	kwh kwh	0
B A C A A N NO. JANGKA M AC06001057 M AC06001057	FJ 1.0000 1.0000	BACAAN DAHULU 0.00 0.00	5,630.00	PENGGUNAAN 5,630.00	KTRG KW	P

 PRKR
 UNIT
 HARGA
 AMAUN

 Cons Peak C1 OPTR
 2,137,369.00
 0.288
 615,562.27

 Cons OPk C1 OPTR
 425,186.00
 0.230
 97,962.86

 Consump Fib C1 OPTR
 5,630.00
 23.930
 134,725.90

Energy (kWh) split to Peak and Off-Peak.

Since this customer has OPTR, they get a discount for Energy used in Off-Peak hours

Power Factor

- * Also called "PF" for short.
- * Does not have unit, as it is a 'ratio'.
- * This is a penalty. (If pf drops below 0.85)
- * Big Mac Example: You order food, but return some of it.

DESCRIPTION



• You order (for example) 100 burgers, but you return 20 burgers.



- You take energy, but don't use it. Instead, you return in to TNB.
- This is called "Reactive Energy".
- Units in kVArh

Energy: Active and Reactive

	Energy	Reactive Energy
Description	You take the energy, you use it.	You take the energy, but you return it.
	Also known as "real energy" or "active energy".	You take and return 50 times per second.
Units	kWh	kVArh
Equipment	Oven, heaters	Motors, fluorescent lamps (part of it used, part of it returned)

Power Factor

Power Factor =
$$\frac{Real \ Energy}{\sqrt[2]{(Real \ Energy)^2 + (Reactive \ Energy)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{kWh}{\sqrt[2]{(kWh)^2 + (kVArh)^2}}$$

You can only "return 52%" of your Big Mac before you get a penalty. 52% is based on weight Penalty only if PF is below 0.85 Use Capacitor Banks to keep PF high.

Real Power, Reactive Power, Apparent Power

	Unit	Analogy
Real Power	kW	The number of Big Macs you eat, per hour.
Reactive Power	kVAr	The number of Big Macs you return, per hour
Apparent Power	kVA	The number of Big Macs you order from the counter, per hour. This includes Big Macs that you will eat and return.

Thank you



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