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(71) Applicant(s)  
**General Electric Company**

(72) Inventor(s)  
**Ree, Bradley Richard; Boot, John Christopher**

(74) Agent / Attorney  
**Phillips Ormonde Fitzpatrick, 367 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC, 3000**

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND APPARATUSES FOR DETERMINING POWER  
USAGE WITH A METER

ABSTRACT

[0054] Systems, methods, and apparatuses may be provided for determining power usage within a meter. The systems, methods, and apparatuses may include providing, for a utility meter (105a-n or 205), at least one communications interface (236) for communicating with a home area network (HAN) (110a-n); receiving or transmitting, via the at least one communications interface (236) of the utility meter (105a-n or 205), information having a source or destination associated with the home area network (HAN) (110a-n); determining, by the utility meter (105a-n or 205), that the information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer associated with the home area network (HAN) (110a-n); and updating, by the utility meter (105a-n or 205), a customer usage amount based upon the determination that the information is attributable to the activity chargeable to the customer.

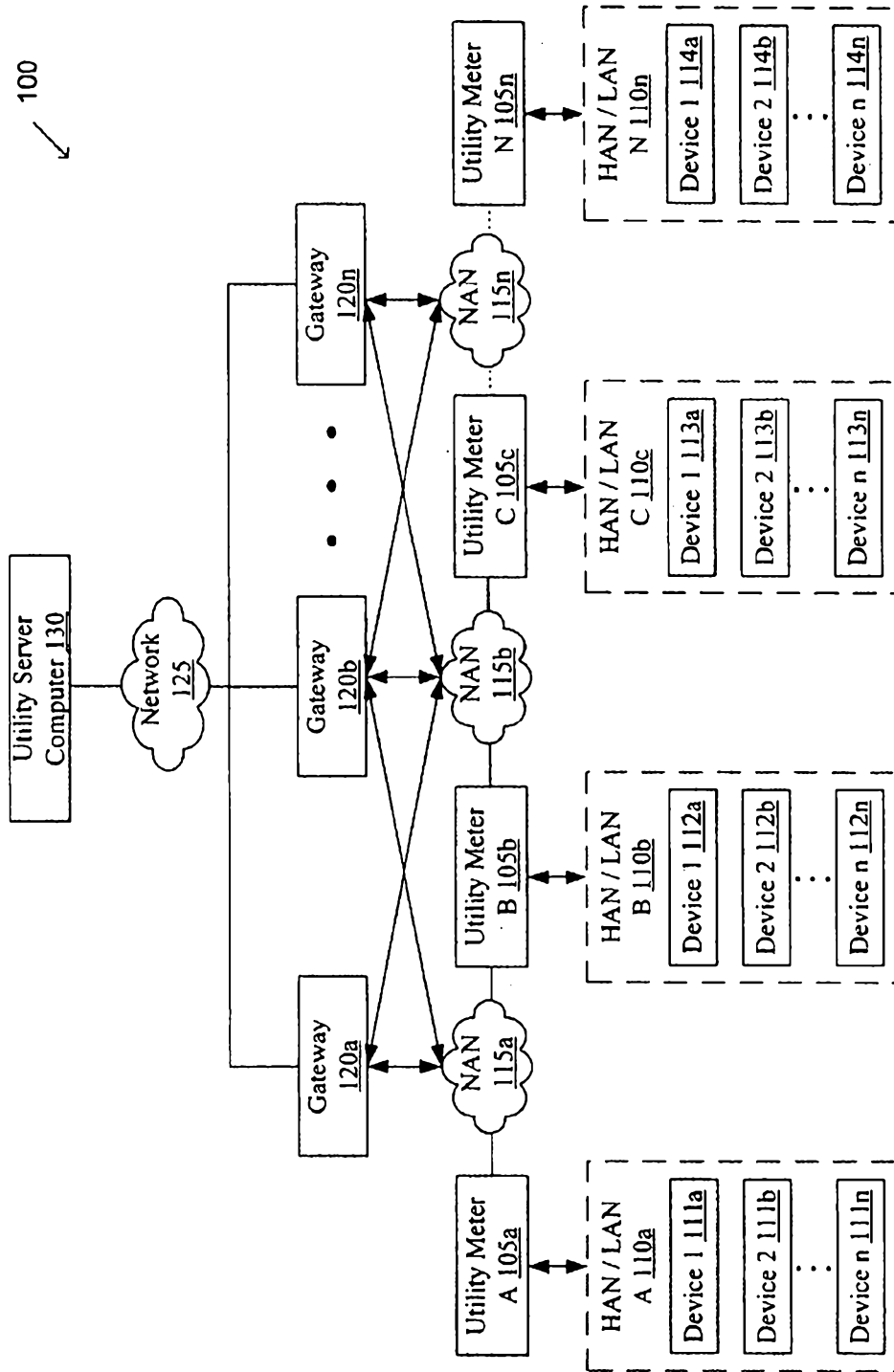


FIG. 1

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**COMPLETE SPECIFICATION  
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Name of Applicant:

General Electric Company

Actual Inventor(s):

Bradley Richard Ree, John Christopher Boot

Address for Service and Correspondence:

PHILLIPS ORMONDE FITZPATRICK  
Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys  
367 Collins Street  
Melbourne 3000 AUSTRALIA

Invention Title:

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND APPARATUSES FOR DETERMINING POWER USAGE WITH A  
METER

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The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to applicant(s):

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND APPARATUSES FOR DETERMINING POWER  
USAGE WITH A METER

**[0001]** This application claims priority from United States Application No. 13/044,261 filed on 9 March 2011, the contents of which are to be taken as incorporated herein by this reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** Embodiments of the invention relate generally to utility meters, and more particularly, to systems, methods, and apparatuses for determining power usage within a meter.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** With a smart utility meter system, there may be a plurality of devices such as home network devices in communication with a utility meter. In a conventional system, the owner of the utility meter such as a utility company is responsible for covering the power consumption of radios utilized for communicating with network devices, including home network devices. As home network devices increase in popularity, there may be increased traffic being handled by radios of utility meters. This increased traffic may result in increased power consumption by the radios of utility meters. As such, the owner of the utility meter such as a utility company may be interested in charging back at least a portion of the power consumption of the radios to customers. Accordingly, there is an opportunity for systems, methods, and apparatuses for determining power usage within a meter.

**[0004]** A reference herein to a patent document or other matter which is given as prior art is not to be taken as an admission that that document or matter was known or that the information it contains was part of the common general knowledge as at the priority date of any of the claims.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Some or all of the above needs and/or problems may be addressed by certain embodiments of the invention. Embodiments of the invention may include systems, methods, and apparatuses for determining power usage within a meter.

[0006] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is disclosed a utility meter comprising: at least one communications interface for communicating with a home area network; and at least one processor in communication with the at least one communications interface, wherein the at least one processor is configured to: receive or transmit, via the at least one communications interface, information having a source or destination associated with the home area network (HAN), determine that the information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer associated with the home area network; and update a customer usage amount based upon the determination that the information is attributable to the activity chargeable to the customer.

[0007] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is disclosed a method. The method may include providing, for a utility meter, at least one communications interface for communicating with a home area network (HAN); receiving or transmitting, via the at least one communications interface of the utility meter, information having a source or destination associated with the home area network (HAN); determining, by the utility meter, that the information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer associated with the home area network (HAN); and updating, by the utility meter, a customer usage amount based upon the determination that the information is attributable to the activity chargeable to the customer.

[0008] According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is disclosed a system. The system may include a server computer; and a plurality of utility meters in communication with the server computer. Each utility meter may include: at least one respective communications interface for communicating with a respective home area network (HAN); and at least one processor in communication with the at least one communications interface wherein. At least one processor may be configured to: receive or transmit, via the at least one respective communications interface, respective

information having a respective source or destination associated with the respective home area network (HAN); determine that the respective information is attributable to respective activity chargeable to a respective customer associated with the respective home area network (HAN); and update a respective customer usage amount based upon the determination that the respective information is attributable to the respective activity chargeable to the customer, wherein the customer usage amount is accessible by the server computer.

**[0009]** Additional systems, methods, apparatuses, features, and aspects are realized through the techniques of various embodiments of the invention. Other embodiments and aspects of the invention are described in detail herein and are considered a part of the claimed invention. Other embodiments and aspects can be understood with reference to the description and the drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0010]** Having thus described the invention in general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

**[0011]** FIG. 1 is a block diagram of one example utility metering system that supports determining power usage within a meter, according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

**[0012]** FIG. 2 illustrates an example utility meter, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0013]** FIG. 3 illustrates an example implementation for HANs / LANs that are in communication with respective utility meters, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0014]** FIG. 4 illustrates an example flow diagram of a method for determining power usage within a utility meter, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Illustrative embodiments of the invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the invention are shown. Indeed, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

[0016] Disclosed are systems, methods, and apparatuses for determining power usage within a meter. In an example embodiment of the invention, a smart utility meter may be in communication with one or more network devices (e.g., home devices and other devices) via a home area network / local area network, as described herein. A smart utility meter in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention may determine whether information received from or destined to a network device is a result of activity chargeable to a customer. If the information received from or destined to a network device is a result of activity chargeable to a customer, then a customer usage amount may be updated to reflect power usage associated with receiving information from or transmitting information to a network device. If desired by a utility company or an owner of the utility meter, a customer may be charged for at least a portion of the customer usage amount, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

[0017] A smart utility meter in accordance with an example embodiment of the invention can analyze the information received from or destined to a network device to determine whether it is a result of activity chargeable to the customer. For example, the information can be analyzed to determine the message type or a unique identifier (e.g., Media Access Control (MAC) address, Internet Protocol (IP) address, or other network address etc.) associated with the source or destination of the information. Indeed, certain message types can be associated with activity chargeable to the customer. Alternatively, or additionally, information from or to certain network device addresses can also be associated with activity chargeable to the customer.

[0018] Various embodiments of the invention may include one or more special purpose computers, systems, and/or particular machines that facilitate the network communications with one or more smart utility meters and/or other network devices. A special purpose computer or particular machine may include a wide variety of different software modules as desired in various embodiments. As explained in greater detail below, in certain embodiments, these various software components may be utilized to facilitate communications between one or more network devices and one or more smart utility meters. Additionally, these various software components may be utilized to support determining power usage within a meter.

[0019] Certain embodiments of the invention described herein may have the technical effect of a utility meter determining power consumption by radios or other communications interfaces of the utility meter. For example, power consumption of radios or communications interfaces based upon activity chargeable to the customer may be determined and/or accumulated. In this way, power consumption by radios or communications interfaces can be allocated or apportioned based upon activity chargeable to the customer.

[0020] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of one example utility metering system 100 that supports determining power usage within a meter, according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention. The system 100 illustrated in FIG. 1 may include a plurality of smart utility meters 105a-n, according to an example embodiment of the invention. Each smart utility meter 105a-n may be in communication with one or more home area networks (HANs) or local area networks (LANs) 110a-n using wired communications (e.g., power line carrier communications, serial communications link, USB, Ethernet, fiber optic, etc.) or wireless communications (e.g., Zigbee, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), Wi-Fi, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), Bluetooth, cellular, 3G, 4G, 802.11x, radio frequency (RF) mesh communications, etc.). Where a LAN is associated with one or more customer homes, the LAN may be referred to as a HAN. For convenience, the example HAN / LAN 110a-n described herein will be understood to encompass either or both a HAN or a LAN.

[0021] Each HAN / LAN 110a-n may include or be in communication with one or more network devices, which may include one or more home devices such as lights, appliances (e.g., refrigerator, stove, oven, dishwasher, clothes washer, clothes dryer, coffee maker, etc.), televisions, security systems, air conditioning and/or heating units, home Internet modems and routers, and the like, according to an example embodiment of the invention. For example, utility meter 105a can communicate with one or more network devices 111a-n via HAN / LAN 110a. Likewise, utility meter 105b can communicate with one or more network devices 112a-n via HAN / LAN 110b. Utility meter 105c can communicate with one or more network devices 113a-n via HAN / LAN 110c. Similarly, utility meter 105n can communicate with one or more network devices 114a-n via HAN / LAN 110n. It will be appreciated that one or more of the network devices 111a-n, 112a-n, 113a-n, 114a-n may receive a metered commodity (e.g., electricity, water, gas, etc.) via a respective utility meter 105a-n.

[0022] In addition, each smart utility meter 105a-n may be in further communication with one or more neighborhood area networks (NANs) 115a-n via wired or wireless communications similar to those described herein. These NANs 115a-n may provide further connectivity to other NANs and wide area networks (WANs) 125 (e.g., the Internet, a cellular network, a satellite-based network, etc.) via one or more gateway computers 120a-n. These NANs 115a-n and/or WANs 125 can enable communications between or among utility meters 105a-n, utility server computers 130, and/or one or more other computers associated with a utility company. It will be appreciated that the NANs 115 and/or WAN 125 can be provided or accessed via wired and/or wireless communications, and collectively create an interconnected network. For example, a utility meter 105a-n can communicate with a utility server computer 130 via a gateway computer 120a-n and/or WAN 125. It will be appreciated that in some example embodiments, the WAN 125, gateway computers 120a-n, and the NANs 115a-n may be part of a same network such as the Internet. In an example embodiment of the invention, the utility meter 105a-n may also be in communication with a WAN 125 or other networks without an intermediate NAN 115a-n.

**[0023]** Many different communication paths between network devices may be available via the various combinations of HANs / LANs 110a-n, NANs 115a-n, gateway computers 120a-n, and WAN 125. For example, utility server computer 130 or other computers / processors associated with the utility company or another entity may communicate with various utility meters 105a-n through direct or indirect routes involving various combinations of WAN 125, gateway computers 120a-n, and other utility meters 105a-n. For example, utility server computer 130 could communicate with utility meter 105b, HAN / LAN 110b, and/or any devices 112a-n associated with HAN / LAN 110b using any combination of WAN 125, gateway computers 120a-n, and any other utility meters 105a, 105c, and/or 105n. Accordingly, in some example embodiments of the invention, utility meters 105a-n and HANs / LANs 110a-n can communicate with other network devices in performing certain routing or retransmission functionality, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0024]** A utility meter 105a-n may be any suitable utility meter that may be connected to a commodity metering and distribution system, such as an electrical meter connected to a power distribution grid that includes any number of power lines. A wide variety of suitable electrical meters may be utilized as desired in various embodiments, such as a single-phase meter or a three-phase meter. A utility meter 105a-n may be configured to measure an amount of electrical energy (e.g., kilowatt hours, etc.) or electrical power that is supplied to an associated location, residence, business, household, or machine. In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the utility meter 105 can also be associated with the metering and distribution of commodities other than electricity such as water, gas, and the like. Thus, the utility meter 105a-n may be configured to meter and supply or distribute commodities to an associated location, residence, business, household, or machine, including an associated network device 111a-n, 112a-n, 113a-n, 114a-n.

**[0025]** In certain embodiments, the utility meter 105a-n may be a smart meter or an advanced meter that is configured to identify commodity consumption in relatively greater detail than a conventional meter. For example, a smart utility meter 105a-n may facilitate real-time or near real-time readings, commodity outage notifications, and/or

commodity quality monitoring. Additionally, as desired, a smart utility meter 105a-n may communicate measurements data, calculations, and/or other information to one or more recipients, such as a utility server computer 130 of a utility company or a smart meter data processing system. Furthermore, as described herein, a smart utility meter 105a-n may be configured to determine power usage when processing or communicating information with one or more devices 111a-n, 112a-n, 113a-n, or 114a-n, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0026]** As desired, embodiments of the invention may include a system 100 with more or less than the components illustrated in FIG. 1. Additionally, certain components of the system 100 may be combined or omitted in various embodiments of the invention. The system 100 of FIG. 1 is provided by way of example only, as appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art.

**[0027]** FIG. 2 illustrates an example utility meter 205, according to an example embodiment of the invention. The utility meter 205 of FIG. 2 may be an example implementation of any one of the utility meters 105a-n of FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 2, an example utility meter 205 may include any number of suitable computer processing components that facilitate the operation of the utility meter and/or the provision of a utility service and/or commodity (e.g., electricity, water, gas, etc.) to a location, including a customer home location. Examples of suitable processing devices that may be incorporated into a utility meter 205 include, but are not limited to, application-specific circuits, microcontrollers, minicomputers, other computing devices, and the like. As such, a utility meter 205 may include any number of processors 232 that facilitate the execution of computer-readable instructions. By executing computer-readable instructions, the utility meter 205 may include or form a special purpose computer or particular machine that facilitates the provision of a utility service and/or the provision of a commodity to a location.

**[0028]** In addition to one or more processor(s) 232, the utility meter 205 may include one or more memory devices 234 and/or one or more network and/or communications interfaces 236. The one or more memory devices 234 or memories may

include any suitable memory devices, for example, caches, read-only memory devices, random access memory devices, magnetic storage devices, etc. The one or more memory devices 234 may store data, executable instructions, and/or various program modules utilized by the utility meter 205, for example, data files 238, an operating system (“OS”) 240, a metering module 242, and/or a central monitoring system module 243. The data files 238 may include, for example, stored data associated with the operation of a utility meter 205, stored data associated with measurements and/or readings taken by the utility meter 205, utility meter configuration information, stored requests, messages and/or alerts, and/or stored commodity management, usage, and/or distribution data. The data files 238 can further include information supporting determining power usage within a meter. For example, the data files 238 may include identification of message or information types that are known to be chargeable and/or non-chargeable (or attributable / non-attributable) to customers. Likewise, the data files 238 can also include unique identifiers or other identifiers (e.g., MAC address, IP address, or other network address) known to transmit or receive information or messages that are known to be chargeable and/or non-chargeable (or attributable / non-attributable) to customers. For example, the data files 238 can maintain a MAC address or IP address for home network devices that are known to transmit information or messages to a utility meter 205, or receive information from a utility meter 205, in performing an activity that is chargeable to a customer. In addition, the data files 238 can also store identification information for one or more services that are chargeable to a customer. Many other types of information can be stored in data files 238 without departing from example embodiments of the invention.

[0029] The OS 240 may include executable instructions and/or program modules that facilitate and/or control the general operation of the utility meter 205. For example, the OS 240 may facilitate the execution of other software programs and/or program modules by the processors 232. The central monitoring system module 243 may be configured to identify when communications are being performed with one or more home network devices in accordance with activity chargeable to a customer, and to determine, perhaps using a sensor 245, the associated power consumption associated with such communications (e.g., power consumption by a radio or network/communications interface 236).

[0030] The one or more network communications interfaces 236 associated with the utility meter 205 can include a HAN / LAN interface and a NAN interface. The LAN interface can be used for communicating or connecting with one or more HANs / LANs such as HANs / LANs 110a-n of FIG. 1, and the NAN interface can be used for communicating or connecting with one or more NANs such as NANs 115a-n of FIG. 1. In this regard, a utility meter 205 may receive data from and/or communicate data to other components of the system 100. The one or more network communications interfaces 236, including the HAN / LAN interface and/or the NAN interface, can be implemented as one or more network cards, adaptors, or transceivers 237 for communicating over wired interfaces (e.g., power line carrier communications, serial communications link, USB, Ethernet, fiber optic, etc.) and/or wireless interfaces (e.g., ZigBee, GSM, Wi-Fi, WiMAX, Bluetooth, GRPS, cellular, 3G, 4G, 802.11x, RF mesh communications, etc.). It will be appreciated that the one or more network communications interfaces 236 can also be utilized for communicating or connecting with one or more other network devices or networks, including WAN 125 of FIG. 1, without departing from example embodiments of the invention. In addition, one or more sensors 245 may be in communication with transceiver(s) 237 / network/communications interface 236 (e.g., radios) for determining power consumption associated with communicating with a network device in accordance with activity chargeable to a customer.

[0031] The utility meter 205 may typically receive a commodity from a connected commodity line, grid and/or source, and likewise meter and distribute the commodity to an associated location, residence, business, household, or machine, including an associated network device 111a-n, 112a-n, 113a-n, 114a-n. Additionally, as desired in certain embodiments, the utility meter 205 may include any number of suitable power sources 244, which can include wired power supplies and solar power cells, as well as back-up power supplies such as one or more batteries, fuel cells, or one or more super capacitors.

[0032] FIG. 3 illustrates an example implementation for HANs / LANs that are in communication with respective utility meters, according to an example embodiment of

the invention. As shown in FIG. 3, according to an example implementation, there may be utility meter A 105a in communication with HAN / LAN A 110a, as well as a utility meter B 105b in communication with HAN / LAN B 110b. The utility meter A 105a and the utility meter B 105b may be in communication with one or more NANs, including NAN 115a or alternatively, other NANs 115b-n or WANs, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0033]** In the example implementation of FIG. 3, one or more of network devices 111a-n in HAN / LAN A 110a may communicate with the utility meter A 105a via power line carrier (PLC) communications or other wired communications. In addition or in the alternative, there may be one or more access nodes 310 for facilitating or routing communications between the network devices 111a-n and the utility meter A 105a. If one or more access nodes 310 are utilized, the access nodes 310 may likewise communicate with the utility meter A 105a via PLC communications or other wired communications, although radio frequency (RF) or other wireless communications could equally be utilized. An access node 310 may be in the form of a repeater, gateway, aggregator, router, or one of the devices 111a-n, without departing from example embodiments of the invention.

**[0034]** On the other hand, in the example implementation of FIG. 3, one or more devices 112a-n in HAN / LAN B 110b may communicate with the utility meter B 105b via radio frequency (RF) or other wireless communications. In addition or in the alternative, there may be one or more access nodes 320 for facilitating or routing communications between the devices 112a-n and the utility meter B 105b. If one or more access nodes 320 are utilized, the access nodes 320 may likewise communicate with the utility meter A 105a via RF or other wireless communications, although PLC or wired communications could equally be utilized. An access node 320 may be in the form of a repeater, gateway, aggregator, router, or one of the devices 112a-n, without departing from example embodiments of the invention.

**[0035]** It will be appreciated that many variations of FIG. 3 are available. According to one variation, HANs / LANs 110a, 110b can utilize a combination of

communications via wired and wireless communication. For example, for HAN / LAN A 110a, a first portion of devices 111a-n may communicate with access node 310 / utility meter A 105a via wired or PLC communications, while a second portion of devices 111a-n may communicate with access node 310 / utility meter A 105a via RF or wireless communications. Accordingly, HANs / LANs 110a, 110b may be heterogeneous networks supporting device communications via various communications mediums and various communications protocols.

[0036] Accordingly, the example utility meters 105a, 105b may be in communication with one or more respective network devices 111a-n or 112a-n, which when located in, near, or around a customer home, can be referred to as a home device. These network devices 111a-n, 112a-n may include lights, appliances (e.g., refrigerator, stove, oven, dishwasher, clothes washer, clothes dryer, coffee maker, etc.), televisions, security systems, air conditioning and/or heating units, sprinkler systems, home Internet modems and routers. It will be appreciated that network devices 111a-n can also be located outside of a customer home or location, and can communicate with the example utility meter using wired or wireless communications without departing from example embodiments of the invention.

[0037] FIG. 4 illustrates an example flow diagram of a method for determining power usage within a utility meter, according to an example embodiment of the invention. In certain embodiments, the operations of the method 400 may be performed by a utility meter, such as the example utility meter 205 of FIG. 2. For example, the operations of the method 400 may be implemented as computer-executable instructions stored in memory 234 and executed by a processor 232. Because the example utility meter 205 of FIG. 2 is representative of any of the utility meters 105a-n of FIG. 1 (or FIG. 3), it will be appreciated that the operations of the method 400 of FIG. 4 can likewise be performed by any of the utility meters 105a-n, or other utility meters in accordance with embodiments of the invention. For illustrative purposes, the method 400 of FIG. 4 will be discussed as being performed by either the example utility meter 105a or the example utility meter 105b, where each utility meter 105a, 105b may include one or more components of the example utility meter 205 of FIG. 2.

[0038] Turning now to FIG. 4, at block 405, a utility meter 105a, 105b may receive or transmit a packet, frame, or other information via its respective network / communications interface 236 for respective HAN / LAN 110a, 110b, according to an example embodiment of the invention. The packet, frame, or other information may have a source or destination associated with a HAN / LAN 110a, 110b. Indeed, the packet, frame, or other information may be received from or transmitted to one or more respective network devices 111a-n, 112a-n (e.g., home devices) within HAN / LAN 110a, 110b.

[0039] Still referring to block 405, when the packet, frame, or other information is being transmitted or received by the respective utility meter 105a, 105b via the communications interface 236 for a HAN / LAN, a power consumption sensor 245 may be enabled or otherwise utilized to determine the power consumption of the associated network/communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) when transmitting or receiving the packet, frame, or other information. Instead of or in addition to a sensor 245, a timer could also be used to record or determine the amount of time utilized by the network/communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) during transmission or receipt of the packet, frame, or other information. It will be appreciated that block 405 may generally determine a consumption amount, whether in units of power, time, or otherwise, utilized by the network/communications interface 236 when communicating with respective network devices 111a-n, 112a-n (e.g., home devices) within HAN / LAN 110a, 110b.

[0040] Following block 405 is block 410. At block 410, a utility meter 105a, 105b may determine whether the packet, frame, or other information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer associated with the HAN / LAN 110a or 110b.

Example activity that may be chargeable to a customer may include:

- Communications between a network device (e.g., home device) in the HAN / LAN and another network device (e.g., home device) in the HAN / LAN. For example, a network device may communicate with another network device for purposes of configuration, coordination of operation, power management, and the like.

- Communications between a meter and network devices (e.g., home devices) such as appliances, displays, and load devices.
- Since a HAN / LAN may be a mesh network, any customer traffic that is repeated through the meter to another customer device.
- Activity of a HAN / LAN communications interface in a meter for packets destined for a network device (e.g., home device) in the HAN / LAN. For example, a HAN / LAN communications interface (e.g., HAN radio or PLC modem) of a meter may wake up from a stand-by state to determine where a packet or other information is destined for. Packets or other information that cause the HAN / LAN communications interface to wake up, but ultimately are not bound for the meter may be charged to the customer.
- A network device in the HAN / LAN requesting information from the utility meter, or transmitting information to the utility meter. For example, a network device may request optional updates or configuration information.
- Any other activity type associated with a particular service or software application.

It will be appreciated that block 410 may determine whether the packet, frame, or other information is attributable to activity chargeable to the customer based at least in part on a unique address or network address, including the source address and/or destination address, included or associated with the packet, frame, or other information. For example, a packet, frame, or other information can be determined to be associated with a network device (e.g., home device) in the HAN / LAN communicating with another home device in the HAN / LAN based upon the source and destination addresses of the packet, frame, or other information being associated with network devices in a HAN / LAN, according to an example embodiment of the invention. Indeed, a respective list of network devices may be maintained by respective utility meters 105a, 105b for purposes of identifying respective network devices 111a-n, 112a-n in respective HANs / LANs 110a, 110b. In addition or as an alternative, a bit or other information can be included (or

set to a particular value) in the packet, frame, or other information to designate activity chargeable to the customer or utility, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0041]** If block 410 determines that the packet, frame, or other information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer, then processing may proceed to block 415 so that the customer usage amount can be updated. At block 415, the current customer usage amount may be updated from a prior value to reflect the determined power consumption at block 405 when the associated network / communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) is in operation or is processing. For example, the current customer usage amount may be updated by adding the power consumption determined at block 405 to a prior value of the customer usage amount. As an example, the current customer usage amount may be stored in an appropriate unit of power measurement such as watts, watt-hours, and the like. As an alternative, the current customer usage amount may be reflective of a unit of time instead of a unit of power measurement. In this alternative, if a timer or clock is utilized at block 405, then the current customer usage amount may be updated at block 410 by adding the time consumption determined at block 405 to a prior time value of the customer usage amount.

**[0042]** Following block 415 is block 420. At block 420, the total usage amount may likewise be updated to reflect the power consumption determined at block 405. In general, the total usage amount may reflect the power consumed by the network / communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) when a utility meter 105a, 105b communicates with respective network devices 111a-n, 112a-n (e.g., home devices) within HAN / LAN 110a, 110b, irrespective of whether the activity is attributable or not attributable to customer-chargeable activity, according to an example embodiment of the invention. As an alternative, if a timer is utilized at block 405, then the total usage amount may be updated at block 420 by adding the time consumption determined at block 405 to a prior time value of the total usage amount. It will be appreciated that the maintenance of a customer usage amount at block 415 and the total usage amount at block 420, whether in units of power, time, or otherwise, may enable costs for power usage by network / communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) to be allocated to a

customer in a pro-rata manner in accordance with customer-chargeable and non-customer-chargeable activity, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0043]** On the other hand, block 410 could also determine that the packet, frame, or other information is not attributable to activity chargeable to a customer, and processing may proceed directly to block 420. In this case, the total usage amount may likewise be updated to reflect the power consumption (or alternatively, time consumption) determined at block 405. However, in this case, it will be appreciated that the total usage amount is updated at block 420 without updating the customer usage amount at block 415 since the activity requiring operating of the network / communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) is not chargeable to a customer.

**[0044]** Following block 420 is block 425, where a determination may be made as to whether a customer charge should be determined for billing, invoicing, or other allocating. For example, block 425 may be invoked periodically (e.g., once every week, once every month, once every two months, etc.) or upon a request received by a utility meter 105a, 105b from a utility server computer 130. If no customer charge is to be determined based upon block 425, then processing may return to block 405, as described above, where the customer usage amount and/or total usage amount can continue to be updated. It will also be appreciated that a time or time range of the consumption may likewise be recorded, which may facilitate demand-based pricing or tiered pricing based upon the time of day, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0045]** On the other hand, if a customer charge should be determined at block 430, then the utility meter 105a, 105b can facilitate the determination of the customer charge amount based upon the customer-chargeable activity. For example, the utility meter 105a, 105b can deliver the customer usage amount and the total usage amount to the utility server computer 130. The utility server computer 130 can then determine customer charge amount. For example, the utility server computer 130 can calculate a total amount due by the customer based upon the customer usage amount alone. For example, if the customer usage amount is provided in a unit of power consumption, such as watts or watt-hours, then the customer usage amount can be combined (e.g.,

multiplied) with a cost per watt or watt-hour. Likewise, if time or time range information for consumption is available, demand-based pricing or tiered pricing (e.g., rate X for usage during period A, and rate Y for usage during period B) may be utilized to determine the customer charge amount. For example, recorded time information may be available for the customer usage amount, where the time information enables allocating the customer usage amount to one or more time periods during a day (e.g., certain ranges within a 24 hour period). Alternatively, the utility server computer 130 can also calculate a ratio of the customer usage amount and the total usage amount (e.g., a ratio based upon power consumption or time consumption). The calculated ratio can then be combined (e.g., multiplied) with an estimated / actual power usage amount or cost for operation of a respective network / communications interface 236 (e.g., radio) by a respective utility meter 105a, 105b to calculate a customer-chargeable power usage amount or chargeable monetary amount. If a chargeable power usage amount is determined, it can be combined or multiplied with a cost per power usage amount to derive a customer-chargeable monetary amount. It will be appreciated that these calculations being performed by the utility server computer 130 could also be performed by the utility meter 105a, 105b, with the results of the calculations being transmitted to the utility server computer 130, according to an example embodiment of the invention. Accordingly, the total chargeable amount due by the customer can then be recovered, for example, by billing the customer for the usage, or by adding the amount to the customer's bill from a utility company, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0046]** Following block 430 is block 435. At block 435, the utility meter 105a, 105b can then reset the customer usage amount and the total usage amount so that the total amount due by the customer can be determined for another time period. Alternatively, block 435 may not necessarily need to reset the customer usage amount and the total usage amount if the prior values utilized for prior time periods are maintained, according to an example embodiment of the invention.

**[0047]** It will be appreciated that many variations of FIG. 4 are available without departing from example embodiments of the invention.

**[0048]** The invention is described above with reference to block and flow diagrams of systems, methods, apparatuses, and/or computer program products according to example embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that one or more blocks of the block diagrams and flow diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and flow diagrams, respectively, can be implemented by computer-executable program instructions. Likewise, some blocks of the block diagrams and flow diagrams may not necessarily need to be performed in the order presented, or may not necessarily need to be performed at all, according to some embodiments of the invention.

**[0049]** These computer-executable program instructions may be loaded onto a general purpose computer, a special-purpose computer, a processor, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a particular machine, such that the instructions that execute on the computer, processor, or other programmable data processing apparatus create means for implementing one or more functions specified in the flow diagram block or blocks. These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means that implement one or more functions specified in the flow diagram block or blocks. As an example, embodiments of the invention may provide for a computer program product, comprising a computer-usable medium having a computer-readable program code or program instructions embodied therein, said computer-readable program code adapted to be executed to implement one or more functions specified in the flow diagram block or blocks. The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to cause a series of operational elements or steps to be performed on the computer or other programmable apparatus to produce a computer-implemented process such that the instructions that execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide elements or steps for implementing the functions specified in the flow diagram block or blocks.

**[0050]** Accordingly, blocks of the block diagrams and flow diagrams support combinations of means for performing the specified functions, combinations of elements

or steps for performing the specified functions and program instruction means for performing the specified functions. It will also be understood that each block of the block diagrams and flow diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and flow diagrams, can be implemented by special-purpose, hardware-based computer systems that perform the specified functions, elements or steps, or combinations of special purpose hardware and computer instructions.

**[0051]** While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and various embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

**[0052]** This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the invention is defined in the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal language of the claims.

**[0053]** Where the terms “comprise”, “comprises”, “comprised” or “comprising” are used in this specification (including the claims) they are to be interpreted as specifying the presence of the stated features, integers, steps or components, but not precluding the presence of one or more other features, integers, steps or components, or group thereto.

PARTS LIST

- 100 – System
- 105a – Utility Meter
- 105b – Utility Meter
- 105c – Utility Meter
- 105n – Utility Meter
- 110a – HAN / LAN
- 110b – HAN / LAN
- 110c – HAN / LAN
- 110n – HAN / LAN
- 111a – Network Device
- 111b – Network Device
- 111n – Network Device
- 112a – Network Device
- 112b – Network Device
- 112n – Network Device
- 113a – Network Device
- 113b – Network Device
- 113n – Network Device
- 114a – Network Device
- 114b – Network Device
- 114n – Network Device
- 115a – NAN
- 115b – NAN
- 115n – NAN
- 120a – Gateway Computer
- 120b – Gateway Computer
- 120n – Gateway Computer
- 125 – WAN
- 130 – Utility Server Computer

- 205 – Utility Meter
- 232 – Processor(s)
- 234 – Memory(ies)
- 236 – Network/Communications Interface(s)
- 237 – Transceiver(s)
- 238 – Data Files
- 240 – Operating System (OS)
- 242 – Metering Module
- 243 –Monitoring System Module
- 244 – Power Source
- 245 – Sensor
  
- 310 – Access Nodes
- 320 – Access Nodes
  
- 400 – Method
- 405 – Block
- 410 – Block
- 415 – Block
- 420 – Block
- 425 – Block
- 430 – Block
- 435 – Block

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A utility meter, comprising:  
at least one communications interface for communicating with a home area network (HAN) (110a-n); and  
at least one processor in communication with the at least one communications interface, wherein the at least one processor is configured to:  
receive or transmit, via the at least one communications interface, information having a source or destination associated with the home area network (HAN),  
determine that the information is attributable to activity chargeable to a customer associated with the home area network (HAN); and  
update a customer usage amount based upon the determination that the information is attributable to the activity chargeable to the customer.
2. The utility meter of Claim 1, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to:  
record time information associated with the customer usage amount, wherein the time information enables allocating the customer usage amount to one or more time periods.
3. The utility meter of Claim 1, wherein the activity chargeable to the customer includes one or more of (i) one device in the home area network (HAN) communicating with another device in the home area network (HAN), or (ii) a device in the home area network (HAN) requesting information from the utility meter.
4. The utility meter of any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the information is determined to be attributable to activity chargeable to the customer based at least in part upon a network address of the information, where the network address identifies one or more devices in the home area network (HAN).
5. The utility meter of any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the customer usage amount is associated with an amount of power utilized by at least a radio or transceiver in transmitting or receiving the information via the at least one communications interface.

6. The utility meter of any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to update a total usage amount to reflect any customer usage amount and any non-customer usage amount.
7. The utility meter of Claim 6, wherein a monetary amount chargeable to the customer is based upon a comparison of the customer usage amount and the total usage amount.
8. The utility meter of any one of Claims 1 to 7, and wherein the information is first information, wherein the at least one processor is further configured to:  
receive or transmit, via the at least one communications interface, second information having a source or destination associated with the home area network (HAN);  
determine that the second information is attributable to activity not chargeable to the customer; and  
update a non-customer usage amount based upon the determination that the second information is attributable to activity not chargeable to the customer.
9. The utility meter of Claim 8, wherein the at least one communications interface further enables communications with a neighborhood area network (NAN), wherein the activity not chargeable to the customer includes messages sent from the neighborhood area network (NAN) to one or more devices in the home area network (HAN).
10. The utility meter of Claim 9, wherein the neighborhood area network (NAN) enables communications with a utility provider, wherein the messages are sent by the utility provider.
11. A utility meter substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any one of the embodiments shown in the drawings.

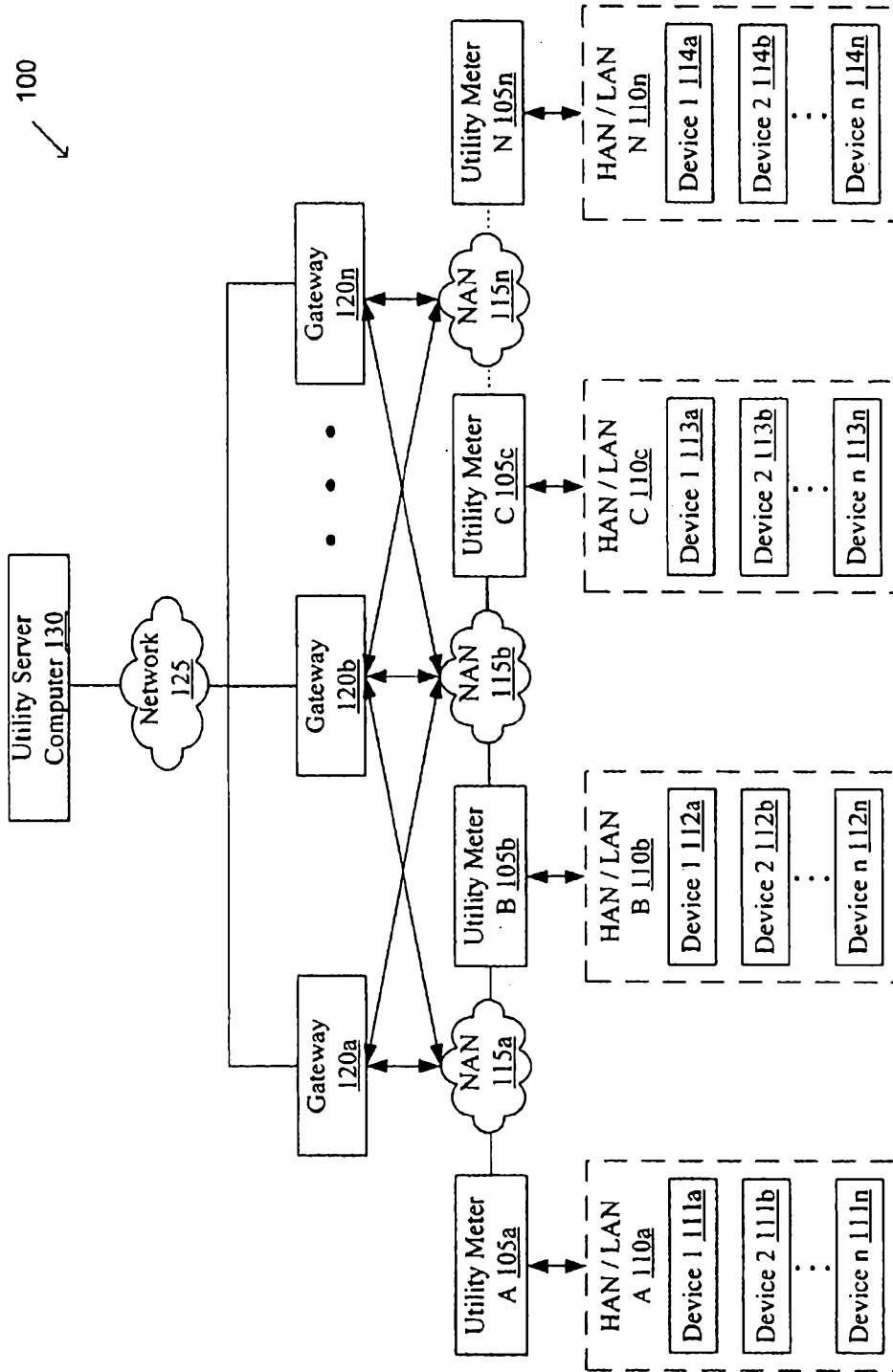


FIG. 1

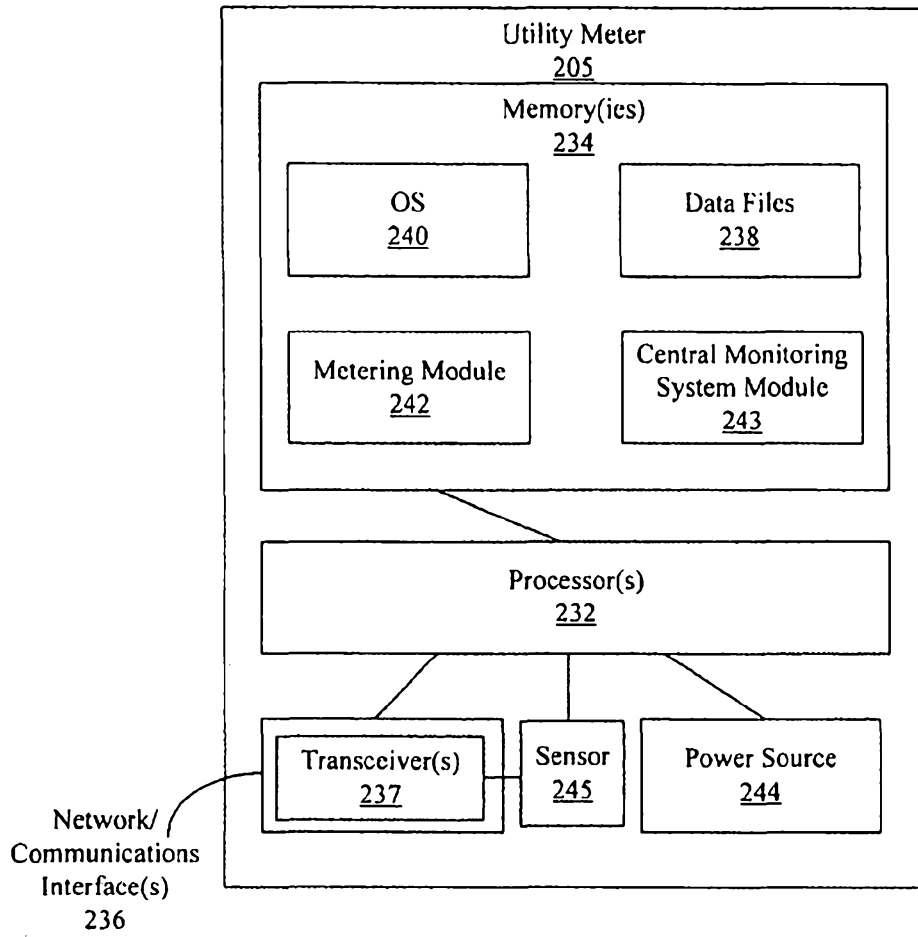


FIG. 2

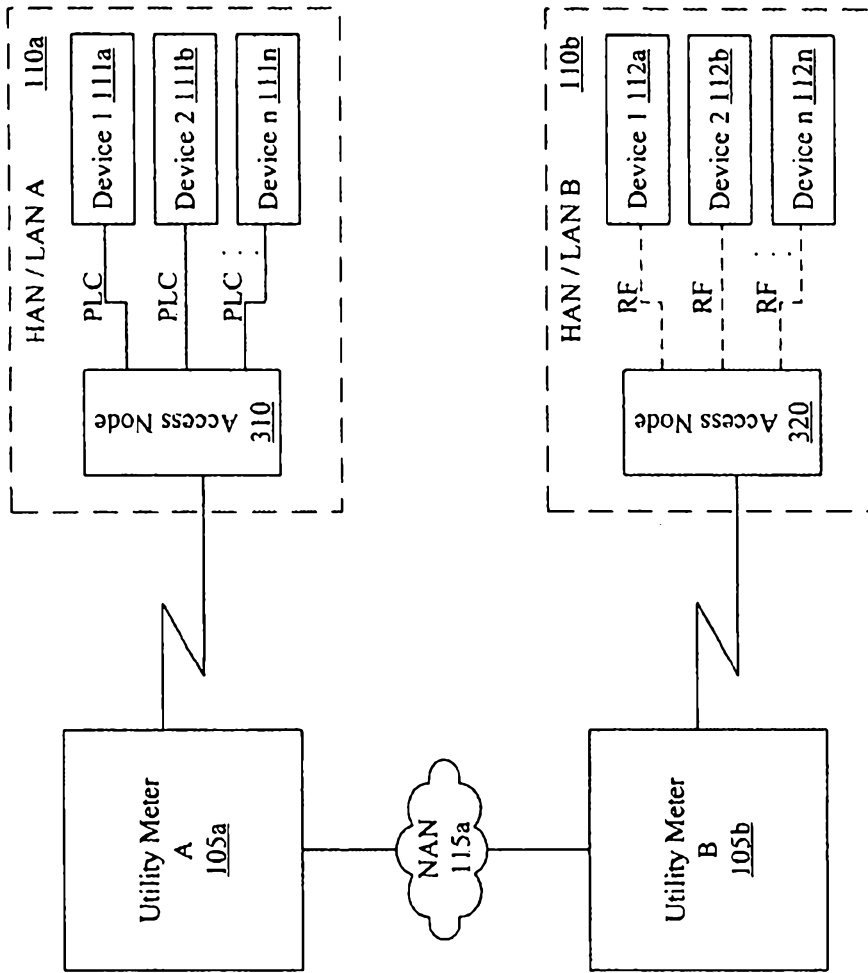


FIG. 3

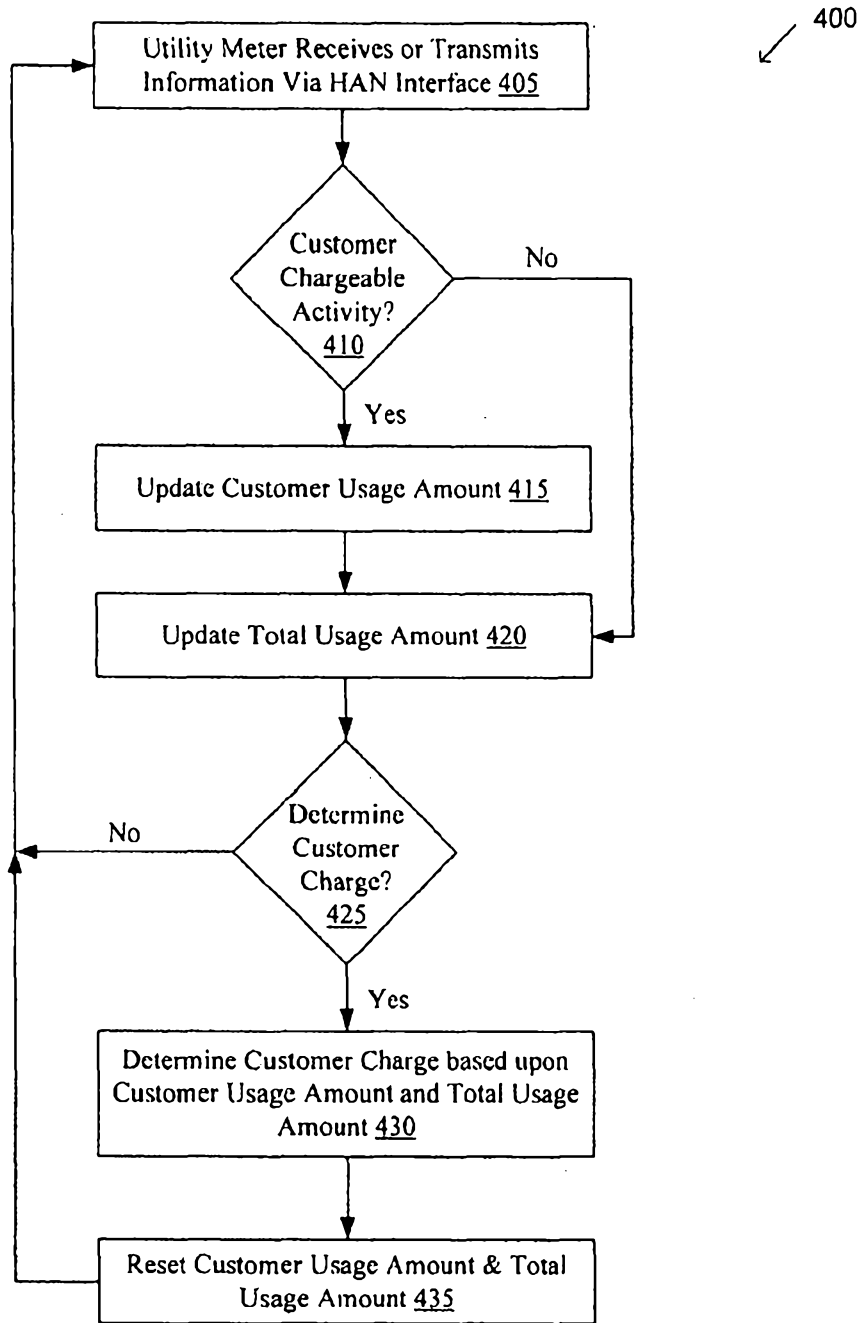


FIG. 4