



NIH Case Study

- Background
- The Need
- The Challenges
- The Metering Plan (addressed separately)
- The Approach
- Lessons Learned



Background

- 325 Acre Campus
- 10,000,000 square feet of space
- Diverse functions – hospital, research, laboratory, industrial, & office
- District Heating & Cooling for steam, chilled water, and compressed air
- Water and electricity supplied by local municipal utilities

- \$75,000,000 utility expenses in FY05
- Projected \$95,000,000 FY06 expenses
- Only main meters existed for electricity and domestic water, none for steam or chilled water
- Which buildings are consuming all of this energy, and how much?



The Metering Goal

- Install metering for all major buildings for electricity, steam, chilled water, and domestic water
- Maximize accuracy, minimize installed costs and O&M costs

- Legislation essentially deals with electric metering
- Electricity could be less than _ the total energy cost
- Regardless of the legislation, try not to ignore the other metering (steam, chilled water, domestic water, compressed air, etc.) if possible

The Challenges

- Ensure the system is properly designed, specified, and installed
- Measure Twice, install Once (\$) – redesign costs, new equipment, new installations cost double, schedule risk due to time lag for outages
- Approximately 150 meters (non-electric) needed to be installed, almost all requiring outages, over 200 electric meters installed



The Challenges cont'd

- Arranging for outages
- Reliable System

The Approach

- Higher end electric meters for substations, lower end for buildings
- Insertion steam, ultrasonic chw meters were selected for ease of maintenance & calibration w/o outages, & less piping w/o bypasses
- Reduce moving parts - can add design concerns, turndown (lessons learned)

The Approach cont'd

- BAS system used for all non-electric metering
- Separate system and LAN installed for electric
- Contracting & Funding



Costs to Consider

- Meter, sensors (ct/pt's, temp, press), processors, conduit, wire, comm's
- Labor – Mech (repipe?), Elec, Controls (BAS)
- Data Systems
- Engineering
- Electric – Meters \$1.5k-\$5k, PQ, memory, \$5k install w/CT's, conduit, wire, integration, etc

- Steam/Chilled Water – approx \$21-24K
- Compressed Air - approx \$10-12K
- Domestic Water - approx \$10K

Lessons Learned

- Metering Must be designed, specified, & installed correctly
- Installation Survey – location, CT/PT's ratio's, **shorting blocks** for electric, test switches; geometry, obstructions, straight run, line size for fluids
- Communications availability - LAN, phone, cable
- Fluid Velocity, Turndown – Pay attention to meter's **minimum velocity**



Lessons Learned, cont'd

- Repipe if necessary
- Outages – Getting it right the first time; where do you shut it off, and what is affected
- LAN/communications reliability

- Reputable Contractor - incidents in building 12 ("the ct circuit"), building 13 ("the drill"), 13kV pp breaker ("the wire"), time, sched
- Safety - "don't worry, I'll wire that hot & it will be done tomorrow", (Building 10 vault)
- Management wont remember the 200 meters installed properly, but they'll remember the one that wasn't-guaranteed



Metering Plan

- It's a must for success, to minimize first costs, O&M costs, and schedule risk
- Used to determine what buildings to meter, what utilities, locations, parts & labor costs, data collection, priority, etc.
- Installed, managed, installed in-house, by contract, or hybrid
- Data collection systems

- Site /Building Survey(s) - what exists, what do we need?
- Meter Matrix
- Design Criteria

- Note: Don't use the isolation valve to "shut off" the meter



15 kV Switchgear Lineup





2006 Energy Relays



Meter Display





Physical Meter Installed



Typical Meter



Communications Cabinet





2006 Energy Metered Data

013 CMM MAIN C

Instantaneous Readings
Device: 013 CMM MAIN A

Time: 11:43:00 AM
Date: 1/23/06

Last Reset min/max: 4/19/2004 9:16:40 AM

	Minimum	Present	Maximum
Current (Amps)			
Phase A	0	263	1112
Phase B	0	271	1029
Phase C	0	275	901
3 Phase Average	0	278	1024
Neutral/Residual	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ground	N/A	N/A	N/A
Apparent RMS	0	275	924
Voltage (Volts)			
Phase A-B	12369	13780	14240
Phase B-C	12271	13994	14322
Phase C-A	12460	13543	14256
3 Phase Average (L-L)	12376	13980	14262
Phase A-N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase B-N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase C-N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3 Phase Average (L-N)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase N-G	N/A	N/A	N/A
Power			
Real Power (kW)	0	4548	5710
Reactive Power (kVAR)	-4300	4756	11010
Apparent Power (kVA)	0	6528	13320
Power Factor			
Phase A PF	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase B PF	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase C PF	N/A	N/A	N/A
PF 3 Ph. Total	0.814 Lag	0.758 Lag	0.519 Lead
Frequency			
Temperature (degrees C)	27	25.5	52.5
Temperature (degrees F)	81.0	78.0	126.5

013 CMM MAIN C

POWER LEADER Meter

RMS Current
+2.8 A

 A Phase  B Phase  C Phase

SCROLL/DISPLAY
OPTIONS

- RMS Current
- RMS Voltage L-N
- RMS Voltage L-L
- Watts
- VARs
- Volt-Amps
- Power Factor
- Watt-Hours
- VAR-Hours
- Current Demand
- Peak Current
- Watt Demand
- Peak Watts Demand



SCROLL
UP



SCROLL
DOWN



RESET
ENTER



PHASE

 Alarm
 Trip





SYSTEM 1010-1012

CONTROLOTRON



7	8	9	←	→	↑	↓
4	5	6	←	→	←	→
1	2	3	←	→	←	→
0	.	←	→	F1	F2	F3 F4

System 1010
Multifunction
Ultrasonic
Flowmeter

08-19-2005 11:27



08 19 2005 11:26



08.19.2005 12:59



02.16.2005 14:44



FP-93

Analog output
out of range



Program	7	8	9
Select	4	5	6
←	1	2	3
→	0	⌂	⌂

ST-23

FLOW PROCESSOR

FP-93 08T.02



08-19-2005 11:08