



NIH Case Study

- Background
- The Need
- The Challenges
- The Metering Plan
- The Approach
- Lessons Learned





Background

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



The Need

- \$75,000,000 utility expenses in FY05
- Projected \$95,000,000 FY06
- 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



Greg's Plug

- Legislation essentially deals with electric metering
- Electricity could be less than 1/2 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



Costs to Consider, cont'd

- 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 the 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



Lessons Learned – cont'd

- 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)



Lessons Learned – cont'd

- Management won't remember the 200 meters installed properly, but they'll remember the one that wasn't -
- Guaranteed
- Note: Don't use the isolation valve to "shut off" the meter



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.



Metering Plan

- Installed, managed, installed in-house, by contract, or hybrid
- Data collection systems





Metering Plan cont'd

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

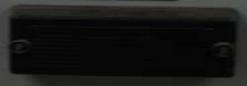




15 kV Switchgear Lineup



SIEMENS

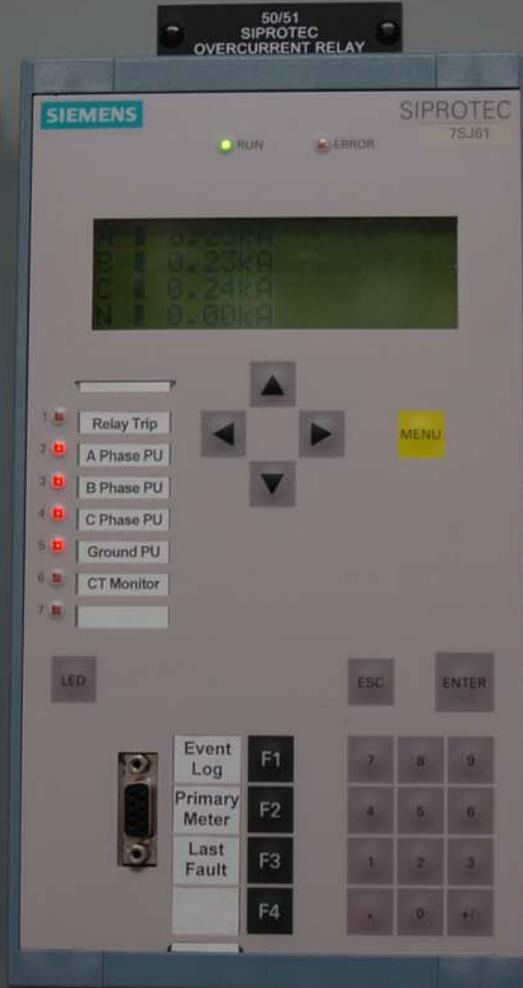
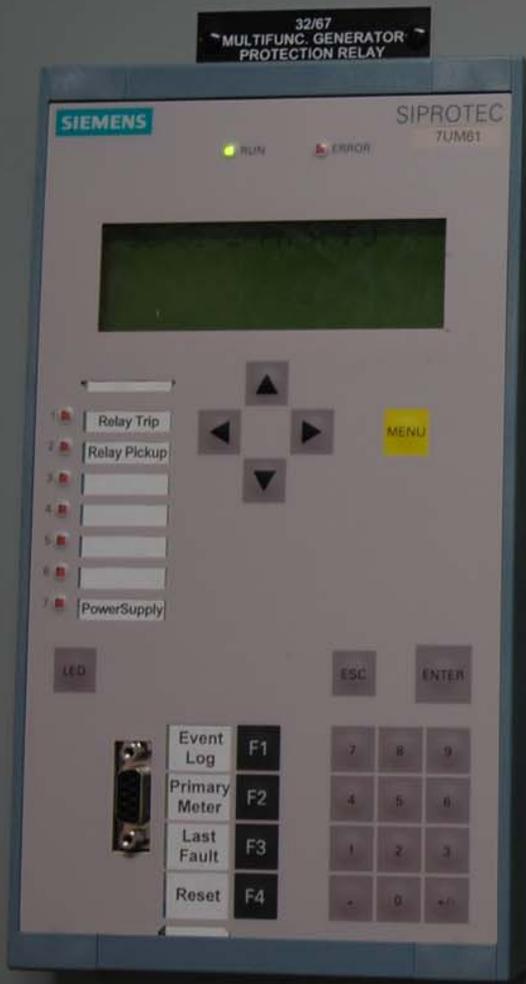


Speaker Name

August 6



Relays





Meter Display



Physical Meter Installed





Typical Meter

MULTIFUNCTION METER

225 Kilo
Mega

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|
| • AMMETER (A) | [CT Primary] | • 3-PHASE | PHASE |
| • VOLTMETER, L-L (V) | [PT Primary] | • A (A-B) | [Enter] |
| • VOLTMETER, L-N (V) | [Sys. Type] | • B (B-C) | [Enter] |
| • WATTMETER (W) | [Dmd. Int.] | • C (C-A) | [Enter] |
| • VARMETER (VA) | [WH/Pulse] | • N | |
| • VA METER (VA) | [Address] | | |
| • POWER FACTOR METER | [Baud Rate] | | |
| • FREQUENCY METER (Hz) | [Nom. Freq.] | | |
| • DEMAND AMMETER (A) | [Reset] | | |
| • DEMAND POWER (W) | [Reset] | | |
| • DEMAND POWER (VA) | [Reset] | | |
| • WATTHOUR METER | [Reset] | | |
| • VARHOUR METER | [Reset] | | |
| • THD, CURRENT (%) | [Ret. Min/Max] | | |
| • THD, VOLTAGE (%) | [Sel Password] | | |
| • K-FACTOR | [Accept] | | |

SELECT METER [Value]

METERS

- MIN
- MAX
- ALARM

MODE

Optical Comm Port

PowerLogic
CIRCUIT MONITOR

50/51 SIPROTEC OVERCURRENT RELAY

SIEMENS SIPROTEC 754RT

Relay Trip

- A Phase PU
- B Phase PU
- C Phase PU
- Ground PU
- CT Monitor

Event Log F1

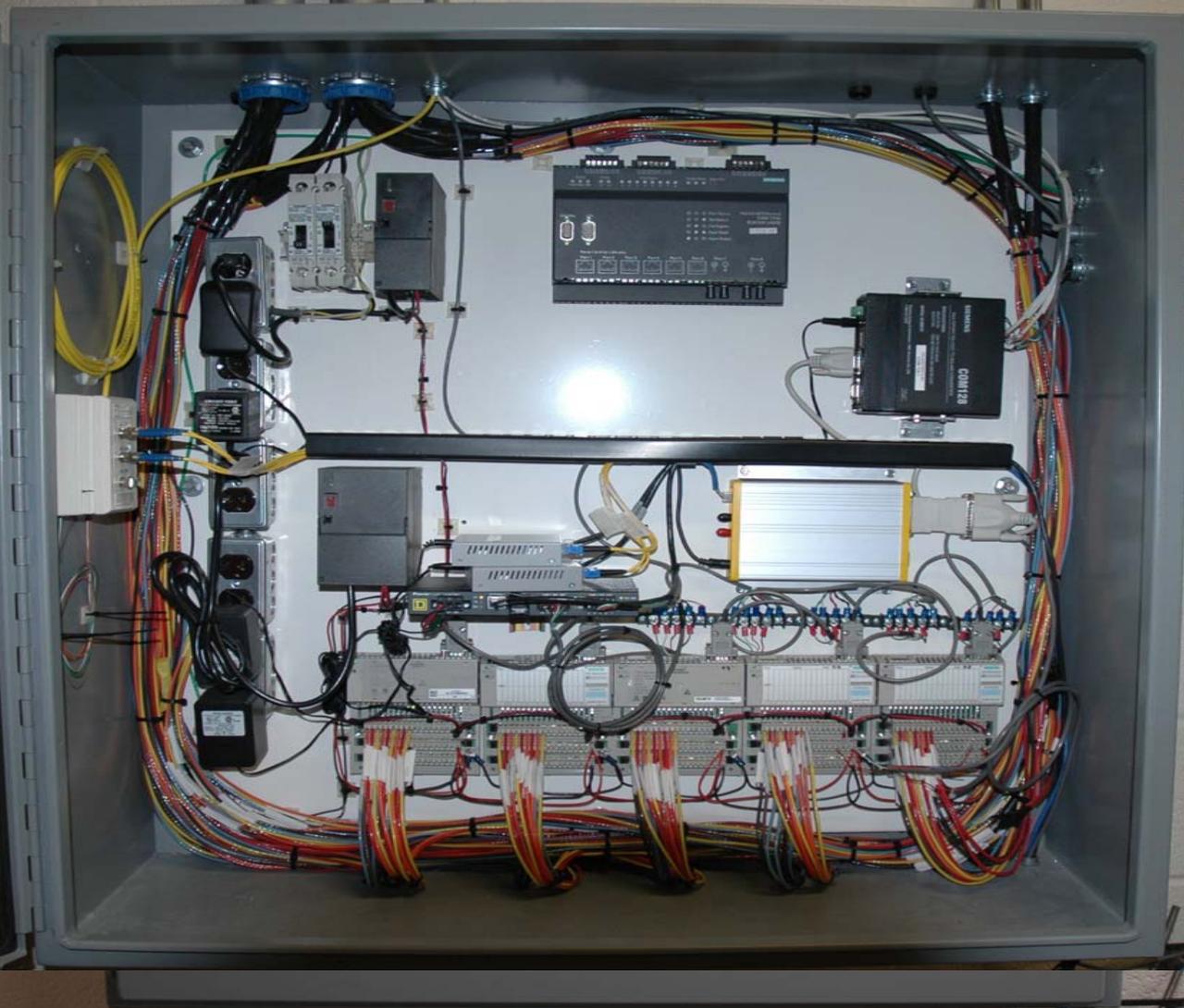
Primary Meter F2

Last Fault F3

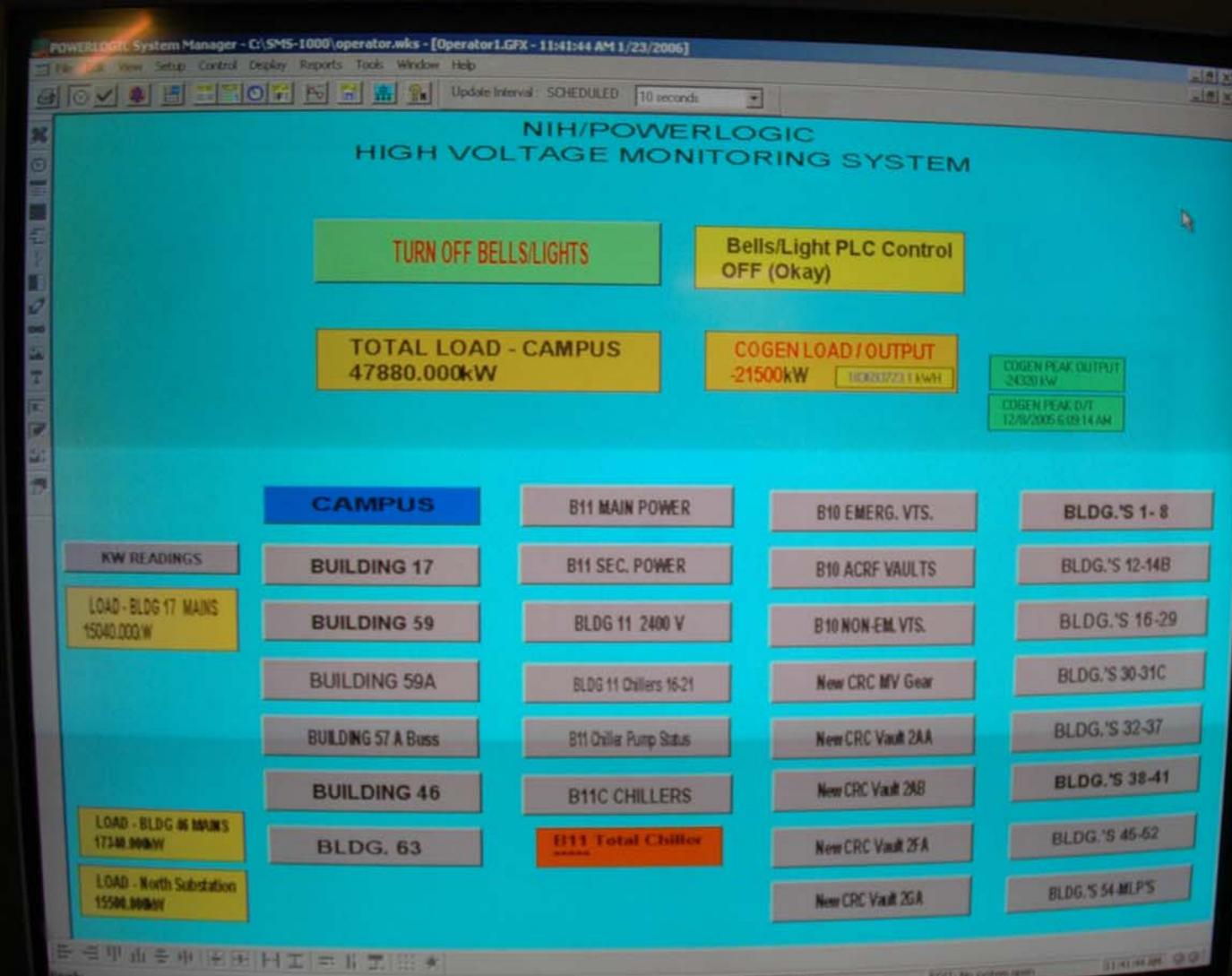
F4



Communications Cabinet



Main Display





Metered Data

POWERLOGIC System Manager - C:\SMS-1000\North Sub Tables.wks - [B63 CM4 MAIN A - Instantaneous Readings]

File Edit View Setup Control Display Reports Tools Window Help

Update Interval: SCHEDULED 10 seconds

B63 CM4 MAIN A
B63 CM4 MAIN B
B63 CM4 MAIN C

Instantaneous Readings Time: 11:43:00 AM
Device: B63 CM4 MAIN A Date: 1/23/2006

Last Reset min/max: 4/19/2004 9:15:40 AM

| | Minimum | Present | Maximum |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Current (Amps) | | | |
| Phase A | 0 | 263 | 1113 |
| Phase B | 0 | 271 | 1039 |
| Phase C | 0 | 275 | 921 |
| 3 Phase Average | 0 | 270 | 1024 |
| Neutral/Residual | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Ground | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Apparent RMS | 0 | 275 | 504 |
| Voltage (Volts) | | | |
| Phase A-B | 12369 | 13788 | 14248 |
| Phase B-C | 12271 | 13994 | 14322 |
| Phase C-A | 12490 | 13943 | 14296 |
| 3 Phase Average (L-L) | 12376 | 13908 | 14282 |
| 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 |
| Powers | | | |
| Real Power (kW) | 0 | 4940 | 5710 |
| Reactive Power (kVAR) | -4980 | 4250 | 11010 |
| Apparent Power (kVA) | 0 | 6520 | 12020 |
| Power Factors | | | |
| 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 | 0.384 Lag | 0.758 Lag | 0.519 Lead |

RMS Current
+2.8 A

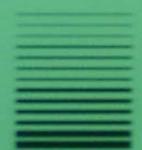
 A Phase  B Phase  C Phase

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

CHWS

CHWR



08.19.2005 12:49



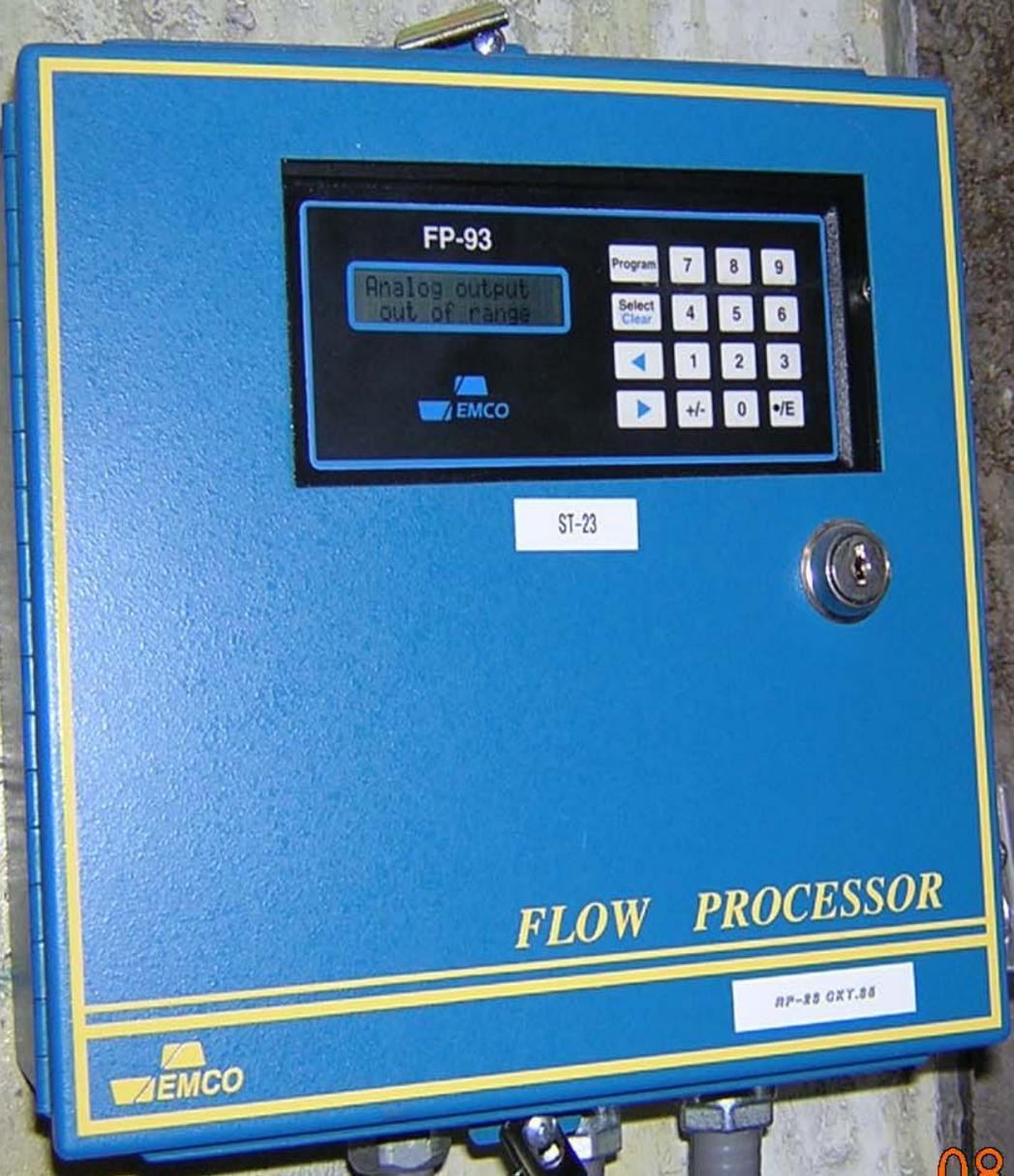
08.19.2005 11:26



08.19.2005 12:59

02.16.2005 14:44





FP-93

Analog output
out of range



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|-----|
| Program | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Select Clear | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ← | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| → | +/- | 0 | •/E |

ST-23



FLOW PROCESSOR

RP-25 OXY.88



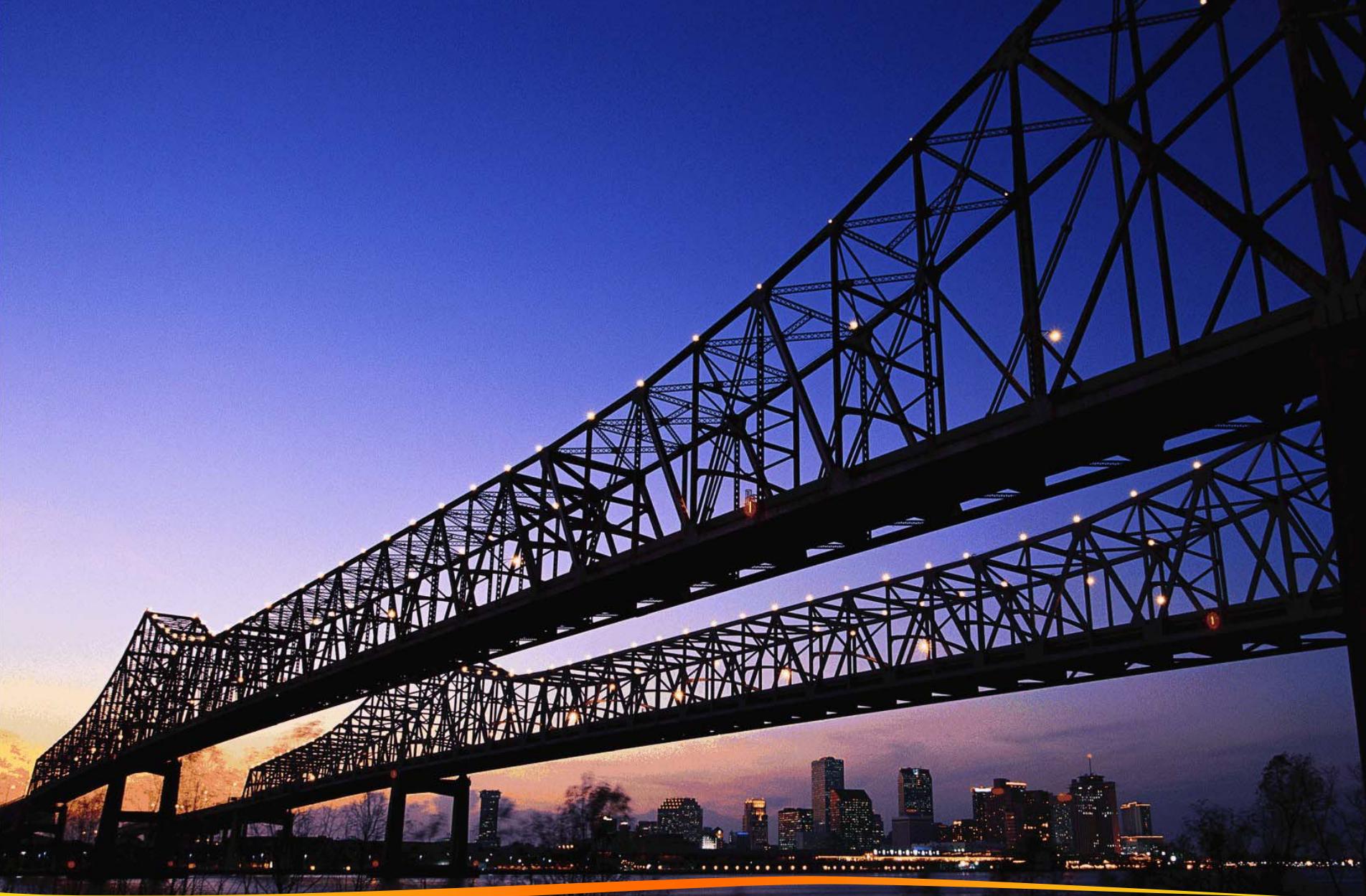
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Would you like to know more about this session?

Greg Leifer

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- Don't forget to fill out and drop off your session evaluations.



GovEnergy
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New Orleans
August 5-8



Load Plot

