

Equipment Energy Measurement Plan (example)

Equipment Energy Measurement Plan		
Key Characteristic(s):	Location:	
Significant energy use	Administration Building 130	
Related variable		
EnPI		
System/Process/Equipment:		
Roof – top HVAC		
Data Collected:		
Unit amperage, outside temperature, total air flow, evaporator coil temperature difference		
Monitoring/Measurement Method:		
Unit amperage – Unit power meter		
Outside temperature – ACME digital thermometer		
Total air flow – ACME velometer		
Evaporator coil temperature difference – ACME digital thermometer		
Data Collection Frequency:		
Unit amperage, total air flow, Evaporator coil temperature difference – Every Monday		
Outside temperature - Daily		
Data Collection Responsibility:		
Production Engineer		
Calibration Requirements:		
Unit power meter, ACME digital thermometers and velometer – Semiannual by equipment manufacturer - Contact maintenance		
Describe the links to energy management action plans, operational controls, training and design activities:		
No current action plan links		
New employees will require training in monitoring and measuring requirements		
Design changes will require evaluation of monitoring and measuring requirements		
Data used to verify control settings and indicate filter clogs and fan blade buildup		
Where is data recorded?		



Production engineer process records

How will data be analyzed?

Initial review during data collection for major anomalies; Monthly data plotting to monitor performance trends and indicate potential problems; Calculate coefficient of performance (COP)

What defines a significant deviation?

Amperage: +/- 10% of rating

Air flow: Upper limit 4,400 SCFM, Lower limit – 3,500 SCFM

Motor amperage: COP - +/- 10%

How does this demonstrate/affect energy performance?

Change in these parameters can indicate clogged filters, low refrigerant, dirty fans, compressor problems or line leaks.

Date: 06/17/201X Approved: Samuel Jenning	gs
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