

EF, MEF and IMEF, Oh My! Coping with Changes in Efficiency Definitions

This poster addresses the question of how to account for older equipment with efficiency ratings reported in deprecated units when conducting analyses with modern tools, or modern equipment ratings with older software or engineering equations. As society places greater emphasis on energy efficiency, additional aspects of equipment energy consumption are incorporated into efficiency standards, yielding incompatible units. In some cases, parties such as the EPA, RESNET, or DOE have published conversion formulæ, but the foundations and fit of these equations are frequently unclear. We have developed alternative conversions and document them and their statistical strength here, along with new regressions for some overlooked units and equipment.

Evaluation work frequently requires searching for efficiency details of specific models of lighting, appliances, and HVAC equipment. While this information is often publicly available, there is no comprehensive repository. This means that analysts must comb through data maintained by a variety of different stakeholders and purveyors, all of whom use different tools with distinct features. In addition, data sources are often incomplete due to the frequent archiving of older models. Finally, when efficiency standards and specifications are revised, not only are permissible levels tightened but sometimes the definitions of regulated units change as well. For example, in the past two decades, clothes washers have switched from EF (Energy Factor) based on energy consumed when in use, to MEF (Modified Energy Factor), which included hot water and dryer energy consumption, and finally to IMEF (Integrated Modified Energy Factor), which added standby power.

To help address these issues and the quandary of analysis with mixed vintage appliances, the authors have created an internal equipment efficiency data warehouse, drawing on sources such as the EPA's ENERGYSTAR Product Finder, AHRI's Certification Directory, and the California Energy Commission's MAEDBS, as well as direct observations from field studies. Using ratings for models of equipment from this database, which were published during various efficiency standard transitions, we developed empirical regressions to derive conversions factors for multiple efficiency ratings. Where available, our conversion formulae are compared with previously published equations.

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This poster outlines empirical regressions of efficiency ratings for equipment that existed during federal minimum efficiency standard transitions from a database NMR has compiled with data from AHRI, CEE, DOE, EPA, FTC, and MAEDBS.

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As society places greater emphasis on energy efficiency, additional aspects of equipment energy consumption are units. Clothes washers were once rated in EF (Energy Factor) incorporated into efficiency standards, yielding incompatible

based on energy consumed when in use; MEF (Modified EF), which included hot water and dryer energy consumption; and IMEF (Integrated MEF), which added standby power. Alas, older equipment, engineering equations, and software do not

backed by large samples, and for overlooked equipment. disappear when new standards are issued, resulting in the need to convert apples into oranges (*i.e.*, the dotted blue trendlines in the scatterplots below). We present conversions Group, Inc



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RGY STAR Clothes Washers

on ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2014 Clothes Dryer CEF https://

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Heater (Gas, Res.)

NMF

40-50 gallon 20-39 gallon

UEF=0.5988×EF +0.2726 UEF=1.1924×EF --0.1461 UEF=0.7666×EF +0.1969

110 303

0.802 0.570 0.934

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Combined:

Water Heater (Gas)

RESNET⁶ Residential

UEF=EF

Commercial

UEF=0.9995×EF --0.0019 UEF=1.1030×EF -0.0784 UEF=0.9443×EF +0.0316

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