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ANNEX VI
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DEFINITIONS

A thermal energy meter is an instrument designed to measure the thermal energy which, in a thermal energy exchange circuit, is given up by a liquid called the thermal energy-conveying liquid.

A thermal energy meter is either a complete instrument or a combined instrument consisting of the sub-assemblies, flow sensor, temperature sensor pair, and calculator, as defined in Article 4(2), or a combination thereof

θ	=	the temperature of the thermal energy-conveying liquid;
θ_{in}	=	the value of θ at the inlet of the thermal energy exchange circuit;
θ_{out}	=	the value of θ at the outlet of the thermal energy exchange circuit;
$\Delta\theta$	=	the temperature difference $\theta_{in} - \theta_{out}$ with $\Delta_\theta \geq 0$;
θ_{max}	=	the upper limit of θ for the thermal energy meter to function correctly within the MPEs;
θ_{min}	=	the lower limit of θ for the thermal energy meter to function correctly within the MPEs;
$\Delta\theta_{max}$	=	the upper limit of $\Delta\theta$ for the thermal energy meter to function correctly within the MPEs;
$\Delta\theta_{min}$	=	the lower limit of $\Delta\theta$ for the thermal energy meter to function correctly within the MPEs;
q	=	the flow rate of the thermal energy conveying liquid;
q_s	=	the highest value of q that is permitted for short periods of time for the thermal energy meter to function correctly;
q_p	=	the highest value of q that is permitted permanently for

		the thermal energy meter to function correctly;
q_i	=	the lowest value of q that is permitted for the thermal energy meter to function correctly;
P	=	the thermal power of the thermal energy exchange;
P_s	=	the upper limit of P that is permitted for the thermal energy meter to function correctly.