

# ENERGY MODELLING OF A MULTI-STOREYED BUILDING FOR GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

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(09/8654)



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.  
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Degree of Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

March 2014

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Thesis/Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree  
Master of Science

Department of Electrical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

March 2014

## DECLARATION

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The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under my supervision.

.....  
Signature of the supervisor Date:  
(Dr. Asanka S Rodrigo)

## Abstract

On the aesthetic side of green architecture or sustainable design is the philosophy of designing a building that is in harmony with the natural features and resources surrounding the site. There are several key steps in designing sustainable buildings: specify 'green' building materials from local sources, reduce loads, optimize systems, and generate on-site renewable energy. The Air Force Headquarters (AFHQ) building has been constructed 12 years before and minimal concern has been made for the application of green building concepts. In order to apply these key steps into the AFHQ building there are restrictions and limited steps could be accommodated. Reduce the load, optimize the systems and save energy are the most important key steps which can be applied for this building.

At present the systems are being operated catering only for the basic requirements of occupants. Whole building is used for offices and there are few elements operated in the night time also due to the operational and security commitments in the country. Observations have been made on general lighting and air conditioning systems which can be improved in order to reduce the load, optimize the system and finally to save the energy. Minimise the energy waste is one of the main concerns of the green building design and such avenues have been explored and evaluated the total energy saving has been estimated.

AFHQ building's light system and air conditioning system have been modelled using DIALux 4.11 and Loadsoft 6.0 software respectively. Basically a typical floor is modelled for the existing system parameters and calculated the energy consumption. The lighting system has been designed based on general requirement of offices and not integrated with the partitions and natural lights. The power consumption of a typical floor is nearly 10KW where fluorescent lamps with magnetic ballasts used. With the new design electronic ballast are used and luminaries were selected to maintain 300-500 lux level at the working plane. The total power consumption is reduced by 4KW and further reduced with the day light integration. The total load averagely reduced to 3.2-4.1KW at the day time where total energy reduction is 46-52kWh per day per floor.

Chilled water central air conditioning system has designed for two chillers of capacity 200 tonnes and each chiller serve 7 floors of the building. There are 14 AHUs serving each floor having fixed drive motors. The temperature of each floor varies significantly within the floor as well as during the working time. In side temperature is directly responded to the outside environmental conditions. Only one thermostat is available in one floor and not sufficient to cater the whole area where there are different types of partitions. Present cooling load of a typical floor is approximately 25-28 tonnes with constant air flow and uncontrolled fresh air. At present the inside temperature is not controllable and some instances drops to 22-23°C creating uncomfortable working environment. While proposing variable air flow and regulating the inside temperature to 24°C the cooling load could be reduced by 14-17% of the total existing load where total energy saving per day per floor is 197.1 kWh.

Then a new system was proposed with day light integration and simulated with software and optimum quality of the window is defined. The total energy saving is calculated as LKR 16.7 M against the total cost of the proposal LKR 56.6 M. The return on the investment has been calculated as 3 years.

Key words: Green Building, Optimize, model, Simulation, Day Light Integration

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration of the candidate & Supervisor	i
Abstract	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Table of content	iv
List of figures	viii
List of tables	ix
List of abbreviations	xi
List of appendices	xiii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Importance of the Green Building Concept	2
1.3 Energy Efficiency	3
1.4 The Code of Practise for Energy Efficient Buildings in Sri Lanka	3
1.4.1 Lighting	4
1.4.2 Strategy for Energy Efficient Lighting	4
1.4.3 Ventilation and Air Conditioning	5
1.4.4 Variable flows and variable air volume systems	5
1.4.5 Temperature Control	6
1.5 LEED ratings	6
1.6 Application on AFHQ Building as a Case Study	6
1.7 Identification of the Problem	7
1.8 Motivation	8
1.9 Objective of the study	8
1.10 Methodology	9
2. Existing System at the AFHQ Building	10
2.1 Air Conditioning System	11
2.1.1 Working principle of chilled water air conditioning system	12
2.1.2 Cooling tower	13

2.1.3	Air Handling Unit (AHU)	13
2.2	General Lighting System	15
3.	Data Presentation	18
3.1	Primary Data on Air Conditioning System	18
3.1.1	Definitions	18
3.1.2	Secondary Data on room temperature	20
3.1.3	Secondary data on chiller temperature	21
3.2	Primary Data on General Lighting System	22
4.	Data Analysis	25
4.1	Primary Data on questionnaire	25
4.2	Secondary Data on Temperature Measurements in the Floors	26
4.2.1	Rainy day	26
4.2.2	Normal weather day	27
4.2.3	Sunny day	28
4.2.4	Temperature variation within the floor	29
4.3	Secondary Data on Chilled Water Temperature	31
4.3.1	Rainy day	31
4.3.2	Normal weather day	32
4.3.3	Sunny day	32
4.4	Primary Data on General Lighting	33
5.	Theoretical Development and Proposed solution	37
5.1	Energy Utilization in Air Conditioning	37
5.1.1	Options to Save Energy	38
5.1.2	Treated fresh air units (TFAs)	38
5.2	Application of VFDs in the Air Distribution System	39
5.2.1	Controlling the flow	40
5.3	Energy Utilization at the General Lighting System	41
5.3.1	Successful day lighting control	42
5.3.2	Daylight factors	42
5.4	Daylight Integration	43
5.4.1	Avoiding direct sunlight	44

5.4.2	Penetration	44
5.4.3	Glare	44
5.4.4	Colour quality	45
5.4.5	Distribution	45
5.4.6	Saving energy	45
5.5	Application at AFHQ Buildings Air Conditioning System	46
5.5.1	Temperature control in the space	46
5.5.2	Air flow control	46
5.5.3	Fresh air control	47
5.5.4	Improve the efficiencies of equipment	47
5.6	Application at AFHQ Lighting System	47
5.6.1	Improve the efficiency of the lamps	47
5.6.2	Day light integration	48
6.	Design by Energy Modelling	49
6.1	Energy Modelling for Lighting System	49
6.1.1	Control Groups	49
6.1.2	Power consumption	50
6.1.3	Parameters of windows	52
6.2	Energy Modelling for Air Conditioning System	53
6.2.1	Shading coefficients	53
6.2.2	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	54
6.3	Graphical Representation of A/C Load and Light Energy against SHGC	55
6.3.1	Day light integration	55
6.3.2	Air conditioning cooling load	56
6.4	Designing the Optimum SHGC value for Windows	57
6.5	Other Energy Saving Options	58
6.5.1	Area temperature set point	58
6.5.2	Introducing Variable Air Flow	59
6.5.3	Day Light Integration	59
7.	Economic review	63
7.1	Economical renovation for general lighting system	63



7.2	Application of window film	63
7.3	Economical operation of AC system	64
7.3.1	Cost of improvement of floor area	64
7.3.2	Cost of improvements of the central AC plant	65
7.4	Calculation of Simple Pay Back Period	65
8.	Discussion	66
9.	Conclusion and Recommendation	69
	Reference List	72
	Appendix A Questionnaire	75
	Appendix B Temperature measurements at the floors	76
	Appendix C: Calculation of return on the Investment	86
	Appendix D: Calculations of luminance values by DIALux 4.11 software	87
	Appendix E: Calculations of cooling load by Loadsoft 6.0 software	91
	Appendix F Main units of AFHQ Central AC system	92



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## LIST OF FIGURES

	Page	
Figure 2.1	Typical floor plan of AFHQ building	10
Figure 2.2	Chilled water air conditioning system at AFHQ	12
Figure 2.3	Main units of a central AC plant	14
Figure 2.4	Operation of AHU at AFHQ system	15
Figure 2.5	Window and lamp arrangement in a typical floor	17
Figure 3.1:	Temperature measured locations	20
Figure 3.2	Illumination measured locations	23
Figure 4.1	Modelled room data	25
Figure 4.2	Temperature of a rainy day	27
Figure 4.3	Temperature of a normal weather day	28
Figure 4.4	Temperature of a sunny day	29
Figure 4.5	Temperature variations at a typical floor	30
Figure 4.6	Chilled water Temperature of a rainy day	31
Figure 4.7	Chilled water Temperature of a normal weather day	32
Figure 4.8	Chilled water Temperature of a sunny day	33
Figure 4.9	Illumination level at the typical floor	34
Figure 4.10	Variation of LUX level at P and Q	35
Figure 4.11	Variation of LUX level at S, T and U	35
Figure 4.12	LUX levels closer to the windows	36
Figure 5.1	Motor efficiency at variable speed	39
Figure 5.2	Typical Arrangement of variable flow using VSD	40
Figure 6.1	Luminary layout and control groups	50
Figure 6.2	Variation of energy per Illumination	56
Figure 6.3	Percentage variation of energy (A/C Load)	57
Figure 6.4	Optimum SHGC value	57
Figure 6.5	Power consumption in February	60
Figure 6.6	Power consumption in March	61
Figure 6.7	Power consumption in April	61
Figure 6.8	Power consumption in May	62
Figure 8.1	Energy distribution of AC system	68

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page	
Table 1.1	Lighting Power Densities	4
Table 2.1	Distribution of workers	11
Table 2.2	Distribution of lamps	16
Table 3.1	Summary of primary data	19
Table 3.2	Temperature Chilled Water	21
Table 3.3	Measurement of Illumination levels	23
Table 3.4	Illumination level at windows	24
Table 4.1	Data on modelled room	25
Table 4.2	Temperature measurements on a rainy day	26
Table 4.3	Temperature measurements on a normal weather day	27
Table 4.4	Temperature measurements on a sunny day	28
Table 4.5	Temperature measurements at a typical floor	30
Table 4.6	Chilled water Temperature on a rainy day	31
Table 4.7	Chilled water Temperature on a normal weather day	32
Table 4.8	Chilled water Temperature on a sunny day	32
Table 4.9	LUX level at the typical floor	34
Table 4.10	LUX level at windows	36
Table 5.1	Recommended daylight levels	43
Table 6.1	Luminary details	49
Table 6.2	Dimmed values of control groups	51
Table 6.3	Results of the software calculation	51
Table 6.4	Degree of transmission and Eav	53
Table 6.5	Total cooling load of sample floors	54
Table 6.6	Percentage variation of Energy per intensity	55
Table 6.7	Percentage variation of energy (AC load)	56
Table 9.1	Percentage reduction of energy (Light)	70
Table 9.2	Percentage reduction of energy (AC)	71
Table A.1	Data from occupants	75
Table B.1	Temperature of Basement	76
Table B.2	Temperature of Ground Floor	76

Table B.3	Temperature of 1st Floor	77
Table B.4	Temperature of 2nd Floor	78
Table B.5	Temperature of 3rd Floor	78
Table B.6	Temperature of 4th Floor	79
Table B.7	Temperature of 5th Floor	79
Table B.8	Temperature of 6th Floor	80
Table B.9	Temperature of 7th Floor	81
Table B.10	Temperature of 8th Floor	81
Table B,11	Temperature of 9th Floor	82
Table B.12	Temperature of 10th Floor	83
Table B.13	Temperature of 11th Floor	83
Table B.14	Temperature of 12th Floor	84



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Air Conditioning
AFHQ	Air Force Head Quarters
AHRI	Air Conditioning Heating and Refrigerating Institute
AHU	Air Handling Unit
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers
CAV	Constant Air Volume
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamps
CIBS	Chartered Institution of Building Services
DF	Daylight Factor
EEBC	Energy Efficient Building Code
ERC	Externally Reflection Component
FCU	Fan Coil Unit
FL	Fluorescent Lamps
HVAC	Heat Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
IRC	Internally Reflection Component
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LPD	Lighting Power Density
RA	Return Air
ROI	Return On Investment
SA	Supply Air
SC	Shading Coefficient/ Sky Component
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient



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SLGBC	Green Building Council Sri Lanka
SLSEA	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy authority
TFA	Treated Fresh Air
USGBC	United State Green Building Council
VAV	Variable Air Volume
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
VSD	Variable Speed Drive
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WCP	Water Cooled Package



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## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description	Page
Appendix A	Questionnaire	75
Appendix B	Temperature measurements at the floors	76
Appendix C:	Calculation of simple payback period	86
Appendix D:	Sample Calculations of luminance values by DIALux 4.11 software	87
Appendix E:	Calculations of cooling load by Loadsoft 6.0 software	91
Appendix F:	Main units of AFHQ Central AC system	92



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