



**Energy
Sustainability
Unit**

Preparing for Energy Smart Office Awards- Experience from the 8 Energy Smart Offices

**Seminar on EAEF Project 64 & 68
Energy Performance Contracting & Benchmarking
13 January 2006
National University of Singapore**

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Outline

- Introduction
- The Process
- Performance Standards
- Benchmarking
- Systems' performance
- Indoor Environmental quality
- Future work



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Introduction

ENERGY SMART OFFICE is a Building Energy Efficiency Labelling System.

This is the first product of the NUS-NEA joint project entitled “Development of Building Energy Efficiency Labelling System”.



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The Process Towards Energy Smart Office



- 1. Preliminary Benchmarking**
- 2. Appoint an accredited ESCO**
- 3. Review by ESU**
- 4. Set Target & Track Progress**

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Performance standards

1. **EUI in top 25 percentile**
2. **Systems' performance**
3. **Indoor Environmental quality**
4. **Occupants' survey**



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Benchmarking- Energy Performance

- **Top 25% < 177 kWh/m²/yr**
- **Should include the total (landlord + tenant) energy consumption**
- **Even though all the buildings reviewed were office buildings, the type of office usage had a significant effect on the EUI**
- **Banks, especially international ones consume a lot of energy for**
 - **data centers/server rooms in terms of high usage intensity**
 - **trading services in terms of long operating hours**

Calculation of EUI



$$\text{Normalised EUI} = (\text{TBEC} - \text{DCEC} - \text{CPEC}) / (\text{GFA} - \text{CPA} - \text{DCA})$$

Where,

- **TBEC = Total building annual energy consumption**
- **DCEC = Data centre energy consumption = 3016 * DCA**
- **CPEC = Car park energy consumption**
- ***GFA = Gross floor area including car park**
- **CPA = car park area (above ground + under ground)**
- **DCA = data centre area**
 - * **GFA shall be enlarged in the case of long operating hour tenants/ areas where the Enlarged area = actual area of long operation x actual operating hours/**normal operating hours**
 - ** **Normal operating hours = 55 hrs/week**

Problems faced

- **Data collection very difficult**
- **Building information not always available**
- **Problems with GFA**
- **Lower EUI does not always imply that the building is very energy efficient.**
- **The lower EUI can be as a result of the low intensity office activities.**



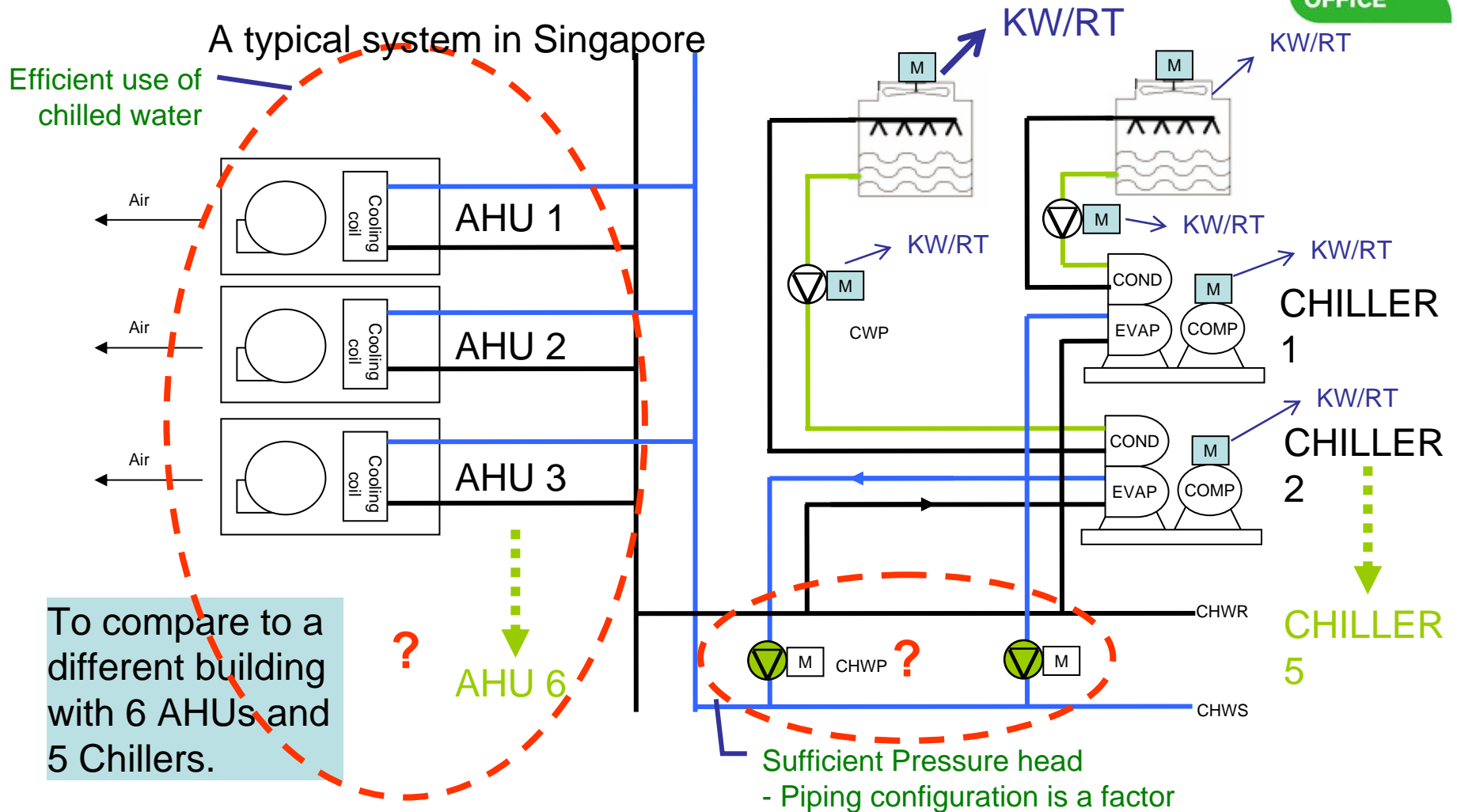
Systems' Performance

- **Air Conditioning**
- **Lighting**
- **Mechanical ventilation**

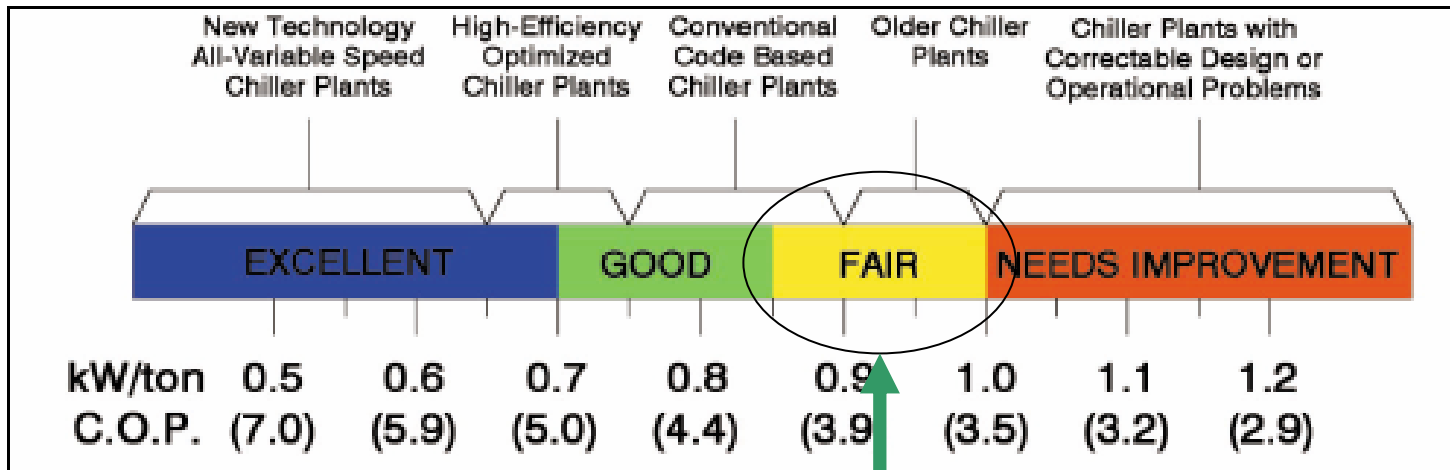


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Air conditioning Systems' Performance



Air conditioning Systems' Performance



Plant room efficiency < 1.0 kW/RT

• Does not consider primary and secondary chilled water pumps for the calculations of air conditioning system performance

Air conditioning System's Performance



- **The audit of the chiller plant should be planned and conducted with utmost care.**
- **The power consumption of each of the sub systems like chillers, pumps and cooling towers should be separately measured.**
- **The measurement time should represent the most typical days with full load conditions and continuous logging should be done for a minimum of 1 week.**

Lighting System's Performance

- Use W/m^2 as an indicator for efficient use of energy in lighting need.
- Various methods of optimizing lighting's energy use such as timer controls, use of dimmers, integration with day lighting, Building Automation System (BAS) etc.

Lighting System's Performance

- Record the total number of fittings;
- Identify the type of fixture including wattage and ballast lost;
- Estimate energy consumption from the rated power;
- Estimate the lighted areas from drawing plans;
- Calculate the lighting power density;
- Verify the calculated value by measuring the DB.

Indoor Environmental Quality

- **Thermal comfort**
- **Illumination**
- **IAQ**
- **Ventilation**



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Indoor Environmental Quality

- Out of the 4 parameters, thermal comfort and illumination level were easily met by most of the buildings.
- However, Ventilation (fresh air) and Indoor Air Quality which is dependent on the ventilation were out of the specified range in many cases.
- High CO₂ level and high bacterial count were the most commonly observed problems.

Ventilation measurement methodology



- Measure the air velocity at 9 different cross sections (m/s);
- Find the average air velocity (m/s);
- Measure the cross sectional area (m²);
- Calculate the air volume (L/s) ;
- Measure the floor area served by that particular AHU (m²);
- Calculate the ventilation rate in L/s/m² ;
- Repeat the same for other AHUs and find the average ventilation rate.

The Achievements of an Energy Smart Office



1. It is energy efficient, and among the top 25% of cohort.
2. Its systems are fine.
3. Its indoor environment is healthy.
4. Its users are satisfied.
5. It is independently checked, measured and verified.

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Future Works

- Hotels
- Hospitals
- Shopping Centres
- Schools



OFFICE

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