



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

**ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN NON-RESIDENTIAL
BUILDING**

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Technology (Industrial Power) With Honours.

by

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I hereby, declared this report entitled Energy Management in Non-Residential Building”
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APPROVAL

This report is submitted to the Faculty of Engineering Technology of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Technology (Industrial Power) With Honours. The member of the supervisory is as follow:

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ABSTRAK

Bangunan komersial atau dengan erti lain harta tanah tanpa penduduk mempunyai penggunaan tenaga yang saksama serta terkandung dengan gas rumah hijau (GRH) dalam kalangan stok harta bangunan di dunia ini. Dengan adanya jenis harta bangunan demikian yang dapat menghasilkan impak yang berkekalan terhadap kemampanan sosial, alam sekitar serta ekonomi, tumpuan utama penyelidik-penyelidik baru-baru ini telah beralih kepada kajian peningkatan prestasi tenaga dan juga kecekapan di dalam bangunan. Dengan ini, matlamat utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji konsep pengurusan tenaga dalam bangunan komersial dengan teliti disamping mencari kaedah yang berbeza yang dapat diambil untuk meningkatkan prestasi tenaga dan kecekapan operasi bangunan yang dikaji secara keseluruhan. Langkah awal audit ini di SJKC YOK BIN akan memulakan pertemuan dengan semua kakitangan dan guru di sekolah untuk mengumpulkan dan mengumpulkan semua maklumat dan data, juga untuk menyiasat maklumat latar belakang sekolah. Berjalan melalui audit adalah langkah seterusnya yang perlu diproses, untuk pengumpulan data tapak dan pengumpulan data di luar tapak. Kita mesti tahu setiap peralatan elektrik telah dipasang atau digunakan di SJKC YOK BIN untuk data perbandingan antara tujuan tenaga sebenar dan dikira. Bil bulanan elektrik dari Januari 2018 hingga Disember 2018 dikumpulkan dari pentadbir sekolah untuk analisis dan pengiraan data. Sistem pencahayaan menggunakan elektrik tertinggi di sekolah kerana tingkah laku penghunian. Terdapat tingkah laku tenaga aktif dan pasif dari penghunian seperti pembukaan tingkap, tingkap ditutupi dengan tirai, yang menyekat lampu semula jadi dari memasuki bilik, membazirkan tenaga lampu di bilik darjah dan koridor dan pelajar yang digunakan untuk menghidupkan lampu ketika lux tahap cukup untuk kawasan tersebut.

ABSTRACT

Commercial buildings or non-residential property has had its fair share of energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions among all the building stock in the world. With these type of buildings producing a lasting impact on social, natural and economic sustainability, the primary focus has recently been shifted to the improving of energy performance as well as the efficiency in existing buildings. With this in mind, the main aim of this paper is to thoroughly review the concept of energy management within commercial buildings as well as the different approaches that can be taken to improve the overall energy performance and efficiency of operating these buildings. The first step of this audit in the SJKC YOK BIN is start the kick off meeting with all the staff and teacher in the school to collect and gather all the information and data, also to investigate the background information of the school. Walk through audit is the next step we need to be process, for site data collection and offsite data collection. We must know every single electrical equipment have been installed or used in the SJKC YOK BIN for the comparison data between actual and calculated energy purpose. The monthly electricity bills from January 2018 to December 2018 is collect from the admin of the school for the data analysis and calculation. The lighting system consume the highest electricity in the school due to the occupancy behavior. There have an active and passive energy behavior from occupancy such as window opening, windows were covered by curtain, which blocked the natural lights from entering the rooms, waste in lighting energy at classroom and corridor and student used to switch on the lighting when the lux level is enough for the area.

DEDICATION

Specially dedicated to my family, beloved supervisor and friends:

For being the wonderful you, enough said,

Thank you.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURE	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS	xviii
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objective of Research	5
1.4 Scope of Research	5
1.5 Background of Research	6

CHAPTER 2	9
LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Energy Management in Worldwide	9
2.2 Energy Consumption in Malaysia	10
2.3 Energy Management Gold Standard Star Certifications	11
2.4 Energy Audit in a Non-Residential Building	14
2.5 Commercial and Industry on Energy Management	14
2.6 Energy Management in Non-Residential Building	15
2.7 Occupancy and Occupant’s Behavior towards Energy Consumption	18
2.8 Energy and the Malaysian Climate	22
2.9 Major energy consumption in non-residential building	23
I. Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Systems	23
II. Lighting Systems	31
CHAPTER 3	37
METHODOLOGY	37
3.1 Process Flow Chart	37
3.2 SJKC YOK BIN Background Information	39
3.3 Step of Energy Management Audit	41
3.3.1 Detailed Energy Audit Methodology	41
3.4 Evaluation/Energy Management Matrix	43
3.5 Energy Management Gold Standard Star Certifications	44
	x

3.6	The Organization Preparation	45
	Before carry the energy audit in the SJKC YOK BIN the organization preparation should be conduct and form first such as energy policy, energy committee and energy accounting center.	45
3.6.1	Energy Policy	45
3.6.2	Energy Committee	46
3.6.3	Energy Accounting Center (EAC)	47
CHAPTER 4		49
RESULT & DISCUSSION		49
4.1	Audit Findings	49
4.1.1	Data Collection	49
4.1.1.1	Walk-through site audit	49
4.1.1.2	Interview and obtaining data from principal or teacher	51
4.1.1.3	Obtaining information from equipment suppliers	52
4.2	System Performance	52
4.2.1	Power consumption trending	52
4.2.2	Electricity Tariff	53
4.2.3	Building Background Information	54
4.2.4	General electrical appliance use	55
4.2.5	Energy consumption by different load system	56
I.	Lighting	56
II.	Air Conditioning Split Units	58
III.	Fan	60
IV.	Desktop	61

V. Others equipment	61
VI. Freezer & Fridge	61
VII. Smart TV	63
4.2.6 Load Apportioning	64
4.3 Energy Saving Measures	67
4.3.1 Lighting System	67
4.3.1.1 Types of Lights	67
4.3.2 Lux Level	69
4.3.3 Findings	72
4.3.4 Other Electrical Appliances	75
4.4.5 Reducing the Quantity and Usage Hours of the Fluorescent Light	76
4.4.6 Replacement of CFL and GLS lamps	78
4.4.7 Installation of Occupancy sensors	78
4.4.8 Awareness Training	79
4.4 Building Energy Index (BEI)	82
CHAPTER 5	85
CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK	85
5.1 Conclusion	85
5.2 Recommendation for Future Research	86
REFERENCES	87
APPENDICES 1	94

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2. 1:	EMGS STAR Certification Comparison and Requirement: AEMAS standard	12
Table 2. 2:	Energy Management Matrix	13
Table 2. 3:	Energy Use per Consumer in the US from Year 2006 to 2008 [4].	24
Table 3. 1:	Energy Management Matrix	43
Table 4. 1:	Monthly SMJK YOK BIN Electricity Consumption and Energy Cost	53
Table 4. 2:	Electricity tariff B from TNB	54
Table 4. 3:	Background information of the school	54
Table 4. 4:	List of electrical equipment of the school	55
Table 4. 5:	General Operation Hours	56
Table 4. 6:	Top seven energy consuming equipment types	64
Table 4. 7:	Energy conservation measure	66
Table 4. 8:	Actual and calculated electricity usage and cost	66
Table 4. 9:	Number and types of lamps installed in different room categories	68
Table 4. 10:	Power rating of lamps by types	68
Table 4. 11:	General lux standard of MS 1525	69
Table 4. 12:	Daily lighting energy usage before apply the energy conservation measure	76

Table 4. 13: Daily lighting energy usage after apply the energy conservation measure 77

Table 4. 14: Annual electricity usage of SJKC YON BIN before and after apply energy conservation measure 77

LIST OF FIGURE

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1. 1:	Carbon emissions per capita in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. (Source: World Data)	3
Figure 1. 2:	Annual Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Emissions Globally from the Year 2008-2017.	4
Figure 1. 3:	The Road Map towards the Improvement of Energy Performance.	8
Figure 2. 1:	Source from Malaysia Energy Information Hub (MEIH)	10
Figure 2. 2:	certification of energy management gold standard	13
Figure 2. 3:	Paradigms for energy performance improvement in existing buildings.	17
Figure 2. 4:	the gap between predicted and actual use of buildings	18
Figure 2. 5:	Energy saving simulated in comparison of reactive/predictive strategies	21
Figure 2. 6:	occupants' types of activities affecting building energy consumption.	22
Figure 2. 7:	Energy Use per Consumer in the US from Year 2006 to 2008 [4].	24
Figure 2. 8:	Development of Control Strategies for HVAC Systems Over Time[30].	27
Figure 2. 9:	Fuzzy Logic Controller and its Elements[38].	30
Figure 3. 1:	The process flow chart of this research	38
Figure 3. 2:	The Main Compound of SJKC YOK BIN	40
Figure 3. 3:	Main Entrance of SJKC YOK BIN	40

Figure 3. 4: Process of Energy Audit	42
Figure 3. 5: EMGS STAR Certification Comparison and Requirement: AEMAS standard	44
Figure 3. 6: JB Sentral Energy Policy	46
Figure 3. 7: SJKC YOK BIN Floor Plan A	47
Figure 3. 8: SJKC YOK BIN Floor Plan B	48
Figure 4. 1: walk-through audit at multipurpose hall on May 9, 2019	50
Figure 4. 2: walk-through audit at main hall on May 9, 2019	50
Figure 4. 3: walk-through audit at classroom on May 9, 2019	51
Figure 4. 4: Meeting with Assitant Principal SMJK YOK BIN	51
Figure 4. 5: Monthly energy usage from electricity bills	52
Figure 4. 6: Air conditioning 3hp installed in classroom	57
Figure 4. 7: Teacher office in SJKC YOK BIN	58
Figure 4. 8: Air conditioning 1.5hp installed in teacher room	59
Figure 4. 9: Air conditioning 3hp installed in library	59
Figure 4. 10: Industry fans installed at multipurpose hall	60
Figure 4. 11: Freezer installed at kitchen canteen	62
Figure 4. 12: Fridge installed at kitchen canteen	62
Figure 4. 13: Smart TV installed at every single classroom	63
Figure 4. 14: Smart ONE TV	64

Figure 4. 15: Distribution of electricity consumed by equipment in the school	65
Figure 4. 16: General lux standard of MS 1525	70
Figure 4. 17: The lux level inside the classroom is in the range of MS 1525 level	71
Figure 4. 18: The lux level inside the classroom is over the range of MS 1525 level	71
Figure 4. 19: The lux level inside the classroom is over the range of MS 1525 level	72
Figure 4. 20: Natural light is blocked by the curtain in the classroom	73
Figure 4. 21: Natural light is blocked by the curtain in the classroom	73
Figure 4. 22: Natural light is blocked by the curtain in the classroom	74
Figure 4. 23: Example of waste in lighting energy at classroom and corridor	74
Figure 4. 24: Energy talk is conducted by EMY ZAIRAH BINTI AHMAD	80
Figure 4. 25: All the student and teacher are focus in the energy talk	80
Figure 4. 26: Student answer the quiz after the energy talk	81
Figure 4. 27: Student giving good response when energy talk	81
Figure 4. 28: Awareness Program at SJKC YOK BIN and Group Photo with the Principal	82

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

kWh	-	kilowatt hour
GHG	-	Green House Effect
Mtoe	-	Million tons of oil equivalents
SEA	-	South East Asian
CO ₂	-	carbon Dioxide
Gt	-	Giga tonnes
BEI	-	Building Energy Index
HVAC	-	Heating, Ventilation, Air conditioning
EMGS	-	Energy Management Gold Standard
BMPs	-	Best Management Practices
Ft	-	Feet
MEIH	-	Malaysia Energy Information Hub
AEMAS	-	ASEAN Energy Management Scheme
ESCOs	-	Energy Service Companies
SEU	-	Significant Energy User
EPBD	-	Energy Performance Building Directive
PJ	-	Petajoule
Toe	-	One Tonne of Oil Equivalent
ISO	-	International Organization for Standardization
ECBC	-	Energy Conservation Building Code
EEMs	-	Energy Efficiency Measure
PDAC	-	Plan Do Act Check
EnPIs	-	Energy Performance Indicators
SPV	-	Solar Photovoltaic

LED	-	light-emitting diode
GSHP	-	Ground Source Heat Pumps
MMD	-	Meteorological Department
US	-	United State
BAS	-	Building Automation System
AHU	-	Air Handling Unit
VAV	-	Variable Air Volume
PID	-	Proportional Integral Derivative
MPC	-	Model Predictive Control
SQP	-	Sequential Quadratic Programming
EU	-	European Union
PIR	-	Passive Infrared
TNB	-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad
hp	-	Horsepower

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 will provide the details about the introduction of this project, problem lead to this study, objective research, the scope and limitations of the study.

1.1 Introduction

Commercial buildings are a significant indicator of the sosio-economic development of any nation. Despite the continuous advancements in construction technology and the provision of numerous benefits in mankind, a surge in this field of development have seen many environmental and social consequences arise throughout the operational phase of these buildings. With continuous consumption of energy, water and resources as well as the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG), a forecast in the energy use has seen an expected rise in the future energy consumption portion of commercial buildings. Hence, it can be reasonably suggested that these buildings will inevitably create a lasting effect on the environment, economy, and even the society during the years to come. This is mainly due to the fact that majority of the society tends to spend their time in buildings, by being involved in indoor activities.

With commercial buildings being an evident existence in the modern world, the demand for high-performance buildings with reduced energy consumption and increased efficiency has rocketed over the past decade. In fact, recent legislation and standards in certain countries have urged the construction industry to transcend towards more sustainable and energy

efficient buildings. This would give both new and existing commercial building developers an opportunity to venture into a high-performance and sustainable development track.

All in all, this study will look into the various approaches that can be taken in order to achieve energy efficiency and reduced energy consumption in commercial buildings. A further analysis will be adopted to determine the ideal literature to be reviewed, all of which will incorporate full details of the relevant topics for this study. Proper insights on the systematic approach towards the attainment of a 'green' building from a research point of view will also be provided.

1.2 Problem Statement

In the modern world, commercial buildings have become a dominant feature that consumes up to 40% of the total global energy. With its continuous growth, the energy consumption rate is expected to increase to 50% in the year 2030. In Malaysia, buildings consume 48% of the total electricity generated nationwide, with the energy demand being expected to reach 116 Million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in the year 2020. In a study of energy efficiency measures, the carbon dioxide emissions per capita in Malaysia has somewhat rocketed over the past couple of decades, which is brought about by the increment of energy consumption. Figure 1.1 depicts the carbon dioxide per capita in a few South-East Asian (SEA) countries, whereby Malaysia ranks the highest compared to Thailand and Indonesia.

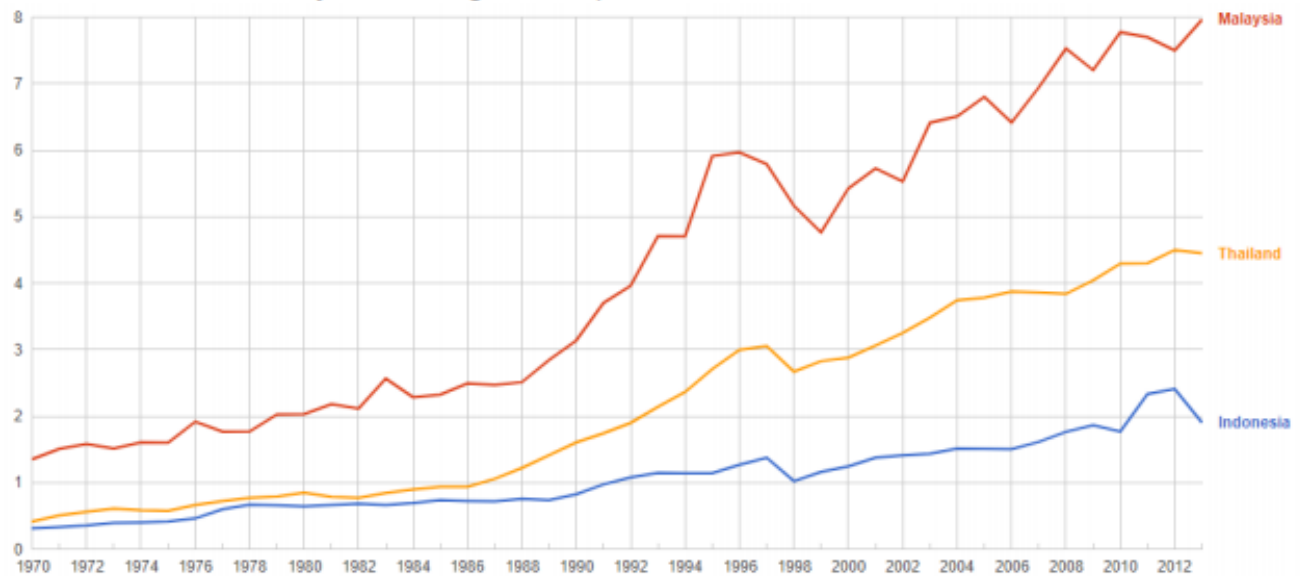


Figure 1. 1: Carbon emissions per capita in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. (Source: World Data)

The main factor behind such an increment in carbon emissions is due to the electrical energy in Malaysia being generated through the burning of fossil fuels at an alarming rate of 82%, whereby this country is still heavily dependent on non-renewable energy sources for the generation of electricity as compared to Europe which thrives on water and other renewable energy sources for their electricity generation. Hence, the solution to introduce well-designed buildings with high energy efficiency and reduced power consumption has to be put forward in order to address the issues with excessive carbon emission rates in Malaysia.

In addition, commercial buildings around the world also account for one third of the total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The rapid increase in these GHG emissions leads to severe environmental effects such as the greenhouse effect whereby the GHG absorbs heat energy rising from the Earth's surface and re-emits some of that heat back to the ground, thus trapping heat within the atmosphere and causing unnatural warming to the Earth. Statistics have shown a gradual increment in the emission of the most prominent greenhouse

gas, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) over the past decade. This is fully depicted in Figure 1.2. Whereby the emission rate of CO₂ hit an all-time peak of 32.53 Gigatonnes (Gt) in 2017.



Figure 1. 2: Annual Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Globally from the Year 2008-2017.

With such high rates of GHG emission and a major portion of those coming from commercial buildings, it is vital for this situation to be addressed immediately in order to resolve the environmental problems associated with greenhouse gases. Through continuous efforts to reduce power and energy consumption in commercial buildings, the GHG emission rates can be subsequently lowered and the environmental problems can be somewhat mitigated.

Apart from this, the Building Energy Index (BEI) which measures the energy consumption in buildings has seen the average BEI for Malaysia reaching a magnitude of 269 kWh/m²/year. This figure is comparatively higher than the South East Asia (SEA) average which measures at 233 kWh/m²/year. Hence, guidelines and standards had to be revised in order to reduce the energy consumption and pollution whilst encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.

Furthermore, a study carried out on the relationship of energy consumption with occupancy in buildings revealed that commercial buildings (e.g. office and university buildings) are classified among the buildings with the highest energy consumption, presumably due to the fact that it maintains a high occupancy throughout the day. Factors which affect the energy consumption in buildings include temperature, environment, indoor environmental conditions, building structure, operating hours, people, etc. Hence, these factors have to be taken into account when implementing measures to reduce the energy consumption within a building.

1.3 Objective of Research

1. To carry out energy audit for the commercial building.
2. To improve overall energy performance and efficiency of selected building through sustainable energy management program.
3. To analyses the energy management system in commercial building.

1.4 Scope of Research

Even though there are several targets and objective upon completing this research, it has its own scope and limitations. This study will be focus and target in non-residential building (commercial building) to doing the energy management. The main factor that affected the building energy performance and highest energy consumption in a building is the heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and lighting system consumes approximately 15% of the whole building energy demand. In the scope, it will improved the