

**ANALYSIS FOR OPTIMIZATION OF ENERGY  
EFFICIENCY IN OFFICE BUILDINGS IN SRI LANKA**

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Degree of Master of Science in Building Services Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

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## DECLARATION

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Date

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

.....

Signature of the Supervisor  
(Prof. K.K.C.K. Perera)

.....

Date

## **ABSTRACT**

Energy consumed in the building sector consists of residential and commercial end users and it accounts for 20.1% of the total delivered energy consumed worldwide [22]. Global primary energy demand is projected to increase by annual rate of 1.6% between 2004 and 2030 [23].

There are building codes, Standards, Guidelines etc. to regulate and promote energy efficiency in building sector [page 33]. Sri Lanka also had focused on minimising these increasing trends during the past decade. “Code of Practice for Energy Efficient Buildings in Sri Lanka 2008” was introduced as an initiative. Sri Lankan government is carrying out various programmes, seminars and activities to encourage building owners, developers, designers to implement energy saving measures.

In this research three commercial buildings in Colombo region having 8, 8 & 10 floors and total floor areas of around 35 000 ft<sup>2</sup>, 60 000 ft<sup>2</sup> & 90 000 ft<sup>2</sup> and monthly average energy consumption around 50 000 kWh, 70 000 kWh & 100 000 kWh were selected. The study and analysis were done to find out whether there are non-compliances of the selected buildings with ASHRAE 92.1-2007 standard and Code of Practice for Energy Efficient Buildings in Sri Lanka-2008 which are used by professionals in the subject and to find out whether there are opportunities to improve energy efficiency of already constructed buildings further by modelling those buildings in Trace 700 software by simulating various possible options.

None of the three selected buildings fully complied with the standards considered. Major weak points were poor building envelope sealing, insufficiency of usage of automatic controls, improper balancing of systems, poor lighting system efficiency, higher lighting power density and higher Solar Heat Gain Coefficient of vertical glazing.

Though Building Automation Systems (BAS) are installed, it was revealed that by adding/upgrading some new features/options to BAS and by eliminating the weaknesses found, there are still more opportunities to increase energy efficiency further significantly.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	i
ABSTRACT .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES .....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	ix
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Problem Statement .....	2
2. AIM AND OBJECTIVE .....	3
2.1 Aim .....	3
2.2 Objectives .....	3
3. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	4
3.1 Energy Efficiency in Buildings .....	4
3.2 Systems Which Consumes Energy/Electricity .....	4
3.3 Energy Percentages Used By Each System .....	5
3.4 HVAC System .....	6
3.5 Lighting System .....	22
3.6 Controls, BMS and System Integration .....	27
3.7 Other Methods Commonly Used In Buildings To Save Energy..	29
3.8 Energy Efficiency And Life Cycle Cost Analysis .....	31
3.9 Energy Efficiency Standards (Codes) For Buildings .....	31
4. METHODOLOGY .....	35
4.1 Selection Of Three Buildings In Colombo Region .....	35
4.2 Collection Of Available Data Of Selected Buildings .....	35
4.3 Verification Of Compliance Of Selected Buildings With Standards .....	36
4.4 Analysis Of Selected Buildings With Different Configurations/ Options .....	36
5. SELECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR ANALYSIS .....	38
5.1 Building No.01 - Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Head Office ..	38
5.2 Building No.02 - Peoples Leasing Property Dev. Head Office..	38

5.3 Building No.03 - Ceylinco Life Insurance Head Office .....	39
6. SOFTWARE FOR MODELLING OF BUILDINGS .....	40
6.1 General Requirements .....	40
6.2 Overview Of The Trane Trace 700 Software .....	41
7. REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE IN BRIEF .....	42
7.1 Requirements For Compliance With ASHRAE 92.1-2007 .....	42
7.2 Requirements For Compliance With Code Of Practice For Buildings In Sri Lanka - 2008 .....	49
8. VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE OF SELECTED BUILDINGS ...	52
8.1 Compliance With ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007 - Path 1 .....	52
8.2 Compliance With ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007 - Path 2 .....	62
8.3 Compliance With Code Of Practice For Energy Efficient Sri Lanka - 2008 .....	63
9. MODELING OF SELECTED BUILDINGS .....	69
9.1 Basic Internal Load Data For The Building Models .....	69
9.2 Building Construction Material Data .....	70
9.3 Occupancy Schedules Used For Each Building .....	72
9.4 Creation Of Models For Each Building .....	74
10. ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED BUILDINGS .....	78
10.1 Comparison Of Actual Annual Energy Consumption Vs. Consumption Given By Trace 700 Software .....	78
10.2 Current Situation Of The Selected Buildings .....	79
10.3 Peak Demand And Annual Energy Consumption When Minimum Requirements Of ASHRAE 90.1-2007 .....	82
10.4 Finding The Amount Of Energy Which Can Be Saved By System Options/Configurations .....	84
11. RESULTS & DISCUSSION .....	104
12. CONCLUSION .....	111
13. REFERENCE LIST .....	113
14. APPENDIX A - Data Of Building No. 1 .....	115
15. APPENDIX B - Data Of Building No. 2 .....	124
16. APPENDIX C - Data Of Building No. 3 .....	133
17. APPENDIX D - Model Input Data .....	142

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.5.5 : Type of Lamp Technology and Their Total Light Output ....	26
Figure 10.1.1: Cooling Load of Building No.01 vs. Time of the day .....	78
Figure 10.2.1: Current Building Load by Each Element at Coil Peak- Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Head Office Building .....	80
Figure 10.2.2: Current Building Load by Each Element at Coil Peak- Peoples Leasing Head Office Building .....	81
Figure 10.2.3: Current Building Load by Each Element at Coil Peak- Ceylinco Life Insurance Head Office Building .....	81
Figure A.1: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Building - Ground Floor .....	119
Figure A.2: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Building - First Floor .....	120
Figure A.3: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Building - 2 to 6 Typical Floor...	121
Figure A.4: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Building - Seventh Floor .....	122
Figure A.5: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Building - Schematic Diagram.	123
Figure B.1: Peoples Leasing Building - 1 to 3 Typical Floor .....	128
Figure B.2: Peoples Leasing Building - Fourth Floor .....	129
Figure B.3: Peoples Leasing Building - 5 to 9 Typical Floor .....	130
Figure B.4: Peoples Leasing Building - Tenth Floor .....	131
Figure B.4: Peoples Leasing Building - Schematic Diagram (AC) .....	132
Figure C.1: Ceylinco Life Insurance Building - 1 to 6 Typical Floor .....	137
Figure C.2: Ceylinco Life Insurance Building - Seventh Floor .....	138
Figure C.3: Ceylinco Life Insurance Building - Eighth Floor .....	139
Figure C.4: Ceylinco Life Insurance Building - Eighth Mezzanine Floor ...	140
Figure C.5: Ceylinco Life Insurance Building - Schematic Diagram (AC) ...	141



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.4.3.2.3: Energy saving potential and guidelines .....	20
Table 8.1.1.1: Mandatory Requirements-Building Envelop Sealing .....	52
Table 8.1.1.2: Prescriptive Requirements-Construction Materials of Buildings..	53
Table 8.1.1.3: Prescriptive Requirements-Fenestration area requirements ...	54
Table 8.1.1.4: Trade-Off Option–Building Envelop .....	55
Table 8.1.2.1: Mandatory Requirements-Minimum Equipment Efficiencies ...	55
Table 8.1.2.2: Mandatory Requirements - Control requirements .....	56
Table 8.1.2.3: Mandatory Requirements - Insulation .....	56
Table 8.1.2.4: Prescriptive Requirements - Economizers/Hydronic controls ...	57
Table 8.1.2.5: Prescriptive Requirements - Fan Power Limitation .....	57
Table 8.1.2.6: Prescriptive Requirements - Hydronic System Design and Control .....	58
Table 8.1.3.1.1: Building 01 - Ceylon Petroleum Building-Voltage Drop .....	59
Table 8.1.3.1.2: Building 02 - Peoples Leasing Building-Voltage Drop .....	59
Table 8.1.3.1.3: Building 03 - Ceylinco Life Insurance Building-Voltage Drop..	60
Table 8.1.4.1: Mandatory Requirements - Control requirements of lighting ...	60
Table 8.1.4.2: Mandatory Requirements - LPD for Building Exteriors .....	61
Table 8.1.4.3.1: Prescriptive Requirements - Building Area Method .....	61
Table 8.1.4.3.2: Prescriptive Requirements - Space by Space Method .....	61
Table 8.2.1: Compliance with mandatory requirements in section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 .....	62
Table 8.2.2: Annual Energy consumption of Budget Building vs. Proposed Building .....	62
Table 8.3.1.1: Mandatory Requirements - Lighting Controls .....	63
Table 8.3.1.2: Mandatory Requirements - Lighting power densities .....	63
Table 8.3.1.3: Prescriptive Requirements - Lighting source selection .....	64
Table 8.3.1.4: Prescriptive Requirements - Minimum lamp efficacy .....	64
Table 8.3.2.1: Mandatory Requirements - Ventilation and Air Conditioning Controls .....	65
Table 8.3.2.2: Mandatory Requirements - Piping & Duct Insulation .....	66
Table 8.3.2.3: Mandatory Requirements-Air Conditioning Equipment Minimum Performance .....	66
Table 8.3.3.1: Mandatory Requirements - Envelope Sealing .....	67

Table 8.3.3.2: Building Envelop Performance - OTTV .....	68
Table 8.3.3.3: Prescriptive Requirements .....	68
Table 9.1: Basic internal load data used for building models .....	69
Table 9.2: Construction material properties used for models .....	70
Table 9.3.1: Occupancy variation with time of the day - Building No.01 .....	72
Table 9.3.2: Occupancy variation with time of the day - Building No.02 .....	73
Table 9.3.3: Occupancy variation with time of the day - Building No.03 .....	73
Table 10.3.1: Comparison of peak demand & annual energy consumption of current building and the same building with minimum ASHRAE 92.1-2007 requirements .....	83
Table 11.2: Possible Energy Savings by various options/configurations .....	106
Table A.1: Building No 01 - Main Energy Consuming Equipment Details .....	115
Table A.2: Building No 01 - Monthly Energy Consumption Data .....	115
Table A.3: Building No 01 - Water consumption data .....	116
Table A.4: Building No 01 - Building Envelop details .....	116
Table A.5: Building No 01 - Building Areas .....	117
Table B.1: Building No 02 - Main Energy Consuming Equipment Details .....	124
Table B.2: Building No 02 - Monthly Energy Consumption Data .....	125
Table B.3: Building No 02 - Water consumption data .....	125
Table B.4: Building No 02 - Building Envelop details .....	125
Table B.5: Building No 02 - Building Areas .....	126
Table C.1: Building No 03 - Main Energy Consuming Equipment Details .....	133
Table C.2: Building No 03 - Monthly Energy Consumption Data .....	134
Table C.3: Building No 03 - Water consumption data .....	134
Table C.4: Building No 03 - Building Envelop details .....	134
Table C.5: Building No 03 - Building Areas .....	135

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
A	Ampere
AC	Air Conditioning
A.M.	Ante Meridiem
AHU	Air Handling Unit
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers
BAS	Building Automation System
BMS	Building Management System
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CT	Cooling Tower
COP	Coefficient Of Performance
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
°C	Celsius
DCV	Demand Control Ventilation
DDC	Direct Digital Control
EPF	Envelop Performance Factor
EER	Energy Efficiency Ratio
ft	Feet
°F	Fahrenheit
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
gpm/hp	Gallons per minute per horsepower
hp	Horsepower
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
hp/CFM	Horsepower per Cubic Feet per Minute
IPLV	Integrated Part Load Value
kW	Kilowatt

kWh	Kilowatt-hours
KIP	Key Performance Indicators
LPD	Lighting Power Density
lm/W	Lumens per Watt
LCC	Life Cycle Cost
LED	Light Emitting Diode
m	Meter
mm	Millimetre
OTTV	Overall Thermal Transfer Value
PCM	Phase Change Material
PV	Photo Voltaic
P.M.	Post Meridiem
ppm	Parts Per Million
PIR	Passive Infra-Red
Rs	Sri Lankan rupees
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
T5	Tubular with 5/8" in diameter
Ton	Cooling capacity in Ton
UV	Ultra Violet
V	Volt
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
VLT	Visual Light Transmittance
W	Watt
W/m <sup>2</sup>	Watts per Square Meter
W/ft <sup>2</sup>	Watts per Square Foot