

## Simulation Based Energy Consumption Optimization for Buildings by Using Various Energy Saving Methods

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### ABSTRACT

The world has turned in the modern era to reduce peak times for electricity consumption, where the peak times cause excessive load on the electricity grid and power stations. In Egypt air conditioning loads are considered the main contributing reasons for the peak time's problem due to presence of large unshaded glazed surfaces, which cause high thermal loads inside the buildings. In this study, various methods of energy rationalization in buildings are evaluated by using many scenarios, from the obtained results of this research study. It is found that the use of shading on windows is an effective strategy where the percentage of rationalization using scenarios integration reached 40%, and the financial returns have also been calculated based on this work.

### Nomenclature

AHU	Air Handling Unit	LED	Light Emitting Diodes
BMS	Building Management System	PF	Power Factor Correction
CVRMSE	Coefficient of Variation of Root Mean Squared Error	SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
DB	Design Builder	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
GUI	Graphical User Interface	VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Systems	VSD	Variable Speed Drive

### 1. Introduction

The rise of 4G industry era in our nowadays life led to a great demand of efficient energy systems specially the requirements of the large-scale industrial systems. This led to a significant rise in electricity prices; therefore energy conservation became a crucial policy [1]. It is an influential reason for preserving the environment and climate [2]. Therefore the world has turned to energy efficiency [3]. With the continuous development of technology, the smart home applications appeared in its contribution to improve energy efficiency effectively. As the smart grid deals with the flow of energy in distribution networks whose objectives are to balance supply and demand [4]. The more energy transfers from one form to another, the more losses occur. With the increasing of

energy transformations, it is found a reduced gap between production and the consumer also an increase in the efficiency of devices and equipment, the loss decreases, the consumption be more efficient, rationalization increases and helps in reducing the demand for increased power plants [5].

Energy management is the assessment and measurement of electrical energy consumption in buildings [4]. As the global economy develops, it is necessary to strengthen and improve research and development in building energy management. The association of energy classification methods in new buildings is also necessary to develop building policies that are of great importance. Therefore, the main functions of energy management systems are to monitor, control and improve energy flow in general [6]. Energy management systems start from the use of energy-

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saving devices, through smart buildings to supervisory control applications [7].

Energy auditing is also a review and evaluation of building energy use and identification of energy saving measures to reduce consumption [6]. This is through the analysis of public service bills such as electricity bills [4]. Throughout this framework a professional power saving protocol is applied to reduce the electrical energy consumption in public buildings. This protocol includes - but not limited to - power factor correction, variable speed control, earth leakage current treatment, lighting management, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, load management and intelligent energy system. Correction of power factor has many economic benefits, one of those, is saving the financial fine that the electricity company imposes when the power factor drops below 0.90 [8], [9]. Technically, it reduces the overload on transformers and generators and reduces the overload on cables and switches [10]. The variable speed drive (VSD) and frequency speed drive (VFD) when used in the Air Handling Unit (AHU), it can save energy up to 18% and save energy at least 7.5% when used in Chiller pumps [10], [11]. Earthing leakage current treatment is obtained by isolating cables and conductors according to the Egyptian code for electrical installations and connections in buildings. Assuming that the ground leakage current in a residential or administrative unit is 30 mA, this means that the monthly energy loss is about 4.75 kilowatt hours [8].

The use of light emitting diodes (LED) bulbs technology, which is considered an improvement in lamp efficiency, leads to limited energy savings, but when maximizing daylight, it is one of the measures to achieve a low energy design [12]. Also, a study was conducted to study the effect of changing the power factor in the LED bulbs on the total harmonic distortion (THD), the study was conducted on a house and a hotel, and the result was that it contributes to increasing harmonics [13]. As well as in another study on the effect of changing the feeding voltage of the LED bulbs (160-240) volts on the quality of the bulb and the color characteristics of the bulb, it was found that the bulb of good and approved industry is not affected by this change [14]. A comparison of the LED bulbs feeding was done with a constant voltage (DC) and a variable voltage (AC) and the result was that the lamp efficiency increased from 5% to 10% in the case of feeding using DC more than AC [15]. Also, two of the typical methods for achieving effective energy management and lighting control are working to integrate natural and industrial lighting or using highly efficient bulbs [16].

HVAC systems are responsible for the occupants' comfort in the building by saving internal temperature, humidity, and the total air quality inside the building. Therefore, they are responsible for a large part of the building's energy consumption [17]. It is noted that the use of technological developments increased the efficiency of HVAC systems and thus reduced energy consumption, for example, the use of automatic natural ventilation by using suction fans and automatic windows. When a strong wind or storm occurs, it closes automatically [17]. Various concepts and elements have been developed to reduce energy use for cooling and heating in buildings [16] Such as:

- Mixed method: Use natural ventilation when the external temperature is moderate and use mechanical if necessary.
- Air distribution system: there are fans that work when there are people to reduce the thermal loads inside the building. Therefore, it is noted that the application of this system in the German commercial bank building, Commerzbank, where the architect Norman Foster has used [16]:

Natural lighting from the surrounding windows with hinges and can be opened and shaded by a Building Management System (BMS) system.

Natural ventilation for approximately 60% of the total hours of use, and mechanical ventilation is used in extreme conditions. There is also a system for night ventilation where the temperature is moderate in summer for pre-cooling of the thermal mass and the possibility of using the heat switch for the ground and groundwater.

## 2. Methodology

The research aim is the possibility of using simulation programs to determine the energy consumption per square meter annually, whether the building is finished or in the design stage and Economic study of the methods of rationalization in the simulation program and the application of the most feasible method in practice. The workflow of this study will be structured as follows:

- Determining the study case to implement the energy rationalization mechanism.
- Preliminary evaluation of the case study using smart electricity meters.
- Evaluating using the DB simulation program with studying the following:
  - The effect of rationalization on change the Set Point of the Cooler device on consumption rationalization.
  - Effect of rationalization in lighting.
  - Rationalization by fixed shading.
  - The effect of rationalization in glass types on the rationalization of energy.
  - The effect of rationalization in the use of thermal insulation.
- presenting of simulation results for rationalization scenarios.
- Making a Comparison between actual consumption and results of simulation program consumption (DB) and then calculating the error.
- Discussing the rationalization scenarios used in the study.
- Evaluation of the economic return.

## 3. Model Description

Air conditioning engineers ASHRAE (the Energy Accounts Committee) completed a new project in the late 1990's to create mathematical algorithms that can be used for various building models (including the contents of a building's cover, appliances, and equipment in the building). It is also available to the simulation community [18]. Therefore, the Design Builder (DB) program is an easy-to-use design environment that helps in designing the construction model. Therefore, it loads heating, cooling and

lighting calculations using heat. Likewise, energy conservation indicators, annual consumption, thermal comfort indicators, temperature and humidity, heat transfer from walls and windows, air leakage and architectural shading calculations can be analyzed every hour and a study of rationalization methods more efficiently and with high accuracy [19]. DB is a GUI for Energy plus [20].

The case study was chosen on the western front of building of the National Center for Housing and Building Research, which is a government administrative building located in Giza Governorate, as shown in Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2. That by selecting the case that contains lighting and air conditioning loads only as shown in Table 1. As well as working hours start from 8 Am in the morning until 5 Pm in the afternoon.

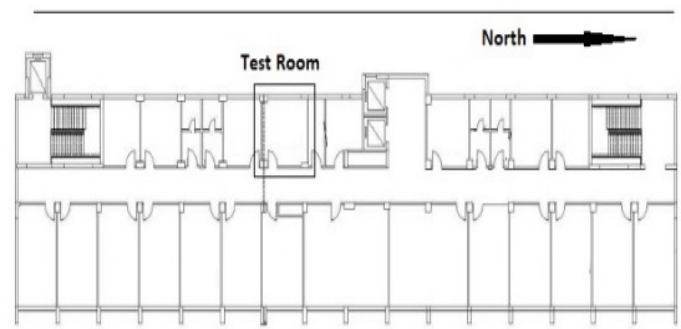


Figure 1: Case Study Location

Table 1: General Description of the Case Study

Item		Description			
The building's name		The National Building and Housing Research Center (HBRC) is a government administrative building of the Ministry of Housing.			
Building location		87 Tahrir Street - Dokki - Giza Governorate			
The shape of the building design		As Figure 4			
Case study location		As Figure 3 shows the location of the room on the fifth floor, where it overlooks the western façade, and there is another floor above this floor.			
Room Area		14.5 m <sup>2</sup>			
Window	Open Area (Window)				2.95 m <sup>2</sup>
	Wall Area				12.5 m <sup>2</sup>
	Window to wall ratio				23%
	Sill Height for window (m)				1.3
	Window Height (m)				1
	Shading				no
Type window	TV	SHGC	U-Factor	type	
	0.88	0.82	6.17	clear Single (6mm)	
Construction	Physical properties of thermal				From the outside to the inside
	Resistivity m <sup>2</sup> . C°/w	Specific heat (J/Kg.C°)	Conductivity (W/M.C°)	Density ρ (k g/m <sup>3</sup> )	
	0.37	840	1.6	1800	
	0.02	730	1.25	1200	
	0.38	Total resistivity			
Activity	Density (people / m <sup>2</sup> )				0.10 -0.11
	Lighting energy (w/ m <sup>2</sup> )				21.9
	Computer Gain (w/ m <sup>2</sup> )				zero
	Office Equipment Gain (w/ m <sup>2</sup> )				zero
Climate region	Delta and Cairo region .As shown in the Figure No (3)				
Room Details	cooling loads				
	Equipment description	Quantity of equipment (unit)		Total power Unit (Watt)	
	Air Condition window	1		2000	
	lighting loads				
	Quantity of fixture (units)	Fixture Type		Total power for Room (Watt)	
	2×4 lamp	Fluorescent lamp		310 Watt ×9 Hours/day =2790 Watt	

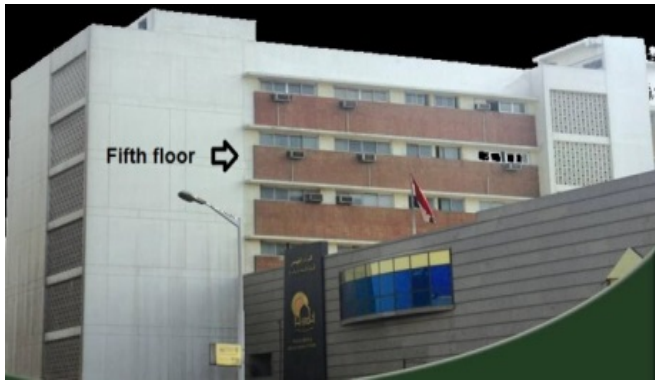


Figure 2: The Building Design



Figure 4: The Smart Electricity Meter for Measuring and Recording Energy

## 4. Simulation Results

### 4.1. Modeling and Validation Check

Case study simulation was done on DB program as shown in Figure 3. The validity of the simulation program was also confirmed by comparison between the simulation program results and the laboratory measurement of the energy consumption of the air conditioner by a smart open source electricity meter that measures every half a second and maintains these measurements in a built-in memory as shown in Figure 4. Also, the smart meter measurement was also compared with a certified clamp meter measurement and the error rate was 0.02%. As for lighting consumption, it was constant throughout working hours. Laboratory measurements of air conditioning loads were done on August 25, 2019 (8Am – 5Pm) and the measurement was done without using shading. Also on September 4, using 55% fixed shading. The beginning of laboratory registration was from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Therefore, Table 2 Shows the result of comparison and the error rate between the simulation program and the laboratory measurement. From equation 1 the error associated with the energy models may be declared valid the CVRMSE within  $\pm 30\%$  when using hourly data or 5% to 15% when using monthly data [20].

$$\text{CVRMSE} = 100 \times \frac{\sqrt{(\bar{Y}_{\text{measured}} - Y_{\text{modelled}})^2}}{\bar{Y}_{\text{measured}}} \quad (1)$$

Where,  $Y_{\text{measured}}$  is the measure data point,  $Y_{\text{modelled}}$  is the modeled data point and  $\bar{Y}_{\text{measured}}$  is the average of all measured data points.

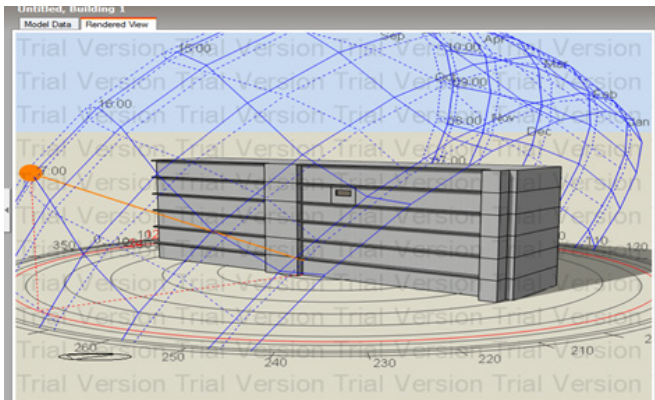


Figure 3: The Building Modeling in the Simulation Program

Table 2: The Error Percentage between Simulation and Laboratory Measurement

Time	Error (%)	Simulation Air condition consumption (KW)	actual Air condition consumption (KW)
Total Daily (8Am – 5Pm)	1.46%	22.74572	22.4177

### 4.2. Simulation result with the basic case

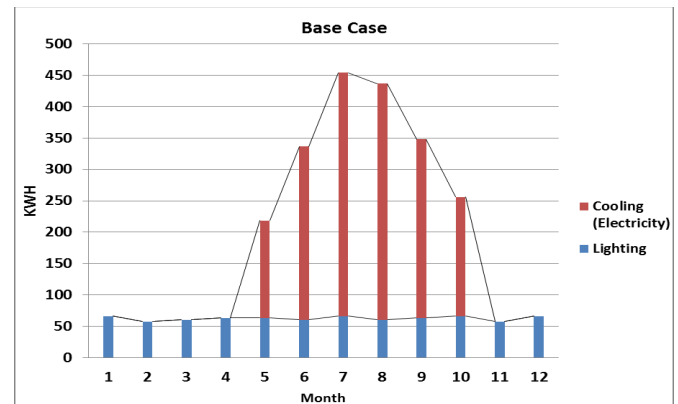


Figure 5: The Monthly Consumption of the Basic Case

Table 3: The Annual Consumption with the Basic Study Case

Month	Lighting (KWh)	Cooling (KWh)
1	66.22	0
2	57.58	0
3	60.46	0
4	63.34	0
5	63.34	155.30
6	60.46	275.82
7	66.22	387.90
8	60.46	376.13
9	63.34	284.59
10	66.22	190
11	57.58	0
12	66.22	0
Summation	751.50	1669.78
Total		2421.29



#### 4.3. Simulation Result of the Consumption Rationalization by Changing the Set Point of the Air Conditioning Device:

Table 4 and Figure 6 illustrate the electricity consumption while simulating with changing the Set Point of the air conditioning device.

Table 4: The Electrical Energy Consumption for Each Set Point

NO	Set point (°C)	Total (KWH)	Consumption increase %	CO2 increase	kwh/m <sup>2</sup>
1	21°C	3357.38	38.66%	38.66%	230
2	22°C	3078.35	27.14%	27.14%	211
3	23°C	2808.18	15.98%	15.98%	193
4	24°C	2548.40	5.25%	5.25%	175
5	24.5°C	2421.29	0.00%	0.00%	166

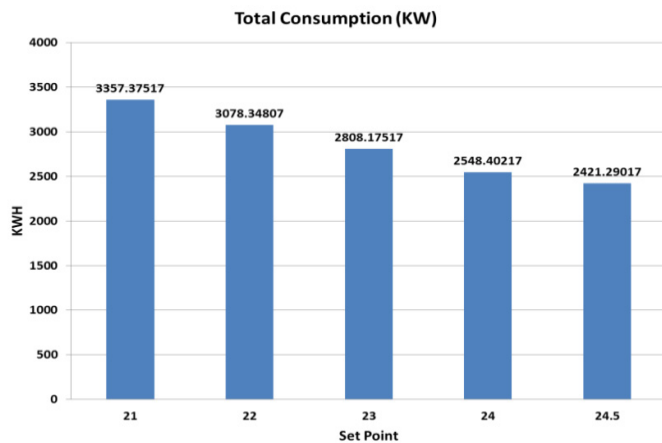


Figure 6: The Electrical Energy Consumption at Set Point

#### 4.4. Simulation Result of the Consumption Rationalization by Lighting Control

Table 5 and Figure 7 show the electricity consumption while simulating with rationalization by lighting control.

Table 5: The Ratios of Rationalization Using Lighting Control Systems

NO.	Type of Saving use	KWh/m <sup>2</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> saving	Rationalization rate
1	STEPED Controller	98.15	40.9%	40.9%
2	Linear Controller	115.93	30.2%	30.2%
3	LED	113.81	31.5%	31.5%
4	LED+SENSOR	100.36	39.6%	39.6%

#### 4.5. Simulation Result of the Consumption Rationalization by Changing the Glass Type

Table 6 and Figure 8 indicate the simulation results while using rationalization by changing the glass type.

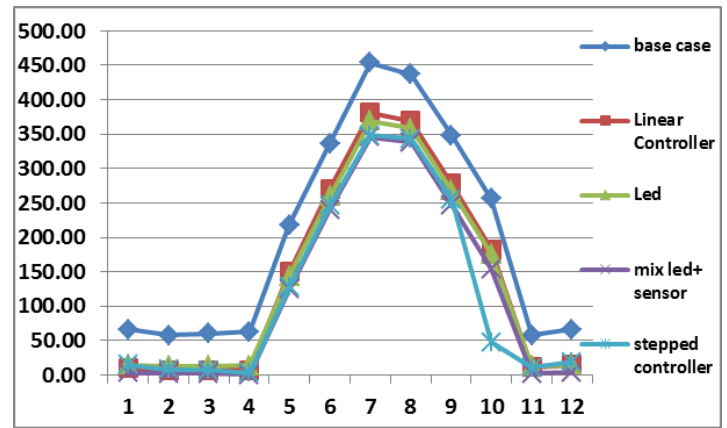


Figure 7: Simulation Results in Electrical Energy Consumption for Each Type of Lighting Control

Table 6: The Simulation Results in Electrical Energy Consumption for Each Type of Glass Used

Item	Single( base case)	Dbl Blue 6mm/13mm Air	Thin film car core
Annual (KWh)	2421.29	2271.1611	2144.1506
SHGC	0.83	0.497	0.28
Rationalization rate %	-	6.3%	11.6%
Co2 saving %	-	6.3%	11.6%

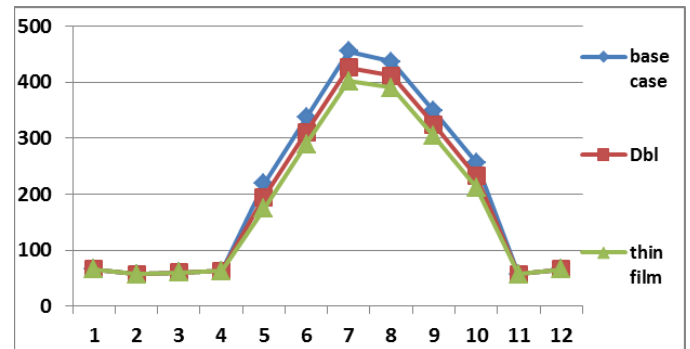


Figure 8: The Simulation Results in Electrical Energy Consumption for Each Type of Glass Used

#### 4.6. Simulation Result of the Consumption Rationalization Using Thermal Insulation of Facade Walls

Table 7 and Figure 9 show the simulation results of rationalization with thermal insulation of facade walls.

Table 7: The Cooling Consumption Based on Wall Resistance

R	Cooling (KWh)
0.26	1815
0.292	1556
0.31	1501
0.32	1485
0.339	1485
0.35	1497
0.39	1561
1	1724
2.853	1907.3216

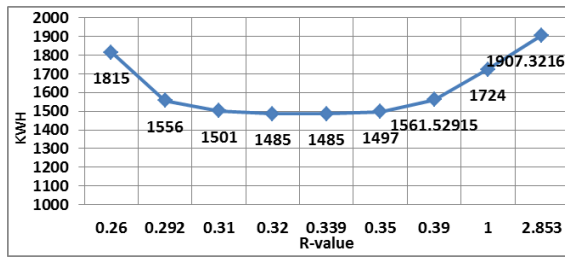


Figure 9: The Energy Consumption Using Thermal Insulation

#### 4.7. Simulation Result of the Consumption Rationalization by Using Shading Control

Table 8 and Figure 10 illustrate the simulation result with shading control.

Table 8: The Rationalization Scenarios Using Shading Methods

No.	The type of shading used	KWh/m <sup>2</sup>	CO2 kg/kWh equiv.	rationalization percentage
1	base case	166	-	-
2	vertical shading When the window shading ratio 55% High reflectance -	143	14.1%	14.1%
3	low transmittance shade	156	%6.0	%6.0
4	Drapes - closed weave light	162	%2.3	%2.3
5	Blind with high reflectivity slats	161	3.2%	3.2%
6	Transparent insulation	164	1.3%	1.3%
7	Electrochromic reflective 6mm	158	4.9%	4.9%
8	horizontal fixed shading 1.0 m	149	10.5%	10.5%
9	horizontal fixed shading 1.0 m and From both sides 1.0 m	147	11.7%	11.7%

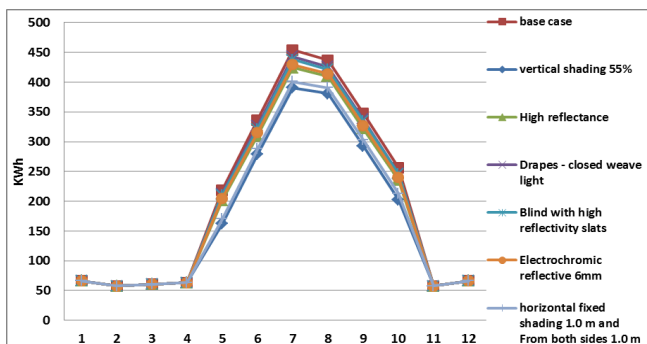


Figure 10: The Rationalization Scenarios Using Shading Methods

#### 4.8. Simulation Result with Integration of Rationalization Methods

Table 9 and Figure 11 show the simulation result with integration of rationalization methods (mix 1 – mix2 – mix3)

Table 9: Integrations Between Scenarios

Scenarios Integration	saving %	KWh/m <sup>2</sup>	Payback period (Year)
Led	31.5%	114	1.1
mix1 (Led +Daylight sensor)	39.6%	100	3.6
Mix2 (Led +shading 55%)	43.0%	95	3.4
mix3 (Led + Day light sensor+ shading 50%)	50.5%	82	5.1

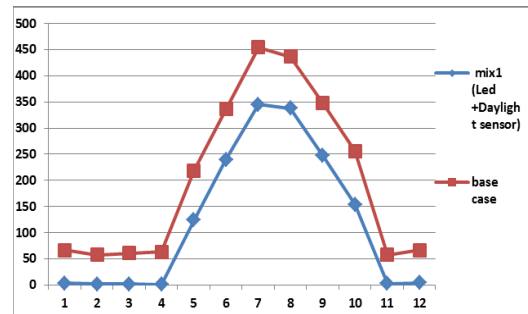


Figure 11: (a) Simulation Result for Comparison Between Total Consumption for Base Case and When Using Integration mix 1 (Led +Daylight Sensor)

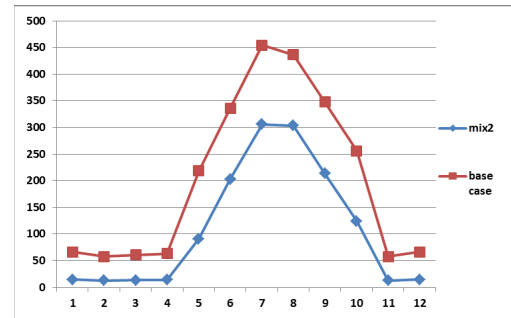


Figure11: (b) Simulation Result for Comparison Between Total Consumption for Base Case and When Using Integration mix 2 (Led + Vertical Shading at 55%).

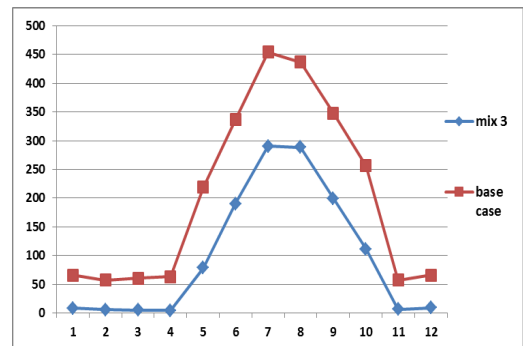


Figure 11: (c) Simulation result for Comparison between Total Consumption for Base Case and When Using Integration mix 3 (Led + Day Light Sensor + Vertical Shading at 55%)

## 5. Discussions

### 5.1. Electricity Consumption for the Basic Case

After making the comparison and proving the error rate within the mathematically allowed, an annual consumption of the research study, shown in Figure 5 and Table 3, has been made. Also, it was taken into consideration that this case uses air conditioning in the period of 6 summer months, starting from May to October only. As for the lighting consumption, it is used throughout the year, and it turns out that the average consumption of electrical energy is 166 KWh/m<sup>2</sup>. Where also by calculates the emission of carbon dioxide due to consumption 1383.8Kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq / kWh considering that each kilowatts consumption is 0.57151 kgCo<sub>2</sub> [21]. Also for calculate the emissions per square meter is 94.9kg-CO<sub>2</sub>-eq / m<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.2. The Effect of Set Point Change of Air Conditioning Device on the Rationalization of Energy Consumption

The effect of electrical consumption when using Set point for the air conditioning device on the following temperatures has been studied: (21°C - 22°C - 23°C - 24°C - 24.5°C). Table 4 shows the electrical consumption for each Set Point. Therefore, it was found that setting the temperature to 24.5 °C saves energy consumption 38% compared to setting the temperature at 21 °C as in Figure 6. Therefore, it is considered one of the best rationalization and not expensive. The annual consumption of the base case was also calculated by setting the temperature to 24.5° .

### 5.3. The Effect of Lighting Control on the Rationalization of Energy Consumption

In this case, the daylight factor was suitable. Therefore, the focus was on using rationalization by replacing fluorescent bulbs into low-watt LED bulbs [22]. Also, using a daylight sensor using the Step 1 method, as there is only one office in the case study, and from Table 5 it was found that rationalization of changing old lamps to LED technology saves 31% of the total consumption. Also, rationalization using a daylight sensor saves 36%, as in Figure 7.

### 5.4. The effect of glass types on the rationalization of energy consumption

Table 6 shows a study of rationalization in consumption by reducing solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC). Also in Figure 8, it is noted that the lower the SHGC, the lower consumption.

Also, with advanced technology, day by day, the focus will be on making materials that reduce SHGC and increase the visible transmission light as shown in Figure 12 for a thermoforming glass sample that shows its ability to reduce SHGC and increase the visible transmission light.

### 5.5. The Effect of Thermal Insulation on the Rationalization of Energy Consumption

From Table 7 it was found that using insulation in the western facade increases the energy consumption in summer due to the heat retention within the research study. Also Figure 9 shows the best resistance of the external wall

### 5.6. The Effect of Shading Control on the Rationalization of Energy Consumption

Figure 10 and Table 8 show the scenarios for rationalization by shading. Therefore, it was found that vertical shading by 55% as in Figure 13 of the window area is better in rationalization than horizontal and vertical shading on both sides of the window length of 1 m . Vertical shading is characterized by having a motor that can control the rate of openings for windows. Therefore, it is possible to maximize the benefit of the sun in winter and increase shading in summer. Also, observed decrease of the value of the flowing current in the wire was 14%. Also, the reason for choosing 55% shading is because at this point the lighting intensity was measured at the desktop level by lux meter in 4-sept -2019 during working hours (8am - 5pm) and the minimum was 300 lux. Accordingly, this shading was bought as in the Figure 13 and it is controlled according to occupant's desire. As lighting consumption constant, sureness of simulation program validity is by comparison of electric energy consumption that resulted from cooling as in the table 10



Figure 13: 55% Shading During the Summer Period

Table 10: The Comparison Between The Readings Recorded in the Simulation Program and Measured by Smart Meter

Time	Simulation (KWH)	Measure (KWH)	Error %
10 a.m.	2.312434	2.21625	5.16%
11 a.m.	1.775199	1.5	14.76%
12 p.m.	1.708757	1.575	7.17%
1 p.m.	1.681947	1.8375	8.34%
2 p.m.	1.725026	1.8	4.02%
3 p.m.	1.72124	2.0625	18.30%
4 p.m.	1.704831	2.0625	19.18%
Total	12.629434	13.05375	3.3%

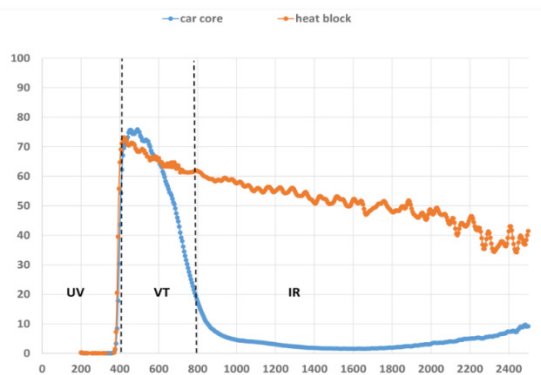


Figure 12: A Thin Film Car Core Characteristic

### 5.7. The Effect of Integration on the Rationalization of Energy Consumption and Return on Investment (ROI)

Table 9 shows the methods of integration, the percentage of rationalization in each scenario, and the period for recovering capital from the energy saving (Assuming electricity tariff in Egypt is 1.5 EGP/kWh), the more integration scenarios of rationalization, the greater the savings rate as in Figure 11. It can be noted that the non-use of photovoltaic energy due to our approaching to the lowest station that can be connected to the distribution network in Egypt is 5 kilowatts. Therefore, it is not economically feasible in this case. The economic feasibility to rationalization can be measured by the following equation [18]:

Expected payback period

$$= \frac{\text{initial cost+operation and maintenance costs}}{\text{cost operation saving}} \quad (2)$$

## 6. Conclusion

Optimizing the utilization of energy in buildings tends to save more power. The "Design Builder" simulation program is used for simulating the study building. In this paper, various energy saving methods are used to optimize the energy consumption in buildings. It can be found that the more integration between saving scenarios, the higher economic return. The behaviour of occupants poses a great challenge in implementing the rationalization methods. It can be noted that the percentage of rationalization that reached is large, that is due to lighting and air-condition loads only. Controlling the temperature of the refrigeration device represents the more simple and effective rationalization method with low cost and significant rationalization ratio. Also it is recommended to replace old bulbs with high efficiency bulbs because they have an economic return and reduce the consumption of cooling loads indirectly. Also rationalization can be achieved by the use of shading and lighting control using the daylight sensor. Shading helps in converging the average electrical energy consumption in the summer and winter seasons, as well as helps in reducing the consumed power by the air conditioners. Rationalization in air conditioning loads helps in achieving a balance in the average monthly consumption during the year where an annual energy saving about 39.6% is achieved. Comparison between the simulation results and the measured results shows that the simulation program can be reliable in studying the economic feasibility of rationalization scenarios before implementation.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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