



IEA Future Building Forum, 24-25 Oct 2017, Singapore

POSITIVE ENERGY LOW-RISE, ZERO ENERGY MID-RISE & SUPER LOW ENERGY HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS FOR THE TROPICS

Dr Gao Chun Ping Building & Construction Authority Singapore

We shape a safe, high quality, sustainable and friendly built environment.







Building and Construction Authority

BUILDINGS IN HOT AND HUMID CLIMATE

- High solar irradiation (50% more than temperate countries)
- High solar angle (all sides shading)
- High air temperature: 25-32°C
- Small diurnal air temperature range: less than 10°C
- High humidity: >50% and very high at night
- Light winds: 0.5-3 m/s
- Cloudy sky with high diffused light components
- Heavy rainfall (>2000 mm)

Climatic design of the traditional Malay house



source: UTM

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DIFFUSE SOLAR RADIATION IN THE TROPICS

Figure 3-5. Diffuse Solar Radiation as Percent of Total for Vertical Surfaces (0800-1800 hours)



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BUILDINGS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Building Energy Consumption for Commercial Buildings

Energy Consumption for Residential Buildings





GREEN BUILDING MOVEMENT

Target: greening 80% of the building stock by 2030



Public Sector Taking The Lead

Spurring The Private Sector

Developing Green Building Technology

Building Industry Capabilities Through Training

Legislating Minimum Standards

International Profiling & Raising Awareness



GREEN MARK BUILDINGS

Target: greening 80% of the building stock by 2030



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CURRENT ENERGY TRENDS IN SINGAPORE





ZEB@BCA Academy

- More than 30 technologies
- 8 years of Net Zero Energy

Light Pic

Light Shelves

Motion Ser

Task Lighting

• 66% Energy Savings









ZEB@BCAA Inspires More ZEB Developments



Our Aspiration

Urban ZEB

- High-rise high density
- Singapore is renewable energy disadvantage country
- Solar is more promising but constraint by roof space

Tropical ZEB

- High energy to cool buildings
- High humidity
- Design of natural ventilation in commercial buildings is not a norm
- Lifestyle



Positive-Energy Low-Rise, Zero-Energy Medium-Rise & Super Low-Energy High-Rise Buildings in the Tropics

PE-ZE-SLEB Technology Roadmap



SOLAR

PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV



- International scan
- Data analysis of >1,200 buildings
- 2 separate modelling exercises
- Validation with measurements

Industry consultation

- 4 industry engagement sessions/workshops
- > 10 interviews with stakeholders
- Surveyed 124 stakeholders

PE-ZE-SLEB Roadmap

- Technologies identified and prioritized
- Recommendation for RD&D
- Recommendation for implementation & adoption

ERI@N Energy Research Institute @ NTU

SERIS Solar Energy Research

Jul 2016 – Sep 2017



Low-rise buildings



Zero Energy Medium-rise buildings



Building Automation

- Fault detection and diagnostics (FDD)
- •Energy Management System
- •Occupancy sensoring & demand control
- •Weather sensing & system resetting

Smart Control

- Model predictive control
- Machine learning
- •IOT integration with BMS
- Personalised control of lighting/ACMV

Plug Load Management

Smart plug
Load monitoring and tracking
Sleep mode optimisation

Roof & Site Optimisation

• Maximising roof and façade spaces

•Site planning for solar utilization

PV Technologies

•Highly efficient module

- Anti-shading design
- Anti-degradation system
- •High performance BIPV
- •PV integration with greenery
- PV energy management

R&D - REINVENTING AIR CONDITIONING





Desiccant / Membrane / Evaporative Cooling Based ACMV System

asear

Energy

Award

- A hybrid system comprising composite desiccant and nano-woven membrane and indirect evaporative cooler (IEC)
- No compressor
- Improved air dehumidification efficiency up to 85%
- 40% energy savings for air-con system
- Prototyped and patented

Testbed: BCA SkyLab – World's First High-rise Rotatable Lab for the Tropics



DEMONSTRATION3FOR2@UWCSEA

- Savings in floor to floor height due to reduced air duct size
- **Decouple latent & sensible cooling**
- **Decentralised ventilation**
- Low lift chiller



Gypsum/plaster conduits hide M&E fittings

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Sensible Cooling
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Passive chilled beams

Raised Floor System





Latent Cooling **Dedicated Outdoor Air** System (DOAS)

<u>Sloped façade</u> to mount ventilation units

Fresh Air Underfloor Air Distribution Network

3FOR2@UWCSEA



Case Study for Schools

In collaboration with





Building and Construction Authority

POSITIVE ENERGY SCHOOLS



Positive energy school status is possible with current available technologies



60% of schools have potential of achieving PES/ZES with cost effective energy efficient measures Building and Construction Authority

MID & HIGH-RISE OFFICE BUILDINGS - 2017



Challenging with today's technologies

- Bottle necks in cooling & dehumidification
- Plug load management
- Boundary setting for on-site renewable energy

MID & HIGH-RISE OFFICE BUILDING - 2030



Comparison of Consumption by End Use -High Rise Building Best performing option for 2017 PV Generation for 2017 Best performing option for 2025 PV Generation for 2025 Best performing option for 2030 'EEI =40 kWh/m²/yr PV Generation for 2030 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 Annual Consumption (MWh) ■ PV ■ Chiller ■ Fans ■ Pumps ■ Heat rejection ■ Lighting ■ Equipment ■ Elevator

20 Sty Office

With technological advancement and cost reduction, PE-ZE-SLEB would be technologically and economically viable for mainstream adoption by 2030

PE-ZE-SLEB DEFINITION

	Positive Energy	Zero Energy	Super Low Energy
Key Characteristics	 Highest Energy Efficiency Consumption Includes Plug Load On-site Renewable Energy Preferred 		
Applicability	 Low Rise (1-3 storey) School, Camp, IHL 	 Mid Rise (4-7 storey) School, IHL, Office 	 High Rise (>=8 storey) Office, Retail, Hotel
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	• RE > EC	 EEI: < 100 kWh/m².yr EC = RE 	EEI: < 100 kWh/m².yr

- RE : Renewable energy
- EC : Energy consumption

• EEI is 60% less than 2005 building code level (244 kWh/m2/yr)

POSITIVE RESPONSES FROM THE INDUSTRY

From 124 respondents from industry, academia, developers, and agencies





82% of respondents view PE-ZE-SLEB policy is important for national carbon reduction targets

74% of respondents support or strongly support PE-ZE-SLEB policy

BUT THERE ARE CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED...

High perceived cost for PE/ZE/SLEB

Lack of policies/incentives schemes

Lack of knowledge, awareness and training of the application of technologies

Lack of demonstration and test-bedding opportunities

Lack of cost-effective cutting edge technologies in the market

Potential conflict with other aspects of building codes & other regulations

Infeasibility of PE/ZE/SLEBs in the tropics and urban setting



PE-ZE-SLEB: FROM R&D TO ADOPTION

- PE-ZE-SLEB definition
- Technology feasibility & roadmapping
- Research & development plan

Testbedding & demonstration



- Creating value
- Public sector taking lead
- Incentivising private sector
- Developing industry capability

FROM R&D TO ADOPTION



Building and Construction

Research, Development & Demonstration

- PE Possible for schools with today's technologies
- Achievable for new commercial buildings by 2030
- More RD&D for
 - High temp/hybrid cooling with innovative dehumidification
 - Plug load management, system integration, etc.
- More demonstration and piloting



Deployment & Adoption

- To develop an eco-system to spur adoption
- Starting from schools and low rise office buildings
- Driving PE-ZE-SLEB through Green Building Certification
- Cost-benefit studies for strong business case
- To tackle information & regulatory barriers

GREEN BUILDINGS INNOVATION CLUSTER

NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SINGAPORE



- A one-stop integrated RD&D hub to experiment, exhibit, and exchange knowledge of promising building energy efficient solutions
- Accelerate adoption of promising building energy efficient technologies and solutions



Thank you

Build **Green** - The Future is **NOW**



