STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF BEST ENERGY EFFICIENT AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN SRI LANKA.

Kukulege Aruna Kelum Perera

08/10419



Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF BEST ENERGY EFFICIENT AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN SRI LANKA.

Ву

K.A.K. Perera

Supervised by

Univerpitor.Rf.AM@ratagava, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

This Dissertation was submitted to the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Moratuwa in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of MSc in Building Services Engineering. Declaration of the candidate & Supervisor

"I declare that this is my own work and this thesis/dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text".

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis /dissertation, in whole or in part in print ,electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works(such as articles or books)

| Signature: | | Date: |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| under my supervision. | University of Moratuwa, Sri I rried out research for the Masters /MI Electronic Theses & Dissertar www.lib.mrt.ac.lk | anka mil/PhD thesis/Dissertation tions |

Signature of the supervisor:....

Date:....

Prof. R.A.Attalage

Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Abstract

Air conditioning was considered a luxury in earlier days and now it becomes a general requirement due to urbanization, new constructions, modern architecture, regulations and standards etc. In early days there were no limitations on space and also there were lot of greenery which supports concepts such as natural ventilation.

Therefore importance of establishing proper procedure for AC system development is great and this study aims at developing a systematic procedure for selection of efficient AC system/equipment for different type of commercial buildings.

Literature review discuss broadly on technologies, standards and regulations, energy efficiency, Calculation techniques and tools, Building envelope improvements which is the flat form for development of a methodology to achieve research objective. Methodology developed consist of three phases namely Design, Testing and Commissioning, Operation and Maintenance. In Sri Lanka focus is mainly given for design phase and neglect T & C, O & M phases which is so critical for success of the project.

Once methodology established guidelines have been developed for easy reference so that even layman can understand approach required for development of efficient AC system for his new building. Real time case study presented for better understanding of proposed methodology and further improvement on the study can be done by monitoring applications.

Finally recommendations were visible based of research study outcome for real time applications.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my heartiest gratitude to my supervisor Pf. R. A. Attalage of Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Moratuwa for his guidance and supervision during this dissertation. His guidance, valuable thoughts and encouragements for the completion at different stages were of immense support for the completion of project.

My special thanks go to team Co-Energi, who worked with me during case study analysis and providing me vital information and ideas. Also 2009/10 Building Services Engineering MSc group members also encouraged me for successful completion of same.

Finally my sincere thanks go to my wife and family members who wished, supported and spared me at their level best for this study.



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

CONTENT SCHEDULE:

| Declarat | ion of the | e candidate & supervisor | i |
|------------|-----------------|--|--------|
| Abstract | | | |
| Acknow | ledgemer | nt | iii |
| Content | schedule | | iv |
| List of fi | gures | | viii |
| List of ta | ables | | ix |
| List of a | bbreviatio | ons | xi |
| | | | |
| Chapter | ·1: In | troduction | 1 |
| 1.1 | Backgro | bund | 1 |
| 1.2 1.3 | Cost of | conditioning us needed in finder a conditioning use of air conditioning & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk | 2 3 |
| 1.4 | | nt of Research problem | 4 |
| 1.5 | Research | h objectives and methodology | 4 |
| 1.6 | Organiz | ation of the report | 6 |
| Chapter | · 2 : Li | terature Review | 8 |
| 2.1 | Chapter | Introduction | 8 |
| 2.2 | | oncepts of thermal comfort, IAQ for occupants health gy performance and their interrelation. | 8 |
| 2.3 | Factors system. | associated with selection of an appropriate air conditioning | 13 |
| | 2.3.1 | Environmental Conditions | 13 |
| | 2.3.2 | Client requirements | 13 |
| | 2.3.3 | Architectural limitations | 13 |
| | 2.3.4 | Load profile & operation patterns | 14 |

| 2.4 | Study on recently proven technologies 15 | | | |
|------|--|--|----------|--|
| | 2.4.1 | Building Management Systems | 15 | |
| | 2.4.2 | Demand Driven Fresh Air Systems | 17 | |
| | 2.4.3 | Use of Heat pipes | 17 | |
| | | | | |
| 2.5 | Emergin | g technologies | 20 | |
| | 2.5.1 | High efficient chillers for lower tonnage capacities with magnetic bearings and Speed Drives | 20 | |
| | 2.5.2 | Heat recovery Air Handling units with heat wheel | 21 | |
| | 2.5.3 | Liquid desiccant Dehumidifiers for humidity control Applications | 22 | |
| | 2.5.4 | Inverter Split Air Conditioners for Domestic/Commercial use | 22 | |
| | 2.5.5 | ITS-Ice Thermal Storages | 23 | |
| 2.6 | Energy | efficient alternative technologies & Dissertations | 24 | |
| | 2.6.1 | Evaporative Cooling system 1k | 24 | |
| | 2.6.2 | Geo-thermal cooling system | 26 | |
| | 2.6.3 | Co-generation & Tri-generation with Absorption chillers | 28 | |
| 2.7 | Internati | onally accepted energy efficiency standards & guidelines. | 29 | |
| | 2.7.1 | ASHRAE 90.1 | 29 | |
| | 2.7.2 | LEED Energy efficiency guide lines | 30 | |
| | 2.7.3 | Sri Lankan Code of practice for energy efficient buildings | 34 | |
| 2.8 | Differen | t building envelopes for Energy optimization | 36 | |
| | 2.8.1 | Effect of construction material on Envelop loads | 37 | |
| 2.9 | Building 2.9.1 | load and energy simulation techniques Available modeling software | 39 39 | |
| 2.10 | Chapter | .10 Chapter Conclusion 42 | | |

| Chapter | 3 : | Research Methodology | 43 |
|---------|---------|---|----|
| 3.1 | Chapte | r Introduction | 43 |
| 3.2 | Descrip | ption of design Approach | 43 |
| | 3.2.1 | Establish Comfort levels and Indoor air Quality | 44 |
| | 3.2.2 | Evaluate client and other stake holders requirements | 48 |
| | 3.2.3 | Evaluate functional requirements | 51 |
| | 3.2.4 | Define Energy performance | 54 |
| | 3.2.5 | System Sizing methodology | 55 |
| | 3.2.6 | System selection procedure for | 60 |
| 3.3 | Descrip | otion of Testing & Commissioning | 63 |
| | 3.3.1 | Develop T & C procedure | 64 |
| | 3.3.2 | Standards employed | 72 |
| | 3.3.3 | Advantages to stakeholders | 72 |
| 3.4 | Descri | University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations of WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk | 73 |
| | 3.4.1 | Develop operational procedure | 73 |
| | 3.4.2 | Develop maintenance procedure | 74 |
| | 3.4.3 | Advantages | 76 |
| 3.5 | Chapte | r Conclusion | 77 |
| | | | |

| Chapte | r 4 : | Presentation of Guidelines | 78 |
|--------|---------|---|------|
| 4.1 | Chapter | Introduction | 78 |
| 4.2 | Design | strategic guidelines | 78 |
| | 4.2.1 | Establish requirement on comfort level and indoor air quality | 78 |
| | 4.2.2 | Finalize stake holders requirements and functional requiremen | ts79 |
| | 4.2.3. | Design phase check list | 79 |

| | 4.2.4 | System sizing and selection considering energy performance and other operational key factors | 79 |
|---------|-----------|---|-----|
| | 4.2.5 | Finalize design stage | 80 |
| 4.3 | Testing | & Commissioning phase guidelines | 81 |
| 4.4 | Operatio | on & Maintenance phase guidelines | 82 |
| 4.5 | Chapter | Conclusion | 83 |
| Chapter | :5: | Application of Proposed Methodology | 84 |
| 5.1 | Chapter | Introduction | 84 |
| 5.2 | Analysis | s on design phase | 84 |
| 5.3 | Analysis | s on Testing & Commissioning Phase | 102 |
| 5.4 | Analysis | s on operation & maintenance Phase | 103 |
| 5.5 | Chapter | Conclusion University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. () Electronic Theses & Dissertations | 103 |
| Chapter | :6: | Conclusion and Recommendations | 104 |
| Referen | ces : | | 105 |
| Append | ix-1: Ch | eck lists for Design phase | 107 |
| Append | ix-2: Cas | se analysis on Building envelope optimization | 115 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| 0. |
|----|
| |

| Figure No. 1-1 : | Power Consumption | 3 |
|------------------|---|----|
| Figure No. 2-1 : | Heat Pipe Schematic | 19 |
| Figure No. 2-2 : | Evaporative Cooler Illustration | 25 |
| Figure No. 2-3 : | Loop Field | 27 |
| Figure No. 2-4 : | 3D Modeling | 40 |
| Figure No. 2-5 : | A building's projected monthly energy consumption, with consumption attributed to various end-use categories. | 42 |
| Figure No. 2-6 : | Comparison of monthly energy use for base building design and four alternatives which incorporate Energy Efficiency Measures (EEMs) | 42 |
| Figure No. 3-1 : | Objectives & factors of Air Conditioning | 44 |
| Figure No. 3-2 : | Part Load Hours for Chillers University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. | 56 |
| Figure No. 3-3 : | Monthly Parte and Hours For Chiller Dissertations | 57 |
| Figure No. 3-4 : | Monthly Part Load Hours For Chiller – 2 | 58 |
| Figure No. 3-5 : | Monthly Part Load Hours For Chiller – 3 | 59 |
| Figure No. 3-6 : | Hourly Load Profile | 59 |
| Figure No. 3-7 : | HVAC System Diagrams Assist Operations and Troubleshooting | 76 |
| Figure No. 5-1 : | Google Image of Facility | 85 |
| Figure No. 5-2 : | 3D Model of the Facility | 88 |
| Figure No. 5-3 : | Hourly Load Profile | 92 |
| Figure No. 5-4 : | Cooling Towers and Chiller Configuration – Option 1 | 93 |
| Figure No. 5-5 : | Electric Power Consumption Chart – Option 1 | 95 |
| Figure No. 5-6 : | Cooling Towers and Chiller Configuration – Option 2 | 96 |
| Figure No. 5-7 : | Electric Power Consumption Chart – Option 2 | 97 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | | | Page No. |
|-------------|-----|---|--|----------|
| Table No. 2 | 2-1 | : | Points Schedule for LEED-NC 2.2 | 34 |
| Table No. 2 | 2-2 | : | Points Schedule for LEED – NC 2.2 Ratings | 34 |
| Table No. 2 | 2-3 | : | Maximum U Values for Facades | 38 |
| Table No. 2 | 2-4 | : | Maximum U Values for Roofs | 39 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-1 | : | Temperature & Humidity for comfort Air Conditioning | 45 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-2 | : | Noise Levels in side Different Buildings | 46 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-3 | : | Air Intake Minimum Separation Distance | 47 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-4 | : | Minimum Ventilation Rates in Breathing Zone | 48 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-5 | : | Monthly Part Load Hours for Chiller – 1 | 56 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-6 | • | Monthly Pan LoadsHoursffor/Chillerwa, Sri Lanka. | 57 |
| Table No. 3 | 8-7 | : | Wonthly Part Load Hours for Chiller – 3 www.lib.mrt.ac.lk | 58 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-1 | • | People, Machine and Equipment Loads | 86 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-2 | : | Lighting Loads | 87 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-3 | : | Ashrae 62.1 Ventilation Rate Procedure | 90 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-4 | : | AHU and FCU Summary | 91 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-5 | : | System Specifications – Option 1 | 94 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-6 | : | Total Electricity Consumption – Option 1 | 94 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-7 | : | Annual Peak Demand – Option 1 | 95 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-8 | : | System Specifications – Option 2 | 96 |
| Table No. 5 | 5-9 | : | Total Electricity Consumption – Option 2 | 97 |

ix

Page No.

| Table No. 5-10 : | Annual Peak Demand – Option 2 | 98 |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Table No. 5-11 : | Electricity Consumption Comparison | 99 |
| Table No. 5-12 : | Life Cycle Cost Analysis | 101 |
| Table No. 5-13 : | NPV Vs. COP | 101 |
| Table No. 5-14 : | NPV Vs. Moisture Content | 102 |



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| Abbreviation | | Description |
|--------------|---|---|
| AABC | : | Associated Air Balance Council |
| AC | : | Air Conditioning |
| ACMV | : | Air Conditioning & Mechanical Ventilation |
| AHU | : | Air Handling Unit |
| ANSI | : | American National Standards Institute |
| ARI | : | Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute |
| ASHRAE | : | American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers |
| BAS | : | Building Automation System |
| BCHP | : | Building Gooling Heaf and Powerva, Sri Lanka. |
| BMS | : | Building Management System www.lib.mrt.ac.lk |
| BOQ | : | Bill Of Quantities |
| BREEAM | : | Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology |
| BSRIA | : | Building Services Research and Information Association (UK) |
| BTU | : | British Thermal Units |
| ССНР | : | Combined Cooling, Heat and Power |
| CCTV | : | Closed Circuit Television |
| CEB | : | Ceylon Electricity Board |
| CHPDH | : | Combined Heat and Power District Heating |
| СОР | : | Coefficient Of Performance |
| DC | : | Direct Current |
| DOE | : | Department Of Energy |
| EER | : | Energy Efficiency Ratio |

| FLA:Full Load AmperageFPT:Functional Performance TestHCFC:Hydro Chloro Fluoro CarbonsHPHX:Heat Pipe Heat ExchangerHVAC:Heating Ventilation and Air ConditioningIAQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, MERVMERV:Non Governmental DesignNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNFLV:Non Governmental OrganizationNFLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNGO:Operation & MaintenanceNFLV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading CoefficientSTP:Standard Temperature and Pressure | FCU | : | Fan Coil Unit |
|--|-------|-----|--|
| HCFC:Hydro Chloro Fluoro CarbonsHPHX:Heat Pipe Heat ExchangerHVAC:Heating Ventilation and Air ConditioningIAQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignMRRV:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, University of Moratuwa, <b< td=""><td>FLA</td><td>:</td><td>Full Load Amperage</td></b<> | FLA | : | Full Load Amperage |
| HPHX:Heat Pipe Heat ExchangerHVAC:Heating Ventilation and Air ConditioningIAQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MERV:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNFLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPLV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | FPT | : | Functional Performance Test |
| HVAC:Heating Ventilation and Air ConditioningIAQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIPLV:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, MERVMERV:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | HCFC | : | Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons |
| IAQ:Indoor Air QualityIEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIEQ:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, University of OrganizationNGO:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Operation & MaintenanceOtry::Predicted Mean VotePPB:Predicted Percentag | HPHX | : | Heat Pipe Heat Exchanger |
| IEQ:Indoor Environmental QualityIPLV:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka, MERVMERV:Vational Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNFLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | HVAC | : | Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning |
| IPLV:Integrated Part Load ValueISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MERV:Valuestion of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MERV:Valuestion of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MERV:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Operation & MaintenancePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | IAQ | : | Indoor Air Quality |
| ISO:International Organization for StandardizationLCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. MERVMERV:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Milliow Jouresity of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Milliow Jouresity of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Merview StatestationsMJ:Value Williow Jouresity of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Merview StatestationsNGO:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | IEQ | : | Indoor Environmental Quality |
| LCA:Life Cycle AssessmentLEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MERV:Immune Efficiency Reporting YalusertationsMJ:Immune Efficiency Reporting YalusertationsMJ:Immune Efficiency Reporting YalusertationsMBRW:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Operation & MaintenancePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | IPLV | : | Integrated Part Load Value |
| LEED:Leadership in Energy & Environmental DesignLPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. MERVMERV:Value Efficiency Reserve Yalus ertations Million Jone Sib. mrt. ac.lkNEBB:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | ISO | : | International Organization for Standardization |
| LPD:Lighting Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. MerevMERV:Stining Power Densities University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Merev Reporting Yalus entations Million Nouselib.mrt.ac.lkMEBB:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | LCA | : | Life Cycle Assessment |
| MERV:University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.MJ:Stillion Jonesib.mtt.ac.lkNEBB:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | LEED | : | Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design |
| MERV:Simulation Efficiency Reporting Value entationsMJ:Willion Joules ib. mrt. ac.lkNEBB:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | LPD | : | |
| NEBB:National Environmental Balancing BureauNGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | MERV | : (| |
| NGO:Non Governmental OrganizationNPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | MJ | : | Milliow Joures lib. mrt. ac.lk |
| NPLV:Non Standard Part Load ValueNPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | NEBB | : | National Environmental Balancing Bureau |
| NPV:Net Present ValueO & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | NGO | : | Non Governmental Organization |
| O & M:Operation & MaintenanceOTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | NPLV | : | Non Standard Part Load Value |
| OTTV:Overall Thermal Transmittance ValuePMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | NPV | : | Net Present Value |
| PMV:Predicted Mean VotePPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | O & M | : | Operation & Maintenance |
| PPB:Parts Per BillionPPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | OTTV | : | Overall Thermal Transmittance Value |
| PPD:Predicted Percentage DissatisfiedRH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | PMV | : | Predicted Mean Vote |
| RH:Relative HumiditySC:Shading Coefficient | PPB | : | Parts Per Billion |
| SC : Shading Coefficient | PPD | : | Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied |
| C | RH | : | Relative Humidity |
| STP : Standard Temperature and Pressure | SC | : | Shading Coefficient |
| | STP | : | Standard Temperature and Pressure |

| T & C | : | Testing & Commissioning |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| TAB | : | Test, Adjust, Balance |
| TDS | : | Total Dissolved Solids |
| TMY | : | Typical Meteorological Year |
| TR | : | Tones of Refrigeration |
| VAV | : | Variable Air Volume |
| VOC | : | Volatile Organic Compound |
| VRV | : | Variable Refrigerant Volume |
| VSD | : | Variable Speed Drive |
| WPU | : | Water Cooled Package Units |
| WWR | : | Window to Wall Ratio |



University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk