

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 14 - Adjust Equipment Operation Hour

- ESO: Optimize operational hour of plant and equipment with timer control.



Office Hour



After Work

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 14 - Adjust Equipment Operation Hour

➤ ESO: Optimize operational hour of plant and equipment with timer control.

- Use power meter / amp meter with logger to measure the daily operation of facility or equipment continuous for a period
- Measurement period cover working day, weekly holiday and public holiday
- Check the measurement result against the working hour

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 14 - Adjust Equipment Operation Hour

#### Case Study

#### **Saving Estimation**

Saving = Equipment power rating x saved operation hour

An 5-days working office with AHU, which is schedule to operate from 8:00 to 19:00. The AHU fan power is 15kW. It was found that the timer is malfunction and the fan is operation 24 hours non-stop.

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 14 - Adjust Equipment Operation Hour

#### Case Study

Saved Operation hour on working day  
=  $24 - 11 = 13$  hours

Total saved operation hour per year  
=  $13 \times 5 \times 52 + 24 \times 2 \times 52 = 5,876$  hours

Saving =  $15 \times 5,876 = 88,140$  kWh

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

- ESO: Adjust Gas / air ratio in order to achieve optimal combustion efficiency.

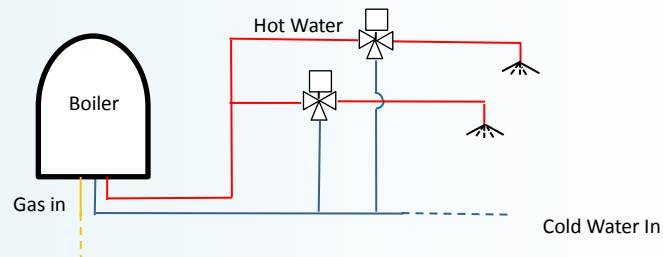


### Facility/ Equipment



### Recommendation

- Adjust gas / air ratio in order to achieve optimal combustion



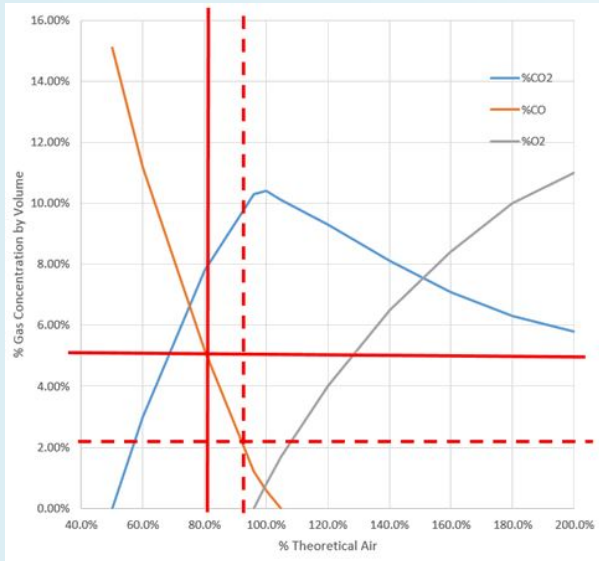
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

➤ ESO: Adjust gas / air ratio in order to achieve better combustion efficiency.



### Facility/ Equipment



### Observation

- Measure CO content of flue gas at boiler exhaust and trace amount of CO
- high CO content in the flue gas
- incomplete combustion occurred
- Boiler Combustion efficiency affected

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

- ESO: Adjust gas / air ratio in order to achieve better combustion efficiency.

$$\begin{aligned} & \% \text{ of CO (Produced from combustion)} \\ & = (\text{Measured CO}_{\text{in ppm}} / \text{CO density}_{\text{in kg/m}^3}) / 1000 - \% \text{ of CO}_{\text{(from Gas)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \% \text{ excess fuel gas}_{\text{in combustion}} \\ & = \% \text{ of CO}_{\text{(Produced from combustion)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Annual Fuel gas saving} \\ & = (\text{Annual consumption of fuel gas}) \times (\% \text{ excess fuel gas}_{\text{in combustion}}) \end{aligned}$$

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

#### Case Study

The Boiler's annual gas consumption is about 18,195 unit and spending about \$221,311 for the bill per annual.

According to the site measurement, the measured concentration of CO is 78 ppm.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ of CO}_{\text{ (Produced from combustion)}} &= (78 / 1.4^{\#}) / 1000 - 2.1\%^{\text{@}} \\ &= 5.3\% - 2.1\% \\ &= 3.2\% \\ \% \text{ excess fuel gas}_{\text{ in combustion}} &= 3.2\%\end{aligned}$$



## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

#### Case Study

Remark:-

@In the study, the concentration of CO in fuel gas is ranged from 1% to 3.1%.  
The average value of CO concentration is 2.1%.

#CO density <sub>in kg/m<sup>3</sup></sub> = 1.14kg/m<sup>3</sup>

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 15 - Improve Gas Boiler Combustion Efficiency

#### Case Study

Annual Fuel gas saving = (Annual gas consumption) x (% excess fuel gas<sub>in combustion</sub>)

Annual Fuel gas saving = 18,195 x 3.2%  
= 582 unit  
= 27,936MJ<sup>\*1</sup>  
~ \$ 7,000

*Remark:-*

*\*1 Each unit of fuel gas represents a heat value of 48MJ*

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 16 – Lightings Optimization

ESO: To adopt the use of daylighting (by computer simulation)



#### Facility / Equipment



#### Observation

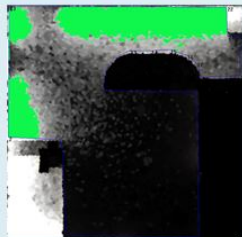
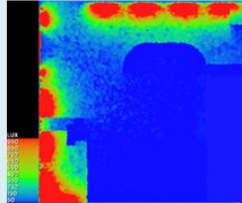
- No daylighting sensors are installed in the building except for the main entrance lobby. As a consequence, lighting fixtures keep on operating even when a space is well illuminated due to transmission of visible light during daytime.

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 16 – Lightings Optimization

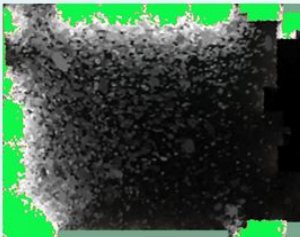
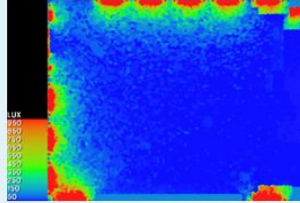
ESO: To adopt the use of daylighting (by computer simulation)

1F carpark daylight distribution



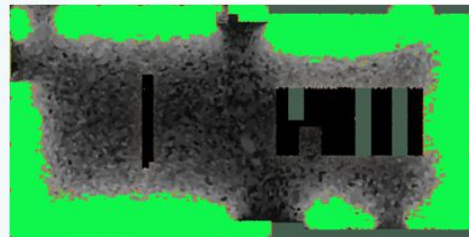
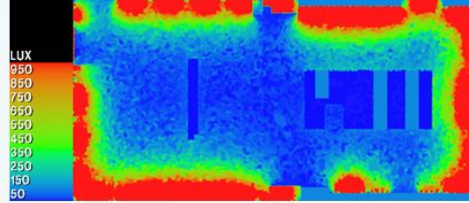
19% area exceed 300lux

2F carpark daylight distribution



10% area exceed 300lux

5F carpark daylight distribution



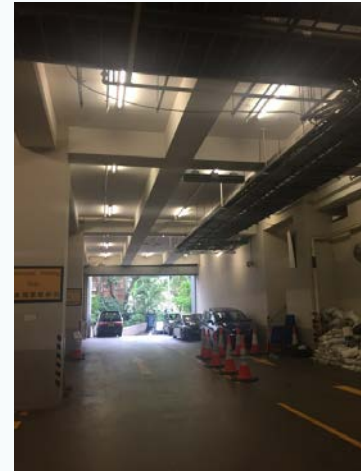
36% area exceed 300lux

Space Type	Typical illuminance level (lux)
Parking	50**

## Retro-commissioning (RCx)

### Example 16 – Lightings Optimization

ESO: To adopt the use of daylighting (by computer simulation)



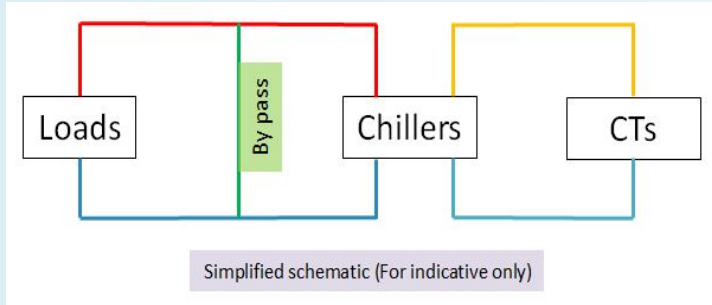
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



### Facility / Equipment



### Observation

- 2 heat recovery VSD centrifugal chillers and 2 VSD centrifugal chillers all with ~1900kW
- 1 small screw chiller (~800kW) and 1 small air cooled chiller (~500kW)
- Operation control of the chillers is based on the building load demand (ranged from 300kW to 3500kW) and the operating hours of the chillers
- Consist

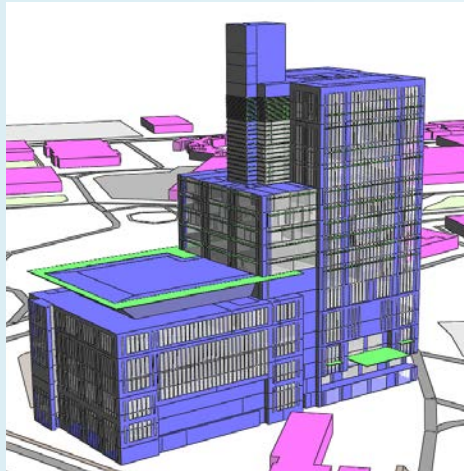
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

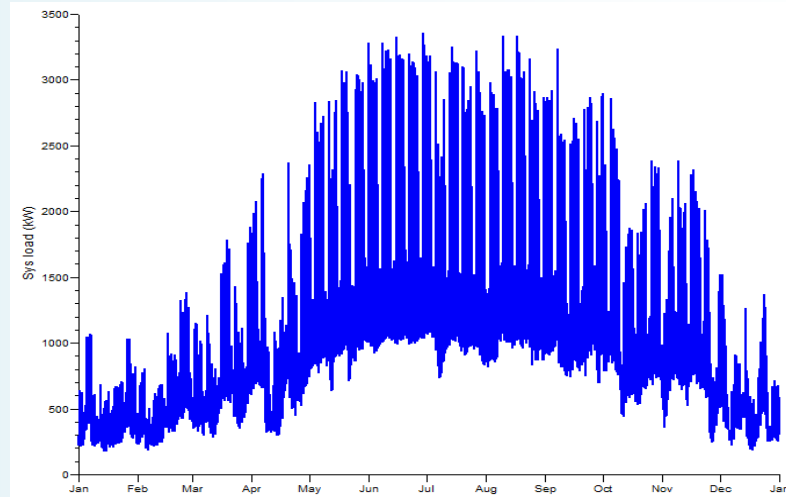
ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



Facility / Equipment



Observation



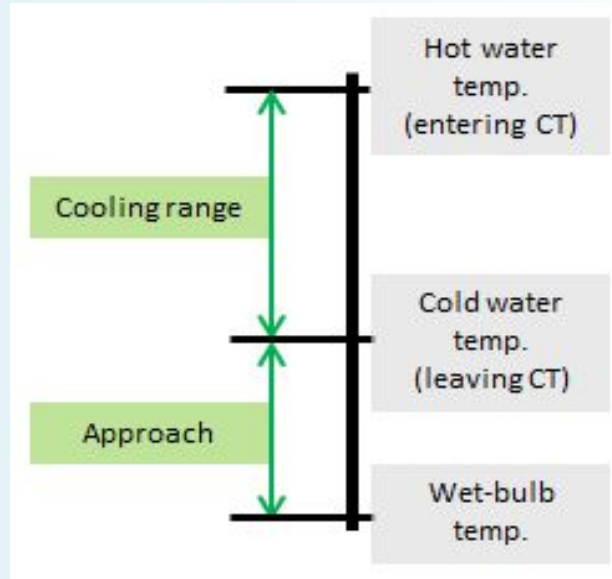
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



### Facility / Equipment



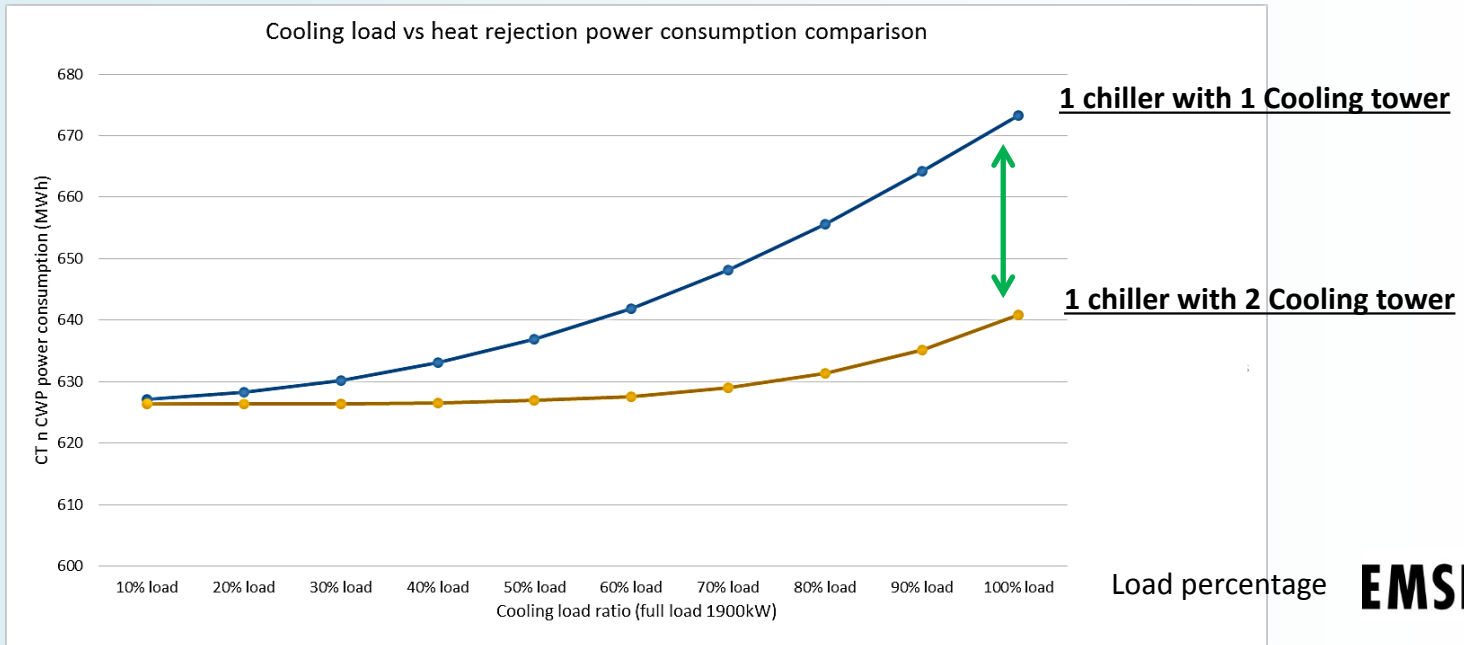


# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)

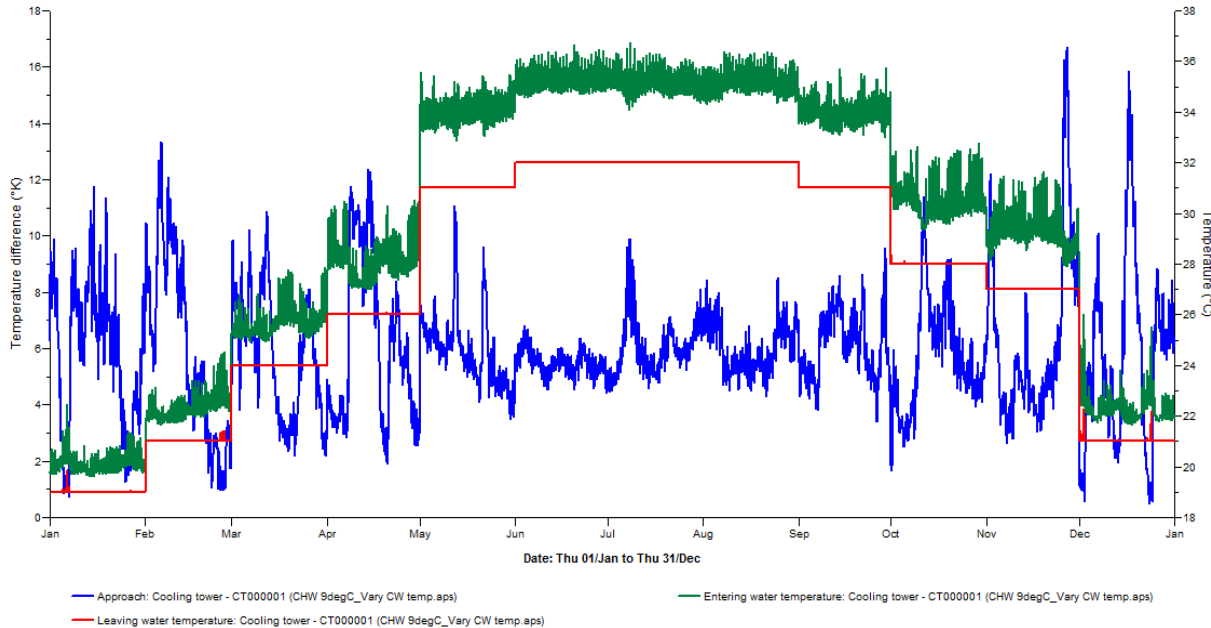
Cooling Tower Fan + Condensate water pump Power consumption



# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)

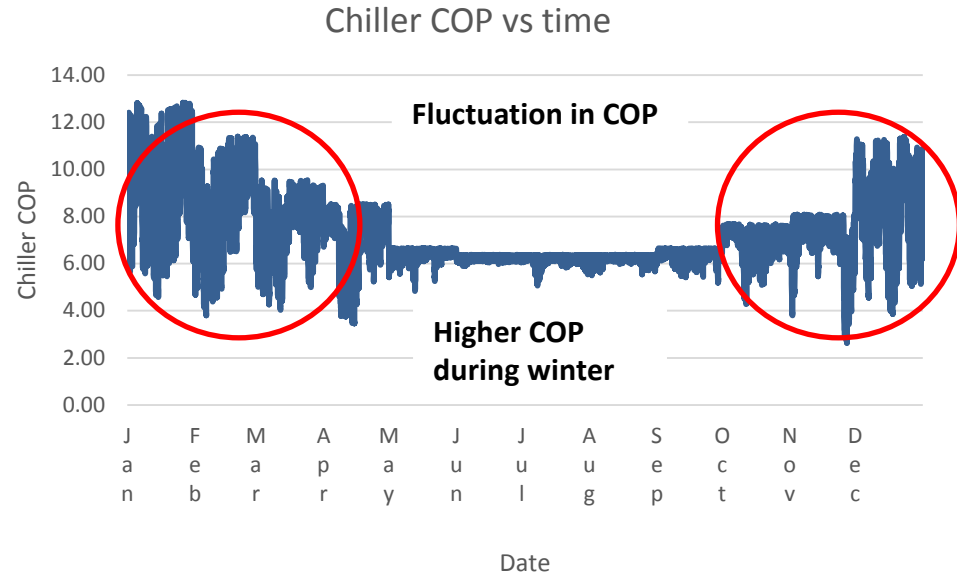
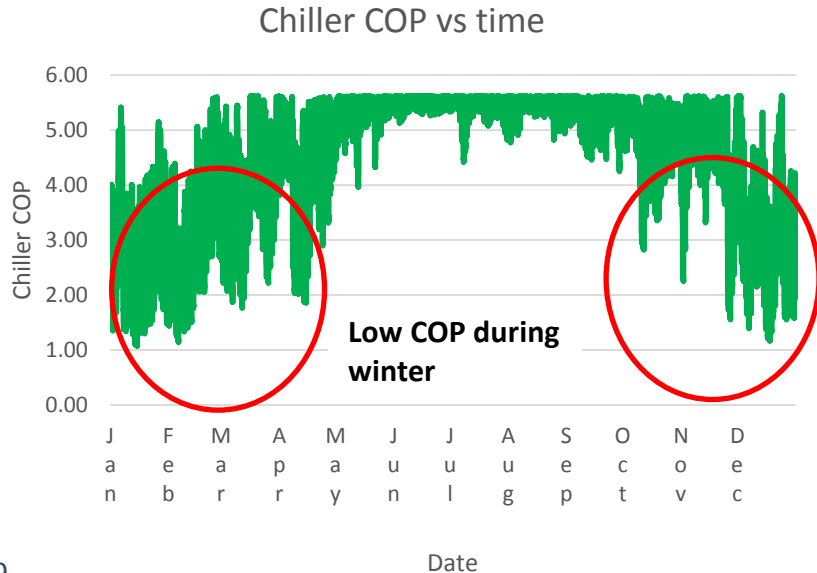


**Chiller COP vs Time**  
with CWST reset

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

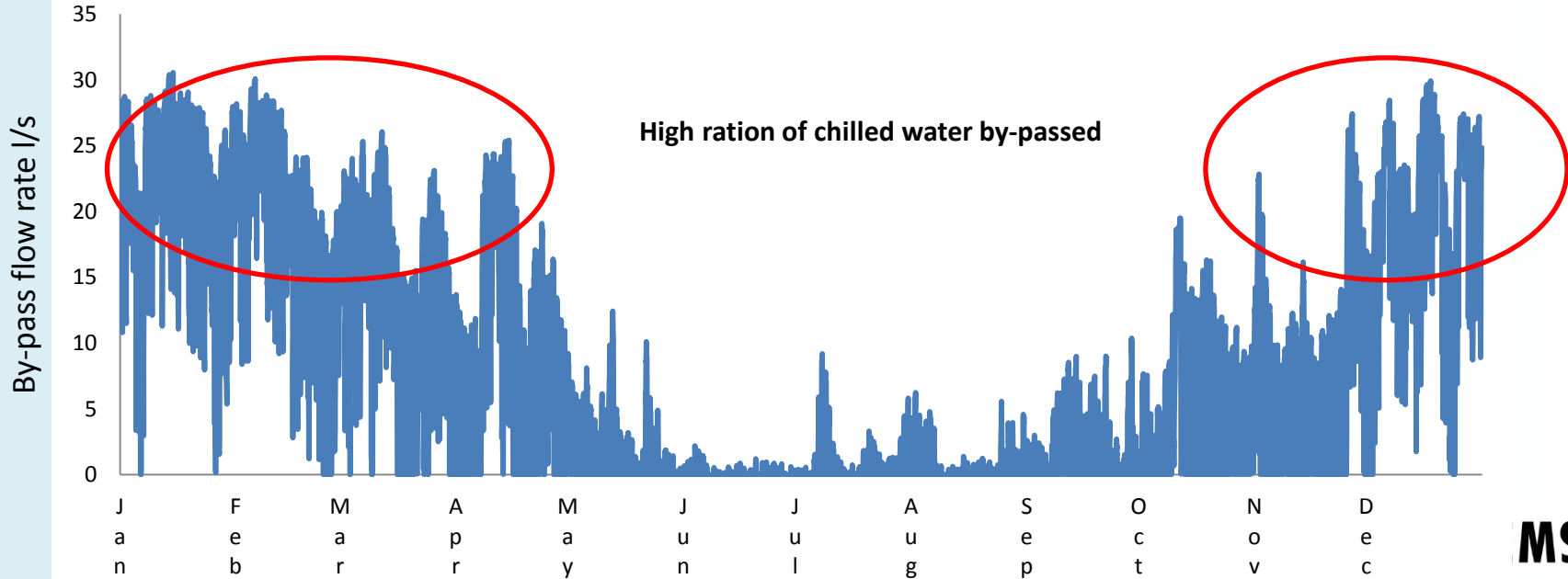
ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



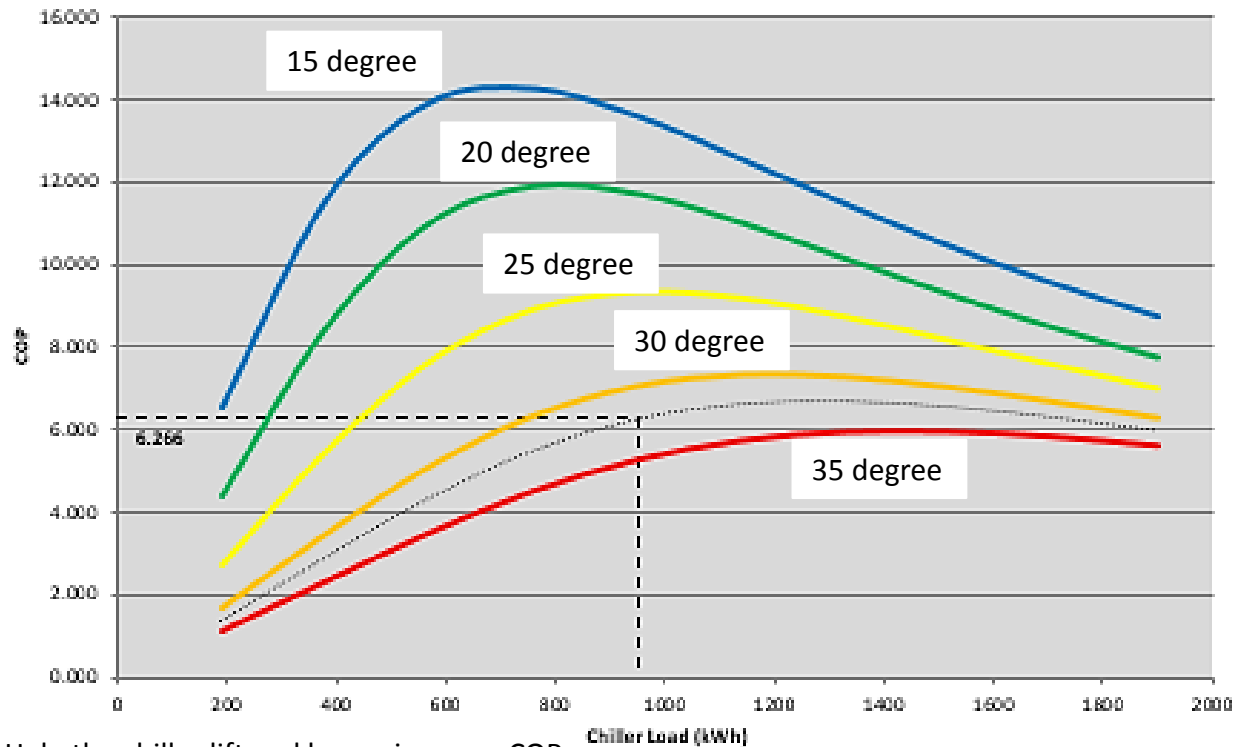
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

Date	Time	Supply water flow (l/s)	Bypass pipe water flow (l/s)
Thu, 15/Jan	0:30	8.84	31.43
	1:30	8.58	31.69
	2:30	8.25	32.01
	3:30	7.99	32.28
	4:30	7.7	32.57
	5:30	7.49	32.78
	6:30	9.73	30.54
	7:30	13.09	27.18
	8:30	13.06	27.21
	9:30	17.56	22.7
	10:30	20.2	20.07
	11:30	20.97	19.3
	12:30	21.61	18.66
	13:30	22.18	18.09
	14:30	23.24	17.03
	15:30	24.33	15.94
	16:30	22.11	18.15
	17:30	17.43	22.84
	18:30	12.43	27.84
	19:30	11.71	28.56
	20:30	10.74	29.52
	21:30	10.84	29.43
	22:30	10.17	30.1
23:30	10.24	30.02	

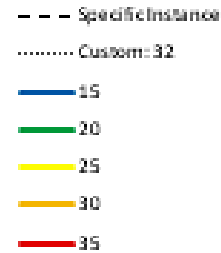


# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization



Entering Condensate water Temperature



- Different CWST gives different Chiller performance curve
- Try to lower the CWST hence to improve COP

Help the chiller lift and hence improve COP

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

Date	Time	Cooling load (kW)
Thu, 15/Jan	0:30	208.216
	1:30	201.867
	2:30	194.728
	3:30	188.3
	4:30	182.116
	5:30	176.673
	6:30	229.057
	7:30	305.556
	8:30	305.103
	9:30	408.651
	10:30	469.693
	11:30	487.285
	12:30	502.139
	13:30	512.658
	14:30	542.107
	15:30	562.703
	16:30	515.626
	17:30	405.232
	18:30	289.249
	19:30	273.944
	20:30	251.902
	21:30	254.797
	22:30	238.44
	23:30	240.323



(540TR, 1900kW )

WCC

~10%



(225TR, 790kW )

WCC

~25%



(540TR, 1900kW )

WCC

~25%

Or

(225TR, 790kW )

WCC

~60%



(540TR, 1900kW )

WCC

~13%



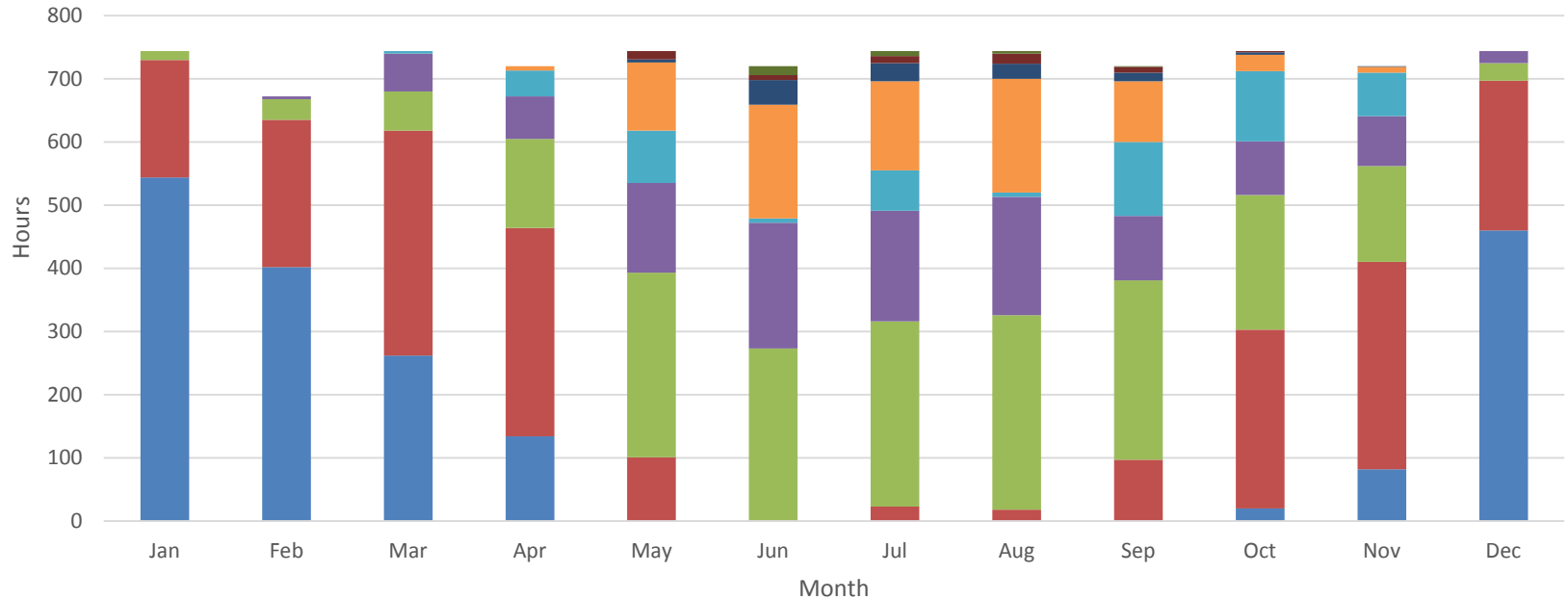
(225TR, 790kW )

WCC

~30%

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

Chiller load distribution



■ <= 500.00   ■ >500.00 to <=875.00   ■ >875.00 to <=1250.00   ■ >1250.00 to <=1625.00   ■ >1625.00 to <=2000.00  
■ >2000.00 to <=2375.00   ■ >2375.00 to <=2750.00   ■ >2750.00 to <=3125.00   ■ >3125.00 to <=3500.00   ■ > 3500.00





## Modes table

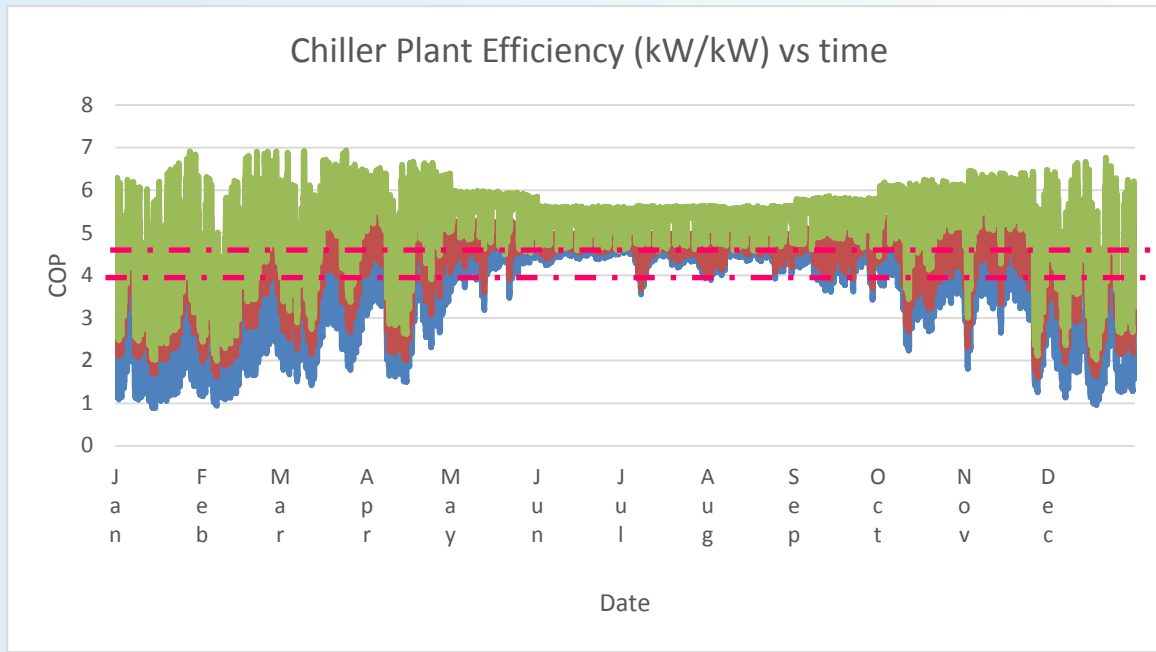
Operation Mode	Building load	No. of chiller required	Chiller to operate	No of cooling tower to operate
A	< 500kW	1	WCC1	2
B	500kW < and < 1700kW	1	HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3	2
C	1700kW < and < 3000kW	2	HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3 and HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3	3
D	> 3000kW	3	HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3 and HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3 and HRC1/HRC2/WCC2/WCC3	4

	Loading range	Suggested operation mode	Loading range	Suggested operation mode	Loading range	Suggested operation mode	Remarks
January	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
February	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
March	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
April	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
May	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	1700kW < and < 3000kW	C	> 3000kW	C	-
June	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	1700kW < and < 3000kW	C	> 3000kW	C	-
July	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	1700kW < and < 3000kW	C	> 3000kW	D	-
August	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	1700kW < and < 3000kW	C	> 3000kW	D	-
September	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	1700kW < and < 3000kW	C	> 3000kW	D	-
October	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
November	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1
December	< 500kW	A	500kW < and < 1700kW	B	> 1700kW	B	Note 1

# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



COP improvement  
(estimated by simulation)

Approx. 5 -10%

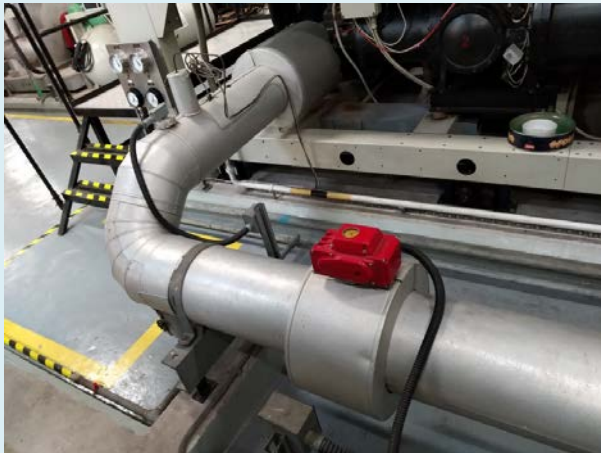
# Retro-commissioning (RCx)

## Example 17 – Chillers Plant Optimization

ESO: Improving Cooling Tower and Chiller sequencing (by computer simulation)



Facility / Equipment



Observation

