



A Support Tool for Ranking Energy-Saving Activities in Office Buildings

System Engineering Research Laboratory
Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
Dr, Research Scientist Tsuyoshi UENO

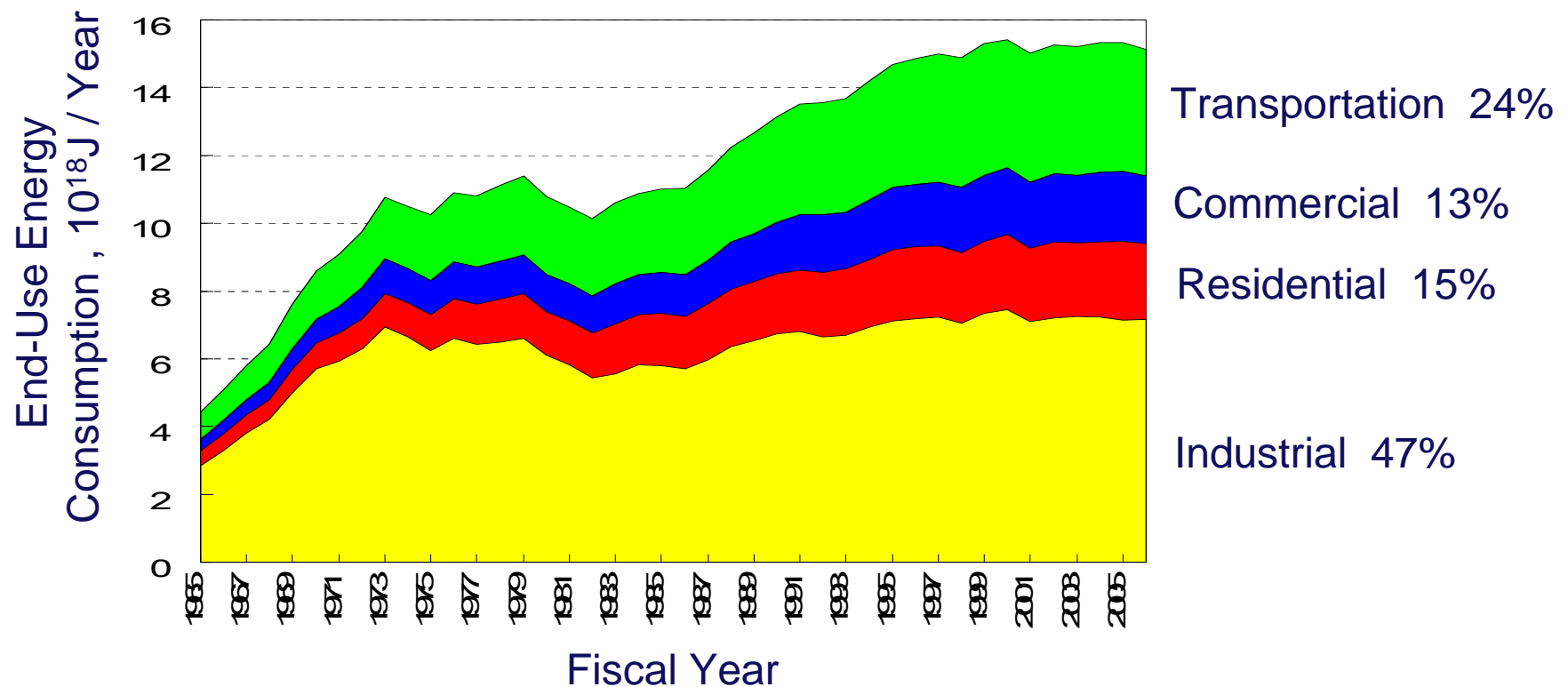
International Energy Program Evaluation Conference

June 13, 2012



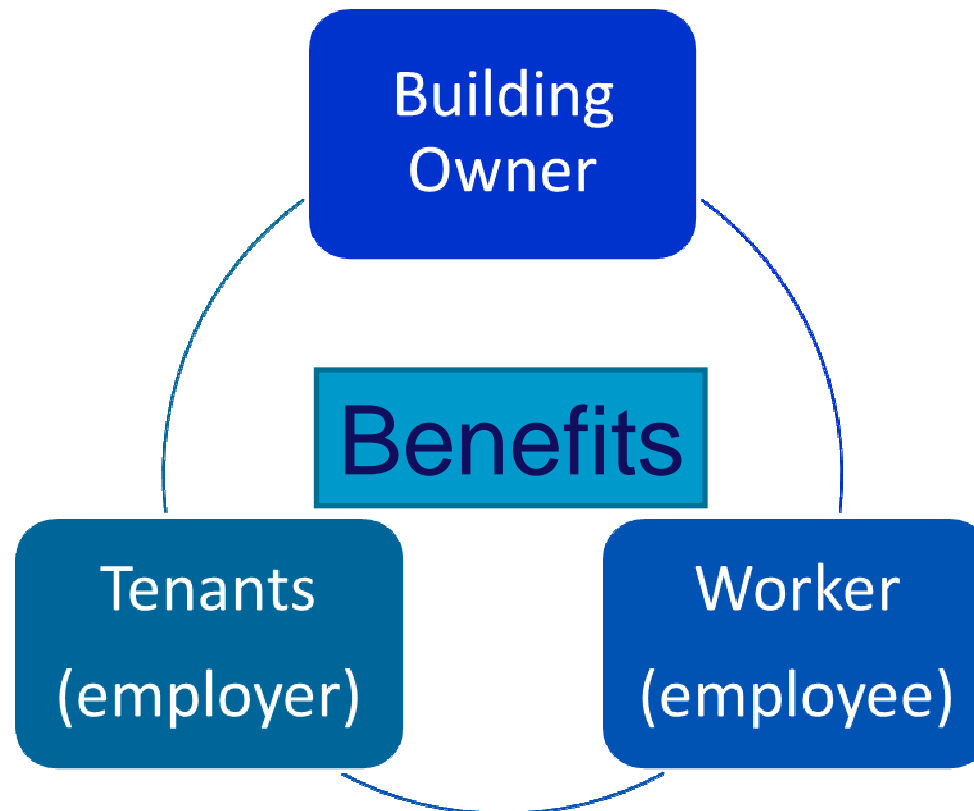
Introduction

- ◆ Increasing energy consumption in the commercial sectors



Adapted from EDMC Handbook of Energy
 & Economic Statistics in Japan, 2008.

Introduction

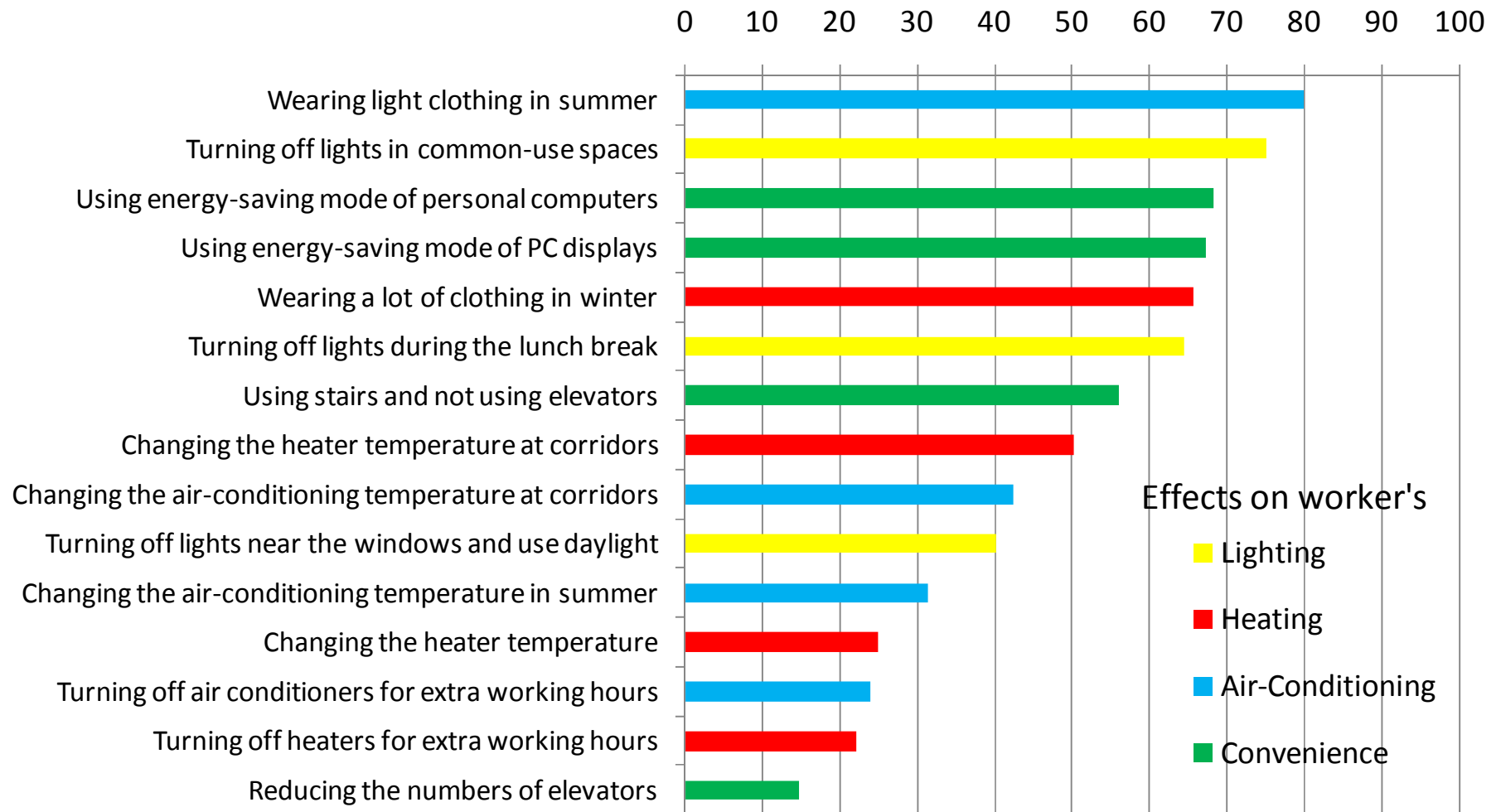


Questionnaire-based survey

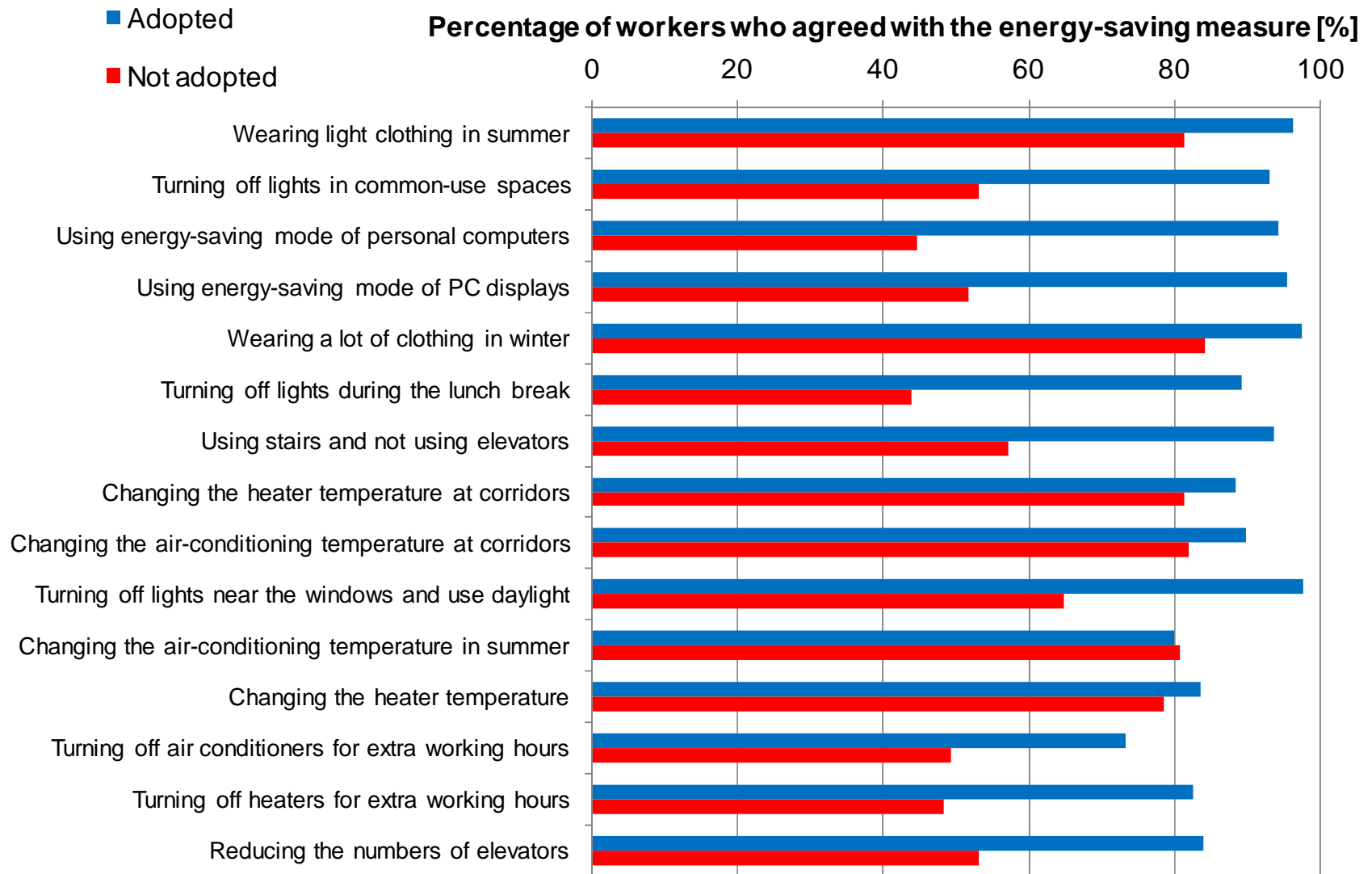
| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Survey method | Web survey |
| Candidate for survey | Office workers throughout Japan. Registrant of web questionnaire survey by research organization |
| Survey period | March, 2010 (Be careful that the date is before Earthquake of 3.11,2011) |
| The number of effective replies | 2,512 |
| Survey item | Attribute of respondent such as gender, ages, position, etc. |
| | Attribute of office where respondent works such as region, building scale, etc. |
| | Adoption of each energy-saving measure, approval/disapproval of each energy-saving measure, etc. |

Percentages of adoption of energy-saving measures

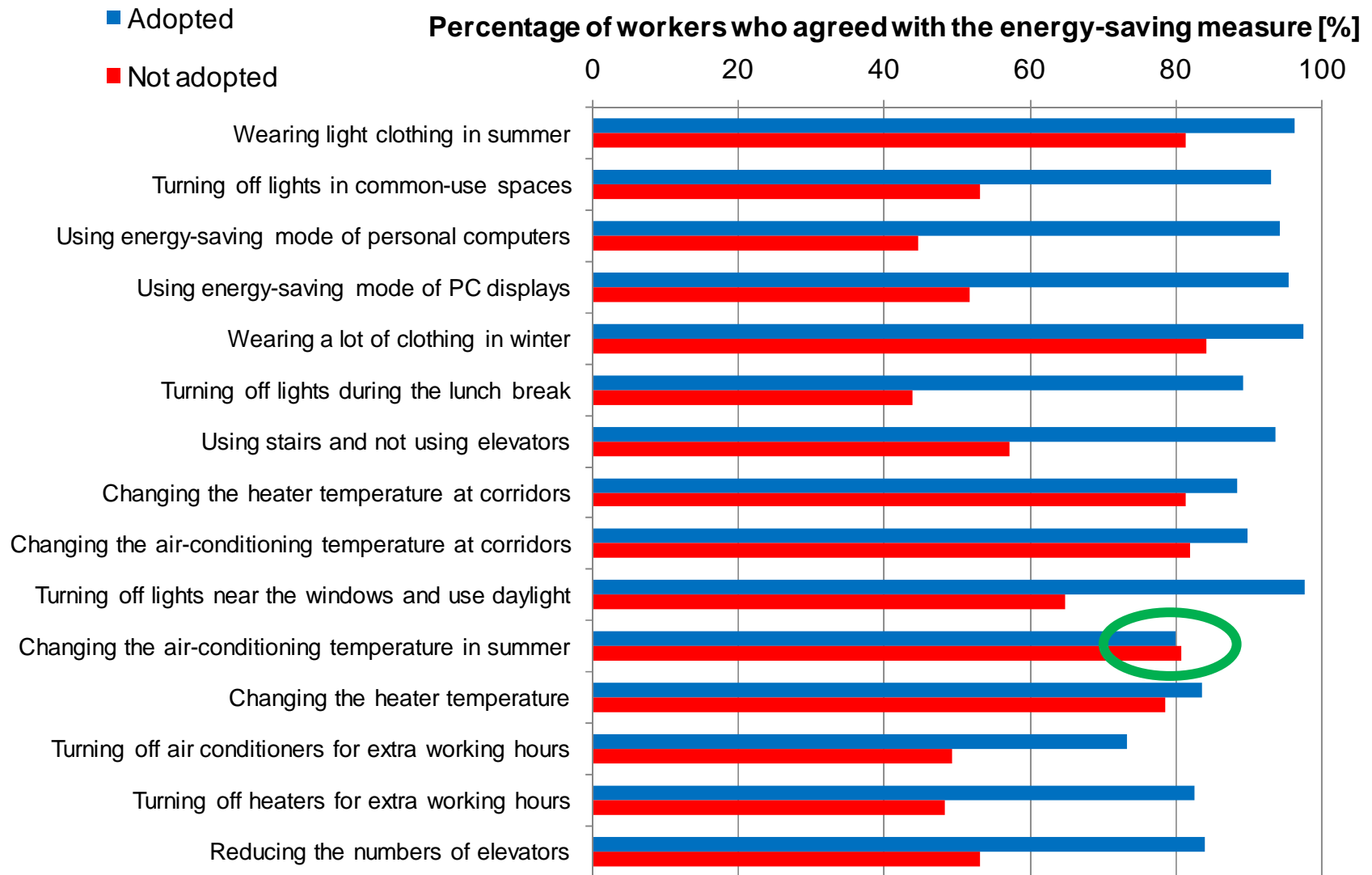
Percentage of adoption [%]



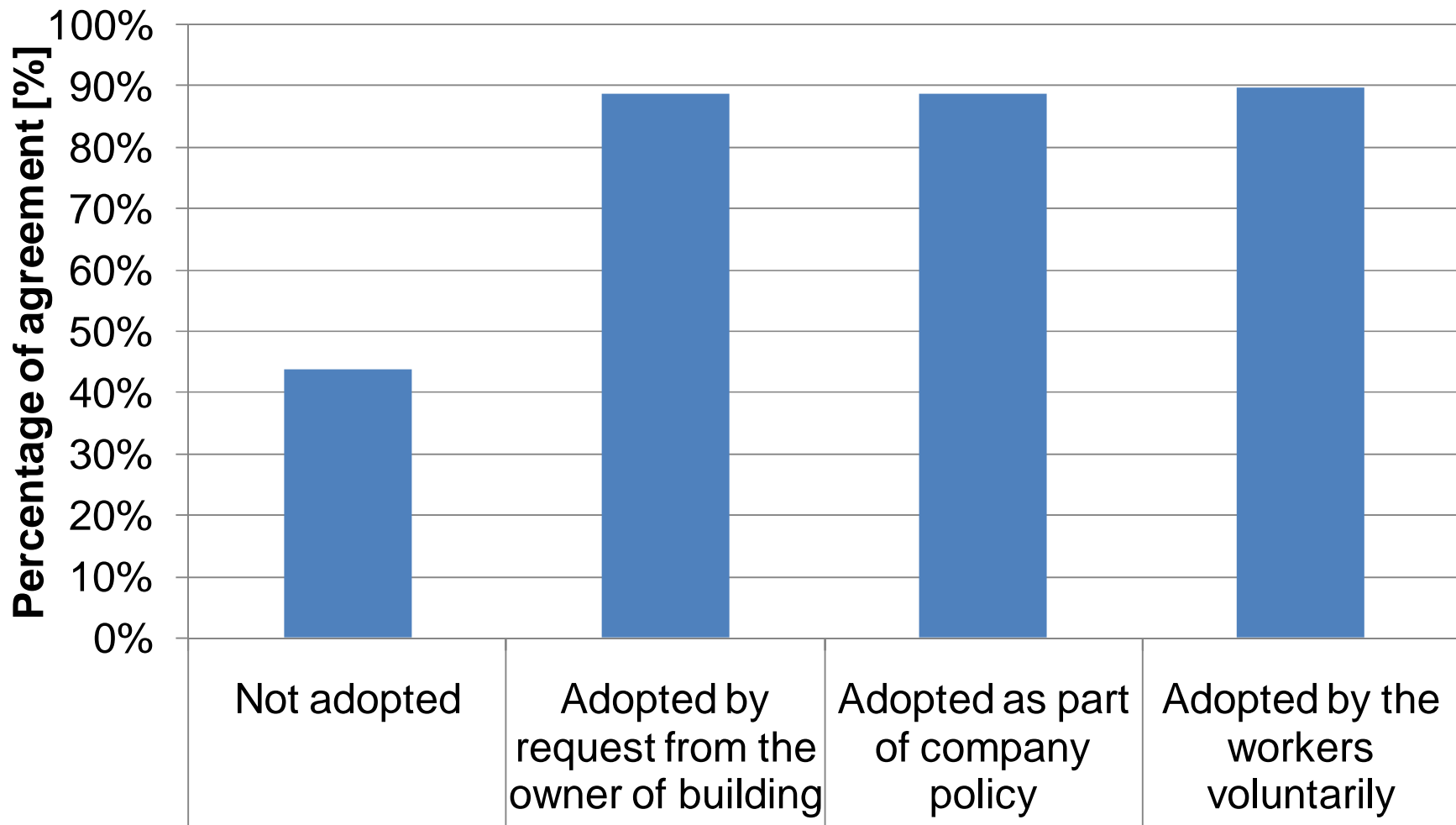
Percentages of worker agreement to energy-saving measures



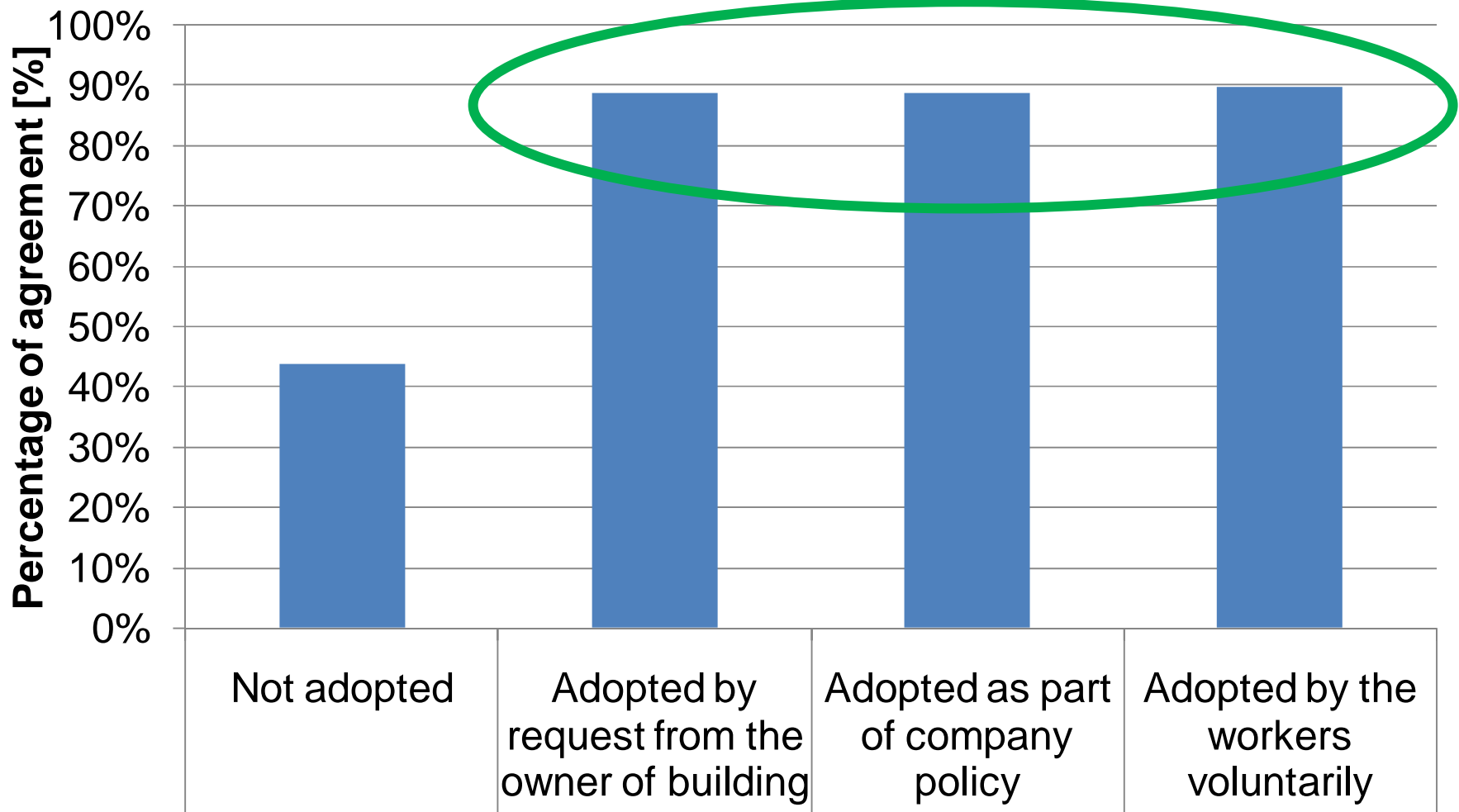
Percentages of worker agreement to energy-saving measures



Percentages of worker agreement to the measure of turning off room lights during the lunch break for different decision makers



Percentages of worker agreement to the measure of turning off room lights during the lunch break for different decision makers



A Hypothesis to energy-saving

- ◆ The percentage of agreement was high even though the owner of the building request the measure



- ◆ Providing opportunity to experience energy-saving effect

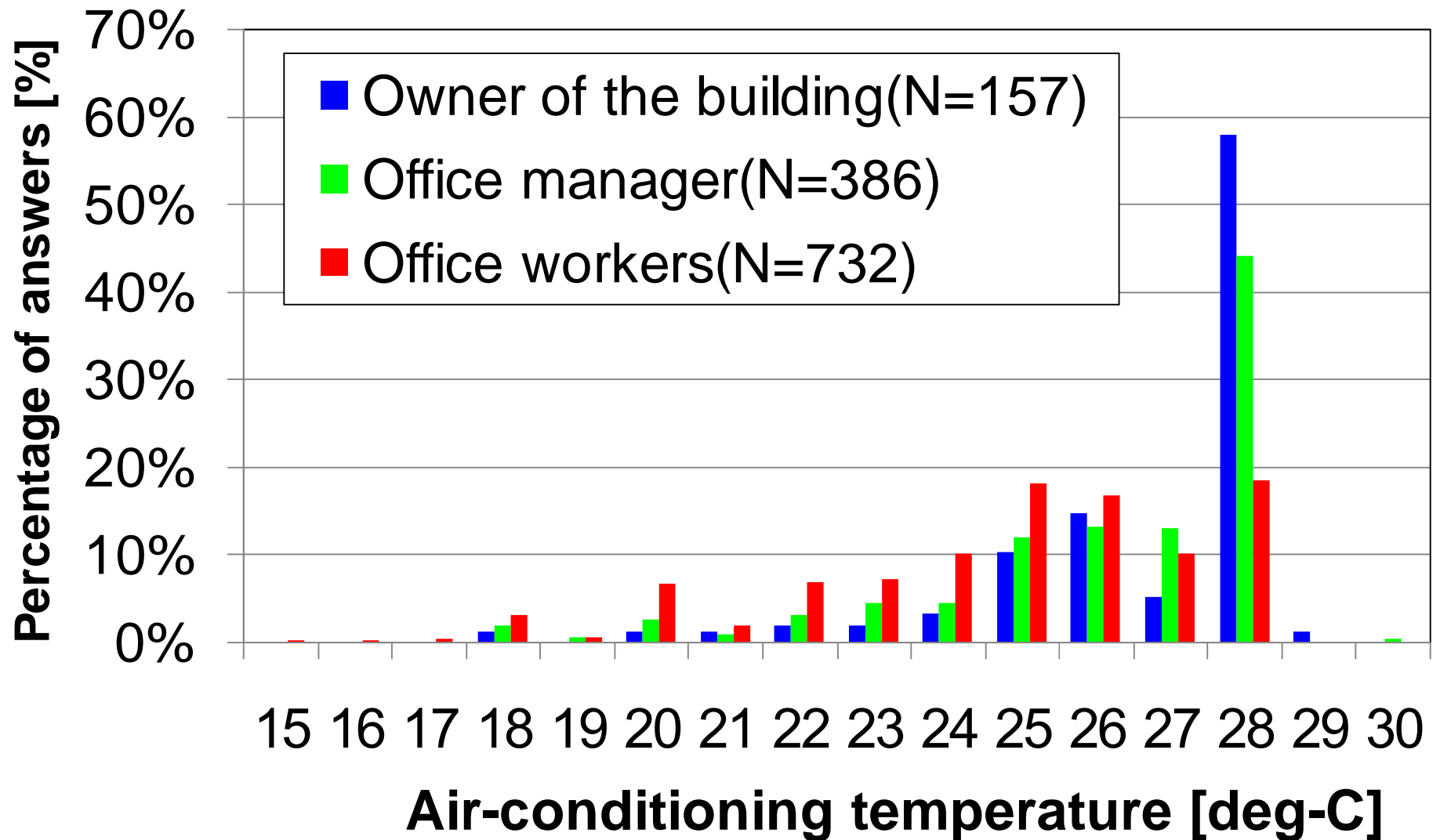


- ◆ Understanding of workers of the effect of the measures can be enhanced

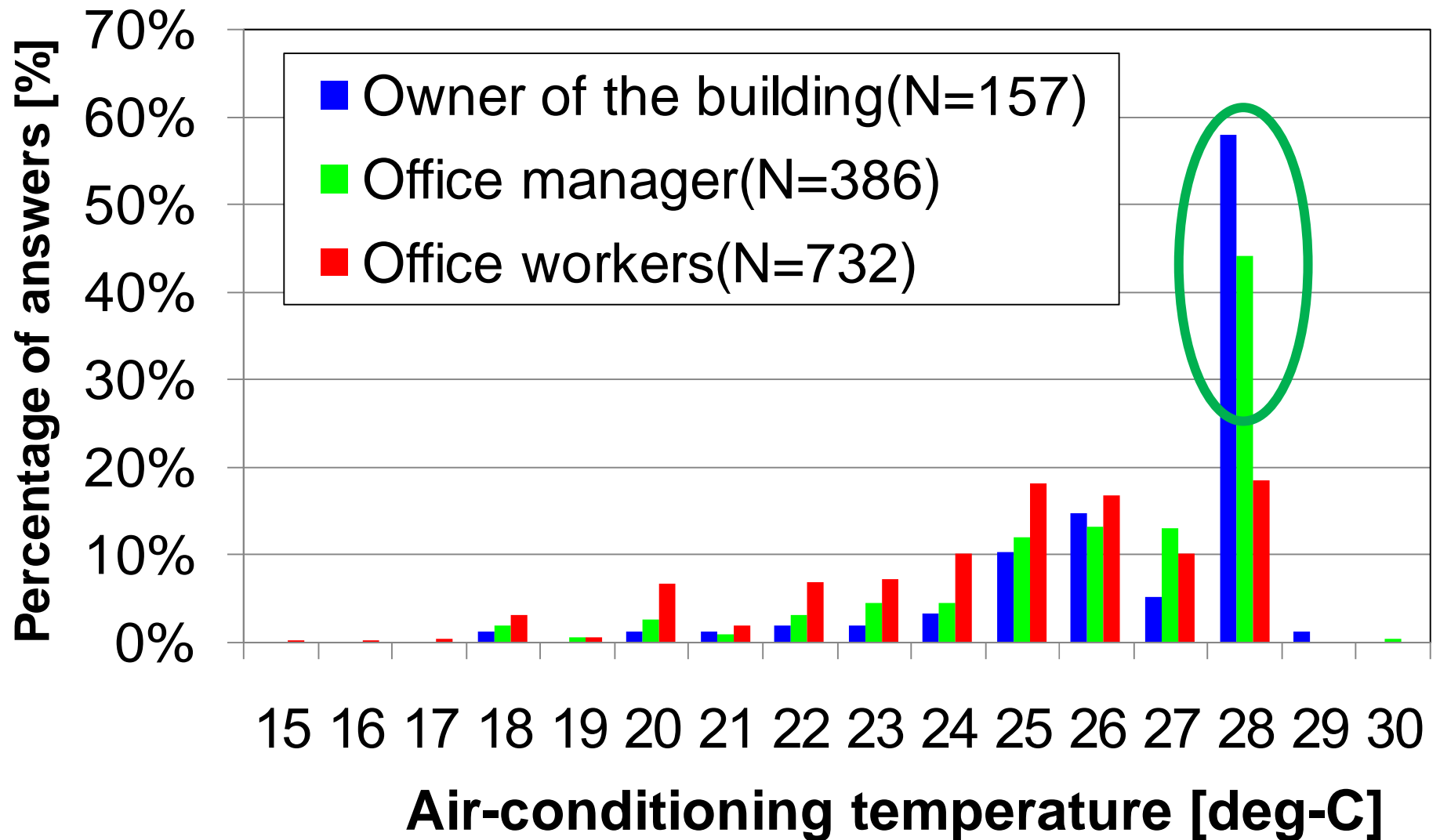


- ◆ Promotion of energy-saving measures

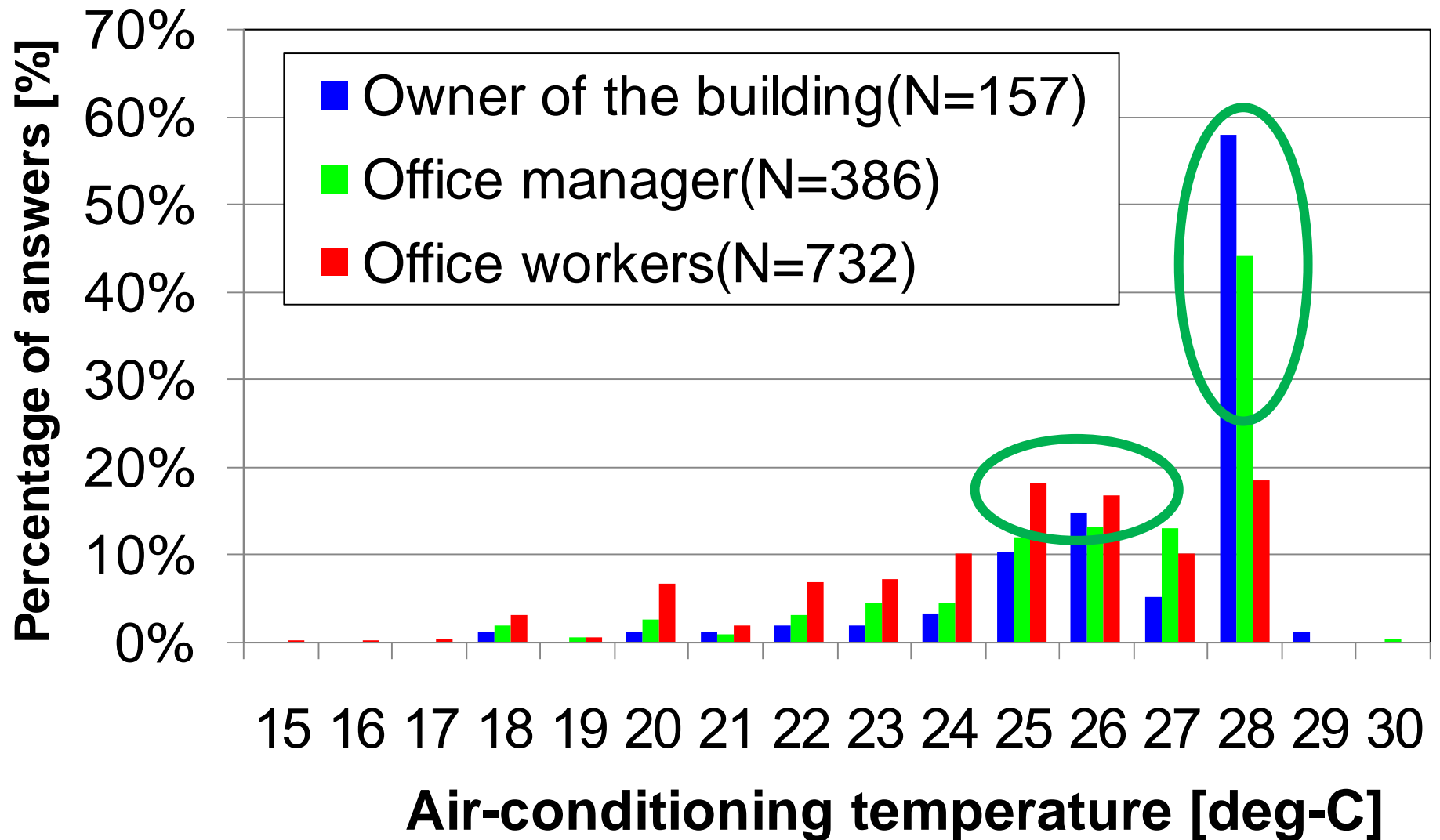
Frequency distribution of actual air-conditioning temperature set in offices for each type of decision maker



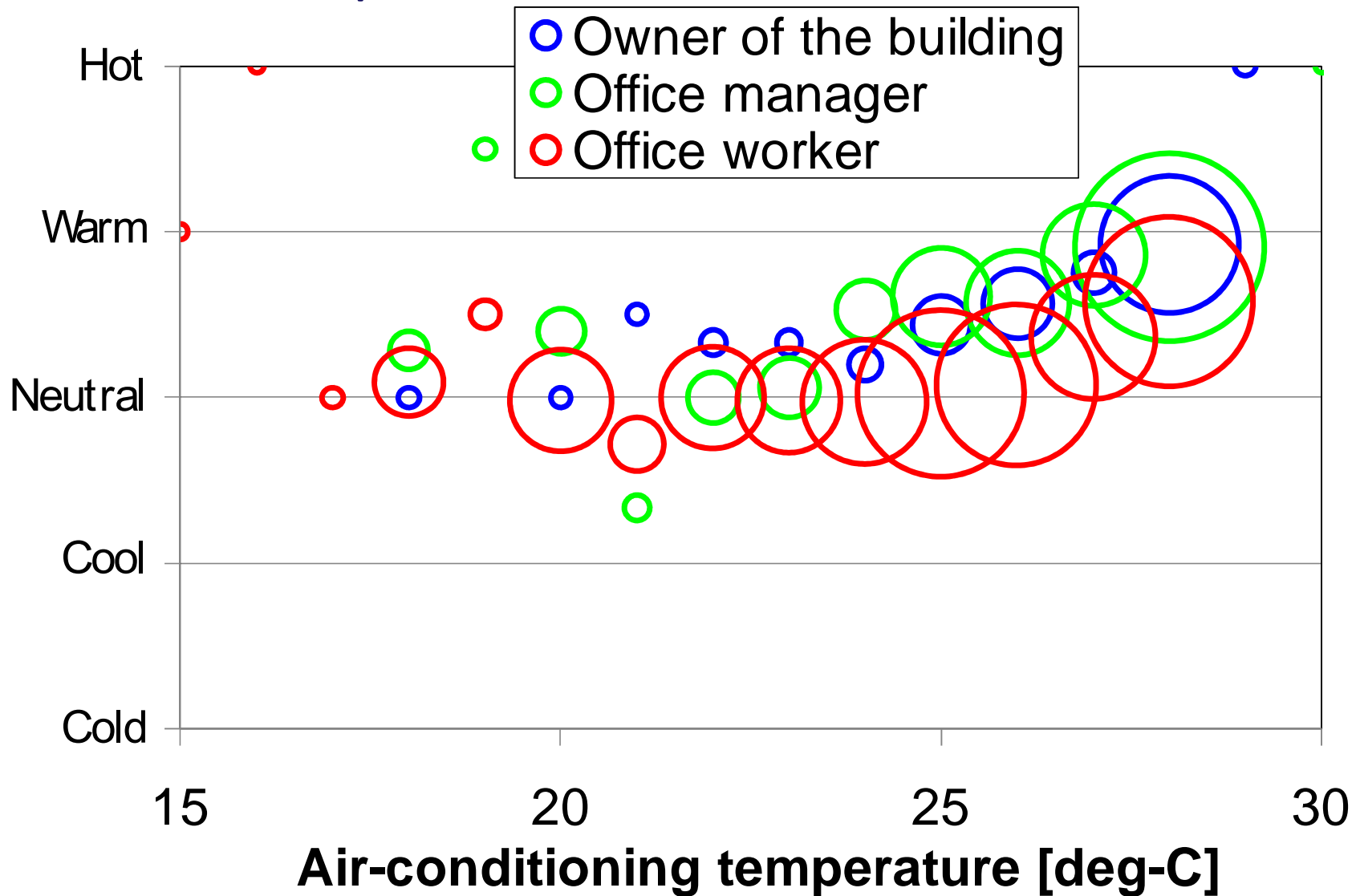
Frequency distribution of actual air-conditioning temperature set in offices for each type of decision maker



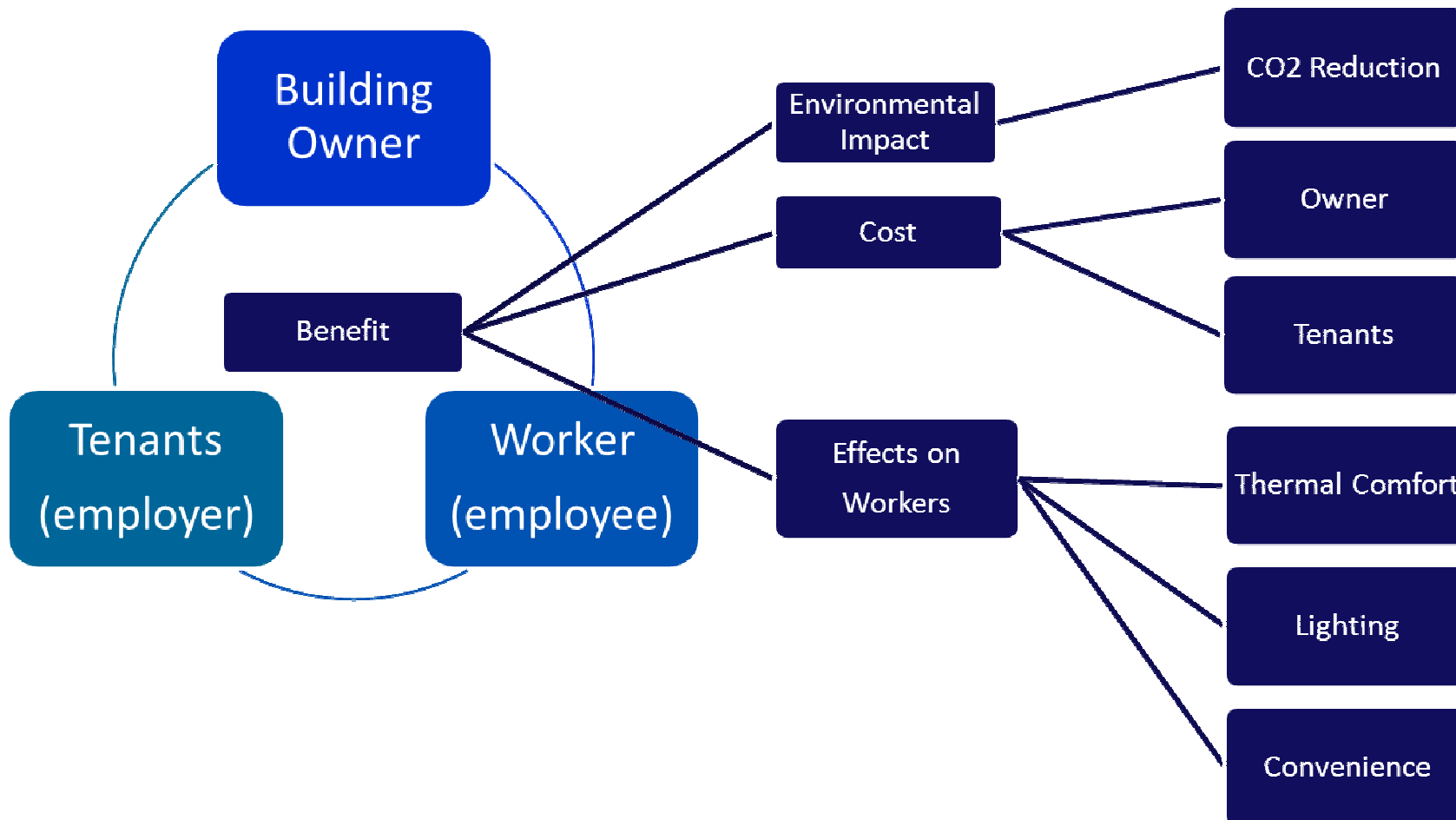
Frequency distribution of actual air-conditioning temperature set in offices for each type of decision maker



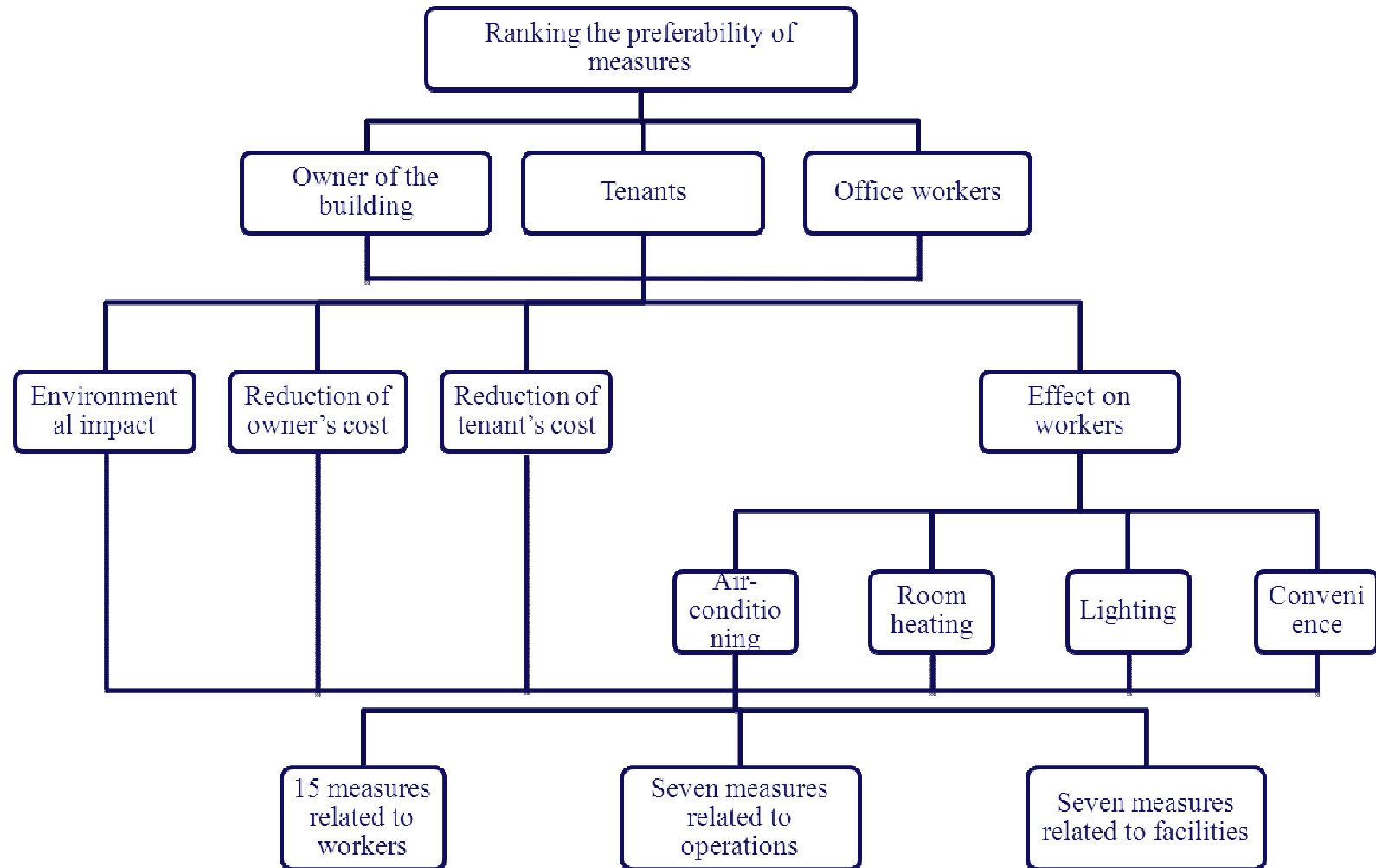
Relationship between air-conditioning temperature and worker comfort



Purpose of the Tool

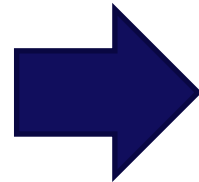
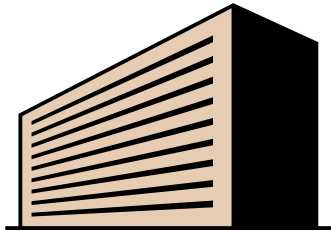


AHP hierarchy diagram

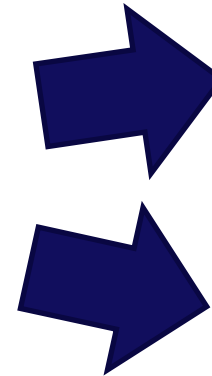
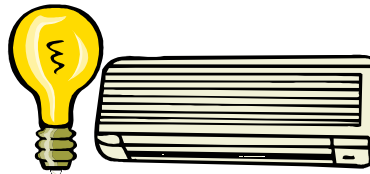


Calculate Evaluation Criteria

Model Building



Energy Consumption
/ Saving Energy



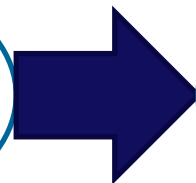
CO2 Reduction



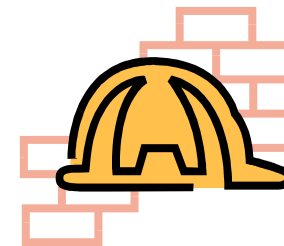
Cost Reduction



Questionnaire
Workers benefit



Cost of Installing Facilities,
Maintenance cost

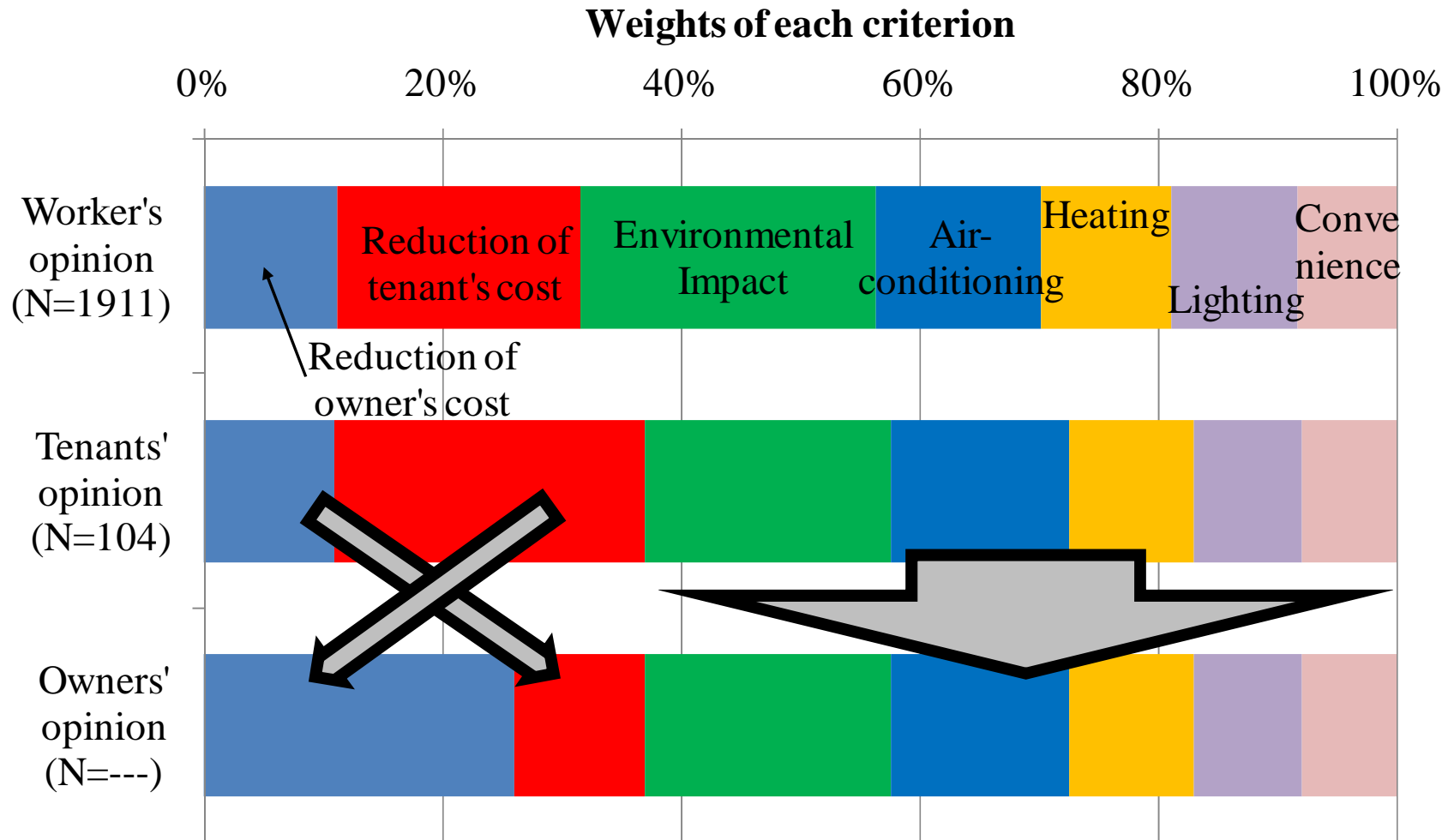


- Turning Lights Off
- Changing the air-conditioning Temp. Etc.

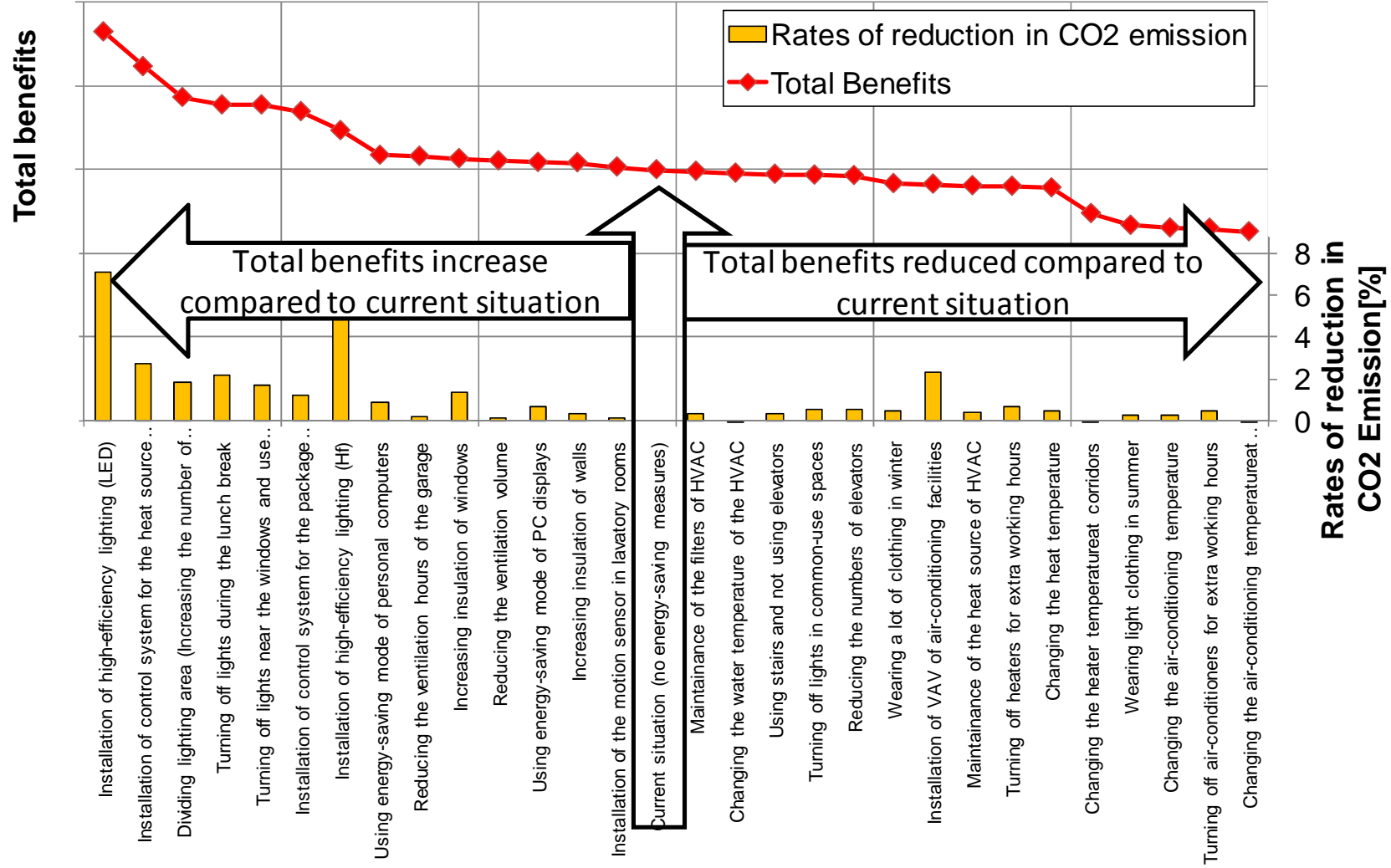
Summary of specifications of six model buildings

| Large building | Small building |
|--|--|
| Rented building (used as office) | |
| Ten stories above ground, one story beneath ground level | Eight stories above ground |
| Total floor area: 12,000 m ² | Total floor area: 2,000 m ² |
| Story height: 3.8m | |
| Ceiling height: 2.7m | |
| Number of elevator: three | Number of elevator: two |

Weights for evaluation criteria for different decision makers



Calculation results of total benefits (average for six model office buildings)



Conclusion

- ◆ Carried out a large-scale Internet-based questionnaire of office workers, tenants and owners on the current status of adoption of energy-saving measures and their agreement and disagreement to promote energy-saving measures for office buildings.
- ◆ Proposed a tool to support the decision-making procedure related to the selection of energy-saving measures using the analytic hierarchy process.