

Decarbonisation through Continuous Analysis and Enhancement of Facilities Energy Efficiency

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UFI Operations and Services Awards Entry
by Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (Management) Limited

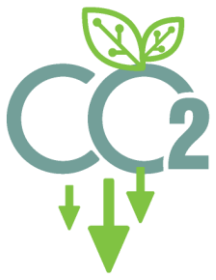
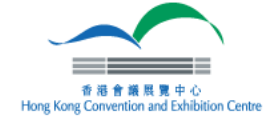


Table of Contents

-
1. INTRODUCTION OF HKCEC
 2. OUR VISION, COMMITMENT, LEADERSHIP AND TARGET
 3. OVERVIEW OF CARBON MANAGEMENT JOURNEY
 4. HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT APPROACHES
 5. PROJECTS CASE STUDY
 - *Chiller Plant Upgrade*
 - *Air Side Systems Enhancement*
 6. SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS
 7. FORWARD LOOKING PLANNING



1. INTRODUCTION OF HKCEC



FAST FACTS

The Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) first opened in **1988**

2 expansions completed in 1997 and 2009

Our Size & Facilities

Size and Scale

306,000 m²

6 Exhibition Halls

2 Multi-Purpose Halls

52 Meeting Rooms

7 Restaurants

Equipment

12,000 TR Chiller Plant (13 nos. chillers)

79 PAUs, 246 AHUs,

39 Lift, 89 Escalators

Leadership in Carbon Emission Management

- First organisation in HK accredited ISO 20121 (Event Sustainability Management System) in 2015
- First energy audit in 2016
- Net Zero Carbon Event Pledge in 2021

Our Events:

1,000 events and **8.5 million** attendance annually pre-COVID-19



44 Entertainment & Special Events

351 Other Events



159 Conferences & Conventions



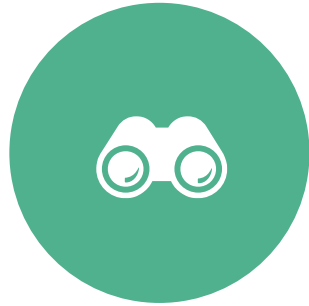
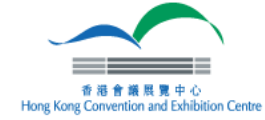
119 Exhibitions



327 Banquets



2. OUR VISION, COMMITMENT, LEADERSHIP, TARGET



Our Vision

To be among the **best exhibition** and convention centres globally, renowned for excellence and hosting the **world's greatest events** while **enhancing Hong Kong's international image**.



Our Commitment

Commit to **Net Zero Carbon Event Pledge in 2021**

Commit to corporate social responsibility, to reduce carbon emissions associated with our operation and adopt **leadership role for our stakeholders** (visitors and customers, event organisers, contractors and other business), exploring means of improving their efficiency and reducing their resources use, hence the carbon emissions.



Our Leadership

Established **Climate Change Policy in 2023**.

Re-organized our **cross-departmental Sustainability Committee** to explore ways and oversee the implementation of carbon reduction plans / continuous improvement, ensuring climate risks are incorporated in facility and event management mindsets



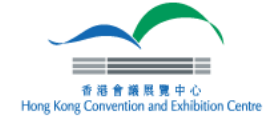
Our Target

To reduce our carbon emissions by 50% by 2030.

To reduce our carbon emissions by 100% from at or before 2050, achieving carbon net zero.



3.OVERVIEW OF CARBON MANAGEMENT JOURNEY



Major Works Highlight





4. HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

01 STRATEGIC

- **Commitment and Organisation Governance** to ensure organisation direction, targets, planning, implementation, verification of results
- **Management Mindset**
- **Oversight** – Sustainability Committee

02 TACTICAL

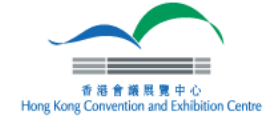
- **ISO 20121** Management System
- 5-year Advancement Plan – (2020-2025, 2026-2030) continuous improvement planning and execution
- **Change Management** – Incorporating technical advancement, team development, stakeholder engagement and management

03 ACTION

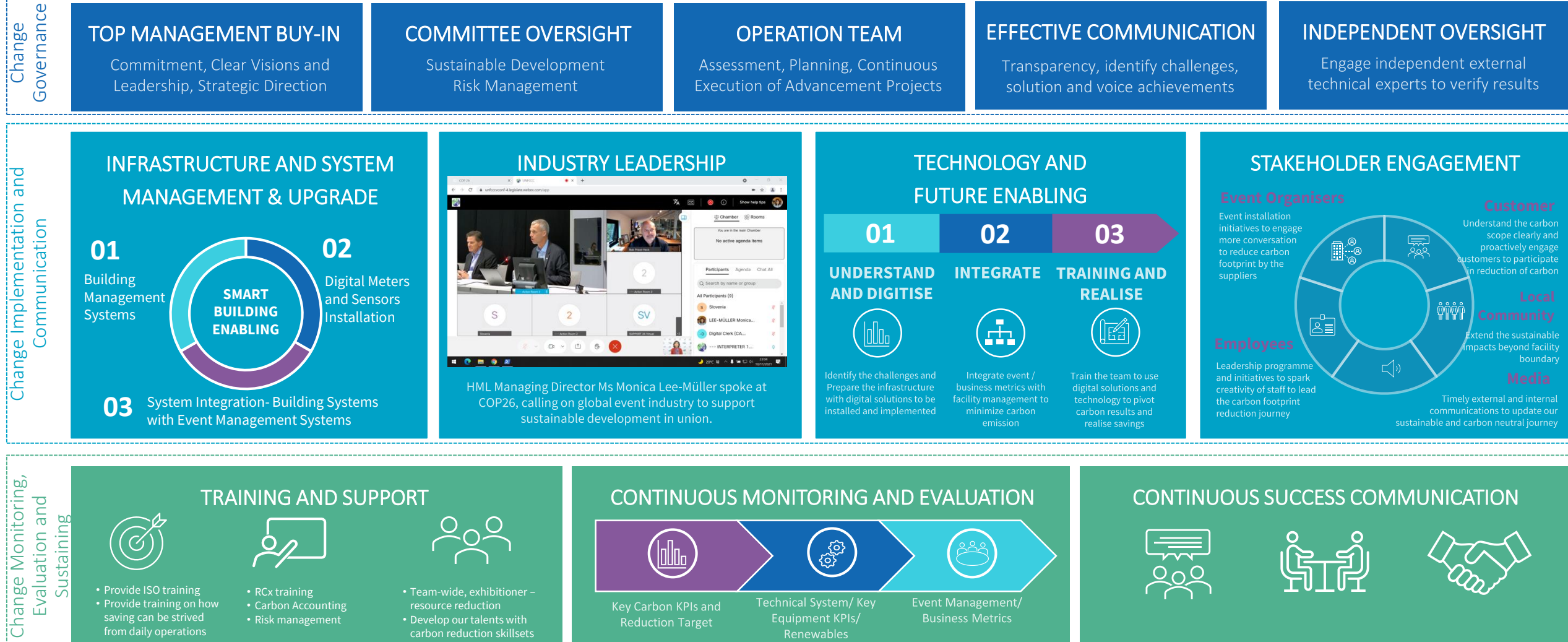
- **Energy/Carbon Management** Programme
- Chiller Upgrade and Optimisation
- Airside System Optimisation-Move-in Move-out Strategy
- Boiler/Lighting/Pumps upgrade
- Using AI and Machine Learning as future planning



3. HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

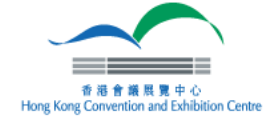


Multi-dimensional Change Management Framework





4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – CHILLER PLANT UPGRADE



CHILLER PLANT UPGRADE PROJECT (2021-2023)

The Challenges

- Invest in **plant upgrade** that consider **values beyond cost and payback**, but also long-term carbon emission and future-enabling continuously optimizations.
- Fit in the part load energy efficiencies** of chillers offered by different brands of chiller suppliers to **the cooling demand profiles** to work out the least possible energy consumption.

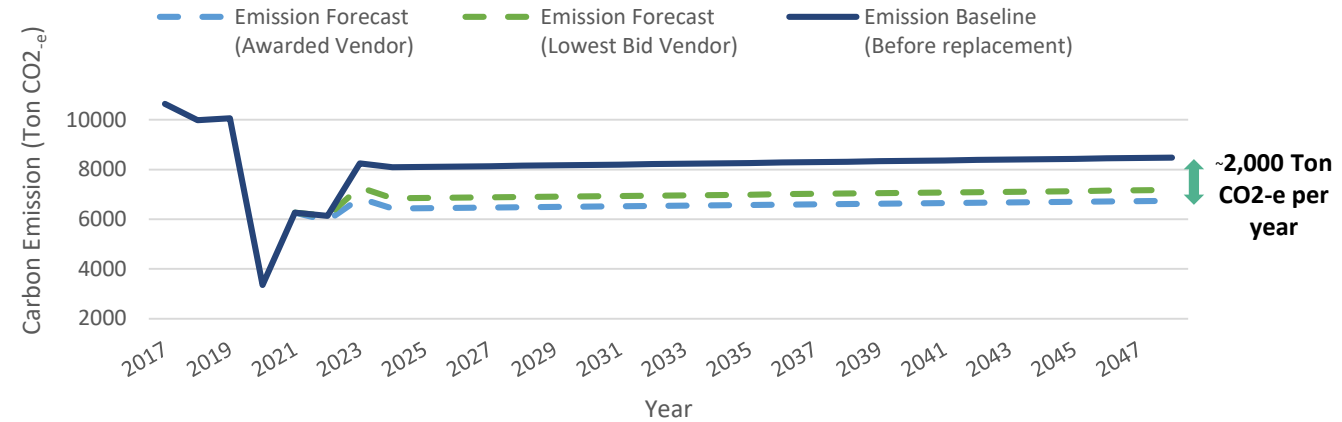
Objectives

- Carbon Emission Reduction Target: **2,000 Ton CO₂-e / Year**
- Minimise the chiller energy/ carbon emission** over the 25-year equipment life cycle.
- Minimise the environmental impacts** by selecting a more environmental-friendly refrigerant (i.e., ozone depletion potential, lower refrigerant leakage).

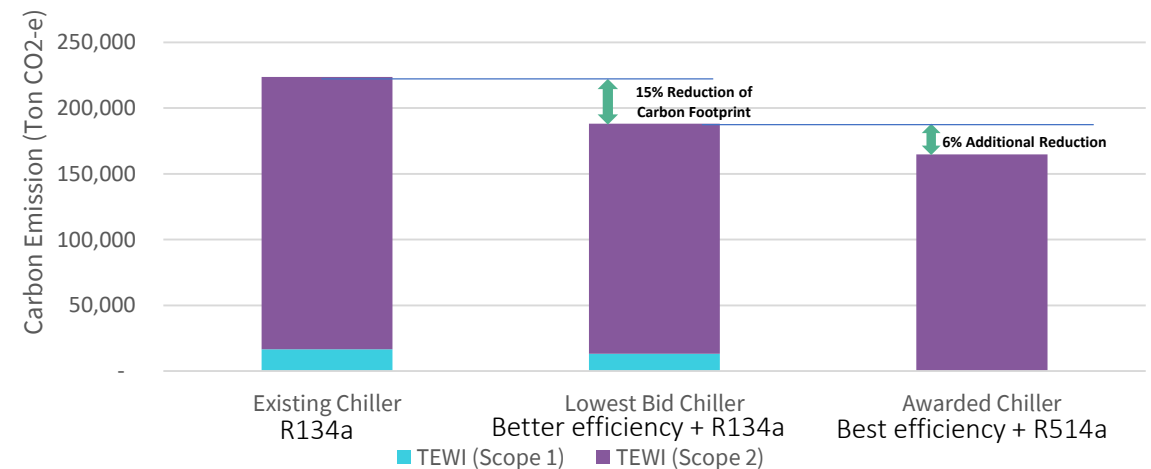
Scope

- Analyse cooling demand profiles and determine how many numbers and which chillers and associated chilled water pumps to be replaced.**
- Carry out refrigerants analysis.**
- In-depth study and compare different types of the chiller plant sequencing controls based on the chiller part load efficiencies.**

25-Year Carbon Emission Projection for Chillers Replacement



Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI) Analysis for Chiller Replacement over 25-Year Life Cycle



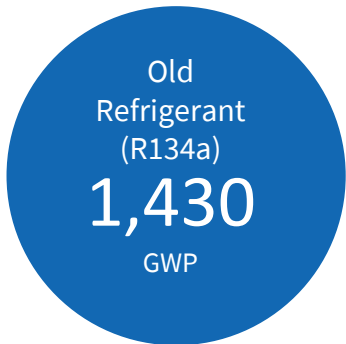


4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – CHILLER PLANT UPGRADE

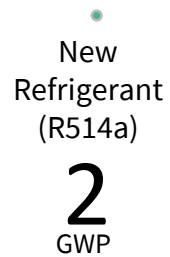
CHILLER PLANT UPGRADE PROJECT

Achievements

- Carbon Emissions Reduction Result: 2,500 Ton CO₂-e / Year (Exceed initial target)



Reduced by
Nearly 100%



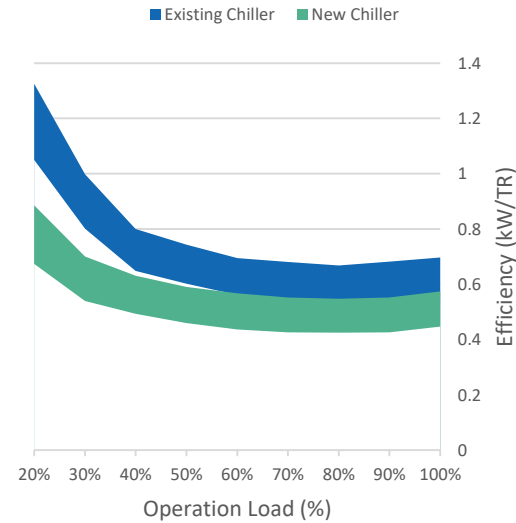
Improved by
28%



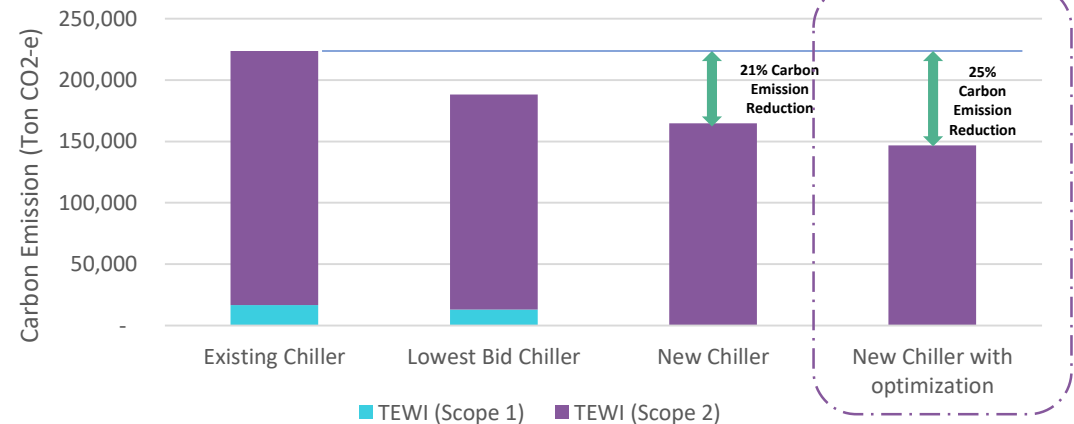
Reduced by
8.69%



Chiller Efficiency Comparison

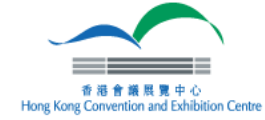


Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI) analysis for chiller replacement over 25-year life cycle





4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – CHILLER PLANT UPGRADE



OPTIMISED CHILLER PLANT CONTROL EXAMPLES

STAGING OPTIMISATION

- Ensure correct time to switch on-off equipment
- Optimised staging setpoint according to event, weather

LEAD-LAG OPTIMISATION

- Select sequence of equipment to turn on / off
- Optimised with weather and equipment actual efficiency

PUMPS SEQUENCING OPTIMISATION

- Adjust staging of pump to fully utilize saving potential of VSD
- Utilize DAS for data driven decision for pump setpoint reset

TRANE 1050TR

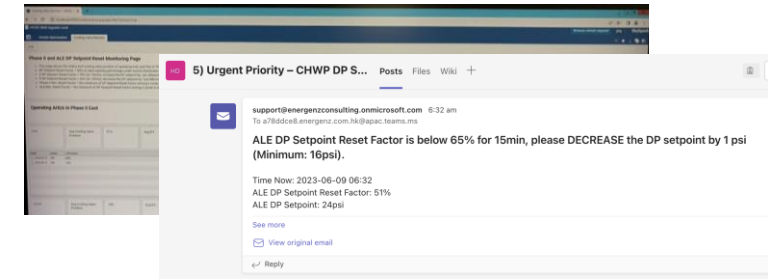
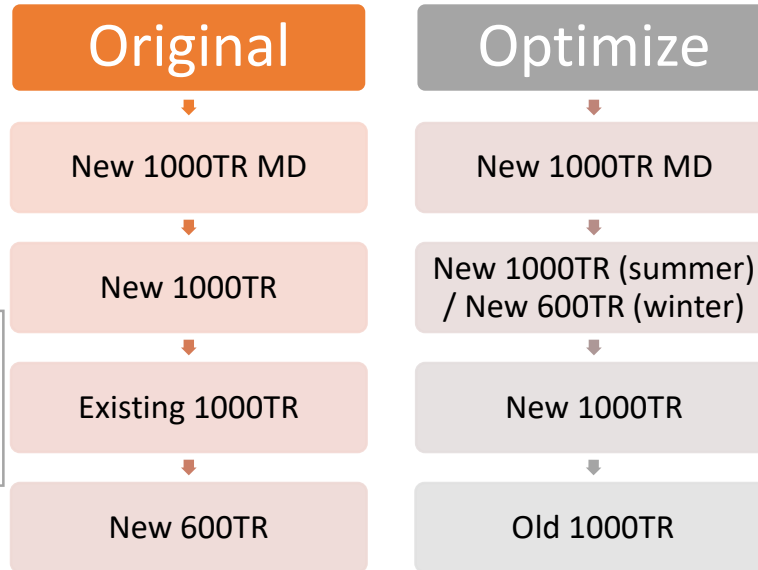
Partload COP for 3692										
% Loading	17	20	21	22	23					
100%	8.31	7.84	7.69	7.53	7.36	6.85	6.67	6.50	6.33	
90%	8.47	8.00	7.83	7.67	7.50	6.98	6.81	6.65	6.49	
80%	8.59	8.06	7.89	7.71	7.54	7.01	6.83	6.67	6.51	
70%	8.46	8.02	7.84	7.67	7.50	6.98	6.81	6.64	6.46	
60%	8.27	7.79	7.64	7.47	7.29	6.77	6.60	6.44	6.28	
50%	7.93	7.40	7.25	7.09	6.92	6.44	6.29	6.16	6.03	
40%	7.36	6.89	6.74	6.62	6.51	6.06	5.92	5.78	5.65	
30%	6.69	6.28	6.12	5.92	5.84	5.49	5.35	5.21	5.08	
20%	5.41	5.04	4.92	4.80	4.70	4.32	4.21	4.11	4.02	
10%	4.51	4.15	4.04	3.89	3.79	3.07	2.98	2.91	2.84	

By considering CH efficiency only, the optimal operation is between **70% - 90%**

Partload kW with PCHWP for 3692

Partload kW for 3692										
% Loading	17	20	21	22						
100%	7.67	7.27	7.14	7.00	6.92	6.48	6.33	6.19	6.05	
90%	7.74	7.35	7.21	7.07	6.92	6.48	6.33	6.19	6.05	
80%	7.76	7.32	7.18	7.03	6.89	6.45	6.29	6.16	6.02	
70%	7.55	7.20	7.05	6.92	6.78	6.35	6.21	6.07	5.92	
60%	7.27	6.90	6.78	6.65	6.50	6.09	5.95	5.82	5.69	
50%	6.85	6.45	6.34	6.22	6.08	5.71	5.59	5.49	5.39	
40%	6.23	5.89	5.78	5.69	5.61	5.27	5.16	5.06	4.96	
30%	5.48	5.21	5.10	4.96	4.90	4.65	4.55	4.45	4.35	
20%	4.28	4.04	3.97	3.89	3.82	3.57	3.49	3.42	3.36	
10%	3.11	2.93	2.88	2.80	2.53	2.35	2.29	2.25	2.21	

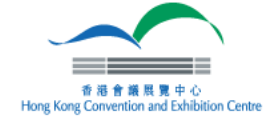
By considering overall CH efficiency (CH+PCWP), the optimal operation is between **80% - 100%**



Original		315 Rated flow		734	
Chiller operation	Pump Qty	Speed	Total SWP Power	Flow @	Total SWP Flow
0	1	25	0	0	0
1	1	32	94.41	469.76	469.76
2	1	34	Optimized		
3	1	40	SeaWater Pump Control	Rated Power	315 Rated flow
4	2	34	2		
5	2	36	Chiller operation	Pump Qty	Speed
6	2	40	Power @	Total SWP Power	Flow @
7	2	43	0	0	0
8	3	36	1	1	30
9	3	40	2	1	35
10	3	43	3	1	40
11	3	40	4	2	30
12	4	40	5	2	35
13	4	40	6	3	30
			7	3	32
			8	3	37
			9	3	40
			10	4	33
			11	4	37
			12	4	42
			13	4	43



4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT



AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT (2019-2023)

The Challenges

- Just one-to-one Air Handling Unit (AHU) replacement cannot maximize the carbon emission reduction.
- Different types of events has its own characteristic of occupancy / thermal demand patterns, hence **it implies one control mode for AHUs difficult to make energy efficient operations for all types of events.**
- For different types of events, need to review, monitor and adjust the controls of fresh air supply smartly to fulfill the indoor air quality requirement as well as conserve the energy consumption.

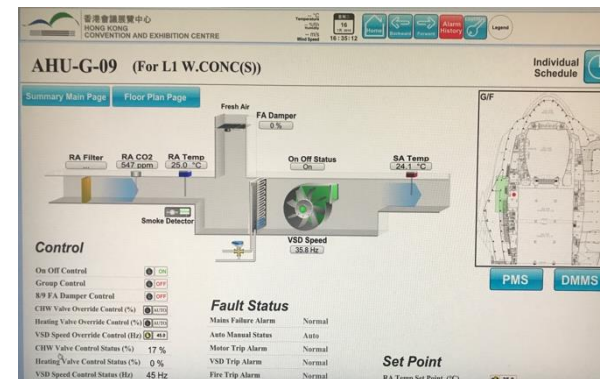
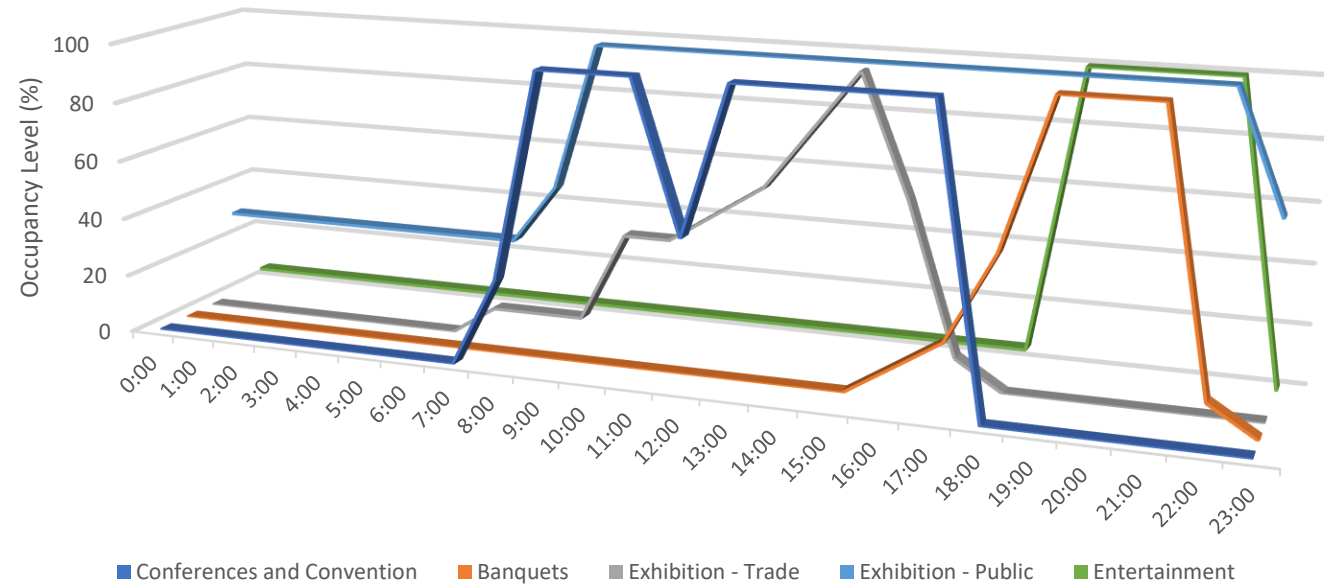
Objectives

- Carbon Emission Reduction Target: **700 Ton CO2-e / Year**
- Equip the facility with digital meters to enable further in-depth analysis for adjusting the controls if necessary.
- Redesign of air side controls to suit complex occupancy levels arising from different types of events.

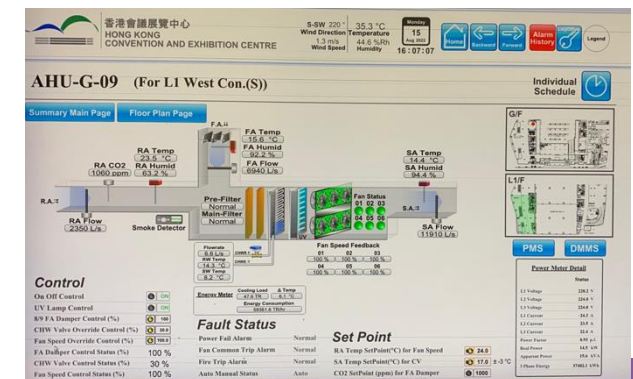
Scope (Multiple Projects)

- Study and adopt latest technologies applicable to Air Handling Units (AHUs) replacement projects for our Exhibition Halls in Phase II
- Study different AHU control logics and settings to suit different types of events
- **Launch the demand ventilation controls for AHUs serving Exhibition Halls and Kitchen Exhaust System**

Occupancy level of different event types



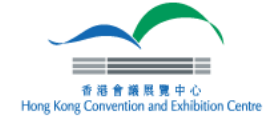
BMS Controls Before AHUs Replacement



BMS Control After AHUs Replacement

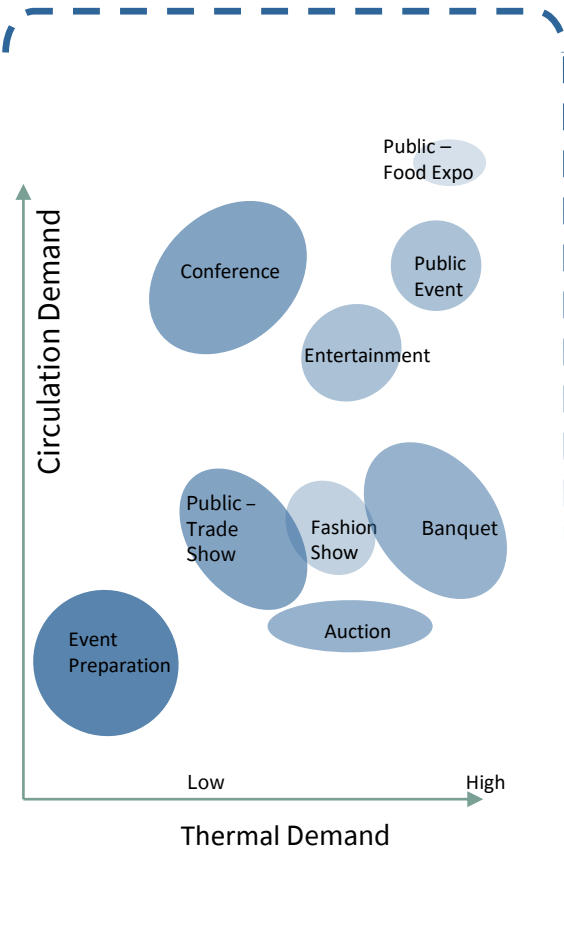


4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT



AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT

01 UNDERSTAND



02 DIGITISE & UPGRADE



650 nos. of IoT sensor (Temp, Humidity, CO2, PM 2.5, PM 10, VOC)

Enhanced Control Metering
Additional monitoring point, Energy Valve and review of control logic to provide flexible control due to high variety of operation demand



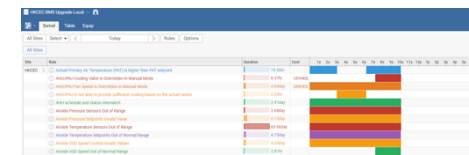
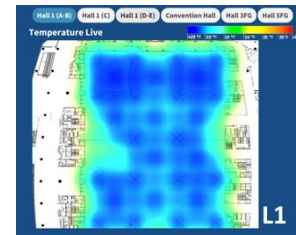
New Installed digital power meters during replacement/ upgrade project

New Installed Pressure Independent Energy Valve during upgrade



03 ANALYSE & RESOLVE

Heat Map (live with playback capability) for detail review of operation

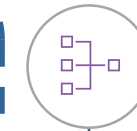


Data Analytic System (DAS) for rule base monitoring



Work order management

04 MONITOR AND EVALUATE



System Enhancement

- AHUs Replacement
 - Apply energy-saving technology
 - Control Logic Upgrade
- Demand Control Ventilation Upgrade
 - Install VSD, Energy Meter
 - Control Logic Upgrade



Adoption of Data Analytic System (DAS)

- Realtime alerts on equipment controls and settings when they are operating out of boundaries
- Operators to take necessary actions for avoiding energy wastage
- Finetune precool and setback time based on historical data

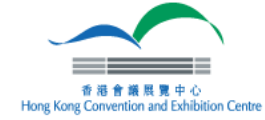


Mindset Change (Best Practice)

- Setpoints adjustment
- Event Prep time operation
- Regular review of improvement projects



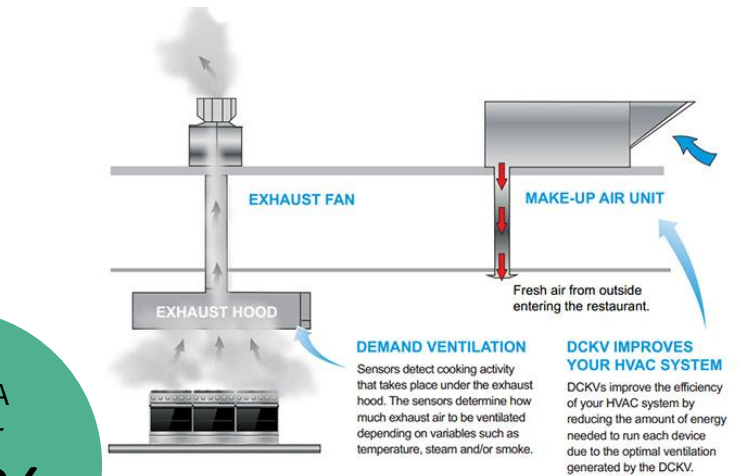
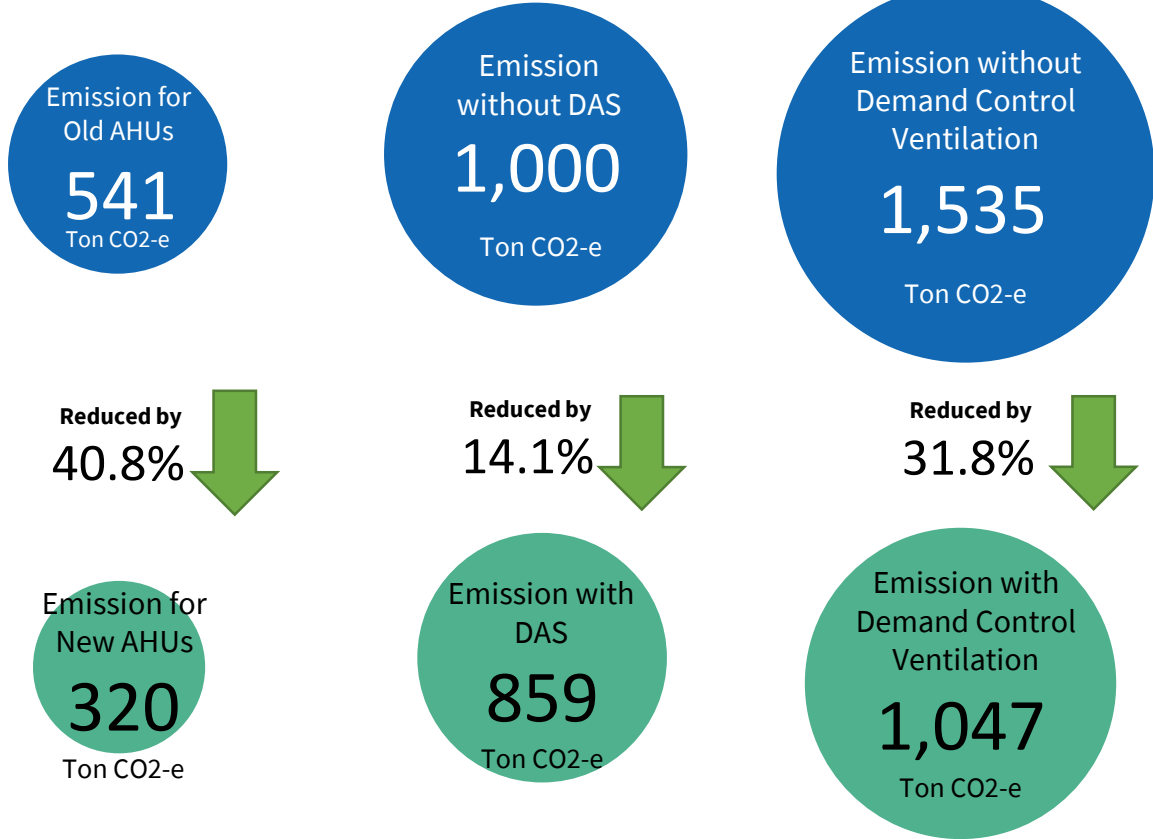
4.PROJECT CASE STUDY – AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT



AIR SIDE SYSTEMS ENHANCEMENT

Achievements

Carbon Emissions Reduction Result: 850 Ton CO2-e / Year (Exceed initial target)



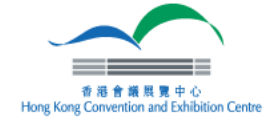
Reduce FA intake for **>50%** Operation time



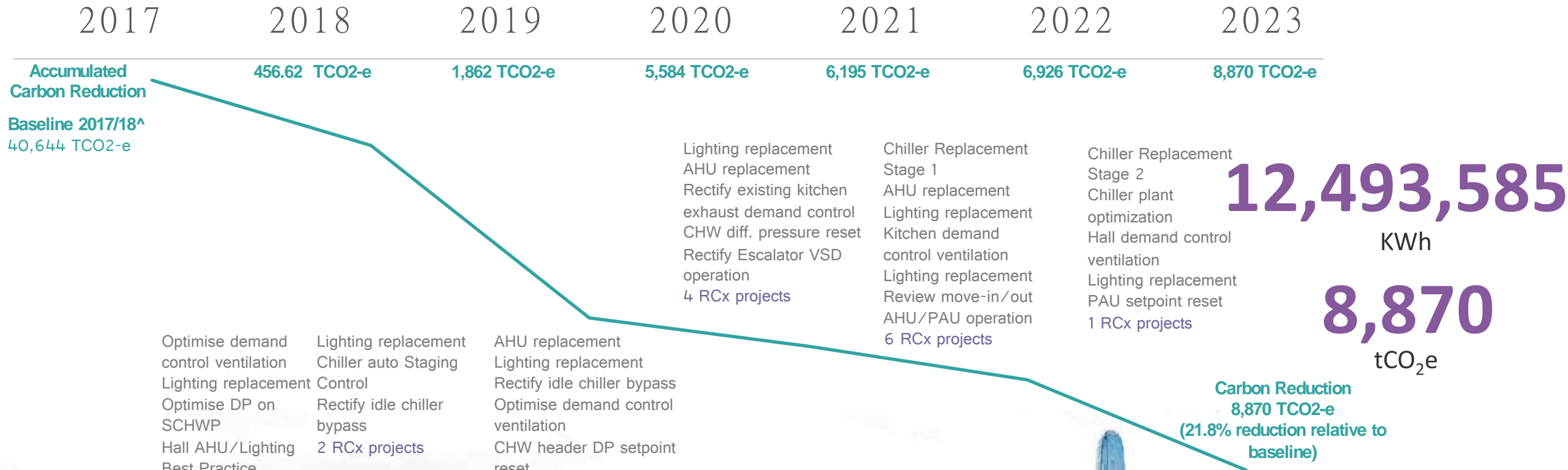
EC Plug fan Energy Saving **>40%**



5.SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS



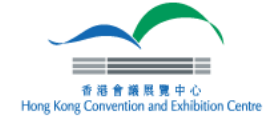
By end of FY2023, percentage of carbon footprint will be reduced by 21.8%



[^] Major Carbon Emission of HKCEC by Scope 2 (electricity purchase) only



5.SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS



Values and Benefits of Decarbonization



Environmental Benefit

8,870 Ton CO2-e or 21.8% by end of 2030 relative to 2017 as baseline,

Planting of 386,000 trees



Financial Benefit

Cumulative reduction on electricity consumption since 2017:

Over 12M kWh

Cumulative cost saving:

Up to HK\$20M



Other Intangible Values

Internal

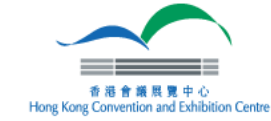
Demonstrate a “can-do” mindset to our staff on moving towards net-zero carbon pledge

External

- Influence positively our stakeholders for collaboration to reduce the carbon emissions of their events
- Share what we learnt to other venue operators aiming to support the decarbonisation of the whole industry



6.FORWARD LOOKING PLANNING



Moving Towards Digitization

UTILIZATION OF ENGINEERING DATA



To develop the current Single SMART Platform for real-time monitoring

- Energy Consumption and Usage Intensity
- System operation vs Event Schedule



Venue Energy Management

- Enhance data coverage to show
- Venue Energy Consumption
 - Venue Water Consumption

Development Plan

DATA INTEGRATION



Flexibility of integration

- DAS is adopted in 2017 and support integration to building service, IT system

Integration to non Engineering Data

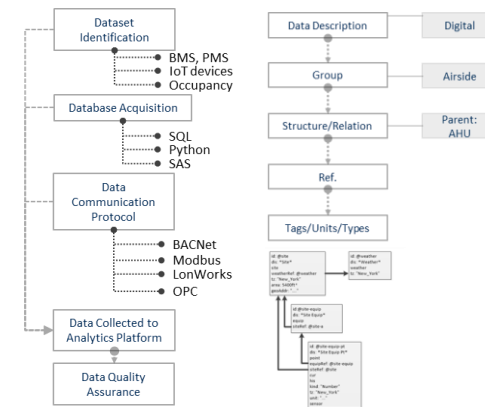
- Event Management System
- People Counting System

Data Transparency to Organizers

- Venue Energy / Water consumption
- Carbon footprint for Event

Integration with Events Data

FUTURE MODEL DATA PREPARATION AND SET UP

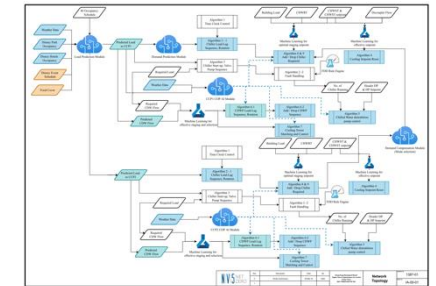


Model data preparation

- Current DAS already stored 4+ year of operation data
- Create relationship among Engineering and non-Engineering data for future modeling
- All data will be analysed and utilized as appropriate for future AI / ML system integration

Future Enabling

FUTURE AI AND MACHINE LEARNING ENBLED DECISION- MAKING



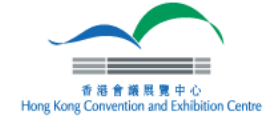
AI / Machine Learning-based decision making

- Turn on-off equipment at the correct time
- Adjust setpoint based on event type, actual operation, and current weather condition
- Data-driven decision on which equipment to turn on based on the historical efficiency

Future Scenario



6.FORWARD LOOKING PLANNING

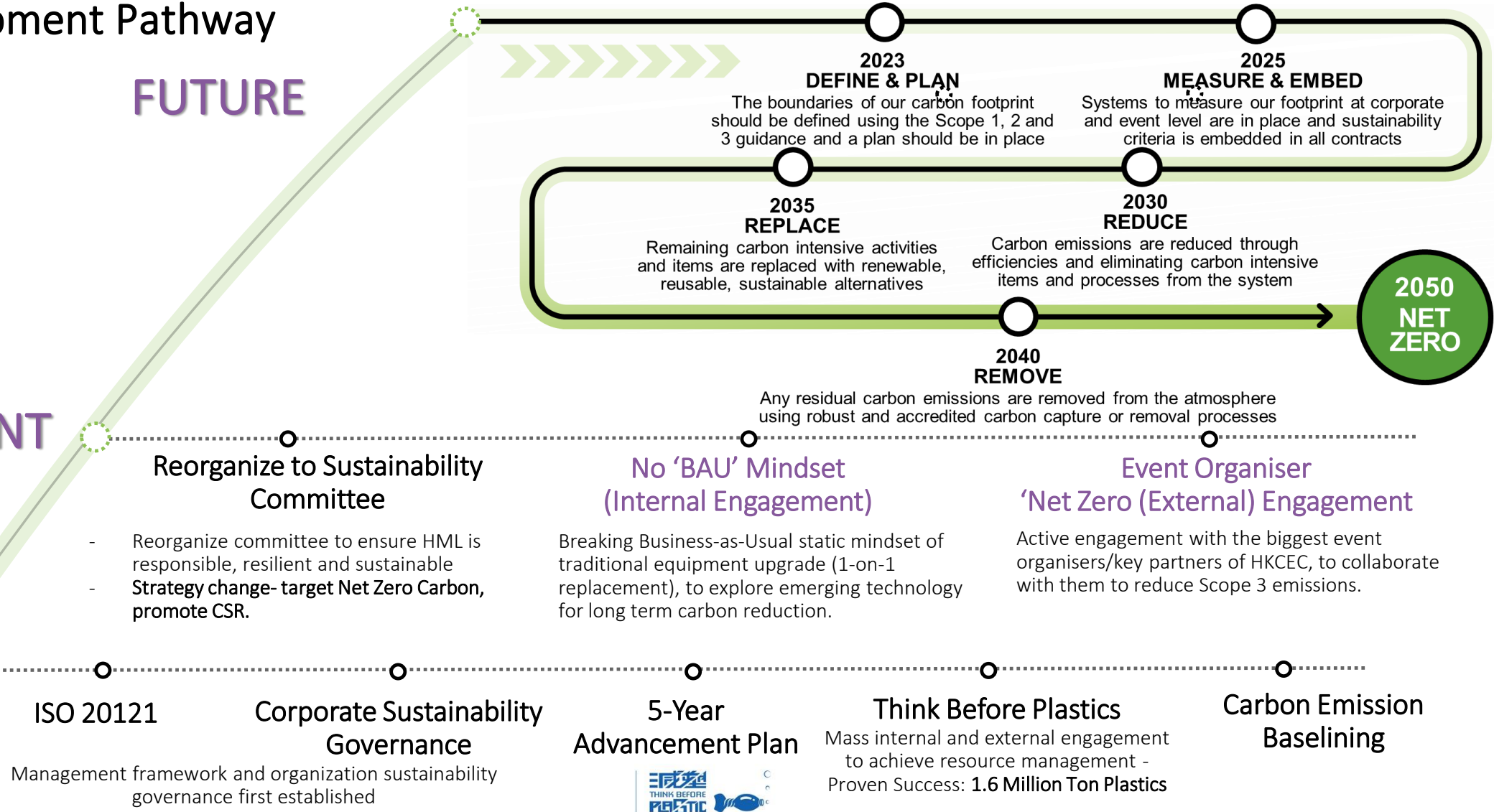


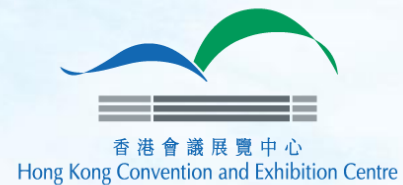
Development Pathway

FUTURE

PRESENT

PAST





CC₂ **THANK
YOU!**

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