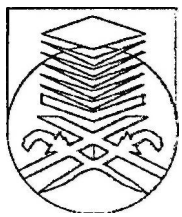

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
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BIPV SYSTEM: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS USAGE FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS (COMPARISON BETWEEN BIPV SYSTEM BUILDING WITH NON-BIPV SYSTEM BUILDING)

This academic project is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor of Building Surveying (Hons.)

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A building is a shelter or a place for human to live, work or doing their activities such as business, religious, for study purposes and others. Basic requirements for a building to be assumed as a complete building are when the building has the electrical energy to provide successfully functional of services in a building such as lighting system, air conditioning system, ventilation system and others. Besides, a building also needs other services such as water supply system, drainage system and sewerage system. The purpose of a building is also to protect human from the external environment conditions such as rain, storm, and hot weather and also to produce comfort condition for them.

Buildings can be divided into several types and the usage of energy. Non-residential buildings and facilities consume significant amounts of energy. Non-residential energy consumers can be divided into three major classifications; non-residential buildings, industrial or manufacturing facilities and transportation. Non-residential, or commercial and institutional buildings include office buildings, mercantile or service, warehouse or storage, educational, public assembly, lodging, health care, food service, food sales and public order/safety. Office buildings refer to buildings used for general office space, professional offices and administrative offices.