



**DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**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.)**

**AHMAD EZZANI BIN ABU BAKAR
(2006132763)**

OCTOBER 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BISMILLAHIRRAHMANIRRAHIM

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah S.W.T for giving me health and strength to successfully complete the dissertation. I am also thankful to my supervisor, Encik Mahayudin bin Mahmood who gave me guidance and supervise me on how to successfully complete the dissertation in a proper way. His precision, criticism, recommendation and valuable suggestions are gratefully appreciated. Thanks a lot to my beloved father, mother and all family members. I am very grateful for their understanding, encouragement and always supporting me in many aspects directly and indirectly.

Also, special appreciation for the respondents of my interview session; Miss Ngau Siew Lian, Science Teacher of Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan (P) Sri Aman, Petaling Jaya, Encik Ruslan bin Bustani, Principle of Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Dato' Harun, Tanjung Karang, Encik Abdul Aziz bin Haji Asnawi, Vice Principle of Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Serf Desa, Tanjung Karang, Puan Mazmin binti Mohd, Principle of Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kuala Kubu Bharu, Encik Langga Rimon and Encik Mohd Mazwan Mostakim, Research Assistant of Photovoltaic Monitoring Center, UiTM Shah Alam.

Finally, thank you to everyone who has contributed to the completion of the dissertation.

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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.