

BSI Standards Publication

Energy performance of buildings — Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies

Part 6-10: Explanation and justification of EN 15316-5, Module M3-7, M8-7



National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of CEN/TR 15316-6-10:2017.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee RHE/24, Central heating installations.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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CON	tents	Page	
Europ	oean foreword	4	
Intro	duction		
1	Scope	7	
2	Normative references	7	
3	Terms and definitions	7	
4	Symbols and abbreviations		
4.1	Symbols		
4.2	Subscripts	7	
5	Information on the method	7	
6	Method description (storage model: multi volume)		
6.1 6.2	RationaleTime steps		
6.2 6.3	Assumptions		
6.4	Number of volume to model the storage	8	
6.5	Data input	_	
6.5.1 6.5.2	Volume Thermal losses		
6.5.3	Power unit		
6.5.4	Auxiliary	9	
6.6	Calculation information	9	
7	Worked out examples		
7.1 7.1.1	Storage model with 4 volumes Description		
7.1.1 7.1.2	Calculation details		
7.1.3	Remarks and comments		
7.2	Storage model with single volume		
7.2.1 7.2.2	DescriptionCalculation details		
7.2.2	Remarks and comments		
8	Application range	10	
8.1	Energy performance		
8.2	Energy certificate		
8.3 8.4	InspectionSystem complexity		
9	Regulation use		
10	Information on the accompanying spreadsheet		
11	Results of the validation tests	11	
12	Quality issues		
Anne	x A (informative) CALCULATION FLOWCHART	12	
Anne	x B (informative) Calculation example: storage for domestic hot water modelled with		
	4 volumes	14	

Annex C (informative) Example 2: Storage for heating and domestic hot water with international back up heater modelled with 1 volume	
Annex D (informative) Calculation method of weighting factor f_sto_bac_acc	
D.1 Principle	29
D.2 Illustration with domestic electric storage water heater (ESWH)	29
D.3 Estimation or f_sto_bac_acc with the accompanying spreadsheet	31
Annex E (informative) Monthly Calculation	
Bibliography	

European foreword

This document (CEN/TR 15316-6-10:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 228 "Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

Introduction

The set of EPB standards, technical reports and supporting tools

In order to facilitate the necessary overall consistency and coherence, in terminology, approach, input/output relations and formats, for the whole set of EPB-standards, the following documents and tools are available:

- a) a document with basic principles to be followed in drafting EPB-standards: CEN/TS 16628:2014, Energy Performance of Buildings Basic Principles for the set of EPB standards [1];
- b) a document with detailed technical rules to be followed in drafting EPB-standards; CEN/TS 16629:2014, Energy Performance of Buildings Detailed Technical Rules for the set of EPB-standards [2];
- c) the detailed technical rules are the basis for the following tools:
 - 1) a common template for each EPB-standard, including specific drafting instructions for the relevant clauses;
 - 2) a common template for each technical report that accompanies an EPB standard or a cluster of EPB standards, including specific drafting instructions for the relevant clauses;
 - 3) a common template for the spreadsheet that accompanies each EPB standard, to demonstrate the correctness of the EPB calculation procedures.

Each EPB-standards follows the basic principles and the detailed technical rules and relates to the overarching EPB-standard, EN ISO 52000-1.

One of the main purposes of the revision of the EPB-standards is to enable that laws and regulations directly refer to the EPB-standards and make compliance with them compulsory. This requires that the set of EPB-standards consists of a systematic, clear, comprehensive and unambiguous set of energy performance procedures. The number of options provided is kept as low as possible, taking into account national and regional differences in climate, culture and building tradition, policy and legal frameworks (subsidiarity principle). For each option, an informative default option is provided (Annex B).

Rationale behind the EPB technical reports

There is a risk that the purpose and limitations of the EPB standards will be misunderstood, unless the background and context to their contents – and the thinking behind them – is explained in some detail to readers of the standards. Consequently, various types of informative contents are recorded and made available for users to properly understand, apply and nationally or regionally implement the EPB standards.

If this explanation would have been attempted in the standards themselves, the result is likely to be confusing and cumbersome, especially if the standards are implemented or referenced in national or regional building codes.

Therefore each EPB standard is accompanied by an informative technical report, like this one, where all informative content is collected, to ensure a clear separation between normative and informative contents (see CEN/TS 16629 [2]):

- to avoid flooding and confusing the actual normative part with informative content,
- to reduce the page count of the actual standard, and
- to facilitate understanding of the set of EPB standards.

PD CEN/TR 15316-6-10:2017

CEN/TR 15316-6-10:2017 (E)

This was also one of the main recommendations from the European CENSE project [5] that laid the foundation for the preparation of the set of EPB standards.

1 Scope

This Technical Report refers to EN 15316-5, covering module M3-7 and M8-7

It contains information to support the correct understanding, use and national adaptation of EN 15316-5.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 15316-5:2017, Energy performance of buildings — Method for calculation of system energy requirements and system efficiencies — Part 5: Space heating and DHW storage systems (not cooling), M3-7, M8-7

EN ISO 7345:1995, Thermal insulation — Physical quantities and definitions (ISO 7345:1987)

EN ISO 52000-1:2017, Energy performance of buildings — Overarching EPB assessment — Part 1: General framework and procedures (ISO 52000-1:2017)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 7345:1995, EN ISO 52000-1:2017 and EN 15316-5:2017 apply.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

4.1 Symbols

For the purposes of this document, the symbols given in EN ISO 52000-1:2017 and in EN 15316-5:2017 apply.

4.2 Subscripts

For the purposes of this document, the subscripts given in EN ISO 52000-1:2017, in EN 15316-5:2017 (the accompanied EPB standard) apply.

5 Information on the method

The method calculates the thermal balance of the storage unit. This storage unit in divided, for the calculation purpose, in fixed volumes that are in stable conditions (temperature) for any time step considered.

This method covers the thermal calculation of the storage unit where the temperature is stratified, due to delay between the energy demand and the re-heat by the generation unit.

The generation unit can be located outside of the storage unit (combustion boilers, heat pump) or inside for specific cases (electric resistance for the main or for the back-up).

The temperature of any volume is the result of the energy balance for the volume considered (energy input, mass transfer, thermal losses though the envelope).

In case of multi storage unit the control system defines the priority between the storage unit (parallel mounting) or the order (serial mounting).