

Energy performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13790:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13790:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 24.04.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 05.03.2008.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13790:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13790:2008.</p> <p>This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 24.04.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard text 05.03.2008.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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ICS 91.120.10

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English Version

**Energy performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for
space heating and cooling (ISO 13790:2008)**

Performance énergétique des bâtiments - Calcul des
besoins d'énergie pour le chauffage et le refroidissement
des locaux (ISO 13790:2008)

Energieeffizienz von Gebäuden - Berechnung des
Energiebedarfs für Heizung und Kühlung (ISO 13790:2008)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13790:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 "Thermal performance of buildings and building components" the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 13790:2004, EN 832:1998.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (Mandate M/343), and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD). It forms part of a series of standards aimed at European harmonisation of the methodology for the calculation of the energy performance of buildings. An overview of the whole set of standards is given in CEN/TR 15615.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13790:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13790:2008 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	v
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions.....	3
3.1 Time steps, periods and seasons	3
3.2 Spaces, zones and areas	3
3.3 Temperatures	4
3.4 Energy	5
3.5 Building heat transfer	7
3.6 Building heat gains and recoverable system thermal losses	7
3.7 Building energy balance	8
4 Symbols	8
5 Outline of the calculation procedures	11
5.1 Energy balance of building and systems	11
5.2 Main structure of calculation procedure	12
5.3 Different types of calculation method	15
5.4 Main characteristics of the different methods	15
5.5 Overall energy balances for building and systems.....	16
6 Definition of boundaries and zones	16
6.1 General	16
6.2 Boundary of the building for the calculation	17
6.3 Thermal zones	17
6.4 Determination of conditioned floor area, A_f	20
7 Building energy need for space heating and cooling	21
7.1 Calculation procedure	21
7.2 Energy need for heating and cooling	22
7.3 Multiple steps to integrate or isolate interactions.....	27
7.4 Length of heating and cooling seasons for operation of season-length-dependent provisions.....	29
8 Heat transfer by transmission	33
8.1 Calculation procedure	33
8.2 Total heat transfer by transmission per building zone.....	33
8.3 Transmission heat transfer coefficients.....	34
8.4 Input data and boundary conditions.....	37
9 Heat transfer by ventilation	38
9.1 Calculation procedure	38
9.2 Total heat transfer by ventilation per building zone — Seasonal or monthly method	38
9.3 Ventilation heat transfer coefficients.....	39
9.4 Input data and boundary conditions.....	45
10 Internal heat gains	47
10.1 Calculation procedure	47
10.2 Overall internal heat gains	47
10.3 Internal heat gain elements — All methods	49
10.4 Input data and boundary conditions.....	49
11 Solar heat gains	53

11.1	Calculation procedure	53
11.2	Overall solar heat gains.....	54
11.3	Solar heat gain elements	55
11.4	Input data and boundary conditions	57
12	Dynamic parameters	61
12.1	Calculation procedure	61
12.2	Dynamic parameters	62
12.3	Boundary conditions and input data	67
13	Indoor conditions	68
13.1	Different modes	68
13.2	Calculation procedures	69
13.3	Boundary conditions and input data	76
14	Energy use for space heating and cooling.....	76
14.1	Annual energy needs for heating and cooling, per building zone.....	76
14.2	Annual energy needs for heating and cooling, per combination of systems.....	76
14.3	Total system energy use for space heating and cooling and ventilation systems.....	77
15	Report.....	81
15.1	General.....	81
15.2	Input data	81
15.3	Results	82
Annex A (normative)	Parallel routes in normative references.....	85
Annex B (normative)	Multi-zone calculation with thermal coupling between zones	89
Annex C (normative)	Full set of equations for simple hourly method.....	93
Annex D (normative)	Alternative formulation for monthly cooling method.....	98
Annex E (normative)	Heat transfer and solar heat gains of special elements.....	100
Annex F (normative)	Climate-related data	111
Annex G (informative)	Simplified methods and standard input data.....	113
Annex H (informative)	Accuracy of the method	127
Annex I (informative)	Explanation and derivation of monthly or seasonal utilization factors	136
Annex J (informative)	Worked example; simple hourly and monthly methods	148
Annex K (informative)	Flow charts of the calculation procedures	154
Bibliography		161

Introduction

This standard provides the means (in part) to assess the contribution that building products and services make to energy conservation and to the overall energy performance of buildings.

This International Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (Mandate M/343), and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD^[26]). It forms part of a series of standards aimed at European harmonization of the methodology for the calculation of the energy performance of buildings. An overview of the whole set of standards to support the EPBD is given in CEN/TR 15615 ^[28]. See also Annex A.

This International Standard is one of a series of calculation methods for the design and evaluation of thermal and energy performance of buildings. It presents a coherent set of calculation methods at different levels of detail, for the energy use for the space heating and cooling of a building, and the influence of the recoverable thermal losses of technical buildings systems such as the heating and cooling system.

In combination with other energy performance-related standards (see Figure 1, which gives an outline of the calculation procedure and its links with other energy performance-related standards), this International Standard can be used for the following applications:

- a) judging compliance with regulations expressed in terms of energy targets (via the design rating; see Annex A);
- b) comparing the energy performance of various design alternatives for a planned building;
- c) displaying a standardized level of energy performance of existing buildings (the standard calculated rating; see Annex A);
- d) assessing the effect of possible energy conservation measures on an existing building, by calculation of the energy use with and without the energy conservation measure; see Annex A;
- e) predicting future energy resource needs on a regional, national or international scale, by calculating the energy use of typical buildings representative of the building stock.

References are made to other International Standards or to national documents for input data and detailed calculation procedures not provided by this International Standard.

The main inputs needed for this International Standard are the following:

- transmission and ventilation properties;
- heat gains from internal heat sources, solar properties;
- climate data;
- description of building and building components, systems and use;
- comfort requirements (set-point temperatures and ventilation rates);
- data related to the heating, cooling, hot water, ventilation and lighting systems:
 - partition of building into different zones for the calculation (different systems may require different zones);
 - energy losses dissipated and recoverable or recovered in the building (internal heat gains, recovery of ventilation heat loss);
 - airflow rate and temperature of ventilation supply air (if centrally pre-heated or pre-cooled) and associated energy use for air circulation and pre-heating or pre-cooling;
 - controls.

The main outputs of this International Standard are the following:

- annual energy needs for space heating and cooling;
- annual energy use for space heating and cooling;
- length of heating and cooling season (for system running hours) affecting the energy use and auxiliary energy of season-length-dependent technical building systems for heating, cooling and ventilation.

Additional outputs are the following:

- monthly values of energy needs and energy use (informative);
- monthly values of main elements in the energy balance, e.g. transmission, ventilation, internal heat gains, solar heat;
- contribution of passive solar gains;
- system losses (from heating, cooling, hot water, ventilation and lighting systems), recovered in the building.

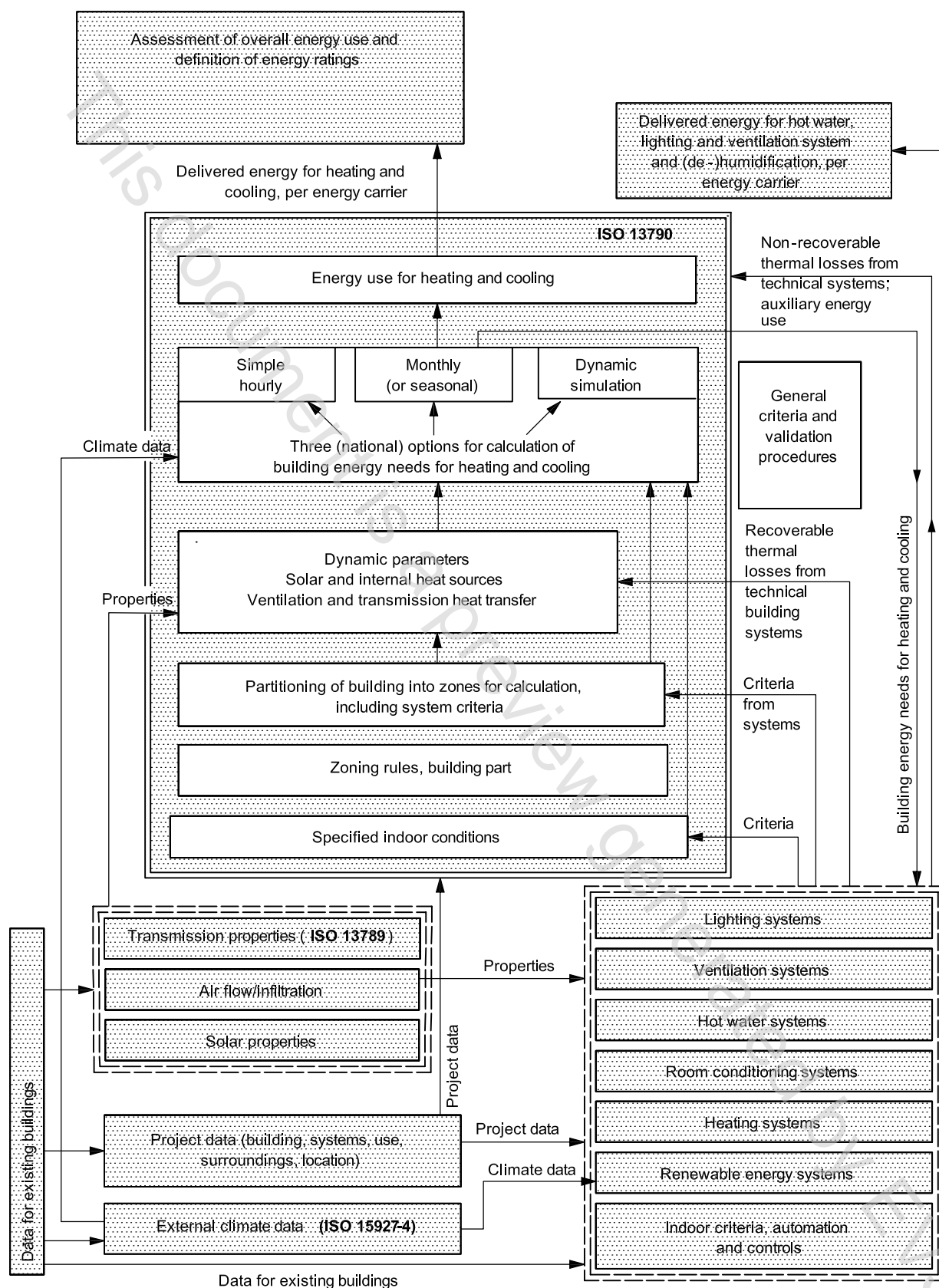


Figure 1 — Flow chart of calculation procedure and links with other standards

Energy performance of buildings — Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling

1 Scope

This International Standard gives calculation methods for assessment of the annual energy use for space heating and cooling of a residential or a non-residential building, or a part of it, referred to as “the building”.

This method includes the calculation of:

- a) the heat transfer by transmission and ventilation of the building zone when heated or cooled to constant internal temperature;
- b) the contribution of internal and solar heat gains to the building heat balance;
- c) the annual energy needs for heating and cooling, to maintain the specified set-point temperatures in the building – latent heat not included;
- d) the annual energy use for heating and cooling of the building, using input from the relevant system standards referred to in this International Standard and specified in Annex A.

The building can have several zones with different set-point temperatures, and can have intermittent heating and cooling.

The calculation interval is either one month or one hour. For residential buildings, the calculation can also be performed on the basis of the heating and/or cooling season.

This International Standard also gives an alternative simple hourly method, using hourly user schedules (such as temperature set-points, ventilation modes or operation schedules of movable solar shading).

Procedures are given for the use of more detailed simulation methods to ensure compatibility and consistency between the application and results of the different types of method. This International Standard provides, for instance, common rules for the boundary conditions and physical input data, irrespective of the calculation approach chosen.

Special attention has been given to the suitability of this International Standard for use within the context of national or regional building regulations. This includes the calculation of an energy performance rating of a building, on the basis of standardized conditions, for an energy performance certificate. The result can have legal implications, in particular when it is used to judge compliance with minimum energy performance levels, which can, for instance, be required to obtain a building permit. For such applications, it is important that the calculation procedures be unambiguous, repeatable and verifiable. A special situation is the calculation of the energy performance in the case of old existing buildings, if gathering the full required input would be too labour-intensive for the purpose, relative to the cost-effectiveness of gathering the input. In this case, it is important that the calculation procedures provide the right balance between accuracy and data collection costs. To accommodate the application for these and other situations, this International Standard offers different choices. It is up to national bodies whether or not to choose a specific option for mandatory use, e.g. depending on the region in the country, the type of building and its use, and on the purpose of the assessment.

Annex H provides some information on the accuracy of the method.

This International Standard has been developed for buildings that are, or are assumed to be, heated and/or cooled for the thermal comfort of people, but can be used for other types of building or other types of use (e.g. industrial, agricultural, swimming pool), as long as appropriate input data are chosen and the impact of special physical conditions on the accuracy is taken into consideration.

NOTE 1 For instance, it can be used when a special model is needed but is missing.

Depending on the purpose of the calculation, it may be decided nationally to provide specific calculation rules for spaces that are dominated by process heat (e.g. indoor swimming pool, computer/server room or kitchen in a restaurant).

NOTE 2 For instance, in the case of a building energy certificate and/or building permit, e.g. by ignoring the process heat or using default process heat for certain processes (e.g. shops: freezers, lighting in shop window).

The calculation procedures in this International Standard are restricted to sensible heating and cooling. The energy use due to humidification is calculated in the relevant standard on the energy performance of ventilation systems, as specified in Annex A; similarly, the energy use due to dehumidification is calculated in the relevant standard on the energy performance of space cooling systems, as specified in Annex A.

The calculation is not used to decide whether mechanical cooling is needed.

This International Standard is applicable to buildings at the design stage and to existing buildings. The input data directly or indirectly called for by this International Standard should be available from the building files or the building itself. If this is not the case, it is explicitly stated at relevant places in this International Standard that it may be decided at national level to allow for other sources of information. In this case, the user reports which input data have been used and from which source. Normally, for the assessment of the energy performance for an energy performance certificate, a protocol is defined at national or regional level to specify the type of sources of information and the conditions when they may be applied instead of the full required input.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 6946, *Building components and building elements — Thermal resistance and thermal transmittance — Calculation method*

ISO 7345, *Thermal insulation — Physical quantities and definitions*

ISO 10077-1, *Thermal performance of windows, doors and shutters — Calculation of thermal transmittance — Part 1: General*

ISO 13370:2007, *Thermal performance of buildings — Heat transfer via the ground — Calculation methods*

ISO 13786:2007, *Thermal performance of building components — Dynamic thermal characteristics — Calculation methods*

ISO 13789:2007, *Thermal performance of buildings — Transmission and ventilation heat transfer coefficients — Calculation method*

ISO 15927-4, *Hygrothermal performance of buildings — Calculation and presentation of climatic data — Part 4: Hourly data for assessing the annual energy use for heating and cooling*

EN 15217, *Energy performance of buildings — Methods for expressing energy performance and for energy certification of buildings*