## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# Building environment design Design, test methods and control of hydronic radiant heating and cooling panel systems - 

Part 6:

## Input parameters for the energy calculation

Reference number

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai) 

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

## Introduction

The radiant heating and cooling system consists of heat emitting/absorbing, heat supply, distribution and control systems. Typical applications are low temperature radiant heating and high temperature radiant cooling. They are classified as embedded radiant heating and cooling systems and prefabricated radiant heating and cooling panel systems.

While the ISO 11855 series is for embedded radiant heating and cooling systems without an openair gap, the ISO 18566 series is for radiant heating and cooling panel systems with an open air gap. Because the system specifications for ISO 18566 are different from those of ISO 11855, it was necessary to develop separate ISO standards regarding the design and test methods of the cooling and heating capacity and control.

ISO 18566-1 specifies the comfort criteria, technical specifications and requirements which should be considered in the manufacturing and installation of radiant heating and cooling systems. ISO 18566-2 provides the test facility and test method for heating and cooling capacity of ceiling mounted radiant panels. ISO 18566-3 specifies the design considerations and design processes of ceiling mounted radiant panels. ISO 18566-4 addresses the control of ceiling mounted radiant heating and cooling panels to ensure the maximum performance which was intended in the design stage when the system is actually being operated in a building. This document presents a determination method of input parameters for the energy efficiency of heating and cooling products in relation to ISO 52031.1)

ISO 18566 does not cover the panels that are embedded into the ceiling, wall or floor structure. This document is partly based on EN 14240, EN 14037 and ASNI/ASHRAE Standard 138.


ISO 18566-6:2019
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6c60d975-1154-427f-af5e-9208e6b871db/iso-18566-6-2019

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# Building environment design - Design, test methods and control of hydronic radiant heating and cooling panel systems - 

## Part 6: <br> Input parameters for the energy calculation

## 1 Scope

This document establishes guidelines for the determination of input parameters for ceiling mounted radiant heating and cooling panels in relation to ISO 52031. The requirements specified by this document are applicable only to the components of the heating/cooling systems and the elements which are part of the heating/cooling panels and which are installed to provide heating and/or cooling.

This document is applicable to water-based ceiling mounted radiant heating and cooling panels in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. The methods apply to systems mounted under the ceiling with an open air gap between the panels and the ceiling.
This document also applies, as appropriate, to the use of fluids other that water as a heating or cooling medium. This document is also applicable for testing of systems. The methods do not apply to heated or chilled ceiling beams.
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## 2 Normative references $\quad$ ISO 18566-6:2019

The following documents are referred $928 \mathrm{to}^{87}$ in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 18566-1, Building environment design - Design, test methods and control of hydronic radiant heating and cooling panel systems - Part 1: Vocabulary, symbols, technical specifications and requirements

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18566-1 apply.
ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/


## 4 Symbols and subscripts

### 4.1 Symbols

NOTE Additional symbols are given in ISO 52000 (all parts).

| Symbol | Quantity | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {ctr }}$ | temperature variation based on room control system | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {ctr, } 1}$ | temperature variation based on room control system, not certified products | K |


| Symbol | Quantity | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {ctr,2 }}$ | temperature variation based on room control system, certified products | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {hydr }}$ | temperature variation based on not balanced hydraulic systems | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {im,crt }}$ | temperature variation based on intermittent room controls operation system | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {im,emt }}$ | temperature variation based on intermittent operation of the emission system | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {rad }}$ | temperature variation based on radiation by type of the emission system | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {str }}$ | temperature variation based on the stratification | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {str, } 1}$ | temperature variation based on the stratification - part of influence due to "over-temperature" | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {str, } 2}$ | temperature variation based on the stratification - part of influence due to "specific heat losses via external components" | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {emb }}$ | temperature variation based on an additional heating/cooling loss by emitters embedded in the envelope | K |
| $\Delta \theta_{\text {roomout }}$ | temperature variation based on room automation | K |
| $c_{i}$ | heat capacity of the heating surface covering | kJ/(kg K) |
| $c_{1}$ | specific heat capacity construction material | kJ/(kg K) |
| $c_{\text {W }}$ | specific heat capacity of water | kJ/(kg K) |
| $C_{\text {sys,1 }}$ | specific heat capacity of the system | $\mathrm{kJ} /\left(\mathrm{m}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{~K}\right)$ |
| $C_{\text {sys,2 }}$ | specific heat capacity of the system | $\mathrm{kJ} /(\mathrm{kW} \cdot \mathrm{K})$ |
| $\rho_{i}$ | density of the heating surface covering | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| $\rho_{\text {W }}$ | density of water CRSMANDARSPRAVEW | $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| $d_{\text {i }}$ | thickness of the heating surface coveringds.iteh. 2i) | m |
| $V_{\text {W }}$ | volume of the water | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |
| $\Phi_{50}$ | thermal output based on an over temperature of $\Delta \vartheta=50 \mathrm{~K}\left(\Delta \vartheta=\left(\vartheta_{\mathrm{s}}+\vartheta_{\mathrm{R}}\right) / 2\right.$ <br>  perature) | kW |
| $m_{1}$ | mass of the construction material | kg |
| $A_{1}$ | coefficient of the calculation | $\left(\mathrm{K}^{2} \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right) / \mathrm{kJ}$ |
| $A_{2}$ | coefficient of the calculation | $\left(\mathrm{K}^{2} \mathrm{~kW}\right) / \mathrm{kJ}$ |
| $B$ | coefficient of the calculation | K |

### 4.2 Subscripts

| emb | embedded |
| :--- | :--- |
| fan | fan |
| emt | emitter |
| hydr | hydraulic balancing |


| im | intermittent |
| :--- | :--- |
| ini | initial |
| inc | increased |
| roomaut | room automation |


| pmp | pump |
| :--- | :--- |
| rad | radiant |
| str | stratification |
| conv | convective |

## 5 Basic formula

ISO 52031 presents an overall calculation method for the additional heat losses and energy efficiency. The calculation procedure in ISO 52031 is based on temperature differences (temperature variations), calculated using Formulae (1) to (5).

The equivalent internal temperature, $\theta_{\text {int,inc, }}$ taking into account the emitter, is calculated by Formula (1).

$$
\begin{equation*}
\theta_{\mathrm{int}, \mathrm{inc}}=\theta_{\mathrm{int}, \mathrm{ini}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{int}, \mathrm{inc}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{int}, \mathrm{inc}}=\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{str}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{ctr}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{emb}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{rad}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{im}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{hydr}}+\Delta \theta_{\text {roomaut }} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

With temperature variations based on an emission system:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{emt}, \mathrm{syst}}=\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{str}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{emb}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{rad}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{im}, \mathrm{emt}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

In Formula (3) $\Delta \theta_{\text {rad }}$ is calculated for radiators, and $\Delta \theta_{\text {im,emt }}$ is calculated for embedded systems (see Clause 6).
With temperature variation based on a control system:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{ctr}, \mathrm{syst}}=\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{ctr}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{im}, \mathrm{ctr}}+\Delta \theta_{\text {roomaut }} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

In case of using product data for control systems, $\Delta \theta_{\text {ctr }}=C A-v a l u e$.
The equivalent internal temperature difference, $\theta_{\text {int,inc, }}$, taking into account the emitter, is calculated by:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{int}, \mathrm{inc}}=\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{hydr}}+\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{emt}, \text { syst }}+\Delta \theta_{\text {ctr,syst }} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Based on these formulae, Clause 6 describes some calculation methods for the input parameters ${ }^{2}$.

## 6 Determination of input parameters for theenergy efficiency of heating and cooling emission products <br> (standlards.itth.ai)

### 6.1 Heating and cooling systems with more than one covering layer above the pipes (Type 1)

This subclause describes the determination/procedure 2 fop the different products. The calculation procedure is valid for heating and cooling systems with an open air gap and more than one covering layer above the pipes. For a calculation example, see Annex A.
The correction of the default values, given in ISO 52031, is based on the specific heat capacity of the system. The specific heat capacity can be calculated using Formula (6):

$$
\begin{equation*}
C_{\mathrm{sys}, 1}=\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i} \cdot \rho_{i} \cdot d_{i} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

With $C_{\text {sys }}$ the correction coefficient can be calculated depend on the orientation of the embedded heating surface using Formula (7):

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Delta \theta_{\mathrm{im}, \mathrm{emt}}=A_{1} \cdot C_{\mathrm{sys}}+B \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

For the heating and cooling case the different values for the coefficients $A_{1}$ and $B$ can be selected from Table 1.

Table 1 - Coefficient $A$ and $B$ (heating and cooling case)

| Installation of the system | Heating case |  | Cooling case |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $A_{1}$ in $\left(\mathrm{K}^{2} \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right) / \mathrm{kJ}$ | $B$ in K | $A_{1}$ in $\left(\mathrm{K}^{2} \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right) / \mathrm{kJ}$ | $B$ in K |
| Ceiling | 0,037 | $-1,45$ | $-0,037$ | 1,45 |
| NOTE The coefficient $A_{1}$ and $B$ are based on numerical simulations. Detailed information is given in Formulae [6] and [7]. |  |  |  |  |

2) Additional information can be found in the literature listed in the Bibliography (see [ $\underline{8}$ ] to [14]).

[^0]:    1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 52031:-.
