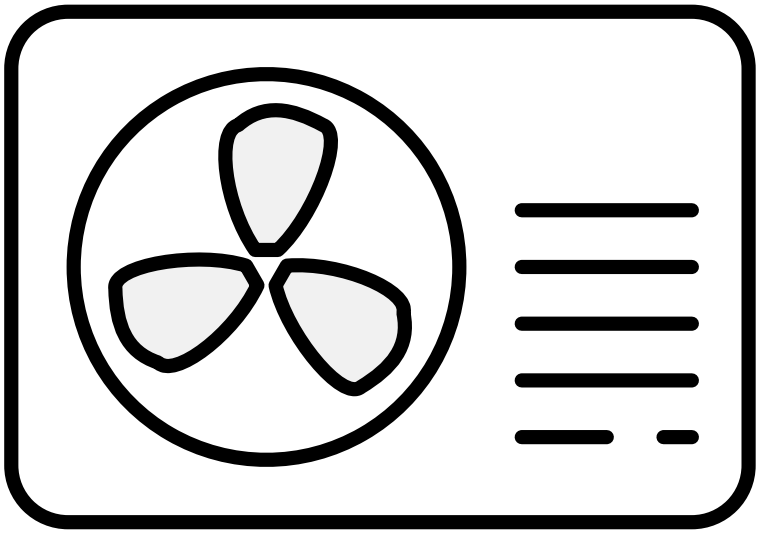


Heat Pump

Technical Report

E84128 - 8 Oak Avenue

Allan Rogers

8 Oak Avenue

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Inputs

Property Details

Year built	Pre 2000

Design Data

Outside Design Temp – ODT	-3°C
Degree Days (DD)	2228
Mean air temp – MAT	10°C
Altitude	71m

Building Requirements

Space Heating load	5399W
Total area of building	65.90m²
Average Watts per metre square heat loss	82W/m²

Materials

The list of materials surveyed in the building. Radiators that will be removed are displayed with a lighter shade. Floors, intermediate floors, roofs, roof glazing and dormers are not shown in the drawings but are displayed in the material list.

Ground floor



Window

PVC Double Glazed
U-value: 2.8

Door

PVC-U door double glazed
U-value: 2.8

Radiator

K2 - two panels, two fins

External Wall

Brick 102mm, 50mm mineral slab, brick 102mm, 13mm plaster
U-value: 0.56
Thickness: 267 mm

Internal Wall

Plaster 13mm, brick 102.5mm, plaster 13mm
U-value: 1.76
Thickness: 128 mm

Floor

Solid floor with 0mm of insulation

Roof

Pitched roof - Slates or tiles, sarking felt, ventilated air space, 300mm insulation between joists, 9.5 mm plasterboard
U-value: 0.12

Pitched roof - Slates or tiles, sarking felt, ventilated air space, no insulation, 9.5 mm plasterboard
U-value: 2.51

Heating check

We have checked that every room in your property will still be warm enough after the installation of the heat pump.

We've surveyed every room to work out the total expected heat loss through the ventilation, roof, walls, floors, windows and doors, at the specified room temperature. We've then compared this with the heat that the heat emitters will produce to ensure that every room will be warm enough. Radiators that will be removed are displayed with a lighter shade.

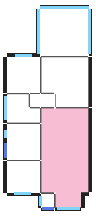
The output power of each radiator is calculated using:

The proposed flow temperature	**51°C**
The dT	**5°C**
The mean water temperature	**48.5°C**

Ground floor

Living room

Area: 21.37 m² Heat loss: 67 W/m² Design Temp: 21°C Air changes: 1.5/hr



✓ Sufficient heating 1878 W / 1440 W

K2	New	
W1200 x H600 mm		939 W

K2	New	
W1200 x H600 mm		939 W

Assumptions

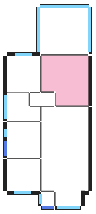
We have assumed an outside design temp of **-3.0**°C. This is based on tables of typical minimum winter temperatures in the UK.

We have used different design temperatures for different types of room. Bathrooms are typically kept warmer than living spaces such as lounges, kitchens and bedrooms for example, while utility spaces can be kept at a lower temperature. Kitchens and bathrooms also have more ventilation than other rooms, so we have allow for more heat loss through air exchange to these rooms.

Most heat loss from a property is through the building fabric however. We have provided a floorplan with a list of the materials we have used for the model along with a measure (U-value) of their insulating properties.

Bedroom 1

Area: 10.55 m² Heat loss: 29 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 1/hr



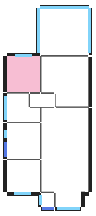
Sufficient heating 719 W / 305 W

K2 New

W800 x H600 mm 719 W

Bedroom 2

Area: 5.75 m² Heat loss: 57 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 1/hr



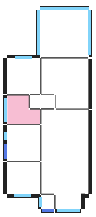
Sufficient heating 719 W / 329 W

K2 New

W800 x H600 mm 719 W

Bath

Area: 3.80 m² Heat loss: 141 W/m² Design Temp: 22°C Air changes: 3/hr



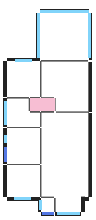
Sufficient heating 596 W / 534 W

K2 New

W800 x H600 mm 596 W

Internal Hall

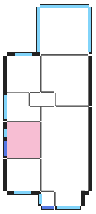
Area: 1.53 m² Heat loss: -13 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 0/hr



Sufficient heating 0 W / -20 W

Kitchen

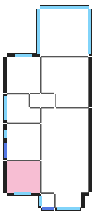
Area: 5.75 m² Heat loss: 57 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 2/hr



Overridden: Adjacent Room Warm Air Drift 0 W / 326 W

Dining

Area: 5.06 m² Heat loss: 91 W/m² Design Temp: 21°C Air changes: 1.5/hr



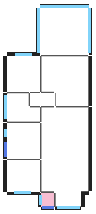
Sufficient heating 968 W / 461 W

K2 New

W1100 x H700 mm 968 W

Porch

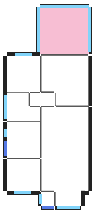
Area: 0.87 m² Heat loss: 214 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 2/hr



Overridden: Adjacent Room Warm Air Drift 0 W / 187 W

Conservatory

Area: 11.22 m² Heat loss: 164 W/m² Design Temp: 21°C Air changes: 1.5/hr



Overridden: Adjacent Room Warm Air Drift 939 W / 1838 W

K2 New

W1200 x H600 mm 939 W

Why do I need new radiators?



Heat pumps work more efficiently at low flow temperatures - but at low temperatures small radiators may not have enough surface area to adequately heat a room.

With new, larger radiators you will use less energy to heat your property than if you used existing smaller radiators but had to run your heat pump at a higher temperature.

Appendix

Heat Pump Check

Your heat pump: Mitsubishi Ecodan 6kW

Total heat loss	**5400 W**
Area of building	**65.90 m^2**
Average heat loss	**82 W/m^2**
Output power of **Mitsubishi Ecodan 6kW** at the ODT and proposed flow temperature	**6000 W**



Heat pump meets demand

At the ODT -3 and proposed flow temperature 51°C, the total heat loss is less than the output power of the heat pump.

Sound check

Before your heat pump can be installed, we need to check that the noise it creates will not disturb your neighbours. Modern heat pumps are quiet, but are best not sited very close to doors or windows that may be open.

The sound check assesses how much sound from the heat pump will be transmitted to neighbouring properties. If the maximum sound level is less than 37dB then the installation can proceed without a planning application under the 'permitted development' rules.

Full details on the method used can be found in the MCS020 a) document on the MCS website.



Assessment point A
Neighbours Bedroom Window

28db

Full Barrier | 9.8m between heat pump and assessment

MCS020 a) Sound Level Calculation
General data

Heat pump sound power level	**58dB**
Reflective surfaces	**2**
Sound pressure level	**Q4**

Performance Estimate

We have since completed a BS EN 12831 calculation and have provided the below performance estimate based on its results.

Your Energy Requirements

Energy required for space heating	**12342 kWh**
Demand to be supplied by the heat pump	**12342 kWh**
Energy required for hot water	**2555 kWh**
Demand to be supplied by the heat pump	**2555 kWh**

Your Property

Your postcode prefix	**LL**
Total property floorspace (not property footprint)	**65.90 m²**
Average watts per square metre	**87 W / m²**

Note: W/m² is a measure of your property's thermal efficiency.
0-30W/m² is very low heat loss and 120-150W/m² is very high heat loss.

Proposed System

Heat pump capacity	**6.00 kW**
Heat pump type	**Air source heat pump**
System is proposed to provide	**Space heat and hot water**
Proposed heating system will be	**Mostly upgraded radiators**
The proposed flow temperature will be	**51 °C**

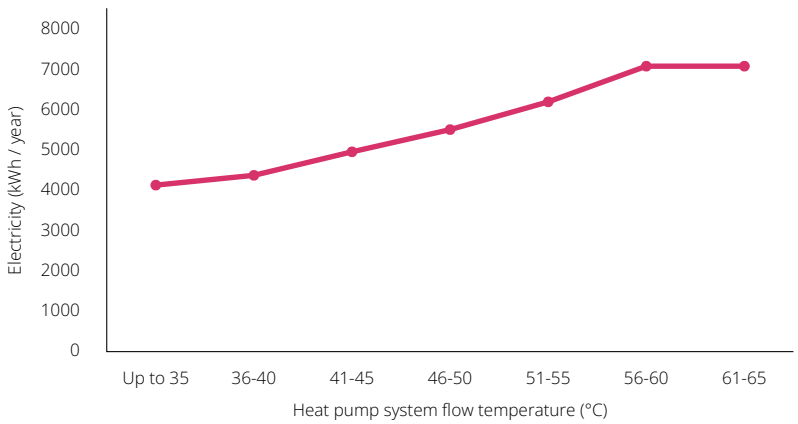
Performance

The seasonal performance factor is calculated to be:	**2.8**

	High estimate	Low estimate
Estimate of energy consumption of the proposed heat pump	**6602 kWh**	**5402 kWh**

Note: you can convert these figures to approximate running costs.

Graph of system performance



Important note

This is not a detailed system design. It offers a reasonable estimate of likely performance and a description of the likely design.

Applicable warning notes

Success

There are no notes from your performance calculations. Everything is good.

Hot Water Calculations

Heat pumps are able to produce heat energy for both your heating system and your domestic hot water (DHW). However, they are not capable of producing instantaneous DHW for your taps, baths and showers and so a thermal store is required.

Guidance states that this thermal store should be a minimum of 45ℓ per occupant. Based on this, we have selected a 150ℓ DHW store for your property and the details of the storage temps, reheat times and energy consumption are given below.

DHW calculations are based on the parameters given below. Actual energy consumption will vary with usage habits, variation in system settings and outdoor conditions.

DHW Storage Details	
Make	
Model	
Nominal Capacity	**150ℓ**
Electric Immersion	**3 kW**
Dimension (L × W × H)	**700 × 590 × 1630 mm**
DHW System Details	
Hot water storage temperature	**50°C**
Supply water temperature	**10°C**
Flow temperature whilst providing hot water	**55°C**
Pipework efficiency	**80%**
Heat pump capacity output @ 55°C	**6 kW**
Number of occupants	**3**
Water consumption per person per day	**50ℓ**
DHW Calculations	
Hot water storage reheat time	**87 min**
DHW Energy demand excluding Legionella	**2555 kWh/yr**
DHW Energy demand including Legionella	**2646 kWh/yr**
Mixed water volume @40°C	**200 ℓ**
Legionella Details	
Legionella purge	**yes**
Legionella purge frequency	**weekly**
Legionella heat source	**immersion**
Legionella purge energy demand	**91 kWh/yr**

Legionella

Legionella is an aquatic pathogen that thrives in warm stagnant water, and can cause diseases such as Legionnaires' when inhaled. In order for Legionella to multiply and grow to dangerous levels, it requires stagnant water and a temperature of between 20°C and 40°C. Eliminating either of these conditions will prevent it from growing and using most of your DHW capacity each day will likely prevent growth to dangerous levels. If you do store water at optimum growth conditions, then an anti-Legionella cycle (Legionella purge) will kill off any bacteria that might have formed by sterilising the water at a high temperature (70°C = instantly kills, 65°C = 100% in 2 mins, 60°C =100% in 30 mins).