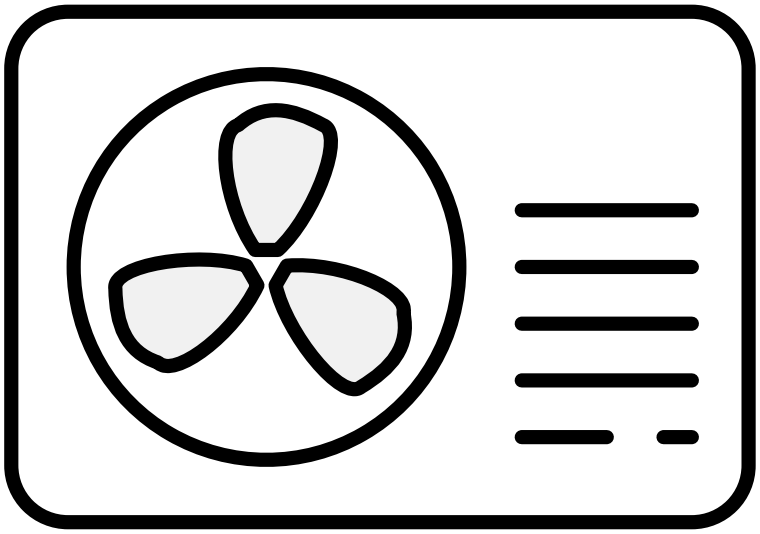


Heat Pump

Technical Report

E84287 - 10 Oak Avenue

Robert Turner

10 Oak Avenue

Table of Contents

Contents

Inputs	3
Materials	4
Heating Check	5
Heat Pump Check	8
Sound Check	9
Hot Water Calculations	10

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

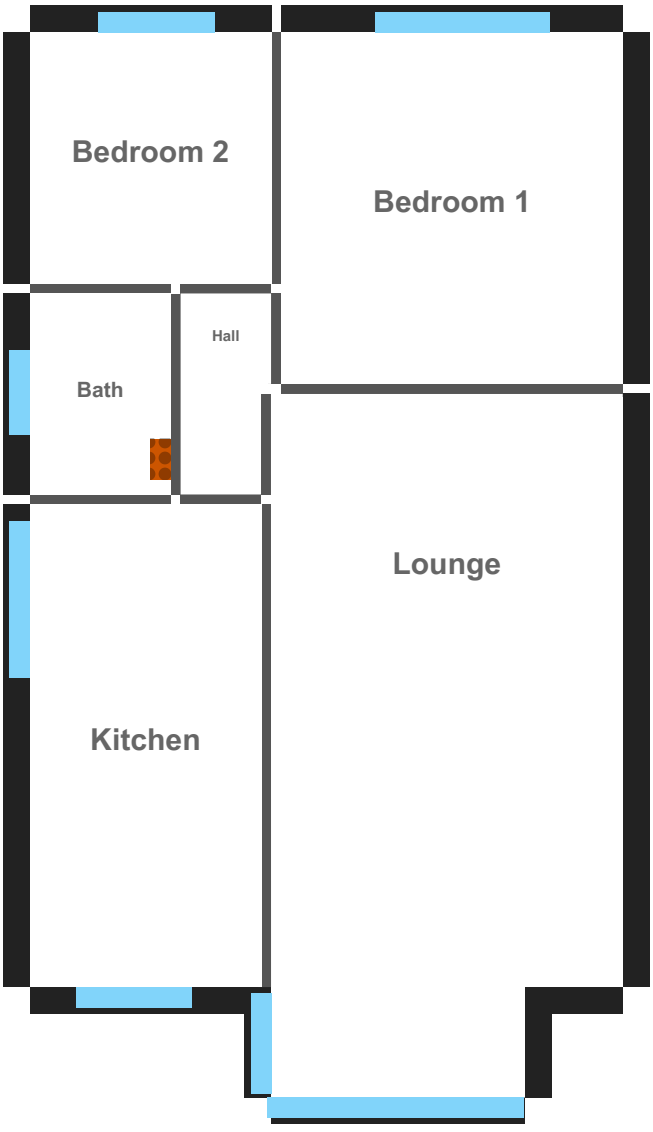
Building Requirements

Space Heating load	4060W
Total area of building	56.86m²
Average Watts per metre square heat loss	71W/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

Radiator

ETR To Stay

K2 - two panels, two fins

K1 - one panel, one 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

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.

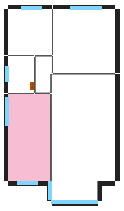
The output power of each radiator is calculated using:

The proposed flow temperature	**55°C**
The dT	**5°C**
The mean water temperature	**52.5°C**

Ground floor

Kitchen

Area: 11.04 m² Heat loss: 74 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 2/hr



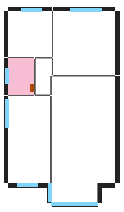
✓ Sufficient heating 1060 W / 813 W

K2 New

W1000 x H600 mm 1060 W

Bath

Area: 2.80 m² Heat loss: 143 W/m² Design Temp: 22°C Air changes: 3/hr



✓ Overridden: Adjacet Room Warm Air Drift 92 W / 400 W

ETR To Stay As Surveyed

W400 x H600 mm 92 W

Assumptions

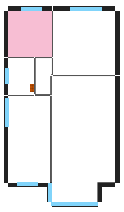
We have assumed an outside design temp of **-3.0**°C. This is based on tables of typical minimum winter temperatures in the UK.

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 2

Area: 6.00 m² Heat loss: 57 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 1/hr



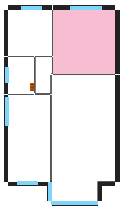
Sufficient heating 487 W / 342 W

K1 New

W800 x H600 mm 487 W

Bedroom 1

Area: 11.90 m² Heat loss: 47 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 1/hr



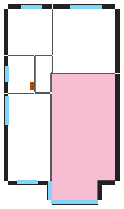
Sufficient heating 608 W / 559 W

K1 New

W1000 x H600 mm 608 W

Lounge

Area: 23.43 m² Heat loss: 82 W/m² Design Temp: 21°C Air changes: 1.5/hr



Sufficient heating 2114 W / 1917 W

K2 New

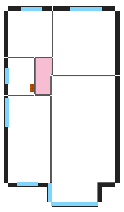
W1000 x H700 mm 1057 W

K2 New

W1000 x H700 mm 1057 W

Hall

Area: 1.69 m² Heat loss: 18 W/m² Design Temp: 18°C Air changes: 2/hr



✓ Overridden: Adjacent Room Warm Air Drift	0 W / 30 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 5kW

Total heat loss	**4061 W**
Area of building	**56.86 m^2**
Average heat loss	**71 W/m^2**
Output power of **Mitsubishi Ecodan 5kW** at the ODT and proposed flow temperature	**4666 W**



Heat pump meets demand

At the ODT -3 and proposed flow temperature 55°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 — **32db**
Neighbours Bedroom

Full Barrier | 5m between heat pump and assessment position

MCS020 a) Sound Level Calculation
General data

Heat pump sound power level	**61dB**
Reflective surfaces	**2**
Sound pressure level	**Q4**

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	**4.67 kW**
Number of occupants	**3**
Water consumption per person per day	**50ℓ**
DHW Calculations	
Hot water storage reheat time	**112 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).