

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1254/2014 of 11  
July 2014 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European  
Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling  
of residential ventilation units (Text with EEA relevance)

## ANNEX VIII

## Measurements and calculations

1. The specific energy consumption (SEC) is calculated using the following equation:

$$SEC = t_a \times pef \times q_{net} \times MISC \times CTRL^x \times SPI - t_h \times \Delta T_h \times \eta_h \times c_{air} \times (q_{ref} - q_{net} \times CTRL \times MISC \times (1 - \eta_t)) + Q_{defr}$$

where:

- $SEC$  is the specific energy consumption for ventilation per  $m^2$  heated floor area of a dwelling or building [ $kWh/m^2 \cdot a$ ];
- $t_a$  is annual operating hours [h/a];
- $pef$  is the primary energy factor for electric power generation and distribution [-];
- $q_{net}$  is net ventilation rate demand per  $m^2$  heated floor area [ $m^3/h \cdot m^2$ ];
- $MISC$  is an aggregated general typology factor, incorporating factors for ventilation effectiveness, duct leakage and extra infiltration [-];
- $CTRL$  is the ventilation control factor [-];
- $x$  is an exponent that takes into account non-linearity between thermal energy and electricity saving, depending on motor and drive characteristics [-];
- $SPI$  is specific power input [ $kW/(m^3/h)$ ];
- $t_h$  is total hours heating season [h];
- $\Delta T_h$  is the average difference in indoor ( $19^\circ C$ ) and outdoor temperature over a heating season, minus 3 K correction for solar and internal gains [K];
- $\eta_h$  is the average space heating efficiency [-];
- $c_{air}$  is the specific heat capacity of air at constant pressure and density [ $kWh/(m^3 K)$ ];
- $q_{ref}$  is the reference natural ventilation rate per  $m^2$  heated floor area [ $m^3/h \cdot m^2$ ];
- $\eta_t$  is the thermal efficiency of heat recovery [-];
- $Q_{defr}$  is the annual heating energy per  $m^2$  heated floor area [ $kWh/m^2 \cdot a$ ] for defrosting, based on a variable electric resistance heating.

$$Q_{defr} = t_{defr} \times \Delta T_{defr} \times c_{air} \times q_{net} \times pef$$

,

where:

- $t_{defr}$  is the duration of the defrosting period, i.e. when the outdoor temperature is below  $-4^\circ C$  [h/a]; and
- $\Delta T_{defr}$  is the average difference in K between the outdoor temperature and  $-4^\circ C$  during the defrosting period.

$Q_{defr}$  applies only to bidirectional units with recuperative heat exchanger; for unidirectional units or units with regenerative heat exchangers,  $Q_{defr} = 0$ .

$SPI$  and  $\eta_t$  are values derived from tests and calculation methods.

Other parameters and their defaults are given in Table 1. The SEC for label classification is based on the ‘average’ climate.

2. The annual electricity consumption per  $100 m^2$  floor area (AEC) (in  $kWh/a$  electric per year); and the annual heating saved ((AHS), which means the annual saving in

consumption of energy for heating (in kWh fuel gross calorific value per year) are calculated as follows, using the definitions in point 1, and the default values given in Table 1, for each type of climate (average, warm and cold):

$$AEC = t_a \times q_{net} \times MISC \times CTRL^2 \times SPI + Q_{defr}$$

;

$$AHS = t_h \times \Delta T_h \times \eta_h^a \times c_{air} \times (q_{ref} - q_{net} \times CTRL \times MISC \times (1 - \eta_h))$$

TABLE 1

**SEC calculation parameters**

<i>general typology</i>					MISC
Ducted ventilation units					<b>1,1</b>
Non-ducted ventilation units					<b>1,21</b>
<b>ventilation control</b>					CTRL
Manual control (no DCV)					<b>1</b>
Clock control (no DCV)					<b>0,95</b>
Central demand control					<b>0,85</b>
Local demand control					<b>0,65</b>
<b>motor &amp; drive</b>					x-value
on/off & single speed					<b>1</b>
2-speed					<b>1,2</b>
3-speed					<b>1,5</b>
variable speed					<b>2</b>
<b>Climate</b>	<b><math>t_h</math> in h</b>	<b><math>\Delta T_h</math> in K</b>	<b><math>t_{defr}</math> in h</b>	<b><math>\Delta T_{defr}</math> in K</b>	<b><math>Q_{defr}^a</math> in kWh/a.m<sup>2</sup></b>
Cold	<b>6 552</b>	<b>14,5</b>	1 003	5,2	<b>5,82</b>
Average	<b>5 112</b>	<b>9,5</b>	168	2,4	<b>0,45</b>
Warm	<b>4 392</b>	<b>5</b>	—	—	—
<b>Defaults</b>					value
specific heat capacity of air, $c_{air}$ in kWh/(m <sup>3</sup> K)					<b>0,000344</b>
net ventilation requirement per m <sup>2</sup> heated floor area, $q_{net}$ in m <sup>3</sup> /h.m <sup>2</sup>					<b>1,3</b>
reference natural ventilation rate per m <sup>2</sup> heated floor area, $q_{ref}$ in m <sup>3</sup> /h.m <sup>2</sup>					<b>2,2</b>
annual operating hours, $t_a$ in h					<b>8 760</b>
primary energy factor electric power generation & distribution, $pef$					<b>2,5</b>
space heating efficiency, $\eta_h$					<b>75 %</b>

**a** Defrosting applies only to bidirectional units with recuperative heat exchanger and is calculated as  $Q_{defr} = t_{defr} \cdot \Delta T_{defr} \cdot c_{air} \cdot q_{net} \cdot pef$ . For unidirectional units or units with regenerative heat exchangers,  $Q_{defr} = 0$