

Bygningers energieffektivitet – Byggekomponenters og -elementers varmetekniske samt sol- og dagslys- relaterede egenskaber – Del 3: Detaljeret metode til beregning af sol- og dagslys- relaterede egenskaber ved solafskærm- ning kombineret med vinduespartier

Energy performance of buildings – Thermal, solar and daylight properties of building components and elements – Part 3: Detailed calculation method of the solar and daylight characteristics for solar protection devices combined with glazing (ISO 52022-3:2017)

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English Version

Energy performance of buildings - Thermal, solar and
daylight properties of building components and elements -
Part 3: Detailed calculation method of the solar and
daylight characteristics for solar protection devices
combined with glazing (ISO 52022-3:2017)

Performance énergétique des bâtiments - Propriétés
thermiques, solaires et lumineuses des composants et
éléments du bâtiment - Partie 3: Méthode de calcul
détaillée des caractéristiques solaires et en lumière du
jour pour les dispositifs de protection solaire combinés
à des vitrages (ISO 52022-3:2017)

Energieeffizienz von Gebäuden - Wärmetechnische,
solare und tageslichttechnische Eigenschaften von
Bauteilen und Bauelementen - Teil 3: Detailliertes
Berechnungsverfahren zur Ermittlung der solaren und
lichttechnischen Eigenschaften von Sonnenschutz in
Kombination mit Verglasungen (ISO 52022-3:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 February 2017.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 52022-3:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 "Thermal performance of buildings and building components" the secretariat of which is held by SIS, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2018.

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

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document is part of the set of standards on the energy performance of buildings (the set of EPB standards) and has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (Mandate M/480, see reference [EF1] below), and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 2010/31/EC on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD, [EF2]).

In case this standard is used in the context of national or regional legal requirements, mandatory choices may be given at national or regional level for such specific applications, in particular for the application within the context of EU Directives transposed into national legal requirements.

Further target groups are users of the voluntary common European Union certification scheme for the energy performance of non-residential buildings (EPBD art.11.9) and any other regional (e.g. Pan European) parties wanting to motivate their assumptions by classifying the building energy performance for a dedicated building stock.

References:

[EF1] Mandate M480, Mandate to CEN, CENELEC and ETSI for the elaboration and adoption of standards for a methodology calculating the integrated energy performance of buildings and promoting the energy efficiency of buildings, in accordance with the terms set in the recast of the Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2010/31/EU) of 14th December 2010

[EF2] EPBD, Recast of the Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2010/31/EU) of 14th December 2010

This document supersedes EN 13363-2:2005.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 52022-3:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 52022-3:2017 without any modification.

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First edition
2017-06

Energy performance of buildings — Thermal, solar and daylight properties of building components and elements —

Part 3: Detailed calculation method of the solar and daylight characteristics for solar protection devices combined with glazing

*Performance énergétique des bâtiments — Propriétés thermiques,
solaires et lumineuses des composants et éléments du bâtiment —*

*Partie 3: Méthode de calcul détaillée des caractéristiques solaires et
en lumière du jour pour les dispositifs de protection solaire combinés
à des vitrages*



Reference number
ISO 52022-3:2017(E)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

ISO 52022-3 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 89, *Thermal performance of buildings and building components*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Calculation methods*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of parts in the ISO 52022 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

This document is part of a series aimed at the international harmonization of the methodology for assessing the energy performance of buildings. Throughout, this series is referred to as a “set of EPB standards”.

All EPB standards follow specific rules to ensure overall consistency, unambiguity and transparency.

All EPB standards provide a certain flexibility with regard to the methods, the required input data and references to other EPB standards, by the introduction of a normative template in [Annex A](#) and [Annex B](#) with informative default choices.

For the correct use of this document, a normative template is given in [Annex A](#) to specify these choices. Informative default choices are provided in [Annex B](#).

The main target groups for this document are architects, engineers and regulators.

Use by or for regulators: In case this document is used in the context of national or regional legal requirements, mandatory choices may be given at national or regional level for such specific applications. These choices (either the informative default choices from [Annex B](#) or choices adapted to national/regional needs, but in any case following the template of this [Annex A](#)) can be made available as national annex or as separate (e.g. legal) document (national data sheet).

NOTE 1 So in this case:

- the regulators will **specify** the choices;
- the individual user will apply the document to assess the energy performance of a building, and thereby **use** the choices made by the regulators.

Topics addressed in this document can be subject to public regulation. Public regulation on the same topics can override the default values in [Annex B](#) of this document. Public regulation on the same topics can even, for certain applications, override the use of this document. Legal requirements and choices are in general not published in standards but in legal documents. In order to avoid double publications and difficult updating of double documents, a national annex may refer to the legal texts where national choices have been made by public authorities. Different national annexes or national data sheets are possible, for different applications.

It is expected, if the default values, choices and references to other EPB standards in [Annex B](#) are not followed due to national regulations, policy or traditions, that:

- national or regional authorities prepare data sheets containing the choices and national or regional values, according to the model in [Annex A](#). In this case a national annex (e.g. NA) is recommended, containing a reference to these data sheets;
- or, by default, the national standards body will consider the possibility to add or include a national annex in agreement with the template of [Annex A](#), in accordance to the legal documents that give national or regional values and choices.

Further target groups are parties wanting to motivate their assumptions by classifying the building energy performance for a dedicated building stock.

More information is provided in the Technical Report accompanying this document (ISO/TR 52022-2).

The framework for overall EPB includes:

- a) common terms, definitions and symbols;
- b) building and assessment boundaries;
- c) building partitioning into space categories;

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- d) methodology for calculating the EPB (formulae on energy used, delivered, produced and/or exported at the building site and nearby);
- e) a set of overall formulae and input-output relations, linking the various elements relevant for the assessment of the overall EPB;
- f) general requirements for EPB dealing with partial calculations;
- g) rules for the combination of different spaces into zones;
- h) performance indicators;
- i) methodology for measured energy performance assessment.

Table 1 shows the relative position of this document within the set of EPB standards in the context of the modular structure as set out in ISO 52000-1.

NOTE 2 In ISO/TR 52000-2 the same table can be found, with, for each module, the numbers of the relevant EPB standards and accompanying technical reports that are published or in preparation.

NOTE 3 The modules represent EPB standards, although one EPB standard could cover more than one module and one module could be covered by more than one EPB standard, for instance, a simplified and a detailed method respectively. See also Tables A.1 and B.1.

Table 1 — Position of this document (in casu M2-8) within the modular structure of the set of EPB standards

Sub-module	Overarching		Building (as such)		Technical Building Systems										
	Descriptions		Descriptions		Descriptions	Heating	Cooling	Ventilation	Humidification	Dehumidification	Domestic hot water	Lighting	Building automation and control	PV, wind, ..	
sub1		M1		M2		M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	
1	General		General		General										
2	Common terms and definitions; symbols, units and subscripts		Building energy needs		Needs								a		
3	Applications		(Free) indoor conditions without systems		Maximum load and power										
4	Ways to express energy performance		Ways to express energy performance		Ways to express energy performance										
5	Building categories and building boundaries		Heat transfer by transmission		Emission and control										
6	Building occupancy and operating conditions		Heat transfer by infiltration and ventilation		Distribution and control										
7	Aggregation of energy services and energy carriers		Internal heat gains		Storage and control										

^a The shaded modules are not applicable.

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Table 1 (continued)

Sub-module	Overarching		Building (as such)		Technical Building Systems									
	Descriptions		Descriptions		Descriptions	Heating	Cooling	Ventilation	Humidification	Dehumidification	Domestic hot water	Lighting	Building automation and control	PV, wind, ..
sub1		M1		M2		M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11
8	Building zoning		Solar heat gains	ISO 52022-3	Generation and control									
9	Calculated energy performance		Building dynamics (thermal mass)		Load dispatching and operating conditions									
10	Measured energy performance		Measured energy performance		Measured energy performance									
11	Inspection		Inspection		Inspection									
12	Ways to express indoor comfort				BMS									
13	External environment conditions													
14	Economic calculation													

^a The shaded modules are not applicable.

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Energy performance of buildings — Thermal, solar and daylight properties of building components and elements —

Part 3:

Detailed calculation method of the solar and daylight characteristics for solar protection devices combined with glazing

1 Scope

This document specifies a detailed method, based on spectral data of the transmittance and reflectance of the constituent materials (solar protection devices and the glazing), to determine the total solar energy transmittance, the total light transmittance and other relevant solar-optical data of the combination. If spectral data are not available, the methodology can be adapted to use integrated data.

The method is valid for all types of solar protection devices parallel to the glazing such as louvres, venetian blinds, or roller blinds. The blind may be located internally, externally, or enclosed between the panes of the glazing. Ventilation of the blind is allowed for in each of these positions in determining the solar energy absorbed by the glazing or blind components, for vertical orientation of the glazing.

The blind component materials may be transparent, translucent or opaque, combined with glazing components with known solar transmittance and reflectance and with known emissivity for thermal radiation.

The method is based on a normal incidence of radiation and does not take into account an angular dependence of transmittance or reflectance of the materials. Diffuse irradiation or radiation diffused by solar protection devices is treated as if it were direct. Louvres or venetian blinds are treated as homogenous materials by equivalent solar optical characteristics, which may depend on the angle of the incidence radiation. The current method is limited to vertical installation $\pm 15^\circ$. For situations outside the scope of this document; ISO 15099 covers a wider range of situations.

The document also gives certain normalized situations, additional assumptions and necessary boundary conditions.

NOTE [Table 1](#) in the Introduction shows the relative position of this document within the set of EPB standards in the context of the modular structure as set out in ISO 52000-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to 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 7345, *Thermal insulation — Physical quantities and definitions*

ISO 9288, *Thermal insulation — Heat transfer by radiation — Physical quantities and definitions*

ISO 9488, *Solar energy — Vocabulary*

ISO 9050, *Glass in building — Determination of light transmittance, solar direct transmittance, total solar energy transmittance, ultraviolet transmittance and related glazing factors*

ISO 10292, *Glass in building — Calculation of steady-state U values (thermal transmittance) of multiple glazing*

ISO 52000-1:2017, *Energy performance of buildings — Overarching EPB assessment — Part 1: General framework and procedures*

EN 410, *Glass in building — Determination of luminous and solar characteristics of glazing*

EN 673, *Glass in building — Determination of thermal transmittance (U value) — Calculation method*

EN 14500, *Blinds and shutters — Thermal and visual comfort — Test and calculation methods*

NOTE Default references to EPB standards other than ISO 52000-1 are identified by the EPB module code number and given in [Annex A](#) (normative template in [Table A.1](#)) and [Annex B](#) (informative default choice in [Table B.1](#)).

EXAMPLE EPB module code number: M5-5, or M5-5.1 (if module M5-5 is subdivided), or M5-5/1 (if reference to a specific clause of the standard covering M5-5).

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7345, ISO 9288, ISO 9488, ISO 52000-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

3.1 solar radiation and light

radiation in the whole solar spectrum or any part of it, comprising ultra-violet, visible and near infrared radiation in the wavelength range of 0,3 μm to 2,5 μm

Note 1 to entry: Sometimes called shortwave radiation, see ISO 9488.

3.2 thermal radiation

radiation emitted by any surface at or near ambient temperature in the far infrared in the wavelength range of 3 μm to 100 μm

Note 1 to entry: The definition deviates from ISO 9288.

Note 2 to entry: Sometimes called longwave radiation, see ISO 9488.

3.3 total solar energy transmittance

total transmitted fraction of the incident solar radiation consisting of direct transmitted solar radiation and the part of the absorbed solar radiation transferred by convection and thermal radiation to the internal environment

3.4 light transmittance

transmitted fraction of the incident solar radiation in the visible part of the solar spectrum

Note 1 to entry: See also EN 410 and ISO 9050.

3.5 normalized radiant flow rate

radiant flow rate divided by the incident radiant flow rate