



**Space heating and cooling and
ventilation systems — Calculation of
energy and comfort performance**



AS 5389:2019

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- Clean Energy Regulator
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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CS-028, Solar Water Heaters, to supersede AS 5389(Int)—2013, *Solar heating and cooling systems — Calculation of energy consumption*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a method for calculating energy consumption and determining the comfort performance of space heating and cooling systems and ventilator systems. It uses a combination of test results for component performance, mathematical models of representative buildings, and parameters for comfort condition. It includes methodologies for —

- (a) calculating annual purchased energy use;
- (b) calculating displaced purchased energy relative to reference heating and cooling devices; and
- (c) determining comfort performance.

Statements in notes expressed in mandatory terms in text to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

The terms “normative” and “informative” have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendices to which they apply. A “normative” appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

Contents

Preface	ii
Section 1 Scope and general	1
1.1 Scope.....	1
1.2 Application.....	1
1.3 Normative references.....	2
1.4 Terms and definitions.....	3
1.5 Notation.....	4
Section 2 Building performance evaluation	8
2.1 General.....	8
2.2 Standardized annual task performance.....	8
2.3 Building models.....	8
2.3.1 General.....	8
2.3.2 Adding cooling, heating and ventilation components to a building model.....	9
2.3.3 Balancing of air flow rates.....	9
2.4 Thermal comfort.....	9
2.5 Comfort conditions.....	9
2.5.1 General.....	9
2.5.2 Domestic buildings.....	10
2.5.3 Commercial buildings.....	11
2.6 Assessing products with fixed building sizes.....	11
2.6.1 General.....	11
2.6.2 Load-scale factor.....	12
2.6.3 Maximum floor area and energy use for unscaled product application.....	12
2.7 Modelling sequence.....	14
2.8 Weather data.....	14
2.8.1 General.....	14
2.8.2 Climate zones.....	15
2.9 Thermal energy loads.....	15
2.9.1 Load scheduling.....	15
2.9.2 Sanitary hot water heating loads.....	16
2.9.3 Cold water inlet temperature.....	16
2.9.4 Building air leakage.....	16
2.9.5 Pipe and duct heat losses and gains.....	17
2.10 System energy savings.....	18
2.10.1 General.....	18
2.10.2 Energy use by reference system.....	18
2.10.3 Displaced energy.....	18
2.10.4 Purchased energy savings relative to reference system — Combined system energy savings.....	19
2.10.5 Calculation of specific carbon dioxide emission from space heating and cooling systems and heated water systems.....	19
2.11 Documentation of product performance.....	19
Section 3 Solar desiccant cooling systems	21
3.1 General.....	21
3.2 Test method for desiccant-based air conditioners.....	21
3.2.1 General.....	21
3.2.2 Test installation.....	21
3.2.3 Test measurements.....	22
3.3 Test conditions.....	22
3.3.1 General.....	22
3.3.2 Air flow rate.....	23
3.3.3 Evaporative/spray water flow rate.....	24
3.3.4 Heat transfer fluid flow rate.....	24
3.3.5 Evaporative/spray water inlet temperature.....	24

3.3.6	Heat transfer fluid inlet humidity (hot air as heat transfer fluid)	24
3.4	Data reporting	24
3.5	Modelling of solar desiccant cooling systems	24
3.5.1	General	24
3.5.2	Desiccant air conditioner model	24
3.5.3	Air heating collectors	25
3.5.4	Piping and ducting lengths for heat loss/gain calculation	25
3.5.5	System controller	25
3.5.6	Documentation of simulation model inputs and outputs	25
Section 4	Solar space heating systems	26
4.1	General	26
4.2	Test method for solar air heating collectors	26
4.2.1	General	26
4.2.2	Test installation	27
4.2.3	Scaling of test collector module to the full size collector array	27
4.2.4	Test measurements	27
4.3	Test conditions for solar air heating collectors	29
4.3.1	General	29
4.3.2	Glazed air heating collectors	29
4.3.3	Closed collector loop (recirculating) systems	29
4.3.4	Open to ambient glazed air heating collector	29
4.3.5	Unglazed open loop air heating collectors	30
4.3.6	Incidence angle modifier test	30
4.3.7	Pressure drop test	31
4.3.8	Standby electrical power test	31
4.4	Calculation of air heating collector efficiency parameters	31
4.4.1	General	31
4.4.2	Closed loop glazed collector	33
4.4.3	Open loop glazed collector	33
4.4.4	Open loop unglazed collector	33
4.4.5	Incidence angle modifier	34
4.4.6	Pressure drop through collector	35
4.5	Data reporting	36
4.5.1	General	36
4.5.2	Solar collector test data	36
4.5.3	Collector efficiency performance mapping	36
4.6	Modelling of solar space heating systems	36
4.6.1	General	36
4.6.2	Space heating component	36
4.6.3	Solar air heating collector	36
4.6.4	Solar air heating collector fan power consumption	36
4.6.5	Solar water heating system	38
4.6.6	Fan-coil unit	38
4.6.7	Piping and ducting configurations for modelling heat loss/gain	38
4.6.8	Power consumed by balance of plant equipment	39
4.6.9	Pumps	39
4.6.10	Fans	39
4.6.11	System control	39
4.6.12	Documentation of simulation model inputs and outputs	39
Section 5	Building ventilator systems	40
5.1	General	40
5.2	Ventilator configuration	40
5.2.1	General	40
5.2.2	Roof mounted ventilators	40
5.2.3	Ceiling or wall mounted ventilators	40
5.3	Test method for fan-forced ventilators	40
5.3.1	General	40

5.3.2	Control set points	41
5.3.3	Test results	41
5.3.4	Data reporting	41
5.4	Test method for natural circulation ventilators	41
5.4.1	General	41
5.4.2	Natural circulation ventilator flow rate	43
5.4.3	Stack pressure	43
5.4.4	Wind siphoning pressure	44
5.4.5	Flow rate	44
5.4.6	Data reporting	44
5.5	Modelling of ventilator systems	44
5.5.1	General	44
5.5.2	Modelling sequence	44
5.5.3	Documentation of simulation model inputs and outputs	45
Section 6	Evaporative air cooling systems	46
6.1	General	46
6.2	Test method for direct evaporative air cooling systems	46
6.2.1	General	46
6.2.2	Test installation	46
6.2.3	Measurements	47
6.2.4	Test conditions	47
6.2.5	Data reporting	48
6.3	Computation of direct evaporative cooler efficiency parameters	48
6.4	Modelling of direct evaporative cooling systems	48
6.4.1	General	48
6.4.2	Calculation of average evaporative efficiency and outlet conditions at a fixed air flow rate	48
6.4.3	Interpolation of performance at intermediate air flow rates	49
6.4.4	Allowed limits of performance extrapolation	49
6.4.5	Ducting lengths for modelling heat loss or gain	49
6.4.6	System controller	49
6.4.7	Documentation of simulation model inputs and outputs	49
6.5	Test method for indirect evaporative air cooling systems	49
6.5.1	General	49
6.5.2	Test installation	49
6.5.3	Measurements	50
6.5.4	Test conditions	51
6.5.5	Data reporting	52
6.6	Modelling of indirect evaporative cooling systems	52
6.6.1	General	52
6.6.2	Indirect evaporative cooler model	52
6.6.3	Ducting lengths for modelling heat loss/gain	52
6.6.4	System controller	52
6.6.5	Documentation of simulation model inputs and outputs	52
Appendix A	(normative) Building models	53
Appendix B	(informative) Climate zones	62
Appendix C	(normative) Reference conventional appliances	63
Appendix D	(normative) Equipment identification tables and data reporting tables	66
Appendix E	(normative) Flow rate measurement in fan-forced ventilators	78
Appendix F	(normative) Solar water heater performance evaluation	82
Appendix G	(normative) Product performance results	85
Appendix H	(informative) Direct evaporative cooler rating and performance testing	89
Bibliography	92

Australian Standard[®]

Space heating and cooling and ventilation systems — Calculation of energy and comfort performance

Section 1 Scope and general

1.1 Scope

This Standard sets out a method for calculating energy consumption and determining the comfort performance of space heating and cooling systems and ventilator systems. It uses a combination of test results for component performance, mathematical models of representative buildings, and parameters for comfort condition. It includes methodologies for —

- (a) calculating annual purchased energy use;
- (b) calculating displaced purchased energy relative to reference heating and cooling devices; and
- (c) determining comfort performance.

The method is applicable to products capable of space heating, cooling, or both; with or without sanitary water heating; and products capable of temperature and/or humidity controlled ventilation or heat exchange between zones of the building.

This Standard applies, but is not limited to —

- (i) desiccant-based space heating and cooling systems;
- (ii) solar air heating systems;
- (iii) occupied space and roof ventilator systems; and
- (iv) evaporative cooling systems.

These systems may also include water heating functions and/or be powered from onsite renewable energy sources such as photovoltaics.

This Standard includes —

- (A) the method of defining space conditioning loads;
- (B) the method of analysis and requirements for the presentation of results; and
- (C) test methods for evaluating the performance of system components.

This Standard is applicable to hot water loads as defined in AS/NZS 4234 and heating and cooling capacities typical of single households and light commercial loads. For stand-alone solar and heat pump water heating systems, refer to AS/NZS 4234.

There are no product design or performance requirements in this Standard. System operating parameters specified in this Standard are only for the purpose of performance modelling.

Health and safety hazards arising from moving roof cavity air into occupied spaces are not addressed in this Standard. Direct air transfer from the roof cavity into occupied spaces shall satisfy the National Construction Code and AS 1668.2.[1]

1.2 Application

This Standard specifies procedures for determining the performance characteristics of domestic and commercial space cooling, heating and ventilation products, to assess seasonal and annual performance of products when fitted to domestic or commercial buildings. Annual performance analysis uses a mathematical model to assess annual energy consumption and comfort performance;