



<b>Annex to Solar Keymark Certificate Supplementary Information</b>	<b>Licence Number</b>	<b>011-7S591 F</b>
	<b>Issued</b>	<b>2016-07-15</b>

**Annual collector output in kWh/collector at mean fluid temperature  $\vartheta_m$ , based on EN ISO 9806:2013 test results**

Collector name	Standard Locations $\vartheta_m$	Athens			Davos			Stockholm			Würzburg		
		25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C
CFK-1		2 624	1 845	1 155	1 977	1 328	781	1 463	931	531	1 593	1 009	566
Annual output per m <sup>2</sup> gross area		1 141	802	502	859	577	340	636	405	231	692	439	246
Fixed or tracking collector		Fixed (slope = latitude - 15°; rounded to nearest 5°)											
Annual irradiation on collector plane		1765 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>			1714 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>			1166 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>			1244 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>		
Mean annual ambient air temperature		18.5°C			3.2°C			7.5°C			9.0°C		
Collector orientation or tracking mode		South, 25°			South, 30°			South, 45°			South, 35°		

The collector is operated at constant temperature  $\vartheta_m$  (mean of in- and outlet temperatures). The calculation of the annual collector performance is performed with the official Solar Keymark spreadsheet tool Scenocalc Ver. 5.01 (March 2016). A detailed description of the calculations is available at [www.solarkeymark.org/scenocalc](http://www.solarkeymark.org/scenocalc)

**Additional Information**

Collector heat transfer medium	Water-Glycole	
Hybrid Thermal and Photo Voltaic collector	No	
The collector is deemed to be suitable for roof integration	Yes	
The collector was tested successfully according to EN ISO 9806:2013 under the following conditions:		
Climate class (A, B or C)	B	--
Maximum tested positive load	3000	Pa
Maximum tested negative load	2000	Pa
Hail resistance using steel ball (maximum drop height)	-	m

**Energy Labelling Information**

	Reference Area, $A_{sol}$ (m <sup>2</sup> )	Data required for CDR (EU) No 811/2013 - Reference Area $A_{sol}$	
CFK-1	2.30	Collector efficiency ( $\eta_{col}$ )	55 %
		<i>Remark: Collector efficiency (<math>\eta_{col}</math>) is defined in CDR (EU) No 811/2013 as collector efficiency of the solar collector at a temperature difference between the solar collector and the surrounding air of 40 K and a global solar irradiance of 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>, expressed in % and rounded to the nearest integer. Deviating from the regulation <math>\eta_{col}</math> is based on reference area (<math>A_{sol}</math>) which is aperture area for values according to EN 12975-2 or gross area for ISO 9806:2013.</i>	
		Data required for CDR (EU) No 812/2013 - Reference Area $A_{sol}$	
		Zero-loss efficiency ( $\eta_0$ )	0.708 --
		First-order coefficient ( $a_1$ )	3.38 W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)
		Second-order coefficient ( $a_2$ )	0.016 W/(m <sup>2</sup> K <sup>2</sup> )
		Incidence angle modifier IAM (50°)	0.95 --
		<i>Remark: The data given in this section are related to collector reference area (<math>A_{sol}</math>) which is aperture area for values according to EN 12975-2 or gross area for ISO 9806. Consistent data sets for either aperture or gross area can be used in calculations like in the regulation 811 and 812 and simulation programs.</i>	