



Annex to Solar Keymark Certificate		Licence Number		SKM 10209.1											
Supplementary Information		Issued		2024-11-20											
<b>Gross Thermal Yield in kWh/collector at mean fluid temperature <math>\vartheta_m</math></b>															
Standard Locations		Athens		Davos		Stockholm		Würzburg							
Collector name	$\vartheta_m$	25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C	25°C	50°C	75°C		
SUPERSOL S200 (ECO S200)		2,372	1,727	1,132	1,826	1,272	791	1,342	888	532	1,459	963	568		
SUPERSOL S230 (ECO S230)		2,877	2,094	1,373	2,214	1,543	959	1,627	1,077	646	1,769	1,168	689		
SUPERSOL S260 (ECO S260)		3,331	2,425	1,589	2,564	1,786	1,110	1,884	1,247	748	2,049	1,352	798		
Gross Thermal Yield per m <sup>2</sup> gross area		1,262	918	602	971	677	421	714	472	283	776	512	302		
Annual efficiency, $\eta_a$		71%	52%	34%	60%	42%	26%	61%	41%	24%	62%	41%	24%		
Fixed or tracking collector		Fixed (slope = latitude - 15°; rounded to nearest 5°)													
Annual irradiation on collector plane		1765 kWh/m <sup>2</sup>			1630 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. 6.2 (13.01.2022). A detailed description of the calculations is available at <a href="http://www.estif.org/solarkeymarknew/">http://www.estif.org/solarkeymarknew/</a>															
<b>Additional Information</b>															
Collector heat transfer medium										Water-Glycole					
The collector is deemed to be suitable for roof integration										No					
The collector was tested successfully under the following conditions:															
Climate class (A+, A, B or C)										A		--			
G (W/m <sup>2</sup> ) >		1000		$\vartheta_a$ (°C) >		20		H <sub>x</sub> (MJ/m <sup>2</sup> ) >		600					
Maximum tested positive load										3000		Pa			
Maximum tested negative load										3000		Pa			
Hail resistance using steel ball (maximum drop height)										2		m			
<b>Additional collector attribute(s)</b>															
Using external power source(s) for normal operation										No		Active or passive measure(s) for self-protection		No	
Co-generating thermal and electrical power										No		Façade collector(s)		No	
<b>Energy Labelling Information</b>						<b>Additional Informative Technical Data</b>									
		Reference Area, A <sub>sol</sub> (m <sup>2</sup> )		Hydraulic Designation Code				Aperture Area, A <sub>a</sub> (m <sup>2</sup> )							
SUPERSOL S200 (ECO S200)		1.88		11-V-1234S-A:7.2-1892-C:16.6-1024				1.77							
SUPERSOL S230 (ECO S230)		2.28		14-V-1234S-A:7.2-1892-C:16.6-1226				2.17							
SUPERSOL S260 (ECO S260)		2.64		15-V-1234S-A:7.2-2067-C:16.6-1301				2.54							
<b>Data required for CDR (EU) No 811/2013 - Reference Area</b>						<b>Data required for CDR (EU) No 812/2013 - Reference Area A<sub>sol</sub></b>									
Collector efficiency ( $\eta_{col}$ )		61%				Zero-loss efficiency ( $\eta_0$ )		0.77		--					
Remark: Collector efficiency ( $\eta_{col}$ ) 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 $\eta_{col}$ is based on reference area (A <sub>sol</sub> ) which is aperture area for values according to EN 12975-2 or gross area for ISO 9806:2017.						First-order coefficient (a <sub>1</sub> )		3.34		W/(m <sup>2</sup> K)					
						Second-order coefficient (a <sub>2</sub> )		0.018		W/(m <sup>2</sup> K <sup>2</sup> )					
						Incidence angle modifier IAM (50°)		0.97		--					
						Remark: The data given in this section are related to collector reference area (A <sub>sol</sub> ) 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.									
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