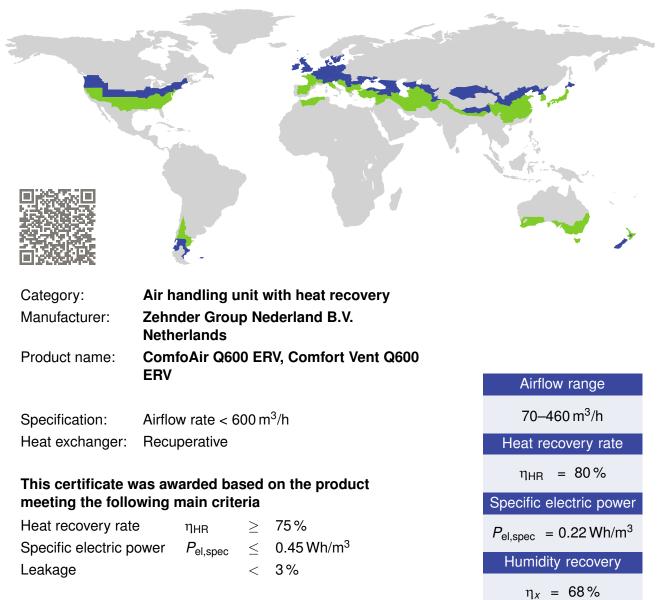
# CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component Component-ID 1008vs03 valid until 31st December 2018 Passive House Institute Dr. Wolfgang Feist 64283 Darmstadt Germany



Comfort

Supply air temperature  $\geq 16.5\,^\circ\text{C}$  at outdoor air temperature  $-10\,^\circ\text{C}$ 



At an airflow of 90 m<sup>3</sup>/h, a heat recovery of  $\eta_{HR}$  = 91 % is reached.

Due to the frost protection strategy at outdoor temperatures of -15 °C the air flow rate is reduced to about 280 m<sup>3</sup>/h.

# Zehnder Group Nederland B.V. Postbus 621, 8000 AP Zwolle, Netherlands ☎ +31 38 429 6911 | ⊠ business.support@zehndergroup.com ☆ http://www.comfosystems.de |

#### Humidity recovery

Indoor air humidity can be increased by using a system with moisture recovery in a cool, temperate climate, especially during the winter. These higher humidity levels will reduce evaporation from building elements and furniture during the heating period and thus have a positive effect on the building's heating demand. In order to account for this effect, the heat recovery efficiency is increased by a certain percentage, depending on the achieved level of moisture recovery.

Humidity recovery  $\eta_x = 68\%$ 

In case the unit's moisture recovery rate is larger than 60 % its airflow rate must be controlled based on the indoor air humidity, in order to prevent temporarily elevated humidity levels

✓ In order to provide humidity controlled air flow control, the unit is equipped with humidity sensors in all central air ducrts as standard. The nominal value for the extract air should be set to 55%.

Application of humidity recovery:

- In cool temperate climates, heat exchangers with moisture recovery should generally only be used if the moisture load inside the building is comparatively low (e.g. in a residential building with an occupancy rate significantly below the average).
- If moisture recovery > 60% is to be used in a building with an average occupancy rate and typical use, the energy balance of the building is to be calculated with an increased airflow rate.

#### Passive House comfort criterion

A minimum supply air temperature of 16.5 °C is not maintained at an outdoor air temperature of -10 °C. A heater coil for supply air heating should be installed.

#### Efficiency criterion (heat recovery rate)

The effective heat recovery rate is measured at a test facility using balanced mass flows of the outdoor and exhaust air. The boundary conditions for the measurement are documented in the testing procedure.

$$\eta_{\text{HR}} = \frac{(\theta_{\text{ETA}} - \theta_{\text{EHA}}) + \frac{P_{el}}{\dot{m} \cdot c_{\rho}}}{(\theta_{\text{ETA}} - \theta_{\text{ODA}})} + 0.08 \cdot \eta_{x}$$

With

- $\eta_{HR}$  Heat recovery rate in %
- $\theta_{ETA}$  Extract air temperature in °C
- θ<sub>EHA</sub> Exhaust air temperature in °C
- $\theta_{ODA}$  Outdoor air temperature in °C
- *P*<sub>el</sub> Electric power in W
- *m* Mass flow in kg/h
- $c_p$  Specific heat capacity in W h/(kg K)
- $\eta_x$  Humidity recovery in %

for  $\eta_x \ge 60$  %, the heat recovery increase  $(0.08 \cdot \eta_x)$  is limited to a maximum of 4.80 %

Heat recovery rate  $\eta_{HR} = 80\%$ 

# Efficiency criterion (electric power)

The overall electrical power consumption of the device is measured at the test facility at an external pressure of 100 Pa (50 Pa, respectively, for the intake and outlet). This includes the general electrical power consumption for operation and control but not for frost protection.

Specific electric power  
$$P_{\rm el,spec} = 0.22 \, \rm Wh/m^3$$

# **Efficiency ratio**

The efficiency ratio provides information about the overall energy performance of the respective ventilation unit. It specifies the achieved reduction in ventilation heat losses by using a ventilation unit with heat recovery rather than without.

Efficiency ratio  
$$\epsilon_{L} = 0.70$$

# Leakage

The leakage airflow must not exceed 3% of the average airflow of the unit's operating range.

Internal leakage	External leakage
0.40%	0.19%

# Settings and airflow balance

It must be possible to adjust the balance of airflows at the unit itself (either between the exhaust and the outdoor airflows or between the supply and the extract airflows, if the unit is respectively placed inside or outside of the insulated thermal envelope of the building).

- This unit is certified for airflow rates of 70–460 m<sup>3</sup>/h.
- Balancing the airflow rates of the unit is possible.
- The user should have at least all the following setting options:

- $\checkmark\,$  Switching the system on and off.
- ✓ Synchronized adjustment of the supply and extract airflows to basic ventilation (70–80%), standard ventilation (100%) and increased ventilation (130%) with a clear indication of the current setting.
- The device has a standby power consumption of 1.30 W and therefore not complies with the target value of 1 W. The device should be equipped with an additional external switch so that it can be disconnected from the mains, if required.
- After a power failure, the device will automatically resume operation.

# Acoustical testing

The required limit for the sound power level of the device is  $35 \,dB(A)$  in order to limit the sound pressure level in the installation room. The sound level target value of less than  $25 \,dB(A)$  in living spaces and less than  $30 \,dB(A)$  in functional spaces must be ensured by installing commercial silencers. The following sound power levels are met at an airflow rate of  $460 \,m^3/h$ :

	Duct			
Device	Outdoor	Supply air	Extract air	Exhaust air
50.9 dB(A)	47.4 dB(A)	65.3 dB(A)	47.1 dB(A)	66.7 dB(A)

- The unit does not fulfil the requirements for the sound power level. The unit must therefore be installed acoustically separated from living areas.
- One example of suitable silencers for supply and extract air ducts is mentioned in the detailed test report or can be obtained from the manufacturer. It is recommended to identify suitable silencers for each individual project.

# Indoor air quality

This unit is equipped with following filter qualities by default:

Outdoor air filter	Extract air filter
G4	G4

On the outdoor air/ supply air side the filter quality class F7 is recommended. If not standard configuration, the F7 filter is available as accessory part.

# **Frost protection**

Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent the heat exchanger and optional downstream hydraulic heater coil from getting damaged by frost during extreme winter temperatures (-15 °C). It must be ensured that the unit's ventilation performance is not affected during frost protection cycles.

- Frost protection of the heat exchanger:
  - ✓ In order to protect the heat exchanger from freezing, the unit can optionally be equipped with an electrical preheater of 2.4 kW. The pre heating power is controlled depending on the outdoor air- and supply air temperature. In the measurement the preheater was acvitated at an outdoor air temperature of about -12.7 °C. Due to the frost protection strategy, the air flow rate will be reduced to about 280 m<sup>3</sup>/h at an outdoor air temperature of -15 °C. In order to ensure the upper air flow rate of 460 m<sup>3</sup>/h even at an outdoor air temperatur of -15 °C, an additional preheater power or a post-heater is recommended.

- Frost protection of downstream hydraulic heater coils:
  - ✓ In order to protect a downstream hydraulic heater coil the device can be switched off as soon as the supply air temperature falls below about 2.9 °C.