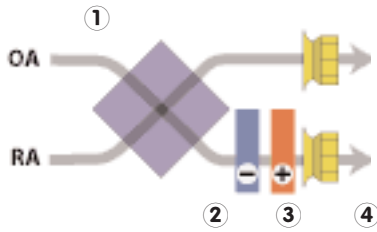


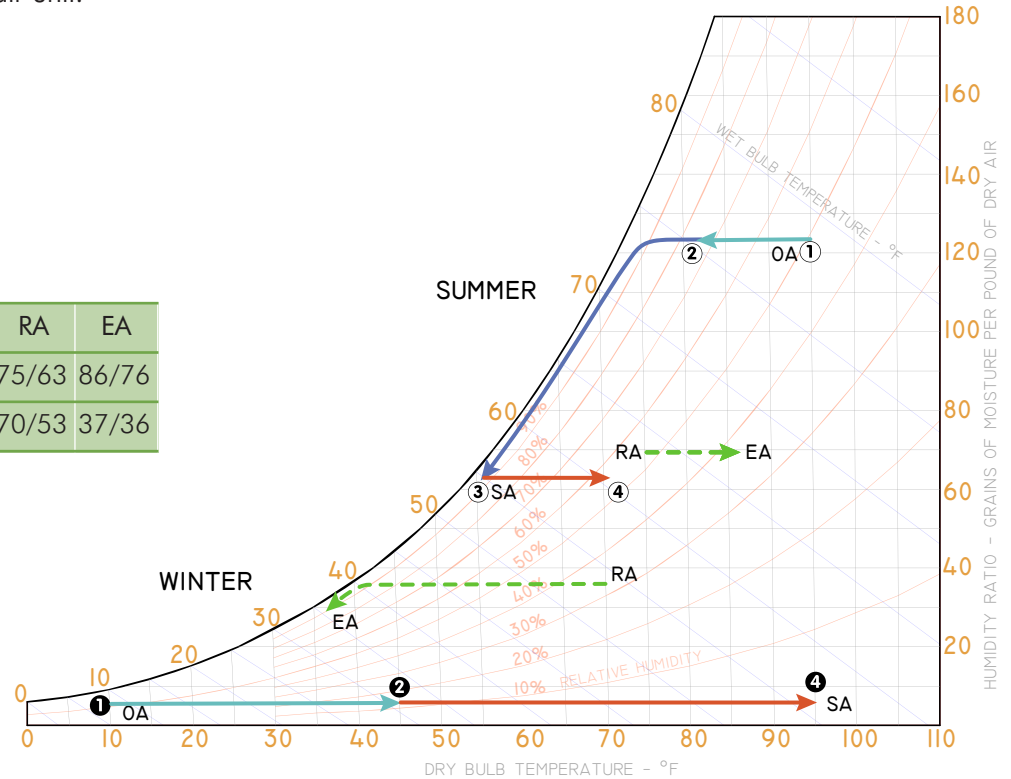
# Process Sheet

## Fixed plate unit with cooling and heating with reheat mode

This page shows a psychrometric process for a typical 100% outdoor air energy recovery unit under standard design conditions. The numbers indicate different stages in the process where there is a transformation of the incoming air condition. The energy saving is compared to the energy needed to achieve the same supply conditions with a basic heating and/or cooling makeup air unit.



	①	②	③	④	RA	EA
S	95/78	83/75	55/55	70/61	75/63	86/76
W	10/8	45/32	-	95/57	70/53	37/36



### Process Calculation (per 1000 cfm)

#### Summer Operation

Plate effectiveness 65%

The fixed plate pre-conditions the air reaching the cooling coil by cooling it. The air entering the cooling coil is at a closer temperature to the desired room air, thereby requiring less mechanical cooling. As a result the cooling coil can be downsized compared to a no-recovery process.

- ①-② pre-cool section  
 $Q_t = 4.5 \times 1000 \times (41.4 - 37.4) = 18 \text{ mbh (1.5 tons)}$
- ②-③ mechanical cooling section  
 $Q_t = 4.5 \times 1000 \times (37.4 - 23.2) = 63.9 \text{ mbh (5.3 tons)}$
- ③-④ mechanical reheat  
 $Q_s = 1.08 \times 1000 \times (70 - 55) = 16.2 \text{ mbh}$

#### Winter Operation

Plate effectiveness 62%

The fixed plate pre-conditions the air entering the heating coil by heating it. The air entering the heating coil is at a closer temperature to the desired room air, thereby reducing the amount of mechanical heating needed. As a result the heating coil can be downsized compared to a no-recovery process.

- ①-② pre-heat section  
 $Q_s = 1.08 \times 1000 \times (45 - 10) = 37.8 \text{ mbh}$
- ②-④ mechanical heating  
 $Q_s = 1.08 \times 1000 \times (95 - 45) = 54.0 \text{ mbh}$

### Savings gained by energy recovery

cooling : 1.5 tons/1000 cfm      heating : 37.8 mbh/1000 cfm

### Energy required without energy recovery

cooling: 6.8 tons/1000 cfm      heating : 91.8 mbh/1000 cfm  
 reheat: 16.2 mbh