

StreamSAVE+

Heat recovery in ventilation

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Heat recovery in ventilation

StreamsSAVEPLUS

Streamlining Energy Savings Calculations in the EU Member States



<https://streamsavplus.eu/>

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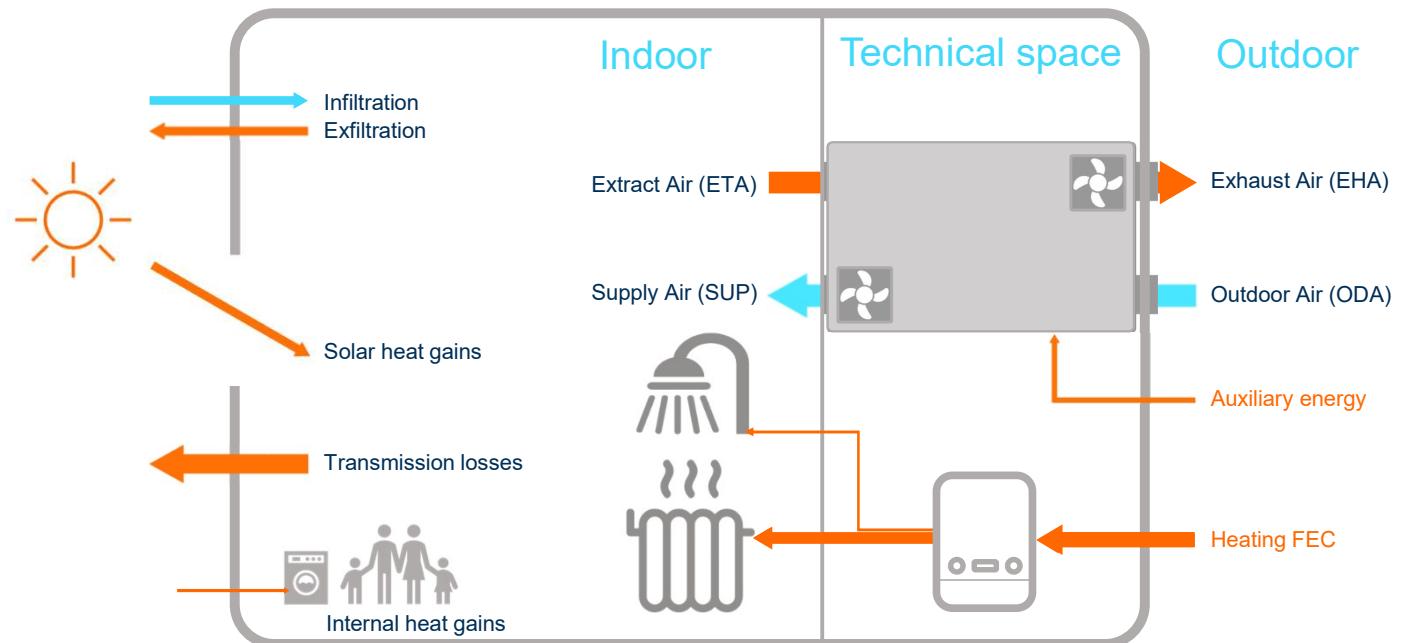
Energy saving via Heat Recovery in Ventilation Units

Subject

- StreamSAVE+ Priority Action: **Heat recovery in ventilation systems**
 - Bottom-up methodology: Calculation of energy savings achieved via HR in VUs.
 - Support MS in the implementation of Art. 4 & 8 of the EED (EU/2023/1791) via streamlined methodologies
 - Energy savings (Final & Primary) - GHG savings – Overview of Costs
 - StreamSAVE+ Deliverable: 'D2.2 Extended guidance on savings calculation methodologies' Chapter 5: 'Chapter 5. Savings calculation for heat recovery in ventilation systems'

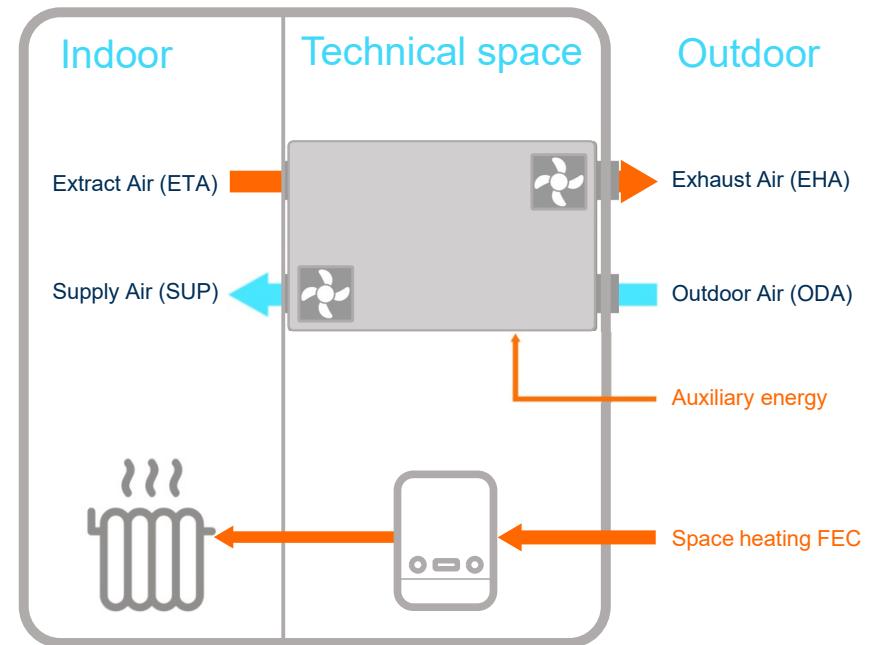
Energy saving via Heat Recovery in Ventilation Units

Subject - Schematic representation of the energy balance (winter mode)



Energy saving via Heat Recovery in Ventilation Units

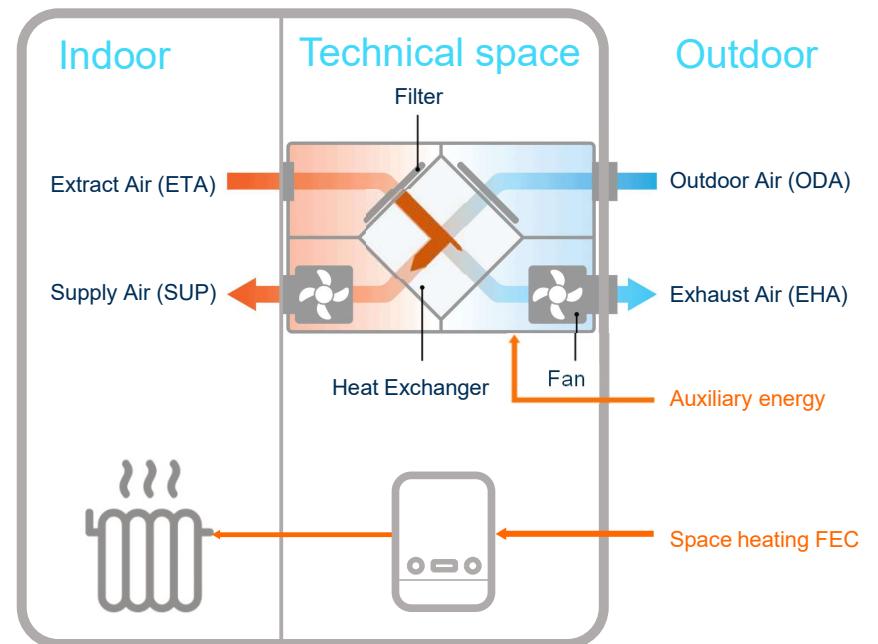
Subject - Schematic representation of the energy balance (winter mode)



Energy saving via Heat Recovery in Ventilation Units

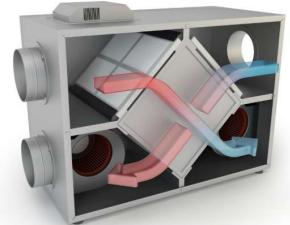
Subject - Schematic representation of the energy balance (winter mode)

- Energy saving via Heat Recovery in Ventilation
 - Reduction of space heating energy demand
 - Increase in auxiliary energy use
 - Fans, controls, defrosting
 - Usually combined with other improvements
 - Building envelope energy performance
 - Component air tightness
 - Increased fan efficiency
 - Smart controls



Heat recovery in ventilation

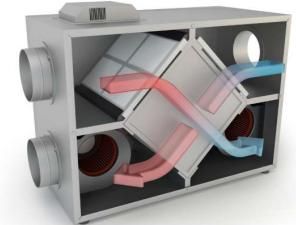
Methodology - Scope & Definitions



- Following **Ecodesign requirements on Ventilation units (EU) 1253/2014 (EC, 2014)**
- Definitions
 - A heat recovery system is a part of a **bidirectional ventilation unit equipped with a heat exchanger** designed to transfer the heat contained in the (contaminated) exhaust air to the (fresh) supply air.

Heat recovery in ventilation

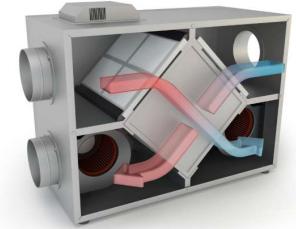
Methodology - Scope & Definitions



- A central or local **bidirectional ventilation unit** comprising at least **two fans** (exhaust and supply, each consisting of an impeller and electrical motor), **two filters** and a **casing** with a **heat recovery system** consisting of
 - In case of recuperative heat exchanger: **plate or tubular heat exchanger**;
 - In case of regenerative heat exchanger: **rotating wheel**, including material allowing latent heat transfer, a drive mechanism, a casing or frame and seals to reduce bypassing and leakage of air;
 - In case of **run-around heat recovery systems**: a heat transfer system (connecting the heat recovery device on the exhaust side and the device supplying the recovered heat to the air stream on the supply side of a ventilated space);
 - In case of a **thermal bypass** facility: additional solutions to circumvent the heat exchanger of control the heat recovery performance (for example: summer box, rotor speed control, control of air flow).

Heat recovery in ventilation

Methodology - Scope & Definitions



- Scope: VU with HR
 - Compliant with legislation (Ecodesign etc.) and good practice
 - Technology types:

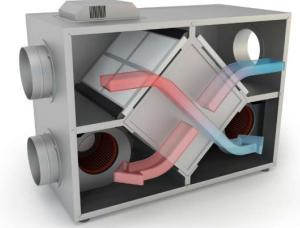
- Excluded
 - VUs exclusively for operating in **specific conditions**
 - Hazardous environments / for safety purposes
 - Range hoods.
 - VUs that include a heat exchanger and a **heat pump**.
 - Included
 - LBVUs, CBVUs and CHRV

→ Distinction between **Runaround HR systems** and **Other HR systems**

→ For cost calculations further distinction between **LBVU**, **CBVU** and **CHRV**.

Heat recovery in ventilation

Methodology - Scope & Definitions



- Scope
 - Region
 - EU (3 zones)
 - Building types:
 - Residential & Non-residential
 - Retrofitted & Non-retrofitted
 - Interventions
 - Replacement of VU (with or without HR) at end-of-life or prior occasion by VU with HR
 - Introduction of VU with HR (in situations with natural or no ventilation)

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Methodology - Background

■ Screening of existing methodologies

Streamsave+ Desired features			Res & Non-res (Separate)	Final; incl. 11 _{top,SH+SC} (final to net)	Stock average	Yes	No	No	No	Defrosting	Corr for heat gains
Source	Parameter	Equation	Unit	Res/Non-res	Energy level	Baseline	Efficiency of HR	Ele use for VU	Thermal losses of VU		
(EU) 1253/2014	Specific energy consumption	$SEC = t_4 \cdot p_f \cdot q_w \cdot MDSC - CTRL \cdot \Delta t_1 \cdot \eta_1' \cdot c_w \cdot (q_d - q_w \cdot CTRL \cdot MDSC \cdot (1 - \eta_1)) + Q_{sf}$	[kWh/(m ² .a)]	Res	Primary	Nat ventilation	Yes	Fans, motors, controls	Yes	Yes	Yes, via ΔT_h
(EU) 1253/2014	Thermal efficiency of a non-residential HR system	$\eta_{t_new} = (t_2'' - t_2') / (t_1' - t_2')$	[·]	Non-res	Net	n.a.	Yes	No (although part may be in re)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(EU) 1253/2014	Internal Specific Fan Power	$SFP_{int} = [W/(m3/s)]$	[W/(m ³ /s)]	Non-res	Final	n.a.	No	Fans only	No	No	n.a.
MultEE (D2.1)	Total final energy savings	$TFES = A \cdot h + \beta \cdot t \cdot c + \rho \cdot \Delta T \cdot \eta \cdot n$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final*	VU without HR	Yes	No	No	No	No
Czech Republic	Total final energy savings general formula	$TFES = (FEC_{before} - FEC_{after}) \times rb \times so \times fr \times lt$	[kWh/a]	n.a.	Final	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	Total final energy savings	$TFES = S_A \times S \times cf$	[kWh/a]	Non-res	Final	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	Total final energy savings	$TFES = 0,35 \cdot V \cdot n_{LT} \cdot (\eta_{new} - \eta_{old}) \cdot Z_{LT} \cdot (t_{bef} - 4) \times rb \times so \times fr \times lt$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final*	n.a.	Yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Yes (via measuring)
Latvia	Total final energy savings	$TFES_y = n \times A \times b \times L \times t \times c \times \rho \times \Delta t \times \eta$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final*	VU without HR	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lithuania	Net heat demand of VU with HR	$Q_{heat,net} = 10^{-4} \cdot t_{amb,ext} \cdot \rho_a \cdot c_{par} \cdot (\theta_{a,net} - \theta_{a,ext}) \cdot (1 - \eta_{heat,net}) \cdot (t_m - 1) \cdot 24 \cdot h_{heat,net} / 168 + Q_{lim,net}$	[kWh/month]	Res & Non-res	Net	VU without HR	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes (via measuring)
Luxemburg	Annual energy savings produced by the measure	$VEEP = \frac{Q_c \times \eta_c - Q_c \times \eta'}{1000}$	[MWh/a]	Res/Non-res	Final	VU without HR	Yes	Fans only	not clear	not clear	not clear
Luxemburg	Annual energy savings produced by the measure	$Q_c = 0,35 \cdot 65 \cdot (\eta_{VMC,apres} - \eta_{VMC,avant}) \cdot V$	[MWh/a]	Res/Non-res	Final	VU w or wo HR	Yes	No	No	No	not clear
Slovenia	Total final energy savings	$TFES_s = \frac{A \cdot h \cdot \beta \cdot t \cdot c \cdot \rho \cdot \Delta T \cdot \eta \cdot N}{3600}$	[kWh/a]	Res	Final*	VU without HR	Yes	No	No	No	not clear
[Laverge J. et al.; 2012]	Total annual heat recovered per unit of flow rate	$q_{HR} = 29376 \cdot e \cdot HDD$	[Jh/m ³]	Res	Net	VU without HR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, HDD
[Laverge J. et al.; 2012]	Additional electricity use of fans per unit of flow rate	$24 \cdot 365 \cdot \Delta SFP \cdot f$	[Jh/m ³]	Res	Primary or other	n.a.	No	Fans only	No	n.a.	n.a.
Own developed option 1	Total final energy savings (HR in VU)	$TFES_{HR} = [h \times (q_{HR} - \eta_{before}) \times A + \bar{h} \times ACH \times \rho_{air} \times c_{par} \times \Delta T \times t_{SH} / \eta_{SH}] \cdot f_{BEH}$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final	VU w or wo HR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Own developed option 2	Total final energy savings (SH and/or SC)	$TFES_s = FEC_{flow,before,s} \cdot A \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{1 - \eta_{HR}}{1 - \eta_{before,flow}} + \frac{H_P}{H_T + H_P} + \frac{H_T}{H_T + H_P} \right) \right] \cdot f_{BEH} \cdot c_f_s$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final	VU w or wo HR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Own developed option 1a or 2a**	Total final energy savings (Aux)	$TFES_{aux} = (FEC_{before,aux} - FEC_{after,aux}) \cdot f_{BEH}$	[kWh/a]	Res & Non-res	Final	VU w or wo HR	No	Fans (....)	No	Yes/No	n.a.

*Only for assumption of 100% system efficiency of space heating/space cooling, otherwise net/demand level

** Potentially to be applied in addition to option 1 or option 2

***EOL: end of life

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Methodology – Assumptions & Boundary conditions

- Assumptions

- Only the **contribution of the heat exchanger** to the energy performance improvement of **space heating** is taken into account via the **thermal efficiency of the heat exchanger**.
- **Deemed savings** methodology
 - Default values assumption of the before situation reflect a baseline situation that
 - Corresponds with the stock averages for residential or non-residential buildings.
 - Already reflect improvements due to earlier legislation - Ecodesign requirements

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Methodology - Calculation

- Total Final Energy Savings

$$TFES_{HR} = (FEC_{before} - FEC_{after}) * f_{BEH}$$

$$FEC_{Before} = (1 - \eta_{HR,before}) * A * h * ACH * \rho_{air} * c_{p,air} * \Delta T * t_{SH} / \eta_{SH}$$

$$FEC_{After} = \frac{1 - \eta_{HR,after}}{1 - \eta_{HR,before}} * FEC_{Before}$$

- Effect on Primary Energy Consumption

$$EPEC = FEC_{Before} \cdot \sum_{ec} (share_{ec,Before} \cdot f_{PE,ec}) - FEC_{After} \cdot \sum_{ec} (share_{ec,After} \cdot f_{PE,ec})$$

- GreenHouse Gas savings

$$GHGSAV = \left[FEC_{Before} \cdot \sum_{ec} (share_{ec,Baseline} \cdot f_{GHG,ec}) - FEC_{After} \cdot \sum_{ec} (share_{ec,Action} \cdot f_{GHG,ec}) \right] * 10^{-6}$$

Energy saving Indicative values

Ventilation Units

$\eta_{B,after}$	[dmls]
Run-around heat recovery system	0.68
All other types of heat recovery system	0.73
$\eta_{B,before}$	[dmls]
Building stock average efficiency of heat recovery – Residential	0.044
Building stock average efficiency of heat recovery – Non-residential	0.381
A	[m ²]
Residential	95.079
Non-residential	900.0
h	[m]
Residential	2.9
Non-residential	4.0
ACH	[m ³ /h/m ³]
Residential	0.30
Non-residential	0.39
ρ_{air}	[kg/m ³]
Density of air	1.293
$c_{p,air}$	[kWh/(kg.K)]
Specific heat of air	0.000279
ΔT	[°C]
Cold climate (North)	14.5
Average climate (West)	9.5
Warm climate (South)	5
t_{SH}	[h]
Cold climate (North)	6,552
Average climate (West)	5,112
Warm climate (South)	4,392
η_{BH}	[dmls]
Residential	0.75
Non-residential	0.75
η_{BH}	[dmls]
Residential	0.80

- Scope: following the scope of EU 1253/2014
 - BVUs with heat exchanger
 - Not those including heat pump technology (exhaust air as a source of an air source heat pump)

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Methodology - Calculation

■ Overview of Costs

Investment cost		[Euro2024/unit]
Residential	CBVU New built	4,915
	CBVU Renovation	6,350
	CBVU Replacement	n.a.
	LBVU New built	1,415
	LBVU Renovation	1,415
	LBVU Replacement	n.a.
Non-residential	CBVU/CHRV New built	30,063
	CBVU/CHRV Renovation	33,045
	CBVU/CHRV Replacement	8,408
Variable operational costs		[Euro2024/year]
Costs of reduced fuel input		Energy prices from chapter 1.2.1 (fuel prices before/after)
Fixed operational costs		[Euro2024/unit/year]
Residential	CBVU	67
	LBVU	29
Non-residential	CBVU/CHRV	175
[a]		Lifetime
Technical lifetime		15

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Conclusion

- A methodology for the calculation of the energy savings via heat recovery in ventilation systems is available to support MS in the implementation of Art. 4 & 8 of the EED (EU/2023/1791)
 - Broadly applicable; Scope ~ Ecodesign requirements for VUs (EU 1253/2014)
 - It accounts for the space heating energy savings due to the energy transfer between the extracted air and the outdoor air through the heat exchanger in the ventilation unit.
 - Input: National and case specific values are preferred, default values are available*
 - Output: TFES, EPEC, GHGSAV, Overview of Costs
- A full description of the methodology is available in StreamSAVE+ D2.2
- Calculation tool will be available via the StreamSAVE+ platform (expected autumn 2025).

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- Thank you!

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Abbreviations

- CBVU: Central Bi-directional Ventilation Unit (applicable to residential and non-residential buildings)
- CHRV: Central Heat Recovery Ventilation (applicable to non-residential buildings)
- EPEC: Effect on Primary Energy Consumption
- EU: European Union
- FEC: Final Energy Consumption
- GHG: GreenHouse Gas
- HR: Heat Recovery
- LBVU: Local Bi-directional Ventilation Unit (applicable to residential buildings)
- PA: Priority Action (related to the StreamsavePLUS project)
- TFES: Total Final Energy Savings
- VU: Ventilation Unit

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