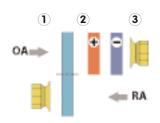
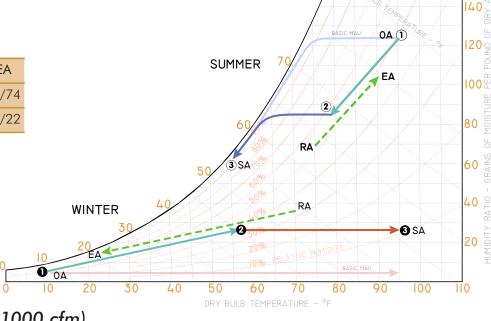
Process Sheet

Wheel Unit with Heating and Cooling`

This page shows a psychometric 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 process 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	RA	EA
ĺ	S	95/78	80/68	55/55	75/63	90/74
	W	10/8	56/44	95/61	70/53	23/22



Process Calculation (per 1000 cfm)

Summer Operation

Wheel effectiveness 75%

The wheel pre-conditions the air reaching the cooling coil by cooling it and absorbing moisture. The air entering the cooling coil is at a closer temperature and humidity level to the desired room air, thereby requiring less mechanical cooling and dehumidification. As a result, the cooling coil can be downsized compared to a no-recovery process.

- 1-2 pre-cool section Qt=4.5x1000x(41.4-32.4)=40.5 mbh (3.4 tons)
- **2-3** mechanical cooling Qt=4.5x1000x(32.4-23.2)=41.4 mbh (3.4 tons)

Winter Operation

Wheel effectiveness 70 %

The wheel pre-conditions the air reaching the heating coil unit by heating it and adding moisture, thereby requiring less mechanical heating and humidification. As a result, the heating coil can be downsized compared to a no-recovery process. The main coil's capacity can be further reduced by using the reheat coil in the process.

- 1-2 pre-heat section
 Qs=1.08x1000x(56-10)=49.7 mbh
 humidification
 m=1000x4.5(24-6)=81,000 grain (11.5 lbs/hr)
- 2-3 mechanical heating $Q_s=1.08x1000x(95-56)=42.1 \text{ mbh}$

Savings gained by energy recovery					
cooling:	3.4 tons/1000 cfm	heating: 49.7 mbh/1000 cfm humidification: 11.5 lbs/hr			
Energy required without energy recovery					
cooling:	6.8 tons/1000 cfm	heating: 91.8 mbh/1000 cfm			
reheat:	16.2 mbh	humidification: 16.7 lbs/hr			



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