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# ENERGY BOX

# Index

ENERGY BOX - TUA Aluminum Counterflow Exchanger ENERGY BOX - TUAS (Double Skin) Aluminum Counterflow Exchanger

# Ceiling Type High Efficient Heat Recovery Unit

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### Casing & Insulation • (ENERGY BOX - TUA)

High corrosion resistive 200 gr/m<sup>2</sup> galvanize coated steel is used for the casing. Inside of outdoor air side is 10 mm, outside of outdoor air side is 5 mm: inside of indoor air side is 10 mm insulated with non - flammable acoustics foam against sound and thermal conduction.

### Casing & Insulation (ENERGY BOX - TUAS)

The unit's casing is made up of **double** skinned high corrosion resistive 200 gr/m<sup>2</sup> galvanize coated steel. 30 mm thickness and 50 kg/m<sup>3</sup> density of Rockwool insulation between the walls is used for insulation. thermal and sound Non-flammable EPS modules are used for directing the air flow homogeneously. Density of EPS is 40 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS** 400 | 800 | 900 | 1.300 | 2.400 | 2.600 | 4.000 Ceiling Type High Efficient Heat Recovery Unit



### By - Pass

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS units have by - pass ventilation as standard. During by-pass ventilation, no heat transfer occurs between exhaust and fresh air stream. In transition periods and at nights in summer, by-pass module helps to cool down (free-cooling) and heat up (free-heating) the buildina without any energy expense.

### Supply and Exhaust Air Filters

To increase indoor air quality and to protect the equipments used in unit. G class filters (according to EN 779 standard) are used for both exhaust and supply air streams. F class filters can be also used optionally in the unit. F class filters reduce the available static pressure of the unit for the nominal air flow rate.

### 

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS control unit is developed for controlling of heat recovery units' equipments, meeting the demands coming from the customers and is user friendly designed. ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS is capable of controlling the standard equipments and optional accessories. ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS Control unit can perform the basic functions without any control panel; it is more functional used with Basic and Pro-Panel. Besides, the control unit can switch on/off via BMS, gets fault signal and controls all the functions via ModBus. Alternatives different from ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS controller are listed in "Control System" part.

### Supply and Exhaust Air Fans

The fans in heat recovery units are equipped with innovative Electronically Commutated EC motor technology. EC motors have higher efficiency and simple speed control than AC motors and connect the AC mains. Fan blades have high aerodynamic efficient backward curved design. Using the EC motors reduce the energy consumption and increase the energy efficiency of the unit. With EC Fans it is also possible to reduce maintenance costs as the fans are direct drive; free of belt and pulley.

### Heat Recovery Exchanger (Aluminum)

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS heat recovery ventilation units have aluminum Counterflow, high efficient plate heat recovery exchangers. Plate heat recovery exchangers have plates that are produced improved surface areas to provide high efficient and leakage free design. With the optimization of exchanger heat transfer is increased and pressure drop is decreased. Heat recovery exchanger has Eurovent certification.

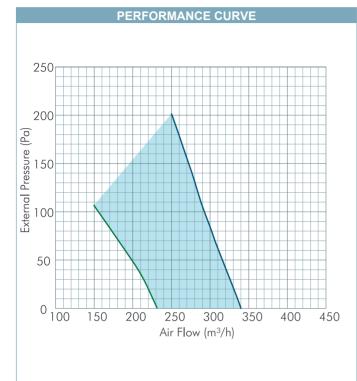


# **Performance Data**

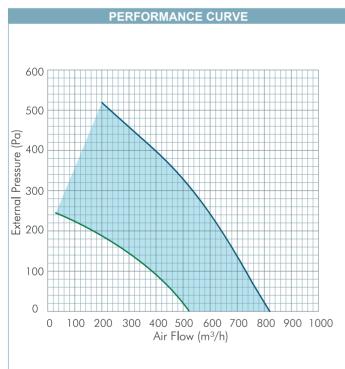


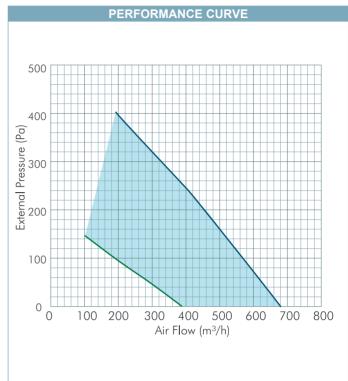
# ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 400

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 800

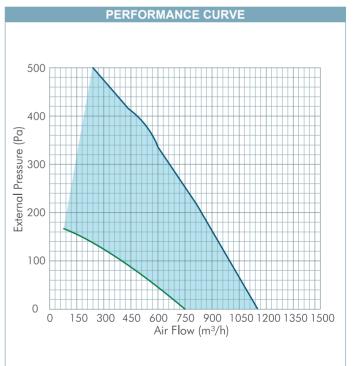


# ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 900



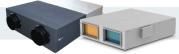


# ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 1.300



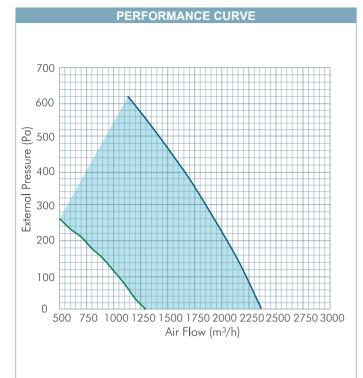


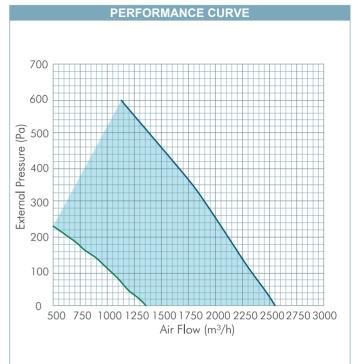
# **Performance Data**



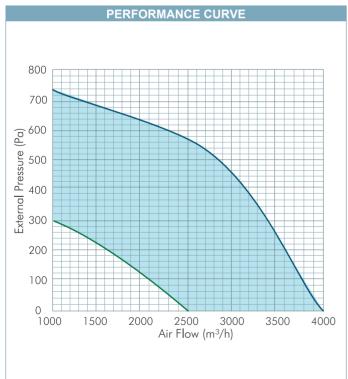
# ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 2.400

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 2.600





# ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS 4.000



# **Technical Specifications**



# ErP 2018

ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS		400	800	900	1.300	2.400	2.600	4.000		
Declared typology	NRVU									
Type of drive installed or intented to be installed			variable speed drive							
Type of HRS (run around, other, none)					other					
Thermal efficiency of heat recovery <sup>1</sup>	%	80,3	78,6	80,4	79,5	75	77,1	75,8		
Nominal flow rate	m³/h	250	490	650	975	1.400	1.650	2.750		
Maximum flow rate	m³/h	330	680	810	1.100	2.300	2.470	4.000		
Effective electric power input	W	58	144	242	277	495	678	1.100		
Face velocity at design flow rate	m/s	1	1,3	1,2	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,9		
Nominal external pressure ( $\Delta P_{s,ext}$ ) <sup>1</sup>	Pa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Internal pressure drop of ventilation components ( $\Delta P_{s,int}$ )	Pa	133	192	221	247	248	237	200		
Internal pressure drop of non-ventilation components( $\Delta P_{s,add}$ )	Pa	There is no "non-ventilation" components								
Static efficiency of fans used in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 327/2001		39	45	50	49	57	59	59		
Declared maximum external leakage rate	%	1,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,6		
Declared maximum internal leakage rate	%	5,4	1,9	1,6	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,1		
Energy classification of the filters (Energy performance)					G3					
Description of visual filter warning for NRVUs intented										
for use with filters <sup>2</sup>										
Sound power level (Lwa) (calculated) <sup>3</sup>	42	44	48	47	43	58	58			
Internet adress for pre-/dis-assembly instructions										

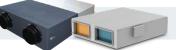
Measured at balanced flow, EN 308.

Including test pointing out the importance of regular filter changes for performance and energy efficiency of the unit.

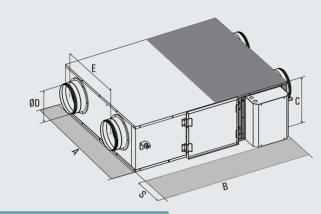
Sound power level values are valid for ENERGY BOX - TU units.

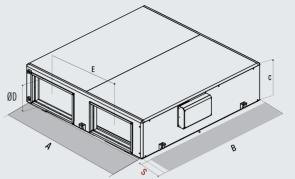


# **Unit Dimensions**



ENERGY BOX - TUAS 4.000





\*The gaps of the maintenance area values are specified as S (=760 mm) on the sketch.

ENERGY BOX - TUA Unit Dimensions

	TUA 400	TUA 800	TUA 900	TUA 1.300	TUA 2.400	TUA 2.600
Α	760	934	1.024	1.304	1.138	1.438
В	1.110	1.325	1.387	1.780	1.920	1.920
C	296	355	400	410	552	552
ØD	Ø 160	Ø 200	Ø 250	Ø 300	Ø 355	Ø 355
E	404	499	589	719	623	921
Unit Weight	39	57	63	101	106	124

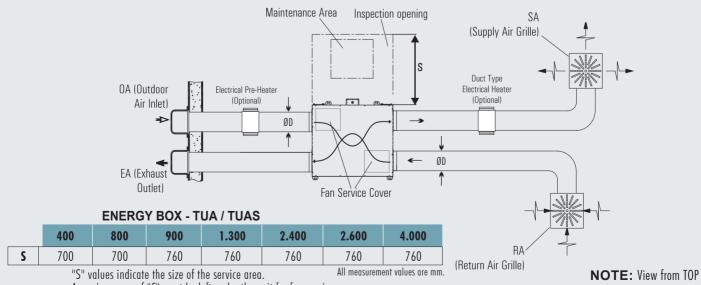
\*All measurement values are mm. \*\*Unit weight is kg.

### ENERGY BOX - TUAS Unit Dimensions

	<b>TUAS 400</b>	<b>TUAS 800</b>	<b>TUAS 900</b>	TUAS 1.300	<b>TUAS 2.400</b>	TUAS 2.600	<b>TUAS 4.000</b>
Α	808	981	1.071	1.351	1.185	1.485	2.050
В	1.163	1.378	1.440	1.833	1.973	1.973	2.100
C	355	412	469	469	610	610	554
ØD	Ø 160	Ø 200	Ø 250	Ø 300	Ø 355	Ø 355	700x400
E	404	500	590	720	625	920	1.030
Unit Weight	53	77	87	133	145	168	366

\*All measurement values are mm. \*\*Unit weight is kg.

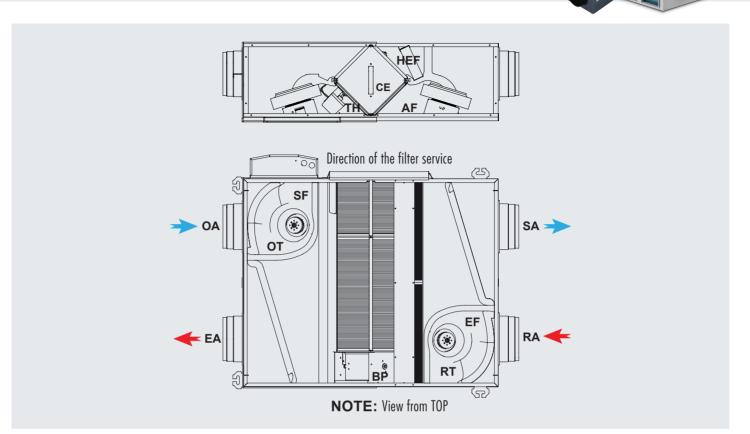
### ENERGY BOX - TUA / TUAS Service Space & Installation



A service space of "C" must be left under the unit for fan service. Drain pipe must be installed. BOX TUA / TUAS



# **Working Principle of Unit**



# **Descriptions**:

SA - Supply AirBP - By-Pass DamperRT - Return Air Temperature SensorRA - Return AirSF - Supply Air FanAF - Exhaust Air FilterEA - Exhaust AirOT - Outdoor Air Temperature SensorCE - Aluminium Exchanger (Counter-Flow)OA - Outdoor AirEF - Exhaust Air FanTH - Fresh Air Filter

HEF - High efficienty F class filter (Optional)

# **Control System**



# ENERGY BOX - TUA or TUAS Series

Automat	ion Options	Control Cards								
Standard	Optional	Standard	Standard	Alternative	Alternative		Alternative 3			
Siuliuulu	Optional	Basic	Pro	1	2	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3		
OA Temperature Sensor		S	S	Q	Ś	S	S	Q		
RA Temperature Sensor		S	S	Q	S	Q	S	Q		
SA Fan Control		Image: Construction	Š	Q	S	Q	S	Q		
RA Fan Control		S (	$\otimes$	Š	Ś	Š	S	Q		
Filter Contamination Info (Time)		Š	Ö	Q	S	Q	S	Q		
Modbus RTU		Ś	S S	$\otimes$	N N N	Q	S	Q		
	On/Off Damper Control	Š	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Š	Š	Š		
	Proportional Damper Control	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Š	Ō	Ö	Ō		
	Airflow Control			$\otimes$	Š		Ø			
	Humidity Control			Ø	S		S			
	CO2 Control			Ø	Ś		S			
	SA Temperature Sensor	S	$\otimes$	Ø	Ś	$\odot$	S	Ø		
	On/Off Heating Coil	Ø	$\bigotimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Ø	S	Q		
	Proportional Heating Coil	$\otimes$	Ň	$\otimes$	Ś	Ø	S	Ō		
	On/Off Cooling Coil	S	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Q	S	Q		
	Proportional Cooling Coil	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Q	S	Q		
	Electrical Pre-Heater	Ø	Ø	$\otimes$	Ś	Ø	S	Q		
	Electrical After-Heater	Š	Ö	$\otimes$	Ś	Š	S	Q		
	BacNET MSTP	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Q	S	Š		
	Web Browser (TCP/IP)	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	$\otimes$	S	$\otimes$		
	Weekly Timer	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Ś	Ø	Ś	Q		
	Filter Contamination Info (DPS)	Ø	$\odot$	Ø	Ø	Q	Ø	Ø		

 $\bigcirc$  Only one of them the defined functions is selectable for this control card.

		Control Panel	Control Cards								
Panel Typ	۵	Panel Descriptions	Standard	Standard	Alternative	Alternative		Alternative 3	}		
i uner typ		T uner Descriptions	Basic	Pro	1	2	Type 1	Type 2	Туре З		
000	Standard-Basic	Wall - mounted type Max : 30 m communication ability	ଓ	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$		
<b>H</b>	Standard-Pro	Wall - mounted type Max : 50 m communication ability	$\otimes$	Q	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$		
		Wall - mounted type Wireless Radio Frequency (RF) panel Max : 50 m communication ability	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	Q	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$		
T		Wall - mounted type hand panel, IP 30 protection class, Max : 100 m communication ability	$\otimes$	8	$\otimes$	ଓ	8	$\otimes$	$\otimes$		
		Wall - mounted type room panel, IP 30 protection class, Max : 700 m communication ability	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	8	$\otimes$	ଓ		
		Hand Panel 1: Wall - mounted type, IP 65 protection class for only front side of panel, Max:50 m communication ability Hand Panel 2: Magnet type, IP 65 protection class for whole panel, Max : 50 m communication ability	8	8	8	⊗	Q	ß	ଓ		
*	Alternative-3.3	Magnet type, IP 31 protection class, Max : 700 m communication ability	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	$\otimes$	ଓ	Q	ଓ		



# **Control System**



# Selection of Electrical Cable Cross - Section

Unit Model TUA / TUAS	Unit Voltage (V)	Unit Power Input (kW)	Current (A)	Fuse (A)	Cable Cross - Section (mm²) for 50m and PF = 0,8
400	230	0,09	1	1	1,5
800	230	0,21	1	2	1,5
900	230	0,29	2	2	1,5
1.300	230	0,30	2	2	1,5
2.400	230	1	6	10	1,5
2.600	230	1	6	10	1,5
4.000	380	2,2	3,4	3x6	1,5

# Cable Cross-Section Formulas

1  $I_{current} = \frac{P}{U.CosQ}$ 

 $I_{cable} > I_{current}$ 

# 2

 $\%e = \frac{100.P.L}{k.S.U^2}$ ,  $S = \frac{100.P.L}{k.\%e.U^2}$ 

%e = %3

# 3

 $|_{cable} > |_{fuse} \ge |_{current}$ 

Cable Cross-Section  $S = Max (S1, S2, S3, 1.5mm^2)$ 

: Power Ρ

: Current L

: Voltage U

S : Conductor cross section

: Conductor coefficient k

L : Conductor length

%e : The voltage drop

# Example of Cable Cross-Section Calculation

<b>P</b> :1 kW	L :50 m
<b>U</b> : 230V	<b>%e</b> :%3
<b>PF:CosQ</b> :0,8	<b>k</b> :56 m/Ω

### 1

 $I_{current} = \frac{1000 \text{ W}}{230.0,8} = 5,43 \text{ A}$ 

The cable will be used, is selected from the cable cross-section table so that the equivalent ampere value in the table should be higher than calculated "I current" value.

 $S1 = 1.5 \text{ mm}^2$ 

# 2

%e = %3

 $S = \frac{100.1000.50}{56.3.230^2} = 0,56 \text{ mm}^2$  $S2 \ge 0,56 \text{ mm}^2 \ge 0,75 \text{ mm}^2$ 

 $S2 = 0,75 \text{ mm}^2$ 

# 3

| cable > | fuse > | current

 $I_{cable} > 10A \ge 5,43A$ 

"I fuse" which will be higher than "I current", is selected.

The cable will be used, is selected from the cable cross-section table so that the equivalent ampere value in the table should be higher than selected "I fuse" value.

 $I_{cable} = 24A$ 

 $S3 = 1,5 \text{ mm}^2$ 

Cable cross-section  $S = Max (S1, S2, S3, 1, 5 mm^2)$ 

S = Max (1,5, 0,75, 1,5, 1,5)

# BOX TUA / TUAS

# AIRTECHNIC

# Accessories

### Electric Heaters



Electric heaters are optionally supplied in cold climates for supply air and in extreme climates for both supply and outdoor air sides against freezing. Electric heaters are manufactured according to circular or rectangular duct systems. Standard types are produced of stainless steel heating elements and galvanized metal casing. Stainless steel casing is also available.

Electric heaters capacity can be controlled up to 2 steps with control panel according to the set temperature from the room control panel and room (or supply air) temperature. Speed controls shall not be used with Electric heater installations. electric heaters are connected in Delta connection in standard models.

### Heating Capacity Calculation

 $Q = 0,33 \times V \times (T_2 - T_1)$ 

Q : Heating Capacity (W)

V : Air Flow through electric heater ( $m^3/h$ )

 $\rm T_{\rm i}$  : Air temperature before the heater (°C)

 $T_2$  : Air temperature after the heater (°C)

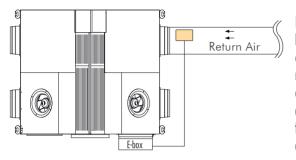
Electrical Heater Capacity										
Unit Model ENERGY BOX		Heater Diameter (mm)	Capacity (Pre-Heater) (kW) (Outdoor air between 0°C and -5°C)	Capacity (Pre-Heater) (kW) (Outdoor air between -5°C and -15°C)	Capacity (After-Heater) (kW) (Heating the supply air to 25°C)					
	400	160	1	1,5	1					
	800	200	1	3	2					
TUA / TUAS	900	250	1,5	4,5	3					
TUA / TUAS	1.300	300	2	6	4					
	2.400	355	4	10	6					
	2.600	355	4	12	8					

# AIRTECHNIC

# Accessories

### Ventilation on Demand

Air Quality Sensor is mounted to the return air duct and is connected to control system of unit. The set point for the desired indoor air quality is set during the installation. According to the demand indoors, ENERGY BOX units are modulated automatically by the sensor. Annual energy consumption of the unit is reduced as a result of the modulation, ending in reduction in energy costs.



Fresh air demand in a space is calculated according to human occupancy and/or physical properties of the conditioned space. The calculation is based on the maximum indoor occupancy. In practice maximum occupany is observed for only a small period of time annually where lower air flow rates will be sufficient for most of the year. By reducing the air flow rate according to the fresh air demand;









It is possible to reduce units electrical consumption and reduce also energy consumption used to condition the space. It should be noted that by increasing fresh air rate, indoors heating/cooling demand will also be increased.

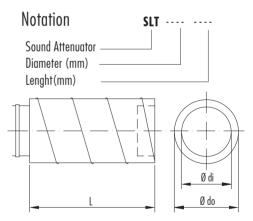
With the help of control kit of unit, it is possible to regulate fresh air rate according to the demand indoors. Indoor air quality sensor or CO2 sensor is mounted to the return duct or the conditioned space and the demanded condition is set. A 0-10 V signal will be created and ENERGY BOX unit's air flow will be regulated according to the signal.

# Sound Attenuator For Circular Ducts

Sound attenuators are designed for standard duct dimensions. Various lenghts are available accoring to attenuation demand. Sound attenuation capacities are given in the table.For better performance sound attenuators can be used in series. For the best result the sound attenuators shall be installed just after the unit.

Sound Attenuation Capacity [dB]								Sound Attenuat	or Dimens	ions [mm]	
SLT	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	length (L)	Ø di	Ø do
200 - 300	1	2	3	6	10	14	12	14	300	200	260
200 - 600	2	3	6	7	13	17	18	20	600	200	260
200 - 900	3	4	7	10	16	18	21	22	900	200	260
250 - 300	1	2	6	6	13	16	14	15	300	250	310
250 - 600	2	3	7	7	18	21	20	22	600	250	310
250 - 900	3	4	9	8	21	24	21	23	900	250	310
300 - 300	1	2	4	4	10	12	12	15	300	300	360
300 - 600	1	3	6	7	13	15	17	19	600	300	360
300 - 900	2	4	7	8	15	17	18	21	900	300	360
355 -600	1	3	8	8	9	6	5	7	600	355	415
355 -900	4	4	13	13	11	7	6	8	900	355	415





### Final Filter (F Class - Optional)



F class filters are optionally available for ENERGY BOX units. Additional pressure drop due to final filters are indicated on the diagrams. To reduce initial and operational pressure drop innovative pleated type filters are used to increase filtration surface. Units' maximum air flow is reduced due to filter pressure drop.



-SWISS -CERT-

TÜVF





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