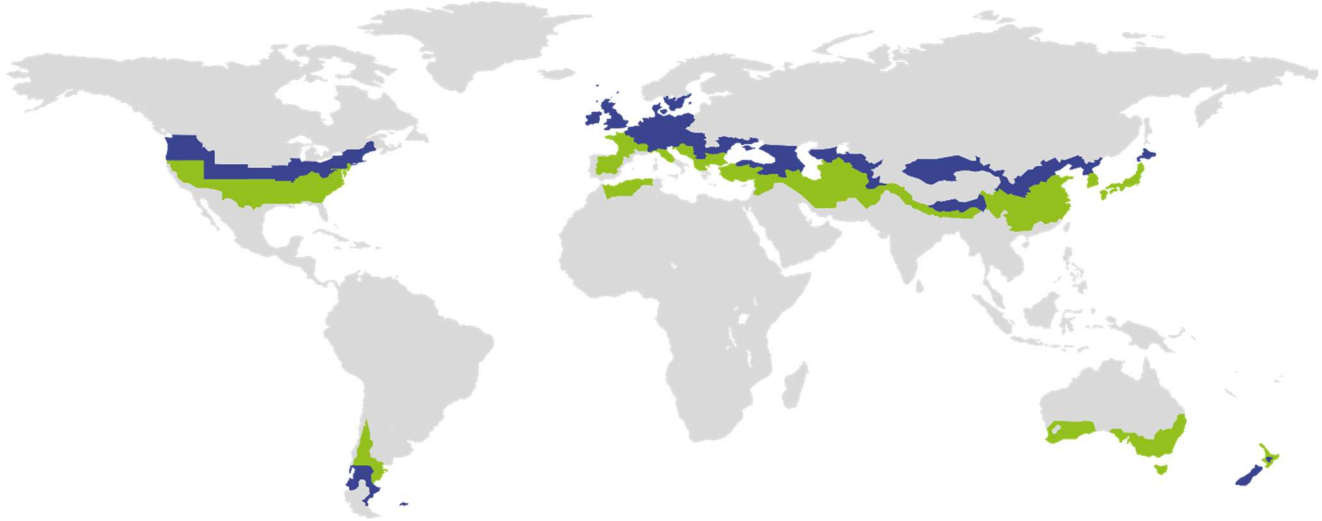


# CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component

Valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute  
Dr. Wolfgang Feist  
64283 Darmstadt  
Germany



Category: **Air handling unit with heat recovery**  
Manufacturer: **Oxygen8 Solutions Inc.**  
Product name: **Ventilation unit series Ventum+**

Specification: Airflow rate > 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h  
Heat exchanger: Recuperative

**This certificate was awarded based on the product meeting the following main criteria**

Heat recovery rate	$\eta_{HR} \geq 75 \%$
Specific electric power	$P_{el,spec} \leq 0.45 \text{ Wh/m}^3$
Leakage	$< 3 \%$
Comfort	Supply air temperature $\geq 16.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ at outdoor air temperature of $-10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>3)</sup>

Airflow range
840-10800 m <sup>3</sup> /h at an external pressure of 305-371 Pa <sup>1)</sup>
Heat recovery rate
$\eta_{HR} \geq 75 \%$ <sup>2)</sup>
Specific electric power
$P_{el,spec} \leq 0.44 \text{ Wh/m}^3$
Humidity recovery
$\eta_x \geq 65 \%$
Performance number
> 8.9

<sup>1)</sup> The pressure drop of filters is covered in the listed external pressure. Additional components decrease the available pressure difference accordingly.

<sup>2)</sup> For residential use a heat recovery rates of 80% and better can be applied.

<sup>3)</sup> Achieved by use of an external electric preheater.

cool, temperate climate



**CERTIFIED  
COMPONENT**

Passive House Institute

**Oxygen8 Solutions Inc.**

1575 Vernon Dr., V6A 3P8, Vancouver, Canada

☎ +1 437 235 1566 | ✉ applications@oxygen8.ca | 🌐 <http://www.oxygen8.ca> |

Component ID	Unit model	Airflow range		$\eta_x^{2)}$	External pressure	Actual available external pressure <sup>1)</sup>	Specific electric power	$\eta_{HR}$	$\eta_{HR, res.}^{2)}$	Performance number
		Min	Max							
		m <sup>3</sup> /h	m <sup>3</sup> /h	%	Pa	Pa	Wh/m <sup>3</sup>	%	%	-
2272vI03	Ventum+ 20	840	2210	65	271	219	0.44	76	80	9.2
			840				0.45	83	88	
2273vI03	Ventum+ 25	1120	2970	65	290	238	0.44	75	80	9.7
			1120				0.38	82	87	
2274vI03	Ventum+ 30	1450	3800	65	305	257	0.42	76	81	9.2
			1450				0.44	83	87	
2275vI03	Ventum+ 40	1870	4570	65	317	265	0.37	76	81	10.4
			1870				0.38	82	87	
2276vI03	Ventum+ 50	2210	6120	65	334	280	0.41	76	80	9.5
			2210				0.39	83	87	
2277vI03	Ventum+ 60	2890	7730	65	349	298	0.41	76	81	9.7
			2890				0.36	83	87	
2278vI03	Ventum+ 80	3650	10020	65	365	309	0.44	76	81	8.9
			3650				0.45	84	88	
2279vI03	Ventum+ 100	4590	10790	65	371	319	0.44	77	82	9.1
			4590				0.44	84	88	

Table 1: Certified values for each unit model.

1) Filter pressure losses have been deducted.

2) the energy saved by moisture recovery through evaporation from building components was taken into account as a bonus on the heat recovery rate. For use in residential buildings, the stated heat recovery rates can be applied.

**Humidity recovery**

Indoor air humidity can be increased by using systems with moisture recovery in cool, temperate climate, especially during winter. Exemplary measurements showed a moisture recovery of  $\geq 65$ .

- Adjustment of airflow by means of moisture control:
  - ✓ Since the moisture recovery of the heat exchanger exceeds a humidity ratio of 0.6, humidity controlled volume flow adjustment is required in order to avoid damage due to temporarily excessive indoor air humidity.

- Application of moisture recovery:
  - ✓ In cool temperate climates, heat exchangers with moisture recovery should 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.
  - ✓ Adjustment of airflow by means of moisture control is required, even though that in case of low internal moisture the increased airflow rate is not needed often.

### Passive House comfort criterion

In order to maintain comfortable supply air temperatures at outdoor temperatures of -10°C, an external preheating coil must be installed. The manufacturer recommends appropriately dimensioned electric preheater coils from Neptronic, which are available as accessories. In setting 2 (preheater setting "hand" 70%), a supply air temperature of 16.5 °C was maintained at an outdoor air temperature of -10 °C (validated by measurements).

### 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.

$$\eta_{HR} = \frac{(\theta_{ETA} - \theta_{EHA}) + \frac{P_{el}}{\dot{m} \cdot c_p}}{(\theta_{ETA} - \theta_{ODA})}$$

With

$\eta_{HR}$	Heat recovery rate in %
$\theta_{ETA}$	Extract air temperature in °C
$\theta_{EHA}$	Exhaust air temperature in °C
$\theta_{ODA}$	Outdoor air temperature in °C
$P_{el}$	Electric power in W
$\dot{m}$	Mass flow in kg/h
$c_p$	Specific heat capacity in Wh/(kg.K)

- The heat recovery rates  $\eta_{HR}$  for each model of the unit are listed in Table 1.

In residential use, humidity recovery can have a positive effect on the heating demand by increasing the indoor air humidity. 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.  $\eta_{HR,res}$  (table 1) can therefore be applied for residential use.

## **Airflow range and external pressure difference**

The operational range of the device results from the efficiency criterion (see below). As per the certification criteria for ventilation units > 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h the applicable pressure differences vary with the nominal range of operation (as declared by the producer).

The external pressure difference includes all pressure losses of the ventilation system caused by components apart from the tested unit (consisting of casing, heat exchanger and fans). If filters are installed inside of the unit, their pressure losses are to be reduced accordingly. The average filter pressure drop of an operational filter is assumed to be 30% higher than that of the clean filter.

- The airflow ranges and available external pressures for each model of the unit are listed in Table 1.

## **Efficiency criterion (electric power)**

The overall electrical power consumption of the devices including controllers have been determined at an external pressure difference of 305-371 Pa (validated with test measurements).

- The specific electric powers for each model of the unit are listed in Table 1.

## **Performance number**

Based on the measured values for the calculation of heat recovery efficiency and power consumption and on the climatic data of central Europe (Gt: 84 kWh, heating time: 5400 h/a), an average performance number at the airflow range was determined.

- The performance numbers for each model of the unit are listed in Table 1.

## **Leakage**

The airtightness of the unit is tested for under pressure and over pressure before the thermodynamic test is conducted. As per the certification criteria the leakage airflows must not exceed 3 % of the average airflow of the device's operating range.

- These appliances meet the airtightness requirements.

## **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). Available operation modes are explained in detail in the operation manual.

- Balancing of the airflow rates of the unit is possible.
- The standby power consumption of these devices makes 12.3 W.
- After a power failure, the device will automatically resume operation.

## Acoustical testing

Unit model	Airflow range		Total acoustic power level				
	Min	Max	Casing	Duct			
	m³/h	m³/h		ODA	SUP	ETA	EHA
			dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)	dB(A)
Ventum+ 20	840	2210	55		76		76
Ventum+ 25	1120	2970	56		75		75
Ventum+ 30	1450	3800	57		76		75
Ventum+ 40	1870	4570	61		73		73
Ventum+ 50	2040	6120	63		74		75
Ventum+ 60	2720	7730	69		78		78
Ventum+ 80	3400	10020	67		81		81
Ventum+ 100	4250	10790	68		80		80

Tabele 2: Acoustic power levels at an upper limit of the airflow range.

A ventilation unit > 600 m³/h is assumed to be operated in an installation room, for which sound limits are defined in the applicable regulations. The total acoustic power levels were determined by producer for each model of the units at an upper limit of the airflow range. The provided values have not been verified as part of the certification process.

- For complying with the required sound level in the supply air and extract air rooms, dimensioning of a suitable silencer is required for the specific project.

## Indoor air quality

This device is equipped with following filter qualities:

Outdoor air filter	Extract air filter
ISO ePM1 50% (M13)	ISO ePM10 60% (M8)

If the device is not operated during summer, the filter should be replaced before the next operation. For the operation of ventilation systems a strategy for avoiding permanent moisture penetration of the outdoor air filter needs to be considered. The strategies can be implemented through installation of either an additional component of the ventilation device or on the ventilation site system.

## Frost protection

Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent the heat exchanger and optional downstream hydraulic heating coil from freezing damage 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:
  - ✓ An external preheating coil is required to protect the heat exchanger from freezing. The manufacturer recommends an appropriate sized preheating coil from Nepronic. The frost protection has been verified using the H5 appliance as an example.

- Frost protection of downstream hydraulic heater coils:
  - ✓ The appliance is designed to switch off when the temperature falls below a set supply air temperature. The switching point for the supply air limit temperature and the time must be entered in the menu. The function has been tested on the H5 device.

It should be noted that, due to free circulation, cold air can also lead to freezing – even when the fans are stationary. This can only be avoided if the air duct is closed (by means of a shutoff damper).

### **Bypass of the heat recovery**

The units are equipped with an automatically controlled summer bypass. The effectiveness of bypass for night cooling of buildings has not been investigated within the scope of this testing.