

# Certificate

## Passive House Suitable Component

For cool temperate climates, valid until 31. December 2020

Category: **Compact Heat Pump System**  
 Manufacturer: **Nilan A/S**  
**8722 Hedensted, DENMARK**  
 Product name: **Compact P (172 m³/h)**

**This certificate was awarded based on the following criteria (limit values\*):**

Thermal Comfort:  $\theta_{\text{supply air}} \geq 16,5^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 Heat Recovery of ventilation system:  $\eta_{\text{WRG,eff}} \geq 75\%$   
 Electric efficiency ventilation system:  $P_{\text{el}} \leq 0,45 \text{ Wh/m}^3$   
 Air tightness (internal/external):  $V_{\text{Leakage}} \leq 3\%$   
 Total Primary Energy Demand (\*\*):  $PE_{\text{total}} \leq 55 \text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2\text{a})$   
 Control and calibration (\*)  
 Air pollution filters (\*)  
 Anti freezing strategy (\*)  
 Noise emission and reduction (\*)

**Measured values to be used in PHPP (set point 172 m³/h)  
 useful air flow rates 120 to 205 m³/h**

### Heating

		Test point 1	Test point 3	Test point 3	Test point 4	
Outside Air Temperature	$T_{\text{amb}}$	-3.7 °C	2.0 °C	6.9 °C		°C
Thermal Output Heating Heat Pump	$P_{\text{heating}}$	0.61	0.78	0.92		kW
COP number Heating Heat Pump	$\text{COP}_{\text{Heating}}$	2.65	3.18	3.58		-
Maximum available supply air temperature with Heat Pump only(*)		28.6				°C

### Hot water

		Test point 1	Test point 3	Test point 3	Test point 4	
Outside Air Temperature	$T_{\text{amb}}$	-4.0 °C	2.0 °C	7.0 °C	20.2 °C	°C
Thermal Output Heat Pump for heating up storage tank.	$P_{\text{DHW heating up}}$	0.60	0.83	0.99	1.14	kW
Thermal Output Heat Pump for reheating storage tank	$P_{\text{DHW reheating}}$	0.53	0.82	0.95	1.05	kW
COP Heat Pump for heating up storage tank	$\text{COP}_{\text{DHW heating up}}$	2.13	2.87	3.31	3.68	-
COP Heat Pump for reheating storage tank	$\text{COP}_{\text{DHW reheating}}$	1.81	2.72	3.05	3.28	-
Average storage tank temperature		50.5				°C
Specific storage heat losses		1.63				W/K
Exhaust air addition (if applicable)						m³/h

(\*) detailed description of criteria and key values see attachment.

(\*\*) for heating, domestic hot water (DHW), ventilation, auxiliary electricity in the reference building, explanation see attachment.

### Heat Recovery

$$\eta_{\text{WRG,eff}} = 80\%$$

### Electric efficiency

$$0.40 \text{ Wh/m}^3$$

### Air tightness

$$V_{\text{leak, internal}} = 1.0\%$$

$$V_{\text{leak, external}} = 1.1\%$$

### Frost protection

down to -4 °C

### Total Primary Energy Demand (\*\*)

**51.4 kWh/(m²a)**



**CERTIFIED COMPONENT**

Passive House Institute

# Attachment to the Certificate(\*\*\*)

# Nilan, Compact P

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**Thermal Comfort:** A minimum supply air temperature of 16,5°C is reached if the air first passes through earth tubes, i.e. the intake air of the ventilation system must have a temperature of at least -9 °C.

**Efficiency Criterion – heat:** The heat recovery of the ventilation system incorporated in the unit demonstrates an efficiency of  $\eta_{eff} = 77\%$  (92 m<sup>3</sup>/h) or  $\eta_{eff} = 80\%$  (172 m<sup>3</sup>/h) respectively.

**Efficiency Criterion – electricity:** With a power consumption of 0.43 Wh/m<sup>3</sup> (92 m<sup>3</sup>/h) or 0.40 Wh/m<sup>3</sup> (172 m<sup>3</sup>/h) the unit complies with the maximum consumption of 0,45 Wh/m<sup>3</sup>. The consumption of 9.6 W in standby-mode exceeds the target value of 1 W. As the unit is always in operation this value should be optimized.

**Air tightness and thermal insulation:** Testing the ventilation system showed that the limiting values of 3% for both the internal and external leakages were not exceeded.

**Control and calibration:** The user can select one of for ventilation levels via the console, which are factory-set at 25 % / 45% / 70% / 100% of the maximum air flow rate. These air flow rates can be adjusted separately when configuring or programming the unit.

**Sound insulation:** The acoustic pressure level was evaluated as 57 dB (A) in the room where the unit is installed with an equivalent absorption area of 4 m<sup>2</sup> and at an air flow rate of 212 m<sup>3</sup>/h. This is significantly higher than the threshold value of 35 dB(A), the unit must therefore be installed in an adequately sound insulated room separate from the living area.

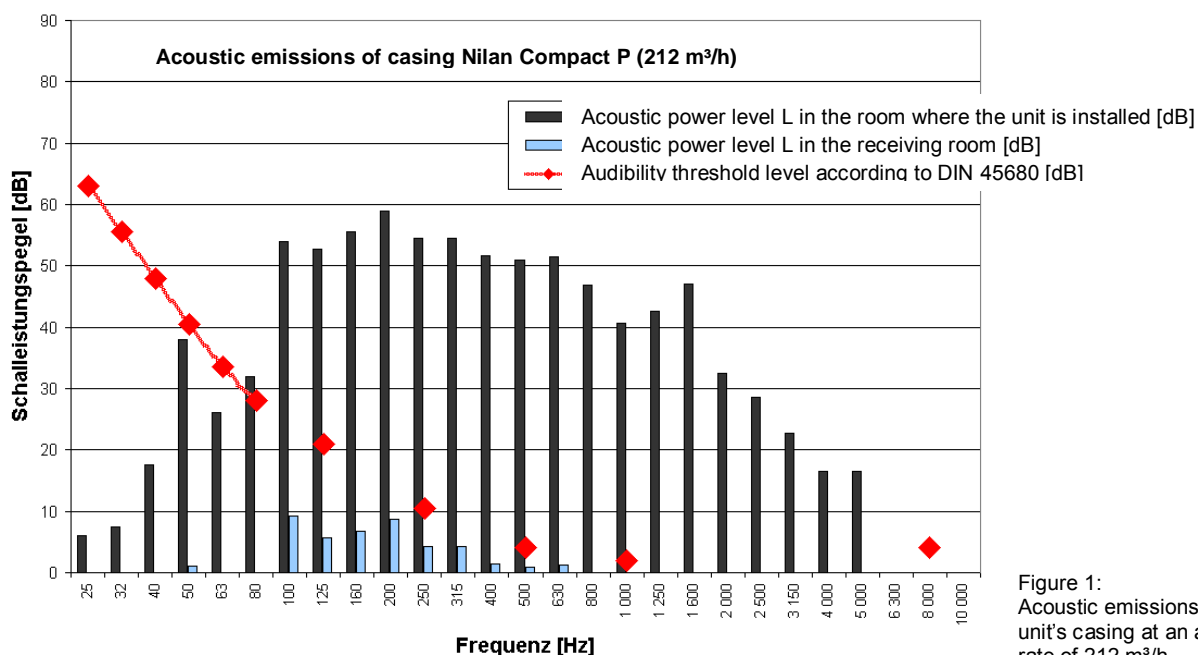


Figure 1: Acoustic emissions of the unit's casing at an air flow rate of 212 m<sup>3</sup>/h

**Hygienic Indoor Air:** The central ventilation unit, including the heat exchanger, can be easily accessed and cleaned. The filters can be replaced by the user (rather than by a technical expert), instructions and suppliers are included in the manual. The following filter qualities should be used: intake air filter minimum F7, attached in front, exhaust air filter G4. The filter should be replaced, before recommissioning the unit after a summer period when it has not been in use. The manufacturer carries the responsibility to ensure that, through the use of either integral components or mandatory additional fittings, the hygienic quality of the air is sufficiently high. An F7 and a G4 filter are installed respectively in the intake and exhaust air streams within the unit. This configuration is in accordance with the recommendations for Passive Houses.

**Frost protection:** An **anti-freeze strategy** is included with this unit. This should be supported and used in conjunction with a ground to air heat exchanger. The ground heat exchanger or any similar device must guarantee a minimum air temperature of the intaken air higher than  $-7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) or  $-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) respectively. An electrical heater for anti-freeze protection is not allowed for operation with the heat pump, because the additional electrical energy consumption is not included in the COP numbers for the heat pump denoted in the certificate.

**Assessment of the heat pump:** The seasonal performance factor (SPF) of the system installed in the reference building is  $\text{SPF} = 1.67$  ( $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) and  $\text{SPF} = 1.96$  ( $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) respectively. The primary energy consumption for the reference building is  $54.1\text{ kWh}/(\text{m}^2\text{a})$  ( $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) and  $51.4$  ( $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ), respectively. This compact heat pump unit can be used in Passive Houses with an energy reference area of  $60\text{...}140\text{ m}^2$  ( $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) or  $140\text{...}240\text{ m}^2$  ( $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ), respectively, based on a typical occupancy of  $35\text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ , an air flow rate of  $30\text{ m}^3/\text{h}/\text{person}$  and a heating load of  $12\text{ W}/\text{m}^2$ . The unit was tested in combination with a specially selected **hot water storage**. If another hot water storage is used the certified key values of the heat pump system especially the COP-values, the useful range of application and thus the seasonal performance factor (SPF) may differ significantly from the values denoted in the certification sheet.

**Hint:** The qualities (COP) of the heat pump were examined for the two nominal air flows of  $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  and  $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  respectively. The unit does not need to be operated necessarily exactly at one of these points. In fact the air flow of the device must be adjusted for any configuration and size of the building according to the air flow which is needed to provide hygienic indoor air quality. For the energy balance calculation (PHPP) of the building the planer has to decide which point of operation is best compatible to the building configuration. According to that the key-values of the one or the other point of operation are to be chosen.

The **maximum available supply air temperature** at maximum heat load of the building if the heat pump is running exclusively was found to be  $28.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) or  $33.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ) respectively. If there is a higher heat load needed for a building this may be realized by external electrical heaters. Then the available higher value ( $T_{\text{supplyair\_max}}$ ) is taken for the sheet "heating load" in PHPP. In this case it must be assured that the direct-electrical backup heating is only used to cover the peak load. That means in detail: the direct electrical peak load heating may only be activated by the user if and only if the heat pump is working at full power and this thermal power is not enough. The maximum supply air temperature should never exceed  $52\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to avoid dust burning smell.

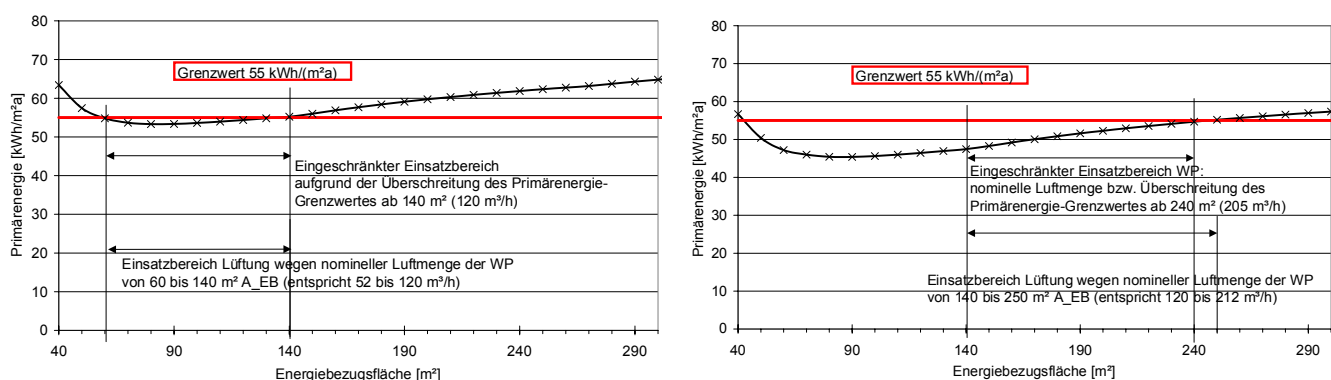


Figure 2: Application range of the unit for the air flow or  $92\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (left) or  $172\text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  (right).

(\*\*\*) A full description of measured results (test report of PHI) is available from the manufacturer