

In Search of the Magic Box: A Review of  
Crossover Conditioning/Ventilation/  
Dehumidification Devices on the US  
Market

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Staengl Engineering

## Definition

Crossover Device:

Machine that handle space conditioning, ventilation, and dehumidification (and maybe water heating) in a single package



*Nilan – Compact P*



*Daikin*



*Zehnder*



*Drexel und Weiss*

?



?







Energie  
Sprong

REALIZE  
RMI



“catalyzing the development of a speedy and scalable process for zero-carbon residential retrofits”

+


“REALIZE is currently seeking an **integrated set of mechanical systems** for the retrofit pilot.”



RetrofitNY  
NYSERDA



“aggressively working to help create new solutions to renovate multifamily buildings”

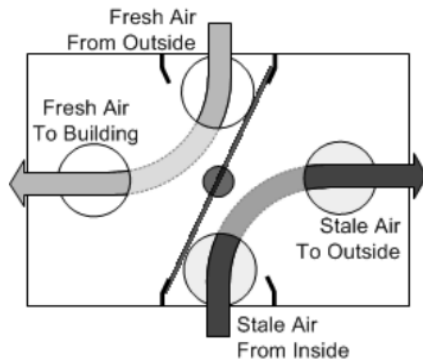


## Energiesprong “energy pod” example

- Heat pump for space conditioning and DHW
- ERV
- PV inverter
- DHW tank

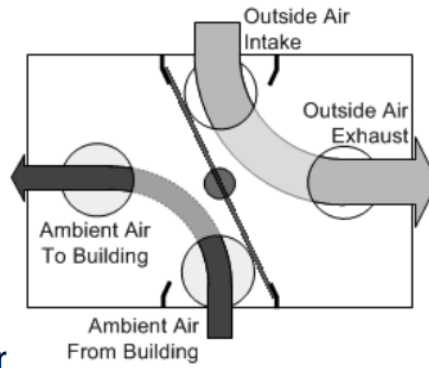
# Crossover Device Description

## Ventilation Mode



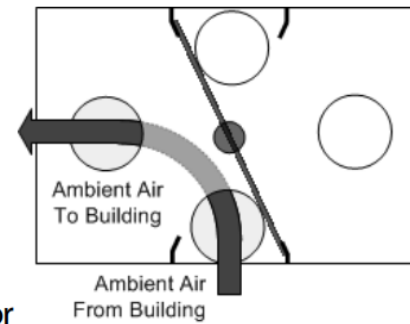
or

## Recirculation Mode w/ compressor



or

## Recirculation Mode w/o compressor

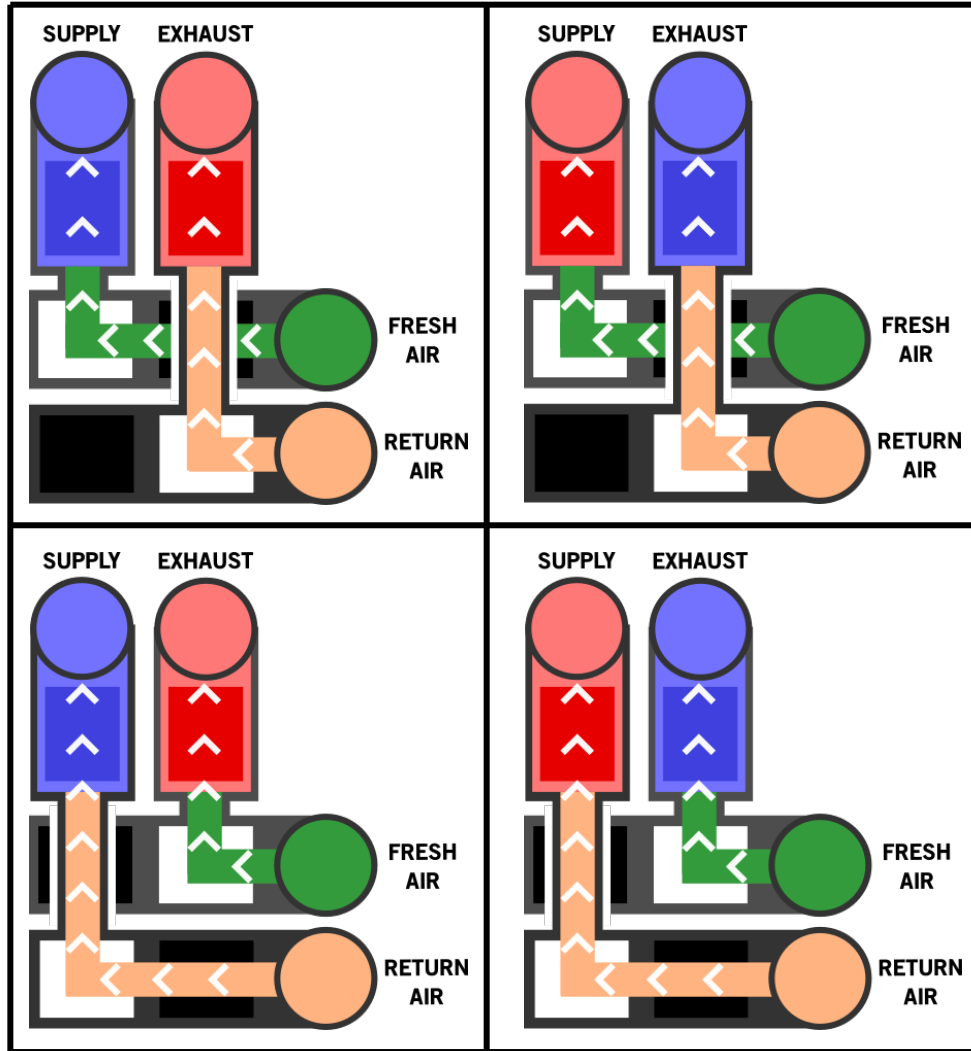


Crossover Device  
Description

Ventilation Mode

Cooling

Heating



Recirculation Mode

# Device Details



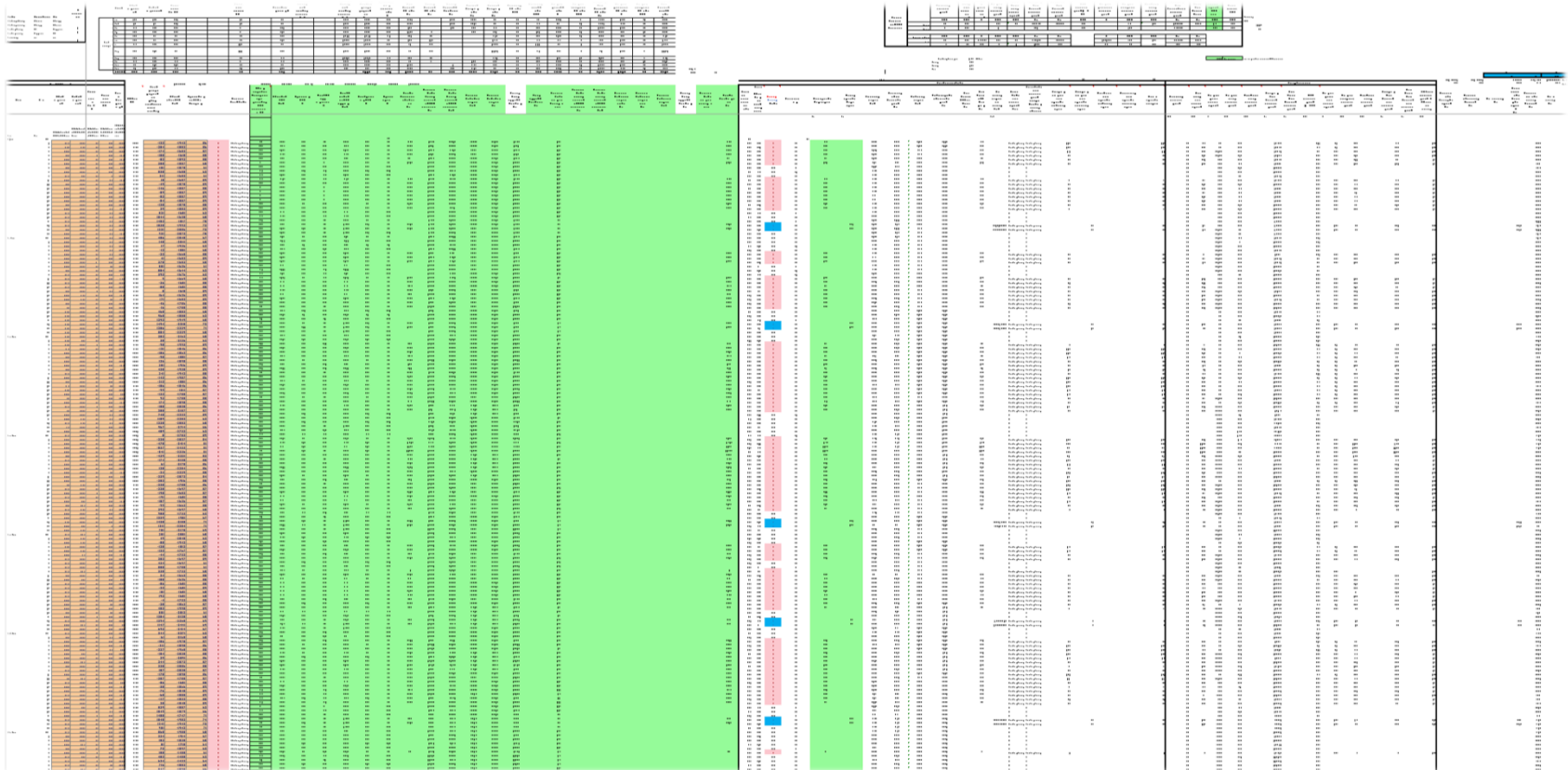
		Minotair Pentacare-V12	Build Equinox CERV2
<b>Unique features</b>	Heating capacity (Btu/h) <sup>1</sup>	8700	4660 (recirc), 6631 (vent)
	Cooling capacity (Btu/h) <sup>2</sup>	11200	2230 (recirc), 5314 (vent)
	Sensible cooling capacity (Btu/h) <sup>3</sup>	8100	1318 (recirc), 3891 (vent)
	Nominal heating efficiency (COP), <sup>1</sup> recirculation mode	3.00	3.60
	Nominal cooling efficiency (COP), <sup>2</sup> recirculation mode	3.40	3.20
	Nominal heating efficiency (COP), ventilation mode	?	4.90
	Nominal cooling efficiency (COP), ventilation mode	?	7.60
	Dehumidification (Liters/day)	53	9.6 (recirc), 14.9 (vent)
	Compressor speed	constant	variable
	Max fresh air flow rate (cfm)	180	300
	Max recirculation air flow rate (cfm)	250	300
	Fan power (total for 2 fans) (W)	116 (180 cfm), 136 W (250 cfm)	66 (180 cfm), 150 (250 cfm)
	Compressor power (W)	725	202 (recirc), 204 (vent)
	Filtration	MERV 15 HEPA	2x MERV 13
	Maximum static pressure (inches)	1.6	0.9"SP at 150 cfm
	Connection orientation	vertical	vertical
	Dimensional orientation	horizontal	vertical
	System dimensional volume (ft3)	20	41
System dimensional footprint (ft2)	9	7	
<b>Features in common</b>	Heat recovery core	active heat pump	
	Modes	alternating ventilation and recirculation	
	Dehumidification	yes	
	Pollutants detected and controlled	CO2, VOCs	
	Fans	2 ECM type	
	Free cooling mode	yes	
	Optional auxiliary duct heater	up to 5 kW electric resistance	
	Warranty	5 years	

<sup>1</sup>at 47 F   <sup>2</sup>at 95 DB / 75 WB outside, 80 DB / 67 WB inside   <sup>3</sup>Assuming 250 cfm and 50 F supply



## Methodology Overview

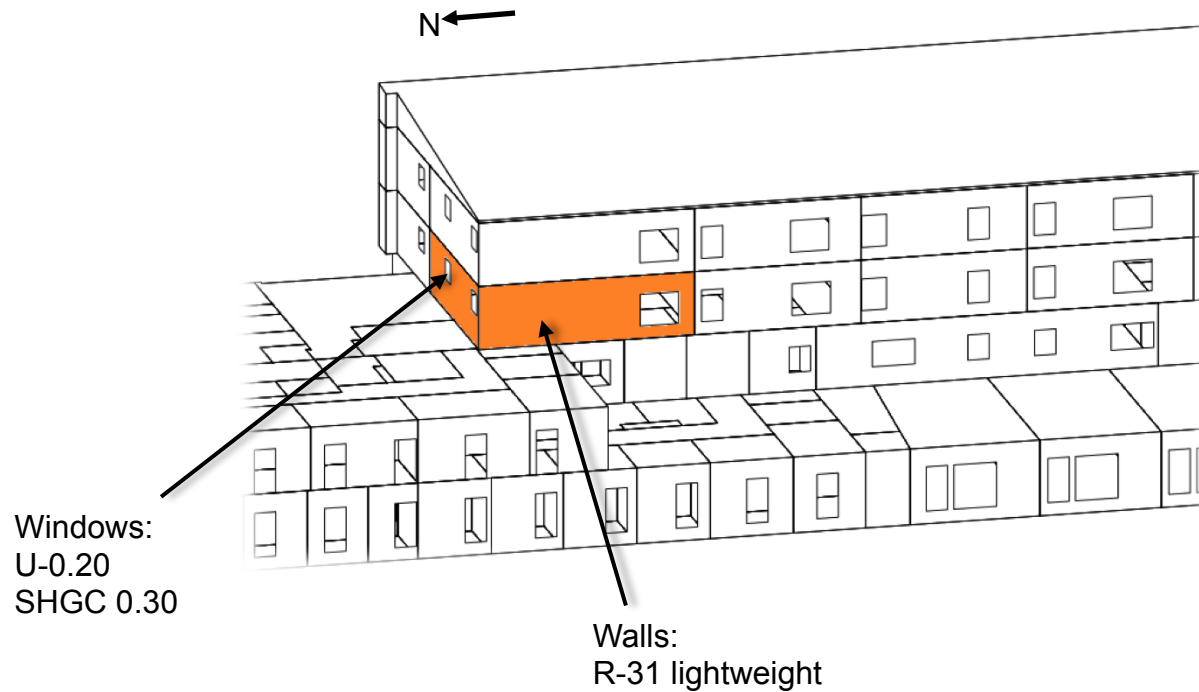
1. **Calculate hourly heating and cooling loads** for a representative apartment
2. Assume the device to have an HRV/ERV efficiency of 0.75 and **determine the associated fan and compressor energy**
3. **Calculate fan and compressor energy to meet the hourly load.**
4. Sum these values over the year to **calculate the average heating COP and cooling COP.**
5. **Calculate the average annual W/cfm** (fan power plus compressor power divided by cfm of OA that is equivalent to the required constant OA rate).



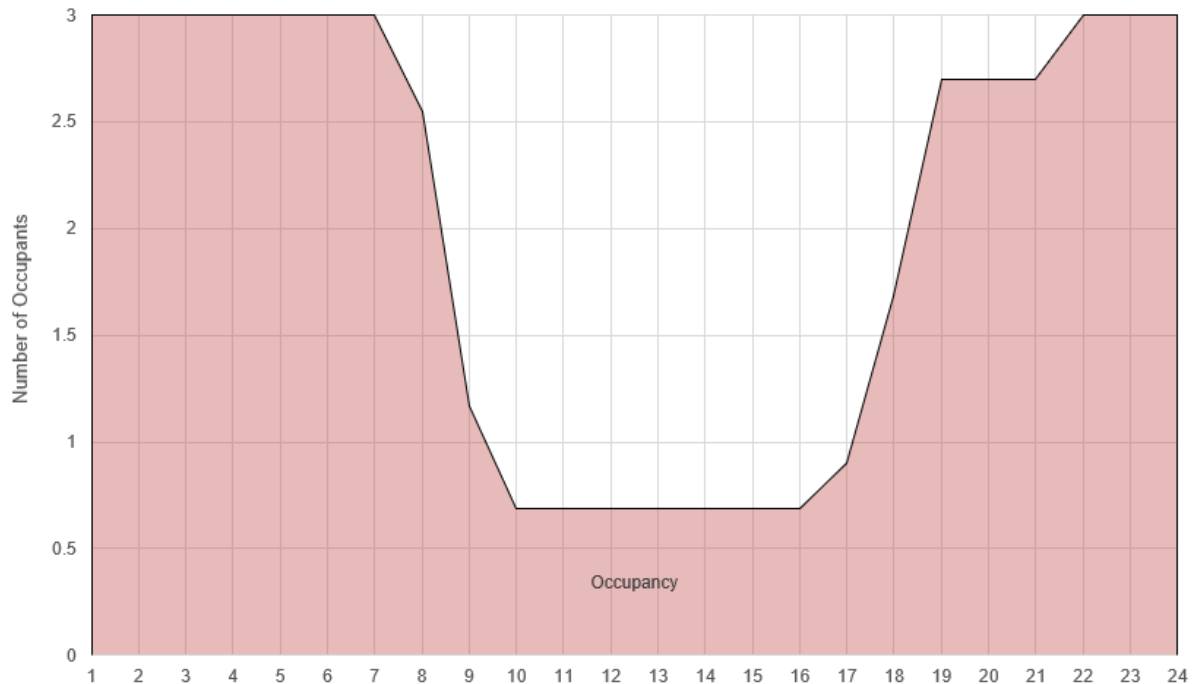
## Representative Apartment

Construction types  
&  
space details

- 1,032 ft<sup>2</sup>
- North and west exposures
- 2 bedrooms
- 1 bathroom
- 3 occupants
- 0.05 ach (at atmospheric pressure)

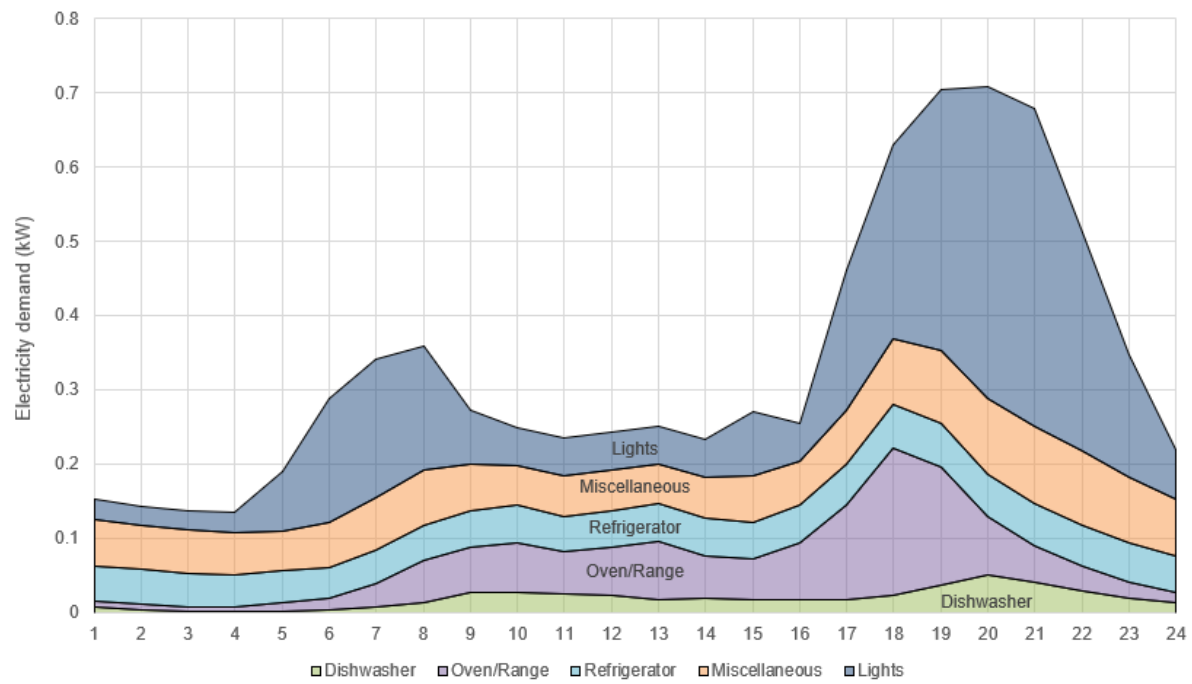




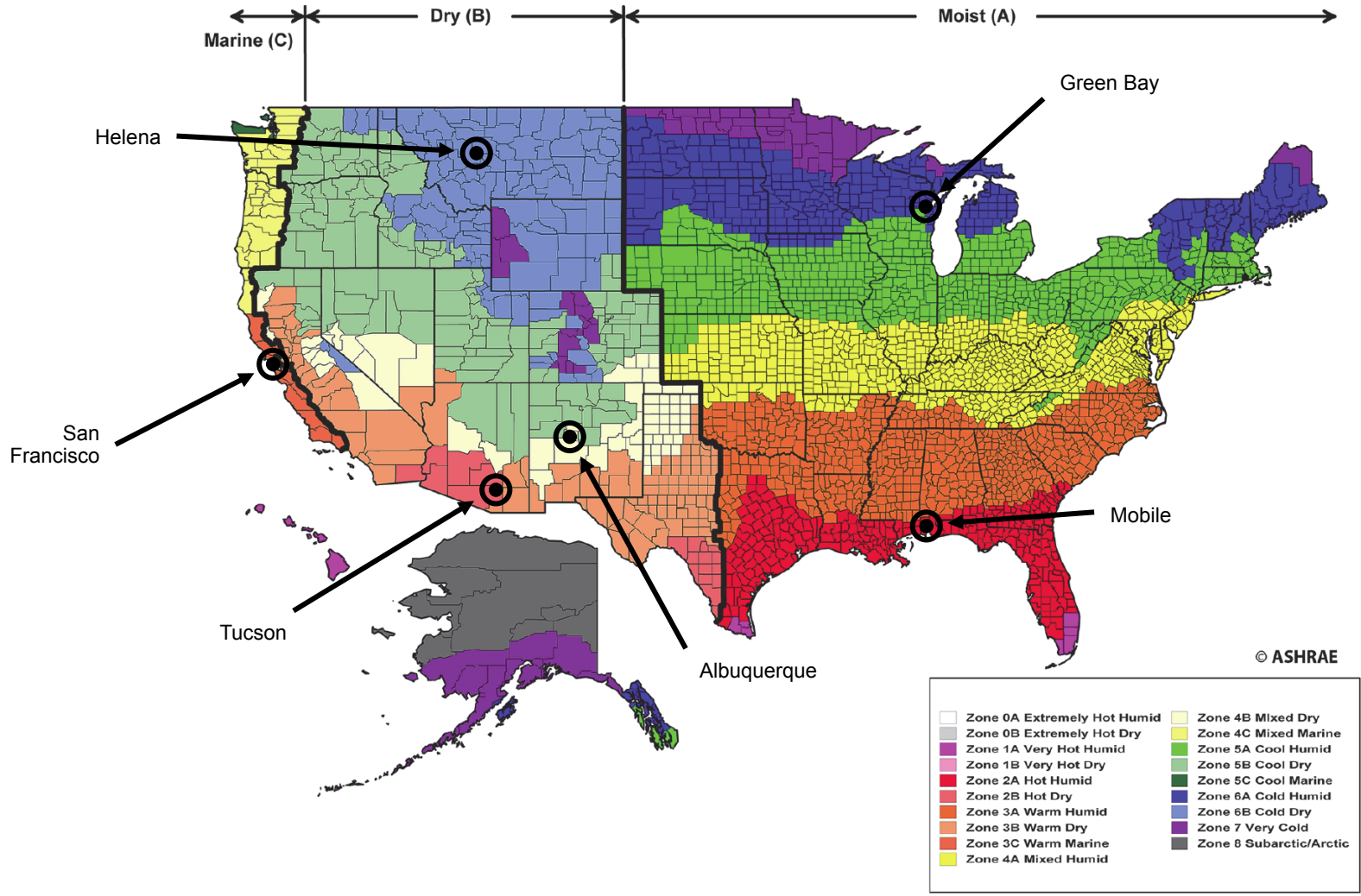


Representative  
Apartment Unit

daily schedules  
&  
peak loads



	Peak electricity consumption (Btu/h)	Peak sensible heat gain (Btu/h)	Peak latent heat gain (Btu/h)
Lights	997	997	0
Miscellaneous	517	481	0
Refrigerator	365	365	0
Oven/Range	399	160	120
Dishwasher	135	81	20



← Marine (C) | Dry (B) | Moist (A) →

Helena

Green Bay

San Francisco

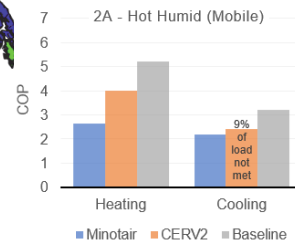
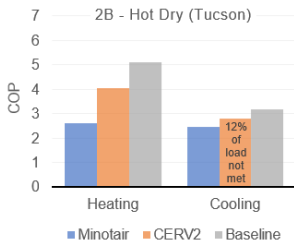
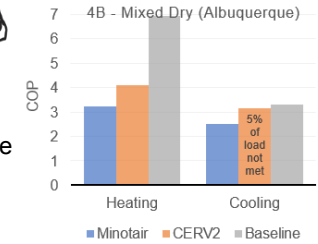
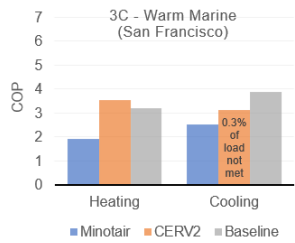
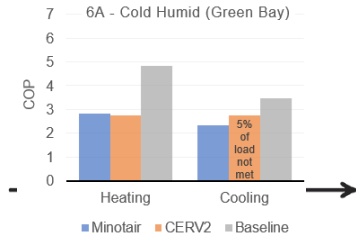
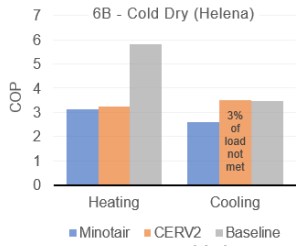
Mobile

Tucson

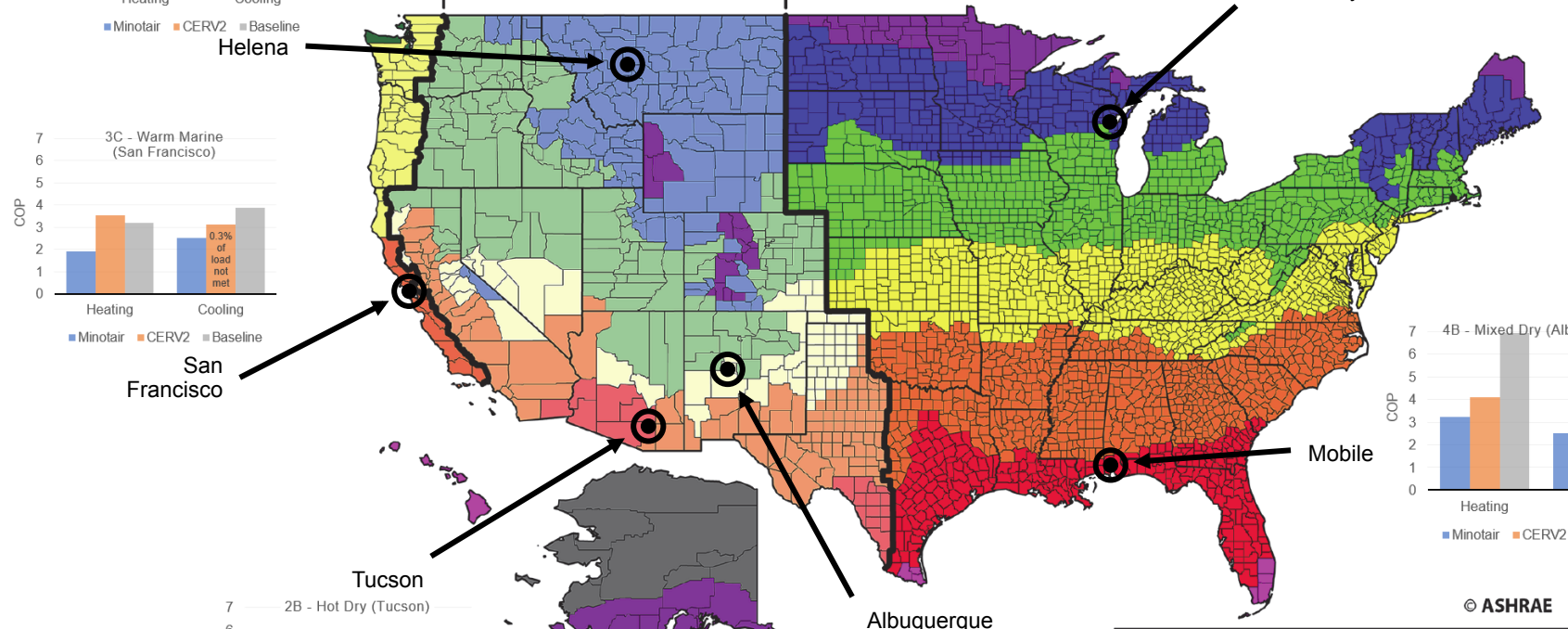
Albuquerque

© ASHRAE

Zone 0A Extremely Hot Humid	Zone 4B Mixed Dry
Zone 0B Extremely Hot Dry	Zone 4C Mixed Marine
Zone 1A Very Hot Humid	Zone 5A Cool Humid
Zone 1B Very Hot Dry	Zone 5B Cool Dry
Zone 2A Hot Humid	Zone 5C Cool Marine
Zone 2B Hot Dry	Zone 6A Cold Humid
Zone 3A Warm Humid	Zone 6B Cold Dry
Zone 3B Warm Dry	Zone 7 Very Cold
Zone 3C Warm Marine	Zone 8 Subarctic/Arctic
Zone 4A Mixed Humid	

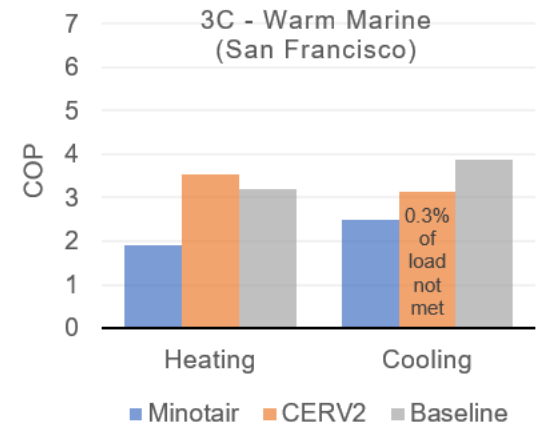
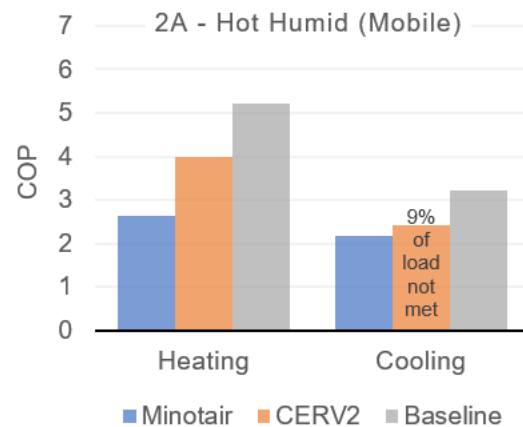
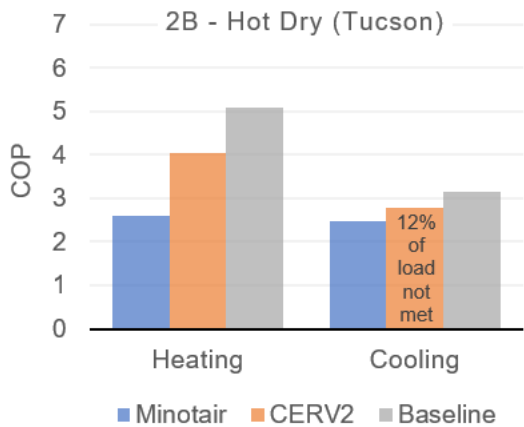
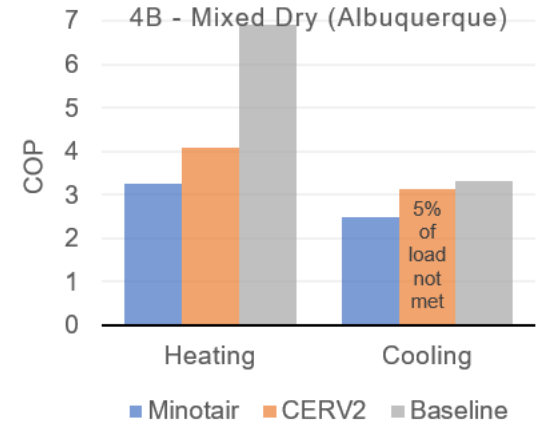
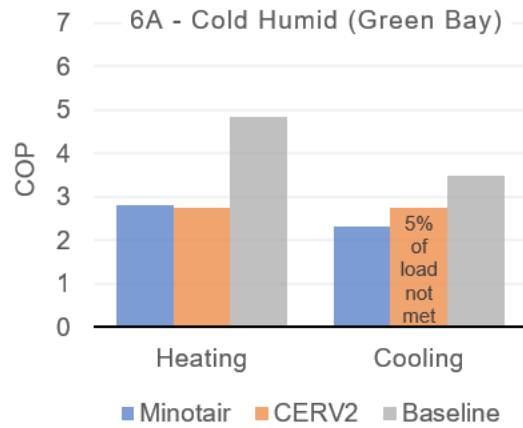
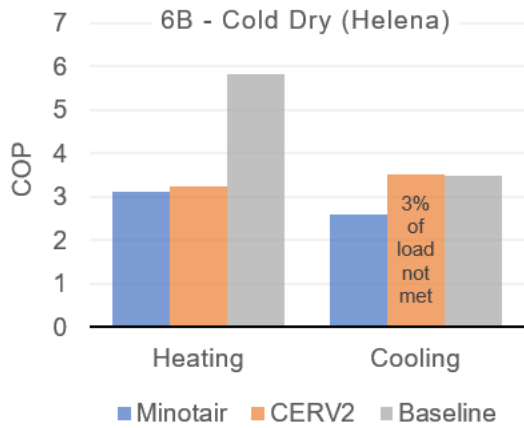


← Marine (C) | Dry (B) | Moist (A) →

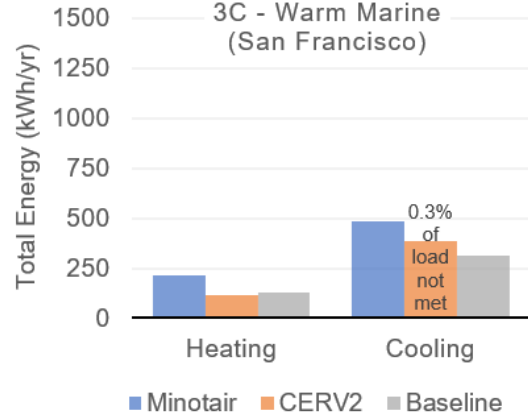
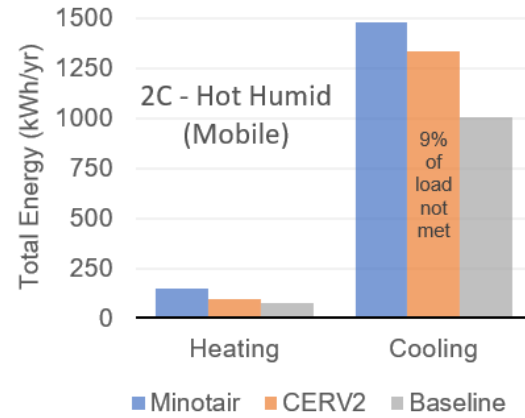
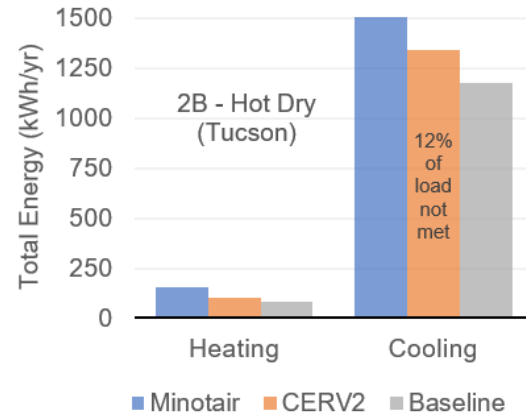
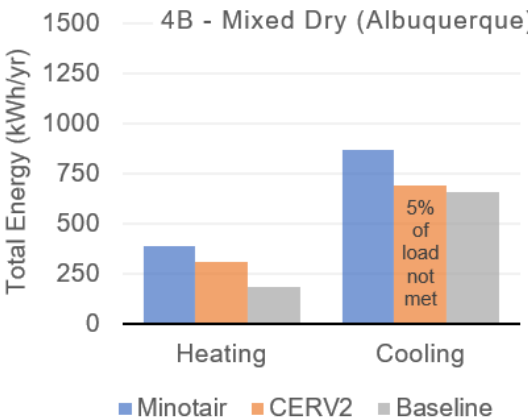
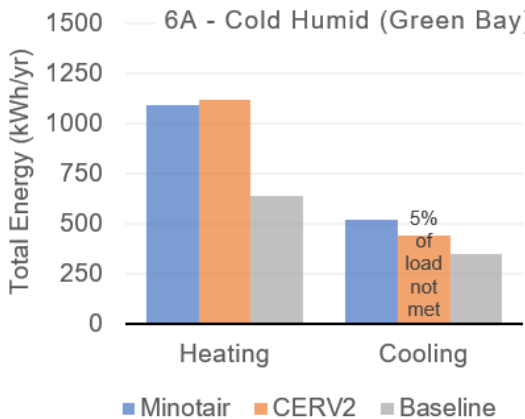
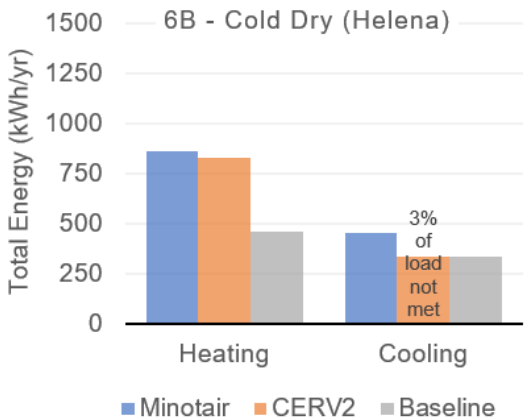


- © ASHRAE
- Zone 0A Extremely Hot Humid
  - Zone 0B Extremely Hot Dry
  - Zone 1A Very Hot Humid
  - Zone 1B Very Hot Dry
  - Zone 2A Hot Humid
  - Zone 2B Hot Dry
  - Zone 3A Warm Humid
  - Zone 3B Warm Dry
  - Zone 3C Warm Marine
  - Zone 4A Mixed Humid
  - Zone 4B Mixed Dry
  - Zone 4C Mixed Marine
  - Zone 5A Cool Humid
  - Zone 5B Cool Dry
  - Zone 5C Cool Marine
  - Zone 6A Cold Humid
  - Zone 6B Cold Dry
  - Zone 7 Very Cold
  - Zone 8 Subarctic/Arctic




# Total Annual COP



# Total Annual Energy Consumption



# Results

		Location						
		ASHRAE Climate Zone	6B - Cold Dry	6A - Cold Humid	4B - Mixed Dry	2B - Hot Dry	2A - Hot Humid	3C - Warm Marine
Device	WUFI Passive Entry and Annual Efficiency	Helena, MT	Green Bay, WI	Albuquerque, NM	Tucson, AZ	Mobile, AL	San Francisco, CA	
 <b>Minotair Pentacare-V12</b>	Electric efficiency [W/cfm]	1.75	1.77	1.47	1.36	1.20	1.13	
	Annual heating coefficient of performance (COP)	1.47	1.26	2.07	2.32	2.03	no heating required	
	Annual cooling COP	2.70	2.39	2.62	2.62	2.28	2.51	
	Combined Annual Heating COP	3.12	2.81	3.25	2.60	2.64	1.90	
	Combined Annual Cooling COP	2.61	2.32	2.50	2.47	2.17	2.50	
 <b>Build Equinox CERV2</b>	Electric efficiency [W/cfm]	1.19	1.19	0.78	0.45	0.41	0.42	
	Annual heating coefficient of performance (COP)	1.23	1.09	1.60	1.79	1.58	no heating required	
	Annual cooling COP**	3.47	2.73	3.07	2.61	2.34	3.13	
	Combined Annual Heating COP	3.25	2.75	4.09	4.03	4.00	3.54	
	Combined Annual Cooling COP	3.51	2.74	3.14	2.78	2.41	3.13	
 <b>Baseline: ERV + Mini-Split</b>	Electric efficiency [W/cfm]	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	
	Annual heating coefficient of performance (COP)	1.87	1.54	2.69	2.96	2.68	no heating required	
	Annual cooling COP	3.57	3.59	3.39	3.17	3.36	3.89	
	Combined Annual Heating COP	5.81	4.84	6.92	5.10	5.21	3.19	
	Combined Annual Cooling COP	3.48	3.48	3.30	3.16	3.21	3.86	
***% cooling load not met by CERV2		3.1%	4.8%	5.2%	12%	9.0%	0.27%	



*Indoor unit*



*Dehumidifier*



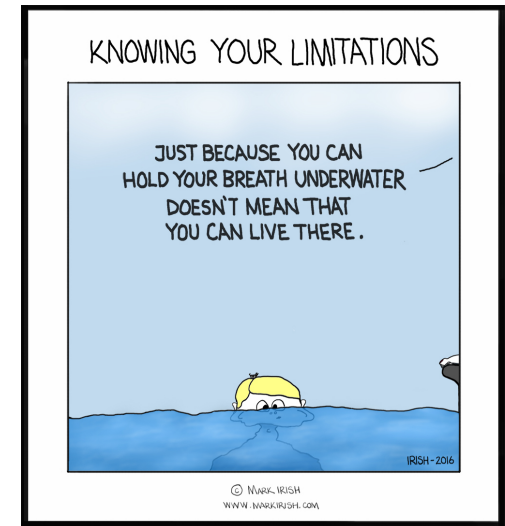
*Outdoor unit*



*System integration and CO2 control*

1. Ability to provide cooling or heating in ventilation mode beyond bringing the supplied fresh air to the 75% effectiveness supply temperature that was **arbitrarily assumed for comparison's sake**
2. The COP values in the Results section also **do not include the benefits from free cooling**
3. The calculation assumes a **constant (on/off) airflow rate** during recirculation mode
4. The calculation **does not account for CO2-controlled ventilation.**

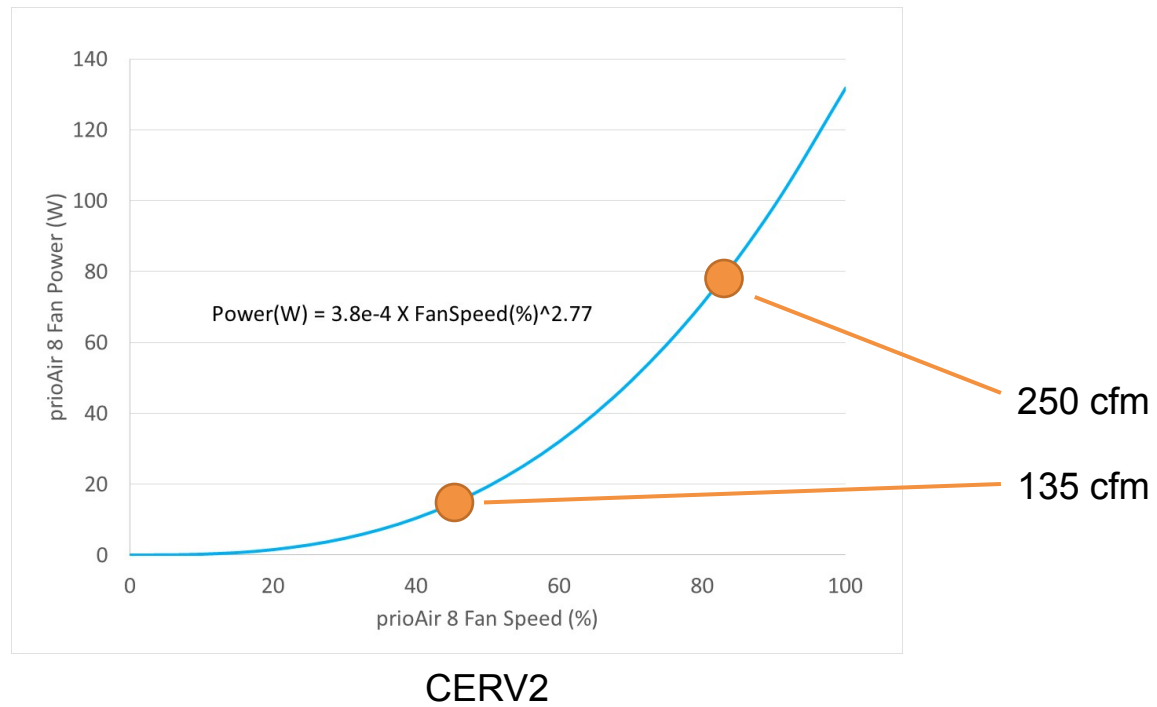
## Limitations



**Important Note:** This analysis was done based on a combination of manufacturer-provided data (when available), publicly-available data (e.g., brochures, websites), and numerous assumptions. The results of this study represent neither actual performance of the devices nor theoretical performance of the devices. Rather, they represent only a comparison of the devices based on a large set of assumptions and using a methodology that, while not reflecting accurately the actual operation or energy consumption of the devices, allows for some measure of comparison in the WUFI Passive tool.



## Fan Power as a Function of Air Flow Rate







## “Vermod” CERV Report



### **13 CERV® Homes in Vermont: Keeping Occupants Healthy, Comfortable and Energy Efficient**

The 13 Vermod-CERV homes have an annual occupancy energy usage of 3650 kWh/person.

HVAC in the Vermod study:  
CERV, 1-ton cold climate heat  
pump, heat pump water heater

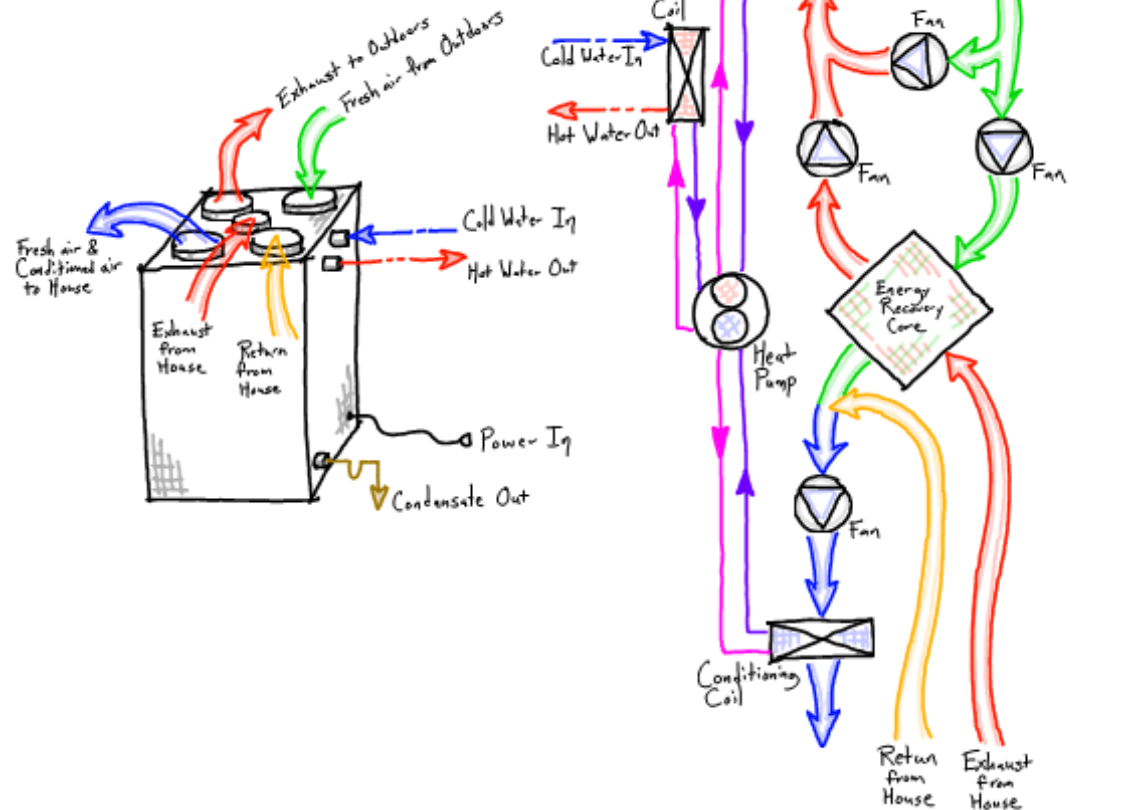
## Next Steps

Analyze the upfront and **lifecycle cost**, including operating costs, of each option **accounting for all equipment needed to heat, cool, and manage humidity**.

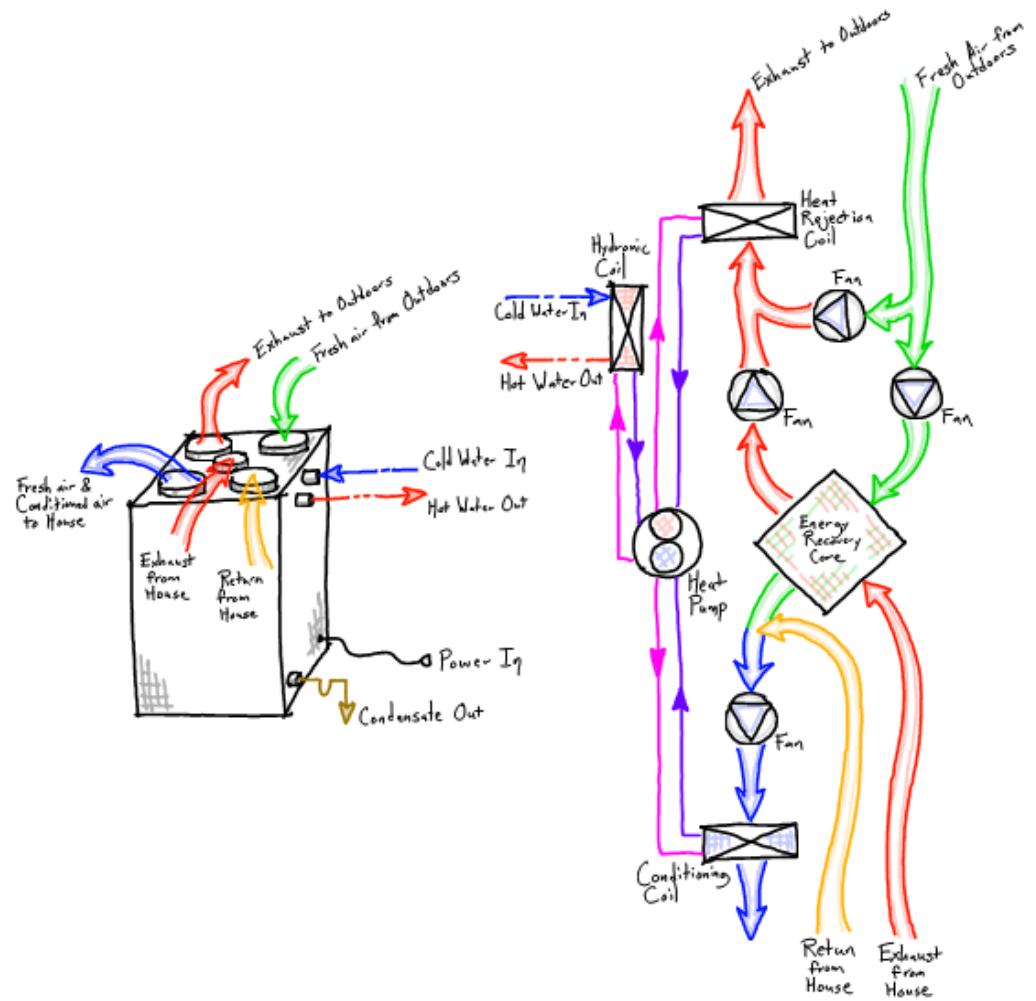
Convince someone to make our pie in the sky a reality.

# Pie in the Sky

- Ability to ventilate, exhaust, heat, cool, dehumidify, and generate hot water
- Passive ERV core
- Heat pump for additional heat recovery, domestic water heating, dehumidification, and reheat (if required)
- High COP, variable speed compressor and good fan power curve
- Natural refrigerant
- Good low-temperature performance
- Adequate capacity to handle all heating, cooling, and water heating loads
- Capable of continuous exhaust



# Questions?



# Resources

## **Weather Files**

- USA\_MT\_Helena.Rgnl.AP.727720\_TMY3
- USA\_WI\_Green.Bay.726450\_TMY2
- USA\_NM\_Albuquerque.Intl.AP.723650\_TMY3
- USA\_AZ\_Tucson.Intl.AP.722740\_TMY3
- USA\_AL\_Mobile-Downtown.AP.722235\_TMY3
- USA\_CA\_San.Francisco.Intl.AP.724940\_TMY3

## **Websites**

<https://www.buidequinox.com/>

<https://buidequinox.com/publications/>

[https://www.minotair.com/minotair-pentacare-v12\\_us/](https://www.minotair.com/minotair-pentacare-v12_us/)



# Baseline Case: ERV + Mini-split

Assumed indoor conditions:

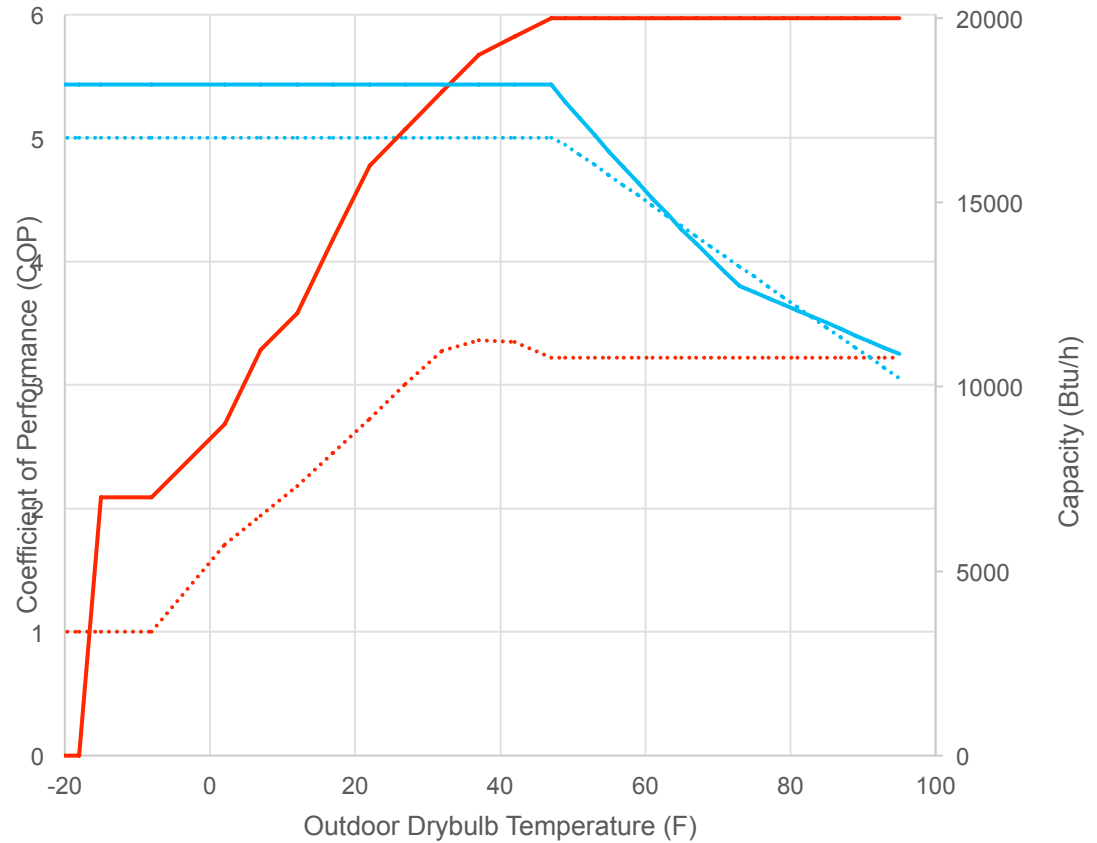
Heating  
68 F

Cooling  
77 F dry bulb  
50% RH

Assumed indoor unit fan power: 135 W

Assumed ERV efficiency: 0.85 W/cfm

Hypothetical mini-split performance used in calculations:



..... Heating COP    ..... Cooling COP    — Heating Capacity    — Cooling Capacity

COPs exclude fan energy