Atlas Copco Air Optimization Energy Recovery

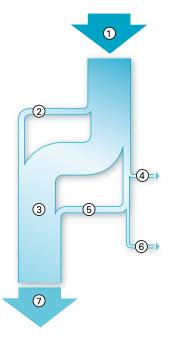
ER, reinventing warm water

The way to achieve the highest energy savings is to recover wasted energy through radiation losses by the use of heat recovery systems.

As much as 94% of the electrical energy used by an industrial air compressor is converted into heat and loss through radiation in the compression process. The remaining 6% is converted into compressed air heat losses. Therefore, a properly designed heat recovery unit can recover anywhere from 50-94% of this available thermal energy (as low-grade heat) to heat air or water (up to 90°C or 140°F).

Pre-heated water can be used in the application process to reduce the use of traditional energy sources reducing the amount of CO2 emissions.





| Features | Benefits | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Energy savings | Reduction of external fuel inputs for the process and associated ancillaries (fans, pumps,). | | | |
| One size fits all | Standardization. | | | |
| Plug and play concept | All major mechanical parts are pre- mounted in the canopy. No chance for wrong connections of flexible hoses and parts. | | | |
| Stand alone unit | Easier access to motor overhaul operations, thermostatic valve housing and simplified maintenance operations. | | | |
| Control of ancillary equipment | Optimize energy consumption in the complete compressor room. | | | |
| Heat recovery | Reduced impact on the environment. | | | |
| | | | | |

- 1 Total energy transmitted by the engine
- (2) Heat from the **engine** 9%
- (3) Heat from the **oil cooler** 72%
- (4) Heat dissipated in the **ambient air** 2%
- (5) Heat from the **aftercooler** 13%
- 6 Heat remaining in the **compressed air** 4%
- **Recoverable energy** 94%



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| Туре | GA, GA+ & GA VSD (nominal power) | | Recoverable energy | | Savings potential for 4000 running hours | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|---|-----------|
| | kW | hp | kW | hp | Heating oil (I) | CO2 (ton) |
| ER-S1 15 (2230 0060 90) 22 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 4.224 | 9.292 |
| | 15 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 5.760 | 12.672 |
| | 18 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 6.720 | 14.784 |
| | 22 | 30 | 18 | 24 | 8.640 | 19.008 |
| | 30 | 40 | 24 | 32 | 11.520 | 25.344 |
| ER-S2 (2230 0060 91) | 37 | 50 | 30 | 40 | 14.400 | 31.680 |
| | 45 | 60 | 36 | 48 | 17.280 | 38.016 |
| | 55 | 75 | 44 | 59 | 21.120 | 46.464 |
| ER-S3 (2230 0060 92) | 75 | 100 | 60 | 80 | 28.800 | 63.360 |
| | 90 | 120 | 72 | 97 | 34.560 | 76.032 |
| ER-S4 (2230 0060 93) | 110 | 150 | 88 | 118 | 42.240 | 92.928 |
| | 180 | 241 | 144 | 193 | 69.120 | 152.064 |
| ER-S5 (2230 0060 94) | 200 | 268 | 160 | 215 | 76.800 | 168.960 |
| | 315 | 422 | 252 | 338 | 120.960 | 266.112 |

| Туре | Dimensions | Low temperature rise (ΔT = 10 °C, 50 °F) high water flow | | High temperature rise ($\Delta T = 60 \text{ °C}$, 140 °F) low water flow | |
|---------|------------------------|---|------|--|------|
| | L x W x H | l/min | GPM | l/min | GPM |
| | | 12 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| | | 15 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| ER-S1 | | 18 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 0.8 |
| | | 22 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| | | 32 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 1.4 |
| | 1028 x 637 | 39 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| ER-S2 × | x 862 mm | 48 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 2.1 |
| | | 59 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 2.6 |
| ER-S3 | | 80 | 21.1 | 13.3 | 3.6 |
| EH-33 | | 98 | 25.9 | 16.2 | 4.3 |
| | ER-S4 | 118 | 31.2 | 19.6 | 5.2 |
| EN-94 | | 193 | 50.9 | 32.2 | 8.5 |
| ER-S5 | 1028 x 637 x 902 mm | 216 | 56.7 | 35.8 | 9.5 |
| | | 337 | 89.0 | 56.2 | 14.9 |

