

# RAC

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## Refrigeration :

It is the process of maintaining lower temperature compare to surrounding. In order to maintained lower temperature continuously refrigeration system must operate on a cycle.

## Refrigerants

These are the substances which absorbs heat from storage space and produced lower temperatures.

eg : R-11, R-12, R-134a, NH<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> etc.

## Refrigeration effect: (RE)

The amount of heat that is to be removed from storage space in order to maintained lower temperature is known as refrigeration effect.

$$C.O.P_R = \frac{Q_2}{W_{in}} = \frac{RE}{W_{in}}$$

## Significance of C.O.P

C.O.P represents the running cost of the system

Greater the C.O.P lesser is the work input for a given refrigeration load and lesser is the lesser electrical energy consumption and lower is the running cost and hence large C.O.P is desired.

## Unit of Refrigeration: (TR)

It is the amount of heat to be removed from 1 tonne of water (American tonne = 907 kg) at 0°C in order to convert it into ice at 0°C in 24 hrs. (1 day)

∴ ton of refrigeration represent heat transfer rate. In order to distinguished mass from heat transfer tonne is written for mass. and ton is written for heat transfer rate.

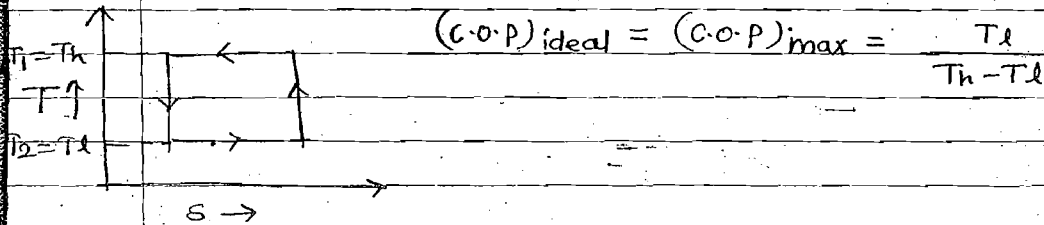
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$$1 \text{ TR} = m (LH) = \frac{907 \times 335}{2400 \times 3600}$$

$$1 \text{ TR} = 3.5 \text{ kJ/sec} = 3.5 \text{ kw} = 210 \text{ kJ/min}$$

Ideal Refrigeration cycle (Reversed Carnot cycle) or Reversible refrigeration cycle.

Reversed Carnot cycle is an ideal refrigeration cycle.



Note: lower temp is known as evaporator temp and higher temp is known as condenser temp.

if  $\dot{m}$  is the mass flow rate of refrigerant then

$$\text{Refrigeration Capacity } R_C = \dot{m} R_E$$

$$\text{power input } (P_i) = \dot{m} W_i$$

$$\therefore C.O.P = \frac{R_C}{P_i} = \frac{R_E \times \dot{m}}{W_i \times \dot{m}} = \frac{R_C}{P_i}$$

① A Carnot refrigerator requires 1.5 kw for ton of refrigeration to maintain a region at  $-30^\circ\text{C}$  then the C.O.P of refrigerator.

⇒

$$P_{in} = 1.5 \text{ kw}$$

$$R_C = 1 \text{ TR} = 3.5 \text{ kw}$$

$$C.O.P = \frac{3.5}{1.5} = 2.33$$