

DTU



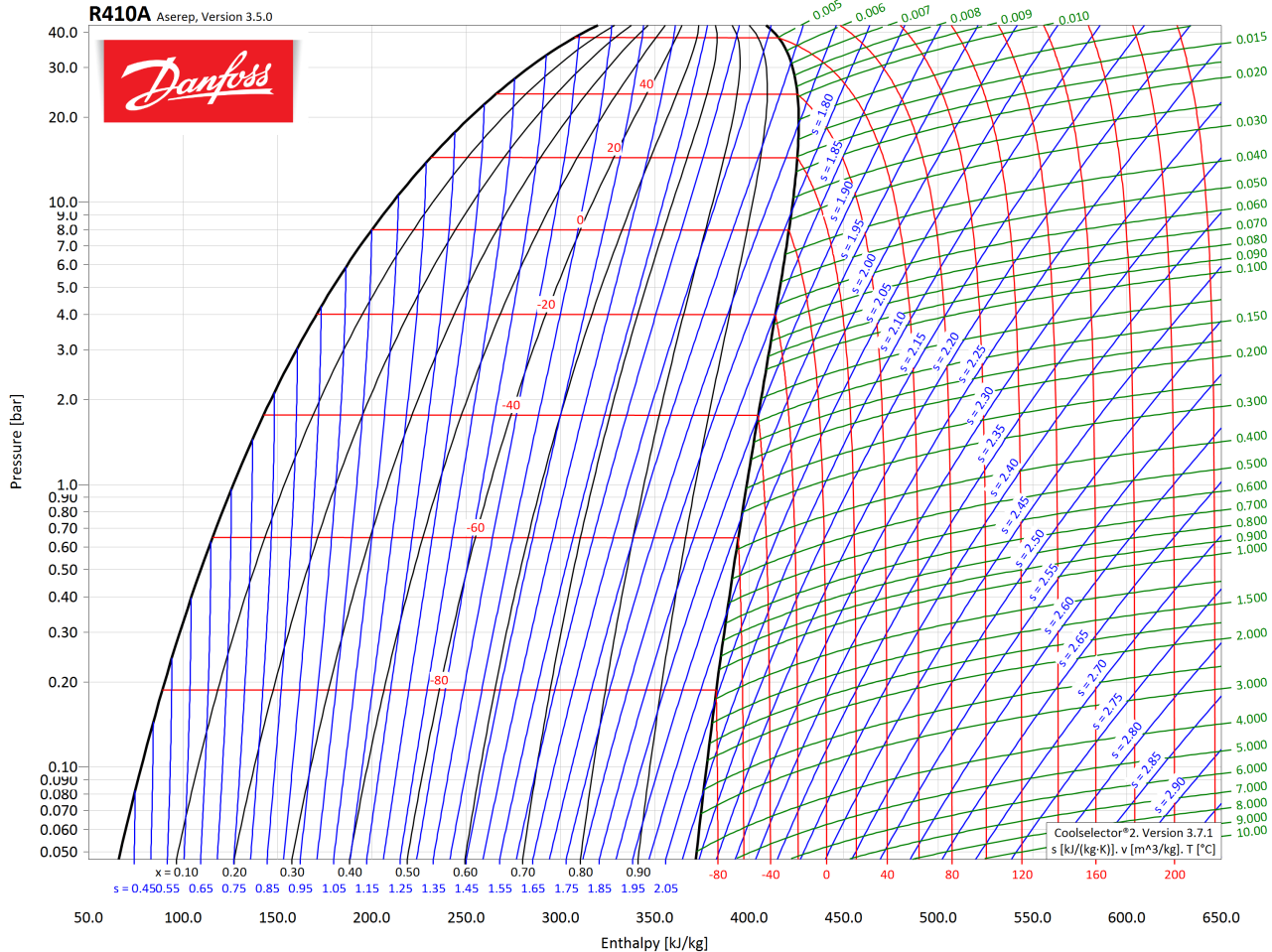
Problem 1: Heat Pump, Carnot Machine

An ideal Carnot machine pumps heat from $T_c = 263 \text{ K}$ to $T_h = 308 \text{ K}$.

- 1) What is the COP of the heat pump?
- 2) How much work (i.e. electrical input power) would be needed for such an ideal (Carnot) heat pump to deliver 10 kW of heat to the hot reservoir?
- 3) When delivering 10 kW of heat, how much heat would be extracted from the cold reservoir?

Problem 2: R410a-based machine

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A R410a-based heat pump pumps heat from $T_c = 253 \text{ K}$ to $T_h = 313 \text{ K}$.

Assume that the machine operates with 1 kg of R410a as the operating medium.

- 1) Based on the figure, estimate the COP of the heat pump. Assume that the compression and expansion are isentropic and that evaporation and condensation are isothermic.
- 2) How much heat is pumped per cycle (i.e. calculate Q_c and Q_h).
- 3) Calculate how many grams of R410a which must complete a cycle every second to deliver 10 kW of heat.

Problem 3: SCOP

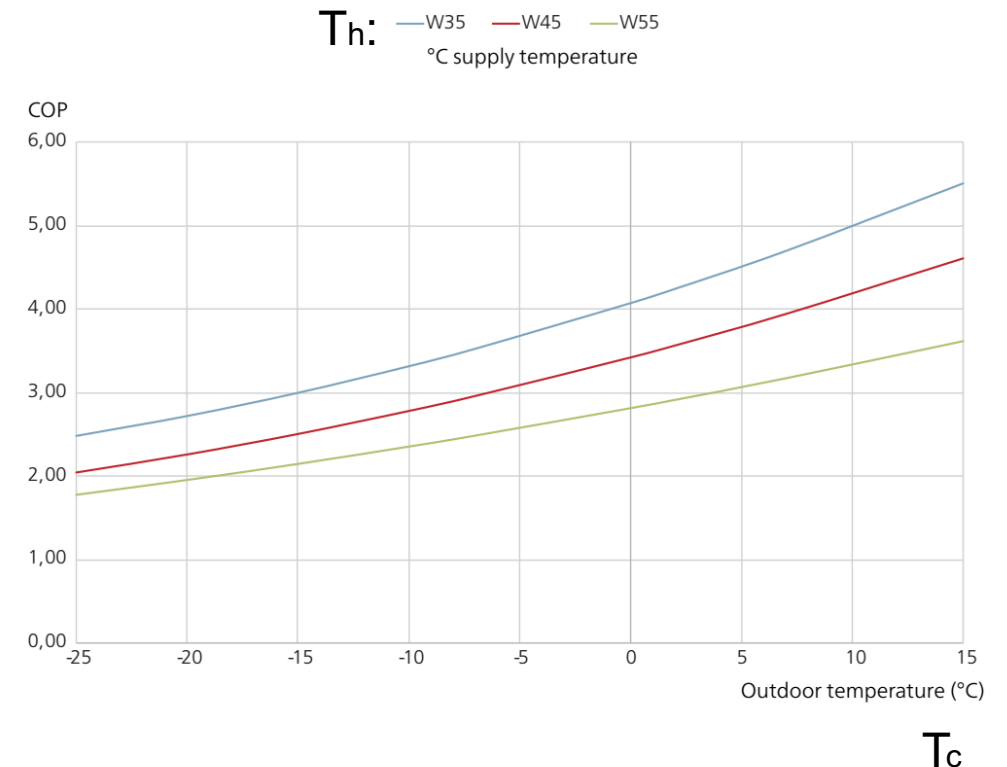
SCOP is the **Seasonal coefficient of performance**. This is what the end user really cares about:

SCOP = total annual heat output/total annual electricity need.

The colder it is outside, the more heating power is needed, and delivered to the radiators at a higher temperature

Fill out the table (use the graph below to find COP values). Sum the heat and electricity columns and use that to calculate SCOP

| Outside temp/°C | T_h /°C | T_c /°C | P _{heat} / kW | Hours / year | Total heat/ kWh | COP | Total electricity /kWh |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----|------------------------|
| $T < 0$ | 55 | -3 | 6 | 1000 | | | |
| $5 < T < 0$ | 45 | 2 | 4 | 2000 | | | |
| $10 < T < 5$ | 35 | 7 | 2 | 3000 | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | (total) | - | (total) |



Problem 4: Heat Pump vs Gas Stove

Which is better – a gas stove or a heat pump (powered by natural gas via electricity)?

Assume that a heat pump system delivers a real-world SCOP of 3.5

Assume also, that the losses in the electricity grid are 10% (i.e. 90% of the electricity delivered from the power plant arrives at the consumer) and that the gas stove is 100% efficient.

1) Calculate the power plant efficiency, η , for which a grid powered heat pump use as much gas as a 100% efficient gas powered stove.

2) What is the typical efficiency of a natural gas powered plant (look it up)?

3) Explain why no thermal power plan comes close to 100% efficiency.