

# ME-415

## REFRIGERATION & BUILDING MECHANICAL SYSTEM

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July 18, 2023

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# 1 Lecture 01: Concept of refrigeration and its applications

Date: 05/06/2023

## Booklist

1. Ahmadul Ameen (2006), Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, Prentice Hall.
2. Hundy, Trott & Welch, 4th Edition, Refrigeration & Air conditioning, Butterworth-Heinemann.
3. McQuiston, Parker & Spitler (2005), Heating, Ventilating & Air conditioning: Analysis & Design, J. Wiley & Sons, Inc.
4. Stoecker & Jones (1983), Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, McGraw-Hill, Inc.
5. Dossat (1996), Principles of Refrigeration, Prentice Hall.
6. McDowall (2007), Fundamentals of HVAC Systems, Elsevier.
7. Grondzik, Kwok, Stein & Reynolds (2010), Mechanical & Electrical Equipment for Buildings, J. Wiley & Sons, Inc.

## 1.1 Refrigeration System and Components

### Refrigeration

Refrigeration is a process of reducing and maintaining low temperature of a space or material below the temperature of the surroundings.

Alternatively, Refrigeration is the process of removing heat from an enclosed space, or from a substance, and rejecting it elsewhere for the purpose of lowering the temperature of the enclosed space or substance and then maintaining that lower temperature.

It is usually done with the aid of a mechanical device (e.g. pump/compressor) using a substance (called a refrigerant) which absorbs heat from low temperature (objects/space) and releases heat to elsewhere at high temperature. A refrigerant usually works in two-phase conditions, i.e., liquid and gas, e.g., vapor compression refrigeration system.

**Refrigeration System:** A refrigeration system is a mechanical system designed to remove heat from a space or substance to lower its temperature. It operates on the principle of the refrigeration cycle, which involves the compression, condensation, expansion, and evaporation of a refrigerant to transfer heat from a low-temperature region to a high-temperature region. The main components of a typical refrigeration system include a compressor, condenser, expansion valve, and evaporator.

### Types of refrigeration system:

**Vapor Compression Refrigeration System** : This widely used system compresses a refrigerant gas, causing it to become hot and high-pressure. It then passes through a condenser where it releases heat and condenses into a liquid. The liquid refrigerant expands through an expansion valve, reducing its pressure and temperature, and evaporates in the evaporator, absorbing heat from the surroundings.

**Vapor Absorption Refrigeration System** : This system uses a mixture of refrigerant and absorbent instead of a compressor to achieve cooling. The mixture circulates through an absorber, generator, condenser, and evaporator. Heat is applied to the generator to separate the refrigerant from the absorbent. The refrigerant vapor then flows to the condenser where it liquefies, and the absorbent is regenerated in the absorber for reuse.

**Vapor Ejection Refrigeration System** : In this system, a primary refrigerant is compressed, condensed, and expanded similar to a vapor compression system. However, a secondary refrigerant is used to cool the primary refrigerant vapor through a heat exchanger. The cooled primary refrigerant is then expanded further to achieve the desired cooling effect.

**Air Cycle Refrigeration** : This refrigeration system uses air as the refrigerant. Compressed air is cooled through an expansion process, causing its temperature to decrease. The cooled air is then used to absorb heat from the desired space or substance, creating a cooling effect.

**Vortex Tube Refrigeration** : A vortex tube refrigeration system utilizes a high-pressure gas stream that enters a tangential nozzle, creating a vortex motion. This vortex separates the gas into hot and cold streams, with the cold stream used for refrigeration purposes.

**Thermoacoustic Refrigeration System** : Thermoacoustic refrigeration systems utilize sound waves and thermal gradients to achieve cooling. The sound waves cause compression and expansion of the gas, creating temperature differences that enable cooling.

**Thermoelectric Refrigeration System** : These systems use the Peltier effect, where an electric current is applied to a junction of two different conductive materials, resulting in a temperature difference. This temperature difference allows for cooling when applied in a refrigeration system.

**Cascade Refrigeration System** : Cascade systems consist of two or more refrigeration cycles working in series. Different refrigerants with varying temperature ranges are used in each cycle, allowing for extremely low temperatures in specific applications.

**Cryogenic Refrigeration** : Cryogenic refrigeration involves the use of extremely low temperatures, typically below -150 degrees Celsius (-238 degrees Fahrenheit), to achieve cooling. These systems are used in applications such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) processing, scientific research, and medical processes.

**Magnetic Refrigeration** : Magnetic refrigeration systems use the magnetocaloric effect, where a magnetic material heats up or cools down when subjected to a magnetic field. By cycling the magnetic field, heat can be absorbed or released, providing cooling without the use of traditional refrigerants.

## 1.2 Different Components of Vapor Compression Refrigeration System

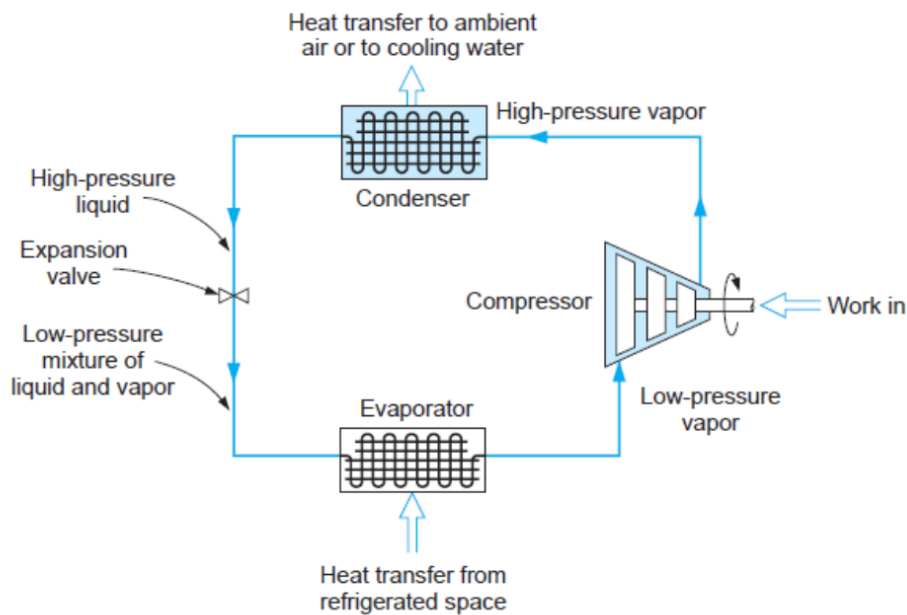


Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of Different Components of Vapor Compression Refrigeration System.

- **Condenser:** The condenser is responsible for removing heat from the refrigerant and converting it from a high-pressure vapor to a high-pressure liquid. It is typically located on the outside of the refrigeration system and uses air or water as a cooling medium. The heat extracted from the refrigerant in the condenser is released into the surroundings.
- **Compressor:** The compressor is the heart of the refrigeration system. Its main function is to increase the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant vapor. The compressor draws low-pressure refrigerant vapor from the evaporator and compresses it to a higher pressure, which raises its temperature as well. This process is crucial for the refrigerant to release heat in the condenser.
- **Evaporator:** The evaporator is where the refrigerant absorbs heat from the surroundings, typically within the refrigerated space or the object being cooled. As the low-pressure, low-temperature refrigerant

enters the evaporator, it absorbs heat from the area and evaporates into a low-pressure vapor. This heat absorption causes the surroundings to cool down. The vapor is then drawn back into the compressor, and the cycle continues.

- **Expansion Valve:** The expansion valve is a throttling device located between the condenser and the evaporator. It serves the purpose of reducing the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant as it passes through. The expansion valve creates a pressure drop, allowing the refrigerant to expand rapidly. This expansion results in a decrease in temperature and prepares the refrigerant for the evaporator.

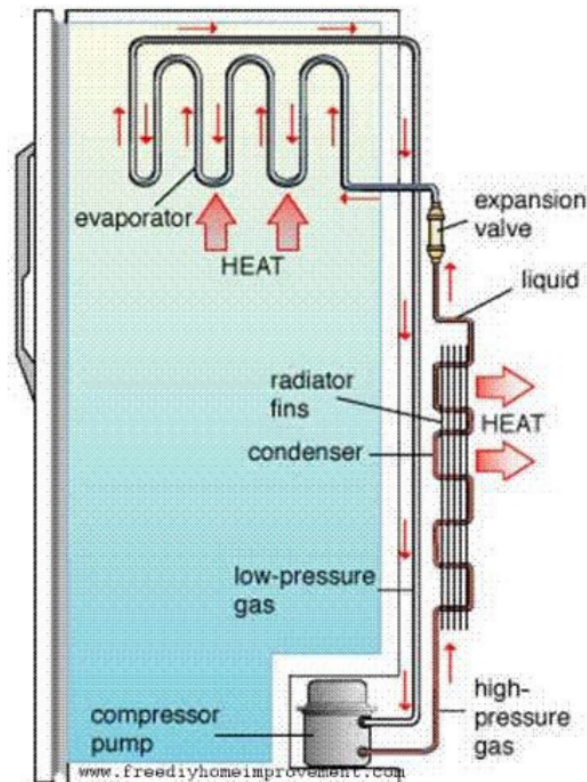


Figure 2: Different Components of a Refrigeration System.

## Uses of refrigeration system

- Food and Beverage Industry: Storing and preserving perishable items in supermarkets, warehouses, and transport.
- HVAC: Cooling and dehumidification in residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.
- Industrial Processes: Temperature control in manufacturing, equipment cooling, and raw material storage.
- Cold Chain Logistics: Transporting temperature-sensitive goods, like food, pharmaceuticals, and vaccines.
- Medical and Healthcare: Storing vaccines, medications, and laboratory samples.
- Ice Production: Ice manufacturing for commercial use and recreational activities.
- Research and Scientific Applications: Temperature control in experiments and sample preservation.



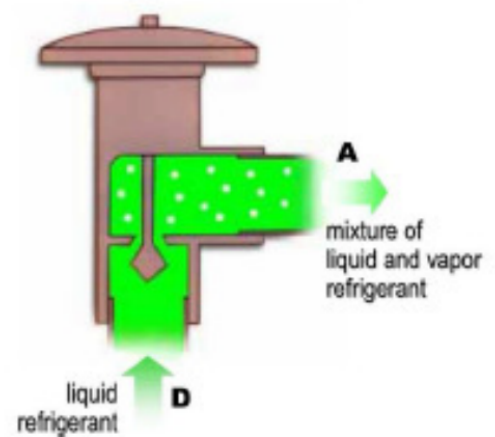
(a) condenser



(b) compressor



(c) evaporator



(d) expansion valve

Figure 3: Components of vapour compression refrigeration system

## Types of Freezing

- **Slow freezing:** Slow freezing refers to a method of gradually lowering the temperature of a product over an extended period of time to facilitate freezing. Unlike quick freezing methods that aim for rapid freezing, slow freezing allows for a slower and more controlled freezing process. This method is commonly used in certain food preservation techniques, laboratory research, and some industrial processes. Slow freezing can help maintain the quality, texture, and cellular structure of the product, making it suitable for certain applications where slower freezing is desired or required.
- **Quick Freezing** There are three types of quick freezing systems:
  - **Air Blast Freezing:** Uses high-velocity cold air to rapidly freeze products.
  - **Immersion Freezing:** Involves immersing the product in a cold liquid for quick freezing.
  - **Indirect Contact Freezing:** Utilizes cold surfaces in direct contact with the product to achieve rapid freezing.

## Industrial Functions of air conditioning

- Temperature control for employee comfort and equipment performance.
- Humidity regulation to prevent condensation and protect materials.
- Ventilation to remove contaminants and ensure a healthy environment.
- Air filtration to maintain air quality and reduce pollutants.
- Process and product cooling to optimize manufacturing and storage conditions.
- Energy efficiency to minimize costs and maximize cooling effectiveness.

## 2 Lecture 2: Central Air conditioning system

Date: 19/06/2023

### Assignment Notice

- Have to calculate required Ton for air conditioner and a CAD model of room (by autocad or solidworks)
- including all the data about room dimension, door specification, dimension, window specification and dimension, slab and wall thickness, heat generating equipment, persons and others

### Central Air Conditioning System

A central air conditioning system, also known as a chiller type air conditioning system, is a cooling system that is used to cool large buildings or spaces. It typically consists of a central cooling unit, often referred to as a chiller, that cools water or a refrigerant. The chilled water or refrigerant is then circulated through a network of pipes to various air handling units (AHUs) or fan coil units (FCUs) located throughout the building.

In a chiller type air conditioning system, the chiller unit uses a refrigeration cycle to remove heat from the water or refrigerant, thereby lowering its temperature. The chilled water or refrigerant is then pumped to the AHUs or FCUs, where it passes through heat exchangers. The heat exchangers transfer the coolness from the chilled water or refrigerant to the air, effectively cooling it. The cooled air is then distributed throughout the building via ductwork or individual units, providing a comfortable indoor environment.

Central air conditioning systems offer several advantages, including the ability to cool large spaces efficiently, centralized control and monitoring, and the potential for energy savings through the use of advanced controls and zoning. They are commonly used in commercial buildings, offices, shopping malls, hotels, and other large-scale facilities where cooling requirements are significant.

- **Air Handling Unit (AHU):** An Air Handling Unit, often referred to as an AHU, is a device used in HVAC systems to condition and distribute air. It typically consists of a fan, heating or cooling elements, filters, and dampers. The AHU pulls in air from the surroundings, treats it by heating or cooling, filters out impurities, and then distributes it to different areas through ductwork.
- **Supply Duct:** A supply duct is a part of the HVAC system responsible for delivering conditioned air from the AHU to different spaces within a building. The supply ducts are connected to the outlets of the AHU and carry the treated air to the desired locations. They are designed to distribute the conditioned air evenly and efficiently throughout the building.
- **Return Duct:** A return duct, also known as an exhaust duct or return air duct, is a component of the HVAC system that collects and transports air back to the AHU. It pulls in air from different areas of the building, which may have been circulated through the space or mixed with the indoor air, and directs it back to the AHU for reconditioning.
- **Air Cutter:** An air diffuser or grille designed to direct the flow of conditioned air in a specific pattern or direction. It is typically installed at the outlet of a supply duct or directly on the AHU itself. The air cutter helps to distribute the conditioned air evenly and efficiently throughout the space by controlling the direction, velocity, and spread of the air stream.

## 3 Lecture 3: Refrigeration Cycle

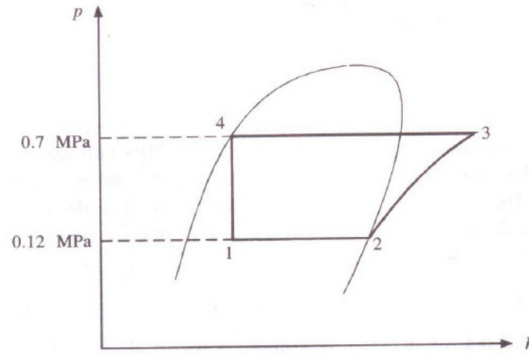
Date: 10/07/2023

### Problem-01

A Simple vapor compression refrigeration cycle using R134a as refrigerant operates on an ideal vapor compression refrigeration cycle between 0.12 and 0.7 MPa. The mass flow rate of the refrigerant is 0.06 kg/s. Determine:

1. The rate of heat removal of the refrigerated space and the power input to the compressor
2. The rate of heat rejection to the environment
3. The Coefficient of performance, COP





(a) p-h diagram

**Refrigerant 134a (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane) Properties of Saturated Liquid and Saturated Vapor**

Temp., °C	Pres- sure, MPa	Density, kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Volume, m <sup>3</sup> /kg	Enthalpy, kJ/kg		Entropy, kJ/(kg·K)		Specific Heat $c_p$ , kJ/(kg·K)		$c_p/c_v$	Velocity of Sound, m/s		Viscosity, μPa·s		Thermal Cond., mW/(m·K)		Surface Tension, mN/m	Temp., °C
				Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor		Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor	Liquid	Vapor		
-103.30a	0.00039	1591.1	35.496	71.46	334.94	0.4126	1.9639	1.184	0.585	1.164	1120.	126.8	2175.	6.46	145.2	3.08	28.07	-103.30
-100.00	0.00056	1582.4	25.193	75.36	336.85	0.4354	1.9456	1.184	0.593	1.162	1103.	127.9	1893.	6.60	143.2	3.34	27.50	-100.00
-90.00	0.00152	1555.8	9.7698	87.23	342.76	0.5020	1.8972	1.189	0.617	1.156	1052.	131.0	1339.	7.03	137.3	4.15	25.79	-90.00
-80.00	0.00367	1529.0	4.2682	99.16	348.83	0.5654	1.8580	1.198	0.642	1.151	1002.	134.0	1018.	7.46	131.5	4.95	24.10	-80.00
-70.00	0.00798	1501.9	2.0590	111.20	355.02	0.6262	1.8264	1.210	0.667	1.148	952.	136.8	809.2	7.89	126.0	5.75	22.44	-70.00
-60.00	0.01591	1474.3	1.0790	123.36	361.31	0.6846	1.8010	1.223	0.692	1.146	903.	139.4	663.1	8.30	120.7	6.56	20.80	-60.00
-50.00	0.02945	1446.3	0.60620	135.67	367.65	0.7410	1.7806	1.238	0.720	1.146	855.	141.7	555.1	8.72	115.6	7.36	19.18	-50.00
-40.00	0.05121	1417.7	0.36108	148.14	374.00	0.7956	1.7643	1.255	0.749	1.148	807.	143.6	472.2	9.12	110.6	8.17	17.60	-40.00
-30.00	0.08438	1388.4	0.22594	160.79	380.32	0.8486	1.7515	1.273	0.781	1.152	760.	145.2	406.4	9.52	105.8	8.99	16.04	-30.00
-28.00	0.09270	1382.4	0.20680	163.34	381.57	0.8591	1.7492	1.277	0.788	1.153	751.	145.4	394.9	9.60	104.8	9.15	15.73	-28.00
-26.07b	0.10133	1376.7	0.19018	165.81	382.78	0.8690	1.7472	1.281	0.794	1.154	742.	145.7	384.2	9.68	103.9	9.31	15.44	-26.07
-26.00	0.10167	1376.5	0.18958	165.90	382.82	0.8694	1.7471	1.281	0.794	1.154	742.	145.7	383.8	9.68	103.9	9.32	15.43	-26.00
-24.00	0.11130	1370.4	0.17407	168.47	384.07	0.8798	1.7451	1.285	0.801	1.155	732.	145.9	373.1	9.77	102.9	9.48	15.12	-24.00
-22.00	0.12165	1364.4	0.16006	171.05	385.32	0.8900	1.7432	1.289	0.809	1.156	723.	146.1	362.9	9.85	102.0	9.65	14.82	-22.00
-20.00	0.13273	1358.3	0.14739	173.64	386.55	0.9002	1.7413	1.293	0.816	1.158	714.	146.3	353.0	9.92	101.1	9.82	14.51	-20.00
-18.00	0.14460	1352.1	0.13592	176.23	387.79	0.9104	1.7396	1.297	0.823	1.159	705.	146.4	343.5	10.01	100.1	9.98	14.21	-18.00
-16.00	0.15728	1345.9	0.12551	178.83	389.02	0.9205	1.7379	1.302	0.831	1.161	695.	146.6	334.3	10.09	99.2	10.15	13.91	-16.00
-14.00	0.17082	1339.7	0.11605	181.44	390.24	0.9306	1.7363	1.306	0.838	1.163	686.	146.7	325.4	10.17	98.3	10.32	13.61	-14.00
-12.00	0.18524	1333.4	0.10744	184.07	391.46	0.9407	1.7348	1.311	0.846	1.165	677.	146.8	316.9	10.25	97.4	10.49	13.32	-12.00
-10.00	0.20060	1327.1	0.09959	186.70	392.66	0.9506	1.7334	1.316	0.854	1.167	668.	146.9	308.6	10.33	96.5	10.66	13.02	-10.00
-8.00	0.21693	1320.8	0.09242	189.34	393.87	0.9606	1.7320	1.320	0.863	1.169	658.	146.9	300.6	10.41	95.6	10.83	12.72	-8.00
-6.00	0.23428	1314.3	0.08587	191.99	395.06	0.9705	1.7307	1.325	0.871	1.171	649.	147.0	292.9	10.49	94.7	11.00	12.43	-6.00
-4.00	0.25268	1307.9	0.07987	194.65	396.25	0.9804	1.7294	1.330	0.880	1.174	640.	147.0	285.4	10.57	93.8	11.17	12.14	-4.00
-2.00	0.27217	1301.4	0.07436	197.32	397.43	0.9902	1.7282	1.336	0.888	1.176	631.	147.0	278.1	10.65	92.9	11.34	11.85	-2.00
0.00	0.29280	1294.8	0.06931	200.00	398.60	1.0000	1.7271	1.341	0.897	1.179	622.	146.9	271.1	10.73	92.0	11.51	11.56	0.00

(b) Saturated vapor at 0.12 MPa

4.00	0.33766	1281.4	0.06039	205.40	400.92	1.0195	1.7250	1.352	0.916	1.185
6.00	0.36198	1274.7	0.05644	208.11	402.06	1.0292	1.7240	1.358	0.925	1.189
8.00	0.38761	1267.9	0.05280	210.84	403.20	1.0388	1.7230	1.364	0.935	1.192
10.00	0.41461	1261.0	0.04944	213.58	404.32	1.0485	1.7221	1.370	0.945	1.196
12.00	0.44301	1254.0	0.04633	216.33	405.43	1.0581	1.7212	1.377	0.956	1.200
14.00	0.47288	1246.9	0.04345	219.09	406.53	1.0677	1.7204	1.383	0.967	1.204
16.00	0.50425	1239.8	0.04078	221.87	407.61	1.0772	1.7196	1.390	0.978	1.209
18.00	0.53718	1232.6	0.03830	224.66	408.69	1.0867	1.7188	1.397	0.989	1.214
20.00	0.57171	1225.3	0.03600	227.47	409.75	1.0962	1.7180	1.405	1.001	1.219
22.00	0.60789	1218.0	0.03385	230.29	410.79	1.1057	1.7173	1.413	1.013	1.224
24.00	0.64578	1210.5	0.03186	233.12	411.82	1.1152	1.7166	1.421	1.025	1.230
26.00	0.68543	1202.9	0.03000	235.97	412.84	1.1246	1.7159	1.429	1.038	1.236
28.00	0.72688	1195.2	0.02826	238.84	413.84	1.1341	1.7152	1.437	1.052	1.243
30.00	0.77020	1187.5	0.02664	241.72	414.82	1.1435	1.7145	1.446	1.065	1.249
32.00	0.81543	1179.6	0.02513	244.62	415.78	1.1529	1.7138	1.456	1.080	1.257
34.00	0.86263	1171.6	0.02371	247.54	416.72	1.1623	1.7131	1.466	1.095	1.265

(c) Saturated Liquid at 0.7 MPa

Figure 4: Problem-01 Solution

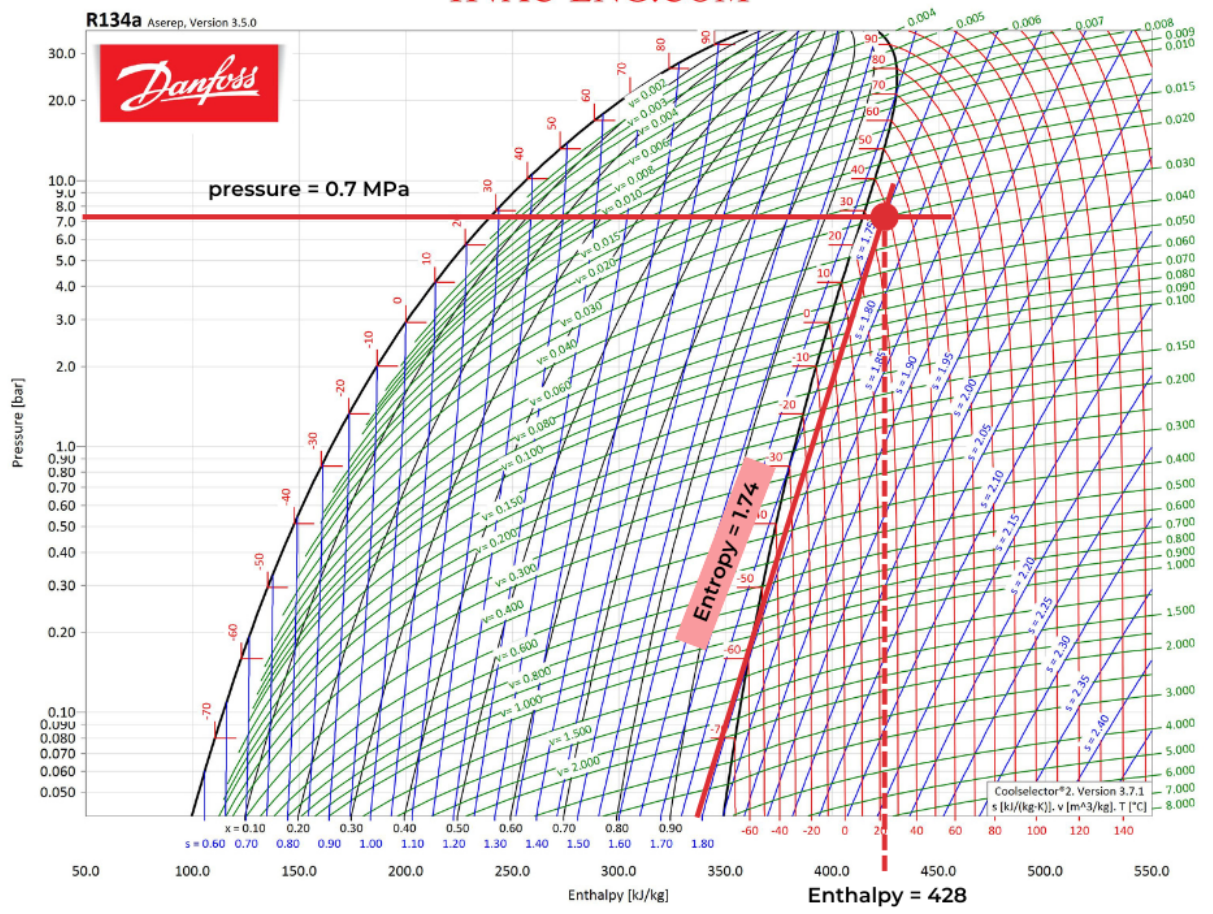


Figure 5: Enthalpy at  $s=1.74$  and  $p = 0.7$  MPa

### Solution

Here,  $P_{cond} = 0.70$  MPa

$P_{eva} = 0.12$  MPa

$\dot{m} = 0.06$  kg/s

For R123a refrigerant,  $h_2 = 385.43$  kJ/kg,  $h_3 = 428$  kJ/kg,  $h_1 = h_4 = 236$  kJ/kg

(a)

Refrigerating capacity,  $Q_2 = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) = 8.96$  kW

Compressor work,  $\dot{W} = \dot{m}(h_3 - h_2) = 2.55$  kW

(b)

Rate of heat rejection =  $Q_2 + \dot{W} = 11.51$  kW

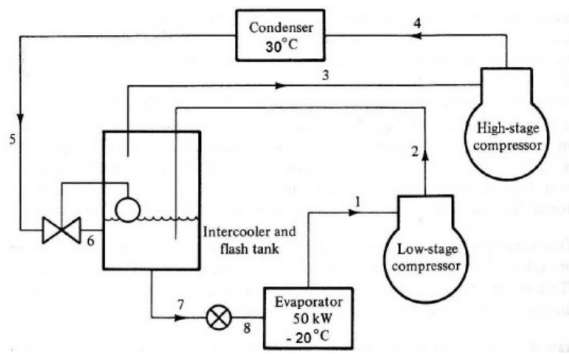
(c)

$$\text{COP} = \frac{R.E.}{\dot{W}} = \frac{8.96}{2.55} = 3.51$$

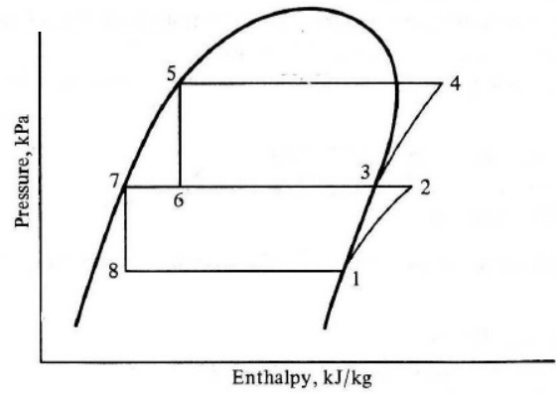
### Problem-02

Determine the COP of 2-stage refrigeration system with flash gas removal. The system uses R134a as a refrigerant to produce 50 kW refrigeration effect. Given that,  $T_{cond} = 30^\circ\text{C}$  and  $T_{evap} = -20^\circ\text{C}$  and inter-cooler temperature is  $0^\circ\text{C}$ .

### Solution



(a) refrigeration cycle



(b) p-h diagram

Figure 6: Problem-02 Solution

Given,

$$T_{cond} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{evap} = -20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{inter-cooler} = 0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$R.E. = 50 \text{ kW}$$

$$C.O.P. = ?$$

Data:

$$h_1 = 386.55 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_1 = 1.7413 \text{ [From table]}$$

$$h_2 = 400 \text{ kJ/kg [From p-h chart]}$$

$$h_3 = 398.60 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_3 = 1.7271 \text{ [From table]}$$

$$h_4 = 415 \text{ kJ/kg [From p-h diagram]}$$

$$h_5 = h_6 = 241.72 \text{ kJ/kg [From table]}$$

$$h_7 = h_8 = 200 \text{ kJ/kg [from table]}$$

$$\text{Now, } h_6 = h_7 + x(h_3 - h_7)$$

$$\Rightarrow 241.72 = 200 + x(398.60 - 200)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.21$$

$$\text{Again, } R.E. = \dot{m}(1-x)(h_1 - h_8)$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = \dot{m} \times 0.79 \times (386.55 - 200)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0.339$$

$$W_{1-2} = \dot{m}(1-x)(h_2 - h_1) = 4.29 \text{ KW}$$

$$W_{3-4} = \dot{m}(h_4 - h_3) = 6.80 \text{ KW}$$

$$C.O.P. = \frac{R.E.}{W_{1-2} + W_{3-4}} = 4.50 \text{ KW}$$

### Problem-03

Do the same problem for the single stage refrigeration system

### Solution

Given,

$$T_{cond} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{evap} = -20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$R.E. = 50 \text{ kW}$$

$$C.O.P. = ?$$

Data:

$$h_1 = 386.55 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_1 = 1.7413 \text{ [From table]}$$

$$h_2 = 420 \text{ kJ/kg [From p-h chart]}$$

$$h_3 = h_4 = 241.72 \text{ kJ/kg [From table]}$$

$$\text{Again, } R.E. = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = \dot{m} \times (386.55 - 241.72)$$

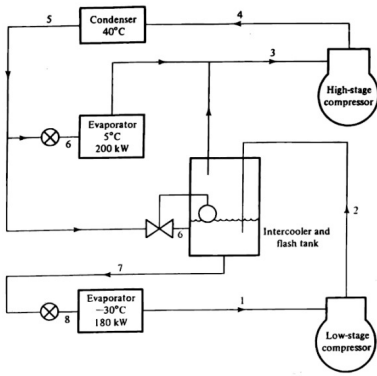
$$\Rightarrow \dot{m} = 0.345$$

$$W_{1-2} = \dot{m}(h_2 - h_1) = 11.54 \text{ KW}$$

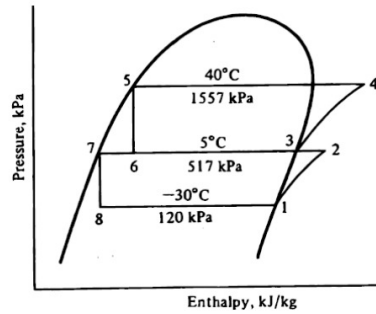
$$C.O.P. = \frac{R.E.}{W_{1-2}} = 4.33 \text{ KW}$$

## 4 Lecture 4: 2 compressor & 2 evaporator

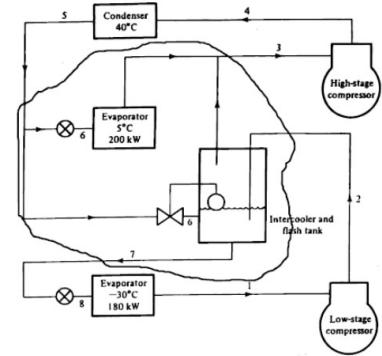
Date: 17/07/2023



(a) 2 compressor and 2 evaporator



(b) Phase diagram



(c) Control volume approach

Figure 7: Two compressor and two evaporator problem

### Solution:

Here,

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_7 = m_8$$

$$m_3 = m_4 = m_5$$

Here, In intercooler,  $m_2$  &  $m_5$  enters and  $m_3$  &  $m_7$  exits. We are trying to avoid  $m_6$  for simplicity.

So, we found:

### Reading the properties:

$$h_1 = 380.32 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_1 = 1.7515$$

$$h_2 = 405 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_2 = 1.7515$$

$$h_3 = 401 \text{ kJ/kg}, s_3 = 1.7250$$

$$h_4 = 404 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_5 = 256 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_7 = h_8 = 206 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_2 h_2 + m_5 h_5 + 200 = m_3 h_3 + m_7 h_7$$

As,  $m_1 = m_2 = m_7$  and  $m_3 = m_5$ , by solving,

$$m_3 = 2.793 \text{ kg/s}$$

Now, Refrigeration effect, R.E.:

$$m_1 (h_1 - h_8) = 180 \text{ kW}$$

$$m_1 = 1.03 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$W_{1-2} = m_1 (h_2 - h_1) = 25.4204 \text{ kW}$$

$$W_{3-4} = m_3 (h_4 - h_3) = 8.375 \text{ kW}$$

$$C.O.P. = \frac{R.E.}{W_{1-2} + W_{3-4}} = 5.326$$

### Some others important parameters:

•

$$EER = \frac{\text{R.E. in BTU/hr}}{\text{Power Required in W}}$$

•

$$\text{kW/ton} = \frac{3.516}{C.O.P.}$$

•

$$EER \times \text{kW/ton} = 12$$