



**YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**

STORAGE ROOM PROJECT

18065037 Hakan Aktaş

PROJECT 2

PREPARED AT HEAT PROCESS DIVISION

Advisor : Research Assistant, Ahmet, Doğan

ISTANBUL, 2022



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CONTENDS

List of Symbols.....	2
List of Figures	2
List of Tables.....	2
ABSTRACT	3
1-DEFINING AND DETERMINING THE PROBLEM.....	3
2 DIMENSIONING	6
2-1 Determining a Suitable Fishsafe.....	6
2-2 Determining Number of Safe	6
2-3 Determining Number of Columns.....	7
2-4 Selecting Paddle and Safety Check	7
3 HEAT TRANSFER CALCULATIONS.....	10
3-1 Isolation.....	10
3-2 Infiltration Heat.....	13
3-3 Heat Caused by Productions	14
3-4 Other Heat Occurrences	15
4 – EQUIPMENT SELECTION	17
4-1 Suitability of Evaporator	17
4 - 2 Condenser and Compressor Selections.....	19
5-PIPING	22
References.....	24

List of Symbols

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Celcius
k	Heat Transfer Coefficient [$\text{kcal}/\text{hour}^{\circ}\text{Cm}^2$]
\dot{Q}	Heat Transfer Rate / Work [kcal/day , Joule/day , $\text{Joule}/\text{second}$]
A	Area [m^2]
C	Specific Heat [$\text{kJ}/\text{kg.K}$, $\text{kcal}/\text{kg.K}$]
h	Enthalpy [kJ/kg , kcal/kg]
\dot{m}	Mass Flow Rate [kg/second , kg/hour]
p	Density [kg/m^3]
D	Diameter [m]

List of Figures

Figure 1 Technical Drawing of Safe	7
Figure 2 Technical Drawing of Paddle	8
Figure 3 Sketch of Storageroom	9
Figure 4 Calculation of Heat Transfer Coefficient	10
Figure 5 Inner and Outer Walls	11
Figure 6 Ceiling and Ground	12
Figure 7 Psychometric Diagram	14
Figure 8 Cooling Formula	14
Figure 9 Instructions of SC2 Standarts	18
Figure 10 P/h diagram of R134a Cycle	20
Figure 11 Technical Drawing of Condenser	22
Figure 12 Engine Room	23

List of Tables

Table 1 Temperature Values of Cities	5
Table 2 Properties of Foods	5
Table 3 Tempreature Differences	6
Table 4 Adjacent Temperatures	6
Table 5 k Values of Materials	11
Table 6 Heat Transfer Through the Surfaces.....	12
Table 7 Air Change Table.....	13
Table 8 Heat Load Caused by People	15
Table 9 Heat Loads of Lighting Options.....	15
Table 10 Capacity Table of Evaporator	16
Table 11 Heat Caused by Electricmotor	17
Table 12 Standarts.....	18
Table 13 Correction Tables for Coolers.....	19
Table 14 Eurovent Table.....	19
Table 15 Condenser Properties	21
Table 16 Condenser Measurements	21

ABSTRACT

A cold room is a type of refrigeration chamber or insulated space designed to maintain an artificially generated temperature or range of temperatures. Cold rooms are used for storing temperature-sensitive, perishable items, such as food items and pharmaceutical products like vaccines. Cold rooms can vary in size from very small walk-in rooms to very large warehouse storage.

Cold rooms provide precise temperature control for commercial facilities where consistent, powerful refrigeration or freezing is required. For food or chemical storage, this means long-term temperature regulation for perishable or unstable products, lowered deterioration rates, and peace of mind knowing that items are preserved in the optimal conditions.

In universe it's clear that things are tend to actualize in certain ways or even follow some certain paths and it's safe to say that this concept applies to heat transfer as well.

As for the heat transfer it can be observed that the energy (heat) is tend to move from warmer material to colder material. As a result of this relationship between these objects colder material becomes warmer. Depends on the demands and conditions it can be both beneficial or detrimental. Since we aim for storing fish in our project avoiding of heat transfer is required.

Avoiding of heat transfer is somewhat incorrect way to explain because heat transfer is going to take place in either way. The thing that we engineers are executing is "slowing down (by isolation) the heat transfer" and "cooling the room with the help of cooling instruments".

1-DEFINING AND DETERMINING THE PROBLEM

In this project storing of 200 tons of fish has been demanded but of course without other variables we can't get any reasonable results so at this stage we are going to assign some requested values. (Most of these values has been taken from tables that shown in the textbook of Nuri Özkol (Uygulamalı Soğutma Tekniği)).

✓ LOCATION (Table 1)

LOCATION :City of Samsun

DRYBULB TEMPERATURE : 32 °C WETBULB TEMPERATURE : 25 °C

RELATIVE HUMIDITY : %50

✓ STORAGING PROPERTIES (Table 2)

STORAGEROOM TEMPERATURE : 1 °C RELATIVE HUMIDITY : %90

STORAGE TIME : 7 DAYS

✓ **PRODUCT PROPERTIES (Table 2)**

FREEZING POINT : -2,2 °C , SPECIFIC HEAT : 3,35 kilojoules/kg.°C (Before freezing)

✓ **ADJACENT ROOMS AND CEILING TEMPERATURES (Table 4)**

ENGINE ROOM : 42 °C

OFFICE AND WC : 12 °C

CEILING : 20 °C

✓ **TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCES CAUSED BY SUN TIME (Table 3 light coloured)**

FOR NORTH SIDES : $\Delta t = 0$ °C

FOR SOUTH SIDES: $\Delta t = +2$ °C

FOR EAST SIDES : $\Delta t = +3$ °C

FOR WEST SIDES : $\Delta t = +3$ °C

Şehir Adı	Kuru Term °C	Yaş Terim °C	Şehir Adı	Kuru Term °C	Yaş Terim °C
Adana (Şehir)	38	26	İstanbul	33	24
Adıyaman	38	22	İzmir	37	25
Afyon	34	21	Kars	30	20
Ağrı	34	25	Kastamonu	34	22
Amasya	31	21	Kayseri	36	23
Ankara	35	21	Kırklareli	35	25
Antalya	39	28	Kırşehir	35	21
Artvin	30	26	Kocaeli (İzmit)	36	25
Aydın	39	26	Konya	34	22
Balıkesir	38	27	Kütahya	33	21
Bilecik	34	23	Malatya	38	21
Bingöl	33	21	Manisa	40	26
Bitlis	34	22	Kahramanmaraş	36	22
Bolu	34	24	Mardin	38	23
Burdur	36	21	Muğla	37	22
Bursa	37	25	Muş	32	20
Çanakkale	34	25	Nevşehir	28	17
Çankırı	34	25	Niğde	34	20
Çorum	29	19	Ordu	30	22
Denizli	38	24	Rize	30	26
Diyarbakır	42	23	Sakarya (Adapazarı)	35	25
Edirne	36	25	Samsun	32	25
Elazığ	38	21	Siirt	40	23
Erzincan	36	22	Sinop	30	25
Erzurum	31	23	Sivas	33	20

Table 1 Temperature Values of Cities

Gıda Maddesinin Cinsi-Tanımı	Muha-faza sı-caklığı (°C)	Oda Nem'i R.R. (%)	Takribi muha-faza sü-resi (*)	İçin-deki su mikt. %Ağ.	Don ma Nokt. (X)	Isınma Isısı Kcal/kg . °C		Donma Isısı Kcal kg	Ön soğutm. odalar için	
						Donma-dan önce	Donma-dan sonra		Soğu-ma süresi Saat	Yükle-me kats. (")
Ahududu-Taze	0(-)	90-95	2-3 G	84	-0.5	0.87	0.45	67.8	—	—
Armut-Kış-Sert	-19/-0.5	90-95	2-7 H	83	-1.6	0.87	0.45	66.5	24	1.25
Armut-Normal-Yeşil	0	90-95	1-2 H	74	-1	0.79	0.42	59.4	24	1.25
Ananas-Olgun-Taze	+7	85-90	2-4 H	85	-1	0.88	0.46	68.3	3	1.50
Ayva	0(-)	90	2-3 A	85	-2	0.88	0.46	68.1	24	1.50
Bal	s+10	—	1S(+)	18	—	0.34	0.26	13.6	—	—
Balık-taze	• v ₊₂	90-95	5-15 G	60-80	-2.2	0.7-0.9	—	⁵⁰ /63.8	—	—
Balık-Dondurulmuş	• ²³ /-29	90-95	6-12 A	62-85	—	—	³⁸ /0.45	⁵⁰ /68.3	—	—
Balık-Salamura (Tuzlu)	• ⁴ / 10	90-95	10-12 A	—	—	0.76	0.41	56	—	—

Table 2 Properties of Foods

Tablo. VII-5) Güneş Işınları Etkisinin Sıcaklık Farkı Eşdeğerleri

Yüzey Cinsi	Duvarın Cephesi			Düz Çatı
	Doğu	Güney	Batı	
Koyu renkli yüzeyler	5	3	5	11
Orta renkli yüzeyler	4	3	4	9
Açık renkli yüzeyler	3	2	3	5

Table 3 Temperature Differences

Komşu Hacimin Tarifi	Sıcaklığı (°Q	Dış Sıc. İle Komşu Hac. Sıc. Farkı
Toprak döşeme sıcaklığı-Çok soğuk iklimler	+7	—
Toprak döşeme sıcaklığı-Soğuk iklimler	+ 15	—
Toprak döşeme sıcaklığı-Serin iklimler	+20	—
Toprak döşeme sıcaklığı-Sıcak iklimler	+25	—
Klimatize edilen veya soğutulan s. oda hacimleri	Oda Dizayn Sıcaklığı	
Toprak seviyesinin altında kalan klimasız, soğutulmamış hacimler ile toprakla temastaki duvarlar	—	-10
Klimatize edilmeyen normal kullanma maksatlı hacimler	—	-5
Cebri şekilde havalandırılmayan hacimler; depo, atölye, vs.	—	0
Kompresör makina dairesi (Sulu kondenser)	—	0
Kompresör makina dairesi (Havalı kondenser)	—	+5
Mutfak, çamaşırhane, kazan dairesi, ısı santrali, vs.	—	+ 10
Çok aşırı sıcak hacimler, aşırı ısı neşreden yerler	—	+ 15

*Adjacent temperatures has been assigned by not only this table but also real life cases

Table 4 Adjacent Temperatures

2 DIMENSIONING

2-1 Determining a Suitable Fishsafe

We need such safes that can store the fish inside of it. So I have chosen a safe that can store 17 kg amount of fish. (BK 171) Outside measures of this safe are 58 cm (length), 38,5 cm (width), 27,5 cm (height), inside measures are 51cm (length), 32,5 cm (width), 21,2 cm (height)

2-2 Determining Number of Safe

By a basic operation we can find out how many safes we do need.

$$\frac{200000 \text{ kg}}{17 \text{ kg}} \cong 11765$$

2-3 Determining Number of Columns

The height of storage room has been considered as 4 meters and because of safety and proper needings in order to carrying out the loads throughout the doors we can assume that 6 consecutive saves on top of each other is a proper option. In this case the row number can be calculated

$$\frac{11765 \text{ Safe}}{6 \text{ Safe/row}} \cong 1961 \text{ row}$$

2-4 Selecting Paddle and Safety Check

A wooden paddle which has 115,5 x 120 (cm) width and length has been chosen and paddle can lift maximum of 2750 kg.

If we assume that every single safe has 2 kg of weight then in the critical (bottom of the paddle) section we get

$$36(17 + 2) \text{ kg} = 684 \text{ kg} \leq 2750 \text{ kg} \text{ (it's clear that this case satisfies safety condition)}$$

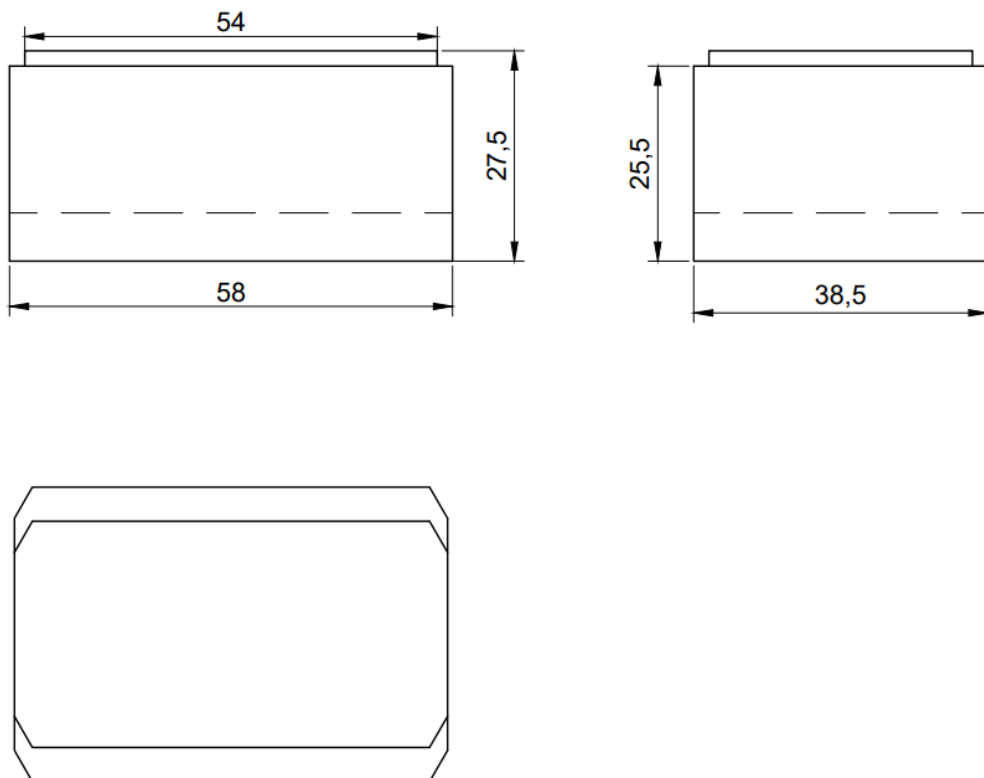


Figure 1 Technical Drawing of Safe

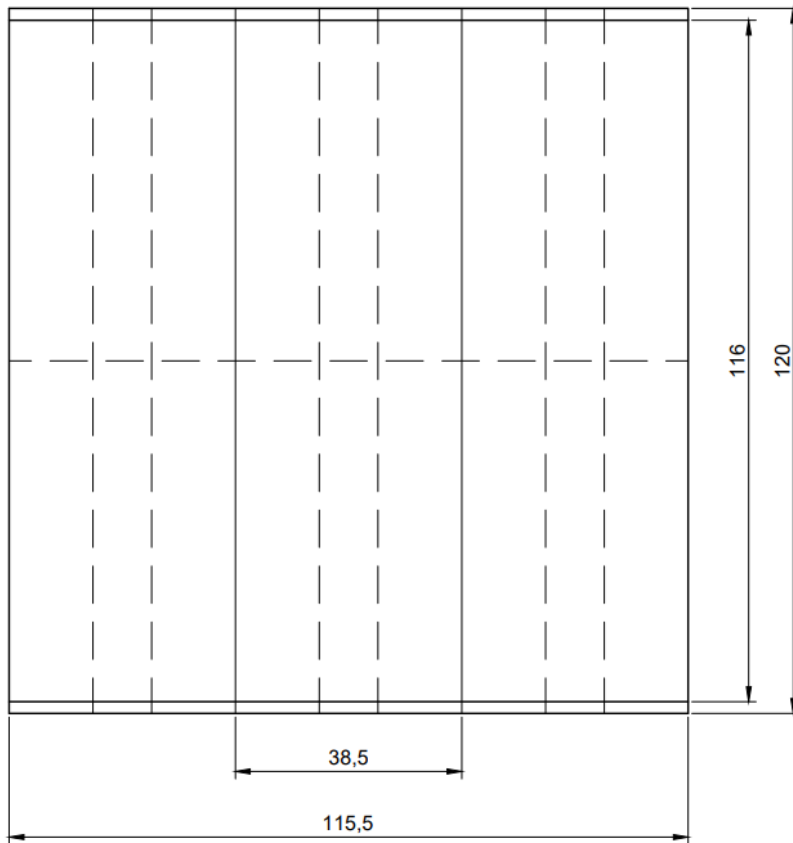


Figure 2 Technical Drawing of Paddle

According to sketch (Figure 3) total required volume can be calculated.(Height has been assumed as 4 meters)

$$Volume = 31.4 \text{ m} \times 31.1 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \cong 3910 \text{ m}^3$$

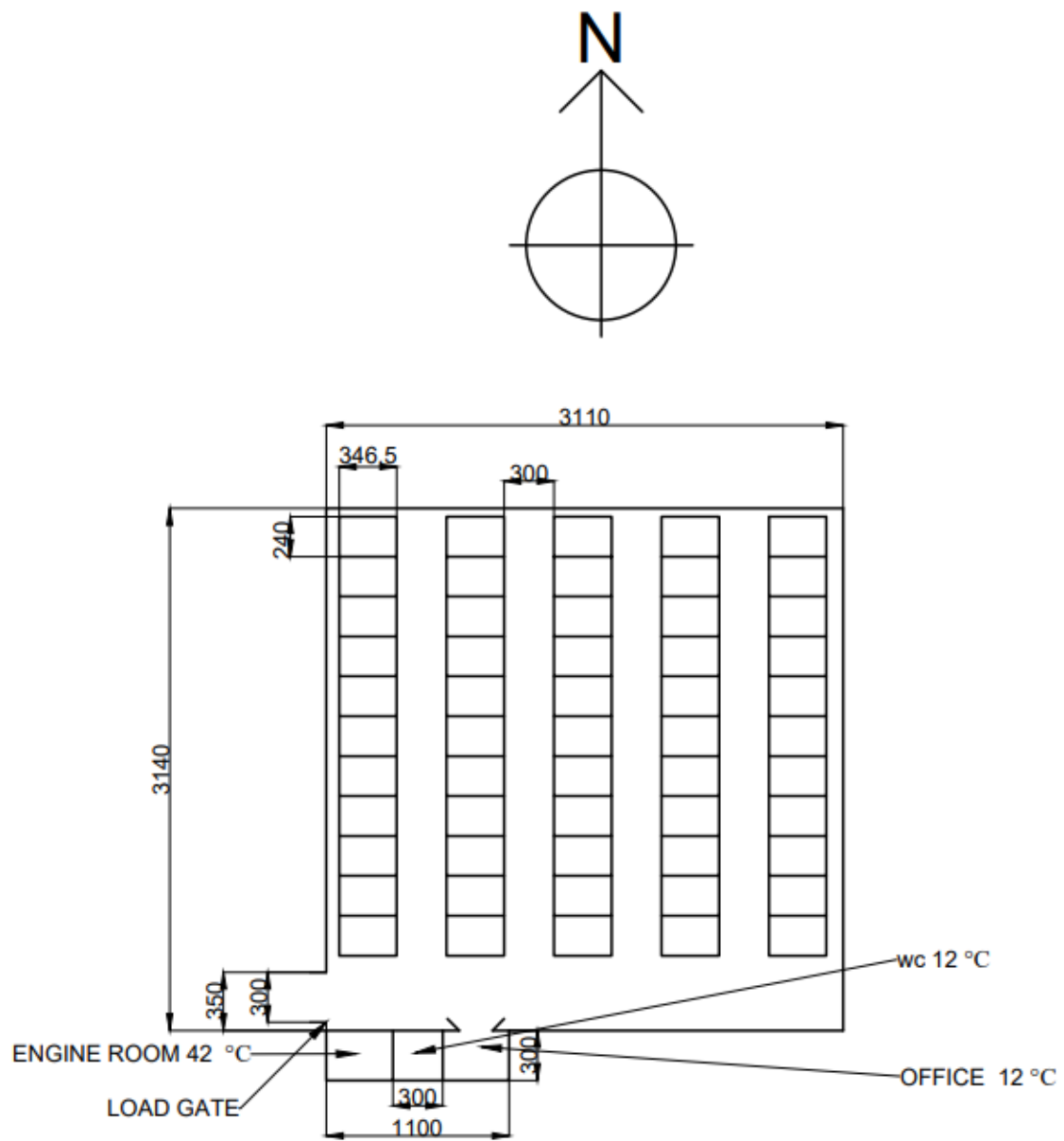


Figure 3 Sketch of Storageroom

3 HEAT TRANSFER CALCULATIONS

3-1 Isolation

Heat transfer between two matters can be modelled as

$$\dot{Q} = -kA \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$

In this formula A represents surface area and $\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ represents

temperature difference between two surfaces. So what is k then ? k and how can we determine k ?... k represents heat transfer coefficient for unit surface area per hour. In our example we are dealing with so many layers (isolation materials , bricks , air...) that's why we have to calculate a combined heat transfer coefficient by using this formula (Figure 2.4)

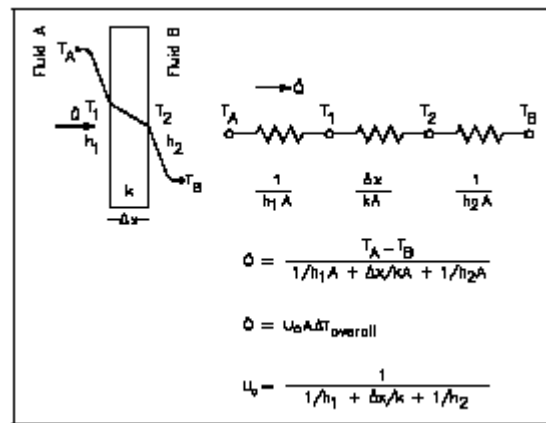


Figure 4 Calculation of Heat Transfer Coefficient

We also need k values of every single isolation element in order to calculate the combined k and h values. It has been shown in following table. (Table 5)

Tablo. VII-1) X Değerleri Kcal/h.°C. m²
(x=100 cm kalınlık için ve normal oda sıcaklıklarında)

Malzemenin Cinsi	(X)	Malzemenin Cinsi	(X)
Silica Aerojel	0.018	Biriket-Dolu-CuruTdan-Sert	0.75
Poliüretan	0.020	Biriket-Dolu-Kum ve kireç harç	0.90
Camyünü, Styropor, Mantar	0.035	Kireç Harç	0.75
Ruberoit	0.12	Cam-Ortalama	0.75
Kereste-Yumuşak (Cam, İradın, Köknar, İhlamur, Sunta)	0.12	Döşeme-Karo Mozayik, Fayans	0.90
Kereste-Sert (Gürgen, Dişbudak, Ceviz, Kayın)	0.15	Döşeme-Grobeton veya Tesviye betonu	1.10
Bittim veya Katranlı kanaviçe	0.15	Döşeme-Şap betonu	1.20
Biriket-Dolu-Hafif Betondan Y= 800 Kg/m ³	0.35	Döşeme Blokajı, Mozaik, vs.	1.50
Biriket-Dolu-Hafif Betondan Y= 1200	0.45	Çimento Harç	1.20
Biriket-Dolu-Hafif Betondan y= 1600	0.68	Beton-120	1.30
Biriket-IP.*.LJ!<Llt hafif agrega Y= 1000	0.50	Beton-160	1.75
Biriket-Dalikli, hafif agrega v=1400	0.60	Ağır tabii Taşlar (Granit, Mermer vs.)	3.00
Biriket-Dalikli, hafif agrega Üç sıra boşluklu	0.48	Kurşun (saf)	31.50
Tuğla-Delikli Y=1000Kg/m ³	0.40	Çelik (Ortalama)	39.0
Tuğla-Delikli Y=1200Kg/m ³	0.45	Demir (Saç. profil. vs)	40-45
Tuğla-Delikli y= 1400 Kg/m ³	0.52	Demir (%99.9 saflıkta)	60
Tuğla-Dolu-Hafif Y=1200Kg/m ³	0.45	Pirinç (%99.99 saflıkta)	90
Tuğla-Dolu-Hafif y= 1400 Kg/m ³	0.52	Çinko (%99.8 Saflıkta)	97.5
Tuğla-Dolu-Normal Y= 1800	0.68	Alüminyum (%99 Saflıkta)	170
Tuğla-Dolu-Ağır Y= 1900	0.90	Alüminyum C&99.7 Saflıkta)	196
Kiremit Y= 2000	0.90	Bakır (%99.9 Saflıkta)	326
Dış cephe Kapl. Tuğlası	1.12	Gümüş (Saf)	360

Table 5 k Values of Materials

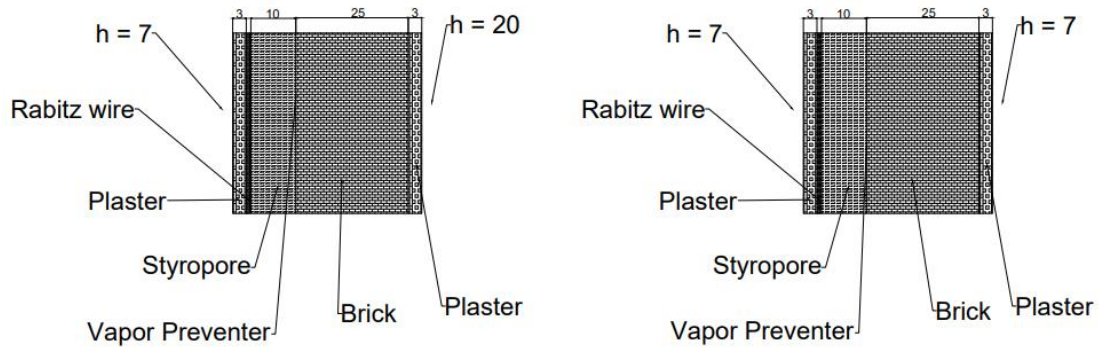


Figure 5 Inner and Outer Walls

$$k_{innerwalls} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{0.03}{20} + \frac{0.1}{0.035} + \frac{0.25}{0.9} + \frac{0.03}{1.2} + \frac{1}{7}} = 0.29 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C}$$

$$k_{outerwalls} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{0.03}{20} + \frac{0.1}{0.035} + \frac{0.25}{9} + \frac{0.03}{1.2} + \frac{1}{20}} = 0.30 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C}$$

$$h_{inner} = 7 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C} \quad h_{outer} = 20 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C}$$

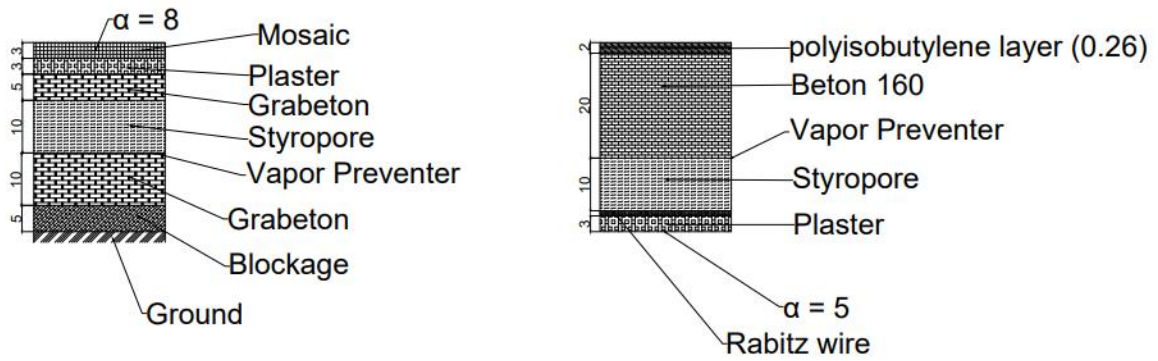


Figure 6 Ceiling and Ground

$$k_{ground} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.05}{1.5} + \frac{0.1}{1.10} + \frac{0.1}{0.035} + \frac{0.05}{1.10} + \frac{0.03}{1.20} + \frac{0.03}{0.9} + \frac{1}{8}} = 0.31 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C}$$

$$k_{roof} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{0.03}{1.2} + \frac{0.1}{0.035} + \frac{0.2}{1.75} + \frac{0.02}{0.26}} = 0.31 \text{ kcal/hm}^2\text{°C}$$

Surface	Length m	Height- Width m	Quan tity	k kcal/hm ² °C	Δt °C	Surface Area m ²	Heat Transfer kcal/h
Outer Wall (North)	31.1	4	1	0.3	32-1	124.4	1156.92
Outer Wall(South)	20.1	4	1	0.3	32-1+2	80.4	795.96
Outer Wall (West)	31.4	4	1	0.3	32-1+3	125.6	1281.12
Outer Wall (East)	31.4	4	1	0.3	32-1+3	125.6	1281.12
Inner Wall(South 1)	4	4	1	0.29	42-1	16	190.24
Inner Wall (South 2)	7	4	1	0.29	12-1	28	89.32
Roof	31.4	31.1	1	0.31	32-1+11	976.54	12714.55
Ground	31.4	31.1	1	0.31	20-1	976.54	5751.82
Total Heat Transfer							$\dot{Q}_{iso} = 23261.05$
Total Heat Transfer (Joule/day)							$\dot{Q}_{iso} = 2337344640$

Table 6 Heat Transfer Through the Surfaces

3-2 Infiltration Heat

During the day load gate will be opened quite a few times and that means some amount of air will be charge into the room and bring their heat energy to the environment which we want to neutralize. At first we should calculate the room volume without isolation.

$$V^* = (31.1-0.26) \times (31.4-0.26) \times 3.66 = 3515 \text{ m}^3$$

And next we should determine the volume coefficient (Table 7)

Tablo. VII-12) S. Oda Kapı Açılmalarından Meydana Gelen Hava Değişimi (*)

Oda iç Hacmi (m3)	24 saatte hava değişimi		Oda iç Hacmi (m3)	24 saatte hava değişimi	
	Oda sıc. 0°C üstünde	Oda sıc. 0°C altında		Oda sıc. 0°C üstünde	Oda sıc. 0°C altında
5	50.1	38	500	3.7	2.8
10	31.1	24.2	625	3.3	2.5
15	25.3	19.6	750	2.9	2.3
20	21.2	16.9	1000	2.5	1.9
25	18.7	14.9	1250	2.2	1.7
30	16.7	13.5	1800	1.66	1.42
40	14.3	11.7	2400	1.43	1.22
50	12.8	10.2	3000	1.35	1.11
75	10.1	8.0	4000	1.23	0.99
100	8.7	6.7	5000	1.17	0.93
125	7.7	6.0	6000	1.11	0.86
150	7.0	5.4	8000	1.05	0.85
200	5.9	4.6	10000	0.97	0.83
250	5.3	4.1	12000	0.91	0.81
375	4.2	3.2	14000	0.87	0.80

(*) Aşırı kullanma halinde, verilen değerleri 2 ile çarpın. Uzun süreli muhafaza odaları için verilen değerleri 0.6 ile çarpın.

Tablo. VII-12'de verilen hava değişimi değerlerine göre soğuk odaya giren harici havanın ısı tutumu ile soğuk oda şartlarındaki havanın ısı tutumu farkı ve havanın özgül ağırlığı uygulanmak suretiyle infiltrasyon ısı hesaplanabilir.

$$\text{İnfiltrasyon ısı} = \text{Hava Değişimi} \times \text{Oda Hacmi} \times (i_d - i_o) \times y$$

Table 7 Air Change Table

In this formula y represents density of air (ρ) which has been assumed as 1.14kg/m³. Applying interpolation we get air coefficient as 1.29. Enthalpy difference between inner and outer air can be determined from the Figure 7.

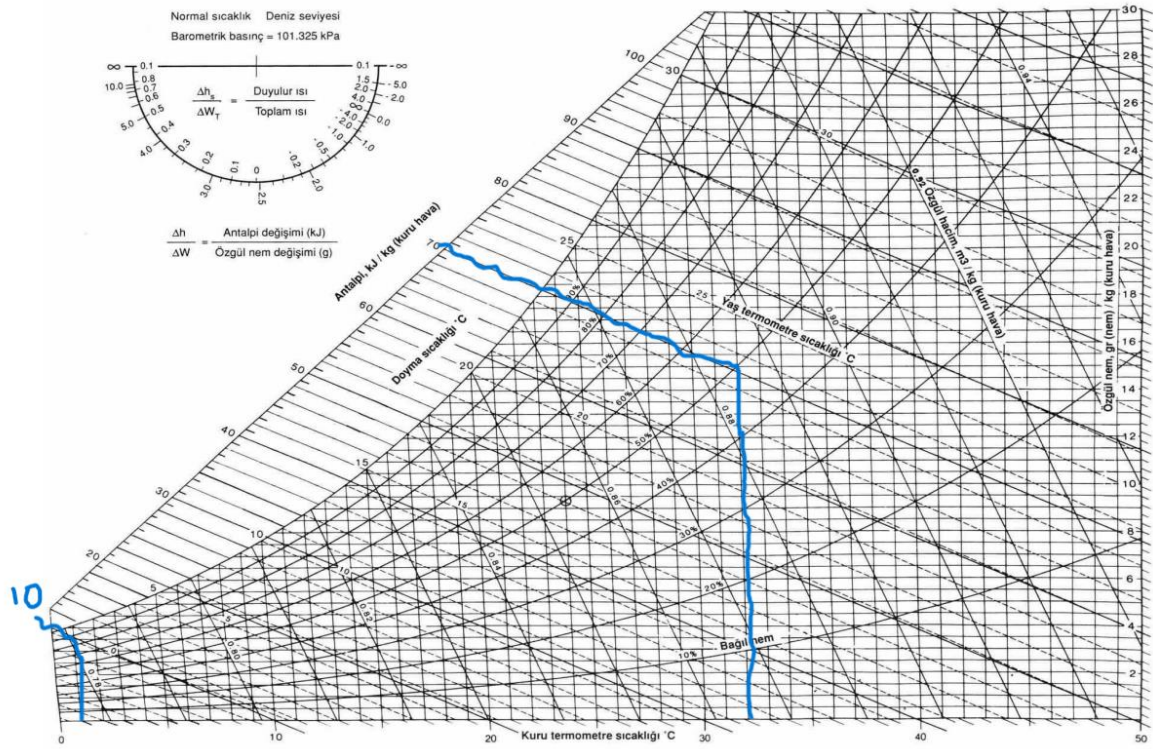


Figure 7 Psychrometric Diagram

So we can calculate infiltration heat

$$\dot{Q}_{inf} = 1.29 \times 3515 \times 1.14 (70 - 10) \times 10^3 = 310149540 \text{ Joule/day}$$

3-3 Heat Caused by Productions

In this chapter we will calculate the heat energy which safes and products dissipate.

1) Donma noktasının üstündeki sıcaklıklarda soğutma:

$$Q_r \text{ (Kcal / h)} = \frac{n \text{ IK } 1/M}{\text{Soğutma zamanı (saat)}} \cdot \frac{G \text{ (kg)} \times C_i \text{ (Kcal/kg.}^\circ\text{C)} \times [t_g - t_i] \text{ (}^\circ\text{C)}}{L * X} \cdot \text{Yükleme katsayısı}$$

Figure 8 Cooling Formula

We can assume that daily load value is 20000 kg.

$$\dot{Q}_{fish} = 20000 \times 0.8 \times (32 - 1) = 496000 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{day}} = 2076686208 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{day}}$$

As for the safes we can apply same formula. It has been mentioned that we have 11765 safes and we can assume safe specific heat as 0.27 kcal / kg °C.

$$\dot{Q}_{safe} = 11765 \times 0.27 \times (32 - 1) = 196946 \frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{day}} = 824565312 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{day}}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{products} = \dot{Q}_{fish} + \dot{Q}_{safe} = 2901251520 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

3-4 Other Heat Occurrences

Aside from previous heat energy sources there are still a few other heat sources as well :
Workers , Lighting , Defrost , Electric Motor , Forklift

Tablo. VII-14) İnsanlardan Gelen Ortalama Soğuk Oda Isı Yükü

Oda Sıcaklığı (°C)	Isı Neşri Kcal/h x şahıs	Oda Sıcaklığı (°C)	Isı Neşri Kcal/h x şahıs
+10°C	180	-10°C	290
+5°C	210	-15°C	315
0°C	235	-20°C	340
-5°C	260	-25°C	365
Not: Sık sık girip çıkma halinde %10 ile %25 ilave edilecektir.			

Table 8 Heat Load Caused by People

We can assume that 4 workers work 6 hours per day (Table 8) so

$$\dot{Q}_{worker} = 235 \times 4 \times 6 = 5640 \frac{kcal}{day} = 23613552 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

Inkandesant tip için günlük ısı (Kcal/gün) : 1000 Watt x 0.86 Kcal/h x Saat/gün
Fluorasant tip için günlük ısı (Kcal/gün) : 1000 Watt x 1.06 Kcal/h x Saat/gün

Table 9 Heat Loads of Lighting Options

We can choose incandecant type lightening and let's assume that we do need lightening 4 hours per day (Table 9) .

$$\dot{Q}_{lighting} = 1000 \times 0.86 \times 4 = 3440 \frac{kcal}{day} = 14402880 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

Defrost can be summerized as heating to overcome the froozening layer which occurs on the evaporator.

IV-d) Defrost Sırasında Verilen Isı (Elektrikle Defrostlu Sistemler): Soğutulan hacimde bulunan evaporatör/soğutucuların içerisinde bulunan elektrikli defrost ısıtıcılarının Watt olarak güçleri ve günde kaç saat çalıştırıldıkları belli ise defrost sırasında verilen ısı şöyle hesaplanabilir:

$$Q^{\circ} = n \text{ (adet)} \times W \text{ (watt)} \times 0.86 \text{ Kcal/vvatt} \times H \text{ (saat/günde)} \times F \text{ (defrost faktörü)}$$

F-defrost faktörü, elektrik enerjisinin soğuk odaya ısı yükü olarak giren kısmını ifade eder ve elektrikli defrost için 0.5 alınabilir. Bunun anlamı; verilen ısıнын diğer bölümünün eriten buzun su haline dönüşmesiyle dışarıya drenaja intikal etmekte olduğudur.

Defrost ısıtıcısının gücü ve günlük çalışma süresi bilinmiyorsa bu taktirde evaporatörün 5.5°C evaporasyon -oda sıcaklık farkında vereceği her 3000 Kcal/h (beher ton frigo) için 2800 watt ısıtıcı gücü veya takriben, beher Kcal/h evaporatör kapasitesi için 1 Watt ısıtıcı gücü alınabilir. Günlük çalışma süresi ise:

-2 ile +1°C oda sıcaklıklarında günde 4 defa 15'er dak. (1 saat)

-15 ve daha aşağı sıcaklıklarında günde 6 defa 20'şer dak. (2 saat) alınabilir.

** I have selected FEH 45.32 (5 amount of)

FE 40 • 45 • 50				KAPASİTE TABLOSU • CAPACITY TABLE • LEISTUNGSTABELLE																
Havne Fin Spacing / Lamellenabstand	MODEL MODEL MODELL	Yüzey Surface / Oberfläche	Kapasite Capacity / Nenn-Leistung (R 404 A)				Hava Debisi Air Flow / Luftmenge	Üfletme Mesafesi Air Throw / Wurfweite	Boru Hacmi Tube Volume / Rohrvolum	Fanlar Fans / Ventilatoren				230 V AC 50 Hz 1400 d/d - rpm		Defrost Isıtıcılar Electric Defrost / Elektrische Abtauheizung				
			SC 1	SC 2	SC 3	SC 4				Fanlar Fans Ventilatoren	Sayı Number Anzahl	Güç Power Leistung	Akım Current Strom	Ses Basıncı Sound Pressure Schalldruckpegel	Batarya Coil Batterie	Batarya Coil Batterie	Tava D. Tray Tropfwanne	Fan Fan Ventilator	Drenaj Hattı Drain Line Wasserablauf	
			m²	W	W	W	W	m³/h	m	dm³	mm	n	W	A	(3m)dB(A)	W	W	W	W	W
6 mm	FEH 40.11	16,7	5.600	4.050	3.050	2.300	3.700	14	4,54	400	1	160	0,73	54	5x350	5x350	2x350	-	150.0	
	FEH 40.12	25,0	7.875	5.450	3.975	2.950	3.475	13	6,81	400	1	160	0,73	54	7x350	7x350	2x350	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.11	25,0	8.475	5.875	4.275	3.200	4.150	15	6,81	450	1	245	1,10	56	8x350	8x350	2x350	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.12	33,4	9.975	6.725	5.150	3.950	3.850	14	9,08	450	1	245	1,10	56	9x350	9x350	2x350	-	150.0	
	FEH 50.11	35,3	12.200	8.800	6.775	5.075	6.675	17	9,58	500	1	780	3,40	56	9x450	9x450	2x450	-	150.0	
	FEH 50.12	47,1	15.275	10.575	7.875	5.850	6.100	16	12,77	500	1	780	3,40	56	11x450	11x450	2x450	-	150.0	
	FEH 40.21	33,4	11.250	8.150	6.200	4.700	7.375	16	9,08	400	2	320	1,46	57	5x700	5x700	2x700	-	150.0	
	FEH 40.22	50,1	15.250	10.325	7.950	6.100	6.700	15	13,62	400	2	320	1,46	57	7x700	7x700	2x700	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.21	50,2	16.450	11.575	8.825	6.725	8.075	17	13,62	450	2	490	2,20	59	7x700	7x700	2x700	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.22	66,9	20.075	14.025	10.475	8.025	7.425	16	18,15	450	2	490	2,20	59	9x700	9x700	2x700	-	150.0	
	FEH 50.21	70,6	25.975	17.925	13.400	10.150	13.325	20	19,15	500	2	1560	6,80	59	10x850	10x850	2x850	-	150.0	
	FEH 50.22	94,1	30.900	21.425	16.100	12.050	12.200	19	25,54	500	2	1560	6,80	59	12x850	12x850	2x850	-	150.0	
	FEH 40.31	50,1	17.425	12.425	9.175	6.950	11.050	18	13,62	400	3	480	2,19	59	6x1000	6x1000	2x1000	-	150.0	
	FEH 40.32	75,3	24.100	16.725	12.725	9.575	10.425	17	20,42	400	3	480	2,19	59	8x1000	8x1000	2x1000	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.31	75,3	26.125	18.100	13.900	10.375	12.400	19	20,42	450	3	735	3,30	61	8x1000	8x1000	2x1000	-	150.0	
	FEH 45.32	100,4	31.150	21.525	16.075	12.050	11.550	18	27,23	450	3	735	3,30	61	9x1000	9x1000	2x1000	-	150.0	
	FEH 50.31	105,9	36.900	26.675	20.825	15.600	20.000	23	28,73	500	3	2340	10,20	61	10x1250	10x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 50.32	141,2	45.450	31.800	24.100	18.400	18.300	22	38,30	500	3	2340	10,20	61	12x1250	12x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 40.41	61,8	21.575	15.525	12.125	9.075	14.475	20	16,76	400	4	640	2,92	60	6x1250	6x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 40.42	92,6	30.325	20.950	15.400	11.575	13.475	19	25,14	400	4	640	2,92	60	7x1250	7x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 45.41	92,6	32.650	22.550	16.450	12.500	16.025	22	25,14	450	4	980	4,40	62	8x1250	8x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 45.42	123,5	38.200	26.375	18.625	14.625	14.825	21	33,52	450	4	980	4,40	62	10x1250	10x1250	2x1250	-	300.0	
	FEH 50.41	141,2	52.400	36.150	27.150	20.675	26.650	26	38,30	500	4	3120	13,60	62	10x1650	10x1650	2x1650	-	300.0	
	FEH 50.42	188,2	62.200	43.100	32.575	24.475	24.375	25	51,07	500	4	3120	13,60	62	12x1650	12x1650	2x1650	-	300.0	

Table 10 Capacity Table of Evaporator

$$\dot{Q}_{defrost} = 4 \times 9 \times 1000 \times 1 \times 0.5 = 18000 \frac{kcal}{day} = 75427200 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

IV-c) Elektrik Motorları: Elektrik motorunun gücüne ve tipine göre güç faktörü değişeceğinden ısıya dönüşen güç oranı da değişecektir. Ayrıca, elektrik motorunun güce dönüştürdüğü enerjinin kullanıldığı mahal soğutulan hacmin içerisinde ise bu taktirde tüm enerji oda içerisinde kalıyor demektir. Aşağıdaki tablo ve şekiller değişik güçteki motor grupları uygulama şekilleri için soğuk oda ısı yükünü vermektedir.

Tablo. VII-15) Elektrik Motorlarından Gelen Isı Yüğü (Kcal/h x HP)

Motor Gücü (HP)	Motor ve Tahrik edilen eleman S. oda içinde	Tahrik edilen elemanın bulunduğu hacim	Motorun bulunduğu hacim
1/8 - 1/2	1070	640	430
1/2 - 2.0	930	640	290
3.0 - 20.0	740	640	100

Table 11 Heat Caused by Electricmotor

Let's assume that this electricmotor works 22 hours per day.

$$\dot{Q}_{electricmotor} = 4 \times 3 \times 0.985 \times 930 \times 22 = 241837.2 \frac{kcal}{day} = 108172800 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

$$**\dot{Q}_{forklift} \text{ can be assumed as } 10000 \frac{kcal}{day} = 41868576 \frac{Joule}{day}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{other} &= \dot{Q}_{worker} + \dot{Q}_{lighting} + \dot{Q}_{defrost} + \dot{Q}_{electricmotor} + \dot{Q}_{forklift} \\ &= 263485008 \frac{Joule}{day} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{total} = \dot{Q}_{iso} + \dot{Q}_{inf} + \dot{Q}_{products} + \dot{Q}_{other} = 5812230708 \frac{Joule}{day} = 67271 \text{ Watt}$$

4 – EQUIPMENT SELECTION

4-1 Suitability of Evaporator

To stay in standarts (EUROVENT) let's think of that we are using R134-a cooling liquid and also neglecting the temperature difference between the table and our case (1 – 0 = 1 °C). Thickness of lamella can be assigned as 6 mm. (Table 12)

Next k_2 must be determined (1.05) (Table 13) and we must divide \dot{Q}_{total} to this value

$$\frac{67271}{1.05} = 64068 \text{ Watt}$$

And just incase lets use %10 safety factor so it means $\dot{Q}_{required} = 70475 \text{ Watt}$ Since our evopators are able to generate 21525 Watt for every single of them we have

$\dot{Q}_{evop} = 86100 \text{ Watt}$ and since this value is greater than $\dot{Q}_{required}$ our selection is proper.

TABLO 2 / TABLE 2 / TABELLE 2					
Oda sıcaklığına bağlı olarak tavsiye edilen lamel aralıkları <i>Recommended efficient fin spacings according to the room temperatures</i> <i>Die in Verbindung mit Raumtemperatur empfohlenen Lamellenabstände</i>					
ENV 328 STANDARDI ENV 328 STANDARD ENV 328 NORMEN	LAMEL ARALIĞI FIN SPACING LAMELLENABSTAND				ODA SICAKLIĞI ROOM TEMPERATURE RAUMTEMPERATUR
SC 4	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	-25°C
SC 3	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	-18°C
SC 2 SC 7	4 mm	6 mm	8 mm		0°C 0°C
SC 1 SC 6	4 mm	6 mm	8 mm		10°C 16°C
SERİ KODLARI / SERIAL CODES / SERIENCODE: A=4 mm H=6 mm M=8 mm D=10 mm L=12 mm					

Table 12 Standards

<p>ODA SOĞUTUCU SEÇİMİ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oda sıcaklığını belirleyiniz. T1 Evaporasyon sıcaklığını belirleyiniz. T2 Sıcaklık farkını hesaplayınız. DT1 = T1 - T2 Uygulamaya, oda ölçülerine göre oda soğutucu grubunu seçiniz. Tablo 2'den oda sıcaklığına bağlı olarak lamel aralığını seçiniz. T1 ve T2, EUROVENT standartlarına (SC 1, SC 2, SC 3, SC 4) uyuyor mu? (Tablo 1) <p>EVET DİYORSANIZ :</p> <p>Örnek 1: T1: -18°C T2: -25°C Kapasite Q_{ODA}= 6000 W Soğutucu: R 404 A Uygulama: Et Muhafaza DT1 = -18 - (-25) = 7°C Standart oda soğutucu ve 10 mm lamel aralığı bu uygulamaya uyuyor. EUROVENT standartlarına uyuyor. • R 22 ve R 507'den farklı akışkanlar için Tablo 3'den katsayıyı (K2) belirleyiniz, kapasitenizi bu katsayıya bölünüz. K2R404A = 1.03 QSC3 = Q_{ODA} / K2R404A = 6000 / 1.03 = 5825 W • Seçilen oda soğutucu serisinde, seçilen lamel aralığına ve hesaplanan kapasiteye uygun soğutucuyu seçiniz.</p> <p>Seçenek 1: FED 45.21 2: FEL 45.21 6171 W 5832 W</p> <p>HAYIR DİYORSANIZ:</p> <p>Örnek 2: T1: 5°C T2: -5°C Kapasite Q_{ODA}= 6000 W Soğutucu: R134A Uygulama: Et işleme DT1 = 5 - (-5) = 10°C Çok düşük hızlı oda soğutucu ve 4 mm lamel aralığı bu uygulamaya uyuyor. EUROVENT standartlarına uymuyor. • T2, DT1 ve soğutucu akışkana göre Tablo 3'den K1 ve K2 katsayılarını ve çalışma şartlarınıza en yakın Eurovent standart şartındaki K1scx katsayısı bulunuz. K2R134A = 0.97 K1 = 1.43 K1sc1 = 1.48 • Kapasitenizi K1 ve K2'ye bölünüz ve K1scx ile çarpınız. R 22 için nominal kapasiteniz bulunmuş oldu. QSC1 = Q_{ODA} x K1sc1 / (K2R134A x K1) = 6000 x 1.48 / (0.97 x 1.43) = 6402 W • Seçilen oda soğutucu serisinde, hesaplanan nominal kapasitede ve seçtiğiniz EUROVENT standart şartındaki uygun oda soğutucusunu seçiniz.</p> <p>Seçilen: FDCA 25.21 (6932 W)</p>	<p>UNIT COOLER SELECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the room temperature. T1 Determine the evaporation temperature. T2 Calculate the temperature difference. DT1 = T1 - T2 According to the application and room dimensions, select the cooler group. Select fin spacing according to the room temperature (Table 2). Are T1 and T2 in accordance with the EUROVENT standards? (SC1, SC2, SC3, SC4) (Table 1) <p>IF YES</p> <p>Example 1: T1: -18°C T2: -25°C Capacity Q_{ROOM}: 6000 W Refrigerant : R404A Application : Meat storage DT1 = -18 - (-25) = 7°C Standard coolers and 10 mm fin spacing are selected for this application and case is in accordance with the EUROVENT standards. • For refrigerants other than R22 and R507, determine the factor K2 (Table 3) and divide the capacity by this factor. K2R404A = 1.03 QSC3 = Q_{ROOM} / K2R404A = 6000 / 1.03 = 5825 W • According to the selected fin spacing and calculated capacity, chose the cooler from the selected group.</p> <p>Option 1: FED 45.21 2: FEL 45.21 6171 W 5832 W</p> <p>IF NO</p> <p>Example 2: T1: 5°C T2: -5°C Capacity Q_{ROOM}: 6000 W Refrigerant : R134A Application : Meat storage DT1 = 5 - (-5) = 10°C Dual Cross coolers and 4 mm fin spacing are selected for this application. The conditions are not in accordance with the EUROVENT standards. • Define the factors K1, K2 and K1SCX the factor of the nearest EUROVENT standard from Table 3 according to T2, DT1 and the refrigerant. K2R134A = 0.97 K1 = 1.43 K1sc1 = 1.48 • Divide the capacity by the factors K1 and K2, and multiply it with K1scx. So you have the nominal capacity for R22. QSC1 = Q_{ROOM} x K1sc1 / (K2R134A x K1) = 6000 x 1.48 / (0.97 x 1.43) = 6402 W • Choose the proper cooler according to calculated capacity and selected EUROVENT standard in the selected cooler series.</p> <p>Selected Cooler: FDCA 25.21 (6932 W)</p>
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Figure 9 Instructions of SC2 Standards

TABLO 3 / TABLE 3 / TABELLE 3											
Lamel Aralığı / Fin Spacing / Lamellenabstände: 4 mm - 6 mm - 8 mm - 10 mm - 12 mm											
Soğutucu / Refrigerant / Kühlmittel		K1								K2	
ΔT1 (°C)		R 22 / R 507									
		4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	R 134 A	R 404 A
Evaporasyon Sıcaklığı Evaporating Temperature Verdampfungs-Temperatur	10°C	0,63	0,78	0,93	1,08	1,24	1,54	1,84	2,15	1,07	1,16
	5°C	0,60	0,75	0,90	1,05	1,20	1,50	1,80	2,10	1,03	1,14
	0°C	0,58	0,73	0,88	1,03	1,17	1,48 (SC1)	1,77	2,06	1,00	1,12
	-5°C	0,56	0,71	0,85	1,00	1,14	1,43	1,72	2,01	0,97	1,10
	-8°C	0,50	0,63	0,76	0,88	1,00 (SC2)	1,26	1,51	1,76	0,94	1,09
	-10°C	0,49	0,61	0,73	0,86	0,98	1,23	1,48	1,73	0,93	1,08
	-15°C	0,48	0,60	0,72	0,84	0,96	1,19	1,43	1,66	0,89	1,07
	-20°C	0,46	0,58	0,69	0,81	0,92	1,15	1,38	1,61	0,86	1,04
	-25°C	0,44	0,55	0,66	0,77 (SC3)	0,88	1,10	1,32	1,54	0,82	1,03
	-30°C	0,42	0,53	0,63 (SC4)	0,74	0,84	1,05	1,26	1,47	-	1,01
	-35°C	0,39	0,49	0,59	0,69	0,79	0,99	1,19	1,39	-	0,99
	-40°C	0,37	0,46	0,55	0,64	0,73	0,91	1,09	1,27	-	0,97

Table 13 Correction Tables for Coolers

<p>Kapasite değerleri, EUROVENT / Cecaomaf kuruluşunun Eurovent standart şartları ENV 328'de tanımlanan DT1 esasına göre verilmiştir.</p> <p>DT1 = Oda Sıcaklığı - Evaporasyon Sıcaklığı</p>			<p>Nominal capacities in the catalog are given according to DT1 which is defined in ENV 328 standart conditions of EUROVENT.</p> <p>DT1 = Room Temperature - Evaporation Temperature</p>		
<p>TABLO 1 ENV 328 Standart Şartları</p>			<p>TABLE 1 ENV 328 Standard Conditions</p>		
	Oda Sıcaklığı	Evaporasyon Sıcaklığı		Room Temperature	Evaporation Temperature
	°C	°C		°C	°C
SC 1	+10	0	SC 1	+10	0
SC 2	0	-8	SC 2	0	-8
SC 3	-18	-25	SC 3	-18	-25
SC 4	-25	-31	SC 4	-25	-31
	Oda Sıcaklığı	Sıvı Giriş Sıcaklığı		Room Temperature	Liquid Inlet Temperature
	°C	°C		°C	°C
SC 6	+16	+4	SC 6	+16	+4
SC 7	0	-10	SC 7	0	-10

Table 14 Eurovent Table

4 - 2 Condenser and Compressor Selections

Properties of R134-a fluid (Figure 10)

$$T_{cond} = 40 \text{ °C} \rightarrow P = 1 \text{ Mpa and } h_1 = 430.2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \text{ and } h_2 = 256.35 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$T_{evop} = -8 \text{ °C} \rightarrow P = 0.217 \text{ Mpa and } h_4 = 393.95 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \text{ and } h_2 = h_3$$

We can find the mass flow rate of fluid

$$\dot{Q}_{evop} = 86100 = \dot{m}(h_4 - h_3) \times 1000 \rightarrow \dot{m} = 0.63 \frac{kg}{s}$$

In this case the power that compressor should generate is

$$\dot{Q}_{comp} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_4) \times 1000 = 22837 \text{ Watt}$$

And as for the capacity of condenser

$$\dot{Q}_{condenser} = \dot{m}(h_1 - h_2) \times 1000 = 109526 \text{ Watt}$$

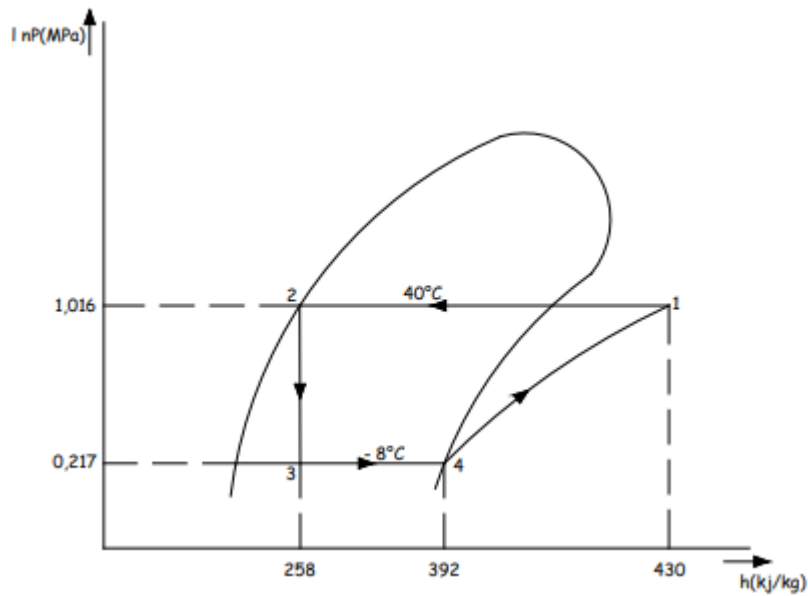


Figure 10 P/h diagram of R134a Cycle

As result of these values we can select KCD-5023A-5 and Inversys22 Plus.

Açıklamalar Explanation	Model Model	Isı Transfer Alanı Heat Transfer Area (m ²)	Boru Hacmi Tube Volume (dm ³)	Fan Sayısı Number of Fan (n)	1210 rpm			900 rpm Δ			640 rpm Y		
					50 Hz-1/230V			50 Hz-3/400V			50 Hz-3/400V		
					1 Fan için Akım ve Güç değerleri Current and Power rate for 1 Fan I : 3,40 Amp P : 0,77 kW			1 Fan için Akım ve Güç değerleri Current and Power rate for 1 Fan I : 6,74 Amp P : 0,32 kW			1 Fan için Akım ve Güç değerleri Current and Power rate for 1 Fan I : 0,41 Amp P : 0,20 kW		
					Kapasite Capacity (KW)	Hava Debisi Air Flow (m ³ /h)	Ses Noise Level (dB)	Kapasite Capacity (KW)	Hava Debisi Air Flow (m ³ /h)	Ses Noise Level (dB)	Kapasite Capacity (KW)	Hava Debisi Air Flow (m ³ /h)	Ses Noise Level (dB)
Boru Çapı / Tube Diameter : 3/8" Fan / Fan : Ø500 Havne / Fin Spacing : 2,5mm	KCD 5011-A5	30,4	5,5	1x1	19,0	7980	48	15,5	5720	42	12,5	3950	36
	KCD 5011-C5	40,5	7,4	1x1	22,2	7659	48	17,6	5480	42	13,9	3650	36
	KCD 5012-A5	60,8	11,1	1x2	38,2	15961	51	31,2	11445	45	25,1	7900	39
	KCD 5012-C5	81,0	14,8	1x2	48,3	15319	51	36,0	10965	45	28,1	7300	39
	KCD 5013-A5	91,1	16,6	1x3	57,2	23942	53	46,2	17166	47	37,7	11850	41
	KCD 5013-C5	121,5	22,2	1x3	67,7	22979	53	53,8	16450	47	42,0	10950	41
	KCD 5014-A5	121,5	22,2	1x4	76,7	31930	54	62,4	22890	48	50,2	15800	42
	KCD 5014-C5	162,0	29,5	1x4	88,4	30640	54	71,4	21930	48	56,2	14600	42
	KCD 5021-A5	60,8	11,0	2x1	37,8	15690	51	31,0	11440	45	24,6	7900	39
	KCD 5021-C5	81,0	14,8	2x1	44,5	15320	51	35,2	10965	45	28,1	7300	39
	KCD 5022-A5	121,6	22,2	2x2	76,7	31380	54	62,2	22885	48	50,0	15800	42
	KCD 5022-C5	162,0	29,6	2x2	90,0	30638	54	71,2	21930	48	56,0	14600	42
	KCD 5023-A5	182,2	33,2	2x3	114,3	47885	56	92,2	34330	50	75,5	23700	44
	KCD 5023-C5	243,0	44,4	2x3	135,2	45960	56	108,0	32900	50	84,2	21900	44
	KCD 5024-A5	243,0	44,4	2x4	153,6	63860	57	124,7	45775	51	100,3	31600	45
	KCD 5024-C5	324,0	59,0	2x4	177,0	61280	57	142,5	43860	51	112,2	29200	45

Table 15 Condenser Properties

KCD 50 - KCF 50 SERİSİ / SERIE											
Model Model	Net ağırlık Weight (kg)		Bağlantılar Connections (mm)		Boyutlar / Dimensions (mm)						
	1	5	Giriş in	Çıkış out	L	A	D	B	K	H	F
	hatve 2,1	hatve 2,5									
KCD 5011-A	78	77	19	16	1035	850	1000	340	1140	1155	660
KCD 5011-C	83	82									
KCD 5012-A	130	127	22	19	1785	1600					
KCD 5012-C	140	137									
KCD 5013-A	179	176	28	22	2535	2350					
KCD 5013-C	195	190									
KCD 5014-A	230	225	35	28	3285	3100	1860				
KCD 5014-C	249	244									
KCD 5021-A	147	193	28	22	1035	850					
KCD 5021-C	157	155									
KCD 5022-A	246	242	28	22	1785	1600					
KCD 5022-C	266	260									
KCD 5023-A	339	329	35	28	2535	2350					
KCD 5023-C	371	361									
KCD 5024-A	436	426	42	35	3285	3100	1000	340	1140	1155	660
KCD 5024-C	474	464									
KCF 5012-A	146	142	28	22	1785	1600					
KCF 5012-C	164	159									
KCF 5013-A	229	221	35	28	2535	2350					
KCF 5013-C	265	255									
KCF 5014-A	312	300	42	35	3285	3100	1860				
KCF 5014-C	366	350									
KCF 5022-A	278	270	42	35	1785	1600					
KCF 5022-C	314	305									
KCF 5023-A	439	423	54	42	2535	2350					
KCF 5023-C	511	491									
KCF 5024-A	600	576	54	42	3285	3100					
KCF 5024-C	708	676									

Table 16 Condenser Measurements

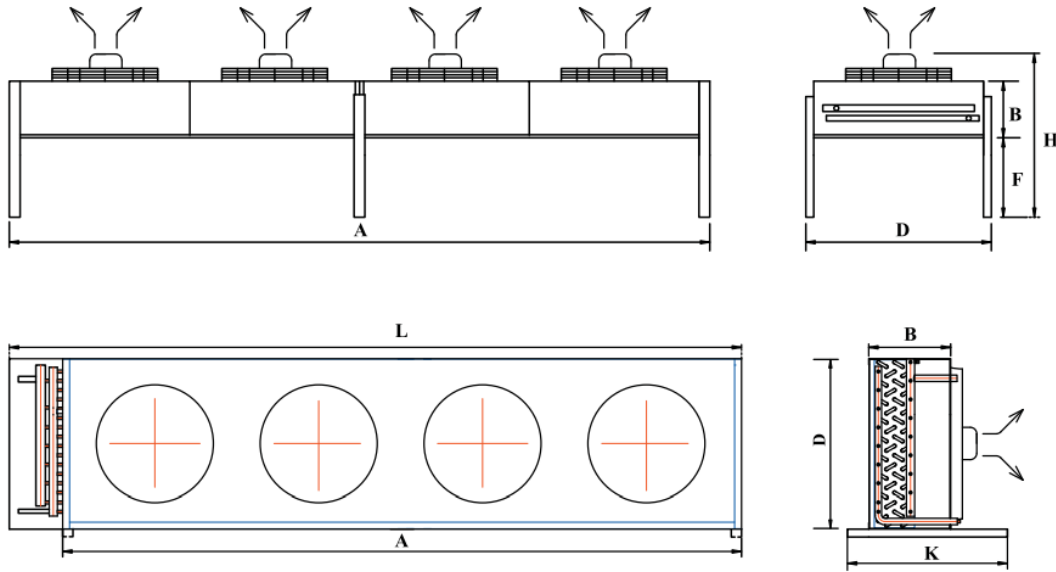


Figure 11 Technical Drawing of Condenser

5-PIPING

In the fluent flow depending on the flow speed both rotating and linear motions can be observed and this is what we would avoid of because it's chaotic structure is quite difficult to analyze.

This situation is called turbulent flow and to avoid this we can assume that max flow rate is 0.5 m/s. In that case pipe diameter can be calculated

$$v \rho A = \dot{m}, D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \dot{m}}{v \rho}} \rightarrow D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 0.63}{0.5 \times \pi \times 11}} \cong 0.4 \text{ m}$$

And as for the pipe length with a %10 tolerance rate :

34.21 m for width section and 34.54 m for length section of storage room and in total 275 m pipe is required to maintain this process.

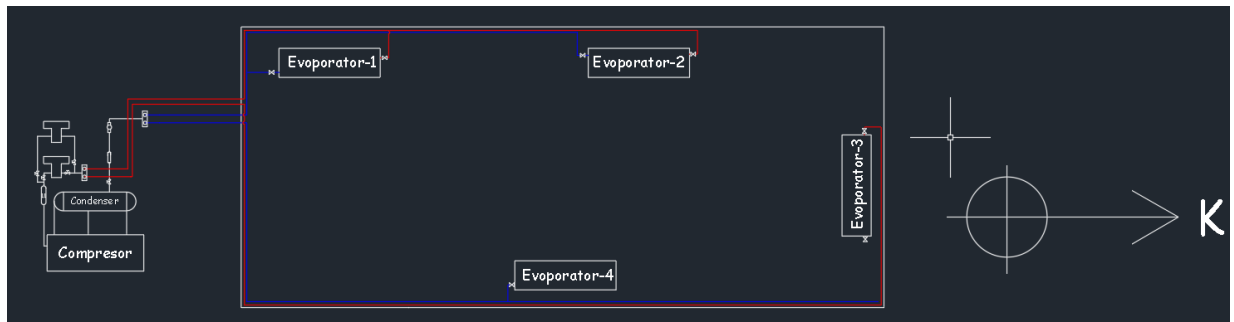


Figure 12 Engine Room

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