

# HVAC Lab Report Outline and Responsibilities

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## 1. Introduction

1.1. *Introductory Information - Taylor*

1.2. *Experimental Overview - Taylor*

## 2. Background

2.1. *HVAC Systems Overview - Taylor*

- Deliverable 1 - A description of the system and processes that occur.

2.2. *Ideal Vapor-Compression Cycle - Taylor*

- Deliverable 1 - A description of the system and processes that occur.

2.3. *Practical HVAC Drying Unit - Cameron*

- Deliverable 1 - A description of the system and processes that occur.
- Deliverable 2 - An evaluation of the major theoretical assumptions in the analysis, as well as any experimental assumptions that were made.

2.4. *Moist Air Analysis - Keaton*

- Deliverable 1 - A description of the system and processes that occur.
- Deliverable 2 - An evaluation of the major theoretical assumptions in the analysis, as well as any experimental assumptions that were made.

## 3. Methods

3.1. *Experimental Methods - Taylor*

- Deliverable 2 - An evaluation of the major theoretical assumptions in the analysis, as well as any experimental assumptions that were made.

3.2. *Analytical Methods*

3.2.1. *R22 Refrigeration Cycle - Chris*

- Deliverable 3 - Using data from 2 of the 3 days' collected data for the system, calculate the coefficient of cooling performance and efficiencies of the compressor (power and isentropic), evaporator, and condenser.

3.2.2. *Moist Air Analysis - Cam*

- Deliverable 3 - Using data from 2 of the 3 days' collected data for the system, calculate the coefficient of cooling performance and efficiencies of the compressor (power and isentropic), evaporator, and condenser.

3.2.3. *Heat Transfer Efficiencies - Keaton*

- Deliverable 3 - Using data from 2 of the 3 days' collected data for the system, calculate the coefficient of cooling performance and efficiencies of the compressor (power and isentropic), evaporator, and condenser.

3.3. *Statistical Methods*

3.3.1. *Perturbation Method - Cameron*

- Deliverable 4 - An uncertainty analysis using the perturbation method on all of the calculations for one day.

### 3.3.2. *Measurements to Obtain Confidence Interval - Keaton*

- Deliverable S1 - Assuming 95% certainty, calculate the number of measurements required to obtain a confidence interval that is  $\pm 0.5$  (in respective units) for one set of data from three representative (different) types of sensors.

### 3.4. *System Design Methods - Cam*

- Deliverable 5 - Design a system that meets the requirements as described in Section 14.5.2.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. *Analytical Results - Keaton*

- Deliverable 3 - Using data from 2 of the 3 days' collected data for the system, calculate the coefficient of cooling performance and efficiencies of the compressor (power and isentropic), evaporator, and condenser.

### 4.2. *Statistical Results*

#### 4.2.1. *Perturbation Method - Cameron*

- Deliverable 4 - An uncertainty analysis using the perturbation method on all of the calculations for one day.

#### 4.2.2. *Measurements to Obtain Confidence Interval - Keaton*

- Deliverable S1 - Assuming 95% certainty, calculate the number of measurements required to obtain a confidence interval that is  $\pm 0.5$  (in respective units) for one set of data from three representative (different) types of sensors.

### 4.3. *System Design Results - Chris*

- Deliverable 5 - Design a system that meets the requirements as described in Section 14.5.2.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. *Efficiency Implications - Chris*

- Deliverable 1 - A description of the system and processes that occur.
- Deliverable 3 - Using data from 2 of the 3 days' collected data for the system, calculate the coefficient of cooling performance and efficiencies of the compressor (power and isentropic), evaporator, and condenser.

### 5.2. *HVAC Drying Cycle System Design - Cam*

- Deliverable 5 - Design a system that meets the requirements as described in Section 14.5.2.

## 6. Conclusion

### 6.1. *Conclusion - Keaton*