



Condenser

Introduction

Condensers and evaporators are basically heat exchangers in which the refrigerant undergoes a phase change. Next to compressors, proper design and selection of condensers and evaporators is very important for satisfactory performance of any refrigeration system. Since both condensers and evaporators are essentially heat exchangers, they have many things in common as far as the design of these components is concerned. However, differences exist as far as the heat transfer phenomenon is concerned. In condensers the refrigerant Vapour condenses by rejecting heat to an external fluid, which acts as a heat sink. Normally, the external fluid does not undergo any phase change, except in some special cases such as in cascade condensers, where the external fluid (another refrigerant) evaporates. In evaporators, the liquid refrigerant evaporates by extracting heat from an external fluid (low temperature heat source). The external fluid may not undergo phase change, for example if the system is used for sensibly cooling water, air or some other fluid. There are many refrigeration and air conditioning applications, where the external fluid also undergoes phase change. For example, in a typical summer air conditioning system; the moist air is dehumidified by condensing water Vapour and then, removing the condensed liquid water. In many low temperature refrigeration applications freezing or frosting of evaporators takes place. These aspects have to be considered while designing condensers and evaporators.

Condensers:

As already mentioned, condenser is an important component of any refrigeration system. In a typical refrigerant condenser, the refrigerant enters the condenser in a **superheated state**. It is first de-superheated and then condensed by rejecting heat to an external medium. The refrigerant may leave the condenser as a **saturated** or a **sub-cooled liquid**, depending upon the temperature of the external medium and design of the condenser.



Classification of condensers:

Based on the external fluid, condensers can be classified as:

- a) Air cooled condensers
- b) Water cooled condensers, and
- c) Evaporative condensers
- d) Atmospheric condenser

Air-cooled condensers:

As the name implies, in air-cooled condensers air is the external fluid, i.e., the refrigerant rejects heat to air flowing over the condenser. Air-cooled condensers can be further classified into natural convection type or forced convection type.



Natural convection type:

In natural convection type, heat transfer from the condenser is by buoyancy induced natural convection and radiation. Since the flow rate of air is small and the radiation heat transfer is also not very high, the combined heat transfer coefficient in these condensers is small. As a result a relatively large condensing surface is required to reject a given amount of heat. Hence these condensers are used for small capacity refrigeration systems like household refrigerators and freezers. The natural convection type condensers are either plate surface type or finned tube type. In plate surface type condensers used in small refrigerators and freezers, the refrigerant carrying tubes are attached to the outer walls of the refrigerator. The whole body of the refrigerator acts like a fin. Insulation is provided between the outer cover that acts like fin and the inner plastic cover of the refrigerator. It is for this reason that outer body of the refrigerator is always warm. Since the surface is warm, the problem of moisture condensation on the walls of the refrigerator does not arise in these systems. These condensers are sometimes called as flat back condensers.

The finned type condensers are mounted either below the refrigerator at an angle or on the backside of the refrigerator. In case, it is mounted below, then the warm air rises up and to assist it an air envelope is formed by providing a jacket on backside of the refrigerator. The fin spacing

is kept large to minimize the effect of fouling by dust and to allow air to flow freely with little resistance.

In the older designs, the condenser tube (in serpentine form) was attached to a plate and the plate was mounted on the backside of the refrigerator. The plate acted like a fin and warm air rose up along it. In another common design, thin wires are welded to the serpentine tube coil. The wires act like fins for increased heat transfer area. Figure 1 shows the schematic of a wire-and-tube type condenser commonly used in domestic refrigerators. Regardless of the type, refrigerators employing natural convection condenser should be located in such a way that air can flow freely over the condenser surface.

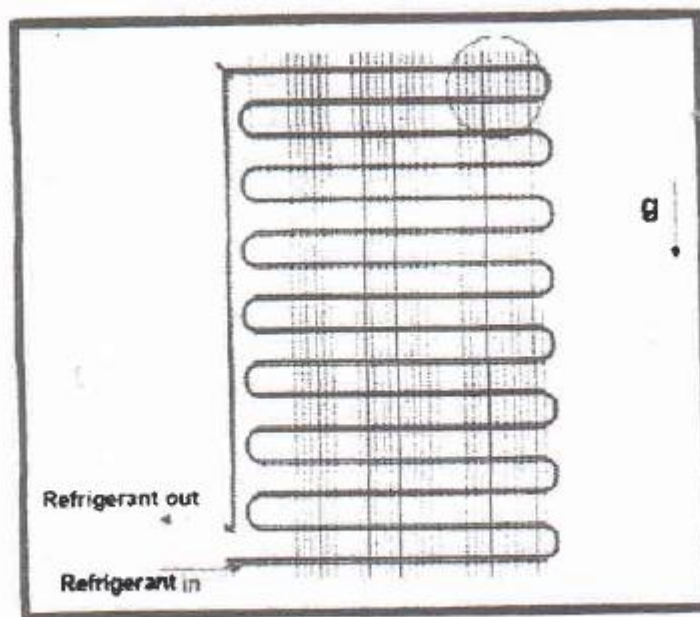


Fig.1: Schematic of a wire-and-tube type condenser used in small refrigeration systems



Forced convection type:

In forced convection type condensers, the circulation of air over the condenser surface is maintained by using a fan or a blower. These condensers normally use fins on air-side for good heat transfer. The fins can be either plate type or annular type. Figure 2 show the schematic of a plate-fin type condenser. Forced convection type condensers are commonly used in window air conditioners, water coolers and packaged air conditioning plants. These are either chassis mounted or remote mounted. In chassis mounted type, the compressor, induction motor, condenser with condenser fan, accumulator, HP/LP cut- out switch and pressure gauges are mounted on a single chassis. It is called condensing unit of rated capacity. The components are

matched to condense the required mass flow rate of refrigerant to meet the rated cooling capacity.

The remote mounted type, is either vertical or roof mounted horizontal type. Typically the air velocity varies between 2 m/s to 3.5 m/s for economic design with airflow rates of 12 to 20 cmm per ton of refrigeration (TR). The air specific heat is 1.005 kJ/kg-K and density is 1.2 kg/m³.

Therefore for 1 TR the temperature rise $\Delta t_a = 3.5167 / (1.2 \times 1.005 \times 16/60) = 10.9^\circ\text{C}$ for average air flow rate of 16 cmm. Hence, the air temperature rises by 10 to 15°C as compared to 3 to 6°C for water in water cooled condensers.

The area of the condenser seen from outside in the airflow direction is called face area. The velocity at the face is called face velocity. This is given by the volume flow rate divided by the face area. The face velocity is usually around 2m/s to 3.5 m/s to limit the pressure drop due to frictional resistance.



The coils of the tube in the flow direction are called rows. A condenser may have two to eight rows of the tubes carrying the refrigerant. The moist air flows over the fins while the refrigerant flows inside the tubes. The fins are usually of aluminum and tubes are made of copper. Holes of diameter slightly less than the tube diameter are punched in the plates and plates are slid over the tube bank. Then the copper tubes are pressurized which expands the tubes and makes a good thermal contact between the tube and fins. This process is also known as bulleting.

For ammonia condensers mild steel tubes with mild steel fins are used. In this case the fins are either welded or galvanizing is done to make a good thermal contact between fin and tube. In case of ammonia, annular crimped spiral fins are also used over individual tubes instead of flat-plate fins.

In finned tube heat exchangers the fin spacing may vary from 3 to 7 fins per cm. The secondary surface area is 10 to 30 times the bare pipe area hence; the finned coils are very compact and have smaller weight.



air conditioning applications, where the external fluid also undergoes phase change. For example, in a typical summer air conditioning system, the moist air is dehumidified by condensing water vapour and then, removing the condensed liquid water. In many low temperature refrigeration applications freezing or frosting of evaporators takes place. These aspects have to be considered while designing condensers and evaporators.

22.2. Condensers:

As already mentioned, condenser is an important component of any refrigeration system. In a typical refrigerant condenser, the refrigerant enters the condenser in a superheated state. It is first de-superheated and then condensed by rejecting heat to an external medium. The refrigerant may leave the condenser as a saturated or a sub-cooled liquid, depending upon the temperature of the external medium and design of the condenser. Figure 22.1 shows the variation of refrigeration cycle on T-s diagram. In the figure, the heat rejection process is represented by 2-3'-3-4. The temperature profile of the external fluid, which is assumed to undergo only sensible heat transfer, is shown by dashed line. It can be seen that process 2-3' is a de-superheating process, during which the refrigerant is cooled sensibly from a temperature T_2 to the saturation temperature corresponding condensing pressure, T_3 . Process 3'-3 is the condensation process, during which the temperature of the refrigerant remains constant as it undergoes a phase change process. In actual refrigeration systems with a finite pressure drop in the condenser or in a system using a zeotropic refrigerant mixture, the temperature of the refrigerant changes during the condensation process also. However, at present for simplicity, it is assumed that the refrigerant used is a pure refrigerant (or an azeotropic mixture) and the condenser pressure remains constant during the condensation process. Process 3-4 is a sensible, sub cooling process, during which the refrigerant temperature drops from T_3 to T_4 .

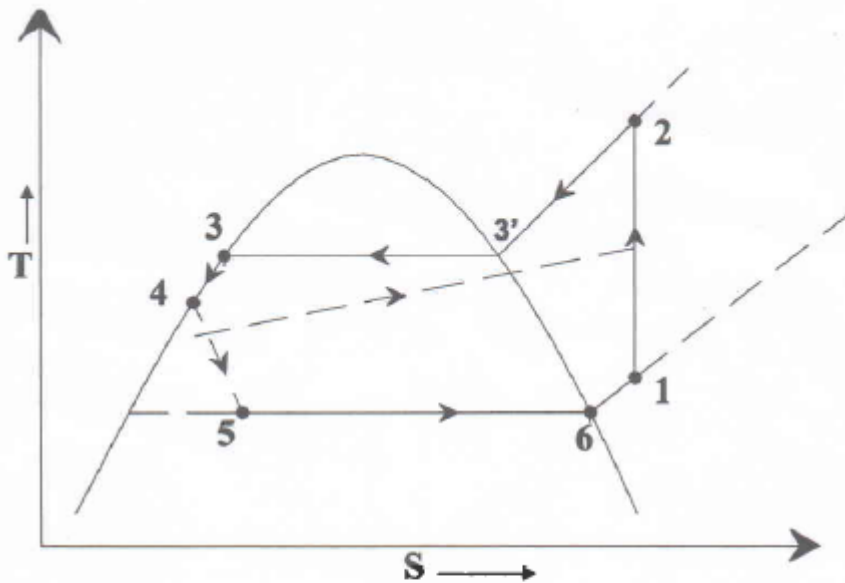


Fig.22.1: Refrigeration cycle on T-s diagram

22.3. Classification of condensers:

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- a) Air cooled condensers
- b) Water cooled condensers, and
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22.3.1. Air-cooled condensers:

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door) acts like a fin. Insulation is provided between the outer cover that acts like fin and the inner plastic cover of the refrigerator. It is for this reason that outer body of the refrigerator is always warm. Since the surface is warm, the problem of moisture condensation on the walls of the refrigerator does not arise in these systems. These condensers are sometimes called as flat back condensers.

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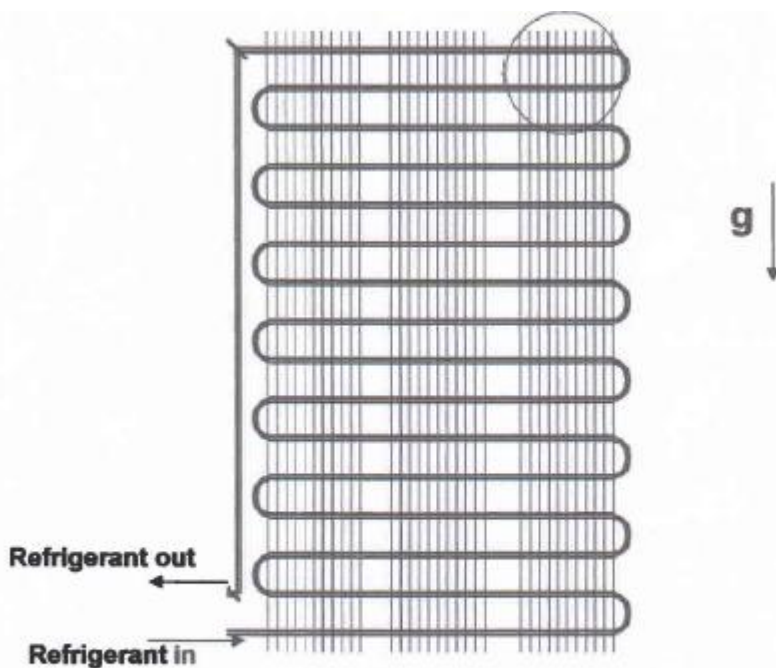


Fig.22.2: Schematic of a wire-and-tube type condenser used in small refrigeration systems

Forced convection type:

In forced convection type condensers, the circulation of air over the condenser surface is maintained by using a fan or a blower. These condensers normally use fins on air-side for good heat transfer. The fins can be either plate type or annular type. Figure 22.3 shows the schematic of a plate-fin type condenser. Forced convection type condensers are commonly used in window air conditioners, water coolers and packaged air conditioning plants. These are either chassis mounted or remote mounted. In chassis mounted type, the compressor, induction motor, condenser with condenser fan, accumulator, HP/LP cut-out switch and pressure gauges are mounted on a single chassis. It is called condensing unit of rated capacity. The components are matched to condense the required mass flow rate of refrigerant to meet the rated cooling capacity. The remote mounted type, is either vertical or roof mounted horizontal type. Typically the air velocity varies between 2 m/s to 3.5 m/s for economic design with airflow rates of 12 to 20 cmm per ton of refrigeration (TR). The air specific heat is 1.005 kJ/kg-K and density is 1.2 kg/m³. Therefore for 1 TR the temperature rise $\Delta t_a = 3.5167 / (1.2 \times 1.005 \times 16 / 60) = 10.9^\circ\text{C}$ for average air flow rate of 16 cmm. Hence, the air temperature rises by 10 to 15°C as compared to 3 to 6°C for water in water cooled condensers.

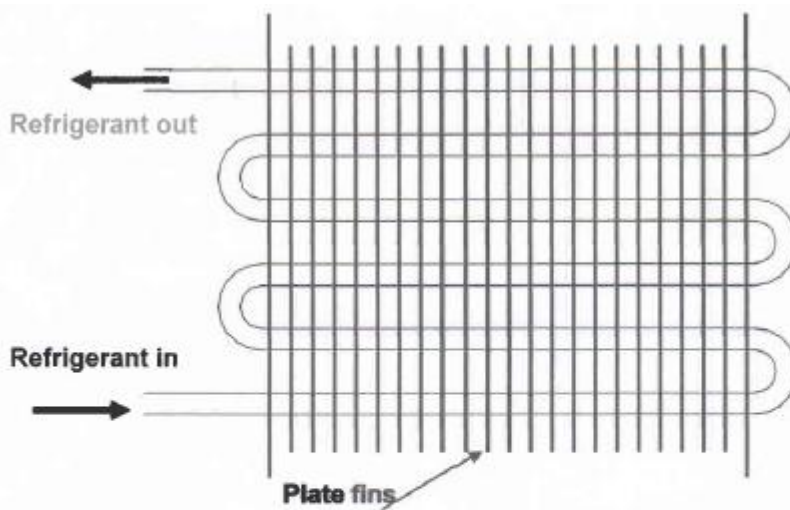


Fig.22.3: Forced convection, plate fin-and-tube type condenser

The area of the condenser seen from outside in the airflow direction is called face area. The velocity at the face is called face velocity. This is given by the volume flow rate divided by the face area. The face velocity is usually around 2m/s to 3.5 m/s to limit the pressure drop due to frictional resistance. The coils of the tube in the flow direction are called rows. A condenser may have two to eight



In water cooled condensers water is the external fluid. Depending upon the construction, water cooled condensers can be further classified into:

1. Double pipe or tube-in-tube type
2. Shell-and-coil type
3. Shell-and-tube type

Double Pipe or tube-in-tube type:

Double pipe condensers are normally used up to 10 TR capacity. Figure 22.4 shows the schematic of a double pipe type condenser. As shown in the figure, in these condensers the cold water flows through the inner tube, while the refrigerant flows through the annulus in counter flow. Headers are used at both the ends to make the length of the condenser small and reduce pressure drop. The refrigerant in the annulus rejects a part of its heat to the surroundings by free convection and radiation. The heat transfer coefficient is usually low because of poor liquid refrigerant drainage if the tubes are long.

Shell-and-coil type:

These condensers are used in systems up to 50 TR capacity. The water flows through multiple coils, which may have fins to increase the heat transfer coefficient. The refrigerant flows through the shell. In smaller capacity condensers, refrigerant flows through coils while water flows through the shell. Figure 22.5 shows a shell-and-coil type condenser. When water flows through the coils, cleaning is done by circulating suitable chemicals through the coils.

rows of the tubes carrying the refrigerant. The moist air flows over the fins while the refrigerant flows inside the tubes. The fins are usually of aluminum and tubes are made of copper. Holes of diameter slightly less than the tube diameter are punched in the plates and plates are slid over the tube bank. Then the copper tubes are pressurized which expands the tubes and makes a good thermal contact between the tube and fins. This process is also known as bulleting. For ammonia condensers mild steel tubes with mild steel fins are used. In this case the fins are either welded or galvanizing is done to make a good thermal contact between fin and tube. In case of ammonia, annular crimped spiral fins are also used over individual tubes instead of flat-plate fins. In finned tube heat exchangers the fin spacing may vary from 3 to 7 fins per cm. The secondary surface area is 10 to 30 times the bare pipe area hence; the finned coils are very compact and have smaller weight.

22.3.2. Water Cooled Condensers:

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