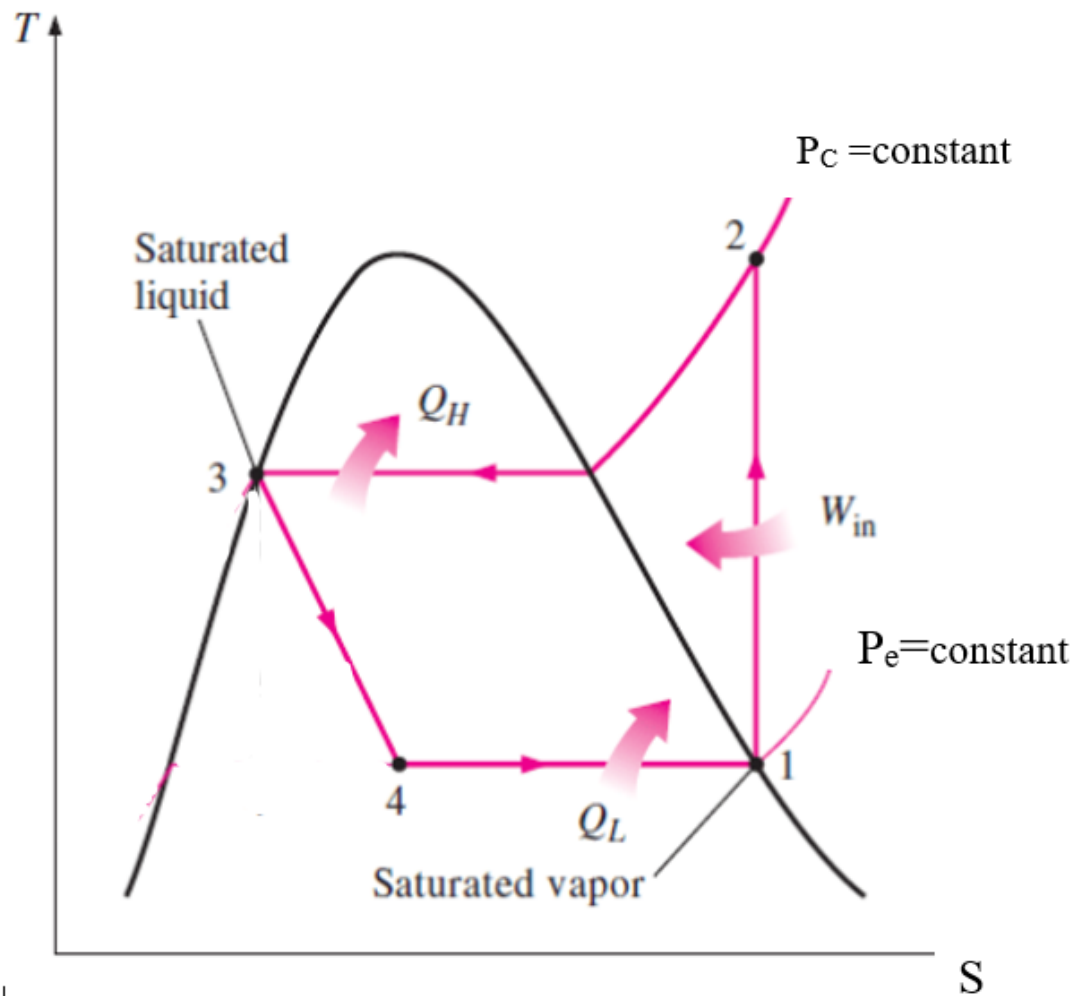




Lecture Fourteen

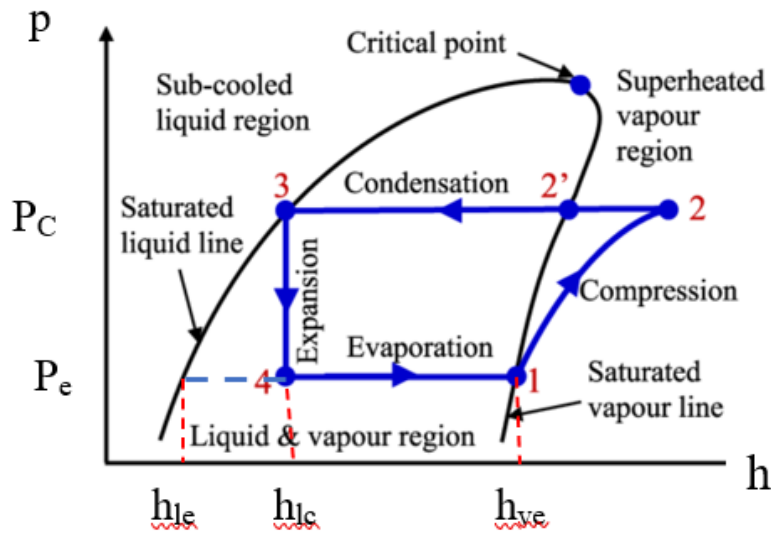
Heat balance and performance parameters for standard vapour compression cycle:



(T_S) diagram for Standard (Ideal) vapour compression cycle.



Recall P-h diagram for the standard compression cycle.



Standard (ideal) vapour
compression cycle.

By applying the steady flow energy equation (S.F.E.E) to each process:

$$Q-W = \Delta u + \Delta z + \Delta h \quad (\Delta u=0, \Delta z=0)$$

$$\text{Process (1-2): } W = h_2 - h_1 \text{ (kJ/kg), } (Q=0, \text{ reversible adiabatic).} \quad \dots\dots(8).$$

$$\text{Process (2-3): } Q_{\text{out}} = h_2 - h_3 \text{ (kJ/kg)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9).$$

$$\text{Process (3-4): } Q=W=0 \rightarrow h_3=h_4 \quad \dots\dots\dots(10).$$

$$\text{Process (4-1): } W=0, \quad Q_{\text{in}} = Q_{\text{ref.}} = h_1 - h_4 \text{ (kJ/kg).} \quad \dots\dots\dots(11).$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_{\text{ref.}}}{W.D} = \frac{h_1 - h_4}{h_2 - h_1} \quad \dots\dots\dots(12).$$



Mass flow rate measured at compressor inlet, (i.e. mass rate needed to produce a certain refrigerating effect (X kw).

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\text{cooling demand}}{Q_{ref.(\text{refrigerating effect})}} = \frac{X}{h_1 - h_4} \frac{\text{kJ/sec}}{\text{kJ/kg}} \quad (\text{kg/sec}). \quad \dots\dots (13).$$

Or for (1kw) of refrigeration, [$\dot{m} = \frac{1}{h_1 - h_4}$ (kg/sec)/kw of refrigeration.]
.....(13-a).

During throttling, a certain amount of liquid refrigerant is evaporated, which reduce the temperature of the bulk of the liquid from condenser temperature to evaporator temperature. This is known as **(flash gas)**.

$$h_{\text{mixture (total)}} = h_{lc} = h_3 = h_4 = f \cdot h_{ve} + (1-f) h_{le}$$

$$h_{lc} - h_{le} = f (h_{ve} - h_{le})$$

$$f = \frac{h_{lc} - h_{le}}{(h_{ve} - h_{le})} = \frac{h_3 - h_{le}}{(h_1 - h_{le})} \quad \dots\dots\dots(14).$$

Where:

f= flash gas (kg).

h_{ve} = vapour enthalpy at evaporator temperature (T_e).

h_{le} = liquid enthalpy at evaporator temperature (T_e).

h_{lc} = liquid enthalpy at condenser temperature (T_c).

Volumetric flowrate always measured al compressor inlet.

$$\dot{v} = \dot{m} (\text{specific Volume})_1.$$

