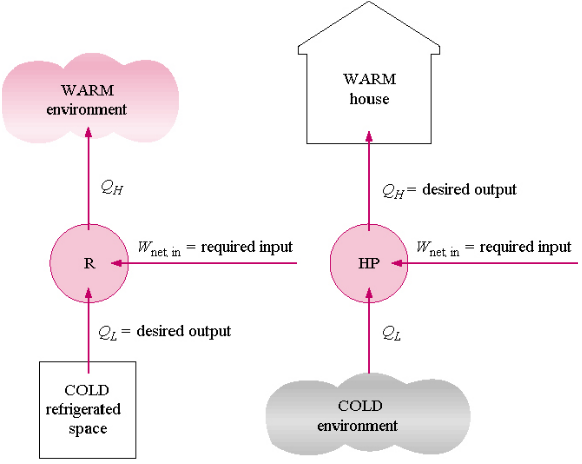
CHAPTER 10

Refrigeration Cycles

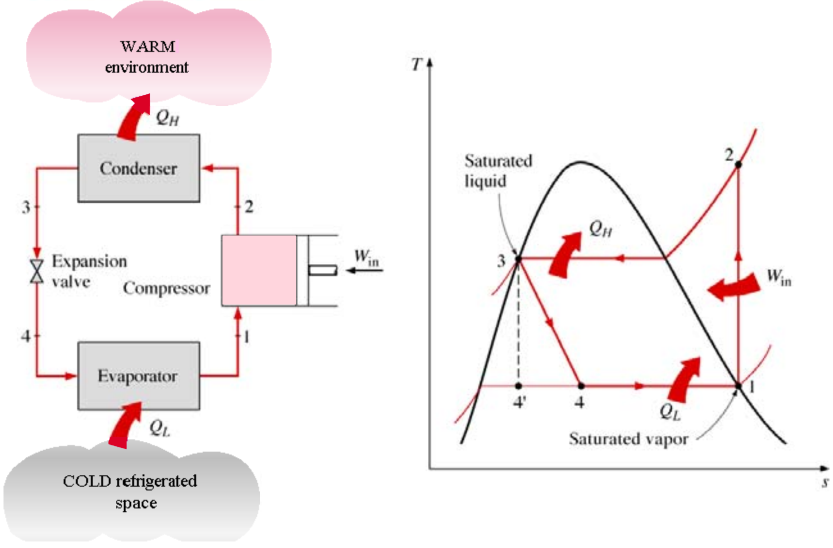
Refrigerator and Heat Pump Objectives

The objective of a refrigerator is to remove heat (Q_L) from the cold medium; the objective of a heat pump is to supply heat (Q_H) to a warm medium

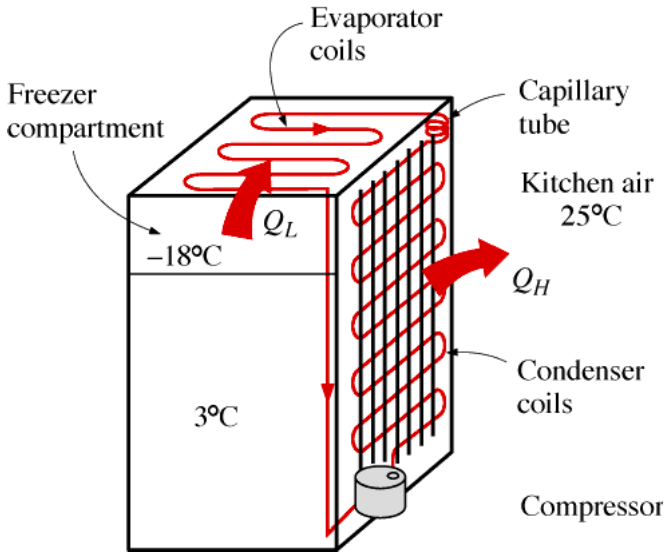


(*a*) Refrigerator (*b*) Heat pump

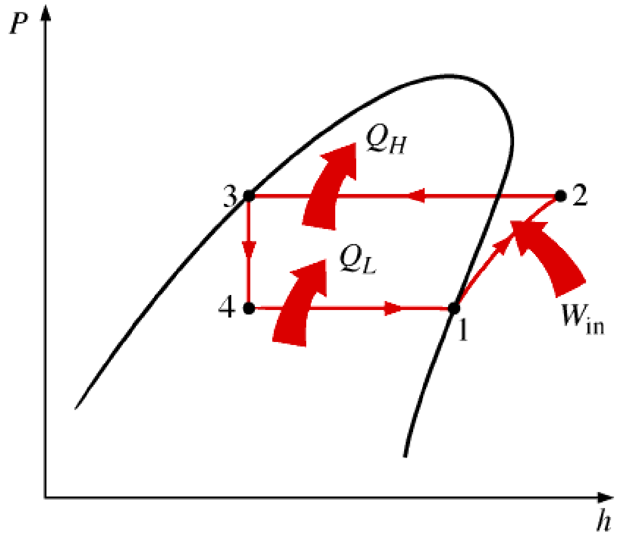
Schmatic and *T-s* Diagram for Ideal Vapor-Compression Refrigeration Cycle



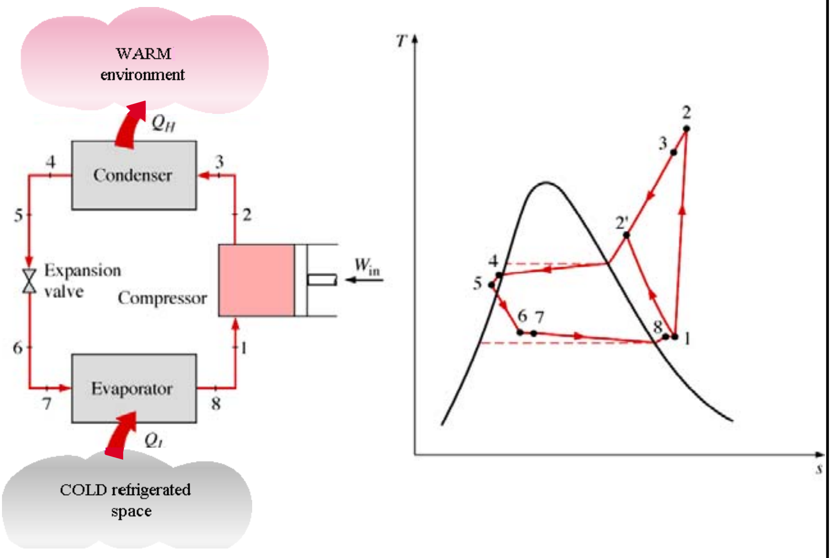
Ordinary Household Refrigerator



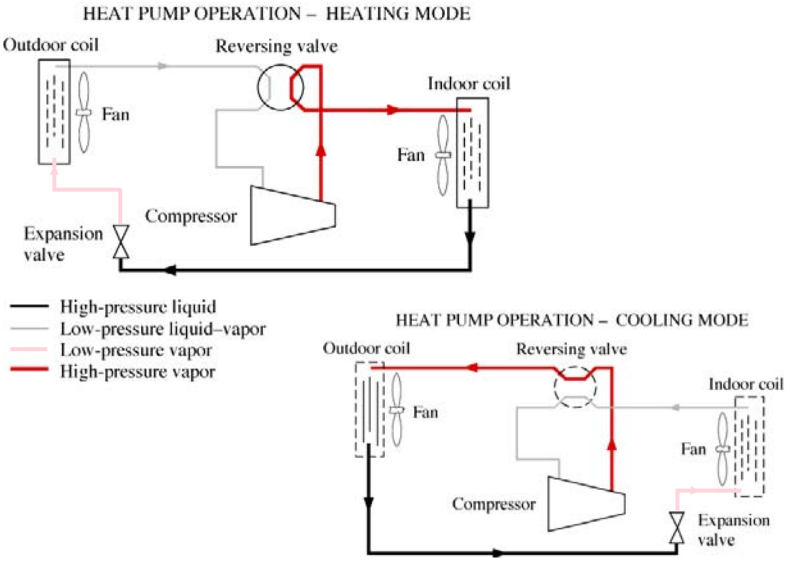
P-h Diagram of an Ideal Vapor-Compression Refrigeration Cycle



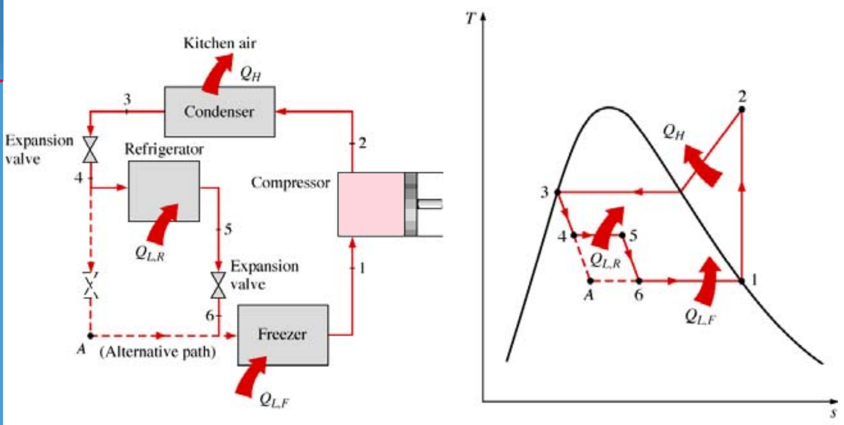
Schmatic and *T-s* Diagram for Actual Vapor-Compression Refrigeration Cycle



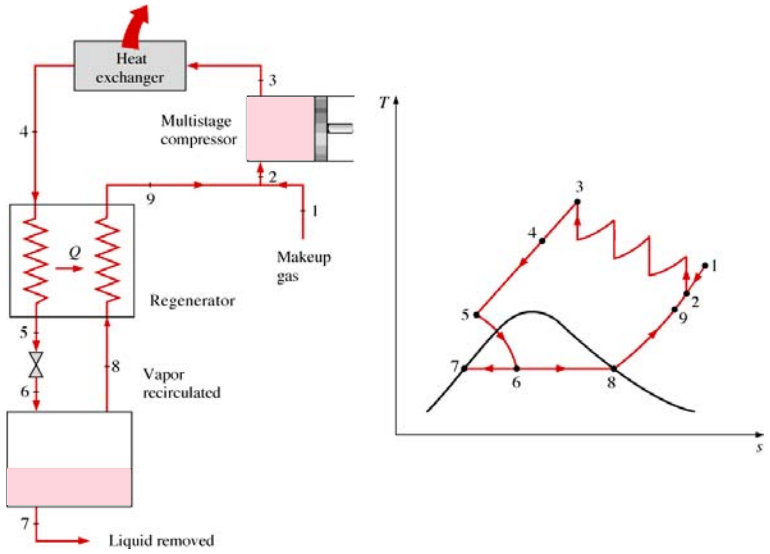
Heat Pump Heats a House in Winter and Cools it in Summer



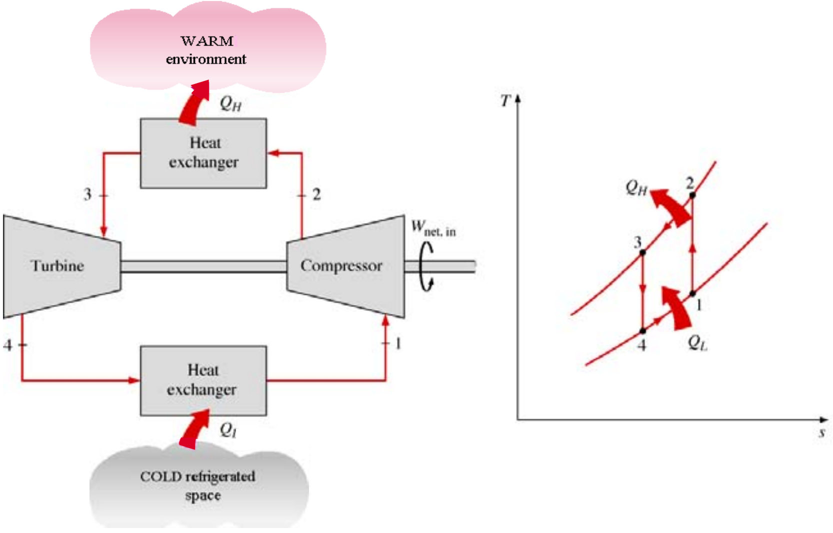
Schmatic and *T-s* Diagram for Refrigerator-Freezer Unit with One Compressor



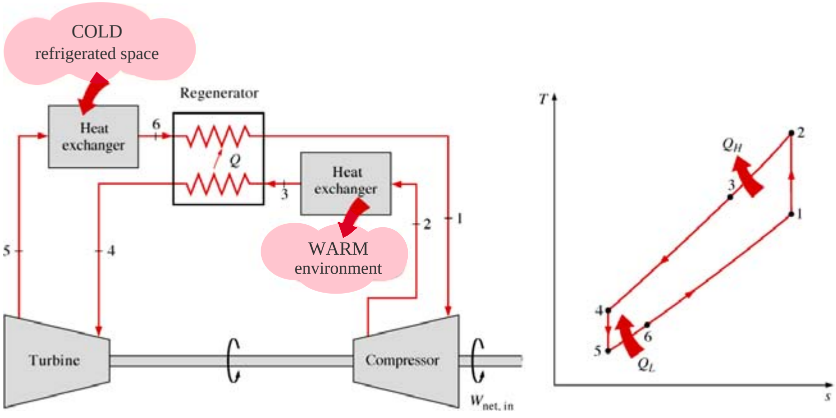
Linde-Hampson System for Liquefying Gases



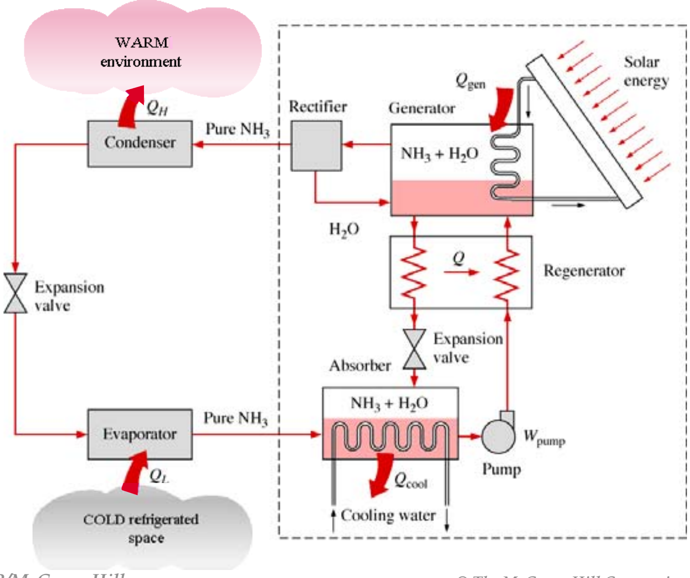
Simple Gas Refrigeration Cycle



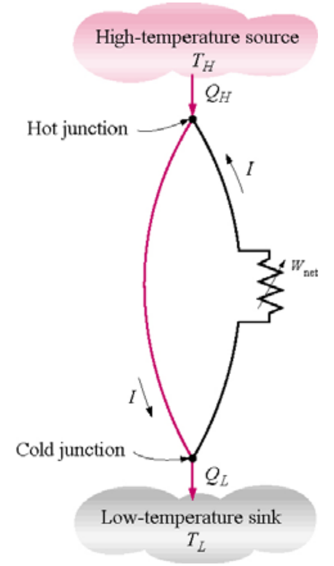
Gas Refrigeration Cycle With Regeneration



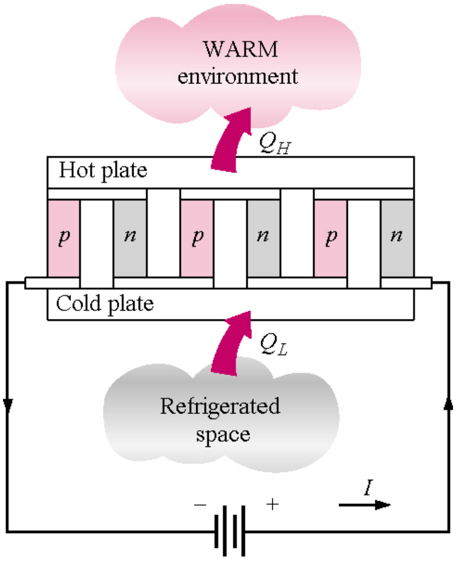
Ammonia Absorption Refrigeration Cycle



Schematic of Simple Thermoelectric Power Generator



A Thermoelectric Refrigerator



Chapter Summary

- **The transfer of heat from lower temperature regions to higher temperature ones is called *refrigeration*. Devices that produce refrigeration are called *refrigerators*, and the cycles on which they operate are called *refrigeration cycles*. The working fluids used in refrigerators are called *refrigerants*. Refrigerators used for the purpose of heating a space by transferring heat from a cooler medium are called *heat pumps*.**

Chapter Summary

- **The performance of refrigerators and heat pumps is expressed in terms of *coefficient of performance* (COP), defined as**

$$COP_R = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{\text{Cooling effect}}{\text{Work input}} = \frac{Q_L}{W_{net,in}}$$

$$COP_{HP} = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{\text{Heating effect}}{\text{Work input}} = \frac{Q_H}{W_{net,in}}$$

Chapter Summary

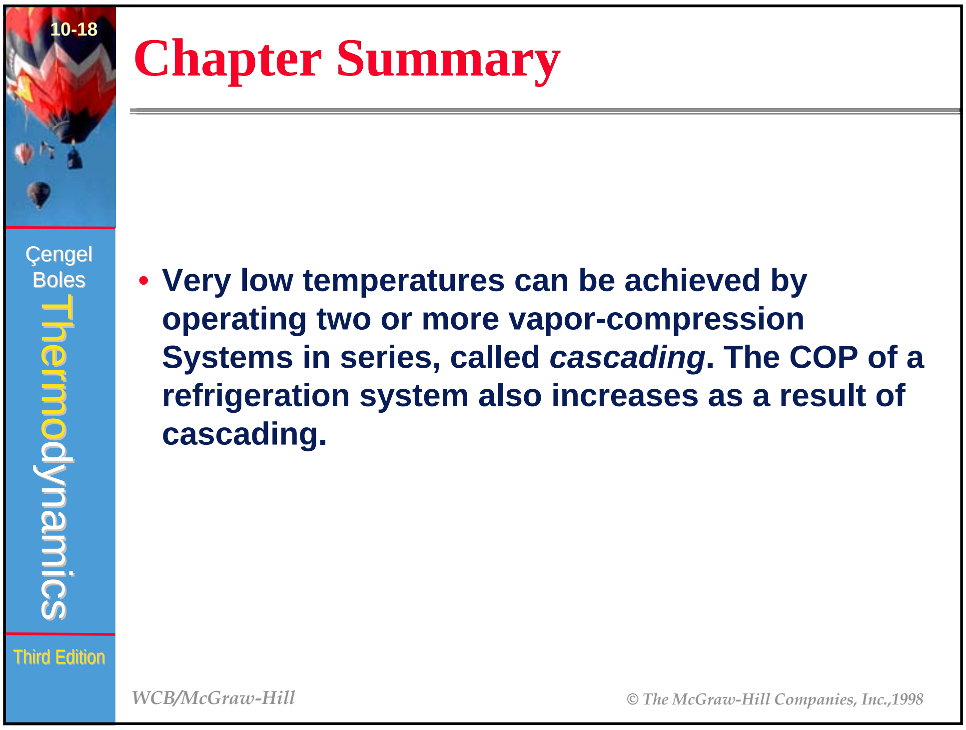
- The standard of comparison for refrigeration cycles is the *reversed Carnot cycle*. A refrigerator or heat pump that operates on the reversed Carnot cycle is called a *Carnot refrigerator* or a *Carnot heat pump*, and their COPs are

$$COP_{R,Carnot} = \frac{1}{T_H / T_L - 1} = \frac{T_L}{T_H - T_L}$$

$$COP_{HP,Carnot} = \frac{1}{1 - T_L / T_H} = \frac{T_H}{T_H - T_L}$$

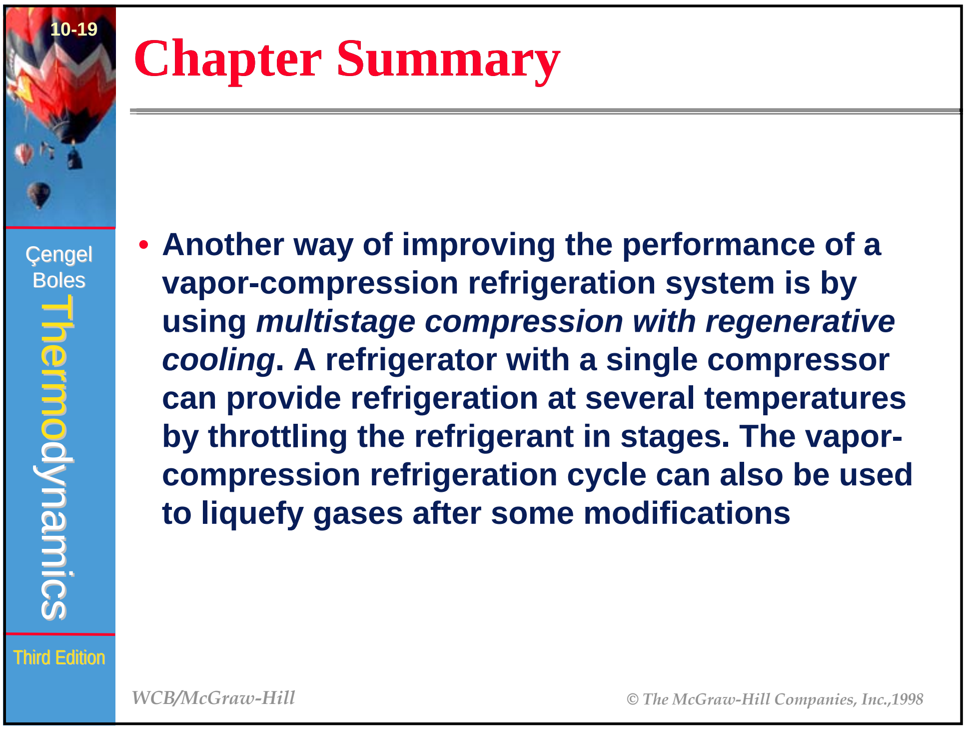
Chapter Summary

- The most widely used refrigeration cycle is the *vapor-compression refrigeration cycle*. In an ideal vapor-compression refrigeration cycle, the refrigerant enters the compressor as a saturated vapor and is cooled to the saturated liquid state in the condenser. It is then throttled to the evaporator pressure and vaporizes as it absorbs heat from the refrigerated space.



Chapter Summary

- Very low temperatures can be achieved by operating two or more vapor-compression Systems in series, called *cascading*. The COP of a refrigeration system also increases as a result of cascading.



Chapter Summary

- Another way of improving the performance of a vapor-compression refrigeration system is by using *multistage compression with regenerative cooling*. A refrigerator with a single compressor can provide refrigeration at several temperatures by throttling the refrigerant in stages. The vapor-compression refrigeration cycle can also be used to liquefy gases after some modifications

Chapter Summary

- The power cycles can be used as refrigeration cycles by simply reversing them. Of these, the ***reversed Brayton cycle***, which is also known as the ***gas refrigeration cycle***, is used to cool aircraft and to obtain very low (cryogenic) temperatures after it is modified with regeneration. The work output of the turbine can be used to reduce the work input requirements to the compressor. Thus the COP of a gas refrigeration cycle is

$$COP_R = \frac{q_L}{w_{net,in}} = \frac{q_L}{w_{comp,in} - w_{turb,out}}$$

Chapter Summary

- Another form of refrigeration that becomes economically attractive when there is a source of inexpensive heat energy at a temperature of 100 to 2000^{C} is ***absorption refrigeration***, where the refrigerant is absorbed by a transport medium and compressed in liquid form. The most widely used absorption refrigeration system is the ammonia-water system, where ammonia serves as the refrigerant and water as the transport medium. The work input to the pump is usually very small, and the COP of absorption refrigeration systems is defined as

$$COP_R = \frac{\text{Desired output}}{\text{Required input}} = \frac{\text{Cooling effect}}{\text{Work input}} = \frac{Q_L}{Q_{gen} + W_{pump,in}} \cong \frac{Q_L}{Q_{gen}}$$

Chapter Summary

- The maximum COP an absorption refrigeration system can have is determined by assuming totally reversible conditions, which yields

$$COP_{rev,absorption} = \eta_{th,rev} COP_{R,rev} = \left(1-\frac{T_o}{T_s}\right)\left(\frac{T_L}{T_o-T_L}\right)$$

where T_0, T_L, and T_s are the absolute temperatures of the environment, refrigerated space, and heat source, respectively.

Chapter Summary

- A refrigeration effect can also be achieved without using any moving parts by simply passing a small current through a closed circuit made up of two dissimilar materials. This effect is called the *Peltier effect*, and a refrigerator that works on this principle is called a *thermoelectric refrigerator*.