

NH₃

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The Study on Performance Characteristics of NH₃ Refrigeration System Using Optimum Heat Exchanger

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Key Words: CFC(), HCFC(), Superheat Temperature()
 Condensing Pressure()

Abstract

Nowadays CFCs and HCFCs refrigerants are restricted because it cause depletion of ozone layer. Accordingly, this experiment apply the ammonia gas and not CFCs and HCFCs for refrigerant to study the performance characteristic from the superheat control and improve the energy efficiency from the high performance. The condensing pressure of refrigeration system is increased from 15.0bar to 16bar by 0.5bar and superheat temperature is increased from 0 to 10 by 1 at each condensing pressure. As the result of experiment, when the superheat temperature is 0 at each condensing pressure, the refrigeration system has the high performance.

1.

\dot{m}_s : 가
 \dot{m}_{cw} : 1974 "Rolend" "Moreena"
 T_{ch} : 가
 T_{cw} : R-11,
 Q_e : R-12, R-502 1996 1
 Q_c : 1
 P_s :
 TC : HCFC
 TE :
 q_e : HCFC HFC
 P_{sat} : 가

† , (Global Warming Potential, GWP)가
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*
 ** (1-4)

Table 1 Characteristics of refrigerants

Refrigerant	R717	R290	R134a	R404A	R22	R502	
ODP	0	0	0	0	0.055	0.33	
GWP	0	3	1300	3300	1700	5600	
ASHRAE SAFETY GROUP	B2	A3	A1	A1/A1	A1	A1	
TC/TE 40/0	$q_e(\text{kcal/m}^3)$	884	664	495	800	795	748
	Power(kcal/m^3)	153	123	90	159	143	149
	COP	5.78	5.40	5.51	5.03	5.55	5.01
TC/TE 40/-20	$q_e(\text{kcal/m}^3)$	401	322	213	368	383	353
	Power(kcal/m^3)	122	107	69	134	121	128
	COP	3.28	3.02	3.09	2.75	3.17	2.76
$P_{\text{sat}}(\text{bar})$	-40	0.72	1.11	0.51	1.35	1.05	1.30
	-20	1.90	2.44	1.32	3.06	2.45	2.90
	0	4.29	4.74	2.92	6.07	4.98	5.70
	20	8.57	8.38	5.71	10.91	9.10	10.18
	40	15.54	13.72	10.17	18.16	15.37	16.87

The theoretical refrigeration cycle and saturated properties are based on the NIST REFPROP ver. 6.0.

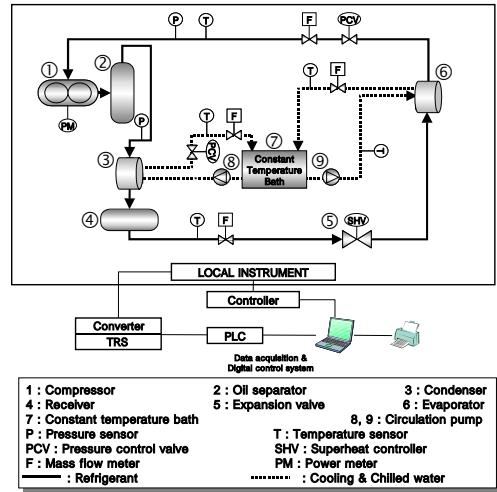


Fig. 1 The schematic of Ammonia refrigeration system.

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2.

2.1

Fig. 1

Table 1

COP

(5.6)

Shell & Tube Type

가

가

Shell & Disk Type

Shell & Disk type

(±0.1 , ±0.1 bar, ±0.1%, ±0.1%)

KS

1 kW 3-way
 valve PID
 (7)

3.
 COP
 3.1
 Fig. 2 가
 가 가

2.2 가
 가 가
 가 15.0 bar 16 bar
 0.5 bar 0 10 1

Fig. 3 가
 가
 Fig. 2

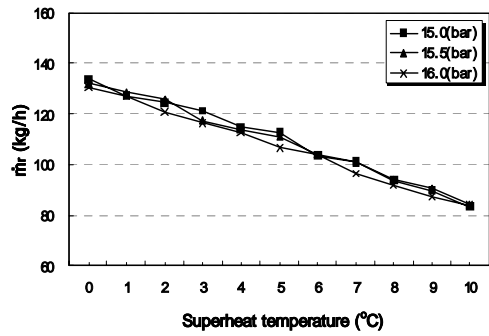


Fig. 2 The relations of suction mass flow rate and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure.

Data acquisition system
 2 PC

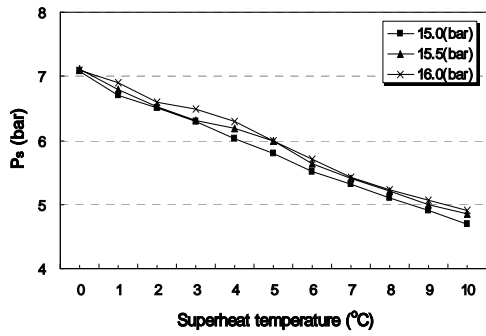


Fig. 3 The relations of suction pressure and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure.

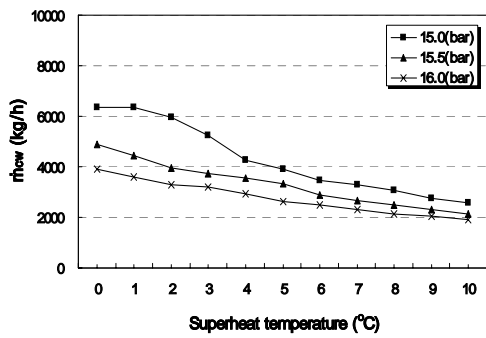


Fig. 4 The relations of cooling water mass flow rate and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure

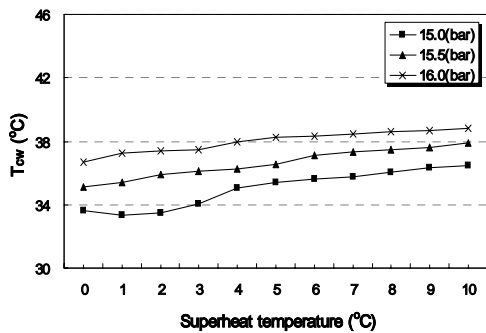


Fig. 5 The relations of cooling water outlet temperature and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure.

3.2

Fig. 4, 5

가
가
)
Fig. 4

0 ~4

4 ~10

가
가 가
가 0 ~4
Shell & Disk type

3.3

Fig. 6

Fig. 4

가
가
가 가
가 가
가 Fig. 2

3.4

Fig. 7, 8

가

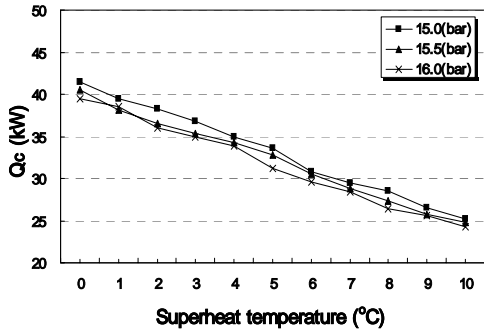


Fig. 6 The relations of condenser heat capacity and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure.

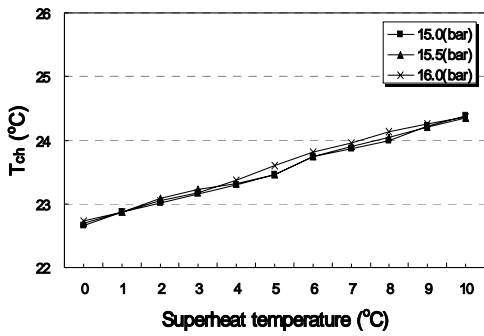


Fig. 7 The relations of chilled water outlet temperature and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure

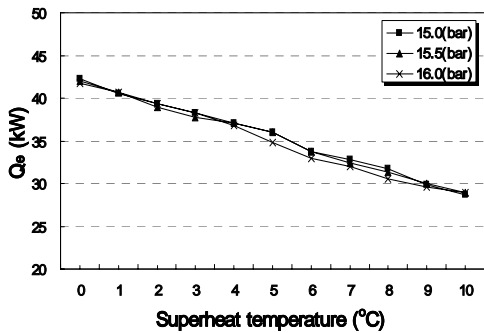


Fig. 8 The relations of evaporator heat capacity and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure

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가
가
가
가
가

3.6 , COP

Fig. 9, 10

Fig. 3

Fig. 10

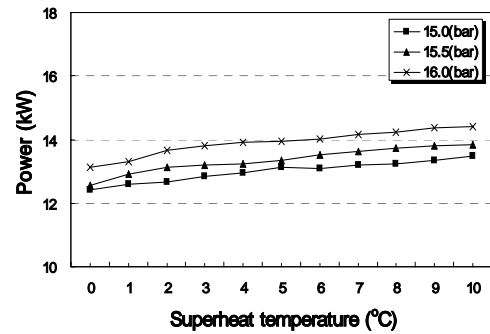


Fig. 9 The relations of power and superheat temperature at each condensing pressure.

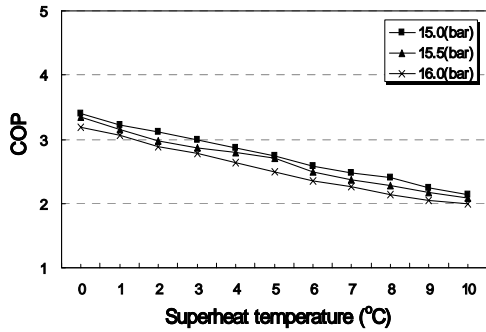


Fig. 10 The relations of COP and superheat temperature at each condensation pressure.

4.

(1) 가 가

(2)

(3) 가 가

(4) 10 30.9%~ 32% 가

(5) 10 8.5%~10.5% 가 가

(6) 10 COP가 37.1%~37.4% 가

(7) 0 COP가 가

and HFC-134a

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