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## A Study on Performance Characteristics of R134a Variation with a Capillary Tube Diameter and Length in a Domestic Small multi Refrigerator [Kim\_Chi Refrigerator]

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**Key Words :** Capillary tube( ), Friction factor( ), Pressure drop( ), Control volume( )

### Abstract

This paper is an experimental study on the performance characteristic with a variation of capillary diameter and length. The performance characteristic of a refrigeration system is predicted that it is occurring changes of flow pattern and pressure drop in a capillary tube because of reduction of capillary diameter 0.74 to 0.6 mm. The difference between experimental results and analytical results is mainly caused by values of friction factor for using to calculate pressure drop through a small diameter capillary tube under 0.74mm. The experimental equation is derived from capillary tube test data using curve fitting method.

$T$	:	[K], [ ]	$m$	:	[Enthalpy]
$Inc$	:	[Incase, Room]	$x$	:	[Quality]
$Sol$	:	[Solenoid valve]			1.
$Capi$	:	[Capillary tube]			
$Comp$	:	[Compressor]			
$Evap$	:	[Evaporator]		가	
$h$	:	[Enthalpy, kJ/kg]		가	가
$v$	:	[Specific volume, m <sup>3</sup> /kg]	가	가	가
$f$	:	[Friction factor]			
$Re$	:	[ $\rho v D / \mu$ ]			
$L$	:	[m]			
$ref$	:	[refrigerant]			
$V$	:	[m/sec]			가
$D$	:	[m]			
$\mu$	:	[Dynamic viscosity, Pa·sec]		가	

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가 (1)  
 가  
 0.74mm 0.6mm

가  
(refrigerant charge amount)

$$1000h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = 1000h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$m(V_2 - V_1) = \left[ (P_1 - P_2) - f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2v} \right] A \quad (3)$$

가

(2)  
가

(3)

가

가

가

$$h = h_f(1-x) + h_g x \quad (4)$$

$$v = v_f(1-x) + v_g x \quad (5)$$

$$\mu = \mu_f(1-x) + \mu_g x \quad (6)$$

가

(1) (3)

(3)

12~20%

1.0mm  
가

$$f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2v} = f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \frac{V}{2} \frac{m}{A} \quad (7)$$

(8)

Stocker 가

Stocker

Moody Chart

McAdams

Reynolds 가  
, Blasius

0.6mm

0.74mm

(8)

$$f = \frac{0.33}{\text{Re}^{0.25}} = \frac{0.33}{(VD/v)^{0.25}} \quad (8)$$

0.7mm

가

stocker 가

McAdams

Moody chart

2.

Fig.1

2.1

Stocker 가

choked flow 가  
( $\Delta L$ ) 가

(Fanno

line).

$\Delta L$

(1)~(3)

(two phase)

$$f_m = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2} \quad (10)$$

(4)~(6)

stocker

가

McAdams

(2~3)

$\Delta L$

section1

section2

가

$$m = \frac{V_1 A}{v_1} = \frac{V_2 A}{v_2} \quad (1)$$

section1

, section2

section2 (11)~(16)

Fig. 1  $\Delta L$

$$1000h_2 + G^2 \frac{V_2^2}{2} = 1000h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \quad (11)$$

$$1000h_{f2} + 1000h_{fg2}x_2 + G^2 \frac{[v_{f2} + v_{fg2}x_2]^2}{2} = 1000h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \quad (12)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (13)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}G^2v_{fg2}^2 \quad (14)$$

$$b = 1000h_{fg2} + G^2v_{f2}v_{fg2} \quad (15)$$

$$c = 1000(h_{f2} - h_1) + \frac{1}{2}G^2v_{f2}^2 - \frac{1}{2}V_1^2 \quad (16)$$

section2 가 (3)

가 Stocker (2-3)

2.2

0.74 0.6mm

2.3

Thermocouple

100mm

가 가

가 2

(7,8)

1compressor\_1evaporator  
1compressor\_multi evaporator

가

가 가

Baseline model

Table1 . 1

, 2

, 2

Baseline

ON/OFF

, COP,

(thermocouple)

SETRA C206

Data logger

PC 30

DT1010

Digital power meter

가

가

off on/off

(7-8)

Table 1 Specifications of a refrigeration system[0.74&0.6mm]

Component	Specification
Compressor	Reciprocating Comp. <scotch yoke type>
Condenser	Wire_Fin HX.
Evaporator	Cu,Tube_Plate HX.
Capillary tube	Id 0.74*L 3500, 2EA Id 0.60*L 1800, 2EA Id 0.60*L 1200, 2EA

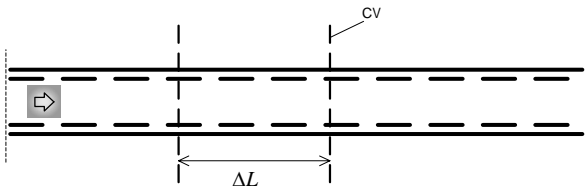


Fig. 1 The control volume of capillary tube

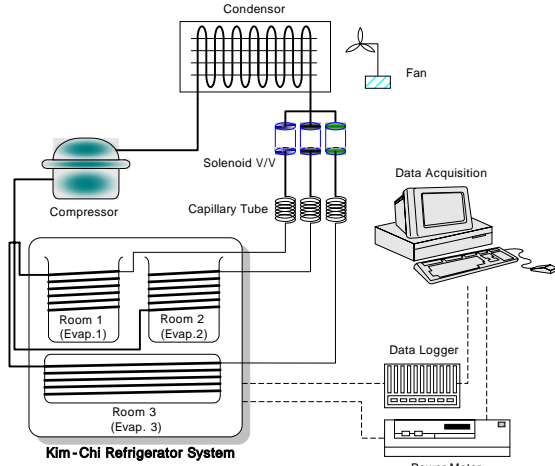


Fig. 2 Schematic of the test set-up

3.

0.74 0.6mm

30%

30%

가

3.1

stocker

, Baseline model

0.74mm

가 3000mm

0.6mm

1200mm

Table 2

Figs. 3~4

0.74

0.60mm

1200mm

1500~1800mm

Fig 4

0.74 0.6mm 가 가  
 0.74mm 0.64mm  
 33% [1.255\*0.6mm +320]  
 가

0.74 0.6mm

0.74mm  
 $y = -7/E7x^2 + 0.006x + 4.322$   
 0.6mm  $y = -8/E7x^2 + 0.0068x$   
 + 5.6145

가

(6)

3.2

가 0.74, 3000 mm

Baseline

가

가

0.6, 1200, 1800mm 가

Table 4

SYS1

1800mm

SYS2

1200mm

SYS1

SYS2

가 SYS2 가 SYS1

SYS1

SYS2

15~20%[3kW/

月]

0.74

0.6mm

0.74

0.6mm

70~80%

20~30%

0.6mm

가

(uncertainty)

4.

Fig. 4

Table 2 Theoretical calculation results of capillary tube with 0.6mm diameter`

Iteration No.	Temperature, T[ °C]	Pressure, P[kPa]	x	Enthalpy, h(kJ/kg)	Specific Volume, (m3/kg)	Velocity, V(m/sec)	Increment Length, L(m)	Cululative_ Length, L(m)
Input Variables			Calculation Variables				Results	
1	51.85	1379.9	0	274.31	0.000914	3.394598		
2	50.85	1345.9	0.010386	274.3081	0.001053	3.911126	0.13258	0.13258
3	49.85	1312.6	0.020672	274.3058	0.001199	4.454338	0.111553	0.244134
4	48.85	1279.9	0.030672	274.3032	0.00135	5.016666	0.095915	0.340048
5 20	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
21	31.85	811.8	0.176192	274.1349	0.005118	19.01754	0.014831	0.993766
22	30.85	789.0	0.183541	274.1122	0.00543	20.1757	0.013479	1.007245
23	29.85	766.7	0.190758	274.0871	0.005755	21.38309	0.012238	1.019483
24 45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
46	6.85	372.6	0.327285	271.9857	0.018372	68.26485	0.000321	1.117035
47	5.85	360.0	0.331793	271.763	0.01923	71.45255	0.000147	1.117182
48	4.85	347.8	0.336148	271.5214	0.02012	74.7577	-3.9E-06	1.117178

Table 3 The Results of a system experiment with capillary tube diameter 0.74, 0.6mm[25 °C, 60%]

Model	Capillary Tube Diameter [mm]	Capillary Tube Length [mm]	Refrigerant Charge Amount [g]	Energy Consumption Rate[kwh/月]	Room Temperature [ °C]
Baseline model					0±0.5
SYS 1					0±0.5
SYS 2	0.6	1200	73	16.4	0±0.5
SYS 3					0±0.5

Table 4 The process capability analysis for SYS2[25 °C, 60%]

	Cp	CpU	CpL	CpK	Comparison
Room_1	1.51	1.25	1.77	1.25	Temperature Range
Room_2	1.72	0.97	2.47	0.97	-1±0.5
Total	1.51	1.05	1.96	1.05	

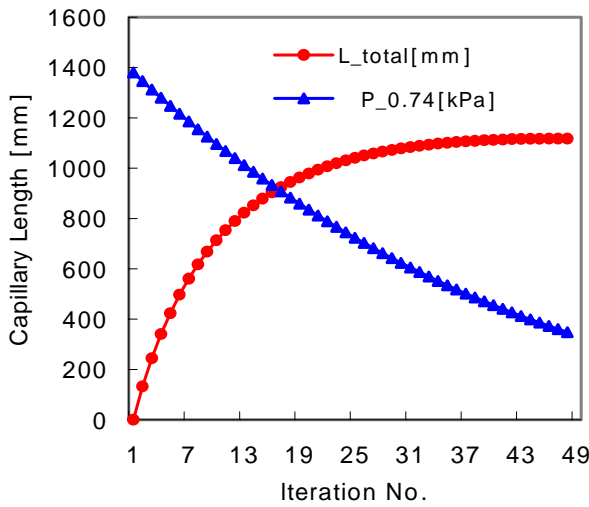


Fig. 3 Calculation results of capillary tube

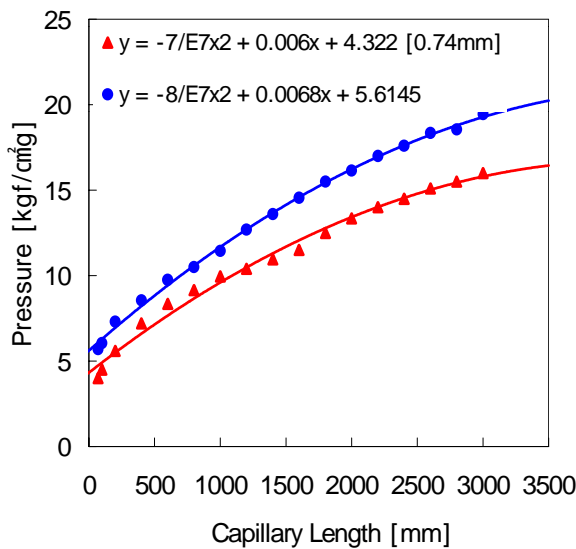


Fig. 4 Test results of capillary tube experiment

1. 가 가 가 가 가  
 chock flow 가  
 Cooper 가  
 Schulz et al (1, 4-5)

2. 0.74mm 0.6mm  
 1120mm  
 0.6mm 가  
 0.74mm 33% 가  
 0.6mm 1200mm 1800mm  
 가  
 1200mm  
 (Correction)  
 1.0mm 가  
 12~20% 가 (2)  
 가 가

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