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## Evaluation on the Cyclic and Adiabatic Performance of a Small Multi-Refrigeration system

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**Key Words :** Adiabatic Performance( ), Power consumption( ), Small multi-refrigeration system( )

### Abstract

In this paper, the performance of a domestic Kim-Chi refrigerator is predicted by using a calculation model & experiment. The objectives of this study are to find out the best design points of a refrigeration system and calculate an adiabatic characteristic to change outdoor temperature. The best design points such as refrigerant charge and capillary length were experimentally investigated. And the calculation model is conducted as a function of calculation parameters and outdoor temperature. According to this study results, the best design points of a refrigeration system are each 95g of a refrigerant charge and 3500/3500mm of capillary lengths. And the power consumption is 13.578 Kwh/month. And a part of the worst heat loss is a front side of a domestic Kim-Chi refrigerator body.

<i>A</i>	:	[m]	<i>poly</i>	:	[MDI-Poly urethane]
<i>L</i>	:	[m]	<i>Ind</i>	:	
$\alpha$	:	[Kcal/m <sup>2</sup> K]	<i>Out</i>	:	
<i>K</i>	:	[Kcal/mhK]	<i>Inc case</i>	:	
<i>Q</i>	:	[Kcal/h]	<i>ABS</i>	:	
<i>T</i>	:	[ ]	<i>Ru</i>	:	
<i>Nu</i>	:	Nusselt	<i>Pl</i>	:	
<i>Pr</i>	:	Prandtl	<i>Tot</i>	:	
<i>Gr</i>	:	Grashof	<i>W</i>	:	
$\lambda$	:				
<i>evap</i>	:				
<i>cond</i>	:				

### 1.

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\*\*

가 95 가( 가  
 48 %) . 가  
 2001 100

가  
 가 [2001, 92  
 ] 2001  
 1  
 가[가 30% ]

EESREFP6

Fig. 1

2.2

2 (2<sup>nd</sup> Order Homogeneous  
 Differential equation)

(2)

(1) (3)

(3)

(1)

3( 2)

1

$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} - B \cdot \left( \frac{C}{B} - T \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$B = \frac{h_i}{K_{AL}} + \frac{K_{Poly}}{K_{AL} \times t \times W} \quad (2)$$

$$C = \frac{h_i}{K_{AL} \times t} T_i + \frac{K_{Poly}}{K_{AL} \times t \times W} T_{evap} \quad (3)$$

2.3

1, 2, 3

가 (4)

2.

2.3.1

2.1

A, B Type 200 [L]  
 , B Type 3Evap)  
 A Type 2 (1Comp-2Evap)  
 3 (1Comp-8

$$K = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_{ins}} + \frac{L_{Al}}{\lambda_{Al}} + \frac{L_{ABS}}{\lambda_{ABS}} + \frac{L_{poly}}{\lambda_{poly}} + \frac{L_{ru}}{\lambda_{ru}} + \frac{L_{pl}}{\lambda_{pl}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_{Out}}} \quad (4)$$

가

C=0.58, m=0.2 가

$$NU = C \cdot (Gr \times Pr)^m = \frac{\alpha \cdot L}{K} \tag{5}$$

가

(6)

$$Q_{tot} = \sum K \cdot A \cdot \Delta T \tag{6}$$

2.3.2

1 2

3

(7) (8)

(9)

$$Q_{pipe\_loss} = K \cdot A_e \frac{\Delta T}{L} \tag{7}$$

$$A_e = \frac{\pi}{4} (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \tag{8}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{evap} - T \tag{9}$$

3.

3.1

Fig. 2 & Fig. 3

가 가

80 90%  
Polyol Isocyanate 가

가

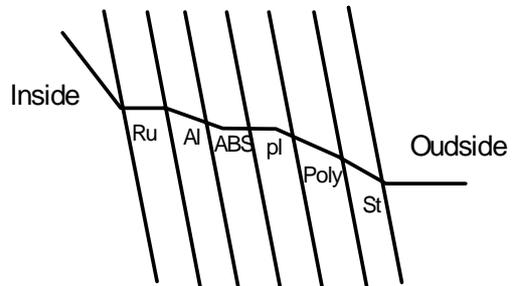


Fig. 1 Cross-section of a Kim-Chi refrigerator model.

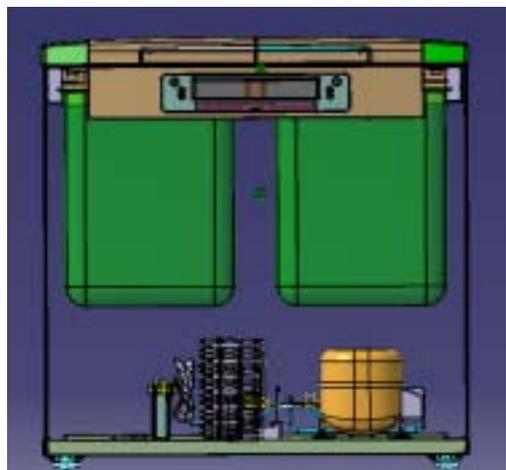


Fig. 2 Refrigerator model [A Type].

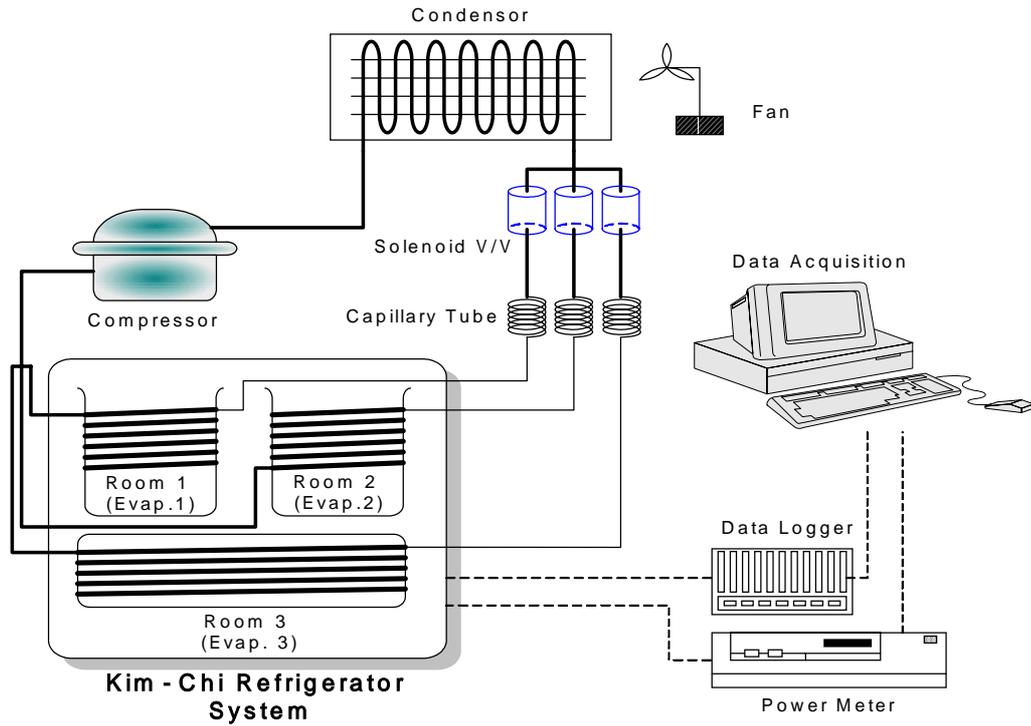


Fig. 3 Schematic of the test set-up.

Table 1 Specification of a refrigeration system

Component	Specification
Compressor	Reciprocating Comp.
Condenser	Wire_Fin HX.
Evaporator	Cu,Tube_Plate HX.
Capillary	Id 0.74*L 3500, 2EA

Table 2 Test conditions

Parameter	Experimental	Calculation
Indoor temperature [ ]	0	0
Chamber temperature [ ]	25	25

3.2

A Type  
 25 ± 1 , 70 ± 5%  
 25 , 70%

48h  
 KS

YOKOGAWA DR 240 DATA LOGGER

PC 20  
 T Type  
 KS C 9321  
 KS C 9321  
 1.03 80%  
 1,2

0  
 24h  
 1 3

가

가

Tables

$$Q = m \cdot c \cdot \Delta T \quad (7)$$

4.

0

가

25 ± 1 , 70 ± 5%  
 가

가

24h

1, 2 7 . 24  
가

Type 60.5%, B Type 45%

15 25%

Table 4 A Type

가

4 7%

7 13.5%

B Type

3

가

가

가

가

4.1

A Type

가

가

Fig. 3

Table 5

가 A, B Type

0.74mm

가

가

3000 3500mm , 95 100g

가

가

가 40

1,2

3500/3500mm,

95g

가

가

Table 3 Test conditions

	Incase Room Volume	Water· Salt [80%]
Volume [Liter]	10.5	8.4
Specific gravity [SG]	1.03 (water 94% + salt 6%)	

10%

4.2

가 3500/3500mm 95g,

가

Table 4 The comparison of Experimental and Simulation Results [A Type]

Results	Experiment	Modeling	Error Percentage[%]
Heat loss [Kcal/h]	9.902	9.12	7.9
Power Consumption [kW]	8.16 (+2.265)	8.845	8.4

가

Table 6

A, B

Type

1, 2

가

가

A

Table 5 Power consumption variation with refrigerant charge and power consumption [A Type]

Refrigerant charge [g]	Capillary Length [mm]	Power Consumption [Kwh/month]
95	3000/3000	13.84
95	3500/3500	13.57
100	3500/3500	15.49

Table 6 The simulation results of heat transfer rate [A & B Type]

Heat transfer rate [Kcal/h]	25[ ]	32[ ]	40[ ]
Door	1.91	2.45	3.11
Room 1,2	7.21	9.27	11.8
Room3_Front	1.22	1.56	1.98
Room3_Side	2.47	3.17	4.04
Room3_Mech. Room	2.41	2.42	2.46
Room3_Base	0.31	0.48	0.77
Room1,2_Mech. Room	0.50	0.55	0.60
Heat Loss in Pipes	2.27	2.91	3.63

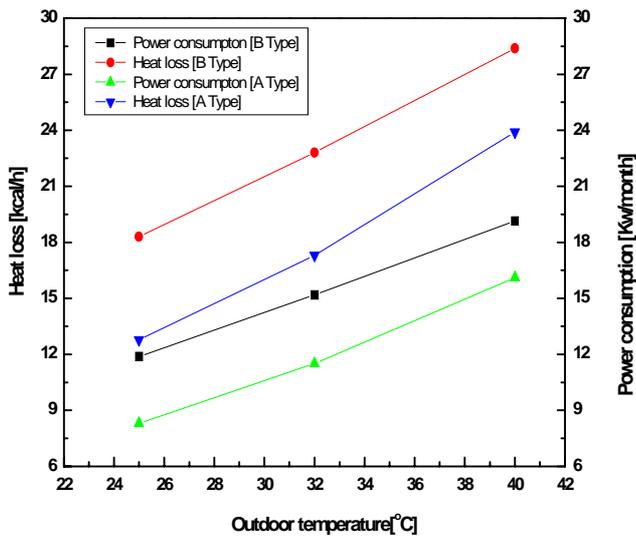


Fig. 3 Heat loss and power consumption variation with outdoor temperature.

5.

1. 95g, 3500/3500mm, 10%
- 2.
3. 25, 32, 40 가 A & B Type 가 , B Type 35% 3

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