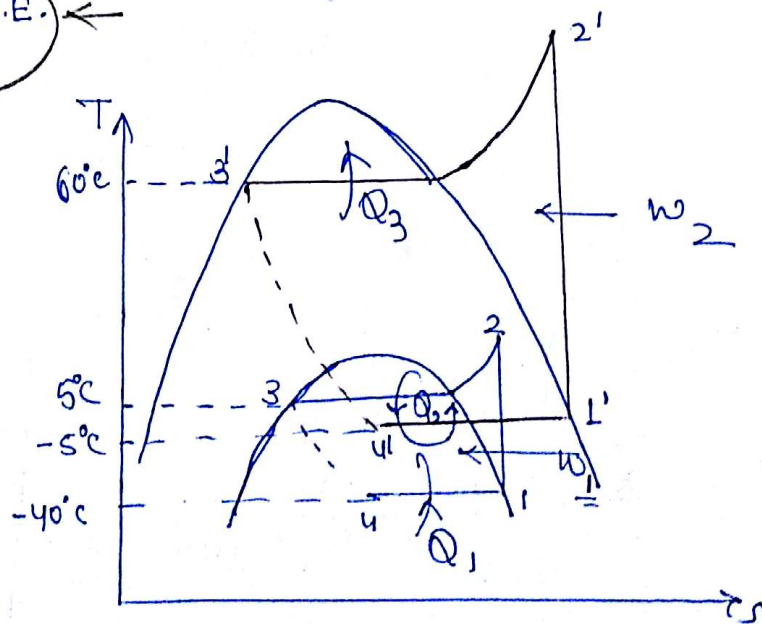
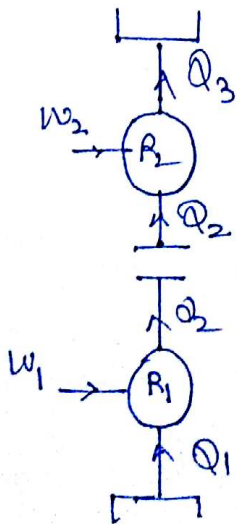
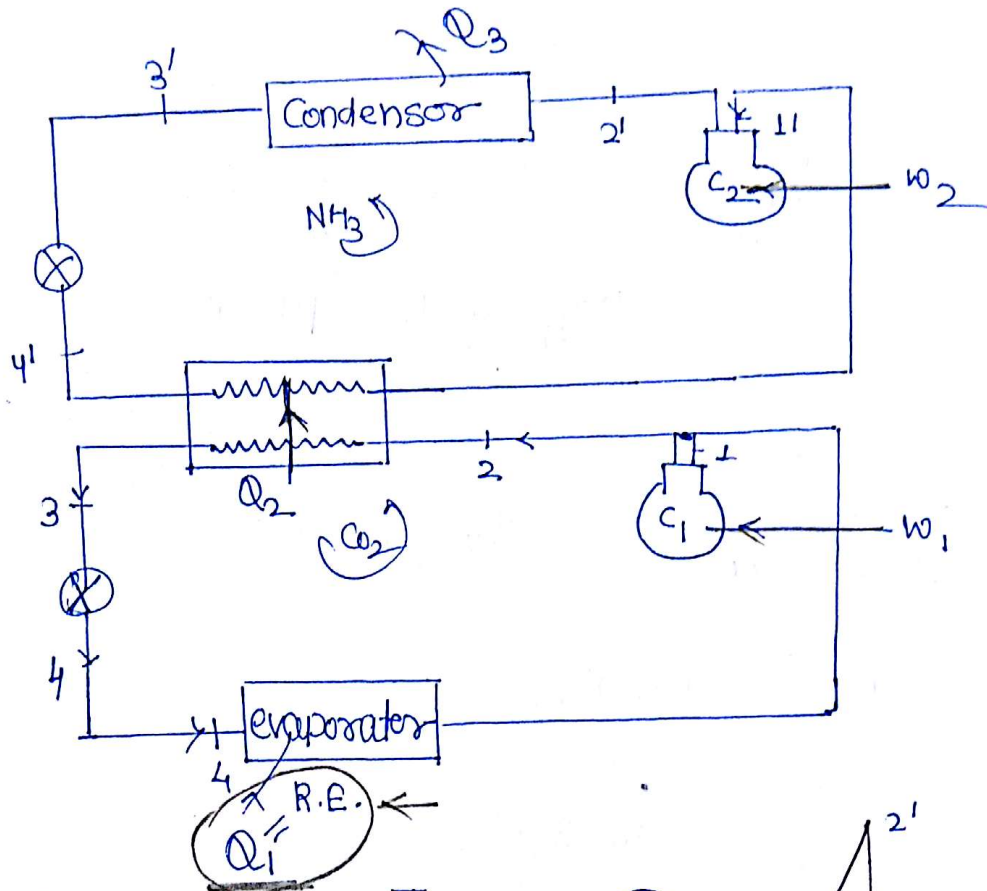


Cascade Refrigeration System:-

- * For producing very low temp the corresponding pressure ratio becomes very high hence the volumetric efficiency becomes very low therefore cascading of refrigeration system is done.
- * It is ~~not~~ used in medical industry.



$$\text{COP}_1 = \frac{Q_1}{W_1}, \quad \text{COP}_2 = \frac{Q_2}{W_2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{COP} = \frac{Q_1}{W_1 + W_2}}$$

To prove $\text{COP} = \frac{\text{COP}_1 \cdot \text{COP}_2}{1 + \text{COP}_1 + \text{COP}_2}$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{Q_1}{W_1 + W_2} = \frac{Q_1}{\frac{Q_1}{\text{COP}_1} + W_2} = \frac{\text{COP}_1 \times Q_1}{Q_1 + W_2 \text{COP}_1}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\text{COP}_1}{1 + \frac{W_2}{Q_1} \times \text{COP}_1}$$

$$\text{COP}_2 = \frac{Q_2}{W_2}$$

$$\boxed{Q_1 + W_1 = Q_2}$$

$$1 + \frac{W_1}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\text{COP}_1} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

$$\text{COP} = \frac{\text{COP}_1}{1 + \frac{\text{COP}_1}{Q_1} \times \frac{Q_2}{\text{COP}_2}} = \frac{\text{COP}_1}{1 + \frac{\text{COP}_1}{\text{COP}_2} \cdot \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}} \leftarrow$$

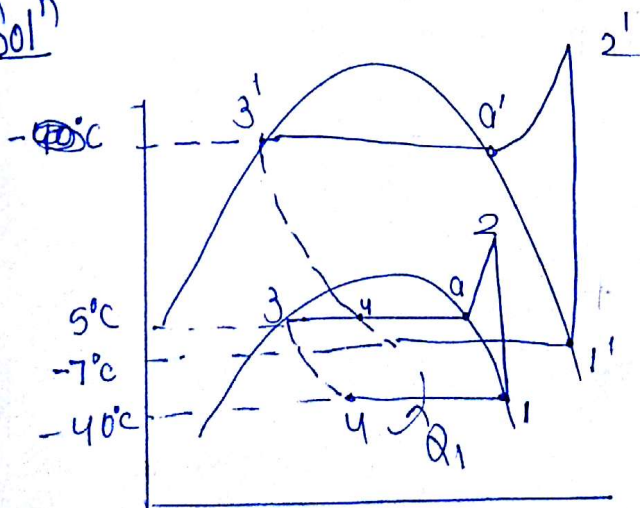
$$\boxed{\text{COP} = \frac{\text{COP}_1 \cdot \text{COP}_2}{1 + \text{COP}_1 + \text{COP}_2}}$$

- Q. A cascade refrigeration system of 100 TR capacity used NH_3 & CO_2 . The evaporating & Condensing temp. of CO_2 are -40°C and 5°C respectively. The evaporating temp. for NH_3 is -7°C . Power supplied to NH_3 compressor is 96.5 kW. Both CO_2 and NH_3 cycles are simple VC cycles. Calculate
- Mass flow rate of refrigerant CO_2 (kg/s)
 - COP of the ref. system.

For CO_2 $C_{p_v} = 0.85 \text{ kJ/kgK}$

$t_s (^\circ\text{C})$	$P(\text{bar})$	h_f	h_g	s_f	s_g
-40°C	10.05	332.7	652.8	3.8531	5.2262
5°C	39.7	431.0	649.8	4.2231	5.0037

Solⁿ



$$Q_1 = R.E = 100 \text{ TR}$$

$$R.E = 351.67 \text{ kW}$$

$$h_1 = 652.8 \text{ kJ/kg.}$$

$$h_3 = 431. \text{ kJ/kg} = \underline{h_4}$$

$$\underline{R.C} = \dot{m} (h_1 - h_4)$$

$$351.67 = \dot{m} (652.8 - 431)$$

$$\dot{m} = 1.58 \text{ kg/s.}$$

$$(\text{COP})_1 = \frac{h_1 - h_4}{h_2 - h_1}$$

$$h_2 = h_a + C_{p,e} (T_2 - T_a)$$

$$s_2 = s_1$$

$$s_1 = s_a + C_{p,e} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_a}$$

$$\cancel{5.0037} = 5.2262 = 5.0037 + 0.85 \ln \frac{T_2}{278}$$

$$T_2 = \cancel{374.7} \text{ K} \quad 361.18 \text{ K}$$

$$h_2 = 649.8 + 0.85 \left(\cancel{374.7} - \cancel{278} \right) \quad 361.18$$

$$\cancel{h_2 = 712 \text{ kJ/kg}} \quad h_2 = 720.503 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$(\text{COP})_1 = \frac{\cancel{652.8} - 431}{\cancel{720.503} - 652.8} = \cancel{3.74} \quad 3.27$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{W_1} = 3.27 \Rightarrow W_1 = \frac{1.58(652.8 - 431)}{\cancel{3.74} \quad 3.27}$$

$$\cancel{W_1 = 93.10 \text{ kW}} \quad W_1 = \underline{\underline{106.97 \text{ kW}}}$$

$$W_2 = \underline{96.5 \text{ kW}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{COP} = \frac{Q_1}{W_1 + W_2}} = \frac{1.58(652.8 - 431)}{203.47}$$

$$\text{COP} = 1.72 \quad \text{Ans}$$