



Heat pump

Development of Combined System for Drying and
Low Temperature Storage of Agricultural Products
Using the Heat Pump

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2000. 10

1997

Heat pump

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“Heat pump

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I.

Heat pump

II.

- 15 가 ,
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1995
 28,408 , 가 117,875 ,
 88,775 drum 가
 53 , 589,375 drum 가
 350 403 .
 (COP=3 4)
 가 60% 241
 , 가

III.

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IV.

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15 20kW upgrade

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SUMMARY

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In order to save the fossil fuel and extend the rate of employment of the dryer for agricultural products, the circuit of heat pump for heating and cooling was composed, and using the heat pump the complex system for drying and low temperature storage of agricultural products could be designed and constructed .

the performance characteristics of the complex system were analysed theoretically and experimentally, these results could be summarized as follows ;

1. The air-to-air heat pump circuit for heating and cooling was composed and the theoretical models for design of the important elements of the heat pump circuit were developed.
2. The dehumidity drying cycle consisted of heating, drying and dehumidifying processes could be tracked on the psychrometric chart.
3. Theoretical model for design of drying chamber volume in accordance with agricultural products was developed as,

$$V = (H \times W \times L) = \frac{632.1 \times COP \times PS - 15.06(H.L + H.W + L.W)}{M_{ad} \times \dot{q}_{wet, \%} \times D}$$

4. The heat pump COP of the ambient air change type dryer was 1.1 1.6, and that of dehumidifier type dryer was 1.8 2.2.
5. In case of sliced radish, the drying duration of 5hours of the ambient air change type dryer was saved by the dehumidifier type dryer, and in case of red pepper, that of 8 10 hours was saved by the dehumidifying dryer.

6. The cooling load for the low temperature storage of apples and bears was about 66.5 67.1 kJ/hr · kg and that for carrots was about 65.8 66.8 kJ/hr · kg.
7. The heat pump power requirement for the low temperature storage of the fruits and vegetables was in proportion to the mass, then in case of apples the power requirement was about 40 kg/PS.
8. In case of the sliced radish drying the total pipe length of dehumidifier could be determined with the equation as,

$$L = (0.2584N_c^{1/4} + 7.135) \times \dot{q}_{hp} .$$

9. The sucrose percent o apples packed with PE film and stored for 5 months in low temperature chamber of 1.5 was 14.5(Brix number), then that of apples packed with or without PE film and stored in th low temperature chamber was higher than that of apples stored in the ordinary room
10. The freshness of apples packed with PE film and stored in the low temperature chamber was higher than that of apples stored in the ordinary room
11. Energy saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer was 45 53%, and the energy cost saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the cost of burner type dryer was about 65 70%.
12. The energy cost saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the cost of burner type dryer with the variation of the oil price was 27 79% with increase of 200 Won/ 700 Won/ .

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2 100

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5.	가	180
6	183

1

가 가

가

Heat pump

60 70%

45 55 40 44
± 3 ,
1.5 4 18 19.5
± 0.5 .

50% , , 42%, 64%,

Psychrometric chart 가 , ,
가 .

-1.0 -1.4 -0.1
4

1.5

47 53%

2

1

가

가

1.

, $\dot{Q}_{require}$, \dot{Q}_{supply} , \dot{Q}_{Loss} .

$$\dot{Q}_{supply} = \dot{Q}_{require} + \dot{Q}_{Loss} \text{ ----- (2-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{supply} &= 0.735 \times 860 \times PS \times COP \\ &= 632.1 \times PS \times COP \text{ kcal/hr ----- (2-2)} \end{aligned}$$

(2-2) (-) , COP

$$COP_{H.P} = \frac{3,600 \times C_{p,air} \times \dot{V}_{air} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i V_i (T_{out,i} - T_{in,i})}{W_{E,HP} \times 860} \quad \text{----- (2-3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{require} &= W_{wet,i} \frac{(M_{w.b.f} - M_{w.b.i})}{t} \times q_{H_2O} \\ &= M_{d,d} \times q_{wet,\%} \quad \text{----- (2-4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{w.b.i} = \frac{W_{wet,i} - W_d}{W_{wet,i}} \times 100 \quad \text{----- (2-4-1)}$$

$$M_{w.b.f} = \frac{W_{wet,f} - W_d}{W_{wet,i}} \times 100 \quad \text{----- (2-4-2)}$$

$$M_{d,d} = \frac{M_{w.b.f} - M_{w.b.i}}{t} \quad \text{----- (2-4-3)}$$

$$D = \frac{W_{wet,i}}{H \times W \times L} \quad \text{----- (2-4-4)}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{Loss} = k A (T_{in} - T_{\infty}) \quad \text{----- (2-5)}$$

가 2-1 .

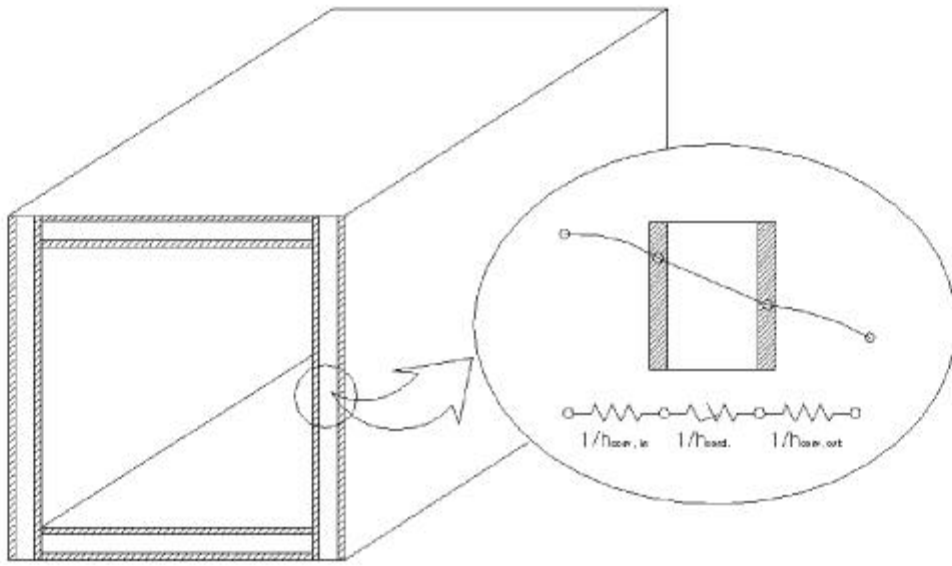


Fig. 2-1. Panel section and thermal resistance network of drying chamber.

(5%) , $k_s = 54 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$,
 , $k_t = 0.023 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$,

2, 348

가 .
 2-1 .

$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_{\text{conv.in}}} + \frac{1}{h_{\text{cond.}}} + \frac{1}{h_{\text{conv.out}}}} \quad \text{----- (2-5-1)}$$

$$h_{\text{cond.}} = \frac{k_t}{\Delta L} = \frac{0.023}{0.096} = 0.24 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$h_{conv.in} = \frac{k_{air.in}}{D_e} (0.023 Re_{L.in}^{4/5} Pr_{in}^{1/3}) = 10.88 \text{ W / m}^2 \cdot K$$

$$h_{conv.out} = \frac{k_{air.out}}{L} (0.0308 Re_{L.in}^{4/5} Pr_{in}^{1/3}) = 13.24 \text{ W / m}^2 \cdot K$$

$$(2-5-1) \quad ,$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10.88} + \frac{1}{0.24} + \frac{1}{13.214}} = 0.23 \text{ W / m}^2 \cdot K$$

가 $T_{in} = 55$, $T_{\infty} = 17$, $v = 5 \text{ m / s}$ (2-5)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_{Loss} &= 0.23A \times (55 - 17) \text{ (W)} \\ &= 7.53A \text{ (kcal/hr)} \end{aligned} \quad \text{----- (2-6)}$$

(2-4) (2-6)
(2-1)

$$\dot{Q}_{supply} = M_{d.d} \times q_{wet.\%} \times W_{wet.d} + 7.53A \quad \text{----- (2-7)}$$

A : (m²)

$W_{wet.d}$: 1 (kg)

(2-2), (2-3), (2-4) COP $W_{E.HP}$

$W_{wet.i}$, $W_{wet.f}$, W_d t 4, 14

. (2-1)

PS :
 COP :
 $W_{E,HP}$:
 Cp_{air} : (kcal /kg · k)
 ρ_{air} : (kg/m³)
 A_i : i
 i (m²)
 V_i : i (m/s)
 $T_{out,i}$: i
 i 가 (K)
 $T_{in,i}$: i 가
(K)
 t : (hr)
 D : (kg/m³)
 V : (m³)
 $M_{w.b.i}$: (%)
 $M_{w.b.f}$: (%)
 $M_{d,d}$: (%/hr)
 $W_{wet.i}$: (kg)
 $W_{wet.f}$: (kg)
 W_d : (kg)
 $\dot{q}_{require}$: (kcal /kg · hr)
 $\dot{q}_{wet.\%}$: (kcal /kg · %)
 q_{H_2O} : 1kg
(kcal /kg(H₂O))

$$\begin{aligned}
 & W_{wet.i}, W_{wet.f}, W_d \quad t \\
 & (2-4), (2-4-1), (2-4-2), (2-4-3), (2-4-4) \quad M_{w.b.i}, \\
 & M_{w.b.f}, M_{dd}, D \quad \dot{q}_{require} \quad 2-1 \quad . \\
 & W_{wet.i}, \\
 & V (= H \times W \times L) \quad , \dot{Q}_{require}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 2-1. Basic data for drying agricultural products (red pepper, oak mushroom, leaf tobacco) obtained by the experimental and theoretical analysis.

Agri cul - tural products	W _{wet.i} (kg)	W _{wet.f} (kg)	W _d (kg)	M _{wbi} (%)	M _{wbf} (%)	t (hr)	V (m ³)	D (kg/m ³)	M _{ld} (%/hr)	q _{wet} ,% (Kcal/kg .%)	$\dot{q}_{require}$ (Kcal/kg. hr)
Red pepper	34	9.996	5.27	84.5	13.9	36	0.74	45.95	1.96	17.92	35.14
Oak - mushroom	19.2	5.42	2.98	84.5	12.7	12.2	0.74	26.12	5.88	13.77	81.03
Leaf tobacco	1,155	164.01	120.12	89.6	3.8	135.1	15.37	75.15	0.64	11.7	7.437

2.

가

1

가.

(2-1)

2-1

(2-1) 가

$$\dot{Q}_{supply} = \dot{Q}_{required} + \dot{Q}_{loss} \quad \text{----- (2-1)}$$

* $\dot{Q}_{supply} = 632.1 \times PS \times COP$	}	----- (2-7)
* $\dot{Q}_{required} = M_{d,d} \times q_{wet,\%} \times W_{wet,d}$		
* $\dot{Q}_{loss} = 7.53 \times A$		

(2-1) (2-7)

$$W_{wet,d} = \frac{632.1 \times PS \times COP - 7.53 \times A}{M_{d,d} \times q_{wet,\%}} \quad \text{----- (2-8)}$$

$$, \quad W_{wet,d} = D(H \cdot W \cdot L) = D \cdot V \quad \text{----- (2-8-1)}$$

$$A = 2(H \cdot L + H \cdot W + L \cdot W) \quad \text{----- (2-8-2)}$$

(2-8) (2-8-1) (2-8-2)

$$V = (H \cdot W \cdot L) = \frac{632.1 \times COP \times PS - 15.06(H \cdot L + H \cdot W + L \cdot W)}{M_{dd} \times q_{wet, \%} \times D}$$

----- (2-9)

2-1
(2-9)

- : A = (m²)
- H = (m)
- L = (m)
- W = (m)
- W_{wet.d} = 1 (kg)
- V = (m³)

2-1 , (2-9)
 , (2-8-1) 1
 , (2-7)
 , (2-7)
 COP 1.6 .

1)

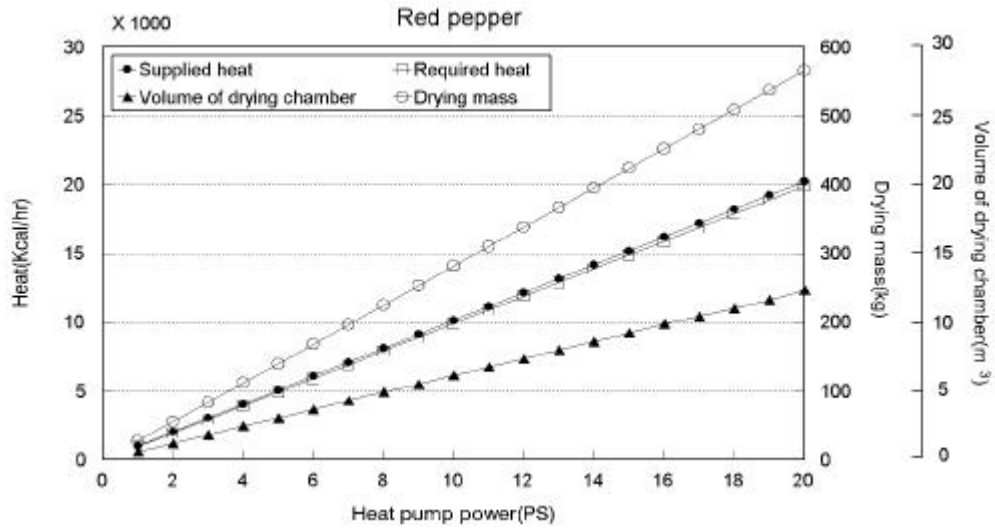


Fig. 2-2. Variation of drying mass, drying chamber volume, supply and require heat for red pepper drying with the size of the heat pump power(PS).

2-2

(2-7), (2-8), (2-9) 가

가 가

가

2-2

1PS

20PS

가

1m³

12m³

가

0.6m³/PS()

1PS

20PS

가

15kg

565kg

가

28.95kg/PS

(

2-2)

2-1

1kg

1,265kcal/kg

(2-2)

COP=1.6

1,011kcal/hr · PS

가 $\frac{1,011}{1,265} = 0.804 \text{ kcal/hr} \cdot \text{PS}$

2)

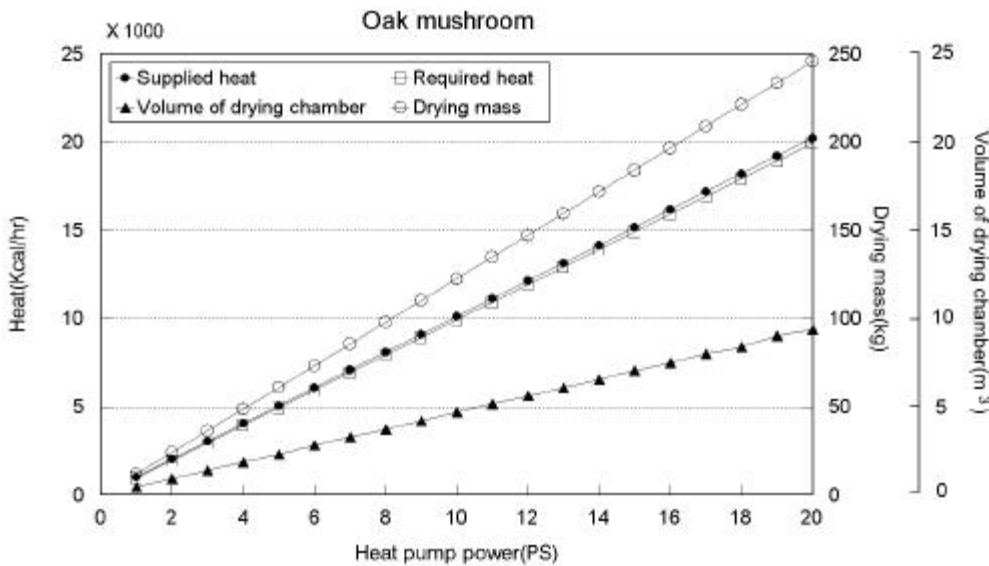


Fig. 2-3. Variation of drying mass, drying chamber volume, supply and require heat for the Oak mushroom drying with the size of the heat pump power(PS).

2-3

(2-7), (2-8), (2-9) 2-1

1-3

2-3
 0.45m³/PS()
 1m³ 9m³ 가
 10kg 249kg 가
 12.58kg/PS 가
 1PS 20PS 가
 1PS 20PS 가
 1

)가 , 1PS 20PS 가 150kg
 2950kg 가 147.5kg/ps
 2-1 1kg 1004.7kcal/kg
 , 1,125kcal/hr · PS (2-4)
 , 가 1.12kcal/hr · PS
 28 32
 , COP=1.76 , 가

- 1) (2-7), (2-8), (2-9) ,
 2-1 2-2, 2-3,
 2-4 ,
 .
- 2) 2-2 2-3 2-4 2-1
 2-2 .

Table 2-2. The basic data for the design of heat pump type dryer.

Agr. products \ Item	The volume of drying chamber per horse power of heat pump (m ³ /PS)	Optimum drying mass per horse power of heat pump (kg/PS)	Optimum drying mass per hour and horse power of heat pump (kg/hr · PS)
Red pepper	0.60	28.95	0.804
Oak musk-room	0.45	12.58	1.023
Leaf tobacco	0.20	147.5	1.12

2

1.

(M) (θ), (T) (H)가
4 4

Bakker-Arkena (1974)

4

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial X} = \frac{-hA_s(T - \theta)}{G_a \cdot c_a + G_a \cdot c_v \cdot H} \quad \text{----- (2-10)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{ha(T - \theta)}{\rho_p c_p} - \frac{h_{fg} + c_v(T - \theta)}{\rho_p c_p} G_a \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \quad \text{----- (2-11)}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \frac{\rho_p}{G_a} \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \quad \text{----- (2-12)}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} = -\frac{3De}{d^2} \cdot (M - Me) \quad \text{----- (2-13)}$$

$$T(x, 0) = T_{in}$$

$$H(x, 0) = H_{in}$$

$$\varrho(x, 0) = \varrho_0$$

$$N(x, 0) = M$$

$$T(0, t) = T_{in}$$

$$H(0, t) = H_{in}$$

2.

가.

(1991)

(1991)가 (2-14)

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = -\frac{3De}{d^2} \cdot (M - M_e) \text{ ----- (2-14)}$$

$$De = A M^B$$

$$A = 0.000041492(1 - RH) \exp(0.0405465 \vartheta)$$

$$B = 0.295258 + 0.00738769 \vartheta$$

$$d = 0.01898 + 0.02684M - 0.00227M^2 + 0.01186Mm_b$$

(1991)

, 가
(2-15)

$$Me = A \ln(-\ln(RH)) + C \text{ ----- (2-15)}$$

$$A = -0.05959$$

$$C = 0.17711 - 0.000015051T^2 - 0.0339181/m_b$$

(1991) (2-15)

(2-16)

Other

$$\frac{h_{fg}}{h'_{fg}} = 1 + (4.6003 - 2.1080/m_b) \exp(-16.78M) \text{ ----- (2-16)}$$

趙(1991)가

(Heldman Singh, 1981)

(2-17)

$$c_p = (1.441 + 4.187M)/(1 + M) \text{ ----- (2-17)}$$

趙(1991)가

1

(2-18)

$$A_s = \frac{0.1 \nu_p A_b}{m_b} \text{----- (2-18)}$$

$$A_b = 3.74 + 23.62 m_b - 1.76 m_b^2$$

Si etkei (1986)가 10-16mm, 15-25mm

$$N_U = 0.172 Re^{0.74} \text{----- (2-19)}$$

$$18mm \quad 50 \quad (2-20)$$

$$h = 44.93 V^{0.74} \text{----- (2-20)}$$

3.

(2-10) (2-13) Von Rosenberg(1977)
 (2-1) (x+ x/2, t+ t) (2-21)

$$\frac{T_{x+\sqrt{x}}^{t+\sqrt{t}} - T_x^{t+\sqrt{t}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-h A_s}{G_a (c_a + c_v H_{x+\sqrt{x}/2}^{t+\sqrt{t}})} (T_{x+\sqrt{x}/2}^{t+\sqrt{t}} - \theta_{x+\sqrt{x}/2}^{t+\sqrt{t}}) \text{----- (2-21)}$$

$$(T_{x+\sqrt{x}/2}^{t+\sqrt{t}} = 1/2(T_x^{t+\sqrt{t}} + T_{x+\sqrt{x}}^{t+\sqrt{t}}))$$

$$T_{x+\nabla x}^{t+\nabla t} = 2T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} - T_x^{t+\nabla t}$$

(2-21)

$$C_1 T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} + C_2 \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} = T_x^{t+\nabla t} \quad \text{----- (2-22)}$$

$$C_1 = 1 + \frac{h A_s \nabla x}{2G_a (c_a + c_v H_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t})} = 1 - C_2$$

$$C_2 = - \frac{h A_s x}{2G_a (c_a + c_v H_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t})}$$

(2-11) (x+ x/2, t+t)

(2-23)

$$\frac{\theta_{x+\nabla x}^{t+\nabla t} - \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t}}{\nabla x} = \frac{h A_s}{b_p c_p} T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} - \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t}$$

$$\frac{h_{fg} + c_a (T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} - \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t})}{b_p c_p} \cdot G_a \frac{(H_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} - H_x^t)}{\nabla x}$$

----- (2-23)

$$C_5 T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} + C_6 \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t} = \theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^t - C_4 h_{fg} \quad \text{----- (2-24)}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{h A_s \nabla}{b_p c_p}$$

$$C_4 = \frac{G_3 \nabla t}{\nabla x b_p c_p}$$

$$C_5 = c_a C_4 - C_3$$

$$C_6 = 1 + C_3 - c_a C_4$$

(2-22) (2-24)

$$T_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} \quad \Theta_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t}$$

$$T_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} = \frac{C_2}{C_5 C_2 - C_1 C_6} (\Theta_{x+\Delta x/2}^t - C_4 h_{fg} - \frac{C_6}{C_2} T_x^{t+\Delta t})$$

----- (2-25)

$$\Theta_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} = \frac{1}{C_2} (T_x^{t+\Delta t} - C_1 T_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t}) \quad \text{----- (2-26)}$$

(2-12) (x+ x/2, t+ t) ,

$$\frac{H_{x+\Delta x}^{t+\Delta t} - H_x^{t+\Delta t}}{\Delta x} = - \frac{b_p}{G_a} \frac{M_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} - M_{x+\Delta x/2}^t}{\Delta t}$$

----- (2-27)

$$H_{x+\Delta x}^{t+\Delta t} = H_x^{t+\Delta t} - \frac{\Delta x b_p}{\Delta t G_a} (M_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} - M_{x+\Delta x/2}^t) \quad \text{----- (2-28)}$$

(2-14) (x+ x/2, t) ,

4 Runge-Kutter (M_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t}) .

(1) t .

(2) (x+ x/2, t) 4 Runge-Kutter

$$M_{x+\Delta x/2}^{t+\Delta t} .$$

- (3) (3-9) $H_{x+\nabla x}^{t+\nabla t}$.
- (4) (3-16) $T_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t/2}$.
- (5) (3-17) $\theta_{x+\nabla x/2}^{t+\nabla t/2}$.
- (6) x x (2)
- (5) .
- (7) (1) (6)

4.

가.

25%(d. b.) 400%(d. b.) 0.8m
 가 가 가
 (2-29)

$$q_f = m_{in} \{ h_{in} - (1 - R) \cdot h_a - R \cdot h_r \} \text{ ----- (2-29)}$$

$$\nabla t \text{ 가 } q_f \nabla t \text{ 가 } q_f \text{ 가} \text{ (2-30)}$$

$$Q_P = \frac{3.6V \nabla P}{\Delta P} \cdot t \text{ ----- (2-30)}$$

∇P
 가 Ergun(1952) (2-31)

$$\frac{\nabla P}{L} = [C_1 \cdot \frac{R_e}{1 - \epsilon} + C_2] \left[\frac{(1 - \epsilon)^2 \cdot \rho \cdot V^2}{D_p \cdot \epsilon^2 \cdot R_e} \right] \text{----- (2-31)}$$

$C_1 = 50$ (2-31) $C_1=1.54, C_2=1.083$
(2-32)

$$\frac{\nabla P}{L} = (2.2 \cdot R_e + 1.083) \left(20.07 \cdot \frac{V^2}{D_p \cdot R_e} \right) \text{----- (2-32)}$$

가

, (2-33)

$$Q = \frac{Q_f}{\lambda_f} + Q_p \text{----- (2-33)}$$

1)

$0.0 \leq (T) \leq 80.0$
 $0.0 \leq (V) \leq 50.0 \text{ cm/n}^2$ ----- (2-34)
 $0.0 \leq (R) \leq 1.0$

2)

$(C) \geq 210\text{ng}/100\text{g}$ - dry matter
 $(t) \leq 35.0 \text{ hr}$
 $(M) \geq 15\% \text{ (d. b.)}$ ----- (2-35)

15% (d. b.)

(, 1989).

100g 370ng , 가

가

100g 210ng

(, 1991),

(2-36)

(, 1989)

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -kC \text{ ----- (2-36)}$$

$$k = k_0 \exp (-E_{ac}/RgT)$$

$$\ln(k) = 401879 - 1.9466M + 3.2619M^2$$

$$E_{ac} = 7698.3 - 692. /58M + 1911.2M^2$$

Box Complex

2-5

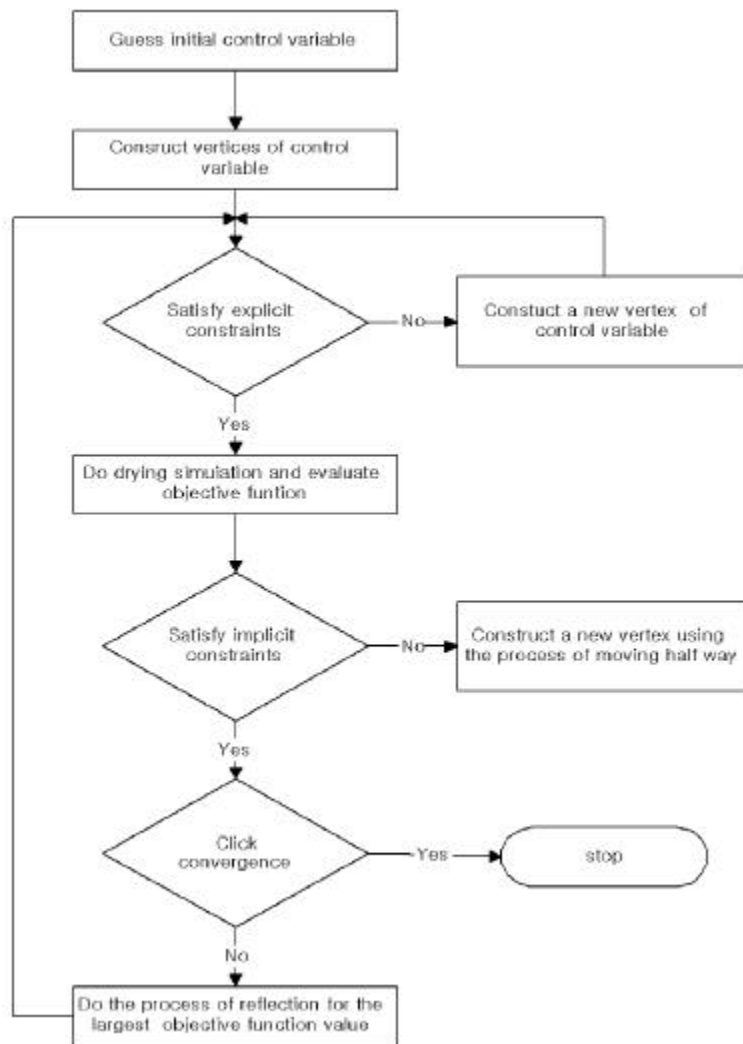


Fig. 2-5. Flow chart of computer program for red pepper drying optimization.

Complex 2

1.3

1

2

3

1

Ab : (cm²)
As : (m²/m³)
C : (ng/100g-dry matter)
ca : (kJ/kg. K)
cav : (ng/100g-dry matter)
cb : (ng/100g-dry matter)
cp : (kJ/kg. K)
cv : (kJ/kg. K)
De : (kJ/kg. K)
Dp : (n)
d : (cm)
Ga : (kg/hr. m²)
H : (kg-H₂O/kg-dry air)
Hir : ((kg-H₂O/kg-dry air)
h : (kJ/hr. m². K)
ha : ((kJ/kg-dry air)
hfg : (kJ/kg)
h' fg : (kJ/kg)
hir : ((kJ/kg-dry air)
L : (n)
M : (dec. , d. b.)
Me : (dec. , d. b.)

Mb : (dec. , d. b.)
No : (dec. , d. b.)
min : (kg-dry air/hr)
nb : (g)
Nu : Nusselt
Q : (kJ)
Qf : 가 (kJ)
Qp : (kJ)
qf : (kJ/hr)
R : (dec)
Re : Reynolds
Rg : (1.987 cal/mole.K)
RH : (dec)
T : ()
Tin : ()
t : (hr)
tm : (hr)
V : (π/s)
x : (n)
P : (Pa)
: (0.3)
p : (0.35)
: ()
0 : ()
p : (kg/n²)
MR :

1) 1

2-3 1

1kg 9721kJ

3. 18-7. 98

2-3. 1

Optimal Control Variables			Energy consumption	Total drying time	Carotenoid retention		Fan power	Tray exchanging time	
T1) ()	V2) (cm/n2)	R3) (dec.)	(kJ/kg, H2O)	(hr)	C4)	C5)	kw/n2	M6) (% d. b.)	tr7) (hr)
51.9	34.9	0.506	9721	34.8	210.3	236.2	1.24	non mixing	
58.4	15.5	0.629	4984	34.4	231.2	249.6	0.16	100.0	16.4
58.3	22.2	0.858	4386	34.4	210.5	216.3	0.40	150.0	14.6

Note : 1) Drying air temperature

2) Air flow rate

3) Exhaust air recycle ratio

4) Carotenoid retention of bottom layer (ng/100g dry matter)

5) Average carotenoid retention (ng/100g dry matter)

6), 7) Moisture content of bottom layer and drying time,

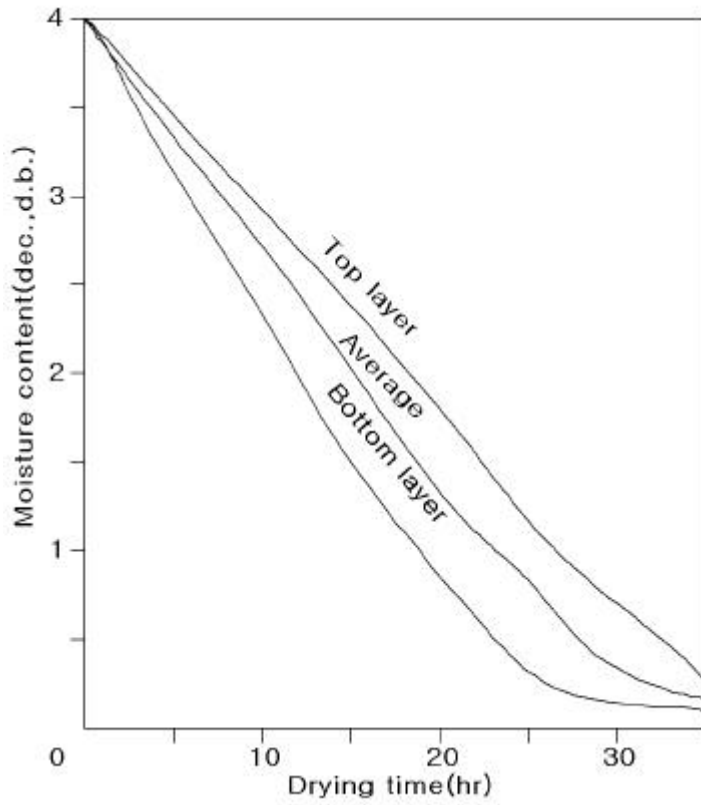
respectively when red pepper are mixed by exchanging trays

2-6

9.2%(d. b.)

25%(d. b.)

15.8%(d. b.)



2-6.

1

(non-mixing)

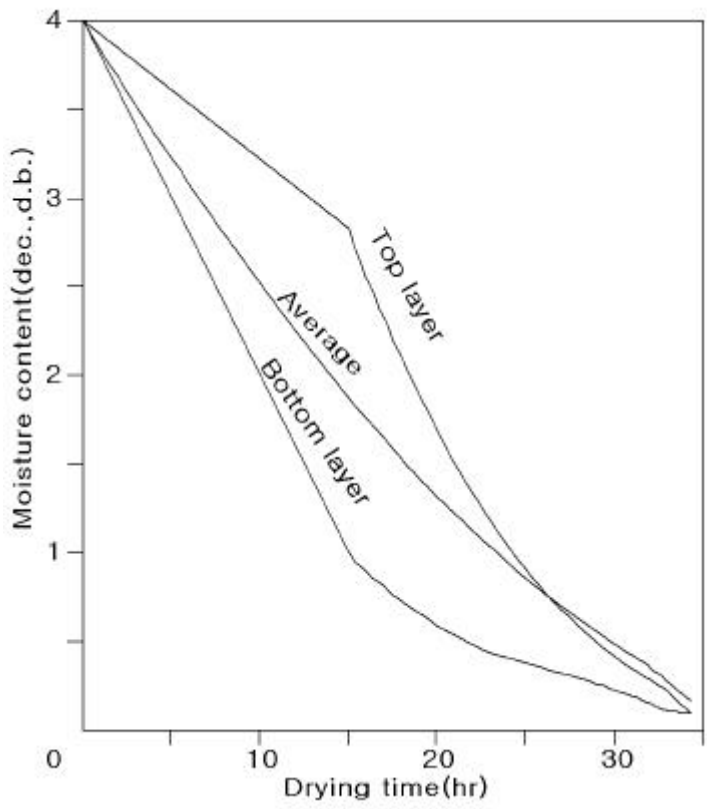
2-3

150%(d. b.)

가 100%(d. b.)

100%(d. b.) 가 .

1
 100%(d. b.) 16.4
 58.4 ,
 15.5 cm/m², 0.629, 0.16kW/m²
 231.2mg/100g-dry water
 2-7 .



2-7. 1 (mixing)

15. 1%(d. b.)

15. 3%(d. b.)

21%(d. b.)

25%(d. b.)

2) 2 3

2

100, 150, 200 250%(d. b.)

4가

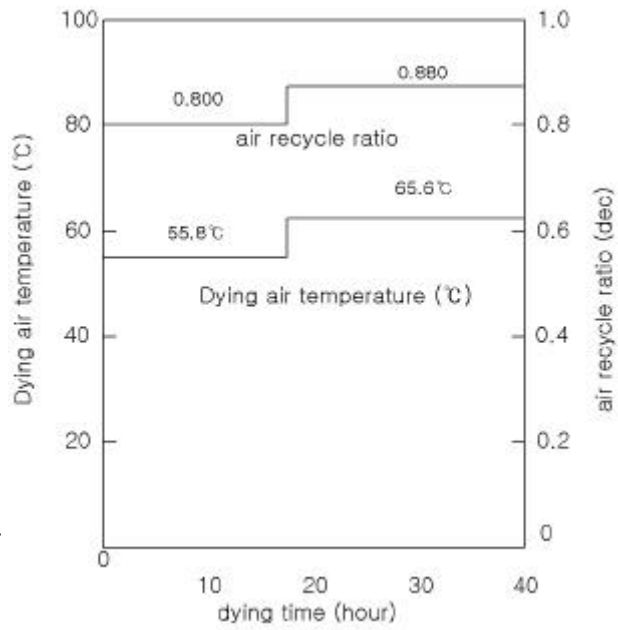
2

2-4

2-4. 2

Step changing time		Optimal Control Variables				Energy consumption	Total drying time	Carotenoid retention		Fan power	Tray exchanging time	
Mb (% d. b.)	t (hr)	step	T (°C)	V (cm/n ²)	R (dec.)	(kJ/kg, H ₂ O)	(hr)	Cb	Ca	kw/n ²	Mb (% d. b.)	tm (hr)
100	19.8	1st	55.8	18.1	0.800	4186	34.8	210.3	224.6	0.24	100	19.8
		2nd	65.6		0.880							
150	13.2	1st	58.5	17.1	0.653	4290	33.2	212.3	227.6	0.21	100	15.8
		2nd	64.2		0.884							
200	8.0	1st	64.2	20.3	0.695	4669	34.8	210.1	228.0	0.32	100	15.0
		2nd	55.2		0.823							
250	5.4	1st	67.8	17.5	0.592	4250	30.4	211.4	224.3	0.22	100	13.2
		2nd	63.2		0.852							

2-4 , 2 1
 가 100%(d. b.) 19.8
 55.8
 0.88 65.6 0.80
 2-8



2-8. 2 (18.9 cm/n2)

2-9 100%(d. b.)
 1%(d. b.)
 21.4% (d. b.)
 2-5 3 2-5 2가
 가 4.4
 2-10

6

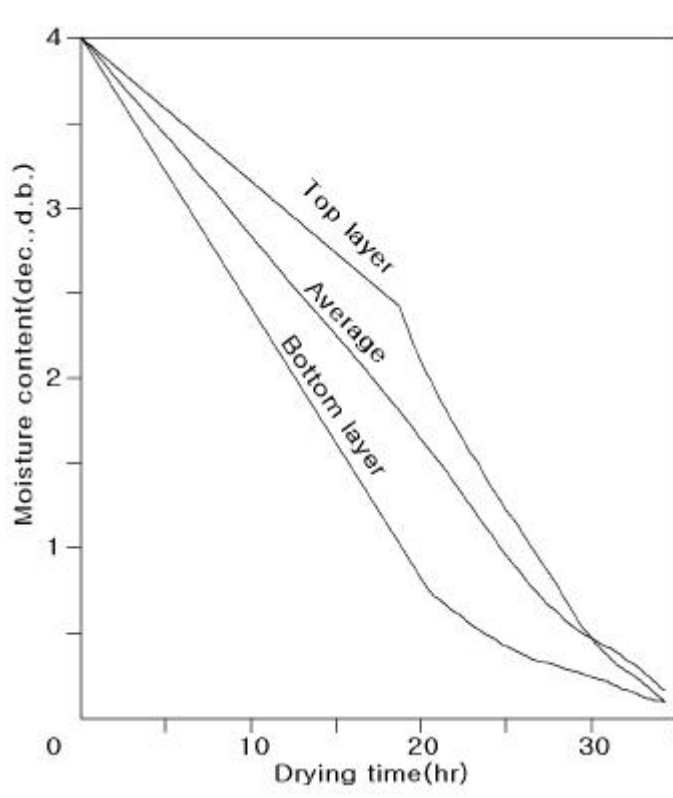
11.6

66.2

- 58.4 - 66.9 3

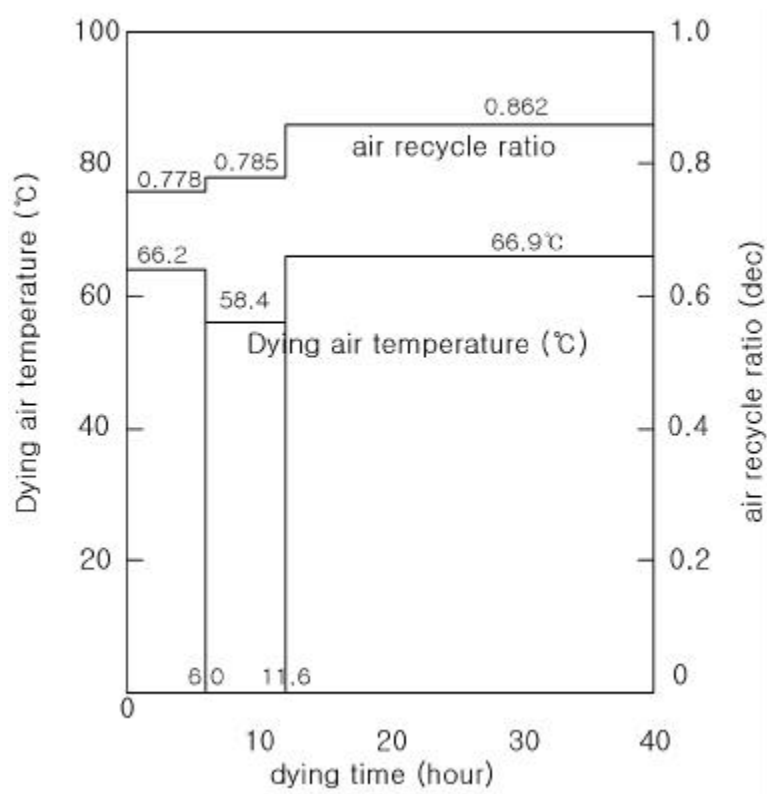
0.778 - 0.785 - 0.862

3

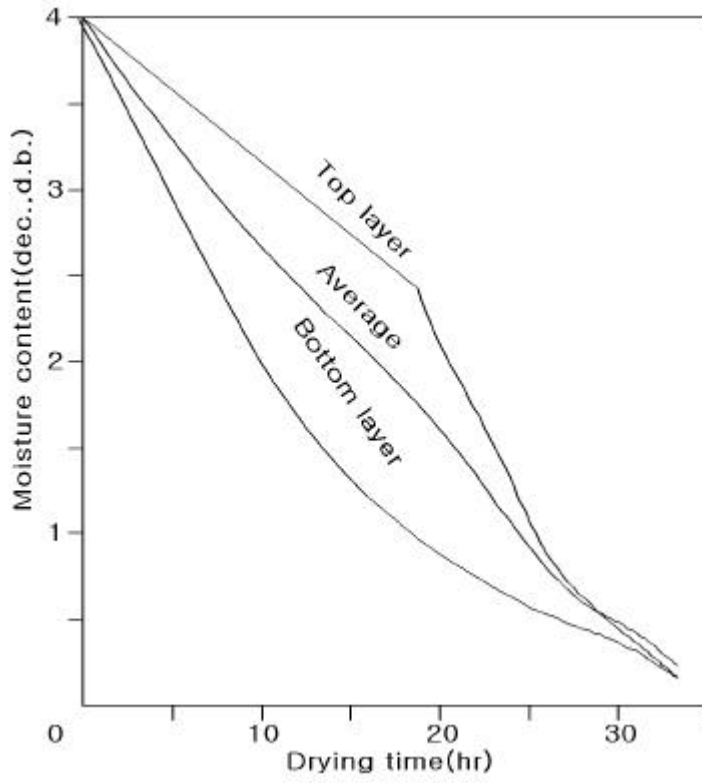


2-9.

2



2-10.



2-11. 3

3)

2-6

가

4가

3

1

16.5-57.2%

2

가

3

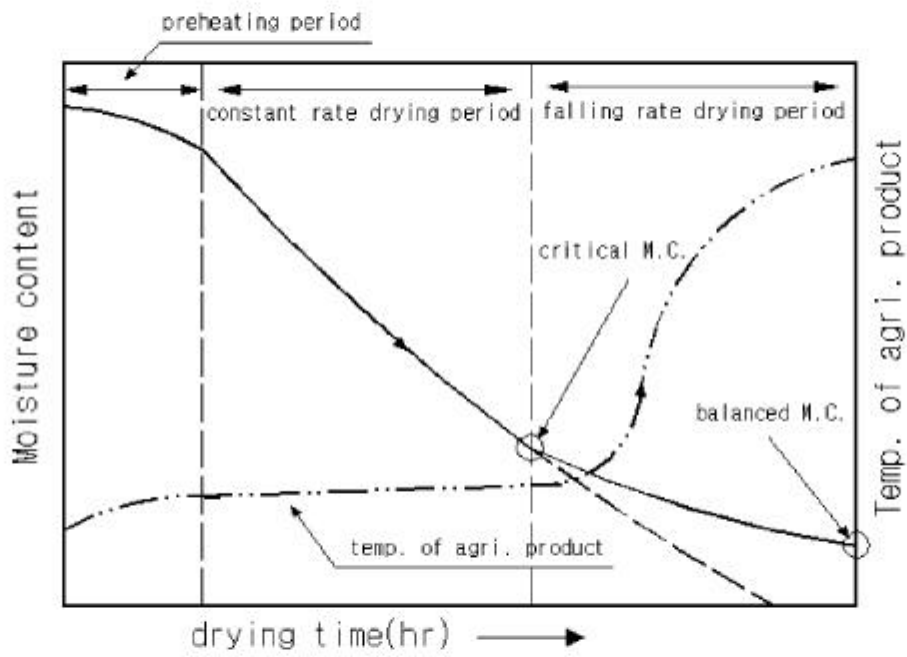
가

2-6. 4가

Step changing method	Optimal Control Variables			Energy consumption (kJ/kg, H ₂ O)	Total drying time (hr)	Fan power (kw/m ²)	
	step	T (°C)	V (cm/m ²)				R (dec.)
Single step (Non-mixing)	1st	51.9	34.9	0.506	9721	34.8	1.27
Single step (mixing)	1st	58.4	15.5	0.629	4984	34.4	0.16
Double step (mixing)	1st	55.4	18.1	0.800	4186	34.8	0.24
	2nd	65.6		0.880			
Triple step (mixing)	1st	66.2	18.9	0.778	4161	28.2	0.27
	2nd	58.4		0.785			
	3rd	66.9		0.862			

5. (, ,)

가.



$$dW_d = W_d$$

(2-37)

V

$$V = \frac{W_d}{\rho_d} + \frac{W_w}{\rho_w} \quad \text{----- (2-38)}$$

$$M_d \quad .$$

$$M_d = \frac{W_w}{W_d} + \frac{M_d \times W_d}{\Theta_w} = W_d \times \left(\frac{1}{\Theta_d} + \frac{M_d}{\Theta_w} \right) \quad \text{----- (2-39)}$$

$$\therefore V = \Theta M_d + b \quad \text{----- (2-40)}$$

(2-40) (parameter) a b
 . , V , S
 . , V , L 3 , , S , I 2

$$S = C_1 L^2, \quad V = C_2 L^3, \quad L = C_3 S^{1/2},$$

$$V = C_4 S^{3/2}, \quad S = C_5 V^{2/3} .$$

$$V_o, \quad S_o \quad \text{가} \quad V,$$

S .

$$S_o = C_6 V_o, \quad S = C_6 V,$$

$$\therefore S = S_o \left(\frac{V}{V_o} \right)^{2/3} \quad \text{----- (2-41)}$$

(2-41) (2-37) .

$$\frac{dM_d}{d\Theta} = \frac{-\Theta \cdot S_o \cdot (t - t') \cdot \frac{(aM_d + b)^{2/3}}{(aM_{d0} + b)^{2/3}}}{W_d} \quad \text{----- (2-42)}$$

(2-42)

2-12

(2-42)

$$\frac{dM_d}{d\theta} = (-\beta) \cdot (aM_d + b)^{2/3} \text{ ----- (2-43)}$$

$$\beta = -\alpha(t-t') \cdot \frac{S_o(t-t')}{(aM_{do} + b)^{2/3} \cdot W_d}$$

$$M_d = M_{do}(\theta=0) \qquad M_d$$

. (2-43) .

$$(aM_d + b)^{-2/3} \cdot dM_d = -\beta d\theta$$

$$\int_{M_{do}}^{M_d} (aM_d + b)^{-2/3} \cdot dM_d = - \int_0^\theta \beta d\theta$$

$$M_d = \left[\left\{ (aM_{do} + b)^{1/3} + \frac{\lambda}{3} \theta \right\}^3 - b \right] \cdot \frac{1}{a} \text{ ----- (2-44)}$$

$$\lambda = a \cdot \beta$$

가 . (2-42) , M_{do} , a, b .

$$\theta = -\frac{3}{\lambda} \left[(aM_{do} + b)^{1/3} - (aM_d + b)^{1/3} \right] \text{ ----- (2-45)}$$

(2-45) , θ

M_{do} , M_d , a , b .

(2-43), (2-44) (2-45)

가 가

, .

Nonenclature

M_d : moisture content, (% d. b)

M_{d_0} : Initial moisture content(% d. b)

S : Surface area of sample(m^2)

S_0 : Initial surface area of sample(m^2)

L : length(m)

$C_1 \sim C_6$: constant.

V : Volume of sample(m^3)

V_0 : Initial volume of sample(m^3)

t : Temperature of drying air(°C)

t' : wet-bulb temperature of drying air(°C)

W_d : mass of solid matter in drying sample(kg)

W_w : moisture mass in drying sample(kg)

α : Drying velocity constant (% d. b, $hr^{-1}m^{-2}$)

θ : Drying time(hr)

ρ_d : Density of solid matter in drying sample(kg/m^3)

ρ_w : Density of moisture in drying sample(kg/m^3)

(2-28) (2-36)

●

, 1998 11
, 37.2mm 3.4mm
, 1999 3 ,
1999 4 ,

●

5-1
(KEIT elec, Lab. RD-hoo, JAPAN) , 50
30 30 ,
, 30 가 0.01gr 가

가

, 가 .
, ,
.

(2-40)

a, b

, (2-42)

1)

7)

()

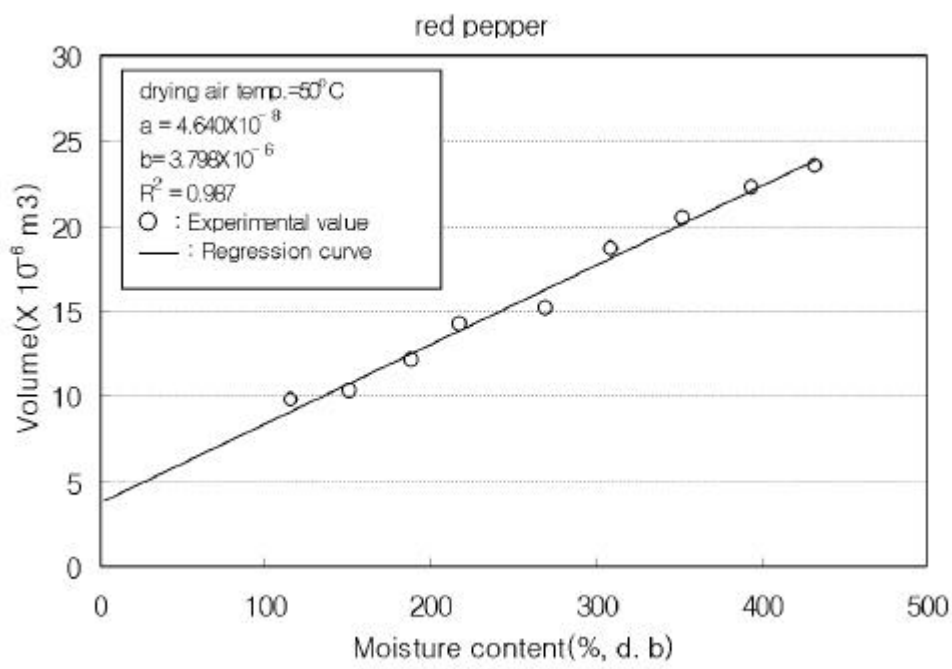


Fig. 2-13. Relationship between the moisture content and the volume of red pepper during the drying.

2-13

가

$$V \quad M_d \quad (2-40)$$

) ()

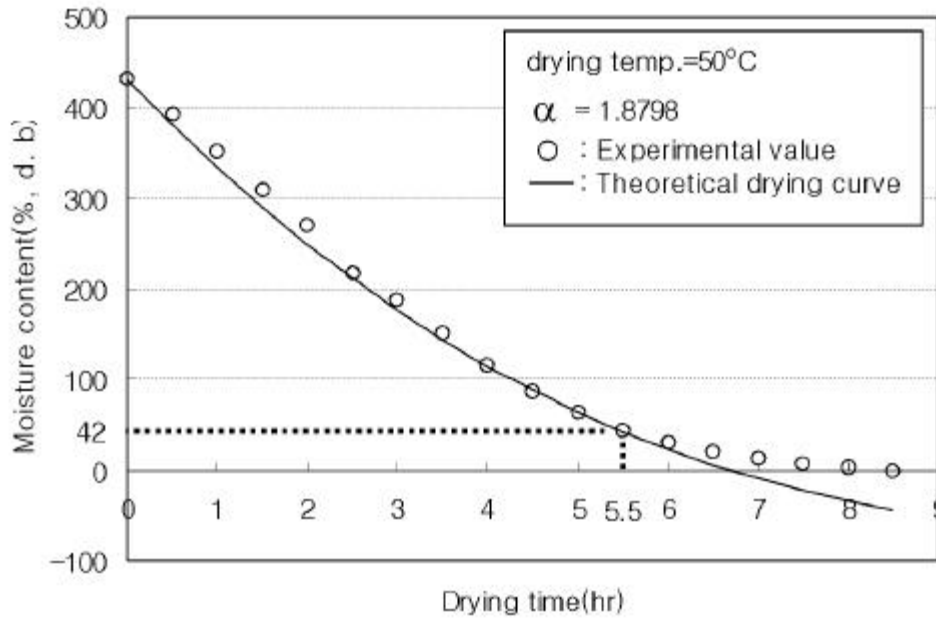


Fig. 2-14. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying curve of the red pepper.

2-14

(2-43)

$$a, b, \quad (2-45)$$

가 . 2-14

42%

가

64.7%

) ()

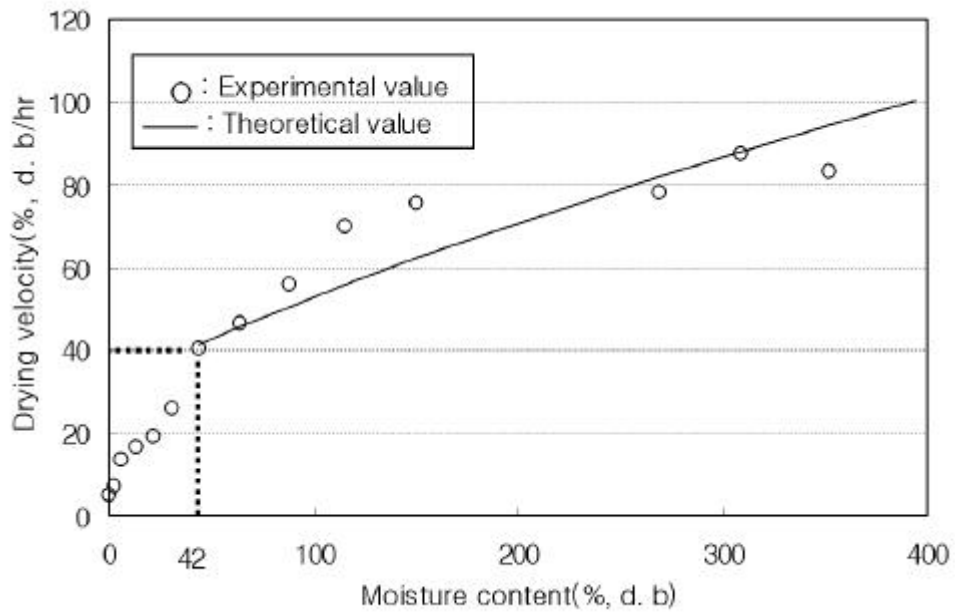


Fig. 2-15. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying rate of the red pepper.

2-15

가 (2-42)

42%

2)

가)

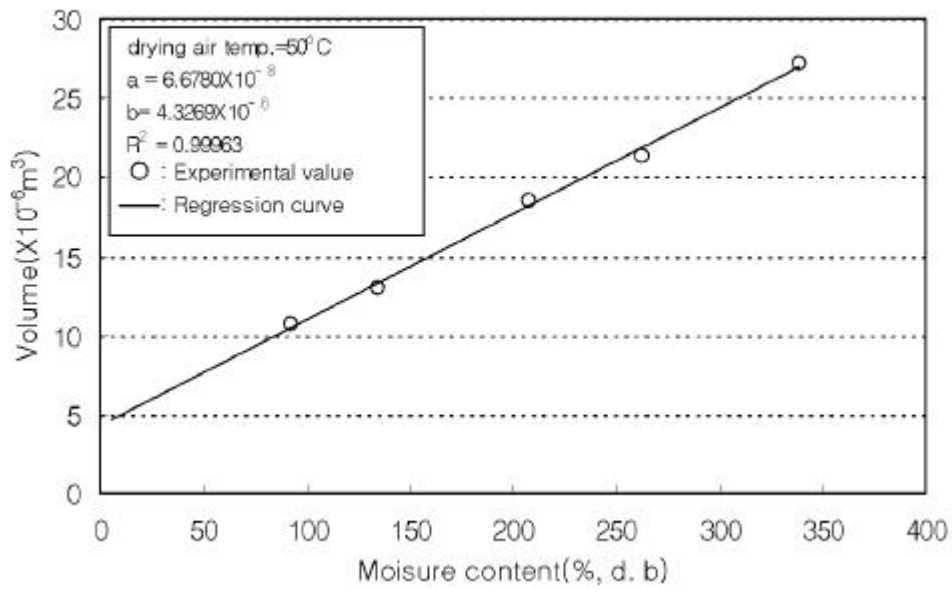


Fig. 2-16. Relationship between the moisture content and the volume of Oak mushroom drying the drying.

2-16
(2-40)

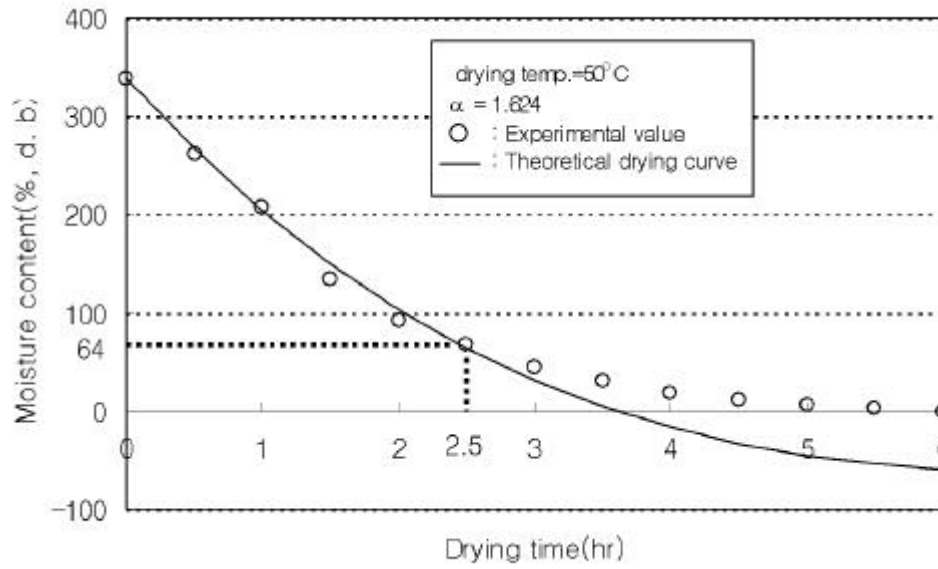


Fig. 2-17. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying curve of the Oak mushroom.

2-17

64%, d. b

8.5 64%가

6.0 41.7% 2.5

) ()

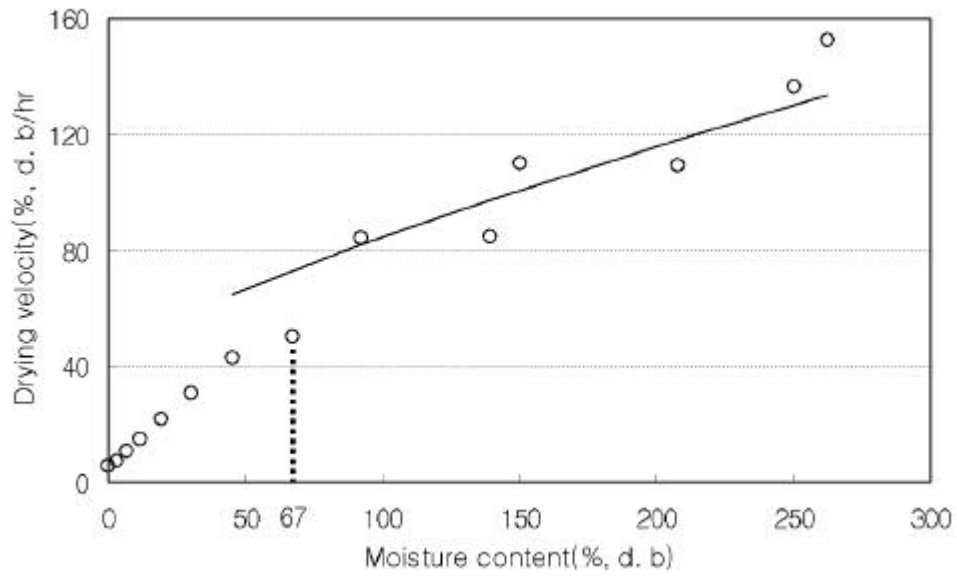


Fig. 2-18. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying rate of the Oak mushroom.

2-18

64%
64%

가

3)

가)

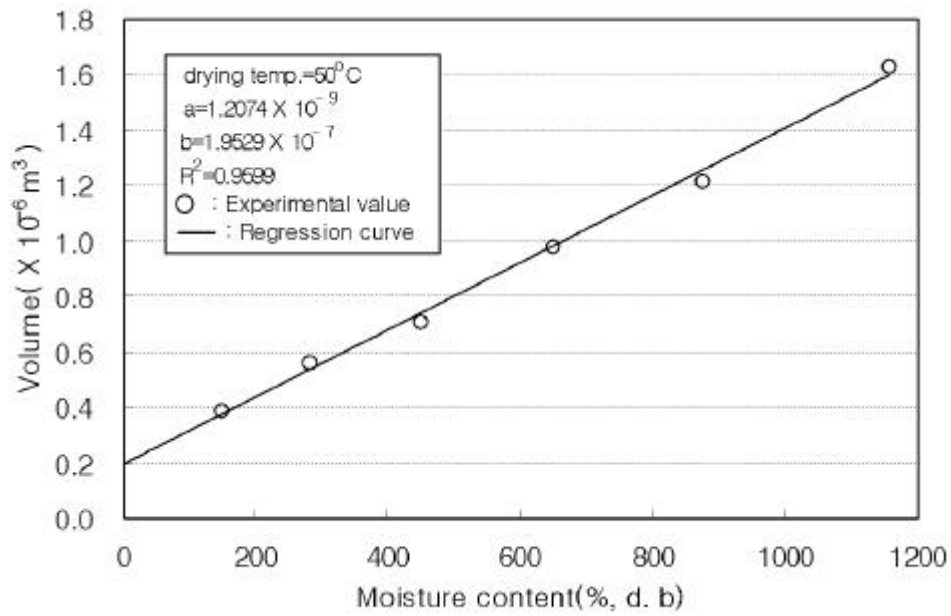


Fig. 2-19. Relationship between the moisture content and the volume of the sliced radish during the drying.

2-19 ($w \times h \times$)가 12.9m × 3.4m × 37.2m

(2-40)

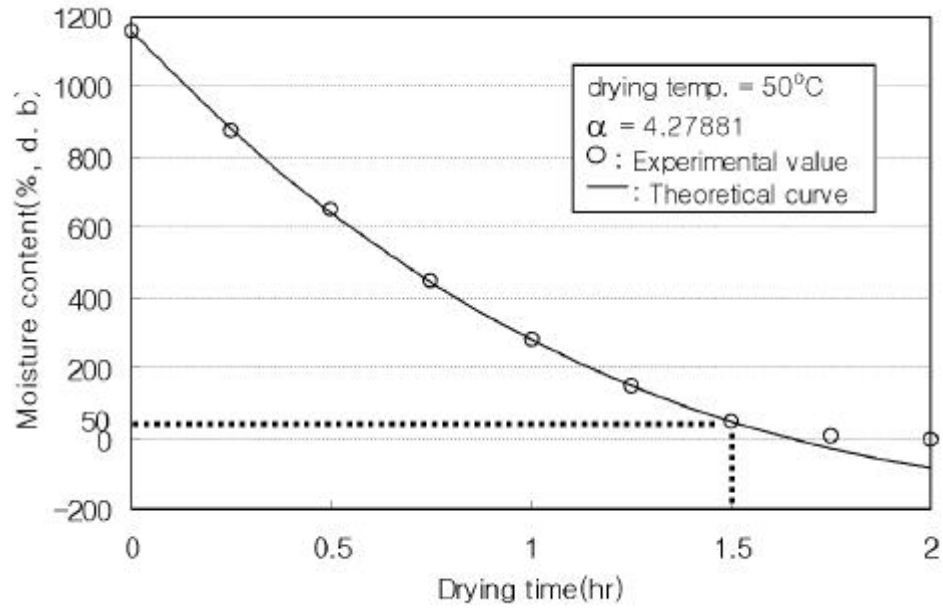


Fig. 2-20. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying curve of the sliced radish.

2-20

50%

75%가

) ()

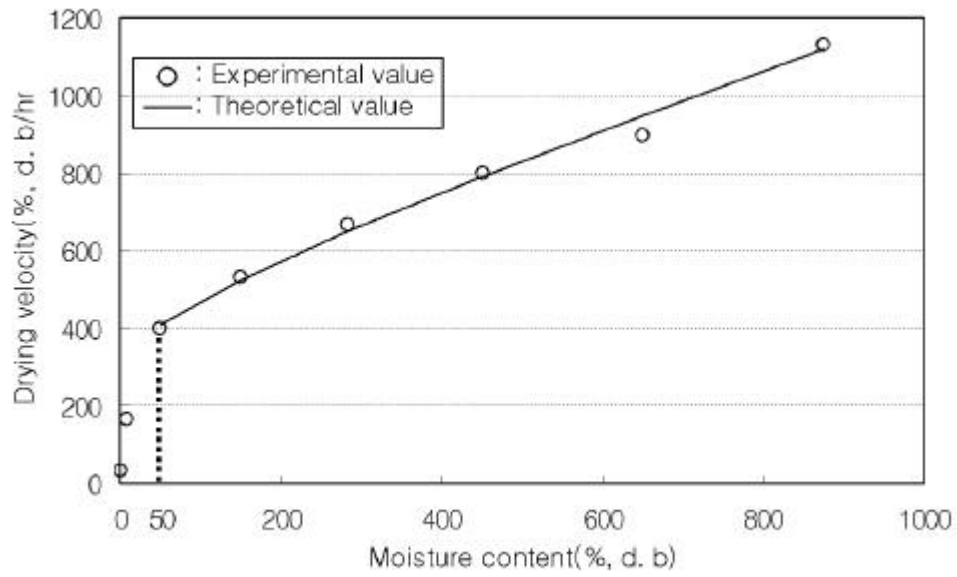


Fig. 2-21. Comparison of theoretical and experimental drying rate of the sliced radish.

2-21

50%

(2-43) 가

3

가
가

.
.
.
(, , ,)

1.

: \dot{Q}_1 (kJ/hr)

가 , B ²⁻²² , A
, C , D

$$\dot{Q}_1 = U \times A \times (t_1 - t_2 + t_3) \text{ ----- (2-46)}$$

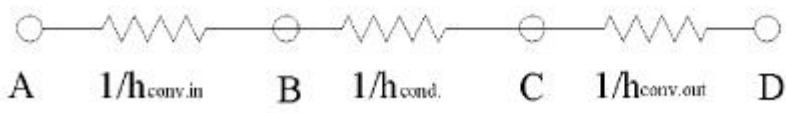
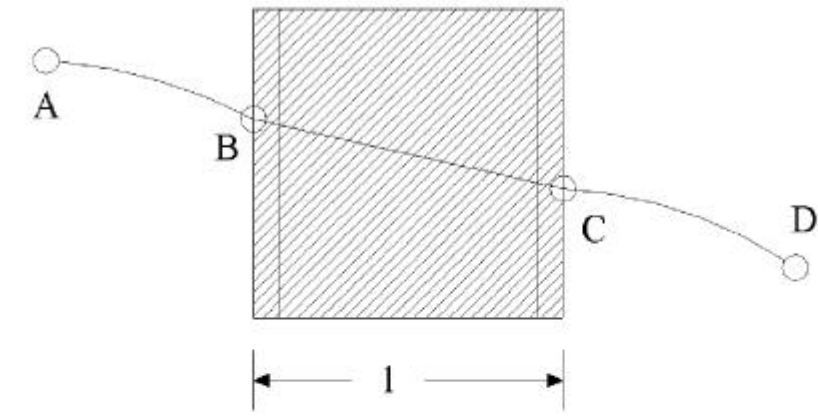
U : (kJ/m² · hr ·)

A : (m²)

t_1 : ()

t_2 : ()

t_3 : 가 ()



$t_1 + t_{rad.}$, 가
 2.5 가
 t_1 .
 5 .
 U .
 10cm 2mm 9.6cm .

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_{conv.in}} + \frac{1}{h_{cond.}} + \frac{1}{h_{conv.out}}} \quad (kJ/m^2 \cdot hr \cdot K) \quad \text{----- (2-47)}$$

- $h_{conv.in} :$ (kcal/hr · m² · K)
- $h_{cond.} :$ (kcal/hr · m² · K)
- $h_{conv.out} :$ (kcal/hr · m² · K)

가.

Rayleigh

$$Ra_L = \frac{g \beta (T_s - T_\infty) L^3}{\nu \alpha} \text{----- (2-47-a)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ra_L &= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 0.00351 \text{ K}^{-1} \times (7 \text{ } - \text{ } 5 \text{ }) \times 1.5^3 \text{ m}^3}{12.41 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \times 20.52 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\ &= 9.11 \times 10^8 \end{aligned}$$

$$Nu_L = 0.68 + \frac{0.670 Ra_L^{1/4}}{[1 + (0.492/pr)^{9/16}]^{4/9}} \text{----- (2-47-b)}$$

$$Nu_L = 0.68 + \frac{0.670 \times (9.11 \times 10^8)^{1/4}}{[1 + (0.492/0.71)^{9/16}]^{4/9}} = 90.21$$

$$h_{conv} = \frac{k}{H} Nu_L \text{----- (2-47-c)}$$

$$h_{conv, in} = \frac{25.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}}{1.5 \text{ m}} \times 90.21 = 1.51 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$h_{cond.} = \frac{k}{l} \quad (W/m^2 \cdot K) \quad \text{----- (2-47-d)}$$

$$k : \quad (W/m \cdot K)$$

$$l : \quad (m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{cond.} &= \frac{0.023 \text{ W/m} \cdot k}{0.096 \text{ m}} = 0.240 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot K \\ &= 0.240 \text{ J/s} \cdot m^2 \cdot K = 0.863 \text{ kJ/hr} \cdot m^2 \cdot K \end{aligned}$$

$$h_{conv, out} = 5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot K \quad (5.6 \text{ m/s})$$

(2-47)

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1.51 (W/m^2 \cdot K)} + \frac{1}{0.24 (W/m^2 \cdot K)} + \frac{1}{5 (W/m^2 \cdot K)}} \\ &= 0.2 (W/m^2 \cdot K) = 0.71 (kJ/m^2 \cdot hr \cdot K) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{Q}_A &= U \times A_{side} \times (T_{out} - T_{in}) + U \times A_{top} \times (T_{out} - T_{in}) \\ &+ U \times A_{F,R} \times (T_{out} - T_{in}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_A &= 0.71 \text{kJ/hr} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times [(2.18\text{m} \times 2.2\text{m} + 2.18\text{m} \times 5.17\text{m}) \times 2 \\ &\quad + (2.18\text{m} \times 5.17\text{m})] \times (10 - 5 + 2.5) \\ &= 231.16 \text{kJ/hr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{Q}_B = U \times A_{\text{bott.}} \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_B &= 0.71 \text{kJ/hr} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times (2.18\text{m} \times 5.17) \times (10 - 5) \\ &= 40.01 \text{kJ/hr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{Q}_1 &= \dot{Q}_A + \dot{Q}_B = 231.16 \text{kJ/hr} + 40.01 \text{kJ/hr} \\ &= 271.17 \text{kJ/hr}\end{aligned}$$

$$A_{\text{side}} : \quad 2 \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

$$A_{\text{bott}} : \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

$$A_{\text{top}} : \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

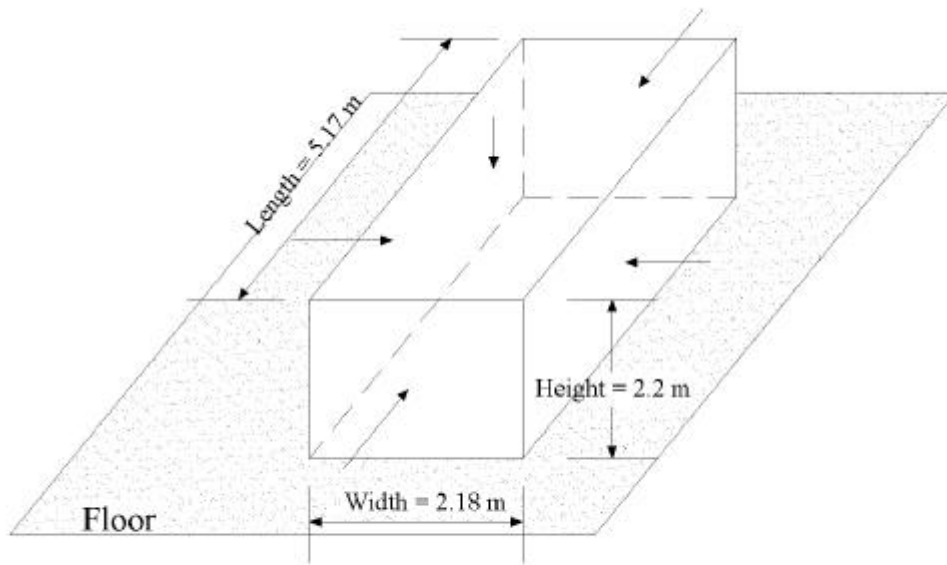
$$A_{F,R} : \quad 2 \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

$$T_{\text{out}} : \quad + \quad \text{가} \quad (\text{K})$$

$$T_{\text{in}} : \quad (\text{K})$$

$$T_g : \quad (\text{K})$$

(2). 가 Q_A 4 1
 , Q_B 5
 3-2 ,
 가 .



2-23.

가

2. : \dot{Q}_2 (kJ/hr)

(2-48)

가 . 20
 , 가 .

2

$$Q_2 = \frac{G \times c \times (t_a - t_b)}{T} \text{----- (2-48)}$$

G : (kg)

3. : \dot{Q}_3 (kJ/hr)

(2-49) (2).

$$\dot{Q}_3 = \dot{Q}_2 \times 1.1 \text{ ----- (2-49)}$$

1.1

$$\dot{Q}_3 = 28.35G \text{ kJ/hr} \times 1.1 = 31.19G \text{ kJ/hr} = 44651.25 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

4. : \dot{Q}_4 (kJ/hr)

(2).

(2-50)

$$\dot{Q}_4 = G \times \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2} \text{ ----- (2-50)}$$

G : (kg)

q_1 : (kJ/kg × hr)

q_2 : (kJ/kg × hr)

, 20

121.2 mW/kg , 5

31.5 mW/kg .

2

$$\dot{Q}_4 = \frac{G \times (121.2 + 31.5) \text{ mW/kg}}{2} = 76.35 \times 10^{-3} G \text{ W} = 0.27G \text{ kJ/hr}$$

5. : \dot{Q}_5 (kJ/hr)

가 1 가 .
가 가 .

$$\dot{Q}_5 = \frac{V \times (h_a - h_r) \times N_f}{t} \text{----- (2-51)}$$

- V : (m³)
- h_a : (kJ/m³)
- h_r : 內 (kJ/m³)
- N_f :
- t :

2-23 W×L×H = 2.18m ×
5. 17m × 2.2m = 24.8m³ , h_a 10 , 50%RH
4.8 kcal/kg ρ = 0.808m³/kg h_a
24.83 kJ/m³ . 內 h_r 10 , 50%RH
4.1 kcal/kg ρ = 0.794m³/kg
h_r 21.57 kJ/m³ .

$$\dot{Q}_5 = \frac{24.8m^3 \times (24.83kJ/m^3 - 21.57kJ/m^3) \times 1}{2hr} = 40.43kJ/hr$$

6. : Q_6 (kJ/hr)

$$\dot{Q}_6 = \frac{PL \times HL \times P}{t} \text{----- (2-52)}$$

PL : (kW)

P : (kJ/kWh)

HL : 1 (hr)

t : (hr)

가 . 40 W 4 가 1.6 kW
 1 kW 1.04 kJ/hr 71.1 % ()

$$\dot{Q}_6 = \frac{1.6kW \times 1.04kJ/kWhr \times 2hr}{2hr} = 1.66kJ/hr$$

7. : Q_7 (kJ/hr)

$$\dot{Q}_7 = PUF \times NF \times P \text{----- (2-53)}$$

PUF : (kW)

NF :

P : (kJ/kWh)

1.5 kW 1 가 78% , 1 kW
 0.79 kJ/hr

$$\dot{Q}_7 = 1.5kW \times 1 \times 0.79kJ/kW \text{ hr} = 1.19 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

8. : \dot{Q}_T (kJ/hr)

가 .

$$\dot{Q}_T = \sum_{i=1}^7 \dot{Q}_i \times 1.1 \quad (11\%) \quad \text{----- (2-54)}$$

$$\dot{Q}_T = (\dot{Q}_1 + \dot{Q}_2 + \dot{Q}_3 + \dot{Q}_4 + \dot{Q}_5 + \dot{Q}_6 + \dot{Q}_7) \times 1.1$$

$$= (271.17 + 28.35G + 31.19G + 0.27G + 40.43 + 1.66 + 1.19) \times 1.1 \quad (kJ/hr)$$

$$= 345.9 + 65.79G \quad kJ/hr$$

9.

$$(2-46) \quad (2-53)$$

,

2-25

2-7 .

2- 7.

(PS)

	(kg)	(kJ/kg)	(nW/kg)		(kJ/hr)	(kJ/hr · kg)	(PS)
			5	20			
	300	3. 78	31. 5	121. 2	20124. 4	67. 1	8
	600				39861. 6	66. 4	15
	900				59598. 9	66. 2	23
	1200				79336. 2	66. 1	30
	300	3. 75	41. 2	218. 2	20031. 8	66. 8	8
	600				39676. 6	66. 1	15
	900				59321. 3	65. 9	22
	1200				78966. 0	65. 8	30
	300	3. 88	58. 2	209. 0	20712. 2	69. 0	8
	600				41037. 2	68. 4	16
	900				61362. 2	68. 2	23
	1200				81687. 2	68. 1	31
	300	4. 66	24. 2	145. 5	21589. 8	72. 0	8
	600				42792. 4	71. 3	16
	900				63995. 1	71. 1	24
	1200				85197. 8	71. 0	32

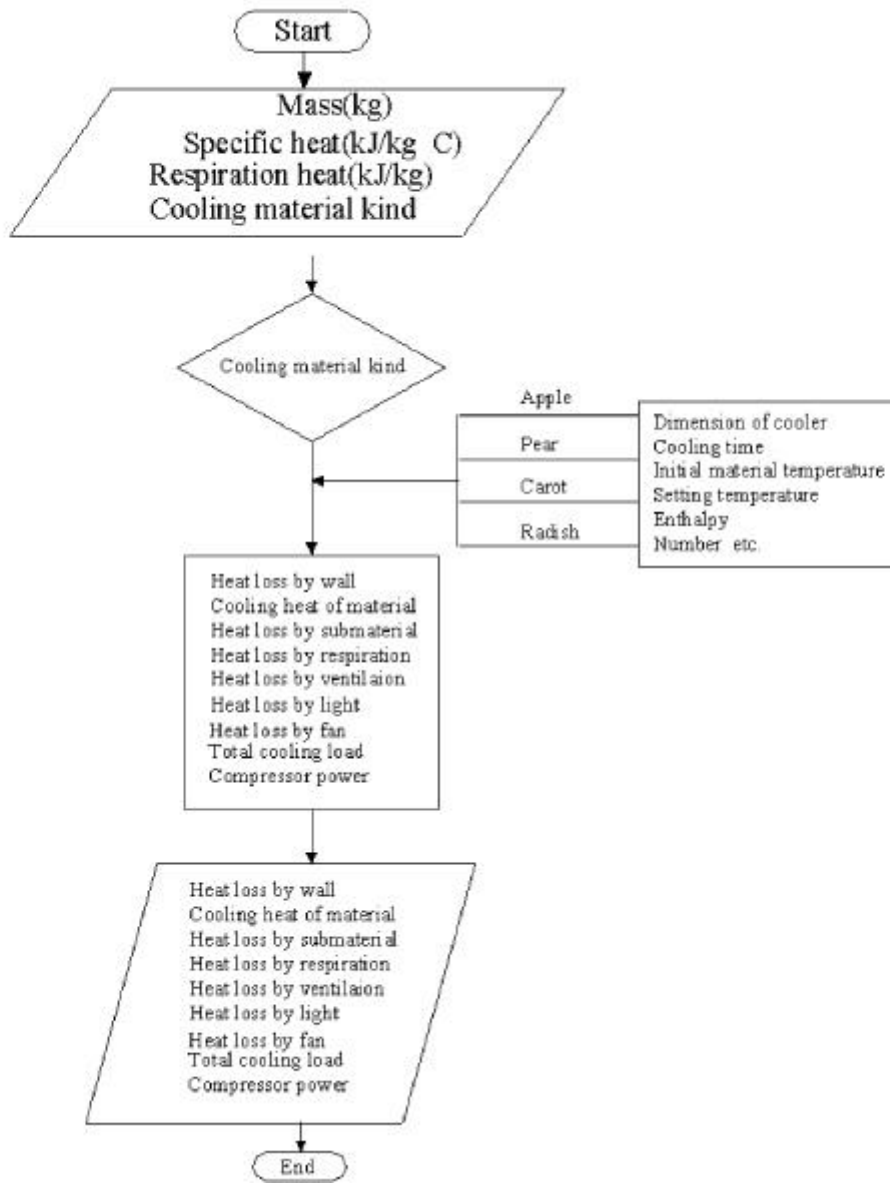
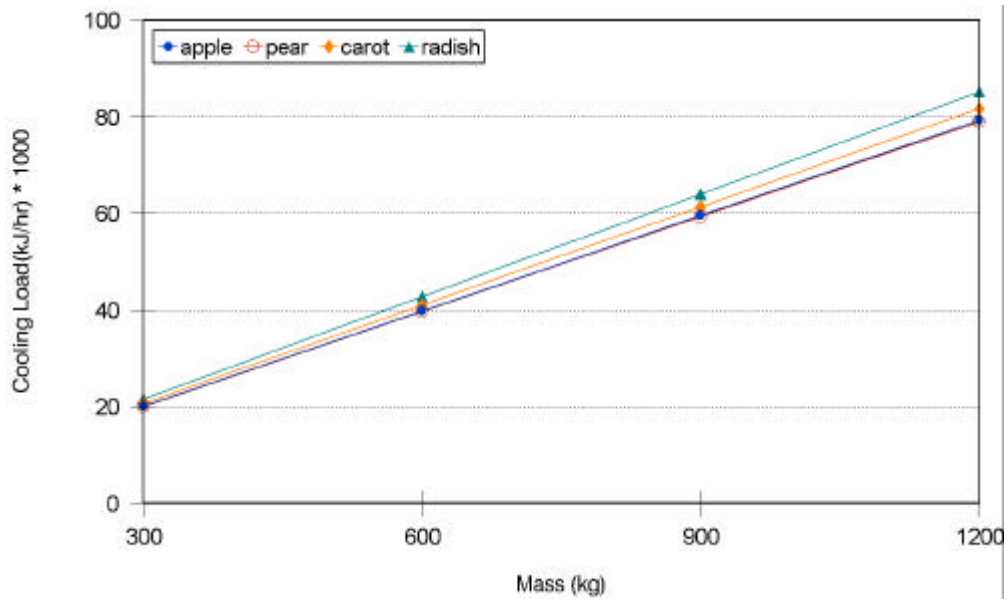
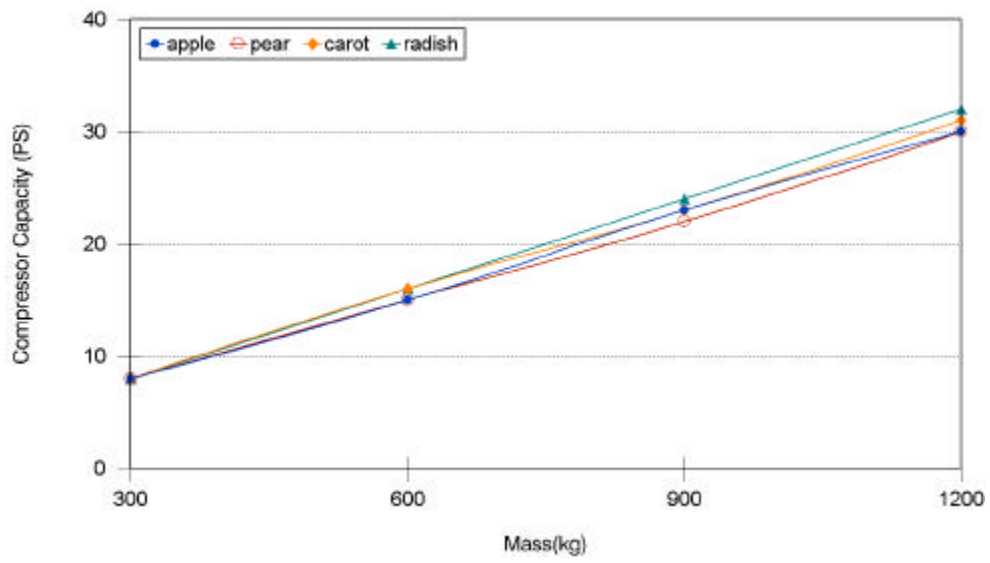


Fig. 2-25. Flow chart of computer program for the determination of cooling load and the heat pump compressor power for cooling system.

2-7 2-26(a)
 , , , 가 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 가 . 가
 가 가 , , .



2-26(a).



2-26(b). (PS)

가 ,
 가 5 20 ,
 가 2 .

10.

1. (, , ,) 5

2. 가 , 66.5 67.1
kJ/hr · kg , 가 65.8 66.8 kJ/hr · kg ,
71 72 kJ/hr · kg .

3. 가
, 가 가
.

4. , 300kg 1,200kg 8 30PS
.

3

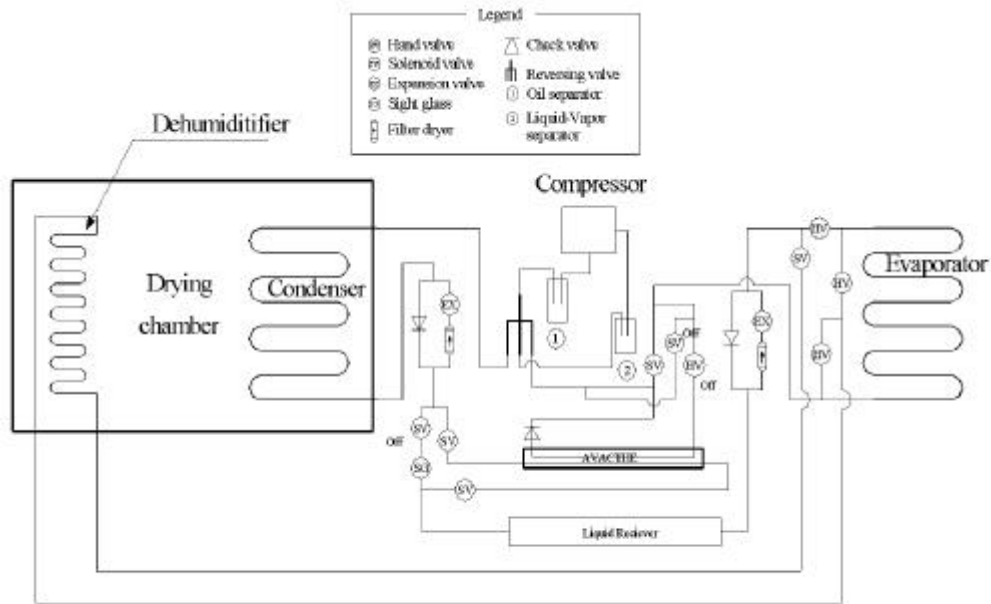
2

가
가 가

1

가

3-1



tempeaura storage system.

AVACTHE

COP 가

2 - P-h

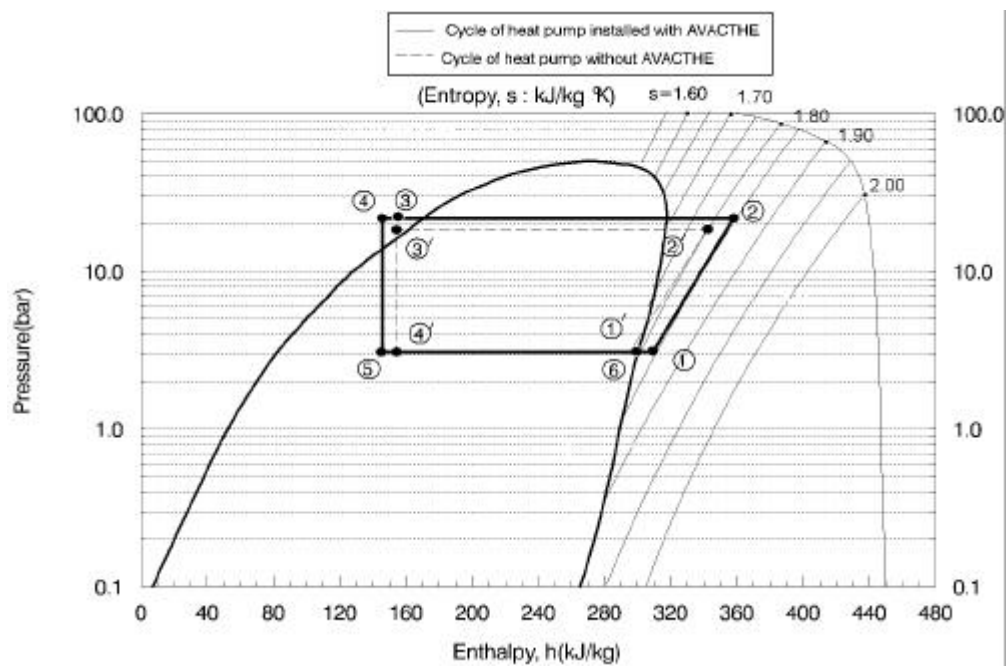


Fig. 3-2. P-h diagram of air to air heat pump.

3-2 AVACTHE P-h 가
 AVACTHE P-h AVACTHE 가

3

3-1

2

1. (Compressor)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_{R,c} &= \frac{\dot{W}_{th,c}}{\eta_{comp} \cdot \eta_{me}} = \frac{\dot{m}_{r,c} (h_2 - h_1)}{\eta_{comp} \cdot \eta_{me}} \\ &= \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_2 - h_4} \cdot \frac{q_{cd}}{\eta_{comp} \cdot \eta_{me}} \end{aligned} \quad \text{----- (3-1)}$$

$$\dot{m}_{r,c} = \dot{m}_{r,cd} = \frac{q_{cd}}{h_2 - h_3}, \quad h_4 = h_3$$

$$\dot{W}_{th,c} = \dot{m}_{r,c} (h_2 - h_1) = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_2 - h_3} \cdot q_{cd} = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_2 - h_4} \cdot q_{cd} \quad \text{----- (3-2)}$$

$$\dot{m}_{r,c} = \left(\frac{n_{s_{comp}}}{60} \right) \cdot \rho_g \cdot V_{pt} \cdot Z_{pt} \cdot \psi_v$$

$$\dot{m}_{r,c} = \left(\frac{n_{s_{comp}}}{60v_c} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta D_{pt}^2}{4} \right) \cdot D_p \cdot Z_{pt} \cdot \psi_v$$

• , ψ_v

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_v &= \frac{v_s}{v_{c_s}} \left[1 + \frac{V_c}{V_{comp}} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{P_{sat, cd^+} \sqrt{P_{v, out}}}{P_{sat, e^-} \sqrt{P_{v, in}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{v_s}{v_{c_s}} \left[1 + \frac{V_c}{V_{comp}} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{P_{low}}{P_{high}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$, \quad 0 \leq \psi_v \leq 1$$

• , $(P_c, P_{R,C})$:

$$P_c = \frac{\dot{m}_{r,c} (h_2 - h_1)}{\dot{W}_{motor}} \quad \text{----- (3-3)}$$

$$P_{R,C} = (h_2 - h_1) \cdot \left(\frac{n_{s_{comp}}}{60v_c} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta D_{pt}^2}{4} \right) \cdot D_p \cdot Z_{pt} \cdot \frac{\psi_v}{\dot{W}_{comp} \cdot \dot{W}_{me}} \quad \text{----- (3-4)}$$

•

$$, \quad \dot{q}_{dry} \quad \mathbf{2} \quad \mathbf{2}$$

,

$$\dot{q}_{dry} = \dot{q}_{conden.} = \dot{q}_{comp.} + \dot{q}_{eva.} = COP \times \dot{q}_{comp.} \quad \text{----- (3-5)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{q}_{comp.} &= \dot{q}_{dry} - \dot{q}_{eva.} \\
 &= \dot{q}_{dry} - \dot{m}_r (h_1 - h_5) \quad \text{----- (3-6)} \\
 &= \frac{\dot{q}_{dry}}{COP}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp.}, \quad \dot{q}_{me}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp.R}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp.R} = \frac{\dot{q}_{comp.}}{\dot{q}_{comp.} \dot{q}_{me}} \quad \text{----- (3-7)}$$

•

$$\dot{q}_{cooling} \quad 2 \quad 3$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling} = \dot{q}_{eva.} = \dot{q}_{conden.} - \dot{q}_{comp.co} \quad \text{----- (3-8)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{q}_{comp.co} &= \dot{q}_{conden.} - \dot{q}_{cooling} \\
 &= \dot{m}_r (h_2 - h_4) - \dot{q}_{cooling} \quad \text{----- (3-8-1)} \\
 &= \frac{\dot{q}_{cooling}}{(COP - 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp.}, \quad \dot{q}_{me}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp.co.R} = \frac{\dot{q}_{comp.co}}{\dot{q}_{comp.} \dot{q}_{me}} \quad \text{----- (3-9)}$$

2. (Condenser)

가

()

- heat balance :

$$\dot{q}_{cd} = \dot{q}_{v,cd} + \dot{q}_{2p,cd} + \dot{q}_{l,cd} \text{ ----- (3-10)}$$

$$\dot{q}_{v,cd} = \dot{m}_r (h_2 - h_{g,cd})$$

$$\dot{q}_{2p,cd} = \dot{m}_r \cdot h_{fg,cd}$$

$$\dot{q}_{l,cd} = \dot{m}_r (h_{f,cd} - h_3)$$

$$\dot{q}_a = \dot{m} C p_a (T_{a,out} - T_{a,in})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{cd} &= \dot{q}_a = A_{cd} \cdot U_{cd} \cdot \nabla T_{LM,cd} \\ &= \dot{m}_r (h_2 - h_{g,cd}) + \dot{m}_r h_{fg,cd} + \dot{m}_r (h_{f,cd} - h_3) \text{ ----- (3-11)} \end{aligned}$$

(3-11) , U_{cd} , .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{U_{v,cd}} &= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_{m_{v,cd}}} + \frac{D_{i,cd}}{2\mathcal{Y}_t} \ln \left(\frac{D_{o,cd}}{D_{i,cd}} \right) + \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_a} \left(\frac{D_{i,cd}}{D_{o,cd}} \right) \\ \frac{1}{U_{2p,cd}} &= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_{m_{2p,cd}}} + \frac{D_{i,cd}}{2\mathcal{Y}_t} \ln \left(\frac{D_{o,cd}}{D_{i,cd}} \right) + \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_a} \left(\frac{D_{i,cd}}{D_{o,cd}} \right) \\ \frac{1}{U_{l,cd}} &= \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_{m_{l,cd}}} + \frac{D_{i,cd}}{2\mathcal{Y}_t} \ln \left(\frac{D_{o,cd}}{D_{i,cd}} \right) + \frac{1}{\mathfrak{G}_a} \left(\frac{D_{i,cd}}{D_{o,cd}} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ ----- (3-12)}$$

$$(3-11) \quad , \quad \nabla T_{LM, cd} \quad , \quad .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{LM_{v, cd}} &= \frac{(T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_v}) - (T_2 - T_{a, out})}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_v}}{T_2 - T_{a, out}}\right)} \\
 T_{LM_{2p, cd}} &= \frac{T_{cold, in_v} - T_{cold, in_{2p}}}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_{2p}}}{T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_v}}\right)} \\
 T_{LM_{l, cd}} &= \frac{(T_3 - T_{a, in}) - (T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_{2p}})}{\ln\left(\frac{T_3 - T_{a, in}}{T_{sat, cd} - T_{cold, in_{2p}}}\right)}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} T_{LM_{v, cd}} \\ T_{LM_{2p, cd}} \\ T_{LM_{l, cd}} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{----- (3-13)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{cd} &= A_{v, cd} + A_{2p, cd} + A_{l, cd} \\
 A_{v, cd} &= \frac{q_{v, cd}}{U_{v, cd} \cdot \nabla T_{LM_{v, cd}}} \\
 A_{2p, cd} &= \frac{q_{2p, cd}}{U_{2p, cd} \cdot \nabla T_{LM_{2p, cd}}} \\
 A_{l, cd} &= \frac{q_{l, cd}}{U_{l, cd} \cdot \nabla T_{LM_{l, cd}}}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} A_{cd} \\ A_{v, cd} \\ A_{2p, cd} \\ A_{l, cd} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{----- (3-14)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{cd} &= \frac{A_{cd}}{\nabla D_{o, cd}} \\
 &= \frac{A_{v, cd} + A_{2p, cd} + A_{l, cd}}{\nabla D_{o, cd}}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} L_{cd} \\ A_{v, cd} + A_{2p, cd} + A_{l, cd} \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{----- (3-15)}$$

3. (evaporator)

tube

가

가

가

- heat balance

$$\dot{m}_{r,e} = \frac{\dot{m}_{r,c}}{2} \quad (\text{2 group})$$

$$\dot{q}_e = 2 \cdot (\dot{q}_{2p,e} + \dot{q}_{v,e}) \quad \text{----- (3-16)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{2p,e} &= \dot{m}_{r,e} (h_{g,e} - h_4) = \dot{m}_{r,e} \cdot h_{f,g,e} (1 - x_4) \\ &= \dot{m}_{air,e} \times Cp_{air,2p} (T_{hot,in} - T_{air,out}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{v,e} &= \dot{m}_{r,e} (h_1 - h_{g,e}) \\ &= \dot{m}_{air,e} \times Cp_{air,v} (T_{air,in} - T_{hot,in}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{q}_e = A_e \cdot U_e \cdot \Delta T_{LM,e} = 2 \{ \dot{m}_{r,e} (h_1 - h_{g,e}) + \dot{m}_{r,e} (h_{g,e} - h_4) \} \quad \text{----- (3-17)}$$

• (3-12) , U_e .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{U_{i,2p}} &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{air}} + \frac{D_{i,e}}{2\gamma_t} \ln\left(\frac{D_{o,e}}{D_{i,e}}\right) + \frac{1}{\alpha_{m,2p_e}} \left(\frac{D_{i,e}}{D_{o,e}}\right) \\ \frac{1}{U_{i,v_e}} &= \frac{1}{\alpha_{air}} + \frac{D_{i,e}}{2\gamma_t} \ln\left(\frac{D_{o,e}}{D_{i,e}}\right) + \frac{1}{\alpha_{m,v_e}} \left(\frac{D_{i,e}}{D_{o,e}}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{----- (3-18)}$$

· (3-17) , ∇T_{LM_e} ·

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{LM_{2p}} &= \frac{T_{hot, in} - T_{air, out}}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{hot, in} - T_{sat, e}}{T_{air, out} - T_{sat, e}}\right)} \\ T_{LM_{v_e}} &= \frac{(T_{air, in} - T_1) - (T_{hot, in} - T_{sat, e})}{\ln\left(\frac{T_{air, in} - T_1}{T_{hot, in} - T_{sat, e}}\right)} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{----- (3-19)}$$

· (3-16), (3-17), (3-18) (3-19)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_e &= 2(A_{2p_e} + A_{v_e}) \\ A_{2p_e} &= \frac{q_{2p_e}}{U_{2p_e} \cdot \nabla T_{LM_{2p_e}}} \\ A_{v_e} &= \frac{q_{v_e}}{U_{v_e} \cdot \nabla T_{LM_{v_e}}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{----- (3-20)}$$

· L_e tube , N_e ·

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_e &= 2(A_{v_e} + A_{2p_e}) = N_e L_e \nabla D_{o,e} \\ L_e &= \frac{A_e}{N_e \nabla D_{o,e}} = \frac{2(A_{v_e} + A_{2p_e})}{N_e \nabla D_{o,e}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{----- (3-21)}$$

nonenclature

(Normal)

(Subscript)

\dot{q} = heat transfer rate(kcal /sec)	cd = conduction
h = Enthalpy(kcal /kg)	v = vapor
\dot{m} = mass flow rate(kg/sec)	l = liquid
A = area(m^2)	$2p$ = 2phase
U = global coefficient of H.T.	r = refrigerant
T = temperature	g = gas phase
ρ = density(kg/ m^3)	f_g = liquid-gas(2phase)
∇T_{LM} = log mean temperature difference(K)	f = liquid phase
α = coefficient of convection heat transfer(W/ m^2K)	a = air
D = tube diameter(n)	out = outlet
γ_t = thermal conductivity (W/m K)	in = inlet
c_p = specific heat(kcal /kg K)	i = inside
L =length(n)	o = outside
N = number of pipe	sat = saturation
χ = quality of wet vapor	$cold$ = cold = co
\dot{W} = power of compressor(PS)	c = compressor
p = pressure(kg/ m^2)	e = evaporator
1 = inlet of compressor(on the P-h diagram)	hot = hot = H.
2 = outlet of compressor(on the P-h diagram)	th = theory
3 = outlet of condenser in case of without AVACTHE)	
4 = outlet of condenser in case of with AVACTHE	
5 = inlet of evaporator	
f : friction factor	pt : piston
Pr : Prandtl number	$isen$: isentropic
R : fouling resistance	$comp.$: compressor
Nu : Nusselt number	me : mechanical
Re : Reynolds number	co : cooling
\dot{G} : volumetric flow rate	R : real

D'_e : equivalent diameter

η : efficiency

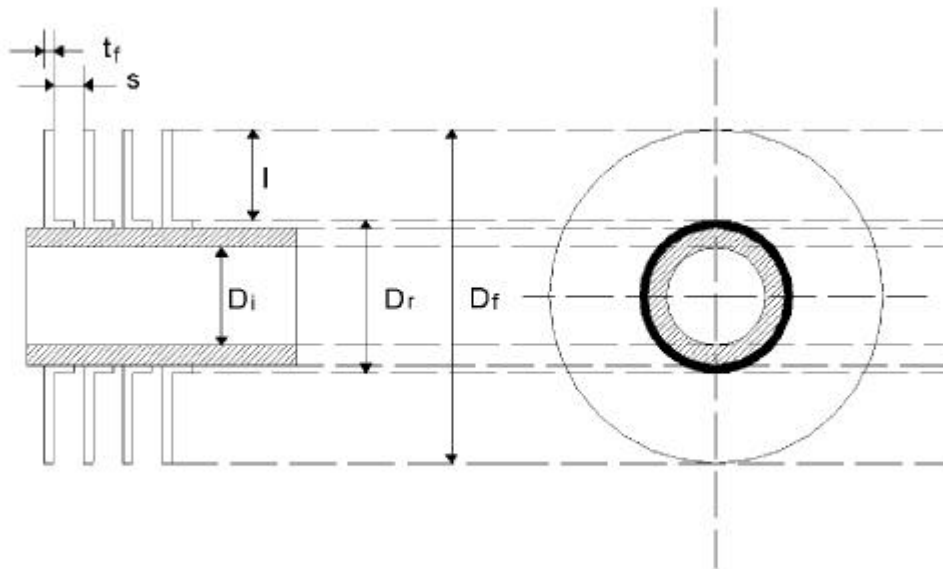
Z : number of cylinder

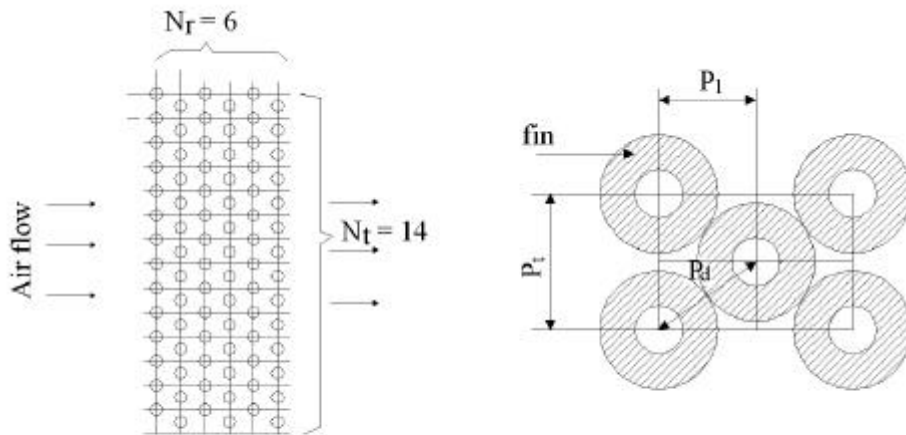
conden : condenser

eva : evaporator

H : heating

4. Fan motor (10)





fan - motor :

$$PS_{fm} (kW) = \frac{\dot{G}_v \times \Delta P}{60 \times 102 \times \Delta D \times \Delta_{fan}} = \frac{\dot{G}_v \times \Delta P}{6,120 \times \Delta_t} \text{ ----- (3-22)}$$

1)

$$\dot{G}_v = A V \text{ ----- (3-23)}$$

A : condenser全體 (m²)

V : (m/s)

, V = 6m/s , A = 1.39 × 0.49 = 0.68 m² , \dot{G}_v

$$\dot{G}_{v, air} = 1.39m \times 0.49m \times 6m/s = 4.087m^3/s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{G}_{m, air} &= \rho \times \dot{G}_{v, air} \\ &= 1.06 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 4.087 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 4.332 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

2) (∇P) :

$$\nabla P = 4(f + a) \times \frac{\rho_{air} \times V^2}{2 \times g} \times N_r \text{ ----- (3-24)}$$

가) 가 ; a

가

$$a = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{V^2}{4N_r}}{4N_r} \right) \times \rho \times \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \text{ ----- (3-24-1)}$$

$$A_x = N_t \times L \times (P_t - D_r - 2 \times N_f \times l \times t_f) \text{ ----- (3-24-2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_x &= 14 \times 1.39 \text{ m} \times (0.076 \text{ m} - 0.024 \text{ m} - 2 \times 10 \text{ fin/m} \times 0.01 \text{ m} \times 2 \times 10^{-4}) \\ &= 1.004 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{G}_v : \quad (\text{ m}^3/\text{s})$$

$$\dot{G}_m : \quad (\text{ kg/s})$$

$$N_t : \quad ()$$

$$N_r : \quad ()$$

$L : 1 \quad (m)$
 $P_t : \quad \quad \quad (m)$
 $D_r : \text{fin base} \quad (m)$
 $N_f : \quad \quad \text{fin} \quad (fin/m)$
 $l : \text{fin} \quad (m)$
 $t_f : \text{fin} \quad (m)$
 $\rho_1, \rho_2 : \quad , \quad (kg/m^3)$
 $\rho_{air} : \quad , \quad (kg/m^3)$
 $g : \quad \text{가} \quad (m/s^2)$

前 (frontal area) .

$$A_{face} = P_t \times N_f \times L \quad \text{----- (3-24-3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{face} &= 0.076m \times 14 \times 1.39m \\
 &= 1.479m^2
 \end{aligned}$$

,

$$\mathcal{B} = A_x / A_{face} \quad \text{----- (3-24-4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B} &= 1.004m^2 / 1.479m^2 \\
 &= 0.679
 \end{aligned}$$

가 (4-24-1) .

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \left(-1 + \frac{0.679^2}{4 \times 6} \right) \times 1.06kg/m^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{1.052kg/m^3} - \frac{1}{1.068kg/m^3} \right) \\
 &= 9.188 \times 10^{-4}
 \end{aligned}$$

) , f :

$$f = f_{is} \times \lambda_r \times \phi_p \text{ ----- (3-24-5)}$$

f_{is} :

λ_r : **Transverse pitch**

ϕ_p :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{G}_x &= \dot{G}_{air} / A_x = \frac{4.332 \text{ kg/s}}{1.004 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 4.315 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Reynolds

$$Re_x = \frac{\dot{G}_x \times D_r}{\mu_{air}} \text{ ----- (3-24-6)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Re_x &= \frac{4.315 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s} \times 0.024 \text{ m}}{198.76 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/s/m}^2} \\ &= 5212.316 \end{aligned}$$

\dot{G}_x : (kg/m²s)

μ_{air} : (N · s/m²)

$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C, m, \lambda_l$: (3-1)

$$l/s = \frac{0.01 \text{ m}}{0.01 \text{ m}} = 1$$

$$D_f/D_r = \frac{0.041m}{0.024m} = 1.708$$

s : (m)

D_f : (m)

l : (m)

b : **Effective Reynolds**

$$b = 3.0 \exp \left[-0.0258 \left(\frac{l}{s} \right)^{-2} \times Re_x^{0.5} \right] \left(\frac{D_f}{D_r} \right)^{-1.4} \text{----- (3-24-7)}$$

$$b = 3.0 \exp \left[-0.0258 (1)^{-2} \times (5212.316)^{0.5} \right] (1.708)^{-1.4}$$

$$= 0.22$$

Effective Reynolds .

$$Re_{eff} = Re_x \times \left(\frac{l}{s} - c \right)^{-b} \text{----- (3-24-8)}$$

$$Re_{eff} = 5212.316 \times (1)^{-0.22} = 5212.316$$

Reynolds .

$$n = C_7 \times (Re_{eff})^{-C_8} \text{----- (3-24-9)}$$

$$n = 2.94 \times (5212.316)^{-0.165} = 0.716$$

fin tip base .

$$\alpha = (P_t - D_f)/D_r \text{----- (3-24-10)}$$

$$\alpha = (0.076m - 0.041m) / 0.024m = 1.458$$

Transverse pitch

$$\lambda_t = [C_4 + \frac{C_5}{1 + \alpha} \exp(-C_6 \times \alpha)]^n \quad \text{----- (3-24-11)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_t &= [0.9 + \frac{1.6}{1 + 1.458} \exp(-0.5 \times 1.458)]^{0.716} \\ &= 1.149 \end{aligned}$$

Tube

$$K_p = \lambda_t \times \lambda_t \times (\frac{D_f}{D_r})^{-m} \quad \text{----- (3-24-12)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_p &= 1.149 \times 1 \times (1.708)^{-0} \\ &= 1.149 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{is} = K_p \times [C_1 + C_2 \times (Re_{eff})^{-1.0} + C_3 \times (Re_{eff})^{-0.2}] \quad \text{----- (3-24-13)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{is} &= 1.149 \times [0.08 + 38.2 \times (5212.316)^{-1.0} + 0.15 \times (5212.316)^{-0.2}] \\ &= 0.131 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_p = (\frac{T_w}{T_b})^P \quad \text{----- (3-24-14)}$$

$P : T_w > T_b, \quad \mathbf{fin} \quad P = 0$
 $T_w < T_b, \quad \mathbf{fin} \quad \text{가} \quad P = 0.3$

$$\phi_p = \left(\frac{120 + 273}{57.5 + 273} \right)^{0.3} = 1.053$$

$T_w :$ (K)

$T_b :$ (K)

Staggered , $N_r < 4$, **Tube row**
 (3-2).

$$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{P_t}{D_r} \right)^{-4} \exp(1 - N_r) \quad \text{----- (3-24-15)}$$

$$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{0.076m}{0.024m} \right)^{-4} \exp(1 - 6) = 1$$

(3-24-5)

$$f = 0.131 \times 1 \times 1.053 = 0.138$$

(3-24) (3-24-1) (3-24-5)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla P &= 4 \times (0.138 + 9.188 \times 10^{-4}) \times \frac{1.06 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (6 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 9.8 \text{ m/s}} \times 6 \\ &= 6.495 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

fan motor (3-23) (3-24) (3-22)

$$\begin{aligned}
 PS_{fm}(kW) &= \frac{\dot{G}_v \times \nabla P}{60 \times 102 \times \eta_D \times \eta_{fan}} \\
 &= \frac{245.22 m^3 / \min \times 6.495 kg / m^2}{60 \times 102 \times 0.618} \\
 &= 0.421 kW \quad 420 W
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_t : \text{全} \quad (\eta_D \times \eta_{fan})$$

$$\dot{G}_v : \quad (m^3 / \min)$$

10 condenser fan motor ,
fan motor .

3-1.

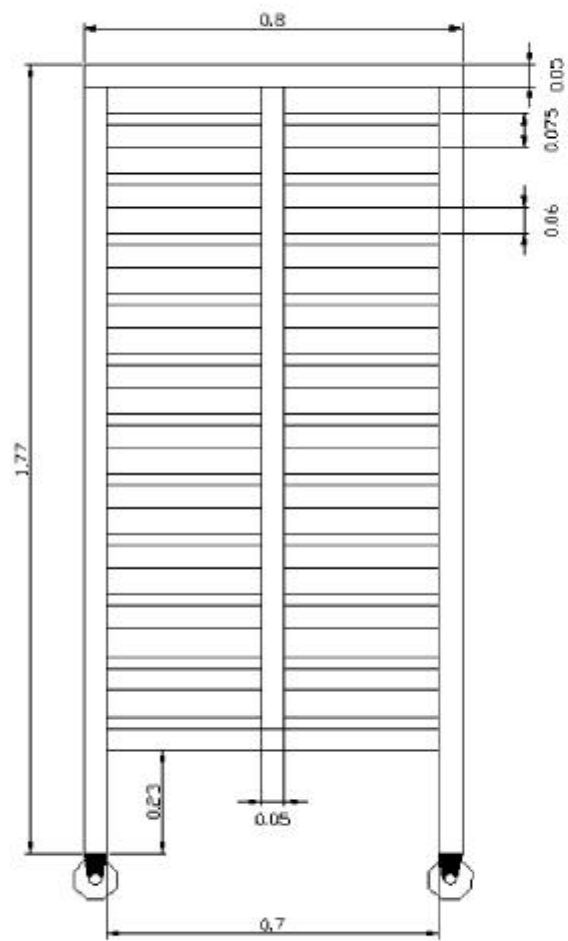
Staggered		Inline	
Smooth fin	Segmented fin	Smooth fin	Segmented fin
$C_1 = 0.08$	$C_1 = 0$	$C_1 = 0.045$	$C_1 = 0.041$
$C_2 = 38.2$	$C_2 = 4.1$	$C_2 = 35.0$	$C_2 = 1.9$
$C_3 = 0.15$	$C_3 = 0.60$	$C_3 = 0$	$C_3 = 0.176$
$m = 0$	$m = 0.7$	$m = 0$	$m = 0.3$
$\lambda_t = \text{see eq. (11)}$ $\lambda_l = 1$ for equilateral layout $P_t = P_d$		$\lambda_t = \text{see eq. (11)}$ $\lambda_l = 1$ for equilateral layout $P_t = P_l$	
$C_4 = 0.9$	$C_4 = 1.0$	$C_4 = 1.0$	$C_4 = 1.0$
$C_5 = 1.6$	$C_5 = 2.5$	$C_5 = 2.2$	$C_5 = 2.5$
$C_6 = 0.5$	$C_6 = 0.2$	$C_6 = 1.0$	$C_6 = 1.6$
$C_7 = 2.94$	$C_7 = 1.0$	$C_7 = 1.0$	$C_7 = 1.0$
$C_8 = 0.165$	$C_8 = 0$	$C_8 = 0$	$C_8 = 0$
$C = 0$	$C = 1$	$C = 0$	$C = 1$
$b = \text{see eq. (7)}$	$b = 2$	$b = 1$	$b = 2$

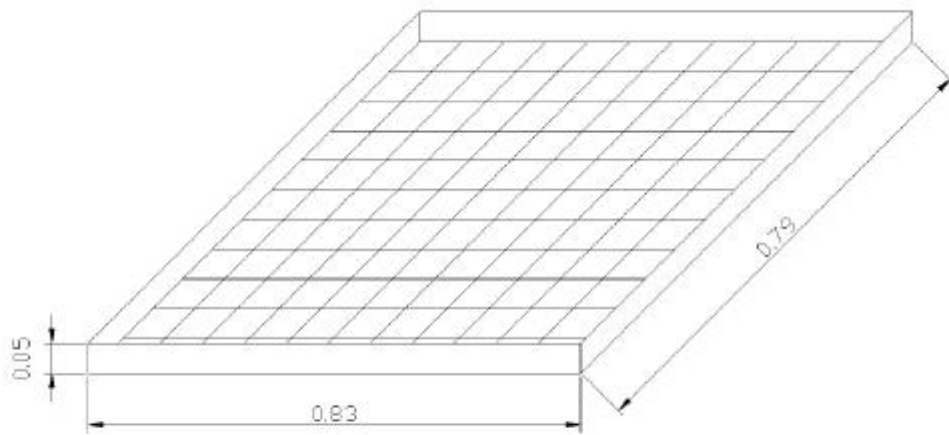
3-2.

tube row

	Staggered layout	Inline
$N_r < 4$	$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{P_t}{D_r} \right)^{-0.4}$ $\times \text{Exp}(1 - N_r)$	$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{P_t}{D_r} \right)^{-0.5}$ $\times \text{Exp}(1 - N_r)$
$N_r = 4$	$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{P_t}{D_r} \right)^{-0.4}$	$\lambda_r = 1.0 + 1.6 \left(\frac{P_t}{D_r} \right)^{-0.5}$
$N_r > 4$	$\lambda_r = 1.0$	$\lambda_r = 1.0$

)





2cm 가

Reynolds

$$Re = \frac{\rho_{air} \times V_{air} \times D_p}{\mu_{air}} \quad \text{----- (3-25)}$$

$$\rho_{air} = 50 \quad (kg/m^3)$$

$$V_{air} = \quad (m/s)$$

$$D_p = \quad (m)$$

$$\mu_{air} = 50 \quad (N \cdot s/m^2)$$

(3-25) 諸

$$Re = \frac{1.085 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 1.2 \text{ m/s} \times 0.02 \text{ m}}{185.072 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}^2} = 1407.02$$

가 가

Ergun(1952)

$$\frac{\nabla P}{L} = [C_1 \cdot \frac{Re}{1-\epsilon} + C_2] \cdot \left[\frac{(1-\epsilon)^2 \cdot \rho_{air} \cdot V_{air}^2}{D_p \cdot \epsilon^2 \cdot Re} \right] \text{----- (3-26)}$$

$$\nabla P = \quad (Pa)$$

$$L = \quad (m)$$

$$\epsilon = \quad (0.3)$$

$$C_1, C_2 = \quad (1.54, 1.083)$$

(3-26)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\nabla P}{0.05 \text{ m}} &= [1.54 \cdot \frac{1407.02}{1-0.3} + 1.083] \left[\frac{(1-0.3)^2 \cdot 1.085 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot (1.2 \text{ m/s})^2}{0.02 \text{ m} \cdot 0.3^2 \cdot 1407.02} \right] \\ &= 936.03 \text{ Pa} \end{aligned}$$

fan motor

$$P(kW) = \frac{\nabla P \cdot A \cdot V_{air}}{\eta_p} \text{----- (3-27)}$$

$$A = \quad \text{가 가} \quad , \quad (m^2)$$

$$\eta_p = \quad (90\%)$$

$$\nabla P, A, V_{air}$$

fan-motor

$$P(kW) = \frac{936.031 Pa \cdot 0.6557 m^2 \cdot 1.2 m/s}{0.9}$$

$$= 0.818.34 N \cdot m/s = 0.818 kW$$

fan-motor

$$P(kW)_{Total} = 0.421kW + 0.818kW = 1.24kW$$

4

가. 가

$$\dot{q}_{comp.} = \dot{q}_{dry} - \dot{q}_{eva.} = \dot{q}_{dry} - \dot{m}_f (h_1 - h_5) = \frac{\dot{q}_{dry}}{COP}$$

$$\dot{q}_{comp. cooling} = \dot{m}_r (h_2 - h_4) - \dot{q}_{cooling} = \frac{\dot{q}_{cooling}}{(COP - 1)}$$

Fan motor

$$P(kW) = \frac{\nabla P \cdot A \cdot V_{air}}{\eta_p}$$

$$\frac{\nabla P}{L} = [C_1 \cdot \frac{Re}{1 - \epsilon} + C_2] \cdot \left[\frac{(1 - \epsilon)^2 \cdot \rho_{air} \cdot V_{air}^2}{D_p \cdot \epsilon^2 \cdot Re} \right]$$

4

가

COP

가 () ()
가

1

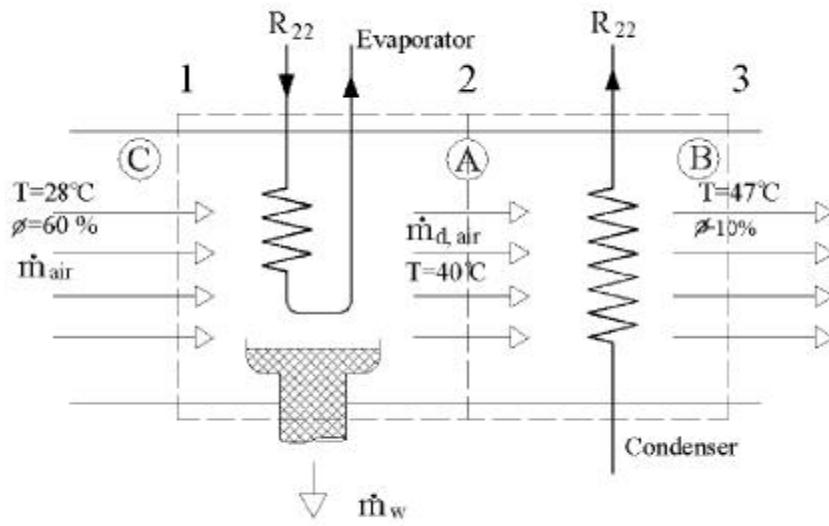


Fig. 4-1. Schematic diagram of cooling and heating system.

4-1

가

, 가

4-2

가

, 4-1

가 가

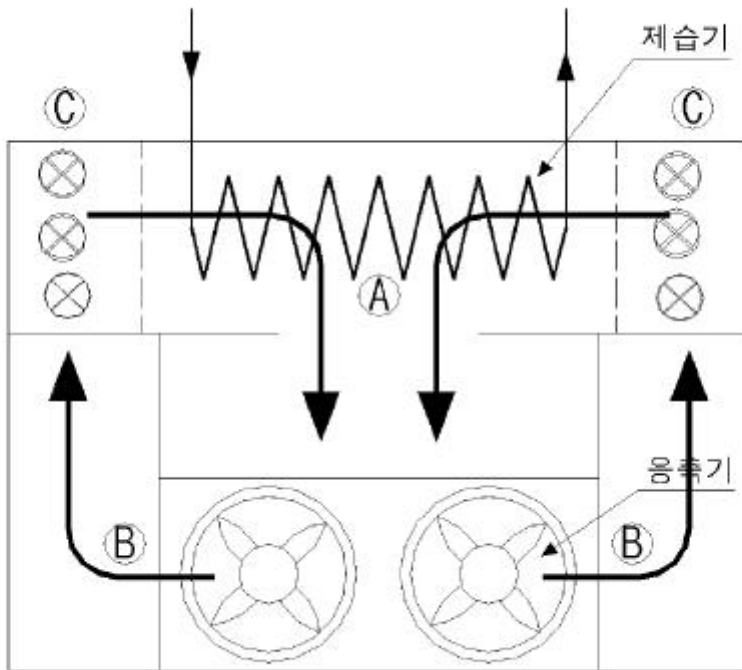


Fig. 4-2. Schematic diagram of the combination system of dehumidifier and condenser in the heat pump type dryer.

1.

가.

$$\dot{q}_{condenser} = \dot{M}_{max} \times h_{fg}^{dry} + \dot{q}_{Loss}$$

$$\dot{M}_{max} = \frac{\dot{q}_{condenser} - \dot{q}_{Loss}}{h_{fg}^{dry}}$$

$$\dot{M}_{max} = \frac{\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} \text{ ----- (4-1)}$$

(4-1)

가

$$\dot{M}_{max} = \frac{W_i - W_j}{\nabla t} = \frac{W_w}{\nabla t} \text{ ----- (4-2)}$$

, \dot{q}_{hp} = energy consumption of heat pump (kW)

$\dot{q}_{condenser}$ = thermal energy supplied by condenser (kW)

\dot{q}_{Loss} = heat loss of drying chamber (kW)

\dot{M}_{max} = the max. evaporation rate of drying moisture (kg/hr)

h_{fg}^{dry} = energy consumption of drying moisture (kJ/kg)

4-3 A-B 가 , B-C 가 가
 . C 가 가 .(4-1,
 4-2, 4-3) C-D 가 , D-E D
 , B-C A-B , C-D-E
 C-D-E
 가 . C-D-E

$$\dot{q}_{condensation}^w + \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} + \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumi} = \dot{q}_{dehumidifier} \quad \text{----- (4-3)}$$

(Latent heat) (Sensible heat)

(4-3) ,

$$\dot{q}_{condensation}^w = \dot{M}_{max} \times \dot{h}_{fg} = \bar{h}_{D,V} N \Delta D (T_{sat} - T_s) L_{sat} \quad \text{----- (4-3-1)}$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = \dot{M}_{d,air} \times C_{p,air} \times (T_c - T_{sat}) \quad \text{----- (4-3-2)}$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumi} = 0.23 A^{dehumi} (T_c - T_{ambi.}) \quad \text{----- (4-3-3)}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{10.88} + \frac{1}{0.24} + \frac{1}{13.214}} = 0.23$$

$$\nabla T_{dehumi} = \frac{A^{dehum}}{A} \quad \text{(4-3-3)}$$

. 가 17 ,
 55 , 28

3.

가. 가 B ϕ C ,
 C , T_c psychrometric chart .

. (saturated steam table) T_c

$P_{A, sat}$.

. $\phi = \frac{P_A}{P_{A, sat}}$, $P_A = \phi \times P_{A, sat}$,

P_A .

. P_A , T_{sat} , h_{fg} ,
 , ϕ_g .

. $T_f = \frac{T_{sat} + T_s}{2}$

ϕ_l , h_l , k_l , C_{pl} .

4.

(4-3-1) L

$\dot{q}^{w}_{condensate} = \dot{M}_{max} \times \dot{h}_{fg} = \bar{h}_{D.N} \Delta D (T_{sat} - T_s) \times L_{sat}$ ----- (4-3-1)

(4-3-1) (4-1) .

$\frac{\dot{h}_{fg}}{h_{fg}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop - \dot{q}^{dry}_{Loss}) = \bar{h}_{D.N} \Delta D L_{sat} (T_{sat} - T_s)$ ----- (4-4)

Jakob (J_A)

$$J_A = \frac{C_{pl}(T_{sat} - T_s)}{h_{fg}} \quad \text{----- (4-5)}$$

$$\dot{h}_{fg} = h_{fg}(1 + 0.68 \times J_A) \quad \text{----- (4-6)}$$

$$\bar{h}_{D,N} = 0.729 \left[\frac{g \rho_l (\rho_l - \rho_g) k_l^3 h'_{fg}}{N_c \rho_l (T_{sat} - T_s) D} \right]^{1/4} \quad \text{----- (4-7)}$$

(4-7)

$\bar{h}_{D,N}$

$$, \bar{h}_{D,N}, \dot{h}_{fg}, h_{fg}, \dot{q}_{comp}, \text{COP}, \dot{q}_{Loss}, T_{sat}, T_s \quad \text{(4-4)}$$

, **I**

5.

4-3

psychrometric chart

C-D-E

가

가

C-D

가

D-E

(4-3)

, T_c = Dry bulb temperature at point C in Fig. 4-3. (K)

ϕ = Relative humidity. (%)

P_A = Partial vapor pressure. (kg/cm²)

$P_{A.sat}$ = Saturated vapor pressure. (kg/cm²)

T_f = Condensed liquid film temperature. (K)

T_{sat} = Saturated vapor temperature. (K)

T_s = Pipe surface temperature. (K)

C_{p_l} = Specific heat of water. (kJ/kgK)

$\dot{q}^w_{condensation}$ = Latent heat of saturated steam. (kW)

$\dot{q}^{air}_{cooling}$ = Sensible heat for cooling the dry air. (kW)

$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier}$ = Absorbed heat by dehumidifier. (kW)

\dot{q}^{dry}_{Loss} = Heat loss from the drying chamber. (kW)

\dot{q}^{dehumi}_{Loss} = Heat loss from dehumidifier. (kW)

h'_{fg} = Latent heat of saturated vapor corrected
by Jakob number. (kJ/kg)

\dot{M}^d_{air} = Dry air mass flow rate in the humid air flow. (kg/hr)

$\bar{h}_{D.N}$ = Average convection coefficient of film condensation. (kW/m²K)

D = Pipe diameter of dehumidifier. (m)

L = Pipe length of dehumidifier. (m)

A = Inside surface of drying chamber.

A_{deh} = Inside surface of dehumidifier chamber. (m²)

\dot{m}_{max} = Maximum vaporization rate by the drying. (kg/kg · hr)

2

1.

4-4

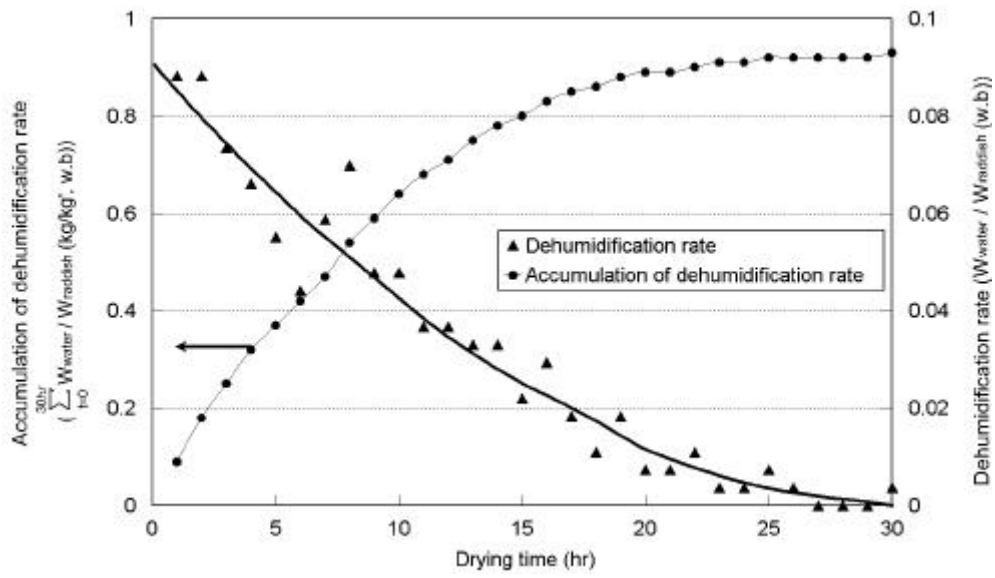


Fig. 4-4. Dehumidification curve of the sliced radish drying.

4-4

1

가

, $\dot{m}_{max} = 0.0883 \text{ kg/kg hr}$.

2.

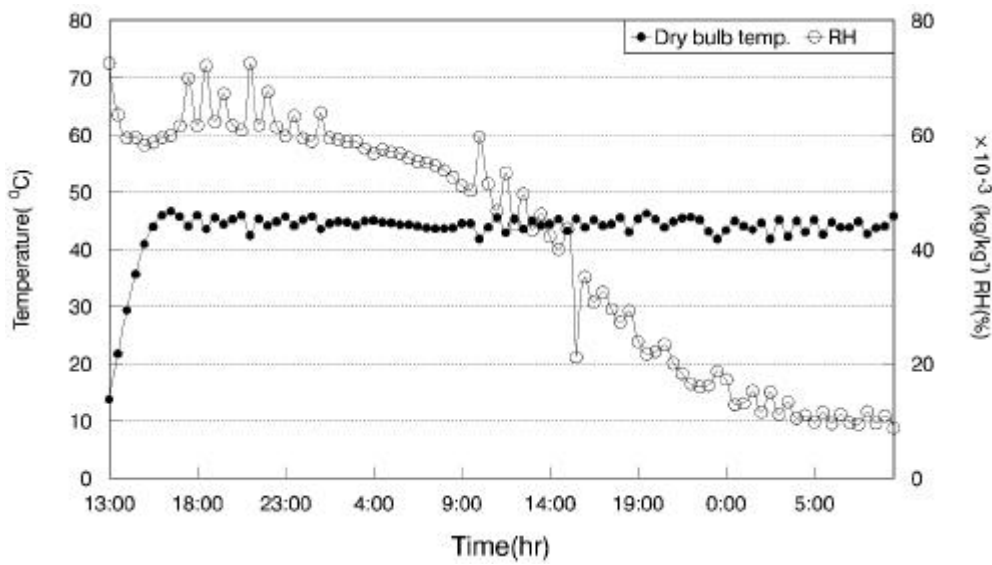


Fig. 4-5. Relative humidity and dry bulb temperature during the sliced radish drying.

4-5 .
 가 , $T_B = 47$, , $\phi = 10\%$.
 가 가
 가 , 4-5
 , $\phi_c = 60\%$ 가 .
 4-6 C
 psychrometric chart B($T_B = 47$, $\phi = 10\%$)
 $\phi_c = 60\%$ 가 . C , $T_c = 28$ 4-6
 . C 가 가
 . C-D
 , C
 100% D . D
 E 4-6

가

$$\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP = \dot{M}_{air} C_{p,air} (T_{out} - T_{in})$$

$$\dot{M}_{air} = \frac{\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop}{C_{p,air} (T_{out} - T_{in})} = \frac{10 \times 1.8 \times 3,600}{1.004(47 - 8.6)} = 1676.4 (kg/hr)$$

$$\dot{M}_{air} = \frac{1676.4(kg/hr)}{18(kW)} = 93.1(kg/hr \cdot kW)$$

$$\dot{M}_{air} = 1676.4 kg/hr \cdot 18kW = 93.1 kg/hr \cdot kW$$

(4-1)

$$\dot{M}_{d,air} = \dot{M}_{air} - \frac{\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry}}{h_{fg}^{dry}}$$

$$\dot{M}_{d,air} = 1676.4 - \frac{\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} \quad \text{----- (4-8)}$$

$$h_{fg}^{dry} = 3845 kJ/kg$$

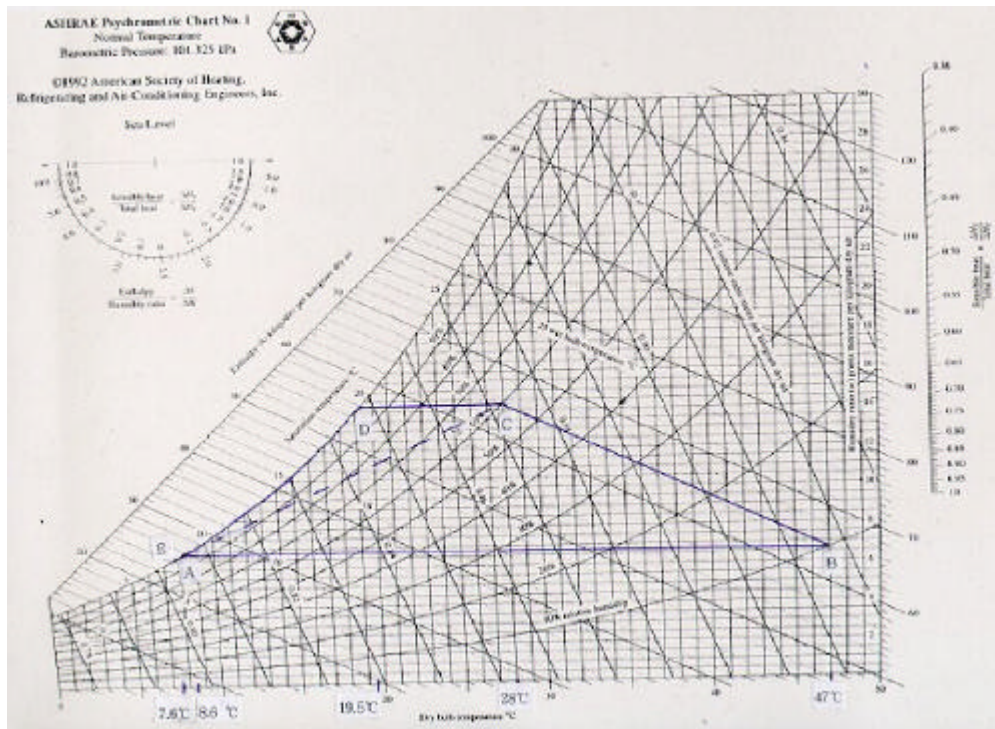


Fig. 4-6. Dehumidify drying cycle of heat pump type dryer installed with dehumidifier on the psychrometric chart in case of sliced radish drying.

3.

$$C \quad , \quad T_C = 28 = 301K \quad P_{A, sat}$$

$$P_{A, sat} = 0.03767 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_A \quad , \quad \phi = \frac{P_A}{P_{A, sat}}$$

- $P_A = \phi_C \times P_{A, sat} = 0.6 \times 0.03767 = 0.0226 \text{ bar}$
- $T_{sat} = 19.5 = 292.5K$
- $h_{fg} = 2445.62 \text{ kJ/kg}$
- $\rho_g = \frac{1}{v_g} = 0.01597 \text{ kg/m}^3$

4.

$$, \quad T_f = \frac{T_{sat} + T_s}{2} = \frac{19.5 + 8}{2} = 13.8 = 286.8K$$

$$T_s = 8 \quad . \quad T_f = 286.8K$$

- $\rho_g = 0.01597 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\rho_l = \frac{1}{v_l} = 1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\sigma_l = 1172.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N} \cdot \text{S/m}^2$
- $k_l = 592.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$
- $C_{pl} = 4.187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$

5.

가.

$$(4-3) \quad \dot{q}_{condensate}^w, \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air}, \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumi}$$

$$(4-3) \quad \dot{q}_{condensate}^w, \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air}, \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumi} \quad \mathbf{L}$$

$$\bullet \quad \dot{q}_{condensate}^w = \dot{M}_{max} \times h'_{fg} = \bar{h}_{D.N.} \Delta D L^w_{cond.} (T_{sat} - T_s) \quad \text{----- (4-3-1)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} &= \dot{M}_{d,air} \times C_{p,air} (T_c - T_{sat}) \\ &= h_{air}^{conv} \Delta D L^{air}_{cooling} \Delta T_{LM} \quad \text{----- (4-9)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad (4-3-1) \quad (4-1) \quad L^w_{condensate}$$

$$L^w_{condensate} = \frac{(\frac{h'_{fg}}{h_{dry}}) (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})}{\bar{h}_{D.N.} \Delta D (T_{sat} - T_s)} \quad \text{----- (4-10)}$$

$$\bullet \quad (4-9) \quad (4-8) \quad L^{air}_{cooling}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{air}_{cooling} &= \frac{[(\frac{1670.4}{3600 \times 18}) \dot{q}_{hp} - \frac{1}{3,845} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - 0.0526 \dot{q}_{hp})]}{(h_{air}^{conv} \cdot \Delta \cdot D \cdot \Delta T_{LM})} \\ &\times \frac{[C_{p,air} \times (T_c - T_{sat})]}{(h_{air}^{conv} \cdot \Delta \cdot D \cdot \Delta T_{LM})} \quad \text{----- (4-11)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{q}_{dehumid. Loss}$$

$$L_{Loss}$$

$$h_{convec.}^{air}, \quad \bar{h}_{D.N.}, \quad h_{convec.}^w$$

1) $\bar{h}_{D.N.}$

$$\bar{h}_{D.N.} = 0.729 \times \left[\frac{g, \rho_l (\rho_l - \rho_g) k_l^3 h'_{fg}}{N_C \sqrt{\rho_l (T_{sat} - T_s)} D} \right] \quad \text{----- (4-7)}$$

$$h'_{fg} = h_{fg} (1 + 0.68 J_A)$$

$$J_A = \frac{C_{p,l} (T_{sat} - T_s)}{h_{fg}} = \frac{4.187 (19.5 - 8)}{2445.62} = 0.0197.$$

- $h'_{fg} = 2445.62 (1 + 0.68 \times 0.0197) = 2478.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$
- $\dot{q}_{Loss} = 7.53 A_{dehum} = 7.53 \times 18.36 = 160.5 \text{ W}$
- $D = 0.0126 \text{ m}$ ()
- $COP = 1.8$ (COP=1.2 2.2)
- $\dot{q}_{hp} = (\dot{q}_{comp.} + \dot{q}_{others})$

$$\dot{q}_{hp}$$

1PS
1PS

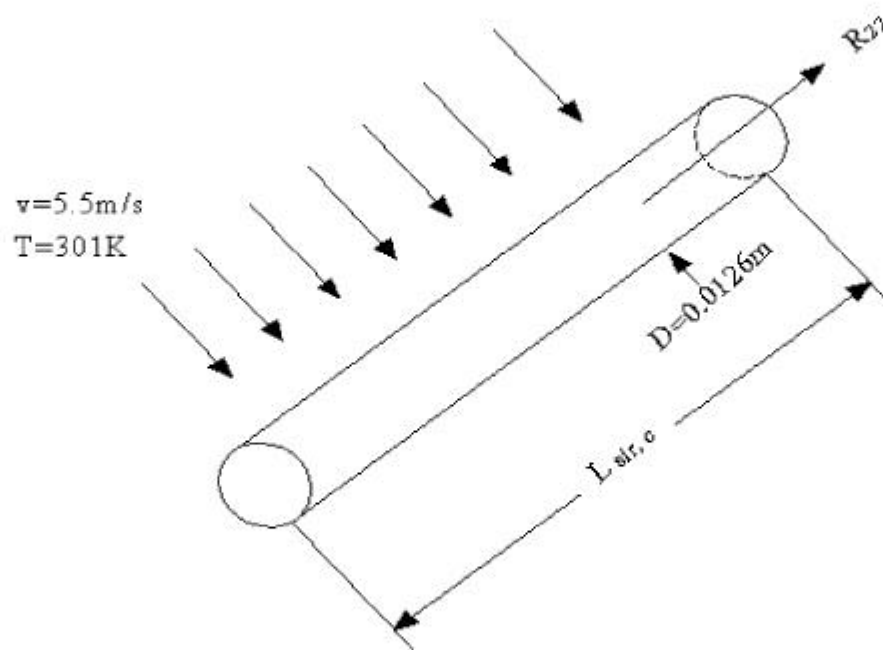
1kW가
1kW

- $\bar{h}_{D.N.}$ (4-7)

- $$\bar{h}_{D.N.} = 0.729 \times \left[\frac{9.8 \times 10^3 (10^3 - 0.01597) (592.9 \times 10^{-3})^3 \times 2478.4 \times 10^3}{N_c \times 1172.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 0.0126 (19.5 - 8)} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 9,577.14 \times N_c^{-1/4} \quad (W / m^2 \cdot K)$$

2) h_{convec}^{air}



4-7

$$T_{c,air} = 28 = 301K$$

$$v = 15.99 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$$

$$k = 26.37 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m} \cdot K$$

$$P_r = 0.7069$$

$$T_s = 8$$

$$P_{rs} = 0.7119 \quad (T_s = 8 \quad P_r)$$

$$V = 2.4 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$R_{e,D} = \frac{V \cdot D}{v} = \frac{2.4 \times 0.0126}{15.99 \times 10^{-6}} = 1891.2$$

4-7

Nusselt

$$\frac{\bar{h} \cdot D}{k} = \bar{N}_{u_D} = 0.26 R_{eD}^{0.6} P_r^{0.37} \left(\frac{P_r}{P_{rs}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad \text{----- (4-12)}$$

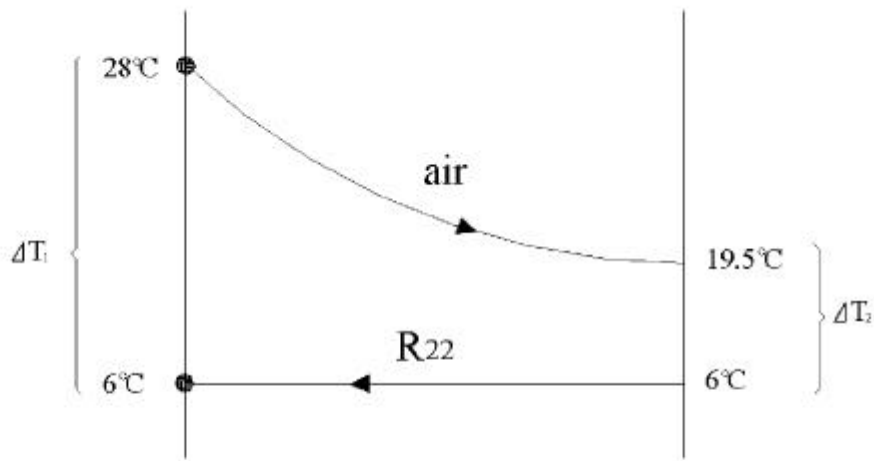
(4-12)

$$\bar{h} = h_{conv,air}^{air}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet h_{conv,air}^{air} &= 0.26 \times R_{eD}^{0.6} P_r^{0.37} \left(\frac{P_r}{P_{rs}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{k}{D} \\ &= 0.26 \times (1891.2)^{0.6} (0.7069)^{0.37} \left(\frac{0.7069}{0.7119} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{26.37 \times 10^{-3}}{0.0126} \\ &= 44.19 \text{ (W/m}^2 \cdot K \text{)} \end{aligned}$$

가

∇T_{LM}



- $T_{c, air} = 28$, $T_{sat} = 19.5$

3) $L_{condensation}^w = L_{cooling}^{air}$.

(4-10) (4-11)

$L_{condensation}^w$

$L_{cooling}^{air}$

-

$$L_{condensation}^w = \frac{\left(\frac{h'_{fg}}{h_{dry}}\right) (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})}{h_{D.N.} \times \Sigma \times D \times (T_{sat} - T_s)} \quad \text{----- (4-10)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{2478.4}{3845}\right) (1.8 \dot{q}_{hp} - 0.0526 \dot{q}_{hp})}{N_c^{-1/4} \times 9577.14 \times 3.14 \times 0.0126 \times (19.5 - 8)}$$

$$= \frac{(1.16 \dot{q}_{hp} - 0.0339 \dot{q}_{hp}) N_c^{1/4} \times 10^3}{4357.46} \quad (m)$$

$$\therefore L_{condensation}^w = 0.2584 N_c^{1/4} \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (m) \quad \text{----- (4-13)}$$

$$\dot{q}_{hp} \quad \text{kW} \quad .$$

(4-11)

$$L_{condensation}^{air} = \frac{10^3(0.02587 \dot{q}_{hp} - 0.468 \times 10^{-3} \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.01368 \times 10^{-3} \times \dot{q}_{hp}) \times 8.54}{44.19 \times 3.14 \times 0.0126 \times 17.4}$$

$$\therefore L_{condensation}^{air} = \frac{217.05 \dot{q}_{hp}}{30.42} = 7.135 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (m) \quad \text{----- (4-14)}$$

$$L = L_{condensation}^w + L_{cooling}^{air}$$

$$\therefore L = (0.2584 N_c^{1/4} + 7.135) \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (m) \quad \text{----- (4-15)}$$

6.

4-6 C-D
 . C-D , B-C
 (4-3)

$$\dot{q}_{condensate}^w + \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} + \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumid} = \dot{q}_{dehumidifier} \quad \text{----- (4-3)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \dot{q}_{condensation}^w = \left(\frac{h'_{fg}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} \right) (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})$$

$$h'_{fg} = 2478.4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{fg}^{dry} = 3845 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad .)$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry} = 0.0526 \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$\therefore \dot{q}_{condensate}^w = 1.126 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (kW) \quad \text{----- (4-16)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = \dot{M}_{d,air} \times C_{p,air} (T_c - T_{sat})$$

$$\ast \dot{M}_{d,air} = \dot{M}_{air} - \dot{M}_{max} = \frac{1676.4}{3600 \times 18} \dot{q}_{hp} - \dot{M}_{max}$$

$$\dot{M}_{max} = \frac{1}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3845} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times 1.8 - 0.016 \dot{q}_{hp})$$

$$= 0.47 \times 10^{-3} \dot{q}_{hp} - 0.0042 \times 10^{-3} \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$= 0.466 \times 10^{-3} \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$\dot{M}_{d,air} = 0.0259 \times \dot{q}_{hp} - 0.466 \times 10^{-3} \times \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$= 0.0254 \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = 0.0254 \times 1.004 \times (28 - 19.5) \dot{q}_{hp}$$

$$\therefore \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = 0.2168 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (kW)$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumid} = 0.23A_{dehumid} (T_c - T_{ambi.}) \quad \text{----- (4-18)}$$

(4-3)

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = 1.126 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.2168 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.00464 \dot{q}_{hp} = 1.347 \dot{q}_{hp}$$

----- (4-19)

h_{fg}^{dry} = Energy consumption for drying the agricultural product. (kJ/kg)

$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air}$ = Low temperature thermal energy for cooling the dry air. (kW)

\dot{q}_{hp} = Power of heat pump. (kW)

\dot{M}_{max} = Mass flow rate of saturated steam. (kg/hr)

\dot{M}_{air} = humid air flow rate. (kg/hr)

T_{sat} = saturated steam temperature. (K)

v = specific volume. (l : liquid , g : vapor)(m³/kg)

ρ = density. (kg/m³)

h_{fg} = latent heat of vapor. (kJ/kg)

μ = viscosity. (N · s/m²)

k = thermal conductivity. (W/m · K)

N_c = Pipe combination number of dehumidifier.

P_A = Partial vapor pressure. (bar)

$P_{A,sat}$ = saturated vapor pressure. (bar)

3

1.

$$L = L_{condensation}^w + L_{cooling}^{air}$$

4-3 C-D

$$L_{condensation}^w = \frac{\frac{\dot{h}_{fg}}{h_{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})}{h_{D.N} \Delta D (T_{sat} - T_s)}$$

$$L_{cooling}^{air} = \frac{[\dot{M}_{air} \dot{q}_{hp} - \frac{1}{h_{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})] \times Cp_{air} (T_c - T_{sat})}{(h_{convec}^{air} \cdot \Delta \cdot D \cdot \nabla T_{LM})}$$

$$L_{condensation}^w = 0.2584 N_c^{1/4} \cdot \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

$$L_{cooling}^{air} = 7.135 \cdot \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

$$\therefore L = (0.2584 N_c^{1/4} + 7.135) \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

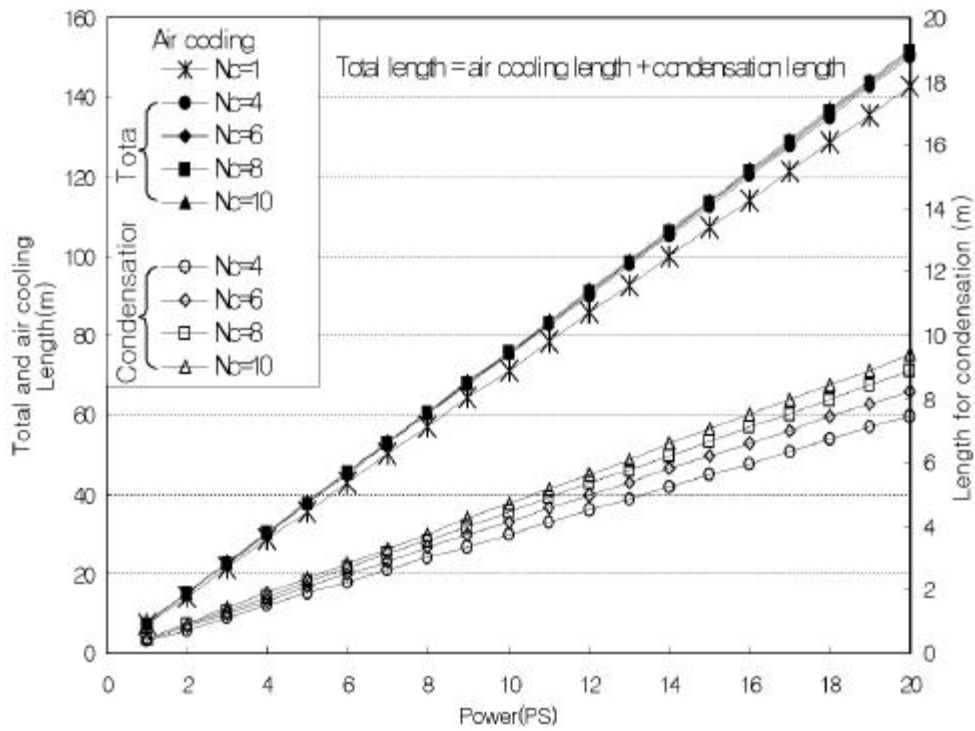


Fig. 4-8. Relationship between the heat pump power and the tube length of dehumidifier with the tube arrangement node in case of sliced radish drying.

4-8

(4-15) 가 가
 가 , 10PS 가 80n
 $\frac{1}{16}$
 가
 N_c 가
 가 N_c 가 가

가 N_c 가

2.

4-3 C-D

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = \dot{q}_{condensation}^w + \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} + \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehum}$$

가

$$\dot{q}_{condensation}^w = \frac{\dot{h}_{fg}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = [\dot{M}_{air} \dot{q}_{hp} - \frac{1}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})] \times C_{p,air} (T_c - T_{sat})$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehum} = 0.23A_{dehum} (T_c - T_{ambi.})$$

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = 1.126 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.2168 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.00464 \dot{q}_{hp} = 1.347 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{kW})$$

4-9

(4-3)

6

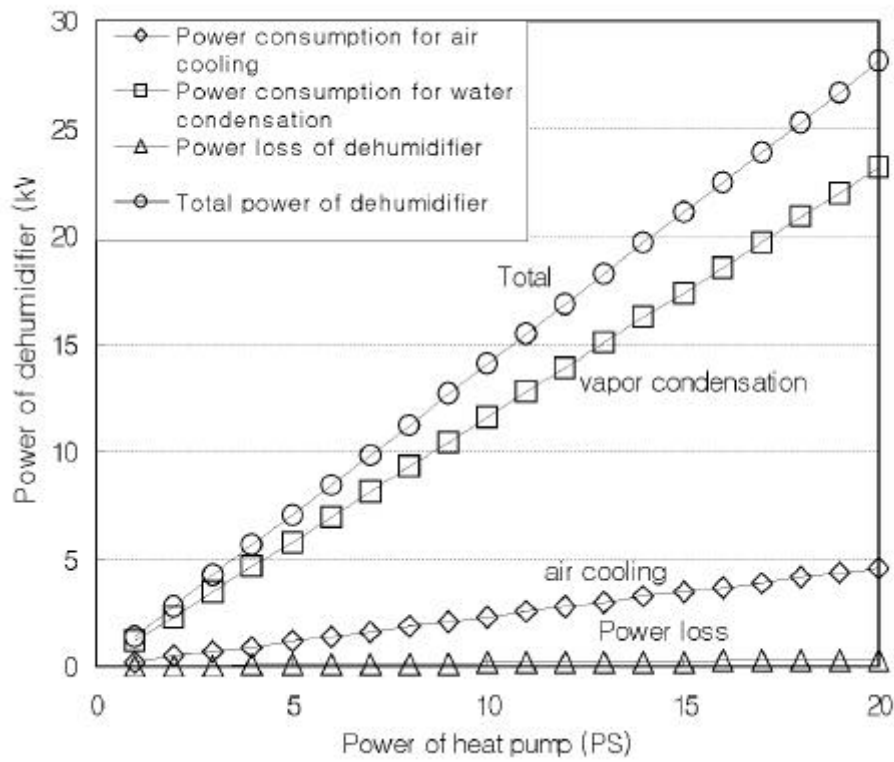


Fig. 4-9. Relationship between the power of heat pump and the power of dehumidifier in case of sliced radish drying.

4

가

1. Psychrometric chart 가 , ,

가

2.

$$L = L_{condensation}^w + L_{cooling}^{air}$$

$$L_{condensation}^w = \frac{\frac{\dot{h}_{fg}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})}{h_{D,N} \Delta D (T_{sat} - T_s)}$$

$$L_{cooling}^{air} = \frac{[\dot{M}_{air} \dot{q}_{hp} - \frac{1}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times cop - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})] \times C_{p,air} (T_c - T_{sat})}{(h_{convec}^{air} \cdot \Delta \cdot D \cdot \sqrt{T_{LM}})}$$

$$L_{condensation}^w = 0.2584 N_c^{1/4} \cdot \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

$$L_{cooling}^{air} = 7.135 \cdot \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

$$\therefore L = (0.2584 N_c^{1/4} + 7.135) \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\mathbf{n})$$

3.

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = \dot{q}_{condensation}^w + \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} + \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehum}$$

$$\dot{q}_{condensation}^w = \frac{\dot{h}_{fg}}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = [\dot{M}_{air} \dot{q}_{hp} - \frac{1}{h_{fg}^{dry}} (\dot{q}_{hp} \times COP - \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dry})] \times C_{p,air} (T_c - T_{sat})$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehum} = 0.23A_{dehumi} (T_c - T_{ambi.})$$

$$\dot{q}_{condensation}^w = 1.126 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\text{kW})$$

$$\dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} = 0.2168 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\text{kW})$$

$$\dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehum} = 0.00464 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\text{kW})$$

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = 1.126 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.2168 \dot{q}_{hp} + 0.00464 \dot{q}_{hp} = 1.347 \dot{q}_{hp} \quad (\text{kW})$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} & , \quad \text{가} \quad , \\ & , \quad \text{가} \quad . \\ & , \quad , \quad , \quad (h_{fg}^{dry}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(T_B, \phi_B), (T_c, \phi_c), (T_A, \phi_A), \dot{M}_{air}, h_{fg}^{dry}$$

- 1) Hewitt G. F., G. L. Shires, T. R. Bott. "Process Heat Transfer". CRC pp. 573 640. 1993.
- 2) Frank P. Incropera et al.. "Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer". John Wiley & sons. pp. 536 571.
- 3) Maake W. et al.. "Manuel Technique du Froid". PYC. 1993.
- 4) . "Heat pump".
1 (). 1998.
- 5) . "
. pp. 42 56. 1997.

5

2, 3, 4

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- 2, 3, 4 .

- (2-8)

(2-9)

2-2

2-2, 2-3, 2-4

- 2-3, 2-4,

2-5 2-6 ,

- , (3-6),

(3-7), (3-15)

(3-21)

3-1

,

(3-27)

가

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- (4-15) (4-8) (4-19)

(4-9)

가

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- (2-46) (2-53)

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2-7

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2

3

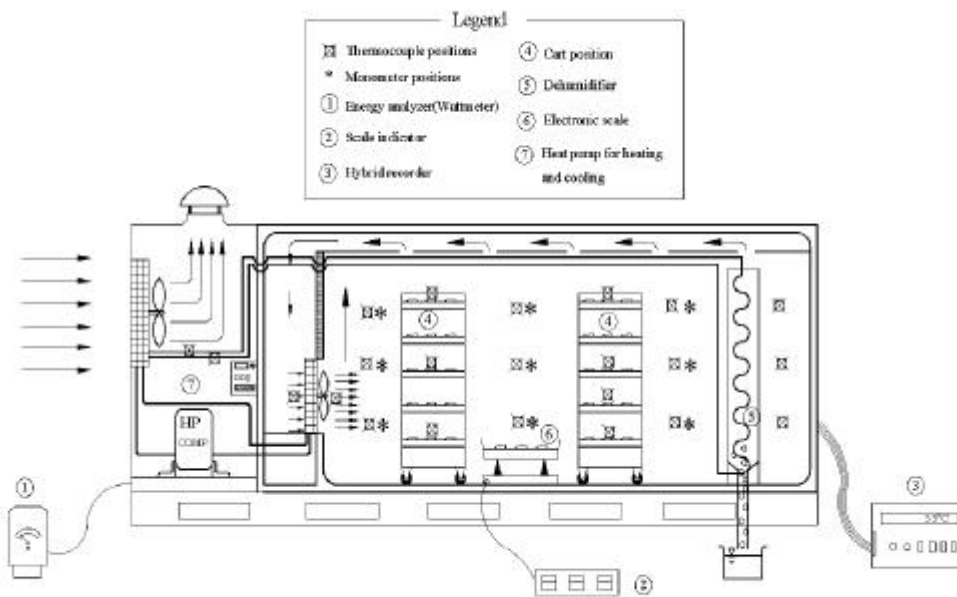
4

5-1

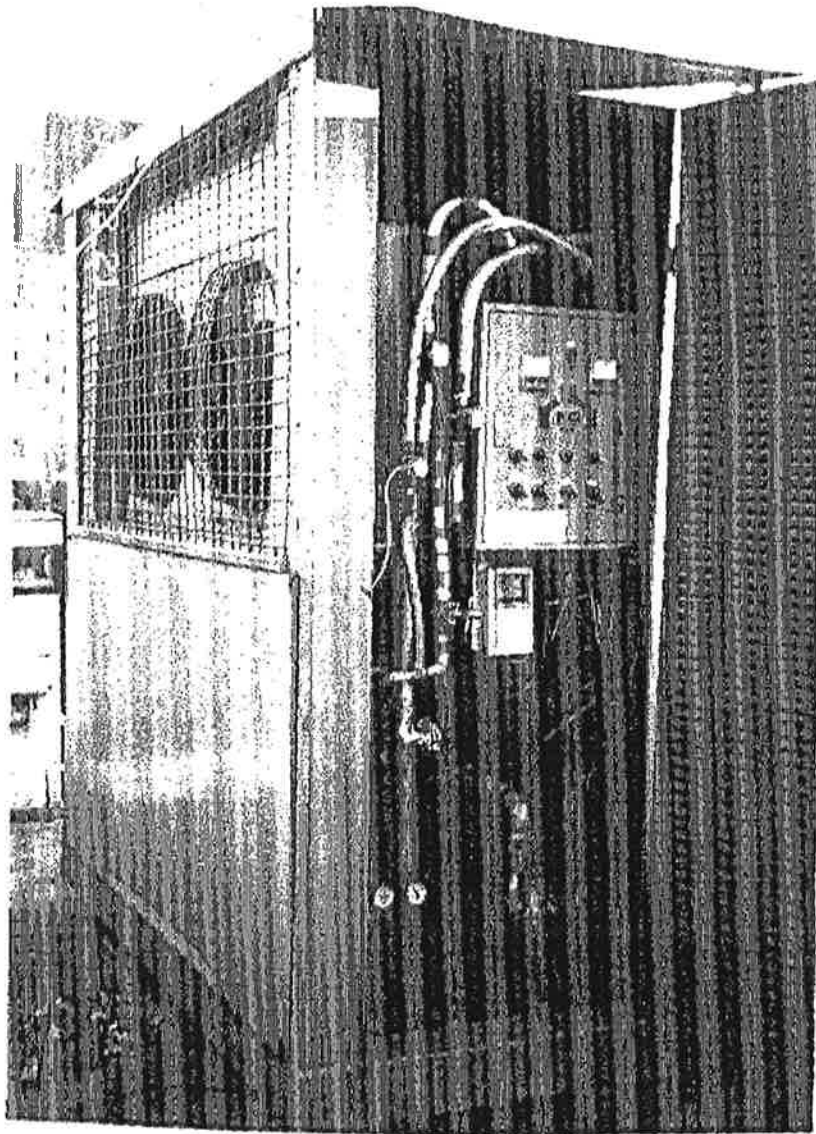
IOPS

1.

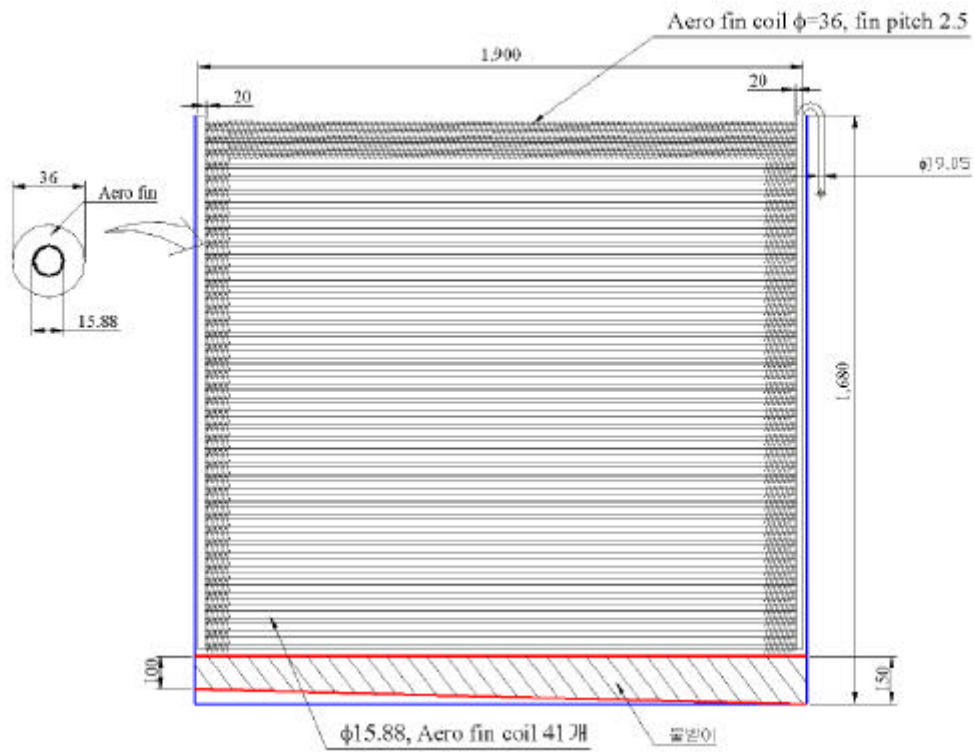
7L



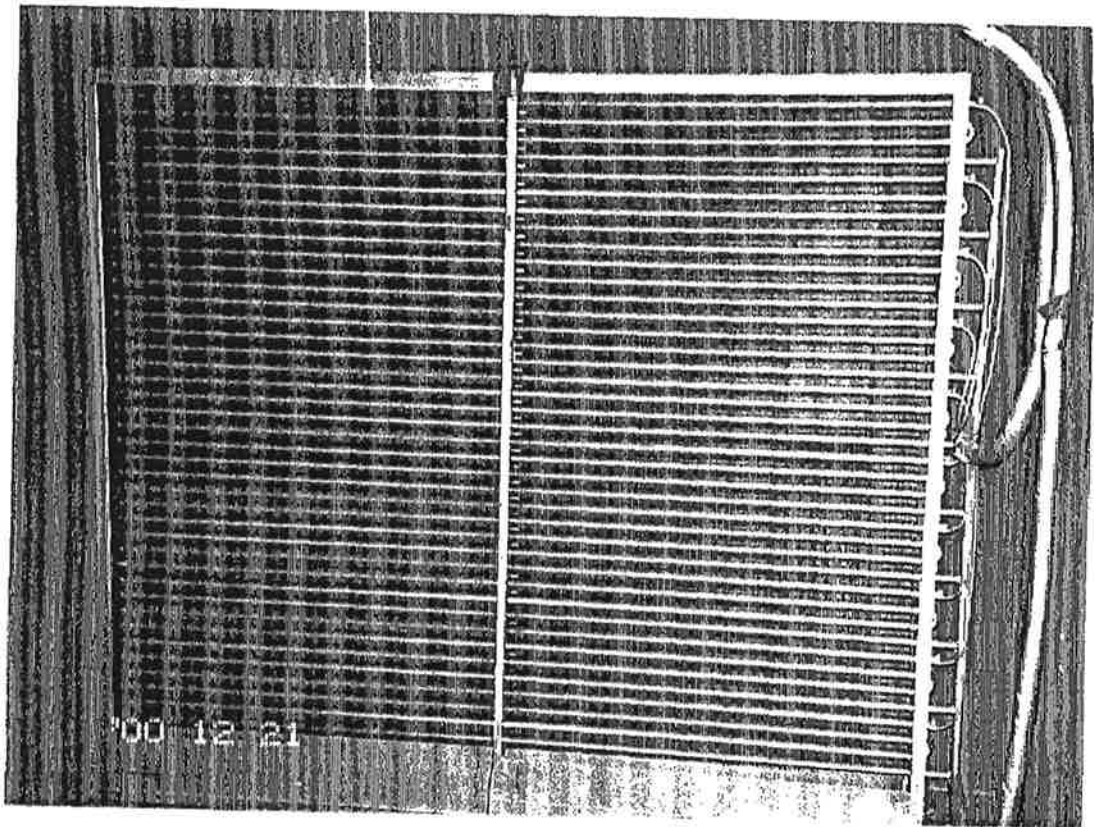
(a) vertical section and experimental equipment of heat pump type drying and low temperature storage system.



(b) Photo of heat pump type drying and low temperature storage system



(c) Front view of the dehumidifier installed in the drying chamber.



(d) Photo of the dehumidifier installed in the drying chamber.

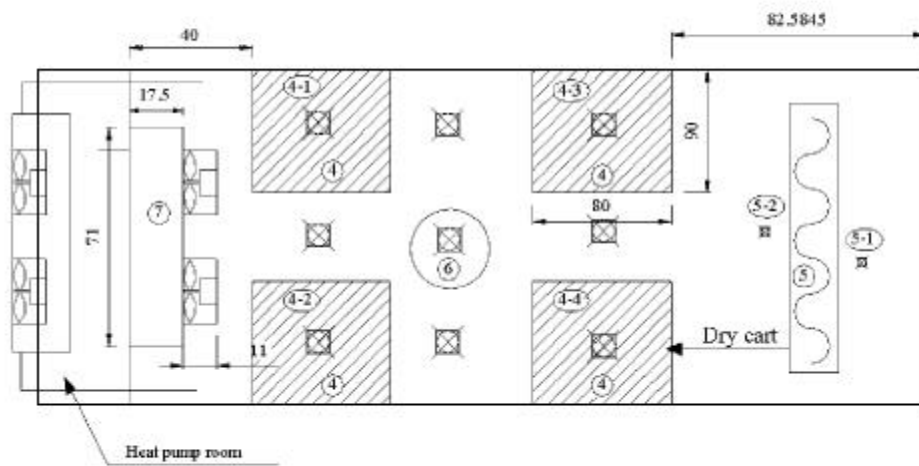


Fig 5-1. Heat pump type drying and low temperature storage system of agricultural products.

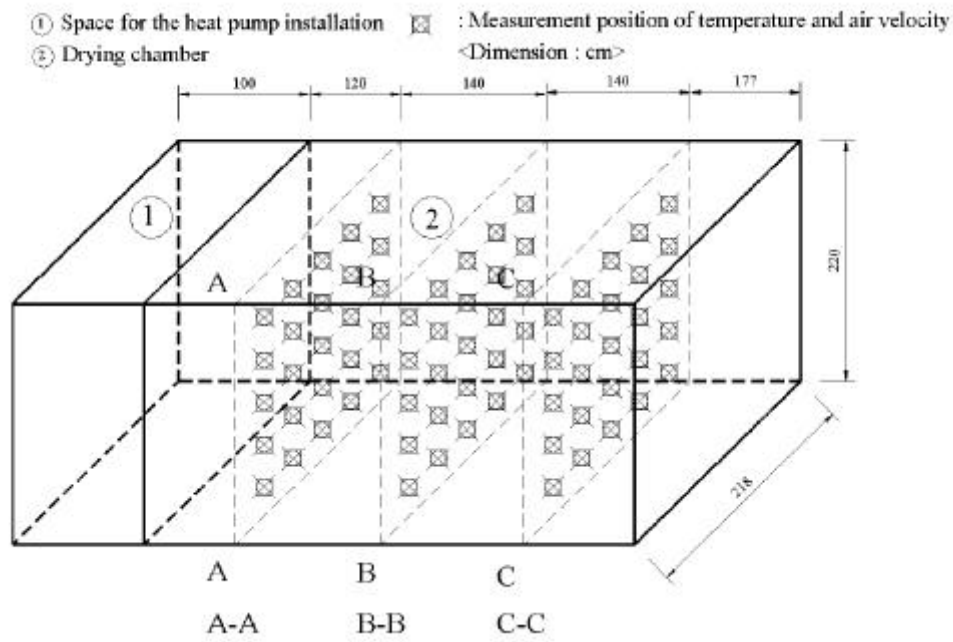
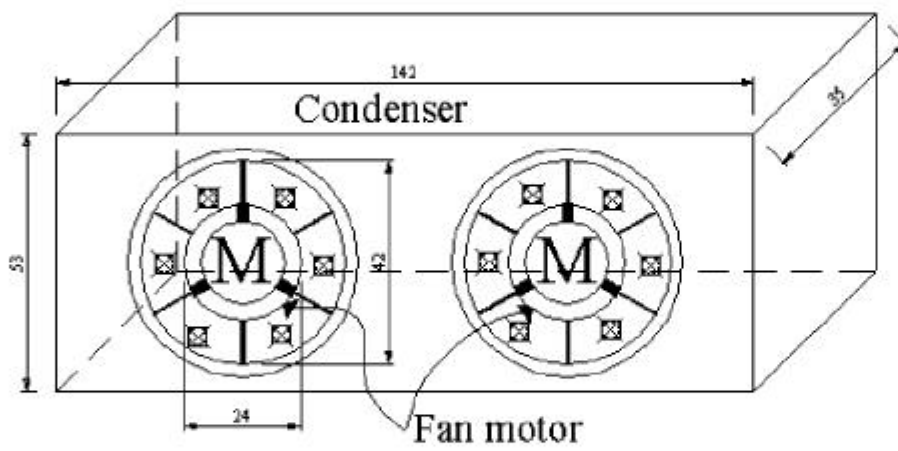


Fig. 5-2. Measuring points of air temperature and air velocity distribution in the drying/low temperature storing chamber.

☒ : measuring points of temperature and air velocity
<Dimension : cm>



5-1(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) , 5-1 (b)
 , 3.682m² 41
 , 가 ,
 , 가 (45 55)가
 , (-1 4)가 .
 ,
 가
 5-2 5-3 , 5-1(a)
 wattmeter, ,
 , velociplus
 4 .
 thermocouple , 가
 44cn, 100cn, 150cn, 가
 120cn, 220cn, 390cn , ,
 , ,
 recorder (8H12, NEC San-ei, Japan) . hybrid
 (VIP system 3, Elcontrol, Italy) energy analyzer .
 ,
 5-1(d) , cart
 .
 5-2 / , A-A, B-B, C-C 3

5-3

420mm
6

6

0.51kW

2

2 가

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,

5-1

, 5-2
(COP)

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가

Table 5-1. Specification of the heat pump, drying and low temp. storage chamber and cart.

Item	Size	Mode
Compressor	10PS	medium temperature
Fan-motor of condenser /evaporator	Fan : 2ea D=420mm 6 vane 6 guidevane	Axial flow
	Motor : 2ea 0.51kW × 2ea	AF-412 (shin-heung, korea)
space of heat pump installation	(L × V × h) : (1,000 × 2,180 × 2,200) wall thickness : 100mm	- steel container insulated with styrofoam
Drying and cold storage chamber	(L × V × h) : (5,770 × 2,180 × 2,200) wall thickness : 100mm	- steel container insulated with styrofoam - inside surface coated with bioceramics
Cart in the drying chamber	(L × V × h) : (800 × 900 × 1,775) Number of shelf : 11 carts : 4ea	- moveable type - material : stainless steel - the cart surface coated with bioceramics

Table 5-2 Combination of experimental variables for the analysis of COP, drying and storage characteristics of the heat pump type drying and cold storage system.

Variables Test item	Humidifier	Ambient air temp. (°C)	Air Temp. in the chamber (°C)	Materials	Treatment	Measuring apparatus
• COP, • Prying and Cold storage Characteristics	Installation	5-15	45	Sliced radish	-	-
			drying	55	red paper	-
	Without Installation	5-15	Cold storage	apple: (fugy apple)	• Ambient storage - PVC film pack - without pack • storage in the low temp. chamber - PVC film pack - Without pack	- Infrared moisture determination balance AD-600 - Handnees tester (Rheometer: CR-100b) - Hand refractometer (Brix 0~32%, N type)

Table 5-3 Experimental variables for analysis of air temperature, velocity and humidity in the drying and cold storage chamber.

Test Item	variable Item	Drying		Cold storage		Remake
		Test Section	measuring point	Test Section	measuring points	
Air temperature, velocity and humidity distribution in the chamber	Air Temp. distribution	A-A(Fig5-2) B-B (") C-C (")	25	A-A(Fig5-2) B-B (") C-C (")	25	
	Air Velocity distribution	"	25	"	25	
	Air Humidity	"	25	"	25	

2.

가

가

가.

(COP)

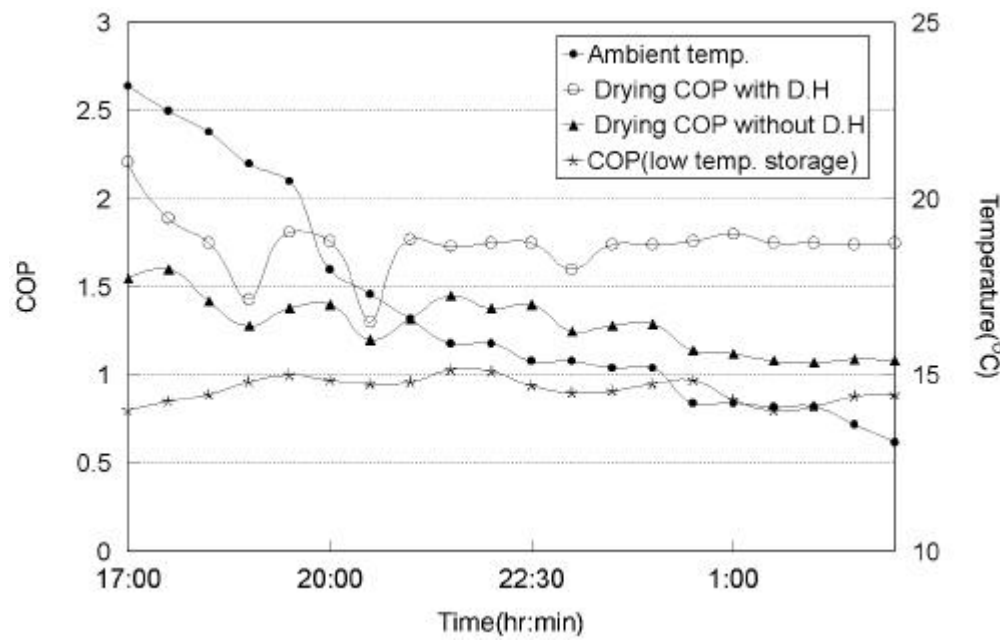


Fig 5-4. Heat pump COP of drying and low temperature storage system with the ambient temperature.

* D. H = Dehumidifier

5-4
(COP) .

23 13
COP가 1.6 1.1 ,
COP가 1.8 2.2

가 .
가 COP가 ,
가 가

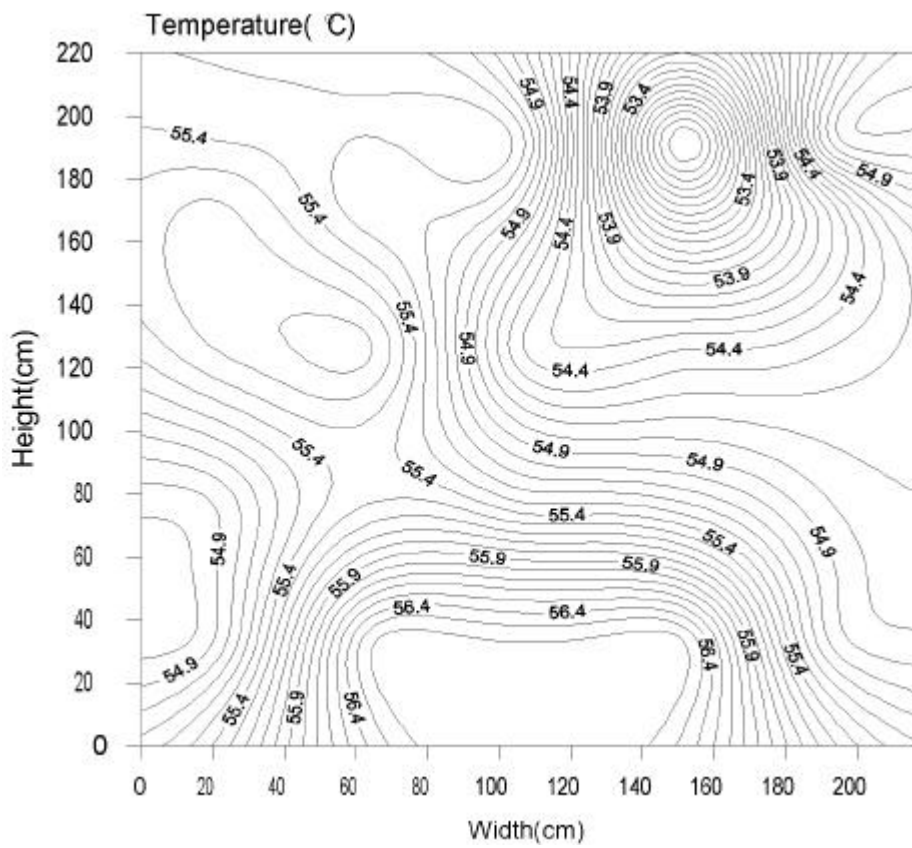
가 COP가 .
5-4 COP ,
가

1/3 가
가

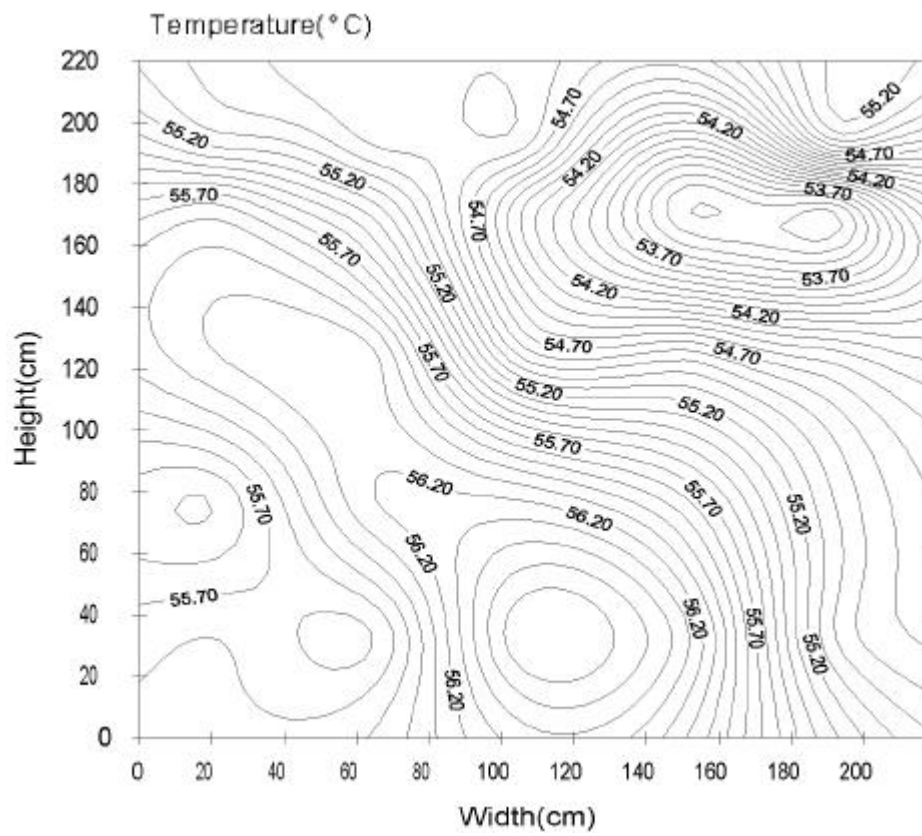
5-4 COP가 0.8 1.0

1/5 1/3 .

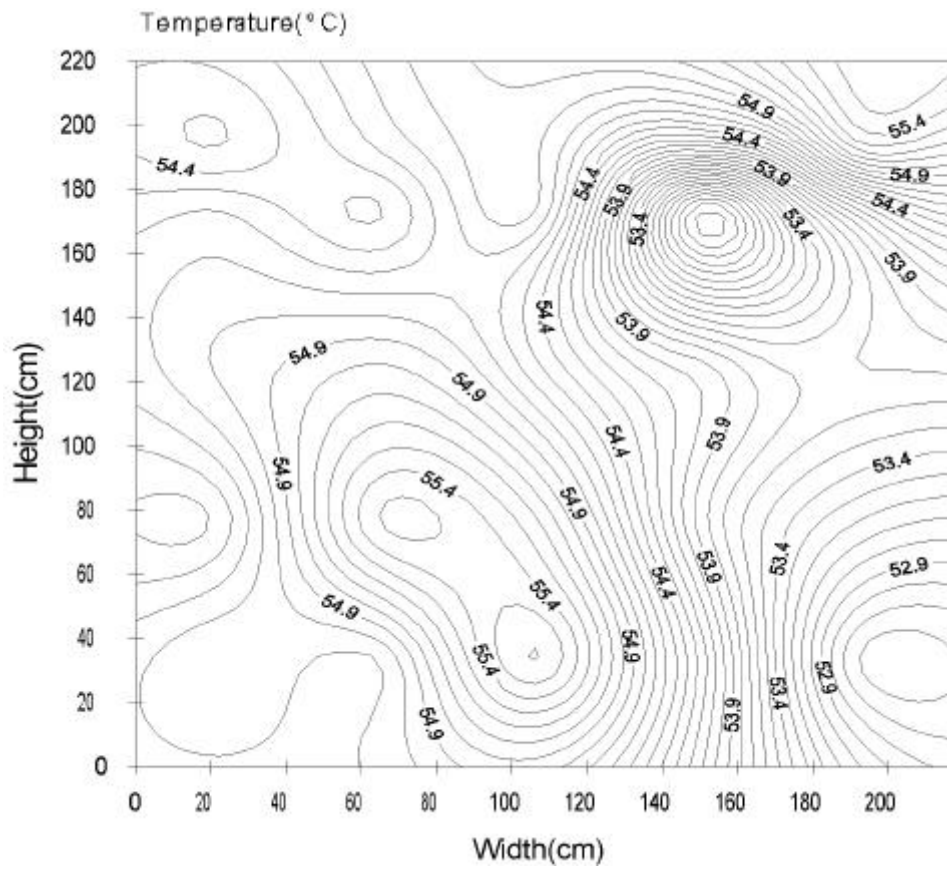
1) (:55)



(a) Section A-A



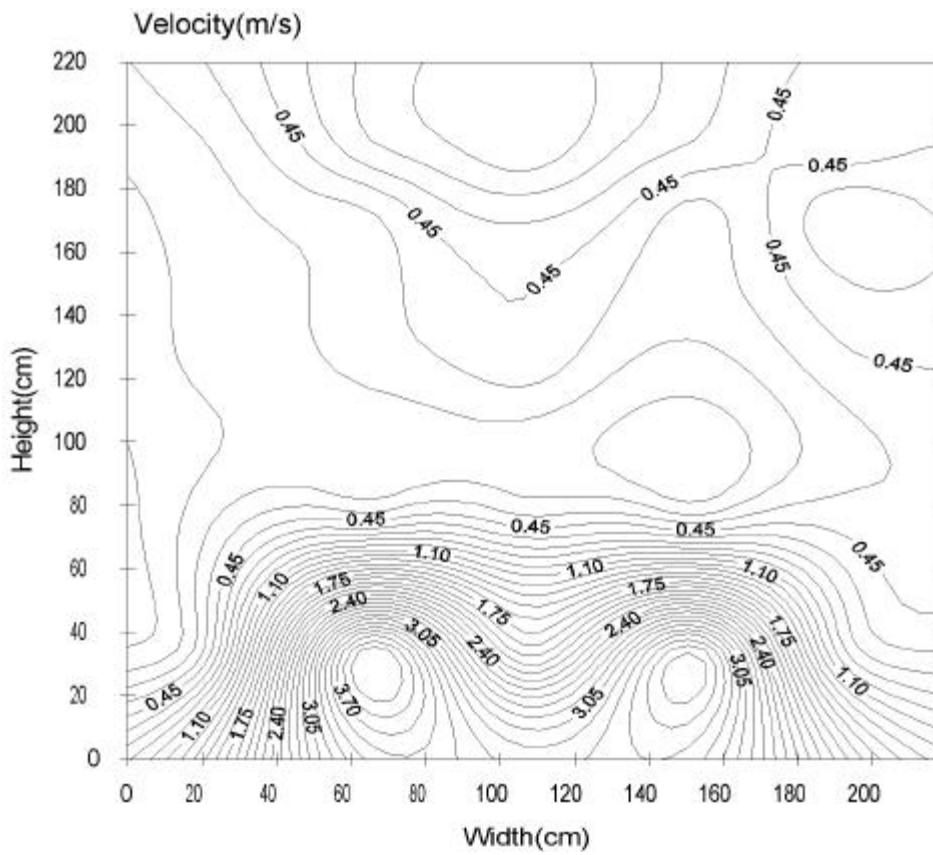
(b) Section B-B



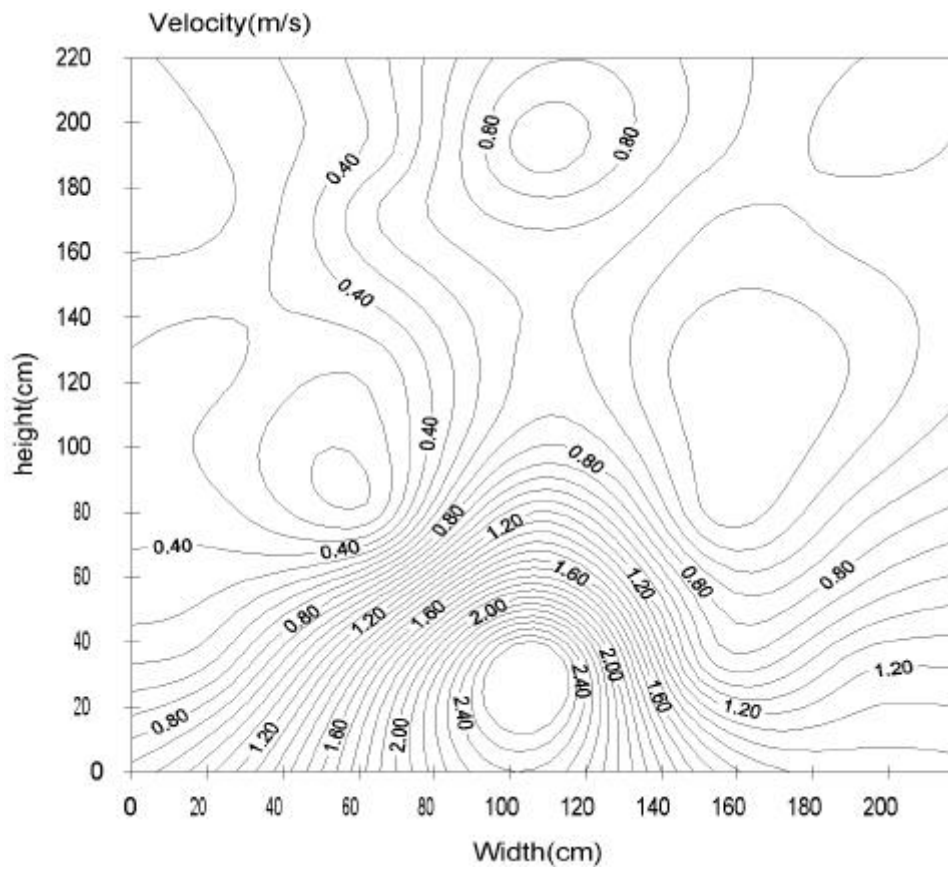
(c) Section C-C

Fig. 5-5. Air temperature distribution of the section A-A, B-B, and C-C at the setting air temperature of 55 in the drying chamber in case of no drying load.

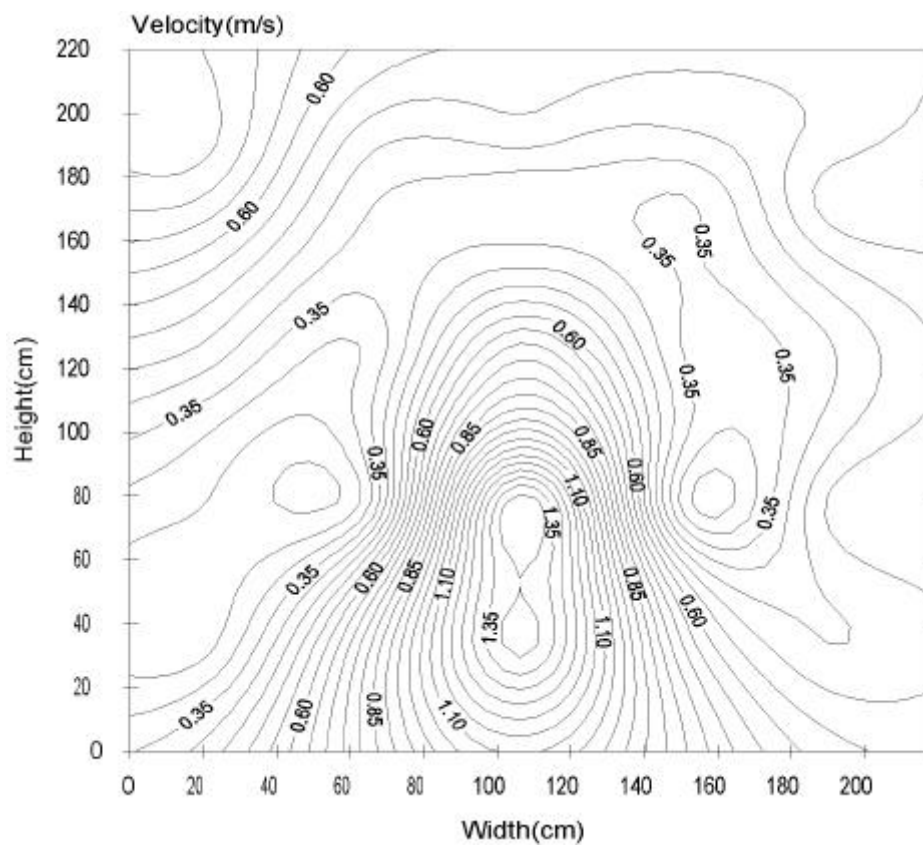
100cm
가 가
() 가
2)



(a) Section A-A



(b) Section B-B



(c) Section C-C

Fig. 5-6. Air velocity distribution of the section A-A, B-B, and C-C in the drying chamber in case of no drying load.

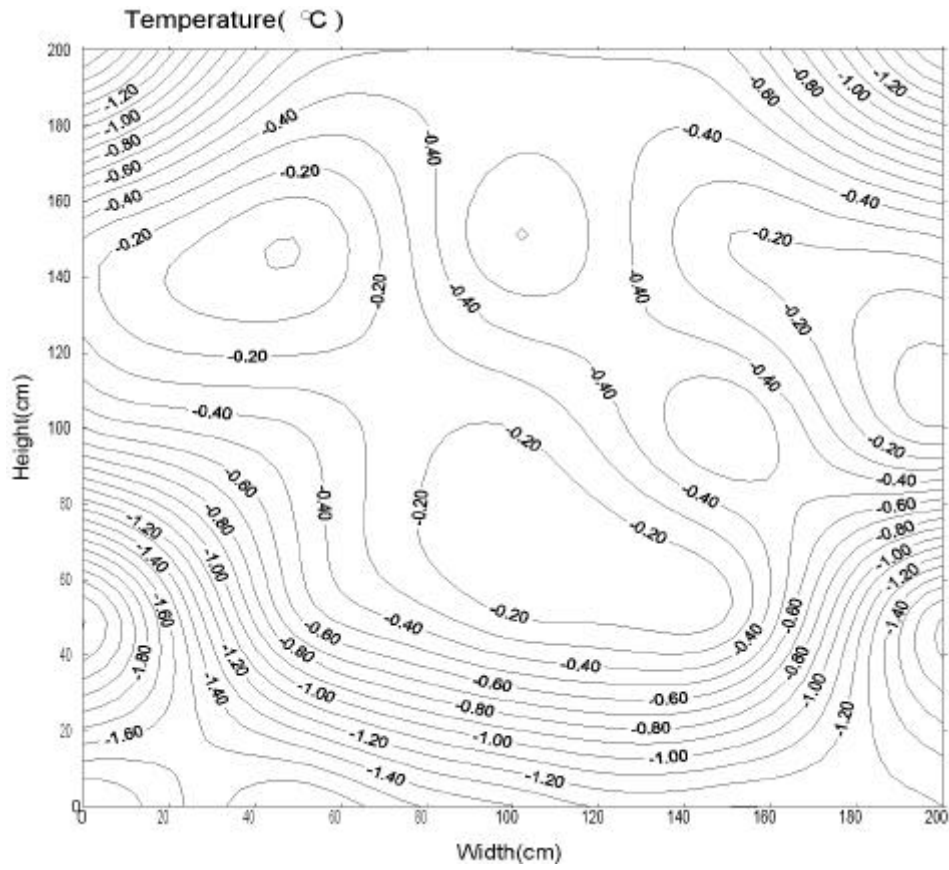
3)

(- 1)

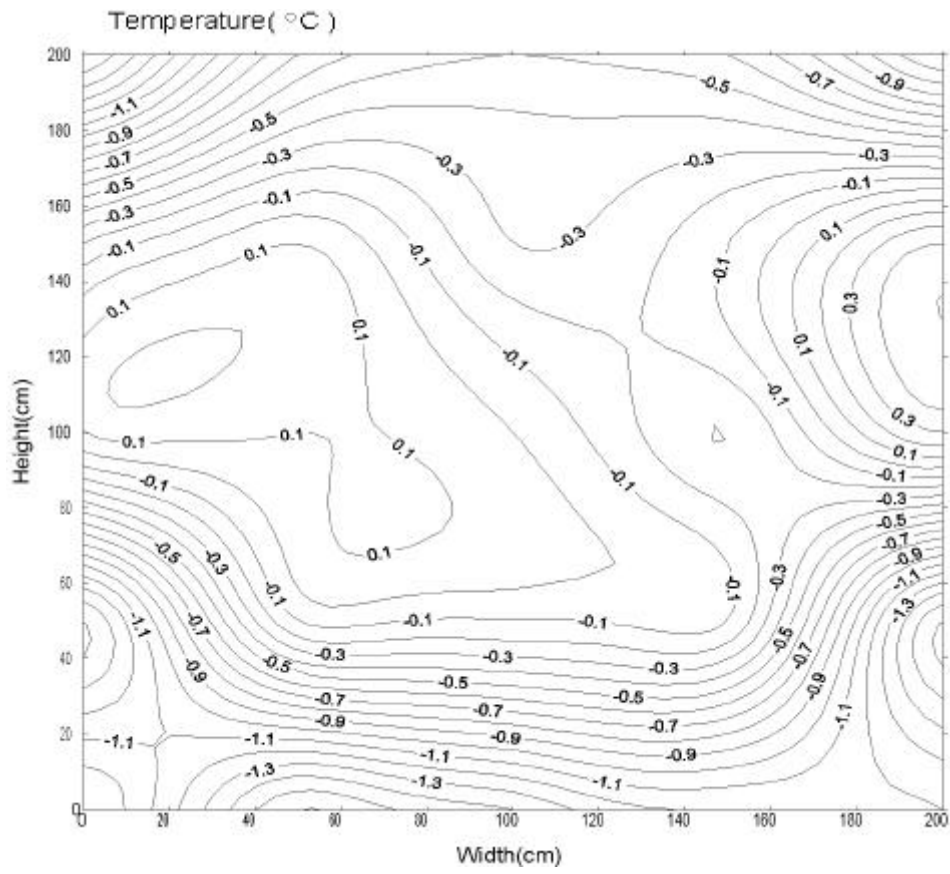
3

25

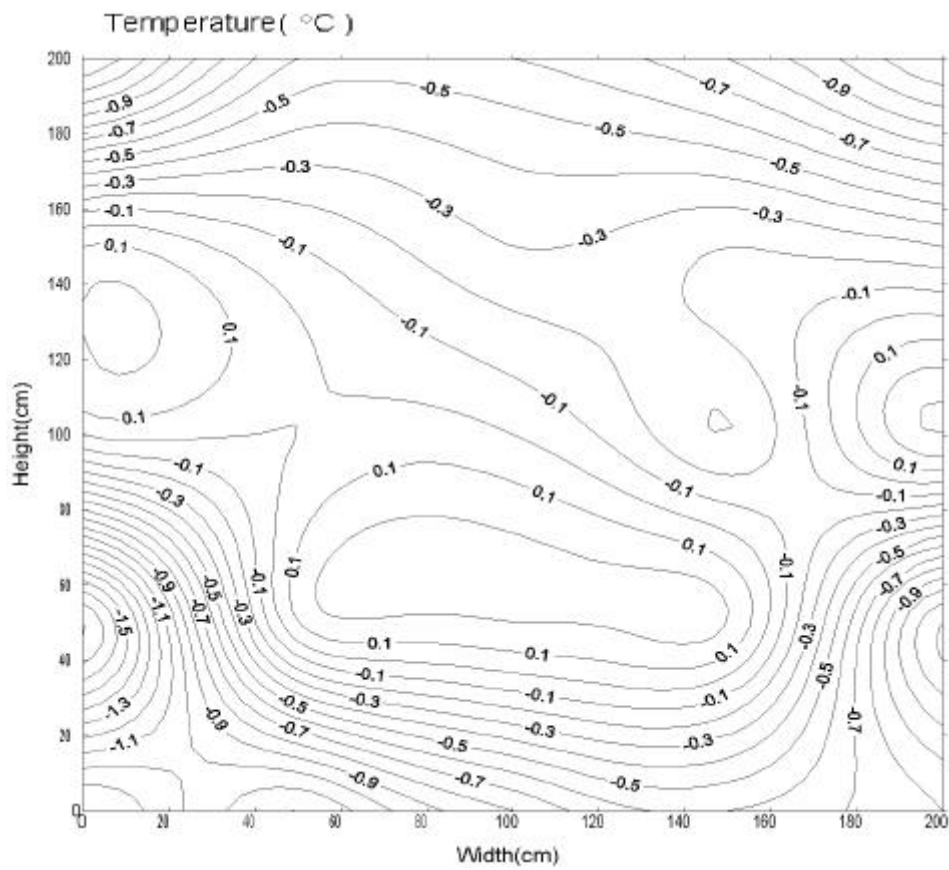
가



(a) Section A-A



(b) Section B-B



(c) Section C-C

Fig. 5-7. Air temperature distribution of the section A-A, B-B, and C-C at the setting air temperature of -1 in the cooling chamber in case of no cooling load.

5-7 (a), (b), (c) -1.0 A-A, B-B, C-C
 가 A-A 가
 가
 -1.0 A-A -1.4
 , -0.2 , B-B 가 -1.3 ,
 가 0.3 , C-C 가 -1.1 , -0.1

1)

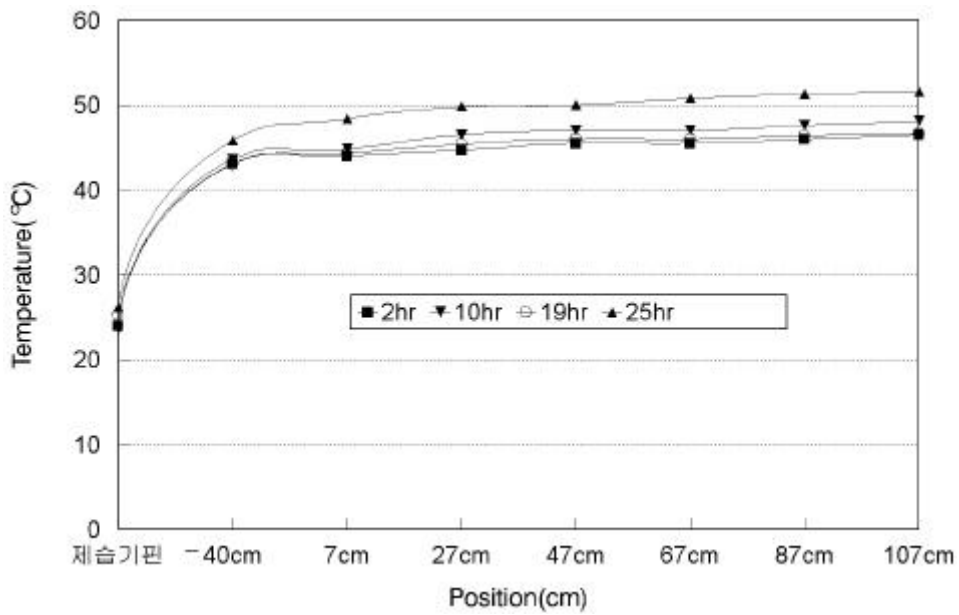


Fig. 5-8. Air temperature variation with the position and drying period in the chamber installed with dehumidifier in case of sliced radish drying.

5-8 가 , 27cm , 27cm
 3 5 , 가 가
 24 25 ,

2)

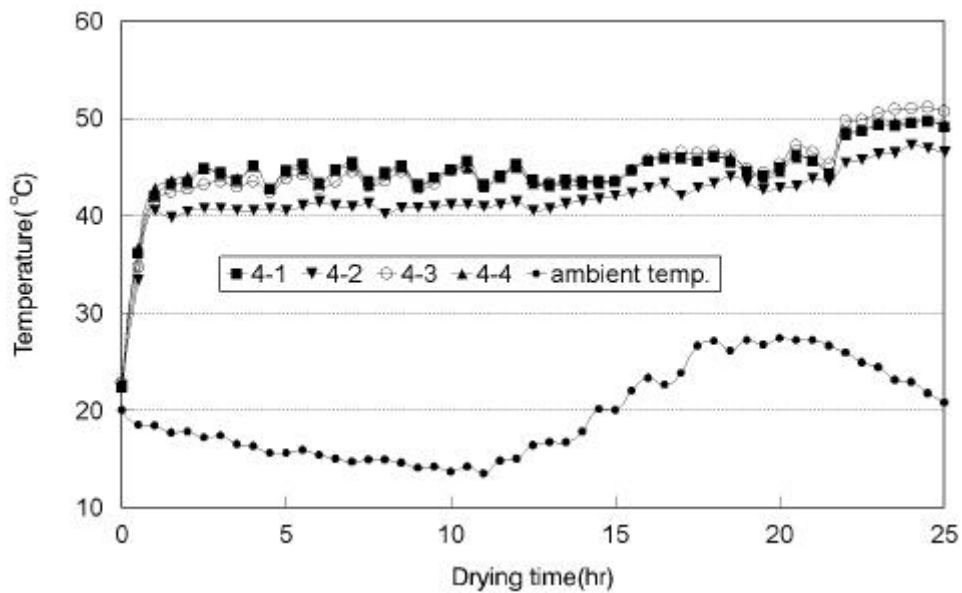


Fig. 5-9. Air temperature variation in the carts with drying period.

5-9

가 14 27 , 가
40 45 20
20 5 6
가 가

3)

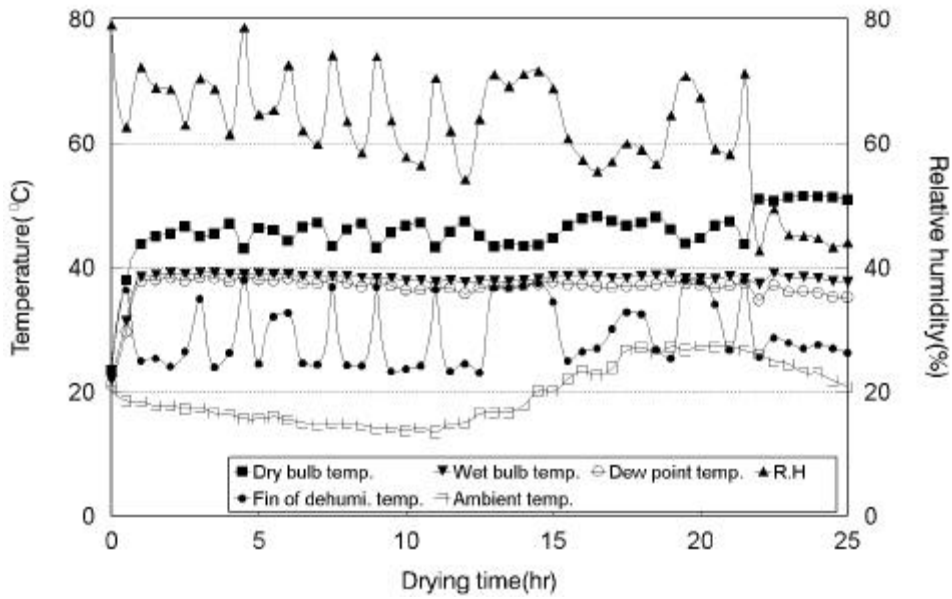


Fig. 5-10. Drying and wet bulb temperature, dew point, relative humidity and temperature variation on the fin of dehumidifier in case of sliced radish drying.

5-10

가 24 25 ,
70% , 가 22 43 49.5%

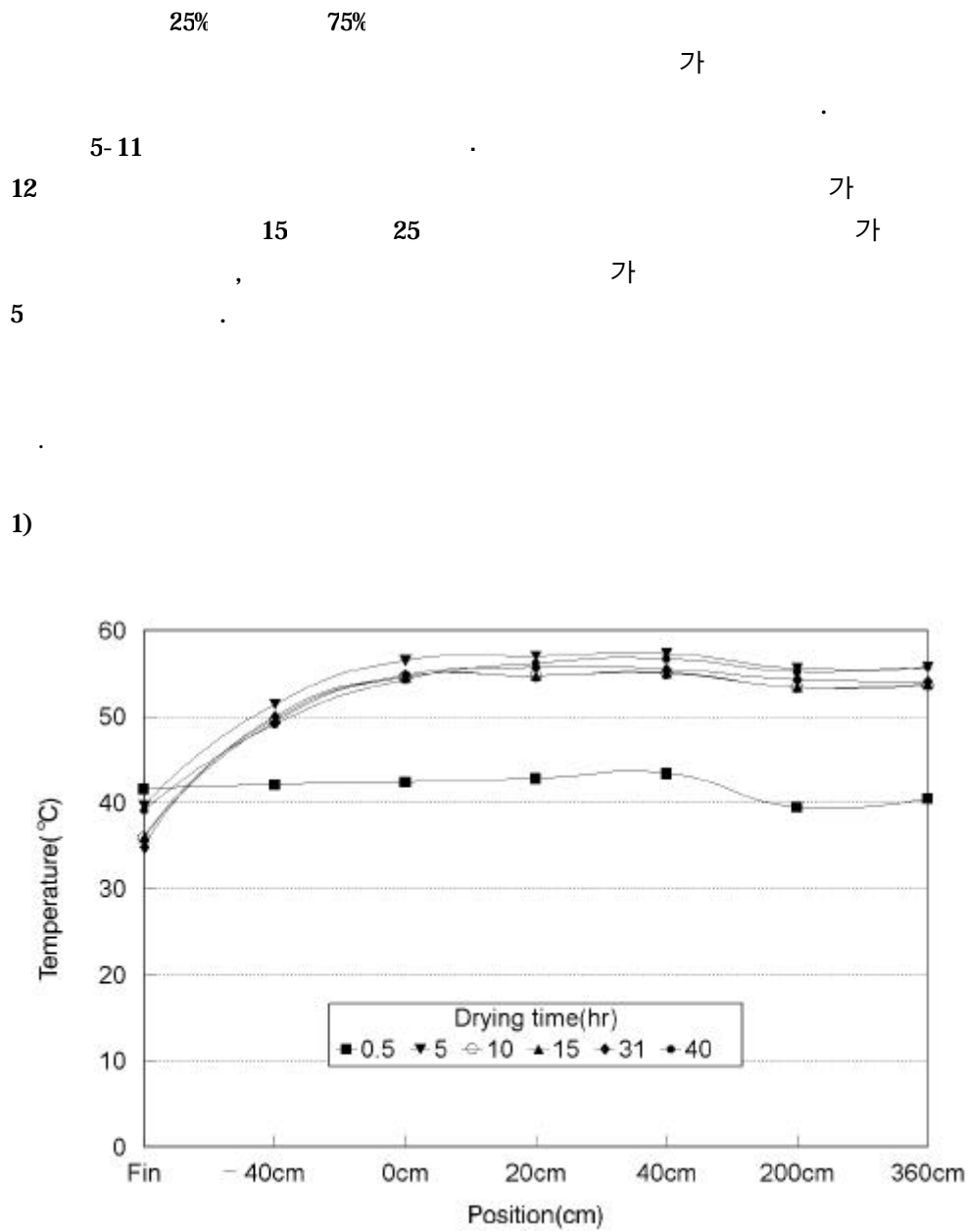


Fig 5-12. Air temperature variation in the red peper drying chanber installed with dehumidifier with the position from the dehuni di fier.

12 25

가

2 3

3)

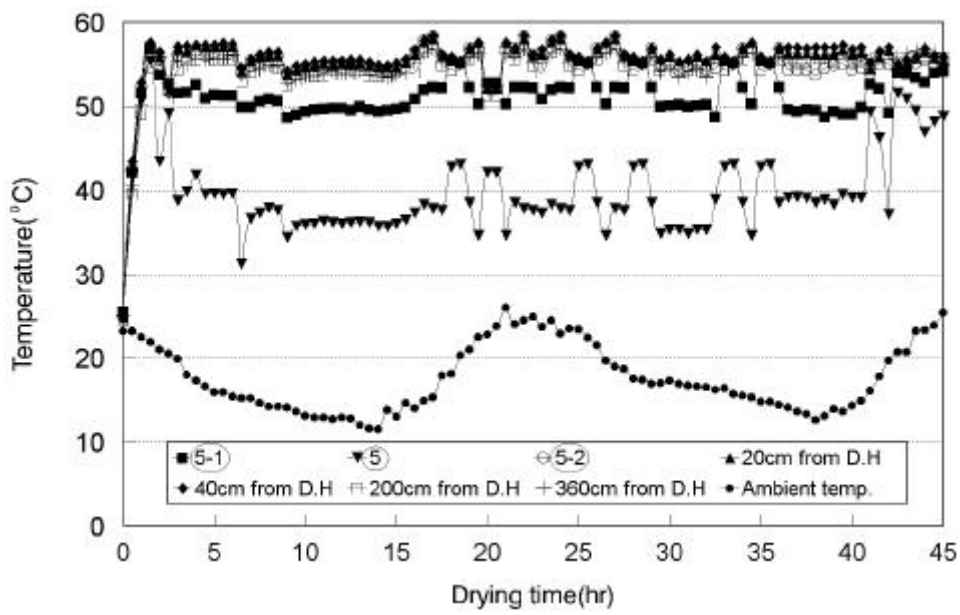


Fig. 5-14. Air temperature variation in the red pepper drying chamber with the distance from the dehumidifier.

* D. H : dehumidifier

* 5-1 , 5 , 5-2 , : Position number around the dehumidifier(Fig. 5-1(d))

5-14

55

36 40

2 3

5 7

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가

가

5-1

5-2

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.

가

2 3

(1999 10 20)

5-1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

, 5-2

- Hybrid recorder(8H12, Japan) T type thermocouple

- (FD-600)

- Rheometer(CR-1006)

- Hand refractometer(Brix 0 32%, N type)

- Thermorecoder

- Wattmeter(VIP system

3, Elcontrol, Italy)

- 1999 1 19 6 5

1)

3

가)

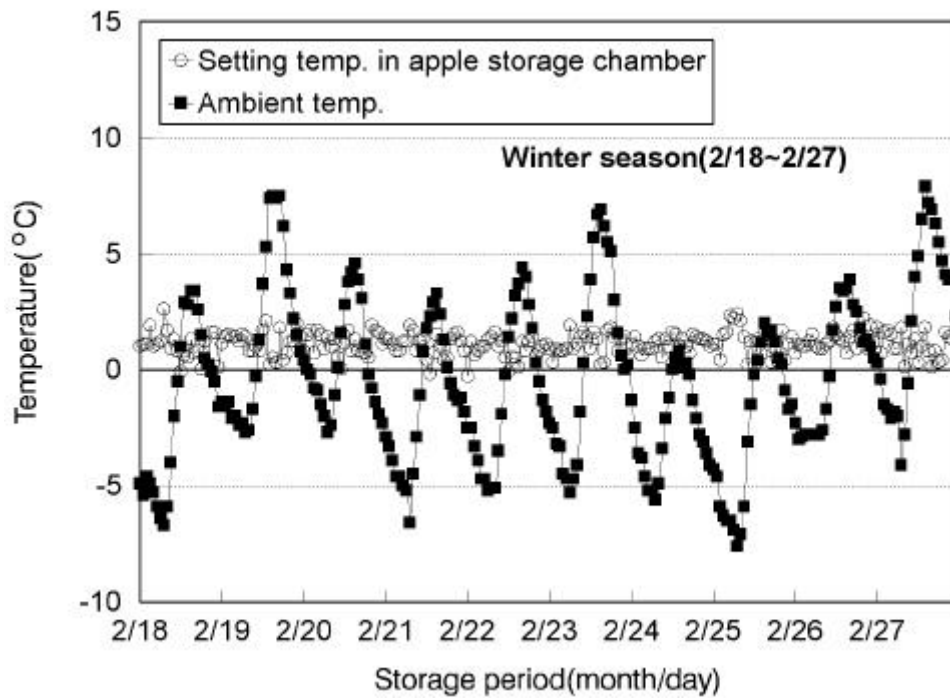


Fig. 5-17. Variation of ambient and setting temperature in the apple storage chamber in the winter season.

5-17 1999 2 18 2 27 가
 -7 7 , 가
 1.5 1.0 2.0
 1.5 ± 0.5 .
 가 가 가 가

)

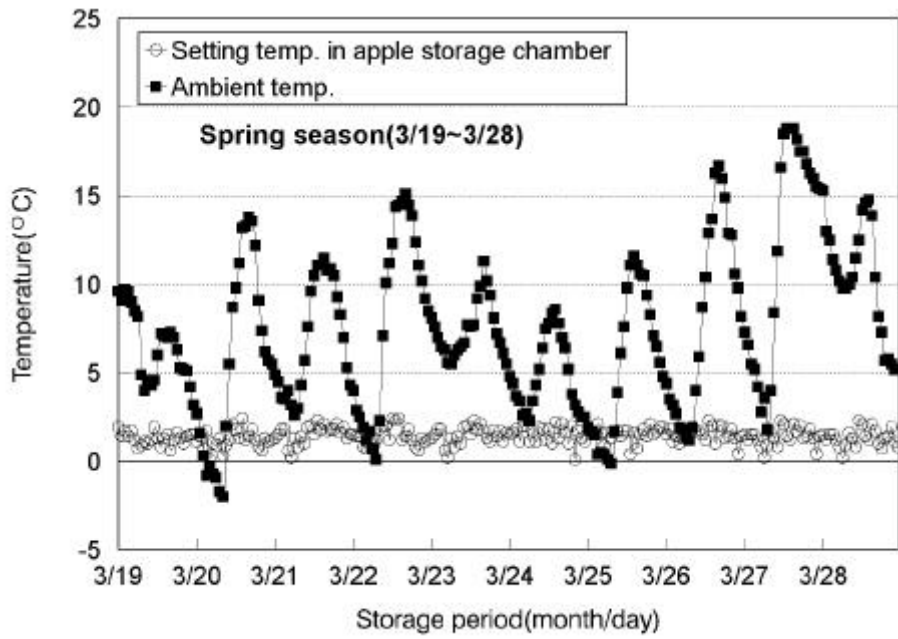


Fig. 5-18. Variation of ambient and setting temperature in the apple storage chamber in the spring season.

5-18 (1999 3 19 3 28)

1.5 -3 19
± 0.5

가

, 1

)

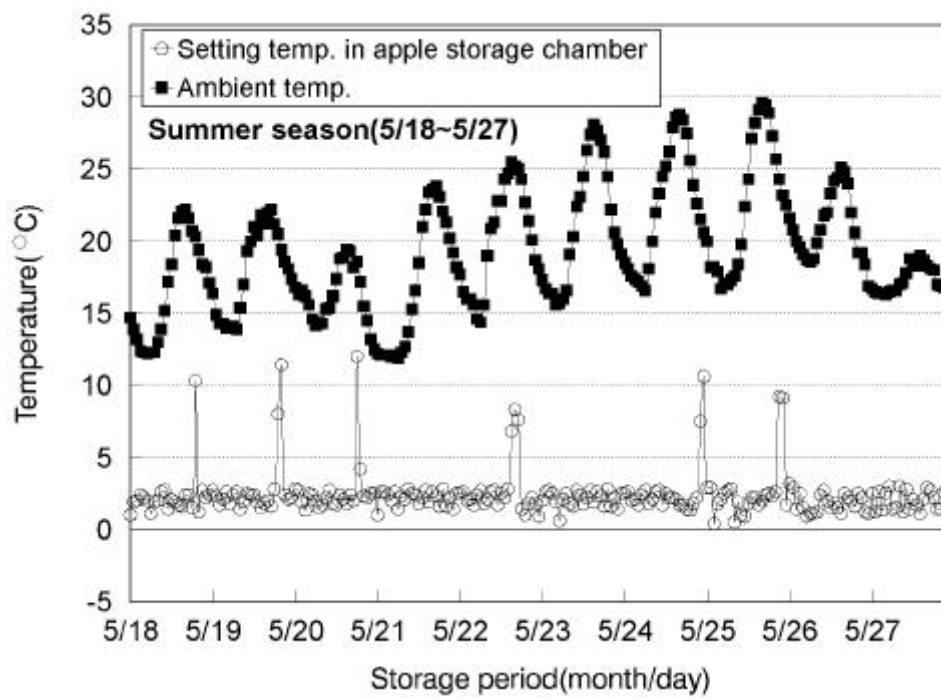


Fig. 5-19. Variation of ambient and setting temperature in the apple storage chamber in the summer season.

5-19 (5 18 5 27)
 , . 12 30
 ,
 1.5 0.5
 . 1.5
 . 가

2)

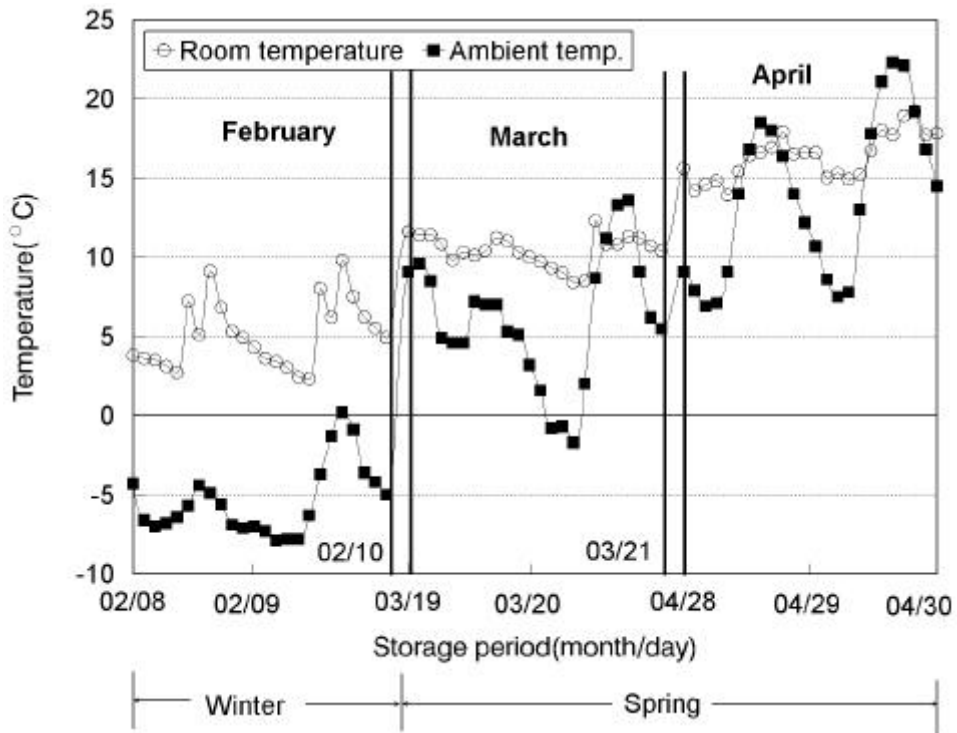


Fig. 5-20. Variation of ambient and experimental room temperature with winter and spring season in case of apple storage in the room temperature conditions.

5-20
 1999 2 2 2
 10 3 , -8 0
 2 10
 1999 3 3 19 3 21

1999 4 8 -2 13 4 28 4 30 7 23 14 18 4 30 가 6 5 4 30 5-20

3)

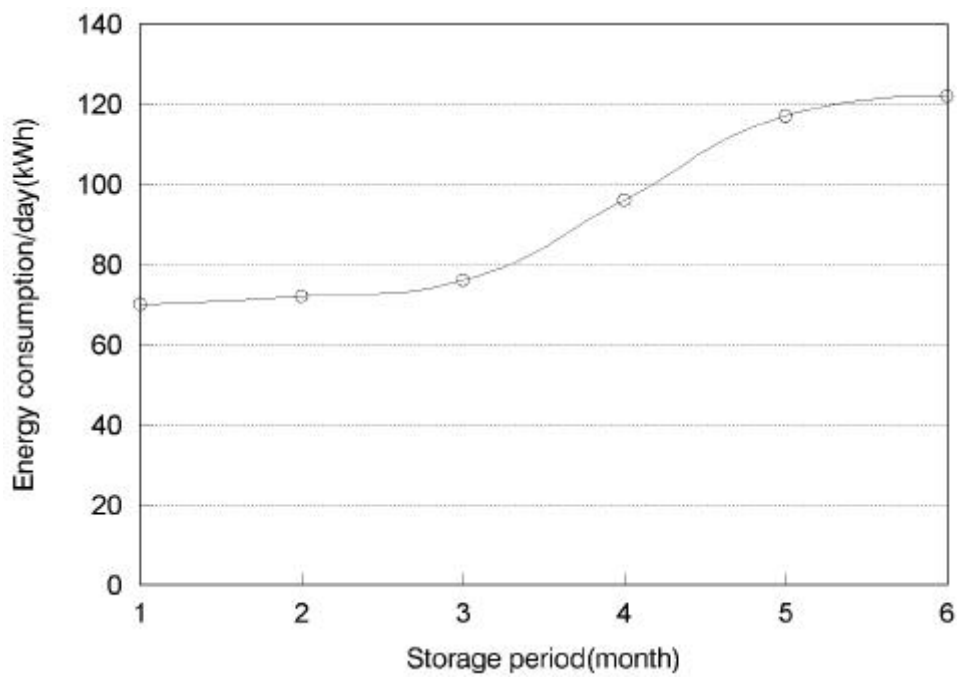


Fig. 5-21. Monthly dverage daily electric energy consumption during the apple storge.

4)

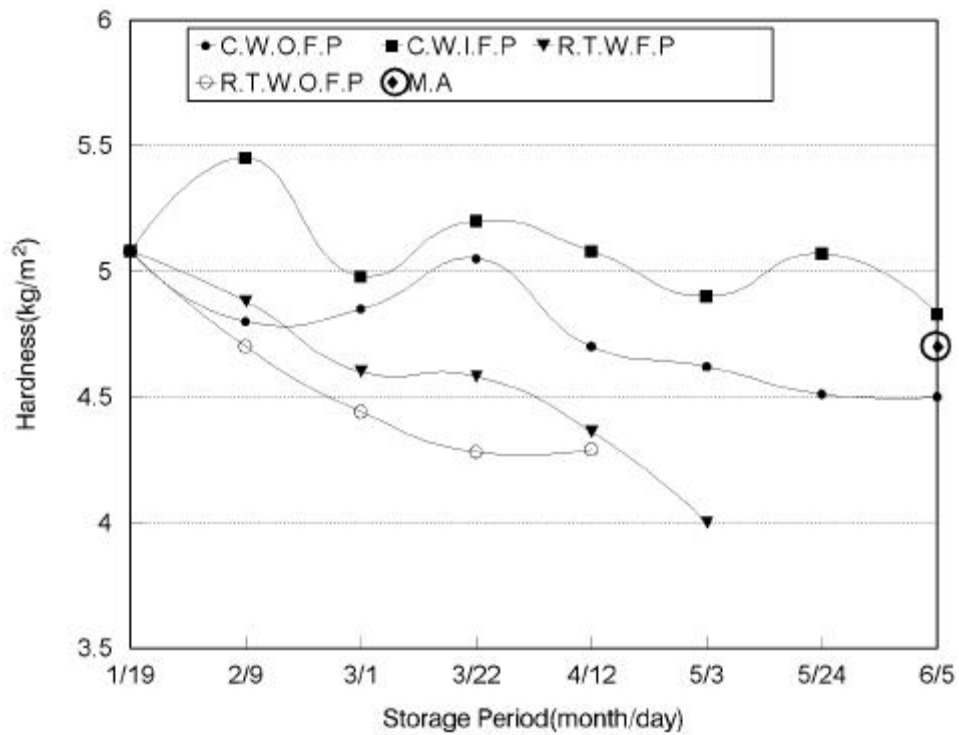


Fig. 5-22. Apple hardness variation in accordance with storage treatment and duration.

C. W. O. F. P : Cold storage without PVC film pack

C. W. I. F. P : Cold storage with PVC film pack

R. T. W. F. P : Room temperature storage with PVC film pack

R. T. W. O. F. P : Room temperature storage without PVC film pack

M. A : Market apple

5-22

5)

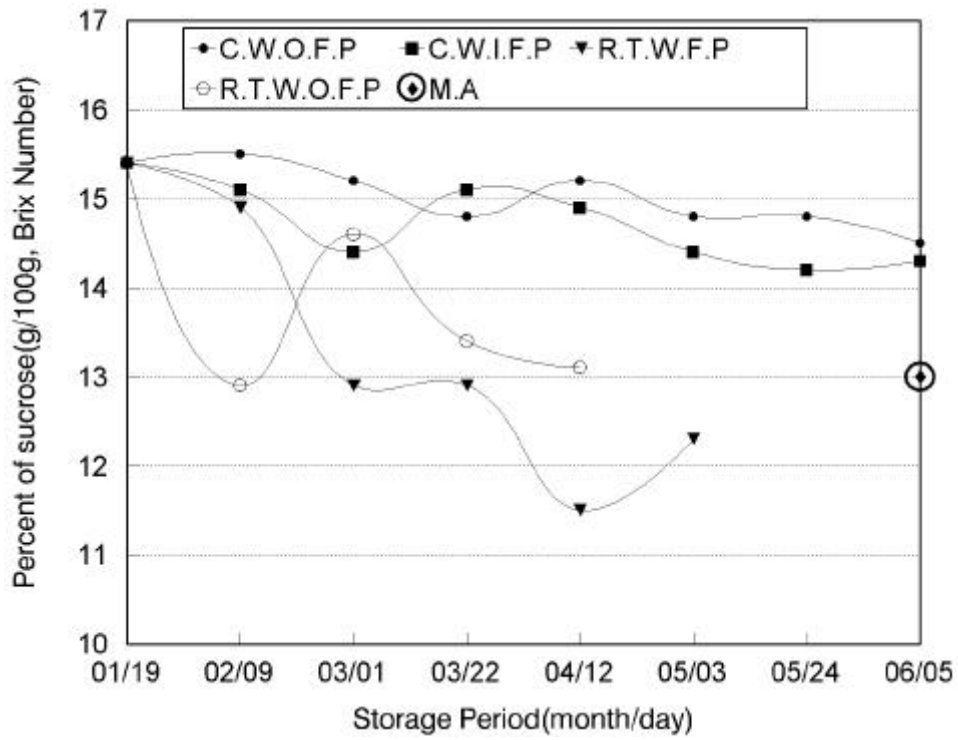


Fig. 5-23. Sucrose variation of apple in accordance with storage treatment and duration.

5-23

Brix Index

가
 , PE film 가 가
 , PE film
 Brix number 15.4 5 Brix Number가 14.5
 Brix Number 15.4 14.3
 Brix Number 15.4 11.5

PE film

1.5

6)

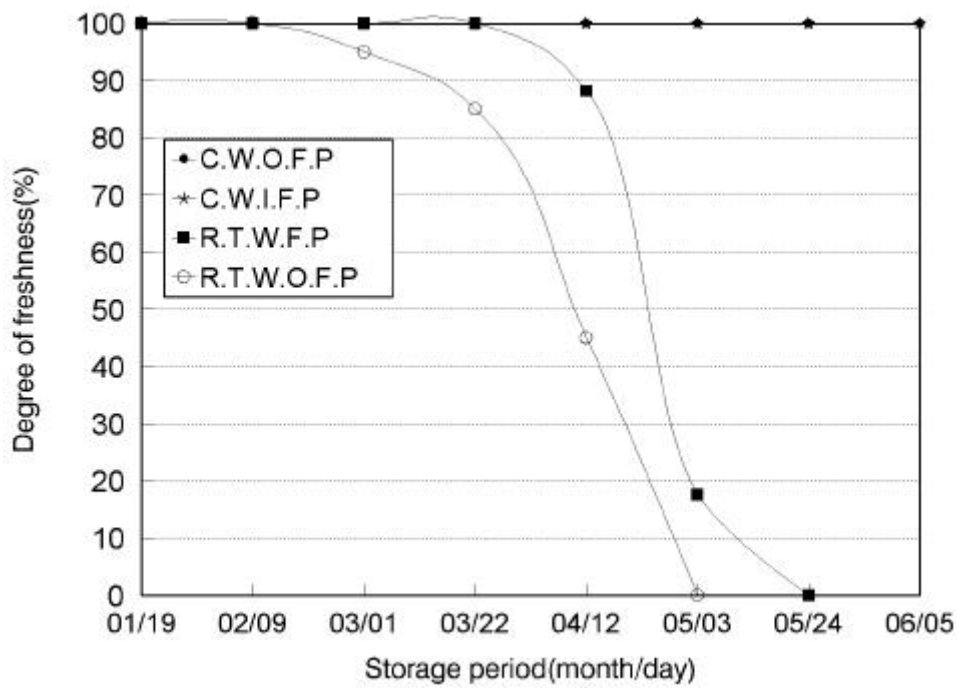


Fig. 5-24. Apple freshness variation with storage treatment and duration.

5-24

, . (,)
PE film
5 100%
PE film
40 60
100
40
60
PE film
120
1.5

7)



Fig.5-25 Photo of apples stored in the ordinary room and low temperature storage chamber(1.5) during 5 months (19th, January 5th June)

5-25 PE film 1.
5 5
가 ,
PE film .
가
PE film .
가 .

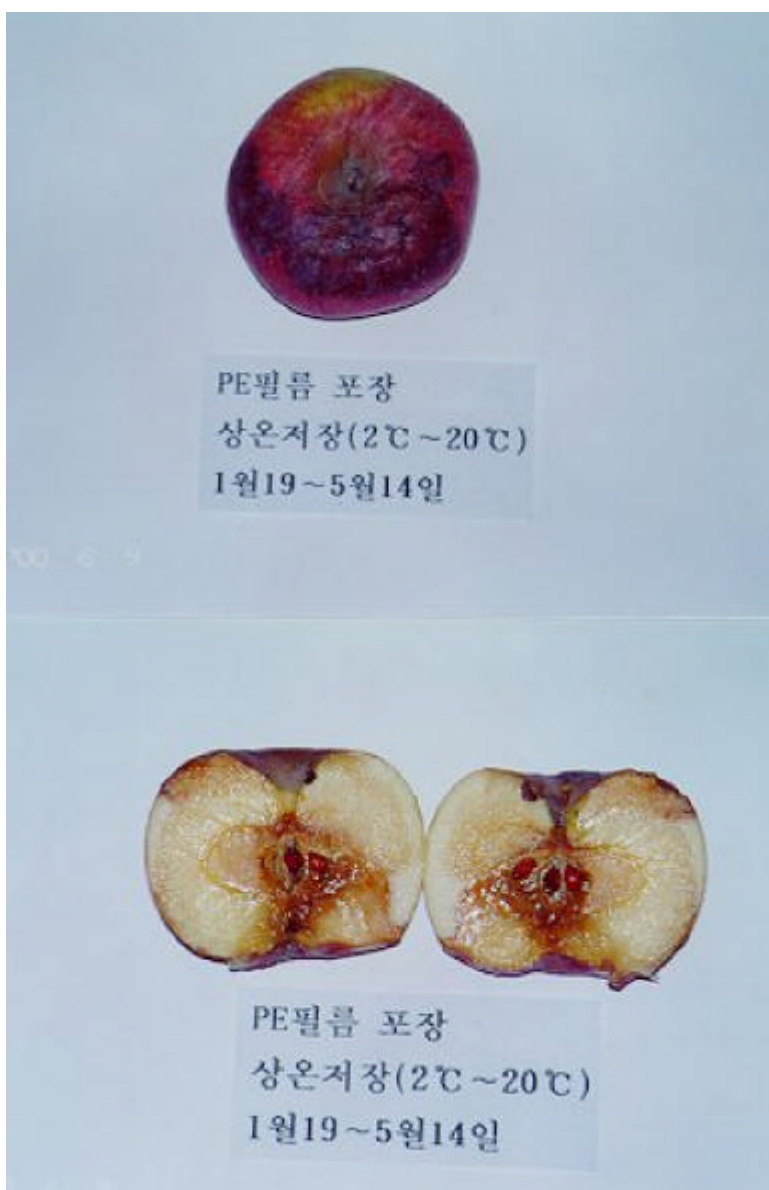


Fig.5-26 Photo of apple wrapped in PE film stored in the ordinary temperature room (2 ~ 20) during 4 months (19th, January ~ 14th May)

5-26 PE film

4

가

가



Fig. 5-27. Photo of apple no wrapped in PE film stored in the ordinary room(2 20) during 3 months(19th January 28th April).

5-27

3

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 2가
 ,
 PE film
 ,

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 1.5
 ,

가
 가
 가
 가
 가

2

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{hp} &= COP \times (\dot{q}_{comp.} + \dot{q}_{eva.}^E + \dot{q}_{condenser}^E + \dot{q}_{other}^E) \\ &= COP \times \dot{q}_{measure}^E \end{aligned} \quad \text{----- (5-1)}$$

$$Q_{hp} = \sum_{t=0}^t \dot{q}_{hp(t)} \quad \text{----- (5-2)}$$

$\dot{q}_{eva.}^E$: Electric energy for the evaporator operation. (kW)

$\dot{q}_{condenser}^E$: Electric energy for the condenser operation. (kW)

\dot{q}_{other}^E : Electric energy for the other elements operation. (kW)

$\dot{q}_{measure}^E$: Total electric energy for heat pump operation
measured by the energy analyzer. (kW)

가

$$\dot{q}_{b.t.d.} = \dot{q}_{hp.} / \eta_{t,b} \quad \text{----- (5-3)}$$

$\eta_{t,b}$: (0.83) .

$$Q_{b,t,d} = \sum_{t=0}^t \dot{q}_{b.t.d(t)} \quad \text{----- (5-4)}$$

(5-2) (5-3) 가

$$E.S.R = \frac{Q_{b.t.d} - Q_{hp}}{Q_{b.t.d}} \times 100 \quad \text{----- (5-5)}$$

, E.S.R = Energy saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer. (%)

$Q_{b.t.d}$ = Energy consumption of the burner type dryer. (kcal)

Q_{hp} = Energy consumption of the heat pump type dryer. (kcal)

b. t. d. = burner type dryer

2.

(5-4) 가

$$\begin{aligned} () &= \frac{\text{(kcal)}}{(\text{kcal/}) \times \Delta_{t,b}} \quad \text{----- (5-6)} \\ &= \frac{Q_{bulk}}{(\text{kcal/}) \times \Delta_{t,b}} \end{aligned}$$

, 8700kcal/ .

가 $B_{\cos t}$.

$$B_{\cos t} = \frac{8700}{460} \times () \quad \text{----- (5-7)}$$

, 가 $H_{\cos t}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\cos t} &= \text{----- (5-8)} \\ &= 23.2 / kW \cdot hr \times (kW \cdot hr) + 464 \end{aligned}$$

(5-7) (5-8)

$$C.S.R = \frac{B_{cost} - H_{cost}}{B_{cost}} \times 100 \quad \text{----- (5-9)}$$

, C.S.R = Cost saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer(%)

B_{cost} = Energy cost of burner type dryer ()

H_{cost} = Energy cost of heat pump type dryer ()

가 1999 9 12 , 460 / ,
 1999 9 12 , 23.2
 /kW · hr , , $\Delta_{t, b}$
 Gun type burner , 0.93, , 0.89 0.83

, 가
 (5-7) 가 .

3.

5-28

47 53 % .

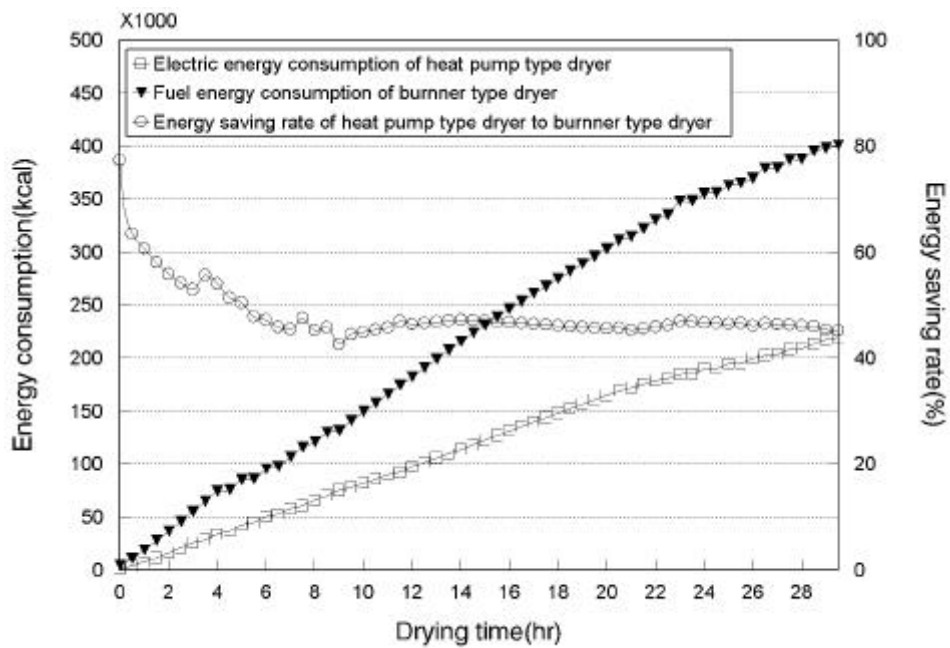


Fig. 5-28. Comparison of the drying thermal energy consumption of heat pump type dryer and that of burner type dryer, and energy saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer.

4.

5-29

65 70 %

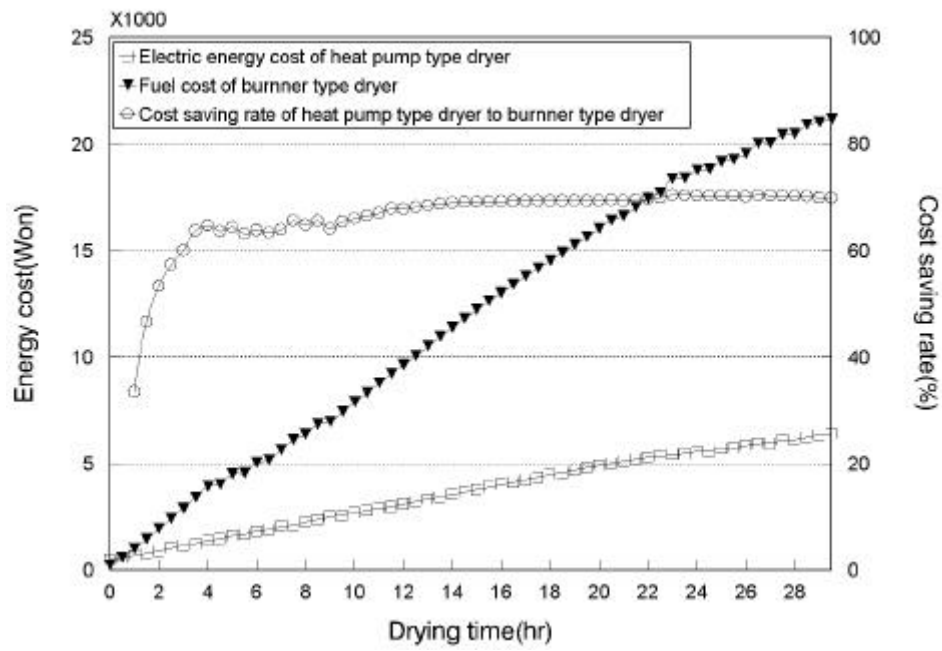


Fig. 5-29. Comparison of the drying cost of heat pump type dryer and that of burner type dryer, and the drying cost saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer.

5. 가

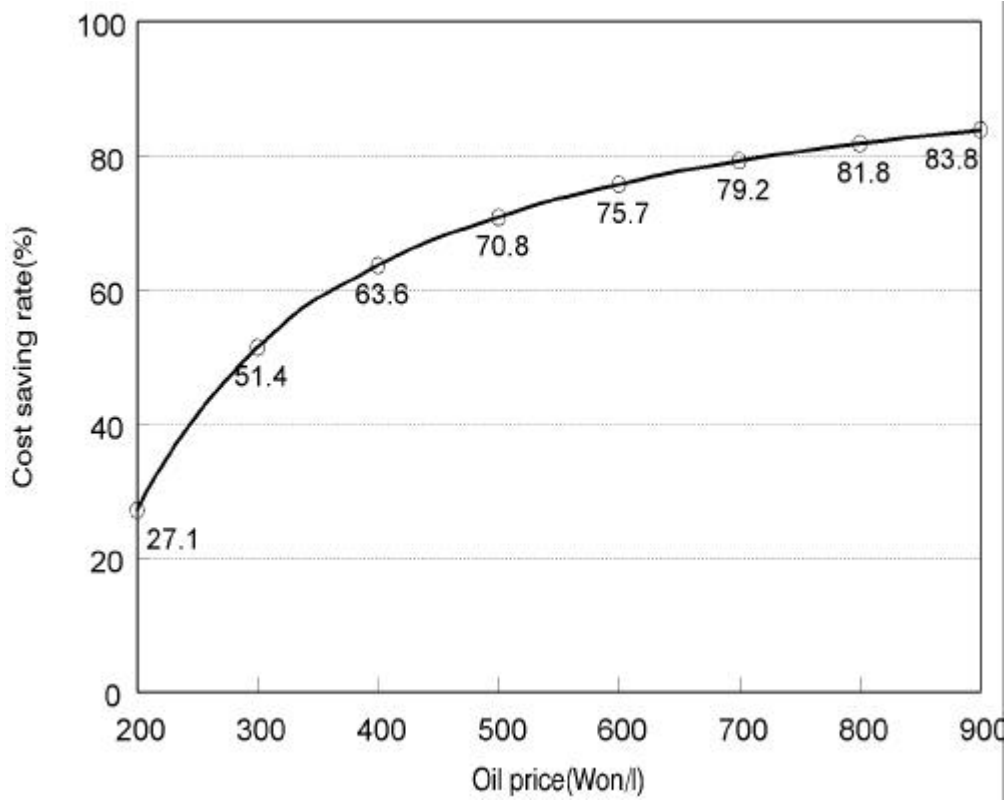


Fig. 5-30. Drying energy cost saving rate of the heat pump type dryer to the burner type dryer with oil price variation.

5-30 가

가 200 / 700 /
27 79 %

3

1.

가. COP 1.1 1.6 , COP 1.8
2.2 .

. 12 가
가 , 15 25 가
가
5 .

. 30 가 가 가
30 가 가
8 10 .

. 50% , 70% .

2.

. PE filn 1.5 5 14.5(Brix
Number) 가 ,
PE filn .

. PE filn (1.5)
가 가 , ,

3.

. 4
7 53% ,
65 70% .
가
가 200 / 700 / 27 79% .

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6

가
2가

1. 가

2. Psychrometric chart 가 , ,

가 .

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = \dot{q}_{condensation}^w + \dot{q}_{cooling}^{air} + \dot{q}_{Loss}^{dehumi.}$$

- 가

$$\dot{q}_{dehumidifier} = 1.347 \dot{q}_{hp} \text{ (kW)}$$

3.

$$V = (H \times W \times L) = \frac{632.1 \times COP \times PS - 15.06(H \cdot L + H \cdot W + L \cdot W)}{M_{dd} \times \dot{q}_{wet.\%} \times D}$$

4. COP 1.1 1.6 , COP 1.8

2.2 .

5. 15 가 가
 , 15 25 가
 가 ,
 5 .

6. 30 가 가 가
 , 30 가 가
 8 10 .

7. ,
 50% , 70% .

8. 66.5 67.1kJ/hr. kg ,
 65.8 66.8kJ/hr. kg .

9. , 40kg/PS .

10. .

$$L = (0.2584Ne^{1/4} + 7.135) \times \dot{q}_{hp} (m)$$

11. PE film number) 가 1.5 5 , 14.5(Brix
 PE film .

12. 가 가 PE film (1.5) , .

13. 47
53% ,
65 70% .

14. 가
가 200 / 700 / 27 79%
.

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1.

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2.

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3. 가

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