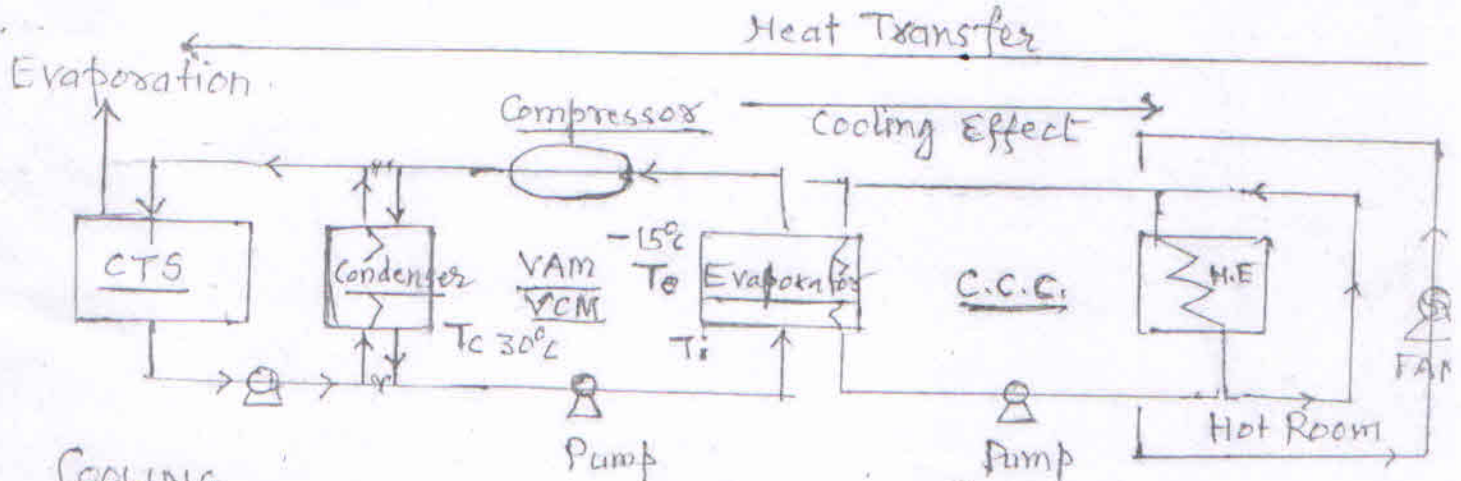


EFFICIENCY OF PRIMARY REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

COP is theoretical uncooled range/fraction divided by actual cooling range/fraction practically achieved.



COOLING TOWER

- Antiscalant
- AntiCorrosive
- Non-Oxy Biocide
- Oxy Biocide
- Dispersant
- Biocides

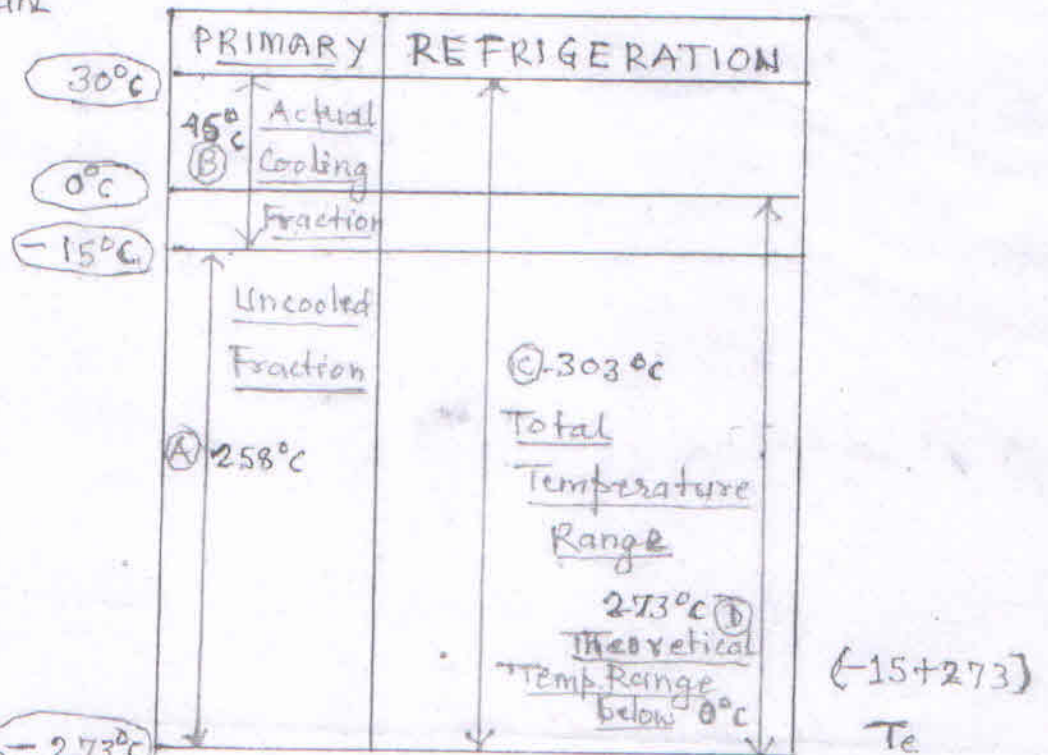
PRIMARY REFRIGERATION

AIR CONDITIONER

- LiBr + Ammonia
- or
- Freon Gas

Secondary REFRIGERATION

- with
- AMW
 - Brine
 - Nitrile
 - Glycol
 - Biocide
- Treatment



COP - Coefficient of performance

$$\frac{5.7}{1} = \frac{\text{Remaining Uncooled fraction [A]}}{\text{Actual Cooling fraction [B]}}$$

$$= \frac{T_c - T_e}{T_c - T_e} = \frac{30 + 273}{(30 + 273) - (-15 + 273)} = \frac{303}{258}$$

EFFICIENCY OF PRIMARY REFRIGERATION SYSTEM	REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
PRIMARY REFRIGERATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	REFRIGERATION MACHINES working on VAPOUR COMPRESSION or VAPOUR ABSORPTION principle.
CLOSED COOLING CIRCUIT	VAPOUR COMPRESSION or VAPOUR ABSORPTION principle.
EVAPORATOR INLET minimum temp in deg.C.	258 Uncooled Fraction(Approach)
APPROACH	Left in relation to Absolute cooling temp. i.e. -273 deg.C.
CONDENSER OUTLET maximum temp in deg.C.	Actual Cooling(Range) which is practical cooling span in relation to -273 deg.C.as 45 the starting point.
RANGE	273
ABSOLUTE TEMP in deg.C.	Tc-Te=
RANGE	303
FORMULA	Closed Cooling Circuit
TOTAL COOLING-theoretical	Coefficient of Performance
COP= Te/Tc-Te.	5.73333333333
Condenser outlet to -273 deg.C.Abso lute temp (total theoretical span) minus uncooled fracti on(approach) gives RANGE actual cooling taken place in CTS.	
Remarks- Coefficient of Performance COP is a comparison to understand as to how much times is the un cooled region (known as REACH) left over practical region(known as RANGE) and in both the cases ABSOLUTE temp.-273 deg.C.is start.	In both the cases ABSOLUTE TEMP -273 deg C.is starting.
EFFICIENCY OF PRACTICAL COOLING	COOLING TOWER SYSTEM
CONDENSER INLET/CST OUT LET minimum temp in deg.C.	Result of 20 Evaporative Cooling by CTS known as RANGE
CONDENSER OUTLET/CST INLET .in deg.C. maximum temp in deg.C.	40 Maximum Temp.to face practical cooling by CST system
MAXIMUM COOLING	Minimum temp. Shown by Wet Bulb.
WET BULB TEMP in deg.C. Near the CTS below the shade and away from direct Sun Rays	2000
COOLING TOWER EFFICIENCY on % basis	10 Range+Approach SAY=[A] [A]/[B]= %
Remarks-% of performance of CTS system By using EVAPORATION as the force. Cooling Tower Efficiency on % basis is calculated by taking % of Actual cooling taken place (known as RANGE) over left out span (known as REACH) as uncooled region insitu taking Wet Bulb temp. as the starting point. (which faces Evaporation as well as Vaporisa- tion in the vicinity of CTS system.	66.66667
	COOLING TOWER EFFICIENCY 66.6666666667 %
	100 On % basis

EFFICIENCY OF PRIMARY REFRIGERATION SYSTEM	REFRIGERATION SYSTEM
PRIMARY REFRIGERATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE	REFRIGERATION MACHINES working on VAPOUR COMPRESSION or VAPOUR ABSORPTION principle.
CLOSED COOLING CIRCUIT	VAPOUR ABSORPTION principle.
EVAPORATOR INLET minimum temp in deg.C.	258 Uncooled Fraction(Approach)
APPROACH	Left in relation to Absolute cooling temp. i.e. -273 deg.C.
CONDENSER OUTLET maximum temp in deg.C.	Actual Cooling(Range) which is practical cooling span in relation to -273 deg.C.as 45 the starting point.
RANGE	273
ABSOLUTE TEMP in deg.C.	Tc-Te=
RANGE	303 Coefficient of Performance
FORMULA	5.73333333333
TOTAL COOLING-theoretical	
COP=Te/Tc-Te.	
Condenser outlet to -273 deg.C.Abso lute temp (total theoretical span) minus uncooled fracti on(approach) gives RANGE actual cooling taken place in CTS.	
Remarks- Coefficient of Performance COP is a comparison to understand as to how much times is the un cooled region (known as REACH) left over practical region(known as RANGE) and in both the cases ABSOLUTE temp.-273 deg.C.is start.	In both the cases ABSOLUTE TEMP -273 deg.C.is starting.
EFFICIENCY OF COOLING TOWER SYSTEM	SYSTEM
CTS.PERFORMANCE	
PRACTICAL COOLING	Result of
CONDENSER INLET/CST OUT LET minimum temp in deg.C.	20 Evaporative Cooling by CTS known as RANGE
CONDENSER OUTLET/CST INLET ,in deg.C.	40 Maximum Temp.to face practical cooling by CST system
maximum temp in deg.C.	Minimum temp. Shown by Wet Bulb.
MAXIMUM COOLING	10
WET BULB TEMP in deg.C. Near the CTS below the shade and away from direct Sun Rays	2000
COOLING TOWER EFFICIENCY on% basis	30
Remarks-% of performance of CTS system By using EVAPORATION as the force. Cooling Tower Efficiency on % basis is calculated by taking % of Actual cooling taken place (known as RANGE) over left out span (known as REACH) as uncooled region insitu taking Wet Bulb temp. as the starting point. (which faces Evaporation as well as Vaporisa- tion in the vicinity of CTS system.	Mini.AmbiCooling Temp.Range $\times 100$ SAY=[A] 10 Range+Approach SAY=[B] [A]/[B]= % 66.66667
	COOLING TOWER EFFICIENCY
	66.6666666667 %
	100 On % basis