

14.14: Refrigerators and Heat Pumps

Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

- Describe a refrigerator and a heat pump and list their differences
- Calculate the performance coefficients of simple refrigerators and heat pumps

The cycles we used to describe the engine in the preceding section are all reversible, so each sequence of steps can just as easily be performed in the opposite direction. In this case, the engine is known as a refrigerator or a heat pump, depending on what is the focus: the heat removed from the cold reservoir or the heat dumped to the hot reservoir. Either a refrigerator or a heat pump is an engine running in reverse.

- For a **refrigerator**, the focus is on removing heat from a specific area.
- For a **heat pump**, the focus is on dumping heat to a specific area.

We first consider a refrigerator (Figure 14.14.1). The purpose of this engine is to remove heat from the cold reservoir, which is the space inside the refrigerator for an actual household refrigerator or the space inside a building for an air-conditioning unit.

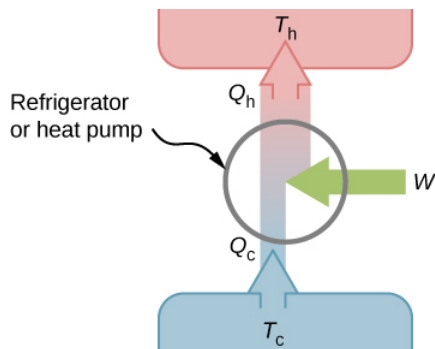


Figure 14.14.1: A schematic representation of a refrigerator (or a heat pump). The arrow next to work (W) indicates work being put into the system.

A refrigerator (or heat pump) absorbs heat Q_c from the cold reservoir at Kelvin temperature T_c and discards heat Q_h to the hot reservoir at Kelvin temperature T_h while work W is done on the engine's working substance, as shown by the arrow pointing toward the system in the figure. A household refrigerator removes heat from the food within it while exhausting heat to the surrounding air. The required work, for which we pay in our electricity bill, is performed by the motor that moves a coolant through the coils. A schematic sketch of a household refrigerator is given in Figure 14.14.2

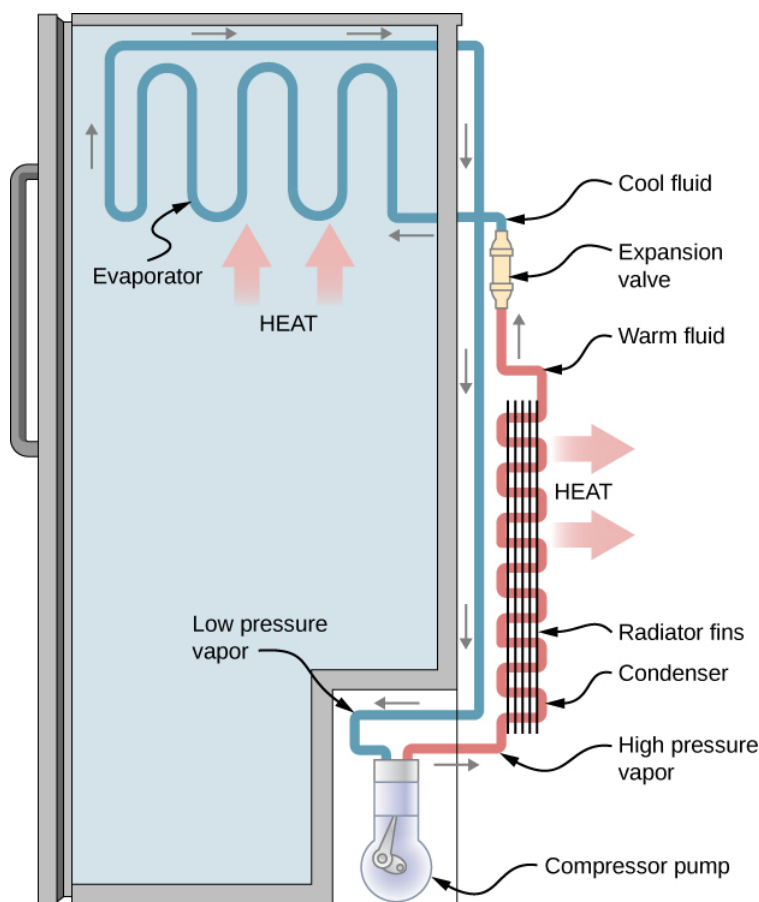


Figure 14.14.2: A schematic diagram of a household refrigerator. A coolant with a boiling temperature below the freezing point of water is sent through the cycle (clockwise in this diagram). The coolant extracts heat from the refrigerator at the evaporator, causing coolant to vaporize. It is then compressed and sent through the condenser, where it exhausts heat to the outside.

The effectiveness or **coefficient of performance** K_R of a refrigerator is measured by the heat removed from the cold reservoir divided by the work done by the working substance cycle by cycle:

$$K_R = \frac{Q_c}{W} = \frac{Q_c}{Q_h - Q_c}$$

Note that we have used the condition of energy conservation, $W = Q_h - Q_c$, in the final step of this expression.

The effectiveness or coefficient of performance K_P of a heat pump is measured by the heat dumped to the hot reservoir divided by the work done to the engine on the working substance cycle by cycle:

$$K_P = \frac{Q_h}{W} = \frac{Q_h}{Q_h - Q_c}.$$

Once again, we use the energy conservation condition $W = Q_h - Q_c$ to obtain the final step of this expression.

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