A Static Mathematical Model for Cascades of Heatpump Installation of Multipurpose Thermal Point

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Abstract. In the article the static mathematical model of work of heatpumping part of multifunction thermal point on the basis of the cascade thermal pump is described. Thermal point provides the consumer with heat energy for heating and hot water supply, refrigerating energy for conditioning. Also the complex can provide the consumer with both types of energy (seasonally) for ensuring ventilation of the building. The main advantages of thermal point is high coefficient of performance in all range of work of installation, and also in high utilization coefficient of primary fuel. The coefficient of performance remains high due to optimization of heatpumping cycle - in selection of certain temperatures for each mode. Increase in utilization coefficient of primary fuel is reached by utilization of waste warmth from sewer drains, exhaust air of the ventilation unit, and also useful use of heat and refrigerating energy as heating/conditioning implementation coproducts.

1. Introduction
The mathematical model is created taking into account target orientation of research problem (the analysis of the processes in multifunction thermal point), the required accuracy and previously known information [1-4]. At mathematical modeling analytical and statistical models are applied. Analytical models are harsher, consider smaller number of factors, always demand some assumptions and simplifications. However results of calculation for them are more indicative, clearly reflect the main patterns inherent in the phenomenon and, the main thing are more adapted for search of optimal solutions [5]. For the best understanding of the processes happening during the work of multifunction thermal point it is necessary to construct and solve mathematical model of all installation contours.

2. Relevance of mathematical model the cascade heat pump
Now in Russia there are practically no complex researches on creation of domestic systems of power supply on the basis of heat pumps [6-11]. At the same time features of climatic zones are practically not considered, and it is very important for operating conditions of installation. It is impossible to create product which equally well works in the conditions of the southern regions and Far North [12-16]. Thus, relevance of development the cascade heatpumping installation, in particular development of mathematical model of the processes in it is proved [17-20].
3. Scientific importance of development the mathematical model of the cascade thermal pump

The scientific importance of the developed designs consists in essentially other approach to development of the thermal scheme of multifunction thermal point. This scheme provides overflows of heat energy from sources to receivers in and out the consumer at the expense of step structure of vapor-compression heatpumping installations. This scheme provides simultaneous production of necessary amount of heat energy with different temperature and power for heating, hot water. Also the scheme allows to receive cold for ventilation system and conditioning up to food freezing. At the same time there is energy overflow in the consumer. When conditioning rooms, the warmth which is taken away from them goes for hot water supply, and when heating warmth undertakes not only from low-potential source, but also from technology drains of the consumer: ventilating channels, left-luggage office of products and other sources.

The scheme of utilization of warmth and cold will be implemented by different cascades of the thermal pump in one general multi-level scheme. Thus, at implementation of the offered thermal scheme of multifunction thermal point with separate heat supply of the consumer, both on temperature and on power.

4. Theoretical developments

As boundary conditions of mathematical model the values provided in the table 1 were chosen.

| №  | Parameter                                         | Designation and unit of measure | Lower boundary coditions | Upper boundary coditions |
|----|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Thermal power                                    | \( Q, \text{kVt} \)              | 0.5                      | 50                       |
| 2  | Temperature of the low-potential heat carrier     | \( t_{n1}, \text{°C} \)         | plus 10                  | plus 15                  |
|    | (brine, water) at the entrance                   |                                 |                          |                          |
| 3  | Temperature of the low-potential heat carrier     | \( t_{n2}, \text{°C} \)         | plus 10                  | plus 10                  |
|    | (brine, water) at the exit                        |                                 |                          |                          |
| 4  | Temperature of the high-potential heat carrier    | \( t_{v1}, \text{°C} \)         | plus 20                  | plus 50                  |
|    | (hot water) at the entrance                       |                                 |                          |                          |
| 5  | Temperature of the high-potential heat carrier    | \( t_{v2}, \text{°C} \)         | plus 40                  | plus 70                  |
|    | (hot water) at the exit                           |                                 |                          |                          |
| 6  | Temperature indoors                               | \( t_{0}, \text{°C} \)          | 18                       | 28                       |
| 7  | Temperature drop at the exit from the             | \( \Delta t_{ev}, \text{°C} \) | 2                        | 8                        |
|    | evaporator heat exchanger                         |                                 |                          |                          |
| 8  | Temperature drop at the exit from the             | \( \Delta t_{c}, \text{°C} \)  | 2                        | 8                        |
|    | condenser heat exchanger                          |                                 |                          |                          |
| 9  | Atmospheric pressure                              | \( \text{mm of mercury} \)      | 641                      | 816                      |
| 10 | Ambient temperature                               | \( t_{em}, \text{°C} \)         | 0                        | 45                       |

Mathematical modeling of work of multifunction thermal point was carried out in the Mathcad V.15. The description of calculation the thermal point cascade performed in mathematical model is included below. The calculation procedure is identical to all cascades.

Originally key points on the \( p, h \)-chart for creation the thermodynamic cycle scheme are defined. Freon evaporation temperature, is defined as difference of temperature of low potential heat carrier (brine, water) at the exit and difference of temperatures in the evaporator:

\[
t_{ev} = t_{n2} + \Delta t_{ev}.
\]
Parameters in a point 1 are determined by evaporation temperature \( t_k \) according to tables of thermodynamic properties of R22 coolant in a condition of saturation and on p,h-chart 1 – enthalpy on the right boundary curve \( h_{1j} \) and pressure \( p_{1j} \). The point 1 is noted on p,h-chart (drawing 1).

Temperature of condensation of Freon is defined as the sum of temperature of highly potential heat carrier (hot water) at the exit \( t_{v2} \) and a difference of temperatures in the condenser:

\[
t_k = t_{v2} + \Delta t_k.
\]

In a point the 3rd enthalpy \( h_3 \) and pressure \( p_3 \) are determined by condensation temperature \( t_c \) according to tables of thermodynamic properties or on p,h-chart. Then on p,h-chart the point 3 is noted.

On p,h-chart on crossing of the line of constant entropy of \( S_1 \), passing through a point 1, and the line of an isobar \( p_k \), passing through a point 3 the point 2a is defined. Then the enthalpy in this point is determined by the chart \( h_{2a} \).

**Drawing 1.** Chart of thermodynamic properties Freon R-22.

The adiabatic efficiency of the compressor is the ratio of the specific internal compression work the ideal adiabatic cycle to the specific compression work of the actual cycle:

\[
\eta_a = k \frac{l_{\text{comp.}a}}{l_{\text{comp.c}}};
\]

\[
l_{\text{comp.a}} = c_{pf} \cdot (273 + t_{\text{norm}});
\]

\[
l_{\text{comp.c}} = c_{pf} \cdot (273 + t_c);
\]

\[
\eta_a = k \cdot \frac{273 + t_{\text{norm}}}{273 + t_c}.
\]

The enthalpy of Freon after compression with allowance for losses is defined as the sum of the enthalpy:

\[
h_2 = h_1 + \frac{h_{2a} - h_1}{\eta_a}.
\]

By the value of the enthalpy \( h_2 \) and pressure \( p_3 \) the diagram marks point 2 and determines the
temperature at this point \( t_2 \).

By the value of the enthalpy \( h_1 = h_4 \) and pressure \( p_k \) the diagram marks the point 4.

Specific heat loads in the nodes of the heat pump are defined as the difference in enthalpy at critical points:

\[
q_c = h_1 - h_4; \\
q_{ev} = h_2 - h_3; \\
l_{\text{comp}} = h_2 - h_1.
\]

Correctness of calculation is defined by check of thermal balance:

\[
q_c = q_{ev} + l_{\text{comp}}.
\]

Thermal loading of the thermal pump is equal to thermal loading of the condenser:

\[
q_p = q_c.
\]

The energy consumed by the electric motor \( W \) is the ratio of the energy expended on compression, referred to the efficiency of the electric motor:

\[
W = \frac{l_{\text{comp}}}{\eta_{\text{em}} \cdot \eta_{\text{el}}}.
\]

\( \eta_{\text{em}} \) – the electromechanical efficiency of the compressor is 0.9 for reciprocating compressors and 0.95 for scroll compressors;

\( \eta_{\text{el}} \) – the efficiency of the electric motor during the cyclic work is 0.8.

Indicators of power efficiency of the heat pump:

- the heat coefficient of performance is the ratio of the heat received relative to the energy expended on its compression:

\[
\mu = \frac{q_c}{l_{\text{comp}}}.
\]

- the electric coefficient of performance is the heat coefficient of performance taking into account the efficiency of the compressor and electric motor design:

\[
\mu_{el} = \eta_{\text{em}} \cdot \eta_{\text{el}} \cdot \mu.
\]

- specific consumption of primary energy – this is the ratio of the energy of the fuel used to generate heat to the amount of heat produced by the heat pump:

\[
P_E = \frac{1}{\eta_{\text{em}} \cdot \eta_{\text{el}} \cdot \eta_{pp} \cdot \eta_{ps} \cdot \mu}.
\]

\( \eta_{pp} \) – efficiency of power plant, 0.4;

\( \eta_{ps} \) – efficiency of power supply systems, 0.95.

As value \( P_E \) more than 1, heating with use of the thermal pump is more favorable, than at combustion of the natural fuel applied to electricity generation.

Extent of pressure increase in the compressor is the ratio of the pressure in the condenser and the evaporator:

\[
\varepsilon = \frac{p_3}{p_1}.
\]

We will apply a method of exergic balances to thermodynamic assessment of efficiency of a heat pump cycle. The exergy is the maximum work which can be made upon reversible transition of any thermodynamic system from a state with the set parameters in equilibrium state with the environment.

Exergic calculation of the scheme is made:

- average logarithmic temperature of the cold heat carrier:

\[
T_{av,n} = \frac{(t_{n1} - t_{n2})}{\ln\left(\frac{t_{n1} + 273}{t_{n2} + 273}\right)};
\]

- exergic temperature of the low-potential heat carrier:

\[
T_n = T_{av,n} - (t_0 + 273) \div T_{av,n}.
\]
- the exergy given by the low-potential heat carrier in the evaporator:
  \[ e_n = τ_n \cdot q_{ev}; \]
- average logarithmic temperature of the hot heat carrier:
  \[ T_{av,v} = \frac{(τ_{v1} - τ_{v2})}{\ln\left[\frac{τ_{v1} + 273}{τ_{v2} + 273}\right]}; \]
- exergic temperature of the high-potential heat carrier:
  \[ τ_v = T_{av,v} - (τ_0 + 273) \cdot \frac{T_{av,v}}{T_{av,v}}; \]
- the exergy received by the high-potential heat carrier in the condenser:
  \[ e_{pk} = τ_v \cdot q_{cond}; \]
- exergy of the electric power consumed by the electric motor:
  \[ e_{el} = \frac{l_{comp}}{η_{em} \cdot η_{el}}; \]
- exergy heat pump efficiency:
  \[ e_{out} = e_{pk}; \]
  \[ e_{in} = |e_n| \cdot e_{el}; \]
  \[ η_{el} = \frac{e_{out}}{e_{in}}. \]

For definition of an expense the heat carrier and losses we make the subsequent calculation of a contour:

\[ G_{car} = \frac{Q_p}{q_p}. \]

Full load of heat pump units:
- in the compressor:
  \[ N = W \cdot G_{car}; \]
- in the evaporator:
  \[ Q_{ev} = q_{ev} \cdot G_{car}; \]
- in the condenser:
  \[ Q_{cond} = q_{cond} \cdot G_{car}m; \]

Specific exergic losses in the compressor:
- external exergic losses in the compressor and electric motor, caused by mechanical friction:
  \[ Δe_{km}^{ex} = (W - l_{comp}); \]
- internal exergic losses in the compressor, caused by the irreversibility of the process the refrigerant compression of (the entropy \( S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 \), is determined by the p,h-chart):
  \[ Δe_{km}^{ln} = T_0 \cdot (S_1 - S_3). \]

Exergetic losses in heat exchangers are determined by the difference in the exergy of the refrigerant, according to the formula \( Δh - T_0dS \), and exergy, fed or taken away from the coolant, equal \( τ_v \). Thus, having determined entropy by tables of properties of freon in a condition of saturation or by the p,h-chart, we receive:
- exergy losses in the evaporator:
  \[ Δe_{ev} = e_n - [q_{ev} - T_0 \cdot (S_1 - S_4)]; \]
- exergic losses in the condenser:
  \[ Δe_{cond} = [q_{cond} - T_0 \cdot (S_2 - S_3)] - e_{pk}. \]

The enthalpy of Freon during throttling doesn’t change, so the exergy losses in the throttle are equal:

\[ Δe_d = T_0 \cdot (S_4 - S_3). \]

The sum of exergy losses in the heat pump:

\[ \sum Δe = Δe_{km}^{ex} + Δe_{km}^{ln} + Δe_{ev} + Δe_{cond} + Δe_d. \]
Checking the calculation is made by the equality of the resulting exergy losses and the difference in exergy at the input and output of the heat pump:

$$\sum \Delta e = (e_n + e_{el}) - e_v.$$  

5. Conclusion

The given mathematical modeling allows to receive output characteristics of multifunction thermal point at input of the initial parameters meeting boundary conditions of mathematical model. It will help to make the decision on power of the installed system for the specific consumer in certain environmental conditions.

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