CONCLUSIONS

The difficulty of using the Coefficient of performance as a standard for comparing refrigerating machines working between different temperatures of condensation and evaporation is well known and, therefore, for evaluating the true efficiency of the refrigerating plant the two new terms cooling Energy Ratio and Heating Energy Ratio have been introduced.

The experimental investigations have shown an increase in the capacity of the refrigerating plant by adding some percentage of low boiling component. The discharge pressures are highest for F-22 and can be brought down by adding some percentage of F-12. There is an improvement in the power characteristics of the plant by using mixtures. The cooling Energy ratio is fairly constant over a wide range of weight of refrigerant charged. This improves part load performance of the plant.

In conclusion it would be enough that to say that a vast scope has been laid for the use of mixed refrigerants. Development of refrigerations Engineering is demanding a continued search for new operating agents. An ever growing attention is being given to the finding and use of mixtures in compression refrigerating machines.