Homework 8 Solar Power for Africa Due Monday October 25, 2021

Z. F. Li and K. Sumathy published a paper on a methanol/activated carbon absorption refrigerator (*Int. J. Energy Res.* **23** 517-527 (1999)). They include the Clapeyron diagram shown below (x axis should be 1/T).



Figure 5. Clapeyron diagram (ln P vs. -1/T) of ideal solid-adsorption cycle



- a) Li and Sumathy arrive at a coefficient of performance (COP) of about 0.5. T_E was -10 °C and T_D was 110°C in Figure 5. For these temperatures (not those shown in figure 5) what is the COP for a Carnot cycle under these conditions.
- b) Why does the solar absorption refrigerator have a lower COP than a Carnot cycle? List some issues with the device that could explain the reduction in performance. Some are listed in the paper.
- c) The refrigerator produces 5 kg of ice per day for 17 kg of activated carbon and a 1 m² solar collector with 18 MJ/m² solar irradiance per day. Compare this with a PV solar panel whose efficiency is about 15%. The heat of fusion for ice is 334 J/g and a commercial freezer has a COP of about 0.85 for this temperature range.
- d) Most of the design studies that are published for absorption refrigerators anticipate home use of the device, while most existing applications are for moderate- to small-scale communal or commercial applications such as at a diary or a winery. Explain why you think the applications are not in the areas of intended use by the researchers. What does this say about researchers?
- e) Patrick Sherwin from GoSun showed a <u>battery/photovoltaic powered cooler chest</u>. Compare the GoSun products with the <u>Crosley Icy Ball</u>. A few years ago I mentioned to Patrick that absorption refrigeration could also be used as a solar refrigerator, however, he didn't pursue that path. Compare the two devices, explain how the Icy Ball works and give your opinion on which technology is best.