**GLOSSARY:**

- **CFC:** Chlorofluorocarbon. Saturated hydrocarbons in which all of the hydrogen atoms in the molecule have been replaced by chlorine and fluorine atoms.
- **COP:** Coefficient of Performance. A measure of the efficiency of a refrigeration system. The COP is defined as the ratio of the cooling duty to the power consumption.
- **Enthalpy:**The internal energy of a system plus the product of the pressure and volume of the system, having the property that during an isobaric process, the change in the quantity is equal to the heat transferred during the process, denoted by H.
- **Entropy:**A measure of the energy that is not available for work during a thermodynamic process. A closed system evolves toward a state of maximum entropy.
- **HCFC:** Hydrochlorofluorocarbons. CFCs which have not been fully halogenated, so that one or more hydrogen atoms remain in the molecule. These materials are more readily decomposed in the troposphere.
- **Isentropic:** The term “isentropic” means constant entropy. A process during which the entropy remains constant is called an isentropic process.
- **Montreal Protocol:**International agreement related to the phase out of ozone depleting substances.
- **Subcooling:** Is the temperature fall beyond the condensing temperature of a medium. Significance of these two properties: It is important for refrigerant leaving the condenser to be in saturated liquid state. Hence, cooling beyond saturation point is required to ensure refrigerant to be in saturated liquid state.
- **Superheat:** Refers to the number of degrees a vapor is above its saturation temperature (boiling point) at a particular pressure.