Glossary

Condensing pressure: The pressure at which the refrigerant is phase changes from a vapor to a liquid.

Evaporating pressure: The pressure at which the refrigerant is phase changing from a liquid to a vapor

Latent heat: Heat energy that causes a change in phase of a substance without a change in temperature of the substance.

Saturated temperature: The temperature that a fluid will phase change from liquid to vapor or vapor to liquid

Sensible heat: Heat energy that causes a change in the temperature of a substance

Subcooling: A liquid at a temperature below its saturation temperature for a given pressure

Superheated vapor: Any vapor above its saturation temperature for a given pressure.

Vapor pressure: Pressure exerted on a saturated liquid.

COP: Coefficient of performance. Just like the efficiency of power cycles, the COP is defined as the ratio of the desired output to the required input.

Wet compression: If the vapour is not superheated after compression, the operation is called 'Wet compression'

Dry compression: if the vapour is superheated at the end of compression, it is known as 'Dry compression'.