

- Figure 1 shows the schematics of a mechanical vapour compression cycle and absorption cycle, which are two common cycles for food refrigeration, describe their operating principles, and compare and discuss their differences.
- Blast freezers are the most common freezing system used in the food industry. There are a wide range of blast freezer systems available. List these various types of blast freezers and discuss their operating principles and applications.
- A meat ball can be assumed to be a sphere. If the meat ball has a diameter of 120 mm and is to be cooled under the following conditions:
 - Specific heat $c = 3800 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - Thermal conductivity $k = 0.47 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - Density $\rho = 1050 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$
 - Initial product temperature $T_i = 35^\circ \text{C}$
 - Cooling air temperature $T_m = -2^\circ \text{C}$
 - Heat transfer coefficient $h = 11.0 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 - Desired final centre temperature $T_c = 5^\circ \text{C}$
 Using the graphical method with Figures 2-4 to calculate the cooling time and the mean temperature for the meat ball.

General form of the cooling time model is

$$\theta = \frac{-f}{2.303} \ln \left(\frac{Y}{j} \right)$$

- The freezing time can be considered as the summation of precooling, phase change and subcooling times. Based on this concept, the following equation was developed to estimate the freezing time:

$$\theta = \frac{D/2}{E_{Freeze} h} \left(\frac{\Delta H_1}{\Delta T_1} + \frac{\Delta H_2}{\Delta T_2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{Bi_s}{4} \right)$$

Bi_s = Biot number for fully frozen food = hD/k_s ; E_{Freeze} = equivalent heat transfer dimensionality; ΔH_1 and ΔT_1 are volumetric enthalpy change and temperature difference for precooling period, and ΔH_2 and ΔT_2 are those for combined freezing-subcooling period:

$$\Delta H_1 = H_i - H_{fm} = C_l(T_i - T_{fm})$$

$$\Delta H_2 = H_{fm} - H_c = [L_f + C_s(T_{fm} - T_c)]$$

$$\Delta T_1 = (T_i + T_{fm})/2 - T_m$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_{fm} - T_m$$

T_{fm} is "mean freezing temperature": $T_{fm} = 1.8 + 0.263 T_c + 0.105 T_m$

If a meat product is frozen in air at $T_m = -40^\circ \text{C}$ from its initial temperature of 35°C to a final temperature of -18°C , calculate the freezing time (the meat product can be assumed to be a sphere with a radius $L = 0.06 \text{ m}$). Some data are as follows:

heat transfer coefficient $h = 11.0 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$; latent heat, $H_s = 209000 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$;

specific heat $c_l = 3800 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; $c_s = 1900 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$;

thermal conductivity $k_l = 0.47 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; $k_s = 1.35 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$;

density $\rho_l = 1050 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$; $\rho_s = 970 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$.

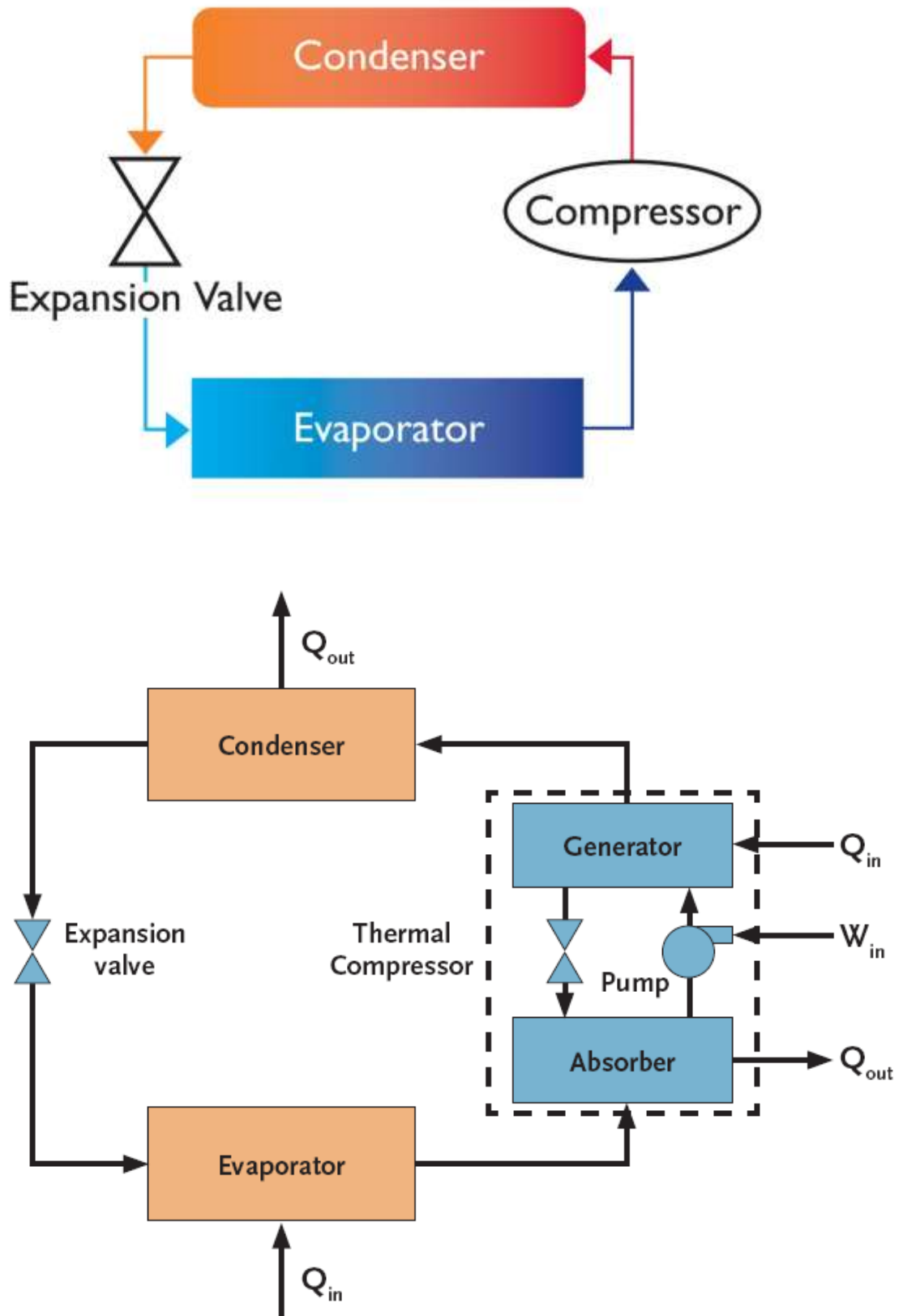


Figure 1. The schematics of mechanical vapour compression cycle and absorption cycle.

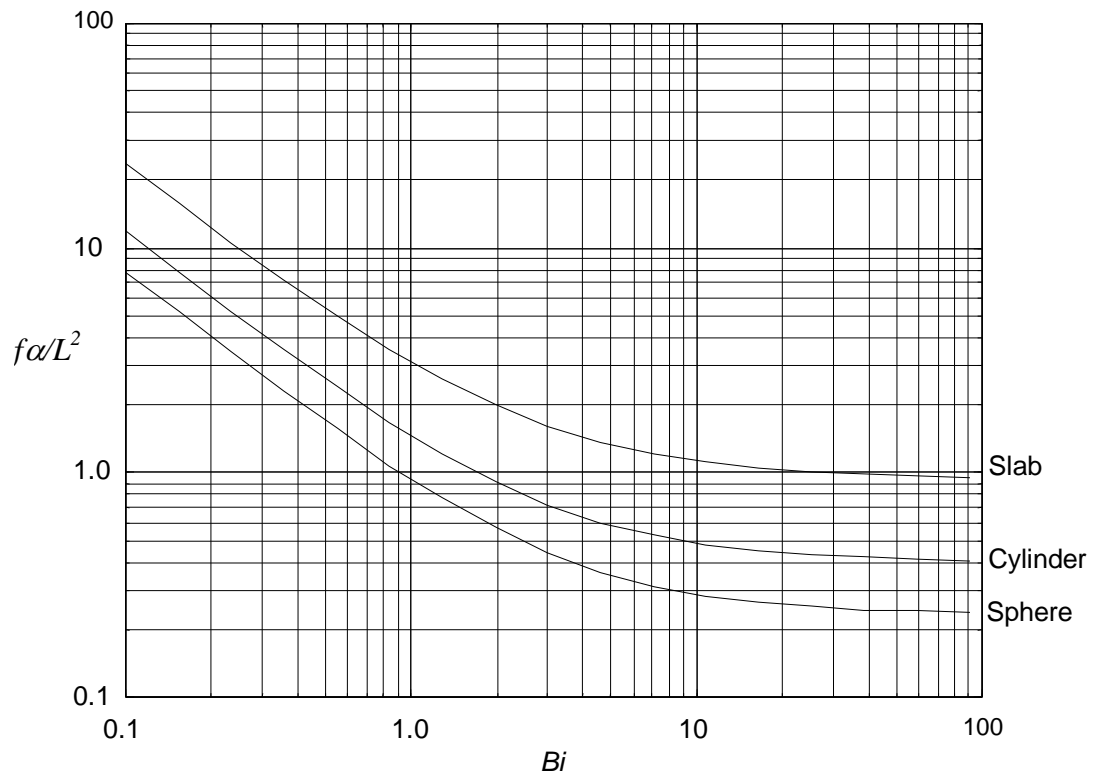


Figure 2. Plot of $f\alpha/L^2$ against Biot number.

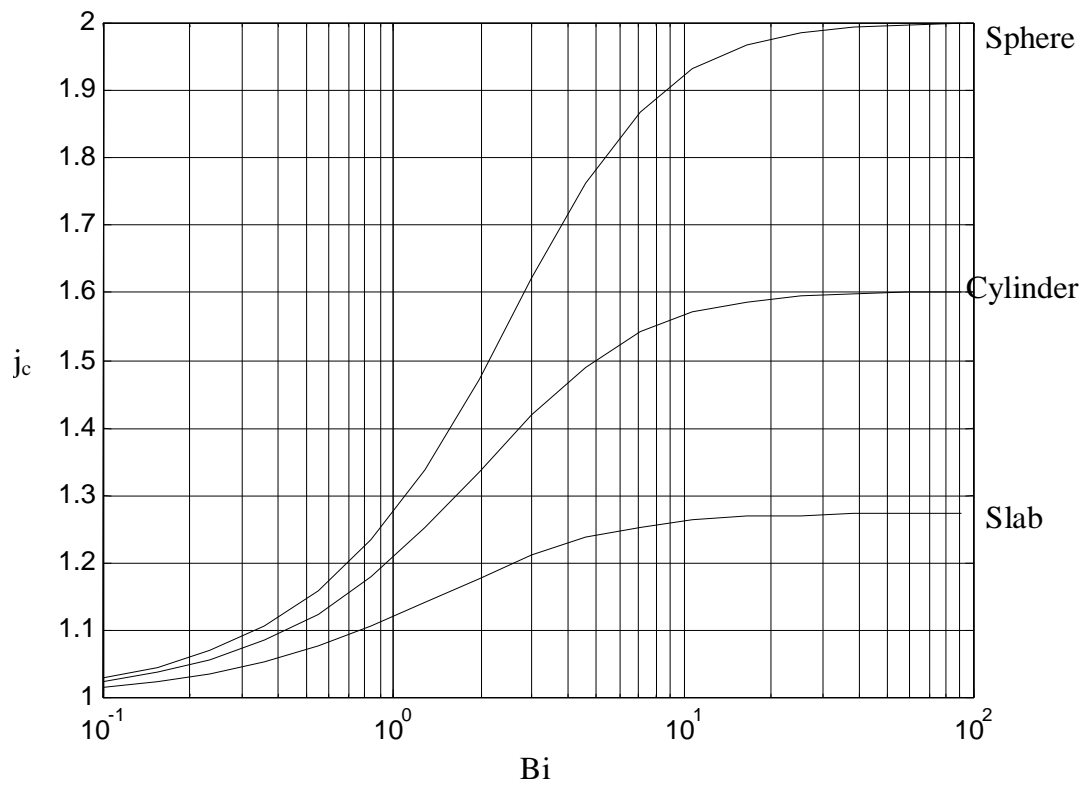


Figure 3. Plot of j_c against Biot number.

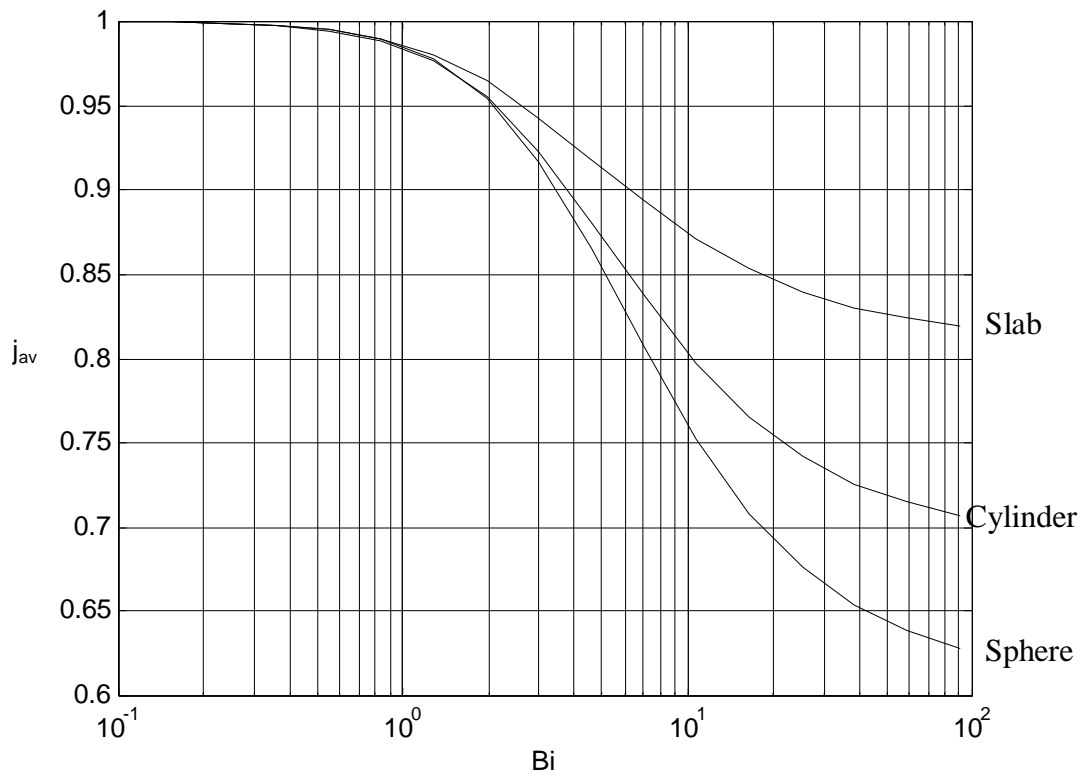


Figure 4. Plot of j_{av} against Biot number.