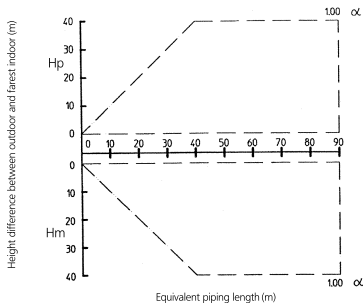
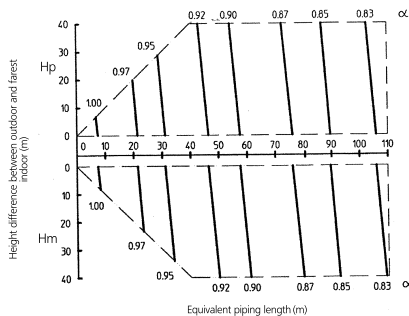


EMRQ8A Capacity correction

1. Rate of change in heating capacity



2. Rate of change in cooling capacity



[Notes capacity correction]

- These figures illustrate the rate of change in capacity α of a standard indoor unit system at nominal load under standard conditions. Moreover, under partial load conditions there is only a minor deviation from the rate of change in capacity shown in the figures above.
- With this indoor unit, constant evaporating pressure control during cooling and constant condensing pressure control during heating is carried out.
- Method of calculating capacity Connection ratio = 100%
 $[\text{Capacity}] = [\text{Capacity under 100\% connection ratio (Capacity table)}] \times [\text{Correction factor for capacity } \alpha \text{ due to piping length to forest indoor unit}]$

[Explanation of symbols]

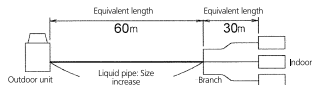
- Hp: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor unit (outdoor unit is on highest location)
- Hm: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor (outdoor unit is on lowest location)

[Notes equivalent piping length connection]

- When overall equivalent piping length is 90m or more, the diameter of the main liquid pipes must be increased
- $[\text{Overall equivalent piping length}] = [\text{Equivalent piping length to main pipe}] \times [\text{Correction factor } (\beta)] + \text{Equivalent length after branching}$

Model	Liquid standard	Liquid increase	Correction factor (β) (heating)	Correction factor (β) (cooling)
EMRQ8*	9.5 ϕ	12.7 ϕ	0.2	1

[EXAMPLE]



- A, Overall equivalent piping length = $60\text{m} \times 0.2 + 30 = 42\text{m}$ (heating: $\beta=0.2$)
- B, Overall equivalent piping length = $60\text{m} \times 1 + 30 = 90\text{m}$ (cooling: $\beta=1$)
- C, The correction factor for capacity when $H = 0\text{m}$: $\alpha=1$ (heating)
- D, The correction factor for capacity when $H = 0\text{m}$: $\alpha=0.85$ (cooling)