

convection	the transfer of heat by movement of a warmed liquid or gas
conduction	the transfer of heat through direct contact
radiation	the transfer of heat through space
direction of heat flow	heat always flows from hot to cold
compressing component	draws off low pressure refrigerant vapour and raises it to a high pressure vapour
condensing component	dissipates heat from the refrigerant into the surrounding air
expansion component	converts high pressure liquid refrigerant into a low pressure vapour
evaporation component	uses coils to remove heat and humidity
receiver/drier	absorbs moisture and filter particles and store excess refrigerant
latent heat of evaporation	the amount of heat a liquid will absorb from the time it reaches boiling point until it changes state into a gas
latent heat of condensation	the amount of heat a liquid will release when it changes state from a gas to liquid

