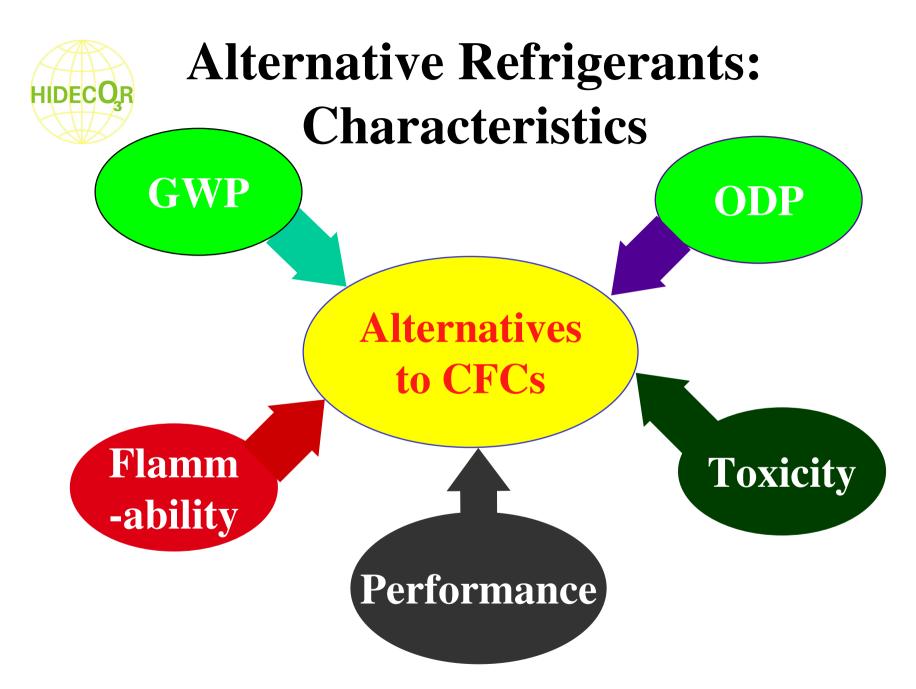


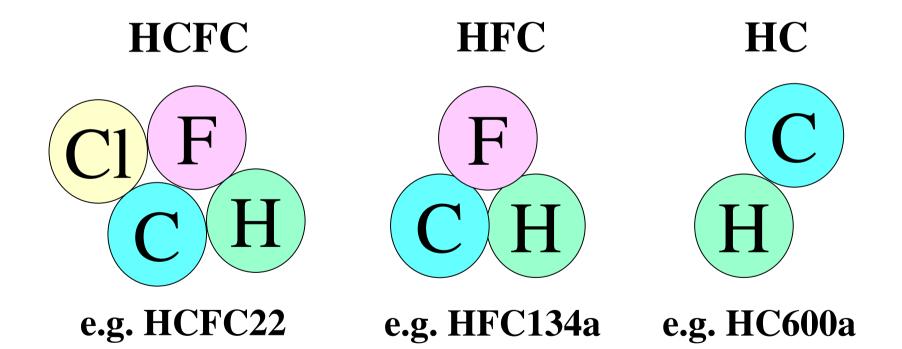
Alternatives to CFCs and their Characteristics





Alternatives to CFCs







Environmental Characteristics

Refrigerant	Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	ODP	GWP (100 Year)
CFCs			
CFC-11 (Baseline for ODP)	50	1.0	4000
CFC-12	102	1.0	8500
HCFCs			
HCFC-22	13.3	0.055	1700
HCFC-123	1.4	0.02	93
HCFC-141b	9.4	0.11	630
HFCs			
HFC-134a	14.6	0	1300
HFC-245fa	7.3	0	820
HCs			
HC-290 (Propane)	•	0	3
HC-600a (Isobutane)	-	0	3
Cyclo-Pentane	-	0	3
Blends			
R-404A	-	0	3260
R-407A	_	0	1770
R-407C	-	0	1530
R-410A		0	1730



HFCs and HFC Blends

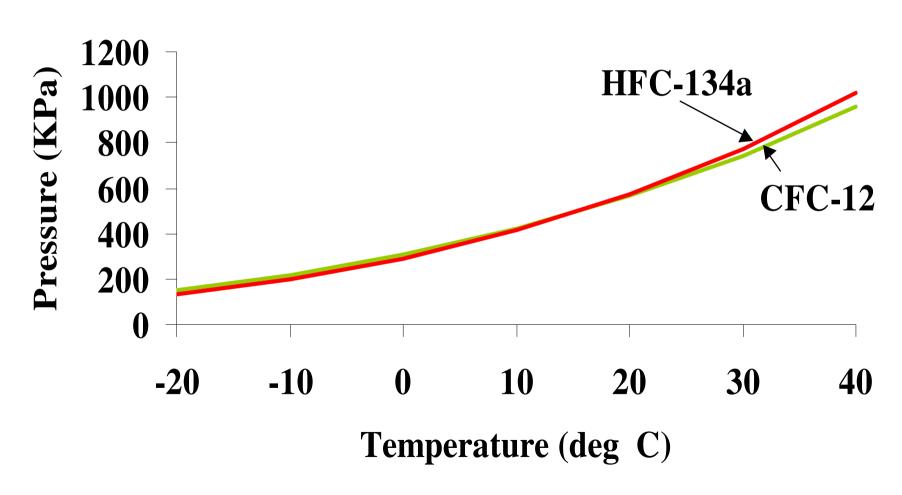
e.g. HFC134a, R404a, R407c, R410a, R507

- **☑** Advantages
- Zero ODP
- Non-flammable
- Capacity close to CFCs

- Disadvantages
- High GWP
- Do not work with Mineral Oil
- Reliability/Compatibility issues
- Major system changes necessary



HFC-134a Operating Conditions





HFC134a: Characteristics

- Single fluid
- Boiling point: -26°C
- Capacity similar to CFC12 at high evaporation temperature
- Capacity lower than CFC12 at low evaporation temperature (-10 $^{\circ}$ C)
- Sensitive to contamination
- Costly & difficult to retrofit CFC12 appliances with HFC134a



Other HFCs

- R404a as a substitute to R502
 - Retrofit possible
- R407c as a substitute to HCFC22
 - Retrofit possible
- R410a as a substitute to HCFC22 & R502
 - for new systems
 - It has slightly high pressures



Polyol Ester Oil Issues

- Very hygroscopic
 - → reliability problems
 - → service issues



Hydrocarbons (HCs)

e.g. HC600a(Isobutane), HC290 (Propane), HC Blend

- **☑** Advantages
- Zero ODP
- Negligible GWP
- Long term solution
- Work with Mineral Oil and can be used in existing and new systems
- Few refrigeration circuit changes & capacity close to CFCs (applicable for HC Blends)

- Disadvantages
- Flammable
- Changes needed to some electrical components

Being safely used in Europe and other countries



HC Issues

- Electrical devices attached to/ close to system must be non-sparking
- HC charge is lower
- Safe manufacturing/ servicing essential
 - training needed



Blend Issues

e.g. HC Blend

- Many alternatives are zeotropic blends
- Do not behave as single substance
 - have temperature glide
 - different behaviour in system
 - different charging procedure
 - leakages are more problematic

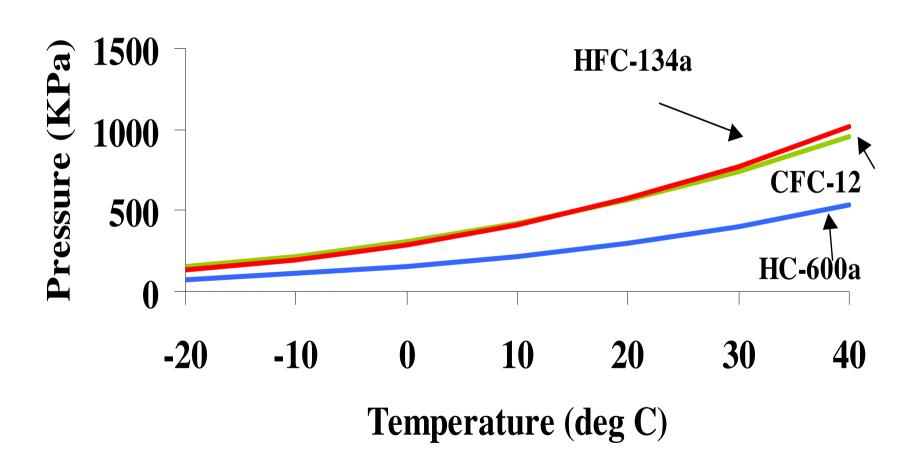


HC600a

- Isobutane
- Single substance
- Boiling Point: -12°C
- Much lower vapour pressures
- Miscible with Mineral Oil
- HC600a/Mineral Oil is compatible with compressor materials
- Widely used in domestic and commercial refrigerators

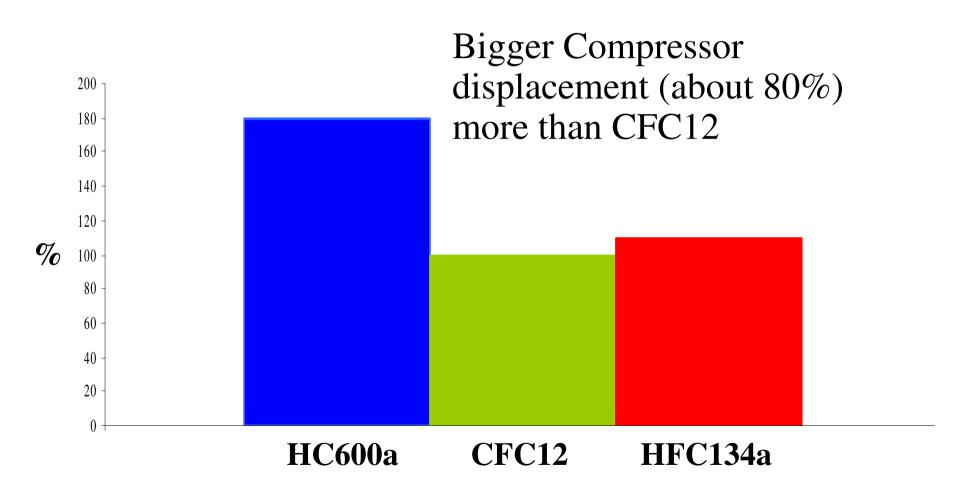


HC600a: Operating Conditions





HC600a Compressor Size





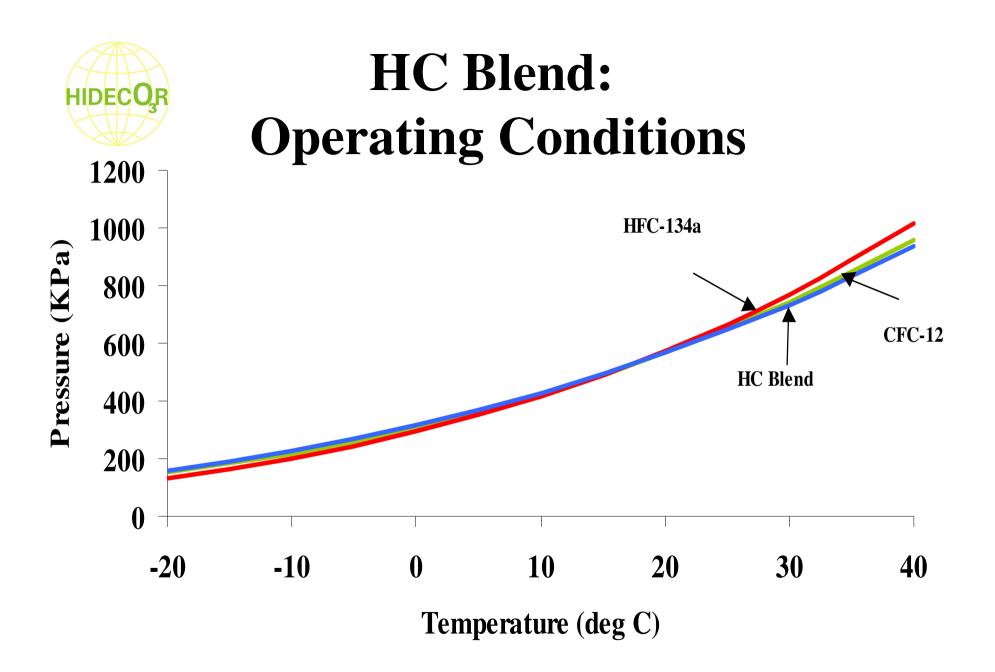
HC600a: Characteristics

- **Different compressor design**
- **Retrofit not possible**
- **Quieter**
- Oifferent capillary tube
- **Unique** Lower condensing pressures
- **Unique Unique Un**
 - under vacuum
- © Only used in domestic and commercial systems



HC Blends

- HC290 (propane) / HC600a (iso-butane)
- 50/50% by weight (most common)
- Zeotropic blend
- Fully miscible with Mineral Oil
- Compatible with compressor materials





HC Blend Performance

Compared to CFC12

- © Capacity similar
- **©** Retrofit possible
- **Same size compressor**
- © COP may be up to 20% higher, commonly 5 to 10% higher



HC Blend Performance (Contd.)

- © Can be used to convert CFC12 or HFC134a systems
- © Can be used with CFC12 or HFC134a compressor
- © Can also be used in new systems
- © Lower running costs



Other HCs: Alternatives to HCFC22 & R502

- HC290:
 - propane
 - lower capacity
- HC Blends
 - Propane / ethane blends
 - Propane / propylene blends



Issues with Alternative Refrigerants

HFC-134a

POE lubricants

Better manufacturing & servicing practices

Training required

Hydrocarbons

Require safer design

Better manufacturing & service practices

Training required

Should avoid HCs like commercial LPG