Progress of Alternative Refrigerants in Transport Refrigeration Sector

运输制冷行业制冷剂替代的进展





Primary Issues With Low GWP Transition 过度到低GWP的主要问题

- Safety 安全性
 - Many flammable refrigerant will likely be used 很多易燃制冷剂都可能会被采用
 - The total refrigerant lifecycle needs to be evaluated by product and application to understand impacts.

产品及应用需要考虑制冷剂全生命周期的评价

- Efficiency 效率
 - Must be able to meet or exceed todays performance 必须达到或超越现今的性能表现
 - Must be able to perform at high ambient conditions 必须能够在高温环境操作

Primary Issues With Low GWP Transition 过度到低GWP的主要问题

- Cost 成本
 - Cost of safety, equipment and refrigerant 设备与制冷剂的安全成本
 - IP barriers 知识产权的障碍
- Technical Transition 技术转移
 - Cost and time to change technology 技术转移所需的时间与成本
 - Changes should be as "future-proof" as possible 改变尽可能不过时

Technical Issues with Low GWP Refrigerant Selection

低GWP替代制冷剂选择的技术问题



Refrigerant selection is a complex process that involves the balancing of safety, environmental, efficiency, reliability and economic impacts

制冷剂的选择是一个复杂的过程,必须平衡安全、环保、效率、与经济影响等因素



Transport Air Conditioning 运输用空调

(Bus, Truck & Rail巴士、卡车和列车):

Current Offering现有产品

- Mostly R-134a, some R-407C for expanded capacity
 以R134a为主,部分大容量: R407C
- Non Flammable 不可燃
- Very high GWP to high GWP's
 高至非常高GWP
- Safety is a priority 安全第一
- Large capacity AC units,7-12+ tons
 大冷量空调器,7至12冷吨以上



Next Generation下一代产品

- Refrigerant blends 混合制冷剂
- Non flammable, moderate GWP 不可燃、中等GWP
- R-134a → non flammable solutions GWP ~600 near term available

R-134a →不可燃的替代品短期内有, GWP约600

- R-407C→ non flammable solutions GWP ~1000 under development
 - R-407C→不可燃的替代品还在研究中, GWP在 1000左右
- Lower GWP (~<150 GWP) R-134a and (~<675 GWP) R-407C options available longer term but 2L flammable.

更低GWP的R134a与R407C替代品长远可有,但可燃性都是2L级

Transport Refrigeration 运输用制冷(Both low/moderate temp refrigeration 中级低温制冷)

Current Offering现有产品

- R-404A & R-410A (low temp 低温),
- R-134a (fresh 新采用)
- Non Flammable 不可燃
- Very high GWP (R-404A) and high GWP (R-134a) 很高和高GWP
- Safe to use 使用安全
- Transport refrigeration is a very challenging application (high ambient and low temp, with design space constraints)

运输制冷的应用具挑战性(高温环境、低温

制冷、

空间小)



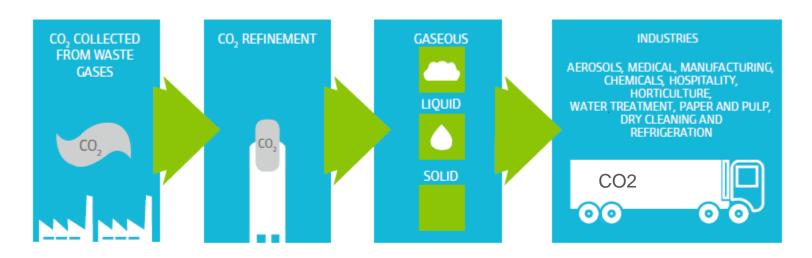
Next Generation下一代产品

- Refrigerant blends 混合制冷剂
- R-404A and R-134a: Non flammable options near term developing with greatly reduced, but still higher GWP (<2000)
 R-404A and R-134a: 不可燃替代品短期可实现,但GWP仍然很高(<2000)
- R-404A Lower GWP (~<675) options: available longer term but 2L flammable.
 R-404A 低GWP (~<675) 替代品: 长远可实现,但可燃性是2L级
- Use of flammable refrigerants may pose safety risk in cargo boxes, but lower flammability options clearly possible 使用易燃制冷剂为货柜安全带来风险,可燃性较低的选择显然是可能的



CryoTech Systems CO2 运输制冷系统

- No cumulative global warming effect 没有累计的温室效应
- Second use of cryogen
 制冷剂使用使用回收气体
- Minimal greenhouse gases created during liquefaction of R-744
 R-744 制冷剂液化中产生的温室气体非常有限



The total carbon footprint for the use of a CryoTech system is 75% less than a conventional diesel system and 68% less than a nitrogen cryogenic system.

CryoTech Systems CO2运输制冷系统

Some Learning's经验分享

- Highly rely on Gas Supply Availability
 气体供应非常关键
- Not economically viable in high ambient operation 在高环境温度下运行没有经济效益低
 - Diesel cost vs. CO₂ consumption/cost
- Noise legislation is driving interest (PIEK)
 在欧洲噪声法规是一个驱动因素之一
- Significant impact of Applications + loading practices on consumption 应用和装载都需要改变
 - Door openings + Curtains 门控开关+门帘
 - Lanes vs. Compartments 箱体分隔
 - Product pre-cooling 预冷

Thank you 谢谢