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ARTI REFRIGERANT DATABASE

27 May 1994

prepared by

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MASTER *Se*

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Refrigerant Database consolidates and facilitates access to information to assist industry in developing equipment using alternative refrigerants. The underlying purpose is to accelerate phase out of chemical compounds of environmental concern.

Contents

The database provides bibliographic citations and abstracts for publications that may be useful in research and design of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. The complete documents are not included, though some may be added at a later date.

The database identifies sources of specific information on R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, R-227ea, R-245ca, R-290 (propane), R-717 (ammonia), ethers, and others as well as azeotropic and zeotropic blends of these fluids. It addresses lubricants including alkylbenzene, polyalkylene glycol, polyol ester, and other synthetics as well as mineral oils. It also references documents addressing compatibility of refrigerants and lubricants with metals, plastics, elastomers, motor insulation, and other materials used in refrigerant circuits.

Incomplete citations or abstracts are provided for some documents. They are included to accelerate availability of the information and will be completed or replaced in future updates.

Limitations

The Refrigerant Database is intended as a means to assist users in locating sources of information on alternative refrigerants. But, the database is:

- neither a comprehensive nor authoritative reference source,
- not a substitute for independent data collection by users,
- not a substitute for examination of the data, information on how they were arrived at, assumptions, and caveats in the cited documents, and
- not an endorsement of suitability or accuracy of referenced publications.

Materials compatibility, properties, safety considerations, and other characteristics affecting suitability or desirability may be influenced by a number of factors. Among them are specific application conditions, preparation such as drying before use, additives including fillers, impurities, catalytic interactions with other materials used, and changes in compounding between one source or batch and another. Similarly, new findings or corrections may supersede previously published data. The database is an aid in locating data that may be pertinent; it is not and should not be viewed as the source of data for research, design, analysis, or other purposes.

Manual Version

A listing of the database contents is provided in this document. Citations are grouped under the primary or first subject addressed, but are not cross-referenced under other topics. The computerized version, therefore, is better suited to search for information by subject.

Documents added since the February 1994 release of the database are flagged by a bar in the margin, as shown to the left. Users looking for new references, as well as added or substantively updated abstracts, will need to review only the citations so indicated.

Some superseded and older citations and abstracts have been removed from this document. They remain accessible through the computerized version, discussed below. A periodic report, containing the removed citations and abstracts for the *historic* documents, may be prepared if users indicate a need for it.

Computerized Version

A companion version of this listing is available in computerized form. It contains the same citations and abstracts as the manual version; it also includes citations and abstracts for superseded and older documents. Retrieval software is provided, to help users locate desired subjects. The computerized database offers a very fast and user-friendly means to perform searches for information on specific refrigerants, lubricants, materials, properties, topics, authors, or publications of interest. Individual words or combinations of words - using Boolean logic through a simplified means of specification - may be used to retrieve desired references. Prior searches, within a session, may be recalled, narrowed, broadened, or merged with other searches. The program prompts users for automatic inclusion of selected synonyms and related terms. The program also provides means to print selected citations and abstracts and to prepare lists of citations for ordering.

The computerized version also includes searchable tables of summary information for more than 200 refrigerants and refrigerant blends. The data include designations, common uses, molecular mass, critical properties (pressure, temperature, specific volume, and density),

Distribution of the Refrigerant Database

	computerized (diskette)	manual (report)	documents (copies)
refrigerant summaries	yes	no	a
materials compatibility tables b	yes	no	a
bibliographic citations and synopses (detailed abstracts)			
• current	yes	yes	a
• additions and changes flagged	no	yes	no
• historical and superseded	yes	no	a
• CDA sponsored supplement c	yes	c	a
search and retrieval software	yes d	no	no
distributed on cost-recovery basis			
• subscription (quarterly updates)	yes	yes	no
• as ordered	no	yes	yes e

a Refrigerant summaries, citations, and synopses may be printed with the computerized version.

b The first materials compatibility tables will be included with the August 1994 release. Others will be added in subsequent updates.

c The Copper Development Association (CDA) sponsored supplement provides additional citations and synopses, most of which address compatibility with or use of copper in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. The supplement is included and searchable with the computerized version, but published as a separate report (not part of the listing); please see page 198.

d Use of the search and retrieval software is subject to acceptance of the license agreement for it; both accompany the computerized version.

e Distribution is limited to documents in the public domain or for which authorization has been obtained. Others may be ordered from their publishers, which are identified in the bibliographic citations.

flammability, safety (toxicity and flammability) classifications, atmospheric lifetime, ozone depletion potential, and global warming potential. Additional information refrigerants will be added in future updates.

Prices and ordering instructions for the database are indicated on page 7.

Additions

Updates are planned for this database, with replacement releases scheduled four times a year. Please help in making the database more useful, and facilitating use of alternative refrigerants, by submitting the following:

- corrections to errors identified in the database,
- copies of helpful papers - whether your own or written by others - for citation, and
- suggestions for improving the database.

Authors or those holding rights to published or unpublished works pertinent to the database are invited - and encouraged - to authorize their reproduction and unrestricted distribution through the database. Product literature normally is not included, but studies providing relevant information, whether on proprietary or generic substances, will be considered.

Please send your inputs to: James M. Calm
Engineering Consultant
10887 Woodleaf Lane
Great Falls, VA 22066-3003 USA

Thank you for your help with and use of the database. Its objective is to accelerate phase out of chemical compounds of environmental concern by sharing the information needed to do so.

Obtaining Documents

With the exception of documents for which availability from an alternative source is indicated, referenced publications should be ordered from the organization that published them. Many of these documents also may be obtained from libraries, including the ESL (see below). An effort will be made to secure permission for JMC to distribute additional documents, to facilitate access to them, but compliance with copyright provisions precludes doing so until appropriate arrangements are made. Reports from national laboratories and the Gas Research Institute may be ordered from the NTIS; most other publications from the U.S. Government may be obtained from the GPO. Addresses for several alternative sources follow:

ASHRAE	Publication Sales American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers 1791 Tullie Circle NE Atlanta, GA 30329 USA	call 1-404/636-8400 or fax 1-404/321-5478 to request publications catalog which provides prices
EPRI	EPRI Distribution Center 207 Coggins Drive Post Office Box 23205 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 USA	order catalog MD-7201 or call 1-510/934-4212 for current prices
ESL	Document Delivery Engineering Societies Library 345 East 47th Street New York, NY 10017 USA	call 1-212/705-7606 or fax 1-212/486-1086 for current prices
GPO	Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402 USA	call 1-202/783-3238 for cur- rent prices
IIR / IIF	Institut International du Froid 177, Boulevard Malesherbes F-75017 Paris, France	call 33-1/42.27.32.35 fax 33-1/47.63.17.98 for current prices
JAR	Japanese Association of Refrigeration Nippon Reito Kyokai 4th Floor, San-ei Building, 8 San-ei-cho Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160 Japan	call 81-3/3359-5231 or fax 81-3/3359-5233 for current prices
JMC	James M. Calm Engineering Consultant	prices and address on next page
NTIS	National Technical Information Service U.S. Department of Commerce 5285 Port Royal Road Springfield, VA 22161 USA	call 1-703/487-4780 for cur- rent prices
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers 400 Commonwealth Drive Warrendale, PA 15096-0001 USA	write for current prices

REFRIGERANT DATABASE ORDER FORM (please reproduce as needed)

	quantity	United States	Canada, Mexico	other foreign	cost (US \$)
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REFRIGERANT DATABASEcomputerized version: *a, b*

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report version (database listing) *a* _____ x \$88 \$130 \$165 _____**DATABASE DOCUMENTS** (attach list) *c*

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US \$ _____

a Price differences by country reflect postal costs and preparation of customs form(s).*b* Subscription rates outside the United States also include a \$25 license fee for the retrieval software accompanying the database.*c* Please include document numbers, which begin with *RDB*; a document list may be printed with the computerized version to simplify ordering.*d* Charges are based on the page counts indicated in the database.**MAIL/SHIP TO** (only your name and company are required for current database subscribers unless the other information has changed):

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 department _____
 company _____
 address _____

 city, state _____
 postal code _____ country _____
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Please mail completed form, list for document orders, and payment (checks drawn on U.S. banks only) to:

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Engineering Consultant
 10887 Woodleaf Lane
 Great Falls, VA 22066-3003 USA

All orders are subject to the terms on the reverse side.

Explanations

Database Subscriptions: Subscribers to the Refrigerant Database will receive an initial release and quarterly updates through January 1995 - a total of four scheduled distributions for new subscriptions beginning prior to 20 August 1994.

Computerized Version: The computerized version is distributed on diskette, with an accompanying Users' Manual, for use on IBM PC-compatible systems. Retrieval software, which is subject to an accompanying license agreement, is supplied with the database. The computerized version includes summaries of identifiers, uses, commercial designations, critical parameters, representative properties, environmental indices, and safety classifications for more than 200 refrigerants.

Report Version: Portions of the database also are available in a noncomputerized version, as a listing in report form; the refrigerant and compatibility summaries, topical supplements, historic citations, and automated search capability are not included.

Database Documents: Both versions identify sources for documents cited in the database - currently more than 1,750 and projected to exceed 2,200 in the subscription period. Approximately a third are distributed through the database and may be ordered at the rates shown on the reverse side.

Shipping: Normal delivery is by first class or priority mail in the USA or by air mail outside the USA. Most orders are mailed within two business days; all are sent within one week. *Express* delivery (by UPS Next Day Air, Federal Express Priority, or Express Mail depending on the destination) is available either for documents or the initial version of the database. *Express* orders are shipped on the day received if possible. Delivery is before 10:30 am on the next business day in most metropolitan locations in the USA; please specify *Saturday delivery* (normally by 12:30 pm) and add \$14 if desired. *Express* delivery to other countries normally takes 1-4 days depending on the destination and time for customs clearance; please inquire for international express shipping costs in advance.

Deposit Accounts: Several companies have established accounts to facilitate and expedite document ordering by authorized staff. Accounts may be initiated by payment of not less than \$200. Users may then simply fax or mail document requests to be filled. Each shipment will include an updated statement of transactions and the account balance. Accounts may be closed and the balance refunded upon request.

Terms and Conditions

Prices: The prices shown are valid through August 1994 and include postage (by air mail with customs form outside the USA).

Business Identification: The Refrigerant Database has been developed and is administered by James M. Calm, Engineering Consultant, hereinafter re-

ferred to as JMC. JMC is a sole proprietorship; Social Security Number 043406443 is used for tax identification purposes. JMC qualifies as a small business under federal classifications. JMC does not qualify as either a Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or a Women's Business Enterprise; JMC is not located in an Eligible Labor Surplus Area.

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Purpose and Disclaimer: The Refrigerant Database was established to facilitate access to information to accelerate use of alternative refrigerants, to enable phase out of chemicals of environmental concern. The information contained in the database is not complete and has not been verified. Its suitability for specific uses has not been established, and no representation is made to support reliance on it. Users must determine the appropriateness and adequacy of the data.

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Other Terms and Conditions: No terms and conditions (including but not limited to those addressing warranties, indemnification, insurance, inspection, records, confidentiality, or social or affirmative-action programs) stipulated in purchase orders for the database, or documents from it, will apply. Subscriber identities and addresses may be disclosed to ARTI.

REFRIGERANT DATABASE - CITATIONS AND ABSTRACTS

THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES

E. M. Clark (DuPont Chemicals) and M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Refrigerants, ASHRAE Handbook - Fundamentals** (published in separate editions with inch-pound and SI metric units), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, chapter 16, pages 16.1-16.10, 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 14 tables, RDB3A79)

This chapter summarizes information on common refrigerants, including designations, physical and electrical properties, performance, safety data, leak detection methods, and effects on construction materials. The refrigerants addressed include R-10, R-11, R-12, R-12B1, R-12B2, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-20, R-21, R-22, R-22B1, R-23, R-30, R-31, R-32, R-40, R-41, R-50, R-110, R-111, R-112, R-112a, R-113, R-113a, R-114, R-114a, R-114B2, R-115, R-116, R-120, R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-124a, R-125, R-133a, R-134a, R-140a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143a, R-150a, R-152a, R-160, R-170, R-216ca, R-218, R-245cb, R-290, R-C316, R-C317, R-C318, R-400, R-500, R-501, R-502, R-503, R-504, R-505, R-506, R-600, R-600a, R-610, R-611, R-620, R-630, R-631, R-702, R-704, R-717, R-718, R-720, R-728, R-732, R-740, R-744, R-744A, R-764, R-1112a, R-1113, R-1114, R-1120, R-1130, R-1132a, R-1140, R-1141, R-1150, and R-1270. Molecular mass, normal (atmospheric) boiling point, freezing point, critical properties (temperature, pressure, and specific volume), and liquid refractive index are tabulated for most of these fluids. Dielectric constants, volume resistivity, velocity of sound, latent heat of vaporization, comparative performance, effects of temperature on performance, and safety classifications are presented for the more common fluids. Swell data are tabulated for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-21, R-22, R-30,

R-40, R-113, R-114, R-502, and R-600 for eight elastomers. They include nitrile butyl rubber (BunaTM N), butadiene styrene (BunaTM S, GR-S), ButylTM (GR-1), natural rubber, neoprene GN, polysulfide rubber (Thiokol[®] FA), fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton[®] B), and silicone. Diffusion data are tabulated for water, R-12, and R-22 through neoprene, Buna N, synthetic rubber (DuPont Hypalon[®] 40), Butyl, Viton, polyethylene, and natural rubber. Mass density, specific heat, and viscosity are plotted for water/lithium bromide solutions (for absorption cycles) as functions of the mass fraction of lithium bromide.

P. E. Liley, **Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants**, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1993 (RDB3A81)

This reference provides specific heat, thermal conductivity, viscosity, velocity of sound, and surface tension data for refrigerants, along with empirical or semi-empirical property equations, in both metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units. The fluids addressed include R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-22, R-50 (methane), R-113, R-114, R-115, R-142b, R-152a, R-170 (ethane), R-290 (propane), R-C318, R-500, R-502, R-503, R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-702 (hydrogen), R-702a (p-hydrogen), R-704 (helium), R-717 (ammonia), R-718 (water), R-720 (neon), R-728 (nitrogen), R-729 (air), R-732 (oxygen), R-740 (argon), R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-1150 (ethylene), and R-1270 (propylene). More than 1000 references are cited.

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST) and S. G. Penoncello (University of Idaho), **Refrigerant Properties, ASHRAE Handbook - Fundamentals** (published in separate editions with inch-pound and SI metric units), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating,

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, chapter 17, pages 17.1-17.86, 1993 (86 pages, RDB3A80)

This chapter provides pressure-enthalpy (Mollier) diagrams and tabulates thermodynamic and thermophysical properties for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-22, R-23, R-32, R-50 (methane), R-113, R-114, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, R-152a, R-170 (ethane), R-290 (propane), R-500, R-502, R-503, R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-702 (normal hydrogen), R-702p (parahydrogen), R-704 (helium), R-717 (ammonia), R-718 (water/steam), R-720 (neon), R-728 (nitrogen), R-729 (air), R-732 (oxygen), R-740 (argon), R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-1150 (ethylene), and R-1270 (propylene). The tabular data include temperature, pressure, vapor volume, liquid density, enthalpy, entropy, specific heat, specific heat ratio, velocity of sound, viscosity, thermal conductivity, and surface tension. An enthalpy-concentration diagram and tabular data for the specific volume at saturation are presented for ammonia/water for absorption cycles. Enthalpy equilibrium and concentration diagrams are similarly provided for water/lithium bromide solutions.

R. B. Stewart, R. T. Jacobsen, and S. G. Penoncello, **ASHRAE Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerants**, inch-pound (IP) version, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1986 (508 pages, RDB3208)

R. B. Stewart, R. T. Jacobsen, and S. G. Penoncello, **ASHRAE Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerants**, metric (SI) version, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1986 (472 pages, RDB3209)

Refrigerant Property Tables (I-P Units), research project 407-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA (ASH0407)

The contractor for the project was the University of Idaho, led by R. B. Stewart.

Revision of the ASHRAE "Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants", research project 558-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, December 1987 - ongoing (ASH0558)

The objective of this project is to update a standard reference on refrigerant properties. The work comprises a literature search, data analysis, development of empirical or semi-empirical property equations, and preparation of tables. The fluids addressed include R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-22, R-50 (methane), R-113, R-

114, R-115, R-142b, R-152a, R-170 (ethane), R-290 (propane), R-C318, R-500, R-502, R-503, R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-702 (hydrogen), R-702a (p-hydrogen), R-704 (helium), R-717 (ammonia), R-718 (water), R-720 (neon), R-728 (nitrogen), R-729 (air), R-732 (oxygen), R-740 (argon), R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-1150 (ethylene), and R-1270 (propylene). The contractor is Purdue University, led by P. E. Lilley and P. D. Desai; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

R-11

R. T. Jacobsen, S. G. Penoncello, and E. W. Lemmon (University of Idaho), **A Fundamental Equation for Trichlorofluoromethane (R-11)**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, number 11, pages 45-56, 1992 (12 pages, RDB3911)

thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-12

S. G. Penoncello, R. T. Jacobsen, and E. W. Lemmon (University of Idaho), **A Fundamental Equation for Dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12)**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, number 11, pages 57-70, 1992 (24 pages, RDB3912)

thermodynamic properties, equation of state

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants (R-12, Dichlorodifluoromethane), Japanese Association of Refrigeration, Tokyo, Japan, August 1981 with errata dated 1986 (160 pages with 23 figures and 90 tables in both Japanese and English, RDB-0401)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-12. Included are tabular data and/or plots for PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, specific heat ratio, speed of sound, surface tension, viscosity, kinematic viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, Prandtl number, solubility, refractive index, dielectric constant, volume resistivity, and dielectric strength. A 32-term polynomial equation of state is presented and compared to other equations and data. Relations also are presented for key equilibrium properties. Data are tabulated for the solubility of R-12

in water, moisture contents of saturated R-12 liquid and vapor, and R-12 in a naphthenic mineral oil. Data, including decomposition products by pyrolysis and hydrolysis rates, are provided on the stability of R-12 in the presence of metals and oil. Linear swell, weight change, and observations are provided for R-12 with plastics including polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer, polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohol, polypropylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride, nylon resin, acrylic resin (polymethacrylate), polystyrene, phenolic resin, epoxy resin, acetal resin, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, acryl fiber, and polyester fiber. Linear swell data are tabulated for neat R-12, oil, and a 50/50 mixture with elastomers including neoprene W, neoprene GN, neoprene RT, Buna(TM) N, Buna(TM) S, natural rubber, polysulfide rubber, epichlorohydrin rubber, butyl rubber GR-I, chlorosulfonated polyethylene (DuPont Hypalon(R) 40), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoroelastomers (DuPont Viton(R) A and B), and urethane rubber. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. An appendix summarizes quality requirements for compliance with the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) and specifically JIS K1517-1973.

R-13

L. F. Albright and J. J. Martin, **Thermodynamic Properties of Chlorotrifluoromethane**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 44, 1952 (RDB-4242)

R-13

R-13B1

J. J. Martin, L. M. Welshans, C. H. Chou, and G. E. Gryka, **Data and Equations for Some Thermodynamic Properties of Freon-13B1 (CBrF₃)**, report on project M777, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 1953 (RDB3914)

R-13B1, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants (R-13B1, Bromotrifluoromethane), Japanese Asso-

ciation of Refrigeration, Tokyo, Japan, March 1989 (162 pages with 25 figures and 50 tables in both Japanese and English, RDB0402)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-13B1. Included are tabular data and/or plots for PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, specific heat ratio, speed of sound, surface tension, viscosity, kinematic viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, Prandtl number, solubility, refractive index, dielectric constant, volume resistivity, and dielectric strength. An equation of state is presented and compared to other equations and data. Relations also are presented for key equilibrium properties. Data are tabulated for the solubility of R-13B1 in both a naphthenic mineral oil and a synthetic polyglycol lubricant. Limited stability and compatibility data are outlined. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. An appendix addresses compliance with the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS), noting that the quality of R-13B1 is not covered; requirements for the quality of R-13B1 as a fire extinguishant, Halon 1301, under an ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs are summarized. R-13B1 also is regulated as a "liquefied gas" by the Japanese Regulation on High-Pressure Gases.

R-22

D. R. Defibaugh and G. Morrison (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Compressed Liquid Densities and Saturation Densities of Chlorodifluoromethane (R-22)**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 37, pages 107-100, 1992 (4 pages, RDB4347)

D. E. Diller, A. S. Aragon, and A. Laesecke (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurements of the Viscosity of Chlorodifluoroethane (R-22)**, *International Journal of Refrigeration (IJR)*, Paris, France, volume 16, pages 19-22 (4 pages, RDB4349)

A. Kamei and S. W. Beyerlein, **A Fundamental Equation for Chlorodifluoromethane (R-22)**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80,

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

number 11, pages 71-86, 1992 (16 pages, RDB-3915)

thermodynamic properties, equation of state

E. F. Nielson and D. White, **The Heat Capacity, Heat of Fusion, Heat of Transition, and Heat of Vaporization of Chlorodifluoromethane Between 16 K and the Boiling Point**, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, volume 79, pages 5618-5621, 1957 (4 pages, RDB4312)

R-22, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

K. Stephan and J. Biermann (Universität Stuttgart, Germany), **Thermal Diffusivity Measurement of Refrigerant 22 at Low Pressures Using the Photoacoustic Effect**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 149-156, July 1992 (8 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB2716)

R-22, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

M. Zander, **Pressure-Volume-Temperature Behavior of Chlorodifluoromethane (Freon 22) in the Gaseous and Liquid States**, *Proceedings of the Fourth Thermophysical Properties Symposium*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 114-123, 1968 (10 pages, RDB4325)

R-22, thermodynamic properties, PVT

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants (R-22, Chlorodifluoromethane), Japanese Association of Refrigeration, Tokyo, Japan, November 1975 with errata dated 1986 (132 pages with 21 figures and 38 tables plus 16 page errata, in both Japanese and English, RDB0403)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-22. Included are tabular data and/or plots for PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, specific heat ratio, speed of sound, surface tension, viscosity, kinematic viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, Prandtl number, solubility, refractive index, dielectric constant, volume resistivity, and dielectric strength. A section on physical and chemical provides tabular data on the solubility of R-22 in water, miscibility diagrams for naphthenic and paraffinic mineral oils in R-22, and plots of the solubility in naphthenic mineral oil. It also identifies the decomposition products of R-22 in several heat sources and indicates the hydrolysis rate of R-22 in water alone and with

several metal catalysts. The effects of R-22 on plastics are summarized, including polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer, poly(1-chloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethylene), polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride, nylon resin, acrylic resin (polymethacrylate), polystyrene, phenolic resin, epoxy resin, acetal resin, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, and acryl fiber. Linear swell data are tabulated for neat R-12, oil, and a 50/50 mixture with elastomers including BunaTM N, BunaTM S, neoprene W (type GN), butyl rubber, and natural rubber. The maximum temperature limit is provided for R-22 with several enamel (varnish) types, including acrylic, polyvinyl formal, isocyanate modified polyvinyl formal, polyamide imide, polyester imide, and polyimide. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized and explosion limit curves are provided for air mixtures. An equation of state is presented and compared to other equations and data. Relations also are presented for key equilibrium properties. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. An appendix summarizes quality requirements for compliance with the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) and specifically JIS K1519-1973.

R-23

R. Döring and H. J. Löffler (Kältetechnisches Labor, Fachhochschule Münster, Germany), **Thermodynamische Eigenschaften von Trifluoromethan (R23)** [Thermodynamic Properties of Trifluoromethane (R-23)], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 20, pages 342-348, 1968 (7 pages in German, RDB4307)

thermophysical properties

K. Hori, S. Okazaki, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **An Experimental Study of Thermodynamic Properties of Trifluoromethane**, *Proceedings of the Eighth Thermophysical Properties Symposium*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 2, pages 380-386, 1982 (7 pages, RDB4309)

R-23, thermodynamic properties

Y. C. Hou and J. J. Martin, **Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of Trifluoromethane**, *AIChE Journal*, American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE), New York, NY, volume 5, pages 125-129, 1959 (5 pages, RDB3916)

R-23, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R. G. Rubio, J. A. Zollweg, W. B. Streett, **A p-V-T Surface for Trifluoromethane**, *Berichte der Bundesgesellschaft für Physikalische Chemie*, volume 93, pages 791-800, 1989 (10 pages, RDB4316)

R-23, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

R. H. Valentine, G. E. Brodale, and W. F. Giauque, **Trifluoromethane: Entropy, Low Temperature Heat Capacity, Heats of Fusion and Vaporization, and Vapor Pressure**, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 66, pages 392-395, 1962 (4 pages, RDB4321)

R-23, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

W. Wagner, **Thermodynamische Eigenschaften von Trifluoromethan** [Thermodynamic Properties of Trifluoromethane], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 20, pages 238-240, 1968 (in German, RDB-4322)

R-23, thermophysical properties

R-32

D. R. Defibaugh, G. Morrison, and L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **The Thermodynamic Properties of Difluoromethane**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, 1993 (RDB4348)

R-32

P. F. Malbrunot, P. A. Meunier, G. M. Scatena (Laboratoire des Hauts Pressions, France), W. H. Mears, K. P. Murphy, and J. V. Sinka (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Pressure-Volume-Temperature Behavior of Difluoromethane**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 13, number 1, pages 16-21, January 1968 (6 pages with 3 figures and 7 tables, RDB2310)

The pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) properties of R-32 are correlated using the Martin-Hou equation of state to within $\pm 0.94\%$ stan-

dard deviation over the experimental ranges: 25-200 °C (77-392 °F), 0.8-20 MPa (120-2900 psia), and 47-1.8 cc/g (0.75-0.03 cf/lb). Vapor pressures have been determined from -83 °C (-117 °F) to 78.4 °C (173 °F), the measured critical temperature. Using liquid densities measured between -25 and 78 °C (-13 and 172 °F) and densities of saturated vapor computed from the Martin-Hou equation, a rectilinear diameter line has been developed. The critical pressure and density are 5.830 MPa (846 psia) and 430 kg/m³ (26.8 lb/cf), respectively.

O. Z-Y. Qian, H. Matsunobe, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Property Measurements for Difluoromethane (HFC-32) by a Burnett Method**, paper B103, *Proceedings of the Twelfth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 73-76, 1991 (4 pages with 8 figures, RDB2428)

This paper summarizes measurements of vapor pressures of R-32 at temperatures of 300-330 K (80-134 °F) and compressibility factors for 300-350 K (80-170 °F) and 0.15-4.3 MPa (22-624 psia). The experimental apparatus used, based on a Burnett method, is briefly described. Second and third virial coefficients for property calculations are presented. A systematic error, related to an adsorption effect in the Burnett experimental procedure, and a correction are discussed.

W. Tauscher, **Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of Liquid Refrigerants by an Unsteady-State Hot Wire Method**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 11, number 1, pages 97-104, 1979 (8 pages, RDB-3917)

R-32, thermophysical properties

M-S. Zhu, J. Li, and C-X. Lu (Tsinghua University, China), **Experimental Research on Vapor Pressure and Surface Tension of HFC-32**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 54-60, October 1993 (7 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A26)

Genetron^(R) HFC-32, technical bulletin 525-642, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, April 1991 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB4105)

This bulletin provides physical property, comparative performance, and thermodynamic data on R-32, difluoromethane, in inch-pound (IP) units. It summarizes physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, corresponding heat

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ber 7, pages 261-267, 1981 (7 pages in German, RDB3B60)

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants (R-114, 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane), Japanese Association of Refrigeration, Tokyo, Japan, March 1986 (162 pages with 23 figures and 46 tables in both Japanese and English, RDB0404)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-114. Included are tabular data and/or plots for PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, specific heat ratio, speed of sound, surface tension, viscosity, kinematic viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, Prandtl number, solubility, refractive index, dielectric constant, volume resistivity, and dielectric strength. An extended Martin-Hou equation of state is presented and compared to other equations and data. Relations also are presented for key equilibrium properties. Data are tabulated for the solubility of R-114 in water, moisture contents of saturated R-114 liquid and vapor, and R-114 in both a naphthenic mineral oil and a synthetic polyperfluoroether lubricant. Limited data on hydrolysis rates, stability of R-114 in the presence of metals and oil, and compatibility with other materials are outlined. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. An appendix summarizes quality requirements for compliance with the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) and specifically JIS K1528-1982. R-114 also is regulated as a "liquified gas" by the Japanese Regulation on High-Pressure Gases.

R-123

A. R. H. Goodwin, D. R. Defibaugh, G. Morrison, and L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **The Vapor Pressure of 1,1-dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane** [2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane], *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 13, number 6, pages 999-1009, November 1992 (11 pages with 1 figure and 1 table, RDB3711)

R-123, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

K. Oguchi and Y. Takaishi, **Measurement of Saturated Liquid Density of HCFC-123**, *Proceedings of the Tenth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 55-58, 1989 (4 pages, RDB4313)

R-123, thermodynamic properties

M. Takahashi, C. Yokoyama, and S. Takahashi, **Gas Viscosities of HCFC-123 and HCFC-123a**, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 115-118, 1990 (4 pages, RDB3923)

R-123, R-123a, viscosity, thermophysical properties

S. Tanikawa, Y. Kabata, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of the Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve in the Critical Region of HCFC-123** *Proceedings of the Second Asian Thermophysical Properties Conference*, pages 513-518, 1989 (8 pages, RDB4320)

R-123, thermodynamic properties

L. A. Weber and J. M. H. Levelt Sengers (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Critical Parameters and Saturation Densities of 1,1-dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane** [2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane], *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 55, pages 241-249, 1990 (9 pages, RDB0915)

An optical cell has been used to determine the critical parameters, T_c and ρ_c , and densities along the liquid-vapor phase boundary of R-123. The critical temperature was found to be 456.87 K (363 °F) and the critical density is 550 kg/m³. The critical pressure was calculated from vapor pressure data to be 36.74 bar, which yields a value of 0.269 for the critical compressibility factor, Z_c . Measurement temperatures varied from 298 K (77 °F) to the critical point for the saturated liquid and from 433 K (320 °F) to the critical point for saturated vapor.

L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Vapor Pressures and Gas-Phase PVT Data for 1,1-dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane** [2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane], *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, volume 35, number 3, pages 237-240, July 1990 (4 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB0910)

New data are presented for the vapor pressure and gas-phase PVT surface of R-123 in the temperature range 338-453 K (149-356 °F) at densities up to 0.67 mol/L. The data have been represented analytically to demonstrate the precision and to facilitate calculation of thermodynamic properties.

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of vaporization, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), and flammability. It also indicates the liquid density and specific heats of the liquid and vapor at 26.7 °C (80 °F) as well as the ozone depletion potential (ODP) and estimated global warming potential (GWP). It then presents a performance comparison for R-12, R-22, R-32, and R-502. The report tabulates thermodynamic properties (pressure, liquid density, vapor volume, liquid and vapor enthalpy and entropy, and latent heat of vaporization) for -40 to 60 °C (-40 to 140 °F). Formulae are provided to calculate thermodynamic properties including vapor pressure, liquid density, and ideal gas heat capacity correlations. A Martin-Hou equation of state also is presented. AlliedSignal's product name for R-32 is Genetron(R) 32.

Klea(R) 32 Preliminary Data Sheet, bulletin 620250201, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, July 1993 (8 pages with 1 table, RDB4106)

This bulletin provides summary property data and equations to calculate thermophysical properties for R-32, difluoromethane, in inch-pound (IP) units. The information presented is preliminary; it is based on a combination of measurements and estimation. The bulletin tabulates physical properties including the molecular weight, normal boiling and melting points, corresponding heat of vaporization and density, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), acentric factor, Trouton's constant, and surface tension. It also indicates the latent heat of vaporization, liquid density, and liquid and vapor specific heats, thermal conductivity, and viscosity at 21.1 °C (70 °F). It then presents a Martin-Hou equation of state and extended Antoine equation. The bulletin also provides formulae to calculate the latent heat of vaporization, ideal gas specific heat capacity, saturated liquid enthalpy, and liquid and vapor density, viscosity, and thermal conductivity. ICI's product name for R-32 is Klea(R) 32.

Thermodynamic Properties of Klea(R) 32, British Units, bulletin 620250270, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, undated circa January 1994 (56 pages with 2 tables, RDB4107)

This bulletin provides detailed thermodynamic properties for saturated and superheated R-32 in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It comprises two tables. The first presents saturation properties by temperature (°F and °R) for -84 to 78 °C (-120 to 172 °F) and at the critical point, 78.35 °C (173.03 °F). The tabular data include absolute and gauge pressure; liquid and vapor specific volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy; and the latent heat of vaporization. The second table provides volume, enthalpy, and entropy

data for superheated vapor at constant pressure. The data span the range of 14-5170 kPa (2-750 psia) to temperatures as high as 114 °C (238 °F). ICI's product name for R-32 is Klea(R) 32.

R-50 (Methane)

S. Angus, B. Armstrong, and K. M. de Reuck, **International Thermodynamic Tables of the Fluid State - 5: Methane**, Chemical Data Series Number 16, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK, 1978 (RDB3943)

P 50, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

D. G. Friend, J. F. Ely, and H. Ingram (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of Methane**, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 18, pages 583-638, 1989 (RDB4223)

R-113

M. J. Mastroianni, R. F. Stahl, and P. N. Sheldon, **Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of 1,1,2-Trifluorotrchloroethane (R-113)**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 23, pages 113-118, 1978 (6 pages, RDB3918)

thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-114

K. R. Hules and D. P. Wilson, **An Interim Engineering Model of the Thermodynamic Properties of 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane, Refrigerant 114**, *Proceedings of the Eighth Thermophysical Properties Symposium*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 2, pages 370-379, 1982 (10 pages, RDB3919)

R-114, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

M. Kriebel, H. J. Löffler, and H. Matthias, **Thermodynamic Properties of Binary Mixtures of Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (R-114) and Lubricating Oil**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 18, num-

Genetron(R) 123, technical bulletin B-525-646, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, February 1993, May 1993, and September 1993 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB3452)

This bulletin supplies information on R-123, described as a replacement for R-11 in centrifugal chillers. It provides physical property data, in inch-pound (IP) units, including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, corresponding heat of vaporization, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), flammability, and ozone depletion potential. It also indicates the liquid density and specific heats of the liquid and vapor at 30 °C (86 °F). It then presents a tabular comparison of performance for R-11 and R-123. The report provides tabular thermodynamic properties (pressure, density, vapor volume, liquid and vapor enthalpy and entropy, and latent heat of vaporization) for -18 to 71 °C (0 to 160 °F). Formulae are provided to calculate thermodynamic properties including vapor pressure, ideal gas heat capacity, and liquid density correlations. Estimated coefficients are presented for a Martin-Hou equation of state. AlliedSignal's product name for R-123 is Genetron(R) 123.

Thermodynamic Properties of HCFC-123 (2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane), technical information report T-123-ENG (H-47753), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (40 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3422)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-123 in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 183 °C (-150 to 362 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3450 kPa (1-500 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram.

DuPont's product names for R-123 are Suva(R) 123 Refrigerant and Suva(R) Centri-LP Refrigerant.

Thermodynamic Properties of HCFC-123 (2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane), technical information report T-123-SI (H-47754), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (32 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3423)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-123 in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 183 °C (-148 to 362 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-3600 kPa (1-520 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product names for R-123 are Suva(R) 123 Refrigerant and Suva(R) Centri-LP Refrigerant.

R-124

R. Bender, K. Bier, and G. Maurer, **Heat Capacity at Constant Pressure and Joule-Thomson Coefficient of Monochloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane** [2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane], *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 12, pages 335-341, 1980 (8 pages, RDB4222)

R-124

H. Kubota, Y. Tanaka, T. Makita, H. Kashiwagi, and M. Noguchi, **Thermodynamic Properties of 1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-124)** [2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane], *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation,

Brugge, Belgium, volume 9, pages 85-101, 1988 (RDB2332)

R. A. Perkins, L. J. van Poolen, J. B. Howley, and M. L. Huber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, **Thermal Conductivity of 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-124)**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, 1993 (RDB3924)

thermophysical properties

I. R. Shankland, R. S. Basu, and D. P. Wilson (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermophysical Properties of HCFC-124: An Environmentally Acceptable Refrigerant**, *CFC Alternatives*, technical data bulletin 6(1), ASHRAE, pages 19-24, June 1990 (6 pages with 3 figures and 11 tables, RDB4123)

R-124, thermophysical properties

M. Takahashi, C. Yokoyama, and S. Takahashi, **Gas Viscosity of HFC-124 [sic, HCFC-124] at High Pressures**, *Proceedings of the 13th Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 347-350, 1992 (4 pages, RDB3925)

R-124, thermophysical properties

Thermodynamic Properties of HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), technical information report T-124-ENG (H-47755), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (36 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3424)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-124 in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 122 °C (-150 to 252 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3450 kPa (1-500 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. Du-

Pont's product name for R-124 is Suva(R) 124 Refrigerant.

Thermodynamic Properties of HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), technical information report T-124-SI (H-47756), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (32 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3425)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-124 in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 122 °C (-148 to 252 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-3600 kPa (1-520 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-124 is Suva(R) 124 Refrigerant.

R-125

Y. Monluc, T. Sagawa, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Properties of HFC-125**, paper B101, *Proceedings of the Twelfth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 65-68, 1991 (4 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, RDB2427)

This paper reports experimental data for R-125, including vapor pressure and PVT properties in the vapor phase. Vapor pressures were measured for 303-339 K (86-151 °F) and correlated; the critical pressure (3.633 MPa, 527.3 psia) also was determined based on a critical temperature previously determined by M. O. McLinden of 339.4 K (151.3 °F). PVT properties were measured along five isochors for temperatures of 240-423 K (-27 to 302 °F), pressures of 1.5-8.6

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MPa (220-1250 psia), and densities of 97-446 kg/m³ (6-28 lb/cf). The experimental approach and regression equation are presented and vapor pressure measurements are tabulated and plotted. The PVT properties for the vapor phase also are plotted and compared to other published data.

L. C. Wilson, W. V. Wilding, G. M. Wilson, R. L. Rowley, V. M. Felix, and T. Chisholm-Carter, **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-125, Fluid Phase Equilibria**, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, number 11, pages 167-178, 1992 (12 pages, RDB3927)

R-125, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-134a

R. S. Basu and D. P. Wilson (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermophysical Properties of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Catherine Press, Limited, Brugge, Belgium, volume 10, number 3, pages 591-603, May 1989 (13 pages, RDB0514)

R. S. Basu, I. R. Shankland, and R. G. Richard (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermodynamic and Transport Properties of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) - An Alternative CFC Substitute in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning**, presented paper (AIChE Winter Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, 1988), Buffalo Research Laboratory, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, November 1988 (26 pages, RDB0515)

A. R. H. Goodwin and M. R. Moldover (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of Gaseous Refrigerants from Speed of Sound Measurements (Apparatus, Model, and Results for 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, R-134a)**, *Journal of Chemical Physics*, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, volume 93, number 4, pages 2741-2753, 15 August 1990 (13 pages with 10 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB0919)

The speed of sound in gaseous R-134a has been obtained between 233.16 and 340 K from measurements of the frequency of the radial acoustic resonances of a gas-filled spherical cavity. Perfect gas heat capacities and second and third acoustic virial coefficients are used to estimate the density virial coefficients $B(T)$ and $C(T)$ and an effective square-well potential. The estimates of $B(T)$ are consistent with $B(T)$ deduced from high-quality equation-of-state measurements; those for $C(T)$ are slightly inconsis-

tent. The apparatus and its calibration with argon are described.

M. L. Huber and J. F. Ely (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **An Equation of State Formulation of the Thermodynamic Properties of R-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)**, *International Journal of Refrigeration (IJR)*, Paris, France, volume 15, number 6, pages 393-400, June 1992 (8 pages with 10 figures and 10 tables, available from JMC as RDB3702)

M. L. Huber and M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Properties of R-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane)**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 453-462, July 1992 (10 pages with 4 figures and 9 tables, RDB2828)

Y. Kabata, S. Tanikawa, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of the Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve and the Critical Parameters for 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 10, number 3, pages 605-615, 1989 (11 pages, RDB4119)

R-134a, thermophysical properties

A. Laesecke, R. A. Perkins (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, USA), and C. A. Nieto de Castro (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal), **Thermal Conductivity of R134a, Fluid Phase Equilibria**, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 90, pages 263-274, 1992 (12 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3708)

R-134a, thermophysical properties

J. W. Magee and J. B. Howley (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Vapour Pressure Measurements on 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a) from 180 to 350 K**, *International Journal of Refrigeration (IJR)*, Paris, France, volume 15, number 6, June 1992, pages 362-364 (3 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3704)

This paper summarizes measurements of vapor pressure for R-134a for -93 to 177 °C (-136 to 350 °F) by using an automated static cell. Temperatures and pressures were measured with a platinum resistance thermometer and with calibrated, oscillating quartz-crystal pressure transducers, respectively. The paper reviews the experimental approach, presents the measured data, plots the pressure-temperature relationship, provides a regression equation, and ex-

amines the deviations to it. The results provide highly accurate measurements of vapor pressure for purified R-134a. This work extends the range of available data for R-134a to lower temperatures, more than 60 °C (108 °F) below its normal boiling point.

J. W. Magee (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurements of Molar Capacity at Constant Volume (C_v) for 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a)**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 15, number 6, June 1992, pages 372-380 (9 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3705)

C-C. Piao, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Charts, Tables, and Equations for HFC-134a** paper 3518, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 268-284, 1991; republished in *Alternative Refrigerants*, technical data bulletin 7(3), ASHRAE, pages 28-44, October 1991 (17 pages with 15 figures and 4 tables, RDB-2615)

R-134a, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

C-C. Piao, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **An Experimental Study for PVT Properties of CFC Alternative Refrigerant 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, 1990; republished in *CFC Alternatives*, technical data bulletin 6(1), ASHRAE, pages 1-9, June 1990 (9 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB2334)

I. R. Shankland, R. S. Basu, and D. P. Wilson (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermal Conductivity and Viscosity of a New Stratospherically Safe Refrigerant - 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)**, *Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties* (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 305-314, July 1988 (9 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0516, last page is very faint)

R. Tillner-Roth, H. D. Baehr, and F. Klobasa (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Measurements and Correlations of the Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerant R-134a**, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, 10-17 August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (RDB4407)

L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Vapor Pressures and Gas-Phase PVT Data for 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 10, number 3, pages 617-627, May 1989 (12 pages, RDB0909)

New data for the vapor pressure and PVT surface of R-134a in the temperature range of 40-150 °C (104-302 °F) are presented. The PVT data are for the gas phase at densities up to one-half critical. Densities of the saturated vapor are derived at five temperatures from the intersections of the experimental isochores with the vapor pressure curve. The data are represented analytically in order to demonstrate experimental precision and to facilitate calculation of thermodynamic properties.

D. P. Wilson and R. S. Basu (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermodynamic Properties of a New Stratospherically Safe Working Fluid - Refrigerant 134a**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 2, pages 2095-2118, 1988; republished in *CFCs: Time of Transition*, ASHRAE, pages 104-116, 1989 (13 pages with 6 figures and 6 tables, RDB2236)

R-134a

M-S. Zhu, L-Z. Han, Y-D. Fu, J. Wu, and C-X. Lu (Tsinghua University, China), **Research on PVT Properties, Vapor Pressure, and Surface Tension of HFC-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 499-509, July 1992 (11 pages with 5 figures and 8 tables, available from JMC as RDB2833)

Genetron(R) 134a, technical bulletin B-525-645, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, February 1993, May 1993, and September 1993 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB3453)

This bulletin supplies information on R-134a, described as a replacement for R-12 in automobile air conditioning; residential, commercial and industrial refrigeration; and in certain centrifugal chiller applications. It provides physical property data, in inch-pound (IP) units, including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, corresponding heat of vaporization, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), flammability, and ozone depletion potential. It also indicates the liquid density and specific heats of the liquid and vapor at 30 °C (86 °F). It then presents a tabular comparison of performance for R-12, R-22, and R-134a. The report provides tabular thermody-

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amic properties (pressure, density, vapor volume, liquid and vapor enthalpy and entropy, and latent heat of vaporization) for -29 to 71 °C (-20 to 160 °F). Formulae are provided to calculate thermodynamic properties including vapor pressure, liquid density, and ideal gas heat capacity correlations. Coefficients are presented for a Martin-Hou equation of state. AlliedSignal's product name for R-134a is Genetron(R) 134a.

Thermodynamic Properties of HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), technical information report T-134a-ENG (H-47751), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (36 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3426)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-134a in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 101 °C (-150 to 213 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product names for R-134a are Suva(R) 134a Refrigerant, Suva(R) Cold-MP Refrigerant, Suva(R) Trans-AC Refrigerant, Formacel(R) Z-4 Blowing Agent, Dymel(R) 134a Aerosol Propellant, and Dymel(R) 134a/P Aerosol Propellant.

Thermodynamic Properties of HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), technical information report T-134a-SI (H-47752), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (36 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3427)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-134a in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific

volume). It then presents a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also gives a Martin-Hou equation of state, fit from MBWR data, and a corresponding ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant vapor. It supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (pressure and liquid and vapor volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 101 °C (-148 to 213 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, heat capacity ratio (dimensionless C_p/C_v), and velocity of sound data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-4000 kPa (1-580 psia). The new tables are based on experimental data from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product names for R-134a are Suva(R) 134a Refrigerant, Suva(R) Cold-MP Refrigerant, Suva(R) Trans-AC Refrigerant, Formacel(R) Z-4 Blowing Agent, Dymel(R) 134a Aerosol Propellant, and Dymel(R) 134a/P Aerosol Propellant.

R-141b

A. R. H. Goodwin and M. R. Moldover (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of Gaseous Refrigerants from Speed of Sound Measurements: II. Results for 1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (CCl_2FCH_3)**, *Journal of Chemical Physics*, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, volume 95, number 7, pages 5230-5235, 1 October 1991 (6 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, RDB3105)

R-141b, thermodynamic properties

L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **PVT and Thermodynamic Properties of R141b in the Gas Phase**, paper 69, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, 10-17 August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (12 pages with 4 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3615)

R-141b, thermophysical properties

R-142b

K. Kumagai, N. Yada, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **A Study of PVT Proper-**

ties of HCFC-142b, *Proceedings of the Tenth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 67-70, 1989 (4 pages, RDB4224)

R-142b, thermodynamic properties

Y. Maezawa, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Saturated Liquid Densities of HCFC-142b**, *Proceedings of the Tenth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 71-74, 1989 (4 pages, RDB4227)

R-142b, thermodynamic properties

W. H. Mears, R. F. Stahl, S. R. Orfeo, R. C. Shair, I. F. Kells, W. Thompson, and H. McCann (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Thermodynamic Properties of Halogenated Ethanes and Ethylenes**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 47, pages 1449-1453, 1955 (RDB3929)

R-142b, thermophysical properties

S. Nakagawa, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurement of Isobaric Heat Capacity of Liquid HCFC-142b**, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 103-106, 1990 (4 pages, RDB-3930)

R-142b, thermophysical properties

Genetron(R) 142b, technical bulletin B-525-649, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, September 1993 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB3A58)

This bulletin supplies information on R-142b, described as a replacement for R-12 in rigid polyurethane, polystyrene, and polyethylene foam insulation applications for residential and commercial construction as well as process piping. It provides physical property data, in inch-pound (IP) units, including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling and freezing points and vapor density, flash point, and autoignition temperature. It also indicates the specific gravity and vapor pressure at 21 °C (70 °F) and the vapor thermal conductivity and liquid density at 25 °C (77 °F). It briefly outlines materials interactions citing compatibility with carbon steel, stainless steel, phenolic coatings, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), fluoroelastomer, polyethylene (PE), polypropylene, and polyvinylidene fluoride. The bulletin notes unsatisfactory results with nitrile rubber, ethylene propylene rubber, and neoprene. It then presents flammability information, including a comparison with pentane. It concludes with tabular and plotted vapor pressure, vapor thermal conductivity, liquid viscosity, and liquid density data. AlliedSignal's product name for R-142b is Genetron(R) 142b.

R-143a

H. Russell, D. R. V. Golding, and D. M. Yost, **The Heat Capacity, Heats of Transition, Fusion and Vaporization, Vapor Pressure and Entropy of 1,1,1-trifluoroethane**, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, volume 66, pages 16-20, 1944 (5 pages, RDB4317)

R-143a, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

R-152a

W. Blanke and R. Weiß, **Isochoric (pVT) Measurements on C₂H₄F₂ (R-152a) in the Liquid State from the Triple Point to 450 K and at Pressures up to 30 MPa**, *Proceedings of the 11th Thermophysical Properties Symposium* (Boulder, CO, 23-27 June 1991), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, 1991 (RDB4530)

Y. Higashi, M. Ashizawa, Y. Kabata, T. Majima, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of Vapor Pressure, Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve, and Critical Parameters of Refrigerant 152a**, *JSME International Journal*, Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME), Tokyo, Japan, volume 30, number 265, pages 1106-1112, 1987 (7 pages, RDB4121)

R-152a, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

T. Majima, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of PVT Properties of Refrigerant 152a**, *Proceedings of the Eighth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 77-81, 1987 (5 pages, RDB4225)

R-152a, thermodynamic properties

H. Sato, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Saturated Liquid Density of 1,1-Difluoroethane (R-152a) and Thermodynamic Properties Along the Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 36, pages 167-181, 1987 (15 pages, RDB4122)

R-170 (Ethane)

R. D. Goodwin, H. M. Roder, and G. C. Straty, **Thermodynamic Properties of Ethane from 90 to 600 K at Pressures to 700 Bar**, NBS Technical Note 684, National Institute of Standards and

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Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, 1976 (available from GPO; RDB3944)

R-170, equation of state

R-227ea

M. L. Robin (Great Lakes Chemical Corporation), D. Young, and J. Casler (Fike Corporation), **FM-200: Recent Findings**, presentation charts, 1993 Halon Alternatives Technical Working Conference (Albuquerque, NM), Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, West Lafayette, IN, May 1993 (14 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3727)

R-227ea, thermodynamic properties

M. L. Robin, **Halon Alternatives: Recent Technical Progress**, unpublished presentation, 1992 Halon Alternatives Technical Working Conference (Albuquerque, NM), Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, West Lafayette, IN, May 1992 (22 pages with 3 figures and 11 tables, available - missing page 1 - from JMC as RDB3726)

R-227ea, thermodynamic properties

M. L. Robin, **Thermodynamic Properties of Halogenated Fire Extinguishing Agents**, paper FLUO-40, 203rd National Meeting of the American Chemical Society (San Francisco), reprint by Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, West Lafayette, IN, April 1992 (22 pages with 4 figures and 12 tables, available from JMC as RDB3725)

This paper presents the thermodynamic properties of R-22B1 (bromodifluoromethane) and R-227ea (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane). Both are under consideration as fire suppressants and the latter also is being considered as a refrigerant. The paper summarizes thermodynamic data for them along with coefficients for the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state. CSD coefficients also are presented for R-13B1 and R-12B1. A table summarizes physical properties of the four compounds, including their molecular weights, melting and boiling temperatures, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density). Correlations are presented for vapor pressure and temperature and for liquid volume and temperature for R-22B1 and R-227ea. Tabular properties and enthalpy-pressure diagrams are provided for the four fluids. Great Lakes Chemical Corporation's product names for R-22B1 and R-227ea are FM-100 and FM-200, respectively.

H. Wirbser, G. Bräuning, J. Gürtner, and G. Ernst (Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Flow Calorimetric specific Heat Capacities of CF₃CHFCF₃**

(R227) - a New Working Fluid in Energy Technics - at Pressures up to 15 MPa and Temperatures between 253 K and 423 K, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 24, pages 761-772, 1992 (RDB3A20)

R-227ea

Hoechst Refrigerant R 227, product bulletin AFK2323e/035, Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, January 1991 (12 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A66)

This bulletin provides thermodynamic property and application data for R-227ea (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane) in metric (SI) units of measure. This hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) may be suitable as an alternative for R-12 and R-114 for some applications. The bulletin provides physical properties including the chemical formula and name, molecular mass, normal boiling point, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), and liquid and vapor densities at 20 and 40 °C (68 and 104 °F). Four figures summarize comparative performance for R-12, R-114, and R-227ea for the range of -20 to 10 °C (-4 to 50 °F). The charts show compression ratios, volumetric cooling capacities, compressor discharge temperatures, and coefficients of performance (COPs). The compression ratio and cooling capacity of R-227ea lies between those of the other two refrigerants. The discharge temperature is nearly the same as for R-114, both below that of R-12. The COP, however, is 9-14% lower than the other two fluids. The bulletin then discusses materials compatibility with metals and elastomers, noting concerns with lead, magnesium, zinc, aluminum alloys containing more than 2% magnesium, and elastomeric hoses, the latter due to permeation differences. Tabular data are provided for weight change, extraction, and swell for R-227ea with butyl, acrylonitrilebutadiene, chloroprene, fluorinated, and natural rubbers (IIR, NBR, CR, FPM, and NR, respectively). R-227ea is noted as virtually immiscible with mineral oil and alkylbenzene lubricants, but adequately miscible with some polyglycols. Results of thermal stability tests with mineral oil are briefly outlined, indicating that R-227ea appears to be more stable than R-12 and at least comparable to R-114. Preliminary thermodynamic tables - giving pressure, specific volume, density, enthalpy, heat of vaporization, and entropy as functions of temperature - are provided for -40 to 99 °C (-40 to 210 °F). The bulletin concludes with a pressure-enthalpy (Mollier) diagram based on the U.K. Rombusch equation of state. Hoechst Chemical's product name for R-227ea is R 227.

R-236ea

N. D. Smith, **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-236ea**, Environmental Research Brief EPA-600/S-92-066, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Research Triangle Park, NC, October 1992 (5 pages with 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3403)

This synopsis summarizes properties of R-236ea (1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane), a potential alternative for R-114. It notes that the thermophysical properties of the fluids closely match, and that modelling indicates acceptable performance. The efficiency of R-236ea is indicated as within 1% of that of R-114. Tables, in both inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units provide the freezing and boiling points, critical properties, heat of vaporization, and liquid specific heat capacity. Measured liquid densities are given at eight temperatures from 2-95 °C (35-202 °F) and vapor pressures for -14 to 141 °C (8-286 °F). Calculated liquid and vapor density as well as heat of vaporization are tabulated for -14 to 141 °C (8-286 °F) and the equations used are provided. The ideal gas heat capacity is similarly provided for 27-327 °C (80-620 °F). The methods used and estimated accuracy are indicated.

R-245ca

N. D. Smith, **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-245ca**, Environmental Research Brief EPA-600/S-92-038, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Research Triangle Park, NC, August 1992 (4 pages with 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3402)

This synopsis summarizes properties of R-245ca (1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane), a potential alternative for R-11 and R-123. It notes that the thermophysical properties of the fluids closely match, and that modelling indicates acceptable performance. The efficiency of R-245ca is indicated as 3-4% less than R-11 and 1-2% less than R-123. Tables, in both inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units provide the melting and boiling points, critical properties, heat of vaporization, and liquid heat capacity. Measured liquid densities are given at six temperatures from 22-140 °C (72-284 °F) and vapor pressures for -39 to 26 °C (-38 to 78 °F). Calculated liquid and vapor density as well as vapor pressure and heat of vaporization are tabulated for 5-178 °C (41-353 °F) and the equations used are provided. The ideal gas heat capacity is similarly provided for 27-327 °C (80-620 °F). The methods used and estimated accuracy are indicated.

R-245cb

R. L. Shank (Union Carbide Corporation), **Thermodynamic Properties of 1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoropropane (Refrigerant 245cb)**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, volume 12, number 4, pages 474-480, October 1967 (7 pages with 4 figures and 5 tables, RDB2506)

Thermodynamic properties are presented for the saturated liquid and vapor of R-245cb from -40 °C (-40 °F) to the critical temperature, 106.96 °C (224.52 °F); a pressure-enthalpy diagram is included. The critical properties, coefficients for a Benedict-Webb-Rubin (BWR) equation of state, a vapor-pressure equation, a liquid-density equation, and a heat-capacity equation are given. Data also are provided for the superheated vapor from the saturation temperature to 371 °C (700 °F). The properties listed are volume, enthalpy, entropy, heat capacity at constant pressure, and heat capacity ratio as functions of temperature and pressure. Pressure-volume isotherms are plotted for both the high-density and critical regions. These properties were calculated from measured volumetric and spectral data; the experimental procedures and calculations are described.

R-290 (Propane)

R. D. Goodwin, **Provisional Thermodynamic Functions of Propane from 85 to 700 K at Pressures to 700 Bar**, report NBSIR 77-860, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, 1977 (available from GPO, RDB3945)

R-290, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-C318

G. Bambach (Technische Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Octafluorocyclobutane C₄F₈**, *Kälte-technik*, volume 11, number 1, pages 334-339, 1956 (6 pages, RDB4117)

R-C318

R. Cipollone (University of L'Aquila, Italy), **Thermodynamic Properties of Perfluorocyclobutane (C₄F₈)**, paper 3517, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, 1991; republished in *Alternative Refrigerants*,

technical data bulletin 7(3), ASHRAE, pages 45-50, October 1991 (6 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB4116)

R-C318

H. Matthias and H. F. Löffler, **Thermodynamische Eigenschaften von Octofluorocyclobutane C_4F_8 (R-C318)** (Thermodynamic Properties of Octofluorocyclobutane), *Kältetechnik*, volume 6, pages 240-241, 1966 (2 pages, RDB4118)

R-401A

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP39 Refrigerant [R-401 (53/13/34)], technical information report T-MP39-ENG (H-47764), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (28 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3430)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401A, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (53/13/34) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 99 °C (-150 to 211 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401A is Suva(R) MP39.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP39 Refrigerant [R-401 (53/13/34)], technical information report T-MP39-SI (H-47765), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3431)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401A, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (53/13/34) - in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state

and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 99 °C (-148 to 210 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401A is Suva(R) MP39.

R-401B

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP66 Refrigerant [R-401 (61/11/28)], technical information report T-MP66-ENG (H-47759), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3432)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401B, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (61/11/28) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 97 °C (-150 to 207 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401B is Suva(R) MP66.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP66 Refrigerant [R-401 (61/11/28)], technical information report T-MP66-SI (H-47760), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3433)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401B, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (61/11/28), in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical

parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 97 °C (-148 to 207 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-4000 kPa (1-580 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401B is Suva(R) MP66.

R-401C

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP52 Refrigerant [R-401 (33/15/52)], technical information report T-MP52-ENG (H-47769), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, February 1993 (28 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3428)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401C, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (33/15/52) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 104 °C (-150 to 220 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401C is Suva(R) MP52.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) MP52 Refrigerant [R-401 (33/15/52)], technical information report T-MP52-SI (H-47770), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, February 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3429)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-401C, a blend of R-22, R-152a, and R-124 - R-22/152a/124 (33/15/52) - in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical proper-

ties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 104 °C (-148 to 220 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-4000 kPa (1-580 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-401C is Suva(R) MP52.

R-402A

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) HP80 Refrigerant [R-402 (60/2/38)], technical information report T-HP80-ENG (H-47766), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3436)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-402A, a blend of R-125, R-290, and R-22 - R-125/290/22 (60/2/38) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 68 °C (-150 to 154 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-402A is Suva(R) HP80.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) HP80 Refrigerant [R-402 (60/2/38)], technical information report T-HP80-SI (H-47767), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3437)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-402A, a blend of R-125, R-290, and R-22 - R-125/290/22 (60/2/38) - in metric (SI)

units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 68 °C (-148 to 154 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-4000 kPa (1-580 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-402A is Suva® HP80.

R-402B

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva® HP81 Refrigerant [R-402 (38/2/60)], technical information report T-HP81-ENG (H-47757), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3434)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-402B, a blend of R-125, R-290, and R-22 - R-125/290/22 (38/2/60) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 75 °C (-150 to 167 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3800 kPa (1-550 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-402B is Suva® HP81.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva® HP81 Refrigerant [R-402 (38/2/60)], technical information report T-HP81-SI (H-47758), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (20 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3435)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-402B, a blend of R-125, R-290, and R-

22 - R-125/290/22 (38/2/60) - in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 74 °C (-148 to 165 °F). A set of tables presents volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-4000 kPa (1-580 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-402B is Suva® HP81.

R-403A

R-403B

Isceon 69-L, information packet, National Refrigerants, Incorporated, Philadelphia, PA, March 1992 (16 pages containing 1 figure and 5 tables, RDB-3A64)

This set of documents includes physical, thermodynamic, and application data on R-403B, a ternary zeotropic blend of R-22, R-218, and R-290 (propane) formulated as R-290/22/218 (5/56/39). This alternative refrigerant is targeted as a "drop-in" replacement for R-502 in existing refrigeration systems. The packet provides physical property data and saturated vapor pressures, the latter from -62 to 57 °C (-80 to 135 °F), in inch-pound units. It also includes thermodynamic property (pressure, specific volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as functions of temperature) tables for saturated conditions, from -50 to 89 °C (-58 to 192 °F), and for superheated vapor in metric (SI) units. A pressure-enthalpy diagram, in SI units, is provided. The information packet gives general guidelines for retrofit of R-502 systems to use the blend, a retrofit checklist, and a theoretical performance comparison for the two fluids. Rhône-Poulenc Chemical's product name for R-403B is Isceon 69-L; National Refrigerants is the exclusive distributor for North America.

R-404A

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) HP62 Refrigerant [R-404A (44/52/4)], technical information report T-HP62-ENG (H-49744-1), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, December 1993 (24 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C04)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-404A, a zeotropic blend of R-125, R-143a, and R-134a - R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, specific volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -101 to 66 °C (-150 to 150 °F). A set of tables presents specific volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 7-3450 kPa (1-500 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-404A is Suva(R) HP62.

Thermodynamic Properties of Suva(R) HP62 Refrigerant, technical information report T-HP62-SI (H-49745), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, June 1993 (20 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, RDB3733)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-404A, a zeotropic blend of R-125, R-143a, and R-134a - R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) - in metric (SI) units of measure. It provides physical properties including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, density, and specific volume). It then presents a Peng-Robinson-Stryjek-Vera (PRSV) equation of state and an ideal gas heat capacity equation at constant pressure. It also supplies equations to calculate vapor pressure and density of the saturated liquid. The report provides tabular saturation properties (liquid and vapor pressure, specific volume, density, enthalpy, and entropy as well as latent heat of vaporization) for -100 to 65 °C (-148 to 149 °F). A set of tables presents specific volume, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure for 10-3600 kPa (1-522 psia). The report concludes with a pressure-enthalpy diagram. DuPont's product name for R-404A is Suva(R) HP62.

R-407A

Klea(R) 60 Data Sheet, bulletin 620250550, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, January 1994 (8 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB4130)

This bulletin provides summary property data and equations to calculate thermophysical properties for R-407A, a zeotropic blend containing R-32, R-125, and R-134a - specifically R-32/125/134a (20/40/40) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. This formulation was selected to replace R-502 in new refrigeration equipment and also for retrofit in many existing systems. The bulletin tabulates physical properties including the atmospheric bubble and dew points, estimated critical temperature, Trouton's constant, and coefficient of thermal expansion. It also indicates the bubble point pressure and latent heat of vaporization at 21 °C (70 °F) and the saturated vapor density at 1 atmosphere (14.7 psia). The bulletin then presents a Martin-Hou equation of state and formulae to calculate the bubble, mid, and dew point temperatures for the saturation envelope. It also provides formulae for the latent heat of vaporization, ideal gas heat capacity, saturated liquid enthalpy, speed of sound, and liquid and vapor density, viscosity, and thermal conductivity. The document concludes with four tables giving calculated values for these properties at representative pressures of 7-276 kPa (10-400 psia) and temperatures of -51 to 49 °C (-60 to 120 °F). ICI's product name for R-407A is Klea(R) 60.

Thermodynamic Properties of Klea(R) 60, 32/125/134a (20/40/40 wt %), British Units, bulletin 620250370, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (28 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB4131)

This bulletin provides detailed thermodynamic properties for saturated and superheated R-407A - a zeotropic blend containing R-32, R-125, and R-134a, specifically R-32/125/134a (20/40/40) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It comprises three tables, accompanied by notes on system performance with zeotropic blends and instructions to find the evaporator inlet and outlet temperatures based on expansion valve enthalpy and the evaporator pressure. The first presents saturation properties by pressure in 6.9 kPa (1 psia) increments for 7-110 kPa (10-160 psia). The tabular data include the dew and bubble points as well as the liquid and vapor density, enthalpy, and entropy. The second table provides density, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure. The data span the range of 7-296 kPa (10-430 psia) to temperatures as high as 213 °C (415 °F). The last table presents evaporator inlet temperatures as functions of pressure and en-

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

enthalpy for 7-69 kPa (10-100 psia). ICI's product name for R-407A is Klea(R) 60.

R-407B

Klea(R) 61 Data Sheet, bulletin 620250580, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (8 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB4132)

This bulletin provides summary property data and equations to calculate thermophysical properties for R-407B, a zeotropic blend containing R-32, R-125, and R-134a - specifically R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. This formulation was selected to replace R-502 in existing, low-temperature refrigeration equipment for which R-407A is unsuitable. The bulletin tabulates physical properties including the atmospheric bubble and dew points, estimated critical temperature, Trouton's constant, and coefficient of thermal expansion. It also indicates the bubble point pressure and latent heat of vaporization at 21 °C (70 °F) and the saturated vapor density at 1 atmosphere (14.7 psia). The bulletin then presents a Martin-Hou equation of state and formulae to calculate the bubble, mid, and dew point temperatures for the saturation envelope. It also provides formulae for the latent heat of vaporization, ideal gas heat capacity, saturated liquid enthalpy, speed of sound, and liquid and vapor density, viscosity, and thermal conductivity. The document concludes with four tables giving calculated values for these properties at representative pressures of 7-276 kPa (10-400 psia) and temperatures of -51 to 49 °C (-60 to 120 °F). ICI's product name for R-407B is Klea(R) 61.

Thermodynamic Properties of Klea(R) 61, 32/125/134a (20/40/40 wt %), British Units, bulletin 620250390, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (28 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB4133)

This bulletin provides detailed thermodynamic properties for saturated and superheated R-407B - a zeotropic blend containing R-32, R-125, and R-134a, specifically R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It comprises three tables, accompanied by notes on system performance with zeotropic blends and instructions to find the evaporator inlet and outlet temperatures based on expansion valve enthalpy and the evaporator pressure. The first presents saturation properties by pressure in 6.9 kPa (1 psia) increments for 7-110 kPa (10-160 psia). The tabular data include the dew and bubble points as well as the liquid and vapor density, enthalpy, and entropy. The second table provides density, enthalpy, and entropy

data for superheated vapor at constant pressure. The data span the range of 7-296 kPa (10-430 psia) to temperatures as high as 213 °C (415 °F). The last table presents evaporator inlet temperatures as functions of pressure and enthalpy for 7-69 kPa (10-100 psia). ICI's product name for R-407B is Klea(R) 61.

Other Zeotropes

R. S. Agarwal, M. Ramaswamy, and V. K. Srivastava, **Transport Properties of Ternary Near-Azeotropic Mixtures**, unpublished research paper, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, India, October 1993 (18 pages with 6 figures and 11 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A70)

This paper presents transport properties for four ternary zeotropic formulations of R-22/152a/124, namely 53/13/34 (R-401A), 61/11/28 (R-401B), 33/15/32 (R-401C), and 36/24/40. The properties were calculated, using estimation techniques documented in the paper. Correlations and plots summarizing the findings are presented, the latter for -53 to 97 °C (-63 to 207 °F). The paper addresses liquid and vapor thermal conductivity, specific heat, and viscosity. The estimation techniques used were evaluated by computing the properties of R-500 and comparing the results with published data. Potential applications of the four near-azeotropic blends are discussed briefly.

D. R. Defibaugh and G. Morrison (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Compressed Liquid Densities, Saturated Liquid Densities, and Saturation Pressures of Mixtures: Difluoromethane + 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane, Difluoromethane + 1,1-Difluoroethane**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 473-478, July 1992 (6 pages with 8 figures, RDB2830)

R-32/134a, R-32/152a

N. Hasegawa, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of p, v, T, x Properties of the R22 + R114 System**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, volume 30, pages 32-36, 1985 (5 pages, RDB4124)

R-22/114, pressure, volume, temperature, PVT, quality, thermodynamic, thermophysical, properties

Y. Higashi, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Measurements of the Vapor-**

Liquid Coexistence Curve and Critical Locus for Several Refrigerant Mixtures, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 7, pages 128-133, 1986 (11 pages, RDB4125)

Y. Higashi, Y. Kabata, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Behavior of the Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve for Binary Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress on Refrigeration*, Vienna, Austria, volume B, pages 128-133, 1987 (6 pages, RDB-4108)

Y. Kabata, Y. Higashi, and M. Uematsu (Keio University, Japan), **Correlation of the Vapor-Liquid Coexistence Curve for Binary Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress on Refrigeration*, Vienna, Austria, volume B, pages 140-145, 1987 (6 pages, RDB4109)

M. Küver and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Thermodynamic Data of the Binary Mixture R22/R114**, *Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress on Refrigeration*, Vienna, Austria, volume B, pages 152-158, 1987 (7 pages, RDB-4110)

R-22/114

L. C. Tan and J. M. Yin, **Thermodynamic Analysis of R22/R114 Refrigeration Cycle**, *Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress on Refrigeration*, Vienna, Austria, volume B, pages 670-675, 1987 (6 pages, RDB4111)

R-22/114

A. Valts, S. Laugier, and H. Richon, **Bubble Pressures and Saturated Liquid Molar Volumes of Dichloromonofluoromethane-Fluorochloroethane Binary Mixtures**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 9, pages 282-295, 1986 (4 pages, RDB4207)

R-21/151, R-21, R-151

N. Yada, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Study in the PVTx Properties for Binary R-152a + R-114 System**, *Transactions of the JAR*, Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, volume 5, number 1, pages 107-115, 1988 (9 pages in Japanese, RDB4230)

R-152a/114

Klea(R) 66 Data Sheet, bulletin 620250610, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, January 1994 (8 pages with 1 table, RDB4134)

This bulletin provides summary property data and equations to calculate thermophysical properties for a zeotropic blend containing R-32,

R-125, and R-134a - specifically R-32/125/134a (23/25/52) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. This formulation was selected to replace R-22 in new low temperature refrigeration equipment and also for retrofit in many existing systems. The bulletin tabulates physical properties including the atmospheric bubble and dew points, estimated critical temperature, Trouton's constant, and coefficient of thermal expansion. It also indicates the bubble point pressure and latent heat of vaporization at 21 °C (70 °F) and the saturated vapor density at 1 atmosphere (14.7 psia). The bulletin then presents a Martin-Hou equation of state and formulae to calculate the bubble, mid, and dew point temperatures for the saturation envelope. It also provides formulae for the latent heat of vaporization, ideal gas heat capacity, saturated liquid enthalpy, speed of sound, and liquid and vapor density, viscosity, and thermal conductivity. The document concludes with four tables giving calculated values for these properties at representative pressures of 7-276 kPa (10-400 psia) and temperatures of -51 to 49 °C (-60 to 120 °F). ICI's product name for R-32/125/134a (23/25/52) is Klea(R) 66.

Thermodynamic Properties of Klea(R) 66, 32/125/134a (20/40/40 wt %), British Units, bulletin 620250390, ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (28 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, RDB-4135)

This bulletin provides detailed thermodynamic properties for saturated and superheated conditions for a zeotropic blend containing R-32, R-125, and R-134a - specifically R-32/125/134a (23/25/52) - in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It comprises three tables, accompanied by notes on system performance with zeotropic blends and instructions to find the evaporator inlet and outlet temperatures based on expansion valve enthalpy and the evaporator pressure. The first presents saturation properties by pressure in 6.9 kPa (1 psia) increments for 7-110 kPa (10-160 psia). The tabular data include the dew and bubble points as well as the liquid and vapor density, enthalpy, and entropy. The second table provides density, enthalpy, and entropy data for superheated vapor at constant pressure. The data span the range of 7-296 kPa (10-430 psia) to temperatures as high as 213 °C (415 °F). The last table presents evaporator inlet temperatures as functions of pressure and enthalpy for 7-69 kPa (10-100 psia). ICI's product name for R-32/125/134a (23/25/52) is Klea(R) 66.

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

R-500

J. V. Sinka and K. P. Murphy (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Pressure-Volume-Temperature Relations for a Mixture of Difluorodichloromethane and 1,1-difluoroethane**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 12, pages 315-316, 1967 (2 pages, RDB-3933)

R-500, thermodynamic properties, equation of state, PVT

"Freon" 500 - Tables of Thermodynamic Properties, technical bulletin T-500 (E-36103), E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated circa 1988 (16 pages with 2 tables, RDB3C01)

This report provides thermodynamic property data for R-500 in inch-pound (IP) units of measure. It comprises two tables. The first presents pressure as well as liquid and vapor specific volume, density, enthalpy, heat of vaporization, and entropy at saturation conditions for temperatures of -51 to 104 °C (-60 to 220 °F). The second presents specific volume, enthalpy, and entropy for the superheated vapor at temperatures of -46 to 238 °C (-50 to 460 °F) and pressures of 55-2850 kPa (8-414 psia). DuPont Chemical's product name for R-500 is Freon 500.

R-502

J. J. Martin (University of Michigan) and R. C. Downing (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerant 502**, paper 2150, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 76, part 2, pages 129-139, June 1970 (11 pages with 14 tables, RDB3934)

R-502, equation of state

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants (R-502, Azeotrope of R-22 and R-115), Japanese Association of Refrigeration, Tokyo, Japan, November 1986 (164 pages with 21 figures and 44 tables in both Japanese and English, RDB0405)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-502, an azeotrope comprising 48.8% R-22 and 51.2% R-115 by weight. Included are tabular data and/or plots for PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, specific heat ratio, isentropic expansion exponent, speed of sound, surface tension,

viscosity, kinematic viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, Prandtl number, solubility, refractive index, and dielectric constant. An extended Benedict-Webb-Rubin (BWR) equation of state is presented and compared to other equations and data. Relations also are presented for key equilibrium properties. Data are tabulated for the solubility of water in R-502 and of R-502 in alkylbenzene lubricant. Limited data are provided on the stability of R-502 in the presence of metals and oil and on linear swell for neoprene GN, Buna(TM) N, natural rubber, GR-I, GR-S, and polysulfide rubber. Published safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. An appendix addresses compliance with the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS), noting that the quality of R-502 is not covered; JIS K1528-1982 requirements for the quality of R-22 are summarized.

R-503

J. V. Sinka, E. Rosenthal, and R. P. Dixon (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Pressure-Volume-Temperature Relations for a Mixture of Monochlorotrifluoromethane and Trifluoromethane**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 15, pages 73-74, 1970 (2 pages, RDB3935)

R-503, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

Genetron(R) 503 Refrigerant for Cascade Systems, bulletin RTB-503B (22-503B), AlliedSignal Incorporated (then Allied Chemical Corporation), Morristown, NJ, 1976 (16 pages with 7 figures and 2 table, RDB4104)

This bulletin presents physical property, performance, and application data for R-503, an azeotropic blend of R-23 and R-13 - R-23/13 (40.1/59.9). A table identifies the composition and lists key physical data including critical parameters, flammability, toxicity, color, and odor. Two tables provides performance data at saturated cycle conditions of -87 °C (-125 °F) evaporating and -34 °C (-30 °F) condensing for R-503, compared to -82 °C (-115 °F) and -29 °C (-20 °F) for R-13, and for both at -84 °C (-120 °F) evaporating and -34 °C (-30 °F) condensing. The bulletin describes use of R-503 as the low stage of a cascade system as an alternative to R-13, R-

23, and R-170. It discusses system design and operation as well as lubricant considerations, citing addition of no more than 5-10% pentane to mineral oils for improved miscibility. It briefly covers water solubility, stability, compatibility, handling, charging, leak testing, and safety precautions. A series of figures in inch-pound units compare the vapor pressure and temperature relations of R-13, R-170, and R-503 as well as the compressor displacement, solubility of water, and thermal conductivity of R-13 and R-503. Two final plots show the vapor heat capacity ratio and sonic velocity of R-503.

Genetron(R) 503 Refrigerant, Thermodynamic Properties, AlliedSignal Incorporated (then Allied Chemical Corporation), Morristown, NJ, 1970 (6 pages with 1 figure and 1 table, RDB3A10)

This bulletin presents physical property, performance, and thermodynamic data for R-503, an azeotropic blend of R-23 and R-13 - R-23/13 (40.1/59.9). A table identifies the composition, lists key physical data including critical parameters, flammability, toxicity, color, and odor. A second table provides performance data at saturated cycle conditions of -84 °C (-120 °F) evaporating and -34 °C (-30 °F) condensing. A final table gives thermodynamic (temperature, pressure, vapor volume, liquid density, enthalpy, and entropy) at saturation conditions for -129 °C (-200 °F) to the critical temperature, 19.5 °C (67.1 °F). A pressure-enthalpy diagram is provided in inch-pound units of measure.

R-507

Genetron(R) AZ-50, technical bulletin #651 (B-525-651), AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, September 1993 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB3A60)

This bulletin describes R-507, an azeotropic blend of R-125 and R-143a - specifically R-125/-143a (50/50) - designed to replace R-502 in low-temperature commercial refrigeration applications, such as supermarket display cases and ice machines. It provides physical property data, in inch-pound (IP) units, including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, corresponding heat of vaporization, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), and flammability. It also indicates the liquid density and specific heats of the liquid and vapor at 26.7 °C (80 °F). It then presents a performance comparison with R-22 and R-502. The report provides tabular thermodynamic properties (pressure, density, vapor volume, liquid and vapor enthalpy and entropy, and latent heat of vaporization) for -40 to 70 °C (-40 to 158 °F). Formulae are provided to cal-

culate thermodynamic properties including vapor pressure, liquid density, and ideal gas heat capacity correlations. A Martin-Hou equation of state also is presented. AlliedSignal's product name for R-507 is Genetron(R) AZ-50.

Other Azeotropes

P. B. Logsdon, E. A. E. Lund, I. R. Shankland, and R. R. Singh (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Properties of a Zero ODP Azeotropic Refrigerant Blend, HFC-125/HFC-143a**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 47-54, September 1992 (10 pages with 1 figure and 7 tables, RDB2A02)

R-125/143a

Genetron(R) AZ-20, technical bulletin B-525-652, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Morristown, NJ, October 1993 (4 pages with 3 tables, RDB3A59)

This bulletin describes a patented azeotropic blend of R-32 and R-125, specifically R-32/125 (50/50), designed to replace R-22 in residential air-conditioners and heat pumps. It provides physical property data, in inch-pound (IP) units, including the chemical formula, molecular weight, atmospheric boiling point, corresponding heat of vaporization, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), and flammability. It also indicates the liquid density and specific heats of the liquid and vapor at 26.7 °C (80 °F). It then presents a performance comparison with R-22, R-32, R-125, and R-502. The report provides tabular thermodynamic properties (pressure, liquid density, vapor volume, liquid and vapor enthalpy and entropy, and latent heat of vaporization) for -29 to 71 °C (-20 to 160 °F). Formulae are provided to calculate thermodynamic properties including vapor pressure, liquid density, and ideal gas heat capacity correlations. A Martin-Hou equation of state also is presented. AlliedSignal's product name for R-32/125 (50/50) is Genetron(R) AZ-20.

R-600 (Butane)

R. D. Goodwin, **Normal Butane: Provisional Thermodynamic Functions from 135 to 700 K at Pressures to 700 Bar**, report NBSIR 79-1621, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, September 1979 (available from GPO, RDB3946)

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

R-600, butane, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-600a (Isobutane)

P. D. Goodwin, **Isobutane: Provisional Thermodynamic Functions from 114 to 700 K at Pressures to 700 Bar**, report NBSIR 79-1612, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, July 1978 (available from GPO, RDB-3947)

R-600a, isobutane, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

Ethers

D. R. Defibaugh, K. A. Gillis, M. R. Moldover, G. Morrison, and J. W. Schmidt (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Properties of $\text{CHF}_2\text{-O-CHF}_2$, Bis(difluoromethyl) Ether, Fluid Phase Equilibria**, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 81, pages 285-305, 1992 (21 pages, RDB-3327)

This paper reports on measurements and data reduction to provide thermodynamic property data for E-134, a candidate alternative refrigerant. It summarizes measurements of the refractive index of the saturated liquid and vapor as well as the speed of sound of the dilute vapor. These measurements provide the normal boiling point, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density), and ideal gas heat capacity. Vapor pressure measurements using a high-pressure ebulliometer are tabulated; the apparatus is depicted in a figure. Refractive index, speed-of-sound, results of acoustic isotherms, liquid density, and saturation data are tabulated; deviations with other measurements and data fits are plotted. Coefficients of a Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state and a polynomial representation of the ideal gas heat capacity are derived and presented. The paper notes that samples of E-134 with impurities were found to be unstable during laboratory measurements. It also notes that an azeotrope of E-134 and R-143a was discovered during the investigation. Samples of E-134 were found to be soluble in several elastomers used in the measurement apparatus.

M. Salvi-Narkhede, B-H. Wang, J. L. Adcock, and W. A. Van Hook (University of Tennessee), **Vapor Pressures, Liquid Molar Volumes, Vapor Non-**

Ideality, and Critical Properties of Some Partially Fluorinated Ethers ($\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$, $\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}_2\text{H}$, and CF_3OCH_3), Some Perfluoroethers ($\text{CF}_3\text{O-CF}_2\text{OCF}_3$, $\text{c-CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{OCF}_2$, and $\text{c-CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{-O}$), and of CHF_2Br and $\text{CF}_3\text{CHFCF}_3$, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 24, pages 1065-1075, 1992 (RDB3728)

R-22E1, R-227ea, R-E125, R-E143a, R-E218ca, R-E227ca

N. D. Smith, **Thermophysical Properties of HFE-125**, Environmental Research Brief EPA-600/S-93-001, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Research Triangle Park, NC, February 1993 (4 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3404)

This synopsis summarizes properties of E-125 (pentafluorodimethyl ether), a potential alternative refrigerant for low-temperature applications. Tables, in both inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units provide the freezing and boiling points, critical properties, heat of vaporization, and liquid specific heat capacity. Measured liquid densities are given at eight temperatures from 10-61 °C (50-142 °F) and vapor pressures for -104 to 81 °C (-156 to 177 °F). Calculated liquid and vapor density as well as heat of vaporization are tabulated for -55 to 81 °C (-66 to 177 °F) and the equations used are provided. The methods used and estimated accuracy are indicated.

B-H. Wang, J. L. Adcock, S. B. Mathur, and W. A. Van Hook (University of Tennessee), **Vapor Pressures, Liquid Molar Volumes, Vapor Non-Ideality, and Critical Properties of Some Fluorinated Ethers: $\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}_2\text{OCF}_3$, $\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$, $\text{c-CF}_2\text{-CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}_2\text{H}$, and CF_3OCH_3 ; and of CCl_3F and CF_2CIH** , *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 23, pages 699-710, December 1991 (12 pages with 8 tables, RDB2505)

Vapor pressures, compressibilities, expansivities, and molar volumes of the liquid phase are presented, based on measurements between room temperature and the critical temperature, for a series of fluorinated ethers. Critical temperatures and pressures and approximate melting and boiling temperatures are tabulated for perfluorodimethoxymethane, 2-hydril-F-ethyl F-methyl ether, F-oxetane, and pentafluorodimethyl ether. These ethers are under investigation as potential refrigerants, blowing agents, and cleaning agents based on their physical and chemical similarity to present refrigerants. Equations are presented for determination of these properties. Vapor-phase nonidealities were measured for each compound, but only for

samples of high vapor density. Apparatus calibrations were verified with measurements for R-11 and R-22.

R-702 (Hydrogen)

R. D. McCarty, **Hydrogen: Technology Survey - Thermophysical Properties**, report SP-3089, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 1975 (available from GPO, RDB3948)

R-702, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-702p (Parahydrogen)

H. M. Roder and R. D. McCarty, **Modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin Equation of State for Parahydrogen-II**, report NBSIR 75-814, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, 1975 (available from GPO; RDB3949)

R-702p, p-hydrogen, parahydrogen, thermodynamic properties

R-704 (Helium)

S. Angus, K. M. de Reuck, and R. D. McCarty, **International Thermodynamic Tables of the Fluid State - 4: Helium**, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK, 1977 (RDB3950)

R-704, helium, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-717 (Ammonia)

L. Haar and J. S. Gallagher, **Thermodynamic Properties of Ammonia**, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 7, number 3, pages 635-792, 1978 (RDB3237)

L. Haar, **Thermodynamic Properties of Ammonia as an Ideal Gas**, report NSDS-NBS 19, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, 1968 (RDB3911)

R. Krauss, **Ammonia**, *VDI-Wärmeatlas* (Thermal Atlas of the Association of German Engineers), Sixth Edition, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (VDI) Verlag, Düsseldorf, Germany, volume d, section b, pages 59-71, 1991 (RDB3937)

R-717, thermal conductivity

J. T. R. Watson (National Engineering Laboratory, UK), **The Dynamic Viscosity of Ammonia**, paper presented to Transport Formulations Subcommittee, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), 1983 (RDB3936)

R-717

Ammonia Data Book, International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIR), Washington, DC, 1993 (204 pages, RDB3635)

This comprehensive reference provides information on R-717 (ammonia) and most facets of its application. It covers general information on ammonia use and production. The book provides detailed thermodynamic, transport, and application data for use of ammonia in refrigeration systems. It also covers safety data, including hazardous and common reactions, compatibility, flammability, safety classifications, identified health hazards, and exposure consequences. The reference book covers environmental cycles for natural production and destruction of ammonia, detection methods, sampling, dispersion, and effects. It also addresses regulations for transportation and use of ammonia and identifies state emergency contacts.

Ammonia Used as a Refrigerant (L'ammoniac utilisé comme frigorigène), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, 1994 (available from the IIR for \$22.00 plus postage, RDB4201)

R-717/718 (Ammonia/Water as Refrigerant/Absorbent)

N. C. Goomer et al, **Ammonia-Water Systems: Part I, Thermodynamic Properties**, Bhabha Atomic Research Center, Bombay, India, 1980 (RDB3235)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

P. C. Jain and G. K. Gable, **Equilibrium Property Data Equations for Aqua-Ammonia Mixtures**, paper 2180, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 77, part 1, 1971 (RDB3233)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

R. A. Macriss, B. E. Eakin, R. T. Ellington, and J. Huebler, **Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of Ammonia-Water Mixtures**, research bulletin 34, Institute of Gas Technology (IGT), Chicago, IL, 1964 (RDB3232)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

Y. M. Park (A-Joo University, Korea) and R. E. Sonntag (University of Michigan), **Thermodynamic Properties of Ammonia-Water Mixtures: A Generalized Equation-of-State Approach**, paper 3319, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 1, 1990 (10 pages with 9 figures and 3 tables, RDB3227)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

E. P. Perlman, **Vapor Pressure of Aqueous Ammonia Solution, Part I**, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, volume 79, pages 718 ff, 1901 (RDB3228)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

E. P. Perlman, **Vapor Pressure of Aqueous Ammonia Solution, Part II**, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, volume 81, 1903 (RDB3229)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

G. Scratchard et al, **Thermodynamic Properties - Saturated Liquid and Vapor of Ammonia-Water Mixtures**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 53, pages 413 ff, 1947 (RDB3231)

S. C. G. Schultz, **Equations of State for the System Ammonia-Water for Use with Computers**, *Proceedings of the International Congress of Refrigeration*, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, volume 2, pages 431 ff, 1972 (RDB3234)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

B. Ziegler and C. Trepp (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH, Switzerland), **Equation of State for Ammonia-Water Mixtures**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 7, number 2, pages 101 ff, February 1984 (RDB3236)

R-717, ammonia, absorption

R-718 (Water)

L. Haar, J. S. Gallagher, and G. S. Kell, **NBS/NRC Steam Tables**, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, Washington, DC, 1984 (RDB3938)

R-718, water, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

J. V. Sengers and J. T. R. Watson (National Engineering Laboratory, UK), **Improved International Formulations for the Viscosity and Thermal Conductivity of Water Substance**, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 15, pages 1291-1322, 1986 (RDB3939)

R-718, water, thermophysical properties, transport properties

Surface Tension of Water Substance, International Association for the Properties of Steam, 1975 (RDB3940)

R-718, water, thermophysical properties, transport properties

R-718/LiBr (Water/Lithium Bromide as Refrigerant/Absorbent)

S. M. Jeter (Georgia Institute of Technology), J. P. Moran (CRS-Sirrine), and A. S. Teja (Georgia Institute of Technology), **Properties of Lithium Bromide/Water Solutions at High Temperatures and Concentrations - Part III: Specific**, paper 3556 (527-RP), *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, 25-29 January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 137-149, 1992 (13 pages with 11 figures and 6 tables, RDB4435)

J.-L. Y. Lénard, S. M. Jeter, and A. S. Teja (Georgia Institute of Technology), **Properties of Lithium Bromide/Water Solutions at High Temperatures and Concentrations - Part IV: Vapor Pressure**, paper 3559 (527-RP), *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, 25-29 January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 167-172, 1992 (6 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB4436)

M. R. Patterson, R. N. Crosswhite, and H. Perez-Blanco, **A Menu-Driven Program for Determining Properties of Aqueous Lithium Bromide Solutions**, report ORNL/TM-11331, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, January 1990 (38 pages with program diskette, available from NTIS, RDB1147)

This report contains a description of and user's guide for the computer program LIMENU for

calculating the thermodynamic and transport properties of aqueous solutions of lithium bromide (LiBr).

A. S. Teja, S. M. Jeter, R. J. Lee, R. M. Digulio, J.-L. Y. Lénard (Georgia Institute of Technology), and J. P. Moran (CRS-Sirrine), **Thermophysical Property Data for Lithium Bromide/Water Solutions at Elevated Temperatures**, final report for 527-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1991 (RDB4437)

Thermophysical Property Data for Water-Lithium Bromide at High Temperatures and Concentrations, research project 527-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, July 1987 - June 1991 (ASH0527)

The contractor was the Georgia Tech Research Institute, led by A. S. Teja; the project was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.3, *Absorption and Heat-Operated Machines*.

R-720 (Neon)

C. J. Teng, **Thermodynamic Properties of Neon from the Triple Point to 700 K with Pressures to 700 MPa**, MS thesis, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, 1981 (RDB3951)

R-720, neon, equation of state

R-728 (Nitrogen)

S. Angus, K. M. de Reuck, B. Armstrong, and R. T. Jacobsen, **International Thermodynamic Tables of the Fluid State - 6: Nitrogen**, Chemical Data Series Number 20, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK, 1979 (RDB3952)

R-728, nitrogen, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-729 (Air)

R. Bender, **The Calculation of Phase Equilibria from a Thermal Equation of State Applied to the Pure Fluids Argon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Their Mixtures**, Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1973 (RDB3953)

R-729, air, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

W. Blanke, **Messung der thermischen Zustandsgroßen von Luft im Zweiphasengebiet und seiner Umgebung**, Dr.-Ing. dissertation, Universität Ruhr, Bochum, Germany, 1973 (RDB3954)

R-729, air, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

R-732 (Oxygen)

R. B. Stewart and R. T. Jacobsen, **A Thermodynamic Property Formulation for Oxygen for Temperatures from 55 K to 3000 K and Pressures to 34 MPa**, *Proceedings of the Seventh Thermophysical Properties Symposium*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 549-563, 1977 (15 pages, RDB-3955)

R-732, oxygen, thermodynamic properties

R-740 (Argon)

R. T. Jacobsen, R. B. Stewart, and C. J. Teng, **The Thermodynamic Properties of Argon from the Triple Point to 1200 K with Pressures to 1000 MPa**, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, 1981 (RDB-3956)

R-740, argon, thermodynamic properties

R-744 (Carbon Dioxide)

J. F. Ely, J. W. Magee, and W. M. Haynes, **Thermophysical Properties for Special High CO₂ Content Mixtures**, research report RR-110, Gas Processors Association, Tulsa, OK, 1987 (RDB3941)

R-744, carbon dioxide, thermodynamic properties, equation of state

V. Vesovic, W. A. Wakeham, G. A. Olchowy, J. V. Sengers, J. T. R. Watson, and J. Millat, **The Transport Properties of Carbon Dioxide**, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 19, pages 763-808, 1990 (RDB3942)

R-744, thermophysical properties, transport properties, viscosity, thermal conductivity

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

R-1150 (Ethene)

R. D. McCarty and R. T. Jacobsen, **An Equation of State for Fluid Ethylene**, Technical Note, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, 1981 (available from GPO; RDB3957)

R-1150, ethene, thermodynamic properties, PVT, thermophysical properties

R-1270 (Propene)

S. Angus, B. Armstrong, and K. M. de Reuck, **International Thermodynamic Tables of the Fluid State - 7: Propylene**, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK, 1980 (RDB3958)

R-1270, propene, thermodynamic properties

General and Multiple Fluids

D. Arnaud, L. Niveau, and S. Wosinski (Atochem Groupe Elf Aquitaine), **Comparison of Thermophysical Properties of HFC 125, 32, and 143a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 375-383, July 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2820)

This paper provides property data for R-32, R-125, and R-143a. These data are provided to predict the properties of their mixtures as replacements for R-502, an azeotrope containing R-22 and R-115. Critical properties, solubility, flammability, ozone depletion potential (ODP), and global warming potential (GWP) are compared for the three hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to those of R-502. Transport properties, including thermal conductivity, viscosity, surface tension, and specific heat are similarly compared. Tabular data are provided for compatibility with polychloroprene (neoprene), nitrile butyl rubber (NBR), and polyethylene chlorosulfone (DuPont Hypalon®) elastomers. Miscibility also is compared for R-502 and the three HFCs with unidentified naphthenic mineral oil and neopentyl polyester and alkylbenzene lubricants in 80% and 5% lubricant concentrations. A series of plots provide the vapor pressure, saturated liquid density, liquid viscosity, and liquid thermal conductivity for -60 to 60 °C (-76 to 140 °F). The paper reviews the design changes required, but concludes that only few adaptations will be

needed for either retrofit or new uses of these fluids.

H. D. Baehr (Universität Hannover, Germany), **New Refrigerants, Research Into Their Thermodynamic Property Data**, *Proceedings of the 3rd International Energy Agency Heat Pump Conference* (Tokyo, Japan, 12-15 March 1990) edited by T. Saito and Y. Igarashi, Pergamon Press, Elmsford, NY, pages 243-251, 1990 (12 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, RDB0406)

H. D. Baehr and R. Tillner-Roth (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Measurements and Correlations of the Vapor Pressures of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) and 1,1-difluoroethane (R-152a)**, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 23, pages 1063-1068, 1991 (6 pages, RDB4410)

M. Barret and Y. Candau (Université Paris XII - Val de Marne, France), **Thermodynamic Properties Computation of Two Possible Substitute Refrigerants**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 433-442, July 1992 (10 pages with 3 figures and 7 tables, RDB2826)

D. B. Bivens, A. Yokozeki (DuPont Chemicals), V. Z. Geller, and M. E. Paulaitis (University of Delaware), **Transport Properties and Heat Transfer of Alternatives for R-502 and R-22**, *R-22 and R-502 Alternatives* (proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 73-84, 1994 (12 pages with 16 figures and 12 tables, RDB4521)

N. F. Carnahan and K. E. Starling, **Intermolecular Repulsions and the Equation of State for Fluids**, *AIChE Journal*, American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE), New York, NY, volume 18, pages 1184 ff, 1972 (RDB2333)

H. B. Chae, J. W. Schmidt, and M. R. Moldover (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Surface Tension of Refrigerants R-123 and R-134a**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, pages 6-8, January 1990 (3 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0917)

The surface tensions of two environmentally acceptable refrigerants (R-123 and R-134a) were measured with a differential capillary rise technique. Measurements span the temperature

range -25 to 140 °C (-13 to 284 °F) for R-123 and -10 to 95 °C (14 to 203 °F) for R-134a.

H. B. Chae, J. W. Schmidt, and M. R. Moldover (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Alternative Refrigerants R-123a, R-134, R-141b, R-142b, and R-152a: Critical Temperature, Refractive Index, Surface Tension, and Estimates of Liquid, Vapor, and Critical Densities**, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 94, number 25, pages 8840-8845, 13 December 1990 (6 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, RDB0918)

Differential capillary rise and refractive index data are reported for five alternative refrigerants: R-123a, R-134, R-141b, R-142b, and R-152a. This paper explains the selection of these fluids, describes the apparatus and analytical methods, and compares the findings with published reports by others. The data extend from about 25 °C (77 °F) to the critical point of each fluid and directly yield the critical temperature T_c and the temperature-dependent capillary length. The present data were combined with liquid density data (near ambient temperature) to determine the Lorentz-Lorenz constant. The Lorentz-Lorenz relation is used to estimate the liquid, vapor, and critical densities, and the surface tension. R-141b slowly decomposed when maintained near its critical point (in contact with gold, sapphire, stainless steel, and crown glass).

S. S. Chen, A. S. Rodgers, J. Chao, R. C. Wilhoit, and B. J. Zwolinski, **Ideal Gas Thermodynamic Properties of Six Fluoroethanes**, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 4, pages 441-456, 1975 (RDB4241)

D. E. Diller, A. S. Aragon, and A. Laesecke (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurements of the Viscosities of Saturated and Compressed Liquid 1-1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a), 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (R-123), and 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (R-141b)**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 88, pages 251-262, 1993 (12 pages, RDB3922)

D. E. Diller and S. M. Peterson (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurement of the Viscosities of Saturated and Compressed Fluid 1-chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-124)**

and Pentafluoroethane (R-125) at Temperatures Between 120 and 420 K, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Bruges, Belgium, 1993 (RDB3725)

R. C. Downing (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **Refrigerant Equations**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 80, part 2, pages 80 ff, 1974 (RDB3913)

C. L. Gage, **Equation-of-State Parameters for Potential CFC and HCFC Replacements**, Environmental Research Brief EPA-600/S-93-003, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Research Triangle Park, NC, February 1993 (2 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3406)

This summary presents coefficients to calculate thermodynamic properties for 11 potential alternative refrigerants. These data are provided for use with for the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis equation of state. The summary also presents coefficients for a quadratic equation for the ideal gas heat capacity. The chemicals include nine hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), namely R-227ca, R-227ea, R-236cb, R-236ea, R-236fa, R-245ca, R-245cb, R-245fa, and R-254cb. They also include two ethers, E-125 and E-143a.

P. A. Domanski and D. A. Didion, **Impact of Refrigerant Property Uncertainties on Prediction of Vapor Compression Cycle Performance**, report NBSIR 86-3373, National Institute of Standards and Technology (then the National Bureau of Standards), Gaithersburg, MD, December 1986 (54 pages, RDB0922)

This paper presents a sensitivity study of a vapor-compression cycle in the form of a heat pump operating in the cooling mode. The study was performed with the aid of a detailed simulation model; runs were made for different parametric values and the capacity and power input were compared with results of a run using an unchanged value of the parameters. The effects on evaporator and condenser pressures, and refrigerant mass flow rate are given. The independent variables include thermodynamic and transport properties, as well as the refrigerant flow, heat transfer, and pressure drop coefficients. The parameters which had the most effect on system performance were liquid transport properties, evaporative heat transfer coefficient, and vapor density.

H. A. Duarte-Garza (Texas A&M University), C-A. Hwang (Quantum Chemical Corporation), R. C. Miller (Washington State University), B. E. Gammon, K. N. Marsh, K. R. Hall, and J. C. Holste, (Texas A&M University), **Thermodynamic Properties of**

Pentafluoroethane (R-125) and 1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (R-141b), paper DE-93-6-3 (654-RP), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 649-664, 1993 (16 pages with 10 figures and 9 tables, RDB3618)

B. R. Fellows, R. G. Richard, and I. R. Shankland (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Electrical Characterization of Alternate Refrigerants**, paper 45, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, August 1991 (10 pages with 2 figures and 7 tables, RDB2319)

S. K. Fischer and J. R. Sand (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Thermodynamic Calculations for Mixtures of Environmentally Safe Refrigerants Using the Lee-Kesler-Plöcker Equation of State**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 373-382, July 1990 (10 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3910)

D. G. Friend, M. L. Huber, and J. S. Gallagher (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Property Computer Packages from NIST**, *Computerized Thermophysical Property Packages*, publication HTD-Vol. 225, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 13-18, 1992 (6 pages with 11 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3713)

J. Gallagher, M. O. McLinden, G. Morrison, M. L. Huber, and J. F. Ely, **NIST Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures Database (REFPROP)**, NIST Standard Reference Database 23 version 4.0, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, January 1994 (software and documentation available from NIST for \$465.00 or \$100.00 to upgrade from previous versions, RDB4101)

Version 4.00 of REFPROP calculates properties for 38 pure refrigerants as well mixtures of up to five of them. Measured interaction parameters are provided 65 mixture pairs along with a method to estimate interaction parameters for others from a correlation. Highly accurate, multiparameter equations of state are available for 12 of the pure fluids; others are calculated using a modified Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state. The refrigerants include R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-23, R-32, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143, R-143a, R-152a, R-218, R-227ea, R-236ea, R-

245cb, R-C270 (cyclopropane), R-290 (propane), R-C318, R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-717 (ammonia), n-pentane, isopentane, E-134, and E-245. Fourteen thermodynamic properties can be calculated, in user-selected units of measurement, including temperature, pressure, density, specific volume, speed of sound, specific heats at constant volume and pressure, viscosity, and thermal conductivity. REFPROP also provides information on pure fluids, including the ASHRAE Standard 34 designation (*R number*), chemical formula and name, Chemical Abstract Service registry number, molecular mass, triple-point temperature if applicable, normal boiling point temperature, critical temperature and pressure, polarizability and dipole moment if measured, and estimated surface tension values at representative temperatures. This update replaces version 3.0 (see RDB2430).

K. D. Gerdsmeier and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Comparison of Equations of State for Application to Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties* (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 53-62, July 1988 (10 pages with 10 figures, RDB-4405)

A. R. H. Goodwin, D. R. Defibaugh, and L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **The Vapor Pressure of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a) and Chlorodifluoromethane (R22)**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 13, number 5, pages 837-854, September 1992 (18 pages with 6 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3712)

R-22, R-134a

A. R. H. Goodwin and G. Morrison (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurement of the Dipole Moment of Gaseous 1,1,1-Trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,2-Difluoroethane, 1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane, and 2-(Difluoromethoxy)-1,1,1-trifluoroethane**, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, pages 5521-5526, 25 June 1992 (6 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3710)

R-113a, R-152, R-113, and R-E245

A. R. H. Goodwin and M. R. Moldover (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of Gaseous Refrigerants from Speed of Sound Measurements: III. Results for 1,1-dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CHCl₂CF₃)**

and 1,2-dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CHClF₂), *Journal of Chemical Physics*, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, volume 95, number 7, pages 5236-5242, 1 October 1991 (7 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3106)

R-123, R-123a

U. Gross, Y. W. Song, J. Kallweit, and E. Hahne (Universität Stuttgart, Germany), **Thermal Conductivity of Saturated R-123 and R-134a, Transient Hot Wire Measurements**, *Thermophysical Properties of Pure Substances and Mixtures for Refrigeration* (proceedings of the meeting of IIR Commissions B1 (Herzlia, Israel, March 1990), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, pages 103-108, 1990 (6 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB3921)

X. Guozhen, W. Yezheng, D. Kunxuan, and C. Zhong (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China), **The Relations Used to Analyze the Phase Equilibrium Properties of Binary Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 425-432, July 1992 (8 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, RDB2825)

W. M. Haynes (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-143a and HFC-152a**, report DOE/CE/23810-38E, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, April 1994 (86 pages, including 8 figures and 13 tables, available from JMC as RDB4515)

This progress report summarizes experimental measurements to provide highly accurate, thermophysical property data for R-143a and R-152a. The project also includes data fitting to modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equations of state and detailed transport property models. The objective is to fill gaps in current data and resolve problems and uncertainties that exist in and between such data. The report outlines progress during the preceding quarter. It describes use of a cylindrical acoustic resonator to measure the speed of sound in R-143a, and analytical determination of a virial relation for ideal gas heat capacity using the data. The report reviews measurements of the refractive index and capillary with an optical cell, from which the critical temperature and density were determined, 73.60 °C (164.48 °F) and 432.7 kg/m³ (27.01 lb/ft³), respectively. New 32-term MBWR equations of state are presented for both R-143a and R-152a. The report also describes use of transient, hot-wire instruments to determine the thermal conductivity of both refriger-

ants. Figures show the deviations of the equations of state from ancillary equations for the vapor pressure and saturated liquid and vapor densities and from measured data. Plots of the thermal conductivity surfaces also are included. An appendix provides tables with measured speeds of sound, ideal gas heat capacities, and acoustic virial coefficients for R-143a. It also presents the equations of state, critical parameters, ideal gas heat capacity equations, and derived thermodynamic properties for both R-143a and R-152a. Except for the equations and critical parameters, all of the data are provided in both metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units.

W. M. Haynes (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-143a and HFC-152a**, report DOE/CE/23810-33A, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1994 (50 pages, including 11 figures and 14 tables, available from JMC as RDB4427)

This progress report summarizes experimental measurements to provide highly accurate, thermophysical property data for R-143a and R-152a. The project also includes data fitting to modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equations of state and detailed transport property models. The objective is to fill gaps in current data and resolve problems and uncertainties that exist in and between such data. The report briefly reviews progress during the preceding quarter. Efforts focused on analysis of vapor pressures and measurement of vapor phase pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) behavior and liquid phase isochoric heat capacities of R-143a. The report outlines measurements with a Burnett apparatus, revision for a small air impurity, and reduction to a Wagner-type equation. It also describes use of an adiabatic calorimeter to measure the molar heat capacity. The report then summarizes work to develop an interim MBWR equation and measure sound speeds and thermal conductivities for R-152a, using a cylindrical acoustic resonator and a hot-wire apparatus. Figures illustrate the pressures, temperatures, and correlation deviations of the measurements. Two plots show the isochoric and saturated heat capacities of R-143a in the liquid-phase. An appendix presents tabular summaries of measured isochoric and isothermal vapor phase PVT and final vapor pressure data for R-143a in both metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units. Measurements also are presented for its liquid and two-phase heat capacities. Speed of sound measurements, ideal-gas heat capacity, and acoustic virial coefficients are tabulated for R-152a. The interim, 32-term MBWR equation of state and a table of derived thermodynamic properties complete the report.

M. L. Huber and J. F. Ely (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Prediction of Viscosity of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, pages 239-248, 1992 (10 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3706)

M. L. Huber and J. F. Ely (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Prediction of Thermal Conductivity of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, pages 249-261, 1992 (13 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3707)

D. W. Hughes, J. T. McMullan, and R. Morgan, **Determination of the Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1982 Purdue Compressor Conference*, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 214-221, July 1982 (RDB3323)

D. Jung and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Transport Properties and Surface Tension of Pure and Mixed Refrigerants**, paper 3445, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New York, NY, 19-23 January 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 1, pages 90-99, 1991 (RDB3B48)

A. Kamei, C.-C. Piao, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Charts and Cycle Performance of [H]FC-134a and [H]FC-152a**, paper 3318, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 1, 1990; republished in *CFC Alternatives*, technical data bulletin 6(1), ASHRAE, pages 10-18, June 1990 (9 pages with 13 figures and 5 tables, RDB3110)

thermodynamic properties and cycle performance for R-134a and R-152a

R. F. Kayser (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties**, report DOE/CE/23810-16, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (242 pages, including 23 figures and 75 tables, available from JMC as RDB3860)

This report summarizes experimental measurements to provide highly accurate, thermophysical property data for R-32, R-123, R-124, and R-125. The report reviews the methods and apparatus used to complete data measurements, resolve problems and uncertainties that existed in prior data sets, fit equations of state, and develop transport property models for these fluids.

Figures show the ranges of measured data, comparisons between the data and deviations from equation of state or regression values, and comparisons of the findings to results reported by other researchers. An appendix presents measured thermodynamic and transport data, in both metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units. The data addressed include measurements of Burnett vapor-phase pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) relations, vibrating-tube compressed liquid density, liquid PVT data, vapor pressures using both Burnett apparatus and an ebulliometer, saturated vapor and liquid densities, vapor pressure, liquid and two-phase heat capacity, viscosity, speed of sound, and derived ideal-gas heat capacity and acoustic virial coefficients. Coefficients are provided for modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equations of state for the four refrigerants. A second appendix outlines a generalized correlation developed for thermal conductivity data. Conductivity data, measured with a transient hot-wire device, and correlation parameters are provided for R-32 and R-123.

H. Kubota, T. Yamashita, Y. Tanaka, and T. Makita, **Vapor Pressures of New Fluorocarbons**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 10, number 3, pages 629-637, 1989 (9 pages, RDB-4120)

P. A. LaRue, **Vapour-Liquid Equilibrium Measurements**, technical report 664-DE00521, Centre de Recherche Industrielle du Québec, Québec, Canada, 1990 (RDB4206)

VLE, thermophysical, thermodynamic properties

G. Latini, P. Pierpaoli, and F. Polonara (Università di Ancona, Italy), **Dynamic Viscosity and Thermal Conductivity Prediction of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 489-498, July 1992 (9 pages with 7 tables, RDB2832)

Y. Maezawa, H. Sato, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Saturated Liquid Densities of HCFC-123 and HFC-134a**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, circa 1989 (RDB4310)

R-123, R-134a, thermodynamic properties

J. J. Martin, **Equations of State**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 59, pages 34-52, 1967 (RDB4226)

R. C. McHarness and D. C. Chapman, **Refrigerating Capacity and Performance Data for Various**

Refrigerants, Azeotropes, and Mixtures, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 67, 1961; republished in *ASHRAE Journal*, ASHRAE, volume 4, number 1, pages 49-58, January 1962 (RDB3213)

M. O. McLinden, J. G. Gallagher, M. L. Huber, and G. Morrison (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **REFPROP Refrigerant Properties Database: Capabilities, Limitations, and Future Directions**, *R-22 and R-502 Alternatives* (proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 59-71, 1994 (13 pages with 20 figures and 1 table, RDB4520)

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Properties of CFC Alternatives - A Survey of Available Data**, *CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions* (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 17-31, 1990; republished in *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 5, May 1990, pages 149-162 (15 pages with 29 figures and 5 tables, RDB0912)

Thermodynamic properties, from a variety of sources including unpublished data, are summarized for ten potential substitutes for CFC refrigerants. The fluids include R-22, R-23, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, and R-152a. The data include triple-point, normal boiling point, and critical point parameters, and the temperature dependence of the vapor pressure, saturated liquid density, and ideal-gas data heat capacity. Also considered are single-phase PVT data. The saturation and ideal-gas data are fit to simple correlations.

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Physical Properties of Alternatives to the Fully Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons**, publication unknown, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO, 1989 (RDB0906)

The properties of nine halogenated hydrocarbons are collected from a variety of sources, including unpublished data. These data are evaluated and correlated. Considered are the triple point, normal boiling point, and critical point parameters and the temperature dependence of the vapor pressure, saturated liquid density, solubility in water, and hydrolysis rates. The fluids, which are potential alternatives to the fully halo-

genated chlorofluorocarbons, are R-22, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, and R-152a; also included is the solvent R-140a (methyl chloroform).

M. O. McLinden, J. S. Gallagher, L. A. Weber, G. Morrison, D. Ward, A. R. H. Goodwin, M. R. Moldover, J. W. Schmidt, H. B. Chae, T. J. Bruno, J. F. Ely, and M. L. Huber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Measurement and Formulation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerants 134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane) and 123 (1,1-dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane)**, paper 3282 (588-RP), *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 95, part 2, pages 263-283, 1989 (21 pages, RDB0913)

Thermodynamic properties of R-134a and R-123 are formulated using a modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state fit to experimental measurements of the critical point, vapor pressure, saturated liquid and vapor volumes, superheated pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) behavior, and second virial coefficients derived from PVT and sound speed measurements. The heat capacity of the ideal gas reference state is determined from sound speed measurements on the low density vapor. Surface tensions are also presented. The experimental methods and results are summarized, compared to the property formulation, and compared to other sources in the literature. Tables and diagrams of the thermodynamic properties of R-123 and R-134a, prepared using the MBWR equation of state, are presented. While the various measurements cover different ranges of temperature and pressure, the MBWR formulation is applicable in both the liquid and vapor phases at pressures up to 10,000 kPa (1500 psia); the applicable temperature range is 233 to 450 K (-40 to 350 °F) for R-134a and 255 to 450 K (0 to 350 °F) for R-123. This paper summarizes the results of ASHRAE research project 588-RP.

R. C. Miller, A. D. Ceballos, K. R. Hall, and J. C. Holste (Texas A&M University), **Accurate Vapor Pressures for Refrigerants**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 479-487, July 1992 (9 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB2831)

G. Morrison and M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Azeotropy in Refrigerant Mixtures**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 16, number 2, February 1993, pages 129-138 (10 pages

with 7 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3701)

This paper presents a method to predict the existence of binary azeotropes, noted as attractive "because they behave very nearly as pure materials." The paper presents data for 25 selected refrigerants, from which the existence of 65 azeotropes is predicted in 300 binary mixtures examined. Extensive compilations of information exist for 23 of them. The authors suggest that there may be promise for the remainder, for which no experimental information was found. The paper notes that none of the azeotropes found in the literature were not also predictable by the method presented. The refrigerants examined include R-11, R-12, R-13B1, R-14, R-21, R-23, R-32, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143, R-143a, R-152a, R-218, R-C270, R-C318, and isopentane-2-methylbutane. The predicted azeotropes are categorized as shallow expected near the boiling point of the more volatile component, azeotropy extending to higher temperatures, and one associated with a Bancroft Point (in which the vapor pressures of the components at a particular temperature are identical).

G. Morrison (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Azeotropes in Refrigerant Mixtures**, Conference Report Number 18, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Bremen, Germany, pages 109 ff, 1991 (in English, RDB4438)

G. Morrison and M. O. McLinden, **Application of a Hard Sphere Equation of State to Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, NBS Technical Note 1226, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, August 1986 (156 pages, available from JMC as RDB0911)

The Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state is applied to halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants and their mixtures. A set of thermodynamic functions is derived from the PVT equation of state and the ideal gas heat capacities. Reference states are discussed for both pure materials and mixtures. Although the model exhibits a critical point, it does not quantitatively represent properties in the critical region. Despite this limitation, this model can represent both liquid and gaseous mixtures away from their own critical points, even at conditions near to and above the critical points of their components. Algorithms and Fortran routines for the use of this model are presented along with the numerical coefficients for 11 pure refrigerants and 7 mixtures. Routines for evaluating the coefficients from saturation data are in-

cluded. Several examples of the application of this equation of state are presented to demonstrate its versatility. The average deviation from the tabulated saturation properties of the 11 pure refrigerants is 0.54% for pressures, 0.09% for liquid volumes, and 0.50% for vapor volumes.

G. Morrison and M. O. McLinden (National Bureau of Standards, NBS), **Application of the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis Equation of State to Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures of Refrigerants**, paper 86-WA/HT-59, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, 1986 (RDB-3508)

G. Morrison and M. O. McLinden (National Bureau of Standards, NBS), **Two Refrigerant Mixtures and the Hard Sphere Fluid**, paper HI-85-18-3, *Transactions* (ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Honolulu, HI, June 1985), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 91, part 2, pages 929-935, 1985 (14 pages with 9 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3509)

G. Morrison and D. K. Ward (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Properties of Two Alternative Refrigerants, 1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethane (R-123) and 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)**, publication unknown, undated (38 pages with 11 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB0907)

This paper describes property measurements for R-123 and R-134a. A simple variable-volume sapphire cell was used to obtain vapor-liquid-equilibrium measurements. Vapor pressures and saturation liquid densities are presented for R-134a from -5 °C (23 °F) to the critical temperature, and for R-123 at 30-100 °C (85-210 °F). Saturation vapor density was also determined for R-134a from 35 °C (95 °F) to the critical point, where the critical conditions were measured. A mechanical oscillator densimeter was used to provide density measurements of the compressed liquids. These measurements are presented from the saturation pressure to 5.5 MPa (800 psi) for R-134a and to 3.5 MPa (500 psi) for R-123 at 5-95 °C (40-200 °F). Results are summarized and compared with similar measurements made by other groups.

M. Okada and Y. Higashi, **Measurements of the Surface Tension for HCFC-124 and HCFC-141b**, *Proceedings of the 13th Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 73-76, 1992 (4 pages, RDB3926)

R-124, R-141b

M. Okada, Y. Higashi, T. Ikeda, and T. Kuwana, **Measurements of the Surface Tension for HCFC-142b and HFC-152a**, *Proceedings of the 12th Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 105-108, 1991 (4 pages, RDB3932)

R-142b, R-152a

M. Okada, M. Uematsu, and K. Watanabe (Keio University, Japan), **Orthobaric Liquid Densities of Trichlorofluoromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Chlorodifluoromethane, 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,2-dichlorotetrafluoroethane, and of the Azeotropic Mixture of (Chlorodifluoromethane + Chloropentafluoroethane) between 203 and 463 K**, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 18, pages 527-543, 1986 (RDB4314)

R-11, R-12, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-502

R. A. Perkins, A. Laesecke (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, USA), and C. A. Nieto de Castro (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal), **Polarized Transient Hot Wire Thermal Conductivity Measurements**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, pages 275-286, 1992 (12 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3709)

R-134a, R-142b

T. W. Phillips and K. P. Murphy (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Liquid Viscosity of Halogenated Refrigerants**, paper 2152, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 76, part II, pages 146-156, June 1970 (12 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB2315)

Liquid viscosity data are tabulated for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-22, R-114, R-115, R-133a, R-152a, R-500, R-502, R-31/114, R-115/152a, R-503, R-504, and R-32/12.

T. W. Phillips and K. P. Murphy (AlliedSignal Incorporated, then Allied Chemical Corporation), **Liquid Viscosity of Halocarbons**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 15, number 2, pages 304-307, February 1970 (4 pages with 5 figures and 5 tables, RDB2314)

K. Raznjevic, **Handbook of Thermodynamic Tables and Charts**, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, Washington, DC, and McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, NY, 1976 (RDB3211)

A. S. Rodgers, J. Chao, R. C. Wilhoit, and B. J. Zwolinski, **Ideal Gas Thermodynamic Properties of Eight Chloro- and Fluoromethanes**, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of

Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, Reference Data volume 3, pages 117-140, 1974 (24 pages, RDB4315)

J. R. Sand, S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), and J. A. Jones (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, JPL, California Institute of Technology), **Carnahan-Starling-Desantis and Lee-Kesler-Plöcker Interaction Coefficients for Several Binary Mixtures of Ozone-Safe Refrigerants**, *International Journal of Refrigeration (IJR)*, Paris, France, volume 17, number 2, pages 123-129 (7 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB4203)

Estimates of interaction coefficients (ICs) are provided for binary refrigerant blends for both the Carnahan-Starling-Desantis (CSD) and Lee-Kesler-Plöcker (LKP) equations of state (EOS). These IC values characterize the non-ideal behavior of mixtures, and are useful in calculating thermodynamic properties. The estimates were determined by least-squares fits of the CSD and LKP equations to previously measured, saturated vapor pressure (bubble point) data. 70 mixtures of 8 different refrigerants in 18 binary combinations were analyzed. The combinations included R-12/152a, R-22/124, R-22/134, R-22/134a, R-22/142b, R-22/152a, R-23/22, R-23/134a, R-124/142b, R-134/124, R-134/142b, R-134a/124, R-134a/134, R-134a/142b, R-134a/152a, R-152a/124, R-152a/134, and R-152a/142b. The paper describes the use of IC values, experimental apparatus used to measure the data, presents the resulting ICs, and discusses variances found with previously determined values. Good agreement was found for several known blends, but poor agreement resulted for the well characterized R-22/142b blend; further experimental verification is recommended. Comparisons between experimental ICs and those calculated from physical properties or critical constants of the components suggest that refinement of the property calculation algorithms may be desirable.

I. R. Shankland, **Transport Properties of CFC Alternatives**, unpublished presentation (*Symposium on Global Climate Change and Refrigerant Properties*, AIChE Spring National Meeting, Orlando, FL, 1990), Buffalo Research Laboratory, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, March 1990 (31 pages with 13 figures and 12 tables, available from JMC as RDB0517)

This paper provides transport property data for alternative refrigerants. The data and correlations cover liquid viscosity for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134a, and R-141b; liquid thermal conductivity for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125,

and R-134a; and vapor thermal conductivity for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-141b, and R-141b. Comparative data are provided for R-11, R-12, R-22, R-114, and R-502. The data and correlations are plotted to facilitate comparisons and to illustrate the regression deviations. The paper describes the experimental procedures and estimated accuracies. Thermal conductivity measurements were performed using a transient hot-wire apparatus. Liquid viscosity measurements were performed using an Ubbelohde suspended level capillary type viscometer. The paper notes that the transport properties of the alternatives yield lower performance in some instances, such as foam blowing, when compared to chlorofluorocarbons. In other cases, the properties offer advantages, such as improved heat transfer characteristics for R-134a. One consequence is the need to redesign and optimize systems that utilize the new fluids.

R. R. Singh, E. A. E. Lund, and I. R. Shankland, (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Thermophysical Properties of HFC-32, HFC-125, and HFC-32/HFC-125**, unidentified publication (8 pages with 3 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2234)

This paper provides a summary of thermodynamic data for the vapor, compressed liquid, and saturated regions of R-32, R-125, and R-32/125 (60/40). Correlations based on measured data and the Martin Hou equation of state are given for vapor pressure, liquid density, and ideal gas heat capacity. The paper briefly describes a pseudo-isochoric (constant mass) pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) apparatus; this new, automated apparatus was used to obtain some of the data presented. Tables present the boiling point temperature; critical point temperature, pressure, and density; and molecular mass. Pressure-enthalpy (Mollier) diagrams also are provided for the two single-compound refrigerants and their 60/40 blend.

D. C. Smith, G. M. Brown, J. R. Nielsen, R. M. Smith, and C. Y. Liang, **Infrared and Raman Spectra of Fluorinated Ethanes, III, the Series of CH_3CF_3 , $\text{CH}_3\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}$, CH_3CFCl_2 , and CH_3CCl_3** , *Journal of Chemical Physics*, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, volume 20, pages 473-486, 1952 (14 pages, RDB4318)

R-143a, R-142b, R-141b, and R-140a (methyl chloroform)

N. D. Smith, **New Chemical Alternatives for CFCs and HCFCs**, Environmental Research Brief EPA-600/F-92-012, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Research Triangle Park, NC, 24 March 1992 (2 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3405)

This summary outlines efforts to identify alternative refrigerants. It mentions a panel, convened to assess the potential for finding suitable alternative chemicals. It discusses the trade offs, in replacing one or more chlorine or bromine atoms in familiar refrigerants with hydrogen, between desired environmental characteristics and flammability, toxicity, and loss in efficiency. It reviews a search and cooperatively funded project, with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), at Clemson University and the University of Tennessee. The goals were to synthesize and determine relevant physical properties of numerous fluorinated propanes, butanes, and ethers. Chemical formulae and normal boiling points are tabulated for 34 compounds considered. 11 are identified for further characterization; their chemical names and the refrigerants they might replace are tabulated. Additional testing of these 11 candidates is continuing. This research includes determination of atmospheric stability and tests of acute inhalation toxicity, materials compatibility, vapor thermal conductivity, and refrigeration performance. The 11 selected chemicals include nine hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), namely R-227ca, R-227ea, R-236cb, R-236ea, R-236fa, R-245ca, R-245cb, R-245fa, and R-254cb. They also include two ethers, E-125 and E-143a.

B. Sukornick, **Potentially Acceptable Substitutes for Chlorofluorocarbons: Properties and Performance Features of HFC-134a, HCFC-123, and HCFC-141b**, *International Journal of Thermophysics*, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Brugge, Belgium, volume 10, pages 553-561, 1989 (9 pages, RDB4319)

R-123, R-134a, R-141b, thermodynamic properties, thermophysical properties

M. Takahashi, C. Yokoyama, and S. Takahashi, **Viscosities of Gaseous R-13B1, R-142b, and R-152a**, *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, volume 32, pages 98-103, 1987 (6 pages, RDB-3931)

R. Tillner-Roth and H. D. Baehr (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Measurements of p,q,T Properties in the Liquid, Near Critical and Supercritical Regions of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) and 1,1-difluoroethane (R-152a)**, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY, volume 25, pages 227-292, 1993 (8 pages, RDB4408)

R. Tillner-Roth and H. D. Baehr (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Burnett Measurements and Correlations of Gas Phase (p,q,T) of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) and 1,1-difluoroethane (R-152a)**, *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics*, Academic Press Limited, New York, NY,

volume 24, pages 413-424, 1992 (12 pages, RDB-4409)

W. N. Vanderkooi and T. DeVries, **The Heat Capacity of Gases at Low Pressure Using a Wire-Ribbon Method**, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, American Chemical Society (ACS), Columbus, OH, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), Gaithersburg, MD, volume 60, pages 636-639, 1956 (4 pages, RDB4229)

B. P. Vladimirov and Y. F. Shvets, **Saturated Vapor Pressure of R-218 and R-329 and Azeotropic Mixtures of R-116 and R-23**, *Teplofiz. Svoistva Veshchestv i Mater.*, Moscow, Russia, volume 28, pages 24-27, 1989 (in Russian, RDB3C11)

K. Watanabe, H. Sato, and Z-Y. Qian (Kelo University, Japan), **Thermodynamic Properties of New Refrigerants - HFC-32 and HFC-125**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 443-452, July 1992 (10 pages with 9 figures, RDB2827)

R-32, R-125

L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Criteria for Establishing Accurate Vapor Pressure Curves**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 463-471, July 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures, RDB2829)

L. A. Weber (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermophysical Properties of Some Selected Alternative Refrigerants**, presentation at the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, July 1990); published in the *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 703-712, July 1992 (10 pages with 8 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0908)

Research on thermophysical properties for six candidate alternative refrigerants is summarized. Properties measured include gas- and liquid-phase PVT, vapor pressure, surface tension, index of refraction, dielectric constant, gas-phase speed of sound, critical parameters and materials compatibility. Results have been obtained for R-123, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and

R-141b; some properties have been obtained for E-134.

E. G. Wright (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated), **Prediction of Refrigerant Ternary Mixture Properties Using the Redlich-Kwong-Soave Equation of State**, *Advances in Nonazeotropic Mixture Refrigerants for Heat Pumps*, technical data bulletin, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 37-52, June 1985 (RDB2331)

T. Yamashita, H. Kubota, Y. Tanaka, T. Makita, and H. Kashiwaga, **Physical Properties of New Halogenated Hydrocarbons**, *Proceedings of the Tenth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 75-78, 1989 (4 pages, RDB4323)

T. Yamashita, H. Kubota, Y. Tanaka, T. Makita, and H. Kashiwaga, **Measurement of Physical Properties of New Fluorocarbons**, *Proceedings of the Ninth Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 227-230, 1988 (4 pages, RDB4324)

J. Yata, M. Hori, T. Kurahashi, and T. Minamiyama, **Thermal Conductivity of Alternative Fluorocarbons in Liquid Phase**, *Fluid Phase Equilibria*, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, volume 80, number 11, pages 287-296, 1992 (10 pages, RDB3928)

R-141b, R-142b, R-152a

J. Yata, **Thermal Conductivity of Alternatives to CFCs**, *Proceedings of the Eleventh Japan Symposium on Thermophysical Properties*, pages 143-146, 1990 (4 pages, RDB3920)

Gas Heat Capacity, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 23 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0506)

An equation is provided to calculate the gas heat capacity of refrigerants in Btu/lb^oR as a function of temperature in ^oR. Coefficients are provided for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and R-143a. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

Liquid Density, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 1 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0507)

An equation is provided to calculate the liquid density of refrigerants in lb/cf as a function of critical properties. Coefficients are provided for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and R-143a. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

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Liquid Viscosity Correlation, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 23 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0508)

A correlation is provided to calculate the viscosity of refrigerants, in lb/hr-ft, in their liquid state as a function of temperature, in °R. Coefficients, based on measurements in the range of -20 to 80 °C (-4 to 176 °F), are provided for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, and R-134a. An equation is included to estimate the viscosity of R-134a in its vapor state. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

Liquid Thermal Conductivity Correlation, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 23 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0509)

A correlation is provided to calculate the thermal conductivity of refrigerants, in Btu/hr-ft²°F, in their liquid state as a function of temperature, in °F. Coefficients, based on measurements in the range of 25-70 °C (77-158 °F), are provided for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, and R-134a. The information presented is identified as preliminary and estimated.

Martin-Hou Equations of State, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, May 1990 (4 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB0505)

A Martin-Hou equation of state and related equations to calculate the enthalpy and entropy of refrigerants are presented. Reference points and coefficients are tabulated in consistent inch-pound units for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and R-143a. Reference points (constants of H_0 and S_0) also are presented for R-32/125 (60/40) and R-125/143a (45/55). [These blends were developmental versions (subsequently reformulated) of AZ-20 and AZ-50, respectively.] The information presented is identified as preliminary and estimated.

Pressure-Enthalpy Graphs for the Alternative Refrigerants R-32, R-123, R-125, R-134a, and R-141b, research project 743-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1992 - October 1992 (ASH0743)

The contractor for the project is University of Idaho, led by S. G. Penoncello; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

Selected Physical Properties of HCFC-123, HCFC-123a, HCFC-124, HFC-125, HFC-134, HFC-134a, and HFC-143a, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, May

1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0504)

The critical temperature in °F, critical pressure in psia, critical density in lb/cf, boiling point temperature in °F, and molecular weight (relative molecular mass) are tabulated for R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and R-143a. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerants 125 and 141b, research project 654-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1990 - December 1992 (ASH0654)

This study will determine the liquid densities, vapor densities, vapor pressures, PVT properties, enthalpy, entropy, specific heat, and sound velocities of R-125. Vapor specific heat and PVT will be determined for R-141b. Critical temperatures and pressures will be determined for each substance. The contractor for the project is Texas A&M University led by J. C. Holste; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

Thermophysical Properties of Environmentally Acceptable Fluorocarbons - HFC-134a and HCFC-123, Japanese Association of Refrigeration and Japan Flon Gas Association, Tokyo, Japan, 1991 (304 pages with 83 figures and 99 tables in both Japanese and English, RDB2235)

This comprehensive volume summarizes critical, thermodynamic, transport, physical, chemical, compatibility, and other data available on R-123 and R-134a. Included are tabular data and/or plots for solubility, refractive index, dielectric constant, dielectric strength, PVT properties and equations of state, enthalpy, entropy, isobaric and isochoric specific heat capacity, isentropic expansion exponent, speed of sound, surface tension, viscosity, kinematic viscosity, and thermal conductivity. Data on thermal and chemical stability are summarized, including weight and length changes with polypropylene, polystyrene, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride, polyamide, polyimide, chlorinated and chlorosulfonated polyethylene, nitrile butadiene rubber, Butyl(TM) rubber, fluorocarbon rubber, ethylene propylene diene terpolymer (EPDM), urethane rubber, and polychloroprene. Safety data, including toxicity and flammability, are summarized. The volume contains an extensive list of references as well as discussion of the ranges and differences among property sources identified. An introductory section outlines conversions among several metric systems, including SI, and inch-pound units. It also reviews

the environmental concerns with chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants.

Thermophysical Properties of Pure Substances and Mixtures for Refrigeration, proceedings of the meeting of IIR Commissions B1 (Herzlia, Israel, March 1990), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, 1990 (278 pages with 33 papers, RDB1103)

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants 123 and 134a, proposed research project 655A-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0655A)

This project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

Thermophysical Properties of Refrigerants 125 and 141b, proposed research project 655B-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0655B)

This project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

Transport Properties of Suva(R) Refrigerants: Suva(R) Cold-MP (HFC-134a), Suva(R) Trans A/C (HFC-134a), and Suva(R) Centri-LP (HCFC-123), product information report ART-1 (H-43855-1), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, September 1992 (24 pages with 18 figures, available from JMC as RDB3438)

This report provides plots and equations for estimation of the transport properties of R-123 and R-134a. Liquid viscosity, liquid thermal conductivity, saturated liquid heat capacity, vapor viscosity at atmospheric pressure, vapor thermal conductivity at atmospheric pressure, vapor heat capacity, and vapor heat capacity ratio (C_p/C_v) are addressed. Corresponding data are plotted for R-11 and R-12 for all but the vapor heat capacity data for comparison. The plots and equations are repeated in inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units. The equations are based on curve fits of measured data.

Transport Properties of Suva(R) Refrigerants: Suva(R) MP39, Suva(R) MP52, and Suva(R) MP66, product information report ART-10 (H-45949), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (32 pages with 24 figures, available from JMC as RDB3440)

This report provides plots and equations for estimation of transport properties for R-401A, R-401B, and R-401C. These refrigerants are zeotropic blends of R-22, R-152a, and R-124, namely R-22/152a/124 (53/13/34), (61/11/28), and (33/15/52), respectively. Saturated liquid

viscosity, thermal conductivity, and heat capacity; vapor viscosity at atmospheric pressure; vapor thermal conductivity at atmospheric pressure; vapor heat capacity; and vapor heat capacity ratio (C_p/C_v) are addressed. Plots provide correction factors for vapor viscosity at higher pressures for vapor densities to 110 kg/m³ (7 lb/cf). The plots and equations are repeated in inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units. The equations are based on curve fits of measured data. DuPont's product names for R-401A, R-401B, and R-401C are Suva(R) MP39, Suva(R) MP66, and Suva(R) MP52, respectively.

Transport Properties of Suva(R) Refrigerants: Suva(R) HP62, Suva(R) HP80, and Suva(R) HP81, product information report ART-18 (H-49740), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, May 1993 (40 pages with 34 figures, RDB3C03)

This report provides plots and equations for estimation of transport properties for R-402A and R-402B. These refrigerants are zeotropic blends of R-125, R-290 (propane), and R-22, namely R-125/290/22 (60/2/38) and (38/2/60), respectively. The report also covers R-404A, a zeotropic blend of three hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - R-125, R-143a, and R-134a - namely R-125/-143a/134a (44/52/4). Saturated liquid viscosity, thermal conductivity, and heat capacity; vapor viscosity at atmospheric pressure; vapor thermal conductivity at atmospheric and high pressure; vapor heat capacity; and vapor heat capacity ratio (C_p/C_v) are addressed. Most include curves for R-502 for comparison. The plots and equations are repeated in inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units. The equations are based on curve fits of measured data. DuPont's product names for R-402A, R-402B, and R-404A are Suva(R) HP80, Suva(R) HP81, and Suva(R) HP62, respectively.

Vapor Thermal Conductivity Correlation, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 23 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0510)

A correlation is provided to calculate the thermal conductivity of refrigerants, in Btu/hr·ft·°F, in their vapor state as a function of temperature, in °F. Coefficients, based on measurements in the range of 25-70 °C (77-158 °F), are provided for R-123, R-123a, R-124, and R-134a. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

Vapor Pressure, preliminary information bulletin, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 1 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-0511)

An equation is provided to calculate the vapor pressure of refrigerants in psia as a function of temperature in °R. Coefficients are provided for

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R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, and R-143a. The information presented is preliminary and estimated.

MATERIALS COMPATIBILITY

H. J. Borchardt, **New Findings Shed Light on Reactions of Fluorocarbon Refrigerants**, *DuPont Innovation*, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated (DuPont), Wilmington, DE, volume 6, number 2, Winter 1975; republished as bulletin RT-58A, DuPont, May 1979 (6 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, RDB3731)

R-11, R-12, R-13, R-22, R-114, R-115

R. C. Cavestri (Imagination Resources, Incorporated), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Engineering Plastics**, report DOE/CE/23810-15, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, September 1993 with December 1993 revisions (182 pages with 7 figures and 106 tables, available from JMC as RDB4103; type on page 74 is small and may be difficult to read)

This report provides extensive compatibility information on 23 engineering plastics with 10 refrigerants, 7 lubricants, and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. An introduction notes the complexities of both materials selection and application-specific influences, such as changes in environmental conditions and residual molding stresses. A narrative outlines the experimental methods used, including modifications to standard test procedures. Six figures depict the apparatus used in the different tests. The report then presents significant findings. 23 summaries provide generic and trade names for the plastics, the molecular structure if published, a description, and tabular findings for total acid number (TAN), tensile change, and elongation change. The report concludes that the refrigerants and lubricants seemed to have no dramatic effects on most of the plastics tested. Most absorbed some refrigerant and lubricant, which softened the plastics slightly. The most prominent observation was a decrease in tensile strength and elongation due to heating alone. Had this effect not been observed by control tests with air, the study would have concluded that all of the plastics tested were incompatible. In fact, only three (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer, polyphenylene oxide, and polycarbonate) were affected severely enough to be considered incompatible with HFC refrigerants and lubricants. The report also notes

that the analyses would have been clearer with prior annealing and dehydration; special attention is suggested for PET and PBT. Finally, the report notes that some form of extractable component can be obtained whenever any plastic is used with polar refrigerants and lubricants. The plastics included polyphthalamide (Amoco Amodel(R) AD-1000 HS), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer (ABS, GE Cyclo-lac(R) GPM 4700), acetal (DuPont Delrin(R) II 11500), phenolic (Hooker Durez(R)), polyvinylidene fluoride (Atochem Kynar(R) 720), polycarbonate (GE Lexan(R) 161), modified polyphenylene oxide (PPO, GE Noryl(R) 731), polypropylene (Himont Profax(TM) 6331 NW), polyarylsulfone (Amoco Radel(R) A-200), polyethylene terephthalate (PET, DuPont Rynite(R) 530), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS, GE Supec(TM) G401), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, DuPont Teflon(R)), high strength polyamide-imide (PAI, Amoco Torlon(R) 4203L), 12% graphite polyamide-imide (PAI, Amoco Torlon(R) 4301), polyetherimide (PEI, GE Ultem(R) 1000), modified polyetherimide (PEI, GE Ultem(R) CRS 5001), polyaryletherketone (PAEK, BASF Ultrapek(R)), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT, GE Valox(R) 325 PBT), polyimide-DF (PI-DF, DuPont Vespel(R) DF), polyimide-DF-ISO (PI-DF-ISO, DuPont Vespel(R) DF-ISO), poly(aryl ether ether ketone) (PEEK, ICI Victrex(TM) PEEK 450 G), liquid crystal polymer (LCP, Amoco Xydar(R) MG450), and polyamide nylon 6/6 (DuPont Zytel(R) 101). The refrigerants tested included R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, and R-152a. The lubricants, included a mineral oil (MO, BV Associates R0-15); an alkylbenzene (AB, Shrieve Zerol(R) 150); three polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), namely polypropylene glycol butyl monoether (ICI Emkarox(R) VG32), polypropylene glycol diol (Dow P-425), and a modified polyglycol (AlliedSignal BRL-150); and two polyol esters (POEs), namely penta erythritol ester mixed acid (ICI Emkarate(TM) RL 22H, formerly RL 244), and penta erythritol ester branched acid (Henkel Emery(R) 2927-A). Appendices provide further details. The first two list the commercial names of the products tested and summarize the molding specifications and conditions for the plastics. The next comprises seven tables that summarize the changes for immersions in the individual lubricants at 60 and 100 °C (140 and 212 °F). Observations of particulates, cracking, crazing, softening, and color change are presented. Quantitative data are provided for dimensional (length, width, and thickness) and weight changes. Ten tables then summarize corresponding changes following exposures to the refrigerants at room temperature and 60 °C (140 °F) for 14 days. 11 tables summarize the creep modulus of the plastics at 10-300 hours for im-

mersions in air and the 10 refrigerants with POE branched acid. 36 tables summarize physical, tensile, and elongation changes following exposures to refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. The last three appendices document the TANs of thermally aged lubricants with and without plastics, tensile properties of plastics after lubricant immersions, and temperature and dehydrating effects on the plastics.

S. Corr, P. Dowdle, G. Tompsett, R. W. Yost, T. W. Dekleva (ICI Klea), J. Allison, and R. Brutsch (Von Roll Isola, Switzerland), **Compatibility of Non-Metallic Motor Components with R-22 and R-502 Replacement Refrigerants**, seminar presentation (ASHRAE Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, 24 January 1994), ICI Klea, Wilmington, DE, January 1994 (32 pages with 32 presentation charts, available from JMC as RDB4216)

These presentation charts provide information on materials compatibility tests of insulation materials, tapes, resins, laminates, cable sheaths and ties, and plastics for motors for hermetic compressors with refrigerants and lubricants. The tests performed gauged changes in appearance, weight, volume, and hardness following autoclave tests at 130 °C (266 °F) for 14 days. The charts outline the test procedures, provide details (composition and application) of the materials tested, and present the findings. The tested materials included a composite of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) between two polyester felts impregnated with resin (Myoflex PVS), a composite of PET between two pieces of polyamide paper impregnated with resin (Myoflex N), glass fiber tape impregnated with epoxy varnish (Vetroflex 253.13), glass fiber tape impregnated with polyurethane varnish (Vetroflex 253.10), composite of mica paper and glass fabric impregnated with epoxy resin (Samicatherm 366.28), polyester fleece tape impregnated with pigments and flexible epoxy resin (Epoflex 215.01), composite of mica, glass threads, and polyester film with impregnated with acrylic (Filosam 326.52-11), composite of mica, glass threads, and polyester film with impregnated with epoxy (Filosam 326.52-30), composite of mica and glass fabric impregnated with polyester-imide (Samicatherm 366.58 with resin 3308), composite of mica and glass fabric and polyester film impregnated with polybutadiene resin (Isomica 326.04), and composite of mica and glass fabric and polycarbonate film impregnated with polybutadiene resin (Isomica 326.95-66) insulations. They also included unsaturated polyester-imide resin containing styrene as a thinner (resin 3316), solventless unsaturated polyester-imide resin (resin 3305), unsaturated polyester-imide resin without styrene (resin 3350), modified epoxy resin with little solvent (resin 3405), and modified unsatu-

rated polyester-imide without styrene (resin 3360) winding resins. They also included modified cross-linked polyolefin (Exar-500) and diacetate fibers, PET film, and polyamide paper coated with polyester/polyurethane (2MN-180) lead wires; silicone rubber and synthetic yarn braid impregnated with polyurethane (Siwo-Kul) cable; stabilized rayon impregnated with resin (RT8) tying tape; impregnated polyester braid (Siligaine) cable sleeving; polyester nonwoven fleece impregnated with carbon particles conductive tape; polyester fabric impregnated with silicone carbide and epoxy resin semiconductive tape; woven glass cloth laminated with epoxy resin (G11) dielectric laminate; and woven glass cloth laminated with polyester resin (GP03) laminate for terminal boards. They also included the modified polyester (Thermex 180 PZ/2), polyester-imide coated with polyamide-imide (Thermex 200 PZ/2), two modified polyester-imide (Thermex 305-1 and 305-2), modified polyester-imide coated with polyamide-imide (Thermex 306), two self bonding, modified polyamide-imide (Thermibond 158 and 164) enameled motor winding wires; hard phenolic resin (Varnih 2004 HFP), modified alkyd polyester resin (Varnih 2005 HFP), and modified polyester-imide resin (Varnih 2053 HFP) winding varnishes; glass filament fused with synthetic yarn (Daglas) for use with enameled wire; polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) for gaskets, seals, and insulation; polyamide (nylon 6,6) molding material; and polybutyl terephthalate (PBT) for electrical terminal blocks. These 40 materials were tested with neat R-22, R-32, R-134a, and R-32/134a (30/70); R-22 with mineral oil (MO, Witco Suniso(R) 3GS); R-32 and R-32/134a with two ester lubricants (ICI Emkarate(TM) 68S and 32S); and R-22 with an ester (ICI Emkarate(TM) 32S). Eight tables present subjective observations ("ok" or "x") after exposures. 16 figures then show the weight, volume, and hardness changes as percentages. A final chart present three conclusions: 1) the materials generally performed as well or better in the hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)/ester exposures than in R-22/MO, 2) HFCs and esters appear compatible with many motor materials, and 3) accelerated thermal aging can be harsher than actual application.

S. Corr, T. W. Dekleva, P. Dowdle, G. Tompsett (ICI Klea), J. Allison, and R. Brutsch (Von Roll Isola, Switzerland), **Compatibility of Non-Metallic Motor Components with R22 and R502 Replacement Refrigerants**, *Proceedings: Electrical Electronics Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing and Coil Winding Conference (EEIC/ICWA)*, Rosemont, IL, pages 507-512, October 1993 (6 pages with 20 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A24)

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This paper presents materials compatibility data for motor insulation materials with hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants R-32, R-125, and R-134a and a neopentyl polyol ester lubricant (ICI Emkarate(TM), a mixed acid pentaerythritol ester). An introduction and table explain the need for HFCs to replace R-22 and R-502 and the associated need to change lubricants from traditional mineral oils. The tests performed gauged changes in appearance, volume, hardness, and weight following autoclave tests at 130 °C (266 °F) for 14 days at autogenous pressures; moisture content also was determined prior to the tests. The paper outlines the test procedures, provides details (composition and application) on the materials tested, and present the findings. The tested materials included a composite of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) between two polyester felts impregnated with resin (Myoflex PVS), a composite of PET between two pieces of polyamide paper impregnated with resin (Myoflex N), glass fiber tape impregnated with epoxy varnish (Vetroflex 253.13), glass fiber tape impregnated with polyurethane varnish (Vetroflex 253.10), composite of mica paper and glass fabric impregnated with epoxy resin (Samicatherm 366.28), polyester fleece tape impregnated with pigments and flexible epoxy resin (Epoflex 215.01), composite of mica, glass threads, and polyester film with impregnated with acrylic (Filosam 326.52-11), composite of mica, glass threads, and polyester film with impregnated with epoxy (Filosam 326.52-30), composite of mica and glass fabric impregnated with polyester-imide (Samicatherm 366.58 with resin 3308), composite of mica and glass fabric and polyester film impregnated with polybutadiene resin (Isomica 326.04), and composite of mica and glass fabric and polycarbonate film impregnated with polybutadiene resin (Isomica 326.95-66) insulations. They also included unsaturated polyester-imide resin containing styrene as a thinner (resin 3316), solventless unsaturated polyester-imide resin (resin 3305), unsaturated polyester-imide resin without styrene (resin 3350), modified epoxy resin with little solvent (resin 3405), and modified unsaturated polyester-imide without styrene (resin 3360) winding resins. They also included modified cross-linked polyolefin (Exar-500) and diacetate fibers, PET film, and polyamide paper coated with polyester/polyurethane (2MN-180) lead wires; silicone rubber and synthetic yarn braid impregnated with polyurethane (Siwo-Kul) cable; stabilized rayon impregnated with resin (RT8) tying tape; impregnated polyester braid (Siligaine) cable sleeving; polyester nonwoven fleece impregnated with carbon particles conductive tape; polyester fabric impregnated with silicone carbide and epoxy resin semiconductive tape; woven glass cloth laminated with

epoxy resin (G11) dielectric laminate; and woven glass cloth laminated with polyester resin (GP03) laminate for terminal boards. They also included theic modified polyester (Thermex 180 PZ/2), polyester-imide coated with polyamide-imide (Thermex 200 PZ/2), two modified polyester-imide (Thermex 305-1 and 305-2), modified polyester-imide coated with polyamide-imide (Thermex 306), two self bonding, modified polyamide-imide (Thermibond 158 and 164) enameled motor winding wires; hard phenolic resin (Varnih 2004 HFP), modified alkyd polyester resin (Varnih 2005 HFP), and modified polyester-imide resin (Varnih 2053 HFP) winding varnishes; glass filament fused with synthetic yarn (Daglas) for use with enameled wire; polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) for gaskets, seals, and insulation; polyamide (nylon 6.6) molding material; and polybutyl terephthalate (PBT) for electrical terminal blocks. These 40 materials were tested with neat R-22, R-32, R-134a, and R-32/134a (30/70); R-22 with mineral oil (MO, Witco Suniso(R) 3GS); R-32 and R-32/-134a with two ester lubricants (ICI Emkarate(TM) 68S and 32S); and R-22 with two same esters. A tables presents subjective observations ("ok" or "x") after exposures. 20 figures then show the hardness, volume, weight changes as percentages. The paper concludes that the materials appeared to perform as well or better in the HFC and HFC/ester exposures as in R-22 and R-22/MO. Incomplete data for R-125 and R-125/ester suggests comparable behavior to that with R-32 and R-134a. The paper comments further on the harshness of the tests and resulting impacts on resins and cables.

R. G. Doerr and S. A. Kujak (The Trane Company), **Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants with Varnished Magnet Wire**, *Proceedings: Electrical Electronics Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing and Coil Winding Conference (EEIC/ICWA)*, Rosemont, IL, pages 513-517, October 1993; republished as paper DOE/23810-23, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (5 pages with 4 tables, available form JMC as RDB3A22)

This paper summarizes an investigation (see RDB3857) of the effects of 11 refrigerants and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations on varnished magnet wires for hermetic compressor motors. The introduction discusses refrigerant compatibility with polymeric insulation material, citing absorption and extraction as the primary modes of interaction. It notes that absorption may change the dielectric strength or physical integrity. Absorption can cause excessive swelling, softening, or decreased strength. Rapid desorption may cause blisters, crazing, surface craters, delamination, or bubbles within

the insulating materials. Extraction of materials may result in a range of effects from embrittlement to complete dissolution. Extraction and dissolution, in turn, may cause other components to stick or lead to clogging of passage such as capillary tubes. A table gives the change in weight of varnish disks following 500 hour exposures in the refrigerants (and nitrogen as a control) and a subsequent air bake. Three additional tables summarize change in bond, burnout, and dielectric strength following similar exposures of varnish-coated magnet wire. The paper notes that absorption of R-123 by most motor materials was higher than for other refrigerants. However, absorption of R-22, R-32, R-134, and R-152a followed by desorption, at higher temperatures, resulted in greater damage. These results suggest that high internal pressures and the desorption rate are as important as the amount of refrigerant absorbed. These changes decreased bond strength by as much as 95%, dielectric strength by as much as 70%, and decreased the physical integrity of the materials. Polyester-glass served magnet wire showed the highest burnout resistance and was influenced less by the refrigerants. Of the refrigerants tested, R-22 produced the greatest effects on the motor materials. Because R-22 has an excellent reliability history with many of them, the article concludes that the alternative refrigerants tested are expected to be compatible with most materials. Exposures were at 90 °C (194 °F) for R-22, R-123, R-124, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, and R-152a; R-32, R-125, R-143a were tested at 60 °C (140 °F) and R-245ca at 121 °C (250 °F). The varnishes included two solvent epoxies (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475 EH and 923), a solvent epoxy phenolic (Sterling^(R) Y-390 PG), 93% solids epoxy (Sterling^(R) ER-610), and 100% solids VPI epoxy (Sterling^(R) Y-833), and water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy^(R) 800). The magnet wires included a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze 2000), a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide and epoxy saturated glass, and polyester imide overcoated with polyamide-imide, though the paper presents data only for the first.

R. G. Doerr and S. A. Kujak (The Trane Company), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Motor Materials**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 8, pages 42-47, August 1983 (6 pages with 3 tables, RDB3A04)

This article summarizes a detailed investigation (see RDB3857) of the effects of 11 refrigerants and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations on 24 insulating materials for hermetic compressor

motors. The introduction identifies absorption, extraction, and/or chemical dissolution as the primary deterioration mechanisms. It notes that absorption may change the dielectric strength or physical integrity or cause excessive swelling, softening, or decreased strength. Rapid desorption may cause blisters, crazing, surface craters, delamination, or bubbles within the insulating materials. Extraction of materials may result in a range of effects from embrittlement to complete dissolution. Extraction and dissolution, in turn, may cause other components to stick or lead to clogging of passage such as capillary tubes. Three tables classify motor materials as *compatible*, indicating a *concern*, or *incompatible* with pure refrigerants or refrigerant/lubricant mixtures. The effects of the pure refrigerants generally were greater than in combination with lubricants. The article notes that absorption of R-123 was higher than for other refrigerants by most motor materials. However, absorption of R-22, R-32, R-134, and R-152a followed by desorption, at higher temperatures, resulted in greater damage. These results suggest that high internal pressures and the desorption rate are as important as the amount of refrigerant absorbed. These changes decreased bond strength by as much as 95%, dielectric strength by as much as 70%, and decreased the physical integrity of the materials. Magnet wire with polyester-glass serving showed the highest burnout resistance and was influenced less by the refrigerants. Of the refrigerants tested, R-22 produced the greatest effects on the motor materials. Because R-22 has an excellent reliability history with many of them, the article concludes that the alternative refrigerants tested are expected to be compatible with most materials. The refrigerants tested included R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, and R-245ca. The lubricants included mineral oil (Witco Suniso^(R) 3GS), alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol^(R) 150), polyol ester (POE) mixed acid (ICI Emkarate^(TM) RL 22H, formerly RL 244), POE branched acid (Henkel Emery^(R) 2927), a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) butyl monoether (ICI Emkarox^(R) VG32), modified PAG (AlliedSignal BRL-150), and a PAG diol (Dow Chemical P425). The varnishes included two solvent epoxies (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475 EH and 923), a solvent epoxy phenolic (Sterling^(R) Y-390 PG), 93% solids epoxy (Sterling^(R) ER-610), and 100% solids VPI epoxy (Sterling^(R) Y-833), and water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy^(R) 800). The magnet wires included a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze 2000), a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide and epoxy saturated glass (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze Daglass 2000), and

polyester imide overcoated with polyamide-imide (Phelps Dodge / Schenectady Chemical). The sheet insulations tested were Westinghouse Nomex-Mylar-Nomex^(R), Westinghouse Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R), DuPont Mylar^(R) 900 MO, DuPont Nomex^(R) 410, DuPont Nomex^(R) Mica 418, and ICI Melinex^(R) 228. The spiral-wrapped sheet insulations tested were Insulations Sales Nomex^(R), Mylar^(R), and Nomex-Mylar^(R). The lead wires tested were A. O. Smith Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R) and Dacron-Teflon-Dacron^(R). Other materials tested were woven glass tape (Carolina Narrow Heat Cleaned Fiberglass), heat shrinkable braided polyester tape (Electrolock), and glass-acrylic tape (Essex Permacel P247), and polyester tie cord (Ludlow Textiles).

R. G. Doerr and S. A. Kujak (The Trane Company), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Motor Materials**, final report DOE/CE/23810-13 volume I, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (166 pages with 118 tables, available from JMC as RDB3857)

This report presents very detailed compatibility information for 24 materials used in hermetic compressor motors with 11 refrigerants and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. Volume I outlines the project, documents the test procedures, identifies the materials tested, discusses the findings, and provides both compatibility charts (yes, *concern*, *incompatible*) and summary tables of measured results. Companion volumes (see RDB3858 and RDB3859) supply the recorded data (approximately 40,000 measurements) for the exposures, and an unpublished volume contains photographs of the motor materials after exposures. The report concludes that the alternative refrigerants tested are expected to be compatible with most materials. This finding is based on comparisons to R-22, which produced the greatest effects on motor materials, but has an excellent reliability history with many of them. The report notes that absorption of R-123 by most motor materials was higher than for other refrigerants. However, absorption of R-22, R-32, R-134, and R-152a followed by desorption, at higher temperatures, resulted in greater damage. These results suggest that high internal pressures and the desorption rate are as important as the amount of refrigerant absorbed. Desorption caused blisters, cracks, internal bubbles, and delamination in some materials. These changes decreased bond strength by as much as 95%, dielectric strength by as much as 70%, and decreased the physical integrity of the materials. Magnet wire with polyester-glass serving showed the highest burnout resistance and was influenced less by the refrigerants. The refrigerant-lubricant combinations generally had less

effect on the motor materials than the pure refrigerants. The refrigerants tested included R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, and R-245ca. The lubricants included mineral oil (Witco Suniso^(R) 3GS), alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol^(R) 150), polyol ester (POE) mixed acid (ICI Emkarate^(TM) RL 22H, formerly RL 244), POE branched acid (Henkel Emery^(R) 2927), a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) butyl monoether (ICI Emkarox^(R) VG32), modified PAG (AlliedSignal BRL-150), and a PAG diol (Dow Chemical P425). The varnishes included two solvent epoxies (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475 EH and 923), a solvent epoxy phenolic (Sterling^(R) Y-390 PG), 93% solids epoxy (Sterling^(R) ER-610), and 100% solids VPI epoxy (Sterling^(R) Y-833), and water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy^(R) 800). The magnet wires included a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze 2000), a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide and epoxy saturated glass (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze Daglass 2000), and polyester imide overcoated with polyamide-imide (Phelps Dodge / Schenectady Chemical). The sheet insulations tested were Westinghouse Nomex-Mylar-Nomex^(R), Westinghouse Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R), DuPont Mylar^(R) 900 MO, DuPont Nomex^(R) 410, DuPont Nomex^(R) Mica 418, and ICI Melinex^(R) 228. The spiral-wrapped sheet insulations tested were Insulations Sales Nomex^(R), Mylar^(R), and Nomex-Mylar^(R). The lead wires tested were A. O. Smith Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R) and Dacron-Teflon-Dacron^(R). Other materials tested were woven glass tape (Carolina Narrow Heat Cleaned Fiberglass), heat shrinkable braided polyester tape (Electrolock), and glass-acrylic tape (Essex Permacel P247), and polyester tie cord (Ludlow Textiles).

R. G. Doerr and S. A. Kujak (The Trane Company), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Motor Materials - Effects of Refrigerant Exposures on Motor Materials**, final report DOE/CE/23810-13 volume II, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (270 pages with 234 tables, available from JMC as RDB3858)

This report provides detailed compatibility information for 24 materials used in hermetic compressor motors with 11 refrigerants and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. Volume II contains the recorded measurements before exposures, after exposures to the pure refrigerants, and before and after a subsequent 24-hour bake out, at 150 °C (302 °F), to remove absorbed refrigerant. The refrigerants tested included R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, and R-245ca.

All exposures were at 90 °C (194 °F) except for R-32 and R-125 at 60 °C (140 °F) and R-145ca at 121 °C (250 °F). The effects of heat alone were gauged by similar exposure to nitrogen (R-728) at both 60 and 90 °C (140 and 194 °F). The data are organized into 13 appendices for nitrogen at each exposure temperature and for each refrigerant. Each appendix contains 18 detailed tables providing measurements before and after exposures and before and after bake out; visual observations also are indicated. Triplicate measurements, except for weights, and average results are indicated for each test. Bond strength is compared to unexposed values for dipped coats of each of six varnishes on each of three magnet wires. The magnet wires included a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze 2000), a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide-imide and epoxy saturated glass (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze Daglass 2000), and polyester-imide overcoated with polyamide-imide (Phelps Dodge / Schenectady Chemical). The varnishes included two solvent epoxies (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475 EH and 923), a solvent epoxy phenolic (Sterling^(R) Y-390 PG), 93% solids epoxy (Sterling^(R) ER-610), and 100% solids VPI epoxy (Sterling^(R) Y-833), and waterborne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy^(R) 800). Burnout resistance and dielectric strength are compared to unexposed values for each varnish on each of the magnet wires and also to unvarnished specimens. Weight change is reported for exposed disks of the varnishes. Weight, tensile strength, elongation, and dielectric strength are compared to unexposed values for six sheet insulations (Westinghouse Nomex-Mylar-Nomex^(R), Westinghouse Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R), DuPont Mylar^(R) MO, DuPont Nomex^(R) 410, DuPont Nomex^(R) Mica 418, and ICI Melinex^(R) 228). Weight change is tabulated for Insulations Sales Nomex^(R), Mylar^(R), and Nomex-Mylar^(R) spiral-wrapped sleeving insulation. Changes in weight and dielectric strength are presented for A. O. Smith Dacron-Mylar-Dacron^(R) and Dacron-Teflon-Dacron^(R) lead wire insulations. Weight and breaking load changes are supplied for woven glass tape (Carolina Narrow), heat shrinkable braided polyester tape (Electrolock), glass-acrylic tape (Essex Permacel P247), and polyester tie cord (Ludlow Textiles). [see RDB-3857 for a summary and RDB3859 for data on exposures to the refrigerant-lubricant combinations]

R. G. Doerr and S. A. Kujak (The Trane Company), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Motor Materials**, final report DOE/CE/23810-13 volume III, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, May

1993 (370 pages with 324 tables, available from JMC as RDB3859)

This report provides detailed compatibility information for 24 materials used in hermetic compressor motors with 11 refrigerants and 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. Volume III contains the recorded measurements before exposures, after exposures to the refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, and before and after a subsequent 24-hour bake out at 150 °C (302 °F), to remove absorbed refrigerant. The measurements are tabulated for exposures at 127 °C (260 °F) to 17 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. R-22 was tested with mineral oil (Witco Suniso^(R) 3GS). R-124, R-142b, and R-152a were tested with alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol^(R) 150). R-134a was tested with a polyol ester (POE) mixed acid (ICI Emkarate^(TM) RL 22H, formerly RL 244); and R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-245ca with a POE branched acid (Henkel Emery^(R) 2927 ISO 32). R-32, R-125, and R-134a were tested with a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) butyl monoether (ICI Emkarox^(R) VG32); R-125 and R-134a with a modified PAG (AlliedSignal BRL-150); and R-134a with a PAG diol (Dow Chemical P425). The effects of heat alone were gauged by similar exposure to nitrogen (R-728). The data are organized into 18 appendices, covering nitrogen and for each refrigerant. Each appendix contains 18 detailed tables providing measurements before and after exposures and before and after bake out; visual observations also are indicated. Triplicate measurements, except for weights, and average results are indicated for each test. Bond strength is compared to unexposed values for dipped coats of each of six varnishes on each of three magnet wires. The magnet wires included a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide imide (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze 2000), a modified polyester base overcoated with polyamide-imide and epoxy saturated glass (Phelps Dodge Armored Poly-Thermaleze Daglass 2000), and polyester-imide overcoated with polyamide-imide (Phelps Dodge / Schenectady Chemical). The varnishes included two solvent epoxies (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475 EH and 923), a solvent epoxy phenolic (Sterling^(R) Y-390 PG), 93% solids epoxy (Sterling^(R) ER-610), and 100% solids VPI epoxy (Sterling^(R) Y-833), and waterborne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy^(R) 800). Burnout resistance and dielectric strength are compared to unexposed values for each varnish on each of the magnet wires and also to unvarnished specimens. Weight change is reported for exposed disks of the varnishes. Weight, tensile strength, elongation, and dielectric strength are compared to unexposed values for six sheet insulations (Westinghouse Nomex-Mylar-No-

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mex(R), Westinghouse Dacron-Mylar-Dacron(R), DuPont Mylar(R) MO, DuPont Nomex(R) 410, DuPont Nomex(R) Mica 418, and ICI Melinex(R) 228). Weight change is tabulated for Insulations Sales Nomex(R), Mylar(R), and Nomex-Mylar(R) spiral-wrapped sleeving insulation. Changes in weight and dielectric strength are presented for A. O. Smith Dacron-Mylar-Dacron(R) and Dacron-Teflon-Dacron(R) lead wire insulations. Weight and breaking load changes are supplied for woven glass tape (Carolina Narrow), heat shrinkable braided polyester tape (Electrolock), glass-acrylic tape (Essex Permacel P247), and polyester tie cord (Ludlow Textiles). [see RDB-3857 for a summary and RDB3858 for data on exposures to the neat refrigerants]

R. C. Downing, **Aluminum and the "Freon" Refrigerants**, bulletin D-52, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, June 1959 (RDB4113)

H. L. Emmons (A. O. Smith Corporation), **Latest Technology for Hermetic Motor Insulation Testing - Part 2, Magnet Wire Overload**, *Insulation*, pages 57-61, September 1967 (RDB2510)

J. E. Field (Spausch Associates, Incorporated), **Sealed Tube Comparisons of the Compatibility of Desiccants with Refrigerants and Lubricants**, *Proceedings of the 45th Annual International Appliance Technical Conference*, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, May 1994; republished as paper DOE/CE/23810-40B, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, May 1994 (12 pages with 6 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB4514)

This paper introduces an ongoing study to determine the compatibility of 16 desiccants with 13 refrigerant-lubricant combinations. It reports results for two molecular sieves in R-12, R-32, and R-134a with associated lubricants. Two tables identify the desiccants and refrigerant-lubricant systems to be examined. The desiccants are tested by exposures in sealed, glass tubes with aluminum, copper, and steel catalysts. The resulting liquid and gas phases as well as the desiccants are then examined for changes. The paper outlines the preparation and analysis methods, including experimental procedures rejected based on preliminary testing. Representative chromatograms are presented for a 4A molecular sieve aged in R-134a with a polyol ester (POE) lubricant, a pentaerythritol ester mixed acid (POE-MA), and for the aged liquid phase. Summary test results also are tabulated for both 3A and 4A molecular sieves in R-12 with mineral oil (MO) and for R-32 and R-134a with POE-MA. The tables present liquid color, copper plating, solids formation, crush strength, fraction of reacted refrigerant

based on gas chromatography, fluoride and chloride ion content in the liquid phase and retained in the desiccant, total acid number, and organic acid retained in the desiccant. Data are provided for the original specimens as well as after aging with both 50 and 1000 ppm of added moisture. Four figures illustrate the findings of organic acid and halide analyses for the two desiccants. After discussing the results, the paper concludes that none of the molecular sieves tested are compatible with R-32, but that the halide acid anions are largely contained by the desiccant for R-12 and R-134a. The paper notes that this retention of reactive species indicates that traditional analysis lubricant and refrigerant form operating systems may not reveal the true states of systems. It suggests that the desiccants also should be analyzed.

J. E. Field (Spausch Associates, Incorporated), **Sealed Tube Comparisons of the Compatibility of Desiccants with Refrigerants and Lubricants**, report DOE/CE/23810-33B, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1994 (80 pages with 35 figures and 40 tables, available from JMC as RDB4429)

This progress report presents the interim findings of a study to determine the compatibility of desiccants with refrigerant-lubricant combinations, using sealed-tube tests with aluminum, copper, and steel catalysts. The report generally identifies the test materials, outlines the preparation and analysis methods, and summarizes the desiccant specifications. The moisture content and contaminants of the refrigerants specimens and the moisture content, total acid number, and ion content of the lubricants are tabulated. A table for each desiccant summarizes findings before and after aging, with both 50 and 1000 ppm of added moisture. These results include liquid color, copper plating, solids formation, crush strength, fraction of reacted refrigerant based on gas chromatography, fluoride and chloride ion content in the liquid phase and retained in the desiccant, total acid number, and organic acid retained in the desiccant. The 16 desiccants include samples from two suppliers for each of eight types, namely: 3A and 4A molecular sieves, alumina, silica gel, and four core types. They include 10-25% molecular sieve and alumina with carbon and 15-30% molecular sieve and alumina without carbon, each with type 3A and 4A molecular sieves. The lubricants include a naphthenic mineral oil (MO), alkylbenzene (AB), and two classes of polyol ester (POE) lubricants - pentaerythritol ester branched acid (POE-BA) and pentaerythritol ester mixed acid (POE-MA). Compatibility data are being obtained for each of the desiccants with 13 refrigerant-lubricant combina-

tions: R-11, R-12, R-22, and R-123 with MO; R-32, R-125, and R-134a with both POE-BA and POE-MA; R-124 with AB; R-143a with POE-BA; and R-152a with AB (or with POE-MA). The progress report provides results for six of the bead type desiccants in R-12/MO. Detailed results are appended for each of these desiccants, including ion chromatograms and tabular crush strength data.

G. R. Hamed, R. H. Seiple, and O. Taikum (University of Akron), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Elastomers**, report DOE/CE-23810-14, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1994 (538 pages with 519 figures and 117 tables, available from JMC as RDB4501)

This report provides extensive data on the swell behavior of 95 elastomeric gasket and seal materials in 10 refrigerants and 7 lubricants. It also details tensile strength, hardness, weight, and dimensional changes for 25 selected elastomers after thermal aging in refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. The report describes the selections as well as sample verifications for the elastomers, refrigerants, and lubricant. It then discusses resistance to solvent uptake - and resultant swell - based on the degree of crosslinking, the degree of interaction with a solvent (based on the Flory-Rehner equation), the roles of cure level and filler content, and tradeoffs with hardness and brittleness. R-123 generally resulted in the greatest swelling, but EPDM/PP/TPE, butyl rubber/PP TPE, and several vendor-supplied compositions swelled little in this refrigerant. The HFCs generally gave much less swelling than the HCFCs, though the fluoroelastomers and fluorosilicones exhibit high swelling in them. Some vendor compositions are identified that resisted swelling in all refrigerants and lubricants tested. The refrigerants tested included both hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs R-22, R-123, R-124, and R-142b) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a). The lubricants included a naphthenic mineral oil (MO, Witco Suniso(R) 3GS), alkylbenzene (AB, Shrieve Zerol(R) 150), and three polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), namely a polypropylene glycol butyl monoether (ICI Emkarox(R)), a polypropylene glycol diol (Dow P425), and a modified polyglycol (AlliedSignal BRL-150). Two polyol ester (POE) lubricants also were included, namely a penta erythritol ester branched acid (Henkel Emery(R) 2927-A) and a penta erythritol ester mixed acid (ICI Emkarate(TM) RL 22H, formerly RL 244). Appendices describe the test methodology and identify the elastomer formulations. They include polyisoprene (Natsyn(TM) 2200), polychloroprene (Neoprene(TM) W), isobutyl isoprene (Polysar Butyl),

bromobutyl (Polysar X2), chlorobutyl 1068, styrene butadiene rubber (SBR 1502 and Stereon 730A and 840A), nitrile (Chemigum(TM) N206, N300, N615B, and N917), hydrogenated nitrile (Polysar Tomac(TM) A3850 and A4555), fluoroelastomers (DuPont Viton(R) A, B, and GF), fluorinated/chlorinated rubber (KEL-F(TM) 3700), epichlorohydrin homopolymer (Hydrin(TM) H-65), epichlorohydrin copolymer (Hydrin(TM) C-65 and T-75), methyl vinyl silicone (SE-33(TM)), dimethyl silicone (SE-436U(TM)), methyl vinyl phenyl silicone (SE-565U(TM)) silicone (SE-3808U(TM)), fluorinated silicone (LS-63U(TM)), EPDM/polypropylene thermoplastic elastomer (TPE, Santoprene(TM) 201-87, 201-73, 203-40, and 203-50), nitrile/polypropylene TPE (Geolast(TM) 701-87, 701-80, and 701-40), copolyester TPE (Hytrel(TM) 4056, 5526, G6356, and 7246), polysulfide rubber (FA(TM) and ST(TM)), polyurethane (Airthane(TM) PET-95A and PET-60D, Cyanaprene(TM) A-8 and D-55, Millathane(TM) 76, and E-34), chlorosulfonated polyethylene (Hypalon(TM) 20, 40, and 4085), ethylene propylene (EPM, Vistalon(TM) 404 and 707), ethylene acrylic (Vamac(TM) G and B-124MB), chlorinated polyethylenes (Dow CM0136(TM) and 4211P(TM)), ethylene propylene diene (EPDM, Royalene(TM) 552, 525, and 359), and EPDM/butyl TPE (Trefsin(TM)). Another appendix identifies ten gasket materials supplied by ARTI including filled chloroprene (Precision Rubber 2167), acrylonitrile (Precision Rubber 7507), neoprene (Garlock 2930), non-asbestos (Armstrong N-8092, Specialty Paperboard NI-2085G, Victopac 69, and Klinger C-4401), nitrile-aramid (Specialty Paperboard 2099), fluorocarbon (Parker V747-75), and neoprene (Green Tweed 956). 95 tables present data on swell after immersions of 1, 3, and 14 days, weight change after 14 days, diameter and weight after removal, and shore hardness after 1 day of drying. 18 figures for each refrigerant and lubricant illustrate diameter changes for the exposed elastomers. Oscillating disk rheometer (OCR) curves are provided for 68 curable elastomers and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) plots for 94 elastomers. Physical property data before exposures also are given, including modulus, tensile strength elongation at break, and hardness. Infrared (IR) and gas chromatographic (GC) analyses are summarized for the refrigerants and lubricants. A set of tables then identifies the specific refrigerant-lubricant combinations tested and changes in weight, width, thickness, tensile strength, and hardness after aging; the changes in tensile strength also are plotted.

G. R. Hamed and R. H. Seiple (University of Akron), **Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Elastomers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American So-

ciety of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 8, pages 173-176, August 1983 (4 pages with 4 tables, RDB3A05)

This article summarizes swell measurements for elastomer compounds comprising various base polymers, filler contents, and cure systems (see RDB3202). The introduction distinguishes between highly-filled gaskets, which require significant compressive forces to be effective, and more elastic polymers, which depend on internal restoring forces to seal mating components. The article outlines swell measurements on nearly 100 elastomers after submersion in refrigerants and lubricants for 14 days at 60 °C (140 °F). It identifies a second phase of the research, to determine strength retention following extended exposures, for materials found to best resist swelling. The article reviews the theoretical background for solvent uptake and interaction, based on the degree of crosslinking and filling in the material structure. Swell behavior is qualitatively (good or poor) tabulated for common elastomer classes, including polyisoprene, silicone, polychloroprene, thermoplastic elastomer (TPE), butyl rubber, polysulfide rubber, styrene butadiene rubber (SBR), polyurethane, nitrile, chlorosulfonated and chlorinated polyethylene (PE), fluorinated rubber, epichlorohydrin, ethylene propylene rubber (EPR), ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), and ethylene acrylic. A number of gasket materials supplied by industry also were examined. The refrigerants included both hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs R-22, R-123, R-124, and R-142b) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a). The lubricants included a naphthenic mineral oil, alkylbenzene, and three polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), namely a polypropylene glycol butyl monoether, a polypropylene glycol diol, and a modified polyglycol. Two polyol ester (POE) lubricants also are included, namely a penta erythritol ester branched acid and a penta erythritol ester mixed acid. The article notes that R-123 generally gave the greatest swelling and HFCs, as a group, the least. Some industrial gasket samples resisted swelling in all refrigerants. The lubricants that showed the most swell for the greatest number of elastomers were mineral oil and alkylbenzene. Outgassing of high pressure refrigerants (e.g., R-22, R-32, and R-125) following exposures may produce surface cracking, surface bubbling, and internal flaws. The article notes that gaskets using a wider, less-expensive range of polymers may be engineered for HFCs because of the limited swell found with them.

J. P. Harrington and R. J. Ward, **Polyester Film Insulation for Hermetic Motors**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 1, number 4, pages 75 ff, April 1959 (RDB-2302)

J. E. Korleski (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **The Performance of PET Motor Insulation in CFC-Free Refrigerant Systems**, *Proceedings of the 20th Electrical Electronics Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing and Coil Winding Conference* (EEIC/ICWA, Boston, MA, 7-10 October 1991), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), New York, NY, page 190, 1991 (RDB3C15)

The rapid conversion to chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) free refrigerants has prompted reexamination of the performance of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) insulating materials in the presence of the new refrigerant-lubricant systems. Several PET motor films were subjected to sealed-tube aging tests in the presence of CFC-free refrigerants and lubricants. The effects of the type of lubricant, level of moisture, temperature, and time on the physical properties of the motor films were examined. The factors which dominate the motor film's performance were considered. The performance of the films in sealed-tube tests was compared to their performance in other aging tests, such as hydrolytic stability, thermal aging at 160 °C (320 °F), and oligomer extraction, to obtain a correlation of the later test's relative predictive value.

G. A. Lamont and H. Kumar (APV Baker Therm Division), **Advances in Elastomer Materials for Use in Plate Heat Exchangers**, 29th National Heat Transfer Conference (Atlanta, GA, 8-11 August 1993), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, 1993 (RDB3B68)

S. Nishizaki and A. Muramoto, **Evaluation of Hermetic Motor Insulation Systems**, *Proceedings of the Ninth Electrical Insulation Conference*, Boston, MA, pages 250-253, 1969 (RDB2918)

F. J. Norton, **Rates of Thermal Decomposition**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 65, number 9, pages 33 ff, September 1957 (RDB4114)

H. M. Parmelee (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **Sealed-Tube Stability Tests on Refrigeration Materials**, paper 1924, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA,

volume 71, part 1, pages 154-161 and 167-168, January 1965 (10 pages with 29 tables, RDB0013)

This paper summarizes an investigation into the stability of fluorocarbon refrigerants alone and in the presence of oils, metals, nonmetallic components of refrigeration systems, and residual cleaning and degreasing agents. It is based on sealed-tube stability tests, performed at elevated temperatures, for periods as long as three years. Results are reported for R-11, R-12, R-13B1, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-124, R-216, R-C318, R-500, and R-502. The testing included examination of decomposition products, specifically including the fraction converted into other refrigerants. The metals tested included aluminum, brass, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, mercury, steel, and zinc. The effects of selected additives and inhibitors, including phenyl alpha naphthylamine, molybdenum disulfide, and tricresyl phosphate (TCP), also were examined. The paper concludes that the life of a system should be longer if made chemically simpler, because every added material provides a possibility of increased chemical reactions.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Materials Compatibility Concerns for Refrigerator-Freezers - A Historic Perspective and a Look to the Future**, paper 3.2, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 39-44, February 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, preprint available from JMC as RDB3116)

The paper traces compatibility concerns for refrigerator-freezers, from historic use of R-764 (sulfur dioxide) and R-40 (methyl chloride) to present use of R-12. Sludge deposition with oils led to an oil-free, belt-driven model, using R-764, as early as 1913. R-764 achieved 90% penetration around 1925, but was limited to open-drive compressors. The driving force for hermetic systems was the problem of leaks, particularly with sulfur dioxide. Identification of an appropriate lubricant led to introduction of hermetic compressors. The initial solution was a highly refined mineral oil, referred to as *white oil*. The paper reviews introduction of R-40 in the 1930s, in both open and hermetic compressors, reaching a peak of 20% penetration. It avoided subatmospheric operation, thereby eliminating introduction of air and moisture. The required compressor displacement was smaller, discharge temperatures much lower, and compatibility with mineral oils higher; but it was flammable and toxic. Incompatibility with aluminum, particularly in dry systems, led to de-

mise of R-40 use. R-12 came in as the successor fluid in the late 1930s, though the paper also cites early use of R-21 and R-114. R-12 became dominant because of its thermodynamic properties, positive pressure operation, full miscibility with mineral oils, and compatibility with metals and other materials of construction. Compatibility problems resulted later, in seeking smaller compressors and associated increases in discharge temperatures. The paper briefly outlines the resolution of these problems. It then turns to recent environmental concerns with chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants, and introduction of R-134a. Compatibility issues are discussed, with emphasis on lubricant interactions. Tables are included to summarize the effects of temperature and metals (steel, copper, and aluminum) on decomposition for both polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and polyol ester (POE) lubricants. The role of metal passivation is outlined, particularly for POEs with steel. Chemical reactivity, miscibility, solubility, lubricity, suitability with motor materials, and contaminant issues are reviewed. The paper cites consideration of R-152a, particularly in developing countries, and future refrigerant candidates. Compatibility is indicated as manageable with R-152a, partly based on experience with R-500 of which it is a component; flammability is cited as a concern. The paper concludes by noting the role of the Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program.

M. S. Sefton, S. V. Mortlock, M. A. Harding (ICI Films) S. Corr, and G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited, UK), **Polyester Insulation Materials, HFC Refrigerants, and Ester Lubricants**, *Proceedings: Electrical Electronics Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing and Coil Winding Conference (EEIC/ICWA)*, Rosemont, IL, pages 505-506, October 1993 (2 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, RDB3A23)

This paper presents compatibility tests of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) insulating materials with R-32, R-125, and R-134a with mixed-acid, polyol ester (POE) lubricants (ICI EmkarateTM RL 22Fi and 32S). Comparative data also are presented for R-12 and R-22 with mineral oils (MO, Shell Clavus 32 and Witco Suniso[®] 3GS). The tests examined both standard and low oligomer PET films (ICI Melinex[®] 226 and 228, respectively), used as insulation materials in motors for hermetic compressors. The paper outlines autoclave tests at 140 °C (284 °F) for 14 and 28 days at autogenous pressures (approximately 4 MPa, 600 psig) followed by tensile testing and oligomer extraction analysis. The results indicate that the R-134a/POE mixture is considerably more aggressive in terms of oligomer extraction than R-12/MO or

R-22/MO mixtures. However, low oligomer PET films show similar behavior for the same refrigerant/lubricant systems. Two figures compare oligomer extraction for standard and low oligomer films in R-12/MO, R-22/MO, R-32/POE, R-125/POE, and R-134a/POE. A table summarizes changes in tensile strength and extension to break for the two PET types for R-32, R-125, and R-134a with POEs.

K. L. Snider (Union Carbide Corporation), **Thermal Stability of Several Fluorocarbons**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 9, number 11, pages 54-58, November 1967 (5 pages, RDB3A06)

H. O. Spauschus (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **Compatibility Requirements for CFC Alternatives**, *CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions* (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 33-38, 1990; *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 3, March 1990, pages 73-78 (6 pages, RDB1101)

This paper reviews the materials compatibility and fluid property information required for design and successful commercial application of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Information on alternative refrigerants, including the leading candidates, future prospects, and long-term possibilities, are summarized. Methods of predicting compatibility based on structural information and modeling are proposed.

H. O. Spauschus, G. C. Doderer, R. S. Olsen, and R. A. Sellers (General Electric Company), paper 111-3, *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Congress of Refrigeration*, September 1963 (RDB-4115)

W. O. Walker, S. Rosen, and S. L. Levy, **Stability of Mixtures of Refrigerants and Refrigerating Oils**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 4, number 8, pages 59-72, August 1962 (RDB2323)

Aluminum Corrosion in CFC Refrigeration, research project 425-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA (ASH0425)

The contractor for the project was Duke University, led by F. Cocks. The results were not published, but partial documentation is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500)

Handbook for Rubber Materials in Automotive Air Conditioning Applications, *Rubber Handbook*, Santech Industries, Incorporated, Fort Worth, TX, November 1993 (24 pages with 11 figures and 11 tables, available from JMC as RDB4139)

This bulletin presents the uses of and considerations for rubber in mobile air-conditioning (MAC) applications, noting that all applications are static. It illustrates the sealing mechanisms of o-rings and outlines the temperatures encountered - as high as 149 °C (300 °F) - in representative systems. It then identifies R-12 and R-134a as the refrigerants used by original equipment manufacturers, but notes that R-22 or other refrigerants are used in some truck and trailers systems. It suggests three refrigerant-lubricant combinations as the most common, namely R-12 with mineral oil (MO), R-134a with polyalkylene glycol (PAG), and for retrofit of existing systems R-134a with polyol ester (POE). The remainder of the brochure discusses compatibility for them with three rubber materials that account for almost all rubber used in automotive applications: nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR, nitrile or Buna-N), hydrogenated nitrile butadiene rubber (HNBR also including highly saturated nitrile, HSN), and chloroprene rubber (CR including neoprene, neoprene W, and polychloroprene). The bulletin lists the ingredients of a simple NBR, but points out that there are thousands of compounds tailored for different applications. After discussing seal force, the bulletin compares the three rubbers after aging at 100 and 148 °C (212 and 300 °F) for 70 hours. The bulletin describes ASTM D395 compression set (heat aging), ASTM D471 fluid immersion, and Santech internal QP409 refrigerant-lubricant immersion test methods. It then presents test results for sample o-rings made of HNBR (Santech ST7470), HNBR (Santech ST4470), and CR (an unidentified neoprene compound). The bulletin also discusses comparative costs of the three elastomers and outlines rubber uses by major automobile and MAC compressor manufacturers. The bulletin concludes with recommendations for rubber material selections.

R-12

H. J. Borchardt (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated), **The Reaction of Aluminum with Refrigerant 12 and Oil, Lubricants, Refrigerants, and Systems - Some Interactions**, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1972 (RDB3B64)

A. Factor and P. M. Miranda (General Electric Company), **An Investigation of the Mechanism of the R12-Oil-Steel Reaction**, *Wear*, Elsevier Sequoia, Lausanne, Switzerland, volume 150, pages 41-58, 1991 (18 pages with 3 figures and 12 tables, RDB2309)

A study of chemical interactions between R-12, hydrocarbon lubricating oils, and steel is summarized. While R-12 is quite stable thermally, it decomposes rapidly when heated above 150 °C (300 °C) in the presence of oils and metals, such as iron or aluminum. Sealed-tube tests were performed for 3 days at 200 °C (392 °F), using a naphthenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso[®] 3GS), to simulate conditions in an operating hermetic refrigeration compressor. The mechanism of the degradation reaction was explored by testing the effect of the presence of various probe and model compounds. The paper reviews prior studies, presents the experimental approach, and summarizes the subsequent analyses. It identifies the additives, free radical initiators, and inhibitors used to explore reactions and to passivate steel surfaces. The results of gas chromatography and GPC analyses are tabulated. The results indicate that except for formation of some FeCl₃ and R-22, free radical reactions do not appear to play a major role. The preponderance of the data indicates that Friedel-Crafts reactions, especially alkylation, play a key role in the decomposition.

J. P. Hurtgen (General Electric Company), **Aluminum Magnet Wire in R12 Systems**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 11, number 11, pages 45-47, November 1969 (3 pages with 4 figures, RDB4112)

This article presents materials compatibility findings for use of aluminum magnet wire for hermetic compressor motors in R-12 refrigeration systems. It focuses on wire coated with polyvinyl formal phenolic resin in windings of motor stators. The article notes that the change from copper magnet wire is complex, involving both motor design and manufacturing techniques, but that aluminum has been used in rotor windings, compressor parts, and evaporators. It cites aluminum incompatibility with R-14, R-40, and uninhibited R-140a as well as rapid and destructive exothermic reactions of R-12 with aluminum impellers where melting or abrasion could expose a fresh, film-free surface. The document also reviews published studies of aluminum chloride formation, and its function as catalyst to convert R-12 into R-11 and R-13, following R-12 reactions with oil. The article describes sealed-tube tests of enameled wire helices with R-12 and oil. Tests at 150 and 170 °C (302 and 338 °F) indicated that aluminum wire

ages more rapidly than copper in R-12, as evidenced by greater R-22 formation. The R-22 formation and reaction rates are plotted. Tests by other researchers are cited, for as long as 360 days at 130 °C (266 °F) and at 170 °C (338 °C) for more than two years; no significant differences between aluminum and copper wire systems were found. New tests of dielectric strength retention at 170 °C (338 °C) for 14-450 days are described. The plotted results showed gradual decline, but the author concludes that reactions will be very low and approximately equal for the two magnet wire types. Hermetic units tests performed for verification are summarized. Complete analyses did not disclose significant differences between the copper and aluminum units. Field trials, the longest of which exceeded four years, support the findings.

D. E. Kvalnes and H. M. Parmelee, **Behavior of Freon-12 and Freon-22 in Sealed Tube Tests**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 65, number 11, pages 4 ff, November 1957; republished as bulletin 25, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE (RDB2322)

R-22

J. P. Hurtgen (General Electric Company), **R-22 Blister Testing of Magnet Wire**, *Proceedings of the Tenth Electrical Insulation Conference*, Chicago, IL, pages 183-185, 1971 (RDB2917)

H. O. Spauschus and G. C. Doderer (General Electric Company), **Chemical Reactions of Refrigerant 22**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 71, part I, pages 162-167, 1965 (6 pages, RDB2327)

R-114

J. A. Callighan (Union Carbide Corporation), **The Thermal Stability of Fluorocarbons 114 and 216**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 11, number 9, pages 65-69, September 1969 (5 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, RDB3A02)

This article presents stability tests of R-114 and R-216. These fluids are noted as candidate turbine motive fluids [e.g., for organic Rankine cycles] based on cited characteristics: low toxicities, no appreciable odor, non-flammable, low freezing point, high liquid and vapor densities, and low corrosion rates in metal systems. Stability tests for 200-500 °C (392-932 °F) are described. The test approaches included thermal aging in a steel bomb, decomposition analyses after flow through a heated quartz tube (with and without metal coupons), and cycled vaporizing and condensing in steel dynamic test apparatus. Summary physical properties are tabulated and decomposition products indicated, based on mass spectroscopic analysis of fragmentation patterns. The paper concludes that R-114 and R-216 have about the same thermal stability, which increases exponentially with decreasing temperature in the range of 316-426 °C (600-800 °F). It further notes that the presence of oxygen, moisture, and hydrocarbon oils all decrease the thermal stability, but that corrosion rates on commonly used metals are generally low when the decomposition rates are low. Tables summarize the decomposition data by the tests performed and the corrosion rates with cast iron, mild steel, AOS stainless steel, and Inconel metal. A plot relates the decomposition fraction to refrigeration oil concentration, but shows greatly reduced reactivity with polychlorotrifluoroethylene (PCTFE) lubricants. The presence of steel is shown to influence the decomposition rates, but insufficient data were obtained to prove a relation between exposed surface area and decomposition rates.

J. E. Goodson, Jr., D. F. Nowicki, R. J. Thibeau, B. Toekes, and D. P. Wilson, **System Component Compatibility and R-114 Stability**, report DOE/ET/27125-T4 Volume 2 (also designated as SRC-CR-81-75-Vol. 2), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Washington, DC, 1981 (available from NTIS, RDB4335)

R-123

R. G. Doerr (The Trane Company), **Absorption of HCFC-123 and CFC-11 by Epoxy Motor Varnish**, paper 3621, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992; previously presented at Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 227-234, 1992 (8 pages with 9 figures, RDB2606)

This paper summarizes a study to determine the parameters that influence absorption of R-11

and R-123 by varnishes and the effect of the absorbed refrigerants on chemical and physical properties. These varnishes hold motor windings together and act as secondary electrical insulation, filling in voids created during the winding process. Interest in the subject stems from observations that motor varnishes can absorb considerable amounts of R-123 with varying effects. The effects of cyclic and continuous exposures at high temperature and pressure, relative rates of absorption and desorption, existence of an equilibrium absorption value, and effects of temperature on the rate of absorption and the equilibrium are discussed. The experimental procedure, based on weight gain during thermal aging followed by drying, is outlined. Four varnishes were tested; they are identified as a recently introduced solventless type, a common solvent-based type, a 100% solids type, and a water-borne epoxy. The paper concludes that absorption is the same for cyclic and continuous exposures, that desorption is extremely slow to nonexistent at 21 °C (70 °F), and that full desorption would require in excess of 1000 hours at 121 °C (250 °F). It also notes that absorption increases until an equilibrium is established; while the rate differs widely for different varnishes, the rate is more rapid at higher temperatures. The equilibrium value is linearly dependent on temperature, with greater absorption at lower temperatures, for R-123, but relatively independent of temperature for R-11. The paper outlines two key implications for compatibility testing: 1) low temperature and pressure may be a more severe environment for materials than high temperature and pressure, and 2) tests must be continued long enough to be certain that equilibrium is reached at lower temperatures.

H. B. Ginder, **Compatibility Test - 15# Carbon Bursting Disk (2.5")**, York International Corporation, York, PA, July 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0011)

A 64 mm (2½") carbon bursting disk was immersed in R-123 at room temperature for 16 days. Subsequent testing for leaks and porosity, using R-22, indicated that the disk did not develop leaks.

H. B. Ginder, **Compatibility Test - O-Rings, Gasket, Oil Filter, Etc.**, York International Corporation, York, PA, July 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0009)

A table summarizes the swelling of various materials immersed in R-123 and R-11. The materials include elastomeric (DuPont Viton®), Buna™ N, and neoprene) o-rings, a Buna™ N bushing, and components of a Kaydon oil-line filter (cork and Buna™ N gaskets, pleated pa-

per, and adhesive). Quantitative results are presented after a two week exposure at room temperature in a mixture of 90% refrigerant and 10% naphthenic oil. The R-123 test samples swelled considerably more than the R-11 samples. The Buna N bushing swelled 79% in R-123, as compared to 7.1% in R-11. The document concludes that Buna N formulations are not too compatible with R-123, but that Viton and neoprene appear to be acceptable. Compatibility concerns also are cited for the gaskets and adhesive in the oil filter.

T. P. Gross, Compatibility Test - Green-Colored Viton O-Ring, York International Corporation, York, PA, July 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB-0012)

Swell data are presented for green-colored fluoroelastomeric (DuPont Viton[®]) o-rings) immersed in R-123 and R-11 for three weeks at room temperature. The o-rings showed initial linear swell of 19.8% in R-123, which changed to 4.4% after drying overnight. Samples exposed to R-11 showed initial linear swell of 3.0%. The elastomers exhibited no significant loss in physical properties in either fluid.

T. P. Gross, Compatibility Test - Loctite Sealants (Pipe Sealant with Teflon, Grade AV), York International Corporation, York, PA, July 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0010)

Two Loctite[®] compounds (pipe sealant with DuPont Teflon[®] and Grade AV) were applied to threaded fittings and tested with liquid R-123. The report indicates that they appear to be compatible with R-123, based on a seven-day period of exposure and curing. The test procedure and curing considerations for sealants are discussed.

Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants with Elastomers, report NIST-11, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (3 pages available from JMC as RDB-0307)

This report summarizes an investigation to determine the compatibility of two elastomers, Neoprene W and Buna[™] N, with R-123 and R-124. Swell data are tabulated after immersions for 1 hour and 1, 2, and 3 days at room temperature. Qualitative observations on discoloration of the refrigerant also are reported. Based on a criterion of swell substantially exceeding 10%, both elastomers were deemed incompatible with R-123 and Buna N was judged incompatible with R-124. The experimental procedure is outlined.

Decomposition Rates of R-11 and R-123, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (3

pages with 3 figures, available from JMC as RDB-0019)

The fraction of R-123 that decomposes in solution with alkylbenzene lubricant after 14 days is plotted as a function of temperature. Less than 1% decomposition was measured at 82 and 121 °C (180 and 250 °F), but this increased to 6.2% at 177 °C (350 °F). Decomposition of R-11 and R-123 after 4 and 14 days, respectively, at 121 °C (250 °F) is compared for mixtures of 5% lubricant by weight. One alkylbenzene (Zerol[®] 300) and four mineral oils (Mobil DTE Heavy Medium, Mobil DTE 26, Rando HD-68, and Witco Suniso[®] 4GS) were tested.

Elastomer Immersion Tests for Fluorocarbon-123, technical report NIST-8, Freon[®] Products Laboratory, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (5 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0304)

Results are summarized for immersion tests of 13 elastomers in R-123 for up to seven days at 75 and 130 °F (24 and 54 °C). Quantitative results of the linear-swell tests are provided, including intermediate and final changes in length and weight as well as the fraction of extractables. Qualitative changes in appearance and physical properties of the elastomers and in the appearance of the liquid are tabulated. The tested elastomers were two urethane rubbers (Uniroyal Adiprene[®] C and Adiprene[®] L), a hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel[®]), a fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton[®] A), a silicone rubber (General Electric SE-361), a nitrile silicone rubber (NSR-X5602), a synthetic rubber (DuPont Hypalon[®] 40), natural rubber, polysulfide rubber (Thiokol[®] FA), Buna[™] N, Buna[™] S, chloroprene (neoprene W), and Butyl[™]. Of those tested, only Thiokol FA appears suitable for use and prolonged contact with R-123.

Evaluation of Epoxy Varnish Materials for Alternative Refrigerant HCFC-123, report NIST-13, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 25 August 1989 (9 pages with 8 tables, available from JMC as RDB0034)

This report presents measured and observed findings for sealed-tube tests varnishes used as insulation for motors in hermetic compressors. Results are tabulated before and after thermal aging in air, R-11, and R-123 for P. D. George Sterling[®] 364, water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Isopoxy[®] 800), Schenectady 8620, Epoxy-lite 477, and solvent epoxy (Sterling[®] 923) varnishes. The exposures were made at 121 °C (250 °F) for 168 hours (1 week). Changes to the pre-exposure conditions are reported immedi-

ately after exposures and after drying for different periods, depending on the material. A final table summarizes extraction measurements on the varnishes after exposures. The preparatory curing conditions for the samples also are documented.

HCFC-123 Compatibility with Teflex NPG V-214 O-Rings Covered with High Density Teflon, report NIST-11, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 16 March 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0032)

Results of swell testing tetrafluoroethylene (TFE, DuPont Teflon(R)) coated DuPont Viton(R) o-rings in R-123 at 100 °C (212 °F) are reported. The Teflon(R) coating was permeated, causing the Viton core to swell. Testing stopped after 72 hours due to o-ring failure.

HCFC-123 Refrigerant Analyses, report NIST-9, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 24 November 1988 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0030)

A table compares the purity of new, used, and distilled-used specimens of R-123. No change from new R-123 was found by gas chromatography after use in model CVHE hermetic centrifugal chillers. Quantitative results are compared for moisture content and high-boiling residue. The high-boiling residues increased from 6 to 1591 ppm in use, but dropped to 1 ppm after redistillation. Moisture content decreased from 36 to 21 ppm, but increased to 31 ppm after redistillation.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants: Usability/Compatibility of R-123 Received from Refrigerant Suppliers, report NIST-2, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 15 April 1988 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0023)

This report of chemical analyses addresses the compatibility of R-123 samples from AlliedSignal and DuPont Chemicals with red neoprene 2337 elastomer material. Test rings were exposed to R-123 in both vapor and liquid phases for 168 hours at 77 °C (170 °F) using Trane Standard Test Method 3.7-04. Control samples were similarly exposed to R-11. Cross-sectional diameter, volume swell, and durometer hardness are tabulated before and after exposures. Some extraction of processing and/or base oils was observed with all three refrigerant samples. No precipitation of waxlike materials, cracks, or blisters were evident in any of the refrigerants. The increases in diameter and volume and decreases in durometer hardness were lower in R-123 than in R-11. The differences between results from the two R-123 samples were minor.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants: Usability/Compatibility of R-123 Received from Refrigerant Suppliers, report NIST-3, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 15 April 1988 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0024)

Swell tests of elastomeric compounds in R-11 and R-123 at 77 °C (170 °F) for 72 hours are reported. The elastomers included yellow nitrile 7507, red neoprene 2337, and green neoprene 2167. Quantitative data are presented for volume swell, cross-sectional diameter, and durometer hardness. Nitrile swelled 400-600% more in R-123 than in R-11. The neoprene samples exposed to R-123 exhibited less or comparable swelling to those exposed to R-11.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants: Usability/Compatibility of R-123 Received from Refrigerant Suppliers with Elastomer Materials, report NIST-4, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 10 May 1988 (3 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0025)

Swell and durometer test data are tabulated for yellow nitrile 7507, red neoprene 2337, and green neoprene 2167 test rings exposed to 50/50 mixtures of R-11 and R-123 with 250 SUS white oil. The tests were repeated for separate samples of R-123 from AlliedSignal and DuPont Chemicals. Samples were aged in stainless steel test vessels for 3 days (72 hours) at 77 °C (170 °F). Cross-sectional diameter, volume swell, and durometer hardness were measured both before and after exposures, for both the vapor and liquid phases of the refrigerants, and compared. The hardness measurements were repeated after 2-3 days of drying to allow off-gassing.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerants: Compatibility of R-123 Received from Refrigerant Suppliers with Proposed Elastomer Materials, report NIST-5, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 6 June 1988 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-0026)

Measurements of weight, volume, density, dimensions, and durometer hardness are reported for polysulfide rubber (Morton Thiokol(R) ST). Data are compared before and after exposures to both the vapor and liquid phases of R-123. Aging was performed in stainless steel test vessels for 3 days (72 hours) at 77 °C (170 °F). The tabulated data summarize measurements for tests in the refrigerant alone and in a 50/50 mixture with 250 SUS white oil. The tests were repeated for separate samples of R-123 from AlliedSignal and DuPont Chemicals. Data for exposures to the AlliedSignal R-123 refrigerant

without lubricant were lost, due to an experimental problem, and were not remeasured. The document concludes that this rubber formulation would not be acceptable as an elastomer for use in a R-123 environment, but it does not rule out use of other polysulfide rubbers. The test data suggest that this rubber compound is affected more severely by 100% R-123 than by the mixture of R-123 and lubricant.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerant 123: Elastomer Chemistry of and Specifications for Chloroprene, report NIST-8, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 10 November 1988 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0029)

This document compares the elastomer chemistry of chloroprene rubber for use in R-123. The formulations tested included 2337 (red dot), 2167 (green dot), and 2347 (new compound) o-rings as well as 2167 (green dot) cord ring. Chemical properties obtained from infrared spectra, volumetric swell, and durometer hardness were compared as received, after heat aging in air for 168 hr at 100 °C (212 °F), and after thermal aging at the same conditions in ASTM #3 oil, 250 SUS white oil, and R-123 vapor. Tests also were performed after immersion in R-11 liquid, R-11 vapor, and R-123 liquid for neoprene 2347. The resulting data are tabulated.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerant 123: Physical Properties of O-Rings for Applicability in Alternative Refrigerant 123 and Refrigerant 11, report NIST-7, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 27 October 1988 (2 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0028)

The tensile strength, elongation, and fluid resistance of neoprene 2347 (size 222) o-rings were tested. Measured values were compared for materials as received, after heat aging in air for 168 hr at 100 °C (212 °F), and after thermal aging at the same conditions in ASTM #3 oil, 250 SUS white oil, R-11, and R-123. Heat aging was performed and fluid resistance was measured in accordance with ASTM D573 and D471, respectively. The tabulated data indicate less change for R-123 than for R-11, and that the decrease in tensile strength and elongation for R-123 is similar to that after immersion in ASTM #3 oil.

Material Compatibility of Alternative Refrigerant 123: Short Term Suitability of Chloroprene Sheet Gasket Material, report NIST-6, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 7 October 1988 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB-0027)

Results are qualitatively summarized for compression and flexibility tests of Reinz chloroprene sheet gasket material exposed to R-123. The exposures were for 24 hour at 25 °C (77 °F) and at 100 °C (212 °F). All samples (hot and cold) failed when folded before reaching a 180° angle.

Metal Corrosion Tests with [HC]FC-123 and Distilled Water, report NIST-10, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (5 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0306)

Compatibility results of R-123 and distilled water with cold-rolled steel 1020, stainless steel 304, nickel, monel, copper, aluminum 2S, zinc, and magnesium alloy FS-1 are reported for dry and wet conditions. Results are tabulated at the liquid boiling point after exposure for 100 hours and after 100 days at 55 °C (130 °F). Decomposition of the R-123, metal corrosion rates, and the appearances of the liquid and metal are presented. R-123 was judged suitable with all of the metals under dry-test conditions, but suitable only with the stainless steel after 100-day wet exposure. Additionally, only the stainless steel, nickel, and monel showed no corrosion after the 100-day wet-exposure test.

Moisture Solubility in R-123 and R-134a, research project 602-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, March 1989 - ongoing (ASH0602)

This project will determine the moisture solubility of R-123 and R-134a. Measurements will be made in the range of -23 to 66 °C (-10 to 150 °F) for the liquid phase and at a single temperature in the vapor phase. The data are needed to determine the corrosion characteristics of these refrigerants. The contractor is the University of Alabama, led by J. S. Thrasher; the project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.3, *Contaminant Control in Refrigerating Systems*.

Motor Insulations in R-123 and R-134a, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (2 pages with 2 figures, available from JMC as RDB-0015)

Two charts show the effects of R-123 and R-134a on cured motor insulations. XV-572, XV-587, water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Iso-poxy^(R) 800), solvent epoxy (P. D. George Sterling^(R) U-475), and polyester (Dolphon) varnishes were tested for weight change, percent extractables, and Shore D hardness loss. Quantitative data, after aging for ten days at 93 °C (200 °F) for R-123 and at 38 °C (100 °F) for R-134a, are given.

Mutual Solubilities of Water with Fluorocarbons and Fluorocarbon-Hydrate Formation, report NIST-12, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (16 pages with 4 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB0308)

Test procedures and results are described for an investigation of the mutual solubility of water and of solid hydrate formation with R-123, R-124, and R-125. Measured and calculated solubility data are tabulated in the temperature range of 77-167 °C (171-333 °F) for R-123 and R-124 and 77-138 °C (171-280 °F) for R-125. Regression equations and plots of the data are provided to compare the data to prior measurements for R-22, R-113, and an unidentified fluid. Solubility coefficients are plotted for these fluorocarbons in water for 0-120 °C (30-250 °F) at saturated vapor pressure conditions. The fraction of fluorocarbon by weight in water are similarly presented and plotted at saturated vapor and atmospheric pressures. The results coupled with those of earlier work indicate that R-125, R-134a, R-142b, and R-152a form solid water hydrates, but that R-123 and R-124 do not. The document discusses implications of the findings on specifications for water content in the refrigerants examined.

Plastic Immersion Tests in Fluorocarbon-123, report NIST-7, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (5 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0303)

Results of compatibility tests are presented for 13 plastics, after immersion for four hours at 24 °C (75 °F) and after thermal-aging for 100 hours at 54 °C (130 °F) in R-123. The plastics included linear polyethylene (Alathon(R) 7050), polypropylene (Alathon(R) 9140), cast methylmethacrylate resin (Lucite(R)), nylon (DuPont Zytel(R) 101), tetrafluoroethylene (TFE, DuPont Teflon(R) type 1), polycarbonate resin (GE Lexan(R)), ABS polymer (Kralastic(R)), polystyrene (Styron(TM) 475), epoxy (G-10-3675), ethyl cellulose, acetal resin (DuPont Delrin(R) 500X), polyvinyl alcohol, and unplasticized polyvinyl chloride. Quantitative data are presented for length change, weight change, and for percent extractables. The appearances of the plastic and liquid R-123 are described. The linear polyethylene, nylon, epoxy, acetal, and polyvinyl chloride plastics tested were judged to be compatible with R-123.

Polymer/Elastomer Performance in R-123 and R-134a, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (4 pages with 3 figures, available from JMC as RDB0018)

Two graphs compare swell for polymers and elastomers in R-11 and R-123 at room temperature and at 93 °C (200 °F). The materials include a nitrile copolymer, fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R) A), isoprene (neoprene), nylon, phosphazene (Eypel-F), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Gylon), polyolefin (Alcryn), polypropylene, olefinic thermoplastic (Geolast(R)), and polyester thermoplastic (DuPont Hytrel(R)). R-123 produced much greater swelling than did R-11. Quantitative values are given for swell and extractables of elastomeric materials in R-134a at 93 °C (200 °F) for ten days. These materials include Gylon, neoprene, nitrile, nylon 6/6, polypropylene, and Viton A.

[R-]123 Refrigerant Analyses, report NIST-1, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 14 March 1988 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0022)

A table compares the chemical purity of R-123 samples, from AlliedSignal and DuPont Chemicals, with distilled R-11. Results are tabulated for chloride-ion content, high boiling temperature impurities, neutralization value, moisture content, and organic purity determined by gas chromatography. The moisture content in the R-123 samples was higher than expected, but not judged to be significant.

Refrigerant Breakdown Voltage, AlliedSignal Incorporated, Buffalo, NY, 1 May 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0512)

Refrigerant breakdown voltages, as determined by ASTM D-2477-84, are tabulated for R-11, R-12, R-22, R-123, and R-134a at 21 °C (70 °F) and 93 °C (200 °F).

Sealed-Tube Stability Test Results: Alternative Refrigerants, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0020)

A table summarizes the decomposition fraction of R-11, R-12, R-123, and R-134a with Witco Suniso(R) 3GS and Mobil DTE 26 mineral oils and with Zerol(R) 150 and Zerol 300 alkylbenzene lubricants. No decomposition was detected for R-134a; some R-12 decomposed into R-22. R-123 decomposed less than R-11 for all four lubricants.

Stability of CFC-11 and HCFC-123, report NIST-12, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 17 April 1989 (3 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0033)

Sealed-tube test results are compared for R-11 and R-123 after exposure to 250 SUS white mineral oil and metallic catalysts (aluminum, copper, and steel). Qualitative and quantitative decomposition effects are presented after 168

hours at 100 °C (212 °F), 121 °C (250 °F), and 150 °C (302 °F). The thermal stability of R-123 and oil was judged to be greater than the thermal stability of R-11 and oil.

Teflex O-Rings, Size 214, Sealmore Industries, report NIST-10, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 27 January 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0031)

A table compares the swell properties of Teflex o-rings in R-11, R-123, and in 250 SUS white oil with each refrigerant in a 50% refrigerant mixture. Quantitative results are presented after a 70-hour exposure at 77 °C (170 °F). The R-123 samples exhibited a volume change three-times higher than those of the R-11 samples. However, the o-ring density changes were comparable for the R-11 and R-123 refrigerant-lubricant mixtures.

Viton O-Ring and Cord Ring Swell Data in Both R-11 and HCFC-123, report NIST-14, Chemistry Laboratory, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, 13 September 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0035)

Comparisons are presented for immersion of fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton®) o-rings and cord rings in R-11 and R-123. Data are tabulated for 70-hour exposures at 77 °C (170 °F). The volume change of the Viton materials in R-123 was found to be approximately three times that for R-11.

UL 984 Tests with R-123 and Oils, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0016)

A table summarizes modified UL 984 tests of motor materials aged at 82 °C (180 °F) for 60 days. Control results are compared to those after separate exposures to R-11 and R-123 mixed with 5% Mobil DTE 26 mineral oil, Zerol® 150 alkylbenzene oil, and Rando HD-68. Insulation failures (1 ma current leakage to ground after 1 minute at 1.5 kV) and breakdown voltages are reported. Results are summarized for polyester-imide magnet wire, Dacron-Valox® lead wire, DuPont Teflon® wire sleeving, DuPont Mylar® end cap, Mylar-Dacron® thermosleeve, Mylar® and Melinex® slot liners, and Mylar and Melinex phase separators. Breakdown voltages of 2.7-17.0 kV, but no current leakage failures, are indicated.

R-124

P. R. Reed (DuPont Chemicals) and H. O. Spauschus (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated),

HCFC-124 Applications and Properties: Comparisons with CFC-114, presentation charts prepared by Spauschus Associates, Incorporated, for E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (22 pages with 9 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-1206)

The stability, miscibility, and lubricity of R-124 are compared to those of R-114. Qualitative data are presented for sealed-tube tests with metals (copper and steel) and unspecified 300 SUS mineral oils (paraffinic and naphthenic) and with an alkylbenzene lubricant after 14 days at 175 °C (350 °F). The effects of high moisture content and of lubricant additives on refrigerant stability also are discussed. Alkylbenzene lubricants were judged to be the most suitable for use with R-124.

R-134a

S. Corr, P. D. Guy, R. D. Gregson, N. M. Sammes, G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), and T. W. Dekleva (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Materials Compatibility and System Stability Studies with R-134a and Alternative Lubricants,** seminar presentation at the ASHRAE Annual Meeting, (St. Louis, MO), ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, 12 June 1990 (30 pages with 23 charts, RDB2523)

P. D. Guy, G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), and T. W. Dekleva (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Compatibilities of Nonmetallic Materials with R-134a and Alternative Lubricants in Refrigeration Systems,** paper AN-92-5-4, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 804-816, 1992 (13 pages with 17 tables, RDB2104)

This paper reviews the compatibility of non-metallic materials with R-134a and associated lubricants, based on sealed-tube tests as well as analytical investigations of compressor life tests and field evaluations. The test and analytical methods used also are reviewed. The materials addressed include ethylene propylene dimer monomer (EPDM) rubber, fluorinated polymer, natural rubber, nitrile rubber, nylon, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). Data on weight, volume, tensile-strength, and elongation change as well as on hardness are compared to those for R-12 with naphthenic mineral oil. The paper notes that while an enormous amount of information has been developed by industry for compatibility of alternative refrigerants with as-

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

sociated lubricants and materials, most of it has not been published.

J. G. Johnson and T. E. Watson (SnyderGeneral Corporation), **Refrigerant 134a Compatibility with Centrifugal Chillers**, paper 5.1, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 83-88, February 1983 (6 pages with 4 figures and 6 tables, preprint available from JMC as RDB-3117)

This paper reviews requirements for use of R-134a in chillers with centrifugal compressors. The paper compares the thermodynamic properties of R-134a to those of R-12 and R-500. Data are tabulated to substantiate 4% lower mass flow, but higher isentropic lift requirements. Heat transfer characteristics also are compared, noting an overall improvement of 12% in condensers for R-134a over R-12 and 2-10% in evaporators. A plot compares the film coefficients for pool boiling for a range of typical heat fluxes. Scaling opportunities through dimensional analysis, to attain a range of capacities and accommodate different refrigerants, are illustrated. Tabular data compare efficiency with R-134a or R-500 to that with R-12. The paper then reviews materials compatibility issues, with attention to elastomers, plastics, metals, and motor materials. A plot compares swell for three nitriles with R-134a, polyol ester mixed acid, polyol ester branched acid, and naphthenic mineral oils. Stability data based on sealed-tube tests, are compared for R-12, R-22, R-123, R-134a, and R-500 and associated lubricants. The paper addresses lubricant solubility, miscibility, and lubricity. A plot shows oil return with R-12 and R-134a, with mineral oil and pentaerythritol ester respectively, for a flooded evaporator. Test results are tabulated for a retrofit from R-500 to R-134a, showing a 10% loss in capacity and 2% increase in efficiency. Conversion requirements are outlined from R-12 to R-134a. A final table compares pool boiling for R-12 with mineral oil, R-134a with ester, and the latter pair with 5% residual mineral oil. The paper concludes that R-134a with ester lubricants offers similar or improved compatibility and better oil return and heat transfer. The efficiency is nearly the same for R-12, R-134a, and R-500. Conversions of R-500 machines can achieve 90% of original capacity without hardware changes. Retrofit of R-12 chillers requires changing the gear set and impeller, but results in comparable efficiency.

J. G. Johnson, **R-134a, R-123, and Mineral Oil Compatibility with Steel, Aluminum, and Cop-**

per, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Staunton, VA, 4 September 1990 (4 pages with 1 figure and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0902)

The chemical and thermal stability of R-123 and R-134a with Witco Suniso(R) 4GS mineral oil in the presence of ferrous and nonferrous metals were compared to that of R-12 and R-500 under the same conditions. Stability was gauged using sealed-tube tests for 14 days at 175 °C (350 °F); test results are compared by gas chromatography, to identify decomposition products, and by visual analysis. The metals used for the tests were Sandvik valve steel, OFHC copper wire, and aluminum 85 bearing material. R-134a was found to be superior to R-12 and R-500 in stability and reactivity, but immediate decomposition was evident for R-123.

E. D. Lawler, **HFC-134a and Mineral Oil Materials Compatibility with Hermetic Motor Insulation System for McQuay PEH048/050 Centrifugal Water Chillers**, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Staunton, VA, 29 August 1990 (2 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB0901)

The compatibility of R-134a and mineral oils (both naphthenic and paraffinic) with the hermetic motor insulation materials used in centrifugal water chillers are examined. Baseline tests were run with R-12 and naphthenic oil for comparison purposes. Results are presented for varnish bonding for amide-imide-polyester film and dielectric retention of copper magnet wire with and without varnish treatment. Results also are summarized for retention of flexibility for DuPont Mylar(R), DuPont Nomex(R), and Dacron(R)-Mylar(R)-Dacron(R) sheet insulation, as well as for dielectric retention of flexible hermetic lead wire. The materials were generally unaffected. One exception was a weakening of epoxy varnish in the presence of R-134a and naphthenic oil (reduced 13.5% compared to the mixture of R-12 and naphthenic oil). Flexibility of film insulation was adequately maintained and retained dielectric was acceptable.

E. D. Lawler, **Compatibility of Various Elastomers in Refrigerant HFC-134a with Several Lubricants**, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Staunton, VA, 5 September 1990 (3 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB0903)

Results of materials compatibility testing of o-rings with R-134a and naphthenic mineral oil, alkylbenzene, and polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants are presented. The elastomers evaluated were nitrile HSN, nitrile ASM 3215, and neoprene ASM 3209. Thermal aging tests were conducted separately for the refrigerant and lubricants and for refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. Changes are noted for hardness, tensile

strength, elongation, and volume. The property changes experienced by the elastomers were no greater than, and generally less than, those experienced when aged in the presence of either R-12 or R-22. Nitrile, however, appears to shrink slightly when soaked in alkylbenzene. The neoprene swelled slightly when subjected individually to either R-134a or the PAG, and there was an unacceptable amount of shrinkage when aged in a mixture of R-134a and 5% PAG.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Materials Compatibility of R-134a in Refrigerant Systems**, *Transactions*, volume 95, part 2; republished in ASHRAE Special Publication, *CFCs: Time of Transition*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 211-216, January 1989 (6 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, 20 page preprint available from JMC as RDB0001)

Miscibility and pressure-temperature solubility diagrams are presented for R-134a with polyglycol (butyl monoether, polyoxyethylene-propylene, and polyoxypropylene glycol) and polyol ester (dibasic acid ester and neopentyl ester) lubricants. The effects of R-134a on two magnet-wire insulations (polyester-imide and polyester enamel overcoated with amide-imide), two unidentified anaerobic adhesives, three elastomeric o-rings (chloroprene, ethylene propylene rubber, and nitrile), and a type 4A molecular-sieve desiccant are addressed. Compressor and refrigerator-freezer tests with R-134a and selected lubricants are described.

S. G. Sundaresan and W. R. Finkenstadt (Copeland Corporation), **Polyalkylene Glycol and Polyol Ester Lubricant Candidates for Use with HFC-134a in Refrigeration Compressors**, paper AN-92-5-3, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 796-803, 1992 (8 pages with 4 figures and 6 tables, RDB2103)

This paper addresses polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and ester lubricants for use with R-134a in refrigeration compressors, with emphasis on lubricity and materials compatibility. The PAGs include diols (having two free hydroxyl groups), monoethers (one hydroxyl group), and end-capped PAGs (no free hydroxyl groups). The esters include dibasic (DBE), penta erythritol (PE), trimethylolpropane (TMP), and neopentyl glycol (NPG). Properties of 17 PAG and 22 ester candidates are presented along with miscibility profiles for five of them. Sealed-tube test results are tabulated for four lubricants with metals (aluminum, stainless steel, and copper), magnet wire enamel, epoxy, PET film and fiber,

polyamide (nylon 6/6), polyimide, polyetherketone (PEK), chloroprene o-ring, and nonasbestos (nitrile binder with clay silicate filler) gasket material. Hygroscopicity and wear from life testing, in semihermetic reciprocating-piston compressors, are summarized. While the exact cause-and-effect mechanisms leading to failure of a connecting rod in one test and wrist pin distress in others have not been established, noticeable differences are reported for the several lubricants. The results indicate that end-capped PAGs and PEs are viable candidates. Esters are preferred over PAGs for retrofit due to their miscibility with hydrocarbon lubricants and compatibility with residual chlorine.

S. G. Sundaresan and W. R. Finkenstadt (Copeland Corporation), **Degradation of Polyethylene Terephthalate Films in the Presence of Lubricants for HFC-134a: A Critical Issue for Hermetic Motor Insulation Systems**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 14, number 11, November 1991, pages 317-320 (4 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB2202)

An investigation of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) embrittlement mechanisms with lubricants is summarized. PET is widely used as an insulating material in motors for hermetic compressors. The paper reviews related studies and summarizes both the experimental approach and findings. Degradation was measured after thermal-aging in sealed tubes at 130, 150, and 175 °C (166, 302, and 347 °F) for 7, 14, and 28 days. The effects of drying the PET film and lubricants were evaluated. Three polyalkylene glycols (PAGs) were studied including monol, diol, and end-capped (modified) polypropylene glycols. A penta erythritol (PE) ester and a blend of PAG-monomer and PE-ester also were investigated. All five lubricants were ISO 32 (150 SUS) viscosity for use with R-134a. The effects of moisture content, temperature, and lubricant structure were examined. The results were compared to those of PET in R-12 with mineral oil. The study confirmed earlier findings that PET films must be dried, to less than 0.1% moisture content by weight, to minimize embrittlement by moisture. Residual water in the PET, even after drying, may exceed ten times that contributed by the lubricant and has a greater effect. The extent of embrittlement increases with the number of free hydroxyl groups in PAGs, and neither the monol nor diol was found to be acceptable. The end-capped PAG and ester lubricants showed no adverse reaction with dried PET film.

S. G. Sundaresan and W. R. Finkenstadt (Copeland Corporation), **Status Report on Polyalkylene Glycol Candidates with HFC-134a in Refrigeration**

Compressors, Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 138-144, July 1990 (7 pages with 3 figures and 6 tables, RDB4355)

S. G. Sundaresan and W. R. Finkenstadt (Copeland Corporation), **Evaluation of Polyalkylene Glycol Candidates with HFC-134a in Refrigeration Compressors**, unpublished presentation at ASHRAE's CFC Technology Conference, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, September 1989 (22 pages with 2 figures and 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB4305)

This paper summarizes miscibility, compatibility, and stability data for R-134a with a series of four unidentified, polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants for refrigeration systems. It also addresses the findings of compressor durability testing with them. The paper outlines both the tests procedures and findings. A table summarizes viscosity, miscibility, moisture content, and acid number measurements; a figure compares the miscibility profiles of the PAGs as functions of temperature and concentration in R-134a. A second table reports the effects of metals on chemical stability of R-134a/lubricant mixtures for two of the PAGs at four moisture levels, both with and without test coupons of aluminum, copper, and steel. No refrigerant or lubricant degradation was detected by gas chromatography or visual appearance, and there was no sign of metal corrosion, rusting, or copper plating. The findings of sealed tube tests at 175 °C (347 °F) are reported for several materials used in system construction. They include magnet wires, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) insulating materials, polyamide (nylon 6,6), polyimide, polyetherketone (PEK), a nitrile-based nonasbestos gasket, and a chloroprene o-ring. Of the findings, the most negative observation involved PAG effects on PET films, attributed both to hydrolysis and alcoholysis (or glycolysis) degradation and to PET embrittlement by hydrolytic cleavage. The paper then reports on tests of lubricity, including both bench and compressor-life tests. The former group included pin and v-block, pin-on-disk, four ball, and other screening tests. The latter comprised a regimen of break-in, normal loading, start/stop, high load, high compression ratio, and flooded start tests. The lubricity and durability findings are tabulated and discussed, noting failures and evidence of component distress for all four PAGs. The authors state that the results are more indicative of early development than of the true potential for R-134a/PAG systems. They conclude that the screening tests have delineated the key issues as: 1) the effects of PAGs on the stability of PET,

epoxy varnishes, and polyamide-based polymers, 2) the effects of PAGs on aluminum corrosion and/or wear, and 3) the effects of moisture on PET films and fibers and on aluminum corrosion and/or wear.

S. G. Sundaresan and W. R. Finkenstadt, **Evaluation of Polyalkylene Glycol Candidates with HFC-134a in Refrigeration Compressors**, presentation charts (ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Vancouver, BC, Canada, June 1989), Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, June 1989 (25 pages with 2 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB0529)

Miscibility is shown for 55-100% R-134a with four unidentified polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants (150-180 SUS). Compatibility of the refrigerant-polyglycol mixtures with metals, motor materials, and structural polymers are qualitatively presented. The metals include copper, aluminum, and stainless steel. The motor materials include two magnet-wire insulations (epoxy coated and polyester enamel overcoated with polyamide-imide), a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) slot liner, and an unspecified lead wire insulation. The structural polymers include a chloroprene seal, nonasbestos gasket (nitrile binder and clay silicates as filler), nylon 6/6, polyetherketone (PEK), and polyimide. Effects of the refrigerant-lubricant mixtures on compressor durability were quantitatively reported for test conditions of break-in, normal load, start/stop, high load, high compression ratio, and flooded start.

R. H. P. Thomas and H. T. Pham (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Evaluation of Environmentally Acceptable Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning**, paper 891967 (Passenger Car Meeting, Dearborn, MI), Society of Automotive Engineers, Warrendale, PA, September 1989 (9 pages with 6 tables and 5 figures as RDB-0503)

Laboratory data on the compatibility of R-134a with lubricants and the compatibility of the refrigerant-lubricant mixtures with elastomers and other materials are reviewed. Miscibility of R-134a in three polyglycols, a dihydroxy and two butyl-capped monhydroxy polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), and solubility for R-134a with the first of these are discussed. Stability, dry and with moisture present, also is addressed by comparing copper plating at 149 °C (300 °F) for the systems with R-134a and PAGs to R-12 with mineral oil. Tests of fluoride-ion production in sealed-tube tests, to determine the effects of air and water, are presented. Hose permeability with the refrigerant alone and with the refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, lubricity test using pin and v-block (Falex machine) tests, and swell tests with elastomers are described. The elas-

tomers tested include three nitriles, epichlorohydrin, two neoprenes, a chlorosulfonated polyethylene, and a chlorinated polyethylene. The basic finding is that the combination of R-134a and PAGs is workable.

Elastomer Compatibility with HFC-134a: Experimental Details, report NIST-1, Freon(R) Products Laboratory, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated circa 1989 (2 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0531)

Compatibility tests of elastomers with R-134a and a naphthenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 5GS) are summarized. Duplicate samples of two neoprene W samples, National O-Ring and Parker, were exposed for 18 days. Lengths and weights were measured before exposure, immediately after removal, and after storage in ambient air for an additional 15 days. No color change or particulate residue were noted. Temporary and final linear swelling by 4.43-5.76% and 3.07-4.37% was measured. Weight changes of -0.77 to 1.86% were noted upon removal, but they changed to -3.71% to -1.01% after drying.

Compatibility of Elastomers with HFC-134a, report ARTD-5, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, 7 November 1989 (16 pages with 12 tables and 1 figure, available from JMC as RDB0538)

This report summarizes an investigation of the compatibility of 11 elastomers at 25, 80, and in some cases at 141 °C (77, 176, and 286 °F) with R-134a. The data presented were taken after 27 days of immersion ("temporary") and also after subsequent drying in air at 25 °C (77 °F) for 14 days ("final"). Comparative data are presented for R-12 immersions under the same conditions. The elastomers also are rated on a scale of 0 ("no change") to 5 ("severe, unacceptable change") based on the "temporary" data. The "final" data are suggested as a guide for seal replacement after equipment tear down. The report outlines the experimental approach and presents a table with the ratings. Eleven subsequent tables present measured changes in length, weight, and Shore A hardness as well as elasticity and visual (both the liquid and the polymer) ratings. The elastomers tested include urethane (Uniroyal Adiprene(R) C), Buna N and S, butyl rubber, chlorosulfonated polyethylene (DuPont Hypalon(R) 48), natural rubber, neoprene W, hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel(R)), silicone, polysulfide (Morton Thiokol(R) FA), and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R) A). A figure shows the scale used for swell and hardness ratings. The report cautions that the effects of refrigerants on elastomers depend on

the nature of the polymer, the compounding formulation used, the curing or vulcanizing condition, the presence of plasticizers or extenders, and other elastomer variables. While the data serve as a guide, generalizations from the results are difficult to make.

Compatibility of Elastomers with HFC-134a and/or Ucon(R) 50HB660 (RO-W-6602); Plus Additives, report ARTD-18 (H-26845), DuPont Chemicals, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, 12 July 1990 (16 pages with 12 tables, available from JMC as RDB2112)

This report summarizes an investigation of the compatibility of 11 elastomers at 25 and 80 °C (77 and 176 °F) with a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricant, R-134a, and with a 50/50 refrigerant-lubricant mixture. The data presented were taken after 27 days of immersion ("temporary") and also after subsequent drying in air at 25 °C (77 °F) for 14 days ("final"). The elastomers also are rated on a scale of 0 ("no change") to 5 ("severe, unacceptable change") based on the "temporary" data. The "final" data are suggested as a guide for seal replacement after equipment tear down. The report outlines the experimental approach and presents a table with the ratings. Eleven subsequent tables present measured changes in length, weight, and Shore A hardness as well as elasticity and visual (both the liquid and the polymer) ratings. The lubricant is identified as Ucon(R) 50HB660 (RO-W-6602) with a proprietary additive. The elastomers tested include urethane (Uniroyal Adiprene(R) C), Buna N and S, butyl rubber, chlorosulfonated polyethylene (DuPont Hypalon(R) 48), natural rubber, neoprene W, hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel(R)), silicone, polysulfide (Morton Thiokol(R) FA), and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R) A). The report concludes that R-134a and the tested lubricant have been demonstrated to be an effective combination for automotive air conditioning. It cautions that the effects of refrigerants on elastomers depend on the nature of the polymer, the compounding formulation used, the curing or vulcanizing condition, the presence of plasticizers or extenders, and other elastomer variables. While the data serve as a guide, generalizations from the results are difficult to make.

Compatibility of [H]FC-134a with Refrigeration System Materials, report NIST-4, Freon(R) Products Laboratory, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, 14 December 1976 (7 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB0534)

The Compatibility of Polymeric / Elastomeric Materials with "Klea"(TM) 134a and Polyalkylene

Glycol (PAG) Based Lubricants, technical note 1, ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, August 1990 (8 pages with 5 tables, RDB2515)

Test results are tabulated to summarize changes in weight, volume, length, thickness, strength, elongation to break, and hardness for polymeric and elastomeric materials exposed to refrigerants and lubricants for 14 days. These tests are based on immersions at 130 °C (266 °F) with 50 ppm water for R-12 and mineral oil and at 85 °C (185 °F) with 200 ppm water for R-134a with Emkarox^(R) RL 68 PAG. The materials tested include chloroprene (chlorinated isoprene, neoprene W), chlorinated rubber (neoprene), ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), fluorinated propylene monomer (FPM) copolymer, FPM terpolymer, hydrogenated nitrile (HN) rubber N grade, HN rubber E grade, HN butyl rubber, HN green rubber, natural rubber, nitrile butyl rubber (Buna^(TM) N), butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer (Buna^(TM) N), nylon 6/6, poly butylene terephthalate (PBT), PBT with 10% glass, polyether ether ketone (PEEK), poly ether sulfone (PES 75), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyimide 75 (ICI Upilex^(R) R), polyimide 50 (ICI Upilex^(R) S), polyimide (DuPont Kapton^(R)), poly phenyl sulfone (PPS), and fluorinated copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene (DuPont Viton^(R)). Additional data are provided for R-134a and four PAGs (Emkarox^(R) RL) for EPDM, natural, and nitrile rubbers as well as for nylon, and Viton. These lubricants include a monol PAG ISO 22 with 65 ppm water, modified PAG ISO 22 with 165 ppm water, modified PAG ISO 32 with 190 ppm water, and modified PAG ISO 70 with 85 ppm water. The second set of tests were for thermal aging at 130 °C (266 °F) for 14 days. The experimental approach is briefly outlined.

The Compatibility of Polymeric / Elastomeric Materials with "Klea"^(TM) 134a and Ester Based Lubricants, technical note 2, ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, August 1990 (6 pages with 4 tables, RDB2516)

Test results are tabulated to summarize changes in weight, volume, length, thickness, strength, elongation to break, and hardness for polymeric and elastomeric materials exposed to refrigerants and lubricants for 14 days. These tests are based on immersions at 130 °C (266 °F) with 50 ppm water for R-12 and mineral oil and with 180 ppm water for R-134a with Emkarate^(TM) RL 32S (formerly RLE DE 184). The materials tested include chloroprene (chlorinated isoprene, neoprene W), chlorinated rubber (neoprene), ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), fluorinated propylene monomer (FPM) copolymer, FPM terpolymer,

hydrogenated nitrile (HN) rubber N grade, HN rubber E grade, HN butyl rubber, HN green rubber, natural rubber, nitrile butyl rubber (Buna^(TM) N), butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer (Buna^(TM) N), nylon 6/6, poly butylene terephthalate (PBT), PBT with 10% glass, polyether ether ketone (PEEK), poly ether sulfone (PES 75), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyimide 75 (ICI Upilex^(R) R), polyimide 50 (ICI Upilex^(R) S), polyimide (DuPont Kapton^(R)), poly phenyl sulfone (PPS), and fluorinated copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene (DuPont Viton^(R)). Additional data are provided for R-134a and Emkarate^(TM) RL 15S (formerly RLE DE 212) with 180 ppm water for EPDM, natural, and nitrile rubbers as well as for nylon, PBT, and Viton. The experimental approach is briefly outlined.

Disassembly and Inspection of Compressor in Laboratory Refrigerator Charged with R-134a, report NIST-13, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (40 pages with 50 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB0309)

This report documents a detailed inspection of a hermetic compressor, operated for 8.7 years with R-134a and a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricant, Union Carbide UCON LB-525. An unmodified Frigidaire refrigerator was charged with R-134a in November 1977, but the compressor failed a month later. The failure analysis was not located, but the cause is believed to have been a manufacturing defect. The compressor was replaced and the refrigerator returned to service in July 1978; it operated without incident until March 1987. The refrigerator was functioning normally when shut down for compressor disassembly, to determine the long-term effects of this refrigerant-oil system. This report provides a photographic record of the disassembly, summarizes detailed chemical and metallurgical analyses, and includes profilometer readings to evaluate the effect of slight copper plating on steel bearing surfaces. A hardened steel vane spring, which broke when dropped, had been severely fatigued during service. The polyethylene slot liner insulation showed embrittlement, but was not analyzed. Very limited refrigerant decomposition was found, and the report concludes that R-134a use had very little effect on the metal parts of the compressor. Particles trapped in the oil produced slight scars on metallic contact surfaces. The molecular sieve drier contained 5% residual water, compared to a saturation value of 19-20%. Unanswered questions remain concerning the refrigerant-lubricant stability; addition of an oil stabilizer or use of a different oil may be indicated. General Electric Company and

Tecumseh Products Company assisted in disassembling the compressor and interpreting the visual evidence. Further examination of the desiccant used, Union Carbide molecular sieve type 4A-XH-6, is reported in document RDB-0003.

Polyglycol Sealed-Tube Tests, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0021)

A table compares tests of R-12 and R-134a with two polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants (Nippon RS680 and Glygoyle 11). No decomposition was detected for R-134a with either oil. R-12 decomposition was reported at 75-90% with the two lubricants.

UL 984 Tests with R-134a and Oils, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0017)

A table summarizes UL 984 tests of motor materials aged at 110 °C (230 °F) for 60 days. Control results are compared to those after separate exposures to R-12 mixed with mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 3GS) and R-134a mixed with the same oil and with alkylbenzene oil (Zerol(R) 150). Insulation failures (1 ma current leakage to ground after 1 minute at 1.5 kV) and breakdown voltages are reported. Results are summarized for polyester-imide magnet wire, Dacron-Valox(R) lead wire, DuPont Teflon(R) wire sleeving, DuPont Mylar(R) end cap, Mylar-Dacron(R) thermosleeve, Mylar(R) and Melinex(R) slot liners, and Mylar(R) and Melinex(R) phase separators. Breakdown voltages of 0.7-15.5 kV are indicated; current leakage failures resulted only for the polyesterimide magnet wire.

R-141b

Isotron R-141b Foam Blowing Agent: Material Compatibility, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0519)

A table provides quantitative and qualitative data on weight change and swelling for common elastomers, plastics, refrigerator liner materials, and roofing membrane materials after a two-week exposure to R-11 and R-141b. The elastomeric materials include neoprene, Butyl(TM), Buna(TM) N, and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R)). The plastics and refrigerator liner materials include ABS polymer, FEP, Kynar PVDF, polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), and polyvinyl chlo-

ride (PVC). The ABS polymer, Buna N, Viton, and PVC materials exhibited much greater swelling and weight gain after exposure to R-141b than to R-11. The other materials exhibited results lower than, or comparable to, R-11 after R-141b exposures.

R-142b

K. S. Sanvordenker, **Materials Compatibility of R-142b for Hermetic Units**, Tecumseh Products Company, Ann Arbor, MI, June 1989 (7 pages with 2 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB-0002)

Two figures compare the miscibility of R-142b and R-22 with Capella B and Calumet R015 mineral oils. The miscibility of R-142b with Zerol(R) 150 alkylbenzene lubricant also is discussed. Quantitative data on two magnet wire insulations (polyester-imide and polyester enamel overcoated with amide-imide) with R-142b and R-22 are given for refrigerant absorption, softening, blistering, and retained dielectric strength. R-142b and R-22 effects on the core-bond tensile strength of two unidentified solvent-based epoxy-type varnishes also are presented. Additionally, swell tests of R-142b with four elastomeric (neoprene, EPR, nitrile, and fluoroelastomeric (DuPont Viton(R) B) o-rings are given. In each investigation, R-142b exhibited characteristics comparable to, or better than, R-22.

R-245ca

R. G. Doerr, D. Lambert, R. Schafer, and D. Steinke (The Trane Company), **Stability and Compatibility Studies of R-245ca, CHF₂CF₂CH₂F, A Potential Low-Pressure Refrigerant**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 147-152, September 1992 (6 pages with 1 figure and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2A10)

This paper reviews the selection of R-245 isomers as low-pressure refrigerant candidates. This series offers the highest number of hydrogen atoms without becoming flammable and, therefore, the best potential among fluoropropanes. R-245ca was selected for further examination, based on performance modelling and its reported synthesis. Slightly lower efficiency is expected compared to R-123. Physical and chemical properties are tabulated for R-11, R-123, R-134a, and R-245ca for comparison.

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

R-245ca is expected to be nontoxic, and it is indicated to be very similar to R-11 in terms of molecular weight, boiling point, and critical temperature. Its ozone depletion potential (ODP) is zero, but its 5.5 year atmospheric lifetime leads to a global warming potential (GWP) higher than for R-123 but lower than for R-134a. [Newer data indicate an atmospheric lifetime of 6.4 years.] The paper summarizes stability and compatibility studies. Sealed-tube tests, with and without lubricants, indicate that R-245ca is extremely stable; no evidence of decomposition was noted after 500 hours at 175 °C (347 °F). Parr bomb compatibility tests with electric motor materials and elastomers showed lower refrigerant absorption than for R-11 and R-123. The compatibility of R-245ca was found to be very similar to R-134a toward both motor materials and elastomers; no degradation was found for the materials tested. They included varnishes, slot liners, DuPont Mylar(R) sheet and tape, Dacron-Mylar-Dacron(R) and DuPont Nomex(R) wedges, DuPont Dacron(R) tape and cord, and reinforced tape. The varnishes tested included solvent epoxy (P. D. George Sterling(R) U-475 EH), 100% solids epoxy (Sterling(R) Y-833), and water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Iso-poxy(R) 800). Weight, volume, and hardness change results are tabulated for a proprietary, chloroprene, and nitrile elastomers. The results suggest further investigation of R-245ca as a potential refrigerant. Commercialization is not expected for a number of years pending flammability, toxicity, and other testing as well as development of a competitive manufacturing process. [see RDB2A11 for presentation charts]

R. G. Doerr, D. Lambert, R. Schafer, and D. Steinke (The Trane Company), **Stability and Compatibility Studies of R-245ca, $\text{CHF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F}$, A Potential Low-Pressure Refrigerant**, presentation charts (International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference, Washington, DC), September 1992 (4 pages, available from JMC as RDB2A11)

This presentation reviews the selection of R-245 isomers as low-pressure refrigerant candidates. This series offers the highest number of hydrogen atoms without becoming flammable and, therefore, the best potential among fluoropropanes. R-245ca was selected for further examination, based on performance modelling and its reported synthesis. Slightly lower efficiency is expected compared to R-123. Physical and chemical properties are tabulated for R-11, R-123, R-134a, and R-245ca for comparison. R-245ca is expected to be nontoxic, and it is indicated to be very similar to R-11 in terms of molecular weight, boiling point, and critical temperature. Its ozone depletion potential (ODP) is zero, but its 5.5 year atmospheric lifetime leads to a global warming potential (GWP)

higher than for R-123 but lower than for R-134a. [Newer data indicate an atmospheric lifetime of 6.4 years.] The presentation summarizes stability and compatibility studies. Sealed-tube tests, with and without lubricants, indicate that R-245ca is extremely stable; no evidence of decomposition was noted after 500 hours at 175 °C (347 °F). Parr bomb compatibility tests with electric motor materials and elastomers showed lower refrigerant absorption than for R-11 and R-123. The compatibility of R-245ca was found to be very similar to R-134a toward both motor materials and elastomers; no degradation was found for the materials tested. They included varnishes, slot liners, DuPont Mylar(R) sheet and tape, Dacron-Mylar-Dacron(R) and DuPont Nomex(R) wedges, DuPont Dacron(R) tape and cord, and reinforced tape. The varnishes tested included solvent epoxy (P. D. George Sterling(R) U-475 EH), 100% solids epoxy (Sterling(R) Y-833), and water-borne epoxy (Schenectady Iso-poxy(R) 800). Weight, volume, and hardness change results are tabulated for a proprietary, chloroprene, and nitrile elastomers. The results suggest further investigation of R-245ca as a potential refrigerant. Commercialization is not expected for a number of years pending flammability, toxicity, and other testing as well as development of a competitive manufacturing process. [see RDB2A10 for text]

N. D. Smith (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), K. Ratanaphruks, M. W. Tufts, and A. S. Ng, (Acurex Environmental Corporation), **R-245ca: A Potential Far-Term Alternative for R-11**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 2, pages 19-23, February 1992 (5 pages with 3 tables, RDB3301)

This article summarizes tests and modelling of R-245, a candidate refrigerant to eventually replace R-11 and R-123. Thermophysical properties measurements are described. The results and findings of performance modelling are compared to data for R-11 and R-123; the efficiency of R-245ca is indicated to be 3-4% lower than for R-11. Flammability measurements based on the ASTM E681-85 procedure are described. The flammability was found to be sensitive both to the presence of moisture and the ignition source. Lower and upper flammability limits (LFL and UFL) of 7.0-14.4% are reported at 30 °C (84 °F) for 43.5% relative humidity; the fluid was nonflammable in dry air. Tests of miscibility with two unidentified polyol ester (POE) lubricants are discussed, indicating complete miscibility, insensitive to moisture content, for -30 to 125 °C (-22 to 257 °F) for concentrations of 10, 20, and 30% lubricant by weight. Sealed-

tube tests to gauge compatibility with aluminum, copper, valve steel, fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R)), nitrile butyl rubber (Buna(TM) N), neoprene, DuPont Nomex(R), and DuPont Mylar(R) are described. Observations, results of gas chromatography and infrared spectrometry, acidity, weight change, and swell are summarized. The paper indicates that R-245ca with a POE lubricant is compatible with the metals tested, Mylar, Viton; possibly compatible with Buna N and Nomex; and incompatible with neoprene. As a chlorine- and bromine-free compound, R-245a is expected to have an ozone depletion potential (ODP) of zero. Its atmospheric lifetime was estimated as 6.4 years by measuring its reaction rate with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; its global warming potential (GWP) was estimated to be one-third that of R-134a. Very preliminary testing of acute inhalation toxicity tests are outlined; no signs of concern were identified at a concentration level of 993 ppm. The paper concludes that R-245ca has been shown to be a good candidate for replacement of R-11 or R-123 in the far-term.

E-134

T. P. Gross, **Sealed-Tube Tests - Grace Ether (E-134)**, York International Corporation, York, PA, 28 March 1990 (2 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB0904)

This memo summarizes sealed-tube tests to compare the stability of R-114 and E-134 when aged for up to 72 hours with several lubricants at temperatures as high as 182 °C (360 °F). The lubricants tested included York C, Zerol(R) 300 alkylbenzene, and UCON LB-165 polyglycol. Aluminum, copper, and iron wires were included as catalysts. E-134 was found to be somewhat less stable than R-114.

E-245

R. G. Doerr, D. Lambert, R. Schafer, and D. Steinke (The Trane Company), **Stability Studies of E-245 Fluoroether, CH₃-CH₂-O-CHF₂**, paper DE-93-20-3, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 1137-1140, 1993 (4 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, RDB3626)

R. G. Doerr, R. Schafer, D. Lambert, and D. Steinke (The Trane Company), **Stability Studies of E-245 Fluoroether CF₃CH₂OCHF₂**, presentation at the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Confer-

ence (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, December 1991 (4 pages with 14 charts, available from JMC as RDB2811)

These presentation charts summarize an investigation into the use of E-245, a proposed low-pressure refrigerant for centrifugal chillers. The charts summarize properties of this fluid and sealed-tube tests to determine its stability. Tests in glass tubes, both with and without an unidentified oil, resulted in violent explosions. Tests of R-123 and E-245 with copper and iron coupons in Parr bombs are presented, indicating stable results. Repetition of the E-245 tests with copper, iron, and glass coupons led to reactions. Analyses of the pressure build-up as well as a gas chromatogram and quantitative analysis of the reaction products are presented. Further tests with glass are outlined to examine the role of water, air, oxygen, and peroxide. The charts note that E-245 can react autocatalytically with glass to produce high pressures, hydrogen fluoride, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether (a convulsant). This reaction is accelerated by air (oxygen) and peroxide. The fraction of E-245 remaining after exposures at 121 °C (250 °F) for 14 days are tabulated to indicate the effects of various materials. They included elastomers, motor materials, copper, iron, water, glass-like materials. Tests with copper, iron, and aluminum at 166 and 177 °C (330 and 350 °F) also are presented. E-245 was found to be unstable with fiberglass motor materials.

R-717 (Ammonia)

G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Refrigeration Lubricants Update: Synthetic and Semi-Synthetic Oils Are Solving Problems with Ammonia and Alternative Refrigerants**, *Technical Papers of the 12th Annual Meeting* (4-7 March 1990, Memphis, TN), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, pages 19-53, March 1990 (36 pages with 12 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2203)

This paper reviews bench tests and field experience with synthetic lubricants. The first part addresses semi-synthetic, high-viscosity index (HVI), hydrocracked lubricants for improved performance with ammonia. These lubricants also are referred to as "hydrocracked paraffinic oils" and as "restructured, semi-synthetic lubricants" to distinguish them from hydrogen finished oils, which contain more aromatic components. The paper discusses the benefits of these lubricants and briefly reviews case histories for two applications. Advantages cited, leading to longer drain intervals, include good

thermal and chemical stability, lower mutual solubility, low foaming and volatility, excellent low-temperature fluidity, high viscosity, and good demulsibility. The hydrotreating process also removes nearly all aromatics, including carcinogenic polynuclear aromatics found in some lubricants. The second part addresses polyalkylene glycols (PAGs) and esters in positive displacement compressors for R-134a and refrigerant blends. Previously documented concerns with PAGs and low-viscosity, neopentyl esters are outlined. A new complex ester, which yields improved energy efficiency in screw compressors and superior miscibility with R-22, is discussed. The composition of naphthenic, solvent-refined paraffinic, and hydrocracked paraffinic lubricants are tabulated for comparison. Similar data are provided on oxidation resistance and emulsion characteristics. Plots of viscosity and antioxidant level, as functions of time in use, are provided for the lubricants discussed. Solubility with ammonia, volatility, and viscosity are plotted for the hydrocracked oils. The miscibility of two complex esters are shown for R-134a, and the viscosity-temperature relationships are graphically compared for R-22 with a complex ester and a naphthenic oil. A figure compares the isentropic efficiency of complex esters with R-22 to that for a polyalphaolefin (PAO) lubricant for a range of pressure ratios.

G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Hydrotreated Oils for Ammonia Refrigeration**, *Technical Papers of the 7th Annual Meeting* (10-13 March 1985, San Antonio, TX), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, pages 149-176, March 1985 (28 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2204)

Others

D. J. Bushouse, **Degradation of Polyester Films by Alcohols**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 3, number 9, pages 61 ff, September 1961 (RDB2301)

J. F. Wilson, **Effect of Methanol on the Performance of Polyester Film in Reciprocating Refrigeration Compressors**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 10, number 1, pages 43 ff, January 1968 (RDB2205)

Blends

Azeotropes

Isotron 22/142b Blends for Refrigeration: Material Compatibility, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0520)

This bulletin summarizes the procedure and findings for two-week exposures of selected refrigeration system materials both to R-12 and to a blend of R-22/142b (55/45). The materials tested included copper wire, polyimide insulation, and several plastics and elastomers. The plastics included nylon (DuPont Zytel[®] 101), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), FEP, PVDF (Kynar), PVC, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, high-impact polystyrene, and high-gloss ABS. The elastomers included neoprene, Butyl[™], Buna[™] N, and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton[®]). Swell (length increase percentage), weight gain (percentage), and appearance (including qualitative observations on hardness and embrittlement) are tabulated.

Zeotropes

D. J. Bateman, D. B. Bivens, R. A. Gorski, W. D. Wells (DuPont Chemicals), R. A. Lindstrom, R. L. Morse, and R. L. Shimon (Tecumseh Products Company), **Refrigerant Blends for the Automotive Air Conditioning Aftermarket**, paper 900216 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, 26 February - 2 March 1990), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1990 (14 pages with 12 figures and 8 tables, RDB2206)

LUBRICANTS

L. F. Albright and J. D. Lawler, **Viscosity-Solubility Characteristics of Mixtures of R-13B1 and Lubricating Oils**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 67-70, April 1959 (RDB2207)

naphthenic mineral oil, paraffinic mineral oil

L. F. Albright and A. S. Mendelbaum, **Solubility and Viscosity Characteristics of Mixtures of Lu-**

lubricating Oils and Freon 13 and 115, Refrigerating Engineering, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 64, number 10, pages 37-47 and 106, October 1956 (RDB2208)

R-13, R-115

M. Arnemann, **Methoden zur Bestimmung Thermophysikalischer Eigenschaften von Öl-Kältemittel-Gemischen** [Methods to Determine Thermophysical Properties of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures], dissertation, Universität Hannover, Hannover, Germany (in German, RDB4532)

K. Azami, H. Hosoi, and N. Ishikawa (Sanden Corporation), **Lubricant Screening for HFC-134a Car Air Conditioning Compressor Reliability**, paper 901735, Society of Automotive Engineers, Warrendale, PA, September 1990 (12 pages with 5 figures and 11 tables, RDB2209)

G. Bambach (Technische Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **The Behavior of R-12/Mineral Oil Mixtures, Abhandlung des DKV** [DKV Transactions], Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1955 (in German, RDB4243)

G. Bambach (Technische Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Thermodynamic Properties and Viscosity Behavior of R-12/Mineral Oil Mixtures, Kältechnik**, Germany, volume 7, pages 187-191, 1955 (5 pages in German, RDB4244)

G. Bambach, **A Contribution to the Information on Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of R-12/Mineral Oil Mixtures**, dissertation, Technische Universität Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Germany, 1955 (in German, RDB4245)

R. D. Bennett, L. J. V. Earthy, and H. Heckmatt, **Lubrication of Refrigerant 22 Refrigeration Plant**, *Journal of Refrigeration*, volume 9, number 9, pages 211-215, 1967; republished in *Journal of the Institute of Petroleum*, volume 53, 1967 (5 pages, RDB4337)

C. M. Bosworth (Carrier Corporation), **Predicting the Behavior of Oils in Refrigeration Systems, Refrigerating Engineering**, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 60, number 6, pages 617-620 and 654-655, June 1952 (7 pages with 12 figures and 5 tables, RDB2503)

This paper discusses the solubility of lubricating oils in refrigerants, absorption of refrigerants, solvent effects on nonmetallic materials, and stability of oils. Differences among paraffinic, intermediate, and naphthenic lubricants are discussed, and recommendations are presented for selection of oil types for specific applications. Solubility curves are presented for R-12, R-22, and R-114 in four oils. The paper notes that the volumes of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures do not necessarily correspond to the sum of their separate volumes due to absorption; data on increases and decreases are provided for several examples.

M. Burke and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Das Ölverhalten der chlorfreien Kältemittel R23, R134a, und R152a** [Oil Retention in Chlorine-Free Refrigerants R-23, R-134a, and R-152a], *Ki Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, volume 19, number 9, pages 348-351, September 1991 (4 pages in German, RDB4531)

J. Burkhardt and E. Halne, **Surface Tension of Refrigeration Oils, Sci. Tech. Froid**, volume 1, pages 111-119, 1980 (RDB4246)

R. C. Cavestri (Imagination Resources, Incorporated), **Measurement of Viscosity, Density, and Gas Solubility of Refrigerant Blends in Selected Synthetic Lubricants**, report DOE/CE/23810-38B, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, April 1994 (124 pages with 103 figures and 12 tables, available from JMC as RDB4537)

This interim report summarizes progress to measure the viscosity, density, and solubility of three refrigerant blends with lubricants. These blends are candidates to replace R-22 and R-502. They include R-32/125/134a (23/25/52), R-125/143a (50/50), and R-404A [R-125/143a/-134a (44/52/4)]. They were tested with unidentified, 32 ISO VG polyol ester (POE) lubricants, including one branched acid (POE-BA) and one mixed acid (POE-MA). Data on R-22 and R-502 with a naphthenic mineral oil (MO, Witco Suniso(R) 3GS) also are included for comparison. Selection of the refrigerant blends was based on miscibility evaluations and commercial reformulations of R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20), R-32/134a (30/70), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-125/143a/134a (44/54/2). Their miscibilities were determined for five lubricants, including two POE-BA (Castrol Icematic(R) SW32 and Henkel Emery(R) 292Za), two POE-MA (ICI Emkarate(TM) RL 32S, formerly RL 184, and Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 224R), and an alkylbenzene (AB, Shrieve Zerol(R) 150). The report presents the methods and apparatus used, and provides schematics for an oscillating body viscometer.

and blend sampling apparatus. The former is described as a unique means to accurately determine viscosity, density, equilibrium refrigerant gas solubility, and pressure over a broad range of temperatures. Plots relate pressure to viscosity and temperature, show the viscosity and pressure at constant concentrations in modified Daniel Charts, and relate pressure to density. These plots are provided for R-134a, R-143a, R-125/143a (50/50), and R-404A for POE-BA and POE-MA at 0 to 125 °C (32 to 257 °F), except R-134a/POE-BA at -25 to 125 °C (-13 to 257 °F). These plots cover pressures of approximately 70-1700 kPa (10-250 psia) and 0-60% refrigerant by weight. An appendix provides plots showing the miscibility, partial miscibility, and immiscibility ranges by temperature for -62 to 82 °C (-80 to 180 °F) for combinations of the six screening blends and five synthetic lubricants. A second appendix presents plots and tabular raw data for the viscosity and solubility of R-22 with mineral oil at -20, 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 125 °C (-4, 32, 68, 104, 140, 176, 212, and 257 °F). A third similarly presents viscosity, solubility, and vapor fractionation for R-22 with mineral oil at -10, 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 125 °C (14, 32, 68, 104, 140, 176, 212, and 257 °F). Eight concluding appendices gives plots and tabular raw data for the viscosity, density, and gas solubility of R-134a, R-143a, R-125/143a (50/50) and R-404A, each with both POE-BA POE-MA, at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80 or 90, and 125 °C (32, 68, 104, 140, 176 or 194, and 257 °F) and also at -30, -15, and 100 °C (-22, 5, 212 °F) for the R-134a/POE-MA mixture. [A designation of R-507 has been recommended for R-125/143a (50/50).]

K. W. Cooper and A. G. Mount, **The Effect of Oil Circulation on Compressor Capacity**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 39-42, October 1972 (RDB3322)

W. D. Cooper, R. C. Downing, and J. B. Gray (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated), **Alkyl Benzene as a Compressor Lubricant**, *Proceedings of the 1974 Purdue Compressor Technology Conference*, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 88 ff, July 1974 (RDB4350)

alkylbenzene

W. D. Cooper (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated), **Influence of Oil-Refrigerant Relationship on Oil Return**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 77, part 1, pages 6-10, 1971 (RDB4326)

S. Corr, F. T. Murphy (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), B. E. Gilbert, and R. W. Yost (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Characteristics of Refrigerant**

Lubricant Mixtures Containing R-32 and R-32 Blends, paper DE-93-20-1, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 1123-1128, 1993 (6 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB3624)

S. Corr, P. D. Guy, A. A. Lindley, F. T. Murphy, G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), and T. W. Dekleva (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **The Effect of Miscibility on Performance of R-134a and Alternative Lubricants**, seminar presentation at the ASHRAE Annual Meeting, (Indianapolis, IN), ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, 24 June 1991 (20 pages with 24 charts, RDB-2521)

S. Corr (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), **Solubility and Miscibility - Relevance to Klea(TM) 134a Refrigeration Systems**, ICI Americas Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, USA, 8 February 1991 (11 pages with 8 figures, RDB2520)

This document explains the meaning and relevance of solubility and miscibility within refrigeration systems. It notes that the solubility of refrigerant gas in the lubricant usually is an important lubricant feature. In general, lubricants that display miscibility with the refrigerant liquid over a wide range of conditions will also have good refrigerant gas solubilities, but the reverse is not necessarily true. Although the solubility of refrigerant gas in liquid lubricant is important in determining the viscosity of fluid at the evaporator outlet, other factors also are likely to have an effect. An example is the lubricant structure (e.g., polarity or hydrogen bonding). The viscosity of the circulating liquid phase and the velocity of the driving gas are the two most important considerations for lubricant return to the compressor. Lubricant viscosity and the solubility-related viscosity of the refrigerant-lubricant mixture would be expected to govern lubricant holdup, a measure of the lubricant quantity available to interfere with heat transfer. Experience indicates that the concentration of lubricant in the liquid refrigerant phase is below 1% over the majority of the evaporation process, so lubricant miscibility actually does not appear to be significant in determining oil holdup. Separate liquid phases for the refrigerant and lubricant will be present only over a very short length of the evaporator. Plots and tabular data are provided for low-temperature miscibility for ester lubricants (Emkarate(TM) RL) in R-134a. The fraction of lubricant in refrigerant also is plotted for the evaporator length.

G. Daniel, M. J. Anderson, W. Schmid, and M. Tokumitsu (Mobil Oil), **Performance of Selected**

The paper also discusses an inhibited ester lubricant that appears suitable with R-134a.

T. S. Dremlyukh, **Experimental Study of the Temperature-Pressure-Concentration Parameters of a Solution of Freon F-22 and the Oil KhF-22S-16**, *Kholod. Tekhnol.*, volume 6, pages 48-50, 1968 (in Russian, RDB4334)

R-22

N. Enjo and M. Noguchi, **Refrigerant and Lubricating Oil**, *Reito*, Japan, volume 60, number 694, pages 38-44, 1985 (7 pages, RDB4329)

E. R. Epperson and H. L. Dunlap, **Relationship Between Mole Fractions and Absolute Viscosities of Blended Lubricating Oils**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 24, number 12, 1932 (RDB4340)

F. Espinoux, G. Bardy, B. Constans, P. Sanvi, and N. Genet (Elf Research Center, France), **Lubricity Evaluation for Lubricants Used in Refrigeration with HFC-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 405-414, July 1992 (10 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB2823)

H. Finger, C. Staeger, B. Lilly, R. Stoeffgen, G. Koeppert, **Demands on Oils for Hermetic Refrigerating Machines and Testing of a New, Fully Synthetic Oil**, *Schmierungstechnik* [Tribology], Germany, volume 6, number 12, pages 372-377, 1975 (6 pages in German, RDB4338)

R-13, R-13B1, R-22, R-502, oil XK-27

J. V. Fitzgerald, F. J. Matusik, and P. C. Scarana, Jr., **Viscometer for Energy Saving**, *Measurements and Control (M&C)*, 1980 (RDB4343)

J. N. Friend and W. D. Hargreaves, **Viscosity at the Boiling Point - the Rheocor**, *Philos. Magazine*, pages 643-650, 1943 (8 pages, RDB4342)

W. C. Gergel, **Lubricant Additive Chemistry**, Lubrizol Corporation, Wickliffe, OH, 21 January 1992 (16 pages with 27 figures and 7 tables, RDB3906)

This bulletin reviews the market for, functions of, and types of lubricant additives. It covers diverse applications, but portions also apply to air conditioning and refrigeration. The document summarizes consumption statistics for formulated lubricating oils, noting total annual demand of 34 million metric tons on a worldwide basis. It also discusses uses and the specifications set for key applications. It presents lubricant functions, including contaminant containment, heat removal, and friction reduction. It

then discusses additive types including detergents, dispersants, inhibitors, pour point depressants, foam inhibitors, and viscosity modifiers. It also reviews additive types used in automotive transmissions as well as industrial oils and associated additive groups.

A. T. E. Gibbes, **Effects of Mutual Solubilities of Refrigerant and Oil in Low Pressure Systems**, *Refrigeration Journal*, pages 19-28, 1952 (10 pages, RDB4341)

D. J. Glova, **High-Temperature Solubility of Refrigerants in Lubricating Oil**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE*, Atlanta, GA, volume 90, part 2B, pages 806-825, 1984; republished in *ASHRAE Journal*, volume 26, number 5, 1984 (RDB-2211)

B. D. Greig, A. M. Smith, and A. P. Swallow (Castrol International), **Household Compressor Manufacturers Adopting HFC Refrigerants; Compressor Lubricants and Manufacturing Fluids Compatibility**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 100-108, October 1993 (9 pages with 10 tables, RDB3A32)

B. D. Greig (Castrol Limited), **Formulated Polyol Ester Lubricants with HFC-134a: The Role of Additives and Conversion of Existing CFC-12 Plant to HFC-134a**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 135-145, September 1992 (11 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, RDB-2A09)

J. H. Grim, **Lubrication Requirements for the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 82, part II, pages 567-571, 1976 (RDB2528)

R. E. Gundarson and H. W. Millet, **Polyglycols in Synthetic Lubricants**, *Synthetic Lubricants*, edited by R. E. Gundarson and A. W. Hart, Reinhold Publishing, New York, NY, 1962 (RDB4354)

G. Hackstein, **A Contribution on the Experimental Determination of the Values of Thermodynamic Properties for Halogenated Hydrocarbons, Especially for Their Mixtures with Refrigerating Oils**, dissertation, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany, 1976 (RDB4248)

P. E. Hansen (Danfoss-Flensburg GmbH, Germany), **On the Oil Selection Methodology for New Refrigerants for Small Hermetic Compressors**, paper 3.3, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 45-50, February 1993 (6 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, RDB3312)

R. Heide, **Concerning the Viscosities of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures for Refrigeration Machines**, *Luft-Kältetechnik*, Germany, volume 13, number 1, pages 34-37, 1977 (4 pages in German, RDB4249)

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R. Heide, **A Contribution on the Viscosity of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, *Luft-Kältetechnik*, Germany, volume 6, number 6, pages 308-310, 1970 (3 pages in German, RDB4251)

D. R. Henderson (Spausch Associates, Incorporated), **Solubility, Viscosity, and Density of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, report DOE/CE-23810-22B, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (68 pages with 47 figures and 37 tables, available from JMC as RDB4102; page 53 is missing)

This interim report presents the findings of a study of the solubility, viscosity, and density of 35 refrigerant-lubricant mixtures for low- and high-refrigerant concentrations. It summarizes results for low concentrations (0, 10, 20, and 30% refrigerant by weight) for R-12, R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, and R-134a with mineral oil (MO), alkylbenzene (AB), polyalkylene glycol (PAG), and two classes of polyol ester (POE) lubricants - pentaerythritol ester branched acid (POE-BA) and pentaerythritol ester mixed acid (POE-MA). Data are provided for the following 23 combinations: R-12 with ISO 32 and 100 MO; R-22 with ISO 32 MO; R-32 with ISO 22 and 68 POE-MA; R-123 with ISO 32 and 100 MO and with 150 and 300 SUS AB; R-124 with 150 and 300 SUS AB; R-125 with ISO 22 and 68 POE-MA and with ISO 32 POE-BA; R-142b with 150 SUS AB; and R-134a with ISO 68 PAG, ISO 68 POE-BA, and ISO 22, 32, 68, and 100 POE-MA. The measurements generally cover 0-100 °C (32-212 °F) and 0-3450 kPa (0-500 psia). Equations and regression coefficients are tabulated for solubility, viscosity (dynamic and kinematic), and density for each mixture. These results also are shown as plots of density versus temperature

and as Daniel Charts, showing kinematic viscosity and solubility (expressed as vapor pressure) versus temperature. An appendix explains the theoretical basis for corrections made for vapor space volume in the test apparatus. A second appendix provides details on the experimental approach used and explanations to resolve differences in measured data among the subject and two related projects. A third appendix summarizes the lubricant purities, including moisture content, total acid number (TAN), and iron and copper contents. A final appendix identifies the specific lubricants tested, including AB (Shrieve Chemical Zerol[®] 150 and 300), naphthenic MO (Witco Suniso[®] 3GS and 5GS), PAG (ICI Emkarox[®] DGLP 103), POE-BA (Henkel Emery[®] 2942A and 2968A), and POE-MA (Mobil EAL[®] Arctic 22 and 32 and Castrol Icematic[®] SW32, SW68, and SW100). The report lists 12 additional refrigerant-lubricant pairs to be studied.

H. Henrici and K. Mall, **Thermodynamische Eigenschaften von Bromotrifluoromethan (R13B1) mit Öl** [Thermodynamic Properties of Bromotrifluoromethane (R-13B1) with Oils], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 22, number 8, pages 259-263, 1970 (5 pages in German, RDB3734)

H. G. Hirschberg (Gebrüder Sulzer AG, Switzerland), **Determining the Viscosity of Mixtures of Mineral Oil and Refrigerants**, *Sulzer Technical Review*, Winterthur, Switzerland, February 1964; republished in *Modern Refrigeration*, pages 711-713 (3 pages with 4 figures, RDB2501)

The viscosity of lubricating oils is substantially lowered by dissolved hydrocarbons. Determination of viscosity for refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, therefore, is very important in equipment and application design. The need is heightened by variations in the hydrocarbon content, related to the origin of the crude oil used, and the way in which it is refined. This paper outlines calculation methods to determine the viscosity based on ring analysis, mean molecular weight, viscosity-temperature relation, and density. The ring analysis determines the paraffins, cyclic paraffins (naphthenic substances, and benzene derivatives (aromatics) present in the oil. The molecular weight is a measure of the size of the oil molecules. The viscosity index, or alternative viscosity pole height, may be obtained from manufacturer data. The paper discusses viscosity equations developed by a number of investigators, including Arrhenius, E. R. Epperson and H. L. Dunlap, L. Grunberg and A. H. Nissan, and H. Umstätter. It illustrates comparative results based on a mixture of R-114 and mineral oil. It concludes that a modified version of the Grunberg and Nissan equation is useful for rep-

resenting and calculating the viscosities of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures.

D. F. Huttenlocher (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures with Metals**, report DOE/CE/23810-5, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, 9 October 1992 (126 pages with 75 figures and 27 tables, available from JMC as RDB3608; several of the figures, specifically the IR spectra, are difficult to read)

This report presents stability data, based on sealed tube tests, for 21 mixtures of refrigerants and lubricants in the presence of a valve steel strip, as catalyst. Tables present results for R-11 with mineral oil (MO) and with a white naphthenic MO; R-22 with MO; R-32 with pentaerythritol ester mixed acid and with polypropylene glycol (PPG) butyl monoether; R-123 with MO and with white naphthenic MO; R-124 with alkylbenzene (AB); R-125 with PPG butyl monoether, modified polyglycol, and pentaerythritol ester mixed acid; R-134 with pentaerythritol ester mixed acid; R-134a with PPG butyl monoether, PPG diol, modified polyglycol, three pentaerythritol esters (two of them mixed acids); R-142b with alkylbenzene; R-143a with pentaerythritol ester mixed acid; and R-152a with AB. Each test mixture was aged at three temperature levels, generally 150, 175, and 200 °C (221, 302, and 347 °F); tests were performed at other temperatures when warranted. The information provided includes the specific materials and aging conditions for each combination tested, visual observations on the aged sealed tubes, and results of chemical analyses. The last includes gas chromatograms of the vapor-phase contents as well as chloride and fluoride ion contents for mixtures containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) hydrofluorocarbon (HFCs), respectively. Total acid number (TAN) values and infrared analyses (IR) are presented; size exclusion chromatography (SEC) is summarized for mixtures including polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants. The findings indicate that the HFCs tested and R-22 are very stable and do not undergo measurable chemical reactions or thermal decomposition, even in the presence of lubricants, for the conditions tested. R-124 and R-142b have stability properties intermediate between the HFCs and R-12. R-123 is more reactive, but offers stability improvement by a factor of ten over R-11. All of the pentaerythritol ester and PAG fluids showed changes in chemical structure after exposures at 200 °C (347 °F), and in some cases at 150 °C (302 °F) and 175 °C (347 °F). An appendix summarizes the test results, including tabulated findings and gas chromatograms. A second presents IR spectra

and SECs of the lubricants before and after aging. A third appendix recaps the refrigerants and lubricants tested as well as purity measurements taken. Gas chromatograms are provided for each of the refrigerants. Acidity, water content, and metal content are tabulated for each of the lubricants. The MOs tested were Witco Suniso(R) 3GS (ISO VG32) and Freezene Naphthenic Heavy white oil (ISO VG46). The AB was Shrieve Zerol(R) 150. The PAGs included ICI Emkarox(R) PPG butyl monoether (ISO VG32) and Dow Chemical P245 PPG diol (ISO VG22). The pentaerythritol esters (PEs) included Castrol Icematic(R) SW32 branched acid (ISO VG32), ICI Emkarate(TM) RL mixed acids (ISO VG22), and Henkel Emery(R) 4078X (2928 ISO VG100) 100 cSt.

H. P. Jaeger, **Design of a Viscometer for Measuring the Viscosity of Multiple Component Blends with High Vapor Pressure**, *Technisches Messen Atm.*, Germany, volume 45, number 5, pages 161 ff, 1978 (in German, RDB4252)

H. P. Jaeger (Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany), **The Pattern of Solubility Limits of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures in the Critical Range**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 25, number 3, pages 73-74, 1973 (2 pages in German, RDB4253)

H. P. Jaeger (Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany), **Empirische Methoden zur Vorausberechnung thermodynamischer Eigenschaften von Öl-Kältemittel-Gemischen** [Empirical Methods for Predicting Thermodynamic Properties of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 25, number 2, pages 35-38, 1973 (4 pages in German, RDB4254)

H. P. Jaeger, **Empirische Methoden zur Vorausberechnung thermodynamischer Eigenschaften von Öl-Kältemittel-Gemischen** [Empirical Methods for Predicting the Thermodynamic Properties of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures], dissertation, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany 1972; published by Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (VDI, Association of German Engineers) Verlag, Düsseldorf, Germany, volume 115, number 15, pages 1239 ff, 1973 (in German, RDB4255)

H. P. Jaeger and H. J. Löffler, **Concerning the Behavior of R-22/Oil Mixtures**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 23, number 10, pages 305-309, 1971 (5 pages in German, RDB4256)

H. P. Jaeger, **Thermodynamischer Eigenschaften von Öl-Kältemittel-Gemischen** [Thermodynamic Properties of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 22, number 8, pages 245-256, 1970 (12 pages in German, RDB4257)

H. P. Jaeger, **Thermodynamic Properties of Binary Mixtures of Mineral Oils and Trichlorofluoromethane**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 21, number 12, pages 302-306, 1969 (12 pages in German, RDB4258)

R-11

U. J. Jonsson and E. B. Höglund (Luleå University, Sweden), **Determination of Viscosities of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures at Equilibrium by Means of Film Thickness Measurements**, paper DE-93-20-2, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 1129-1136, 1993 (8 pages with 11 figures and 1 table, RDB3625)

S. T. Jolley, **The Performance of Synthetic Ester Lubricants in Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems**, unpublished presentation at the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Passenger Car Meeting and Exposition (Nashville, TN, 16-19 September 1991); unpublished presentation repeated at the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Baltimore, MD, 3-5 December 1991); Lubrizol Corporation, Wickliffe, OH, 1991 (14 pages with 3 figures and 6 tables, RDB2C07)

The publication reviews polyol ester chemistry and the reactions of alcohol and carboxylic acid to produce them. The variety of lubricants that can be produced from neopentylglycol (NPG), glycerine (GLY), trimethylolpropane (TMP) and pentaerythritol (PER) polyols (alcohols with multiple hydroxyl reaction sites) is illustrated. A table demonstrates the influence of the alcohol type on viscosity and miscibility using the same carboxylic acid. A second table shows that when similar lubricants, with the same viscosity are prepared, differences occur in miscibility with R-134a. GLY and NPG fluids exhibit the poorest and high solubility, respectively. Tabulated results of sealed-tube tests of R-134a and lubricant in the presence of iron, copper, and aluminum show high thermal stability for a number of polyol esters, generally superior to that of R-12 with mineral oil. The more reactive systems tended to be those with high water content or residual carboxylic acid. Data are presented on the same refrigerant-lubricant pairs with addition of controlled amounts of water, to examine hydrolytic stability. Resultant increases in acid number are discussed, but caveated that higher acid levels might occur with additives instead of the base lubricants tested. A figure summarizes elastomer swell for mineral oil as well as NPG, TMP, and PER esters for NBR, H-NBR, EPDM, nitrile, neoprene, and Butyl; the paper notes that further testing is needed. It then discusses miscibility with mineral oil, a concern for retrofit of automobile air

conditioners with R-134a and esters. TMP and PER esters are indicated to be fully compatible with both residual R-12 and mineral oil. Compressor tests are summarized, to address the influence of viscosity on durability and the role of unidentified additives. The paper indicates that equivalent performance to R-12 and mineral oil can be obtained with polyol esters and appropriate additive packages. The paper concludes that polyol esters appear ideal for use in automobile air conditioner systems, and that they can be tailored for specific needs.

S. T. Jolley, **New and Unique Lubricants for Use in Compressors Utilizing R-134a Refrigerant**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 145-152, July 1990 (8 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, RDB2C06)

R. E. Kauffman and W. E. Rhine (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Development of a Useful Lubricant Life Evaluation Technique, Part I: Differential Scanning Calorimetric Techniques**, *Lubrication Engineering*, Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers (STLE), volume 44, number 2, pages 154-161, February 1988 (8 pages, RDB3961)

S. Komatsuzaki and T. Iizuka (Hitachi Limited, Japan), **Miscibility and Lubricity of Polyol Ester-Based Refrigerator Lubricants**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 92-99, October 1993 (8 pages with 9 figures and 1 table, RDB3A31)

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S. Komatsuzaki and Y. Hon-ma (Hitachi Limited, Japan), **Antiseizure and Antiwear Properties of Lubricating Oils Under Refrigerant Gas Environments**, paper 90-AM-6C-1 (45th Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, 7-10 May 1990), Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers (STLE), May 1990; republished in *Lubrication Engineering*, STLE, volume 47, number 3, pages 193-198, 1991 (6 pages, RDB2213)

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please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

tion Engineers (ASLE), volume 43, number 1, pages 31-36, January 1987 (RDB2423)

H. Kruse and M. Schroeder (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Fundamentals of Lubrication in Refrigeration Systems and Heat Pumps**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 26, number 5, pages 5-9, May 1984 (RDB3411)

R. S. Kuliev, K. D. Shironov, and M. M. Masirov, **The Viscosity-Temperature Properties and Viscosity Anomalies of Oils and Composites of Group Hydrocarbons**, *Int. Chem. Eng.*, volume 14, number 3, pages 443-447, 1974 (5 pages, RDB-4259)

J. L. Little, **Viscosity of Lubricating Oil - Freon 22 Mixtures**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 1191-1195, November 1952 (5 pages, RDB-2214)

H. J. Löffler and H. P. Jaeger (Kältetechnisches Labor, Fachhochschule Münster, Germany), **Wie Verhalten Sich Öl-R23-Gemische in Kältemaschinen?** [How Do R-23/Oil Mixtures Behave in Refrigeration Machines?], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 19, pages 237-240, 1968 (4 pages in German, RDB-4308)

H. J. Löffler (Kältetechnisches Labor, Fachhochschule Münster, Germany), **Density, Vapor Pressure, Dynamic and Static Viscosity of a R-114 - Refrigeration Oil Mixtures**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 20, number 5, 1968 (in German, RDB4260)

H. J. Löffler (Kältetechnisches Labor, Fachhochschule Münster, Germany), **Binary Mixture Properties of R-502 and Oil**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 19, number 7, pages 201-207, 1967 (7 pages in German, RDB4261)

H. J. Löffler, **Some Properties of the Binary System Freon 12 / Freon 22 and the Ternary System F12/F22/Naphthenic Mineral Oil**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 12, number 9, pages 256-260, 1960 (5 pages in German, RDB4262)

R-12, R-22, R-22/12

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R-11, R-12, R-22

H. J. Löffler, **Fluidity of Oil-Freon 22 Mixtures at Low Temperature**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 11, number 8, pages 258-262, 1959 (5 pages in German, RDB4264)

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K. Mall, **Messeinrichtung zur Ermittlung des Dampfdruckes von Öl-Kältemittel Gemischen** [Measuring Apparatus for Determination of the Vapor Pressure of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, volume 22, number 8, pages 257 ff, 1970 (in German, RDB2502)

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T. Matsuzaki and M. Akei (Calsonic Corporation), **The Friction and Wear Behavior in Refrigerant Atmosphere**, paper 2.2, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials*

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R-12, R-22

L. Z. Mel'tser, T. S. Dremlyukh, Y. G. Zatorvnskii, B. V. Gunchuk, and A. A. Chek, **Properties of a Solution of KHA-30 Oil and Freon 22**, *Kholod. Tekhnol.*, volume 21, pages 27-29, 1975 (3 pages in Russian, RDB4272)

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R-502

L. Z. Mel'tser, T. S. Dremlyukh, and Y. P. Ram'yalg, **Fluidity of Refrigerating Oils and Their Mixtures with Agents at Low Temperatures**, *Kholod. Tekhnol.*, volume 12, pages 49-52, 1971 (4 pages in Russian, RDB4274)

L. Z. Mel'tser, Z. I. Geller, and B. V. Gunchuk, **Thermophysical Properties of Oil-Freon Solutions**, *Teplofiz. Svoistvam Zhidk.*, Teplofiz. Konf. Svoistvam Veshchestv. Vys. Temp. (Third Meeting 1968), pages 42-45, 1970 (4 pages in Russian, RDB4275)

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M. Natarajan, **Behavior of Oil 51KM45 (Polymerized Unsaturated Hydrocarbon) in the Presence of Refrigerant R-142**, *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Technischen Universität Dresden*, Dresden, Germany, volume 12, number 2, pages 457-465, 1963 (9 pages in German, RDB4277)

? R-142b

Y. Natsume (Nippondenso Company, Limited), **Refrigerating Machine Lubricants for New Refrigerants**, paper 2.1, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compati-*

bility (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 21-26, February 1983 (6 pages with 11 figures and 1 table, RDB3309)

H. M. Parmelee, **Viscosity of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures at Evaporator Conditions**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 70, pages 173-180, 1964 (RDB2215)

R-13, R-13B1, R-22, R-502, naphthenic mineral oil

M. B. Pate, S. C. Zoz, and L. J. Berkenbosch (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **Miscibility of Lubricants with Refrigerants**, report DOE/CE/23810-18, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, July 1993 (262 pages with 73 figure and 151 tables, available from JMC as RDB4502)

This report provides detailed miscibility data for 10 alternative refrigerants with 14 lubricants, based on experiments conducted in two phases. The first involved screening using refrigerant concentrations of 10, 50, and 95%. The second entailed further measurements at 20, 35, 65, 80, and 90%. The report presents the methods, apparatus based on test cells in temperature-controlled baths, and significant results. Ten tables summarize the miscibility data for each refrigerant by nominal concentration in each of 14 lubricants. 72 plots show the miscible and immiscible regions by mass fraction (0.0 to 1.0) and temperature (-50 to 60 °C, -58 to 140 °F); plots are omitted for combinations exhibiting full miscibility. The refrigerants are R-22, R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, and R-152a. The lubricants include two naphthenic mineral oils (Witco Suniso(R) 3GS and 4GS) and two alkylbenzenes (Shrieve Zerol(R) 150 and 300). They also included five polyalkylene glycol (PAG) samples: two polypropylene glycol butyl monoethers (ICI Emkarox(R) VG32 and VG58), two polypropylene glycol diols (Dow Chemical P425 and P1200), and a modified polyglycol (AlliedSignal BRL-150). Five polyol esters (POE) were tested, all penta erythritol esters: three mixed acids (ICI Emkarate(TM) RL 22H, formerly identified as RL 244, and Castrol Icematic(R) SW32 and SW100) and two branched acids (Henkel Emery(R) E2927 and E2928). Each of the refrigerants tested is miscible with at least one of the lubricants, with the exception of R-143a, which exhibits partial miscibility with each of the lubricants. The moisture, iron, and copper contents as well as acid numbers are tabulated for the test lubricants. An appendix comprising 140 tables provides a summary of qualitative observations

(two phase, clear, slightly hazy, or hazy) by nominal temperature and concentration as well as the precise measurements of the mass fractions and actual temperatures.

A. P. Perekrestov, M. A. Lyustig, I. V. Gerasimova, **Determination of the Viscosity of an Oil-Freon Mixture of New Synthetic Oils Under Thermodynamic Equilibrium Conditions**, *Kholod. Tekhnol.*, volume 31, pages 57-59, 1980 (3 pages in Russian, RDB4278)

H. Reimer, **Behavior of Cold Engine Oils with R-12B1 Refrigerant**, *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 31, number 2, pages 58, 60, and 63, 1978 (3 pages in German, RDB4279)

J. Reyes-Gavilán, T. Flak, and T. Tritcak (Witco Corporation), **Lubricants for Refrigeration Compressor Applications**, unpublished paper presented at the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), October 1993 (13 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A55)

This paper presents an experimental data to evaluate oil return in domestic refrigerator-freezers using R-134a. A refrigerant immiscible, naphthenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 1GS) was tested in a 0.6 m³ (20 cf) side-by-side refrigerator and in a 0.4 m³ (14.6 cf) top-mount unit for 22 months. The aim was to demonstrate suitability of the lubricant and that proper oil return results. The same lubricant type was compared to a fully miscible polyol ester (POE, Suniso(R) 1GS SL-10) in a test stand, designed with a difficult oil-return configuration. Tabular data are presented to compare the cabinet and freezer temperatures for drop-in evaluation of the mineral oil with R-12 and R-134a and to compare the typical properties of the mineral oil and POE. A third table summarizes the test conditions for the oil-return test stand. Plots show the gas solubility and viscosity curves for each lubricant in R-134a at -23 and 0 °C (-10 and 32 °F). The experimental procedures and findings are discussed. The paper concludes that oil return to the compressor is very similar for both lubricants at typical suction conditions similar for domestic refrigerators. Refrigerant gas velocity is noted as playing an important role in lubricant return for poor oil return configurations. The results also show that differences in cabinet and freezer temperatures, between the two refrigerant/lubricant systems, are not due to oil trapping in the heat exchangers.

J. Reyes-Gavilán, **Lubricants for Refrigeration Compressor Applications**, seminar presentation charts (Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engi-

neers, ASHRAE, Denver), Witco Corporation, Oakland, NJ, June 1993 (19 pages with 3 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A01)

These charts summarize an unpublished presentation on possible lubricant choices for use with hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants. They provide bench test and performance evaluation findings on polyol ester (POE), dibasic acid ester, and naphthenic mineral oil (MO) lubricants. Two charts summarize typical properties of seven POEs (Witco Suniso(R) SL10, SL15, SL22, SL32, SL46, SL68, and SL100) and three dibasic acid esters (Witco R-72-0A, R-72-0B, and R-84-0). Stability test results in the presence of R-134a, steel, copper, and aluminum at 175 ° (347 °F) for up to 56 days and Falex wear evaluations are presented for four base and four additized POEs and the three dibasic acid esters. Hydrolytic stability test findings also are tabulated. A table summarizes miscibility ranges for four of the POEs with R-125, R-134a, R-404A, R-125/143a (45/55), R-32/125 (60/40), and R-32/125/134a (formulation unspecified). Viscosity and solubility with R-134a are plotted for SL10 and SL32 at 125 °C (257 °F) and for a mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 1GS) at 0 °C (32 °F).

Roelands et al, **The Viscosity-Temperature-Pressure Relationship of Lubricating Oils and its Correlation with Chemical Constitution**, *Journal of Basic Engineering*, pages 601 ff, 1963 (RDB-4280)

S. Rosen, A. Sakhnovsky, and W. O. Walker, **Behavior of Refrigerant Oils and Genetron 141**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 65, pages 38-45, March 1957 (8 pages, RDB4330)

R-22

O. C. Rutledge, **Viscosity of Oils Diluted with Refrigerants**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, publication date unknown (RDB-4281)

S. Sakaguchi, Y. Akatsu, and S. Komatsumaki, **Correlation of Experimental Data on Thermophysical Properties of the Oil-Fluorocarbon R-113 Mixture**, *Reito*, Japan, volume 58, pages 775-784, 1983 (10 pages, RDB4282)

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Durability of HFC 134a Compressors - the Role of the Lubricant**, (proceedings of the 42nd Annual International Appliance Technical Conference, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, May 1991), reprint by Tecumseh Products Company, Tecumseh, MI, 1991 (8 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB2216)

Properties of polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and polyol ester lubricants are examined, with emphasis on inherent thermal stability and suitability for use with R-134a in refrigeration compressors. The PAGs addressed include diols, monoethers, ester-ethers, and diethers, all stabilized with 200 ppm BHT. Plots of hygroscopicity and miscibility of PAGs with mineral oils are provided. The decomposition kinetics, based on sealed-tube tests, are tabulated. The effects summarized include temperature (177-260 °C, 350-500 °F), presence of metals (steel, copper, and aluminum) or R-134a, and PAG type. Problems of hygroscopicity, incomplete miscibility with mineral oils, and incompatibility with chlorinated solvents exist, but they can be handled by proper housekeeping procedures. Lack of thermal stability, even in the absence of metals, at 177-204 °C (350-400 °F) is identified as a key shortcoming for the PAG candidates. The effects of time, metal catalysts, and initial moisture are tabulated for polyol esters, again at elevated temperatures (204-260 °C, 400-500 °F). Penta erythritol tetra ester is emphasized due, in part, to its better miscibility with R-134a compared to other neopentyl esters. Decomposition also was observed, but only in the presence of steel. A metal passivator specific to steel was found to provide a simple remedy.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Mechanism of Oil-R12 Reactions - the Role of Iron Catalyst in Glass Sealed Tubes**, paper 2881, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 91, part 1A, pages 356-369, January 1985 (14 pages with 7 figures and 1 table, RDB2217)

This frequently cited paper presents the chemistry of oil and R-12 reactions in sealed-tube tests in detail. The paper reviews the mechanisms postulated in earlier publications [see RDB2326 and RDB2526] and observations based on infrared absorbance. The paper concludes that iron acts as a participant in the reaction, rather than as a catalyst. Large amounts can be solubilized, and the process of solubilization begins early. The iron-oil molecule and R-12 react with the glass; this reaction also starts much earlier than previously indicated. The reaction forms boron-hydrogen and silicone fluorine compounds, while precipitating out the

solubilized iron. Based on gas analysis by infrared, a criterion is defined to identify the entry of glass in sealed-tube reactions. The paper traces through the postulated reactions and experiments conducted, to identify actual reactions by elimination of participating materials. Based on the finding that reactions involving glass start at an early stage in systems containing R-12, oil, and steel, data in prior publications that show large amounts of reaction products need to be reexamined.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Lubrication by Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures: Behavior in the Falex Tester**, paper KC-84-14-3, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 90, part 2, pages 799-805, June 1984 (7 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB2422)

The effects of test parameters, with reference to the fundamentals of boundary lubrication, are discussed for Falex pin and v-block tests. Such tests are widely used by equipment manufacturers and lubricant suppliers to simulate lubrication in refrigerant compressors and to screen refrigeration lubricants. When modified to provide a closed, pressure-tight chamber, the Falex machine permits laboratory simulation of lubricants in hermetic compressors. The paper reviews fundamental theories of boundary lubrication and wear to explain laboratory data that may appear to be anomalous. In doing so, the paper explains that trouble-free operation of hermetic compressors under high-oil dilution conditions of liquid feedback has been simulated. The unanticipated result is explained on the basis of dissipation of frictional heat from the rubbing surfaces. The behavior of additive-free lubricants is described and compared to that with antiwear additives, such as tricresyl phosphate (TCP).

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **System Chemistry (TC 3.3) + Lubrication (TC 3.4) = Bedrock of Reliability in Refrigerant Systems**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 20, number 1, pages 91 ff, January 1978 (RDB4283)

K. S. Sanvordenker and M. W. Larime (Tecumseh Products Company), **A Review of Synthetic Oils for Refrigeration Use**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 78, part 2, 1972; republished in symposium bulletin NA-72-5 (ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Nassau, Bahamas), pages 14-19, June 1972 (6 pages with 1 table, RDB-2218)

U. Sasaki, K. Mifaji, and M. Tsunemi, **Physical Properties of Refrigerator Oils Under Freon Atmosphere**, *Nisseki Rebyu*, Japan, volume 21, number 2, pages 129-133, 1979 (5 pages, RDB-4284)

R. H. Schlosberg, A. Kurs, G. D. Dupre, and R. J. Panci, **Thermal Chemistry of Esters and Ketones**, *Liquid Fuel Technology*, volume 3, number 4, pages 465 ff, 1985 (RDB4356)

thermal degradation of ester lubricants

M. Schroeder, **Development and Test of a Low Cost Screw Compressor for Refrigerants R-12 and R-114**, dissertation, Universität Hannover, Hannover, Germany, 1985 (RDB4285)

B. H. Shoemaker, **Synthetic Lubricating Oils**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 42, number 12, pages 2414 ff, 1959 (RDB2219)

G. D. Short and T. E. Rajewski (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Lubricants for Use With Highly Fluorinated Refrigerants**, *Technical Papers of the 15th Annual Meeting* (21-24 March 1993, Vancouver, BC, Canada), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIR), Washington, DC, pages 139-169 as misnumbered, March 1993 (31 pages with 4 figures and 6 tables, RDB3410)

This paper provides an update on lubricants for use with hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants and HFC blends. It also summarizes evaluations of several synthetic lubricants and the tests necessary to insure that a lubricant will provide expected durability and performance with refrigerants. The paper identifies near-term alternatives for common chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants, and provides tabular summaries of both candidate refrigerants and recommended lubricant types for use with R-22, R-23, R-123, and R-134a. The paper describes the derivation, applications, characteristics, and experience with several lubricants. They include polyol ester (POEs), polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), modified PAGs, diesters, PAG esters, carbonates, fluoroethers, fluorosilicones, and alkylbenzenes. Tables provide recommended viscosity ranges for different compressor types, refrigerant-lubricant miscibility data for R-22 and replacement candidates, lubricity findings (based on Falex pin and v-block tests) for ester lubricants and mineral oil with steel on steel, and the effects of additives on lubricant stability. The paper discusses miscibility, viscosity dilution, lubricity tests, chemical and thermal stability, and compatibility of refrigerant-lubricant combinations with other materials. Four figures illustrate the viscosity-temperature-pressure relations for R-22 with a 32 ISO alkylbenzene, R-134a with a 68 ISO PAG, R-134a with a 68 ISO

POE, and R-134a and R-12 with a 46 ISO POE. The paper briefly cites findings with retrofits and field experience of PAGs and POEs, and notes that neither are suitable for use with R-717 (ammonia). The paper concludes that POEs appear to be the choice for HFCs and dialkyl benzenes with HCFC-123 and HFC/HCFC blends. It notes that POEs are preferred over PAGs for retrofit due to their miscibility and their compatibility with residual chlorine.

G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated) and R. C. Cavestri (Imagination Resources, Incorporated), **High-Viscosity Ester Lubricants for Alternative Refrigerants**, paper AN-92-5-2, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 789-795, 1992 (7 pages with 3 figures and 5 tables, RDB-2102)

This paper describes the development of high-viscosity (ISO 68 and above), modified polyol

ester lubricants and their interactions with refrigerants. Typical properties are presented for 11 conventional and modified penta erythritol (PE) esters, including several di- and tri-PEs, as well as for a modified trimethylolpropane (TMP) ester. Data are reported with R-123, R-134a, R-152a, E-134, and E-245. The apparatus used to measure viscosity and density is described. The viscosity of a modified, high-viscosity ester with R-134a is presented for evaluation of the hydrodynamic lubrication and sealing of compression areas. Chemical and thermal stability and lubricity test results are provided for durability considerations.

G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated) and R. C. Cavestri (Imagination Resources, Incorporated), **Selection and Performance of Synthetic and Semi-Synthetic Lubricants for Use with Alternative Refrigerants in Refrigeration Applications**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 163-172, July 1990 (10 pages with 10 figures, RDB2220)

G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Synthetic Lubricants and Their Refrigeration Applications**, (paper 89-AM-7A-1, 44th Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, May 1989), *Lubrication Engineering*, Society of Tribologists and Lubrication Engineers (STLE), volume 46, number 4, pages 239-247, April 1990 (RDB2221)

This paper reviews the requirements and use of synthetic fluids as lubricants for refrigeration systems. R-12, R-13, R-22, R-114, R-134a, R-502, R-503, propane (R-290), and ammonia (R-

717) are addressed. Requirements are discussed for thermal and chemical stability, miscibility, solubility, and viscosity. Failure mechanisms including improper viscosity, dilution, loss or breakdown of lubricant, failure of hydrodynamic lubrication, foaming, and starvation related to solubility and miscibility characteristics are reviewed for rotary screw, reciprocating piston, and rotary vane (both fixed and rotating) compressors. Petroleum-based, including both naphthenic and high-viscosity index (HVI) paraffinic mineral oils, and synthetic lubricants are discussed. The synthetics are grouped as polyalphaolefin (PAO), alkylbenzene, and polyalkylene glycol (PAGs) synthetic hydrocarbon (SHC) oils. They also include esters such as diesters (or dibasic acid esters), neopentyl (or polyol) esters, and modified complex esters. The chemical structures and characteristics of these lubricants are reviewed, and viscosity and miscibility plots are provided for representative refrigerant-lubricant systems. Typical properties are tabulated for complex esters of ISO 150 and 320 viscosity. The unique requirements for R-134a, propane (R-290), and ammonia (R-717) are outlined, concluding that the synthetic lubricants described offer a major contribution for system advancement.

H. W. Sibley (Carrier Corporation), **Oil Foaming Characteristics - The Forgotten Design Parameter with HFC-134a**, paper 5.4, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 101-104, February 1993 (4 pages with 5 figures, RDB3319)

This paper addresses differences in interactions between R-134a with synthetic lubricants and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) with mineral oils. The discussion notes the importance of refrigerant-lubricant solubility for oil return to the compressor. The consequent role of the refrigerant as a lubricant contaminant, and specifically reduction in viscosity and hydrodynamic lubrication, is examined. The effect of rapid refrigerant vapor release, called foaming, is explained. A plot compares the vapor pressure of R-134a in a polyol ester (POE) to R-12 in a mineral oil (MO) at 27 and 79 °C (80 and 174 °F) with 10-70% refrigerant. The nature of the resultant foams are characterized that for R-12/MO as a stable froth and that of R-134a/POE as an unstable or quick breaking foam. Comparative foam heights are plotted and contrasted for oil-rich conditions, as in compressor crankcases, and oil-lean conditions, as in evaporators of centrifugal chillers. Significant differences are noted for the former. Desorption dynamics of the two refrigerant-lubricant pairs are discussed

and plotted under driving temperature differences of 37 and 171 °C (67 and 308 °F). R-134a is shown to desorb more rapidly at common thermal gradients. The paper concludes that vapor-venting needs to be altered in R-134a compressors. While the change can be readily dealt with in new designs, the difference in venting must be considered in equipment conversions. The paper notes a need to examine effects of different foaming characteristics on heat transfer.

L. I. Sjöholm (Teknikgruppen AB) and G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Twin-Screw Compressor Performance and Complex Ester Lubricants with HCFC-22**, *Proceedings of the 1990 International Compressor Engineering Conference at Purdue*, edited by W. Soedel, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 724-732, July 1990 (9 pages with 8 figures, RDB2222)

L. I. Sjöholm (Teknikgruppen AB) and G. D. Short (CPI Engineering Services, Incorporated), **Twin-Screw Compressor Performance and Suitable Lubricants with HFC-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1990 International Compressor Engineering Conference at Purdue*, edited by W. Soedel, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 733-740, July 1990 (8 pages with 7 figures, RDB2223)

H. O. Spauschus, D. R. Henderson, and D. F. Huttenlocher (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **Boundary Lubrication Properties of Alternative Working Fluids**, paper 3.1, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 33-38, February 1983 (6 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, RDB3311)

H. O. Spauschus, D. R. Henderson, and R. Rohatgi (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **SAE Cooperative Research Program: HFC-134a Lubricant Study, Final Report**, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, 6 November 1992 (130 pages with 105 figures and 49 tables, RDB3107)

H. O. Spauschus (Georgia Institute of Technology) and L. M. Speaker, **A Review of Viscosity Data for Oil-Refrigerant Solutions**, technical paper 3094 (444-RP), *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 93, part 2, pages 667-681, 1987 (15 pages, RDB2224)

H. O. Spauschus (Georgia Institute of Technology), **Evaluation of Lubricants for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Compressors**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-*

Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 90, part 2, pages 784-798, 1984; republished in *ASHRAE Journal*, volume 26, number 5, pages 59 ff, 1984 (RDB2225)

H. O. Spauschus (General Electric Company), **Migration Rates for Refrigerant 22**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 7, number 10, pages 77 ff, October 1935 (RDB4233)

H. O. Spauschus (General Electric Company), **Vapor Pressures, Volumes, and Miscibility Limits of Refrigerant 22-Oil Solutions**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 306 ff, 1964 (RDB2226)

H. O. Spauschus (General Electric Company), **Thermodynamic Properties of Refrigerant-Oil Solutions: Dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12) and Petroleum Oil**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 5, number 8, pages 63 ff, August 1963 (RDB2227)

L. M. Speaker and H. O. Spauschus (Georgia Institute of Technology), **A Study to Increase the State-of-the-Art Solubility and Viscosity Relationships for Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures**, final report for 444-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 20 February 1986 (RDB2504)

H. Steinle (Robert Bosch GmbH), **Lubricants for Refrigerating Machines**, *Källetechnik*, Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe, Germany, volume 8, number 1, pages 12-14, 1956 (3 pages in German, RDB4286)

R. Stirling and F. G. Drakesmith, **Refrigerant 114: Viscosity and Solubility Measurements in Hydrocarbon and Synthetic Lubricants**, *Proceedings of the XVth International Congress of Refrigeration*, International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, 1979 (RDB4287)

R-114, polyperfluoroether

Y. Tanaka, H. Kawachi, C. Takata, H. Kubota, and T. Makita (Kobe University), **Solubility of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) in Refrigeration Oils**, *Proceedings of the Second Asian Thermophysical Properties Conference*, pages 375-379, 1989 (6 pages with 6 figures, available from JMC as RDB-2B11)

This paper discusses the solubility of R-134a in lubricants at temperatures of 303-363 K (86-194 °F) and pressures up to 2.5 MPa (360 psia). It describes experimental apparatus, procedures, and calculations to determine solubility. The lu-

bricants tested included a naphthenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 4GS), perfluoropolyether (Dai-kin Demnum(R) S-65), polyethylene glycol (Wako), and polypropylene glycol (Wako). R-134a was found to be completely miscible with the perfluoropolyether, partially miscible with the two polyglycols, and almost immiscible with the naphthenic oil. Solubility plots are presented.

R. H. P. Thomas and H. T. Pham (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Solubility and Miscibility of Environmentally Safer Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, paper AN-92-5-1, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 783-788, 1992 (6 pages with 9 figures and 1 table as RDB2101)

Solubility and miscibility data are presented for R-134a with two polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants (AP-150 and AP-500) and three modified PAGs (BRL-150, BRL-300, and BRL-500). Solubility was determined by measuring the equilibrium vapor pressure of mixtures of 10-90% refrigerant (by weight) in the lubricants for 10-70 °C (50-158 °F). Miscibility was determined by visual observation of a sealed sample immersed in a thermostated bath for a range of -60 to 70 °C (-76 to 158 °F). Differences in miscibility curve characteristics are contrasted to mineral oils. The paper examines occurrence of lower critical solution temperatures (LCSTs). Similarities of refrigerant-oil systems to solvent-polymer solutions are addressed, leading to correlations of the solubility data using the Flory-Huggins theory. While further analysis is indicated, Flory-Huggins type plots allow deduction of composition in a refrigerant-lubricant system, given the temperature and pressure and assuming equilibrium.

R. H. P. Thomas, R. P. Robinson, R. H. Chen, and W.-T. Wu (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **The Solubility of R-32/125 in Modified Polyalkylene Glycols**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 375-383, December 1991 (9 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB2228)

This paper provides solubility data on a mixture of 60.32% R-32 and 39.68% R-125, by weight, with two synthetic lubricants. This nonsegregating refrigerant blend is proposed as a candidate replacement for R-22 in medium- and high-temperature applications, with evaporator temperatures of -23 to 4 °C (-10 to 40 °F). The lubricants examined were a modified polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and a PAG diol, BRL-150 and AP150 respectively. Tests also were made with

mineral oils and alkylbenzene lubricants, but the refrigerant mixture was found to be immiscible with them. By contrast, the refrigerant was found miscible in the two PAGs from -60 to at least 55 °C (-76 to 131 °F). The same lubricants also are suitable for use with R-134a. The miscibility of the refrigerant-lubricant mixture was determined by sealing samples in thermostated glass tubes and visually observing the contents. The solubility was studied by determining the equilibrium vapor pressure at constant compositions as a function of temperature. The experimental apparatus and procedure is described. Measured vapor-pressures are tabulated, compared to earlier data, and extrapolated using Flory-Huggins theory. The relative pressure is tabulated at different temperatures for fixed fractions of lubricant by volume for verification. Plots are provided for both pressure and relative pressure versus volume fraction of lubricant, from 0.0 to 1.0, for R-32/125 in the modified PAG. The text observes that the solubility for the PAG diol is of the same order.

R. H. P. Thomas, W-T. Wu, and H. T. Pham (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **The Solubility and Viscosity of Mixtures of R-134a with Modified Polyglycols**, paper 48, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (9 pages with 7 figures, RDB2229)

The solubilities and viscosities of mixtures of R-134a with two modified polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants are reported. The piston-cylinder type viscometer and apparatus for measuring solubility are described. The solubility of R-134a in BRL-150 (a 150 SUS experimental lubricant) is plotted for 10-70 °C (50-158 °F) in concentrations of 0-100%. Its viscosity in BRL-150 and BRL-300 (300 SUS) is plotted both as functions of temperature for -20 to 80 °C (-4 to 176 °F) and pressure. Analysis of the solubility shows that it can be described by the Flory-Huggins theory.

R. H. P. Thomas, W-T. Wu, and H. T. Pham (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Solubility and Viscosity of R-134a Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 33, number 2, pages 37-38, February 1991 (2 pages with 3 figures, RDB2230)

N. A. Van Gaalen, S. C. Zoz, and M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **The Solubility and Viscosity of Solutions of R-502 in a Naphthenic Oil and in an Alkylbenzene at High Pressures and Temperatures**, paper 3519 (580-

RP), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 285-292, 1991 (8 pages with 14 figures and 2 tables, RDB2344)

N. A. Van Gaalen and M. B. Pate, **Methods of Measuring the Solubility and Viscosity of Lubricating Oil/Refrigerant Mixtures**, report ISU-ERI-Ames-91191 (ASHRAE 580-RP), Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, IA, 1991 (RDB2345)

N. A. Van Gaalen, M. B. Pate, and S. C. Zoz (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **The Measurement of Solubility and Viscosity of Oil/Refrigerant Mixtures at High Pressures and Temperatures: Test Facility and Initial Results for R-22/Naphthenic Oil Mixtures**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 2, pages 183-190, 1990 (RDB2231)

N. A. Van Gaalen, M. B. Pate, and S. C. Zoz (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **The Solubility and Viscosity of Solutions of HCFC-22 in Naphthenic Oil and in Alkylbenzene at High Pressures and Temperatures**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 2, pages 100 ff, 1990 (RDB2232)

G. van der Waal (Unichema Chemie BV), **The Relationship Between the Chemical Structure of Ester Base Fluids and Their Influence on Elastomer Seals, and Wear Characteristics**, *Journal of Synthetic Lubricants*, volume 1, pages 280-301, 1985 (22 pages with 20 figures and 4 tables, RDB-2233)

M. J. Zion, **Lubricating Oils for Refrigeration Systems**, *Technical Papers of the Eighth Annual Meeting*, International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, pages 137-154, 1986 (RDB3340)

Boundary Lubrication of Ternary Blends (KCD-9430 and 9433), document ARTD-12, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated (3 pages, available from JMC as RDB0541)

This document summarizes a study to determine the lubricity of a 150 SUS viscosity alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol® 150) lubricant with two developmental refrigerants, KCD-9430 and KCD-9433. Both are ternary zeotropic blends, R-22/152a/114 (36/24/40) and R-22/152a/124 (36/24/40), respectively. Measurements were made using a modified Falex pin and v-block

test machine, with refrigerant bubbled through the lubricant; the test procedure is outlined. Failure loads are tabulated for the lubricant alone, with R-12 for comparison, and with the two blends. Data are provided for the neat lubricant, with two unidentified additives, and with both additives together. The document concludes that the alkylbenzene lubricant with additives provides acceptable lubrication with either blend. The refrigerant-lubricant mixtures were deemed suitable for further compressor durability testing.

Measurement of Solubility, Viscosity, and Density of Synthetic Lubricants in HFC-134a Mixtures, research project 716-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1991 - October 1992 (ASH0716)

This project addresses the gas solubility (refrigerant concentration), density, and viscosity of R-134a in solutions with synthetic lubricants. The pressures and temperatures for these determinations will range from 70 to 3450 kPa (10-500 psia) and -25 to 125 °C (-13 to 257 °F). The contractor for the project is Imagination Resources, Incorporated, led by R. C. Cavestri; it is sponsored by Technical Committees 3.4, *Lubrication*, and 8.1, *Positive Displacement Compressors*.

Methods of Measuring the Solubility and Viscosity of Lubricating Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures at High Discharge Pressures and Temperatures, research project 580-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, June 1988 (ASH0580)

The contractor for the project was Iowa State University of Science and Technology, led by M. B. Pate. The project was sponsored by Technical Committees 3.4, *Lubrication*, and 8.1, *Positive Displacement Compressors*. [see RDB-2344 and RDB2345 for findings]

Oils for Alternative Refrigerants, document ARTD-11, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated circa 1990 (4 pages, available from JMC as RDB0540)

This bulletin reviews the properties desired in developmental lubricants, including acceptable solubility, lubricity, stability, compatibility, toxicity, and cost. Test results are reported for non-proprietary oils with ternary zeotropic blends and for proprietary lubricants with R-134a. The solubility of four unidentified polyalkylene glycols (PAGs) with different viscosities, covering appliance through automotive applications, are plotted for mixtures with R-134a. Their phase separation indicates incomplete solubility, as contrasted to full solubility for mineral oils used

with P-12. Implications on flow, heat transfer, and oil return are briefly mentioned. The results of stability tests with aluminum, copper, and steel coupons are tabulated for R-12 with both naphthenic and paraffinic mineral oils and for R-134a with a PAG. One test with nylon also present is included. The results indicate that the R-134a and PAG system has acceptable stability. Plans for ongoing and future tests are noted. Solubility and lubricity tests for mineral oils and alkylbenzenes with ternary zeotropic blends, comprising R-22/152a/114 (36/24/40) and R-22/152a/124 (36/24/40), are briefly reviewed. They indicate that the mineral oils did not meet solubility goals. The blend and alkylbenzene systems did not perform favorably without additives, but responded well with addition of extreme pressure (EP) additives already used in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. Chemical stability test results are tabulated for two paraffinic and one naphthenic mineral oils and an alkylbenzene lubricant (all unidentified) with R-12 and the two zeotropes. Qualitative findings are presented for liquid color, effect on metals, and copper plating; quantitative data are included for chloride and fluoride ion content. The bulletin concludes that the blend/alkylbenzene combination is more stable than R-12/mineral oil systems and that the blend containing R-124 (KCD-9433) is more stable than that containing R-114 (KCD-9430). Further test needs are briefly summarized.

Real Time Determination of Lubricant Concentrations Dissolved in Alternative Refrigerants, proposed research project 761-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0761)

This project will evaluate three means of measuring the concentration of lubricants circulating in refrigeration systems. The apparatus to be addressed include a viscometer, a densimeter, and an acoustic velocity sensor. The project is a follow-up to a prior project, *Real Time Determination of Concentration of Oil Dissolved in Refrigerant Flow Stream Without Sample Removal* (365-RP, see ASH0365), completed in January 1988. Three alternative refrigerants will be evaluated, including R-123, R-134a, and a third to be determined. Each will be tested with two lubricants in concentrations of 0-6% at temperatures representative of condenser outlets, namely 24-49 °C (75-120 °F). This project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.2, *Instruments and Measurements*. Further information is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500).

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Refrigeration Compressor Lubrication with Synthetic Fluids, publication 801201, Mobil Oil Corporation, Fairfax, VA, 1980 (40 pages with 28 figures and 4 tables, RDB3510)

This bulletin reviews the fundamentals of refrigeration systems, discusses the roles of lubricants, identifies benefits of synthetic lubricants, and provides data on Mobil lubrication products. The introduction discusses the attributes sought in a lubricant and comparative qualities of conventional mineral oils (MOs), synthesized hydrocarbon fluids (SHFs), and polyglycols. It notes that low viscosity, naphthenic MOs have dominated to meet the need for low pour points, but that the final viscosity is lower than for the neat lubricant due to refrigerant dilution. The synthetic lubricants can be selected for specific refrigerants and applications with fluidity over a wide range, not encumbered by wax content at low temperatures, and high viscosity index (VI). The effects of refrigerant solubility in lubricants on viscosity, vapor pressure, and specific gravity as well as refrigerant-lubricant system performance are discussed. The bulletin reviews refrigeration cycles, common refrigerants, system components, and the roles of lubricants in wear reduction and sealing. It provides solubility plots of R-12, R-13, R-13B1, and R-22 in mineral oil; R-22 in mineral oil, SHF, and polyglycol; and R-290 (propane) in a polyglycol. It then provides a series of plots to show the estimated viscosity-diluting effect of refrigerants in lubricants. They include plots for R-12 with Gargoyl Arctic SHC 226, SHC 230, and Glygoyle 80; R-22 with SHC 226, SHC 234, and Glygoyle 11; R-114 with Gargoyl Arctic SHC 230 and SHC 234; and R-290 with Mobil Glygoyle 30. The report discusses solubility and miscibility, noting that the lubricating fluid in the compressor is a solution of refrigerant vapor in lubricant. In other parts of the system, such as the condenser, the fluid may be a solution of lubricant in liquid refrigerant. Thus the mixture may be in two phases, termed "mutual solubility," which is the basis for classification as completely miscible, partially miscible, and immiscible. The report describes miscibility characteristics and identifies typical miscibility in mineral oils for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-152a, R-C318, R-500, R-501, R-502, R-717, and R-744. It discusses and provides miscibility plots for mineral oil, polyglycol, and SHF with R-22 and for polyglycol with R-12, R-13, R-13B1, and R-290. It then briefly discusses floc and cloud points, specific gravities of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, stability of lubricants, VI and cold starting, copper plating, and compatibility. It also discusses lubricant influences on power consumption and describes applications in compressors, reliquification systems, and heat pump systems. The report

concludes with a summary of Mobil lubricant products, including tables of physical characteristics and recommended type(s). An appendix provides a trouble shooting guide for lubricants. Mobil's product names are Gargoyl Arctic Oil for mineral oils, for Gargoyl Arctic SHC for SHFs, and Mobil Glygoyle for polyglycols.

Solubility of R-123 and R-134a in Oils, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, September 1989 (3 pages with 3 figures, available from JMC as RDB-0014)

Two figures summarize the solubility of R-123 with Mobil DTE 26 and Mobil DTE Heavy Medium mineral oils for -29 to -23 °C (-20 to -10 °F). Critical solution temperatures are shown for solutions of 70-95% R-134a in unidentified 300 and 750 SUS polyglycol lubricants.

Solubility of Refrigerant in Lubricants: HFC-134a, report NIST-3, Freon(R) Products Laboratory, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, undated circa 1989 (3 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0533)

Solubility data for R-134a are presented for a range of lubricants based on tests run from -50 to 93 °C (-58 to 199 °F). Mixtures of 30, 60, and 90% refrigerant by weight were tested with the lubricants in air-free sealed tubes. Solubility was determined, following a minimum of 15 minutes with agitation at each temperature; the blends were considered immiscible when they acquired and retained *schlieren* lines, formed floc, or formed two liquid layers. The lubricants include a polychlorotrifluoroethylene (Halocarbon blend 700/95-6.7/93.3 500 SUS), four perfluorinated poly alkyl ether oils (Krytox(R) GPL 150 and 480 SUS and Fomblin(R) Y 25/5 and Z-15, both 417 SUS), and Daikin Demnum(R) S-65 300 SUS), dipenta erythritol esters of fatty acids (Hercules 240 and 290 SUS), PEG esters of fatty acids (CPI Engineering 144, 620, and 830 SUS), naphthenic oils (Witco Suniso(R) 5GS 500 SUS 38% aromatic, Witco 500 SUS and two experimental oils at 520 SUS 47% aromatic and 529 SUS 75% aromatic), paraffinic oil (BVM-100N 500 SUS), three alkylbenzenes (Zerol(R) 300 SUS, Conoco DN600 125 SUS, and Nippon Oil Atmos HAB15F 78 SUS), and three silicone oils (Union Carbide L-45 163, 231, and 462 SUS).

Study of the Segregation or Fractionation of Refrigerant Blends in Contact with Lubricants and Measurement of Viscosity, Solubility, and Density, proposed research project 779-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0779)

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

This project will measure the solubility, viscosity, and density of refrigerant blends comprising hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with a representative lubricant. An additional objective is to determine the influence, if any, of the lubricant on segregation and fractionation of the refrigerant mixtures. R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/134a (70/-30), and pure alone will be examined with a 32 ISO polyol ester lubricant in compositions of 0-100%, vapor pressures of 70-2350 kPa (10-500 psia), and -40 to 125 °C (-40 to 257 °F). The miscibility and composition, in the gas and liquid phases (dissolved in the lubricant or as a separate liquid phase), of the cited fluids and of R-134a also will be measured. The results will be plotted. This project is cosponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committees 3.4, *Lubrication*, and 8.1, *Positive Displacement Compressors*. Proposals are due at ASHRAE Headquarters by 28 May 1993; further information is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500).

Study to Increase the State of the Art of Solubility and Viscosity Relationships for Lubricating Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures, research project 444-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, (ASH0444)

The contractor for the project was the Georgia Tech Research Institute, led by H. O. Spauschus.

APPLICATION DATA

R. C. Downing (Consultant, formerly DuPont Chemicals), **Fluorocarbon Refrigerants Handbook**, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1988 (416 pages with 124 figures and 177 tables, RDB3960)

This popular handbook provides a general review of refrigerants and application data. It briefly outlines the history, nomenclature, manufacture, and applications of fluorocarbon refrigerants and then covers refrigeration, refrigerant properties, and mixtures (including azeotropes). It continues with the effects of water including solubility, drying, and hydrolysis; solubility of air and other gases; oil relationships including solubility and viscosity; the effects on polymers including both elastomers and plastics; and stability. It also addresses leak detection, solar applications (as heat transfer fluids), conversion factors, shipping data, and safety parameters and classifications. A final chapter provides pressure-enthalpy (Mollier) diagrams

for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-C318, R-502, and R-503. It also provides equations to calculate liquid density; vapor pressure; pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) data (equations of state); heat capacity, enthalpy, and entropy of the vapor; velocity of sound; and latent heat of vaporization for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-23, R-113, R-114, R-C318, R-500, and R-502.

Heat Transfer

Z. H. Ayub (E. L. Nickell Company, Incorporated), **Design Techniques for R-717, R-22, and R-12 Shell-and-Coil Subcoolers and Intercoolers, Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties** (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 63-71, July 1988 (9 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB4406)

G. Barthau, **Active Nucleation Site Density and Pool Boiling Heat Transfer - An Experimental Study**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 35, number 2, pages 271-278, 1992 (8 pages, RDB3B35)

K. I. Bell, G. F. Hewitt, and S. D. Morris, **Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, *Experimental Heat Transfer*, volume 1, number 1, pages 71-86, 1987 (RDB2402)

B. Bella, A. Cavallini, G. A. Longo, and L. Rossetto (Università di Padova, Italy), **Pure Refrigerant Condensation on a Single Integral Finned Tube: Vapor Velocity Effects**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 177-186, July 1992 (10 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, RDB2719)

D. B. Bivens and A. Yokozeki (DuPont Chemicals), **Heat Transfer of Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 141-148, July 1992 (8 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, RDB2715)

H. Cawte (Portsmouth Polytechnic, UK), **Effect of Lubricating Oil Contamination on Condensation in Refrigerant R22**, *International Journal of Energy Research*, volume 16, number 4, pages 327-340, June 1992 (RDB3B73)

This paper summarizes measurements of heat transfer coefficients in convective condensation of R-22, both oil-free and with three concentrations of mineral oil (Shell Clavus 32). It describes an experimental facility for measurement of evaporation and condensation heat transfer coefficients in refrigerant-oil mixtures flowing in a horizontal tube. A 9.5 mm (3/8") outside diameter copper tube, 1.8 m (5.9') long, was used at condensation temperatures of 40 and 50 °C (104 and 122 °F). Heat flux and mixture mass velocity were kept constant at 2.5 kW/m² (794 Btu/(h·ft²)) and 155 kg/m²·s (32.8 lb/(ft²·s)), respectively, and measured coefficients were in the range 1350-2850 W/(m²·K) (502 Btu/(h·ft²·°F)). Results showed that the heat transfer coefficient is reduced nonlinearly by the presence of oil, the reduction reaching 25% when the oil concentration is 5% by mass, and 28% at an oil concentration of 10%. An assessment showed that the effect of this reduction in the condensation heat transfer coefficient on the predicted performance of a heat pump is small. The paper presents a new correlation for the heat transfer coefficient in convective condensation of refrigerant-oil mixtures, which predicts the results of the present study to within approximately plus or minus 18%. The correlation is compared with those proposed by other researchers.

J. B. Chaddock and H. K. Varma (Duke University), **An Experimental Investigation of Dry-Out with R-22 Evaporating in a Horizontal Tube**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 85, part 2, 1979 (RDB3321)

S. Chongrungreong and H. J. Sauer, Jr. (University of Missouri at Rolla), **Nucleate Boiling Performance of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Oil Mixtures**, *Journal of Heat Transfer*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 102, number 4, pages 701-704, 1980 (RDB-2401)

J. C. Conklin and E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Flow Boiling Enhancement of R-22 and a Nonazeotropic Mixture Using Perforated Foils**, paper BA-92-4-3, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 402-410, 1992 (9 pages with 12 figures, RDB2611)

J. C. Conklin (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL) and E. Granryd (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden), **Thermal Performance Analysis for Heat Exchangers Having a Variable Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient**, paper 91-WA-NE-7 (ASME

Winter Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, December 1991 (6 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, RDB2341)

J. C. Conklin and E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Tube-side Condensation of Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures for Two Enhanced Surfaces**, *Proceedings of the ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME), Tokyo, Japan, volume 3, pages 251-256, 1991 (6 pages with 9 figures, RDB2410)

J. C. Conklin and E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Tube-side Evaporation of Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures from Two Enhanced Surfaces**, paper 90-WA-HT-8 (ASME Winter Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, November 1990 (7 pages with 9 figures, RDB-2342)

R. Dowlati (AECL Research, Canada), A. M. C. Chan (Ontario Hydro, Canada), and M. Kawaji (University of Toronto, Canada), **Measurement of Void Fraction and Pressure Drop in Flow Boiling of R-113 Across Horizontal Tube Bundles**, 29th National Heat Transfer Conference (Atlanta, GA, 8-11 August 1993), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, 1993 (RDB3B66)

S. J. Eckels and M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **In-Tube Evaporation and Condensation of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures of HFC-134a and CFC-12**, technical paper 3494 (RP-630), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 62-70, 1991; republished in *Alternative Refrigerants*, technical data bulletin, ASHRAE, volume 7, number 3, pages 1-9, 1991 (9 pages with 17 figures and 2 tables, RDB2612)

S. J. Eckels and M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **An Experimental Comparison of Condensation Heat Transfer Coefficients for HFC-134a and CFC-12**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 11, pages 70-77, November 1990; republished in *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, July 1990 (RDB2238)

S. J. Eckels and M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **A Comparison of R-134a and R-12 In-Tube Heat Transfer Coefficients Based on Existing Correlations**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 1, 1990; republished in *CFC Alternatives*, technical data bulletin 6(1), ASHRAE, pages 25-34, June 1990 (10 pages with 16 figures and 2 tables, RDB2239)

G. H. Green and F. G. Furse, **Effect of Oil on Heat Transfer from a Horizontal Tube to Boiling Refrigerant 12-Oil Mixtures**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 63-68, 1963 (RDB3B26)

D. Gorenflo, P. Blein, G. Herres, W. Rott, H. Schömann, and P. Sokol (Universität Paderborn, Germany), **Heat Transfer at Pool Boiling of Mixtures with R22 and R114, Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties** (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 387-395, July 1988; republished without discussion pages in the *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, number 7, pages 257-263, July 1988 (9 pages with 9 figures and 2 tables, RDB3449)

R-22/114

E. Granryd (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden), **Heat Transfer in Flow Evaporation of Non-azeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures - a Theoretical Approach**, paper 251, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (12 pages with 6 figures, RDB2409)

E. Granryd (Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden) and J. C. Conklin (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Thermal Performance Analysis for Heat Exchangers Using Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Heat Transfer in Advanced Energy Systems*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, Heat Transfer Division volume 151 and Advanced Energy Systems Division volume 18, pages 25-32, November 1990 (8 pages with 10 figures, RDB2330)

N. S. Gupte (Carrier Corporation) and R. L. Webb (Pennsylvania State University), **Convective Vaporization of Refrigerants in Tube Banks**, paper BA-92-4-4, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages

411-424, 1992 (14 pages with 27 figures and 2 tables, RDB2607)

S. Ha (Goldstar Company Limited, Korea) and A. E. Bergles (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), **The Influence of Oil on Local Evaporation Heat Transfer Inside a Micro-Fin Tube**, paper CH-93-14-5, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, pages 1244-1255, 1993 (12 pages with 17 figures and 1 table, RDB3113)

H. Henrici and G. Hesse, **Untersuchungen über den Wärmeübergang beim Verdampfen von R114 und R114-Öl-Gemischen an einem horizontalen Glattrohr** [Investigation of the Evaporating Heat Transfer of R-114 and R-114/Oil Mixtures on a Horizontal Plain Tube], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Germany, volume 23, pages 54-58, 1971 (5 pages in German, RDB4547)

D. L. Hinton (Tennessee State University), J. C. Conklin, and E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Evaporation of an R143a and R124 NARM Inside Smooth and Corrugated Tubes**, paper 92-WA/HT-5, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, November 1992 (6 pages with 8 figures, RDB3339)

D. L. Hinton (Tennessee State University), J. C. Conklin, and E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Evaporation Characteristics of R-22 Flowing Inside a Corrugated Tube, Enhanced Heat Transfer** (proceedings of the 28th National Heat transfer Conference, San Diego, CA), edited by M. B. Pate and M. K. Jensen, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, Heat Transfer Division volume 202, pages 127-132, August 1992 (6 pages with 12 figures, available from JMC as RDB2902)

This paper compares the boiling performance of R-22 for two tubes, one smooth and one with corrugated (also called spirally indented) heat transfer enhancement. The investigation serves as the reference case for future work on zeotropic mixtures. The experimental apparatus and instrumentation are described; the former comprises a variable-speed compressor, variable-orifice flow-metering device, and two sets of counterflow, concentric-tube heat exchangers with different tube-side surfaces. The measurements reflect use of an alkylbenzene lubricant, with an estimated circulation concentration of the order of 1%. Two temperature levels were investigated, corresponding to those for the heating and cooling modes of air-source heat pumps at standard rating conditions. The measured heat transfer coefficient (HTC) for evaporation is compared to predictions, based

on correlations from prior studies. HTC is then plotted versus heat flux and quality; both HTC and pressure drop are plotted against mass flux. The paper concludes that the corrugated tube geometry does enhance heat transfer over a wide range of mass and heat fluxes, with the most significant increase occurring at low qualities. The paper discusses suppression of nucleate boiling in the corrugated tube at lower mass fluxes; it suggests that evaporator designs be split to use corrugated tubes where the heat transfer is highest, at low qualities, and some other geometry for the intermediate and high quality regions.

D. W. Hughes, J. T. McMullan, K. A. Mawhinney, and R. Morgan, **Influence of Oil on Evaporator Heat Transfer (Results for R-12 and Shell Clavus 68)**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris France, volume 7, number 3, pages 150-158, May 1984 (10 pages, RDB0923)

Experiments to investigate the influence of lubricating oil on heat transfer and refrigerant flow in evaporators are described. R-12 and Shell Clavus 68 oil were used. Efforts were made to model actual operation as closely as possible. The oil was found to have a significant effect on refrigerant flow and pressure drop. Measurements made on the heat transfer coefficient indicated that the oil had different effects depending on the fluid flow regime. No effect was apparent for annular-wavy regimes, but the presence of oil significantly reduced the heat transfer coefficient for annular-film flows.

J. M. S. Jabardo and C. L. da Silva, **Modeling of the Nucleate Boiling of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, paper 155, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, volume 2, pages 514-518, August 1991 (5 pages, RDB3B27)

M. K. Jensen and D. L. Jackman, **Prediction of Nucleate Pool Boiling Heat Transfer Coefficients of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, *Journal of Heat Transfer*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 106, number 1, pages 184-190, 1984 (RDB3B24)

D. L. Jackman and M. K. Jensen, **Nucleate Pool Boiling of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, paper 82-WA/HT-45, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, 1982 (RDB2403)

D. Jung (Inha University, Korea) and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Prediction of Evaporation Heat Transfer Coefficient and Pressure Drop of Refrigerant Mixtures**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris France, volume

16, number 5, pages 330-338, May 1993 (9 pages with 6 figures and 5 tables, RDB4420)

This article presents a study of the heat transfer coefficient (HTC) and pressure drop of refrigerant mixtures. Predicted HTC and pressure drops are reported for blends under consideration as R-12 and R-22 alternatives. The article reviews heat transfer correlations with measured data, and conceptually illustrates the dependence of HTC on heat flux and quality in the nucleate boiling regime, and on quality in the convective evaporation regime. The results indicate that nucleate boiling is suppressed at qualities greater than 20% for all mixtures, and evaporation becomes the main heat transfer mechanism. The article then reviews the pressure drop correlation used and discusses alternative comparisons for mixtures to pure fluids. It concludes that equivalent cooling capacity offers a more meaningful basis than equivalent mass flow rates. Differences in respective volatilities of the mixture components are discussed. Predicted HTC values are tabulated for R-12, R-22, R-32, R-123, R-141b, R-142b, and R-152a and given as ratios to the HTC of R-12 over a quality range of 20-90% at evaporator temperatures of -10, 0, and 10 °C (14, 32, and 50 °F). Similar data are presented for R-12 alternatives including R-22/123 (60/40), R-22/141b (70/30), R-22/142b (50/50), R-22/152a (20/80), R-32/141b (20/80), and R-32/152a (10/90) and for R-22 substitutes, R-32/142b (50/50) and R-32/152a (40/60). Predicted pressure drops are plotted for the same fluids. A table compares the overall HTC for mixtures of R-22/123 (60/40) and R-12 in air and water systems. A figure illustrates the predicted pressure drop of the cited blends and of R-12 and R-22 at -10, 0, and 10 °C (14, 32, and 50 °F). The paper notes that HTC values are sensitive to liquid viscosity and thermal conductivity; 10% uncertainty in them results in a 6% change in HTC. The paper concludes that nucleate boiling is fully suppressed for pure and mixed refrigerants and that HTC increases monotonically with quality in the evaporating range discussed. Further, while some mixtures exhibit as much as 90% higher HTC than R-12 and R-22 at uniform mass flow rates, mixtures containing R-32 and R-152a show only 8-10% increase for the same cooling capacity because of reduced mass flow rates. Mixtures of components with large volatility differences show up to 55% HTC reduction. The significance depends on the heat transfer fluid; the overall reduction is less than 1.5% in air-to-refrigerant heat exchangers, but as much as 20% in water-to-refrigerant exchangers. The pressure drops of all the mixtures examined are smaller due to the lower mass flows.

D. Jung and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Prediction of Heat Transfer Coefficients of Various Refrigerants During Evaporation**, paper 3492, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 48-53, 1991 (6 pages with 7 figures and 3 tables, RDB2347)

D. Jung and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Prediction of Pressure Drop During Horizontal Annular Flow Boiling of Pure and Mixed Refrigerants**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 32, number 12, pages 2435-2446, 1989 (RDB3B50)

D. Jung (University of Maryland), M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), and D. A. Didion (NIST), **A Study of Flow-Boiling Heat Transfer with Refrigerant Mixtures**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 32, number 9, pages 1751-1764, September 1989 (RDB2348)

D. Jung (University of Maryland), M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), and D. A. Didion (NIST), **Horizontal Flow Boiling Heat Transfer Experiments with a Mixture of R-22/114**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 32, pages 131-145, 1989 (15 pages, RDB2903)

D. Jung (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Horizontal-Flow Boiling Heat Transfer Using Refrigerant Mixtures**, report ER-6364, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, May 1989 (236 pages with 62 figures, 14 tables, and two appendices, RDB2B08)

This report documents a study of horizontal, convective, boiling heat transfer, including experiments to measure two-phase heat transfer coefficients of refrigerant mixtures. The report reviews the properties of mixtures, including those unique to azeotropes, and associated heat transfer. It then describes experimental apparatus designed to simulate evaporator conditions in heat pump and refrigeration systems. Measurement approaches are presented both for heat transfer and composition determination. Measured data are summarized for zeotropic mixtures of R-12 and R-114, both an azeotropic and zeotropic mixtures R-12 and R-152a, and their pure components for ranges of heat flux and mass flow rates. Differences in bubble growth are discussed between pure and mixed fluids. The results indicate two distinct regions of heat transfer, namely partial boiling and convective evaporation, the former gov-

erned by suppression of nucleate boiling. The report reviews analytical studies to predict the transition quality. Measured, local heat transfer coefficients were as much as 36% lower than the weighted average of the components for mixtures in the convective region. The study attributes this reduction to observed differences in composition in the annular liquid film for mixtures with large difference in component volatilities, such as R-22/114. An approach is proposed to account for mixture effects based on phase-equilibrium information.

D. Jung, **Mixture Effects on Horizontal Convective Boiling Heat Transfer**, doctoral dissertation, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, May 1988 (RDB-2346)

S. G. Kandlikar, **A General Correlation for Saturated Two Phase Boiling Heat Transfer Inside Horizontal and Vertical Tubes**, *Journal of Heat Transfer*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 112, pages 219-228, February 1990 (10 pages, RDB3B44)

H. Kawahira, Y. Kubo, T. Yokoyama (Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan), and J. Ogata (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan), **The Effect of an Electric Field on Boiling Heat Transfer of Refrigerant-11 - Boiling on a Single Tube**, paper IUSD 87-61, *IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications* (Industry Applications Society Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, 19-23 October 1989), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), New York, NY, volume 26, number 2, pages 359-365, March/April 1990 (7 pages with 9 figures, RDB3C20)

This paper summarizes an experimental investigation of the effect of an electric field on pool boiling of R-11 on a single, smooth tube with several rows of electrodes. It reviews prior studies and describes, and illustrates the experimental apparatus. The paper discusses the influences of 0-2% (by weight) mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 4GS), the surface roughness of the test tube, and the strength and polarity of an applied voltage. The paper concludes that: 1) the number of boiling bubbles decreases but the heat transfer coefficient increases as the applied voltage increases; 2) the polarity of the applied voltage affects the boiling heat transfer (a negative direct current electric field yields better heat transfer with neat refrigerant), and 3) a negative field does not adversely affect heat transfer for a refrigerant-oil mixture, but enhanced transfer results in a positive field.

M. A. Kedzierski and M. P. Kaul, **Horizontal Nucleate Flow Boiling Heat Transfer Coefficient Measurements and Visual Observations for R12,**

R134a, and R134a/Ester Lubricant Mixtures, report NISTIR 5144, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, March 1993 (36 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, available from NTIS, RDB3419)

This report presents a calorimetric and visual investigation of nucleate flow boiling of R-12 and R-134a inside horizontal tubes. Mixtures of R-134a with 0.9% polyol ester lubricant (Castrol Icematic(R) SW100) and 0.9 and 2.3% neopentyl polyol ester (ICI Emkarate(TM) 213b, a developmental lubricant) also were investigated. The report documents both calorimetric measurements of the local two-phase heat transfer coefficients and simultaneous visual measurements, using high-speed photography. Derived bubble diameters and densities are presented. The test apparatus, instrumentation procedures, and calorimetric and visual results are described. Plots are provided of the heat transfer coefficient measurements for a range of heat fluxes for Reynolds numbers of zero to approaching 10,000. Good agreement was achieved with the Borishanskii-Minchenko equation. For both R-12 and R-134a, an increase in either the heat flux or Reynolds number of the flow increases the heat transfer coefficient, though the former has a larger effect. Visual observations of the bubble density and size are used to explain the heat transfer trends. Faster bubble formation by R-134a correlated with superior heat transfer. The authors offer a probable explanation for observed heat transfer enhancement of neopentyl polyol ester mixture over pure R-134a. They attribute it to canceling effects of drastic reduction in bubble diameters and significant increase in site density. Boiling appeared to occur from lubricant-rich clouds, acting like porous surfaces, on the heater portion of the tube.

M. A. Kedzierski, **Simultaneous Visual and Calorimetric Measurements of R-11, R-123, and R-123/Alkylbenzene Nucleate Flow Boiling**, report NISTIR 4948, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Gaithersburg, MD, October 1992 (60 pages with 50 figures and 2 tables, available from NTIS at price code A04, RDB2B07)

M. A. Kedzierski, J. H. Kim, and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Causes of the Apparent Heat Transfer Degradation for Refrigerant Mixtures, Two-Phase Flow and Heat Transfer** (proceedings of the 28th National Heat Transfer Conference, San Diego, CA, 9-12 August 1992), publication HTD-Vol. 197, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 149-158, 1992 (10 pages, RDB3B22)

M. A. Kedzierski and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **A Comparison of Experimental Measurements of Local Flow Boiling Heat Transfer Coefficients for R-11 and R-123**, *Proceedings of the ASME/JSME Thermal Engineering Joint Conference*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME), Tokyo, Japan, volume 3, pages 243-250, 1991 (8 pages, RDB3B23)

R. H. Kim (University of North Carolina), **A Numerical Analysis of a Capillary Tube Expansion Valve in a Vapor-Compression Refrigeration System with Alternative Refrigerants**, *Heat Transfer with Alternate Refrigerants* (proceedings of the 29th National Heat Transfer Conference, Atlanta, GA, 8-11 August 1993), edited by H. J. Sauer, Jr., and T. H. Kuehn, publication HTD-Vol. 243, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 43-51, 1993 (9 pages with 10 figures and 5 tables, RDB3B19)

J. R. Lloyd and P. J. Marto, **A Predictive Model to Describe the Pool Boiling Behavior of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, technical report NPS ME-90-07, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 31 December 1990 (42 pages with 4 figures, RDB3B28)

C. Möller, U. Groß, and E. Hahne (Universität Stuttgart, Germany), **Einfluß von Öl auf den Wärmeübergang beim Sieden von R134a** [Influence of Oil on Boiling Heat Transfer for R-134a], Conference Report Number 18, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Bremen, Germany, pages 93-108, 1991 (RDB4221)

R. W. Murphy and A. E. Bergles, **Subcooled Flow Boiling of Fluorocarbons**, report DSR/71903-72, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, MA, 1971 (RDB3B61)

J. Ogata, Y. Iwafuji, Y. Shimada (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited), and T. Yamazaki (Tokyo Electric Power Company), **Boiling Heat Transfer Enhancement in Tube-Bundle Evaporators Utilizing Electric Field Effects**, paper BA-92-5-2, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 435-444, 1992 (10 pages with 10 figures and 3 tables, RDB2609)

M. M. Ohadi, S. Dessiatoun, A. Singh, and M. A. Fanni (University of Maryland), **EHD Enhancement of Pool and In-Tube Boiling of Alternative Refrigerants**, final report DOE/CE/23810-17, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, August 1993 (62 pages with 13 figures, available from JMC as RDB3A16)

M. M. Ohadi, R. A. Papar, A. Kumar, and A. I. Ansari (University of Maryland), **Some Observations on EHD-Enhanced Boiling of R-123 in the Presence of Oil Contamination**, *Pool and External Flow Boiling* (proceedings of the Engineering Foundation Conference Pool and External Flow Boiling, Santa Barbara, CA, 22-27 March 1992), edited by V. K. Dhir and A. E. Bergles, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 387-396, 1992 (10 pages with 26 figures and 1 table, RDB3C16)

M. M. Ohadi, R. A. Papar, T. L. Ng, M. A. Faani, and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **EHD Enhancement of Shell-Side Boiling Heat Transfer Coefficients of R-123/Oil Mixture**, paper BA-92-5-1, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 427-434, 1992 (8 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, RDB-2608)

C. Pais and R. L. Webb (Pennsylvania State University), **Literature Survey of Pool Boiling on Enhanced Surfaces**, technical paper 3444 (392-RP), *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New York, NY, 19-23 January 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 1, 1991 (RDB-2405)

J. S. Panek, **Evaporation Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop in Ozone-Safe Refrigerants and Refrigerant Oil Mixtures**, MS thesis (Department of Mechanical Engineering), University of Illinois, 1992 (RDB3B51)

R. A. Papar, M. M. Ohadi, A. Kumar, and A. I. Ansari (University of Maryland), **Effect of Electrode Geometry on EHD-Enhanced Boiling of R-123/Oil Mixture**, paper CH-93-14-4, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, pages 1237-1243, 1993 (11 pages with 5 figures, RDB3112)

M. B. Pate, **Evaporation and Condensation Heat Transfer Coefficients for HCFC-124/HCFC-22/HFC-152a**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, July 1990 (RDB2240)

B. Pierre, **The Coefficient of Heat Transfer for Boiling Freon-12 in Horizontal Tubes**, *Heating and Air Treatment Engineer*, pages 302-310, December 1956 (9 pages, RDB3B45)

W. M. Rohsenow, **A Method of Correlating Heat Transfer Data for Surface Boiling of Liquids**, *Transactions of the ASME*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 74, pages 969 ff, 1952 (RDB4546)

C. K. Rice (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), **Influence of HX Size and Augmentation on Performance of Mixtures in Air-to-Air Heat Pumps**, paper DE-93-6-4, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 665-679, 1993 (15 pages with 9 figures and 2 tables, RDB3619)

P. Rohlin (The Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden), **Coefficients of Performance and Local Heat Transfer Coefficients for Flow Boiling Inside Horizontal Tubes with Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures in a Small Exhaust Air Heat Pump**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 157-166, July 1992 (10 pages with 8 figures and 1 table, RDB2717)

Test results are presented for three refrigerant blends in an exhaust-air heat pump, with a heating capacity of 1050-1450 W (3600-4950 Btu/h). Such heat pumps are used, widely in Sweden, to recover heat from exhaust air to heat service hot water, particularly for large multifamily residential buildings. Heating coefficients of performance (COPs), capacities, and local heat transfer coefficients in the evaporator are compared to those for R-12. Data for R-22/-152a/124 (36/24/40) and two blends of R-22/-142b (45/55 and 60/40) are plotted and discussed. The experiments indicate that use of these zeotropic mixtures can increase both the COP and capacity despite a large reduction in the local heat transfer coefficient. The reduction is large with the binary mixtures and is compounded by suppression in nucleate boiling, also observed by other referenced investigations. Both the experimental apparatus and analytical methods used are described.

S. M. Sami, J. Schnotale (University of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada), and J. G. Smale (DuPont Canada, Incorporated), **Prediction of the Heat Transfer Characteristics of R-22/152a/114 and R-22/152a/124**, paper 3602, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 51-58, 1992 (8 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, RDB2601)

L. M. Schlager, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Oil Quantity Measurements in Smooth and Micro-Fin Tubes During Evaporation and Condensation of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures (469-RP)**, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New York, NY, 19-23 January 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 1, 1990 (RDB2241)

L. M. Schlager, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Performance of Micro-Fin Tubes with Refrigerant 22 [R-22] and Oil Mixtures**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 29, number 11, pages 17-28, November 1989 (RDB2243)

L. M. Schlager, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Design Equations for Predicting Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop Performance with Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures in Smooth and Internally Finned Tubes**, technical paper 3293 (469-RP), *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 95, part 2, 1989 (RDB2245)

R-22

L. M. Schlager, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop During Evaporation and Condensation of R-22 in Horizontal Micro-Fin Tubes**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris France, volume 12, number 1, pages 6-14, January 1989 (9 pages, RDB2244)

L. M. Schlager, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Evaporation and Condensation of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures in a Low-Fin Tube**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 2, pages 1176-1194, 1989 (RDB-2343)

M. M. Shah, **Chart Correlation for Saturated Boiling Heat Transfer: Equations and Further Study**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 88, part 1, pages 185-196, 1982 (12 pages, RDB3B46)

M. M. Shah, **A New Correlation for Heat Transfer During Boiling Flow Through Pipes**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 82, part 2, pages 66-86, 1976 (21 pages, RDB3B47)

M. K. Smith, J. P. Wattelet, and T. A. Newell (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **A Study of Evaporation Heat Transfer Coefficient Correlations at Low Heat and Mass Fluxes for Pure Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Heat Trans-*

fer with Alternate Refrigerants (proceedings of the 29th National Heat Transfer Conference, Atlanta, GA, 8-11 August 1993), edited by H. J. Sauer, Jr., and T. H. Kuehn, publication HTD-Vol. 243, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 19-26, 1993 (8 pages with 8 figures, RDB3B18)

This paper presents an average heat transfer correlation for R-12 evaporation for the mass flux range of 25-100 kg/m²s (5-20 lb/sf-s) and heat fluxes of 2-10 kW/m² (630-3200 Btu/(h-sf)). It also provides local correlations for mixtures of R-22/123 (65/35) and R-22/141b (80/20) for the mass flux ranges of 25-85 and 27-42 kg/m²s (5-17 and 6-9 lb/sfs) and heat fluxes of 1.2-2.8 and 1.0-4.2 kW/m² (380-890 and 320-1300 Btu/(h-sf)), respectively. These low mass and heat conditions are characterized as predominantly wavy/stratified flow and typical of those found in refrigerator evaporators. A plot contrasts the present work to the flow regimes examined by other researchers, which generally are for higher fluxes. The paper describes a horizontal-tube test stand used to measure heat transfer for neat refrigerants and energy balances performed for a full evaporator for the refrigerant mixtures. Heat transfer coefficients *f_c*, the latter were found to be approximately 50% lower than predicted coefficients for R-12, for corresponding ranges of mass and heat flux.

P. Sokol, H. Schömann, W. Rott, and D. Gorenflo (Universität Paderborn, Germany), **Heat Transfer During Nucleate Boiling of New Refrigerants**, *DKV-Tagungsberichte*, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Heidelberg, Germany, volume 17, number 2, pages 323-339, 1990; translated by Quest Technology, Incorporated (file QU0467), Arlington Heights, IL (24 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB3A18)

M. W. Spatz and J. Zheng (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **An Experimental Evaluation of the Heat Transfer Coefficients of R-134a Relative to R-12**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 225-233, July 1990 (9 pages with 8 figures, RDB0501)

K. E. Starner (York International Corporation), **Heat Exchangers for Ammonia Water Chillers - Design Considerations and Research Needs**, *R-22 and R-502 Alternatives* (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 85-89, 1994 (5 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, RDB4522)

K. E. Starner, **Summary of Pool Boiling Test Results for R-134a, R-22, and R-12 with Oils**, York International Corporation, York, PA, 22 July 1992 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB2808)

This document summarizes tests to compare heat transfer characteristics of R-12, R-22, and R-134a, with and without lubricants, for Wolverine Turbo-B(R) enhanced-surface tubes. Turbo-B(R) tube is enhanced on both the inside and outside surfaces to increase the overall heat transfer coefficient; its primary use is as a boiling tube for evaporators in chillers. Quantitative results are presented for a heat flux of 17.3 kW/m² (5500 Btu/h-ft²) for nominal 19 mm (3/4") outside-diameter tubes in a 60 cm (2'), 8-tube bundle at 4.4 °C (40 °F). Differences are presented between the wall temperature and the refrigerant saturation temperature at the measured pressure. Results are compared between refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, with 1.5% mineral oil by volume, and those for pure refrigerants. Additional data are provided for R-134a with miscible lubricants, including an unidentified polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and ester. For pure refrigerants, the measured temperature difference is 0.14 °C (0.25 °F) lower for R-22 and 0.06 °C (0.1 °F) higher for R-12 compared to that for R-134a. The document reports penalties, compared to pure refrigerants, of 0.53, 0.31, 2.78, 0.19, and 0.33 °C (0.95, 0.55, 5.00, 0.35, and 0.60 °F) for mixtures with 1.5% lubricant for R-12 with mineral oil, R-22 with mineral oil, R-134a with mineral oil (nonmiscible), R-134a with PAG, and R-134a with ester, respectively. Additional penalties of 0.17 and 0.39 °C (0.30 and 0.70 °F) are reported for mixtures of 0.08 and 0.15% mineral oil with 1.5% ester-based lubricant above that for the refrigerant-ester mixture alone.

K. Stephan and M. Körner (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Calculation of Heat Transfer for Vaporizing Binary Mixtures**, summary translation by AlliedSignal Incorporated from German text published in *Chem. Ing. Tech.*, volume 41, number 7, pages 409-417, 1968; includes notes on the document prepared by R. R. Singh, AlliedSignal Incorporated, 22 October 1990 (8 pages with 5 figures, available from JMC as RDB0905)

K. Stephan (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Heat Transfer in Boiling Mixtures**, paper RK14, proceedings of the 7th International Heat Transfer Conference, Munich, Germany, 1982 (RDB4423)

K. Stephan and J. Mitrovic (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Heat Transfer in Natural Convective Boiling of Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures**, proceedings of the 7th International Heat Transfer

Conference, Munich, Germany, pages 73-87, 1982 (15 pages, RDB3B63)

K. Stephan and M. Abdelsalam (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Heat Transfer Correlations for Natural Convection Boiling**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 23, pages 73-87, 1980 (15 pages, RDB4424)

K. Stephan (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Einfluß von Öl auf den Wärmeübergang von siedendem Frigen 12 und Frigen 22** [The Effect of Oil on Heat Transfer of Boiling R-12 and R-22], *Kältetechnik*, volume 16, number 6, pages 162-166, 1964 (5 pages in German, RDB3B25)

K. Stephan (Technical University of Berlin, Germany), **Influence of Oil on Heat Transfer of Boiling Refrigerant 12 and Refrigerant 22**, *Proceedings of the XIth International Congress of Refrigeration*, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, 1963 (RDB3420)

B. K. Sthapak, H. K. Varma, and C. P. Gupta, **Heat Transfer Coefficients in the Dry-Out Region of a Horizontal-Tube, Water-Heated, R-12 Evaporator**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 82, part 2, 1976 (RDB3320)

H. Takamatsu, S. Momoki, and T. Fujii (Kyushu University, Japan), **A Comparison of Evaporation Heat Transfer Coefficients and Pressure Drop in a Smooth Tube for HFC-134a and CFC-12**, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, volume II, pages 444-448, August 1991 (5 pages, RDB3460)

R-12, R-134a

J. A. Tichy, N. A. Macken, and W. M. E. Duval, **An Experimental Investigation of Heat Transfer in Forced-Convection Condensation of Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 91, part 1A, pages 297-308, 1985 (12 pages, RDB3B52)

K. Torikoshi, K. Kawabata, and T. Ebisu (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop Characteristics of HFC-134a in a Horizontal Heat Transfer Tube**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 167-176, July 1992 (10 pages with 15 figures and 1 table, RDB2718)

H. C. Unal, **Prediction of Nucleate Boiling Heat Transfer Coefficients for Binary Mixtures**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 29, number 4, pages 637-640, 1986 (4 pages, RDB4422)

J. P. Wattelet, **Design, Building, and Baseline Testing of an Apparatus Used to Measure Evaporation Characteristics of Ozone-Safe Refrigerants**, MS thesis (Department of Mechanical Engineering), University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, 1990 (RDB3B53)

R. L. Webb and C. Pais (Pennsylvania State University), **Nucleate Pool Boiling Data for Five Refrigerants on Three Tube Geometries**, technical paper 3443 (392-RP), *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New York, NY, 19-23 January 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 1, pages 72-78, 1991 (RDB2404)

A. Yabe, T. Taketani (Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Japan), H. Maki, K. Takahashi, and Y. Nakadai (University of Tokyo, Japan), **Experimental Study of Electrohydrodynamically (EHD) Enhanced Evaporator for Nonazeotropic Mixtures**, paper BA-92-5-4, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 455-461, 1992 (6 pages with 10 figures, RDB-2610)

T. Yokoyama (Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan), **The Effect of an Electric Field on Boiling Heat Transfer of Fluorocarbon R-11**, XVII International Conference for Heat and Mass Transfer, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 1986 (RDB3C19)

S. Yoshida, T. Matsunaga, H-P. Hong, and M. Miyazaki (Kyushu University, Japan), **An Experimental Investigation of Oil Influence on Heat Transfer to a Refrigerant Inside Horizontal Evaporator Tubes**, *Transactions of the Japanese Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME)*, series B, volume 55, number 513, pages 1410-1416, 1989 (in Japanese); republished in *Heat Transfer - Japanese Research*, Scripta Technica, Incorporated (Wiley Company), volume 20, number 2, pages 113-129, May 1991 (in English, 17 pages with 14 figures, RDB2905)

S. M. You, T. W. Simon, A. Bar-Cohen, and W. Tong, **Experimental Investigation of Nucleate Boiling Incipience with a Highly-Wetted Dielectric Fluid (R-113)**, *International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer*, volume 33, number 1, pages 105-117, 1990 (RDB3B62)

Condensing Refrigerants in Horizontal and Inclined Tubes, research project 1-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1966 (ASH0001)

This research developed correlations for heat transfer in smooth tubes, both horizontal and inclined, for condensing of R-12. Annular, dispersed and annular-dispersed, and wave and wave-annular flow regimes were identified. The heat transfer equations developed are applicable to condensation within the annular-flow regime. The contractor for the project was Kansas State University, led by R. G. Nevins; it was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Experimental Determination of Heat Transfer in Water-Cooled Condensers and Direct Expansion Water Coolers Using Brazed Plate Heat Exchangers, proposed research project 752-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0752)

This project will determine average heat transfer coefficients for R-22 and R-134a for counterflow plate heat exchangers. Two or more commercially-available, brazed-plate heat exchangers will be tested. Heat transfer coefficients will be measured for the refrigerants for condensing at 41 °C (105 °F) and evaporating at 2 °C (35 °F). Water-side coefficients also will be determined. The coefficients and associated pressure drops will be presented as functions of the mass flow rates, which will be varied over the full range of commercial applications. Superheating and subcooling effects also will be investigated. The overall goal is to provide basic information to permit potential users to evaluate counterflow, brazed-plate heat exchangers as refrigerant evaporators and condensers. This project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.5, *Liquid to Refrigerant Heat Exchangers*. Proposals were due at ASHRAE Headquarters on 1 June 1992 and are being evaluated; further information is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500).

Experimental Determination of the Effect of Oil on Heat Transfer in Flooded Evaporators with Refrigerants HCFC-123, HFC-134a, and HCFC-22, research project 751-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1993 - April 1995 (ASH0751)

This project will determine average shell-side boiling coefficients for R-22, R-123, and R-134a with compatible lubricants for finned and enhanced tube surfaces, as used in flooded evaporators. The work will expand on that ad-

dressed in ASHRAE 392-RP, by covering the influences of the lubricants. Heat flux, mass flux, and vapor quality will cover typical conditions for air conditioning and refrigeration for lubricant concentrations of 0-10% at evaporator temperatures of approximately 4 °C (40 °F). The contractor is the Northern Illinois University, led by P. Payvar; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.5, *Liquid to Refrigerant Heat Exchangers*.

Experimental Determination of Shell-Side Condenser Bundle Heat Transfer Design Factors for Refrigerants R-123 and R-134a, research project 676-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, June 1991 - December 1993 (ASH0676)

This research will determine the heat transfer coefficients (HTC) for R-123 and R-134a in condensers for the refrigerant-side (outside) of tubes. Limited measurements also will be made for R-11 and R-12 for comparison. Four or more different geometries for tube bundles, with at least two finned and two enhanced tubes types, will be examined. Correlations or charts will be developed for use in heat exchanger design. The contractor for the project is Iowa State University of Science and Technology led by M. B. Pate; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.5, *Liquid-to-Refrigerant Heat Exchangers*.

Freon(R) Fluorocarbons Properties and Applications, bulletin G-1 (document E-03528-1), E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, March 1985 (12 pages with 1 figure and 8 tables, RDB3511)

This brochure summarizes physical, thermodynamic, safety, and application data for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-14, R-22, R-23, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-116, R-500, R-502, and R-503. Key physical parameters are tabulated for application of these refrigerants. The brochure reviews safety considerations for refrigerant use, noting that none of the compounds addressed are flammable or explosive though mixtures with other gases may be flammable. Health effects are reviewed with attention to relative toxicity and exposure limits, dermal effects (skin and eye contact), oral toxicity, central nervous system (CNS) effects, and cardiac sensitization. The brochure briefly discusses thermal decomposition products and handling of major spills and releases. Stability and decomposition data are provided for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-22, R-113, R-114, and R-115. Hydrolysis data with water, alone and in solution with sodium hydroxide, are presented for R-22 and R-23. The brochure discusses compatibility with commonly-used construction metals including aluminum, cast

iron, brass, copper, lead, steel, tin. It notes that some of the metals may act as catalysts for refrigerant breakdown at high temperatures. Alkali, and alkaline earth metals (sodium, potassium, barium, etc.), magnesium, and finely ground or powdered aluminum may be reactive with some or all refrigerants. Swell data with elastomers are tabulated for R-11, R-12, R-13, R-13B1, R-22, R-30 (methylene chloride), R-40 (methyl chloride), R-113, R-114, R-115, R-140a (methyl chloroform), and R-502 with neoprene GN, butadiene acrylonitrile (Buna(TM) N), butadiene styrene (Buna(TM) S), isoprene isobutylene (Butyl(TM)), and polysulfide and natural rubbers. Compatibility data are discussed with lubricants and plastics. A vapor pressure-temperature chart is included.

Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow in Spray Evaporators with Application to Reducing Refrigerant Inventory, research project 668-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, June 1991 - December 1993 (ASH0668)

This research addresses the heat transfer and fluid flow for R-22, R-123, and R-134a in falling-film (spray) evaporators with horizontal tubes. The work includes performance of a literature search, experimental measurement of heat transfer on both single tubes and tube bundles. Both plain and enhanced tube surfaces will be addressed under varied temperature and flow to determine the optimum conditions. Correlations or charts will be developed for use in heat exchanger design. A goal is to enable design of equipment for comfort cooling using reduced inventories of refrigerants. An overall goal is to provide basic information to permit potential users to evaluate counterflow, brazed-plate heat exchangers as refrigerant evaporators and condensers. The contractor for the project is Iowa State University of Science and Technology led by M. B. Pate; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow Study of Ammonia Spray Evaporators, research project 725-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1992 - April 1994 (ASH0725)

This research addresses heat transfer and fluid flow for ammonia in falling-film (spray) evaporators with horizontal tubes. The work includes performance of a literature search, experimental measurement of heat transfer on both single tubes and tube bundles. Both plain and enhanced tube surfaces will be addressed under varied temperature and flow to determine the optimum conditions. Correlations or charts will be

developed for use in heat exchanger design. A goal is to enable design of equipment for comfort cooling using reduced inventories of ammonia. An overall goal is to provide basic information to permit potential users to evaluate counterflow, brazed-plate heat exchangers as refrigerant evaporators and condensers. The contractor for the project is the Texas Technological University, led by M-C. Chyu; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop During Condensation and Evaporation of R-134a/Oil Mixtures in Smooth and Micro-Fin Tubes, research project 630-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1990 - November 1992 (ASH0630)

This project is investigating heat transfer and pressure drop for in-tube evaporation and condensation for R-134a. The effects of lubricants also will be examined. Existing correlations will be evaluated and modified. The contractor for the project is Iowa State University of Science and Technology led by M. B. Pate; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop in the Dry-Out Region of In-Tube Evaporation with Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, proposed research project 800-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1993 - September 1995 (ASH0800)

This research will focus on heat transfer in the final stage of in-tube evaporation, where the annular liquid film thins and dries out. The work will formulate a generalized heat transfer coefficient in this dry-out region, where significant area is required to achieve desired levels of superheating. Unusual behavior or refrigerant-lubricant mixtures also may occur in this region. Heat transfer and pressure drop will be measured in both smooth and enhanced tubes with R-22 and R-134a, or an appropriate alternative, as a function of lubricant content. Mixtures containing 0, 1, 2, 3, and 5% lubricant will be tested, for conditions determined through a literature search and examination of the energy transfer process in qualities exceeding 90%. The contractor for the project is the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Ecublens, Switzerland, led by J. R. Thome; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Heat Transfer Rates from a Submerged Rotating Cylindrical Heater to an Evaporating Fluid, research project 14-RP, American Society of Heating,

Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, July 1962 - July 1963 (ASH-0014)

The contractor for the project was the University of Kentucky, led by M. Baker; it was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.3, *Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow*.

Investigation of Horizontal Tube Falling-Film Absorbers, research project 405-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, (ASH-0405)

The contractor for the project was the University of Texas at Austin, led by G. C. Vliet.

Oil Quantity Measurements in Smooth and Micro-Fin Tubes During Evaporation and Condensation in Refrigerant-Oil Mixtures, research project 469-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA (ASH0469)

The contractor was Iowa State University of Science and Technology led by A. E. Bergles and M. B. Pate.

Heat Transfer and Fluid Flow in a Finned-Tube Flooded Evaporator, research project 392-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, phases I and II completed, phase III: September 1989 - October 1992 (ASH0392)

The objective of this project is to develop data to improve designs of flooded evaporators. Heat transfer coefficients are being measured for different finned-tube geometries. The first two phases entailed a literature search and addressed modelling and simulation, respectively. Phase III is collecting and analyzing data on pool and forced-convection boiling. The contractor is Pennsylvania State University, led by R. L. Webb and C. Pais; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.5, *Liquid to Refrigerant Heat Exchangers*. [see RDB2404 and RDB2405 for findings]

Leakage and Detection

F. C. Chen, S. L. Allman, and C. H. Chen (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **New Concepts for Refrigerant Leak Detection and Mixture Measurement, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA,

pages 211-217, October 1993 (7 pages with 4 figures, RDB3A44)

S. Esslinger, **The True Cost of Refrigerant Leaks**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 33, number 11, pages 27-29, November 1988 (3 pages, RDB4237)

T. Lemmons and R. Bradow, **Refrigerant 12 Leakage in Automobile Air Conditioner Systems**, paper 810506, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1981 (RDB2443)

S. Mooz et al (Rand Corporation), **Technical Options for Reducing Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) Emissions**, report EPA/R-2879 (68-01-6231), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, March 1982 (RDB2444)

Leak Detectors for Alternative Refrigerants, document ARTD-27 (H-31753-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, December 1992 (8 pages, available from JMC as RDB4508)

Pipe Sizing and Flow

T. Atwood (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Pipe Sizing and Pressure Drop Calculations for HFC-134a**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 32, number 4, pages 62-66, April 1990 (5 pages, RDB0513)

J. Barnhart, **An Experimental Investigation of Flow Patterns and Liquid Entrainment in a Horizontal Tube Evaporator**, PhD thesis (Department of Mechanical Engineering), University of Illinois, December 1992 (RDB3B49)

N. E. Hopkins, **Rating the Restrictor Tube**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 1087 ff, November 1950 (RDB3417)

S. J. Kuehl (Whirlpool Corporation) and V. W. Goldschmidt (Purdue University), **Flow of R-22 Through Short-Tube Restrictors**, paper 3603, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 59-64, June 1992 (RDB3215)

S. J. Kuehl and V. W. Goldschmidt (Purdue University), **Modeling of Steady Flows of R-22 Through Capillary Tubes**, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting,

New York, IN, 19-23 January 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 1, pages 139-148, January 1991 (RDB3414)

H. A. Whitesel, **Capillary Two-Phase Flow, Part I**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 42 ff, April 1957 (RDB3415)

H. A. Whitesel, **Capillary Two-Phase Flow, Part II**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 35 ff, September 1957 (RDB3416)

H. Wijaya (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Adiabatic Capillary Tube Test Data for HFC-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 63-71, July 1992 (9 pages with 9 figures and 3 tables, RDB2714)

Capillary Tube Performance with Alternative Refrigerants, research project 762-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1993 - March 1995 (ASH0762)

This project will develop a methodology to allow users to predict refrigerant mass flow rate through a straight, adiabatic capillary tube, based on tube geometry, refrigerant properties, and operating conditions. The goal is a method applicable to any refrigerant, single component or blend, to replace existing charts, developed primarily for R-12 and R-22. The work will include both a theoretical analysis and laboratory effort to validate the rating method developed. The contractor is Iowa State University of Science and Technology, led by M. B. Pate; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.8, *Refrigerant System Controls and Accessories*.

Charge Inventory Calculations for Evaporating and Condensing Refrigerants Inside Tubes, proposed research project 758-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA (ASH0758)

This research project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 8.4, *Air-to-Refrigerant Heat Transfer Equipment*.

Fundamental Study of Refrigerant Line Transients, research project 736-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1993 - June 1994 (ASH0736)

This research project will identify causes and consequences of pressure transients, induced by condensation during hot-gas defrost, in refrigerant piping. The underlying goal is to develop means to prevent their occurrence, either by appropriate design or operation. The problem induces hydraulic shock and vapor-propelled liquid slugging. The work will involve a literature search, documentation of critical flow regimes, and analysis of both condensation-induced hydraulic shock and vapor-propelled liquid slugs. The contractor is the University of Illinois, led by A. M. Jacobi; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committees 10.3, *Refrigerant Piping* and 10.1, *Engineered Refrigeration Systems*.

Measurement of Two-Phase Refrigerant Liquid-Vapor Mass Flow Rate, research project 722-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1992 - April 1994 (ASH0722)

The contractor for the project is McMaster University, led by M. Shoukri; it is sponsored by Technical Committee 1.2, *Instruments and Measurements*.

Pressure Drop in Refrigerant Suction Lines at High Refrigerant Flux with Oil in Circulation, proposed research project 731-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA (ASH0731)

This research project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 10.3, *Refrigerant Piping*.

Performance

J. P. Barger, W. M. Rohsenow, and K. M. Treadwell, **A Comparison of Refrigerants When Used in Vapor Compression Cycles over an Extended Temperature Range**, *Transactions of the ASME*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, volume 79, pages 681 ff, April 1957 (RDB4352)

D. J. Bateman (DuPont Chemicals), **Performance Comparison of HFC-134a and CFC-12 in Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems**, paper 890305 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, February-March 1989), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1989 (RDB4231)

D. B. Bivens, R. A. Gorski, W. D. Wells, A. Yokozeki (DuPont Chemicals), R. A. Lindstrom, and R. L. Shimon (Tecumseh Products Company), **Evaluation of Fluorocarbon Blends as Automotive Air Conditioning Refrigerants**, paper 890306 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, February-March 1989), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1989 (RDB4232)

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Summary of Test Data from Several Drop-In, Compressor Calorimeter, Soft-Optimized Compressor, and Soft-Optimized System Tests Performed by JRAIA Member Companies**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 123, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (14 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3D23)

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **R-22, R-502 Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program in Japanese Industry, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 31-39, 1994 (9 pages with 19 figures and 3 tables, RDB4518)

Compressor Calorimeter Tests

R. R. Angers (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 122, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA October 1993 (14 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D22)

R-404A

R. R. Angers (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 90, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (10 pages with 8 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3C90)

R. R. Angers (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 26, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (36 pages with 15 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3826)

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

This report presents results of calorimeter (gas-cycle) testing for two refrigerants in a vertical, twin screw compressor (Dunham-Bush model 1212BHF6W4KBIOC). R-22 was tested as a reference with a mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 4GS); R-134a was tested with a polyol ester (CPI(R) Soltest(R) 120). R-22 testing was performed using a 134 kW (100 HP) compressor motor, reduced to 107 kW (80 HP) for R-134a. The tests and resulting comparisons were repeated without and with vapor injection. The test conditions and a schematic of the test system are documented. Five appendices present the tabular data, a polynomial regression to them, derived performance curves, and a plot comparing the relative efficiencies with R-134a to those with R-22. The tabular data for the gas-cycle tests include capacity, mass flow rate, speed, current draw, input power, efficiency, and relative efficiency. The R-22 tests were performed at saturated suction temperatures of -7, -1, and 4 °C (20, 30, and 40 °F), those for R-134a were at -7, 2, and 10 °C (20, 35, and 50 °F). The saturated discharge temperature for both were 35, 41, and 46 °C (95, 105, and 115 °F). Capacity, input power, and COP are plotted for the same data ranges. The resultant data for R-134a show 13-17% lower efficiency, depending on the discharge temperature, without vapor injection and 4-10% lower with vapor injection at low suction temperatures. The efficiencies were similar to or as much as 10% higher at high suction temperatures. No source is indicated for the thermodynamic properties used, but the plots are noted as *based on preliminary data*.

R. R. Angers (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 31, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (22 pages with 8 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB3831)

This report presents results of calorimeter (gas-cycle) testing for two refrigerants in the same semihermetic, reciprocating piston compressor (Dunham-Bush model 201PHFOEMBJ6C). R-22 was tested for reference with a mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 4GS); R-134a was tested with a polyol ester (CPI(R) Soltest(R) 32). The 27 kW (20 HP) compressor motor was replaced with a 15 kW (11 HP) motor for the R-134a tests. The test conditions and a schematic of the test system are documented. Three appendices present the tabular data, a polynomial regression to them, derived performance curves, and a plot of relative efficiencies (comparing the COP of R-134a to that of R-22). The tabular data for the gas-cycle tests include capacity, mass flow rate, speed, current draw, input power, efficiency, and relative efficiency at saturated suction tem-

peratures of -12, 2, and 10 °C (10, 35, and 50 °F) and saturated discharge temperatures of 35, 41, 52, and 63 °C (95, 105, 125, and 145 °F). Capacity, input power, and COP are plotted for the same data ranges. The resultant data for R-134a show 2-6% lower efficiency, depending on the discharge temperature, at low suction temperatures and higher efficiency at high suction temperatures. No source is indicated for the thermodynamic properties used, but the plots are noted as *based on preliminary data*.

R. R. Angers (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-717 (Ammonia)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 61, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (16 pages with 12 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C61)

This report presents results of calorimeter (gas-cycle) testing for R-717 (ammonia) in medium and large screw compressors. The actual tests were performed by Svenska Rotor Maskiner AB (SRM) in Sweden, using compressors with 127 and 204 mm (5 and 8") rotors. The report describes the test setup and shows it schematically. Appendices present the test results including reference data with R-22. Saturated discharge temperature, saturated suction temperature, volumetric and adiabatic efficiency, brake horsepower, capacity, and coefficient of performance (COP) are tabulated for both compressors. The results show 8% lowered COP with R-717 at low suction temperatures improving to 5% better at high suction temperatures for the larger compressor size. The relative COP was 3-6% lower with R-717 in the smaller compressor. A second appendix indicates the lubricant content circulated, substantially higher with R-717. A third appendix provides 12 plots of the measured data including capacity, input power, and COP as functions of suction temperature for both refrigerants for both compressors.

B. Carter, P. Dexter, E. B. Muir, and S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) [R-407B], and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 29, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (50 pages with 13 figures and 24 tables, available from JMC as RDB3829)

B. Carter, P. Dexter, E. Muir, and S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a and Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) [R-**

407B], and **R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 30, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (62 pages with 17 figures and 31 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3830)

B. Carter, S. Kulkarni, E. B. Muir, and S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-125/143a/-134a (44/52/4) [R-404A], R-125/143a (45/55), and R-32/125/143a (10/45/55)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 53, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (36 pages with 9 figures and 15 tables, available from JMC as RDB3853)

R. E. Cawley (The Trane Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 17, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, February 1993 (12 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3817)

R. E. Cawley (The Trane Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 18, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, February 1993 (12 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3818; table 1 contains type that is small and may be difficult to read)

R. E. Cawley (The Trane Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 19, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 4 December 1992 (14 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3819; table 2 contains type that is small and may be difficult to read)

R. E. Cawley (The Trane Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (25/75)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 20, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 4 December 1992 (14 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3820; table 2 contains type that is small and may be difficult to read)

C. Ellis (Lennox International, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter and Drop-In Tests of Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 3, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 23 September 1992 (48 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3803)

This report summarizes a tests of R-290 (propane) as an alternative to R-22 in unitary air-conditioners and heat pumps. It documents comparative performance; flammability and safety concerns are acknowledged and noted as separately addressed in other work. The report reviews the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) objectives and rationale for nomination of R-290 by Lennox International. The test procedure, instrumentation, and test equipment are described. The basic test machine used was a 10.6 kW cooling (3 ton) single-speed, medium-efficiency heat pump. Performance was measured with a standard scroll compressor (Copeland ZR34K1-PFV) for R-22 and with a second compressor, for R-290, with 14.5% greater volumetric displacement (Copeland ZRK40K1-PFV). The latter was specially prepared with motor thermocouples. Testing followed ASHRAE standards 37-1988 and 116-1989 and ARI standard 210/240. The lubricant used was a conventional white oil (Sontex 200LT); a solubility plot is presented for R-290 in mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 3GS). Measured increases in the heating and cooling capacities with R-290 are noted as resulting from the difference in compressors. System efficiencies were indicated as comparable, within $\pm 2\%$. Appendices provide measured performance data and comparative plots of capacity, input power, efficiency, and efficiency ratio for evaporator temperatures of -18 to 16°C (0 - 60°F) and condenser temperatures of 32 - 60°C (90 - 140°F). Simulated and measured data are tabulated in both inch pound and metric (SI) units. The report concludes that performance with propane is predictable, despite small inconsistencies in thermodynamic data for it, that few equipment changes are needed to switch to R-290, and that retrofit may be possible. The report recommends that R-290 be further considered until another candidate becomes an "obvious choice" or ongoing safety evaluations and related efforts prove ineffective.

J. Gephart, E. B. Muir, P. Naculich, and S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-125/143a (45/55), R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A], and R-32/125/143a (10/45/45)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 28, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (44 pages with 9 figures and 25 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3828; available copy is difficult to read)

D. S. Godwin (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, ARI), **Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) Compressor Calorimeter and System Drop-In Tests with R-22 Alternatives**, *Proceedings of the 45th Annual International Appli-*

ance Technical Conference, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, May 1994 (12 pages with 9 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB4554)

This paper summarizes results of calorimeter tests to measure performance of alternative refrigerants in compressors for air conditioners, heat pumps, and refrigeration equipment. It also addresses laboratory "drop-in" (unoptimized) tests in equipment. The tests were performed by companies participating in the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP), established by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI). The paper reviews the development of AREP and lists the 39 companies - in Europe, Japan, and North America - participating in this effort. It also lists the 14 candidate refrigerants selected for testing as potential replacements for R-22. They include R-134a; R-290 (propane); R-717 (ammonia); R-32/125 (60/40); R-32/134a (20/80), (25/75), (30/70), and (40/60); R-32/227ea (35/65); R-125/143a (45/55); R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) [R-407B], (24/16/60), and (30/10/60); and R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20). The candidates also include four for R-502, namely R-125/143a (45/55), R-32/125/134a (20/40/40) [R-407A]; R-125/143a/134a (10/45/45), and R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A]. The paper summarizes the results for R-32/125 (60/40); R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/134a (25/75), and R-32/134a (30/70). Four plots show the efficiencies and capacities measured in calorimeter tests relative to evaporating temperatures. Five additional plots, for the same candidates plus R-134a, map the efficiencies and capacities found in system "drop-in" tests as ratios to those for R-22. The paper concludes that several non-ozone depleting candidates offer performance approaching those of R-22. While most of the candidates resulted in a loss of capacity, efficiency, or both, some yielded improvements in either capacity or efficiency. The paper notes that efforts to standardize the test conditions led to good agreement in the calorimeter tests, but that higher scatter was found in the system tests. The cause is suggested as the result of differences in the specific equipment tested. The paper notes that performance is likely to improve with full optimization of the compressors and equipment for these fluids, but that such optimization is left to the individual companies. It also cites international cooperation as a significant and advantageous accomplishment.

D. S. Godwin and M. S. Menzer (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, ARI), **Results of Compressor Calorimeter Tests in ARI's R-22 Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings

of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 109-118, October 1993 (10 pages with 11 figures, RDB-3A33)

D. S. Godwin and M. S. Menzer (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, ARI), **Results of Compressor Calorimeter Tests in ARI's R-22 Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 1-18, 1994 (18 pages with 12 figures and 14 tables; 25 page preprint available from JMC as RDB3862)

This paper summarizes results of calorimeter tests to measure performance of alternative refrigerants in compressors for air conditioners, heat pumps, and refrigeration equipment. The tests were performed by companies participating in the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) established by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI). The paper reviews the development of AREP and lists the 39 companies participating in this international effort. It also lists the 14 candidate refrigerants selected for testing as potential replacements for R-22. They include R-134a; R-290 (propane); R-717 (ammonia); R-32/125 (60/40); R-32/134a (20/80), (25/75), (30/70), and (40/60); R-32/227ea (35/65); R-125/143a (45/55); R-32/125/134a (10/70/20) [R-407B], (24/16/60), and (30/10/60); and R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20). The candidates also include four for R-502, namely R-125/143a (45/55), R-32/125/134a (20/40/40) [R-407A]; R-125/143a/134a (10/45/45), and R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A]. The paper briefly outlines three facets of the program, including calorimeter, drop-in, and heat transfer testing. The test conditions and reporting requirements for the compressor calorimeter tests are outlined. The measured capacities and efficiencies are tabulated as ratios to those for the reference (R-22 and R-502) fluids for 12 of the candidates. The results also are plotted relative to the evaporating temperatures of the tests, accompanied by an explanation of the data and variances. The paper concludes that several non-ozone depleting candidates offer performance approaching those of R-22 and R-502, and some offer better capacity and/or efficiency. Moreover, performance is likely to improve with full optimization of the compressors for these fluids.

K. E. Hickman (York International Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-**

134a, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 1, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (10 pages with 6 figures, available from JMC as RDB-3801)

This report provides summary plots based on calorimeter test results for a large semihermetic (accessible hermetic), reciprocating piston compressor. The plots present capacity and input power multipliers, for converting from R-22 to R-134a, as functions of saturated suction and discharge temperatures. One set of figures for operation at 1750 rpm shows the effect on performance of retaining the same motor for both refrigerants, namely oversizing the motor for R-134a. The second set shows the benefits of changing the motor to suit the reduced power requirements with R-134a, by changing the speed from 1750 to 1775 rpm. Modelled compressor data, based on measurements for a single 9.53 cm (3.75") bore and 7.87 cm (3.10") stroke, are presented. The results cover -29 to 21 °C (-20 to 70 °F) saturated suction and 27-68 °C (80-155 °F) saturated discharge conditions.

K. Hossner and H. Renz (Bitzer Kühlmaschinenbau GmbH, Germany), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 15, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (10 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3815)

H. Kanno (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 41, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (12 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3841)

H. Kanno (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a (45/55)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 56, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3856)

N. Kanzaki (Kobe Steel, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 43, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (10 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3843)

O. Kataoka (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 67, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C67)

O. Kataoka (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 68, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C68)

O. Kataoka (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 38, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (12 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3838)

O. Kataoka (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 39, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (12 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3839)

G. S. Kazachki (Acurex Environmental Corporation) and R. V. Hendriks (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Calorimeter Tests of HFC-236ea as a CFC-114 Alternative and HFC-245ca as a CFC-11 Alternative**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 158-166, October 1993 (9 pages with 7 tables, RDB3A38)

H. Kitayama (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 119, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (12 pages with 13 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3D19)

rotary rolling-piston compressor

H. Kitayama (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 120, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (12 pages with 11 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3D20)

scroll compressor

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Y. Kiyokawa (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40) and R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 35, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (14 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3835)

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 114, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (6 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3D14)

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Procedure and Report Format for Compressor Calorimeter Tests Performed by JRAIA Member Companies**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 34, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (22 pages with 1 figure and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3834)

This document outlines uniform test procedures used for compressor calorimeter tests for the Japanese Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (JAREP). The procedures were developed and the cooperative program is conducted by the Japan Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA), in coordination with the U.S. Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute's (ARI's) Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP). The procedure addresses refrigerant blends. It prescribes test conditions (evaporator, condenser, and ambient temperatures as well as superheat and subcooling) for air-conditioning and heat pump applications. It also specifies test conditions (evaporator, condenser, and ambient temperatures as well as suction temperature and subcooling) for medium- and low-temperature applications. The procedure indicates test requirements to measure input power, for the power supply, for verification of blend compositions, and for data presentation. It identifies reference data to be taken with R-22 or R-502, selection of lubricants, and procedures for azeotropes. A single figure illustrates the temperatures points defined by the procedure. Appendices tabulate thermodynamic property data for R-32/134a (30/70) and R-32/125 (60/40). NIST REFPROP version 3 is identified for data for R-125/143a (45/55) and R-404A [R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)]. The report provides data forms to report general and compressor information as well as the findings. A final table indicates the specific tests and refrigerants to be performed by participating companies. They

include Daikin, Hitachi, Kobe Steel, Mayekawa, Matsushita, Matsushita Refrigeration, Mitsubishi Electric, Mitsubishi Heavy, Sanden, Sanyo, Sharp, and Toshiba.

K. W. Mumpower (Bristol Compressors, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 4, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (44 pages with 5 figures and 23 tables, available from JMC as RDB3804)

This report summarizes calorimeter test data for R-22 and R-407B [R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)] for a hermetic, reciprocating piston compressor (Bristol Inertia[®] model H25A353CBC). Performance tables, calculated with thermodynamic data supplied by the refrigerant manufacturer, and a revision, based on data from NIST REFPROP 3x, are provided; the latter indicate increased capacity over the former. Raw and regressed performance (capacity, power, current, mass flow, and efficiency) tables are provided for -7 to 13 °C (-20 to 55 °F) evaporating and 27-66 °C (80-150 °F) condensing temperatures, based on 8 °C (15 °F) subcooling and 11 °C (20 °F) superheat. Plots compare the capacity and efficiency of the blend versus R-22. A performance plot depicts the motor characteristics and small shift in the torque range required (and corresponding efficiencies) for the two refrigerants. A table summarizes the blend pressures at test temperatures. Tests were performed with mineral oil (Witco Suniso[®] 3GS). The test conditions and instrumentation accuracy are indicated. The report concludes that the blend yielded significantly higher capacities at condensing temperatures below 54 °C (130 °F), but lower capacities at higher temperatures. Similarly, the blend was less efficient than R-22 except at condenser temperatures below 38 °C (100 °F).

K. Mumpower (Bristol Compressors, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-290**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 21, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (30 pages with 5 figures and 11 tables, available from JMC as RDB3821)

K. Mumpower (Bristol Compressors, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 54, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (28 pages with 4 figures and 12 tables, available from JMC as RDB3854)

K. Mumpower (Bristol Compressors, Incorporated), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 55, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (32 pages with 4 figures and 13 tables, available from JMC as RDB3855)

R-404A

N. Murata (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 115, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D15)

R-404A

N. Murata (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 64, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C64)

H. Namiki (Mayekawa Manufacturing Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 79, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (10 pages with 3 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C79)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-125/134a (30/10/60) and R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 69, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (16 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3C69)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 37, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (12 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3837)

K. Sakaino (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a and Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 77, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (10 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C77)

K. Sakaino (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a and Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 42, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (34 pages with 17 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3842)

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Experimental Evaluation of an R-32/134a Blend as a Near Drop-In Substitute for R-22**, paper DE-93-9-3, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 773-778, 1993 (5 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, RDB3622)

This paper summarizes evaluation of R-32/134a (30/70) as a substitute for R-22 for use in unitary hermetic compressors. It reviews a cooperative industry effort to test new refrigerants, the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP), and the author's rationale for selecting the R-32/134a blend for testing (see RDB3802). The paper then summarizes calorimeter tests for a nominal 8.8 kW (30,000 Btu/hr), hermetic reciprocating piston compressor. Plots present efficiency and capacity ratios, to compare performance for R-32/134a (30/70) and R-22, as functions of evaporator and condensing temperatures. The ranges covered are -26 to 13 °C (-15 to 55 °F) and 32-66 °C (90-150 °F), respectively. The tests were performed using a fully-formulated, polyol ester lubricant. The paper notes that above -12 °C (10 °F) evaporator temperature, the efficiencies of the blend slightly exceed those with R-22. Below this temperature, the blend suffers compared to R-22. The capacity is shown to be slightly lower with the blend at almost all conditions plotted, though the same trend in worse comparative performance is evident at low suction temperatures. The paper then discusses materials compatibility considerations. It presents miscibility diagrams for R-32, R-134a, and the R-32/134a blend in polyol ester and a solubility plot to compare R-22 in alkylbenzene against R-32/134a in polyol ester. Turning to compatibility, the paper notes that R-134a is relatively benign, but that R-32 behaves more like R-22 in softening and blistering magnet wire. A table compares the effects of R-22, R-32, and R-134a on and their absorption by wire enamel. The discussion concludes that the R-32/134a blend is expected to have less or comparable effect than R-22 alone. The paper notes concern with desiccants, since activated alumina will become fully loaded by absorbing polyol ester and commercially-available molecular sieves will adsorb R-32. The paper then address flammability

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considerations. It notes disagreement on classification of the blend, since it could become flammable at low, -20 °C (-4 °F) ambient conditions or if tested above 80 °C (176 °F). The author indicates an urgent need for consensus on acceptable criteria for flammability. The paper concludes that R-32/134a (30/70) is as close as can be expected to a "drop-in" replacement for R-22, but that its use could be impeded by the definition of, and therefore potential labeling of the blend as, flammable.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/134a (25/75), and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 32, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (14 pages with 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3832)

This report summarizes calorimeter test results for a nominal 8.8 kW (30,000 Btu/hr), hermetic reciprocating piston compressor (Tecumseh model AW5530F). Tabular data are provided to compare the capacity and efficiency for R-22, R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/134a (25/75) and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60) as functions of evaporator and condensing temperatures. The ranges covered are -15 to 13 °C (5 to 55 °F) and 32-66 °C (90-150 °F), respectively. The last two blends were tested to supplement earlier data (see RDB3802), based on indications that R-32/134a (30/70) might be flammable. The tests were performed with the same compressor and lubricant, a fully-formulated, polyol ester (Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 322 R, ISO viscosity grade 22). Four tables compare the measured capacity and efficiency of each blend to that with R-22 and to compare the two R-32/134a blends to each other. These tables show the blend capacities to be slightly lower and efficiencies slightly higher, compared to R-22, for common application conditions of air-conditioners and heat pumps. The composition shift from R-32/134a (30/70) to (25/75) yields consistent further drops in capacity. The author deems the 25/75 blend as not even a "near drop in" substitute, since it would require redesign of the compressor. The ternary blend shows a persistent improvement in both capacity and efficiency compared to R-22, and is described as deserving more attention as a substitute for R-22. An addendum tabulates refrigerant conditions for the condenser, evaporator, subcooled liquid, and compressor inlet, calculated for each blend with NIST REFPROP 3.04a.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants

Evaluation Program (AREP) report 2, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, August 1992 (22 pages with 10 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3802)

This report summarizes calorimeter test results for a nominal 8.8 kW (30,000 Btu/hr), hermetic reciprocating piston compressor (Tecumseh model AW5530F). Plots present efficiency and capacity ratios, to compare performance for R-32/134a (30.1/69.9) and R-22, as functions of evaporator and condensing temperatures. The ranges covered are -26 to 13 °C (-15 to 55 °F) and 32-66 °C (90-150 °F), respectively. The tests were performed using a fully-formulated, polyol ester lubricant (Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 322 R, ISO viscosity grade 22). Tables and plots summarize the compressor performance (capacity, input power, current draw, mass flow, and efficiency) and coefficients per ARI standard 540-91. The report notes that above -12 °C (10 °F) evaporator temperature, the efficiencies of the blend exceed those with R-22 by less than 5%. Below this temperature, the blend suffers compared to R-22. The effect is described as real, because the compression ratios are significantly higher, but exaggerated, because there may be large errors in measurements at these conditions. The capacity is shown to be slightly lower with the blend at almost all conditions plotted. The report also notes that the same gain in efficiency was not found for a different compressor, using thermodynamic data from a separate source (NIST REFPROP 3.04a versus DuPont Chemicals data), though the trends are the same. (also see RDB3622)

N. Sawada (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 116, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3D16)

K. Sawai (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 72, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (10 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C72)

H. W. Sibley (Carrier Corporation), **Compressor Calorimeter Tests of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/134a (25/75), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-32/125 (60/40); and Drop-In Tests of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/134a (25/75), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants

erants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 22, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (34 pages with 6 figures and 19 tables, available from JMC as RDB3822)

K. Tojyo (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 78, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C78)

R-404A

W. K. Snelson, J. W. Linton, P. F. Hearty, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **Near-Azeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures as Potential Drop-in Substitutes for R-502**, paper 3695, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 60-68, 1993 (9 pages with 17 figures, RDB3636)

J. P. Soley (Unidad Hermética, S.A., Spain), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 23, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (10 pages with 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB3823)

M. W. Spatz and J. Zheng (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **R-22 Alternative Refrigerants: Performance in Unitary Equipment**, paper, *Transactions* DE-93-9-4 (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 779-785, 1993 (7 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, RDB3623)

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 117, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3D17)

rotary, rolling-piston compressor

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 118, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3D18)

scroll compressor

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 36, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (12 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3836)

H. Yasuda (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 57, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (6 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3C57)

This report summarizes calorimeter tests of R-134a in a 1-10 kW (0.3-2.8 ton) rotary, rolling-piston compressor using an unidentified polyol ester (POE) lubricant. The charge and lubricant quantities, motor characteristics, and test conditions are indicated. A table presents evaporator and condenser temperatures and pressures along with compressor speed and discharge temperature. The capacity, input, and efficiency are tabulated relative to performance with R-22. Plots compare the coefficient of performance (COP) and capacity ratio at 46 °C (115 °F) for compressor speeds of 2000-6000 rpm and for evaporating temperatures of 5.5-11 °C (42-52 °F). The efficiency and capacity are indicated to be approximately 5-8% and 32-38% lower, respectively.

H. Yasuda (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 40, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (12 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3840)

This report summarizes calorimeter tests of R-32/134a (30/70) in a 1-10 kW (0.3-2.8 ton) rotary, rolling-piston compressor and in a 2.5-25 kW (0.7-7.1 ton) scroll compressor using an unidentified polyol ester (POE) lubricant. The charge and lubricant quantities, motor characteristics, and test conditions are indicated. A table presents evaporator and condenser temperatures and pressures along with compressor speed and discharge temperature. The capacity, input, and efficiency are tabulated relative to an undescribed base performance, presumed to be that with R-22. The efficiencies and capacities are indicated to be approximately 3-6% and 7-12% lower, respectively, for the rotary compressor and 10% lower to 1% higher and 5-13% lower, respectively, for the scroll compressor. A schematic shows the calorimeter arrangement and instrumentation.

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

Drop-In Tests

J. Berge, S. L. Kwon, and L. Naley, (Thermo King Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/143a (10/45/45) and R-32/125/134a (20/40/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 87, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C87).

R-32/125/143a (10/45/45) and R-407A

J. Berge, S. L. Kwon, and L. Naley, (Thermo King Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blends R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A] and R-125/143a (45/55)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 51, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (12 pages with 4 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB3851)

J. L. Cox (Rheem Manufacturing Company), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (25/75)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 25, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, November 1992 (6 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3825)

ETL Testing Laboratory, Incorporated, **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-290 (Propane)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 33, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (28 pages with 17 tables, available from JMC as RDB3833)

P. R. Glamm and E. F. Keuper (The Trane Company), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a and Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/134a (24/16/60), R-32/134a (30/70), and R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 16, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (14 pages with 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB3816)

Y. Hara (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 74, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (14 pages with 9 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C74)

P. F. Hearty, J. W. Linton, W. K. Snelson, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 52, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 25 February 1993 (18 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3852)

R-404A and R-502

F. Hill (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 50, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (6 pages, available from JMC as RDB3850)

This report summarizes a performance test of R-134a in a water-cooled chiller (Dunham-Bush model WCFX20), to compare capacity and efficiency to those with R-22 for a drop-in (no components changed) substitution. This chiller employs two twin screw compressors (Dunham-Bush model 1210BHF6W4JB0C), a flooded evaporator with interior and exterior tube enhancement, and a shell-and-tube condenser with integral-finned tubes. R-22 was tested with an unidentified mineral oil as a reference; R-134a was tested with a lubricant containing 85% unidentified ISO 150 polyol ester and 15% mineral oil. The mineral oil content in the latter was residual from the first test. A table compares entering and leaving water temperatures and flow rates in the heat exchangers, capacity, input power, approach temperatures, subcooling and superheat. The report notes that the capacity and input power with R-134a were 68.0 and 68.4%, respectively, of those with R-22. The efficiency was, therefore, unchanged within the instrumentation accuracy. Oil return and evaporator performance were both satisfactory in the R-134a test despite the residual mineral oil.

T. Itami (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 12, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (5 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3812)

H. Kanno (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 47, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (20 pages with 6 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3847)

K. Kawamura (Mayekawa Manufacturing Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 14, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3814)

Y. Kiyokawa (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 44, Air-Conditioning and

Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3844)

A. T. Lim (Inter-City Products Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/134a (10/-70/20) [R-407B], R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/-20), and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 24, AirConditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, March 1993 (8 pages with 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB3824)

M. Lindsay and D. Shapiro (Hussmann Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/-143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 58, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, February 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3C58)

This report summarizes drop-in testing of R-404A in a low- and two medium-temperature display cases (Hussmann G6FA129 and FHMG12U, respectively). They were tested with an indoor condensing unit, including a Copeland Discus (reciprocating semi-hermetic) compressor, and an air-cooled condenser. The lubricant used both for the R-404A and R-502 reference tests was Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 22. The test setup is described and shown schematically. The results are tabulated and plotted both for medium- and low-temperature display cases. The relative power use was 10% higher with R-404A at 35 °C (95 °F) outdoor temperature, but nearly the same or 4% lower at 10 °C (50 °F). Comparative run time data also are provided.

H. Kitayama (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 111, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (16 pages with 16 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D11)

M. Kurachi (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-134a (25/75)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 75, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (16 pages with 11 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3C75)

M. Kurachi (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 76, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (16 pages with 11 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3C76)

S. N. Kondepudi (Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI), **Drop-In Testing of R-32 Blends as R-22 Alternatives in a Split-System Air Conditioner**, paper DE-93-9-2 (3733), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 406-413, 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 8 tables, RDB3621)

This paper summarizes capacity and efficiency tests of five zeotropic blends in a 2 ton, split-system air conditioner. The refrigerants included three mixtures of R-32 and R-134a, with 20, 30, and 40% R-32 by mass, and two of R-32 and R-152a, with 30 and 40% R-32. The five blends were selected as candidate R-22 replacements based on prior studies. Testing was performed by an independent testing laboratories, and confirmed by separate tests by the manufacturer of the air conditioner; both were performed in accordance with standard rating test procedures. The fluids were tested under near "drop-in" conditions, without equipment modification except for substitution of a manual expansion device and replacement of the refrigerant and lubricant. An unidentified polyol ester lubricant was used. The paper summarizes the need for R-22 alternatives, candidates identified in prior and ongoing studies, testing and equipment details, and measured results. It also compares the findings to simulations. Measured capacity and efficiency fell below simulated results, but the test system had not been optimized for the alternative refrigerants. The blends tested generally showed steady-state efficiency to be within 2% of that of R-22, but offered lower capacity. R-32/134a (40/60) was identified as a promising retrofit fluid since it yielded steady state efficiency and capacity 1% higher than R-22, though the seasonal performance (SEER) was 1% lower. The paper concludes with recommendations to better evaluate the refrigerant blends tested.

S. N. Kondepudi (Drexel University), **Experimental Investigation of R-22 Replacement Refrigerants in a Split-System Residential Air Conditioner**, report EPA/430/R-92/007, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, September 1992 (30 pages with 4 figures and 12 tables, RDB-2B09)

This report summarizes capacity and efficiency tests of five zeotropic blends in a Lennox, 2 ton, split-system air conditioner. The refrigerants included three mixtures of R-32 and R-134a, with 20, 30, and 40% R-32 by mass, and two of R-32 and R-152a, with 30 and 40% R-32. The five blends were selected as candidate R-22 replacements based on prior studies. Testing was performed by ETL Testing Laboratories, and

confirmed by independent tests by Lennox Industries; both were performed in accordance with standard rating test procedures. The fluids were tested under near "drop-in" conditions, without equipment modification except for substitution of a manual expansion device and replacement of the refrigerant and lubricant. An unidentified polyol ester lubricant was used. The report summarizes the need for R-22 alternatives, candidates identified in prior and ongoing studies, testing and equipment details, and measured results. It also compares the findings to simulations. Measured capacity and efficiency fell below simulated results, but the test system had not been optimized for the alternative refrigerants. The blends tested generally showed steady-state efficiency to be within 2% of that of R-22, but offered lower capacity. R-32/134a (40/60) was identified as a promising retrofit fluid since it yielded steady state efficiency and capacity 1% higher than R-22, though the seasonal performance (SEER) was 1% lower.

J. W. Linton, W. K. Snelson, P. F. Hearty, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **System Performance of Near Azeotropic Mixtures of R-134a and R-152a**, paper DE-93-9-1 (3732), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 400-405, 1993 (6 pages with 9 figures, RDB3620)

J. W. Linton, W. K. Snelson, and P. F. Hearty (National Research Council, Canada), **Effect of Condenser Liquid Subcooling on System Performance for Refrigerants CFC-12, HFC-134a, and HFC-152a**, paper 3558, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, 25-29 January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 160-166, 1992 (7 pages with 12 figures and 1 table, RDB4432)

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 110, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 1 figure and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D10)

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 6, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3806)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/134a (30/70) through drop-in tests in a 2.7 kW cooling (3/4 ton) air-to-air, room heat pump using a variable-speed, rotary rolling-piston compressor. R-22 was tested with ISO viscosity grade 56 mineral oil; the blend was tested with an ISO viscosity grade 32 ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser inlet, condenser exit, inlets to the expansion device and evaporator, and the evaporator outlet. Data are presented for both the heating and cooling modes. The results show 8 and 3% decreases for the blend in heating capacity and efficiency at the same speeds and 6% reductions in cooling capacity and efficiency. With speed increases of 8% for heating and 12% for cooling, to restore the capacities with the blend, the efficiencies were reduced by 10 and 12% in the heating and cooling modes, respectively, compared to the R-22 reference.

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 7, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3807)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-134a through drop-in tests in a 3.1 kW cooling (0.9 ton) air-to-air, room heat pump using a variable-speed, rotary rolling-piston compressor. R-22 was tested with an ISO viscosity grade 56 mineral oil; R-134a was tested with an ISO viscosity grade 15 ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser inlet, condenser exit, expansion device inlets and outlets, and evaporator inlets and outlets. Data are presented for both the heating and cooling modes. The results with R-134a show a 33% capacity decrease and 14% efficiency increase in the heating mode, at the same speeds, and 25% capacity decrease and 20% efficiency increase in the cooling mode. With speed increases of 33% for heating and 64% for cooling, to partially restore the capacities with R-134a, the four corresponding changes were decreases of 6, 6, 12, and 27%, respectively.

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 8, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI),

Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3808)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/134a (30/70) through drop-in tests in a 7.0 kW cooling (2 ton) air-to-air, packaged heat pump using a scroll compressor. R-22 was tested with a mineral oil; the blend was tested with an unidentified ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the suction line and compressor shell outlets, condenser inlet, saturated vapor and liquid states in the condenser, condenser and liquid line exits, expansion device outlet, evaporator inlet, saturated vapor state in the evaporator, and the evaporator outlet. Data are presented for both the heating and cooling modes. The results show 3 and 6% decreases for the blend in heating capacity and efficiency and 1 and 2% reductions in cooling capacity and efficiency, respectively.

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Procedure and Report Format for Drop-In Tests Performed by JRAIA Member Companies**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 60, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (14 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C60)

This document outlines uniform test procedures to be used for drop-in performance tests for the Japanese Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (JAREP). The procedures were developed and the cooperative program is conducted by the Japan Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA), in coordination with the U.S. Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute's (ARI's) Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP). The procedure addresses three replacement candidates for R-22 including R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (30/70), and R-134a. It identifies three systems for testing, including a 1 HP "room air conditioner (RAC)" (split-system heat pump with inverter-driven hermetic rotary, rolling-piston compressor), a 3.5 HP "packaged air conditioner (PAC)" (split-system heat pump with hermetic scroll compressor), and a 40 HP chiller (shell-and-tube heat exchangers with a screw compressor). Photographs are provided to illustrate the first two system types. The report then identifies the participating companies and specific systems and refrigerants to be tested. They companies include Daikin, Hitachi, Mayekawa (Mycom), Matsushita (Panasonic), Mitsubishi Heavy, Sanyo, and Toshiba. The report specifies indoor and outdoor dry and wet bulb

temperatures for testing, based on the JIS C9612-1989 test standard for RACs. It also prescribes use of thermophysical property data from Daikin Industries for calculations, with compositions verified by gas chromatography. It identifies 5 test points to be measured in the refrigeration cycle and three to be calculated. Tables are provided to report both heating and cooling performance data, including reporting of performance relative to that with R-22, as a reference.

N. Murata (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 65, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (12 pages with 7 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C65)

T. Nagai (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 13, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3813)

M. Ohta (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 5, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (5 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3805)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/134a (30/70) through drop-in tests in a 12.6 kW cooling (3.6 ton) packaged, air-to-air heat pump using a scroll compressor. R-22 was tested with an alkylbenzene lubricant (ISO viscosity grade 32); the blend was tested with an ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser inlet, saturated condensing vapor and liquid conditions, condenser exit, liquid line inlet and exit, inlets to the expansion device and evaporator, saturated evaporating condition, and the evaporator outlet. Data are presented for both the heating and cooling modes. The results show 4 and 1% decreases for the blend in heating capacity and efficiency and 7 and 6% reductions in cooling capacity and efficiency; the latter were lowered to 4 and 2%, respectively, with optimized charge and capillary-tube selection.

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

H. Ohnishi (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/134a (40/60), and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 66, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (12 pages with 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C66)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 70, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3C70)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 71, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C71)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 46, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (10 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3846)

K. Sakuma (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a and Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 48, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (28 pages with 4 figures and 18 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3848)

K. Sawai (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 73, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, May 1993 (8 pages with 1 figure and 4 table, available from JMC as RDB3C73)

C. N. Shores and H. B. Ginder (York International Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 89, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C89)

This report summarizes "drop-in" performance tests of R-134a in a water-cooled, centrifugal chiller with a nominal capacity of 3.2 MW (900 tons) for R-22. The report describes the test equipment and conditions. The entering and leaving water temperatures, flow rates, refrigerant pressures and subcooling are tabulated

along with comparative R-22 measurements. A second table gives the capacity, input power, and specific power (reciprocal of efficiency) for R-134a normalized to those for R-22. The report concludes that the chiller capacity and efficiency dropped by 30% and 4.5% respectively when run with R-134a. The report discusses these decreases, attributing them to differences in both thermodynamic properties and the operating point in the compressor performance map. R-22 was tested with a mineral oil and R-134a with a polyol ester, both unidentified. The impeller speed was held constant between the two refrigerants.

W. K. Snelson, J. W. Linton, P. F. Hearty (National Research Council, Canada), and T. N. Duong (University of Sherbrooke, Canada), **Some Thermodynamic Performance Test Results of Refrigerant 134a**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 344-353, July 1990 (10 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, RDB-4433)

K. E. Starner (York International Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 88, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C88)

This report summarizes "drop-in" performance tests of R-134a in two water-cooled chillers with nominal capacities of 1.4 and 2.3 MW (390 and 650 tons) for R-22. Both employed open-drive, screw compressors (Frick). Approximately 39% of the evaporator and condenser tubes were plugged in the larger chiller for R-134a tests, to simulate down-sized heat exchangers. The report describes the test equipment and conditions and provides tabular results and comparative R-22 measurements. The entering and leaving water temperatures, flow rates, refrigerant pressures, and subcooled-refrigerant temperature are provided. A second table gives the capacity, input power, specific power (reciprocal of efficiency), and compressor isentropic and volumetric efficiencies for R-134a normalized to those for R-22. The report concludes that the chiller capacities were 33% lower, isentropic compressor efficiencies 2% lower, volumetric efficiencies 2% higher, and overall efficiency within approximately 2% for R-134a compared to R-22. Even with the reduced heat transfer surface area, the large chiller efficiency fell only slightly, approximately 2%. The R-134a tests were performed with a polyol ester lubricant (CPI(R) Soltest(R)).

Y. Sumida (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/-134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 49, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (20 pages with 11 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3849)

R-404A

S. Uemura (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 9, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3809)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/134a (30/70) through drop-in tests in a 7.6 kW cooling (2.1 ton) air-to-air, packaged heat pump using a scroll compressor. R-22 was tested with a mineral oil; the blend was tested with an ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser inlet, condenser and liquid line exits, evaporator inlet, and the evaporator outlet. Data are presented for both the heating and cooling modes. The results for the blend show a 3% decrease to a 1% gain in capacity, depending on superheating and subcooling, and corresponding 2 and 1% efficiency increases in the heating mode. The results also show a 1% decrease to 1% gain in capacity, again depending on superheating and subcooling, and corresponding 3% gain and 1% loss in efficiency in the cooling mode.

S. Uemura (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 10, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3810)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/125 (60/40) through drop-in tests in a 2.7 kW cooling (3/4 ton) air-to-air, room heat pump with a variable-speed, rotary rolling-piston compressor. R-22 was tested with a mineral oil; the blend was tested with an ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser exit, liquid line inlet, and the evaporator inlet and outlet. Data are presented for both the cooling and heating modes. With a speed adjustment (to 77% of the

R-22 reference case) to match capacity, the cooling efficiency dropped by 18% with the blend; a further speed reduction (to 73% of the reference) yielded a 4% loss in capacity and 16% increase in efficiency, both relative to the reference case. With a speed adjustment (to 73% of the R-22 reference case) to match capacity, the heating efficiency dropped by 5% with the blend; a further speed reduction (to 64% of the reference) yielded a 10% loss in capacity and 3% increase in efficiency, both relative to the reference case. Corresponding changes in superheating and subcooling are noted.

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 45, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (10 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB3845)

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 11, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3811)

Two tables summarize tests to compare performance of R-22 and R-32/134a (30/70) through drop-in tests in a 2.5 kW cooling (3/4 ton) air-to-air, room heat pump with a variable-speed, rotary rolling-piston compressor. R-22 was tested with an unidentified synthetic lubricant; the blend was tested with an ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amounts, lubricant quantities and circulated fractions, and test conditions are indicated. Temperature and pressure data are tabulated at the compressor shell inlet and outlet, condenser inlet, saturated vapor and liquid states in the condenser, condenser exit, liquid line inlet, expansion device inlet, evaporator inlet, saturated vapor state in the evaporator, and the evaporator outlet. Data are presented for both the cooling and heating modes. With an unspecified speed adjustment to match capacity, the cooling efficiency dropped 6% with the blend; other (unspecified) adjustments yielded a 1% increase in capacity at 6% loss in efficiency or 3% loss in capacity and efficiency. Set to match heating capacity, the efficiency dropped less than 1% with the blend. Other, unspecified adjustments yielded a 3% increase in capacity at 3% loss in efficiency or 1% loss in capacity and negligible drop in efficiency.

G. B. Wetzel (SnyderGeneral Corporation), **Drop-In Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/134a (30/70)**, Al-

ternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 27, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, December 1992 (14 pages with 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3827)

Optimized Compressor Tests

N. Kanzaki (Kobe Steel, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 85, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (12 pages with 8 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C85)

O. Kataoka (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 103, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D03)

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Procedure and Report Format for Soft-Optimized Compressor Tests Performed by JRAIA Member Companies**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 81, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C81)

T. Sano (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 98, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (12 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C98)

T. Sano (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 99, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C99)

H. W. Sibley (Carrier Corporation), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 91, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, September 1993 (14 pages with 6 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C91)

This report summarizes performance tests of R-32/125 (60/40) in a three-phase, hermetic scroll compressor (Carrier SR40) with a nominal capacity of 11.7 kW (3.3 ton). Tests were per-

formed using a polyol ester lubricant (Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 32). The operating conditions and measured results of the calorimeter tests are tabulated. The capacity, coefficient of performance (COP), mass flow rate, input power, and current draw are plotted as functions of saturated suction and condensing temperatures for suction temperatures of -32 to 13 °C (-25 to 55 °F). A plot summarizes the relative capacities and COPs are plotted for three further comparative tests in scroll compressors: R-22 with an alkylbenzene lubricant (Chevron Zerol(R) 150) in a Carrier SRD600AA, R-32/125 (60/40) in a "drop-in" test with a Copeland ZR61K2, and the same blend in an optimized Carrier SR40 compressors. The compressor operating conditions and R-22 measurements are tabulated. The comparisons show 50% higher capacity and approximately 10% lower efficiency for the "drop-in" compressor and slightly higher capacity and lower efficiency for the optimized compressor using the blend.

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized Compressor Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 105, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D05)

Optimized System Tests

J. L. Cox and Q. Wang (Rheem Manufacturing Company), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40) and R-32/125 (50/50)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 93, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (20 pages with 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C93)

O. Kataoka (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 104, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (6 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D04)

M. Kurachi (Matsushita Refrigeration Company, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 83, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (6 pages with 1 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C83)

K. Matsuo (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 97, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C97)

Y. Morikawa (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited, Japan), **Procedure and Report Format for Soft-Optimized System Tests Performed by JRAIA Member Companies**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 80, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (10 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C80)

M. Ozu (Toshiba Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 82, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C82)

K. Sakuma (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant R-134a**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 84, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C84)

K. Sakuma (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 102, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D02; available copy is difficult to read)

N. Sawada (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 100, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3D00)

Y. Kiyokawa (Sanyo Electric Company, Limited, Japan), **Compressor Calorimeter Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40) and R-32/134a (30/70)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 35, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (14 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3835)

H. W. Sibley (Carrier Corporation), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125 (60/40) and R-32/125 (50/50)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 95, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (6 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C95; available copy is difficult to read)

H. W. Sibley (Carrier Corporation), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blends R-32/125/-134a (30/10/60), R-32/125/134a (25/20/55); and R-32/125/134a (23/25/52)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 96, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C96; available copy is difficult to read)

W. K. Snelson, J. W. Linton, P. F. Hearty, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 94, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (44 pages with 4 figures and 16 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C94)

R-407B

W. K. Snelson, J. W. Linton, P. F. Hearty, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 92, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (16 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C92)

R-404A and R-502

Y. Sumida (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 101, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (12 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D01)

R-404A

N. Takahasi (Hitachi, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/-125 (60/40)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 86, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, June 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C86)

D. W. Treadwell (Lennox International, Incorporated), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 62,

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3C62; available copy is difficult to read)

The report presents the test conditions and results for laboratory tests of a 10.5 kW (3 ton), split-system, air-to-air heat pump using a hermetic scroll compressor (Copeland ZR34K1-PFV) and thermostatic expansion valves. The title indicates that the equipment was soft-optimized for use of R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), though the specific changes are not identified. The report consists of two tables, for the cooling and heating modes, that compare performance with this blend and R-22 at identified, standard rating conditions. All tests were performed using an unidentified ester lubricant. The refrigerant charge amount, total and sensible (cooling mode only) capacities, input power, resultant efficiency, cycling degradation factor, and calculated seasonal performance are presented. Refrigerant temperatures and pressures also are tabulated for compressor suction and discharge; condenser inlet, midpoint, and leaving; expansion device inlet; and evaporator inlet, midpoint, outlet, and leaving conditions. The refrigerant subcooling, superheat, and flow rates also are given. The cooling-mode results indicate 1 and 1% losses in capacity at 35 and 28 °C (95 and 82 °F) "outdoor" ambient temperatures, respectively, with 7 and 1% losses in efficiency; the calculated seasonal efficiency was 3.1% lower with the blend. The heating-mode measurements show a 4% increase and slight decrease in capacities at +8 and -8 °C (47 and 17 °F) with 4 and 6% losses in efficiency; the calculated seasonal efficiency was 7.6% lower with the blend. The compressor discharge pressure was higher in both modes.

E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL) and L. J. Swatkowski, Jr. (Appliance Industry-Government CFC Replacement Consortium), **Energy Efficiency of HFC-134a versus HFC-152a, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 86-91, October 1993 (6 pages with 1 figure and 1 table, RDB3A30)

L. J. Swatkowski, Jr. (Appliance Industry-Government CFC Replacement Consortium), **Energy Efficiency of HFC-134a versus HFC-152a**, 44th International Appliance Technical Conference (Columbus, OH, 11 May 1993), reprint published by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM), Chicago, IL, May 1993 (9 pages, available from JMC as RDB3722)

This paper summarizes a project to evaluate the relative efficiencies of R-134a and R-152a in household refrigerators and freezers typical of those used in the United States. The project was conducted by the Appliance Industry-Government CFC Replacement Consortium, also known as the *Appliance Research Consortium* (ARC). The paper reviews the organization and membership of ARC and mentions that 21 projects have been initiated and three of them completed since 1989. It reviews the history of the present project, noting a 1991 comparison showing higher efficiency for R-152a in unoptimized, *drop-in* comparisons. Those findings were challenged by another study (see RDB-2728). The paper outlines testing by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and six equipment manufacturers, using refrigerator-freezers incorporating compressors optimized for each refrigerant. The paper reviews test unit criteria, test methods, refrigerant supply, and lubricant and desiccant selection. It presents arguments for and against adjusting the measured data, and notes a conclusion by the program participants not to do so. The paper gives the study's conclusion, that no statistically significant difference in efficiency was found between R-134a and R-152a.

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 106, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 4 figures and 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D06)

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Soft-Optimized System Test of Refrigerant Blend R-32/125/134a (30/10/60)**, Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP) report 107, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB3D07)

Recycling, Reclamation, and Disposal

M. Beatty (National Refrigerants, Incorporated, NRI), **Implementing a Successful Refrigerant Management Program**, paper DE-93-11-1, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 821-824, 1993 (4 pages, RDB3628)

D. Clodic (l'École des Mines de Paris, France) and F. Sauer (Dehon Services, France), **Results of a Bench Test of the Performance of Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Equipment**, paper DE-93-11-5, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 834-840, 1993 (7 pages with 6 tables, RDB3632)

J. P. Doyle (National Refrigerants, Incorporated, NRI), **Refrigerant Management: Conserving a Valuable Resource**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 3, pages 59-62, March 1993 (4 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB3413)

M. G. Garst (Lennox Industries, Incorporated), **Recovery, Recycling, and Reclamation Guidelines when Servicing Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment**, paper DE-93-11-2, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 825-828, 1993 (4 pages, RDB3629)

D. L. Harmon, W. R. Rhodes, and L. Weitzman (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Mobile Air Conditioner Refrigerant Evaluation**, report EPA/600/D-89/064(AEERL-P-527), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, 1989 (RDB3962)

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Sealed-Tube Tests of Refrigerants from Field Systems Before and After Recycling**, paper DE-93-11-3 (683-RP), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 414-424, 1993 (11 pages with 2 figures and 5 tables, RDB3630)

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Chemical Analysis and Recycling of Used Refrigerant from Field Systems**, paper 3555 (601-RP), *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 128-136, 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, RDB2429)

This paper summarizes research to identify and quantify the typical contaminant levels in used refrigerants. A total of 39 samples were taken from both normally operating and failed air-conditioning and refrigerating systems. These samples included R-11 from centrifugal chillers, R-12 from commercial refrigeration systems, R-22 from unitary heat pumps and air condition-

ers, and R-502 from low-temperature frozen food cases. Results are summarized for measurement of water content (Karl Fisher technique), acid content (ASTM 664 tests), ion content (ion-specific electrode), high-boiling content (gravimetric technique, gas chromatography, and mass spectrography), particulate content (direct-current plasma emission spectrometer and scanning electron microscope), and volatile impurity content (gas chromatography and mass spectrometry). The contaminant levels found exceeded those of new refrigerants, but the types and concentrations varied by refrigerant, application, and whether a system burnout had occurred. Laboratory tests evaluated a recycling scheme based on oil separation followed by water and acid removal, by an alumina/molecular sieve filter/dryer. The preliminary study showed that this recycling procedure is effective in removing acids, but has insignificant effects on volatile impurities and high-boiling residue. The effects of noncondensable gases were not addressed.

W. A. Phillips, **Implementation of a Refrigerant Management Program by the Service Industry**, unpublished paper presented at the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), York International Corporation, York, PA, October 1993 (8 pages, available from JMC as RDB3A69)

S. Snyder and K. W. Manz (Robinair Division of SPX Corporation), **Determination of Refrigerant Type Using Vapor Thermal Conductivity Measurements of a Controlled Vapor Sample**, paper DE-93-11-4 (683-RP), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 829-833, 1993 (5 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, RDB3631)

Chemical Analysis and Recycling of Used Refrigerant from Field Systems, research project 601-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, March 1989 - January 1991 (ASH0601)

This study identified and quantified typical contaminant levels in refrigerants from both normally operating and failed air-conditioning and refrigerating systems. These samples included R-11 from centrifugal chillers, R-12 from commercial refrigeration systems, R-22 from unitary heat pumps and air conditioners, and R-502 from low-temperature frozen food cases. The principal investigator was R. E. Kauffman at the University of Dayton Research Institute. The project was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical

Committee 3.3, *Contaminant Control in Refrigerating Systems*. [see RDB2429 for findings]

Code of Practice for the Reduction of Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions from Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Systems (Code de Pratique Visant la Réduction des Émissions de Chlorofluorocarbures des Systèmes de Réfrigération et de Conditionnement d'Air), code of practice EPS 1/RA/1, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, March 1991 (76 pages with 2 tables in English and French, RDB3505)

This code provides guidelines for reduction of atmospheric emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) used in refrigeration and air-conditioning applications. It covers residential, commercial, and industrial refrigeration, heat pumps, and air conditioning, including mobile air conditioning. The code addresses design, manufacture, installation, servicing, use, recovery, handling, storage, disposal, and training. Three standards recommended by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) are appended. They include *Recommended Service Procedure for the Containment of R-12* (J1989), *Extraction and Recycle Equipment for Mobile Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems* (J1990), and *Standard for Purity of Used Refrigerant in Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems* (J1991). A list of widely-used refrigerants, with chemical names, formulae, and ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) also is appended.

Containers for Recovered Fluorocarbon Refrigerants, ARI Guideline K-1990, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 1990 (10 pages, available from ARI for \$15.00, RDB3102)

This document provides recommendations for voluntary use by those who supply, use, store, or transport containers for recovered fluorocarbon refrigerants. It is intended as a guide of good practice to facilitate recovery, recycling, and reclamation of refrigerants, to in turn reduce environmental impacts. The need for containers designed and identified specifically for these uses stems from practical and safety considerations. The guideline identifies mandatory federal requirements in the United States, but it is neither an exhaustive listing nor does it address local requirements. It covers cylinders and ton tanks for R-12, R-22, R-114, R-500, and R-502 as well as drums for R-11 and R-113.

Performance of Refrigerant Recovery, Recycling, and/or Reclaim Equipment, ARI Standard 740-1991, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 1991 (12 pages, available from ARI for \$10.50, RDB3104)

This standard establishes uniform methods of testing for rating and evaluating performance of equipment for refrigerant recovery, recycling, and/or reclaim. It addresses contaminant or purity levels, capacity, speed, and purge loss, the last to minimize emission into the atmosphere of refrigerants. The standard is intended for guidance of the industry, including manufacturers, refrigerant reclaimers, repackagers, distributors, installers, servicemen, contractors, and consumers. The refrigerants covered include R-11, R-12, R-13, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-500, R-502, and R-503. It does not apply to zeotropic mixtures of these or other refrigerants. The standard covers general equipment requirements, specifies a standard sample for testing, and outlines test apparatus. It prescribes a performance testing procedure, sampling and chemical analysis methods, performance calculations and rating, tolerances, and product labeling. The rating sample characteristics include contents of moisture, particulates, acids, mineral oil, and noncondensable gases. Conformance with the standard is voluntary, but conformance may not be claimed unless all requirements of the standard are met.

Sealed-Tube Tests of Refrigerants from Field Systems Before and After Recycling, research project 683-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1991 - ongoing (ASH0683)

This project will quantify typical contaminant levels in refrigerants after oil separation, filtering, and drying. It also will determine the effects of contaminants at the concentrations found. The focus is on R-11 from centrifugal chillers, R-12 from commercial refrigeration systems, R-22 from unitary heat pumps, and R-502 from low-temperature commercial refrigeration systems. The work is an extension of ASHRAE research project 601-RP and is being performed by the same contractor, the University of Dayton Research Institute led by R. E. Kaufman. It is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.3, *Contaminant Control in Refrigerating Systems*.

State of Knowledge Summary of Chlorofluorocarbon Handling Technologies: Destruction, Recycling, and Encapsulation, draft report for U.S. Department of Energy, E. A. Mueller Consulting Engineers, Baltimore, MD, May 1989 (65 pages, RDB1107)

Reducing Emission of Fully Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) Refrigerants in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment Applications, ASHRAE Guideline 3-1990 plus addendum ASHRAE Guideline 3a-1992, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engi-

neers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1990 and 1992 (30 pages with 5 tables, RDB2911)

This guideline covers all refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and systems that use fully halogenated CFC refrigerants. It recommends practices and procedures to reduce inadvertent release of CFC refrigerants during manufacture, installation, testing, operation, maintenance, and disposal of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and systems. It also covers refrigerant recovery, recycling, reclaim, and disposal.

Retrofit and Conversion

H. T. Gilkey (Energy Consultant), **Refrigerant Management, Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning**, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 66, number 1, pages 78-82 and 85-87, February 1993 (8 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, RDB4304)

This article outlines strategies to prolong equipment life through refrigerant conservation and reclamation and through conversion to alternative refrigerants. It cites the phaseout schedules for chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants and consequent need to develop a refrigerant management program. The article outlines options to retain, convert, or replace systems and cites considerations in selecting among them. It also cites statistics on the inventory of existing equipment and then reviews steps to develop a management plan. The three key actions are identified as designating a corporate and/or facility refrigerant manager, conducting an inventory of equipment and refrigerants, and developing a plan for refrigerant conservation and utilization. The article explains these steps and refrigerant recovery options, including simple recovery, recycling, and reclaim. It also explains the terminology and designations being introduced for new refrigerants. The author concludes that the opportunity to implement effective refrigerant management is just about gone based on the phaseout schedule for CFCs.

Field Conversion/Retrofit of Products to Change to an Alternative Refrigerant - Construction and Operation, standard UL2170, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, Northbrook, IL, 1993 (RDB-3B06)

Field Conversion/Retrofit of Products to Change to an Alternative Refrigerant - Insulating Material and Refrigerant Compatibility, standard UL2171, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, Northbrook, IL, 1993 (RDB3B07)

Field Conversion/Retrofit of Products to Change to an Alternative Refrigerant - Procedures and Methods, standard UL2172, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, Northbrook, IL, 1993 (RDB-3B08)

Guide for the Field Conversion/Retrofit of Products to Change to an Alternative Refrigerant Using UL2170-2172, Underwriters Laboratories Incorporated, Northbrook, IL, 17 September 1993 (10 pages, available from JMC as RDB3B09)

Moving to Alternative Refrigerants: Ten Case Histories - Comfort Coolers, Industrial Process, and Commercial Refrigeration, report EPA 430-K-93-002, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, November 1993 (40 pages, available from JMC as RDB4141)

Appliances

Chillers

A. M. Bell (SnyderGeneral Corporation), **How to Convert CFC-12 Chillers to HFC-134a**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 4, pages 39-42, April 1993 (4 pages with 3 figures, RDB3457)

F. C. Hayes (The Trane Company), **Centrifugal Water Chillers, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 71-73, 1990 (3 pages with 4 tables, RDB3120)

J. Iaconis (U.S. General Services Administration), **U.S. General Services Administration Public Building Services, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 259-268, October 1993 (10 pages, RDB3A46)

W. A. Phillips (York International Corporation), **Refrigerant Retrofits: An Overview**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 4, pages 33-37, April 1993 (5 pages with 7 figures, RDB3456)

B. Seibert (The Trane Company), **How to Convert CFC-11 Chillers to HCFC-123**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 4, pages 45-50, April 1993 (6 pages with 5 figures, RDB3458)

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

Retrofitting CFC 12 Systems with Klea(TM) 134a and Emkarate RL Synthetic Lubricants. ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, undated circa 1992 (6 pages with 2 tables available from JMC as RDB3907)

This document provides information to assist equipment manufacturers and system owners in the conversion of R-12 systems to R-134a. It is based on a comprehensive program of refrigerant and lubricant compatibility studies. The document reviews reasons why R-134a is an important retrofit candidate. They include extension of equipment life beyond the phase out date of R-12, thermodynamic similarity of these two fluids, economic advantages as R-12 costs rise, and avoidance of replacement or conversion delays when R-12 shortages occur. The document reviews lubrication, system modifications, and system chemistry as considerations in retrofits. It then discusses lubrication reliability, compressor reliability, system cooling performance, and energy efficiency after retrofit. The document briefly summarizes two case studies. The first involved a 300 ton Snyder-General McQuay centrifugal chiller, from R-500 and mineral oil to R-134a and an ester based lubricant, without a gear change. The capacity decreased by 15.4%, but could be increased with a change in impeller speed. The efficiency improved slightly. The second study involved a large heat pump in Hammarby (Stockholm) Sweden, also from R-500 to R-134a. With changes to the centrifugal compressor, the retrofit system is proving to be at least as efficient with R-134a. The document concludes with a tabular comparison of R-12 and R-134a properties.

Suva(R) 123 (Suva Centri-LP, HCFC-123) in Chillers, document ART-2 (H-42443), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, October 1992 (8 pages with 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB4504)

This bulletin discusses use of R-123 in new and retrofit chillers. It briefly introduces R-123 as one of the alternatives to replace chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants. A table compares the boiling point, flammability, exposure limit, ozone depletion potential (ODP), and halocarbon global warming potential (HGWP) for R-11 and R-123. The bulletin identifies general considerations for chiller conversions, indicating that alternative refrigerants cannot simply be "dropped into" systems designed for CFCs. Comparative ranges are provided for capacity, coefficient of performance (COP), evaporator and condenser pressures, and discharge temperature for R-123 relative to R-11. The usual changes in capacity and COP are indicated as -5 to -20% and 0 to -5%, respectively. The bulletin then outlines chemical compatibility con-

siderations, and illustrates differences with a table comparing R-11 and R-123 compatibility with plastics, after exposures at 24 and 54 °C (75 and 130 °F). They include linear polyethylene (DuPont Alathon(R) 7150), polypropylene (Alathon(R) 9140), acetal resin (DuPont Delrin(R)), ABS polymer (USS Chemicals Krylastic(R)), polycarbonate (General Electric Lexan(R)), methyl-methacrylate (DuPont Lucite(R)), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polystyrene (Dow Chemical Styron(R)), fluoropolymer resin (DuPont Teflon(R) TFE), and nylon (DuPont Zytel(R) 101). A separate table provides compatibility data with elastomers, including urethane (Uniroyal Adiprene(R) C), hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel(R)), natural rubber, butyl rubber, Buna N and S, neoprene W, fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R) A), polysulfide (Morton Thiol(R) FA), silicone, and chlorosulfonated polyethylene (DuPont Hypalon(R) 48). The bulletin also discusses lubricants, noting that those currently used with R-11 are fully miscible with R-123 for expected conditions. It cites stability tests with metals, including steel 1010, copper, and aluminum; the tabulated findings show that R-123 is more stable than R-11. The bulletin then reviews recommended handling and operating procedures, specifically addressing storage, charging, maintenance, sampling, leaks, and spills. The bulletin outlines factors for chiller retrofit from R-11 to R-123. It notes that requirements may range from a minimum effort, such as lubricant replacement, to significant changes, such as replacing gears, impellers, or materials of construction. The document then describes a retrofit program, with major equipment manufacturers, to convert DuPont's large chillers from CFCs to alternative refrigerants. It reviews field experience with three case histories, the first involving retrofit of a 1670 kW (475 ton), York open-drive chiller converted to R-123 in September 1988. Monitoring and refrigerant and lubricant sampling are described, along with measurements of machine room concentrations. Typical concentrations of 1 ppm - even during refrigerant removal and recharging - are indicated, with spikes of approximately 8 ppm when making or breaking hose connections. Two other machines at the same site were converted in May/June 1990. The second case history involved conversion of a 3517 kW (1000 ton), Carrier chiller in February 1988. Tests showed 18% loss in capacity, restored with replacement of the impellers at a tradeoff of 13% in efficiency. Measured exposure levels of 1-2 ppm are noted, with spikes as high as 20 ppm during maintenance. A 2140 kW (600 ton), Trane hermetic chiller conversion in October 1990 also is summarized. Although field data were not then available, the capacity was predicted to remain unchanged and the efficiency

to drop slightly. Normal machine room concentrations of 1-2 ppm were found. DuPont's product names for R-123 in chillers are Suva(R) 123 and Suva(R) Centri-LP.

Suva(R) 134a (Suva Cold MP, HFC-134a) in Chillers, document ART-3 (H-42444-1), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1994 (6 pages with 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB4509)

This bulletin discusses use of R-134a in new and retrofit chillers. It briefly introduces R-134a as one of the alternatives to replace chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants. A table compares the boiling point, flammability, exposure limit, ozone depletion potential (ODP), and halocarbon global warming potential (HGWP) for R-12 and R-134a. The bulletin identifies general considerations for chiller conversions, indicating that alternative refrigerants cannot simply be "dropped into" systems designed for CFCs. Comparative ranges are provided for capacity, coefficient of performance (COP), evaporator and condenser pressures, and discharge temperature for R-134a relative to R-12. The usual changes in capacity and COP are indicated as -10 to +2% and -8 to +2%, respectively. The bulletin then outlines and tabulates chemical compatibility considerations, and illustrates differences with a table comparing R-12 and R-134a compatibility with elastomers after exposures at 25, 80, and for some 141°C °C (77, 176, and 285 °F). They include urethane (Uniroyal Adiprene(R) C), Buna N and S, butyl rubber, chlorosulfonated polyethylene (DuPont Hypalon(R) 48), natural rubber, neoprene W, hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel(R)), silicone, polysulfide (Morton Thiokol(R) FA), and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton(R) A). The bulletin also discusses lubricants and contrasts polyalkylene glycol (PAG) and polyol ester (POE) synthetics to mineral oils (MO). A table indicates the temperature ranges from -50 to 93 °C (-58 to 200 °F) for solubility of R-134a in naphthenic and paraffinic MO, alkylbenzene and dialkylbenzene, two PAGs, and four POEs. The bulletin outlines factors for chiller retrofit from R-12 and R-500 to R-134a. It notes that requirements may range from a minimum effort, such as lubricant replacement, to significant changes, such as replacing gears, impellers, or materials of construction. The document describes a retrofit program, with major equipment manufacturers, to convert DuPont's large chillers from CFCs to alternative refrigerants. It then reviews field experience with a 3460 kW [probably 2460 kW, (700 ton) York International TurboPak(R) centrifugal chiller, converted to R-134a and an unidentified 300 SUS PAG lubricant in November 1989. Subsequent inspections and a second retrofitting of the drive gear, in the spring of 1990, are described, indicating satisfactory op-

eration with a decrease in efficiency of up to 7% and an increase in capacity of up to 9%. The document also discusses conversion of a Carrier open-drive, R-12 chiller rated at 4224 kW (1200 ton) to R-134a with a PAG in December 1990; the gear set was changed in the spring of 1991. A maintenance problem with the lubricant oil pump and slight wear in the compressor journal bearings were found. While the cause was not ascertained, the lubricant was changed to a POE, indicated as less sensitive to residual chlorides. A third case history involved a 10,560 kW (3000 ton) open drive, York R-500 chiller with naphthenic MO. It was converted to R-134a with a POE in April 1991; preliminary testing confirmed that a gear change was not needed. A fourth was with a 10,560 kW (3000 ton) open drive, Carrier 17DA chiller, for which the external gear set was replaced to increase the speed by 13%. The R-12 and naphthenic MO were replaced with R-134a and a POE in April 1991. The efficiency and capacity were increased, the latter by 7%. A fifth case involved conversion of a 7040 kW (2000 ton) Worthington 52EH chiller, from R-12 and MO to R-134a and POE in July 1992. After overhaul and a speed increase, the capacity and efficiency increased by 2 and 10%, respectively. This case was unique in several respects, since this chiller design is limited in operating pressure and condenser replacement may be required for other machines. Also, the chiller had not been overhauled since its original installation in 1965. The bulletin mentions flushing with R-11 for the first two retrofits and with POE for the remainder. Also, the lubricant viscosity had to be increased in the last two to reduce operating pressures. The bulletin indicates that monitoring is continuing. DuPont's product names for R-134a refrigerant are Suva(R) 134a and Suva(R) Cold MP.

Commercial Refrigeration

D. Arnaud, J. C. Tanguy, P. Weiss (Elf Atochem S.A.), G. D. Rolotti (Elf Atochem North America), and M. Vauthier (Association pour la Formation Professionnelle des Adultes, AFPA, France), **An Example of R-502 Retrofit with Forane(R) FX 10 in Commercial Refrigeration**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 177-186, October 1993 (10 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB-3A40)

FX10, R-143a/22

S. Corr (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), T. W. Dekleva, and A. L. Savage (ICI Americas, Incor-

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porated), **Retrofitting Large Refrigeration Systems with HFC-134a**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 2, pages 29-33, February 1992 (5 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB3303)

S. Corr, R. D. Gregson, G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), A. L. Savage and J. A. Schukraft (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Retrofitting Large Refrigeration Systems with R-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 221-230, July 1992 (10 pages; expanded reprint available from JMC, 14 pages with 7 figures and 1 table, RDB2724)

J. P. Davey and C. C. Mulliss (Rhône-Poulenc Chemicals Limited, UK), **Field Experience in Retrofitting Isceon 134a and Isceons 69-S and 69-L**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (13 pages with 1 figure and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3331)

R-134a, R-403A, and R-403B

D. H. Walker, **Medium-Temperature Supermarket Refrigeration Conversion from CFC-12 to HCFC-22 (R-12 to R-22)**, report TR-101265, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, December 1992 (78 pages with 8 figures and 24 tables, RDB3616)

Klea(R) 60, Replacement for R-502 in New and Existing Equipment, technical note 620250450, ICI Americas Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A61)

This document describes R-407A, a ternary, zeotropic blend of R-32, R-125, and R-134a (R-32/125/134a), developed as a replacement for R-502 for commercial and transport refrigeration. The technical note summarizes the phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants, the need for alternatives to R-502, and ICI's search for likely replacements. It then compares the atmospheric lifetimes, ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) and halocarbon global warming potentials (HGWPs) of R-22, R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-502, and the R-32/125/134a blend. It also provides a tabular comparison of the physical properties, at the normal boiling point, and theoretical performance between R-502 and the blend. The document then discusses the flammability and toxicity of both the blend and its components, noting that the com-

position was designed to be nonflammable despite the R-32 content. The bulletin also discusses handling and leakage and states that composition changes are anticipated to be less serious than had been expected. It discusses appropriate lubricants, with focus on the ICI Emkarate(R) family of synthetic, neopentyl polyol esters. Several documents are cited as available or under preparation to provide thermophysical properties, flammability and toxicity specifics, blend design information, handling and storage advice, and retrofit case studies. ICI's product name for R-407A is Klea(R) 60.

Klea(R) 61, Replacement for R-502 in New and Existing Equipment, technical note 620250460, ICI Americas Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A62)

This document describes R-407B, a ternary, zeotropic blend of R-32, R-125, and R-134a (R-32/125/134a), developed as a replacement for R-502 for commercial and transport refrigeration. It is specifically targeted for R-502 retrofit applications operating at high lift, for example -40 °C (-40 °F) evaporating and 40 °C (105 °F) or higher condensing. It may also be suited for use in hermetic compressors where discharge temperature is a critical parameter. The technical note summarizes the phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants, the need for alternatives to R-502, and ICI's search for likely replacements. It then compares the atmospheric lifetimes, ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) and halocarbon global warming potential (HGWPs) of R-22, R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-502, and the R-32/125/134a blend. It also provides a tabular comparison of the physical properties, at the normal boiling point, and theoretical performance between R-502 and the blend. The document then discusses the flammability and toxicity of both the blend and its components, noting that the composition was designed to be nonflammable despite the R-32 content. The bulletin also discusses handling and leakage and states that composition changes are anticipated to be less serious than had been expected. It discusses appropriate lubricants, with focus on the ICI Emkarate(R) family of synthetic, neopentyl polyol esters. Several documents are cited as available or under preparation to provide thermophysical properties, flammability and toxicity specifics, blend design information, handling and storage advice, and retrofit case studies. ICI's product name for R-407B is Klea(R) 61.

Klea Blend 66, Replacement for HCFC 22, technical note 620250470, ICI Americas Incorporated,

Wilmington, DE, October 1993 (12 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A63)

This document describes a ternary, zeotropic blend of R-32, R-125, and R-134a (R-32/125/-134a), developed as a replacement for R-22 in new equipment. The technical note summarizes the phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants, the need for alternatives to R-22, and ICI's search for likely replacements. It then compares the atmospheric lifetimes, ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) and halocarbon global warming potential (HGWP) of R-22, R-32, R-125, R-134a, and the R-32/125/134a blend. It also provides a comparison of physical properties, at the normal boiling point, and theoretical performance comparison between R-22 and the blend. Two plots compare the coefficient of performance (COP) and cooling capacity, for evaporator temperatures of -20 to 10 °C (-4 to 50 °F) for R-22 and the blend. They show the blend's performance to be equal to, or slightly better than that of R-22. The document then discusses the flammability and toxicity of both the blend and its components, noting that the composition was designed to be nonflammable despite its R-32 content. The bulletin briefly reviews handling and leakage, noting that the blend always should be liquid charged into systems and that investigation has shown that degradation of performance will not be significant with anticipated leakage. The document next discusses appropriate lubricants, with focus on the ICI Emkarate(R) family of synthetic, neopentyl polyol esters. Several documents are cited as available or under preparation to provide thermophysical properties, flammability specifics, blend design information, handling and storage advice, and retrofit guidance. ICI's product name for the R-32/125/134a blend discussed is Klea(R) Blend 66.

Retrofit Changeover Guidelines - CFC-12 to HFC-134a, form 93-04-R1, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, April 1993 (4 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3714)

Retrofit Changeover Guidelines - CFC-12 to MP39, form 93-02-R1, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, April 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, RDB-3715)

R-401A

Retrofit Changeover Guidelines - CFC-12 to MP66, form 93-03-R1, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, April 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, RDB-3716)

R-401B

Retrofit Changeover Guidelines - CFC-12 to Suva(R) HP60, form 93-05, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, June 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, RDB3717)

R-402A

Retrofit Guidelines for Suva(R) HP62, document ART-22 (H-53019), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1994 (8 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB4510)

This bulletin provides guidance on retrofit of R-502 equipment with R-404A - R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) - in medium and low temperature refrigeration applications. It briefly reviews the properties and safety of the two refrigerants and provides a table comparing their boiling points, vapor pressures and liquid densities at 25 °C (77 °F), vapor densities at -15 °C (5 °F), ozone depletion potentials (ODP), global warming potentials (GWP), capacities, and efficiencies. The bulletin outlines lubricant selection criteria, and notes that polyol esters are recommended for most hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) systems. It offers guidance on handling polyol esters and the impacts of residual mineral oil. The bulletin identifies retrofit modifications, including consideration of compatibility with plastics and elastomers, but notes that minimal changes are anticipated. As for lubricants, it recommends that the materials involved be reviewed with the equipment manufacturer before retrofit. The refrigerant is indicated as suited for use in such applications as food service, commercial refrigeration, and transport refrigeration. The bulletin discusses suitability considerations and provides guidance in choosing among selected retrofit alternatives. It provides an overview of the retrofit process and identifies equipment and supplies needed. An inset notes the conditions under which Copeland Corporation approves the use of R-402A and R-404A and that excess pressure, possibly resulting in an explosion, could result without a properly installed, appropriate pressure relief valve. The bulletin then presents an eight-step retrofit procedure accompanied by a retrofit checklist and system data sheet to facilitate the process. It also provides a pressure-temperature chart, in metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units, covering 25-2900 kPa and -71 to 61 °C (-25 to 400 psig and -107 to 140 °F). DuPont's product name for R-404A is Suva(R) HP62.

Retrofit Guidelines for Suva(R) HP80, document ART-9 (H-45947-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, December 1993 (10 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB4506)

R-402A

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Retrofit Guidelines for Suva(R) HP81, document ART-15 (H-47763-1), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, March 1993 (10 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB4507)

R-402B

Retrofit Guidelines for Suva(R) MP39 and Suva(R) MP66, document ART-5 (H-42446-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, December 1993 (14 pages with 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB4505)

R-401A and R-401B

Retrofit Guidelines for Suva(R) 134a (Suva(R) Cold MP) in Stationary Equipment, document ART-16 (H-47761-1), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1993 (H-47761), revised March 1993 (8 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3447)

This bulletin provides guidance on retrofit of R-12 equipment with R-134a in commercial refrigeration, air conditioning, medium temperature appliances, and chillers using both positive displacement and dynamic compressors. The bulletin notes that R-134a may be used in lower evaporator temperature applications, but may result in reduced capacity. It cautions that R-134a should not be used in conjunction with other refrigerants, and specifically not added to an R-12 charge, since the mixture can form a high pressure azeotrope that could cause damage. The bulletin outlines lubricant selection criteria, and notes that polyol esters are recommended for most R-134a systems. It offers guidance on handling polyol esters and the impacts of residual mineral oil. The bulletin identifies retrofit modifications, including consideration of compatibility with plastics and elastomers, but notes that minimal changes are anticipated. It provides an overview of the retrofit process and identifies equipment and supplies needed. It then presents a ten-step retrofit procedure accompanied by a retrofit checklist and system data sheet to facilitate the process. It also provides a pressure-temperature chart in metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units covering 25-3600 kPa and -53 to 95 °C (-15 to 300 psig and -40 to 160 °F). DuPont's product names for R-134a are Suva(R) 134a and Suva(R) Cold MP.

Heat Pumps for District Heating

T. W. Dekleva (ICI Americas, Incorporated), B. Durr, P. D. Guy (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited, UK), L. Petersson, and T. Widgren (ABB STAL AB, Sweden), **Retrofit of a Swedish District Heat Pump from R-500 to Klea(R) 134a**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Confer-

ence (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 203-210, October 1993 (8 pages with 3 figures and 4 tables, RDB-3A43)

T. Widgren with preface by L. Petersson, **Conversion to HFC-134a in a 25 MW Heat Pump, Hammarby, Sweden**, report RT-IST-51/92, ABB STAL AB, Finspång, Sweden, September 1992 (28 pages with 13 figures and 2 tables, RDB2B10)

This report summarizes conversion of a large heat pump, for district heating, from R-500 to use of R-134a and the first subsequent year of operating experience. The report reviews both use of large heat pumps in Sweden and corresponding use of refrigerants. It then reviews specific considerations for this conversion, including a description of the heat pump and its two-stage, centrifugal compressor. The thermophysical properties of alternative refrigerants are outlined, with emphasis on projected performance with R-134a. Equipment modifications for the conversion are described, including a summary of compatibility considerations with the new refrigerant and polyalpha olefin lubricant. The conversion, start up, and added refrigerant leak monitors are reviewed. Operational experience for 1991/1992 is discussed, including capacity, efficiency, availability, refrigerant and lubricant sampling, sealants, and leakage. The report concludes that the conversion was successful. The heat pump ran for 6,641 hours of operation and 148 GWh (0.5 trillion Btu) of production at output temperatures sometimes exceeding 90 °C (194 °F). There were no unplanned outages. Peak capacity is 2-4% lower with R-134a than with R-500, leading to an annual reduction in output of 1.4%. Efficiency is essentially the same. [This conversion is believed to be the largest single use of R-134a to date.]

Industrial Refrigeration

D. Arnaud (Elf Atochem S.A.) and G. D. Rolotti (Elf Atochem North America), **An Example of Successful CFC-12 Retrofit with HFC-134a in the Industrial Field**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 193-202, October 1993 (10 pages with 3 figures and 5 tables, RDB3A42)

Mobile Air Conditioners

W. Atkinson (Sun Test Engineering), **Mobile Air Conditioning Overview**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 269-274, October 1993 (6 pages, RDB3A47)

S. Corr, E. Goodwin, R. D. Gregson, A. Ha'se, A. Lindley (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), S. H. Colmery, T. W. Dekleva, and R. Yost (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Ester Lubricants for Use with HFC-134a Retrofit Applications**, seminar presentation at the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) International Congress and Exposition (Detroit, MI), ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, 25 February 1992 (22 pages with 23 charts, RDB-2619)

This document provides the presentation charts and text for an update on retrofit of mobile air air-conditioning (MAC) systems. The presentation reviews the basis for selection of R-134a including consideration of performance, avoidance of ozone depletion, and safety. The lubricant used is identified as a fundamental issue in retrofitting MAC systems with R-134a. Properties of two candidate esters and sealed-tube test results, including both mineral oil and R-12 as contaminants, are reviewed. One finding is that the lubricants impact the materials examined more than the refrigerants. Volume change (swell) is plotted for R-12 with mineral oil, the same pair followed by R-134a with a polyol ester, and R-134a with the ester alone for nine elastomers. They include chlorosulfonated PE, EPDM, EPDM-O, EPDM-S, fluoropolymer, HNBR, natural rubber, neoprene, and nitrile. Compressor tests to examine the suitability of the fluids are summarized; the tests included high contaminant levels to approximate those expected in retrofits. A rating system to gauge wear is outlined. Fleet trials conducted in Australia are summarized, noting anecdotal suggestions that R-134a may provide improved performance. While much more study is needed, the esters tested appear promising for use with R-134a in MAC system retrofit.

T. W. Dekleva, S. H. Colmery (ICI Americas, Incorporated), and J. Bresnahan (ICI Australia Operations Pty Limited), **Fleet Trials with Vehicles Retrofitted to Klea^(R) 134a Refrigerant and Emkarate RL^(TM) Lubricants - A Perspective After Two Years on the Road**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 294-303, October 1993 (10 pages with 1 table, RDB3A50)

P. G. Gott, **Automotive Air-Conditioning Refrigerant Service Guide**, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, and Mobile Air Conditioning Society (MACS), East Greenville, PA, September 1992 (RDB3735)

This publication details proper service procedures involving refrigerants for automotive air conditioners for service technicians. It addresses issues such as how to avoid refrigerant contamination. It also contains the complete text of Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) standards applicable to R-12 and R-134a recycling and service. They include "Recommended Service Procedure for the Containment of R-12" (standard J1989), "Standard of Purity for Use in Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems" (J1991), "Standard of Purity for Recycled HFC-134a for Use in Mobile Air-Conditioning Systems" (J2099), "Service Hoses for Automotive Air Conditioning" (J2196), "HFC-134a Service Hose Fittings for Automotive Air-Conditioning Service Equipment" (J2197), "Recommended Service Procedure for the Containment of HFC-134a" (J2211), and "Safety and Containment of Refrigerants" (J639).

G. D. Rolotti and M. R. Brubaker (Elf Atochem North America), **Experience in Retrofitting CFC-12 Auto Air Conditioning Systems with Forane^(R) HFC-134a: A System Performance Perspective**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 275-284, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A48)

A. M. Smith, M. C. Beggs, B. D. Greig (Castrol Limited), **Experience of Retrofitting Automotive Air-Conditioning from CFC-12 to HFC-134a**, paper 930292 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, 1-5 March 1993), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, March 1993 (8 pages with 1 figure and 4 tables, RDB3504)

This paper describes the development of and presents a procedure for retrofit of mobile air conditioners. The conversion addressed is from R-12 and mineral oil to use of R-134a and a polyol ester (POE) based lubricant, Castrol Icematic^(R) SW100. The paper reviews requirements for retrofit lubricants for R-134a, covering miscibility, thermal and hydrolytic stability, lubricating properties, and compatibility with elastomers. Miscibility is discussed in terms of matching that for conventional mineral oil systems, including the influences of residual mineral oil. Sealed-tube tests with copper, steel, and aluminium coupons in refrigerant-lubricant systems were performed; no reactions or copper plating were observed. The tests were re-

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peated with added moisture, to provide an indication of hydrolytic stability. Copper plating was observed with both high moisture levels and an additive-free lubricant, but not with the fully-formulated POE and 300 ppm moisture. A Turbine Oxidation Stability Test (TOST, based on DIN 51587) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the hydrolytic stabilizer is summarized. Falex pin and v-block tests with refrigerant gas bubbled through the lubricant are described. Whereas mineral oil alone is indicated to be a poor lubricant, its performance improves with R-12; the reverse is noted for the POE, which is a good lubricant alone and is compromised by inclusion of R-134a. The lower performance is attributed to a combination of factors, including reduction in viscosity and increased cooling. The brief description of compatibility testing notes significant variation within generic elastomer groups, and points to the need to test elastomers from specific suppliers. The paper outlines field trial experience, from January 1990, initially using three different compressor types (Sanden SD 508, Diesel Kiki DKS - York, and Seiko Seiki SS170). Initial results based on use of polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants are briefly outlined, including discussion of one failed o-ring attributed to incompatibility between the fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton®) and R-134a. One of the test systems was lost in an unrelated incident; the other two were refit with the POE and the tests continued. Early retrofit procedures, and their limitations, are discussed. Mention is made of a test of more than 50 vehicles using a procedure that removes less than 75% of the mineral oil. No failures have occurred, though poor performance under idling conditions is noted and attributed to the higher latent heat of R-134a compared to R-12. An attachment details and a figure shows the sequence of a recommended retrofit procedure.

Safety

L. W. Burgett (The Trane Company), **Revised Standards for Mechanical Refrigeration**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 8, pages 31-35, August 1993 (5 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, RDB-4303)

This article reviews the provisions of ANSI/ASHRAE Standards 34-1992, "Number Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants," and 15-1992 "Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration." These revised standards include new alternative refrigerants, a new safety classification matrix for refrigerants, and revised

guidance for their application in mechanical refrigeration systems. The article focuses on key provisions and new application requirements. It describes the safety classification matrix, which comprises six groups combining two toxicity and three flammability classes. A table compares the safety groups for common refrigerants under the previous and new classification schemes. The article then reviews the occupancy (institutional, public assembly, residential, commercial, industrial, and mixed) and refrigerating system (high and low probability, referring to risk of occupant exposure in the event of a leak) groupings. These classifications along with that of the refrigerant are used to determine applicable requirements and permissible refrigerant quantities. The article outlines key requirements including those for machinery rooms, ventilation, and sensors. It also discusses efforts to gain recognition of Standards 15 and 34 in model building and fire codes and to further revise and update the two standards. The author concludes that understanding and implementation of the new requirements are essential to promote safe application and use of refrigeration systems. He also notes that all refrigerants present some degree of risk, necessitating care and respect in their use.

L. Fluer (Fluer, Incorporated, and HMEEx, Incorporated), **Hazardous Materials Classification Guide**, edited by J. M. Shapiro, International Fire Code Institute (IFCI), Austin, TX, 1993 (818 pages with 1 table, RDB3965)

This book provides guidance for classification of hazards for approximately 3,500 chemicals for use with building and fire safety codes. The volume also explains the fundamentals of hazard classification and provides a cross-reference between more than 7,000 chemical names and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers. A table, forming most of the book, lists the chemicals by CAS number (or pseudo-number for mixtures). It also identifies their chemical and/or trade names as well as common names for verification. Each entry provides the physical state (solid, liquid, or gaseous) at 20 °C (68 °F), concentration, indication of listing under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "List of Extremely Hazardous Substances" (40 CFR 355 §302 and §304), information for warning placards, and physical and health hazard categories. The placard information follows the National Fire Protection Agency Standard 704-1985 "Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials." It includes recommended hazard identification rating numbers for health, flammability, and reactivity as well as a designator for special hazards. The physical categories identified in-

clude aerosols, combustible dusts and fibers, flammable and oxidizing cryogenics, explosives, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable reactives, and water reactives. The health hazards addressed are carcinogenic, corrosive, irritant, other health hazard, radioactive, sensitizer, and toxic/highly toxic. An introductory section explains the criteria, data sources, classification approach, and assigned hazard levels for each. The guide covers R-11, R-12, R-12B2, R-13, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-23, R-30, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-116, R-123, R-134a, R-152a, R-290 R-C318, R-500, R-503, R-717 (ammonia), and R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-1132a, and a number of mineral oil lubricants among the other chemicals. [see RDB3966 for software version]

L. Fluer (Fluer, Incorporated, and HMEEx, Incorporated), **HMEEx Assistant - The Hazardous Materials Expert**, International Fire Code Institute (IFCI), Austin, TX, version 1.02, 1993 (software package with 72 page user's manual, RDB3966)

This software provides guidance for classification of hazards for approximately 3,500 chemicals for use with building and fire safety codes. The software enables look-up by chemical, commercial, or common names; Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers (or pseudo-number for mixtures); or *Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances* (RTECS(R)) codes. The entries indicate the physical state (solid, liquid, or gaseous) at 20 °C (68 °F), concentration, indication of listing under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) "*List of Extremely Hazardous Substances*" (40 CFR 355 §302 and §304), information for warning placards, and physical and health hazard categories. The placard information follows the National Fire Protection Agency Standard 704-1985 "*Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials*." It includes recommended hazard identification rating numbers for health, flammability, and reactivity as well as a designator for special hazards. The physical categories identified include aerosols, combustible dusts and fibers, flammable and oxidizing cryogenics, explosives, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable reactives, and water reactives. The health hazards addressed are carcinogenic, corrosive, irritant, other health hazard, radioactive, sensitizer, and toxic/highly toxic. The entries also identify the classifier and reviewer for each chemical according to initials or codes. A companion user's manual provides installation instructions and explains the criteria, data sources, classification approach, and assigned hazard levels. The software covers R-11, R-12,

R-12B2, R-13, R-14, R-21, R-22, R-23, R-30, R-113, R-114, R-115, R-116, R-123, R-134a, R-152a, R-290 R-C318, R-500, R-503, R-717 (ammonia), and R-744 (carbon dioxide), R-1132a, and a number of mineral oils among the other chemicals. [see RDB3965 for printed version]

W F. Stoecker (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Expanded Applications of Ammonia - Coping with Releases to the Atmosphere, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 47-55, 1990 (9 pages with 18 figures, RDB-2111)

R-717, venting, dispersion

Absorption of Ammonia into Water, research project 591-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1988 - June 1990 (ASH0591)

The contractor for the project was Kansas State University at Manhattan, led by D. L. Fenton and R. L. Gorton; it was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 10.1, *Custom Engineered Refrigeration Systems*.

Design, Construction, and Safety Investigation on a Liquid-Cooled Heat Exchanger with the Refrigerant NH₃, *DKV-Statusbericht*, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Germany, number 7, 1991 (RDB4535)

R-717, ammonia

Forced Dispersion of Ammonia Plumes into the Atmosphere, proposed research project 813-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0813)

This project will examine dispersion of ammonia discharges released from refrigeration systems under emergency conditions. This project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 10.1, *Custom Engineered Refrigeration Systems*. Further information is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500).

Addendum to Number Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants, ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34a-1993, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, August 1993 (8 pages with 2 tables, RDB3B01)

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This addendum to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-1992 (see RDB2909) adds safety classifications of A1 *provisional* for R-124 and R-125, A1 for R-218, and removes the *provisional* status of prior classifications for R-123 and R-134a. *Provisional* classifications will be reviewed when toxicological testing is completed. The addendum also adds designations for R-401 (R-22/152a/-124) and R-402 (R-125/290/22) and both formulation tolerances and safety classifications for five specific compositions of them: R-401 (53/13/34) [R-401A], (61/11/28) [R-401B], and (33/15/52) [R-401C] as well as R-402 (60/2/38) [R-402A] and (38/2/60) [R-402B]. The suffixed designations shown in brackets, to simplify identification of the specific formulations, were subsequently recommended and are being reviewed for publication. The safety classifications for all five blends are A1/A1, reflecting the as formulated and worst case of fractionation classifications, but all are flagged as *provisional*. Finally, the addendum revises the chemical names listed for 13 refrigerants to be consistent with the nomenclature convention of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and includes the text of an earlier errata notice on flammability classifications.

Number Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants, ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-1992, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, February 1992 (16 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, RDB2909)

This voluntary, consensus standard describes a shorthand way of naming refrigerants and classifies them according to potential hazards. It is intended to establish a simple means of referring to common refrigerants, instead of using the chemical name, formula, or trade name. It also establishes a uniform system for assigning unambiguous reference numbers, composition-designating prefixes for refrigerants, and safety classifications based on toxicity and flammability. This standard is widely cited in construction codes and provides the classifications used in ASHRAE Standard 15-1992, *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration*, to specify safety requirements for refrigerant use. This version supersedes ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-1989 and earlier editions.

Refrigerant Safety Data - Recommendations of the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (32 pages with 6 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A15)

The report provides toxicity and flammability data on refrigerants as well as recommended hazard categories and safety data. This information

is needed to meet requirements for refrigerant use under the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) and Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC). The refrigerants addressed include R-11, R-12, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-123, R-134a, R-500, R-502, R-717 (ammonia), and R-744 (carbon dioxide). The information addressed includes Permissible Exposure Level (PEL), Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH), and Lower Flammability Limit (LFL) values needed to set alarm and automatic shutdown levels. Where unavailable from sources prescribed by the UFC and/or UMC, surrogate values - established on a consistent basis - are offered. The report also provides hazard categories determined in accordance with the UFC and hazard signals determined in accordance with the UFC, UFC Standard 79-3, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 704-90. The report summarizes data assembled by industry experts, critically examined at a meeting convened solely for this purpose, and subsequently reviewed by the participants and others. The report provides an extensive list of references used to assemble the data. It also identifies the participants, contributors, and reviewers.

Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration, ASHRAE Standard 15-1992, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, July 1992 (RDB2910)

This voluntary, consensus standard specifies reasonable safeguards of life, limb, health, and property; defines practices that are inconsistent with safety, and prescribes safety standards. It applies to mechanical refrigerating systems and heat pumps used in identified occupancies as well as to components replaced after adoption. The purpose is to promote the safe design, construction, and operation of covered systems. This standard is widely cited and either incorporated by reference or directly quoted in construction codes. It prescribes the maximum quantities of individual refrigerants that may be used for specific building occupancies as well as component, equipment, and installation requirements. Minimum safety devices, marking, and tests also are specified. This version supersedes ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15-1989, including its addendum (ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15a-1991) and earlier editions.

Safety of Suva(R) Refrigerants, document AS-1 (H-27350-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, undated circa 1992 (6 pages with 1 table, RDB-3451)

Workplace Guidelines for Suva(R) Centri-LP (HCFC-123) in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Applications, document AS-4 (H-42438),

DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, August 1992 (10 pages with 2 tables, RDB3908)

This bulletin presents recommended workplace guidelines for use of R-123 in refrigeration equipment. It is based on new toxicity information resulting from toxicity testing, including findings of retinal atrophy and benign (nonmalignant) tumor development late in the lifetime of test animals. The bulletin notes that DuPont reacted by revising its recommended Acceptable Exposure Level (AEL) from 100 ppm to 10 ppm, but that concentrations of 1-3 ppm were routine in monitored installations. The document then discusses health and safety practices for R-123 addressing uses, health protection including monitoring and use of respirators, and safety. It outlines recommendations for storage, handling, and use. An appendix tabulates breakthrough times for R-123 in organic vapor cartridges for respirators for 100 and 500 ppm challenges at 50 and 80% relative humidity. A second appendix suggests actions based on measured machinery room concentrations. A third appendix discusses R-123 monitoring procedures.

Toxicity

Clement Associates, Incorporated, **Health Effects Assessment for Ammonia**, The Fertilizer Institute, Washington, DC, February 1990 (148 pages, RDB-1106)

This document reviews data relevant to assessing the health effects of inhalation exposure to ammonia. The focus is on chronic exposures; information on subchronic and acute exposures also is reviewed to acquire a complete picture of the toxicity of ammonia. Physical and chemical properties, sources, environmental fate, environmental effects, and other related topics are discussed to provide context and perspective.

D. L. Holness, J. T. Purdham, and J. R. Nethercott, **Acute and Chronic Respiratory Effects of Occupational Exposure to Ammonia**, Journal of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, volume 50, number 12, pages 646-650, December 1989 (4 pages with 7 tables, RDB3238)

Meridian Research, Incorporated, **Results of Employee Exposure Monitoring for HCFC-123 at Centrifugal Chiller Installations**, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, 26 November 1991 (82 pages, RDB2529)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor, **Air Contaminants; Rule**, 58 FR 124, *Federal Register*, U.S.

Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, pages 35338-35351, 30 June 1993 (RDB3905)

This rule revokes the *Final Rule* exposure limits in Table Z-1-A (*Limits for Air Contaminants*) of 29 CFR 1910.1000. It leaves the *Permissible Exposure Limits* (PELs) included in Table Z-1 before 1989, also published as Transitional Limits in table Z-1-A, in effect. Tables Z-2 and Z-3 (*Mineral Dusts*) also remain in effect. The rule reviews the court decision leading to this action and provides the three tables for enforcement of the action. A number of refrigerants are covered. PEL values are provided for R-10, R-11, R-12, R-12B2, R-13B1, R-21, R-112, R-112a, R-113, R-717, R-744, and others. This rule is subject to revision and may have been amended or withdrawn.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor, Code of Federal Regulations, **Air Contaminants**, 29 CFR Part 1910, U.S. Government Printing Office, as published at 54 FR 2920, 19 January 1989 (RDB-3904)

This regulation is subject to revision and may have been amended or withdrawn.

J. Parsnow, **Monitoring Instruments for HCFC-123**, publication 819-060, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, April 1992 (8 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, RDB2915)

C. E. Finegan and G. M. Rusch (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Update: Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 895-904, October 1993 (10 pages with 12 tables, RDB3A53)

R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-141b, R-134a, R-225ca, R-225cb

H. W. Sibley, **A Study for Determining Refrigerant Exposure Levels While Servicing an HCFC-123 Centrifugal Chiller**, publication 819-061, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, April 1992 (8 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, RDB2916)

This report summarizes an investigation to determine the exposure levels encountered while working around or on chillers using R-123. It also addresses whether there are reliable instruments to measure that low, and whether a machine room can be adequately monitored and ventilation controlled to stay below a recommended exposure limit of 10 ppm [subsequently raised by some refrigerant manufacturers]. The single test involved a 700 kW (200 ton) hermetic centrifugal chiller at the manufac-

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turer's plant. The report outlines steps to select and qualify refrigerant sensors, develop a decision model for the test, prepare a team for use of the refrigerant monitors and safety equipment, develop service practices, and execute the plan. It was based on removal of R-123 from the machine and recharge with R-11. Additional steps were scheduled between charge removal and recharging, to determine the effects on components exposed to R-123 in a year of operation. For purposes of this test, the exhaust fans in the machinery room were reset from 10 ppm to operation when concentrations exceeded 500 ppm. A table lists the R-123 monitors used, and a figure outlines the safety decision model developed. A figure shows measured exposure concentrations, with two excursions to approximately 500 ppm, and time-weighted average (TWA) exposures of 2-5 ppm. The report notes that once R-123 was released, "it tended to drop to floor level, hang together, and move as an invisible cloud." One part of the plan included a deliberate spill of 1 litre (¼ gallon), deemed the maximum that would be lost during a typical accident. A plot shows the resulting concentrations. The report concludes that new methods and procedures will have to be employed to minimize exposures. A brief addendum to the report notes concentrations in field restoration of three other chillers from R-123 back to R-11 use.

1992-1993 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances in the Work Environment, 1992-1993 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Cincinnati, OH, 1992, pages 1-56 and notes (55 of 142 pages with 2 tables and 4 appendices, available from ACGIH for \$6.00, RDB3901)

This book provides data for use as guidelines or recommendations in the control of potential hazards. Threshold limit values (TLVs) are tabulated for airborne concentrations of chemical substances to which workers may be exposed. These chemicals include common refrigerants based on both chronic and acute effects. The TLV data refer to concentrations under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse health effects subject to identified considerations. The TLVs are categorized as time-weighted average (TWA or TLV-TWA), short-term exposure limit (STEL or TLV-STEL), and ceiling (TLV-C). Notes are provided for interpretation, but the information is not intended for use without training in industrial hygiene. The document also lists intended changes and provides appendices addressing carcinogens, substances of variable composi-

tion, mixtures, and sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter.

Chlorodifluoromethane - CAS Registry Number 75-45-6, Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) report 9, European Chemical Industry Ecology and Toxicology Centre (ECETOC), Brussels, Belgium, 19 October 1989 (80 pages with 1 figure and 11 tables, RDB3718)

R-22

Chlorodifluoroethane (1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane, HFA-142b) - CAS: 75-68-3, Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) report 17, European Chemical Industry Ecology and Toxicology Centre (ECETOC), Brussels, Belgium, February 1991 (36 pages with 1 table, RDB3721)

1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoromethane (HFA-124) - CAS Registry Number 2837-89-0, Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) report 12, European Chemical Industry Ecology and Toxicology Centre (ECETOC), Brussels, Belgium, May 1990 (28 pages, RDB3720)

R-124; 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane

1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-trifluoromethane (HFA-123) - CAS Registry Number 306-83-2, Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) report 13, European Chemical Industry Ecology and Toxicology Centre (ECETOC), Brussels, Belgium, May 1990 (38 pages with 3 tables, RDB3719)

R-123; 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane

Guide to Occupational Exposure Values - 1990, The American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Cincinnati, OH, 1990 (122 pages, RDB3902)

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, publication 90-117, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Cincinnati, OH, June 1990 (available from GPO for \$7.00 as document #1992-322-002, 256 pages with 6 tables, 398 chemical listings, and 4 appendices, RDB3903)

Exposure limits, descriptions, property data, personal protection and respirator recommendations, and health hazard information are provided for chemicals found in the work environment and regulated by OSHA. The exposure limits include time-weighted average (TWA) and Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) limits. A number of refrigerants are covered, including R-10, R-11, R-12, R-12B2, R-13B1, R-21, R-30, R-40, R-112, R-113, R-114, R-290, R-717, R-744, R-764, and others.

PAFT Update, document H-45950), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, November 1992 (4 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3909)

This bulletin outlines the Program for Alternative Toxicity Testing (PAFT), a cooperative research effort sponsored by chlorofluorocarbon producers. PAFT is designed to expedite the development of toxicology data for possible substitute fluorocarbons. The programs integrate past and present toxicological information to perform a careful risk assessment. The bulletin outlines the six main types of studies conducted by PAFT. They include acute toxicity primarily by inhalation, genotoxicity, subchronic toxicity by inhalation, developmental toxicity by teratology and inhalation, chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity by inhalation, and environmental toxicity. PAFT has initiated more than 100 individual toxicology studies. A table gives the schedule for testing, broken into phases the longest of which requires four years. Five programs are identified: PAFT I, which began in 1987, covers R-123 and R-134a. PAFT II, initiated in 1988, addresses R-141b. PAFT III, begun in late 1989, is studying R-124 and R-125. PAFT IV, established in May 1990, will examine R-225ca and R-225cb for solvent cleaning. PAFT V, established in early 1992, will examine R-32. A table summarizes key results as of November 1992 for the fluids names as well as for R-11 and R-12 for comparison. The data include ALC/LC₅₀, oral LD₅₀, cardiac sensitization thresholds, Ames assay, in vivo mutagenicity, subchronic no observed effect level (NOEL), teratogenic, chronic inhalation, and flammability data. The completion schedule and recommended exposure limits are included.

Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing (PAFT) Toxicology Summaries, PAFT, Bristol, United Kingdom, September 1993 (16 pages, available from JMC as RDB3B14)

Eight data sheets summarize the status and findings of the Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing (PAFT). They outline studies of acute toxicity (short-term exposures to high concentrations, such as accidental leakages), genotoxicity (effects on genetic material, an early screen for possible carcinogenic activity), sub-chronic toxicity (repeated exposure to determine any overall toxicological effect), reproductive and developmental toxicity (teratology, assessment of the effects on the reproductive system and of the potential for causing birth defects), chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity (lifetime testing to assess late-in-life toxicity or increased evidence of cancer), and ecotoxicity (assessment of potential to affect living organisms in the environment). Toxicology summaries for R-

123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, and R-141b indicate that all have low or very low toxicity; test results show them to be neither developmental toxicants nor genotoxic. Additionally, R-123 and R-141b were found to have low acute dermal and inhalation toxicity, but caused an increased incidence of benign - but not life threatening - tumors in animals following long-term exposures. R-134a also caused an increased incidence of benign - but not life threatening - tumors in animals following long-term exposure to high concentrations. R-124, R-125, and R-134a were found to have very low acute and subchronic inhalation toxicity. No current findings preclude use of R-32 in general industrial uses, provided that recommended normal hygiene practices are observed. Further studies are being planned and conducted to address findings for R-225ca and R-225cb, though the acute toxicity was found to be low for both isomers and neither has shown evidence of genotoxic response. A *Glossary of Terms* is provided.

Report on Testing and Analysis of the Concentration of HCFC-123 in Field Installations with General Machinery Rooms Containing Hermetic Centrifugal Chillers, report CFC-1, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, October 1991 (34 pages with 14 figures and 15 tables, RDB2246)

This report provides measured data on R-123 concentrations in equipment rooms housing hermetic centrifugal chillers. Twelve sites, representing a broad range of applications, were tested during normal operation. Additional data were taken at two sites during refrigerant transfers. Measurements were made by gas chromatography, both on site and using activated charcoal tubes (subsequently analyzed in laboratories). All of the sites except one were determined to have concentrations substantially less than 1 ppm, if any. Concentrations above minimum quantifiable levels, 0.33-0.56 ppm, were detected in only two cases. Leakage from empty, but improperly sealed, refrigerant drums was identified as the probable cause for one site. The sources in the other were improperly sealed drums and a leak from the purge vent line. The latter was ascribed to improper field installation and use of incompatible piping materials. A retest of this site, after corrections, found concentrations in line with the others. Reports on the individual sites and summary discussion describe the tests and safety considerations for refrigerants. The findings emphasize the importance of following proper refrigerant handling and storage procedures as well as installation recommendations.

Report of Worker Exposure to HCFC-123 During Servicing of Hermetic Centrifugal Chillers, report

CFC-2, The Trane Company, La Crosse, WI, May 1992 (16 pages with 3 figures and 9 tables, RDB-2908)

This report addresses the safety aspects of exposure of service personnel to R-123 during the full range of service procedures for centrifugal chiller applications. Earlier toxicity findings and implications are reviewed as background. The report then documents the measured concentrations during refrigerant transfer, routine maintenance, and major service from three different installations. Chronic (long-term), acute (short-term intermittent), and emergency acute exposure considerations are outlined. The measurement procedures are described; they used activated charcoal tubes subsequently analyzed by gas chromatography in laboratories, and on-site infrared vapor analyzers. Time-weighted average (TWA) exposures are tabulated for the chronic exposures, ranging from less than the limit of quantification (LOQ) to 1.9 ppm. Peak concentrations and durations are tabulated for the intermittent, acute exposures. Test reports are included to describe each site and provide detailed measured data. The report concludes that the long-term concentrations observed were more than five times below the allowable exposure level (AEL) of 10 ppm. The instantaneous concentrations were well within the 30-50 ppm limits based on guidelines developed by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). The findings emphasize the importance of following proper handling and storage procedures for refrigerants and installation recommendations of ASHRAE Standard 15R [now 15-1992].

Flammability

K. Bier, L. Oelrich, M. Türk, J. Z. M. Christill, G. Geidel, and W. Leuckel (Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Untersuchungen des Stoffpaares R134a/R152a als ozonunschädliche Alternative zum Kältemittel R12** [Investigation of the Working Pair R-134a/152a as an Ozone-Safe Alternative to Refrigerant R-12], *DKV-Statusbericht, Verbundvorhaben Minderung von FCKW-Emissionen in der Kälte- und Klimatechnik*, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Germany, number 1-5, 1990-1992 (in German, RDB4529)

K. Bier, M. Crone, M. Türk, W. Leuckel, M. Christill, and B. Leisenheimer (Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Untersuchungen zur thermischen Stabilität sowie zum Zünd- und Brennverhalten der Kältemittel R152a und R134a** [Investigation of the

Thermal Stability, Ignition, and Combustion Behavior of Refrigerants R-152a and R-134a], *DKV-Tagungsberichte, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein* [DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers], Heidelberg, Germany, volume 17, number 2, pages 169-191, 1990 (22 pages in German, RDB3C14)

This paper presents experimental studies on the stability and safety of R-134a, R-152a, and their mixtures. The studies examined the possibility of suppressing the relatively high flammability of R-152a by mixing it with R-134a, without substantial loss of the benefits of its low global warming potential.

T. W. Dekleva, A. A. Lindley (ICI Klea), and P. Powell (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), **Flammability and Reactivity of Select HFCs and Mixtures**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 12, pages 40, 42, and 44-47, December 1993 (6 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB4302)

This article provides information on the reactivity and flammability of fluorocarbon refrigerants. A table presents the temperatures at which reactivity begins, *T*-onset, and at which 50% of the flowing refrigerant is decomposed, *T*-50%. Data are presented for a nitrogen atmosphere with glass as a catalyst for R-11, R-12, R-32, R-113, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, and R-134a and with iron gauze, aluminum, and copper as catalysts for R-12 and R-134a. Data also are presented for reactivity in air (with oxygen) with glass and iron gauze as catalysts for R-12 and R-134a. The reactivities of R-12 and R-134a opposite aluminum are compared, based on the potential for exothermic reactions in chillers when impellers become unbalanced. The authors indicate that there appears to be little or no potential for a spontaneous exothermic halogenation reaction for R-134a with molten aluminum; no reactions are anticipated for R-134a with 2% magnesium alloys or for R-32. The article then addresses the test methods for flammability and provides definitions for combustibility, flammability, a critical flammability ratio (CFR). "Combustibility" describes the chemical process in which an oxidant is reacted rapidly with a fuel to decompose and liberate stored energy. "Flammability" describes a more specific situation in which the reaction is self sustaining and the flame propagates away from the ignition source. The article discusses flammability test methods, including ASTM E681-85 and the ignition-source modification of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-1992. It discusses the influences and test vessel size, ignition source, pressure, and temperature. Flammabil-

ity results are reported for R-32, R-125, and R-134a. A table compares flame limits of R-32 based on vessel size and ignition source using published and new data. Four figures map the flammable concentrations of R-134a with oxygen and nitrogen at 100 and 170 °C (212 and 338 °F) at atmospheric pressure, and for 170 °C (38 °F) at 345 and 690 kPa (50 and 100 psia). Ignition conditions are discussed for R-134a in air and compared to those for R-22. The article then addresses the flammability of R-32 blends. It defines the CFR as the percentage of non-flammable refrigerant required to just render a mixture nonflammable at specified temperature and pressure on dilution with air. Values are tabulated for binary blends of R-32/125 and R-32/134a for different vessel sizes. A methodology is illustrated for use in analyzing fractionation scenarios for blends. The study confirms the low reactivity of the hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) addressed.

F. Fedorko, L. G. Frederick, and J. G. Hansel, **Flammability Characteristics of Chlorodifluoromethane (R-22)-Oxygen-Nitrogen Mixtures**, paper 3097, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 93, part 2, pages 716-724, 1987 (9 pages, RDB3A13)

D. P. Grob (Underwriters Laboratories, Incorporated), **Barriers in the U.S.A. to Using Propane as a Refrigerant, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 109-114, 1994 (6 pages, RDB4526)

W. Leuckel, B. Leisenheimer, and K. Bier (Universität Karlsruhe, Germany), **Verbrennungstechnische Eigenschaften des Kältemittels R152a und seiner Mischungen mit R134a beziehungsweise R32** [Flammability of Refrigerants R-152a and its Mixtures with R-134a or R-32], *Ki Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, Germany, pages 113-117, April 1992 (in German, 5 pages, RDB4528)

R-134a/152a, R-32/152a, combustibility

P. R. Reed and J. J. Rizzo (DuPont Chemicals), **Combustibility and Stability Studies of CFC Substitutes with Simulated Motor Failure in Hermetic Refrigeration Equipment**, paper 152, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, 10-17 August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, volume II, pages 888-891, August 1991 (4 Pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, RDB-3A11)

The paper summarizes a study to determine if alternative refrigerants become combustible when sufficient air is present, the mixture is heated and/or pressurized, and a suitable ignition source is provided. It cites prior studies (see RDB3A12 and RDB3A13) that document similar effects for R-22 and other refrigerants containing hydrogen. The paper illustrates and explains the experimental apparatus used and describes the test procedures. A table summarizes a matrix of tests for different ratios of air, temperatures, and pressures. The refrigerants tested included R-11, R-12, R-123, R-134a, R-22/152a/114 (36/24/40) (DuPont MP30), and R-22/152a/124 (36/24/124) (DuPont MP33). A second table provides lower and upper vapor combustibility limits for R-134a in air at temperatures of 16-177 °C (61-351 °F) and absolute pressures of 40-2122 (6-308 psi). The document indicates that all of the tested refrigerants were noncombustible with 0-2% air by volume and 82-177 °C (180-351 °F). The authors conclude that all fluorocarbons containing hydrogen will result in combustible mixtures with sufficient air at some temperatures and pressures. R-134a exhibited combustion at elevated pressures when air exceeded 80% and the blends did likewise when air exceeded 80% at elevated temperatures at any pressure. The paper notes the combustion products pose no undue hazard and that most equipment would stop working with the high air ratios required.

H. Onishi, N. Izutani, S. Inagaki, K. Karasawa, S. Ishida, and O. Kataoka (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Relationship Between Flammability and Composition Ratio of HFC-32/HFC-134a Blend, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August-1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 115-125, 1994 (11 pages with 15 figures and 6 tables, RDB4527)

R-32/134a

R. G. Richard and I. R. Shankland (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Flammability of Alternative Refrigerants**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 4, pages 20 and 22-24, April 1992 (RDB2525)

This article reports data for refrigerant flammability measurements using the ASTM E-681 test procedure. Lower and upper flame limits (LFL and UFL) are tabulated for R-11, R-22, R-30 (methylene chloride), R-32, R-50 (methane), R-113, R-123, R-123a, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-140a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143, R-143a, R-152, R-152a, R-161, R-218, R-290 (propane), R-C318, R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-

611 (methyl formate), R-717 (ammonia), dimethyl ether, and sulfur hexafluoride. The flammability test procedure and apparatus are discussed, including attention to the ignition source, based on recommendations of ASHRAE Standard 34-1992. Flammability limits are compared for R-32, R-141b, and R-142b, to illustrate the influence of alternative ignition sources and conditions. Critical flammability ratios are presented for selected mixtures.

J. R. Sand and D. L. Andrejeski (The Trane Company), **Combustibility of Chlorodifluoromethane**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 24, number 5, pages 38-40, May 1982 (3 pages with 1 figure and 4 tables, RDB3A12)

This article summarizes laboratory tests of the combustibility of pressurized mixtures containing R-22 and air or oxygen, prompted by a fatal industrial explosion. The article reviews prior flammability testing of R-22 and presents thermochemical calculations, using heats of formation, heat capacities, and postulated products. These calculations show that an exothermic reaction between R-22 and air is theoretically possible. The experimental apparatus and procedures used are described followed by discussion of the results. The article notes inconsistencies in the data, which are summarized in a table, and attributes them to vessel geometry, volume-to-surface ratio, ignition influences. Combustion test data for oxygen/R-22 mixtures are tabulated and plotted. The highest heats of combustion appear for mixtures containing 25-40 mole % R-22. These results are compared to predicted stoichiometric values and testing observations. Comparative heats of combustion (HOC) are presented for R-22, R-50 (methane), R-20 (chloroform), and R-20I₃ (iodoform). The HOC values given are ~419, 844, 373, and 678 MJ/kg-mol (180,000, 380,000, 160,000, and 291,000 Btu/lb-mol), respectively, for the four gases. Combustion products also are listed for air/R-22 and oxygen/R-22 mixtures, though the article notes that identification was distorted by contaminants from reactions between resultant acids and the sample bags used. The authors conclude that pressurized mixtures of R-22 and air containing at least 50% air are combustible. The heat generated by this reaction is capable of increasing the pressure in a closed container by 6-8 times, but large activation energies are necessary for initiation. Tests of R-11 and R-12 mixtures with oxygen found them not combustible under similar conditions.

H. Shaoqiang, L. Xiaoping, and X. Chunfei (Wanbao Refrigerator Industrial Corporation, China), Re-

frigerant HFC-152a Flammability Test Results, publication unknown, undated circa 1991 (4 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2512)

This paper assesses the flammability risk of R-152a, which is reported as flammable in concentrations of 4.7-16.8% by volume in air. The authors hypothesized that the highest probability of fires and explosions will occur when enough refrigerant leaked from the freezer evaporator into the fresh-food compartment, with ignition caused by an arc or spark from the thermostat. Concentrations of 5, 10, 15, and 20% R-152a were tested using an electric pulse spark. Ignition was found to be unlikely in the model tested (BCD-158), because of incomplete mixing and the location of the thermostat. The risk would be high in a frost-free refrigerator, requiring an explosion-proof thermostat. The paper concludes that the most likely scenario for a fire is when the concentration reaches 12% and is exposed to an open flame. A person standing near the refrigerator could be injured by a blow from the door opened by fire or explosion, by flames, or both. No deformation or damage to the refrigerator cabinet was observed from test fires.

Combustion of Ammonia With and Without Oil Vapor, research project 682-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1991 - October 1993 (ASH0682)

This project will redetermine the flammability limits of ammonia (R-717) in air as well as the combustibility of air-ammonia-oil and air-ammonia-methane mixtures, in concentrations of 100-250,000 ppm. Both mineral oil and synthetic lubricants will be examined. It also will examine the geometric configurations for release that facilitate combustion, in order to improve discharge designs for flaring. The contractor for this research is Kansas State University, led by D. L. Fenton and K. S. Chapman; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 10.1, *Custom Engineered Refrigeration Systems*.

Flammability Characteristics of Isotron 141b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0521)

Lower and upper flammability limits (LFL and UFL), as a volume percentage of refrigerant in humid air, are given for R-141b based on ASTM E681 tests. The limits cited are 7.4-15.5% at 21 °C (70 °F) and 5.8-16.5% at 120 °C (250 °F). The maximum explosion pressure and maximum rate of pressure rise are tabulated for the same

temperatures. Flammability characteristics of ethyl alcohol and R-290 (propane) are presented for comparison. A higher concentration of R-141b is required for flammability. Additionally, R-141b exhibits significantly lower rates of pressure rise and lower heats of combustion.

Results of Testing: Limits of Flammability for Isotron 141b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (4 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0522, picture missing)

Lower and upper flammability limits (LFL and UFL), as a volume percentage of refrigerant in humid air, are given for R-141b based on ASTM E681-85 tests. The limits cited are 7.4-15.5% at 21 °C (70 °F) and 5.8-16.5% at 120 °C (250 °F). Comparative data are presented for R-600a (isobutane) and ethanol, 1.86-8.5% and 3.46-18.4% respectively. A modified test procedure and the method of determining flammability limits are presented. Additionally, the effects of humidity, temperature, and ignition source on flammability testing are discussed.

Results of Testing: Flashpoint of Isotron 141b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0523, picture missing)

The procedure and results of measuring the flash point of R-141b are summarized based on ASTM D1310 tests using a Fisher/Tag open cup apparatus. No flash point was observed for this fluid even though it has lower and upper flammability limits. The nature of the liquid is such that it does not produce a vapor layer that will flash according to the standard test method. The document notes that similar behavior has been observed for chlorinated solvents such as R-30 (methylene chloride) and R-140a (methyl chloroform).

Results of Testing: Maximum Rate of Pressure Rise - Maximum Explosion Pressure of Isotron 141b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0524, picture missing)

The procedure and results of measuring the maximum rate of pressure rise and maximum explosion pressure of R-141b are summarized. The rate of pressure rise is reported as 262 and 220 kPa/s (38 and 32 psi/s) at 21 °C (70 °F) and 120 °C (250 °F), respectively, in a 0.37 m³ (13.1 cf) vessel. The maximum pressure is reported as 78 and 57 psig at corresponding conditions.

A comparison of normalized rates of pressure rise (the Kg) shows R-141b to be approximately 230 times less severe than R-290 (propane) and 50 times less severe than ethanol.

Flammability Characteristics of Isotron 142b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page, available from JMC as RDB0525)

Lower and upper flammability limits (LFL and UFL), as a volume percentage of refrigerant in humid air, are given for R-142b based on ASTM E681 tests. The LFL cited is 7.8% at 21 °C (70 °F) using a fuse wire as the ignition source. The cited LFL and UFL, using a match as the ignition source, are 6.9-17.0% at 21 °C (70 °F) and 6.1-17.8% at 120 °C (250 °F). The maximum explosion pressure and maximum rate of pressure rise are tabulated for the same temperatures. Flammability characteristics of ethyl alcohol and R-290 (propane) are presented for comparison. A higher concentration of R-142b is required for flammability. Additionally, R-142b exhibits significantly lower rates of pressure rise and lower heats of combustion.

Results of Testing: Limits of Flammability for Isotron 142b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (4 pages, available from JMC as RDB0526, picture missing)

Lower and upper flammability limits (LFL and UFL), as a volume percentage of refrigerant in humid air, are given for R-142b based on ASTM E681 tests. The LFL cited is 7.8% at 21 °C (70 °F) using a fuse wire as the ignition source. The cited LFL and UFL, using a match as the ignition source, are 6.9-17.0% at 21 °C (70 °F) and 6.1-17.8% at 120 °C (250 °F). Comparative data are presented for R-600a (isobutane) and ethanol, 1.86-8.5% and 3.46-18.4% respectively. A modified test procedure and the method of determining flammability limits are presented. Additionally, the effects of humidity, temperature, and ignition source on flammability testing are discussed.

Results of Testing: Flashpoint of Isotron 142b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (1 page with 1 figure, available from JMC as RDB0527, picture missing)

The procedure and results of measuring the flash point of R-142b are summarized based on ASTM D1310 tests using a Fisher/Tag open cup apparatus. No flash point was observed for this fluid. An upward extension of a test flame was

observed when passed over a sample of the refrigerant. The extension grew with increasing temperature of the refrigerant, but the vapor space above the liquid neither flashed nor burned away from the test flame.

Results of Testing: Maximum Rate of Pressure Rise - Maximum Explosion Pressure of Isotron 142b, preliminary information bulletin, Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated (provided by the former Pennwalt Corporation), King of Prussia, PA, May 1989 (2 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0528, picture missing)

The procedure and results of measuring the maximum rate of pressure rise and maximum explosion pressure of R-142b are summarized. The rate of pressure rise is reported as 606 and 634 kPa/s (88 and 92 psi/s) at 21 °C (70 °F) and 120 °C (250 °F), respectively, in a 0.37 m³ (13.1 cf) vessel. The maximum pressure is reported as 88 and 68 psig at corresponding conditions. A comparison of normalized rates of pressure rise (Kg) shows R-142b to be approximately 100 times less severe than R-290 (propane) and 23 times less severe than ethanol.

Reactivity

Other

J. Calhoun (Sanden International, Incorporated), **The Impact of HFC-134a on the Manufacture and Service of Automotive Air Conditioning Compressors**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 285-293, October 1993 (9 pages with 8 figures, RDB3A49)

R. C. Downing, **Pressure-Enthalpy Charts and Their Use**, *Service Manual*, Refrigeration Service Engineers Society (RSES), Des Plaines, IL, 1962; republished as bulletin RT-40, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, 1962 (RDB4351)

R. W. Griffith (Copeland Corporation), **Alternate Refrigerants for the Refrigeration Industry**, *R-22 and R-502 Alternatives* (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 19-21, 1994 (3 pages with 4 figures, RDB4516)

This paper reviews the refrigerant aspects, and corresponding implications, that a compressor manufacturer must examine when evaluating a refrigerant for suitability. They include the effects on performance, compression temperature, discharge pressure and compression ratio, and motor design including materials compatibility. A figure compares the saturation pressures of R-402A (DuPont Suva(R) HP80), R-402B (Suva HP81), R-404A (Suva HP62 or Atochem Furane(R) FX-70), and R-507 (AlliedSignal Genetron(R) AZ-50) to that of R-502 for a discharge temperature of 54 °C (130 °C). It similarly compares Genetron AZ-50, Suva AC9000, and two unspecified blends of R-32/134a to R-22 and R-134a, R-401A (Genetron and Suva MP39), and R-401B (Genetron and Suva MP66) to R-12. The paper then discusses issues associated with zeotropic blends including their temperature glides, fractionation, and charging. Turning to performance, the paper notes that the heat transfer characteristics of the new refrigerants are better than the original fluids, leading to comparable or improved capacity and efficiency. The paper then addresses lubricants, with emphasis on polyol esters (POEs). A figure compares the hygroscopicity of an unidentified POE and mineral oil. A second figure and related discussion indicate that an R-404A/POE mixture may yield a higher maximum cylinder pressure under flooded start conditions. A final figure compares the sound levels of three compressors using R-22 with a POE and a mineral oil. The paper notes that POEs are more quiescent, and that lower foaming with POEs may result in somewhat noisier operation. The author concludes that many new refrigerants are being introduced and that while similar to those they replace, they are not identical. The new refrigerants appear promising from many standpoints, but they will require changes in handling and charging procedures.

R. C. Niess, **CFCs and Electric Chillers - Selection of Large-Capacity Water Chillers in the 1990s**, report TR-100537, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, March 1992 (188 pages with 3 figures and 34 tables, RDB2A18)

F. J. Wiesner, Jr., and H. E. Caswell, **Effects of Refrigerant Properties on Centrifugal Compressor Impeller Dimensions and Stage Performance**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 65, pages 355-376, 1965 (22 pages, RDB4128)

CFCs and Electric Chillers - Selecting Large Water Chillers as CFCs are Phased Out, brochure CU.2039R.7.92, Electric Power Research

Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, July 1992 (6 pages with 4 figures, RDB3454)

CFCs and Electric Utilities - Making the Transition to a Safer World, report CU-7027 (project RP2792-12), Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, October 1990 (76 pages with 29 figures, RDB3455)

This report provides an illustrated narrative, based on a series of slide presentations, to review the phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants, their use in electric-powered equipment, and estimates of phaseout impacts. The tie between the chemical composition of refrigerants and stability, flammability, and toxicity is illustrated. Data on the ozone-depletion potential (ODP), global warming potential (GWP) and atmospheric lifetime also are indicated. The report reviews data on use of refrigerants by application and resultant electric utility loads and revenues. The report notes that utility income from these sources is more than double that received by other industry participants. Likely alternative refrigerants as well as their impacts on equipment cost, efficiency, resultant energy consumption, and loads are projected.

DuPont HFC-134a: Properties, Uses, Storage, and Handling, bulletin P134a (H-45945), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, November 1992 (32 pages with 10 figures and 20 tables, available from JMC as RDB3439)

This document provides extensive application information for R-134a. It reviews identifiers and potential uses, shows an infrared spectrum for laboratory analyses, compares theoretical performance to R-12, and summarizes physical properties as well as flammability, environmental, and toxicity indices. Plots of solubility in water, pressure-temperature relationships, and vapor thermal conductivity are included. Pressure-enthalpy diagrams, in both inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units, are provided. The bulletin reviews chemical and thermal stability data, including thermal decomposition, stability with metals and refrigeration lubricants, stability with foam chemicals, and concerns if mixed with R-12. It then addresses compatibility with plastics, elastomers, desiccants, and refrigeration lubricants. A table summarizes compatibility with plastics including ABS polymer (Kralastic[®]), acetal (DuPont Delrin[®]), acrylic (Lucite[®]), cellulosic (Ethocel[®]), epoxy, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, DuPont Teflon[®]), ETFE (Tefzel[®]), PVDF, ionomer (Surlyn[®]), nylon 6/6 polyamide (DuPont Zytel[®]), polyarylate (Arylon[®]), polycarbonate (Tuffak[®]), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT, GE Valox[®]), polyethylene terephthalate (PET, DuPont Rynite[®]), polyetherimide (GE

Utem[®]), polyethylene-HD (Alathon[®]), polyphenylene oxide (PPE, GE Noryl[®]), polyphenylene sulfide (Ryton[®]), polypropylene, polystyrene (Styron[®]), polysulfone (Polysulfone[®]), and polyvinyl chloride (PVC and CPVC). Tabular summaries also are provided for R-134a compatibility with a urethane rubber (Uniroyal Adiprene[®] L), Buna N, Buna S, butyl rubber, synthetic rubber (DuPont Hypalon[®] 48), natural rubber, neoprene W, hydrocarbon rubber (DuPont Nordel[®]), silicone rubber, polysulfide rubber (Thiokol[®] FA), and fluoroelastomer (DuPont Viton[®] A). These summaries indicate changes in length, weight, Shore A hardness, elasticity, and appearance after exposures at 25 and 80 °C (77 and 176 °F). A table summarizes permeation through elastomeric hoses made of nylon, Hypalon 48, and two nitriles with identified liners, reinforcement, and covers. Solubility data are provided for R-134a in unidentified naphthenic mineral oil, dialkylbenzene, alkylbenzene, polyalkylene glycol (PAG), and ester lubricants. Safety data are then presented including a review of inhalation toxicity, cardiac sensitization, responses to spills or leaks, and skin and eye contact. Flammability data and recommended practices for leak testing, bulk delivery, storage, charging, and recovery are reviewed. Monitors and leak detection are discussed as are storage, handling, and shipping. The bulletin concludes with discussion of recovery, reclamation, recycling, and disposal.

DuPont Suva[®] HP Refrigerant Blends: Properties, Uses, Storage, and Handling, bulletin P-HP (H-47122-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, February 1994 (28 pages with 9 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB4503)

This document provides extensive application information for R-402A and R-402B, both blends of R-125, R-290, and R-22 - R-125/290/22 (60/-2/38) and R-125/290/22 (38/2/60) respectively. It also addresses R-404A, a blend of R-125, R-143a, and R-134a - R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4). It reviews identifiers, the blend compositions, and potential uses. The bulletin then summarizes physical properties as well as flammability, environmental, and toxicity indices. Pressure-enthalpy diagrams are provided in both metric (SI) and inch-pound (IP) units. The bulletin reviews chemical and thermal stability data, including thermal decomposition. A table provides representative data on stability with metals (copper, iron, and aluminum) based on sealed-tube tests of mixtures of R-402B with mineral oil (Witco Suniso[®] 3GS), alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol[®] 150 TD), and a branched acids polyol ester (Castrol Icematic[®] SW32) lubricants. Results also are provided for R-404A with the same

lubricants and a mixed acids ester (Mobil EAL^(R) Arctic 22). The report reviews compatibility of the refrigerant blends with R-502, noting chemical compatibility, but potential performance differences and separation difficulty, the latter leading to a need for disposal by incineration. It then addresses compatibility with elastomers; a tabular summary is provided for five polymers with combinations of the cited lubricants and R-502, R-402B, and R-404A. The compounds tested were polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, DuPont Teflon^(R) in commercial grade sheet from Tex-O-Lon Manufacturing), Buna N nitrile butadiene (NBR, Parker Seal), hydrogenated NBR (HNBR, Parker Seal N1195), chloroprene (CR, Precision Rubber neoprene W), and EPDM (Kirkhill Rubber). Compatibility data also are discussed for polyethylene terephthalate (PET, DuPont Mylar^(R) film), polyesterimide motor wire with amide-imide overcoating, and Dacron/Mylar/Dacron^(R) lead wire (Belden) as well as for molecular sieve desiccants (UOP 4A-XH-5 and XH-9). Miscibility is summarized for R-502 and the three zeotropes with mineral oil, alkylbenzene, and polyol ester lubricants. Safety data are then presented including a review of inhalation toxicity, cardiac sensitization, responses to spills or leaks, skin and eye contact, and flammability. Monitors and leak detection are discussed as are storage, handling, and shipping. The bulletin concludes with discussion of recovery, reclamation, recycling, and disposal. DuPont's product names for R-402A, R-402B, and R-404A are Suva^(R) HP80, Suva^(R) HP81, and Suva^(R) HP62 respectively.

DuPont Suva^(R) MP Refrigerant Blends: Properties, Uses, Storage, and Handling, bulletin P-MP (H-45944), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, December 1992 (36 pages with 14 figures and 13 tables, available from JMC as RDB3441)

This document provides extensive application information for R-401A, R-401B, and R-401C - R-22/152a/124 (53/13/34), (61/11/28) (33/15/52), respectively. It reviews identifiers, the blend compositions, potential uses, compares theoretical performance to R-12, and discusses temperature glides. Using R-401A as an illustration, it presents tabular data on the theoretical effect of leakage on performance. The bulletin then summarizes physical properties as well as flammability, environmental, and toxicity indices. Plots of pressure-temperature relationships and pressure-enthalpy diagrams, in both inch-pound (IP) and metric (SI) units, are provided. The bulletin reviews chemical and thermal stability data, including thermal decomposition. A table provides representative data on stability with metals (copper, iron, and aluminum) and refrigeration lubricants; comparative information is given for R-12 with two mineral oils. The lubri-

cants addressed include alkylbenzenes (Shrieve Zerol^(R) 150DL, 300, and 500T), branched acids polyol esters (Castrol Icematic^(R) SW22, SW32, SW68, and SW100), mixed acids polyol esters (Mobil EAL^(R) Arctic 68, Henkel Emery^(R) ISO 10 and 100, and Lubrizol ISO 150). It then addresses compatibility with elastomers; a tabular summary is provided for R-22/152a/124 (36/24/40), Zerol^(R) 500, and a 50/50 mixture with 11 polymers including natural rubber (NR), butyl rubber (IIR), EPDM (DuPont Nordel^(R)), chloroprene (CR, DuPont Neoprene^(R) W), styrene-butadiene copolymer (SBR, Buna-S), Buna N nitrile (NBR, Polysar Krynac^(R)), hydrogenated NBR (HNBR, Polysar Tornac^(R)), chlorosulfonated polyethylene (CSM, DuPont Hypalon^(R) 48), fluoroelastomer (FKM, DuPont Viton^(R)), silicone rubber (SI, Dow Silastic^(R)), epichlorohydrin homopolymer (CO, Goodrich Hydrin^(R) 100), epichlorohydrin copolymer (ECO, Goodrich Hydrin^(R) 200), urethane (Uniroyal Adiprene^(R)), and polysulfide rubber (T, Thiokol^(R) FA). A separate table summarizes the compatibility of R-401C, a mixture of this refrigerant with Zerol^(R) 500T and a mineral oil (BVM 100N), and Zerol^(R) 500T alone with 5 polymers; they include CR (DuPont Neoprene^(R)), NBR nitrile, HNBR, CO, and ECO. Compatibility data also are provided for polyester insulation material for motors and for molecular sieve desiccants (UOP 4A-XH-5 and XH-9). Miscibility data are provided for 30, 60, and 90% weight lubricant mixtures with R-401B and naphthenic mineral oil, paraffinic mineral oil, alkylbenzenes, polyol esters, and the latter two also with mineral oils. Hose permeation rates are presented for nylon-lined and nitrile hoses. Safety data are then presented including a review of inhalation toxicity, cardiac sensitization, responses to spills or leaks, skin and eye contact, and flammability. Monitors and leak detection are discussed as are storage, handling, and shipping. The bulletin concludes with discussion of recovery, reclamation, recycling, and disposal. DuPont's product names for R-401A, R-401B, and R-401C are Suva^(R) MP39, Suva^(R) MP66, and Suva^(R) MP52, respectively.

Forane^(R) for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, bulletin DIREP-1921E, Elf Atochem S.A., Paris - La Défense, France, September 1993 (20 pages with 10 tables, RDB4136)

This bulletin outlines the replacement offerings of Elf Atochem for chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants. It reviews the schedule for CFC phaseout and provides a table showing the applications of R-11, R-12, R-22, R-123, R-134a, R-142b, R-500, and R-502 as well as a series of new blends including FX-10, FX-40, FX-56, FX-57, FX-70 (R-404A), and FX-220. It briefly dis-

cusses lubricants, including the Elf Atochem polyol esters (Planetelf®), and filter driers, including CECA's - an Elf Atochem subsidiary - molecular sieves (Silioprite®) for alternative refrigerants. The bulletin comments on leak detection methods and then discusses conversion of existing systems, with specific attention to R-123 for R-11; R-134a, FX-56, and FX-57 for R-12; FX-10, FX-40, and FX-70 for R-502; and FX-220 for R-22. Tabular swell data are provided for the cited refrigerants with plastics and elastomers, including polychloroprene (Neoprene), butadiene acrylonitrile (BNR, Buna N), butadiene styrene (Buna S), hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride (Viton) butyl rubber (IIR), chlorosulfonated polyethylene (Hypalon), polyamide 11 (Rilsan), polystyrene (PS), and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Summary property data (chemical formula, chemical name, molecular mass, bubble temperature, temperature drop (glide), critical temperature, critical pressure, pressure and density at representative conditions, ozone depletion potential (ODP), global warming potential (GWP), and flammability limits) and safety data (toxicity, recommended exposure limits, and flammability limits) also are tabulated. The bulletin concludes with brief discussion of handling, storage, recovery, recycling, and the company's quality programme.

Isceon 69-L, product bulletin, National Refrigerants, Incorporated, Philadelphia, PA, undated circa 1993 (4 pages containing 4 figures and 2 tables, RDB3A65)

This bulletin provides application information for R-403B, a ternary zeotropic blend of R-22, R-218, and R-290 formulated as R-290/22/218 (5/56/39). The bulletin outlines the development and applications of the blend, and discusses its use as a service fluid for retrofit of R-502 systems. A plot compares the ozone depletion potential (ODP) of the blend with those of R-12, R-22, R-115, and R-502, showing the blend to be the lowest. Two plots and a table compare the capacities and efficiencies of R-502 and the blend for evaporator temperatures of -37 to -21 °C (-35 to -5 °F) and condensing temperatures of 41 and 49 °C (105 and 120 °F); they show higher theoretical capacity and efficiency for the blend. A figure shows how the composition varies as vapor is drawn from a cylinder, leading to the conclusion that charging should be from the vapor phase unless the entire cylinder is to be used in a large system. The document also discusses fractionation under leakage, noting that the propane (R-290) content will not rise above that of the original formulation. Potential liquid and vapor leaks are described as nonflammable, both for the escaping fluid and that remaining in the system. A

final table provides physical properties, in inch-pound units. Rhône-Poulenc Chemical's product name for R-403B is Isceon 69-L; National Refrigerants is the exclusive distributor for North America.

Pilot Survey of Refrigerant Use and Emissions from Retail Food Stores, research project 691-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, September 1991 - ongoing (ASH0691)

The contractor for the project is the Radian Corporation, led by T. J. Nelson; it is sponsored by the ASHRAE Task Group on *Halocarbon Emissions*

Survey of the Use and Emission of Chlorofluorocarbons from Large Chillers, research project 603-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, March 1989 - February 1991 (ASH0603)

The contractor for the project is the Radian Corporation, led by T. J. Nelson; it is sponsored by the ASHRAE Task Group on *Halocarbon Emissions*

TEST AND ANALYSIS METHODS

G. Angelino and C. Invernizzi, **General Method for the Thermodynamic Evaluation of Heat Pump Working Fluids**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, pages 16-25, 1988 (RDB3338)

T. D. Armstrong, **Chloride Analyses as a Measure for the Evaluation of Sealed Tube Tests**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 71, part 1, pages 150 ff, 1965 (RDB2325)

J. J. Baustian, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Measuring the Concentration of a Flowing Oil-Refrigerant Mixture with a Bypass Viscometer**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 2, 1988 (RDB2406)

J. J. Baustian, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Measuring the Concentration of a Flowing Oil-Refrigerant Mixture with a Vibrating U-Tube Densimeter**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 2, 1988 (RDB2407)

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

J. J. Baustian, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Measuring the Concentration of a Flowing Oil-Refrigerant Mixture with an Acoustic Velocity Sensor**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 2, 1988 (RDB2408)

J. J. Baustian, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Measuring the Concentration of a Flowing Oil-Refrigerant Mixture: Instrumentation Test Facility and Initial Results**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 1, pages 167-177, 1988 (RDB2247)

J. J. Baustian, M. B. Pate, and A. E. Bergles, **Properties of Oil-Refrigerant Liquid Mixtures with Applications to Oil Concentration Measurement: Part I - Thermophysical and Transport Properties**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 92, part 1A, pages 55-73, 1986 (RDB3B59)

M. Benedict, G. B. Webb, and L. C. Rubin, **An Empirical Equation for Thermodynamic Properties of Light Hydrocarbons and Their Mixtures**, *Journal of Chemical Physics*, American Institute of Physics (AIP), Woodbury, NY, volume 8, pages 334 ff, 1940 (RDB2350)

T. J. Bruno, **Chemical Analysis Protocol for Alternative Refrigerants - Part 1: Spectroscopic Methods**, paper 3618, *Transactions (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992)*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 204-209, 1992 (6 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, RDB2603)

T. J. Bruno, **Chemical Analysis Protocol for Alternative Refrigerants - Part 2: Separation Methods**, paper 3619, *Transactions (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992)*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 210-215, 1992 (6 pages with 7 figures, RDB-2604)

T. J. Bruno, **Spectroscopic Library for Alternative Refrigerant Analysis**, report NIST Special Publication 794, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO, August 1990 (192 pages, available from GPO as stock number 003-003-03036-8 for \$12.00 prepaid, RDB2250)

This report assembles infrared and mass spectra on a range of ethane and ethylene compounds relevant to research of alternative refrigerants. Limited physical property and safety data also are included. Some compounds ad-

ressed are not suited for refrigerant use, but could be found as impurities or as reaction/decomposition products in refrigerant tests. This publication provides an information source to aid in identification of such compounds. The ethane compounds addressed include R-112, R-112a, R-113, R-113B2, R-113a, R-114, R-114a, R-114B2, R-115, R-116, R-121, R-122, R-123, R-123B1, R-123B2, R-123aB1, R-124, R-125, R-131, R-131a, R-132, R-132bB2, R-133a, R-133aB1, R-134, R-134a, R-141, R-141b, R-142B1, R-142b, R-143, R-143a, R-151B1, R-152a, and R-161. Ethylene compounds covered include R-1110, R-1111, R-1112a, R-1112aB2, R-1113, R-1114, R-1120, R-1121, R-1122B1, R-1123, R-1130, R-1130a, R-1131a, R-1132a, and R-1141.

H. A. Connon (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **A Generalized Computer Program for Analysis of Mixture Refrigeration Cycles**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 90, part 2, pages 628-639, 1984 (RDB3214)

H. A. Connon and D. W. Drew (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **Estimation and Application of Thermodynamic Properties for a Non-azeotropic Refrigerant Mixture**, paper presented at the meeting of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2 (Essen, Germany), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, September 1981; republished in the *International Journal of Refrigeration (IJR)*, Paris, France, volume 6, pages 203-208, 1983 (6 pages, RDB4205)

C. Cusano (University of Illinois at Urban-Champaign), **Accelerated Screening Methods for Predicting Lubricant Performance in Refrigerant Compressors**, report DOE/CE/23810-35, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1994 (64 pages with 39 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB4538)

This interim report summarizes progress to identify more effective bench testers, to screen lubricants for air-conditioning and refrigeration compressors. The report reviews the general requirements for simulative, specimen testing. It also discusses problems encountered in scaling and test acceleration, the latter by increasing the load or speed to obtain measurable wear in a short period of time. The report notes drawbacks in popular methods, such as Falex testing and compressor bench tests. It then describes and schematically illustrates a high pressure tribometer (HPT). This apparatus is characterized as representing the temperature and pressure environment found in specific contact points in

compressors. The report also explains the experimental procedure for comparison of HPT data with those taken with Falex testers, supplied by three compressor manufacturers. The purpose of the comparison is to determine if the controlled environment and lower loads used with the HPT produce different rankings than the Falex tests. The specimen data, test parameters, and refrigerant-lubricant combinations are tabulated. Tests were performed using grey cast iron (GCI) with SAE 333 die cast aluminum, SAE 356 die cast aluminum with hardened drill rod, SAE 380 die cast aluminum and grey cast iron with carburized 1018 steel paired to the three manufacturers' conditions. The last involved both oscillatory and unidirectional tests. The friction and wear data are plotted, and resulting rankings of lubricants are compared to those for three combinations of load and speed with the HPT. The report concludes that lubricant rankings based on data obtained with the HPT generally differ under various speeds and loads and also with those obtained by Falex testing. Moreover, no correlation exists between friction and wear; a contact that experiences low friction still can exhibit high wear and vice versa. And finally, the ranking of lubricants can be a function of the contact material. Future work in this project will identify representative contact geometries, analyze the tribological effectiveness of selected refrigerant/lubricant mixtures, and compare the HPT data those obtained in manufacturer component tests.

G. C. Doderer and H. O. Spauschus (General Electric Company), **A Sealed Tube Gas Chromatograph Method for Measuring Reaction of Refrigerant 12 with Oil**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 72, part II, pages IV.4.1-IV.4.5, 1966 (RDB2326)

P. A. Domanski and M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **A Simplified Cycle Simulation Model for the Performance Rating of Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 15, number 2, pages 81-88, February 1992 (8 pages with 6 figures and 1 table, RDB3448)

S. R. Dunne and T. J. Clancey, **Methods of Testing Desiccants for Refrigerant Drying**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 90, part 1, 1984 (RDB2431)

P. F. Ellis and A. Ferguson (Radian Corporation), **Accelerated Test Methods for Predicting the Life of Motor Materials Exposed to Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, final report DOE/CE/23810-21,

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, August 1993 (68 pages with 13 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB3A17)

P. F. Ellis (Radian Corporation), **Accelerated Test Methods for Predicting the Life of Motor Materials Exposed to Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, Phase I: Conceptual Design**, seminar presentation (ASHRAE Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, January 1994); report DOE/CE/23810-32, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, 24 January 1994 (26 pages with 22 charts, available from JMC as RDB4212)

This report comprises presentation charts summarizing a study to develop an accelerated test method, to predict the life of motor materials exposed to refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. The charts outline the objectives, namely to conduct a literature search and surveys to identify causes of hermetic motor failures and test methods for insulation for hermetic compressor motors. A further objective is to propose a conceptual test design. Several charts identify failure causes, 76.6% of which were electrical and 89.9% of them involved stator windings. The charts outline the mechanisms of failure and tests currently used in motor development. They include the IEEE Standard 117 and UL Standard 984 motorette tests and a plug-reversal test. The charts outline each of them along with identified advantages and weaknesses. The charts then summarize a simulated stator unit (SSU) device and test method; the SSU is shown in a figure. The anticipated results and advantages of the new approach are listed. The charts conclude with a status summary, indicating completion of the conceptual design and consideration of a prototype as a proof-of-concept demonstration.

H. M. Elsey, **Small Sealed Tube Procedure for Quality Control of Refrigeration Oils**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 71, part I, pages 143 ff, 1965 (RDB-2328)

H. M. Elsey, L. C. Flowers, and J. B. Kelley, **A Method of Evaluating Refrigerator Oils**, *Refrigerating Engineering*, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 60, number 7, pages 737 ff, July 1952 (RDB2321)

J. Enomoto, S. Shiono, T. Imamura, K. Shimamura, and Y. Tokida, **A Chemical Method for Evaluating Refrigerants and Refrigerant Oils During the Refrigerating Cycle**, *Mitsubishi Denki Giho*, Japan,

volume 52, number 6, pages 151-154, 1978 (4 pages, RDB4339)

D. G. Gehring, D. J. Barsotti, and H. E. Gibbon (DuPont Chemicals), **Chlorofluorocarbons Alternatives Analysis, Part I: The Determination of HFC-134a Purity by Gas Chromatography**, *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, volume 30, pages 280-284, July 1992 (5 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB3A56)

D. G. Gehring, D. J. Barsotti, and H. E. Gibbon (DuPont Chemicals), **Chlorofluorocarbons Alternatives Analysis, Part II: The Determination of HCFC-141b Purity by Gas Chromatography**, *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, volume 30, pages 301-305, August 1992 (5 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB3A57)

V. Z. Geller and M. E. Paulaitis (University of Delaware), **The Calculation and Prediction of Transport Properties for New Refrigerants and Blends in Refrigeration Application**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 115-124, September 1992 (10 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB2A07)

D. T. Gordon, J. F. Hamilton, and W. E. Fontaine, **An Empirical Equation for Predicting the Viscosity of Liquid Refrigerants**, *Transactions* (Semi-annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, 27-30 January 1969), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 40-51, 1969 (12 pages, RDB4336)

D. F. Huttenlocher (General Electric Company), **Bench Scale Test Procedure for Hermetic Compressor Lubricants**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 11, number 6, pages 85-89, June 1969 (RDB2421)

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Accelerated Screening Methods for Determining Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, Part II: Experimental Comparison and Verification of Methods**, seminar presentation (ASHRAE Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, January 1994); report DOE/CE/-23810-30, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, 24 January 1994 (14 pages with 10 charts, available from JMC as RDB4213)

This report comprises presentation charts summarizing a study to develop an accelerated test method, to determine the chemical and thermal stability of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. The charts identify evaluation criteria for candi-

date tests. A diagram shows the modified sealed tube used, with two tungsten electrode rods sealed into the bottom. Figures then depict the findings of methods evaluated, including a plot of electrical conductivity during thermal aging for R-11, R-12, and R-22 with mineral oil. A similar chart shows the results for R-134a with 4 polyol ester lubricants. A table compares the experimental results for standard and modified sealed tube tests of R-12 and R-22. A summary chart indicates that in-situ conductivity measurements monitor thermal and chemical stabilities of refrigerant-oil mixtures, generally agree with tests based on ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 97-1989 evaluations, and reduce safety risk and time requirements. An additional chart outlines future work. [see RDB2411 for elaboration]

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Accelerated Screening Methods for Determining Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, Part II: Experimental Comparison and Verification of Methods**, report DOE/CE/23810-22D, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, December 1993 (32 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB4211)

This incremental report summarizes progress to evaluate analytical techniques for development into accelerated compatibility tests. It presents an initial study to assess in situ color measurements as a screening test. The approach, based on decreasing light transmission through a sealed tube undergoing thermal aging, is described. A plot shows the measured results for an R-11/naphthenic mineral oil mixture. The method was deemed not suitable due to insensitivity to initial degradation. Subsequent attempts using selective color filters are cited, but the report concludes that transmission was more dependent on temperature than refrigerant/oil color changes. It then describes measurements using in situ conductivity measurements, in a modified, sealed glass tube, to monitor degradation of R-134a/ester lubricant mixtures heated to 175 °C (347 °F) for two days. A diagram shows two tungsten electrode rods sealed into the bottom of a tube. Results are presented to show a correlation between the conductivity measurements and degradation. These results and verification analyses are described and tabular data are presented for mixtures with three polyol esters. The report concludes that in situ conductivity measurements have the best potential for development of the screening method. It then outlines refrigerant and oil analyses and present tabular purity, water content, and acid number data and requirements for 10 lubricants to be evaluated in further development of the screening method. The re-

port discusses and illustrates a proposed heating-block design to be used and summarizes planned work. An appendix identifies the lubricant samples including a naphthenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 3GS), two paraffinic mineral oils (Penreco Sontex 160LT and 200LT), an alkylbenzene (Shrieve Zerol(R) 150), two polyglycols (Dow P-425 and ICI Emkarox(R) RL 118D), and four polyol esters (POEs). The POEs include two penta erythritol ester mixed acids (ICI Emkarate(TM) RL 22H and Mobil EAL(R) Arctic 22A) and two penta erythritol ester branched acids (Henkel Emery(R) 2928 and Castrol Ice-matic(R) SW32). The refrigerant laboratory specimens for R-11 and R-134a were obtained from PCR Incorporated. Two further appendices tabulate the plotted conductivity measurements and provide representative infrared spectra and gas chromatographic results for aged R-134a with a POE branched acid.

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Accelerated Screening Methods for Determining Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, Part II: Experimental Comparison and Verification of Methods**, report DOE/CE/23810-20D, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, October 1993 (22 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3B02)

This report summarizes progress to evaluate analytical techniques for development into accelerated compatibility tests. Three methods are discussed, namely differential thermal analysis (DTA), ferric fluoride additions, and conductivity measurements. Tests of the DTA approach are described, and a diagram of a modified sealed glass tube used is shown. Only small temperature differences were measured for an R-12/mineral oil mixture. Whereas this combination is expected to be more reactive than those involving hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), DTA was deemed unsuitable. A test of accelerated degradation, by addition of ferric fluoride as a catalyst in conventional sealed-tube tests, is described. Gas chromatographic analyses detected only minor refrigerant degradation, as contrasted to observed color changes and acid formation. The technique is suggested to have potential for screening lubricant stability. Conductivity measurements, again using the modified sealed tube, are described. The tests explored use of direct current (DC), polarity reversal, and alternating current (AC). Plots show the degradation of R-11, R-12, and R-22 with mineral oil for thermal aging at 175 °C (347 °F). Tabular data indicate that the types of degradation products are the same as without applied AC voltage, suggesting that the degradation mechanisms are accelerated without mecha-

nism changes. The effects of metal catalysts and need for further study are noted. The report concludes that in situ conductivity measurements have the best potential for development of the screening method. The naphthenic mineral oil tested was Witco Suniso(R) 3GS.

R. E. Kauffman (University of Dayton Research Institute), **Accelerated Screening Methods for Determining Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures, Part I: Method Assessment**, final report DOE/CE/23810-10, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, April 1993 (42 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3501)

This report presents the results of a literature search. It addresses analytical techniques suitable for development into accelerated screening tests, to evaluate the chemical and thermal stabilities of refrigerant-lubricant combinations. The search focused on chemical stability data for R-12, R-22, R-134a, and other refrigerant candidates as well as thermal analytical techniques. The computerized search sources and approaches are summarized. Identified literature and prepared abstracts are categorized as analyses of chlorine-free refrigerants, analyses of chlorinated refrigerants, and accelerated thermal analytical techniques. Other documents are listed in an appendix. Evaluation criteria for candidate compatibility tests are indicated. Identified methods are discussed, and two differential thermal analytical (DTA) techniques are outlined for further development. Initial results are presented for one method for separate combinations of R-12 and R-22 with mineral oil. The candidate techniques will be evaluated in a second phase of the project, for which completion is projected in February 1994.

D. E. Kvalnes, **The Sealed Tube Test for Refrigeration Oils**, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 71, part 1, pages 138 ff, 1965 (RDB2324)

B. I. Lee and M. G. Kesler (Mobil Research and Development Corporation), **A Generalized Thermodynamic Correlation Based on Three-Parameter Corresponding States**, *AIChE Journal*, American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE), New York, NY, volume 21, number 3, pages 510-527, May 1975 (18 pages, RDB3341)

J. Y. Lin and M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **A Thermal Conductivity Prediction Method for Refrigerant Mixtures in the Liquid Phase**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Effi-*

ciency and New Refrigerants, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 365-374, July 1992 (10 pages with 8 figures and 1 table, RDB2819)

R. Masui, W. M. Haynes, R. F. Chang, H. A. Davis, and J. M. H. Levelt Sengers (National Bureau of Standards, NBS, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Density in Compressed Fluids by Combining Hydrostatic Weighing and Magnetic Levitation**, *Review of Scientific Instruments*, volume 55, pages 1132-1142, 1984 (11 pages, RDB4311)

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Evaluation of Refrigerants in the Vapor Compression Cycle Using Reduced Properties**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, pages 134-143, 1988 (RDB3212)

D. A. Nissen and D. C. Macmillan, **Apparatus for the Measurement of the Physical Properties of Liquids at Elevated Temperature and Pressure**, *Review of Scientific Instrumentation*, volume 54, number 7, pages 861 ff, 1983 (RDB2818)

D. A. Nissen, **A Single Apparatus for the Precise Measurement of the Physical Properties of Liquids at Elevated Temperature and Pressure**, report SAN080-8034, Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, NM, 1980 (30 pages with 9 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC or NTIS, RDB2248)

This report describes an instrument designed for measuring the viscosity, surface tension, and density of liquids at elevated temperature (900 °C, 1650 °F) and pressure (10 atm, 147 psia). The theoretical principles, details of construction and operation, and response of the instrument are discussed in detail. The thermodynamic properties of a molten salt mixture was measured for 250-450 °C (482-842 °F) to test its accuracy. The results are shown to be in excellent agreement with published data from prior studies.

U. Plöcker, H. Knapp, and J. Prausnitz, **Calculation of High-Pressure Vapor-Liquid Equilibria from a Corresponding-States Correlation with Emphasis on Asymmetric Mixtures**, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Process Des. Dev.*, volume 17, number 3, pages 324-332, 1978 (9 pages, RDB2337)

U. Plöcker, **Berechnung von Hochdruck-Phasengleichgewichten mit einer Korrespondenzmethode unter besonderer Berücksichtigung asymmetrischer Gemische** [Calculation of High-Pressure Phase Equilibria by Means of a Correspondence Method Under Special Consideration of Asymmetric Mixtures], doctoral dissertation, Tech-

nischen Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 1977 (181 pages in German, RDB3342)

see RDB3343 for translation

U. Plöcker (Technischen Universität Berlin, Germany), **Berechnung von Hochdruck-Phasengleichgewichten mit einer Korrespondenzmethode unter besonderer Berücksichtigung asymmetrischer Gemische** [Calculation of High-Pressure Phase Equilibria by Means of a Correspondence Method Under Special Consideration of Asymmetric Mixtures], translation of doctoral dissertation, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, undated circa 1992 (RDB3343)

see RDB3342 for original language version

N. D. T. Rohatgi and H. O. Spauschus (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **Method for Determining Flexural Property Changes of Polymeric Materials upon Accelerated Aging in Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 395-403, July 1992 (9 pages with 6 figures and 6 tables, RDB2822)

This paper describes a test method to determine changes in flexural properties of small samples of polymeric materials after aging in refrigerants and/or lubricants. The method uses linear stress versus strain curves and calculated flexural modulus of materials. Changes after thermal aging are used to indicate whether a material becomes more flexible (due to absorption of liquid lubricant or refrigerant-lubricant mixture) or less flexible (due to possible extraction of material from the polymeric matrix by the liquid phase). The effects of aging time and temperature also are addressed. The procedure provides quantitative measurements which, along with visual observations, linear swelling and changes in hardness, are necessary to interpret compatibility results from sealed-tube tests. Results are reported for glass-reinforced nylon 6/6, flexible nylon alloy, plasticized nylon copolymers, and polyamide 1212 in R-12 with mineral oil and in R-134a with an unidentified polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricant. Density, Shore durometer D hardness, flexural modulus, visual observations, and dimensional changes are tabulated. Stress versus strain curves are plotted both before and after aging.

S. M. Sami (University of Moncton, Canada) and T. N. Duong (University of Sherbrooke, Canada), **Dynamic Performance of Heat Pumps Using Refrigerant R-134a**, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Soci-

ety of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 41-47, 1991; republished in *Alternative Refrigerants*, technical data bulletin 7(3), ASHRAE, pages 21-27, October 1991 (7 pages with 15 figures, RDB2614)

K. S. Sanvordenker and W. J. Gram (Tecumseh Products Company), **Laboratory Testing Under Controlled Environment, Using a Fatex Machine**, *Proceedings of the 1974 Purdue Compressor Technology Conference*, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 67 ff, July 1974 (RDB2527)

K. S. Sanvordenker and M. W. Larime (Tecumseh Products Company), **Screening Tests for Hermetic Magnet Wire Insulation**, paper 71C38EI-39, *Proceedings of the Tenth Electrical Insulation Conference*, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), New York, NY, pages 122-126, September 1971 (5 pages with 3 figures and 5 tables, RDB2424)

This paper examines both the test methods and results of testing, for magnet wire insulation for hermetic compressors using R-22. Abrasion results (average cycles to failure) are tabulated and plotted as received and following exposures for 7-10 days, one month, and three months. The insulations examined included two batches of urethane modified polyvinyl formal (FU), two batches of polyester-imide (PEI), dual coat amide-imide topcoat on a polyester base (AI/PE), dual coat polyester (PE/PE), and polyimide (PI). The temperature and elapsed time for burnout are tabulated, for these five types of insulations, and compared between environments of R-22 and air. Data on retained dielectric strength are presented for FU, PEI, AI/PE, PE/PE, and for Formvar urethane and polyesteramide imide (PEAI); blister, resistance is tabulated for all but PE/PE. Because the interactions of enamels and R-22, the paper suggests that the rate of R-22 absorption be determined and exposures adjusted for complete saturation. Tests after saturation provide a common basis for comparisons and suitable screening approach for structurally-different enamels.

H. O. Spauschus (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), G. Freeman, and T. L. Starr (Georgia Tech Research Institute), **Surface Analysis of Glass from Sealed Tubes After Aging with HFC-134a**, presentation charts (ASHRAE Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), Spauschus Associates, Incorporated, Atlanta, GA, USA, June 1992 (21 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB2729)

This presentation reported findings of an investigation of the sealed-tube test procedure. The study examined whether fluoride decomposition products, formed in aging hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) at high-temperature, react with the glass surface. The underlying concerns are that such reactions might destroy evidence of other chemical reactions and might also weaken the tubes, posing a safety risk. These concerns challenge the suitability of the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 97-1989 test procedure for HFCs, and other refrigerants. The charts outline prior studies for and against fluoride attack of glass and an experiment to investigate the issue. Glass shards from sealed tubes, used in thermal aging tests, were examined by photoelectron spectrometer. No fluoride was detected from any tube except one treated with hydrofluoric acid (HF). The study concluded that R-134a undergoes neither thermal decomposition nor reactions with lubricants, metals, or glass at temperatures as high as 200 °C (392 °F). No evidence was found of fluoride formation in the absence of catalysts, such as molecular sieves. The study also concluded that borosilicate glass tubes are suited as reaction vessels for sealed-tube tests. (See RDB2217, RDB2326, RDB2327, RDB2329, and RDB2526 for related papers)

H. O. Spauschus and D. R. Henderson (Spauschus Associates, Incorporated), **New Methods of Determining Viscosity and Pressure of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 173-176, July 1990 (4 pages with 7 figures, 6 page preprint available from JMC as RDB2249)

This paper describes new methods for measuring viscosity and vapor pressure of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures for compositions of 0-100% and temperatures from -40 to 150 °C (-40 to 300 °F). The equipment and methods also can be applied to fluids for absorption systems. Automatic data acquisition, data reduction, and computer generated graphics are utilized. Typical viscosity-pressure-temperature-composition data are presented to illustrate engineering applicability. The method uses a new viscometer, based on electromagnetic forces and the time required for a metallic piston to traverse a known distance through the fluid.

H. O. Spauschus and D. R. Hurst, **New Stability Test Methods for Alternative Refrigerants and Mixtures**, presentation slides and abstract (seminar on *Ozone/CFC - Alternative Studies Update*), ASHRAE 1989 Annual Meeting (Vancouver, BC, Canada) Spauschus Associates, Atlanta, GA, June 1989 (15 pages as RDB0544)

H. O. Spauschus and G. C. Doderer (General Electric Company), **Reaction of Refrigerant 12 with Petroleum Oils**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 3, number 2, pages 65-69, February 1961 (5 pages, RDB-2526)

G. H. Wagner, G. C. Bailey, and W. G. Eversole, **Determining Liquid and Vapor Densities in Closed Systems**, *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, volume 14, number 2, pages 129-131, 1942 (3 pages, RDB4288)

H. Wijaya and H. M. Hughes (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **A Proposed Procedure for Qualifying Halogen Leak Detectors**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, November 1990 (9 pages with 10 figures and 3 tables, RDB2316)

X. Xu and D. Clodic (École des Mines de Paris, France), **Exergy Analysis on a Vapor-Compression Refrigerating System Using R-12, R-134a, and R-290 as Refrigerants**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 231-240, July 1992 (10 pages with 3 figures and 8 tables, RDB2725)

Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity), standard test method D445-85, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA, 1985 (RDB4353)

Measurement of Two-Phase Refrigerant Liquid-Vapor Mass Flow Rate, research project 722-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1992 - October 1993 (ASH0722)

This project is developing a meter to measure instantaneous mass flow of two-phase refrigerants for use in laboratories, rating procedures, and field monitoring. The contractor for the project is McMaster University (Canada) led by M. Shoukri and J. S. Chang; it is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 1.2, *Instruments and Measurements*.

Methods of Testing the Floc Point of Refrigerant Grade Oils, standard ANSI/ASHRAE 86-1983, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1989 (RDB3A07)

This standard outlines a uniform method for measuring the waxing tendency of oils in refrigeration systems. The floc point test is based on

evaluation of the wax precipitation, at low temperatures, in a mixture containing 90% R-12 and 10% oil by volume. The results are intended for comparisons of different oils.

Refrigerant Extraction Test, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, undated circa 1989 (4 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0005)

This procedure outlines a test to determine the amount of extractable residue in materials that are used in hermetic refrigerant system when exposed to refrigerant environments. Extractables are determined as the fraction of weight loss after exposure to evaporating refrigerant at elevated temperature and pressure. Charging data are provided for R-12, R-22, and R-502.

Refrigerant-Lubricant Soak Test, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, undated circa 1989 (3 pages, available from JMC as RDB0007)

This procedure outlines a test to determine the effect of materials exposed to a refrigerant-lubricant mixture at operating conditions. The parameters determined are dimensional, including swell, and weight change; visual observations of decomposition also are addressed. The procedure described is based on thermal-aging in a pressure vessel, preceded and followed by measurements.

Sealed Glass Tube Method for Determining the Stability of Materials Used within Refrigeration Systems, product engineering specification ES23-138, Copeland Corporation, Sidney, OH, 11 May 1987 (10 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB0006)

This procedure outlines a sealed-tube test to rate the quality of lubricants with R-12. It is based on visual inspection of the oil and metal (steel and copper) test strips and the amount of reactivity, determined by gas chromatography, after thermal aging at 175 °C (347 °F) for 3- and 14-day periods.

Sealed Tube Method to Test the Chemical Stability of Material for Use within Refrigeration Systems, standard ANSI/ASHRAE 97-1989, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1989 (RDB2251)

Test Method for Inorganic Acid Removal Capacity of Desiccants Used in Liquid Line Filter Driers, proposed research project 793-TRP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, in planning (ASH0793)

This research will develop a method of testing desiccants, at liquid-line conditions, for inor-

ganic acid removal capacity from circulating refrigerant. It then will demonstrate the consistency of the method with different desiccants and refrigerants. UOP molecular sieve 4AX-H6 (8x12), Rhône-Poulenc activated alumina grade A (3-5 mm), and Davison Chemical silica gel grade 407 (8-20 mesh) will be tested. It also will determine the solubility of hydrochloric acid (HCl) in R-12 and R-22 at specified temperatures. The work is needed to assist component manufacturers in design of filter driers with maximum performance. The need is heightened by increased refrigerant recycling and recovery. This proposed project is sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Contaminant Control in Refrigeration Systems*. Further information is available from the ASHRAE Manager of Research (+1-404/636-8500).

IMPACTS

F. A. Creswick, S. K. Fischer, and J. R. Sand (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Potential Impacts of CFC Restrictions on Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, pages 217-221, 1989 (5 pages with 3 tables, RDB-4204)

L. J. M. Kuijpers et al, **Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Heat Pumps (Technical Options Report)**, *Technical Progress on Protecting the Ozone Layer*, report RWR-570-LK-91423-al, United Nations Environment Programme, Paris, France, December 1991 (RDB2318)

L. J. M. Kuijpers et al, **Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Heat Pumps (Technical Options Report)**, *Technical Progress on Protecting the Ozone Layer*, United Nations Environment Programme, Paris, France, 30 June 1989 (172 pages with 13 figures and 24 tables, available from JMC as RDB2317)

This report is one of five prepared to assess the status of technologies impacted by the Montreal Protocol and to identify options for achieving compliance. The report was prepared by an international panel of 48 individuals, pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol. It addresses the Protocol and reassessment procedure, refrigerants, domestic refrigeration (including refrigerators and other appliances), retail refrigeration (including commercial uses), transport refrigeration, cold storage, industrial refrigeration,

comfort air conditioning, mobile air conditioning, heat pumps, and refrigerant recycling.

Costs and Performance

J. C. Bare (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Simulation of Performance of Chlorine-Free Fluorinated Ethers and Fluorinated Hydrocarbons to Replace CFC-11 and CFC-114 in Chillers**, paper 3661, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, pages 397-407 (11 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, RDB-3407)

M. H. Blatt (Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI), **Electric Chillers: Cost-Effective Choice for the Future**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 3, pages 75-82, March 1993 (6 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, RDB3412)

S. Corr, P. D. Guy, F. T. Murphy, G. Tompsett (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), and T. W. Dekleva (ICI Americas, Incorporated), **Performance Characteristics of R-134a and Alternative Lubricants**, seminar presentation at the ASHRAE Winter Meeting (New York, NY), ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, 22 January 1991 (26 pages with 19 charts, RDB2522)

S. W. Crown, H. N. Shapiro, M. B. Pate (Iowa State University of Science and Technology), **A Comparison Study of the Thermal Performance of R-12 and R-134a**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 187-196, July 1992 (10 pages with 11 figures and 2 tables, RDB2720)

This paper compares the performance of a 10 kW (3 ton) refrigeration system with R-134a to R-12. The equipment tested, instrumentation, and test conditions are described. Both the capacity and coefficient of performance (COP) are plotted as functions of the condenser water temperature for representative evaporator temperatures. COP and capacity ratios for R-134a to R-12 are similarly plotted with varying R-134a charges. System performance was shown to be less sensitive to the charge for R-12. Experimental results show that R-134a yielded higher efficiency and cooling capacity for almost all tests, especially with subcooling of 5.6-7.5 °C (10-15 °F). COPs are compared to pressure ratios for the two refrigerants, leading to a conclusion that the system can operate at a higher

pressure ratio with R-134a and yet have a higher COP than with R-12. The effects of operating conditions are presented in detail.

R. El-Bourini, K. Hayashi, and T. Adachi (Calsonic Corporation), **Automotive Air Conditioning System Performance with HFC-134a Refrigerant**, paper 900214 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, 26 February - 2 March 1990), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1990 (12 pages with 14 figures and 3 tables, RDB2252)

S. K. Fischer and F. A. Creswick, **Energy-Use Impact of Chlorofluorocarbon Alternatives**, report ORNL/CON-273, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, February 1989 (138 pages, available from NTIS, RDB0924)

This study estimates energy-use impacts of phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants under the Montreal Protocol. Major energy-related applications of the fully halogenated CFCs (R-11, R-12, R-113, R-114, and R-115) were identified. Four groups of alternative refrigerants then were considered: 1) chemicals with very similar properties (*near drop-in substitutes*); 2) a *fallback* scenario relying on available compounds with more product development; 3) a *worst case* in which no new chemicals become available, chlorine-containing compounds (e.g., R-22) cannot be used, and fiberglass insulation is used in place of CFC-blown foams; and 4) an *advanced technology* using highly efficient insulation and refrigeration systems. Energy use will not increase significantly if *near drop-in* compounds (principally R-134a, R-123, and R-141b) are used. If they do not become available, national energy use will increase by 1-2 quad (10^{15} Btu) per year. Development of advanced technologies could reduce annual energy use by about 0.83 quad. The major impacts are in applications using foam insulations blown with CFCs (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, roofs of commercial buildings, and insulated building foundations). The penalty associated with refrigeration equipment is smaller, but is contingent upon attaining the high compressor efficiencies for alternative refrigerants that are available for CFCs.

P. E. Hansen (Danfoss-Flensburg GmbH, Germany) and L. Finsen (Danfoss A/S, Denmark), **Lifetime and Reliability of Small Hermetic Compressors Using a Ternary Blend HCFC-22/HFC-152a/HCFC-124**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette,

IN, volume 2, pages 641-649 July 1992 (9 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, RDB2839)

R-22/152a/124

E. Heinzelmann and M. S. Ussyk (Empresa Brasileira de Compressores S/A, Embraco), **Hermetic Refrigerating Compressors and CFC Substitution**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 14, number 1, pages 10-15, January 1991 (6 pages with 11 figures, RDB1201)

This paper presents a basic methodology for screening substitutes for R-12 in refrigerating compressors. Simple analysis of refrigerant thermodynamic properties are presented within the ranges of evaporating and condensing temperatures in which small refrigerating systems operate. Comparisons of vapor pressure, coefficients of performance (COPs), compression ratio, final isentropic compression temperature, and volumetric refrigerant effect are presented for R-12, R-22, R-134a, and R-152a. Additionally, a procedure for developing compressors for use with alternative refrigerants is presented. Material compatibility, performance, reliability, and means of production are considered. The differences between developed and developing countries are noted, using Brazil as an example.

E. D. Lawler, **HFC-134a vs R-12 Centrifugal Chiller Performance Comparison**, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Staunton, VA, 22 August 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0801)

The performance of a 100-ton, single-stage, hermetic centrifugal water chiller is compared for R-12 and R-134a. Both tests were run at standard rating conditions (ARI Standard 550-88) with the chiller operating at its maximum capacity. The compressor gears were changed to increase the impeller speed to accommodate the greater isentropic head rise required with R-134a. The low-pressure cut-out switch and thermostatic expansion valve were adjusted after changing refrigerants, but other hardware and control settings were the same for both tests. The capacity and efficiency increased with R-134a, by 0.8 and 4%, respectively.

E. D. Lawler, **HFC-134a vs R-500 Centrifugal Chiller Performance Comparison**, SnyderGeneral Corporation, Staunton, VA, 29 August 1990 (1 page with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB0802)

The performance of a 112-ton, single-stage, hermetic centrifugal water chiller is compared for R-500 and R-134a. Both tests were run at standard rating conditions (ARI Standard 550-88) with the chiller operating at its maximum capacity. The chiller initially was tested with R-500 as a baseline and then recharged with R-134a. The lubricant was changed from a naph-

thenic mineral oil (Witco Suniso(R) 4GS) to an ester (Mobil XRL 1681-1). The low-pressure cut-out switch and thermostatic expansion valve were adjusted after changing refrigerants, but other hardware and control settings were the same for both tests. A third test was run with the impeller replaced to provide higher flow. The compressor gears were changed for a fourth test to increase the impeller speed. The capacity with R-134a decreased by 9.9, 1.3, and 4.1% for the three tests and the efficiency decreased by 2.8 and 0.5% for the second and fourth tests, but increased by 0.1% for the third.

X-Z. Leng (Beijing Research Institute of Household Electric Appliances, China), **Testing Study About HFC-152a and the Mixture of HFC-152a with HCFC-22**, publication unknown, circa 1991 (8 pages with 8 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2513)

This paper analyzes use of R-152a and blends of R-152a with R-22, as substitutes for R-12 for domestic refrigerator/freezers. The freezer and food-section temperatures, suction and discharge pressures, run time, power, and energy use are compared for R-12, R-152a and three compositions of R-22/152a, namely 14, 22, and 33% by mass. These data were measured using an instrumented refrigerator/freezer (Hang-Tian model BCD-177A), reported as having the highest efficiency in the Chinese market. A blend containing approximately 14% R-22 by mass offered the lowest energy use, 8.2% less than with R-12; R-152a alone resulted in a savings of 1.0%. The study found that the freezer evaporator needs to be enlarged to use R-152a. Additional tests were performed changing the lubricant from mineral oil to an alkylbenzene, resulting in slightly higher energy use; compatibility was not addressed. The impacts of leakage were assessed based on compliance with the Chinese requirement (standard GB 8059.1-3.86) that refrigerant losses not exceed 0.5 g/yr (0.02 oz/yr). Assuming that all refrigerant lost is R-22, an R-22/152a (30/70 by mass) blend would fractionate to 25.3% R-22, improving performance slightly. The paper concludes that R-22/152a results in lower energy use than for R-12 without change in construction or performance.

E. E. A. Lund, R. G. Richard, and I. R. Shankland (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **A Performance Evaluation of Environmentally Acceptable Foam Blowing Agents, Polyurethanes 88** (proceedings of the 31st SPI Annual Technical and Marketing Conference), pages 290-296, 1988 (7 pages, RDB-0502)

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST) and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Methods for Comparing the Performance of Pure and Mixed Refrigerants in the Vapor Compression Cycle**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 10, number 6, pages 318-325, November 1987 (8 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, RDB2508)

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Optimum Refrigerants for Nonideal Cycles - An Analysis Employing Corresponding States**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC-IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 69-79, July 1990 (11 pages with 7 figures, RDB0920)

The principle of corresponding states is used to evaluate the effects of the thermodynamic characteristics of working fluid performance in refrigeration cycles. Desired characteristics, expressed in terms of the critical temperature and ideal gas heat capacity using propane as the reference fluid, are examined for various departures from the theoretical (ideal) vapor-compression cycle. The baseline cycle for the comparisons include compressor efficiency and heat transfer limitations in the condenser and evaporator. The paper addresses the modified Benedict-Webb-Rubin (MBWR) equation of state chosen for property calculations, the cycle analysis simulation model, and the application of the model to the selection of alternative refrigerants. The results indicate that modifications to the basic vapor-compression cycle should be considered for refrigerants with two or more carbon atoms to achieve maximum energy efficiency.

J. Pannock and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Performance Evaluation of Refrigerant Mixtures in Heat Pumps**, report TR-102167, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, March 1993 (250 pages with 116 figures and 4 tables, RDB-3B10)

J. Pannock, D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Performance Evaluation of Chlorine-Free Zeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures in Heat Pumps - Computer Study and Tests**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 25-34, July 1992 (10 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, RDB2710)

J. Pannock and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **The Perfor-**

mance of Chlorine-Free Binary Zeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures in a Heat Pump, report NISTIR 4748, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, December 1991 (78 pages with 50 figures and 2 tables, available from NTIS at price code A05, RDB2507)

This report examines zeotropic mixtures to replace R-22. 15 binary blends of R-23, R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a (all hydrofluorocarbons, HFCs) were evaluated using the CYCLE11 simulation program. The rationale for selecting these component fluids is outlined. Efficiency, volumetric capacity, suction pressures, discharge temperatures, and discharge pressures are analyzed and compared. The most promising candidates, R-32/134a and R-32/152a, were tested in a breadboard heat pump. A series of tests to evaluate use of a liquid-line heat exchanger also was performed. The findings indicate that these two zeotropes may be suitable as replacements for R-22, but that multiple tradeoffs exist in performance for different compressor speeds and mixture compositions. Performance improvements of 2 and 14% were found for R-32/152a for the low-temperature heating and high temperature cooling modes, respectively. The ozone depletion potential of this mixture is zero and the global warming potential is approximately one-fourth that of R-22, but the mixture is flammable in the entire composition range. R-32/134a mixtures, containing more than 35% R-32 by mass, yielded slightly improved performance for cooling and slightly lower for heating. Gains of 5% for cooling and 2% for low-temperature heating were measured and compared to R-22 for the equivalent speed and capacities. These results were achieved using the same test apparatus, without optimization for each fluid. Comparative efficiencies and capacities are plotted for the full range of mass fractions at selected operating conditions. An uncertainty analysis is presented in an appendix, but the test results confirm the validity of the modelling approach used.

J. R. Sand, E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), and R. J. Nowak (Purdue University), **Experimental Performance of Ozone-Safe Alternative Refrigerants**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 2, pages 173-182, 1990 (10 pages with 1 figure and 8 tables, RDB4129)

performance comparisons for R-12, R-22, R-32, R-114, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-142b, R-143, R-143a, R-152a, R-218, and R-C318 at four standard heat pump rating conditions

M. W. Spatz (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Performance of Alternative Refrigerants from a System's Perspective**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 352-361, December 1991 (10 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB2253)

The modeled coefficients of performance (COPs), capacities, and discharge temperatures for a representative 11 kW (3 ton) air-to-air heat pump are presented for R-22, R-32/125 (60/40), R-134a, and R-152a - all HFCs. The analyses were made with a modified version of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Mark III Heat Pump System Design Model. Calculated COPs are tabulated both with simple replacement of R-22 and with reoptimization of the expansion device, heat exchangers, and tubing sizes. Calculations based on a simple (saturated) thermodynamic cycle indicate 8% lower, 1% lower, and 4% higher efficiency for R-32/125, R-134a, and R-152a, respectively, compared to R-22. The magnitude of these differences shrink when subcooling and superheating are introduced. With reoptimization, the differences range from -0.3 to 3.2% for a system optimized for both the heating and cooling modes and -0.9 to 0.6% for cooling only, depending on the refrigerant. The paper, therefore, concludes that while these three alternative refrigerants could be used without significant energy penalty, other factors need to be addressed. The approximately 50% higher condensing pressure of R-32/125 could increase costs. Changes in compressor displacement, increased for R-134a and decreased for R-32/125, also effect system costs. The flammability of R-152a would either eliminate it from consideration or impact costs by requiring additional safety controls.

T. G. Statt (U.S. Department of Energy, DOE), **Energy Implications of Global Climate Change**, presentation charts, 1989 ASHRAE Annual Meeting (Vancouver, BC, June 1989), U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, June 1989 (16 pages, RDB1109)

E. A. Vineyard (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Laboratory Testing of a Heat Pump System Using an R-13B1/152a Refrigerant Mixture**, paper 3130, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 94, part 1, 1988 (11 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB-2329)

J. Zheng and J. W. Pelava (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Performance Test of R-12 Alternates in a Hermetic Compressor**, paper 149, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), Interna-

tional Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (11 pages with 3 figures and 4 tables, RDB2254)

This paper presents measured results of calorimeter tests of replacements for R-12 at -23 to 1 °C (-10 to 30 °F) evaporating and 38 and 49 °C (100 and 120 °F) condensing. The fluids tested included R-134a with a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricant and four zeotropes with alkylbenzene (AB) lubricants. The blends included R-22/124 (55/45 and 43/57) and R-22/-152a/124 (50/20/30 and 36/24/40). The compressor discharge temperature, compression ratio, cooling capacity, and efficiency are compared to those of R-12.

L. Zhigang, L. Xianding, Y. Jianmin, T. Zhoufang, J. Pingkun (Xi'an Jiao Tong University, China), C. Zhehua, L. Dairu, R. Mingzhi, Z. Fan, and W. Hong (Sha'an Xi Refrigerator Factory, China), **Application of HFC-152a/HCFC-22 Blends in Domestic Refrigerators**, publication unknown, circa 1992 (7 pages with 3 tables, partially illegible and incomplete copy available from JMC as RDB2514)

This paper documents a study of substitutes for R-12 in refrigerators. Analytical data are tabulated for ozone depletion potential, global warming potential, condensing pressure, evaporating pressure, pressure ratio, compressor discharge temperature, capacity, and coefficient of performance (COP) for nine pure refrigerants. They include R-12, R-22, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, and R-152a. Based on both capacity and COP, only R-134a and R-152a were found suitable, and R-134a was rejected on the basis of lower efficiency. The paper concludes that the blend of R-22/152a is more promising than pure R-152a. This finding is based on tests that show that addition of small amounts of R-22 to R-152a can reduce its flammability, but still result in a vapor pressure curve (vapor pressure and temperature relation) similar to that of R-12. Tests of a selected refrigerator using three different compressors are summarized to compare the performance of R-12 with two compositions of R-22/152a. The blend requires a change in magnet wire for the motors in hermetic compressors, but suitable enamels have been identified.

Impact of a CFC Ban on the Cost and Performance of Household Refrigerators, Centrifugal Chillers, and Commercial/Industrial Systems, technical memorandum to U.S. Department of Energy, Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, Cambridge, MA, August 1989 (82 pages, RDB1110)

This report assesses the potential response of and impacts on the refrigeration industry to a regulatory ban on the production of CFC work-

ing fluids by the year 2000. The primary focus is on the most likely alternatives, in each application category, and their impact on the design and performance of new equipment.

Potential Costs of Restricting Chlorofluorocarbon Use, report SR/ESD/89-01, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, August 1989 (88 pages with 33 figures, 10 tables, and 2 appendices, RDB1111)

This report analyzes economic costs for the United States to phase out production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000. CFCs are divided into two groups for the study, one comprising foams, solvents, and fire extinguishants and one for application in refrigeration and air conditioning. The latter is addressed by analyzing the phase out costs for new equipment, impacts on energy efficiency and the economy, and premature obsolescence of existing equipment. The report reviews CFC uses, substitutes, problems associated with phase out, the assessment of impacts, and comparison with a separate but related study. The report concludes that substitutes will increase costs by 2% in new equipment, equating to an increase of \$6.4-12.5 billion in 1989 dollars. It also found a 1.2% decrease in energy efficiency, leading to 30-90 TWh (0.1-0.3 quadrillion Btu) higher primary energy use. The largest impact would result from premature obsolescence costs, as high as \$13-2 billion with 75% attributable to automobile air conditioners.

Report to the Secretary of Energy on Ozone-Depleting Substances, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, October 1989 (63 pages, RDB-1112)

analysis of the energy and economic effects of phasing out certain organic chlorine and bromine products

Environmental

H. U. Amberg (Gesellschaft Kältetechnik-Klimatechnik mbH, Germany), **Atmospheric Consequences of Chlorofluorocarbons**, *Ki Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, Germany, volume 18, number 10, pages 422-426, 1990 (5 pages in German, RDB3C13)

This paper examines the effects of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) on the ozone layer. It discusses potential substitutes, including both absorption-cycle chillers using water/lithium bromide (W/LB) and reciprocating liquid chillers using R-22 and R-717 (ammonia). The paper also addresses R-22 chillers supplemented by ice tank, thermal storage. Experience with this

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option is noted as favorable. For 1000 kW cooling capacity (284 tons), it reduces ozone depletion to less than 1% of that with common R-11 and R-12 centrifugal chillers.

J. G. Anderson, D. W. Toohey, and W. H. Brune, **Free Radicals Within the Antarctic Vortex: The Role of CFCs in Antarctic Ozone Loss**, *Science*, volume 251, pages 39-46, 4 January 1991 (8 pages with 6 figures, RDB1202)

This article describes experiments and observations linking chlorine and bromine concentrations with ozone depletion in the antarctic vortex. It briefly reports the findings of the National Science Foundation Ozone Experiment (NOZE I) expedition in the austral spring of 1986. It describes in greater detail the high-altitude mission and in situ measurements of the subsequent Airborne Antarctic Ozone Experiment. Mathematical equations defining the mechanisms of ozone depletion are presented for chlorine and bromine. What sets Antarctic ozone depletion apart in the context of global change is both the severity of the phenomenon and the unusual decoupling of physical and chemical time constraints that control transformation rates in a specific region of the atmosphere. The article concludes that the dramatic reduction in ozone over the antarctic continent would not have occurred had CFCs not been released to the atmosphere.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Global Warming Impacts of Chillers**, *IEA Heat Pump Center Newsletter - Heat Pumps and the Environment*, International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Center (HPC), Sittard, The Netherlands, volume 11, number 3, pages 19-21, October 1989 (3 pages with 3 figures, available from JMC as RDB-3A14)

This article presents key findings of a study of comparative impacts of chillers on global warming, including both direct (chemical) and indirect (energy-related) effects. It summarizes prior analyses of chiller warming impacts, and introduces a recent study performed for EPRI. The article outlines regional variations in fuels used to generate electricity, and presents calculated warming findings on both a national and regional bases. It notes that the regional data can be extrapolated to impacts for other locations or countries with similar generation mixes. The paper concludes that once high-GWP CFCs are eliminated, global warming will be more readily influenced through efficiency improvement and emission reduction than by refrigerant substitutions. It reaffirms the findings of prior studies that indirect effect dominates over direct, including the combined impacts leakage, service, and ultimate disposal losses. It also

notes that direct effect is equivalent to less than a 0.1 to 1.1% change in efficiency, depending on the refrigerant used, once service and disposal losses are reduced and CFCs eliminated. Three figures show comparative warming on a national and regional basis for chillers using R-11, R-12, R-22, R-123, and R-134a as well as direct-fired, absorption chillers (double-effect, water/lithium-bromide). A final plot shows the progressive reduction in total equivalent warming impact (TEWI) for R-11 and R-123 for 1985-1995 based on emission reductions and efficiency improvements (see RDB3304 for a more complete summary, from which this article was extracted).

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Comparative Global Warming Impacts of Electric Vapor-Compression and Direct-Fired Absorption Equipment**, report TR-103297, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, August 1993 (82 pages with 26 figures and 10 tables, RDB4440)

This report compares the global warming impacts of electric vapor-compression and gas-fired absorption-cycle equipment for air conditioning systems. It outlines alternatives to replace chlorofluorocarbon, and eventually also hydrochlorofluorocarbon, refrigerants. The report notes that absorption chillers do not use ozone-depleting refrigerants, but substitution of alternative refrigerants in vapor-compression equipment also offers radically-reduced or eliminated potential for stratospheric ozone depletion. Net global warming impact (or "total equivalent warming impact", TEWI), therefore, provides a better indication of environmental preferability. Examination requires consideration of both direct and indirect effects. The direct component relates to release of refrigerants that are greenhouse gases, and the indirect to carbon dioxide production in powering the equipment. The report compares the global warming potential (GWP) of common and alternative refrigerants, reviews prior studies, and presents the methodology and data used. The analyses address energy use both for chillers, at multiple efficiency levels, and associated heat rejection by cooling towers. The report then reviews historical trends and regional variations in carbon dioxide emissions for generation of electricity (the "carbon dioxide factor", CDF). Tabular data are provided on a regional basis for the generation fuel mix, average CDF, and CDF corresponding to typical load profiles to cool commercial buildings. The generation data cover Canada, Mexico, and the United States; the regional data cover only The USA. The report presents chiller performance data, refrigerant loss data, and values used to define two scenario's used for the study. It then summa-

izes national and regional comparisons, reflecting generation differences. The results show that electric vapor-compression chillers consistently result in lower net warming impact than direct-fired absorption chillers. The analyses also indicate that improved performance, available at lower cost premiums than those associated with absorption chillers, offers further potential for warming reduction. Integration of thermal storage, for peak-demand reduction, offers an advantage over alternative use of gas-fired absorption-cycle chillers. Parametric analyses are presented to test the sensitivity of this finding to varied use assumptions. The report concludes with a discussion of means to reduce net warming impacts and a perspective on the occurrence of global climate change.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Global Warming Impacts of Chillers**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 65, number 2, pages 28-39, February 1993 (9 pages with 9 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3304)

This paper summarizes a study of comparative impacts of chillers on global warming, including both direct (chemical) and indirect (energy-related) effects. It summarizes refrigerant options for chillers and uses of alternative refrigerants to replace chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). It then reviews the greenhouse gas impacts of refrigerant emissions, and compares them to other warming sources. It discusses both global warming potential (GWP) values and their variation with the integration time horizon (ITH) selected for analysis. GWPs are plotted for CFC and alternative refrigerants and as a function of ITH. The paper then summarizes prior analyses of chiller warming impacts, and introduces a recent study performed for EPRI. It summarizes information used to calculate historical and projected carbon dioxide factor (CDF) values, ratios of carbon dioxide amount produced per unit of energy used. The paper outlines regional variations in fuels used to generate electricity as well as generation and load profiles. It presents calculated warming findings on both a national and regional bases, noting that the regional data can be extrapolated to impacts for other locations or countries with similar generation mixes. The paper concludes that once high-GWP CFCs are eliminated, global warming will be more readily influenced through efficiency improvement and emission reduction than by refrigerant substitutions. It reaffirms the findings of prior studies that indirect effect dominates over direct, including the combined impacts leakage, service, and ultimate disposal losses. It also notes that direct effect is equivalent to less than a 0.1 to 1.1% change in efficiency, depending on the refrigerant used, once service and disposal losses are

reduced and CFCs eliminated. Three figures show comparative warming on a national and regional basis for chillers using R-11, R-12, R-22, R-123, and R-134a as well as direct-fired, absorption chillers (double-effect, water/lithium-bromide). A final plot shows the progressive reduction in total equivalent warming impact (TEWI) for R-11 and R-123 for 1985-1995 based on emission reductions and efficiency improvements.

G. J. Epstein and S. P. Manwell (Xenergy Incorporated), **Environmental Tradeoffs Between CFCs and Alternative Refrigerants**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 1, pages 38-44, January 1993 (7 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, RDB3225)

P. D. Fairchild and S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Global Warming and End-Use Efficiency Implications of Replacing CFCs**, *Proceedings: Meeting Customer Needs with Heat Pumps - 1991* (Dallas, TX, October 1991), report TR-101944, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, pages 7-1 - 7-14, December 1992 (14 pages with 9 figures, RDB3804)

D. A. Fisher, C. H. Hales, W-C. Wang, M. K. W. Ko, and N. D. Sze, **Model Calculations of the Relative Effects of CFCs and Their Replacements on Global Warming**, *Nature*, volume 344, pages 513-516, 5 April 1990 (4 pages, RDB3328)

S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL) and M. McFarland (DuPont Chemicals), **Alternatives to CFCs and Global Warming: a Systems Approach to Evaluating Net Contributions**, *MRS Bulletin*, Materials Research Society, volume XVII, number 3, pages 39-42 (4 pages with 2 figures and 1 table, RDB2413)

S. K. Fischer, P. J. Hughes, and P. D. Fairchild (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Global Warming Implications of Replacing CFCs**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 4, pages 14-19, April 1992 (8 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, reprint available from JMC as RDB3905)

This article summarizes an assessment (see RDB2432) of the total equivalent warming impact (TEWI) of options to replace chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). It briefly recaps the transition in refrigerants, in response to ozone depletion and the emerging issue of global warming. It reviews quantification of both global warming potentials (GWPs) and warming associated with related energy use. The article outlines and illustrates calculations of TEWI, summarizing a

comparison for a refrigerator/freezer with replacement of the CFC refrigerant and blowing agent. It lists a range of applications addressed, among them air conditioning, refrigeration, and insulation blowing. Tables present both GWP values for common refrigerants and alternatives - for 20, 100, and 500 year integration time horizons - and comparative warming findings for representative applications. The article concludes that the greatest opportunities for not-in-kind technologies, as alternatives to use of refrigerants of concern, may be for applications for which substantial direct-effect (emission-related) warming remain. It notes that constraints on hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) alternatives could be counterproductive from a global warming point of view. A change of only 2-5% in efficiency would have greater impact on TEWI than eliminating their direct-effect. The article identifies the importance of addressing the needs of developing countries and treating the matter as a global issue.

S. K. Fischer, P. J. Hughes, P. D. Fairchild (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), C. L. Kusik, J. T. Dieckmann, E. M. McMahon, and N. Hobday (Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, ADL), **Energy and Global Warming Impacts of CFC Alternative Technologies**, Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Washington, DC, December 1991 (602 pages with 98 figures and 40 tables plus supporting figures and tables in appendices, RDB2432)

This report documents detailed analyses of global warming for options to replace chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in energy-related applications. The study addressed both direct and indirect effects, namely greenhouse gas impacts of chemical emissions and carbon dioxide emissions from associated energy use. The report compares impacts, for alternative technologies, on the basis of total equivalent warming impact (TEWI). Domestic refrigerator-freezers, commercial refrigeration, commercial chillers, residential and commercial unitary heating and cooling equipment, automobile air conditioning, building insulation, and solvents for metal and electronic cleaning were examined on an international basis. The refrigerants addressed for household refrigeration included R-12, R-134a, R-22/152a/124, R-22/142b; absorption and Stirling cycles also were assessed. R-12, R-22, R-134a, R-502, and R-717 (ammonia) were examined for commercial refrigeration. R-11, R-12, R-22, R-123, R-134a, and R-717 were addressed for commercial air conditioning along with water-lithium bromide absorption cycles. R-22, R-134a, and ammonia-

water absorption were analyzed for unitary air conditioners. R-12, R-134a, R-152a, R-290 (propane), and R-22/152a/124 were evaluated for automotive air conditioning along with Brayton and Stirling cycles.

P. V. Gilli, H. Halozan, and W. Streicher, **The Impact of Heat Pumps on the Greenhouse Effect**, analysis report HPC-AR1, International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Centre (HPC), Sittard, The Netherlands, September 1992 (158 pages, available from the HPC for NLG 80.00, RDB3723)

K. Hearle, F. Riza, A. Whitfield, J. Hemby, J. S. Hoffman, and S. Seldel, **Analysis of the Environmental Implications of the Future Growth in Demand for Partially-Halogenated Chlorinated Compounds**, report EPA 400/1-90-001, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, January 1990 (304 pages, RDB1113)

M. J. Kurylo (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, and National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **The Chemistry of Stratospheric Ozone: Its Response to Natural and Anthropogenic Influences, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 5-15, 1990 (11 pages with 1 figure and 3 tables, RDB-2110)

M. C. MacCracken et al, (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, LLNL), **Energy and Climate Change (Report of the DOE Multi-Laboratory Climate Change Committee)**, Lewis Publishers, Chelsea, MI, USA, February 1990 (182 pages, RDB-2313)

M. J. Molina and F. S. Rowland (University of California - Irvine), **Stratospheric Sink for Chlorofluoromethanes: Chlorine Atom Catalysed Destruction of Ozone**, *Nature*, volume 249, pages 810-812, 1974 (3 pages, RDB0928)

S. L. Roan, **Ozone Crisis: The 15-Year Evolution of a Sudden Global Emergency**, John Wiley and Sons, Incorporated, NY, New York, 1989 (292 pages, RDB1208)

This book reviews the 15-year history of action and reaction to the ozone-depletion problem. The text specifically addresses the intervention of politics, and the control both it and economic pressures had over the scientific community.

F. S. Rowland (University of California - Irvine), **The CFC Controversy: Issues and Answers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerat-

ing, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 12, pages 20-27, December 1992 (6 pages with 4 tables, RDB3223)

F. S. Rowland and M. J. Molina (University of California - Irvine), **Chlorofluoromethanes in the Environment**, *Reviews of Geophysics and Space Physics*, American Geophysical Union, Washington, DC, volume 13, number 12, pages 1191-1192, 1975 (2 pages, RDB0927)

M. R. Schoeberl and D. L. Hartmann, **The Dynamics of the Stratospheric Polar Vortex and Its Relations to Springtime Ozone Depletions**, *Science*, volume 251, pages 46-52, 4 January 1991 (7 pages with 5 figures, RDB1203)

S. Solomon and D. L. Albritton (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), **Time-Dependent Ozone Depletion Potentials for Short- and Long-Term Forecasts**, *Nature*, volume 357, pages 33-37, 7 May 1992 (5 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB2A15)

S. Solomon, M. Mills (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), L. E. Heidt, W. H. Pollock (National Center for Atmospheric Research), and A. F. Tuck (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), **On the Evaluation of Ozone Depletion Potentials**, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, volume 97, number D1, pages 825-842, 20 January 1992 (18 pages with 12 figures and 5 tables, RDB-2A16)

F. A. Vogelsberg, Jr. (DuPont Chemicals), **Update: Alternative Fluorocarbon Environmental Acceptability Study**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 905-711, October 1993 (7 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A54)

Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS) Summaries, AFEAS, Washington, DC, September 1993 (24 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3B12)

This series of ten leaflets presents key AFEAS objectives and findings. A summary of the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* reviews the history of this international accord to phase out production of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants among other chemicals. It also recaps the schedules under the Protocol as well as the U.S. Clean Air Act and European regulations. A sheet on *Production and Sales of Fluorocarbons* reports annual production of R-11, R-12, R-22, R-113, R-114,

and R-115 for 1970-1992 on a worldwide basis (participating companies only for 1992). A summary on *Atmospheric Chlorine: CFCs and Alternative Fluorocarbons* reviews the mechanisms of stratospheric ozone depletion and provides values for ozone-depletion potentials (ODPs). It also illustrates how substitution of HCFCs for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) reduces chlorine in the atmosphere. The illustration further shows that use of HCFCs for a limited time will not delay return of atmospheric chlorine to pre-1970s levels. This summary quotes an international assessment that notes a three-year advance on the phaseout requirements of the Montreal Protocol. A sheet on *UV-B Radiation Measurements* discusses the importance of the ozone layer in shielding ultraviolet-B (UV-B) radiation in sunlight as well as efforts to monitor and observed trends of incoming UV-B intensity. A synopsis of the *Relative Contributions of Greenhouse Gas Emissions to Climate Forcing* discusses radiative forcing, a parameter used to perturb the heat balance in modelling of the earth-atmosphere system. It outlines understanding and uncertainties associated with GWP values, atmospheric persistence of greenhouse gas emissions, and the quantitative influence of *integration time horizon* (ITH) on analyses of impacts. A table provides estimates for the atmospheric lifetimes and GWP values for 20, 100, and 500 yr ITH. A sheet on *Total Global Warming Impact* compares the Total Equivalent Warming Impacts (TEWIs), considering both direct (emission related) and indirect (energy related) effects of alternative technologies and fluids. It notes that a not-in-kind (NIK) refrigerant option, with more than a 1% increase in energy use, would have a larger total warming impact than HCFC and HFC options. A review of the *Breakdown Products of Alternatives* outlines the mechanisms and consequences of HCFC and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) breakdown. It notes that they readily decompose into simple inorganic species in the lower atmosphere, that the ultimate breakdown products are acidic compounds that are washed out in rain, that the acidic concentrations are so low as to have no appreciable effect, and that the alternatives do not contribute to photochemical smog formation in urban areas. A further summary of the *Environmental Fate of Trifluoroacetyl Halides* addresses the atmospheric breakdown of R-123, R-124, and R-134a, ultimately forming trifluoroacetate ion (TFA) in surface waters. While no impact is anticipated, further study is underway. A *Glossary of Terms* defines terminology for discussion of the atmospheric effects of alternative fluorocarbons. The last sheet briefly outlines the history and activities of both AFEAS and the companion Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing (PAFT).

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Assessment of the Impacts Associated with a Total CFC Phase Out, final report, Putnam, Hayes and Bartlett, Incorporated, Washington, DC, July 1989 (60 pages, RDB1118)

Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States, 1985-1990, report DOE/EIA-0573, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, September 1993 (126 pages with 64 tables, available from GPO as document 1993-300-813:80008, limited copies available from JMC as RDB4140)

Heat Pumps, An Opportunity for Reducing the Greenhouse Effect, report HPC-BR1, International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Centre (HPC), Sittard, The Netherlands, October 1992 (12 pages, available from the HPC, RDB3724)

IEA Heat Pump Center Newsletter, issue on *Heat Pumps and the Environment*, International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Center (HPC), Sittard, The Netherlands, volume 7, number 2, June 1989 (64 pages, RDB0925)

This issue focuses primarily on refrigerant environmental impacts of refrigerants.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Climate Change 1992 - the IPCC Scientific Assessment, edited by J. T. Houghton, B. A. Callander, and S. K. Varney (Meteorological Office, UK), IPCC Secretariat World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva, Switzerland, 1992; republished by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1992 (RDB3959)

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Climate Change - the IPCC Scientific Assessment, edited by J. T. Houghton, G. J. Jenkins, and J. J. Ephraums (Meteorological Office, UK), IPCC Secretariat World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva, Switzerland, August 1990; republished by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1990 (RDB1157)

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC First Assessment Report, IPCC Secretariat World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva, Switzerland, August 1990; republished by the Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1990 (RDB1158)

This volume comprises an *Overview* and four policy makers' summaries. They address the *Scientific Assessment of Climate Change* (Working Group I), *Potential Impacts of Climate Change* (Working Group II), *Formulation of Response Strategies* (Working Group III), and *Special Committee on the Participation of Developing Countries*.

Limiting Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the United States, Energy Technologies (Report to the Congress of the United States), edited by R. A. Bradley, E. C. Watts, and E. R. Williams, report DOE/PE-0101 volume I, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, September 1991 (402 pages with 50 figures and 81 tables, available from NTIS, RDB4209)

Limiting Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the United States, Energy Responses (Report to the Congress of the United States), edited by R. A. Bradley, E. C. Watts, and E. R. Williams, report DOE/PE-0101 volume II, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, September 1991 (552 pages with 187 figures and 243 tables, available from NTIS, RDB4210)

Newly Found Viruses Might be the Key to Controlling Seas, *R&D Magazine*, Des Plaines, IL, volume 32, number 12, December 1990, page 86 (1 page, RDB1114)

This news brief announces the discovery of a group of unspecified aquatic viruses that may aid in reducing global warming. These viruses encourage reproduction of a class of phytoplankton that absorb carbon dioxide. Other aquatic viruses could control reproduction of oxygen-absorbing phytoplankton that kill marine life by robbing water of oxygen. Additional research is required to better understand these viruses and their affect on marine life.

Possible Environmental Effects of Chlorofluorocarbons, position statement and paper, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 2 February 1989 (12 pages, RDB1115)

Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 1991, chaired by D. L. Albritton (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA) and R. T. Watson (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA), report 25, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Geneva, Switzerland, 1991, (340 pages, available from WMO; also available from JMC as RDB2701)

This definitive work updates the assessment used in governmental and international decision-making on protection of the stratospheric ozone layer and climate change. The volume addresses source gases including concentrations, emissions, and trends; ozone and temperature trends; heterogeneous processes including laboratory, field, and modeling studies; both stratospheric and tropospheric processes including observations and interpretations; ozone depletion and chlorine loading potentials (ODP and CLP values); radiative forcing of cli-

mate; future chlorine and bromine loading and ozone depletion; aircraft, rocket and space shuttle effects on stratospheric ozone; and ultraviolet radiation changes. The study was prepared by eleven international panels and subjected to peer reviews.

Scientific Assessment of Stratospheric Ozone: 1989, report 20, World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1989, program description, volume I (534 pages, available from GPO as report 1990-259-707:83731; RDB1116)

Scientific Assessment of Stratospheric Ozone: 1989 (Appendix: AFEAS Report), report 20, World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1990, program description, volume II (536 pages, available from AFEAS; also available from JMC as RDB1117)

The Impact of Heat Pumps on the Greenhouse Effect, report HPC-ASR1, International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Center (HPC), Sittard, The Netherlands (64 pages, RDB2C08)

This report summarizes analyses to determine how different types of heat pumps can contribute to reduction of global warming. It focuses on heating-only heat pumps for space and service-water heating. Some discussion is included of dual-mode (heating and cooling) and cooling-only devices. The report reviews the international status of heat pump use, the environmental concerns with stratospheric ozone depletion and global warming, and activities in selected countries to address these issues. The analyses were based on separate studies conducted in member countries of the IEA and by various international organizations. Of the 41 national studies, 32 examine heat pump roles in reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. Eight address heat pumps relative to reductions in electricity or fossil-fuel use. One examines the effects of alternative technologies on heat pump energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. The report reviews the efficiency levels of different types of heat pumps, opportunities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and direct warming effects resulting from emissions of working fluids or methane fuel. The report concludes that the greatest reduction in warming impact can be achieved by changing to working fluids with a lower global warming potential. Additional reductions can be achieved by reducing losses during equipment operation, through use of hermetic designs and recycling of fluids upon retirement. The report notes that sealing is essential for reliability and because working fluids are frequently flammable and/or toxic. Addressing the future of heat pumps, the report notes the need to optimize

the full energy system including improvement of power plant efficiency and use of cogeneration-based power production.

The Impact of Ozone-Layer Depletion, document 7, Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya, 1992 (40 pages with 17 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2704)

This report is one in a series that summarize scientific and engineering assessments for those without technical qualifications. It deals with the effects of ozone depletion on human health and the environment, and outlines ways of reducing damage to the ozone layer. This publication reviews the scientific background for ozone depletion, including observations of the Antarctic ozone hole, mid-latitude ozone-layer depletion, and Arctic ozone-layer depletion. It then addresses the effects of ultraviolet radiation - specifically the UV-B wavelengths - on immune systems, skin cancer, and increasing eye damage. It also discusses impacts on the oceans and aquatic ecosystems, land plants, air pollution, and damage to materials. The document then discusses ozone-friendly technologies for refrigeration, air conditioning, and other uses. It stresses the importance of global cooperation and the need for recycling and destruction of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons. The report discusses future policy options and lists several information sources.

The Ozone Layer, document 2, Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya, 1987 (RDB2703)

REGULATORY ACTIONS

W. J. Clinton and A. Gore, **The Climate Change Action Plan**, The White House, Washington, DC, October 1993 (134 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, available from GPO, limited copies available from JMC as RDB4208)

T. W. Dekleva and R. W. Yost (ICI Americas Incorporated), **Responding to the CFC Challenge, Proceedings: Electrical Electronics Insulation Conference and Electrical Manufacturing and Coil Winding Conference (EEIC/ICWA)**, Rosemont, IL, pages 495-500, October 1993 (6 pages with 3 figures and 5 tables, RDB4138)

This paper briefly reviews the environmental basis for phase out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

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and describes responding regulatory changes. It notes a program of research started in 1972 by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), the Fluorocarbon Program Panel, to support scientific studies of the environmental fate of CFCs. It also cites the published hypothesis by Rowland and Molina, in 1974, connecting CFCs and ozone depletion. The paper traces early regulatory responses, including a ban on CFC uses as aerosol propellants in the United States and a cap on CFC production and uses by the European Community in 1978. It outlines subsequent Montreal Protocol, U.S., and European regulatory responses. It then outlines chemical industry research, beginning in the mid-1970s, to find alternatives. It explains the need to identify suitable lubricants for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). It also cites cooperative industry research efforts, including the Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS), Program for Alternative Fluorocarbons Toxicity Testing (PAFT) as well as programs by industry associations. The paper outlines challenges and materials compatibility concerns in specific. The paper concludes that scientific information about ozone depletion is increasing and that new findings may lead to further regulatory changes, sometimes rapidly. It suggests that phaseout dates may move forward, but that industry has cooperated to speed the transition to alternatives. Figures and tables summarize the controlled chemicals, atmospheric chlorine loading, and phase out schedules. Further tables summarize basic properties for alternative refrigerants and lubricants and outline representative materials compatibility tests for motor materials and sheet insulation.

International

S. C. McDonald, **International Aspects of Restrictions on Ozone-Depleting Substances**, report PNL-7163, Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, WA, October 1989 (72 pages with 7 tables, available from NTIS, RDB2B06)

This report summarizes international efforts related to protection of stratospheric ozone as well as implications for the United States. It includes a discussion of activities in other countries to meet restrictions in production and use of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). Data are presented on use of controlled ODSs in these countries. The document concludes with presentation of trade and international competitiveness issues relating to transition to alternatives to the regulated chlorofluorocarbons and halons. Information is provided on foreign chemical manufacture and the search for alter-

natives to regulated substances. Appendices identify participants in the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, a draft declaration from the Helsinki meeting in May 1989 of parties to the Montreal Protocol, and the 1987 text of the Protocol itself.

Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Environment Programme, Ozone Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya, third edition, August 1993 (176 pages, RDB3C05)

This document contains the complete text of the Montreal Protocol, originally adopted in 1987 as adjusted and amended in June 1990, June 1991, and November 1992. The decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, that relate to its interpretation, at meetings in Helsinki in (May 1989), London (June 1990), Nairobi (June 1991), Geneva (July 1992), and Copenhagen (November 1992) appear as footnotes to the Articles to which they pertain. The handbook also includes the following appendices: the *Helsinki Declaration on Protection of the Ozone Layer* (2 May 1989); declarations by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland on phase out of CFCs not later than 1997 (June 1990); resolution by represented parties on more stringent measures (June 1990); statements by Austria, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland on more stringent measures (June 1991); status of ratification (July 1993, now superseded); list of relevant publications; *Non-compliance Procedure* pursuant to Article 8 of the Protocol; *Indicative List of Measures that Might Be Taken by a Meeting of the Parties in Respect of Non-compliance with the Protocol*; nonconfidential production and consumption data regarding controlled substances; *Terms of Reference for the Multilateral Fund*; *Terms of Reference of the Executive Committee*; *Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs*; *Criteria for Projects under the Multilateral Fund*; *Guidelines for Presentation of Projects and Criteria for Project Approval*; names and address of assessment panel chairmen; annotated *Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer*; *Research and Development Observations*; status of ratification of the Vienna Convention (31 July 1993); and the *Rules of Procedure*. The Vienna Convention was adopted in Vienna on 22 March 1985 and entered into force on 22 September 1988. The Montreal Protocol was adopted in Montreal on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January 1989; the London Amendment was adopted on 29 June 1990 and entered into force on 10 August 1992; the Copenhagen adjust-

ments adopted on 23 November 1992 entered into force on 22 September 1993 and the Copenhagen Amendment will enter into force on 1 January 1994, if at least twenty ratifications are deposited before that date.

National

Code of Practice for the Reduction of Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions from Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Systems, document EPS-1/RA/1, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, March 1991 (27 pages, RDB3218)

Measures of Rationalization of Use and Control of Emission for Specified CFCs, interim report, Ozone Layer Committee, Chemical Product Council, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan, 26 October 1988 (34 pages, RDB-1131)

Refrigeration Equipment and Heat Pumps Using CFCs/HCFCs: The Refrigerants Order and Comments, Swedish National Environmental Protection Agency, Stockholm, Sweden, 1988 (71 pages, RDB1130)

Refrigeration Safety Regulation, translated by the Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association, Tokyo, Japan (36 pages, RDB1132)

SUBSTITUTE REFRIGERANTS

J. L. Adcock, S. B. Mathur, W. A. Van Hook, H. Q. Huang, M. Narkhede, and B-H. Wang (University of Tennessee), **Fluorinated Ethers - A New Series of CFC Substitutes**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 386-395, December 1991 (10 pages with 6 tables, RDB2255)

A. Advani (Safeway Incorporated), **Alternate Refrigerants and Energy Savings in Supermarkets**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 12, pages 40-42, December 1992 (3 pages with 4 figures, RDB3224)

J. Allcott (McQuay Refrigeration, SnyderGeneral Corporation, UK), **HFC-134a and Centrifugal Compressors**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers

and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures and 5 tables, RDB3336)

D. Arnaud, S. Macaudlere, J. C. Tanguy, and P. F. Radice (Elf Atochem S. A., France), **Properties of Blends Which Can Be Used as R-502 Substitutes in Refrigeration**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 105-114, September 1992 (10 pages with 3 figures and 6 tables, RDB2A06)

P. K. Bansal, T. Dutto, and B. Hivet, **Performance Evaluation of Environmentally Benign Refrigerants in Heat Pumps: A Simulation Study**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 15, number 6, June 1992, pages 340-348 (RDB2C03)

J. C. Bare, C. L. Gage (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), D. Jung, and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Simulation of Non-azeotropic Mixtures for Use in a Dual-Circuit Refrigerator/Freezer with Countercurrent Heat Exchangers**, paper IN-91-14-3(3540), *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, 22-26 June 1991), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 97, part 2, pages 446-454 (9 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, RDB4419)

K. Bärnthaler, **Chlorethan (R160) - ein neues Medium für Hochtemperaturkompressionswärmepumpen** (Chloroethane (R-160) - A New Working Medium for High Temperature Vapor-Compression Heat Pumps), dissertation, Technische Universität Graz, Graz, Austria, 1991 (RDB4331)

K. Bärnthaler, J. Fresner, and H. Schnitzer (Technische Universität Graz, Austria), **Ethyl Chloride - A New Working Medium for Compression Heat Pumps with Low Ozone Depletion Potential**, *Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Solar Energy, Heat Pumps, and Floor Heating*, Istanbul, Turkey, 23-24 October 1989 (RDB4332)

R-160

K. Beermann and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Experiences with the Refrigerant R-134a as a "Drop-In" Replacement in a Large Water-Water Heat Pump**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 211-219, July 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, RDB2723)

A. L. Beyerlein, D. D. DesMarteau, S. H. Hwang (Clemson University), N. D. Smith (Environmental

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Protection Agency, EPA), and P. Joyner (Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI), **Physical Properties of Fluorinated Propane and Butane Derivatives as Alternative Refrigerants**, paper 3658, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, pages 368-379 (12 pages with 10 tables, RDB3408)

A. L. Beyerlein, D. D. DesMarteau, S. H. Hwang (Clemson University), N. D. Smith (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), and P. Joyner (Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI), **Physical Property Data on Fluorinated Propanes and Butanes as CFC and HCFC Alternatives**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 396-405, December 1991 (10 pages with 5 tables, RDB2256)

E. C. Berlinck, C. A. T. Uriu, T. B. Herbas, and J. A. R. Parise (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), **Performance Analysis of Domestic Heat Pump Units Running on CFC Substitutes**, presented at the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, July 1990); published in the *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 693-702, July 1992 (10 pages with 5 figures, RDB2843)

D. B. Bivens (DuPont Chemicals), **Heat Pumps - R-22 and Beyond**, *Proceedings: Meeting Customer Needs with Heat Pumps - 1991* (Dallas, TX, October 1991), report TR-101944, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, pages 6-1 - 6-6, December 1992 (6 pages with 2 tables, RDB-3B03)

This paper examines three options for heat pumps technology if R-22 is not available. The first two are Stirling or Vuilleumier cycles (using helium) or sorption technologies such as absorption, adsorption, and chemi-sorption (using ammonia with water, salt, carbon, or zeolites or lithium bromide/water). They are dismissed as requiring development and demonstration to achieve system lifetimes comparable to vapor-compression systems, at equal or lower purchase and operating costs. The paper then presents 12 candidates to replace R-22, including (in order of increasing boiling point) R-23, R-41, R-116, R-32, R-125, R-143a, R-290 (propane) boiling at lower temperatures than R-22, and R-161, R-218, R-717 (ammonia), R-134a, and R-152a above. Boiling points, atmospheric lifetimes, ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) and

global warming potentials (GWP) are tabulated for them. Most are flammable, have high global warming potentials, or are toxic, leaving R-134a and R-125 as the primary candidates. The paper discusses tradeoffs to use these fluids, including loss of efficiency and capacity or increases in equipment size. It then presents a tabular summary of performance, compressor discharge pressure and temperatures, and temperature glide for six of the fluids, for blends with R-32, and for propane blended with a secondary fluid. The paper concludes that if R-22 is not available, heat pump systems will continue to be based on vapor-compression technology, but with chlorine-free working fluids. It notes that several blends containing R-32 are under investigation. It suggests that the optimal blend will result from cooperative development between refrigerant and equipment manufacturers.

J. C. Blaise, T. Dutto (Électricité de France, EDF, France), and J. L. Amrosino (Institut Français du Pétrole, IFP, France), **The First Industrial Application of Nonazeotropic Mixture, Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties** (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 35-43, July 1988 (9 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB4402)

J. C. Blaise and T. Dutto (Électricité de France, EDF, France), **Some Practical Results Obtained with Nonazeotropic Mixture of Refrigerants in High Temperature Heat Pump**, *Proceedings of the meeting of IIR Commission B2* (Purdue University West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, 1986 (RDB4403)

J. L. Boot (Whirlpool Corporation), **An Overview of CFC Alternatives for Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 75-80, 1990 (6 pages with 8 figures and 4 tables, RDB3121)

D. J. G. Butler (Building Research Establishment, UK), **Summary of Trials with New Refrigerants in Air Conditioning, CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update**, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (10 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB3334)

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Alternative Refrigerants: Challenges and Opportunities**, *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning*, Penton Publishing, Chicago, IL, volume 64, number 5, pages 38-

49, May 1992 (8 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2621)

This article reviews the status and options available for refrigerants in chillers, with emphasis on use of R-22, R-123, R-134a, R-717 (ammonia), and absorption cycles. The efficiency, global-warming potential (GWP), ozone-depletion potential (ODP), flammability, toxicity, and cost of refrigerants are discussed; quantitative data are tabulated. A figure shows the capacity ranges and types of equipment available by refrigerant. Comparative ODP, GWP, efficiency, and capacity are plotted for R-123 and R-11, R-134a and R-12, and R-134a and R-500. Cost projections (with excise taxes) are plotted for the refrigerants reviewed. Options are discussed for existing equipment, including continued use, retrofit, and replacement. Safety and other considerations are reviewed for the alternative refrigerants. The paper concludes that good options are available provided that sound engineering is used.

R. Camporese, B. Boldrin, M. Scattolini (Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche, Italy), and G. Cordella (Università di Udine, Italy), **Improvement of R-134a Performance by Addition of R-290**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 45-52, July 1992 (8 pages with 9 figures and 3 tables, RDB2712)

L. Canren, Y. Zhao, and M. Yitai (Tianjin University, China), **Investigation of Using the Ternary Mixture as the Alternative for R-12**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 661-667, July 1992 (7 pages with 3 figures and 2 tables, RDB2841)

N. E. Carpenter (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), **An Overview: Options for the Supply of Alternative Refrigerants**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (12 pages with 9 tables, RDB-3329)

W. D. Cooper (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company), **The Use of Mixed Refrigerants in Air-to-Air Heat Pumps**, *Transactions, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)*, Atlanta, GA, volume 88, part 1, 1982 (RDB4327)

T. W. Dekleva, R. Yost (ICI Americas, Incorporated), S. Corr, R. D. Gregson, G. Tompsett (ICI

Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), T. Nishizawa, and Y. Obata (ICI Japan), **Investigations into the Potential Effects of Process Chemicals and Materials on the Long-Term Performance of Home Appliances**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, 29 September 1992 (17 pages with 4 figures and 7 tables, RDB2913)

S. Devotta, S. Gopichand, and V. R. Pendyala (National Chemical Laboratory, India), **Assessment of HFCs, Fluorinated Ethers and Amines as Alternatives to CFC-12**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 16, pages 84-90, 1993 (7 pages, RDB4126)

S. Devotta and S. Gopichand (National Chemical Laboratory, India), **Comparative Assessment of HFC-134a and Some Refrigerants as Alternatives to CFC-12**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 15, pages 112-118, 1992 (7 pages, RDB4127)

S. Devotta and S. Gopichand (National Chemical Laboratory, India), **Comparative Assessment of Some Flammable Refrigerants as Alternatives to CFC-12**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 249-257, July 1992 (9 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-2727)

This paper reviews the need for assessment of flammable refrigerants and the implications of using such fluids as alternatives to R-12. Because of the complexities and potential adverse findings in qualifying alternative refrigerants, there may not be adequate time for developed countries to fully evaluate new fluids. Developing countries such as India and China, which are self-reliant in the manufacture of refrigerants and equipment, are short of funds and cannot afford to introduce transition fluids, such as HCFCs and possibly HFCs, and then change again. Global environmental concern requires that flammable fluids also be considered, some of which were used in the past even in home refrigerators. Flammability is considered to pose a lower risk than toxicity. The paper reviews the theoretical performance and flammability of R-142b, R-152a, R-C270 (cyclopropane), R-290 (propane), R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane). The pressure ratios, specific compressor displacements, theoretical efficiency, and specific shaft power are plotted for these refrigerants as functions of the evaporating temperature for a range of -35 to 5 °C (-31 to 41 °F) for a 50 °C (122 °F) condensing temperature. The perfor-

mance, flammability and environmental data, and fundamental properties are tabulated and compared to those of R-12. Means to reduce leaks and charge quantities are discussed as ways to reduce the risks. R-C270 would require smaller compressors and may offer superior performance. R-152a may be preferred based on its lower flammability and experience with it.

D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST) and D. B. Bivens (DuPont Chemicals), **The Role of Refrigerant Mixtures as Alternatives to CFCs, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 57-59, 1990; *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 5, pages 163-175, May 1990 (13 pages with 33 figures, RDB2C04)

D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), R. Cohen, and D. R. Tree (Purdue University), **The Role of R-22 in Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Equipment**, International Colloquium on Refrigeration and CFCs (Brussels, Belgium, March 1990), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France; republished in *Proceedings: Meeting Customer Needs with Heat Pumps - 1991* (Dallas, TX, October 1991), report TR-101944, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, pages 5-1 - 5-19, December 1992 (19 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB-0921)

D. A. Didion, untitled letter report to W. Levins on the energy performance potential of "R-176", National Institute of Standards and Technology (then the National Bureau of Standards), Gaithersburg, MD, 29 November 1984 (20 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2320)

This letter report summarizes an investigation of the performance potential of a ternary zeotropic blend, namely R-22/12/142b, commercially identified as "R-176". The document addresses the blend's characteristics, to determine if an azeotrope exists within the temperature and composition ranges of interest. It also presents an evaluation of potential capacity and efficiency benefits, relative to those for R-22, in an unaltered (except for the expansion device) heat pump. The document provides a generic discussion of azeotropic behavior and determination. A figure illustrates the phenomena of both positive and negative azeotropes. Composition measurements, as liquid and vapor mole fractions, are tabulated for the specific blend at -15 and 0 °C (5 and 32 °F) and illustrated relative to the R-22/12 binary azeotrope on a composition diagram. The document provides a liquid satu-

ration (bubble point) plot for -35 to 60 °C (-31 to 140 °F) and reviews thermodynamic cycle predictions for the blend. The document presents the experimental evaluation approach, including determination of expansion device sensitivity. Performance measurements are tabulated at standard rating conditions (-8.3 and 8.3 °C for heating and 27.8 and 35 °C for cooling, 17, 47, 82 and 95 °F respectively). Composition shifts, their determination, and their impacts are discussed. The document concludes that no azeotrope exists for this ternary mixture for any combination of components where the mole fraction of R-142b is 0.05-0.93 for the temperature range of interest for heat pumps, air conditioning, and refrigeration. The blend resulted in a 40-50% decrease in capacity in both the heating and cooling modes, 5-13% decrease in cooling coefficient of performance (COP), and 10-25% decrease in heating COP. The document notes that some COP increase may be observed in certain systems, particularly where heat exchangers are undersized. [The designation "R-176" is a trade name, derived by summing the component designation numbers, and not a refrigerant number conforming to ASHRAE Standard 34].

W. E. Dietrich (SnyderGeneral Corporation), **A Positive Outlook for the Future**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 64-65, May 1993 (2 pages, RDB3605)

This article discusses the benefits of R-134a as a long-term refrigerant, noting that R-22, R-123, and R-134a are no longer alternatives, but the norm in chillers offered today. It notes that hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants, including R-22 and R-123, will be phased out under the Montreal Protocol and the Clean Air Act. It then discusses other advantages of R-134a by operation at positive pressure, such as avoidance of purge requirements, backups to rupture disks, and vacuum prevention systems. The article notes testing that found R-134a to be "essentially nontoxic" and that selection of R-134a by the automotive and appliance industries assures a large market for it, with ample supplies and competitive pricing. The article reviews differences in venting requirements for chlorine-free refrigerants. It briefly outlines safety classifications and requirements, and discusses implications for use of zeotropic blends. The article then reviews retrofit procedures and considerations to convert R-12 and R-500 chillers to R-134a, noting that costs generally will be less expensive than conversion of R-11 equipment to R-123.

M. Döhlner (Greenpeace Germany, e.V., Germany), **The Success of Hydrocarbons in Domestic Refrigeration: Energy Efficient and Environmentally Friendly**, unpublished presentation at the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Technology Workshop (Breckenridge, CO, 23-25 June 1993), June 1993 (19 pages with 5 figures and 8 tables, available from JMC as RDB3633)

P. A. Domanski and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Thermodynamic Evaluation of R-22 Alternative Refrigerants and Refrigerant Mixtures**, paper DE-93-6-2, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 636-648, 1993 (13 pages with 18 figures and 3 tables, RDB3617)

This paper evaluates performance of candidate refrigerants to replace R-22, including R-32/125 (60/40), R-407B [R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)], R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20), R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/227ea (35/65), R-134a, and R-290 (propane). The analyses are based on a semi-theoretical model, CYCLE-11, with cross-flow heat transfer in the evaporator and condenser. Thermodynamic properties were calculated using the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state. The conditions examined approximate outdoor rating conditions for residential heat pumps, namely 27.8 and 35 °C (82 and 95 °F) for cooling and -8.3 and 8.3 °C (17 and 47 °F). Calculated volumetric capacities, coefficients of performance (COPs), pressure lift, and compressor discharge temperatures and pressures are plotted. The analyses are presented for "drop-in" conditions (constant heat exchangers), constant heat exchanger loading, and with addition of a liquid-suction heat exchanger. Summary fluid properties and results for the constant exchanger loading cases are tabulated. They indicate efficiency losses of 1-16% for the R-22 alternatives. Corresponding changes in volumetric capacity range from 31% lower to 55% higher. The paper notes, however, that these findings would change with consideration of differences in transport properties. The paper abstractly discusses the influence of critical temperature on performance and unavoidable trade off between COP and volumetric capacity. It also reviews the impacts of heat capacity, liquid thermal conductivity, and liquid viscosity; neither these transport properties nor toxicity and flammability were otherwise addressed. An appendix describes the CYCLE-11 model. (see RDB3305 for a more complete summary, from which this paper was extracted)

P. A. Domanski and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Theoretical Evaluation of R22 and R502 Alternatives**, report DOE/CE/23810-7, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1993 (32 pages with 19 figures and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3305)

This report evaluates performance of candidate refrigerants to replace R-22 and R-502. The alternatives compared to R-22 include R-32/125 (60/40), R-407B [R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)], R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20), R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/227ea (35/65), R-134a, and R-290 (propane). The analyses are based on a semi-theoretical model, CYCLE-11, with cross-flow heat transfer in the evaporator and condenser. Thermodynamic properties were calculated using the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis (CSD) equation of state. The conditions examined approximate outdoor rating conditions for residential heat pumps, namely 27.8 and 35 °C (82 and 95 °F) for cooling and -8.3 and 8.3 °C (17 and 47 °F). Calculated volumetric capacities, coefficients of performance (COPs), pressure lift, and compressor discharge temperatures and pressures are plotted. The analyses are presented for "drop-in" conditions (constant heat exchangers), constant heat exchanger loading, and with addition of a liquid-suction heat exchanger. The alternatives compared to R-502 are R-32/125/143a (10/45/45), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4). These fluids are examined at typical conditions for commercial refrigeration, namely -23.3 and 35 °C (-10 and 95 °F) for the fluid entering the evaporator and condenser, respectively. Simulation cases and results similar to those for the R-22 alternatives are presented. Summary fluid properties and results for the constant exchanger loading cases are tabulated. They indicate efficiency losses of 1-16% for the R-22 alternatives and 3-7% for the R-502 alternatives. Corresponding changes in volumetric capacity range from 31% lower to 55% higher and from 8% lower to 13% higher than R-22 and R-502, respectively. The report notes, however, that these findings would change with consideration of differences in transport properties. The report abstractly discusses the influence of critical temperature on performance and unavoidable trade off between COP and volumetric capacity. It also reviews the impacts of heat capacity, liquid thermal conductivity, and liquid viscosity; neither these transport properties nor toxicity and flammability were otherwise addressed. Two appendices summarize the nomenclature used in the report and describe the CYCLE-11 model. A third tabulates vapor heat capacity, liquid and vapor thermal conduc-

tivity, and liquid and vapor viscosity for the fluids addressed.

L. Domke and J. Carney, **Ammonia and Air Conditioning**, *Technical Papers of the Fifth Annual Meeting*, International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, March 1983 (RDB-4239)

R-717

N. Enjo and H. Fujiwara, **R22/R115/R290 Mixture Refrigerant**, *Reito*, Japan, volume 50, number 576, pages 14-17, 1975 (4 pages, RDB4328)

R-290/22/115

R. E. Ertinger (Carrier Corporation), **HCFC-22: Requirements for Unitary Products**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 340-347, December 1991 (8 pages with 3 figures, RDB2257)

This paper estimates the annual quantity of R-22 required internationally for unitary equipment through the year 2000. Based on its properties, including efficiency, low cost, and safety, R-22 is the most widely used refrigerant. The paper estimates its 1990 use to be 160 million kg (352 million lbs), of which 14% was used for equipment other than unitary (e.g., existing and new chillers). For the unitary portion, 24% was used in new products and 76% to service existing equipment. Two parametric scenarios are presented: (1) 3, 5, and 7% growth in demand for unitary products with no change in service practices, and (2) recovery increasing to 40, 60, or 80 %/yr by 2000. Based on assumptions for usage in room air-conditioners, duct-free split systems, ducted systems, and commercial unitary systems, the paper projects a range of 77-149 million kg (169-327 million lbs), depending on recovery levels, to be required in 2000 at the 5% annual new-product growth rate.

S. K. Fischer and J. R. Sand (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Screening Analysis for Chlorine-Free Alternative Refrigerants to Replace R-22 in Air-Conditioning Applications**, paper DE-93-6-1, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 627-635, 1993 (9 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB-3627)

S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **An Analytical Screening of Alternatives for R-502 in Low-Temperature Refrigerating Applications**, paper 3617, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning

Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 188-203, 1992 (15 pages with 9 figures and 11 tables, RDB2602)

B. Frehn, **Propan als alternatives Kältemittel für Wärmepumpen - Erste Betriebserfahrungen** [Propane as an Alternative Refrigerant for Heat Pumps - Experience with the First Installation], *Wärmepumpe 3* [Heat Pumps 3], Rheinische-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk Energie A.G. (RHENAG), Essen, Germany, 1993 (RDB4345)

R-290

J. N. Friedman, **Experimental Evaluation of Alaskan Air Conditioning Company's Mixed Refrigerant R-176**, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, NY, 17 August 1984 (13 pages with 2 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB1B01)

The measured performance of a zeotropic ternary blend, R-22/12/142b (25/15/60) is compared to that of R-22 for two residential heat pumps. The units tested included an air-to-water heating-only model and an air-to-air heating-and-cooling model. The charge and expansion device orifice (Accurator®) piston size) were optimized for capacity and efficiency. The heating capacity and coefficient of performance (COP) were approximately 52 and 15% lower, respectively, with the refrigerant blend than with R-22 in the air-to-water heat pump. The heating and cooling capacities were approximately 35 and 46% lower, respectively, in the air-to-air heat pump, but the efficiency increased by approximately 10% in the cooling mode and was nearly the same for heating. The test procedures and conditions are described in the report. The study concluded that the mixture is not a viable replacement in Carrier heat pump systems operating in the heating mode. Additional testing is recommended to determine if increases in efficiency can be achieved with the mixture in the cooling mode, based on further capillary tube and refrigerant charge optimization, despite the decreased cooling capacity.

C. L. Gage (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) and G. S. Kazachki (Acurex Environmental Corporation), **Predictions of Azeotropes Formed from Fluorinated Ether, Ethane, and Propane Azeotropes**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 611-, July 1992 (9 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB2836)

K. D. Gerdsmeyer (Danfoss GmbH, Germany), **R-134a in Small Commercial Refrigeration Systems: Some Practical Aspects**, *Proceedings of*

the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 197-202, July 1992 (10 pages with 4 figures, RDB2721)

This paper present findings with R-134a in commercial refrigeration equipment for evaporating temperatures of -15 to 15 °C (5-59 °F) with small hermetic compressors (with displacements volumas up to 20 cm³, 1.2 in³). Emphasis is placed on beverage coolers, cooling units for electronics, commercial refrigerators, and heat pump water heaters (HPWHs). Cooling capacities are plotted for R-12 and R-134a based on calorimetric tests of a compressor, showing that the capacity of R-12 and R-134a are similar, but slightly greater for R-12 at low evaporating temperatures and for R-134a at high temperatures. Coefficients of performance (COP) are similarly plotted, showing no penalty with R-134a in compressors optimized for R-12. Tests of a HPWH showed reduced operating time with R-134a due to its higher capacity. More favorable results with systems optimized for R-134a are suggested. The relative miscibility of mineral oil in R-12 and esters in R-134a are discussed, noting higher concern with design for oil return for the latter. The paper notes that new ester lubricants have the advantage of being biodegradable. Moisture implications and the need for higher drying with ester lubricants are discussed. Residual chlorine from retrofits leads to increased wear with R-134a and esters. The paper argues against conversion from R-12 to R-134a for small refrigeration systems, but concludes that R-134a can be successfully used in new systems.

G. H. Goble (Peoples Welding Supply), **A Drop-In CFC-12 Replacement for Automotive Air Conditioning**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 607-609, July 1992 (3 pages, RDB2835)

This paper presents a ternary zeotropic blend, proposed as a transition fluid, to replace R-12 in automotive air conditioners. The blend is R-22/600a/142b (55/8/37), which offers an ozone depletion potential of 0.05 and compatibility with mineral oils. It has been tested in approximately 150 vehicles, two since August 1990. Only one failure has resulted, but it was not attributed to the refrigerant change. Colder air delivery than for R-12 was found; the condensing temperature is higher, though still low enough to prevent refrigerant-oil breakdown. The isobutane content makes the blend miscible in standard mineral oils, including Witco Suniso(R) 3GS and 5GS

naphthenic oils and Virginia KMP 150 paraffinic oil. The flammability, both as compounded and after fractionation from leakage, is reviewed. Testing of a silane-based, desiccant and sealant additive are described to reduce refrigerant leaks. The paper notes that the blend composition can be customized for hot climates. [The blend addressed is a developmental version of GHG, later reformulated to R-22/600a/142b (55/4/41), R-406A.]

E. A. Groll and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Vapor-Compression Refrigeration Cycle with Solution Circuit and Desorber/Absorber Heat Exchange**, paper 3743, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, January 1994), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 100, part 1, in publication (RDB4414)

This paper discusses a modified vapor-compression cycle incorporating a solution circuit (VCCSC) and a further enhancement incorporating a desorber/absorber heat exchanger (DAHX). The modifications enable internal heat exchange between the desorption and absorption processes, resulting in extremely low pressure ratios compared to those of conventional cycles with pure refrigerants. Figures show the modifications schematically and on a pressure-temperature plot. A simulation program is outlined, and calculated performance is presented for five concentrations of an ammonia/water mixture. Parametric analyses of concentrations and impacts on pressure ratio, capacity, and efficiency are presented. A table compares the condensing and evaporating temperatures, pressure ratios, and cooling coefficients of performance (COPs) for ammonia/water DAHX and VCCSC cycles to those for ammonia and R-22 in a simple vapor-compression cycle. The paper concludes that the DAHX COP is up to 10 or 26% higher than with ammonia or R-22, respectively, in conventional cycles while the pressure ratio is up to 70 and 62% lower, respectively. The result allows use of low cost, low lift compressors, but requires significantly greater - 50-100% - heat exchange surface and introduction of a circulation pump.

E. A. Groll and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Kompressionskältemaschine mit Lösungskreislauf für umweltverträgliche Kältemittel - R23/DEGDME und CO₂/Aceton** [Vapor-Compression Refrigeration Machine with a Solution Circuit for Environmentally Friendly Refrigerants - R-23/DEGDME and R-744/Acetone], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Gentner Verlag, Stuttgart, Germany, volume 45, pages 206-218, April 1992 (13 pages in German, RDB4534)

L. R. Grzyll and C. F. Parish (Mainstream Engineering Corporation), **An Innovative Approach for the Screening and Development of CFC Alternatives**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 415-424, July 1992 (10 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, RDB2824)

L-Z. Han, M-S. Zhu, and Z-Z. Lin (Tsinghua University, China), **Experimental Study on Blend HCFC-22/HFC-152a as a Refrigerant in Refrigerator**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 494-501, December 1991 (8 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, RDB2311)

R-22/152a

G. G. Haselden and L. Klimek (Leeds University, UK), **An Experimental Study of the Use of Mixed Refrigerants for Nonisothermal Refrigeration**, *Proceedings of the Institute of Refrigeration*, pages 129-148, 1957 (20 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2C02)

This paper reviews the history of zeotrope application, beginning with efforts by R. Pictet to use a blend of R-744 (carbon dioxide) and R-764 and (sulfur dioxide) in 1888. Subsequent efforts by A. Stradelli with the same blend in 1933, G. Maiuri with R-50 (methane) and R-1150 (ethene) in 1939, M. Ruhemann in 1947, and finally F. Carr using a ternary blend in 1949 also are noted. The paper reports a partially successful experiment to demonstrate the previously predicted performance benefits. It notes, however, that the power savings claimed may also be partially achieved with multistage operation with a pure refrigerant. The paper discusses the phase behavior of mixtures, concluding that concurrent condensation and evaporation of the components - with complete mixing - is necessary to achieve the low power consumption. It then describes experiments using R-290/600 (propane/butane), first with tubular and then plate heat exchangers. A power savings of 7% was achieved, less than predicted due to deterioration in heat transfer and to separation and remixing of the components during phase change. The paper postulates that improved performance might result with correct selection and sizing of the heat exchangers and use of herring-bone packing to promote phase mixing. The paper also compares the benefits and costs of use of mixtures to conventional cycles using R-12 or R-717 (ammonia). Figures illustrate the modes of binary-mixture condensation, cycle modifications to utilize zeotrope benefits, cycle diagrams, and

the plate heat exchanger. Additional figures depict the change in pressure ratio resulting from addition of R-600 to R-290, temperature profiles of the blend in condensation and evaporation, and boiling and condensing heat transfer coefficients for compositions ranging from 0-30% propane.

H. T. Haukås (Norwegian Institute of Technology, Norway), **Practical Performance of Alternatives to R-12 and R-502 in Refrigerators and Freezers**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (7 pages with 9 figures and 2 tables, RDB3333)

X. He, U. C. Spindler, D. Jung, and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Investigation of R-22/R-142b Mixture as a Substitute for R-12 in Single-Evaporator Domestic Refrigerators**, paper 3557, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Anaheim, CA, January 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 1, pages 150-159, 1992 (10 pages with 10 figures and 1 table, RDB-2340)

R-22/142b

R. D. Heap (Shipowners Refrigerated Cargo Research Association, UK), **Practical Application of Alternative Refrigerants in Refrigerated Transport**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (7 pages with 3 tables, RDB3332)

U. Hesse and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Alternatives for CFCs and HCFC-22 Based on CO₂**, *Proceedings of the International Conference on Energy Efficiency and Global Warming Impact* (Gent, Belgium 12-14 May 1993), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, pages 317-325, 1993 (9 pages, RDB4333)

K. E. Hickman (York International Corporation), **Redesigning Equipment for R-22 and R-502 Alternatives**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 36, number 1, pages 42-44 and 46-47, January 1994 (5 pages with 1 table, RDB4215)

This insightful article reviews candidates being tested to replace R-22 and R-502, in the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP). The introduction explains that AREP was organized by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), to identify the most promising replacements. It notes participation by government and university laboratories and support by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Electric

Power Research Institute (EPRI), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in addition to the primary testing by manufacturers. A table summarizes the alternatives, their characteristics, and commercial examples. The article traces blend reformulations to resolve identified concerns. It describes considerations for three application categories, starting with packaged equipment for residential and commercial air conditioning and heat pump systems. Testing is focusing on an azeotrope, R-32/125 (50/50), and three zeotropes, R-32/-134a (25/75) and (30/70), and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60). The article outlines their advantages and disadvantages, comments on test results, and summarizes comparative findings by evaluations in Japan. The article concludes that the zeotropes are close to R-22 in behavior and would require only minor changes in design, but would not be easy to use in systems with multiple evaporators. R-32/125 shows the best promise to increase efficiency, and its lower volumetric flow rate may allow reductions in equipment size. However, its use would require substantial compressor and heat exchanger redesign. R-134a also is a candidate, but compressors would need approximately 50% larger volumetric displacement. The replacements addressed for R-22 engineered systems - water chillers for centralized plants - include R-32/125 (50/50), R-32/134a (25/75) and (30/70), R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A], R-134a, and R-717 (ammonia). R-32/125 again offers potential performance advantages, but its high condensing pressure may limit its application unless compressors and heat exchangers are redesigned. R-134a already is used in centrifugal chillers, for which the higher flow volumes do not substantially increase costs, but is limited for positive displacement machines (with screw and reciprocating piston compressors) by the larger displacement requirement. Ammonia offers a viable technical alternative, but its consideration is primarily for industrial applications due to safety issues and building code requirements. The article addresses three alternatives to replace R-502 in commercial refrigeration systems, namely R-125/143a (50/50) [R-507], R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) [R-404A], R-32/125/-134a (20/40/40), and R-32/125/143a (10/45/-45). The author notes greatest interest and testing for R-32/125/134a, despite earlier announcements of other replacements spurred by impending phase out of R-115, a component of R-502. The article concludes that considerable testing remains to be done for product development to prove system reliability and durability. It also notes that better property data are needed for manufacturers to predict and certify performance with the accuracy that is now standard. Most of the alternatives either do not

improve efficiencies or require substantial changes and testing. The author suggests that the alternatives will offer neither performance or cost advantages to customers for systems now designed for R-22. While manufacturers believe that the refrigerants under test will be viable, testing is still at an early stage and a service infrastructure must be put in place. R-290 (propane) also is listed as a candidate, but is not discussed. [This article is an edited version of RDB4524.]

K. E. Hickman (York International Corporation), **Refrigerants After CFCs - What Are the Choices**, *Technical Papers of the 15th Annual Meeting* (Vancouver, BC, Canada, 21-24 March 1993), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, March 1993 (30 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB3409)

This paper reviews refrigerants to replace R-12, R-22, and R-502. It summarizes the phase out schedule of the Montreal Protocol and identifies alternative refrigerants that are available. The paper addresses R-134a, R-401 (R-22/152a/-124) blends, R-152a/227ea (80/20), and R-134a/152a (85/15) as alternatives for R-12 as well as R-402A and R-402B (both R-125/290/22 blends), R-403A and R-403B (both R-290/22/-218 blends), and R-22 as alternatives for R-502. It then discusses longer-range options, specifically those under investigation in the Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP). They include R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (25/75) and (30/70), R-407B [(10/70/20)] and R-32/-125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/125/290/134a (20/-55/5/20), R-32/227ea (35/65), R-134a, R-290 (propane), and R-717 (ammonia) as R-22 replacements and R-125/143a (45/55), R-404A [R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)], and R-32/125/-143a (10/45/45) as replacements for R-502. Two tables summarize near term and longer-range alternatives and identify their compositions, characteristics, and for some potential applications. The paper outlines ongoing research of these fluids, including determination of properties and investigation of materials compatibility. It suggests potential changes in equipment design, particularly for zeotropes, for the new fluids. They include considerations for temperature glides, influences of composition change on heat transfer, counterflow heat exchangers, composition maintenance in charging and servicing, and requirements for testing and field diagnosis. Two figures illustrate the temperature glide for zeotropes. The paper then surveys requirements and complexities for service including prohibitions against venting, labeling needs, and composition maintenance for blends. It briefly mentions considerations for retrofit conversions. The paper concludes that

new refrigerants are likely to be more expensive than those they replace, design emphasis is required for charge reduction and leak avoidance, and that work is needed to examine changes to improve performance with refrigerant blends. It also notes that propane and ammonia are likely to receive fresh consideration in the turmoil created by changes.

K. Hossner (Bitzer GmbH, Germany), **R-134a as a Substitute for R-12 - Behavior in a Screw Compressor**, *Ki Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, volume 19, number 1/2, pages 28-32, 1991 (in German, RDB3C26)

This paper addresses use of R-134a in screw compressors. It also discusses the compatibility of gaskets and insulating materials for R-134a with a suitable lubricant. The results of performance measurements are plotted and compared to those with R-12. Long-term testing is discussed.

G. C. Hourahan (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute), **Planning for the Use of Alternative Refrigerants in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration**, presented at the Seventh Annual Conference (Washington, DC), Defense Fire Protection Association, Alexandria, VA 29 April 1993 (6 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-3502)

This paper illustrates options for equipment planners to alleviate confusion for use of alternative refrigerants in air conditioning and refrigeration. It briefly outlines the phase out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants as well as the tradeoffs between ozone depletion and global warming among alternatives. It summarizes a study by the Congressional Research Service, which predicts a state of chaos and shortages in late 1995 and subsequent several years. A figure indicates the number of CFC chillers that manufacturers expect to convert or replace before 1993 and in 1993-1995. It addresses new alternatives, concluding that there are "no magic compounds around the corner" and new candidates will require 8-12 years to enter full-scale production. Two figures summarize criteria for selection of alternative refrigerants and chiller options by type and refrigerant. Refrigerant containment, equipment conversion, and equipment replacement options are outlined. Recommendations are noted, including designation of a refrigerant manager and development of a management plan. Two tables summarize estimated refrigerant inventories and service needs by equipment category and alternative refrigerants by applications.

H. M. Hughes (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Non-Ozone Depleting Refrigerants for Centrifugal**

Compressors, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 41-46, September 1992 (6 pages with 4 figures, RDB2A01)

This paper reviews the characteristics sought in a replacement for R-11 and R-123, as well as reasons for their widespread use and the long-term need for a replacement. R-245ca, with a boiling point of 25.5 °C (79.9 °F) and a molecular mass of 134.0, is identified as a candidate. It is reported to be nonflammable and have a global warming potential (GWP) comparable to that of R-134a. The paper presents the results of cycle comparisons based on modelling. These results include figures comparing the capacity and coefficient of performance (COP) for R-11, R-123, and R-245ca. An investigation of multi-stage systems is outlined. The results, excluding interstage losses, indicate that R-245ca matches R-11's efficiency with three stages and becomes more efficient with four or more. Moreover, anticipation of better heat transfer characteristics is noted, based on the higher molecular weight of R-245ca. Little is known of the toxicity of this fluid, though most HFCs tend to have low toxicity. Potential obstacles such as lubricant identification and materials compatibility are discussed.

H. M. Hunter and A. J. Pitt (APV Baker Limited, UK), **The Use of Ammonia and Secondary Refrigerants in Commercial Refrigeration**, *Refrigerants Beyond the Crisis: Practical Solutions* (4 November 1993), Institute of Refrigeration, Surrey, UK; republished in *Engineered Systems*, Business News Publishing, volume 11, number 3, pages 41-42 and 44, March 1994 (3 pages with 5 figures, RDB4439)

This paper explores the potential for use of R-717 (ammonia) for supermarket refrigeration. It characterizes ammonia refrigeration, secondary coolant systems, and even the combination as established. It suggests, however, that adoption of such systems in retail marketing would be both new and dramatic. The paper indicates that environmental concerns with chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and hydrofluorocarbons coupled with the efficiency of ammonia would make it the refrigerant of choice, were it not for its toxicity and flammability. The paper suggests that these risks can be reduced by use of a secondary coolant, enabling containment of the ammonia in a restricted access, machinery room. It describes primary and secondary systems, connected by plate-and-shell heat exchangers. This type is described as providing the benefits of plate heat exchangers with the high integrity of shell-and-tube designs. Schematics illustrate the machin-

ery room components and secondary distribution circuits for both two- and four-pipe systems. A plot compares projected maintenance costs of the ammonia-based secondary system to an R-22, direct expansion system. The paper concludes that the ammonia-based secondary system offers environmental and cost benefits, reduced refrigerant charge, lower costs of ownership, and flexibility in store layout. It notes that development work is still required.

M. Jacobs, J. Kaschemekat, V. Simmons, and J. Wijmans (Membrane Technology and Research, Incorporated), **Membrane Systems for Improved Recovery of Refrigerant Vapor, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 232-242, October 1993 (11 pages with 7 figures and 2 tables, RDB-3A45)

R. W. James and J. S. Missenden, **The Use of Propane in Domestic Refrigerators**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 15, number 2, pages 95-100, February 1992 (6 pages, RDB4240)

R-290

J. A. Jones and A. Lund, **Low-Ozone Damaging Fluid Mix Substitutes for Refrigerant 12**, Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, 1989 (RDB2338)

B. D. Joyner, **Refrigerants 69-S and 69-L, "Drop-In" Replacements for R-502**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, December 1991 (RDB-2303)

R-403A, R-403B

D. Jung and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Performance Simulation of a Two-Evaporator Refrigerator-Freezer Charged with Pure and Mixed Refrigerants**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 14, number 9, pages 254-263, September 1991 (10 pages with 10 figures and 4 tables, RDB4418)

D. Jung and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Performance Simulation of Single-Evaporator Domestic Refrigerators Charged with Pure and Mixed Refrigerants**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 14, number 7, pages 223-232, July 1991 (10 pages with 8 figures and 5 tables, RDB4417)

H. Jürgensen (AEG Hausgeräte AG, Germany), **Messungen an Haushaltskühlgeräten mit brenn-**

baren Kältemitteln [Measurements of Residential Refrigerators with Flammable Refrigerants], DKV Jahrestagung, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Bremen, Germany, 17 November 1992 (15 pages with 5 figures and 5 tables in German, RDB3108)

H. Jürgensen (AEG Hausgeräte AG, Germany), **Messungen an Haushaltskühlgeräten mit brennbaren Kältemitteln** [Measurements of Residential Refrigerators with Flammable Refrigerants], presentation charts, DKV Jahrestagung, Deutscher Kälte- und Klimatechnischer Verein (DKV, German Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers), Bremen, Germany, 17 November 1992 (18 pages in German, RDB3109)

M. Kauffeld, H. König, and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Luft als Kältemittel** [Air as a Refrigerant], *Kältetechnik-Klimatisierung*, Gentner Verlag, Stuttgart, Germany, volume 44, number 11, pages 846-857, 1991 (12 pages in German, RDB-4346)

G. S. Kazachki (Acurex Environmental Corporation) and C. L. Gage (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Thermodynamic Evaluation and Compressor Characteristics of HFC-236ea and HFC-245ca as CFC-114 and CFC-11 Replacements in Chillers**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 167-176, October 1993 (10 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A39)

G. S. Kazachki (Acurex Environmental Corporation) and C. L. Gage (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Thermodynamic Evaluation of Predicted Fluorinated Ether, Ethane, and Propane Azeotropes**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 595-605, July 1992 (11 pages with 10 figures and 4 tables, RDB2834)

This paper summarizes thermodynamic analyses of seven predicted azeotropes of fluorinated ethers, ethanes, and propanes. They include E-125/C270, E-125/134a, E-143a/134, R-134a/E-143a, E-143a/152a, R-134/245cb, and R-245cb/227ea. Their performance was evaluated using basic thermophysical property data and the results used to rank the azeotropes among other refrigerants.

K. Kim, U. C. Spindler (University of Maryland), D. Jung (Inha University, Korea), and R. K. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **R-22/152a Mixtures**

please see pages 5-8 for ordering information

and Cyclopropane (R-C270) as Substitutes for R-12 in Single-Evaporator Refrigerators: Simulation and Experiments, paper CH-93-20-2, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, 1993, pages 1439-1446 (8 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, RDB3114)

T. S. Kim, J. Y. Shin, S. D. Chang, M. S. Kim, and S. T. Ro (Seoul National University, Korea), **Cycle Performance and Heat Transfer Characteristics of a Heat Pump Using R-22/142b Refrigerant Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 53-62, July 1992 (10 pages with 14 figures, RDB2713)

D. L. Klug (DuPont Chemicals), **Near- and Long-Term Alternatives for Hydrochlorofluorocarbon 22 (HCFC-22)**, paper 1.2, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 9-14, February 1983 (6 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, RDB3307)

K. Koike (Ebara Corporation, Japan), **HCFC-123 Centrifugal Refrigeration Machine**, paper 4.3, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 67-76, February 1993 (10 pages with 7 figures and 3 tables, RDB3315)

W. L. Kopko (York International Corporation), **Beyond CFCs: Extending the Search for New Refrigerants**, *CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions* (proceedings of ASHRAE's CFC Technology Conference, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 39-46, 1990; republished in *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 3, pages 79-85, March 1990 (8 pages 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB2304)

E. Korfitsen and A. Christensen, **New Ammonia Technology for Heat Pumps**, *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Refrigeration, Energy, and the Environment*, Trondheim, Norway, 22-24 June 1992 (RDB4344)

R-717

H. Kruse and F. Rinne (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Performance and Leakage Investigations of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems Using Refrigerant Mixtures as Working Fluids**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 621-630, July 1992 (10 pages with 10 figures, available from JMC as RDB2837)

H. Kruse and U. Hesse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Possible Substitutes for Fully Halogenated Chlorofluorocarbons Using Fluids Already Marketed, Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties** (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, July 1988; republished in the *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, number 4, pages 276-283, 1988 (RDB2305)

H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **The Advantages of Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures for Heat Pump Applications**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 4, pages 119-125, 1981 (RDB3216)

L. J. M. Kuijpers, J. A. de Wit, A. A. J. Benschop, and M. J. P. Janssen (Phillips Research Laboratories), **Experimental Investigations into the Ternary Blend HCFC-22/124/152a as a Substitute in Domestic Refrigeration**, *Proceedings of the 1990 USNC/IIR-Purdue Refrigeration Conference and ASHRAE-Purdue CFC Conference*, edited by D. R. Tree, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, pages 314-324, July 1990 (11 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, RDB4430)

R-22/152a/124

L. J. M. Kuijpers, J. A. de Wit, and M. J. P. Janssen (Phillips Research Laboratories), **Possibilities for the Replacement of CFC 12 in Domestic Equipment**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, number 4, pages 284-291, 1988 (RDB2258)

J. Landé, **Praktiska prov med olika köldmedier i en brinevatten värmepump** [Experience from Practical Laboratory Tests with Different Refrigerants in a Brine-to-Water Heat Pump], Trita REFR Report 92/8, Allied Thermodynamics and Refrigeration, Swedish Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden, 1992 (RDB4512)

L. Lankford (J. J. Research Labs)-and J. Nimitz (Environmental Technology and Education Center), **A New Class of High-Performance, Environmentally Sound Refrigerants, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, proceedings of the

International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 141-149, October 1993 (9 pages with 3 figures and 4 tables, RDB-3A36)

fluoroiodocarbons, FICs; CF_3I , R-1311; $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{I}$, R-11511; $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{I}$, R-21711, R-217cal1

G. K. Lavrenchenko, G. Y. Ruvinskii, M. G. Khmel'nyuk, V. F. Voznyi (Kiev NPO "Vesta", Russia), **Energetic Characteristics of Cycles of a Small Refrigerating Machine Operating with R-134a**, *Kholod. Tekhnol.*, volume 7, pages 14-18, 1990 (in Russian, RDB3C10)

This paper examines the refrigerating effect and efficiency of R-134a as a replacement for R-12. R-134a is indicated to be suitable for use in home refrigerators, but the efficiency is reduced in refrigerator/freezers.

J. W. Linton and W. K. Snelson (National Research Council, Canada), **A New Environmentally Acceptable High-Temperature Heat Pump**, *Proceedings: Meeting Customer Needs with Heat Pumps - 1991* (Dallas, TX, October 1991), report TR-101944, Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Palo Alto, CA, pages 55-1 - 55-15, December 1992 (14 pages with 9 figures, RDB3B05)

R-123

J. W. Linton, W. K. Snelson, P. F. Hearty, and A. R. Triebe (National Research Council, Canada), **The Potential of HFC-134a and HFC-152a to Replace CFC-12 in Medium Temperature Heat Pump Applications**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 203-209, July 1992 (7 pages with 8 figures, RDB2722)

A. Lorenz and K. Meutzner, **On Application of Nonazeotropic Two Component Refrigerants in Domestic Refrigerators and Home Freezers**, *Proceedings of the XIVth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Moscow, USSR, August 1975), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1975 (RDB3217)

G. Lorentzen (Norgest Tekniske Högskole, Norway), **Ammonia: An Excellent Alternative**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 11, number 7, pages 248-252, July 1988 (5 pages, RDB4235)

Y. T. Ma, C. R. Lu, J. X. Cui, X. L. Hu, and G. L. Zhang (Tianjin University, China), **Experimental Research of a Water-to-Water Heat Pump Cycle Using Nonazeotropic Mixture R-22/142**, *Experi-*

mental Heat Transfer, Fluid Mechanics, and Thermodynamics, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1988 (RDB3C17)

S. Macaudiere, J. C. Tanguy (Elf Atochem SA, France), and P. F. Radice (Elf Atochem North America), **Properties and Performance Evaluation of HCFC-22 Alternatives in Air Conditioning, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, *proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 72-80, October 1993 (9 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB3A28)

C. Madan (Continental Products Incorporated), **R-134a: The Best Alternative for Chillers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 58-60, May 1993 (2 pages with 1 figure, RDB3603)

This article briefly reviews efforts by manufacturers to adopt or develop new equipment to use alternative refrigerants. It focuses on use of R-134a, particularly in scroll, screw, and reciprocating-piston compressors. Advantages of the R-134a choice are cited, including its being chlorine free, assured availability because of selection by the automobile industry, reasonable pricing resulting from increased production, and worldwide acceptance. The article discusses advantages and disadvantages of R-134a, noting the suitability of existing chiller components but higher prices than for R-22 due to the larger compressor required. The article describes the cost increment as the right choice, to avoid replacement when hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants become obsolete "in just a few years." The article argues for recommended system changes such as inclusion of a pump-down receiver, built-in refrigerant recovery system, and a pressure relief valve and rupture-disk assembly. The article discusses other considerations noting similarities for R-134a and R-22 in assembly, testing, and installation. It cautions that retrofit of R-22 systems should not be attempted without qualified assistance, and that the conversion may require replacement of compressors, controls, and other components.

S. Madigan (Danfoss), **Compressor Manufacturer's Experiences with R-134a Applications**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 153-155, September 1992 (3 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2A14)

This paper outlines factors requiring attention when substituting R-134a for R-12 in systems with capillary tubes and Danfoss LBP compressors. Pressure-enthalpy diagrams show that the latent heat of vaporization is significantly higher for R-134a than for R-12, requiring lower mass flow for the same capacity. A table compares the enthalpy and design parameters for the two fluids. The paper notes that capillary tubes must be reselected with the refrigerant change to adapt for the differences in pressure and mass and volume flow. Compatibility is noted as good with substitution of polyol ester lubricants, to account for miscibility; valve coking is not anticipated. The dependence on a filter drier, with Union Carbide XH7 recommended as the desiccant, is outlined based on the moisture content of the lubricant and the difficulty of drying it. A set of housekeeping rules is outlined.

S. Massien and R. Demke (Dunham-Bush, Incorporated), **Current and Future Refrigerants for Chillers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 62-63, May 1993 (2 pages, RDB3604)

This article outlines a rationale for use of R-22 in chillers, noting its low ozone depletion potential (ODP), expected availability for the life of equipment being installed today, and energy efficiency. The article cites studies that show the total global warming of chillers using R-22, R-123, and R-134a to be similar. It discusses both the importance of indirect (energy-related) warming and the fallacy of theoretical efficiencies without regard to other variables. The article notes the long history of R-22 use and reliability of the materials compatibility and safety record garnered. The article then addresses future solutions, including candidate replacements such as R-32, R-125, R-134a, and R-152a among the pure fluids. It also refers to azeotropic blends, noting R-32/125 in particular. It mentions zeotrope consideration. The importance of refrigerant management, including reclaim, is reviewed and the article concludes by noting that the future holds many possibilities, for both refrigerants and the equipment that uses them.

M. O. McLinden and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **Quest for Alternatives** (561-RP), *ASHRAE Journal*, volume 29, number 12, pages 32-42, December 1987; republished in ASHRAE Special Publication, *CFCs: Time of Transition*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 69-78, 1989 (6 pages with 9 figures and 1 table, RDB2259)

This article reviews the criteria required of refrigerants and the reasons chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were originally investigated. A systematic examination, based on molecular structure, reveals a range of compounds that should be environmentally acceptable and still retain desired attributes. 860 compounds were screened, resulting in 51 fluids warranting further examination. The article notes that the number of compounds from which to choose alternatives is limited; the chlorofluorocarbon family - including fluorocarbons and hydrocarbons - remains the clear choice by virtue of stability, thermodynamic properties, health and safety characteristics, and familiarity. Some compromise with traditional criteria (e.g., capacity, flammability, and efficiency) will be needed. Present refrigerants resulted from more than 30 years of research and development. Careful scientific and technological planning are required to effect a significant change, and to avoid a new solution that introduces more problems than it solves.

M. O. McLinden and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, then the National Bureau of Standards, NBS), **The Search for Alternative Refrigerants - A Molecular Approach**, proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2 (Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Paris, France, volume 2, pages 91-99, July 1988 (9 pages with 5 figures, RDB2442)

A. Meyer, **The Success of Hydrocarbons in Domestic Refrigeration**, DKK Scharfenstein GmbH, Scharfenstein, Germany, December 1992 (11 pages with 4 figures and 1 table, RDB3226)

R-290, R-600a, R-290/600a (50/50), refrigerators, refrigerator/freezers

S. M. Miner (Engineering Consultant), **An Appraisal of Ammonia as an Alternative Refrigerant in Light of the CFC and GWP Situation**, *Technical Papers of the 14th Annual Meeting* (22-25 March 1992, Miami, FL), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, pages 231-250, March 1992 (20 pages with 4 figures and 5 tables, RDB2912)

This paper reviews the history of ammonia refrigeration and the impediments - real and perceived - to its broader use. Safety issues and environmental benefits associated with ammonia are identified. Current developments and research efforts related to ammonia use are summarized. The paper then outlines several applications of ammonia as examples and concludes with sources of further information.

S. Morikawa (Asahi Glass Company, Limited, Japan), **Recent Development of CFC Alternatives**, Catalysis Society of Japan, volume 34, number 7, pages 458-463, 1992 (6 pages, RDB-3325)

F. Moser and H. Schnitzer (Technische Universität Graz, Austria), **Mixture of Two or Three Refrigerants as Working Fluids for Compression Heat Pumps, ORC-HP Technology**, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (VDI) Verlag, Düsseldorf, Germany, 1984 (in German, RDB4431)

G. Mozzon and P. Sansalvatore (Aspera-Whirlpool SpA, Italy), **Reliability of Hermetic Compressors for R-134a Appliances**, paper 4.4, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 77-82, February 1993 (6 pages with 2 figures and 6 tables, RDB3316)

E. B. Muir (Copeland Corporation), **Commercial Refrigeration and CFCs, CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions** (proceedings of ASHRAE CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 81-86, 1990 (6 pages with 19 figures and 1 table, RDB3122)

W. Mulroy, M. Kauffeld, M. O. McLinden, and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **An Evaluation of Two Refrigerant Mixtures in a Breadboard Air Conditioner, Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties** (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 27-34, July 1988 (8 pages with 21 figures and 1 table, RDB4401)

R-22/114, R-13/12

D. Naito (Daikin Industries, Limited), **Alternatives to CFC Refrigerants**, *Proceedings of the 3rd International Energy Agency Heat Pump Conference* (Tokyo, Japan, 12-15 March 1990), edited by T. Saito and Y. Igarashi, Pergamon Press, Elmsford, NY, pages 713-720, 1990 (8 pages, RDB0407)

O. Nesje (Norgest Tekniske Høgskole, Norway), **Ammonia in Small and Medium Sized Heat Pumps for Energy Efficiency and Environmental Progress**, *Proceedings of the Fourth International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Conference* (Maastricht, The Netherlands, 26-29 April 1993), Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1993 (RDB4536)

R-717

A. D. Nickens, G. F. Brunner, and D. L. Hamilton (U.S. Navy), **Navy Investigations of HFC-134a as a Replacement for CFC-12 in Shipboard Applications**, *Naval Engineers Journal*, pages 98-103, May 1992 (6 pages with 4 figures and 4 tables, available from JMC as RDB2706)

This article reviews research and development efforts by the U.S. Navy to qualify R-134a as the retrofit replacement refrigerant for R-12 and for future air-conditioning applications on ships and submarines. The article recaps fleet use of R-12 for air-conditioning and refrigeration, compares the properties of R-134a to those of R-12, and outlines the Navy's review of toxicity data and risk affects. Unique considerations for submarine use are summarized, including potential interactions with life-support and contaminant removal systems, in the event of refrigerant leaks. These systems include burners to oxidize carbon monoxide and hydrogen as well as carbon dioxide scrubbers. The article reviews tests of R-134a in 25 and 80 ton shipboard air-conditioning plants. Initial retrofit tests using R-134a with a polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricant resulted in 5% improvements in both capacity and efficiency. Inspection after 5100 hours of operation, however, revealed extensive copper plating and severe damage to one piston, wrist pin, and connecting rod. Damage to other parts, including a chipped oil ring, worn piston rings, and broken or collapsed suction valve springs also were noted. These findings led to a judgement that PAG lubricants are unsatisfactory for shipboard reciprocating compressors for air conditioning. While a molecular-sieve drier had been used for a portion of the cited tests, initial operation was without a drier. The paper reviews a subsequent test of an 80 ton plant with R-134a and a proprietary polyol ester (POE) lubricant, provided by the Carrier Corporation. A lubricant analysis after two hours of operation revealed approximately 15% residual mineral oil, which was reduced to approximately 3% after a second oil change. Cooling capacity increased by 1% and efficiency dropped by 2% using R-134a. Although minor copper plating was evident after 2000 hours of operation, particularly on the suction valves, no measurable decomposition was detected in the R-134a. No wear was found on any component to date, and the extended operation test is continuing. Onboard demonstration and fleet retrofit plans are summarized.

J. Nimitz (Environmental Technology and Education Center) and L. Lankford (J. J. Research Labs), **Fluoriodocarbons as Halon Replacements, Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's**, *proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 810-

819, October 1993 (10 pages with 4 tables, RDB-3A52)

fluoroiodocarbon (FIC) properties; CF_3I , R-1311; $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{I}$, R-11511; $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{I}$, R-21711, R-217cal1

G. J. O'Neill and R. S. Holdsworth (W. R. Grace and Company), **Bis (Difluoromethyl) Ether Refrigerant**, patent 4,961,321, 9 October 1990 (4 pages, RDB1133)

This patent describes the use of E-134 as a refrigerant, either as a single component or in a blend. The refrigerant is described as environmentally safe, nontoxic, and nonflammable and as having the desired physical, chemical, and thermodynamic properties necessary for a refrigerant.

P. J. Ostman (York International Corporation), **Environmental Solutions for Today's Refrigerant Challenges**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 70-72, May 1993 (3 pages with 1 figure, RDB3607)

M. A. Palmer (W. S. Atkins Limited, UK), **Better Ways of Using Ammonia**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (4 pages with 4 figures, RDB3335)

J. Pannock, Z. Liu, K. Yu, and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Evaluation of HFC-134a and HFC-152a as Working Fluids in a Domestic Refrigerator/Freezer**, paper NO-94-20-2, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, January 1994), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 100, part 1, in publication (7 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, RDB4411)

R-134a, R-152a

J. R. Parsnow (Carrier Corporation), **The Long-Term Alternative: R-134a in Positive Pressure Chillers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 54-56, May 1993 (2 pages with 1 figure, RDB3602)

This article outlines advantages of positive-pressure chillers, with emphasis on transitional use of R-22 and long-term use of R-134a. It reviews purge and pressure relief implications for other alternatives, opportunities for integral storage tanks, requirements for code compliance for pressure vessels, and equipment size considerations. The article discusses refrigerant con-

tainment procedures for existing chillers and discusses the transitional nature of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), including both R-22 and R-123. It then outlines considerations for conversion and replacement decisions. The article suggests typical retrofit costs from R-12 or R-500 to R-134a of 26% of replacement costs. The conversion typically results in 8-10% loss in capacity and 1-2% in efficiency for R-12 and minimal capacity and 0.5% efficiency losses for R-500. Modification to impellers and gear sets are mentioned to avoid these losses at an additional 17% or replacement cost. The article concludes that owners and engineers should plan for the refrigerant transition today.

S. F. Pearson (Star Refrigeration Limited), **The Development of a Drop-In Replacement for R-502**, paper 92.4, *Proceedings of the Institute of Refrigeration*, London, UK, January 1992 (9 pages with 15 figures and 1 table, RDB2306)

This paper describes the development, performance testing, flammability considerations, charging, and separation of two ternary zeotropes, R-403A and R-403B, developed as replacements for R-502. Both are blends of R-22, R-218 (octafluoropropane), and R-290 (propane). R-403B, which contains 39% R-218, results in marginally lower discharge temperatures; R-403A, which contains 20% R-218, offers discharge temperatures between those of R-502 and R-22. These R-290/22/218 mixtures are nonflammable and of low toxicity. They exhibit ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) of 0.037 and 0.028 and nearly the same refrigerating effect as R-502. Measured coefficients of performance (COPs) with these blends were higher than for R-502 under comparable conditions. The paper describes the choice of components, including initial consideration of blends containing R-125 and R-1270. The test rig, results, and effects of diffusion and replacement of lost refrigerants also are discussed. Extensive international field testing is mentioned, but not described.

S. F. Pearson, (Star Refrigeration Limited), **Development of a Substitute for R-502**, paper 162, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (RDB2425)

R-403A and R-403B

S. F. Pearson, (Star Refrigeration Limited), **Refrigeration after CFCs**, *Proceedings of the Low Temperature Engineering and Cryogenics Conference*, Southampton, 1990 (RDB2237)

R-403A and R-403B

B. Petersson and H. Thorsell, **Comparison of the Refrigerants HFC-134a and CFC-12**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 5, pages 176-180, May 1990 (5 pages, RDB4434)

J. W. Pillis (Frick Company), **Expanding Ammonia Usage in Air Conditioning, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives**, (proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 103-107, 1994 (5 pages with 3 figures and 1 table, RDB4525)

This paper presents tradeoffs for R-717 (ammonia) use in systems of different sizes. The author identifies good efficiency, high heat transfer coefficients, zero ozone depletion and global warming potentials (ODP and GWP), and low cost as positive aspects. He also cites favorable piping sizes, tolerance to water contamination, near insolubility in mineral oils, and ammonia's self-alarms smell to warn of leaks. Toxicity, flammability in the range of 16-27% concentration in air, and incompatibility with copper are cited as negative aspects. A figure shows the efficiencies of R-12, R-22, R-134a, and R-502 relative to that of ammonia for -40 to 4 °C (-40 to 40 °F) assuming isentropic compression. The paper indicates that ammonia probably is not competitive in small refrigeration and air-conditioning systems based on incompatibility with copper, use of which results in systems that are simple to fabricate, are virtually leak free, and offer simple methods for field repairs. The paper discusses design changes required for oil return, need to develop low-cost motors that are compatible with ammonia, and consequences of high discharge temperatures with air-cooled condensing. Two plots show the discharge temperatures of R-22, R-134a, and ammonia at 55 °C and 130 °F as functions of evaporating temperature. The paper notes that ammonia is widely used in large refrigeration systems, notably in industrial applications, based on favorable thermodynamic characteristics and low costs. It also notes that the zeotropic alternatives to R-22 would be a major concern in these applications due to their size, opportunities for leaks, potential for fractionation, and consequent servicing complexity. R-134a is not a good choice due to poor low-temperature efficiency, and the pressures associated with R-32 would necessitate new compressor designs. With R-22 phaseout, ammonia is suggested as the best choice. The paper discusses its advantages for these systems and notes that typical use of open drives, steel pipe for strength and durability, and evaporative condensers overcome the concerns cited for small systems. With zeotropes excluded for chillers in large air-

conditioning systems, due to wide use of flooded evaporators and service considerations, ammonia and azeotropes are suggested as alternatives. The paper describes requirements for greater ammonia use including development of cost-competitive, enhanced heat exchangers fabricated with steel, aluminum, or other materials. Based on part-load efficiency, screw or reciprocating compressors would be favored over multistage centrifugal compressors, needed for the high pressure differentials. Two installations of large ammonia chillers are described. Medium-sized chillers are cited as a market segment where ammonia use could increase. Several new packaged chillers, using ammonia, are cited as examples. The paper then discusses impediments to broader use of ammonia, among them toxicity and flammability. Several building code requirements are discussed and contrasted with a table showing the effects of exposure to increasing concentrations of ammonia. Some of the code requirements are suggested to be arbitrarily stringent. The author concludes that ammonia is not the answer for all or even a majority of air-conditioning systems, but that it is a good solution in many installations. He suggests caution to avoid over-regulation of ammonia use and a need to develop codes and standards that provide safe systems, without unnecessary restrictions and cost requirements.

R. L. Powell (ICI Chemicals and Polymers, Limited), **Long Term Replacements for R-22 and R-502: The Next Challenge**, unpublished presentation (International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference, Baltimore, MD), available from ICI Americas Incorporated, New Castle, DE, USA, December 1991 (16 pages with 4 figures and 3 tables, RDB-2519)

This paper identifies a number of substitute candidates for R-22 and R-502, and describes the advantages and disadvantages of each. Options addressed include R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-143a, R-152a, as well as nine binary and ten ternary blends of them. Selection of candidates is limited to fluorocarbons, because only these compounds exhibit the low boiling points needed for refrigeration, especially at temperatures needed for commercial frozen-food storage. Chlorinated compounds are excluded because of their potential for ozone depletion. Perfluorocarbons, such as R-218, are unlikely since their high-fluorine content, and resultant long atmospheric lifetimes, are expected to lead to high direct global warming potentials (GWPs). Similar properties to the fluids being replaced, to minimize equipment development requirements, and avoidance of subatmospheric operation are further goals. Flammability and

toxicity limit some choices, such as R-290 (propane) and R-717 (ammonia). The paper raises avoidance of high GWPs, flammable ranges, high discharge superheat, high fractionation potential in leakage, and maintenance or improvement of efficiency to further narrow the list. The paper recommends mixtures of R-32 and R-134a, modified where necessary with R-125 to suppress the flammability of R-32 and reduce discharge temperatures, as the preferred solutions.

E. Preisegger, *Refrigeration/Refrigerants*, *Ki Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, Germany, volume 11, pages 456-460, 1991; translated by Quest Technology, Incorporated (file QU01043), Arlington Heights, IL (16 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, RDB3A21)

R-227ea, miscibility, materials compatibility, toxicity, thermodynamic properties, performance

R. Radermacher and D. Jung (University of Maryland), **Theoretical Analysis of Replacement Refrigerants for R22 for Residential Uses**, paper 3654, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, 23-27 January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, pages 333-343, 1993 (11 pages with 7 figures and 1 table, RDB4413)

This paper examines the need for and candidate replacements for R-22. The simulation programs and data used for the study are summarized. Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) R-124 were selected for analyses. Results are presented for R-32/124 (30/70), R-32/134 (30/70), R-32/134a (30/70), R-32/152a (40/60), R-125/152a (20/80), R-143a/124 (30/70), and R-143a/152a (10/90). Results also are provided for three ternary blends, investigated to reduce flammability, namely R-32/152a/124 (20/20/60), R-32/152a/134 (30/40/30), and R-32/152a/134a (40/50/10). Coefficients of performance (COPs) are tabulated and both the COPs and seasonal performance factors (SPFs) are plotted. Three figures illustrate the cooling COPs and volumetric capacities of binary mixtures of R-32/124, R-32/134, R-32/134a, R-32/152a, R-125/124, R-125/134a, R-125/152a, R-143a/124, R-143a/134a, and R-143a/152a as functions of composition. The paper also reviews the design modifications considered, with emphasis on concentration management, by a short distillation column, and use of counterflow heat exchangers. The direct (refrigerant emission) and indirect (energy related) global warming impacts of selected blends are contrasted to those with R-22 in a plot. The paper

concludes that refrigerant mixtures can replace R-22 without loss in efficiency, and that gains are possible with use of counterflow heat exchangers and capacity modification by composition shifting. Both the ozone depletion and global warming impacts can be reduced by the blends examined.

R. Radermacher and D. Jung (University of Maryland), **Theoretical Analysis of Replacement Refrigerants for R-22 for Residential Uses**, report EPA/400/1-91/041, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, DC, December 1991 (77 pages with 10 figures and 10 tables, available from JMC as RDB2509)

This report examines the need and candidate replacements for R-22. The simulation programs (HAC1 for single fluids and binary mixtures and HACT1 for ternary mixtures) and data used for the study are summarized. Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) R-124 were selected for analyses. Results are presented for R-32/124, R-32/134, R-32/134a, R-32/152a, R-125/124, R-125/134a, R-125/152a, R-143a/124, R-143a/134a, and R-143a/152a. Results also are provided for three ternary blends, investigated to reduce flammability, namely R-32/152a/124, R-32/152a/134, and R-32/152a/134a. Coefficients of performance (COPs) and seasonal performance factors (SPFs) were calculated. The report also reviews the design modifications considered and discusses requirements for future research. No single-component refrigerant was found acceptable as a substitute, but binary and ternary blends appear promising. The ternary mixture of R-32/152a/124 showed the best performance, with a COP increase of 13.7% over R-22. Chlorine-free R-32/152a/134 yielded a 12.6% increase, but no manufacturer has indicated intent to produce R-134. R-32/134a shows an improvement of 6% and may not be flammable since it contains 70% R-134a. The report notes that significant design changes, such as use of counter-flow heat exchangers, will be necessary to achieve these gains. A caveat indicates that the ranking of substitutes may change, due to the influence of transport properties and other variables not considered. (This report replaces the published draft, see RDB1134.)

R. Radermacher (University of Maryland) and J. Lavelle (Elf Atochem North America, Incorporated), **Comparison of R-12 with the Blend of R-22/-142b**, *Proceedings of the ASME Winter Annual Meeting* (Chicago, IL), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 22-30, 1988 (RDB2339)

M. V. Rane and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Feasibility Study of a Two-Stage Vapor-Compression Heat Pump with Ammonia/Water Solution Circuits: Experimental Results**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 16, number 4, April 1993, pages 258-264 (7 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB4415)

M. V. Rane, **Experimental Investigation of Two Stage Vapor-Compression Heat Pump with Solution Circuits**, doctoral dissertation, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 1991 (RDB4416)

C. K. Rice and J. R. Sand (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Compressor Calorimeter Performance of Refrigerant Blends - Comparative Methods and Results for a Refrigerator Freezer Application**, paper CH-93-20-3, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, 1993, pages 1447-1466 (20 pages with 7 figures and 5 tables, RDB3115)

O. K. Riegger and K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Mixtures as Candidate Replacements for R-22 - Is There a Choice?, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (Proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 23-29, 1994 (7 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB4517)

This paper reviews the requirements for alternatives to replace R-22 and discusses evaluations of candidates, both pure components and blends. The paper divides the requirements into three categories: "must absolutely have," "need to have," and "like to have." It discusses the ozone depletion potential (ODP), global warming potential (GWP) and related total equivalent warming potential (TEWI), toxicity, flammability, functionality, compressor operating parameters (pressures, volumetric capacities, and discharge temperatures), and system parameters for candidates. It then discusses six hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) including R-23, R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a. The paper lists concerns with each, concluding that all fall short in one or more requirements. A table presents their boiling and critical point temperatures, atmospheric lifetimes, GWP, flammability, relative capacity and efficiency, and pressure at 7 °C (45 °F). The paper briefly discusses other candidates including fluoroethers, R-290 (propane), and R-717 (ammonia). It concludes that none of the pure compounds could replace R-22 in air conditioners and heat pumps, necessitating consideration of blends. Based on boiling points, flammability, and environmental aspects,

the paper suggests combinations that can be eliminated from consideration or relegated to low priority. It discusses the first choice, R-32/-134a and discusses compositions and considerations for capacity matching, heat transfer, evaporating and condensing temperatures, use of glide, and fractionation. It then presents the findings of experimental evaluations of R-32/-134a (30/70) and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60) [a developmental formulation, since modified, of both DuPont Suva(R) AC9000 and ICI Klea(R) 66]. Four figures show the energy efficiency ratios (EERs) and capacity ratios for the two zeotropic blends compared to R-22 at evaporator temperatures from -18 to 15 °C (0-60 °F) and condensing temperatures of 38-60 °C (100-140 °F). The paper discusses chemical reactivity and other compatibility issues, including miscibility with lubricants as well as effects on motor insulation and desiccants, for the pure compounds. It also discusses resultant flammability test conditions and limits when blended with R-125. The authors conclude that refrigerant mixtures with capacities matching that of R-22 also suffer disadvantages. They note that the R-32/125/134a blend is a more desirable match for R-22, but that a spot check in an air conditioner showed significant deterioration in performance associated with pressure drops and heat transfer coefficients.

F. Rinne and H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **Anlagentechnische Untersuchungen mit dem Kältemittelgemisch R23/R152a** [Equipment Test of the R-23/152a Refrigerant Mixture], *Klima-Kälte-Heizung*, volume 19, number 12, pages 505-509, December 1991 (5 pages in German, RDB4530)

M. L. Robin, Y. Ikubo (Great Lakes Chemical Corporation), G. de Souza Damasceno, J. N. Dubrouillet, V. W. Goldschmidt, and D. R. Tree (Purdue University), **Performance of Alternative Refrigerants: Refrigerator-Freezer Energy Testing with HFC-152a / HFC-227ea Mixtures**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 99-104, September 1992 (6 pages with 2 tables, RDB2A05)

This paper presents measured performance data for blends of R-152a and R-227ea tested in an unmodified home refrigerator. Physical and thermodynamic properties as well as flammability data and ozone depletion potentials (ODPs) are tabulated for R-12, R-152a, and R-227ea for comparison. The energy measurements were based on ANSI/AHAM Standard HRF-1-1988, with an increased number of thermocouples. An unidentified polyol ester (POE) was used as the lubricant for the R-152a/227ea mixtures. R-

152a/227ea (80/20) offered slightly reduced energy consumption and 50/50 and 20/80 mixtures increased energy consumption by 4.3%. The paper concludes that the R-152a/-227ea blends may offer significantly improved performance compared to R-12 in an optimized system. Recommendations are provided for further work.

R. J. Rose (University of Maryland), D. Jung (Inha University, Korea) and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Testing of Domestic Two-Evaporator Refrigerators with Zeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures**, paper 3620, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MD, June 1992), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 98, part 2, pages 216-226, 1992 (10 pages with 7 figures and 3 tables, RDB2605)

S. M. Sami, J. Schnotale (University of Moncton, Canada), and J. G. Smale (DuPont Canada, Incorporated), **An Investigation of Ternary Blends Performance Proposed as Substitutes for CFC-12**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 651-660, July 1992 (10 pages with 9 figures, RDB2840)

J. R. Sand, E. A. Vineyard, and V. D. Baxter (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Laboratory Evaluation of an Ozone-Safe Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixture in a Lorenz-Meutzner Refrigerator Freezer Design**, paper CH-93-20-4, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, Chicago, IL, January 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 1, 1993, pages 1467-1481 (14 pages with 8 figures and 12 tables, RDB2412)

J. R. Sand and S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), **Modelled Performance of Nonchlorinated Substitutes for CFC11 and CFC12 in Centrifugal Chillers**, *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 17, number 1, pages 40-48 (9 pages with 5 figures and 3 tables, RDB2411)

This article presents data on candidate refrigerants to replace R-11 and R-12 in chillers with centrifugal compressors. The partially fluorinated alkanes and ethers examined were identified from earlier studies. The article outlines the sources for and methods used to estimate missing thermophysical property data, to enable analyses. It then discusses the benefits and limitations of various equation of state models considered, leading to selection and fitting of the data to the Carnahan-Starling-DeSantis

(CSD) and Lee-Kesler-Plöcker (LKP) equations of state. The article describes a simple chiller model, based on a single-stage compressor, used to simulate performance. The modelled results are tabulated including ideal-cycle isentropic coefficients of performance (COPs), kW electricity input per thermal kW of cooling, and calculated compression superheat for candidates with efficiencies equal to or exceeding that of R-134a. They include - in ascending order of normal boiling point - R-E254cb ($\text{CHF}_2\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CH}_3$), R-E245cb ($\text{CF}_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CH}_3$), R-152, R-E143, R-123, R-245ca, R-11, R-245fa, R-236ea, R-E134, R-236ca, R-143, R-114, R-236fa, R-236cb, R-134, R-152a, R-134a, and R-12. Indications are given on the flammability (or anticipated flammability) of these refrigerants. Modelled results also are tabulated for eight binary blends of flammable and nonflammable components expected to exhibit near-azeotropic performance. They include R-E143/245ca (21/79) and (45/55), R-143/236ea (11/89) and (48/52), R-143/E134, R-143/R-236ca (11/89) and (48/52), and R-152a/134 (19/81). The paper concludes that while there are potential alternatives for R-11 and R-123, with efficiencies higher than with R-12 or R-134a, several candidates with the best performance are likely to be flammable. Near-azeotropic blends of flammable and nonflammable components with similar vapor pressures may afford solutions, but further studies are needed particularly for the fluorinated ethers and flammability characterization. The article notes that cycle modifications, such as adding subcooling or suction-to-liquid heat exchangers, will preferentially benefit the performance of refrigerants with more complex molecular structures and larger molecular heat capacities. Also, multistage designs with interstage flash cooling (economizer cycles) need verification.

J. R. Sand, S. K. Fischer (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), and P. A. Joyner (Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI), **Modeled Performance of Nonchlorinated Substitutes for CFC-11 and CFC-12 in Centrifugal Chillers**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 406-415, December 1991 (10 pages with 2 tables, RDB2260)

J. R. Sand and E. A. Vineyard, **Report of Foreign Travel: 2-5 May 1989** [Zeotropic Blends in Refrigerators], ORNL/FTR-3251, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 18 May 1989 (14 pages, RDB1135)

This informal report summarizes meetings on refrigerator/freezer testing with zeotropic blends of refrigerants (*nonazeotropic mixtures of re-*

frigerants or NARMs) at the Universität Hannover (Hannover, FRG). The research investigated a freezer, modified with a polystyrene block to form separate freezer and fresh-food compartments, operating with an R-22/142b refrigerant blend. The simulation program, testing protocol, instrumentation, and plans for testing other blends were reviewed. Also addressed is a visit to AEG GmbH (Kassel, FRG), a major manufacturer of domestic appliances, to discuss research on alternative refrigerants. Compressor components were reviewed after 1000 hours accelerated life testing in R-134a and in R-22/142b. Parts from the R-134a compressor looked very good, whereas parts from the R-22/142b test unit showed much more thermal breakdown. Some AEG engineers favor R-152a, or blends of R-152a with R-22 or R-134a, as an alternative to R-12.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **Compressor Manufacturer's R-134a Applications**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 157-164, September 1992 (8 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables containing corrections to the copy in the proceedings, available from JMC as RDB2901)

This paper highlights the efforts of a compressor manufacturer to implement research data into R-134a applications for hermetic units. Comparative capacity and performance data, based on calorimeter tests, are tabulated for compressors representative of those used in refrigerator/freezer applications. The capacity is approximately 10% lower with R-134a at rating conditions, but the efficiency stays the same. Further data show that the relative capacities and efficiencies of R-12 and R-134a may be lower or higher depending on the application conditions. Sound levels are plotted for traditional R-12 and redesigned, high-efficiency R-134a compressors; the overall sound level is lower for the latter. Materials compatibility issues are reviewed, noting the advantages and acceptance of polyol ester (POE) lubricants as the consensus selection for R-134a. The paper discusses lubricant stability, chemical reactivity, miscibility, solubility, and lubricity. A plot compares the solubility of R-12 and R-134a in two POEs to R-12 in mineral oil. The discussion suggests that a bigger motor, with a small potential penalty in efficiency, may be required for R-134a due to the impact on equalization pressure and the required starting torque. A need is noted for new test methods for lubricity. The impacts on motor insulation and uncertainties regarding contaminants are covered briefly. The paper concludes that there are no technical

barriers to conversion from R-12 to R-134a, but that information dissemination and the cost of the refrigerant and lubricant remain factors in the rate of conversion.

K. S. Sanvordenker (Tecumseh Products Company), **R-152a versus R-134a in Domestic Refrigerator-Freezer - Energy Advantage or Energy Penalty?**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 259-263, July 1992 (5 pages with 4 tables, RDB2728)

This paper presents new laboratory data for R-12, R-134a, and R-152a in domestic refrigerator-freezer applications. It responds to assertions and reported findings that R-152a would offer higher efficiency, noting an error in the published thermodynamic data used. The paper reviews reports of R-152a advantages and implications. It also provides capacity and efficiency data, based on calorimeter tests, for six compressors for R-12, R-134a, and R-152a with a polyol ester lubricant. These tests were run at -23 °C (-10 °F) evaporator temperature and both 43 and 54 °C (110 and 130 °F) condenser temperatures. The test method, ASHRAE Standard 23, and associated peculiarities are reviewed. R-152a consistently yielded a 10% lower capacity than R-134a, which in turn showed a 10% drop compared to R-12. The energy efficiencies were nearly the same at the higher condensing temperature, but R-152a suffered a 6.5% penalty at the more representative lower condensing temperature. The data are briefly related to analyses by other investigators, which corroborate the findings. The paper concludes that use of R-152a instead of R-134a may yield a significant energy penalty rather than advantage.

S. R. Skaggs, D. S. Dierdorf, and R. E. Tapscott (New Mexico Engineering Research Institute), **Update on Iodides as Fire Extinguishing Agents**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 800-809, October 1993 (10 pages with 2 tables, RDB-3A51)

fluoroiodocarbon (FIC) properties, toxicity; CF₃I, R-1311; CF₃CF₂I, R-11511; CF₃CF₂CF₂I, R-217cal1

I. R. Shankland (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **CFC Alternatives for Thermal Insulation Foams**, *CFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions* (proceedings of ASHRAE's CFC Technology Conference, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, September 1989),

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American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 87-95, 1990 (9 pages, RDB0518)

M. B. Shiflet, A. Yokozeki, and P. R. Reed (DuPont Chemicals), **Near-Azeotropic Refrigerants as Alternatives for R-502**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 34, number 12, pages 24-28, February 1992 (5 pages with 2 figures and 3 tables, RDB3302)

M. B. Shiflet, A. Yokozeki, and P. R. Reed (DuPont Chemicals), **Property and Performance Evaluation of "SUVA" HP Refrigerants as R-502 Alternatives**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 15-24, July 1992 (10 pages with 10 figures and 2 tables, RDB2709)

M. B. Shiflet, A. Yokozeki, and D. B. Bivens (DuPont Chemicals), **Refrigerant Mixtures as HCFC-22 Alternatives**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 35-44, July 1992 (10 pages with 8 figures and 2 tables, RDB2711)

M. B. Shiflet and P. R. Reed (DuPont Chemicals), **Alternative Low-Temperature Refrigerants**, paper 163, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, August 1991 (RDB2307)

J. G. Smale (DuPont Canada, Incorporated), **New Refrigerants and Mixtures for Heat Pump Opportunities in Canada**, *Proceedings of the 3rd International Energy Agency Heat Pump Conference* (Tokyo, Japan, 12-15 March 1990), edited by T. Saito and Y. Igarashi, Pergamon Press, Elmsford, NY, 1990 (10 pages with 5 figures and 11 tables, RDB2A13)

N. D. Smith (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), K. Ratanaphrucks, M. W. Tufts, and A. S. Ng (Acurex Environmental Corporation), **HFC-236ea: A Potential Alternative for CFC-114**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 150-157, October 1993 (8 pages with 4 tables, RDB-3A37)

E. L. Smithart and J. G. Crawford (The Trane Company), **R-123: A Balanced Selection for Low-**

Pressure Systems, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 66-69, May 1993 (3 pages with 1 figure, RDB3606)

L. Snitkjær and F. K. Eggert (Danfoss-Flensburg GmbH, Germany), **Use of a Ternary Blend in Existing Domestic CFC-12 Appliances**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 631-640 July 1992 (10 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, RDB2838)

M. W. Spatz (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **Alternative Refrigerants for R-22 Chillers**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 5, pages 50-52, May 1993 (3 pages with 1 figure, RDB3601)

This article focuses on predicted performance of replacements for R-22 in chillers with reciprocating-piston compressors. It quotes statistics indicating that such chillers account for one-third of the installed capacity of chillers and two thirds of annual shipments. The article reviews potential alternatives, noting that the primary replacement candidates are R-134a, R-32/125 (40/60) (marketed as Genetron(R) AZ-20), and R-32/125/134a (30/10/60). Cycle analyses, using the Genesys(TM) program, are described, leading to a finding that R-134a would offer the best coefficient of performance (COP) based on thermodynamic characteristics alone. A sample comparison between R-12 and R-22 is outlined, to show that the former appears favorable based on thermodynamic COP, but the latter is preferred due to superior transport properties and suitability for more compact designs. The article notes that instrumented testing of fully optimized systems is required to accurately determine performance for a given refrigerant. One requirement is to adjust the compressor displacement. The article indicates that such tests have not yet been performed with alternative refrigerants in reciprocating chillers. A figure compares the thermodynamic and system performance of the three alternatives to those of R-22 in unitary air conditioners, based on measured and modelled data. Although the thermodynamic efficiency of R-32/125 (40/60) is shown to be the lowest, its system efficiency is the highest. The article discusses the difference, attributing the improvement to better heat transfer, lower pressure drop, and smaller change in saturation temperature for a given pressure drop, all contributing to a lower temperature lift. The article then discusses issues

that must be resolved to use the alternatives, including considerations for composition management and potential exploitation of temperature glides with zeotropes. The article concludes that the R-32/125 azeotrope may be the best candidate, offering an 8-10% increase in efficiency without the benefit of system optimization.

H. O. Spauschus (Georgia Institute of Technology), **Refrigerant Mixtures - Challenges and Opportunities**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 31, number 11, November 1989 (RDB4234)

T. G. Statt (U.S. Department of Energy), **An Overview of Ozone-Safe Refrigerants for Centrifugal Chillers**, *CFC Alternatives*, technical data bulletin 6(1), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 35-39, June 1990; republished in *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Atlanta, GA, volume 96, part 1, 1990 (5 pages with 2 figures and 5 tables, RDB2335)

W. F. Stoecker (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Growing Opportunities for Ammonia Refrigeration**, *Technical Papers of the 11th Annual Meeting* (12-15 March 1989, Austin, TX), International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, March 1989; republished in *CFCs: Time of Transition*, ASHRAE, pages 128-139, 1989 (12 pages with 3 figures and 7 tables, RDB-4236)

R-717

W. F. Stoecker (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Improving the Energy Effectiveness of Domestic Refrigerators by the Application of Refrigerant Mixtures**, report ORNL/Sub-78/-55463/1, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN (available from NTIS, RDB2445)

R. A. Struss, J. P. Henkes, and L. W. Gabbey (Moline Manufacturing Company), **Performance Comparison of HFC-134a and CFC-12 with Various Heat Exchangers in Automotive Air-Conditioning Systems**, paper 900598 (SAE International Congress and Exposition, Detroit, MI, 26 February - 2 March 1990), Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), Warrendale, PA, February 1990 (12 pages with 13 figures and 7 tables, RDB2A17)

This paper reviews vehicular wind tunnel tests that were carried out on two automotive air-conditioning systems. The test data compare performance of R-12 and R-134a with various heat exchangers. The vehicles, heat exchangers, test facilities, approach, and findings are re-

viewed. R-12 was tested with a 525 SUS viscosity mineral oil. R-134a was tested with a proprietary polyalkylene glycol, supplied by DuPont Chemicals. The heat exchangers included both a serpentine and a parallel flow designs. Refrigerant charge requirements were determined by comparative tests. R-134a resulted in higher head pressures, but the same compartment temperatures as with R-12. Heat exchanger selection was found to influence charge levels, indicated as important with use of the more expensive R-134a. An appendix describes the wind tunnel used.

S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Commercial Refrigeration: The Challenge and the Issues Regarding the Retrofit and New Equipment**, paper 4.2, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 57-66, February 1993 (6 pages with 1 figure and 6 tables, RDB3314)

S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Aspects of Lubrication, Fractionation, and Reliability of Compressors with New Refrigerants for Commercial Refrigeration**, *CFC Alternatives: User Experience and Update*, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Institute of Refrigeration, London, UK, 11 November 1992 (12 pages with 1 figure and 7 tables, available from JMC as RDB3330)

This paper presents findings of an evaluation of candidate refrigerants to replace R-12 and R-502 in commercial refrigeration. The R-12 alternatives discussed include R-134a, R-22/152a/124 (52/15/33) (a developmental version of DuPont Suva^(R) MP39), and R-22/152a/124 (60/13/27) (a developmental version of Suva MP66). The R-502 alternatives include R-143a/22 (composition unspecified, a developmental version Atochem Forane^(R) FX10), R-32/125/143a (10/45/45) (a developmental version of Forane FX-40), R-404A [R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4) marketed as Forane FX70 and as Suva HP62], R-402A [R-125/290/22 (60/2/38) marketed as Suva HP80], R-290/22/218 (6/55/39) (a developmental version of Rhône-Poulenc Isceon 69L), R-32/125/134a (30/40/30) (a developmental version of ICI Klea^(R) 60), and R-125/143a (45/55) (a developmental version of AlliedSignal Genetron^(R) AZ-50). The lubricants addressed include formulated alkylbenzene and polyol esters, though only the latter was considered for the chlorine-free refrigerants. The paper discusses and tabulates environmental and performance data for the refrigerant candidates. It then discusses selection criteria for lubricants, both for new equipment and retrofit; two tables

summarize the lubricants selected. The paper then addresses fractionation. A figure illustrates the change in composition and a table lists the effects on pressure, capacity, efficiency, and discharge temperature with HP62, as a vapor leak progresses. Another table gives the composition changes, capacity and efficiency ratios, and discharge temperature differences at compressor inlet for a near azeotrope. A final table, indicates the change in composition for four blends for liquid removal from a tank from 90 to 10% full.

S. G. Sundaresan and R. W. Griffith (Copeland Corporation), **Retrofitting CFC-12 and R-502 Commercial Refrigeration Equipment**, unpublished presentation at the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference, Washington, DC, 30 September 1992 (4 pages with 1 figure and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB4306)

This paper outlines an approach for retrofit of commercial equipment from R-12 or R-502 to either a hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) or HCFC blend or to a hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) or HFC blend alternative. The paper identifies three verification areas before retrofit: 1) performance, leaks, required oil level, refrigerant-lubricant color and acidity, and operation, 2) materials compatibility, and 3) regulatory compliance and safety approvals. It then discusses refrigerant properties to assure suitability. It suggests that manufacturers be consulted to determine the proper refrigerant charge and operating parameters. The paper discusses considerations for lubricant selection and again recommends consultation with the compressor manufacturer, to determine both selections and cleaning procedures. It reviews typical procedures and provides data from five case histories, to illustrate residual mineral oil concentrations for 1-5 flushes. The authors conclude that retrofit can be successful if recommended procedures are followed; that pending further retrofit experience, sampling and analysis of refrigerants and lubricants is recommended; that knowledge of prior service history is a key requirement, and that shortcuts should be avoided. Tables summarize available refrigerants and lubricants for retrofits.

S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Near Azeotrope Refrigerants to Replace R-502 in Commercial Refrigeration**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 1-13, July 1992 (13 pages with 11 figures and 7 tables, RDB2708)

S. G. Sundaresan (Copeland Corporation), **Alternate Refrigerants and Lubricants for Refrigera-**

tion Compressors, paper 151, *Proceedings of the XVIIIth International Congress of Refrigeration* (Montreal, Québec, Canada, August 1991), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, volume II, pages 881 ff, August 1991 (RDB2308)

T. Takaichi (Showa Denko K.K., Japan), **Current Status of R&D for CFC Alternatives**, paper 1.1, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 3-8, February 1983 (6 pages with 5 figures and 4 tables, RDB3306)

The paper briefly surveys research and development efforts to identify alternatives for chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerants. It recaps the introduction of CFCs, discovery of their ozone-depletion role, and both measured concentrations in the atmosphere and ozone decline. It then reviews the 1992 revisions to the Montreal Protocol, international production of CFCs and R-22, and 1991 CFC consumption by application in Japan. The paper discusses interest in hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) alternatives and provides a tabular summary of candidate fluids. A figure indicates the chemical paths to produce the primary alternative fluorocarbons. It then reviews the Program for Alternative Fluorocarbons Toxicity Testing (PAFT) and outlines the five programs underway. It also summarizes efforts under the Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS) to assess candidate HCFCs and HFCs. It mentions a five-year cooperative program by the Japanese Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE), Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), New Energy Development Organization (NEDO), National Chemistry Laboratory for Industry (NCLI), and ten chemical producers to develop a new generation refrigerant. This "third generation" fluid would be ozone safe, have low global warming effect, and have a new molecular structure consisting of oxygen and other elements in addition to carbon, fluorine, and hydrogen. While this paper does not address any of these subjects in depth, it provides a sweeping overview of efforts to introduce alternative refrigerants.

T. Takaichi (Showa Denko K.K., Japan), **Development of Alternative Fluorocarbons**, *Petrotech*, volume 14, number 6, pages 513-518, 1991 (6 pages, RDB3324)

N. Tanaka (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan), **Trends of Alternative Refrigerants**, paper 4.1, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants*

and *Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 51-56, February 1993 (6 pages with 5 figures and 2 tables, RDB3313)

D. W. Treadwell (Lennox Industries Incorporated), **Application of Propane (R-290) to a Single Packaged Unitary Air-Conditioning Product**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 348-351, December 1991 (4 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB2261)

This paper discusses the safety considerations and two tests of propane (R-290) as a refrigerant in a single-package, unitary air conditioner. Advantages cited include lower discharge temperature and pressure compared to R-22, both favorable to compressor life, as well as higher efficiency (by 1-2%) and materials compatibility. The low cost, availability, and favorable environmental attributes (no ozone-depletion potential and near zero global warming potential) are contrasted to its flammability. The paper estimates the charge quantity required to be less than half that of R-22, and concludes that the probability of reaching the lower flammability limit in a house - under identified leak assumptions - is remote. The paper indicates that the potential risks should be evaluated in light of the environmental and other advantages.

S. Uemura, S. Inagaki, N. Kobayashi, T. Teraoka, and M. Noguchi (Daikin Industries, Limited), **Characteristics of HFC Refrigerants**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 385-394, July 1992 (10 pages with 13 figures and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB2821)

R. P. Vallort, J. Sanchez, and W. V. Richards, **Ammonia and Air Conditioning**, *Technical Papers of the Ninth Annual Meeting*, International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR), Washington, DC, pages 89-98, March 1987 (10 pages, RDB4238)

R-717

E. A. Vineyard, J. R. Sand (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, ORNL), and T. G. Statt (U.S. Department of Energy, DOE), **Selection of Ozone-Safe, Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures for Capacity Modulation in Residential Heat Pumps**, paper 3199, *Transactions*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 95, part 1, pages 34-46, 1989; republished in ASHRAE Special Publication, *CFCs: Time of Transition*, ASHRAE, pages

149-161, 1989 (13 pages with 6 figures and 2 tables, RDB1136)

C. von Eynatten (Solvay Fluor und Derivate GmbH, Germany), R. Döring (Kältetechnisches Labor, Fachhochschule Münster, Germany), **HFC-134a/HFC-23: A very Promising Alternative to HCFC-22**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 119-128, October 1993 (11 pages with 10 figures, RDB3A34)

R-23/134a

S. Won (University of Ulsan, Korea) and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **R-142b/R-22/R-12 in a Domestic Refrigerator/Freezer**, paper 3701, *Transactions* (Annual Meeting, Denver, CO, June 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 99, part 2, pages 104-108, 1993 (5 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, RDB-4412)

R-22/12/142b, "R-176"

M. Yitai, W. Jie, Y. Zhao, W. Huaixin, and L. Canren (Tianjin University, China), **Investigation of Using Nonazeotropic Refrigerant Mixture as the Replacement of R-12**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 2, pages 669-676, July 1992 (8 pages with 6 figures and 3 tables, RDB2842)

Y. Yoshida, S. Suzuki, Y. Mukai, K. Nakatani, and K. Fujiwara (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Development of Rectifying Circuit with Mixed Refrigerants**, *Status of CFCs - Refrigeration Systems and Refrigerant Properties* (proceedings of the meetings of IIR Commissions B1, B2, E1, and E2, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris, France, pages 45-52, July 1988 (8 pages with 10 figures, RDB4404)

Y. You (Yangzhou Industrial Institute, China), Y. T. Ma, and C. R. Lu (Tianjin University, China), **A New Heat Pump System of Continuous Capacity Control with Nonazeotropic Mixtures**, paper 899420, proceedings of the 24th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference (IECEC, Washington, DC, 6-11 August 1989), publication CH2781-3, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), New York, NY, volume 6, pages 2117-2119, 1989 (3 pages with 2 figures, RDB3C18)

This paper presents a conceptual approach to continuously modulate the capacity of a heat

pump, without performance loss, by controlling the composition of the zeotropic mixture used as its refrigerant. The concept is compared to systems proposed by others. The authors conclude that the new scheme is comparatively simple in structure, convenient to operate, and has a wide range of modulation. The new system can automatically control the composition based on changes in the indoor-air or return water temperature. No specific zeotropes are cited, but a schematic of the heat pump and a generic temperature-composition diagram, showing dew-point and bubble-point curves, are given.

Q. Zhou, J. Pannock, and R. Radermacher (University of Maryland), **Development and Testing of a High Efficiency Refrigerator**, paper NO-94-20-3, *Transactions* (Winter Meeting, New Orleans, LA, January 1994), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 100, part 1, in publication (RDB4421)

refrigerant mixture used not identified pending patent application review

M-S. Zhu, L-Z. Han, X-Y. Zhao (Tsinghua University, China) and B. Lu (Beijing Snow Flake Electrical Appliance Group Corporation, China), **Dismantling Inspection and Retrofit of Domestic Refrigerator with HFC-134a**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 81-85, October 1993 (5 pages with 5 tables, RDB3A29)

M-S. Zhu and J. Li (Tsinghua University, China), **Several Prospective R-22 and R-502 Alternatives for Air-Conditioners and Refrigeration Equipment**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 61-71, October 1993 (11 pages with 6 figures and 5 tables, RDB3A27)

M-S. Zhu, L-Z. Han, Z-Z. Lin (Tsinghua University, China) B. Lu, D. Liu, and L. Yang (Beijing Snow Flake Electrical Appliance Group Corporation, China), **Experimental Researches on Domestic Refrigerators Using HFC-134a as Refrigerant**, *Proceedings of the 1992 International Refrigeration Conference - Energy Efficiency and New Refrigerants*, edited by D. R. Tree and J. E. Braun, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, volume 1, pages 241-247, July 1992 (7 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, RDB2726)

M-S. Zhu, L-Z. Han, and Z-Z. Lin (Tsinghua University, China), **Researches of CFC Alternatives in Tsinghua University**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Baltimore, MD), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 484-493, December 1991 (10 pages with 6 tables, RDB2312)

A Comprehensive Evaluation of Alternative CFC Refrigerants from the Molecular Structure, research project 561-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, (ASH0561)

The contractor for the project is the National Bureau of Standards (NBS, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), led by D. A. Didion and M. O. McLinden; it was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*.

Alternative Refrigerant Research for Residential Refrigerator-Freezers, research project 614-RP, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, April 1989 - June 1991 (ASH0614)

The contractor for this project was Oak Ridge National Laboratory, led by E. Vineyard; it was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committees 3.1, *Refrigerants and Brines*, and 7.1, *Residential Refrigerators and Food Freezers*. [see RDB-2412 for findings]

Alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbons, bulletin AG-1 (document H-16411-2), DuPont Chemicals, Wilmington, DE, January 1992 (8 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB4511)

This bulletin discusses nine alternative refrigerants including five hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) - R-22, R-123, R-124, R-141b, and R-142b - and six hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - R-23, R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a. It briefly outlines testing for safety and performance and provides a figure contrasting the ozone depletion (ODP) and halocarbon global warming potentials (HGWP) of these refrigerants. A second figure shows their relative photochemical reactivity, or relative contribution to ground-level smog. Tables summarize the range of applications - including as refrigerants, blowing agents, and for other uses - of these fluids and their physical properties. The tabulated data include chemical name and formula, molecular weight, boiling and freezing points, critical parameters (temperature, pressure, specific volume, and density), heat of vaporization, flammability limits in air, ODP, halocarbon GWP (HGWP), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory status, and recommended chronic exposure limit for toxicity. The density, specific heat, vapor pressure, thermal conductivity, vis-

cosity, and solubility in water are given for 25 °C (77 °F). A plot shows the vapor pressure relations to temperature; R-11, R-12, R-113, and R-114, R-500. R-502 also are shown for reference.

Development of an Advanced Refrigerant for Compression Heat Pump, Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE), December 1991 (RDB332F)

Greenfreeze, the World's First CFC- and HFC-Free Refrigerators, Greenpeace Germany, e.V., Hamburg, Germany, undated circa 1992 (12 pages with 1 table, RDB3634)

Report of the ARI Delegation to Japan on Alternative Refrigerants, report DOE/CE/23810-12, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, February 1993 (20 pages including 2 appendices, available from JMC as RDB3401)

This document reports on a trip, by an ARI delegation, to exchange information on alternative refrigerants and to review methods to screen alternatives to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Five representatives travelled to Japan to participate in the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility. They subsequently visited seven manufacturers and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). Techniques for materials compatibility screening, lubricant testing, and flammability studies were of specific interest. This report provides an overview of Japanese phase-out strategies, identifies research into alternative refrigerants and lubricants for them, and reviews the screening methods used. It discusses the status of retrofits and system design. The conference agenda and lists of both the ARI delegates and companies visited are provided in appendices. The report notes that the leading replacement refrigerant is R-134a. Efforts with hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) alternatives are limited since companies expect to move away from such fluids by the year 2000. R-32/134a (30/70) is considered a candidate to replace R-22, though the Japanese view this zeotrope as not flammable, unlike in the U.S., based on testing under different conditions. More than 50 compounds have been synthesized and are under investigation as alternatives for R-502. Polyol ester (POE) lubricants are the prime focus for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), except in automotive air conditioning where polyalkylene glycols (PAGs) are used. The report discusses specific fluids, lubricants, test procedures, and regulatory actions and expectations for several application areas. Observations regarding use of absorption chillers as alternatives, government incentives, CFC taxes, safety standards,

and a CFC destruction technology also are mentioned.

ABSORPTION AND ADSORPTION

M. R. Ally, **Computer Simulation of Absorption Heat Pump Using Aqueous Lithium Bromide and Ternary Nitrate Mixtures**, report ORNL/TM-10392, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, June 1988 (52 pages, available from NTIS, RDB-1143)

This report presents the results of a computer simulation study aimed at comparing the potential performance of lithium bromide (LiBr) and ternary nitrate aqueous mixtures in a heat pump. The falling-film heat transfer coefficient for the ternary nitrate mixture is estimated to be lower than that for LiBr by about one-third. Due to a lack of measured thermophysical properties, the estimates relied on extrapolations. The results show that the ternary nitrate mixture may be operated up to 260 °C (500 °F) boost temperature, which is approximately 80 °C (176 °F) higher than what has been demonstrated with LiBr. In higher temperature regimes, the nitrates show the potential for 10% higher COPs and a marginally greater absorber capacity than LiBr. Experimental measurements of the falling film heat transfer coefficient, subcooling, and thermophysical properties are required to make a more definitive investigation.

S. C. Bhaduri (Indian Institute of Technology), **Performance of HCFC-22 Based Refrigerant-Absorbent Mixtures**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 129-140, October 1993 (12 pages with 11 figures and 3 tables, RDB3A35)

S. C. Bhaduri (Indian Institute of Technology), **Thermodynamic Criterion for Selection of Refrigerant-Absorbent Pairs for Vapor Absorption Refrigeration System**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 83-98, September 1992 (16 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, RDB2A04)

R. L. Cox, **Improvements and Enhancements of the ABSORB Computer Program for Modeling Chemical Absorption Heat Pump Systems**, report ORNL/TM-9957, Oak Ridge National Laboratory

tory, Oak Ridge, TN, July 1986 (56 pages, available from NTIS, RDB1144)

This report provides documentation for updates to ABSORB, a simulation program for modeling chemical absorption heat pump systems of varying configuration. A number of improvements and enhancements have been incorporated to improve the robustness, flexibility, and applicability of this code; these modifications include: 1) a revised strategy of solving the system equations, 2) increased modularization of the program, and 3) the first efforts to employ the code to determine an optimum economic design of a heat pump system. A listing of the Fortran source code for ABSORB is included as an appendix. The listing excludes the optimizing package NPSOL, which is proprietary and must be separately obtained. User documentation to run ABSORB is published separately in report ORNL/Sub/43337/2.

R. C. DeVault, **Advanced Absorption Cycles: System Development and Supporting Research**, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Oak Ridge, TN, March 1990 (48 pages, RDB1145)

G. Grossman and E. Michelson, **Absorption Heat Pump Simulation and Studies, Part I: A Modular Computer Simulation of Absorption Systems**, report ORNL/Sub/43337/2, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN (available from NTIS, RDB0926)

B. H. Jennings and F. P. Shannon, **The Thermodynamics of Absorption Refrigeration, Refrigerating Engineering**, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (ASRE, now merged into the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, pages 333 ff, 1938 (RDB3230)

R. A. Macriss and T. S. Zawacki, **Absorption Fluids Data Survey 1989 Update**, report ORNL/Sub/84-47989/4, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 1989 (52 pages with 21 tables, available from NTIS, RDB1146)

This document updates the series of reports on absorption fluids and data, ORNL/Sub/84-47989/1,2,3, with data developed and published primarily between 1985-1988, and by citation of 44 additional references. Seventy-four worldwide publications containing data relating to properties of binary, ternary, and multicomponent absorption fluids are identified. The fluids discussed include combinations of 9 different refrigerant compounds, as well as 30 single, 7 binary, and 1 ternary absorbent compounds.

Working Fluids and Transport Phenomena in Advanced Absorption Heat Pumps, report HPTC-30-2, edited by T. Saito, Heat Pump Technology Center of Japan, Tokyo, Japan, volume II, March 1990 (362 pages, RDB1148)

This report summarizes the findings of the International Energy Agency (IEA) research project on *Working Fluids and Transport Phenomena in Advanced Absorption Heat Pumps* (Annex XIV).

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

G. C. Hourahan and M. S. Menzer (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute), **Research Needs in Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Heat Transfer with Alternate Refrigerants** (proceedings of the 29th National Heat Transfer Conference, Atlanta, GA, 8-11 August 1993), edited by H. J. Sauer, Jr., and T. H. Kuehn, publication HTD-Vol. 243, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), New York, NY, pages 1-8, 1993 (8 pages with 5 figures and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3421)

This paper outlines research needs stemming from introduction of alternative refrigerants and the concurrent desire to maintain or increase equipment efficiency. Its purpose is to seed interest in and identify sponsorship opportunities for necessary research. The paper briefly reviews potential impacts of refrigerants on ozone depletion and global warming. It then discusses vapor-compression and absorption cycles and equipment. Starting with their components, it identifies research needs to utilize alternative refrigerants. Research of heat exchanger enhancement, fundamental boiling heat transfer, considerations for glide utilization for zeotropes, and influences of lubricants are among the topics addressed. Design issues for compressors, both positive displacement and centrifugal, are surveyed with emphasis on discharge valve requirements, impeller improvement, oil-free possibilities, and seal refinement. Research needs are cited for materials compatibility and lubricants, composition management for zeotropic blends, and leak sensor requirements. The paper then discusses opportunities for not-in-kind technologies including absorption, adsorption (or desiccant), Stirling, and other cycles. It also mentions needs relating to distribution systems, training of service personnel, and conversions to alternative fluids. The paper mentions ongoing research by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI) and provides a tabular summary of agencies funding research of air conditioning and refrigeration. They in-

clude the ARTI, American Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), Gas Research Institute (GRI), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

H. Kruse (Universität Hannover, Germany), **European Research and Development Concerning CFC and HCFC Substitution, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives** (proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 19-21, 1994 (3 pages with 4 figures, RDB4519)

M. O. McLinden (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, USA) and L. Vamling (Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden), **The Need for, and Availability of, Fluid Property Data: Results from Annexes XIII and XVIII**, proceedings of the 4th International Energy Agency (IEA) Heat Pump Conference (Maastricht, The Netherlands, 26-29 April 1993), IEA Heat Pump Centre, Sittard, The Netherlands, April 1993 (12 pages, available from JMC as RDB3703)

A Research Needs Assessment: Energy Efficient Alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbons, report DOE/ER/30115-H1, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Washington, DC, June 1993 (288 pages with 22 figures and 56 table, available from NTIS, RDB3A71)

AFEAS

1992 Annual Report, Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS), Washington, DC, 1993 (12 pages, RDB3609)

Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study, program description, AFEAS, Washington, DC, September 1993 (4 pages with 1 figure and 1 table, available from JMC as RDB-3B11)

This leaflet introduces the Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS), initiated in December 1988. The program was formed to assess the potential impacts of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant alternatives on the environment. AFEAS is a cooperative research effort sponsored by 12 leading chemical producers. Results were presented at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) meeting in Nairobi in August 1989, and were incorporated as an appendix to the *Scientific Assessment* under the *Montreal*

Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Further research, in a three-year, \$6 million program, seeks to identify and help resolve uncertainties regarding potential environmental effects of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). A second objective is to stimulate prompt dissemination of scientific information to the research community, government decision makers, affected industries, and the public. A table lists potential alternatives to CFCs, including HCFCs R-22, R-123, R-124, R-141b, R-142b, R-225ca, and R-225cb, as transitional substances, and HFCs R-32, R-125, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a. The summary notes that scientific studies show that use of HCFCs and HFCs to replace CFCs will reduce the amount of atmospheric chlorine, and thus decrease the risk of ozone depletion. Unlike CFCs, these alternatives will break down readily in the lower atmosphere, forming products with negligible contribution to either acid deposition or ozone pollution. Some of the HCFCs and HFCs can be expected to form trifluoroacetyl halides that will dissolve in water to form trifluoroacetic acid. While the concentrations are so low that adverse effects are unlikely, this issue is being investigated further. A figure contrasts the minor direct (chemical emission related) and larger indirect (energy related) contributions to total equivalent warming impact (TEWI) for a representative refrigerator. A cited AFEAS study of global warming, co-funded with the U.S. Department of Energy, indicates that HCFCs and HFCs provide substantial improvements in energy efficiency over CFCs in many applications.

Research Summary, Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study (AFEAS), Washington, DC, January 1993 (76 pages, RDB-3610)

ARI

G. C. Hourahan and D. S. Godwin (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute), **ARI's R-22 Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP)**, *Proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference* (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 55-64, September 1992 (10 pages with 3 figures and 3 tables, available from JMC as RDB2906)

This paper summarizes a program to evaluate candidate fluids to replace R-22, establish test protocols to evaluate them, conduct the tests, and present the results. The overall objective is to perform a broad screening of alternative candidates, while eliminating unnecessary duplica-

tion of work and wasting of limited resources. The paper outlines the AREP organization, including its Task Force (chaired by D. M. Goldberg) and Technical Committee (chaired by E. B. Muir); both their members and participating international organizations are named. The document reviews considerations for ten candidates selected for initial examination from nearly 30 nominations. They include R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (25/75), R-407B [R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)], R-290 (propane), R-134a, R-717 (ammonia), R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20), R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-125/143a/134a (45/50/5); the list notes changes in selected blend compositions from earlier AREP documents. The last two are of primary interest as potential replacements for R-502. Procedures and conditions for compressor calorimeter and heat transfer test are outlined. The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) is funding the heat transfer segment. Planned drop-in tests, system simulations, and system tests are outlined. Results of the work will be disseminated through technical publications and through the Refrigerant Database. A Gantt chart shows the schedule for introduction of R-22 replacements. Additional figures indicate the AREP testing plan and detail the heat transfer testing protocol.

Participants' Handbook: R-22 Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP), Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 7 June 1993 (54 pages with 1 figure and 5 tables, available from JMC as RDB3613)

This document outlines an ARI program to identify and evaluate promising alternatives for R-22 for unitary air conditioners, heat pumps, chillers, and refrigeration equipment. This cooperative program seeks to accelerate introduction of alternatives by focusing research efforts and avoiding duplicative work. The document outlines the AREP organization, including its Task Force (chaired by C. J. Tambornino), Technical Committee (chaired by E. B. Muir), and Heat Transfer Project Subcommittee. It identifies cooperating organizations, including the European Committee of Manufacturers of Refrigeration Equipment (CECOMAF), Japan Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA), National Research Council of Canada (NRCC), and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). EPRI is funding, coordinating, and managing the heat transfer segment, an integral part of the program. The document identifies the nomination process and resultant candidate refrigerants. They include R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/134a (30/70), R-407B [R-32/125/134a (10/70/20)], R-290 (propane), R-134a, R-717 (ammonia), R-32/125/290/134a (20/55/5/20), R-

32/-125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/134a (25/75), R-32/227ea (35/65), R-125/143a (45/55), R-404A [R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4)], and R-32/-125/143a (10/45/45). The last three are of primary interest as potential replacements for R-502, an azeotrope of R-22 and R-115. Procedures and conditions for compressor calorimeter and heat transfer, system simulations, and soft-optimized tests are specified for participants. Related research on toxicity and environmental assessments of the candidate fluids and components will be coordinated and shared. Appendices to this program handbook identify committee members, participating companies, combinations of refrigerants and heat exchanger types to be investigated and equipment categories targeted for soft-optimized testing. This handbook prescribes common terminology, definitions, and report formats and contents to be used. Results of the work will be disseminated via the ARTI Refrigerant Database; an order form is included.

ARI Research Plan, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, Arlington, VA, 10 March 1992 (58 pages, available from JMC as RDB0C01)

This plan documents research needs for air-conditioning and refrigeration, with primary focus on refrigerants, energy conservation, and building environment. It provides industry guidance for public-sector research organizations and sponsors. It also may be useful to individual companies in planning proprietary research and development or cooperative programs. A specific plan for materials compatibility and lubricant research, the basis for the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI) Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program, is included as an appendix. A second appendix provides a series of charts, to show the status of alternative refrigerants and projections for their commercialization. The charts also list announced production plants. Charts are included for R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134a, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, and E-134. A third appendix provides elaborations for selected research recommendations including objectives, rationale, suggested approaches, and estimated or recommended budgets and time requirements. This version updates and replaces those published on 6 November 1989, 30 April 1990, 19 December 1990, and 25 September 1991.

ARTI

R. H. Ernst (the Trane Company), **Materials Compatibility and Lubricants Research with Alterna-**

tive Refrigerants, R-22 and R-502 Alternatives (proceedings of the ASHRAE/NIST Refrigerants Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 19-20 August 1993), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 91-96, 1994 (6 pages with 4 figures and 2 tables, RDB4523)

This paper summarizes research completed in Phase I of the Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program, reviews progress on Phase II, and discusses the studies planned for Phase III. It emphasizes those projects examining alternatives for R-22 and R-502. It notes the focus of the initial phase as compatibility with motor materials, elastomers, and plastics; chemical and thermal stability; miscibility of lubricants and refrigerants; and thermophysical properties for ten alternative refrigerants and four types of lubricants. They include four hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), namely R-22, R-123, R-124, and R-142b, and six hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), namely R-32, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-143a, and R-152a. The lubricant classes included mineral oil (MO), alkylbenzene (AB), polyol ester (POE), and polyglycol (PAG). A table summarizes the results of compatibility studies of motor materials with R-22/MO and R-32, R-125, R-134a, and R-143a with a POE for magnet wires; varnishes; sheet, sleeving, and lead wire insulations; tapes, and tie cords. The paper indicates that projects for the second phase address compatibility with desiccant materials; viscosity, density, and gas solubility of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures; and development of accelerated test methods for chemical and thermal stability and for the life of motor materials. An illustrative table indicates the miscibility of a POE lubricant at 5, 25, and 60% concentrations in R-32/125 (60/40), R-32/125/134a (30/10/60), R-32/134a (30/70), R-125/143a (45/55), and R-404A - R-125/143a/134a (44/52/4). Two figures show the modified sealed tube used for electrical conductivity and stability measurements and the measured conductivity of R-11, R-12, and R-22 with MO at 175 °C (348 °F). Two further figures illustrate a simulated motor stator test specimen and a high pressure tribometer for development of test methods. The paper identifies six projects being investigated for the third phase. They include compatibility of process fluids from manufacturing with HFCs, compatibility of additives to POEs with HFCs, development of low-cost, environmentally acceptable flushing and clean out methods, investigation of motor burnout products, fractionation of zeotropes, and development of an improved flammability test method. The paper also notes an ongoing project to facilitate location of refrigerant and lubricant information, the ARTI Refrigerant Database.

The paper identifies the members of the MCLR Advisory committee and acknowledges major sponsorship of the MCLR Program by the U.S. Department of Energy.

S. R. Szymurski, Research Update: Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program, Proceedings of the 45th Annual International Appliance Technical Conference, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, May 1994; republished as paper DOE/CE/23810-40A, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, May 1994 (10 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB4513)

This paper reviews the introduction of alternative refrigerants to replace those that deplete the ozone layer, the consequent research needs to evaluate and test the new fluids, and the history of the Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program. Cumulative funding for the first three phases, from September 1991 to the present, is \$6.45 million. The research is jointly supported by a grant from the Department of Energy and cost sharing by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI). The paper outlines seven research projects in phase I, addressing thermophysical properties, theoretical evaluation of R-22 and R-502 alternatives, chemical and thermal stability of refrigerants and lubricants, miscibility of lubricants in refrigerants, and compatibility with motor materials, elastomers, and engineering plastics. A table presents the coefficients of performance and volumetric capacities relative to those of R-22 and R-502 for the twelve refrigerants examined in the theoretical evaluation. The paper then reviews five additional projects in phase II, three of which involve accelerated screening methods to determine chemical and thermal stability, predict the life of motor materials, and to predict lubricant performance. The two others address compatibility of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures with desiccants and electrohydrodynamic (EHD) enhancement of pool and in-tube boiling of alternative refrigerants. Seven top priority projects are identified for Phase III. They include compatibility of manufacturing process fluids with hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerants and ester lubricants, effects of lubricant additives on HFC refrigerant stability, compatibility problems resulting from the products of motor burnouts, and investigation into the fractionation of refrigerant blends. They also include investigation of flushing and clean-out methods after motor burnout or refrigerant and lubricant conversion, methods development for measuring and classifying flammability/combustibility of refrigerants, and thermophysical properties measurements for R-41, R-245ca, and a number of binary and ternary blends. The paper notes

that planning is underway for phase IV and that, while much has been accomplished in the first two years, much more remains. The materials compatibility results so far have been favorable for the HFC refrigerants tested.

S. R. Szymurski, G. C. Hourahan, and D. S. Godwin, **Materials Compatibility and Lubricants Research on CFC-Refrigerant Substitutes**, report DOE/CE/23810-33, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, January 1994 (54 pages with 8 figures and 9 tables, available from JMC as RDB4428)

This progress report summarizes the goals and status of the Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program, jointly funded under a grant from the Office of Building Technology of the U.S. Department of Energy and cost sharing by the air-conditioning and refrigeration industry. The program was implemented on 30 September 1991 and, as currently funded, will run through 30 September 1995. It supports critical research to accelerate introduction of substitutes for chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants. The primary elements include materials compatibility testing, methods development, and data collection and dissemination. The report provides a status update on research to measure thermophysical properties of R-143a and R-152a; measure the viscosity, density, and solubility for three azeotropic and zeotropic blends to replace R-22 and R-502; measure the viscosity, density, and solubility for 38 refrigerant-lubricant mixtures; and obtain compatibility data on desiccants with refrigerants and lubricants. The report also summarizes three projects to develop accelerated screening and test methods to predict lubricant performance in compressors, the life of motor materials exposed to refrigerant-lubricant mixtures, and chemical and thermal stability of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures. It reviews the progress of a continuing project to collect and facilitate dissemination of data, through development and administration of the ARTI Refrigerant Database. The progress report summarizes completed projects to measure thermophysical properties of R-32, R-123, R-124, and R-125; model the performance and key operating parameters of 12 potential alternatives for R-22 and R-502; test the chemical and thermal stability of refrigerant-lubricant mixtures with metals; measure the miscibility of lubricants with refrigerants; provide information on the compatibility of refrigerants and lubricants with motor materials, elastomers, and engineering plastics; and investigate electrohydrodynamic (EHD) enhancement of pool and in-tube boiling of alternative refrigerants. The scope of the program, objectives of the individual projects, and significant interim findings

are presented. This program summary also identifies reports resulting from the individual projects. Tables summarize significant findings of the individual projects including the miscibility of lubricants with 10 refrigerants; equations of state developed for R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, and R-152a; and relative elastomer swelling in refrigerants and lubricants. Two figures compare the modelled performance of alternative refrigerants to the capacities and efficiencies of R-22 and R-502.

Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research Presentation Slides, report DOE/CE/23810-9, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, February 1993 (98 pages, available from JMC as RDB3206)

This report contains prints of the charts used by five researchers for a seminar on *Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research* as part of the 1993 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Winter Meeting, held in Chicago in January 1993. This session was sponsored by ASHRAE Technical Committees 3.2 (Refrigerant System Chemistry), 3.3 (Contaminant Control in Refrigerating Systems), and 3.4 (Lubrication). The presentations included were by D. F. Huttenlocher (Spausch Associates, Incorporated) on "Chemical and Thermal Stability of Refrigerant-Lubricant Mixtures with Metals," S. C. Zoz (Iowa State University of Science and Technology) on "Miscibility of Lubricants with Refrigerants," G. R. Hamed (The University of Akron) on "Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Elastomers," R. C. Cavestri (Imagination Resources, Incorporated) on "Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Plastics," and R. G. Doerr (The Trane Company) on "Compatibility of Refrigerants and Lubricants with Motor Materials." The research projects covered are funded by ARTI under a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy. (Presentation slides are not reviewed by ASHRAE except for commercialism; no endorsement should be inferred.)

ASHRAE

1993-1994 Research Plan, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1 January 1993 (40 pages, RDB3118)

This list of prospective research subjects identifies 238 proposed projects, 72 designated as priority status. The projects are grouped into nine project classifications, based on approved funding guidelines. Projects relating to refriger-

ants fall in several of these categories, including the highest priority topic, *Environmentally-Safe Materials (CFC, etc.)*. The research areas were proposed by ASHRAE Technical Committees, Task Groups, and other committees; they were prioritized by ASHRAE's Research and Technical Committee. The highest priority group (*three stars*) includes research of *Thermophysical Properties of Alternative Refrigerants*. The next classification includes *Cascade Refrigeration System to Replace CFC and HCFC Refrigerants Below -60 °F* [-51 °C]. The *one-star* priority group includes development of *A Uniform Equation of State for Alternatives to CFC Refrigerants*. It also includes *Dispersion of Ammonia Plumes in the Atmosphere* and research to *Develop Solubility and Viscosity Data for Various Oil-Refrigerant Mixtures at High Discharge Temperatures and Pressures*. Among nonpriority projects are those addressing *Mixtures of Alternative Refrigerants and Lubricating Oils - Properties and Effects on Heat Transfer*, *Develop Corrosion Data with Materials of Construction and New Refrigerant-Lubricants at Various Moisture Levels*, *Develop Refrigerant-Lubricant-Desiccant Moisture Equilibrium Data with New HFC Refrigerants and Relevant Lubricants*, and *Measurement of R-22 and Alternative Refrigerant Leakage Rates from Open-Shaft Compressors*. Further projects will examine *Double-Walled Heat Exchangers for Class 2 Refrigerants*, *Heat and Mass Transfer Additives in Aqua-Ammonia Systems*, *Impacts of Lubricants on the Segregation of Non-azeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures*, *Impacts of Lubricants on the Segregation or Fractionation of Refrigerant Mixtures*. This plan summarizes anticipated funding and procedures for implementing the research identified; it replaces versions published for preceding years [see RDB-2426].

1992-1993 Research Plan, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, 1 January 1992 (25 pages, RDB2426)

This list of prospective research subjects identifies 182 high-priority projects, grouped into eight project classifications based on approved funding guidelines. Projects relating to refrigerants fall in several of these categories, including the highest priority topic, *Environmentally-Safe Materials (CFC, etc.)*. The research areas were proposed by ASHRAE Technical Committees, Task Groups, and other committees; they were prioritized by ASHRAE's Research and Technical Committee. The highest priority group (*three stars*) includes research of thermophysical properties of R-123, R-125, R-134a, and R-141b, as well as measurement of two-phase re-

frigerant liquid-vapor mass flow rates. The next classification includes real-time determination of the lubricant concentration dissolved in alternative refrigerants, evaluation of leak detection methods for non-CFC refrigerants, and flow regime mapping of R-134a/lubricant mixtures in smooth and internally enhanced tubes. It also includes experimental determination of heat transfer with R-134a and R-22 refrigerants in water-cooled condensers and direct-expansion water coolers using brazed plate heat exchangers. The *one-star* priority group includes research of alternatives to replace R-22 and R-502, development of a uniform equation of state for alternative refrigerants, and determination of properties and heat transfer effects for mixtures of alternative refrigerants and lubricants. Research of ammonia (R-717) dispersion in the atmosphere also is included. This plan summarizes anticipated funding and procedures for implementing the research identified; it replaces the versions published for preceding years.

DOE

Refrigeration Systems Program Summary, report DOE/CH10093-120, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Washington, DC, December 1991 (24 pages, available from NTIS as GPO #573-122/40020 at price code A03, RDB2263)

This document summarizes results, current activities, and objectives of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for research of refrigerators, air conditioners, heat pumps, chillers, and supermarket systems. Key activities include investigation of alternative refrigerants and refrigeration cycles, developing advanced technologies for future air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment designs, and developing advanced insulation for appliances. The program structure and opportunities for collaboration with industry are outlined.

EPA

W. R. Rhodes (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA), **Stratospheric Ozone Protection: An EPA Engineering Perspective**, *Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association*, volume 41, number 12, pages 1579-1584, December 1991 (6 pages with 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB-2707)

JRAIA

S. Uemura (Daikin Industries, Limited, Japan), **Basic Requirements and Future Solutions of Air-Conditioning Units with Alternative Refrigerants** - 1, paper 5.2, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 89-94, February 1993 (6 pages with 9 figures and 6 tables, RDB3317)

H. Wakabayashi (Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Limited, Japan), **Basic Requirements and Future Solutions of Air-Conditioning Units with Alternative Refrigerants** - 2, paper 5.3, *Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Technology of Alternative Refrigerants - Lubricants and Materials Compatibility* (Tokyo, February 1983), Japanese Association of Refrigeration (JAR), Tokyo, Japan, pages 95-100, February 1993 (6 pages with 6 figures and 4 tables, RDB3318)

PAFT

Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing, program description, PAFT, Bristol, United Kingdom, September 1993 (4 pages with 1 table, available from JMC as RDB3B13)

This leaflet introduces the Program for Alternative Fluorocarbon Toxicity Testing (PAFT), initiated in December 1987. The program is designed to expedite the development of toxicology data for possible substitute fluorocarbons to replace chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), or more broadly halogenated fluoroalkanes, that may be catalyzing a decrease in stratospheric ozone levels. PAFT is a cooperative research effort sponsored by 15 of the leading CFC producers from nine countries. Five PAFT program sectors are identified including PAFT I to address R-123 and R-134a, PAFT II for R-141b, PAFT III for R-124 and R-125, PAFT IV for R-225ca and R-225cb, and PAFT V for R-32. The leaflet summarizes program objectives and schedules. It notes that there are more than 100 individual toxicology tests in the program, at a cost of \$3-5 million per compound. It also indicates that more than a dozen testing laboratories in Europe, Japan, and the United States are performing tests, the results of which will be published in peer-reviewed journals and presented at scientific conferences. The program comprehensively addresses acute, sub-chronic, developmental and chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity studies, genotoxicity, and environmental toxicology studies.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

T. Atwood (AlliedSignal Incorporated), **The Need for Standardized Nomenclature for Refrigerants**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 31, number 11, pages 44-47, November 1989 (3 pages with 1 table, RDB-0545)

V. D. Baxter, **Report of Foreign Travel: 9-11 May 1990** [Application of Zeotropic Mixture Refrigerants in Refrigerators and Use of the Lee-Kesler-Plöcker Equation of State], ORNL/FTR-3611, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, 14 May 1990 (20 pages, RDB1153)

This informal report summarizes the final working meeting of the International Energy Agency (IEA) research project on *State and Transport Properties of High-Temperature Working Fluids and Nonazeotropic Mixtures* (Annex XIII). It also addresses research at the Universität Hannover, funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), on application of refrigerant blends in refrigerators and separate work to use the Lee-Kesler-Plöcker equation of state to predict refrigerant properties.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Refrigerant Database**, report DOE/CE/23810-33E, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, 27 May 1994 (186 pages, available from JMC as RDB4555)

This document provides bibliographic citations for 1264 publications that may be useful in research, design, and application of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. Synopses of the content, materials addressed, and key conclusions are provided for approximately a third of these documents. The database identifies sources of specific information on R-32, R-123, R-124, R-125, R-134, R-134a, R-141b, R-142b, R-143a, R-152a, R-227ea, R-245ca, R-290 (propane), R-600 (butane), R-600a (isobutane), R-717 (ammonia), ethers, and others as well as azeotropic and zeotropic blends of these fluids. It addresses mineral oil, alkylbenzene, polyalkylene glycol (PAG), polyol ester (POE), and other lubricants. It also references documents on compatibility of refrigerants and lubricants with metals, plastics, elastomers, motor insulation, and other materials used in refrigerant circuits. The database is available in both a computerized version and as a listing in report form. The computerized version includes the same citations and abstracts as the report version plus 127 from a supplement on copper in air conditioning and refrigeration (see RDB-4137), 159 for superseded and historical docu-

ments, and data summaries for 210 individual refrigerants and blends - a total of 1760 entries. It is accompanied by retrieval software to facilitate searches for specific information; the software enables searches for user-selected terms, or combinations of terms. It offers several automated features to simplify searches including optional prompting by search category, an automated "thesaurus" of synonyms and related terms, chain searches to broaden or narrow prior searches, and a "wildcard" capability to allow entry of word segments. The software also enables printing of selected citations, abstracts, and refrigerant summaries as well as preparation of a document order lists. Both versions of the database include instructions to obtain cited documents or subscriptions for updates to the database.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Copper in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration - Supplement to the ARTI Refrigerant Database**, report JMC/-ARTI/CDA-9401D, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), Arlington, VA, and the Copper Development Association (CDA), New York, NY, January 1994 (28 pages, available from JMC as RDB4137)

This document provides bibliographic citations for 109 publications that may be useful in research, design, and application of air-conditioning and refrigeration (ACR) equipment. Synopses of the content, materials addressed, and key conclusions are provided for approximately half of these documents. This supplement to the Refrigerant Database increases the information provided, by focusing on the suitability of and application data for copper and copper alloys with refrigerants. The key concentration areas include heat transfer, surface enhancement, and materials compatibility. An introduction outlines the reasons copper is the preferred fabrication material in many ACR components. A concluding section provides descriptions of both the Refrigerant Database and the Copper Data Center (CDC) database.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Status and Use of the Refrigerant Database**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 35, number 11, pages 50-55, November 1993 (6 pages with 2 figures and 2 tables, available from JMC as RDB3B97)

This article reviews the objectives, contents, and use of the Refrigerant Database. The key elements identified include a collection of documents, a computerized search system, a set of refrigerant summaries, and an information dissemination operation. The document collection, which includes both published and unpublished

works, grew from an informal sharing of information on thermophysical properties, materials compatibility, and lubricants for alternative refrigerants. The current set also includes reports from the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute's (ARTI's) Materials Compatibility and Lubricant Research (MCLR) Program, the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute's (ARI's) Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Program (AREP), contributed works, and other sources. The search and retrieval system is based on a set of bibliographic citations and extended abstracts on refrigerant and lubricants, their properties, compatibility with other materials found in refrigeration systems, effects on heat transfer, system capacity and efficiency, computational and test methods to estimate or determine the preceding data, research, application data, and regulatory information. The article illustrates the computerized version of the database by showing how searches are performed. It also describes the manual, or report, version. It then describes refrigerant summaries, approximately 100 [now more than 200] of which are incorporated into the database. Two tables present refrigerant identifications, safety classifications, environmental data, and physical property data from the database for 38 of the most common refrigerants. The tabular data include the ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34 designation, chemical name and formula, flammability limits, safety group, ozone depletion potential (ODP), global warming potential (GWP), molecular mass, freezing point, normal boiling point, and critical parameters (temperature, pressure, and density). The focus of the database and its sponsorship by ARTI, under a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), are outlined.

J. M. Calm (Engineering Consultant), **Information on Alternative Refrigerants and Lubricants - The ARTI Refrigerant Database**, *Stratospheric Ozone Protection for the 90's*, proceedings of the International CFC and Halon Alternatives Conference (Washington, DC), Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, Arlington, VA, pages 187-189, October 1993 (3 pages, RDB3A41)

This presentation summary briefly outlines the history, purpose, and contents of the Refrigerant Database. It cites initial efforts by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI) and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to share information to accelerate introduction of alternative refrigerants. It summarizes the current form as comprising a collection of documents (many of them unpublished), a computerized search system, a set of refrigerant summaries, and an information dissemination operation. The focus of the database and its

sponsorship by the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology Institute (ARTI), under a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the Copper Development Association (CDA) are outlined.

J. M. Calm (Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, ARI), **Composition Designations for Refrigerants**, *ASHRAE Journal*, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, volume 31, number 11, pages 48-51, November 1989 (3 pages, available from JMC as RDB0546)

This paper provides recommendations for consistent use of prefixes for refrigerant designations. The need for uniform nomenclature and a survey, performed for the Technology Council and the Research and Technical Committee (R&T) of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), are summarized. The requirement surfaced with increasing regulatory and legislative actions to limit production, use, and emission of refrigerants of environmental concern. A variety of composition-designating identifiers were introduced to distinguish between refrigerants, but nonuniform usage resulted in confusion rather than clarification. [The recommendations of this paper were incorporated into ASHRAE Standard 34-1992, see RDB2909]

E. Johnson and J. Noble, **A Survey of Alternatives to Ozone-Destroying Technologies**, Greenpeace International, Washington, DC, June 1990 (35 pages, RDB1154)

This report is a survey of *innovations old and new that could provide the goods and services currently dependent on ozone-destroying chemicals*. It is represented as an attempt to show the range of technologies that could be used as replacements without adverse impact on the ozone layer. The survey notes that the HCFC and HFC alternatives have not been proven to be harmless to the ozone layer, but are greenhouse gases and have serious toxicity problems.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), **Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, and H**, prepared by J. Rigaudy and S. P. Klesney, Pergamon Press Incorporated, New York, NY, 1979 (RDB4202)

This document presents a system of uniform nomenclature to identify organic chemicals, including most common refrigerants. The rules were formulated and adopted by the IUPAC Commission on the Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry. The sections (A-F and H) incorporated in this publication cover hydrocarbons; fundamental heterocyclic systems; characteris-

tic groups containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, halogens, sulfur, selenium, and/or tellurium; organic compounds containing elements that are not exclusively carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, halogens, sulfur, selenium, and tellurium; stereochemistry; general principles for the naming of natural products and related compounds; and isotopically modified compounds. The rules respond to a stated belief "that differences in nomenclature frequently hinder the accurate and intelligible conveyance of information from one chemist to another, so tending to hamper understanding and progress." [An attempt is being made to conform to the definitive IUPAC rules in citing chemical names in the Refrigerant Database, though application of these rules is sometimes challenging.]

P. I. Rothfleisch and D. A. Didion (National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST), **A Performance Evaluation of a Variable Speed, Mixed Refrigerant Heat Pump**, report NISTIR 4597, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, June 1991 (64 pages with 10 figures and 7 tables, available from NTIS at price code A04, RDB3337)

This report evaluates the performance of an innovative heat pump, equipped with a distillation column to shift the composition of a zeotropic refrigerant mixture. This product was commercialized in Japan on a limited basis, but has since been withdrawn. The report contrasts loads to equipment capacity and shows the composition shifting strategy schematically. It outlines equilibrium (or flash) and continuous rectification approaches for distillation. It reviews prior work in the area and describes the test model, which uses a blend of 20% R-13B1 and 80% R-22 by weight. Measured performance at standard rating conditions and seasonal energy calculations are summarized for both the heating and cooling modes. No composition shifting was observed in the tests. Simulations using an ideal-cycle model are described to demonstrate the potential value of composition control. While heating seasonal performance gains were found to be small, avoidance of auxiliary heat requirements were substantial. Cooling performance is indicated to be approximately 2% lower with R-13B1/22 (20/80) blend than with R-22 alone.

K. Ushimaru (Energy International, Incorporated), **Impact of CFC Curtailment on Refrigeration and Mitigation Research in Japan**, *GFCs: Today's Options - Tomorrow's Solutions* (proceedings of ASHRAE's 1989 CFC Technology Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, 27-28 September 1989), American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Con-

ditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), Atlanta, GA, pages 107-117, 1990; republished in *International Journal of Refrigeration* (IJR), Paris, France, volume 13, number 3, pages 131-141, March 1990 (10 pages with 10 figures and 2 tables, RDB1205)

This paper focuses on efforts in Japan to develop technical options for reducing CFC emissions. Alternative refrigerants for R-12 (used in automobile air-conditioners and residential refrigerators) and R-113 (used extensively as a solvent and cleaning agent) are presented. CFC mitigation options are discussed for control technologies, work practices and economics, chemical substitutes, and product substitutes. Japan's usage profile and historical background on its environmental responsiveness are addressed. The article notes that R-113 recovery and recycling equipment are already marketed in Japan and that the demand for this equipment is projected to grow to \$15 billion by 1998. Additionally, leading Japanese chemical producers are moving forward with plans for the production of R-134a as a substitute for R-12.

Assignment of Refrigerant Container Colors, ARI Guideline N-1992, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 1992 (8 pages, with 1 table, available from ARI for \$15.00, RDB-3101)

This guideline sets color standards for containers for existing, new, and reclaimed refrigerants. It further provides a means by which ARI can assign colors as new refrigerants are introduced, and maintains a record of those assigned and available. The guideline also recommends a container color (light green grey) for refrigerants that are not produced in sufficient quantities to qualify for individual colors. While color coding is not intended as a substitute for reading cylinder labels and markings, the guideline facilitates distinction among refrigerant containers by content. Four groups are identified, namely those for liquids at 20 °C (68 °F) normally packaged in drums, low-pressure fluids, high pressure fluids, and flammable (red band) refrigerants or mixtures. A table summarizes color assignments and corresponding color matching data. Refrigerants with assigned colors include R-11 (orange), R-12 (white), R-13 (light blue, sky), R-13B1 (pinkish-red, coral), R-14 (yellow-brown, mustard), R-22 (light green), R-23 (light blue grey), R-113 (dark purple, violet), R-114 (dark blue, navy), R-116 (dark grey, battleship), R-123 (light blue grey), R-134a (light blue, sky), R-500 (yellow), R-502 (light purple, lavender), and R-503 (blue-green, aqua).

JICOP Guide, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection, Tokyo, Japan, January 1991 (8 pages, available from JMC as RDB1204)

JICOP was formed in 1988 as the *Promotion Conference for Rational Use of Specified CFCs* and renamed in June 1990. It is an organization of industrial producers and consumers addressing ozone-layer protection in Japan. Its main activities include publicity, information sharing, surveys of actions by other countries, preparation of guides, and training. This leaflet introduces the organization and lists the 55 current members. Included are the Japan Association of Refrigeration, Japan Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Contractors, Japan Fluor Gas Association, and Japan Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association.

Manual for Reductions in the Use of Ozone Depleting Substances, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection, Tokyo, Japan, second edition, February 1992 (140 pages, available from JMC as RDB2705)

This manual outlines technologies for reduction and substitution of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). It is intended to assist ODS users to develop the most effective measures for each application. Section III.4 addresses leak prevention and use reduction for refrigerants as well as research and development of substitute refrigerants and technologies to use them. It briefly summarizes reduction measures for centrifugal chillers, automobile air conditioners, commercial refrigeration, transport refrigeration, and refrigerators. Other sections of this document review regulatory measures for refrigerants, toxicity and safety evaluation of alternatives, and the physical properties of ODSs and their alternatives.

Specifications for Fluorocarbon Refrigerants, ARI Standard 700-1988, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute (ARI), Arlington, VA, 1988 (12 pages with two tables and 1 appendix, available from ARI for \$12.50, RDB3103)

The intent of this standard is to define a level of quality for new, reclaimed, and/or repackaged refrigerants for use in new and existing refrigeration and air-conditioning products. Specified contaminant levels were chosen to be within the sensitivity of recommended test methods, to be economically achievable, and to provide satisfactory performance. The standard does not apply where refrigerant captured from a particular system is returned on site to the same system. It defines and classifies contaminants based on standard test methods. It also specifies acceptable purity requirements for various fluorocarbon refrigerants, regardless of source.

These refrigerants include R-11, R-12, R-13, R-22, R-113, R-114, R-500, R-502, and R-503. It addresses the boiling point and range as well as allowable content of vapor-phase contaminants, and water, chloride ion, acidity, high-boiling residues, particulates and solids, and other refrigerants. It identifies accepted industry test procedures for these determinations.

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