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CO2 as a Refrigerant — R-744 Advantages/Disadvantages

by emersonadmin on July 30, 2015

This is post number seven of a series.

Weighing the Advantages and Disadvantages of R744

Table 1 outlines the advantages and disadvantages of R744 as a refrigerant. The list of disadvantages appears smaller than the advantages list, but these issues should not be overlooked, as they have a significant impact on the safety and reliability of R744 systems.

Advantages	Disadvantages
High refrigeration capacity due to high volumetric cooling capacity (e.g., it is approximately up to 5 times that of R404A). This has a positive impact on compressor displacement and the sizing of heat exchangers and pipe work.	High operating and standstill pressures are more hazardous and increase the leak potential. Specially designed components are required.
Lower pressure drops in pipe work and heat exchangers. For example, the impact of long suction and liquid lines is less.	Special compressors are required because of the higher refrigeration capacity (different motor / displacement combination).
High heat transfer in evaporators and condensers due to the high- pressure and density. This will either allow lower temperature differences between the refrigerant and the air; therefore	R744 systems are more complex – either cascade or transcritical This leads to higher costs in components and installation.
improving efficiency, or allow the use of smaller evaporators and condensers. Tubing wall thickness may need to be increased to handle the higher pressures, so careful design is required to take advantage of the R744 properties.	Pipe working on-site potentially includes steel or stainless steel the need for specially licensed welders, and different jointing techniques due to higher pressure and different materials.
The pressure drop across an expansion valve is greater than with other refrigerants, so the minimum setting for head pressure control can be lower. This improves efficiency.	The greater complexity also increases the probability of poor performance and reliability, particularly if commissioning is not done well.
Lower compression ratios leading to higher compressor is entropic efficiency. Non-corrosive with most materials. There are very few differences	For transcritical systems two stage compression is required for frozen food applications because of the high discharge temperature of R744.
to the materials used in HFC systems.	temperature of K744.
Good miscibility with compressor lubricants for oil return. Polyolester type lubricants can continue to be used as with HFCs.	R744 transcritical systems are not suitable for high ambient areas (e.g., Southeast Asia) where the system will always run above the critical point because of the inefficiency of
Low toxicity and nonflammable.	transcritical operation.
Negligible GWP so that, in the event of a leak, the direct impact on climate change is very low.	R744 is not controlled by any regulation such as the European Fluorinated Gas Regulation, so its use is not as carefully monitored
Inexpensive to produce and widely available, although the purity of the R744 should be 99.99% for use in a refrigeration system with hermetic and semi-hermetic compressors, i.e., refrigerant grade.	as HFCs and leak detection is not as rigorous. However, the high- pressures make the system leak prone, and performance will suffer if the leak rate is high.
High discharge temperatures due to the high index of compression. This provides good potential for heat reclaim. Note – the discharge temperature is excessively high in transcritical systems with a large difference between evaporating and heat rejection temperatures.	Very sensitive to water contamination and can form unusual compounds when there is a leak in a cascade heat exchanger.
Stable molecule leading to a low potential for decomposition within the refrigeration system.	
There is no impending legislation phasing down or phasing out R744 so it can be viewed as a long-term refrigerant.	

Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of R744 as a refrigerant Future articles in this series will cover additional topics concerning R744 in more detail, including the

general aspects of R744 systems; more specific information about the design of R744 cascade, transcritical booster and secondary systems; and key points about their commissioning, operation and service.

Andre Patenaude

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Visit our website for additional information on CO2 Solutions from Emerson. Excerpt from original document; Commercial CO₂ Refrigeration Systems, Guide for Subcritical and

To read all posts in our series on CO2 as a Refrigerant, click on the links below:

Series Introduction

Transcritical CO₂ *Applications*.

- 2. Criteria for Choosing Refrigerants
- 3. Properties of R744
- 4. Introduction to Trancritical Operation
- 5. Five Potential Hazards of R744
- 6. Comparison of R744 with Other Refrigerants
- 7. R744 Advantages / Disadvantages 8. Introduction to R744 Systems
- 9. Introduction to Retail Transcritical Systems 10. Retail Booster Systems
- 11. Introduction to Retail Cascade Systems
- 12. Introduction to Secondary Systems
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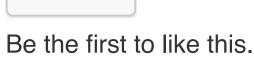






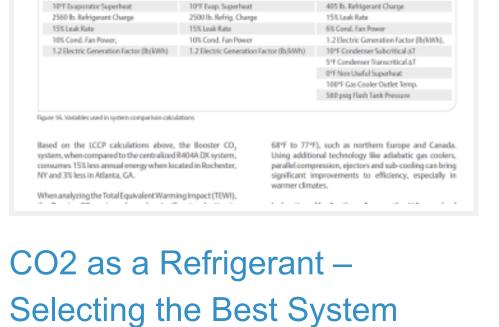
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May 3, 2016

In "Refrigerants"

Flammability Availability of refrigerant Availability of components Availability of expertise Cost of refrigerant Cost of system Refrigerant is similar to HFCs; Aspect of the refrigerant is worse than HFCs; Aspect of the refrigerant is better than HFCs. HFO: Hydro Fluoro Olefin, e.g., R1234yf HC Hydro Carbon, e.g., R290 CO2 as a Refrigerant — Comparison of R744 with

Other Refrigerants July 16, 2015 In "Refrigerants"

CO2 offers refrigeration with low global warming impact,

Series Introduction

CO2 as a Refrigerant —

but with new application and handling considerations This is post number 1 of a series. April 16, 2015 In "Refrigerants"

TAGS: ADVANTAGES, ANDRE PATENAUDE, CO2, DISADVANTAGES, NATURAL REFRIGERANTS, R-744, R744, REFRIGERANTS, REFRIGERATION

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