



CO₂ Commercialization In Refrigerated Transport



Efficient and sustainable container refrigeration applications using CO₂

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Refrigerated container shipping



Transition to zero ozone depleting refrigerants





Container refrigerant transition

Transition from CFCs to HFCs

Early decision to focus on HFCs

Today 99% HFCs in container application

Main drivers Performance Safety Lower GWP Availability Cost



Container installed base refrigerants

EU F-gas regulation

Revision prompted by 2006 regulation (MAC)

HFC cap and phase-down mechanism is central pillar of new regulation

Proposal finalized last April (coming on-line starting 2020):

Ban of HFCs with GWP > 2500 in stationary refrigeration

Ban of HFCs with GWP > 150 in centralized multipack and hermetic refrigeration

Ban of HFCs with GWP > 750 in single split AC systems (charge > 3kg) Mandatory leakage checks for refrigerated trucks / trailers

Member state taxation in place or pending based on GWP



Global phase down agreements

2013 U.S. / China Summit Multilateral approach to phase down HFCs Production Consumption Proposed amendment to Montreal Protocol for HFCs Gradual reduction framework

2013 G-20 Summit – St. Petersburg Agreement on global HFC phase-down per Montreal Protocol Global GHG emission reduction of 90b tons by 2050

Impact

Potential move from regional HFC regulation to global Potential to be similar to CFC phase down



Currently no direct regulation on container equipment

Servicing container equipment will likely become more expensive

Refrigerant pricing will likely be much higher globally

Alternatives

HFO chemical blends Natural refrigerants



Container refrigerant suitability



Regulatory Compliance Application Safety Refrigerant Capability

Low Toxicity

High Toxicity

Flammable refrigerants in transport

ISO 5149: Safety and Environmental Requirements

Flammability Limits ~ Refrigerant Concentration Limit (RCL) g/m³ 40 ft. container / 80% loaded / available volume: 25 m³

a)	Propane (A3):	9.5 RCL
b)	R32 (A2L):	77 RCL

c) R1234yf (A2L): 75 RCL

Resulting RCL if leak from evaporator with charge lost inside 40 ft. container

a)	Propane:	2 kg / 25m ³ = 0.08 or 80g/m ³	8.5X RCL (34X allowed by std)
b)	R32:	$4 \text{ kg} / 25 \text{m}^3 = 0.16 \text{ or } 160 \text{g/m}^3$	2.1X RCL (8.5X allowed by std)
c)	R1234yf:	4 kg / 25m ³ = 0.16 or 160g/m ³	2.1X RCL (8.5X allowed by std)

NOTE: RCL would be 2X higher for a 20 ft. container for each refrigerant

Conclusion: For A2L and A3 refrigerants - a leak in the container brings us above the flammability limit

First natural refrigerant container unit



95% recyclable

NaturaLINE[™] efficiency



Average energy use similar to R134a

Superior efficiency at part-load perishable set-points

Typical container control temperatures at 25°C ambient

70% of all container loads are carried at 25°C or less ambient temperature

NaturaLINE[™] field trials starting in 2008







NaturaLINE[™] field trials 2012-2014

>120 shipments completed Frozen and perishable cargo >27,500 operating hours



Ice cream / Frozen cookie dough -18°C

-22°C

Cheese

5°C

Banana Wine Beer 12°C 13°C

NaturaLINE[™] service training

- CO2 training part of standard offering
- Service Center training
- Technician training
- Vessel crew training
- Training content
 - Fundamentals of Refrigeration (R134a and R744)
 - Working with refrigerants
 - Operation of NaturaLINE unit
 - Servicing and trouble shooting





NaturaLINE[™] timing and next steps

Announced field trial success

Moving into commercial phase

Track units and customer feedback Cargo carried Service records Performance measurements

Explore other / unique applications NaturaLINE 2 year field trial Refrigerated trucks / trailers at Sainsbury's End of 2013

2014









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