



Non-ozone-depleting hydrofluorocarbons

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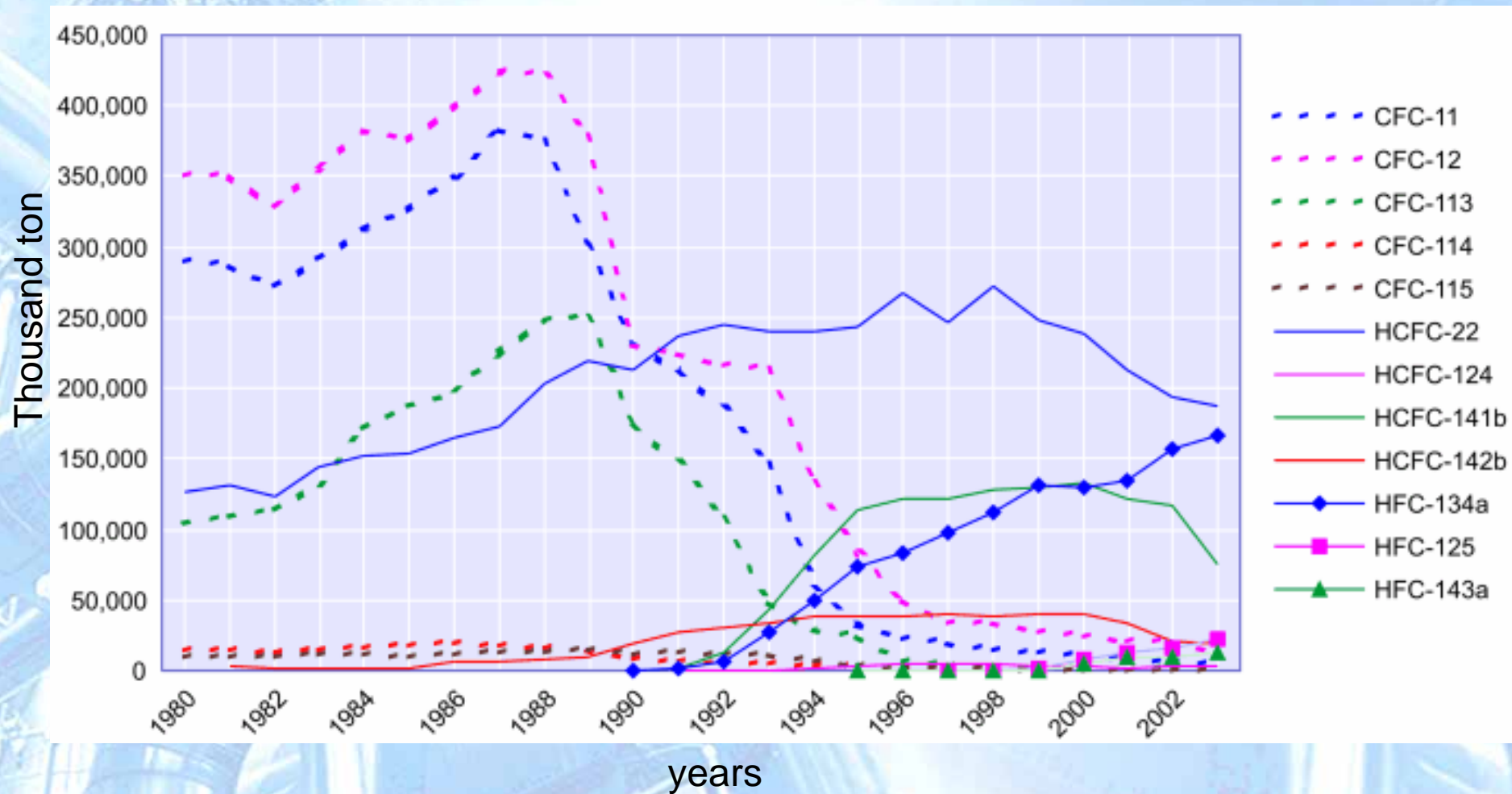
Classification of the main industrial hladons by their environmental properties


Action on ozone layer	Substance	ODP	GWP (direct, time horizon -100 years)	International regulating document
Ozone-depleting	Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)	$\geq 0,1$	≥ 10300	Montreal protocol Annex A, Group I, Annex B, Group I
Transient	Hydrochlorofluoro carbons (HCFC)	$0 \leq 0,1$	≥ 2300	Montreal protocol Annex C, Group I
Non-ozone-depleting	Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	≤ 140	Kyoto protocol
	Fluorocarbons (FC)	0	≥ 11400	Kyoto protocol

Phaseout time schedule for MP-regulated substances

Substance	CFC	Halons	CFC	CTC	MCF	HCFC	HBFC	Methyl bromide	Bromochloro methane
MP Article	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I
MP Annex, Group	A, Gr.I	A, gr.II	B, gr.I	B, gr.II	B, gr.III	C, gr.I	C, gr.II	E	C, gr.III
Industrial countries (Article 2A)									
Beginning of regulation	1992	1992	1993	1995	1993	1996	1996	1995	2002
Total phaseout	1996	1994	1996	1996	1996	2030	1996	2005	2002
Developing countries (Article 5A) – ten years delay									
Beginning of regulation	2002	2002	2003	2005	2003	2016	1996	2002	2002
Total phaseout	2006	2004	2006	2006	2006	2040	1996	2007	2007

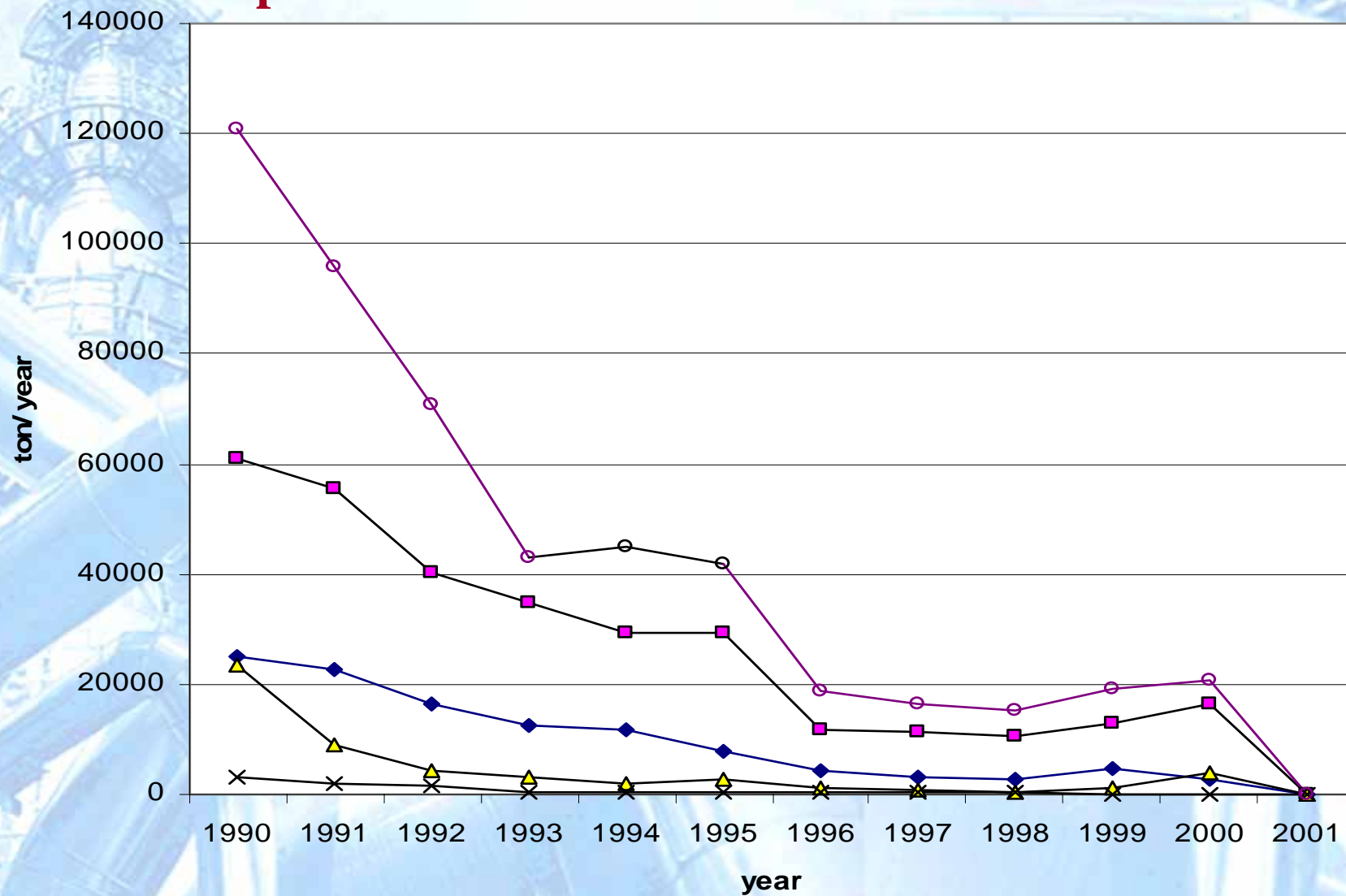
Total world manufacture of non-ozone-depleting and transient halons in 1980-2003.




The background of the slide is a faded, blue-tinted image of an industrial facility. It features a complex network of pipes, structural steel, and a tall distillation column or tower on the left side. The overall scene suggests a chemical or petrochemical plant.

**Meeting the requirements of
Vienna Convention (1985)
and Montreal Protocol (1987),
Russian Federation in 2000
stopped the manufacture of ozone-
depleting hladons used for aerosol
propellants, refrigerants, foaming agents,
solvents, fire extinguishants, etc.**

ODS phaseout in Russian Federation in 1989-2000



—◆— CFC 11 —■— CFC 12 —▲— CFC 113 —×— Halons —○— Total, ODP-tons



**Federal reserve (ODS banks)
was established in order to provide
military equipment with
those substances till 2005
Currently the supplies are nearly
exhausted,
and implementation of full-value ODS
substituents in military industry is an
urgent challenge.**

HFC world manufacture; geographical location of production facilities.

HFC Producers

R-32/R-125/R-143a/R-134a/R-152a/R-227ea

 Production capacity

USA

Honeywell: R-125, 134a, 143a, 245 fa

DuPont : R-134a, 143a, 152a

Ineos : R-134a 

Great Lakes R-32

Atofina: R-134a

EU

Ineos Fluor: R143a/125

Solvay Fluor: R-134a/143a/
125/365mfc

Arkema: R134a/143a/32

Russian Federation

various producers:

HFC-134a/152a/227ea/32

JAPAN


DuPont Mitsui: R-134a

Daikin : F-32, 125, 143a

Ineos : R-134a

Showa denko: R-134a (125) 

China:

R-134a, 152a,
32, 143a 


Korea: R-32 

The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a chemical or petrochemical plant. It features a complex network of large, metallic pipes, structural steel beams, and a tall distillation column on the left side. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. Centered on this background is text in a blue, outlined font.

FSUE RSC ACh
developed
the assortment of non-ozone-depleting
substituents
and studied their properties

Main characteristics of hydrofluorocarbons (non-ozone-depleting hladons)

Hladon	Formula	Molecular mass	T boiling at 0.1MPa	T freezing	T self-ignition	ODP	GWP	MAC w.z. mg/m ³
			°C					
23	CHF ₃	70,1	−82,2	−155,15	765	0	14800	3000
32	CH ₂ F ₂	52,024	−51,7	−136	504	0	880	3000
125	C ₂ F ₅ H	120,022	−48,5	−103	-	0	3800	1000
134	CHF ₂ CHF ₂	102,03	−22,5	−89,0	630	0	1200	-
134a	CH ₂ FCF ₃	102,03	−26,5	-101	-	0	1600	3000
143a	CF ₃ CH ₃	84,041	−47,6	−111,3	720	0	5400	3000
152a	CH ₃ CHF ₂	66,05	−24,55	−117,0	453	0	190	3000
227ea	CF ₃ CFHCF ₃	170,03	-18,3	-131,2	>650	0	3800	-
236fa	CF ₃ CH ₂ CF ₃	152,039	-0,7	-93,6	-	0	9400	-
C336	C ₄ F ₆ H ₂ -cyclo	164	63	-	-	0	-	-
C438	C ₅ F ₈ H ₂ -cyclo	214	79	-	-	0	-	-
43-10mee	CF ₃ CHFCHFCF ₂ CF ₃	252,053	47	-80	-	0	1700	-

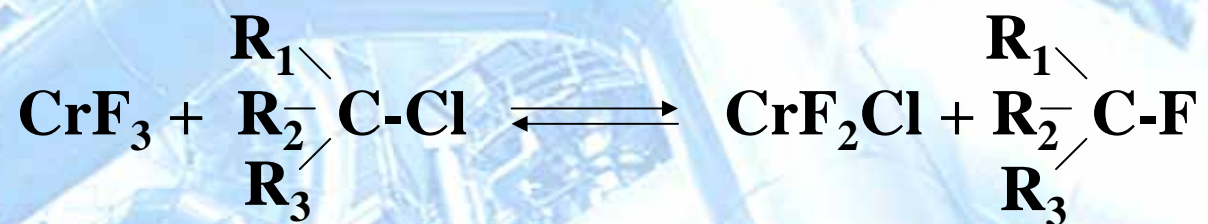
The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a chemical plant or refinery. It features a complex network of large, metallic pipes, structural steel beams, and a tall distillation column with a ladder. The scene is bathed in a bright, hazy light, giving it a blue-tinted appearance. The text is overlaid on this background.

FSUE RSC ACh
developed the technologies
for non-ozone-depleting substances manufacture
by gas-phase or liquid-phase hydrofluorination

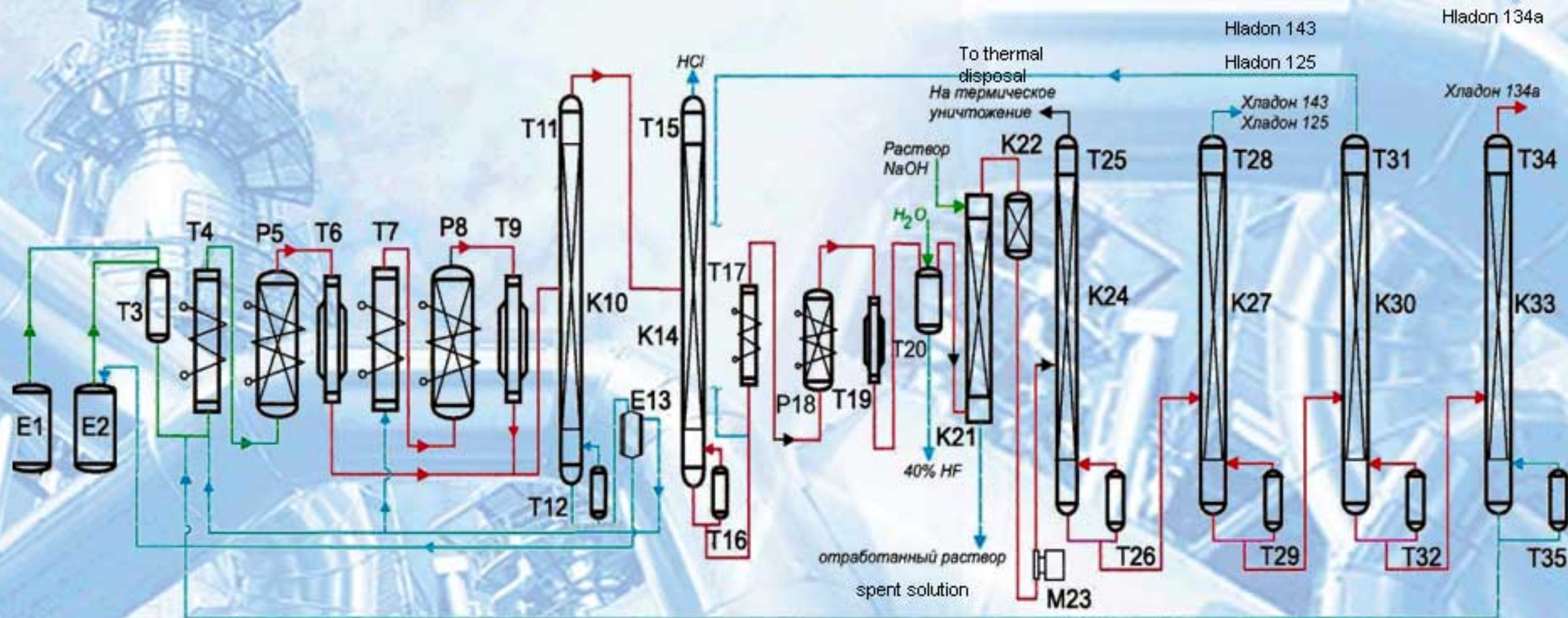
Gas-phase catalyzed hydrofluorination (catalyst: $\text{CrF}_3 \cdot \text{MgF}_2$)



mechanism:



Basic flow-diagram for the synthesis of hladon 134a.



E1- vessel with hydrogen fluoride

E2 – vessel with trichloroethylene

T3 – evaporator

T4, T7, T17 –electric heaters

P5, P8, P18 –reactors

T6, T9, T19 – coolers

K10, K14, K24, K27, K30, K33 – rectification columns

E13 – stratificator

T20 – absorber

T11, T15, T25, T28, T31, T34 - refluxers

T12, T16, T26, T29, T32, T35 - boilers

K21 – neutralization column

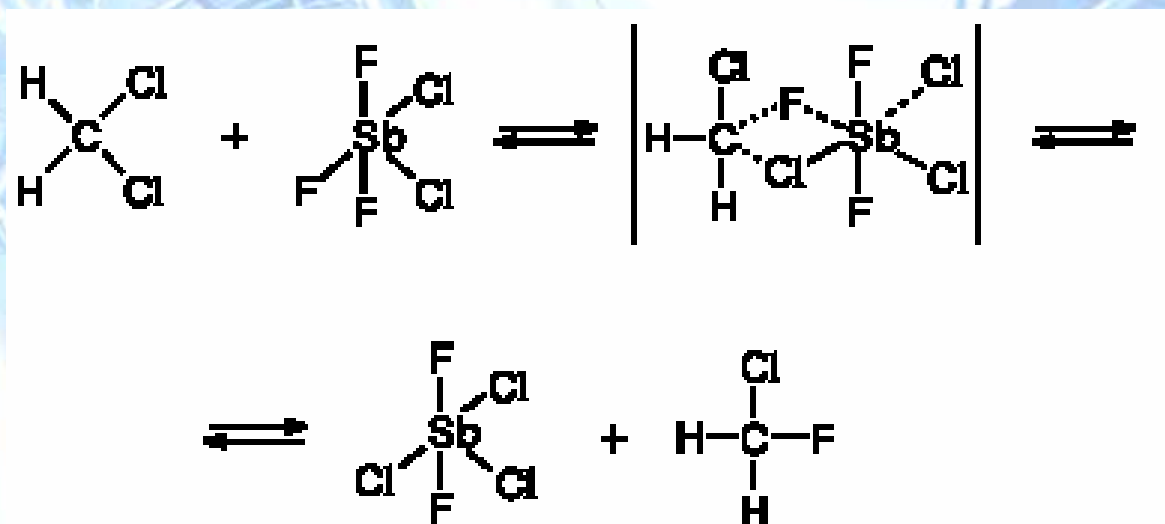
K22 – drying column

M23 – compressor

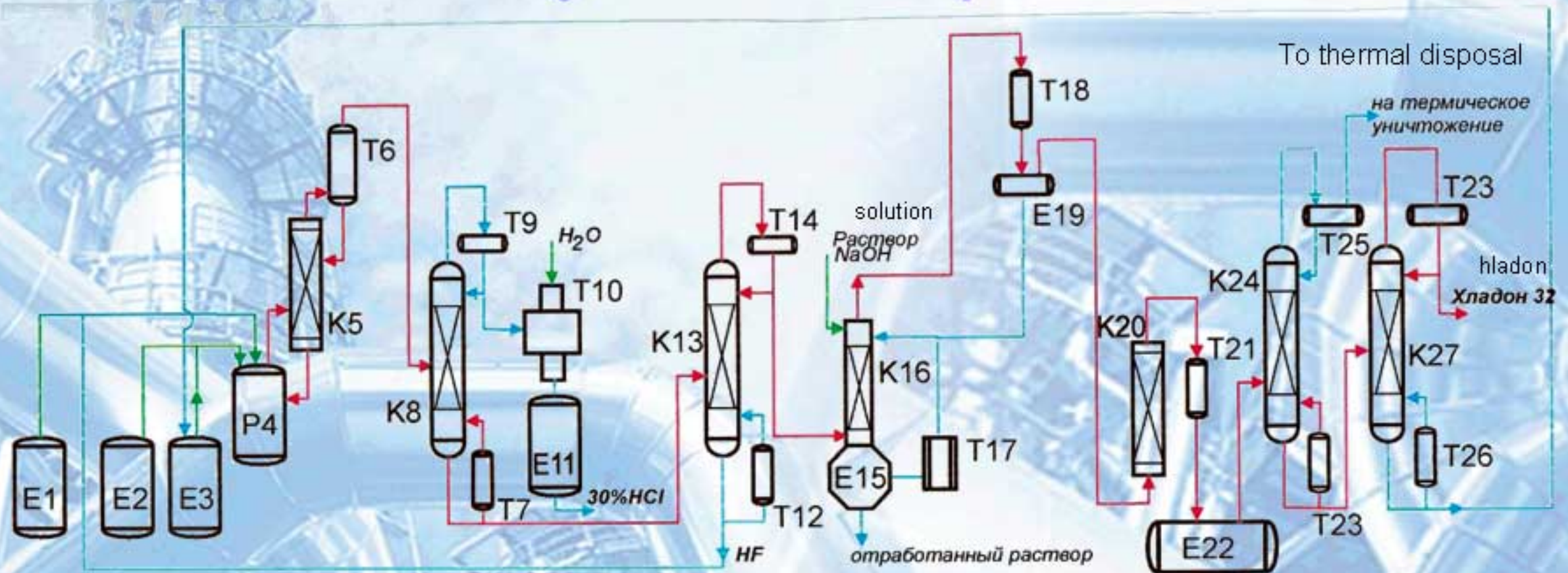
Liquid-phase catalyzed hydrofluorination. (Catalysts: SbCl_5 , SnCl_4)



mechanism:



Principal flow-diagram for the synthesis of hlodon 32.



E1 – HF vessel

E2 – methylene chloride vessel

E3 – chlorine vessel

P4 – synthesis reactor

K5 – super-reactor column

T6, T9, T14, T25, T28 – refluxers

T7, T12, T23, T26 – boilers

K8, F13, K24, K27 – rectification columns

spent solution

T10-absorber

E11 – stratificator

K16, E15, T17 – crude hlodon 32 neutralization unit

T18 – freezer

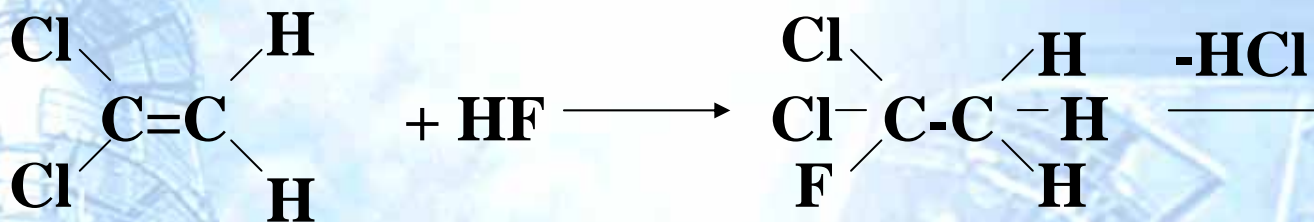
E19 – vessel

K20 – drying column

T21 – condenser

E22 - vessel

Liquid-phase hydrofluorination (not catalyzed)



The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, featuring a complex network of pipes, valves, and large storage tanks. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. Centered on this background is the main text of the slide.

**FSUE RSC ACh
is implementing
non-ozone-depleting ODS substituents
in the industrial sector of Russian Federation**

Manufacturing plants:

- **Altaihimprom – JSC «Altaihimprom» (Yarovoe)**
- **AEChK – JSC «Angarskiy Electrolysis Plant» (Angarsk);**
- **VOCCO – JSC «Chimprom» (Volgograd);**
- **Halogen – JSC «Halogen» (Perm);**
- **Kaustic – JSC «Kaustic» (Volgograd);**
- **KChChK – JSC «Kirovo-Chepetzkiy Chemical Amalgamation» (Kirovo-Chepetzk);**
- **FSUE RSC ACh – FSUE RSC «Applied Chemistry» (St.Petersburg);**
- **ROZ - JSC «Redkinskiy Pilot Plant» (Redkino);**
- **Astor - JSC «Astor» (St.Petersburg)**

NODS and transient	Manufacturer	Capacities	
		Consuming sector	(t/year)
HFC-134a		Refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, foaming agents	suspended
HFC-23	ROZ RSC ACh	refrigerants, fire extinguishants	200 50
HFC-32		refrigerants	suspended
HFC-152a	Kaustic	refrigerants, aerosol propellants	4000
HFC-143a	KChChK	refrigerants	100
HFC-125	HALOGEN	refrigerants, fire extinguishants	1000
HFC-227ea	RSC ACh	refrigerants, aerosol propellants solvents, fire extinguishants	30
	KChChK		30
FC-218	KChChK	refrigerants, aerosol propellants, fire extinguishants, electronic gases	120
			100
	HALOGEN		40
FC C318	KChChK	refrigerants	100
	HALOGEN		40
Transient hlados:			
HCFC-141b, 142b	Altaihimprom	Solvents, Foaming agents	3000
HCFC-142b	KChChK	Foaming agents	2000
HCFC-22	VOCCO	refrigerants, aerosol propellants Half-products in fluoroplast manufacture	12000
	KChChK		20000
	HALOGEN		12000
HCFC-21	HALOGEN	refrigerants, aerosol propellants	100

The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, featuring a complex network of pipes, valves, and structural steel. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. Centered on this background is a text block in a bold, dark blue, serif font.

**It is necessary to continue
the development of
the new generation of
non-ozone-depleting substances
with zero ODPs and low GWPs**