





Costs involved in HC conversions Experiences from production & commercialization

- For climate-friendly cooling -

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commissioned by





Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



Contents





- Objective
- General approach
- Description of projects
- Summary of cost implications
- Emissions reduction potential
- Cost effectiveness



Objective





Reliable cost information on

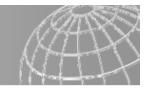
- Cost of conversion to HC refrigerants
- CO2-eq cost-effectiveness

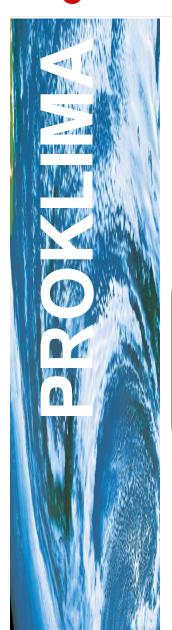
Information was gathered by

- Analysing costs of demonstration projects already carried out
- Discussions with other manufacturers

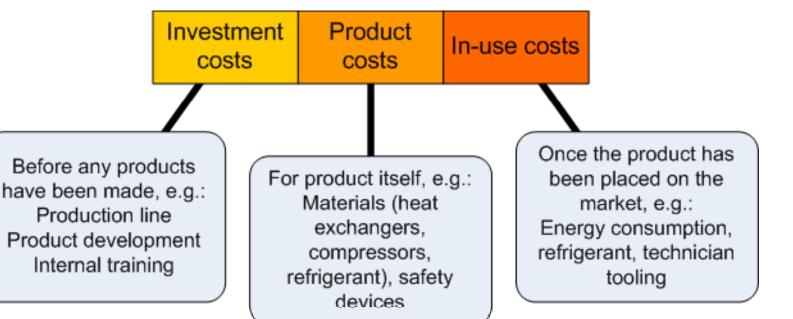


Overview of Cost Implications





Costs associated with change of refrigerant change comprise three aspects



Here, we neglect in-use for simplicity (< 1%)



Product Types



Concerned with two different types of product



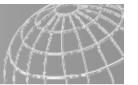




Stand-alone commercial refrigeration



Implementing Projects









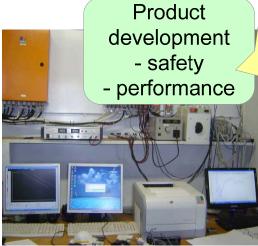


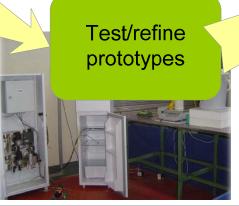
Design production

layout

In-house and technician training

Begin production

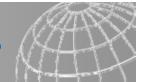








Partner for the Future. UNEP estimates for conversion projects Worldwide.





In "Revised analysis of relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47)

Incremental capital cost (ICC) of converting manufacturing

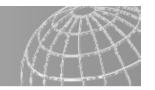
 technology transfer, charging equipment, gas detection and ventilation, training and safety inspection, etc

Incremental operational costs (IOC) associated with funding the new alternative

compressors, heat exchangers, safety features, etc



Summary of UNEP cost implications





Room air conditioners (AC) based on 250,000 units per year

| | R410A | R290 |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|
| ICC | \$1 - \$4 per unit | \$2 - \$3 per unit |
| IOC | \$11 - \$33 per unit | \$18 per unit |

Stand-alone commercial refrigeration (SACR) based on 10,000 units per year

| | R410A | R290 | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|--|
| ICC | \$7 per unit | \$32 - \$80 per unit | |
| IOC | \$14 per unit | \$15 - \$23 per unit | |



Investment Costs





Product development/R&D

Highly variable:
 around <½% to >5% of one-years' product turnover

In-house training, internal infrastructure and admin

- Approx. \$50,000 - \$150,000

Production line equipment

- SACR: approx. (\$150,000) + \$100,000 extra for HC

- AC: approx. (\$200,000) + \$150-200,000 extra for HC

Production area safety systems

SACR: approx. \$90,000 - \$130,000

- AC: approx. \$150,000 - \$200,000



Investment Costs





Average investment costs per unit

| Cost element | AC | SACR |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Product development | \$8 | \$3 |
| In-house training | <\$1 | <\$1 |
| Internal infrastructure/admin | \$1 | \$1 |
| Production line equipment | \$2 | \$3 |
| Production area safety systems | \$2 | \$3 |
| Total | \$13 | \$11 |
| Over 10 years | \$1.3 | \$1.1 |



Product costs (from manufacturers)





For room air conditioners

| | R22 → R290 | R22 → R410A | R410A → R290 |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| HX costs | -\$15/unit | -\$2/unit | -\$13/unit |
| Refrigerant | +\$1/unit | +\$18/unit | -\$17/unit |
| Compressor | +\$2 to +\$28/unit | +\$10 to +\$28/unit | -\$8 to \$0/unit |
| Safety items | +\$5/unit | n/a | \$5/unit |
| Overall | +\$4/unit (average) | +\$35/unit (average) | -\$29/unit (average) |

More in-depth R&D will yield lower costs for new systems, e.g. through

 Smaller heat exchangers (HX), cheaper safety features, lower charge size, etc



Product costs (from manufacturers)





For stand alone commercial refrigeration

| | R134a → R290 | R404A → R290 | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| HX costs | +\$1/unit | -\$1/unit | |
| Refrigerant | -\$1/unit | -\$4/unit | |
| Compressor | \$0 to +\$2/unit | \$0 to +\$2/unit | |
| Safety items | +\$5/unit | +\$5/unit | |
| Overall | +\$6/unit | +\$1/unit | |

However, opportunity to redesign products yielded massive cost savings:

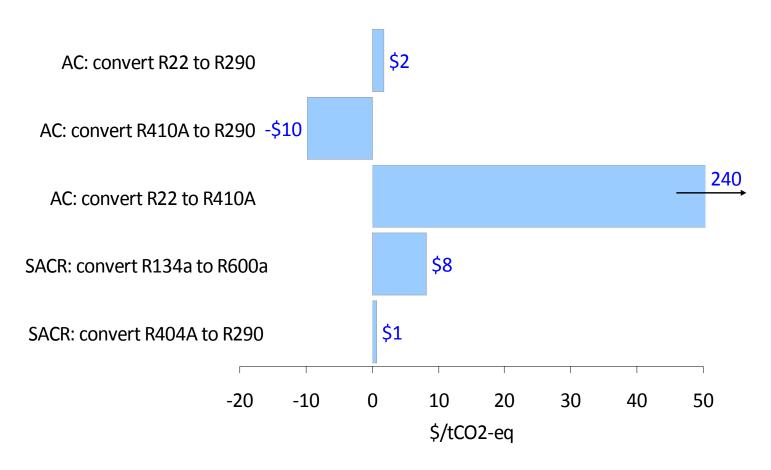
10% to 40% lower product cost



Cost Effectiveness







For commercial refrigeration, the "practical" value is much better (around -\$50/tCO2-eq) due to reduced product cost



Conclusion





- UNEP values seem to overestimate cost requirements (for product construction)
- Shifting to HC provides excellent cost-effective emissions reduction
- Greater R&D expenditure greatly improves cost effectiveness in long term
- For some manufacturers, investment in conversion can yield massive benefits
 - through improved production and product design
 - (But this applies regardless of refrigerant type)



Environmental Benefits

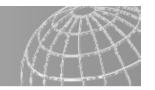
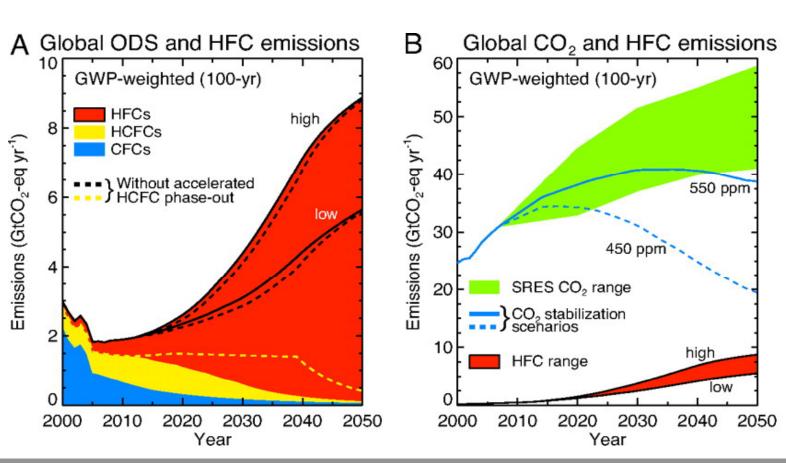




Fig2: HFC share of global GHG-emissions

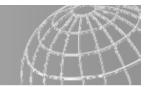
(compare HFC high vs. 450 ppm stabilization szenario -> blue dotted line)

Source: Velders, Guus J.M. et.al., 2009





Partner for the Future. Worldwide. Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions





Air conditioners

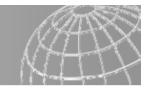
| | R22 | R410A | R290 |
|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Charge (kg) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| GWP | 1810 | 2100 | 3 |
| Leak rate/year | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Disposal release | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| Unit lifetime (years) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Lifetime tCO2-eq/unit | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.001 |

For a production line with a capacity of 180,000 units per year:

525,000 tCO2-eq per year



Partner for the Future. **Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions**





Stand alone commercial refrigeration

| | R134a | R600a | R404A | R290 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Charge (kg) | 0.35 | 0.15 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| GWP | 1410 | 3 | 3800 | 3 |
| Leak rate/year | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Disposal release | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Unit lifetime (years) | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Lifetime tCO2-eq/unit | 0.9 | 0.001 | 3.3 | 0.001 |

For the conversion of production capacity of 100,000 units per year:

150,000 tCO2-eq per year



How to Remove Barriers





Advantage of HC equipment manufacture:

Considerable economic benefits associated with the conversion of refrigeration equipment production to HC

Barrier encountered here:

Safety risk is perceived as unacceptable

This preconception is reinforced by industry interests associated with synthetic fluorinated refrigerants

Approach to remove this particular barrier:

Accumulate and publicize economic evidence to show advantages of the production of HC equipment

Accumulate and publicize actual evidence plus risk analysis information to show the technical nature of safety issues and their available solutions.



Contact Information





Additional Information:

One of our PROKLIMA demonstration projects with **GREE Electrical Appliances Inc. of Zhu Hai, China** is getting ready to produce state of the art R290 split air conditioners.

Should you wish to introduce HFC-free air conditioning, kindly write to

<u>Linda.Ederberg@proklima.net</u>

We are ready to assist you.

volkmar.hasse@gtz.de







Thank you for your support in the complex and challenging task to cool ourselves without destroying our children's future.

Thank You!

volkmar.hasse@gtz.de