

COMPOSITIONS

The invention relates to compositions, preferably to heat transfer compositions which may be suitable as replacements for existing refrigerants such as R-410A.

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- 10 Mechanical refrigeration systems and related heat transfer devices such as heat pumps and air-conditioning systems are well known. In such systems, a refrigerant liquid evaporates at low pressure taking heat from the surrounding zone. The resulting vapour is then compressed and passed to a condenser where it condenses and gives off heat to a second zone, the condensate being returned through an expansion valve to the evaporator, so completing the
- 15 cycle. Mechanical energy required for compressing the vapour and pumping the liquid is provided by, for example, an electric motor or an internal combustion engine.

- Residential and light commercial air-conditioning and heat pump units are commonly charged with the non-flammable refrigerant R-410A, a mixture of R-32 (difluoromethane) and R-125
- 20 (pentafluoroethane). Although the use of this refrigerant results in high system efficiency and hence low energy consumption, the greenhouse (or global) warming potential (GWP) of R-410A is high (2107, using the IPCC AR4 data set).

- R-32 (difluoromethane) has been proposed as an alternative to R-410A. R-32 is classed as
- 25 mildly flammable ("2L" using the ASHRAE classification system). It offers comparable energy efficiency to R-410A in appropriately designed equipment and has a GWP of 675. However, R-32 has a number of disadvantages: its compressor discharge temperatures are significantly higher than R-410A and its operating pressures can also be higher than for R-410A. Compensating for these higher discharge temperatures, by for example using "demand
- 30 cooling" or liquid injection technologies is possible. These can however reduce the capacity and energy efficiency of the system. A further disadvantage of R-32 is that its GWP (675) is still high when compared to the GWPs of hydrofluoro-olefin refrigerants such as tetrafluoropropenes or hydrocarbons such as propane.

- 35 Binary blends of R-32 with R-1234yf (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) or R-1234ze(E) (E-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) and ternary blends of R-32, tetrafluoropropenes (either R-1234ze(E) or R-1234yf) and a third component have also been proposed as alternative fluids. Examples of

such fluids include R-454B, which is a binary mixture of R-32/R-1234yf (68.9%/31.1%) with a GWP of 466, and R-452B, a ternary mixture of R-32/R-125/R-1234yf (67%/7%/26%) with a GWP of 698. These fluids have reduced GWP compared to R-410A and can offer reduced discharge temperature. However, their GWP values are similar to R-32 and still high when compared to the GWPs of hydrofluoro-olefin refrigerants or hydrocarbons.

In looking for alternative low temperature refrigerants, several other factors must also be considered. Firstly, if the fluid is to be used as a retrofit or conversion fluid in existing equipment, or as a "drop-in" to new equipment using an essentially unchanged R-410A system design, then non-flammability is highly desired, as the existing design will have been based on the use of non-flammable fluid.

If an alternative fluid is to be employed in a wholly new system design, then a degree of flammability may be tolerable, but the use of highly flammable fluids may impose cost and performance penalties to mitigate hazards. Acceptable charge size (refrigerant mass) in a system is also governed by the flammability classification of the fluid, with class 3 fluids, such as ethane, being the most strictly limited. In this case a weaker flammability characteristic is highly desirable since it may allow larger system charges.

Thirdly, the typical application of such fluids is in residual or commercial air-conditioning and heat pump units, which are usually located in buildings. It is therefore desirable to have acceptably low toxicity as a characteristic of the fluid.

Furthermore, the volumetric capacity (a measure of the cooling power achievable by a given size of compressor) and energy efficiency are important.

Thus, there is a need to provide alternative refrigerants having improved properties such as low GWP (so as to reduce the environmental impact of refrigerant leakage), yet possessing acceptable refrigeration performance, flammability characteristics and toxicology. There is also a need to provide alternative refrigerants that may be used in existing devices such as refrigeration devices with little or no modification.

More specifically, it would be advantageous to find refrigerant blends having comparable performance (capacity and energy efficiency, expressed as COP) to R-410A with compressor discharge temperature comparable to that of R-452B or R-454A but with a GWP significantly lower than that of R-32. As R-32 and R-454B are both considered weakly flammable blends

(flammability class "2L" according to ASHRAE Standard 34), it would also be desirable that such lower-GWP blends would be of flammability class 2L.

The subject invention addresses the above and other deficiencies, and the above needs, by the provision of a composition comprising 1,1-difluoroethylene (R-1132a), difluoromethane (R-32), 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (1234yf) and at least one compound selected from the group consisting of: pentafluoroethane (R-125), 1,1-difluoroethane (R-152a), 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R-134a), trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (R-1234ze(E)) and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (R-227ea). Optionally, the composition comprises at least one further compound selected from the group consisting of trifluoroethylene (R-1123), propane (R-290), propylene (R-1270), isobutane (R-600a) and carbon dioxide (CO₂, R-744).

Such compositions are referred to hereinafter as compositions of the invention.

The compositions of the invention typically contain from about 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 to about 60% by weight R-1132a. Advantageously, such compositions comprise from about 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 to about 50% by weight R-1132a, such as from about 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 to about 40% by weight R-1132a, for example from about 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 to about 30% by weight R-1132a. Conveniently, the compositions of the invention comprise from about 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 to about 25% by weight R-1132a, such as from 2 to about 20% by weight R-1132a, for example 3 or 4 to about 20% by weight R-1132a. Preferably, such compositions comprise from about 5 to about 20% by weight R-1132a.

The compositions of the invention typically contain from about 1 to about 99% by weight R-32 or from about 2 to about 98% by weight R-32. Advantageously, such compositions comprise from about 2 to about 95% by weight R-32, such as from about 3 to about 95% by weight R-32. Conveniently, the compositions of the invention comprise from about 5 to about 90% by weight R-32, such as from about 5 to about 85% by weight R-32, for example from about 10 to about 80% by weight R-32. Preferably, such compositions comprise from about 15 to about 75% by weight R-32, such as from about 15 to about 70% by weight R-32.

The compositions of the invention typically contain from about 1 to about 99% by weight R-1234yf or from about 2 to about 98% by weight R-1234yf. Advantageously, such compositions comprise from about 2 to about 90% by weight R-1234yf, such as from 5 to about 90% by weight R-1234yf. Conveniently, the compositions of the invention comprise from about 7 to about 85% by weight R-1234yf, such as from about 8 to about 80% by weight R-1234yf. Preferably, such compositions comprise from about 10 to about 75% by weight R-1234yf, such

as from about 10 to about 70% by weight R-1234yf, for example from about 10 to about 65% by weight R-1234yf.

Conveniently, compositions of the invention comprise from about 1 to about 60% by weight R-1132a, from about 1 to about 99% by weight R-32, and from about 1 to about 99% by weight R-1234yf. Such compositions typically contain from about 1 to about 50% by weight R-1132a, from about 2 to about 97% by weight R-32, and from about 2 to about 97% by weight R-1234yf.

Conveniently, compositions of the invention comprise from about 2 to about 60% by weight R-1132a, from about 1 to about 97% by weight R-32, and from about 1 to about 97% by weight R-1234yf. Such compositions typically contain from about 2 to about 50% by weight R-1132a, from about 2 to about 96% by weight R-32, and from about 2 to about 96% by weight R-1234yf.

Advantageously, compositions of the invention comprise from about 1 to about 40% by weight R-1132a, from about 5 to about 90% by weight R-32, and from about 5 to about 90% by weight R-1234yf; or from about 2 to about 40% by weight R-1132a, from about 5 to about 90% by weight R-32, and from about 5 to about 90% by weight R-1234yf; or from about 2 to about 40% by weight R-1132a, from about 4 to about 94% by weight R-32, and from about 4 to about 94% by weight R-1234yf.

Preferably, compositions of the invention comprise from about 3 to about 20% by weight R-1132a, from about 10 to about 80% by weight R-32 and from about 10 to about 75% by weight R-1234yf; or from about 3 to about 30% by weight R-1132a, from about 10 to about 91% by weight R-32 and from about 6 to about 87% by weight R-1234yf.

Conveniently, compositions of the invention comprise from about 5 to about 20% by weight R-1132a, from about 20 to about 70% by weight R-32 and from about 10 to about 65% by weight R-1234yf; or from about 4 to about 25% by weight R-1132a, from about 15 to about 88% by weight R-32 and from about 8 to about 81% by weight R-1234yf.

Typically, the compositions of the invention contain R-1132a, R-32 and 1234yf in a combined amount of from about 1 to about 99 weight %, optionally from about 1 to about 90 weight %, preferably from about 1 to about 80 weight %, such as from about 1 to about 75 weight %, for example from about 1 to about 70 weight %, based on the total weight of the composition.

Any of the above described compositions may additionally contain carbon dioxide (R-744, CO₂). Adding R-744 has the advantage of reducing the R-1132a in the vapour phase and

hence reducing potential flammability of the vapour phase, but tends to increase compressor discharge temperature and temperature glide.

When present, the compositions of the invention typically contain from about 1 to about 30% by weight CO₂. Preferably, such compositions contain from about 2 to about 15% or about 20% by weight CO₂. In one embodiment, the compositions of the invention contain R-1132a and CO₂ in a combined amount of from about 2 to about 50% by weight, such as from about 2 to about 40% by weight, for instance from about 4 to about 30% by weight, e.g. from about 5 to about 20% by weight.

Any of the above described compositions may additionally contain 1,1,2-trifluoroethene (R-1123). An advantage of using R-1123 in the compositions of the invention is that it gives similar capacity to R-32 but it has negligible GWP. By incorporation of a proportion of R-1123 the overall GWP of a composition having similar capacity to R-410A may then be reduced compared to an equivalent ternary R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf composition at constant R-1132a and R-1234yf proportions. R-1123 may only safely be used as a diluted component in compositions of the invention. The proportion of R-1123 in the compositions of the invention is such that the maximum molar concentration of R-1123 either in the composition of the invention as formulated or in its worst-case fractionated compositions (as defined in ASHRAE Standard 34 Appendix B) should be less than 40%.

When present, the compositions of the invention typically contain from about 1 to about 30% by weight R-1123; or from about 2 or about 5 to about 30% by weight R-1123. Preferably, such compositions contain from about 5 to about 20% by weight R-1123 such as from about 5 to about 15% by weight, for example from about 5 to about 10% by weight R-1123.

Alternatively, the compositions of the invention may contain less than about 8% or about 7% or about 6% or about 5% by weight R-1123, such as less than about 4% or about 3% by weight R-1132a, for example less than about 2% or about 1% by weight R-1123. Preferably, such compositions are substantially free of R-1123. Advantageously, the compositions of the invention contain no (readily detectable) R-1123.

When the compositions of the invention contain R-134a, typically it is present in an amount of from about 1 to about 40 weight %, for example from about 2 to about 30 weight %.

When present, the compositions of the invention typically contain R-125 in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 weight %, for example from about 2 to about 15 weight %.

When the compositions of the invention contain R-1234ze(E), typically it is present in an amount of from about 1 to about 40 weight %, for example from about 2 to about 30 weight %.

- 5 When present, the compositions of the invention typically contain R-152a in an amount of from about 1 to about 30 weight %, for example from about 2 to about 20 weight %.

When the compositions of the invention contain R-600a, typically it is present in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 weight %, such as from about 1 to about 10 weight %, for example
10 from about 1 to about 5 weight %.

When present, the compositions of the invention typically contain R-290 in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 weight %, such as from about 1 to about 10 weight %, for example from about 1 to about 5 weight %.

15 When the compositions of the invention contain R-1270, typically it is present in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 weight %, such as from about 1 to about 10 weight %, for example from about 1 to about 5 weight %.

20 Preferred compositions of the invention containing 4 components include R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf and R-152a; R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf and R-134a; R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf and R-1234ze(E); R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf and R-125; or R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf and R-227ea. For the avoidance of doubt, these compositions may contain the amounts of the identified components as hereinbefore described.

25 Preferred compositions of the invention containing 5 components are set out in the following table, wherein "Base" represents R-1132a, R-32 and R-1234yf. For the avoidance of doubt, these compositions may contain the amounts of the identified components as hereinbefore described.

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Base + CO ₂ and R-1234ze(E);	Base + R-1123 and R-1234ze(E);
Base + CO ₂ and R-125;	Base + R-1123 and R-125;
Base + CO ₂ and R-152a;	Base + R-1123 and R-152a;
Base + CO ₂ and R-134a;	Base + R-1123 and R-134a;
Base + CO ₂ and R-227ea;	Base + R-1123 and R-227ea;
Base + R-290 and R-1234ze(E);	Base + R-1270 and R-1234ze(E);

Base + R-290 and R-125; Base + R-290 and R-152a; Base + R-290 and R-134a; Base + R-290 and R-227ea;	Base + R-1270 and R-125; Base + R-1270 and R-152a; Base + R-1270 and R-134a; Base + R-1270 and R-227ea;
Base + R-600A and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-600A and R-125; Base + R-600A and R-152a; Base + R-600A and R-134a; Base + R-600A and R-227ea;	Base + R-1234ze(E) and R-125; Base + R-1234ze(E) and R-152a; Base + R-1234ze(E) and R-134a; Base + R-1234ze(E) and R-227ea;
Base + R-125 and R-152a; Base + R-125 and R-134a; Base + R-125 and R-227ea;	Base + R-152a and R-134a; Base + R-152a and R-227ea; Base + R-134a; and R-227ea

Preferred compositions of the invention containing 6 components are set out in the following table, wherein "Base" represents R-1132a, R-32 and R-1234yf. For the avoidance of doubt, these compositions may contain the amounts of the identified components as hereinbefore described.

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Base + CO ₂ , R-1123 and R-1234ze(E); Base + CO ₂ , R-1123 and R-125; Base + CO ₂ , R-1123 and R-152a; Base + CO ₂ , R-1123 and R-134a; Base + CO ₂ , R-1123 and R-227ea;	Base + CO ₂ , R-290 and R-1234ze(E); Base + CO ₂ , R-290 and R-125; Base + CO ₂ , R-290 and R-152a; Base + CO ₂ , R-290 and R-134a; Base + CO ₂ , R-290 and R-227ea;
Base + CO ₂ , R-1270 and R-1234ze(E); Base + CO ₂ , R-1270 and R-125; Base + CO ₂ , R-1270 and R-152a; Base + CO ₂ , R-1270 and R-134a; Base + CO ₂ , R-1270 and R-227ea;	Base + CO ₂ , R-600a and R-1234ze(E); Base + CO ₂ , R-600a and R-125; Base + CO ₂ , R-600a and R-152a; Base + CO ₂ , R-600a and R-134a; Base + CO ₂ , R-600a and R-227ea;
Base + R-1234ze(E), R-125 and R-152a; Base + R-1234ze(E), R-125 and R-134a; Base + R-1234ze(E), R-125 and R-227ea; Base + R-1234ze(E), R-152a and R-134a; Base + R-1234ze(E), R-152a and R-227ea; Base + R-1234ze(E), R-134a and R-227ea;	Base + R-125, R-134a and R-227ea; Base + R-125, R-134a and R-152a; Base + R-125, R-152a and R-227ea; Base + R-227ea, R-152a and R-134a;
Base + R-1123, R-290 and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-1123, R-290 and R-125;	Base + R-1123, R-1270 and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-1123, R-1270 and R-125;

Base + R-1123, R-290 and R-152a; Base + R-1123, R-290 and R-134a; Base + R-1123, R-290 and R-227ea;	Base + R-1123, R-1270 and R-152a; Base + R-1123, R-1270 and R-134a; Base + R-1123, R-1270 and R-227ea;
Base + R-1123, R-600a and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-1123, R-600a and R-125; Base + R-1123, R-600a and R-152a; Base + R-1123, R-600a and R-134a; Base + R-1123, R-600a and R-227ea;	Base + R-290, R-1270 and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-290, R-1270 and R-125; Base + R-290, R-1270 and R-152a; Base + R-290, R-1270 and R-134a; Base + R-290, R-1270 and R-227ea;
Base + R-290, R-600a and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-290, R-600a and R-125; Base + R-290, R-600a and R-152a; Base + R-290, R-600a and R-134a; Base + R-290, R-600a and R-227ea;	Base + R-600a, R-1270 and R-1234ze(E); Base + R-600a, R-1270 and R-125; Base + R-600a, R-1270 and R-152a; Base + R-600a, R-1270 and R-134a; or Base + R-600a, R-1270 and R-227ea.

The invention further provides a composition comprising from about 6 to about 18 weight % R-1132a, from about 20 to about 65 weight % R-32 and from about 15 to about 60 weight % R-1234yf. For simplicity, this will be referred to hereinafter as the first ternary composition of the invention.

Typically, the first ternary composition of the invention contains from about 6 to about 15 weight % R-1132a, preferably from about 6 to about 12 weight %, such as from about 7 to about 10 weight %. For example, the first ternary composition of the invention comprises from about 6 to about 7 weight % of R-1132a.

Conveniently, the first ternary composition of the invention contains from about 25 to about 65 weight % R-32, preferably from about 35 to about 60 weight %, such as from about 40 to about 60 weight %.

Typically, the first ternary composition of the invention contains from about 20 to about 60 weight % R-1234yf, preferably from about 25 to about 55 weight %, such as from about 30 to about 55 weight %.

In one embodiment, the first ternary composition of the invention comprises from about 6 to about 8 wt.% R-1132a, from about 42 to about 45 wt.% R-32 and from about 47 to about 51 wt.% R-1234yf.

Preferred first ternary compositions of the invention include blends of:

- about 7 weight % R-1132a, about 50 weight % R-32 and about 43 weight % R-1234yf;
about 7 weight % R-1132a, about 55 weight % R-32 and about 38 weight % R-1234yf;
about 8 weight % R-1132a, about 40 weight % R-32 and about 52 weight % R-1234yf;
about 8 weight % R-1132a, about 60 weight % R-32 and about 32 weight % R-1234yf; and
5 about 10 weight % R-1132a, about 55 weight % R-32 and about 35 weight % R-1234yf.

In one embodiment, the tolerances (e.g. manufacturing tolerances) in such compositions are
+0.5% / -1% R-1132a; $\pm 1\%$ R-32; $\pm 1.5\%$ R-1234yf by weight

- 10 In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided the use of a composition comprising a POE lubricant and the first ternary composition of the invention as a replacement for an existing heat transfer composition in a commercial air conditioning system. Preferably, the existing heat transfer composition is R-410A.
- 15 In another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided the use of a composition comprising a POE lubricant and the first ternary composition of the invention as a replacement for an existing heat transfer composition in a commercial refrigeration system. Conveniently, the existing heat transfer composition is R-410A.
- 20 The invention further provides a composition comprising from about 6 to about 18 weight % R-1132a, from about 5 to about 35 weight % R-32 and from about 47 to about 89 weight % R-1234yf. For simplicity, this will be referred to hereinafter as the second ternary composition of the invention.
- 25 Typically, the second ternary composition of the invention contains from about 6 to about 15 weight % R-1132a, preferably from about 7 to about 12 weight %, such as from about 7 to about 10 weight %.

- Conveniently, the second ternary composition of the invention contains from about 6 to about
30 30 weight % R-32, preferably from about 7 to about 20 weight %, such as from about 8 to about 15 weight %, for example from about 9 to about 13 weight %.

- Typically, the second ternary composition of the invention contains from about 55 to about 88 weight % R-1234yf, preferably from about 60 to about 87 weight %, such as from about 75 to
35 about 85 weight % for example from about 78 to about 84 weight %.

A preferred second ternary compositions of the invention is a blend of about 7 weight % R-1132a, about 50 weight % R-32 and about 43 weight % R-1234yf;

5 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a composition comprising 1,1-difluoroethene (R-1132a), difluoromethane (R-32), 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (R-1234yf) and carbon dioxide (CO₂, R-744). For simplicity, this will be referred to hereinafter as an "alternative quaternary" composition of the invention.

10 The alternative quaternary composition of the invention may comprise from about 2 to about 15 weight % of R-1132a, from about 20 to about 60 weight % of R-32, from about 25 to about 70 weight % of R-1234yf and from about 2 to about 12 weight % of CO₂ based on the total weight of the composition.

15 The alternative quaternary composition of the invention may comprise from about 4 to about 10 weight % of R-1132a, from about 30 to about 48 weight % of R-32 from about 34 to about 64 weight % of R-1234yf and from about 2 to about 8 weight % of CO₂, such as from about 4 to about 10 weight % of R-1132a, from about 36 to about 48 weight % of R-32, from about 37 to about 57 weight % of R-1234yf and from about 3 to about 5 weight % of CO₂ based on the total weight of the composition.

20 Typically, the alternative quaternary composition of the present invention contains from about 4 or 5 or 6 to about 10 weight % of R-1132a, preferably from about 4 or 5 or 6 to about 9 weight %, such as from about 4 or 5 or 6 to about 8 weight % based on the total weight of the composition.

25 Conveniently, the alternative quaternary composition of the invention contains from about 32 to about 44 weight % of R-32, preferably from about 36 to about 44 weight %, such as from about 36 to about 40 weight % based on the total weight of the composition.

30 Typically, the alternative quaternary composition of the invention contains from about 34 to about 60 weight % of R-1234yf, preferably from about 39 to about 56 weight %, such as from about 43 to about 54 weight %, for example from about 43 to about 51 weight % based on the total weight of the composition.

35 Preferably, the alternative quaternary composition of the invention contains from about 2 or 3 to about 7 weight % of CO₂, such as from about 3 or 4 to about 6 weight %, for example from about 3 to about 5 weight % based on the total weight of the composition.

Preferred alternative quaternary compositions of the invention include the blends of:

- about 6 weight % R-1132a, about 40 weight % R-32, about 51 weight % R-1234yf and about
5 3 weight % CO₂;
about 7 weight % R-1132a, about 36 weight % R-32, about 54 weight % R-1234yf and about
3 weight % CO₂;
about 9 weight % R-1132a, about 44 weight % R-32, about 43 weight % R-1234yf and about
4 weight % CO₂; or
10 about 7 weight % R-1132a, about 30 weight % R-32, about 60 weight % R-1234yf and about
3 weight % CO₂;
based on the total weight of the composition.

- In one embodiment, the tolerances (e.g. manufacturing tolerances) in such compositions are
15 +1% / -0.5% CO₂; +0.5% / -1% R-1132a; ±1% R-32; ±2% R-1234yf by weight.

- For completeness, it is noted that phrases such as “the compositions” or “the compositions of
the invention” and the like as used in the paragraphs below refer to the compositions disclosed
on pages 3 to 11 of the present specification; this includes “the compositions of the invention”
20 (e.g. pages 3 to 8), “first ternary compositions of the invention” (e.g. pages 8 to 9), “second
ternary compositions of the invention” (e.g. pages 9 to 10) and “alternative quaternary
compositions of the invention” (e.g. pages 10 to 11).

- In an embodiment, the compositions may consist essentially of the stated components. By the
25 term “consist essentially of”, we include the meaning that the compositions of the invention
contain substantially no other components, particularly no further (hydro)(fluoro)compounds
(e.g. (hydro)(fluoro)alkanes or (hydro)(fluoro)alkenes) known to be used in heat transfer
compositions. The term “consist of” is included within the meaning of “consist essentially of”.

- 30 In an embodiment, the compositions of the invention are substantially free of any component
that has heat transfer properties (other than the components specified). For instance, the
compositions of the invention may be substantially free of any other hydrofluorocarbon
compound.

- 35 By “substantially no” and “substantially free of”, we include the meaning that the compositions
of the invention contain 0.5% by weight or less of the stated component, preferably 0.4%,
0.3%, 0.2% or 0.1% or less, based on the total weight of the composition.

In one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention are substantially free of trifluoriodomethane (CF₃I).

- 5 All of the chemicals herein described are commercially available. For example, the fluorochemicals may be obtained from Apollo Scientific (UK) and carbon dioxide may be obtained from liquefied gas suppliers such as Linde AG.

As used herein, all % amounts mentioned in compositions herein, including in the claims, are
10 by weight based on the total weight of the compositions, unless otherwise stated.

By the term "about", as used in connection with numerical values of amounts of components in % by weight, we include the meaning of ± 0.5 % by weight, for example ± 0.5 % by weight.

- 15 For the avoidance of doubt, it is to be understood that the stated upper and lower values for ranges of amounts of components in the compositions of the invention described herein may be interchanged in any way, provided that the resulting ranges fall within the broadest scope of the invention.

- 20 The compositions of the invention have zero ozone depletion potential.

Typically, the compositions of the invention have a GWP of less than about 650, such as less than about 600, for example less than about 500. Preferably, the compositions of the invention have a GWP of less than about 480, such as less than about 450, for example less than about
25 400. Conveniently, the compositions of the invention have a GWP of less than about 300, such as from about 220 to about 300, for example less than about 280, for instance less than about 250.

Typically, the compositions of the invention are of reduced flammability hazard when compared
30 to R-1132a.

Flammability may be determined in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 34 incorporating the ASTM Standard E-681 with test methodology as per Addendum 34p dated 2004, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

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In one aspect, the compositions have one or more of (a) a higher lower flammable limit; (b) a higher ignition energy (c) a higher auto-ignition temperature; or (d) a lower burning velocity

compared to R-1132a alone. Preferably, the compositions of the invention are less flammable compared to R-1132a in one or more of the following respects: lower flammable limit at 23°C; lower flammable limit at 60°C; breadth of flammable range at 23°C or 60°C; auto-ignition temperature (thermal decomposition temperature); minimum ignition energy in dry air or
5 burning velocity. The flammable limits and burning velocity being determined according to the methods specified in ASHRAE-34 and the auto-ignition temperature being determined in a 500ml glass flask by the method of ASTM E659-78.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the compositions of the invention are non-flammable. For example, the compositions of the invention are non-flammable at a test temperature of 60°C using the ASHRAE-34 methodology. Advantageously, the mixtures of vapour that exist in equilibrium with the compositions of the invention at any temperature between about -20°C and 60°C are also non-flammable.

15 In some applications it may not be necessary for the formulation to be classed as non-flammable by the ASHRAE-34 methodology. It is possible to develop fluids whose flammability limits will be sufficiently reduced in air to render them safe for use in the application, for example if it is physically not possible to make a flammable mixture by leaking the refrigeration equipment charge into the surrounds.

20 In one embodiment, the compositions of the invention have a flammability classifiable as 1 or 2L according to the ASHRAE standard 34 classification method, indicating non-flammability (class 1) or a weakly flammable fluid with flame speed lower than 10 cm/s (class 2L).

25 Based on the burning velocity data for a ternary composition of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf (40/49/11 % by volume; burning velocity of 11.4 cm/s) and the literature values of burning velocities R-32/R-1234yf mixtures ("*Laminar flame speeds of 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene mixtures*" Papas, P *et al.* Proceedings of the Combustion Institute 36 (2017) 1145-1154, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), we estimate that the compositions of the
30 present invention will achieve a burning velocity of less than about 10 cm/s if the molar (volume) concentration of R-1132a in their worst-case fractionated formulations (WCFF, as defined in ASHRAE Standard 34 Appendix B), is less than about 35% v/v and preferably less than about 30% v/v.

35 Accordingly, without wishing to be bound by theory, it is postulated that the compositions of the present invention will achieve a burning velocity of less than about 10 cm/s (and hence a 2L flammability classification) if the molar (volume) concentration of R-1132a in their worst-

case fractionated formulations (WCFF, as defined in ASHRAE Standard 34 Appendix B), is less than about 35% v/v and preferably less than about 30% v/v.

Therefore, in one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention have the molar
5 (volume) concentration of R-1132a in their worst-case fractionated formulations (WCFF, as defined in ASHRAE Standard 34 Appendix B) of less than about 35% v/v and preferably less than about 30% v/v.

In one embodiment, the compositions of the present invention have a burning velocity of less
10 than about 10 cm/s, preferably less than about 9.5 cm/s, for example less than about 9 cm/s, such as less than about 8.5 cm/s or less than about 8 cm/s.

For example, a preferred alternative quaternary composition of the present invention has about
15 28% v/v of R-1132a in its WCFF and a burning velocity of about 8.7 cm/s.

The present invention also provides a vessel comprising the composition of the present
invention in an amount of up to about 90% v/v based on the total volume of the vessel, wherein
the vessel has a temperature of about -40°C and wherein the composition comprises R-1132a
in a molar volume concentration of less than about 35% v/v, preferably less than about 30%
20 v/v, based on the total volume of the composition. Preferably, the vessel is a cylinder.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is to be understood that “v/v” as used herein denotes “molar
volume concentration”.

25 The compositions of the invention preferably have a temperature glide in an evaporator or condenser of less than about 10K, preferably less than about 7 or about 6K, even more preferably less than about 5K, such as less than about 4K and even more preferably less than about 1K.

30 It is believed that the compositions of the invention exhibit a completely unexpected combination of low-/non-flammability, low GWP, improved lubricant miscibility and improved refrigeration performance properties. Some of these refrigeration performance properties are explained in more detail below.

35 The compositions of the invention typically have a volumetric refrigeration capacity that is at least 80% of that of R-410A, such as at least 85% of that of R-410A. Preferably, the compositions of the invention have a volumetric refrigeration capacity that is at least 90% of

that of R-410A, for example from about 95% to about 130% of that of R-410A. In one embodiment, the compositions of the invention have a volumetric refrigeration capacity that is within about 15% of that of R-410A, such as about 10% of that of R-410A, even more preferably within about 5% of that of R-410A.

5

In one embodiment, the cycle efficiency (Coefficient of Performance, COP) of the compositions of the invention is within about 10% of R-410A, preferably within about 7% of R-410A, such as within 5% of R-410A. Preferably, the cycle efficiency is equivalent to or higher than R-410A.

10 Conveniently, the compressor discharge temperature of the compositions of the invention is within about 15K of the existing refrigerant fluid it is replacing (e.g. R-410A or R-32), preferably within about 10K or even about 5K. Advantageously, the compressor discharge temperature of the compositions of the invention is lower than that of R-32.

15 Conveniently, the operating pressure in a condenser containing a composition of the invention is lower than that of the condenser containing R-32. In one embodiment, the operating condenser pressure in a condenser containing a composition of the invention is within about 10% of that of the condenser containing R-410A, preferably within about 5%.

20 The compositions of the invention are typically suitable for use in existing designs of equipment, and are compatible with all classes of lubricant currently used with established HFC refrigerants. They may be optionally stabilised or compatibilised with mineral oils by the use of appropriate additives.

25 Preferably, when used in heat transfer equipment, the composition of the invention is combined with a lubricant.

Conveniently, the lubricant is selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, silicone oil, polyalkyl benzenes (PABs), polyol esters (POEs), polyalkylene glycols (PAGs), polyalkylene glycol esters (PAG esters), polyvinyl ethers (PVEs), poly (alpha-olefins) and combinations thereof. PAGs and POEs are currently preferred lubricants for the compositions of the invention.

30

Advantageously, the lubricant further comprises a stabiliser.

35

Preferably, the stabiliser is selected from the group consisting of diene-based compounds, phosphates, phenol compounds and epoxides, and mixtures thereof.

Conveniently, the composition of the invention may be combined with a flame retardant.

Advantageously, the flame retardant is selected from the group consisting of tri-(2-chloroethyl)-phosphate, (chloropropyl) phosphate, tri-(2,3-dibromopropyl)-phosphate, tri-(1,3-dichloropropyl)-phosphate, diammonium phosphate, various halogenated aromatic compounds, antimony oxide, aluminium trihydrate, polyvinyl chloride, a fluorinated iodocarbon, a fluorinated bromocarbon, trifluoro iodomethane, perfluoroalkyl amines, bromo-fluoroalkyl amines and mixtures thereof.

10

In one embodiment, the invention provides a heat transfer device comprising a composition of the invention. Preferably, the heat transfer device is a refrigeration device.

15

Conveniently, the heat transfer device is a residential or commercial air conditioning system, a heat pump or a commercial or industrial refrigeration system.

The invention also provides the use of a composition of the invention in a heat transfer device, such as a refrigeration system, as herein described.

20

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a sprayable composition comprising a material to be sprayed and a propellant comprising a composition of the invention.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for cooling an article which comprises condensing a composition of the invention and thereafter evaporating said composition in the vicinity of the article to be cooled.

30

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for heating an article which comprises condensing a composition of the invention in the vicinity of the article to be heated and thereafter evaporating said composition.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for extracting a substance from biomass comprising contacting the biomass with a solvent comprising a composition of the invention, and separating the substance from the solvent.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of cleaning an article comprising contacting the article with a solvent comprising a composition of the invention.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for extracting a material from an aqueous solution comprising contacting the aqueous solution with a solvent comprising a composition of the invention, and separating the material from the solvent.

- 5 According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for extracting a material from a particulate solid matrix comprising contacting the particulate solid matrix with a solvent comprising a composition of the invention, and separating the material from the solvent.
- 10 According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a mechanical power generation device containing a composition of the invention.

Preferably, the mechanical power generation device is adapted to use a Rankine Cycle or modification thereof to generate work from heat.

- 15 According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of retrofitting a heat transfer device comprising the step of removing an existing heat transfer fluid, and introducing a composition of the invention. Preferably, the heat transfer device is a refrigeration device, such as an ultra-low temperature refrigeration system. Advantageously, the method further
- 20 comprises the step of obtaining an allocation of greenhouse gas (e.g. carbon dioxide) emission credit.

- In accordance with the retrofitting method described above, an existing heat transfer fluid can be fully removed from the heat transfer device before introducing a composition of the invention. An existing heat transfer fluid can also be partially removed from a heat transfer device, followed by introducing a composition of the invention.
- 25

- The compositions of the invention may also be prepared simply by mixing the R-1132a, R-32, R-1234yf (and optional components such as R-744, R-1123, hydrocarbons, a lubricant, a stabiliser or an additional flame retardant) in the desired proportions. The compositions can then be added to a heat transfer device (or used in any other way as defined herein).
- 30

- In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for reducing the environmental impact arising from operation of a product comprising an existing compound or composition, the method comprising replacing at least partially the existing compound or composition with a composition of the invention.
- 35

By environmental impact we include the generation and emission of greenhouse warming gases through operation of the product.

As mentioned above, this environmental impact can be considered as including not only those
5 emissions of compounds or compositions having a significant environmental impact from leakage or other losses, but also including the emission of carbon dioxide arising from the energy consumed by the device over its working life. Such environmental impact may be quantified by the measure known as Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI). This measure has been used in quantification of the environmental impact of certain stationary refrigeration
10 and air conditioning equipment, including for example supermarket refrigeration systems.

The environmental impact may further be considered as including the emissions of greenhouse gases arising from the synthesis and manufacture of the compounds or compositions. In this case the manufacturing emissions are added to the energy consumption and direct loss effects
15 to yield the measure known as Life-Cycle Carbon Production (LCCP). The use of LCCP is common in assessing environmental impact of automotive air conditioning systems.

In a preferred embodiment, the use of the composition of the invention results in the equipment having a lower Total Equivalent Warming Impact, and/or a lower Life-Cycle Carbon Production
20 than that which would be attained by use of the existing compound or composition.

These methods may be carried out on any suitable product, for example in the fields of air-conditioning, refrigeration (e.g. low and ultra-low temperature refrigeration), heat transfer, aerosols or sprayable propellants, gaseous dielectrics, flame suppression, solvents (e.g.
25 carriers for flavorings and fragrances), cleaners, topical anesthetics, and expansion applications. Preferably, the field is refrigeration.

Examples of suitable products include heat transfer devices, sprayable compositions, solvents and mechanical power generation devices. In a preferred embodiment, the product is a heat
30 transfer device, such as a refrigeration device.

The existing compound or composition has an environmental impact as measured by GWP and/or TEWI and/or LCCP that is higher than the composition of the invention which replaces it. The existing compound or composition may comprise a fluorocarbon compound, such as a
35 perfluoro-, hydrofluoro-, chlorofluoro- or hydrochlorofluoro-carbon compound or it may comprise a fluorinated olefin.

Preferably, the existing compound or composition is a heat transfer compound or composition such as a refrigerant. Examples of refrigerants that may be replaced include R-410A, R454B, R-452B and R-32, preferably R-410A.

- 5 Any amount of the existing compound or composition may be replaced so as to reduce the environmental impact. This may depend on the environmental impact of the existing compound or composition being replaced and the environmental impact of the replacement composition of the invention. Preferably, the existing compound or composition in the product is fully replaced by the composition of the invention.

10

The invention is illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

15 Performance Assessment

- Two thermodynamic models of the fluid system were constructed, with pure component data and mixture equilibrium data fitted into each of them. The NIST REFPROP 9.1 software was used to build the first model. Mexichem in-house software coded in Matlab was used to build
- 20 the second model to correlate accurately the vapour-liquid equilibrium properties of the mixture components. The predictions of both models for a typical air-conditioning cycle were checked against each other and were found to be in good agreement. The Mexichem equilibrium model gave more accurate fitting of our experimental mixture equilibrium data. It was therefore used for both performance modelling and derivation of the worst-case composition for flammability.
- 25 The conditions used for the modelling are shown in Table 1 below; these represent an air-conditioning cycle application.

30

Parameter	Units	Value
Cooling duty	kW	14.2
Mean condenser temperature	°C	54.4
Mean evaporator temperature	°C	7.2
Condenser subcooling	K	8.3
Evaporator superheat	K	5.6

Evaporator pressure drop	bar	0.00
Suction line pressure drop	bar	0.00
Condenser pressure drop	bar	0.00
Compressor suction superheat	K	11.1
Isentropic efficiency		70.0%

Table 1: Modelling conditions used for assessing performance

The measured performance data for the compositions of the present invention is listed in the following tables (Examples 1 to 26).

5

In addition, the Matlab thermodynamic property model for the compositions of the present invention was used to estimate WCFF compositions as the initial vapour in a cylinder filled to 90% maximum at -40°C. The following operating conditions were assumed:

Cylinder fill temperature (°C)	54.4
Cylinder fractionation temperature (°C)	-40
Liquid density model used	Quartic
VLE model used	Peng Robinson/Wong Sandler
Matlab workspace file	LFR databank June 25th 2019.mat'

10

Blending tolerances for ASHRAE (% mass)

Component	Upper bound	Lower bound
R-1132a	0.5	1
R-744	1	0.5
R-32	1	1
R-1234yf	1.5	1.5

The results are outlined in Examples 27 to 40.

15

It can be seen that in nearly all cases the initial vapour composition is less than 35% by volume of R-1132a.

Example 1 (Ternary blends of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 4 weight % R-1132a)

		Nominal composition (weight %)								
		R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Results	R410A	GWP (AR4 basis)	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
		R-1234yf	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	
	Cooling COP relative to reference		244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
			106.3%	106.2%	105.9%	105.7%	105.5%	105.3%	105.1%	
			84.3%	85.7%	87.2%	88.6%	90.1%	91.5%	92.8%	
	Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	-4.2	-3.4	-2.4	-1.5	-0.6	0.4	1.2	
	Pressure ratio		3.49	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.46	3.45	3.44	
			93.6%	93.7%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	
			5.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	
	Condenser glide	K	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	
	Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	
	Condenser exit temperature	°C	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.0	
Condenser pressure	bar	27.5	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.3	29.7	30.1		
Evaporator pressure	bar	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7		
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	157.1	159.0	161.2	163.2	165.4	167.6	169.6		
Coefficient of Performance (COP)		3.07	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.04	3.04	3.03		
Discharge temperature	°C	101.3	102.1	103.1	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7		
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	242	239	236	233	230	227	224		
Volumetric flow rate	m³/hr	8.63	8.49	8.34	8.21	8.07	7.95	7.84		
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m³	4403	4478	4558	4632	4709	4784	4851		
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	189	184	179	174	170	165	161		
Suction line gas density	kg/m³	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6		
Condenser line gas density	kg/m³	128.6	129.1	130.0	130.5	131.1	131.7	131.8		

Example 2 (Ternary blends of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 5 weight % R-1132a)

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	59	57	55	53	51	49	47
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		105.9%	105.7%	105.5%	105.3%	105.1%	104.9%	104.7%
			85.4%	86.9%	88.4%	89.8%	91.4%	92.7%	94.1%
			-3.8	-2.8	-1.9	-1.1	-0.1	0.8	1.7
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.49	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.46	3.45	3.44
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.6%	93.7%	93.8%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%
Condenser glide	K		6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3
Evaporator glide	K		6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
Condenser exit temperature	°C		43.1	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.7	43.8	44.0
Condenser pressure	bar		28.0	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.8	30.2	30.6
Evaporator pressure	bar		8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		157.1	159.1	161.2	163.1	165.4	167.5	169.6
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88		3.05	3.05	3.04	3.04	3.03	3.02	3.02
Discharge temperature	°C		101.8	102.7	103.6	104.4	105.5	106.3	107.2
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		242	239	236	233	230	227	224
Volumetric flow rate	m³/hr		8.52	8.37	8.23	8.10	7.96	7.85	7.73
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m³		4463	4543	4622	4695	4775	4844	4915
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		186	181	176	172	167	163	159
Suction line gas density	kg/m³		28.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.0
Condenser line gas density	kg/m³		131.2	132.0	132.7	133.1	134.0	134.2	134.5

Example 3 (Ternary blends of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 6 weight % R-1132a)

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)						
		R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-32	36	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	58	54	52	50	48	46
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%		244	257	284	298	311	325
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		105.5%	105.3%	104.9%	104.7%	104.4%	104.3%
			86.6%	88.2%	91.1%	92.5%	93.8%	95.3%
			-3.3	-2.4	-1.5	-0.6	0.3	1.2
								2.1
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.49	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.44
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.6%	93.7%	93.8%	93.8%	93.9%	94.1%
Condenser glide	K		6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.4
Evaporator glide	K		6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.9
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8
Condenser exit temperature	°C		43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.9
Condenser pressure	bar		28.4	28.9	29.4	29.8	30.3	31.1
Evaporator pressure	bar		8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		157.0	159.1	161.1	163.2	165.3	169.5
Coefficient of Performance (COP)			3.04	3.03	3.03	3.02	3.02	3.01
Discharge temperature	°C		102.2	103.2	104.0	105.0	105.9	107.6
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		242	239	236	233	227	224
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		8.40	8.25	8.12	7.98	7.75	7.64
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		4524	4607	4683	4761	4903	4979
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		184	179	174	169	162	157
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		28.8	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		133.8	134.8	135.4	136.2	136.9	137.2

Example 4 (Ternary blends of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 7 weight % R-1132a)

		Nominal composition (weight %)								
		R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Results	R410A	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	
		R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45	
			244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
	GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	105.1%	104.8%	104.6%	104.5%	104.3%	104.1%	103.9%	
	Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	87.8%	89.4%	90.8%	92.3%	93.8%	95.1%	96.5%	
	Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	-2.9	-1.8	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	1.6	2.5	
	Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
	Pressure ratio	3.32	3.48	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.44	3.43	
	Volumetric efficiency	94.5%	93.6%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	
	Condenser glide	K	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	
	Evaporator glide	K	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	
	Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	
	Condenser exit temperature	°C	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.7	43.8	
	Condenser pressure	bar	28.9	29.5	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	
	Evaporator pressure	bar	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	
	Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	157.0	159.1	161.1	163.1	165.2	167.3	169.4	
	Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88	3.03	3.02	3.02	3.01	3.01	3.00	3.00	
Discharge temperature	°C	102.7	103.7	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.2	108.0		
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	242	239	236	233	230	227	224		
Volumetric flow rate	m³/hr	7.28	8.29	8.14	8.01	7.88	7.76	7.54		
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m³	5226	4588	4672	4747	4824	4899	5042		
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	163	181	176	172	167	163	159		
Suction line gas density	kg/m³	34.6	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.7		
Condenser line gas density	kg/m³	155.3	136.7	137.9	138.4	139.0	139.5	139.8		

Example 5 (Ternary blends of R-1132a/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 8 weight % of R-1132a)

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)						
		R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	44
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%							
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		244	257	271	284	298	311
			104.6%	104.4%	104.2%	104.0%	103.9%	103.6%
			89.0%	90.6%	92.1%	93.5%	94.9%	96.3%
			-2.3	-1.5	-0.6	0.2	1.1	2.0
								2.8
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.48	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.44	3.43
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.7%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%
Condenser glide	K		6.4	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8
Evaporator glide	K		6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.5
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
Condenser exit temperature	°C		42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.7
Condenser pressure	bar		29.5	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.3	31.7
Evaporator pressure	bar		8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		157.0	159.0	161.0	162.9	165.0	167.1
Coefficient of Performance (COP)			3.02	3.01	3.00	3.00	2.99	2.98
Discharge temperature	°C		103.2	104.1	105.0	105.8	106.7	107.5
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		242	239	236	233	230	228
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		8.17	8.03	7.90	7.78	7.67	7.56
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		4653	4734	4812	4884	4959	5031
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		179	174	169	165	161	158
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		29.6	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.1
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		139.8	140.6	141.4	141.8	142.2	142.5
								142.7

Example 6 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 4 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	3.32								
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%								
Condenser glide	K								
Evaporator glide	K								
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C								
Condenser exit temperature	°C								
Condenser pressure	bar								
Evaporator pressure	bar								
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)									
Discharge temperature	°C								
Mass flow rate	kg/hr								
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr								
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³								
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m								
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³								
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³								

Example 7 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 5 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

		Nominal composition (weight %)									
		R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Results	R410A	GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
		Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	103.9%	103.7%	103.4%	103.3%	103.1%	102.9%	102.7%	
		Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	92.4%	94.0%	95.5%	96.8%	98.2%	99.7%	101.0%	
		Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	0.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.5	5.4	
	R410A	Pressure ratio	3.32	3.51	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.48	3.47	
		Volumetric efficiency	94.5%	93.6%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%	
		Condenser glide	K	0.2	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0
		Evaporator glide	K	0.1	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9
		Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	7.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3
		Condenser exit temperature	°C	46.0	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.1
		Condenser pressure	bar	33.7	30.8	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.4
		Evaporator pressure	bar	10.2	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6
		Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	151.2	160.2	162.3	164.3	166.2	168.3	170.5	172.6
		Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88	2.99	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.96
		Discharge temperature	°C	105.5	105.6	106.6	107.4	108.2	109.1	110.0	110.9
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	251	237	234	231	229	226	223	220		
Volumetric flow rate	m³/hr	7.28	7.87	7.74	7.62	7.51	7.41	7.30	7.20		
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m³	5226	4830	4912	4988	5060	5133	5208	5278		
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	163	169	165	161	157	154	150	147		
Suction line gas density	kg/m³	34.6	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.6		
Condenser line gas density	kg/m³	155.3	144.4	145.5	146.2	146.6	147.1	147.6	147.8		

Example 8 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 6 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	0.0								
Volumetric efficiency	3.32								
Condenser glide	94.5%								
Evaporator glide	0.2								
Evaporator inlet temperature	0.1								
Condenser exit temperature	7.2								
Condenser pressure	46.0								
Evaporator pressure	33.7								
Refrigeration effect	10.2								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	151.2								
Discharge temperature	2.88								
Mass flow rate	105.5								
Volumetric flow rate	251								
Volumetric cooling capacity	7.28								
Suction line pressure drop	5226								
Suction line gas density	163								
Condenser line gas density	34.6								
	155.3								
			244	257	271	284	298	311	325
			103.5%	103.2%	103.0%	102.8%	102.6%	102.5%	102.3%
			93.7%	95.1%	96.6%	98.0%	99.4%	100.8%	102.2%
			0.5	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.8	5.7
			3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.48	3.47	3.46
			93.7%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%
			8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.1
			7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1
			3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2
			42.0	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1
			31.3	31.8	32.2	32.7	33.1	33.5	33.9
			8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8
			160.2	162.1	164.1	166.1	168.1	170.2	172.4
			2.98	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.95	2.95
			106.0	106.9	107.8	108.6	109.5	110.4	111.3
			237	235	232	229	226	223	221
			7.76	7.65	7.53	7.42	7.32	7.22	7.12
			4897	4971	5048	5123	5196	5268	5340
			167	163	159	156	152	148	145
			30.6	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.0
			147.6	148.4	149.2	149.7	150.2	150.5	150.8

Example 9 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 7 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	R-744	R-32	R-1234yf	7	7	7	7
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	103.0%	102.7%	102.6%	102.4%	102.2%	102.0%	101.9%	7
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	94.8%	96.3%	97.8%	99.3%	100.7%	102.1%	103.4%	3
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.4	5.3	6.1	48
Pressure ratio									42
Volumetric efficiency	3.32	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.47	3.46	
Condenser glide	0.2	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	
Evaporator glide	0.1	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	
Condenser exit temperature	°C	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.9	43.1	
Condenser pressure	bar	31.8	32.3	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.4	
Evaporator pressure	bar	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	159.9	161.8	163.9	165.9	168.0	170.1	172.2	
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.94	
Discharge temperature	°C	106.4	107.3	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.8	111.6	
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	238	235	232	229	226	224	221	
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr	7.67	7.56	7.44	7.33	7.23	7.13	7.04	
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³	4954	5030	5113	5188	5262	5334	5403	
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	166	162	157	154	150	147	143	
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.4	
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³	150.7	151.7	152.6	153.1	153.6	153.9	154.0	

Example 10 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 8 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

		Nominal composition (weight %)									
		R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
Results	GWP (AR4 basis)		R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8
	Cooling COP relative to reference		R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	48
	Cooling Capacity relative to reference		R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41	41
	Compressor discharge temperature difference										
					</						

Example 11 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 9 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	3.32								
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%								
Condenser glide	K								
Evaporator glide	K								
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C								
Condenser exit temperature	°C								
Condenser pressure	bar								
Evaporator pressure	bar								
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)									
Discharge temperature	°C								
Mass flow rate	kg/hr								
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr								
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³								
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m								
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³								
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³								

Example 12 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 10 weight % of R-1132a and 3 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	3.32								
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%								
Condenser glide	K								
Evaporator glide	K								
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C								
Condenser exit temperature	°C								
Condenser pressure	bar								
Evaporator pressure	bar								
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88								
Discharge temperature	°C								
Mass flow rate	kg/hr								
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr								
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³								
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m								
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³								
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³								

Example 13 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 4 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
			103.7%	103.4%	103.2%	103.0%	102.8%	102.6%	102.4%
			93.6%	95.1%	96.5%	98.0%	99.4%	100.7%	102.0%
			0.9	1.8	2.6	3.5	4.4	5.3	6.1
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.53	3.52	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.49	3.48
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.6%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%
Condenser glide	K		8.5	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4
Evaporator glide	K		8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Condenser exit temperature	°C		41.9	42.1	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.9
Condenser pressure	bar		31.2	31.7	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.8
Evaporator pressure	bar		8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		161.4	163.3	165.3	167.3	169.4	171.5	173.6
Coefficient of Performance (COP)			2.99	2.98	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.95
Discharge temperature	°C		106.4	107.3	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.8	111.7
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		236	233	230	227	224	222	219
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		7.77	7.65	7.54	7.43	7.32	7.22	7.13
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		4891	4968	5044	5119	5192	5263	5332
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		167	162	159	155	151	148	145
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.7
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		146.1	146.9	147.6	148.2	148.7	149.1	149.2

Example 14 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 5 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a R-744 R-32 R-1234yf	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107								
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%								
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%								
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	3.32								
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%								
Condenser glide	K								
Evaporator glide	K								
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C								
Condenser exit temperature	°C								
Condenser pressure	bar								
Evaporator pressure	bar								
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88								
Discharge temperature	°C								
Mass flow rate	kg/hr								
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr								
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³								
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m								
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³								
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³								

Example 15 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 6 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

		Nominal composition (weight %)									
		R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Results	R410A	GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
		Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	102.8%	102.5%	102.3%	102.0%	101.8%	101.7%	101.6%	
		Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	96.1%	97.5%	98.9%	100.3%	101.7%	103.1%	104.5%	
		Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	0.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.9
	K	Pressure ratio	3.32	3.52	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.49	3.48	3.47	
		Volumetric efficiency	94.5%	93.7%	93.8%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.1%	
		Condenser glide	K	0.2	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5
		Evaporator glide	K	0.1	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.5
		Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	7.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0
		Condenser exit temperature	°C	46.0	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.8
		Condenser pressure	bar	33.7	32.3	32.7	33.2	33.7	34.1	34.5	34.9
		Evaporator pressure	bar	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1
		Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	151.2	161.2	163.0	164.9	166.8	168.9	171.0	173.3
		Coefficient of Performance (COP)		2.88	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.93	2.93	2.93
		Discharge temperature	°C	105.5	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.6	112.5
		Mass flow rate	kg/hr	251	236	233	231	228	225	222	219
		Volumetric flow rate	m³/hr	7.28	7.57	7.46	7.36	7.26	7.15	7.06	6.96
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m³	5226	5022	5095	5168	5240	5313	5386	5461		
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	163	162	159	155	152	148	145	141		
Suction line gas density	kg/m³	34.6	31.1	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5		
Condenser line gas density	kg/m³	155.3	152.7	153.5	154.0	154.9	155.3	155.5	155.7		

Example 16 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 7 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
			102.3%	102.0%	101.8%	101.7%	101.4%	101.3%	101.2%
			97.2%	98.6%	100.0%	101.6%	102.9%	104.4%	105.7%
			2.1	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.3
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.52	3.50	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.47
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%
Condenser glide	K		8.6	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.5
Evaporator glide	K		8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
Condenser exit temperature	°C		41.8	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.8
Condenser pressure	bar		32.8	33.2	33.7	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.4
Evaporator pressure	bar		9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		160.9	162.7	164.6	166.8	168.6	170.9	173.0
Coefficient of Performance (COP)			2.95	2.94	2.93	2.93	2.92	2.92	2.92
Discharge temperature	°C		107.7	108.5	109.4	110.3	111.1	111.9	112.8
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		236	234	231	228	225	222	220
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		7.49	7.38	7.27	7.16	7.07	6.97	6.88
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		5078	5152	5227	5309	5375	5453	5523
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		161	157	154	150	147	143	140
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		31.6	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.9
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		155.9	156.7	157.5	158.2	158.7	158.9	159.1

Example 17 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 8 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	40	42	44	46	48	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	52	48	46	44	42	40	40
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio			244	257	271	284	298	311	325
Volumetric efficiency	3.32		101.8%	101.6%	101.4%	101.3%	101.1%	100.9%	100.7%
Condenser glide	0.2		98.3%	99.8%	101.3%	102.8%	104.2%	105.5%	106.7%
Evaporator glide	0.1		2.5	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.7	7.6
Evaporator inlet temperature	7.2								
Condenser exit temperature	46.0								
Condenser pressure	33.7								
Evaporator pressure	10.2								
Refrigeration effect	151.2								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88								
Discharge temperature	105.5								
Mass flow rate	251								
Volumetric flow rate	7.28								
Volumetric cooling capacity	5226								
Suction line pressure drop	163								
Suction line gas density	34.6								
Condenser line gas density	155.3								

Example 18 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 9 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

		Nominal composition (weight %)												
		R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Results	R410A		R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	GWP (AR4 basis)		R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Cooling COP relative to reference		R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	46	46	48	48
	Cooling Capacity relative to reference		R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39	41	41	39	39
	Compressor discharge temperature difference			244	257	271	284	298	311	325	311	298	311	325
				101.3%	101.2%	101.0%	100.8%	100.6%	100.5%	100.3%	100.3%	100.6%	100.5%	100.3%
				99.4%	101.1%	102.5%	103.9%	105.3%	106.6%	107.9%	106.6%	105.3%	106.6%	107.9%
				2.8	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.9	7.0	6.2	7.0	7.9
	Pressure ratio			3.50	3.49	3.49	3.47	3.47	3.46	3.45	3.46	3.47	3.46	3.45
	Volumetric efficiency			93.8%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.1%	94.2%	94.1%	94.1%	94.1%	94.2%
	Condenser glide		K	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.3
	Evaporator glide		K	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.8
	Evaporator inlet temperature		°C	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8
	Condenser exit temperature		°C	46.0	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.8	43.0
	Condenser pressure		bar	33.7	34.3	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.0	35.6	36.0	36.4
	Evaporator pressure		bar	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6
	Refrigeration effect		kJ/kg	151.2	162.3	164.2	166.1	168.2	170.2	172.2	170.2	168.2	170.2	172.2
Coefficient of Performance (COP)			2.88	2.92	2.91	2.91	2.90	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.89	
Discharge temperature		°C	105.5	109.2	110.1	110.9	111.8	112.5	113.4	112.5	111.8	112.5	113.4	
Mass flow rate		kg/hr	251	234	232	229	226	223	221	223	226	223	221	
Volumetric flow rate		m³/hr	7.28	7.20	7.10	7.01	6.91	6.82	6.74	6.82	6.91	6.82	6.74	
Volumetric cooling capacity		kJ/m³	5226	5281	5355	5427	5504	5573	5639	5573	5504	5573	5639	
Suction line pressure drop		Pa/m	163	154	150	147	143	140	138	140	143	140	138	
Suction line gas density		kg/m³	34.6	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	
Condenser line gas density		kg/m³	155.3	163.7	164.7	165.0	165.8	165.8	166.0	165.8	165.8	165.8	166.0	

Example 19 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 10 weight % of R-1132a and 4 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	R-744	R-32	R-1234yf	10	10	10	10
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	100.8%	100.7%	100.6%	100.3%	100.2%	100.1%	100.0%	
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	100.6%	102.1%	103.7%	105.1%	106.4%	107.9%	109.2%	
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.5	7.4	8.2	
Pressure ratio		3.50	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.46	3.46	3.45	
Volumetric efficiency		93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%	94.2%	
Condenser glide	K	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	
Evaporator glide	K	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	
Condenser exit temperature	°C	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.9	
Condenser pressure	bar	34.4	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.0	
Evaporator pressure	bar	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	160.0	161.9	163.9	165.8	167.8	169.9	172.1	
Coefficient of Performance (COP)		2.91	2.90	2.90	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.88	
Discharge temperature	°C	108.8	109.6	110.4	111.3	112.0	112.9	113.7	
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	238	235	232	229	227	224	221	
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr	7.23	7.12	7.02	6.92	6.84	6.74	6.66	
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³	5258	5338	5418	5490	5561	5637	5707	
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	156	152	149	145	142	139	136	
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.2	
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³	166.6	167.7	168.3	169.1	169.3	169.8	169.9	

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Results		Nominal composition (weight %)												
		R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	GWP (AR4 basis)	R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
		R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	43	43	43	43	
		R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	45	45	45	45	45	
			244	257	271	284	298	311	325	311	311	311	311	
	Cooling COP relative to reference		103.0%	102.7%	102.5%	102.3%	102.1%	101.9%	101.7%	101.9%	101.9%	101.9%	101.7%	
		Cooling Capacity relative to reference		96.0%	97.5%	98.9%	100.3%	101.7%	103.1%	104.4%	103.1%	103.1%	104.4%	
			Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	2.2	3.0	3.9	4.8	5.6	6.5	7.4	6.5	6.5	7.4
	Pressure ratio				3.54	3.53	3.52	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49
		Volumetric efficiency			93.7%	93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%
			Condenser glide	K	9.1	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.9
				Evaporator glide	K	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9
	Evaporator inlet temperature				°C	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
		Condenser exit temperature			°C	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.5
			Condenser pressure		bar	32.2	32.7	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8	34.4	34.4
Evaporator pressure				bar	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0
	Refrigeration effect			kJ/kg	162.4	164.3	166.3	168.3	170.3	172.5	174.6	172.5	172.5	174.6
		Coefficient of Performance (COP)			2.97	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.94	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.93
			Discharge temperature	°C	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	111.1	112.1	112.9	112.1	112.1	112.9
Mass flow rate				kg/hr	234	231	229	226	223	220	218	220	220	218
	Volumetric flow rate			m³/hr	7.58	7.46	7.35	7.25	7.16	7.06	6.97	7.06	7.06	6.97
		Volumetric cooling capacity		kJ/m³	5016	5093	5169	5244	5313	5387	5455	5387	5387	5455
			Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	162	158	154	150	147	144	141	144	144	141
Suction line gas density				kg/m³	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.3
	Condenser line gas density			kg/m³	151.0	151.9	152.6	153.3	153.5	154.0	154.2	154.0	154.0	154.2

Example 21 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 5 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a R-744 R-32 R-1234yf	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107								
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%								
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%								
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K								
Pressure ratio	3.32								
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%								
Condenser glide	K								
Evaporator glide	K								
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C								
Condenser exit temperature	°C								
Condenser pressure	bar								
Evaporator pressure	bar								
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg								
Coefficient of Performance (COP)									
Discharge temperature	°C								
Mass flow rate	kg/hr								
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr								
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³								
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m								
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³								
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³								

Example 22 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 6 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a R-744 R-32 R-1234yf	6 5 36 53	6 5 38 51	6 5 40 49	6 5 42 47	6 5 44 45	6 5 46 43	6 5 48 41
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%		102.0%	101.7%	101.5%	101.5%	101.2%	100.9%	101.0%
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%		98.3%	99.7%	101.2%	102.8%	104.0%	105.3%	106.8%
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		2.9	3.8	4.7	5.5	6.3	7.2	8.1
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.53	3.52	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.48
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%
Condenser glide	K		9.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.0
Evaporator glide	K		8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.8
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Condenser exit temperature	°C		41.6	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.6
Condenser pressure	bar		33.2	33.7	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.5	35.9
Evaporator pressure	bar		9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.3
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		161.9	163.7	165.6	168.0	169.8	171.7	174.1
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88		2.94	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.91
Discharge temperature	°C		108.5	109.3	110.2	111.0	111.8	112.8	113.6
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		235	232	230	226	224	221	218
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		7.40	7.30	7.19	7.07	6.99	6.91	6.81
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		5138	5210	5286	5374	5437	5504	5582
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		158	155	151	147	144	141	138
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		31.7	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		157.6	158.5	159.3	159.9	160.1	160.7	160.7

Example 23 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 7 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	R-744	R-32	R-1234yf	7	7	7	7
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	244	257	271	284	298	311	325	
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	101.6%	101.3%	101.1%	101.0%	100.8%	100.7%	100.6%	
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	99.5%	101.0%	102.5%	103.9%	105.2%	106.6%	108.0%	
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.6	7.5	8.4	
Pressure ratio		3.52	3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.48	3.47	
Volumetric efficiency		93.7%	93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%	
Condenser glide	K	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.0	
Evaporator glide	K	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	
Condenser exit temperature	°C	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.6	
Condenser pressure	bar	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.2	35.5	36.0	36.4	
Evaporator pressure	bar	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg	161.6	163.6	165.5	167.5	169.5	171.5	173.8	
Coefficient of Performance (COP)		2.93	2.92	2.92	2.91	2.91	2.90	2.90	
Discharge temperature	°C	108.8	109.7	110.6	111.4	112.2	113.0	113.9	
Mass flow rate	kg/hr	235	232	230	227	224	222	219	
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr	7.31	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.91	6.83	6.73	
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³	5199	5277	5354	5429	5498	5569	5645	
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m	157	153	149	146	143	140	136	
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³	161.0	162.0	162.8	163.5	163.6	163.9	164.1	

Example 24 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 8 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)						
		R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	51	47	45	43	41	39
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K							
Pressure ratio	3.32							
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%							
Condenser glide	K							
Evaporator glide	K							
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C							
Condenser exit temperature	°C							
Condenser pressure	bar							
Evaporator pressure	bar							
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg							
Coefficient of Performance (COP)								
Discharge temperature	°C							
Mass flow rate	kg/hr							
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr							
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³							
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m							
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³							
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³							

Example 25 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 9 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a R-744 R-32 R-1234yf	9 5 36 50	9 5 38 48	9 5 40 46	9 5 42 44	9 5 44 42	9 5 46 40	9 5 48 38
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%		100.7%	100.5%	100.3%	100.2%	99.8%	99.8%	99.6%
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%		101.8%	103.4%	104.8%	106.3%	107.5%	109.0%	110.2%
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		4.0	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.3	8.2	9.0
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.51	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.47	3.46
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.8%	93.9%	93.9%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%	94.2%
Condenser glide	K		9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.6
Evaporator glide	K		9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.1
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Condenser exit temperature	°C		41.6	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.8
Condenser pressure	bar		34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.4
Evaporator pressure	bar		9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		161.1	163.1	164.9	167.0	168.7	170.9	172.9
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88		2.90	2.90	2.89	2.89	2.88	2.88	2.87
Discharge temperature	°C		109.5	110.4	111.2	112.0	112.9	113.7	114.5
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		236	233	230	228	225	222	220
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		7.14	7.03	6.94	6.85	6.77	6.68	6.60
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		5322	5404	5477	5554	5615	5694	5758
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		153	150	146	143	140	137	134
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		168.2	169.4	170.2	170.7	171.4	171.7	171.5

Example 26 (Quaternary blends of R-1132a/CO₂/R-32/R-1234yf comprising 10 weight % of R-1132a and 5 weight % of CO₂ (R-744))

Results	R410A	Nominal composition (weight %)							
		R-1132a	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GWP (AR4 basis)	2107	R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cooling COP relative to reference	100.0%	R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Cooling Capacity relative to reference	100.0%	R-1234yf	49	47	45	43	41	39	37
Compressor discharge temperature difference	K		244	257	271	284	298	311	325
			100.1%	99.9%	99.8%	99.6%	99.5%	99.4%	99.3%
			102.9%	104.3%	105.9%	107.3%	108.7%	110.1%	111.4%
			4.4	5.1	6.0	6.8	7.6	8.4	9.3
Pressure ratio	3.32		3.50	3.49	3.49	3.47	3.47	3.46	3.45
Volumetric efficiency	94.5%		93.8%	93.9%	94.0%	94.0%	94.1%	94.2%	94.3%
Condenser glide	K		8.8	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7
Evaporator glide	K		9.2	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2
Evaporator inlet temperature	°C		2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Condenser exit temperature	°C		41.7	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8
Condenser pressure	bar		35.4	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9
Evaporator pressure	bar		10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0
Refrigeration effect	kJ/kg		160.6	162.5	164.5	166.4	168.5	170.5	172.7
Coefficient of Performance (COP)	2.88		2.89	2.88	2.88	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.86
Discharge temperature	°C		109.9	110.7	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.0	114.8
Mass flow rate	kg/hr		237	234	231	229	226	223	220
Volumetric flow rate	m ³ /hr		7.07	6.97	6.87	6.78	6.69	6.61	6.53
Volumetric cooling capacity	kJ/m ³		5377	5452	5533	5605	5682	5753	5824
Suction line pressure drop	Pa/m		152	149	145	142	139	136	133
Suction line gas density	kg/m ³		33.5	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Condenser line gas density	kg/m ³		172.3	173.1	174.3	174.7	175.4	175.6	175.6

Example 27 (ternary compositions comprising 4, 5 and 6 weight % of R-1132a)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	60	58	56	54	52	50	48
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	60.5	58.5	56.5	54.5	52.5	50.5	48.5
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	22.8%	22.2%	21.7%	21.1%	20.6%	20.0%	19.6%
R-32	59.9%	61.6%	63.2%	64.7%	66.1%	67.5%	68.8%
R-1234yf	17.3%	16.2%	15.2%	14.2%	13.3%	12.4%	11.6%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	59	57	55	53	51	49	47
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	59.5	57.5	55.5	53.5	51.5	49.5	47.5
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	26.6%	25.9%	25.3%	24.6%	24.0%	23.5%	23.0%
R-32	57.2%	58.9%	60.5%	62.0%	63.4%	64.8%	66.1%
R-1234yf	16.2%	15.2%	14.3%	13.4%	12.5%	11.7%	10.9%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	58	56	54	52	50	48	46
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	58.5	56.5	54.5	52.5	50.5	48.5	46.5
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	30.1%	29.3%	28.6%	28.0%	27.2%	26.7%	26.1%
R-32	54.7%	56.4%	58.0%	59.5%	61.0%	62.3%	63.6%
R-1234yf	15.3%	14.3%	13.4%	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	10.3%

Example 28 (ternary compositions comprising 7 and 8 weight % of R-1132a)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	57.5	55.5	53.5	51.5	49.5	47.5	45.5
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	33.2%	32.3%	31.6%	30.9%	30.3%	29.6%	29.0%
R-32	52.5%	54.1%	55.7%	57.2%	58.7%	60.0%	61.3%
R-1234yf	14.4%	13.5%	12.7%	11.9%	11.1%	10.4%	9.7%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	56.5	54.5	52.5	50.5	48.5	46.5	44.5
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	36.1%	35.3%	34.4%	33.8%	33.0%	32.3%	31.7%
R-32	50.4%	52.0%	53.6%	55.1%	56.5%	57.9%	59.2%
R-1234yf	13.6%	12.7%	11.9%	11.2%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%

Example 29 (quaternary compositions comprising 3 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	58	56	54	52	50	48	46
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	18.2%	17.8%	17.4%	17.0%	16.6%	16.3%	16.0%
R-744	20.5%	20.2%	19.8%	19.5%	19.2%	18.9%	18.6%
R-32	48.1%	49.7%	51.2%	52.6%	54.0%	55.3%	56.5%
R-1234yf	13.1%	12.3%	11.6%	10.9%	10.2%	9.5%	8.9%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	21.4%	20.9%	20.5%	20.1%	19.6%	19.2%	18.8%
R-744	19.7%	19.4%	19.1%	18.8%	18.6%	18.3%	18.0%
R-32	46.4%	47.9%	49.4%	50.8%	52.2%	53.5%	54.7%
R-1234yf	12.4%	11.7%	11.0%	10.3%	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%

Example 30 (quaternary compositions comprising 3 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	24.4%	23.9%	23.4%	22.9%	22.4%	22.0%	21.5%
R-744	19.0%	18.8%	18.5%	18.2%	18.0%	17.7%	17.5%
R-32	44.8%	46.3%	47.8%	49.2%	50.5%	51.8%	53.0%
R-1234yf	11.8%	11.1%	10.4%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.0%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	27.2%	26.6%	26.1%	25.5%	25.0%	24.5%	24.1%
R-744	18.4%	18.1%	17.9%	17.6%	17.4%	17.2%	17.0%
R-32	43.3%	44.8%	46.2%	47.6%	48.9%	50.2%	51.4%
R-1234yf	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.3%	8.7%	8.1%	7.6%

Example 31 (quaternary compositions comprising 3 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	29.7%	29.1%	28.6%	28.0%	27.5%	27.0%	26.5%
R-744	17.8%	17.6%	17.3%	17.1%	16.9%	16.7%	16.5%
R-32	41.9%	43.4%	44.8%	46.2%	47.5%	48.7%	49.9%
R-1234yf	10.6%	10.0%	9.4%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.2%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	32.1%	31.5%	30.9%	30.3%	29.7%	29.2%	28.7%
R-744	17.2%	17.0%	16.8%	16.5%	16.3%	16.1%	16.0%
R-32	40.6%	42.1%	43.4%	44.8%	46.1%	47.3%	48.5%
R-1234yf	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.3%	7.8%	7.3%	6.8%

Example 32 (quaternary compositions comprising 3 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
R-744	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
R-744	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	34.4%	33.7%	33.1%	32.5%	31.9%	31.3%	30.8%
R-744	16.7%	16.5%	16.3%	16.1%	15.9%	15.7%	15.6%
R-32	39.3%	40.8%	42.2%	43.5%	44.8%	46.0%	47.2%
R-1234yf	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%

Example 33 (quaternary compositions comprising 4 weight % CO₂ (R-744))

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	57	55	53	51	49	47	45
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	16.8%	16.5%	16.1%	15.8%	15.4%	15.1%	14.8%
R-744	26.6%	26.2%	25.8%	25.4%	25.1%	24.7%	24.4%
R-32	44.6%	46.1%	47.6%	48.9%	50.3%	51.5%	52.7%
R-1234yf	11.9%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.1%

Example 34(aternary compositions comprising 4 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	19.9%	19.4%	19.0%	18.6%	18.3%	17.9%	17.6%
R-744	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	24.6%	24.3%	23.9%	23.6%
R-32	43.2%	44.6%	46.0%	47.4%	48.7%	50.0%	51.2%
R-1234yf	11.3%	10.6%	10.0%	9.4%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	22.7%	22.2%	21.8%	21.3%	20.9%	20.5%	20.1%
R-744	24.9%	24.5%	24.2%	23.9%	23.5%	23.2%	22.9%
R-32	41.8%	43.2%	44.6%	46.0%	47.3%	48.5%	49.7%
R-1234yf	10.7%	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.3%	7.8%	7.3%

Example 35 (quaternary compositions comprising 4 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	25.3%	24.8%	24.3%	23.8%	23.4%	23.0%	22.5%
R-744	24.1%	23.8%	23.4%	23.1%	22.8%	22.6%	22.3%
R-32	40.5%	41.9%	43.3%	44.6%	45.9%	47.1%	48.3%
R-1234yf	10.2%	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	27.8%	27.2%	26.7%	26.2%	25.7%	25.2%	24.8%
R-744	23.3%	23.0%	22.7%	22.5%	22.1%	21.9%	21.6%
R-32	39.2%	40.7%	42.0%	43.3%	44.6%	45.8%	47.0%
R-1234yf	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%

Example 36 (quaternary compositions comprising 4 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	30.1%	29.5%	29.0%	28.4%	27.9%	27.4%	26.9%
R-744	22.7%	22.3%	22.1%	21.8%	21.6%	21.3%	21.1%
R-32	38.1%	39.5%	40.8%	42.1%	43.4%	44.6%	45.7%
R-1234yf	9.2%	8.7%	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.2%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
R-744	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	50	48	46	44	42	40	38
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
R-744	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	32.3%	31.6%	31.1%	30.6%	30.0%	29.5%	29.0%
R-744	22.0%	21.7%	21.5%	21.3%	21.0%	20.8%	20.5%
R-32	37.0%	38.4%	39.7%	41.0%	42.2%	43.4%	44.6%
R-1234yf	8.8%	8.3%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%

Example 37(quaternary compositions comprising 5 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	56	54	52	50	48	46	44
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	15.6%	15.3%	15.0%	14.7%	14.4%	14.1%	13.9%
R-744	31.9%	31.4%	31.0%	30.6%	30.2%	29.8%	29.4%
R-32	41.6%	43.1%	44.4%	45.8%	47.0%	48.2%	49.4%
R-1234yf	10.8%	10.2%	9.6%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	55	53	51	49	47	45	43
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	18.5%	18.1%	17.8%	17.4%	17.1%	16.8%	16.4%
R-744	30.9%	30.5%	30.1%	29.7%	29.3%	28.9%	28.5%
R-32	40.3%	41.7%	43.1%	44.4%	45.7%	46.9%	48.0%
R-1234yf	10.3%	9.7%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.5%	7.0%

Example 38 (quaternary compositions comprising 5 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	54	52	50	48	46	44	42
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	21.2%	20.7%	20.3%	20.0%	19.6%	19.2%	18.9%
R-744	29.9%	29.5%	29.2%	28.8%	28.4%	28.1%	27.8%
R-32	39.1%	40.5%	41.9%	43.2%	44.4%	45.6%	46.7%
R-1234yf	9.8%	9.2%	8.7%	8.1%	7.6%	7.1%	6.6%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	53	51	49	47	45	43	41
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	23.7%	23.2%	22.8%	22.4%	21.9%	21.6%	21.2%
R-744	29.1%	28.7%	28.3%	28.0%	27.7%	27.3%	27.0%
R-32	38.0%	39.4%	40.7%	42.0%	43.2%	44.4%	45.5%
R-1234yf	9.3%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	7.2%	6.8%	6.3%

Example 39 (quaternary compositions comprising 5 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
R-1234yf	51	49	47	45	43	41	39
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
R-1234yf	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	26.0%	25.5%	25.0%	24.6%	24.2%	23.8%	23.4%
R-744	28.1%	27.9%	27.5%	27.2%	26.9%	26.6%	26.3%
R-32	36.9%	38.3%	39.6%	40.8%	42.0%	43.2%	44.3%
R-1234yf	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
R-1234yf	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
R-1234yf	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%	25.9%
R-744	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
R-32	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%
R-1234yf	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%

Example 40 (quaternary compositions comprising 5 weight % CO₂)

Nominal composition (% mass)							
R-1132a	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
R-744	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-32	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
R-1234yf	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Worst-Case Formulation (% mass)							
R-1132a	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
R-744	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
R-32	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
R-1234yf	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Worst-Case Flammable Formulation (% volume)							
R-1132a	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%
R-744	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%
R-32	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%	41.1%
R-1234yf	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%