

First observations of 4th generation
synthetic halocarbons in the atmosphere:
HFC-1234yf, HFC-1234ze(E), and
HCFC-1233zd(E)

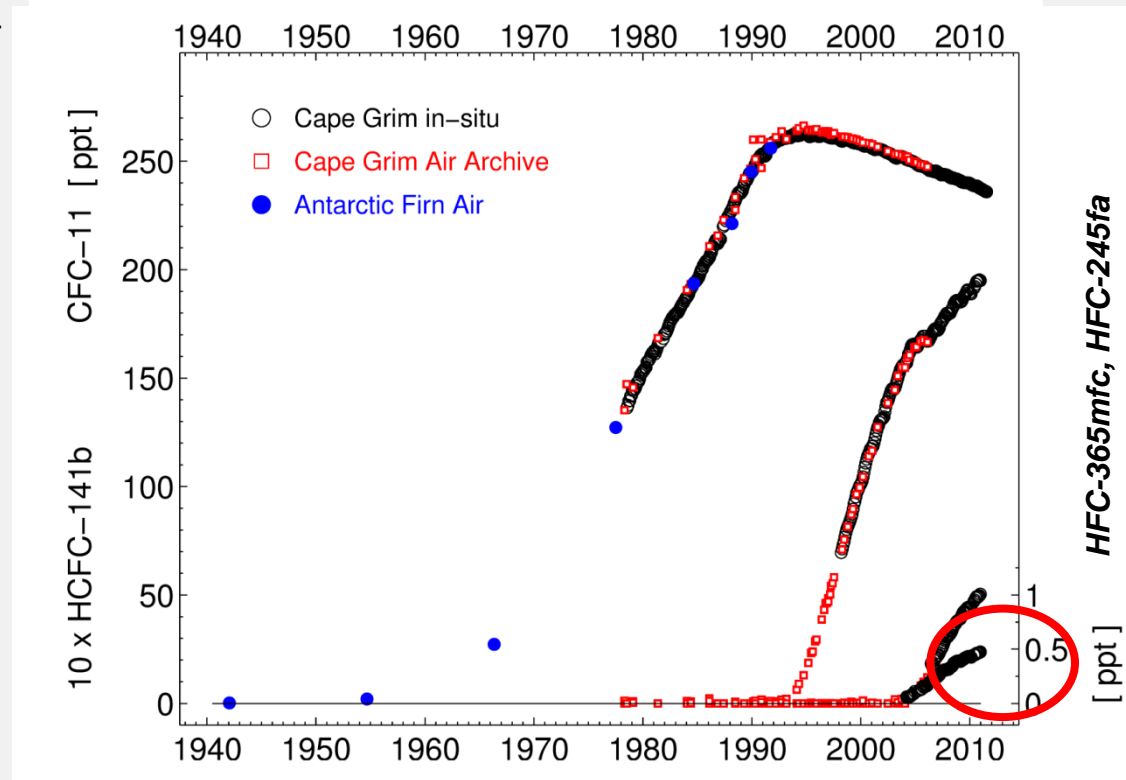
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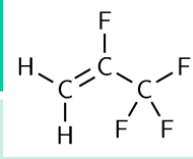
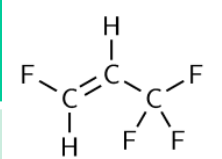
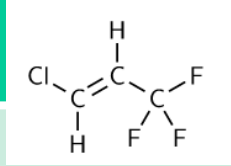
NOAA, Boulder, USA, 19/20 May. 2015

History of synthetic halogenated compounds

- 1950s: 1st generation: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons: Cl, F, Br, -
- 1990s: 2nd generation: hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs): H, Cl, F, -
- 1990s: 3rd generation: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),
perfluorocarbons (PFC): H, F, -
- 2010s: 4th generation hydrohaloalkenes
(hydrohaloolefines, hydro-
fluoroolefines, HFOs)
H, Cl, F, =



Properties of hydrohaloalkenes

	HFC-1234yf	HFC-1234ze(E)	HCFC-1233zd(E)	For comparison: CFC-11
Chemical Formula	 $\text{CF}_3\text{-CF=CH}_2$	 trans- $\text{CF}_3\text{CH=CHF}$	 trans- $\text{CF}_3\text{CH=CHCl}$	CCl_3F
lifetime	10 – 16 days	14 – 19 days	26 – 46 days	52 years
ODP	0	0	0.0005	1
GWP (100 yr)	< 4	< 7.5	< 14	4'800
Current abundance	0 – few ppt	0 – few ppt	0 – 50 ppq	240 ppt
Use	refrigerant (mainly mobile)	foam blowing (Europe), solvent	solvent, foam blowing	foam blowing
Global Emissions	?	?	0.5	~70 kt/yr
Detection limits	2 – 4 ppq	2 – 4 ppq	0.5 – 1 ppq	<1 ppt

Why measure Hydrohaloalkenes?

Potentially huge amounts used in the future:

■ potential replacement of:

first + second generation (CFCs, HCFCs, halons etc)

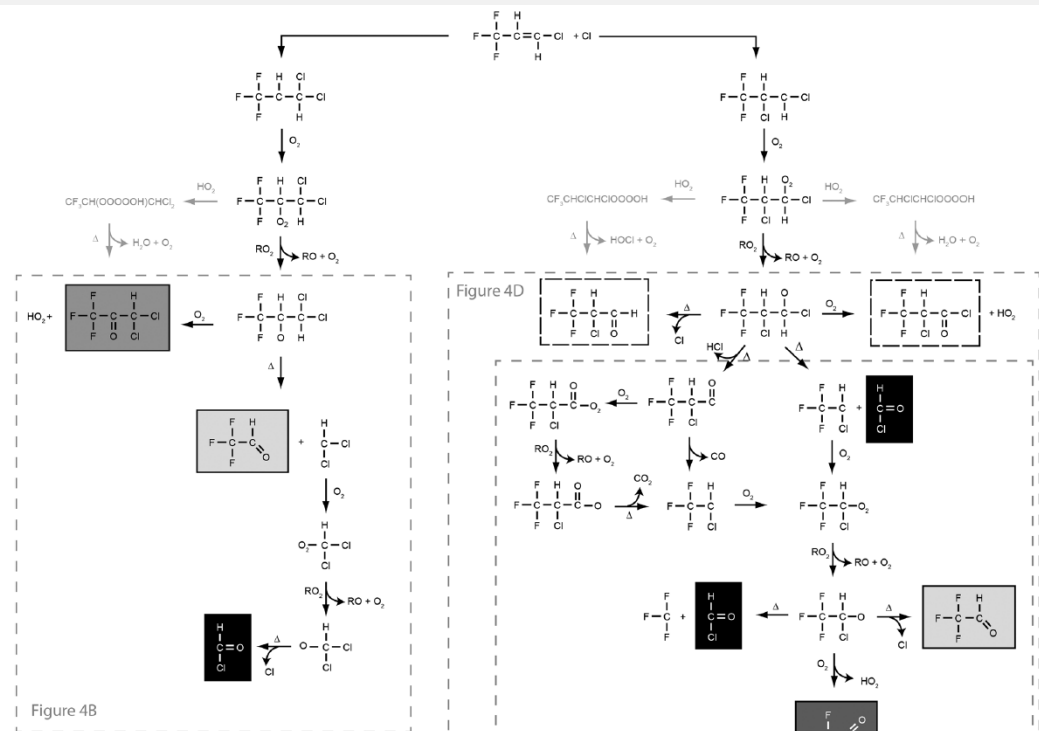
emissions: 650 Gg / yr

third generation (HFCs, PFCs etc) emissions: 360 Gg / yr

(ongoing activities to include HFCs in the Montreal Protocol)

■ Decay products,
fate in water
and soils, toxicity:
TFA issue

■ Potential use as
atmospheric tracers

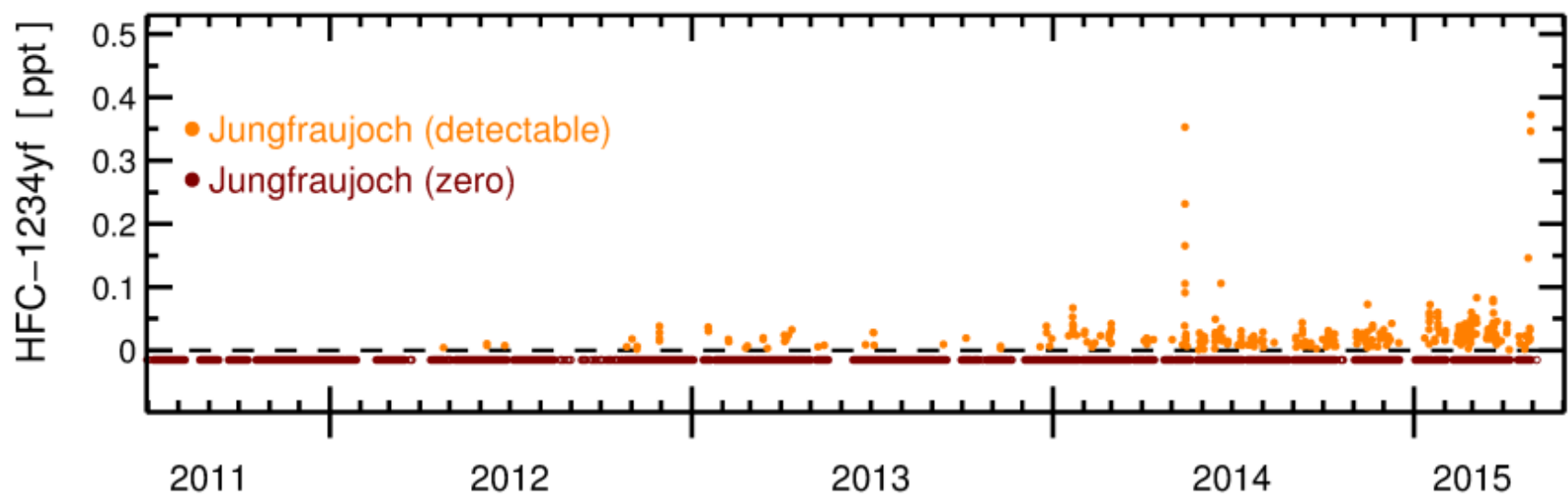


Sulbaek Andersen et al., 2012

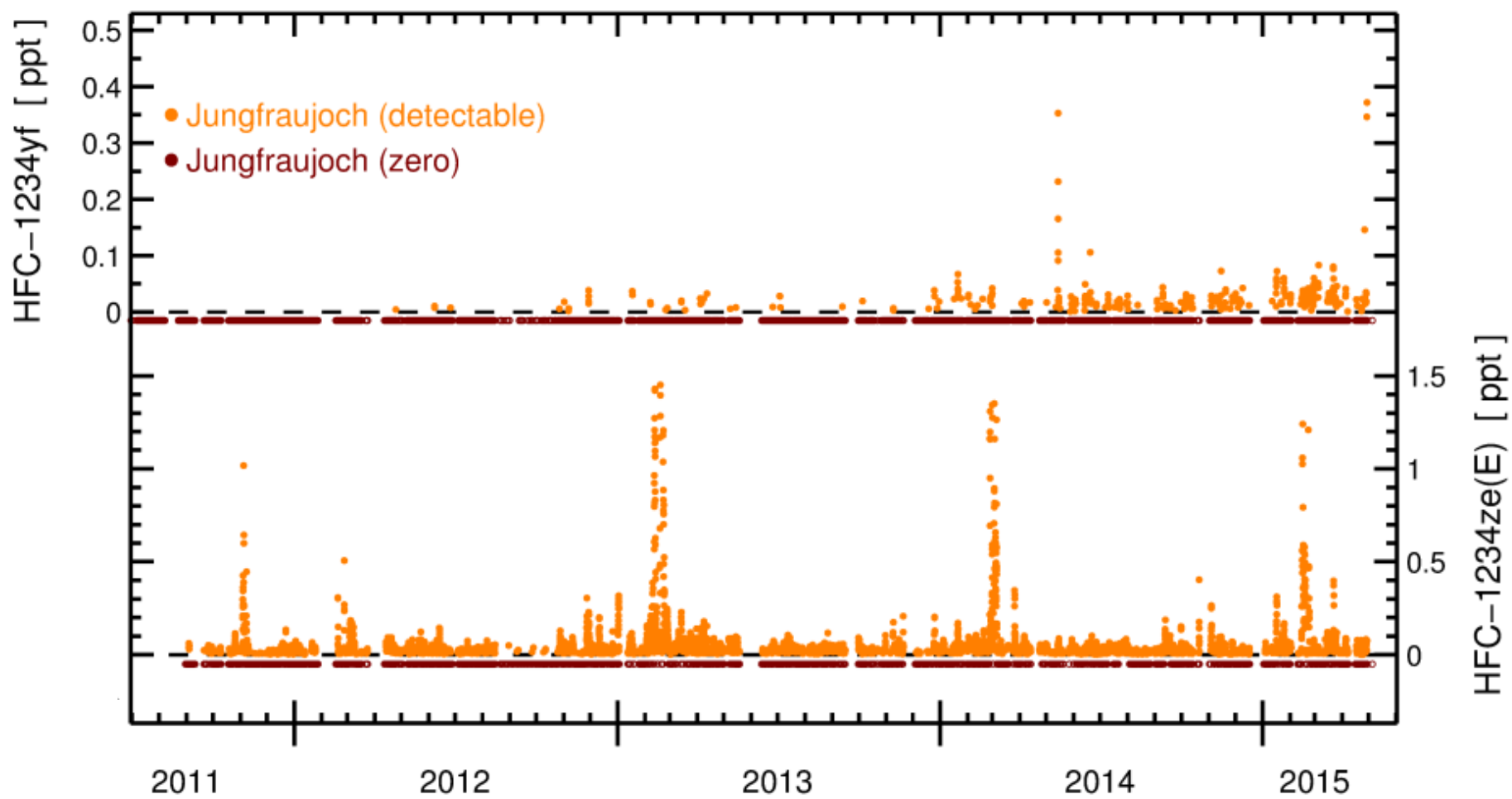
Analytical Techniques for hydrohaloalkenes

- Measure with Medusa GCMS technology (Miller et al., 2008)
- Measure at Jungfraujoch (Switzerland) at 3545 m. a. s. l.



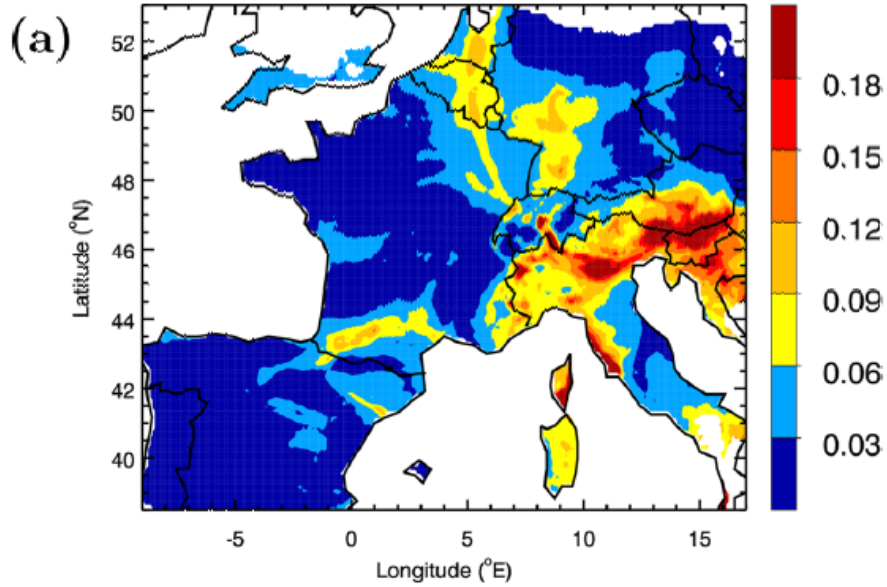


adopted from Vollmer et al., 2015, ES&T

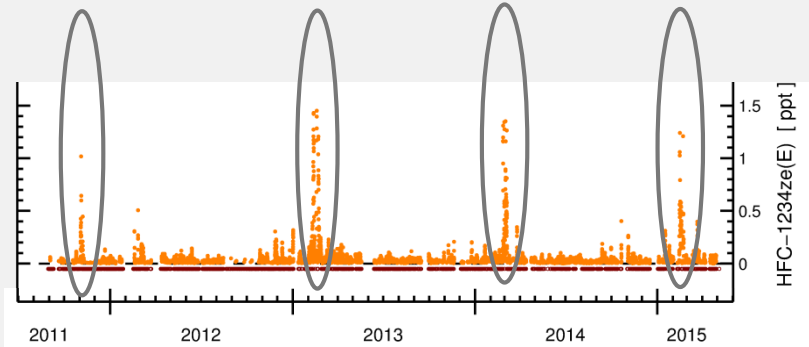


adopted from Vollmer et al., 2015, ES&T

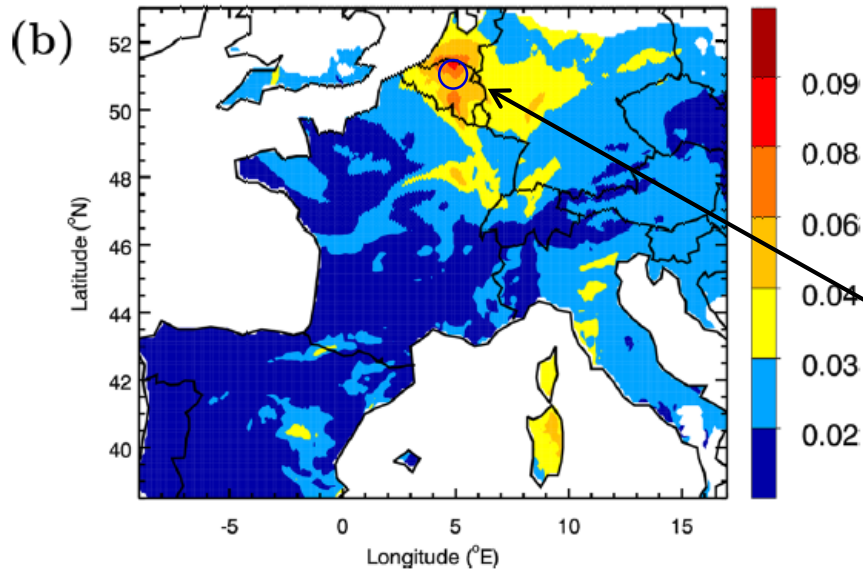
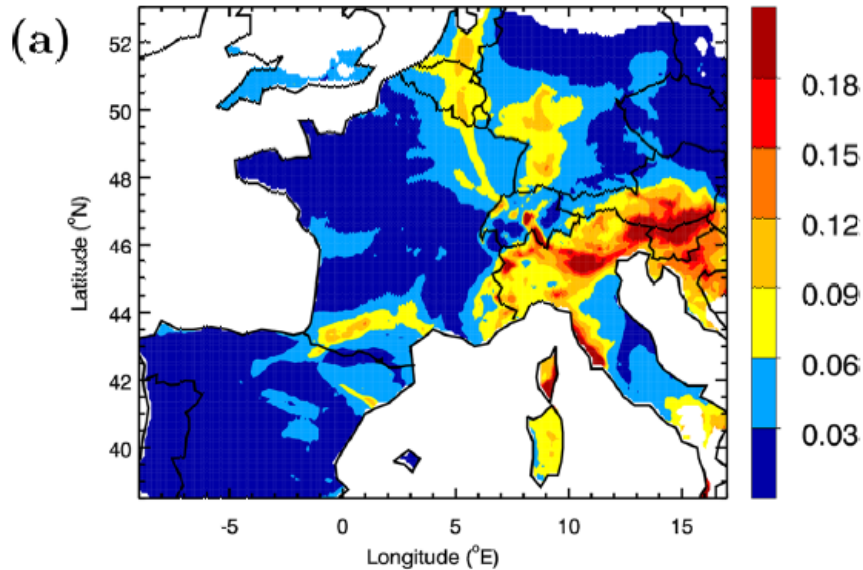
HFC-1234ze(E) source regions



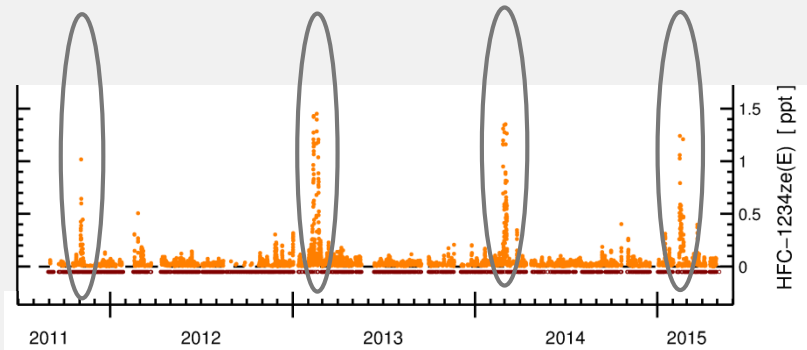
All data 2011 – 2014



HFC-1234ze(E) source regions

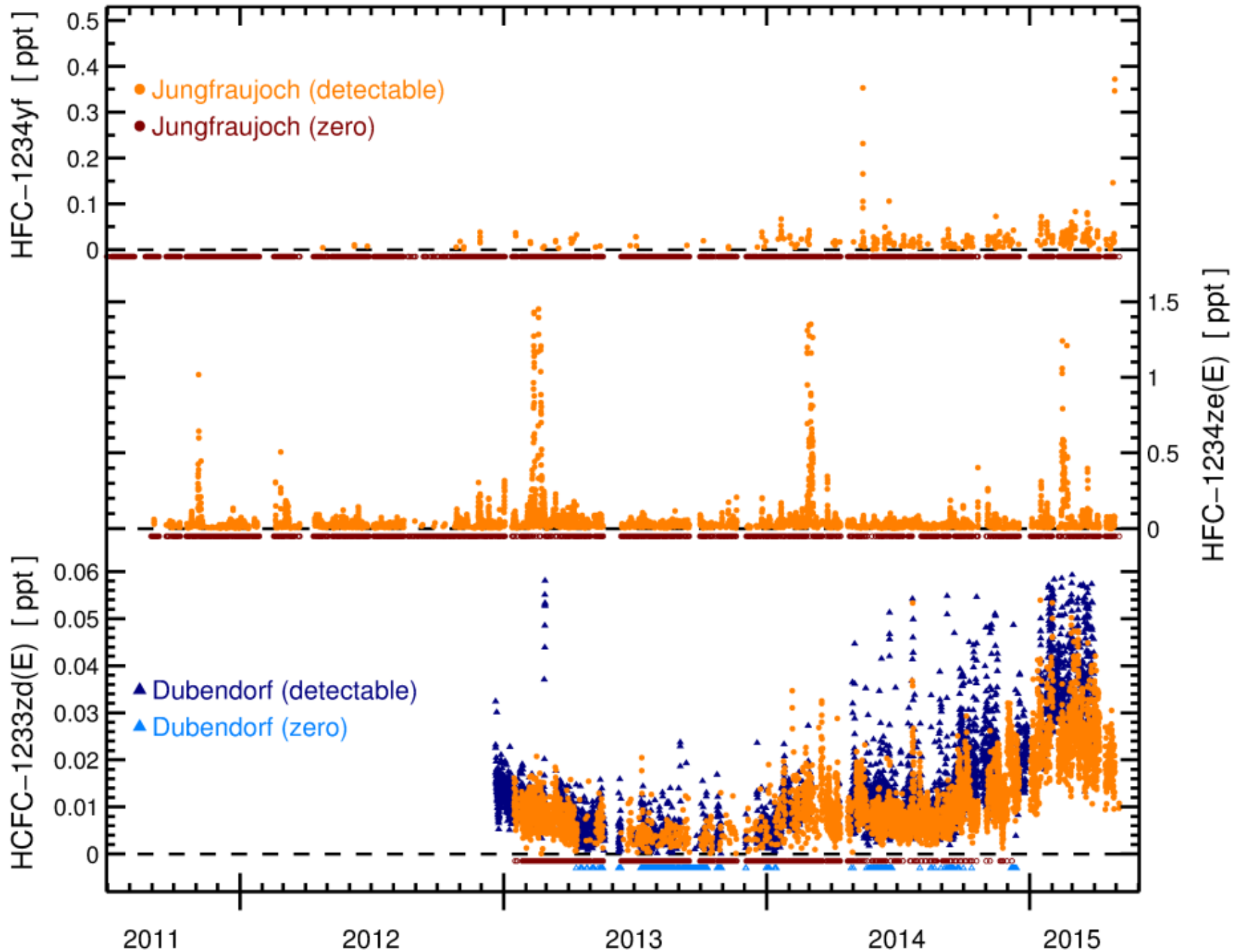


All data 2011 – 2014



Major events removed

Jackon, Olen/Antwerp:
currently only large XPS
manufacturer using
1234ze(E) [2014: 115 t]



adopted from Vollmer et al., 2015, ES&T

Conclusions

- First measurements of three important hydrohaloalkenes: on the rise
- New challenges: Decay products, fate in water and soils, toxicity
 - potential replacement of 1'000 Gg/yr of 1st – 3rd generation:

Acknowledgments

- Halclim (Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN)
- International Foundation High Altitude Research Station Jungfrauoch and Gornergrat (HFSJG)
- Integrated Non-CO₂ Greenhouse gas Observing System (InGOS, EU-FP-7)
- HIGHGAS, European Metrological Research Project ENV52 Metrology for high-impact greenhouse gases

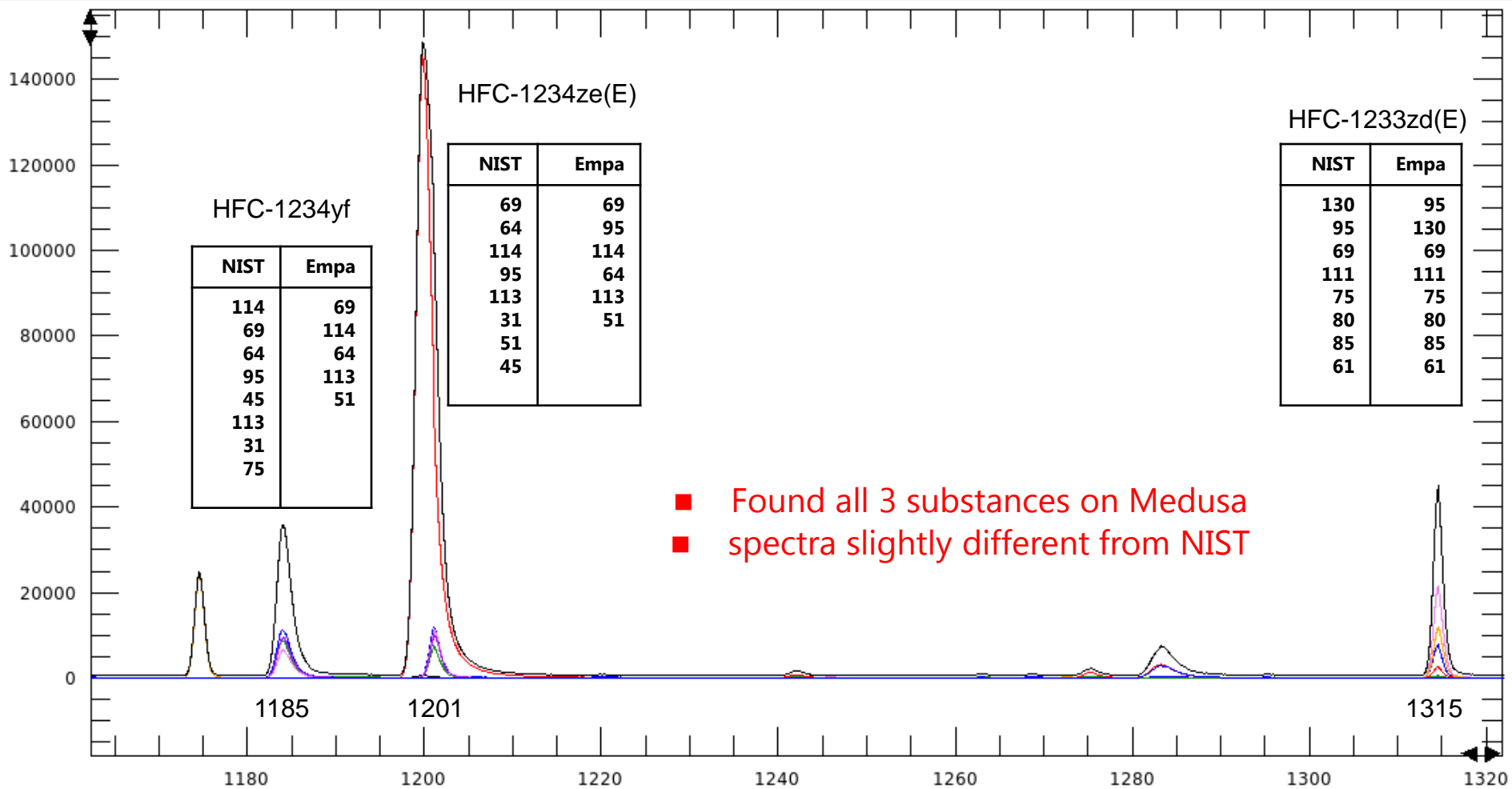
- Station personnel at Jungfrauoch (Fischer and Otz families)
- Angelina Wenger, Fabian Schoenenberger, Christoph Zellweger, and Corinne Hoerger for help with preparation of primary calibration scale
- AGAGE / CSIRO, Ben Miller (NOAA): Cape Grim Records
- Rajiv R. Singh of Honeywell International for providing the pure compounds.

End



GCMS Identification

(CP-PoraBOND Q, 0.32 mm ID x 25 m, 5 µm Varian Chrompack, T-ramping)



■ Found all 3 substances on Medusa
 ■ spectra slightly different from NIST

For comparison: CH_3Cl $\text{c-C}_4\text{F}_8$ CFC-12

HFC-142b

n-butane CH_2Cl_2
EMPA

