Saturated Vapor Pressure of HFA152a – ethanol and HFO1234ze(E) – ethanol binary mixtures

Swetha Vutlapalli¹, Lingzhe Rao¹, Benjamin Myatt², Phil Cocks², Paul Young^{3,4}, Damon Honnery¹, Daniel Duke¹

¹Laboratory for Turbulence Research in Aerospace & Combustion (LTRAC), Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Monash University, Melbourne 3800, Australia ²Kindeva Drug Delivery, Charnwood Campus, 10 Bakewell Road, Loughborough, United Kingdom, LE11 5RB ³ Respiratory Technology, Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, Glebe, Sydney, NSW 2037, Australia ⁴Department of Marketing, Macquarie Business school, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia

INTRODUCTION

- Due rising concerns over global to warming, the transition to low-GWP propellants has become a high priority for industry and governments.
- Low-GWP propellants HFA 152a and HFO 1234ze(E) are potential alternatives for HFA 134a and HFA 227ea [1,2].
- Due to differences in thermophysical properties, the transitions to low-GWP propellants in pMDIs is not a straightforward process due to the presence of cosolvent (ethanol). Property knowledge of pMDI formulations is essential to improve the performance of a pMDI product.







Australian Government

Australian Research Council

AIMS

the saturated measure vapor 0 HFA152a-ethanol pressure of and HFO1234ze(E)-ethanol binary mixtures at cosolvent concentration of 8% w/w between 10° C to 50° C temperature.

Figure 1. Saturated vapor pressure experimental apparatus A: Equilibrium cell, B: Canister holder, C: Heater, D: Heater transformer, E: Pressure transducer, F: Standard platinum resistance thermometer, G: Data collection port, H: Monitor, I: Freezer, J: Sub-Heater, K: Thermocouples

RESULTS

