

Ammonia As Hydrogen Carrier to Unlock the Full Potential of Green Renewables

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Our worldwide presence*

167,000

employees

€60.6 billion

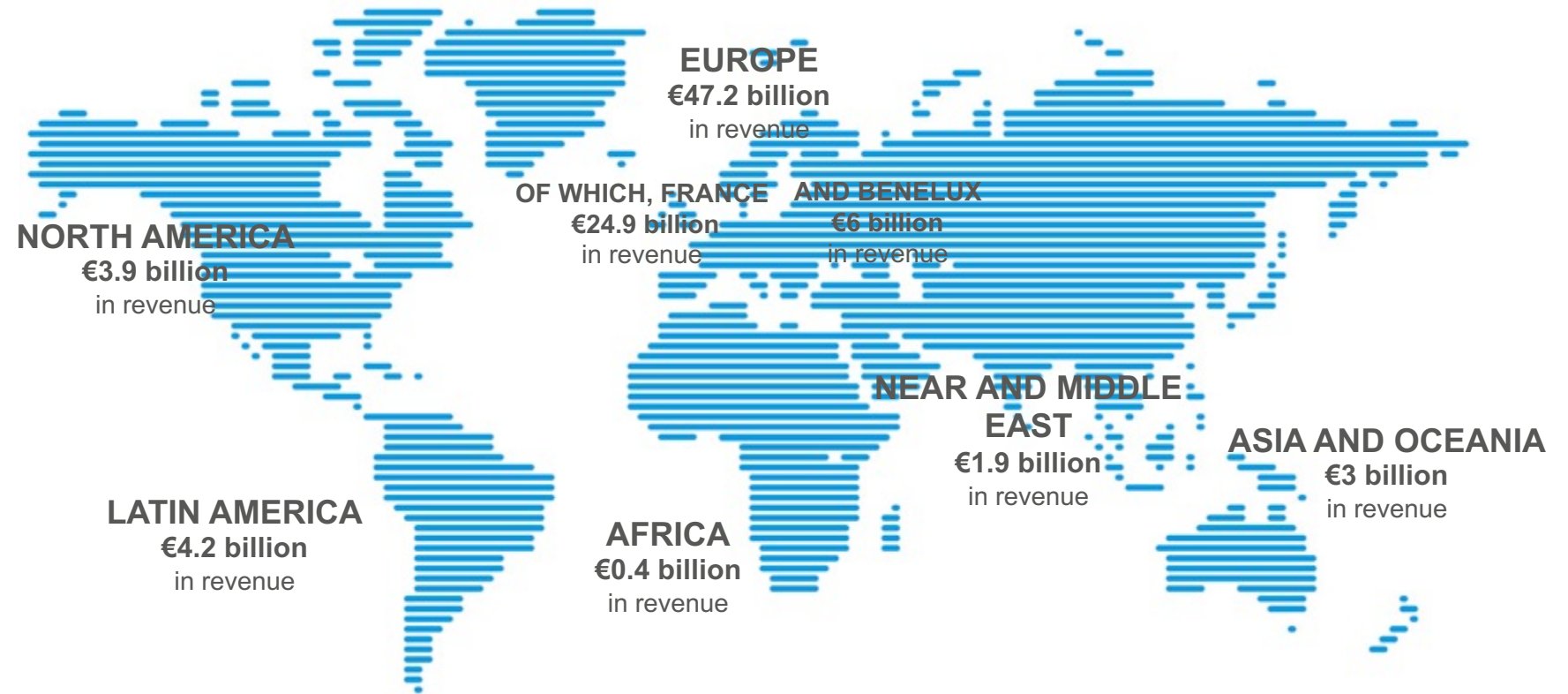
in revenue

€2.5 billion

recurring profit after tax

€11 billion

of planned investment in
growth in 2019-2021



*on 31/12/2018



Hydrogen Thematic

We pave together the way for a competitive zero-carbon hydrogen economy

ENGIE Lab CRIGEN – Hydrogen

Ongoing Funded Collaborative projects at Global Scale

NEPTUNE (FCHJU)



REFLEX (FCHJU)



MULTIPLY (FCHJU)



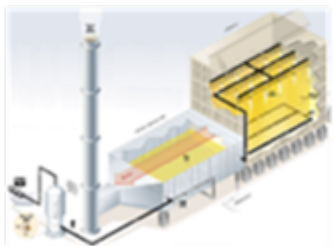
MACBETH (SPIRE)



HYCARE (FCHJU)



HARWELL (UK BEIS)



C2FUEL (H2020)



GRHYD (ADEME)



HYCAUNAS (ADEME)



LIVING H₂



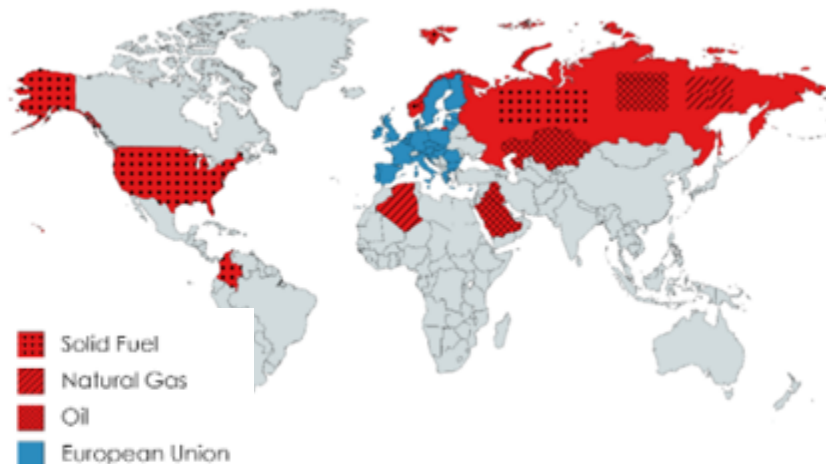
Storage & Transport Production Usage

Hydrogen as dispatchable form of energy storage for energy supply diversification

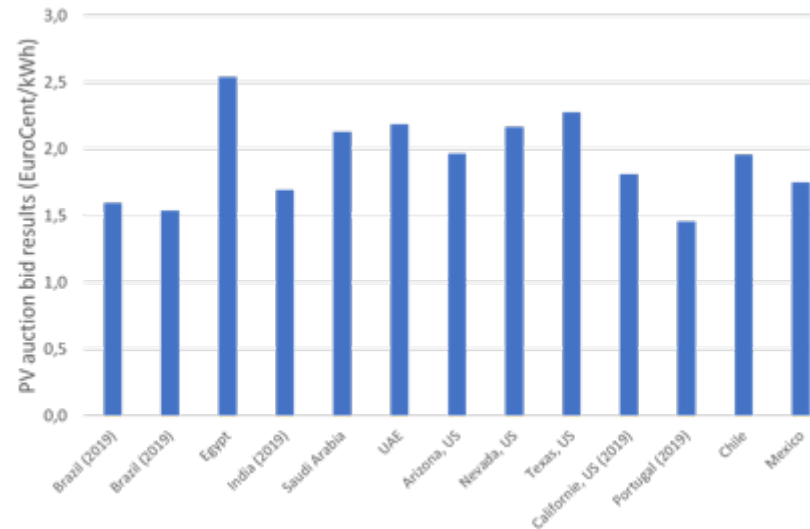
Hydrogen is key for new energy corridors and energy supply diversification through international trading



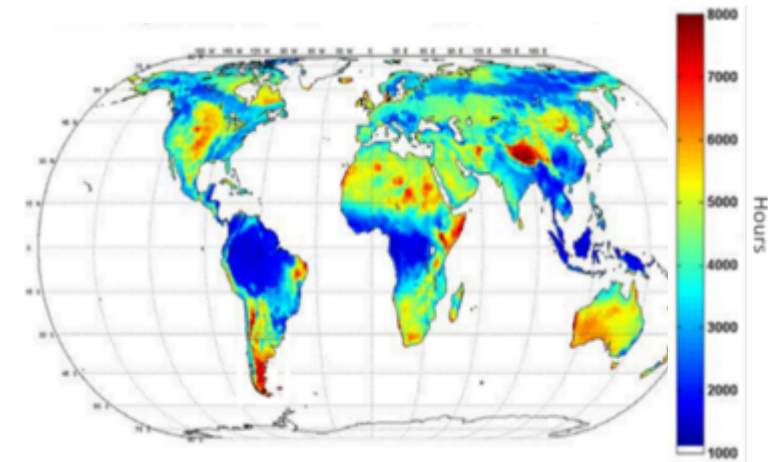
Main fossil fuel exporters to Europe



Lowest PV auction bid worldwide in 2018 and 2019



Hybrid Wind and PV cumulative full load hours – Source VTT



New energy corridor with countries showing electricity economic potential lower than 30€/MWh with cumulative load hours higher than 5000 hours are possible!

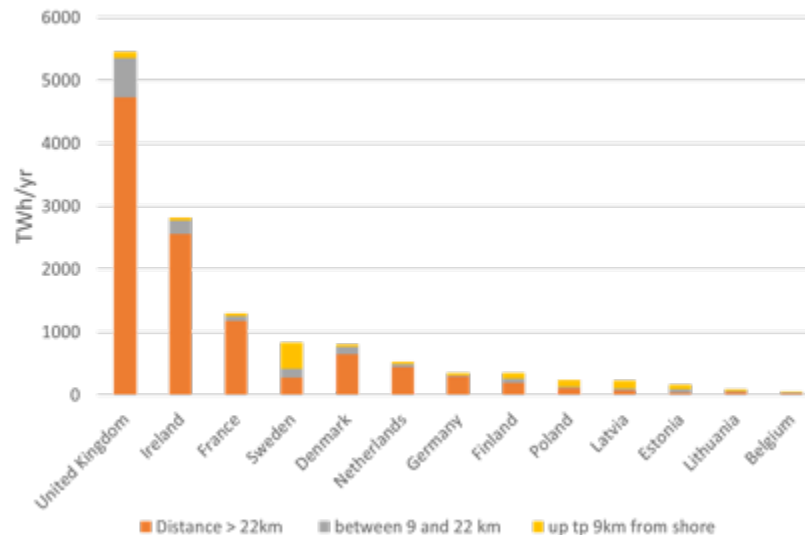
Hydrogen and ammonia will be key to harvest offshore wind energy and reduce curtailment



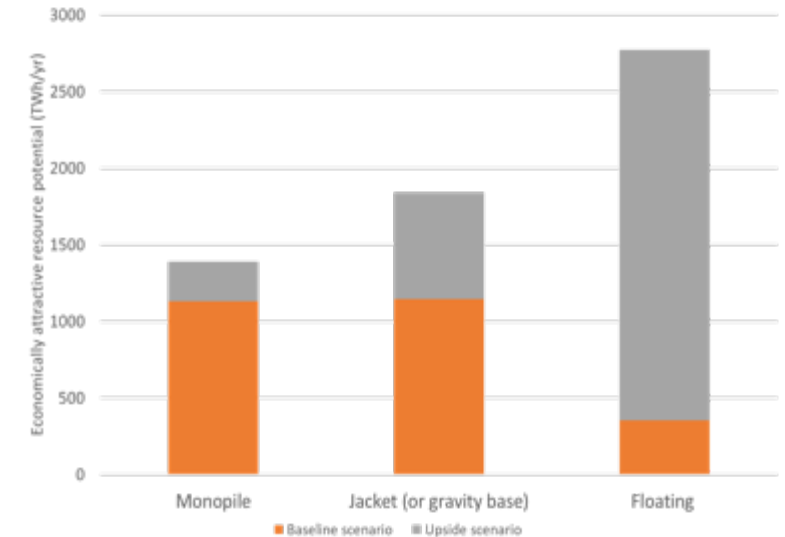
Technical resource potential at the end of 2030 per 100 km² WindEurope (2017)



Technical resource potential at the end of 2030 by country (2017)



Economically attractive potential in 2030 by sea basin (WindEurope)-2017

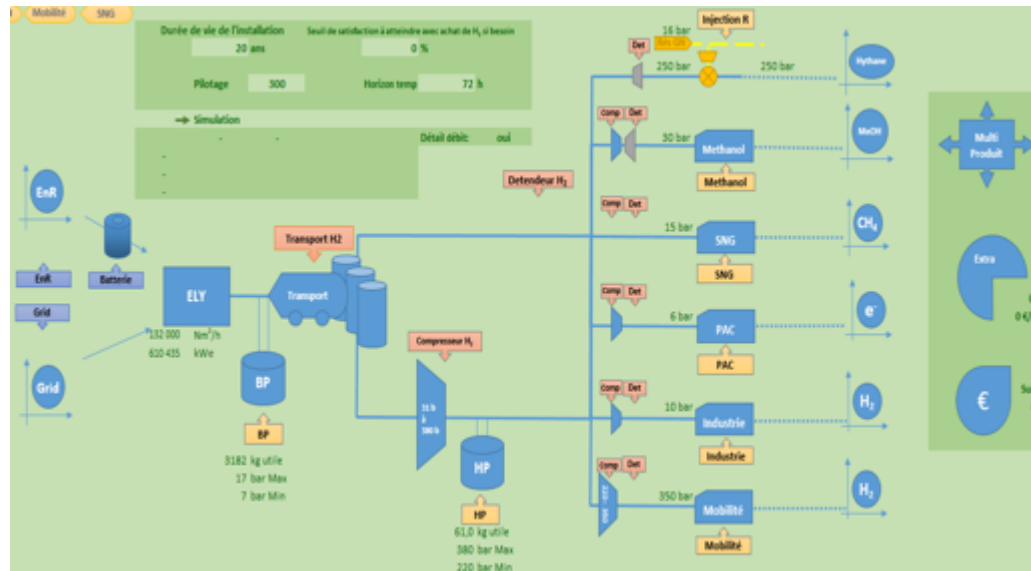


Wind energy potential is huge but implies to make use of far from the shore wind mills in order to be harvested globally. This increases energy transmission cost and reduces thus the economic potential of offshore wind.

Decision-making tools for efficient R&D

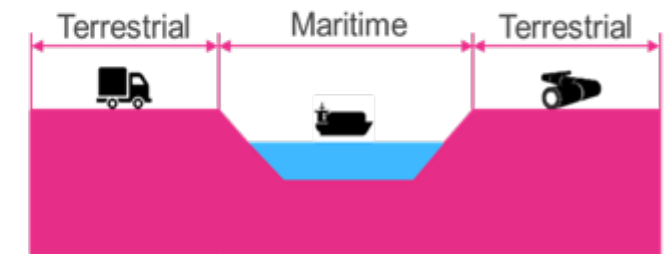
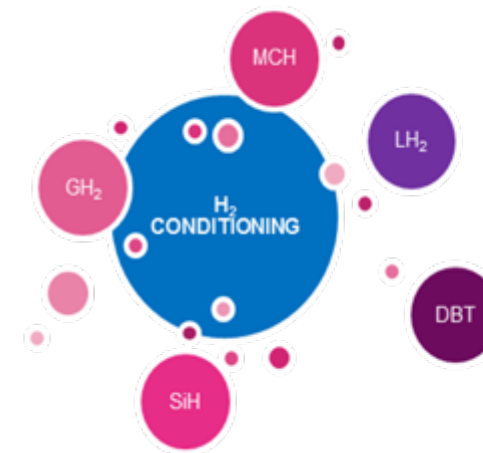
COSTHY is an in-house dynamic decision-making tool which allows :

- to self-design the architecture of the process (Electrolysers / Storages / Compressors...)
- to study multi end-use applications (H₂, Gas, Liquid, Power)
- to consider variable electricity sourcing



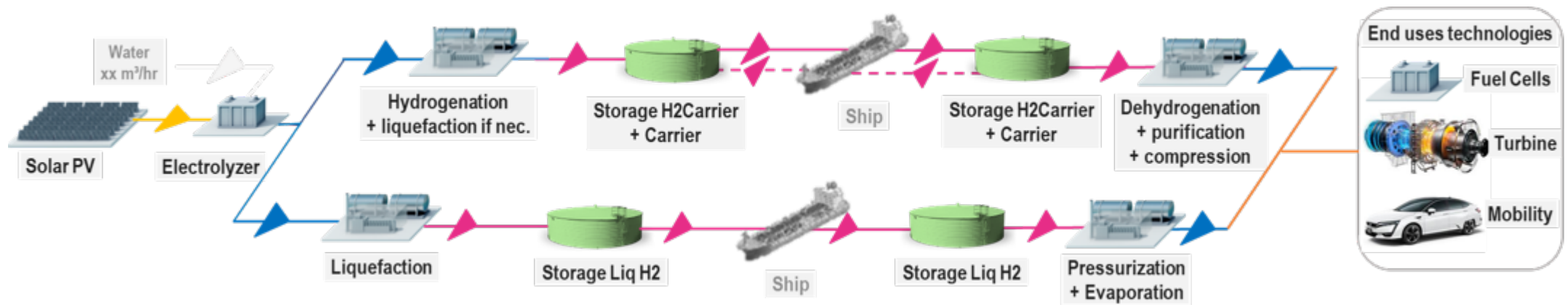
HYTAC is an in-house add-on linked with COSTHY which allow to determine levelized cost related to multi-segment transportation of hydrogen

- Consider up to 6 conditioning method
- Up to 3 three segments terrestrial or maritime



Long distance hydrogen transportation : case study in Morocco

- 4 different hydrogen carrier are considered Liquid hydrogen, DBT, NH_3 , SNG : hydrogenated, transported and dehydrogenated except for SNG
- Electricity is produced from PV or from hybrid PV and wind electrical sourcing in three different city in Morocco : Essaouira, Agadir and Tarfaya
- Discharged energy cost are calculated for 3 time frame : 2030,2040 and 2050 respectively for 5, 10 and 20 TWh equivalent



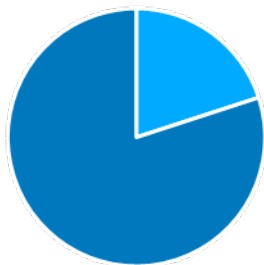
Electricity cost and profile in Morocco

	2030	2040	2050
PV	42 €/MWh	32 €/MWh	23 €/MWh
Wind	42 €/MWh	34/MWh	29/MWh
Grid	>100 €/MWh	>100 €/MWh	>100 €/MWh
ELY	450€/kW	300€/kW	300€/kW

Sources :

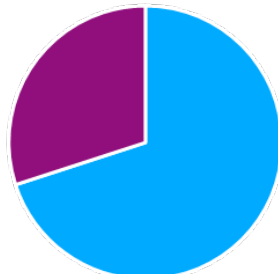
- PV : "Current and Future cost of photovoltaics" Fraunhofer ISE
- Eolien : 2009 NREL "Wind LCOE" for IEA, "Forecasting wind energy cost and cost drivers" IEA Wind + USDoE June 2016
- Grid : Enerdata, internal estimate

H₂ production

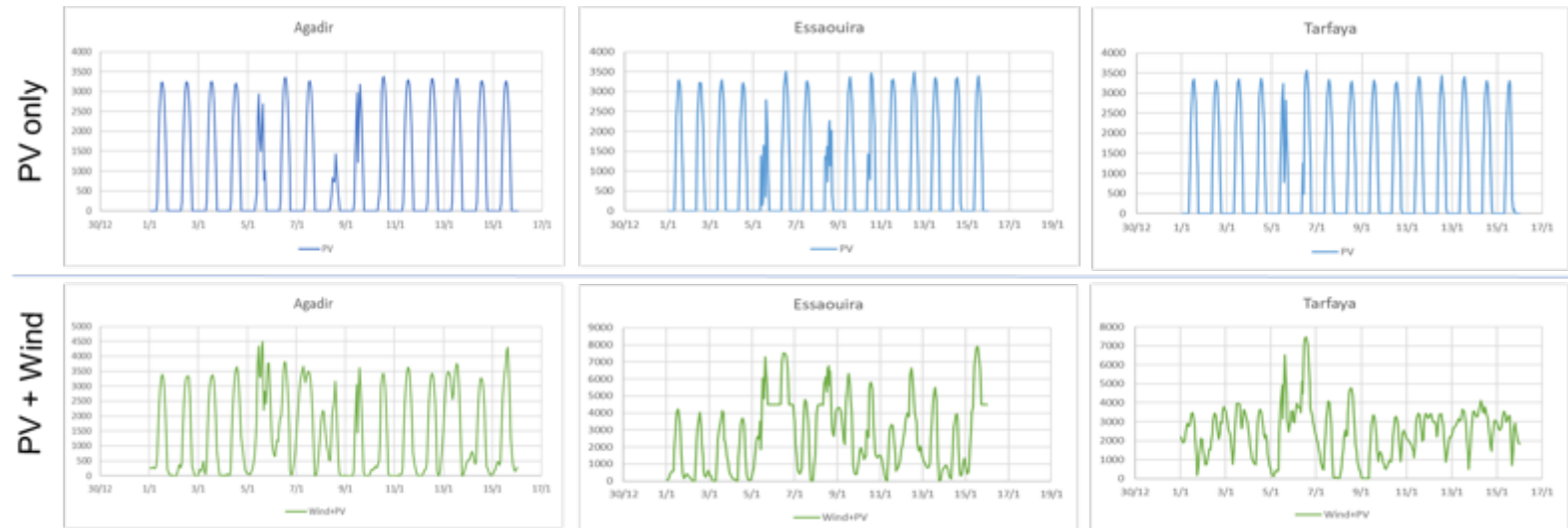


■ PV ■ Wind

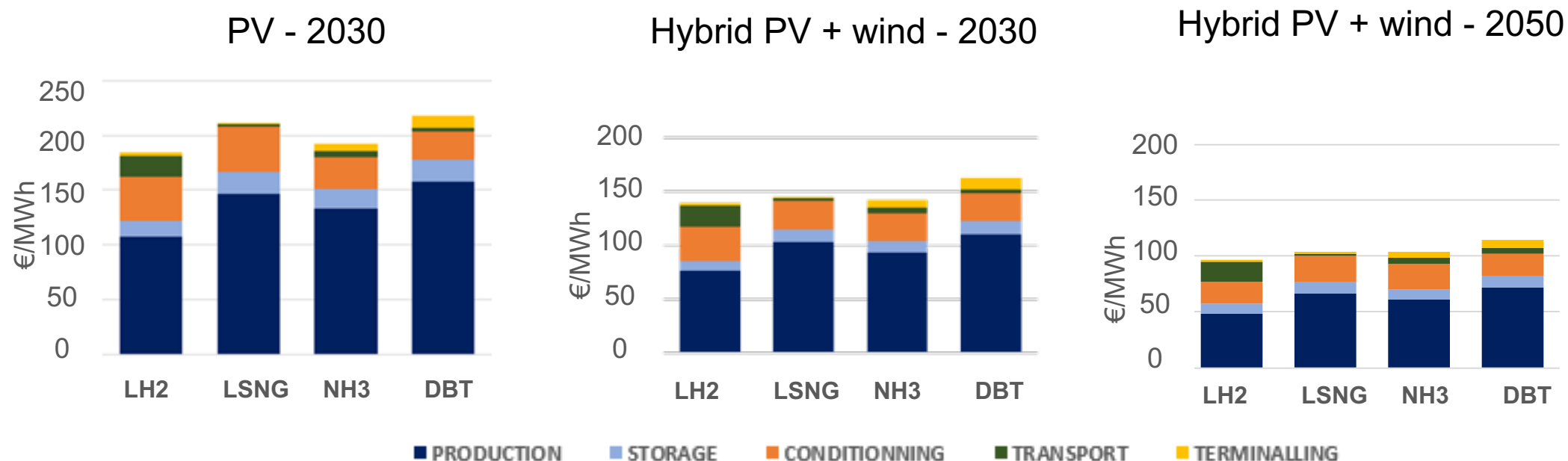
H₂ conditioning



■ PV + Wind ■ Grid electricity



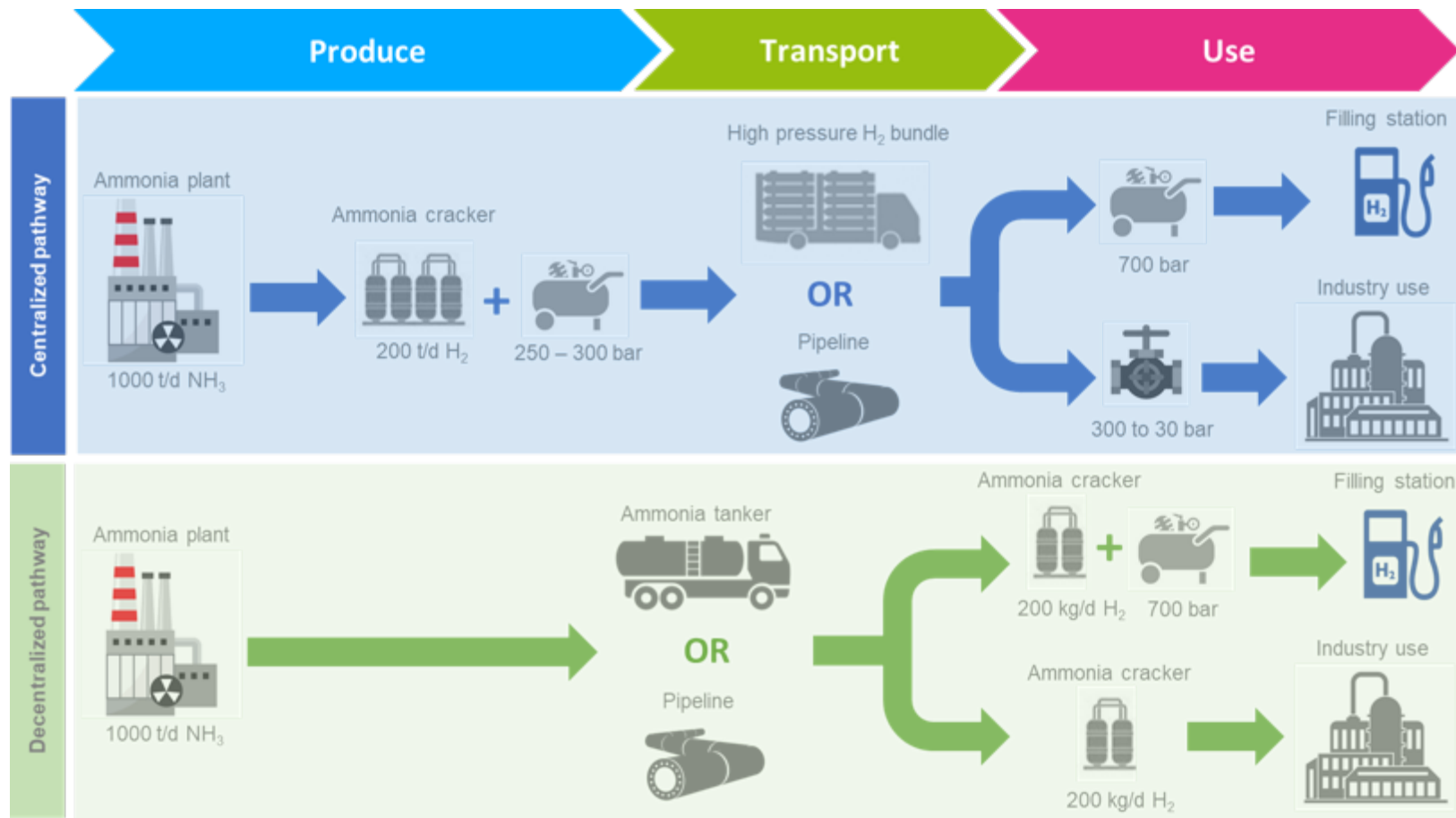
Levelized cost of discharge energy : true, wrong or in between – Case of Agadir



Y. Ishimoto and al. 2015.
D. Teichmann and al., 2012.
M. Eypasch et al., 2017.
M. Reuß, 2017.
M. Appl, 2012

- ❑ H₂ production cost is predominant with strong effect of hybridation on levelized cost of discharge energy
- ❑ Apparently, LH₂ and NH₃ are the most promising.... But in which extent can we trust these results since maturity levels of each solution are very different
- ❑ Ammonia production is particularly mature but pure hydrogen recovery from ammonia cracker is still a question :
 - No large scale cracker exists so far and data are not available in the literature. Decentralized cracker for pure H₂ does not exist!

Ammonia cracking : Centralized versus decentralized





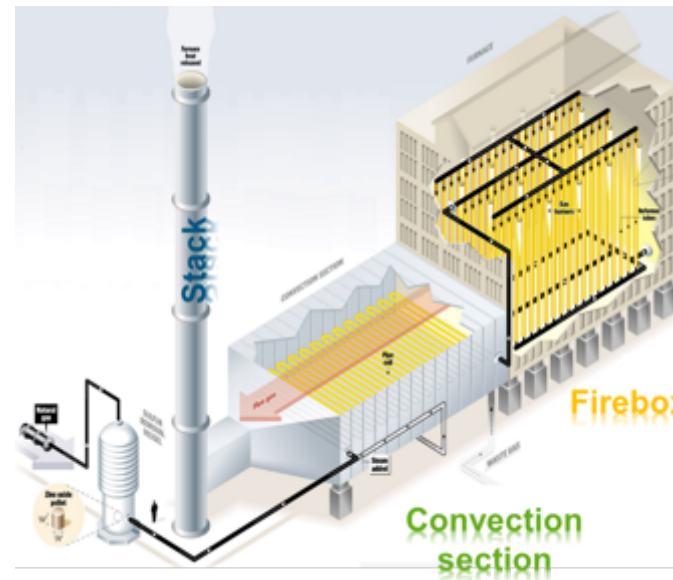
CENTRALIZED AMMONIA CRACKING

Design of a large scale ammonia cracker based on SMR

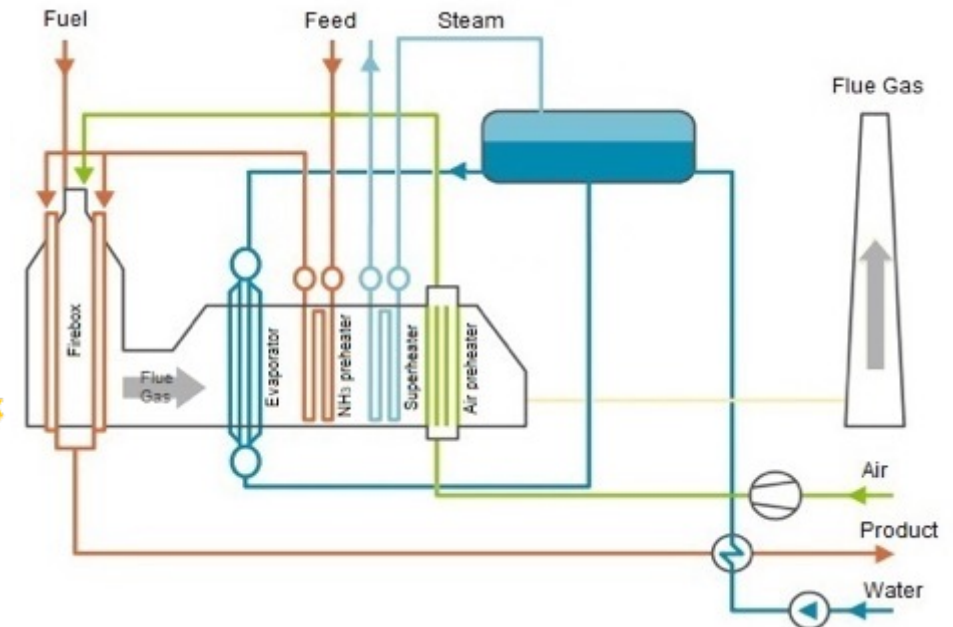
Outside Steam methane reformer



Detailed view

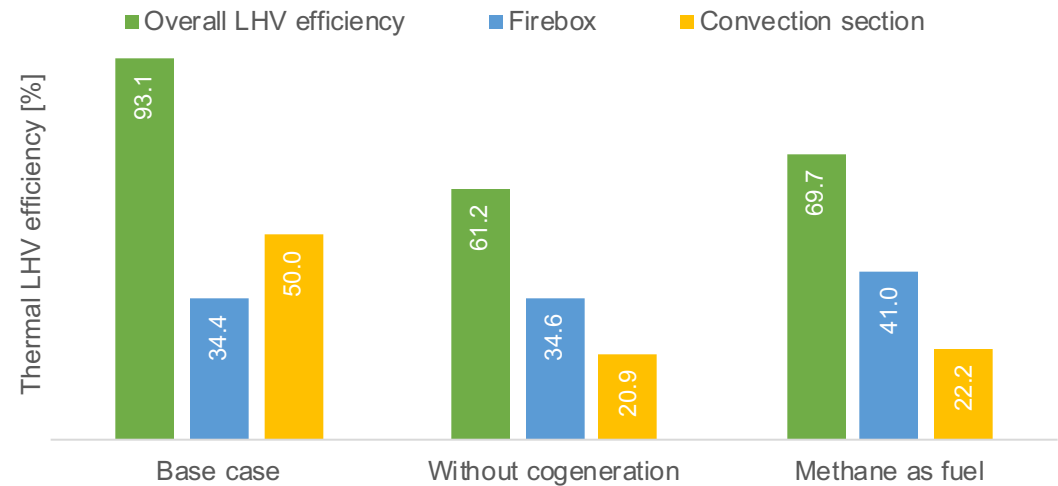


Ammonia cracker modeled under Aspen software

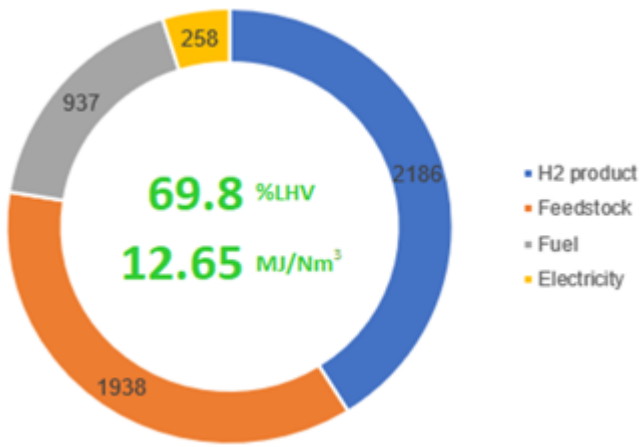
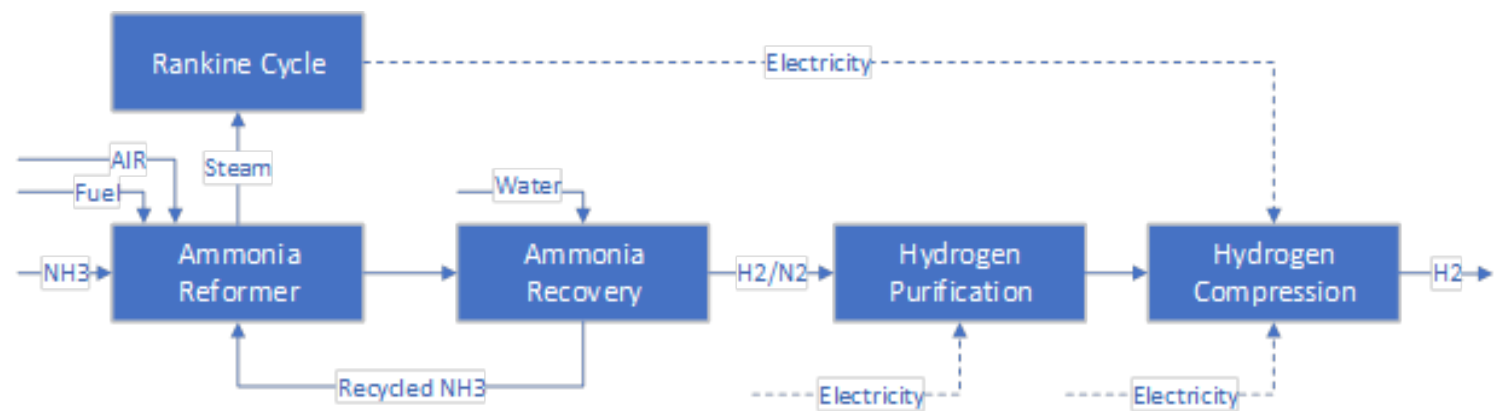


The convection section is subdivided into 4 compartments or banks with different functions each : The first one serves as a feed water evaporator, the second as a process ammonia evaporator, the third as a high pressure steam superheater and the last one as a combustion air preheater.

Centralised Ammonia Reformer : how to get to 0.1 ppm NH₃?



Stream	Composition
Fuel	85% NH ₃ 15% H ₂
Feed	NH ₃
Steam	H ₂ O
Flue gas	67% N ₂ 31% H ₂ O <2% O ₂ , Ar
Product	69% H ₂ 23% N ₂ 8% NH ₃

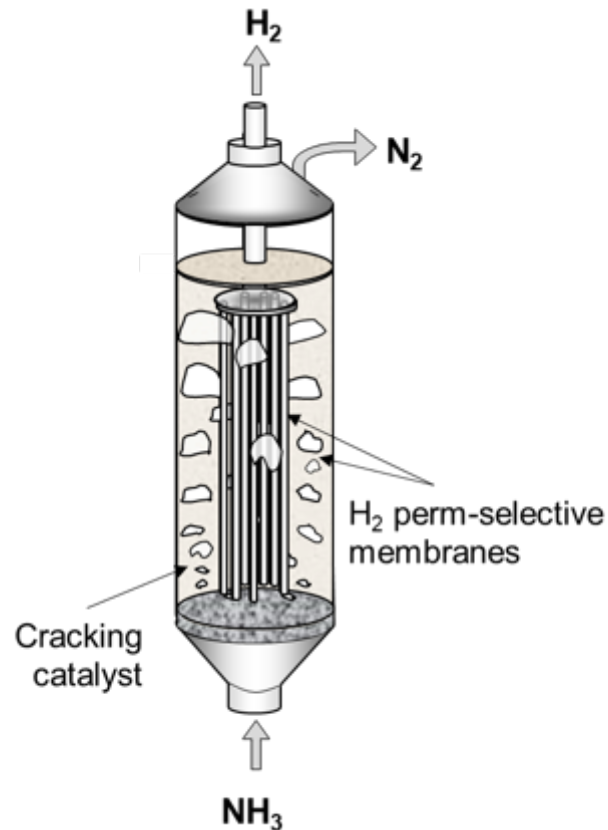


The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a dense green forest. Overlaid on this is a large, dark, semi-transparent rectangle. Inside this rectangle, two people are swimming in a body of water, viewed from above. The water is dark, and the swimmers are creating ripples. Surrounding the dark rectangle are vibrant, abstract light patterns in shades of red, orange, and purple, resembling light trails or digital data streams.

Decentralized ammonia cracking : membrane reactor

Decentralized Ammonia Reformer : Membrane reactors

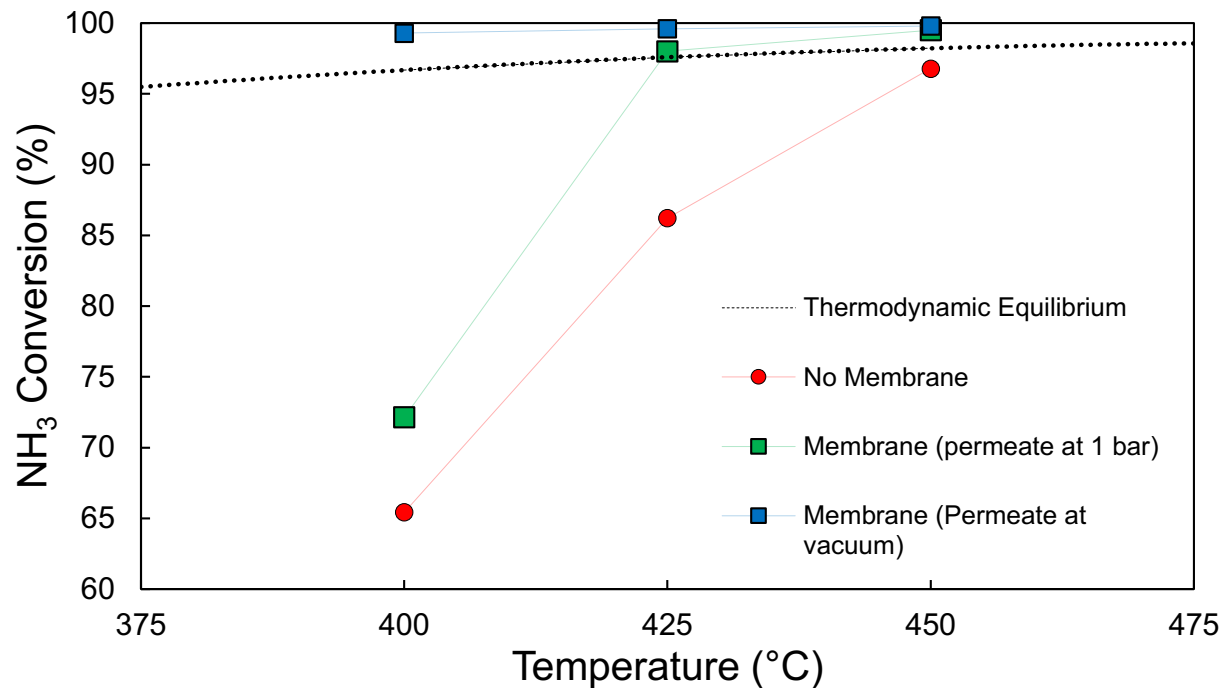
Membrane reactor for NH_3 cracking



- 1 **Reaction and separation simultaneously in one unit**
- 2 **Process beyond thermodynamic equilibrium**
- 3 **Lower operating temperatures**
- 4 **In-situ H_2 recovery.**
- 5 **Large decrease in number of operation units and BoP.**

Decentralised Ammonia Reformer : Results of NH_3 conversion

Experimental results confirmed by modeling and simulation and extrapolated



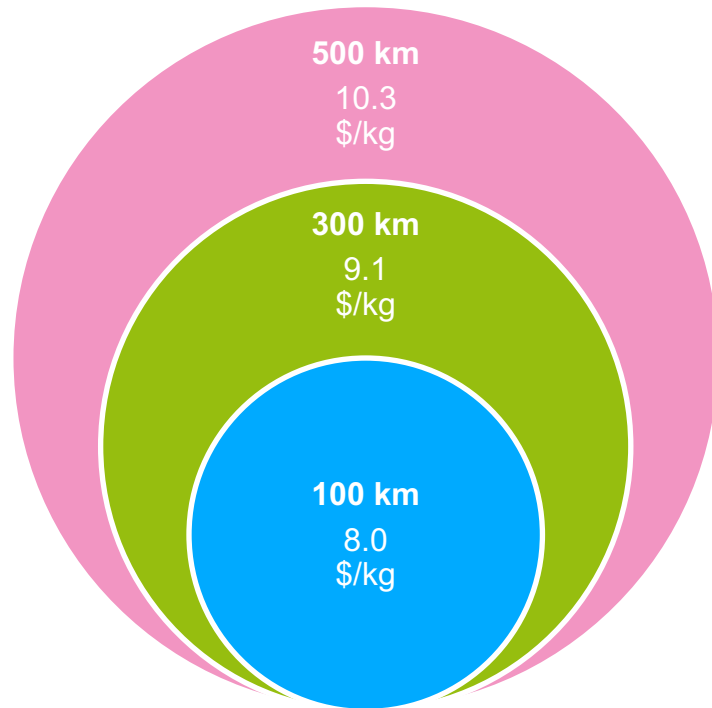
- ❑ In a conventional reactor, the NH_3 conversion stays far from the equilibrium at low temperatures.
- ❑ In a membrane reactor, the conversion is clearly increased and it can reach equilibrium conditions.
- ❑ When vacuum is used in the permeate, virtual full conversion of NH_3 is obtained, even at 400 °C, and in all the cases beyond equilibrium.

The background is an aerial photograph of a dense green forest. Overlaid on this is a large, dark, semi-transparent rectangle. Inside this rectangle, two people are swimming in a pool of dark water, viewed from above. The rectangle is framed by vibrant, abstract light patterns in shades of red, orange, and purple, resembling light trails or digital data streams. The text is centered within the dark rectangle in a white, bold, sans-serif font.

Decentralized ammonia cracking Vs centralized ammonia cracking

Ammonia Cracking : Distance Impact – Preliminary results

Centralized



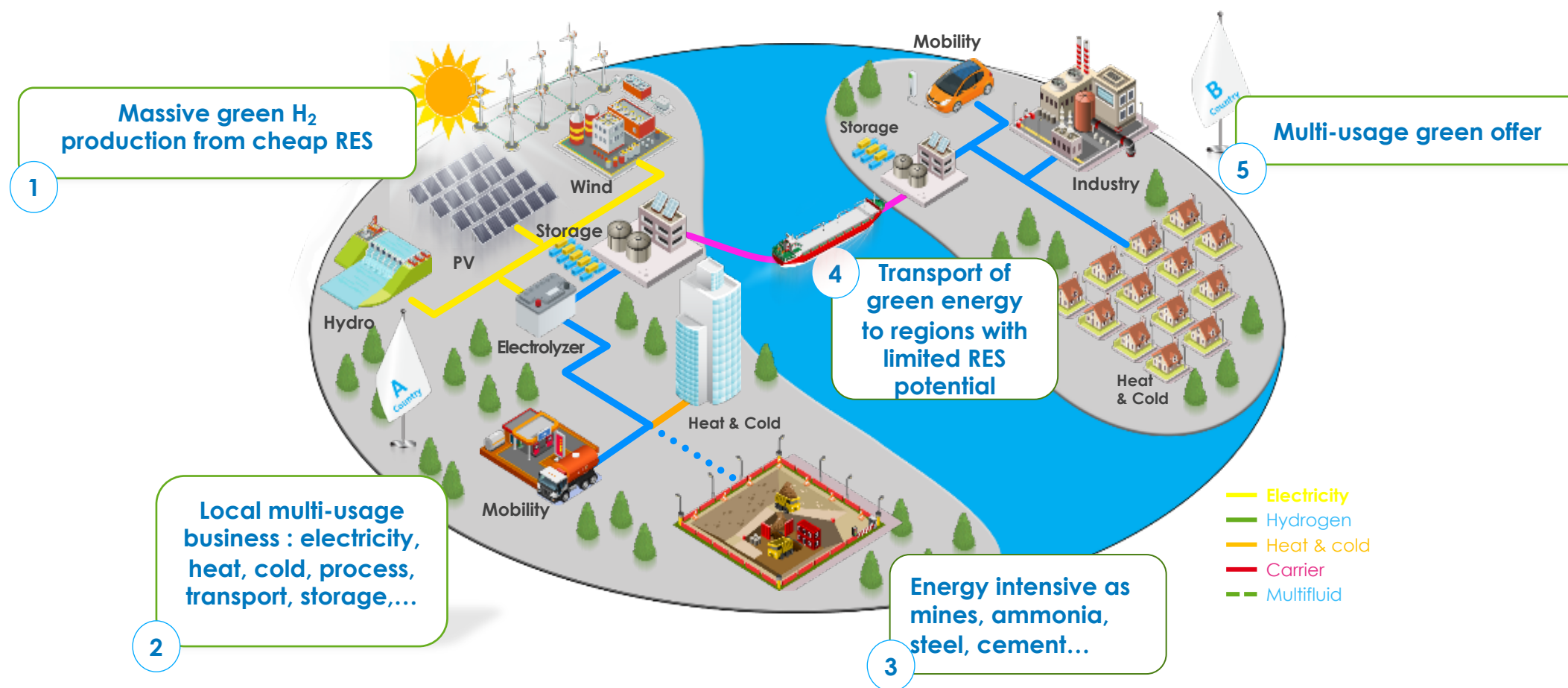
Decentralized



An aerial photograph showing a group of people sitting on a green grassy field. The field is surrounded by a red running track with white lane markings. The text "The transition to zero carbon is under way" is overlaid in white on the green field.

**The transition to zero carbon
is under way**

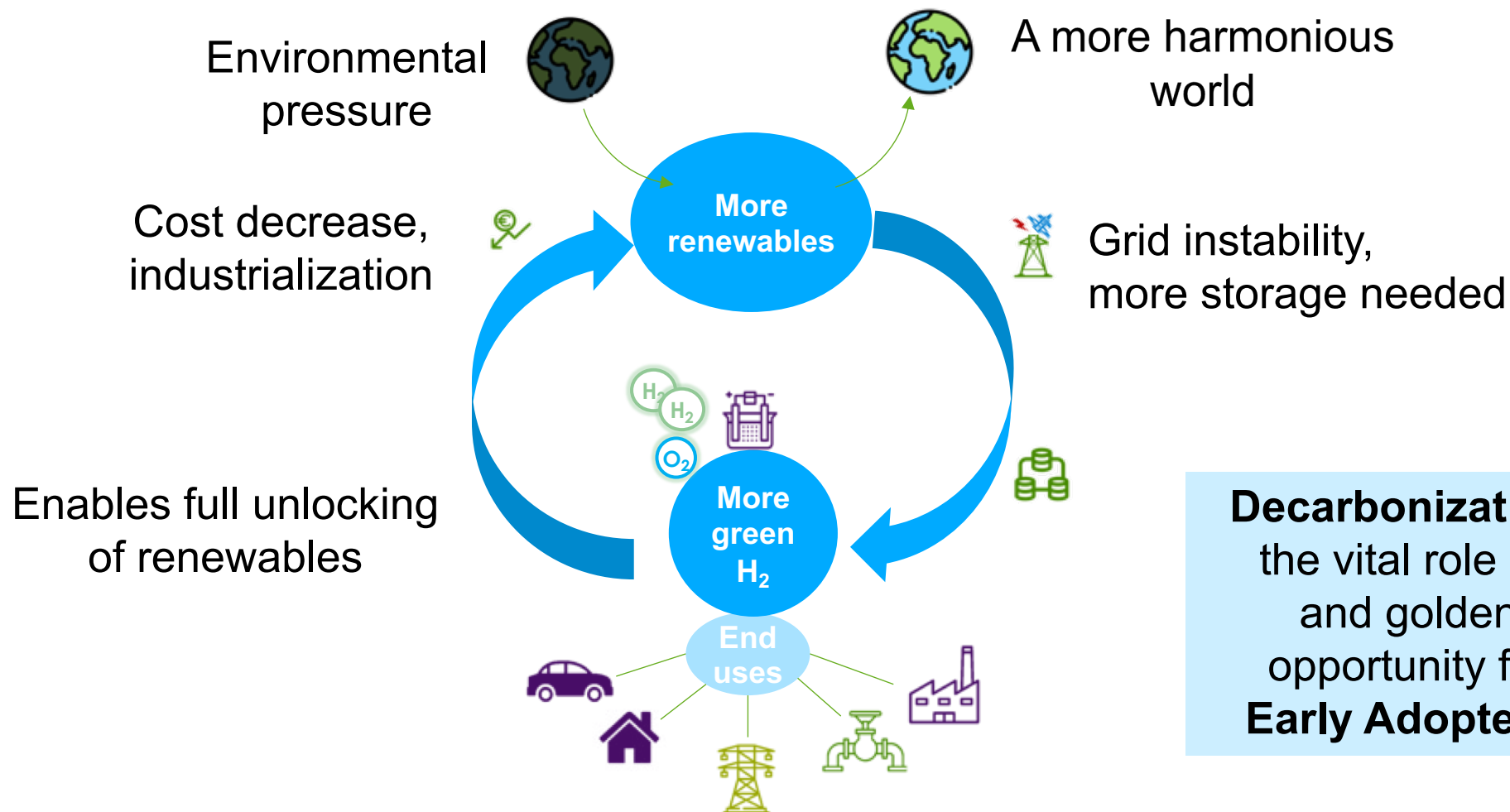
What is the end game?



ENGIE architect, invest, build and operate large scale hydrogen solutions, across the value chain.

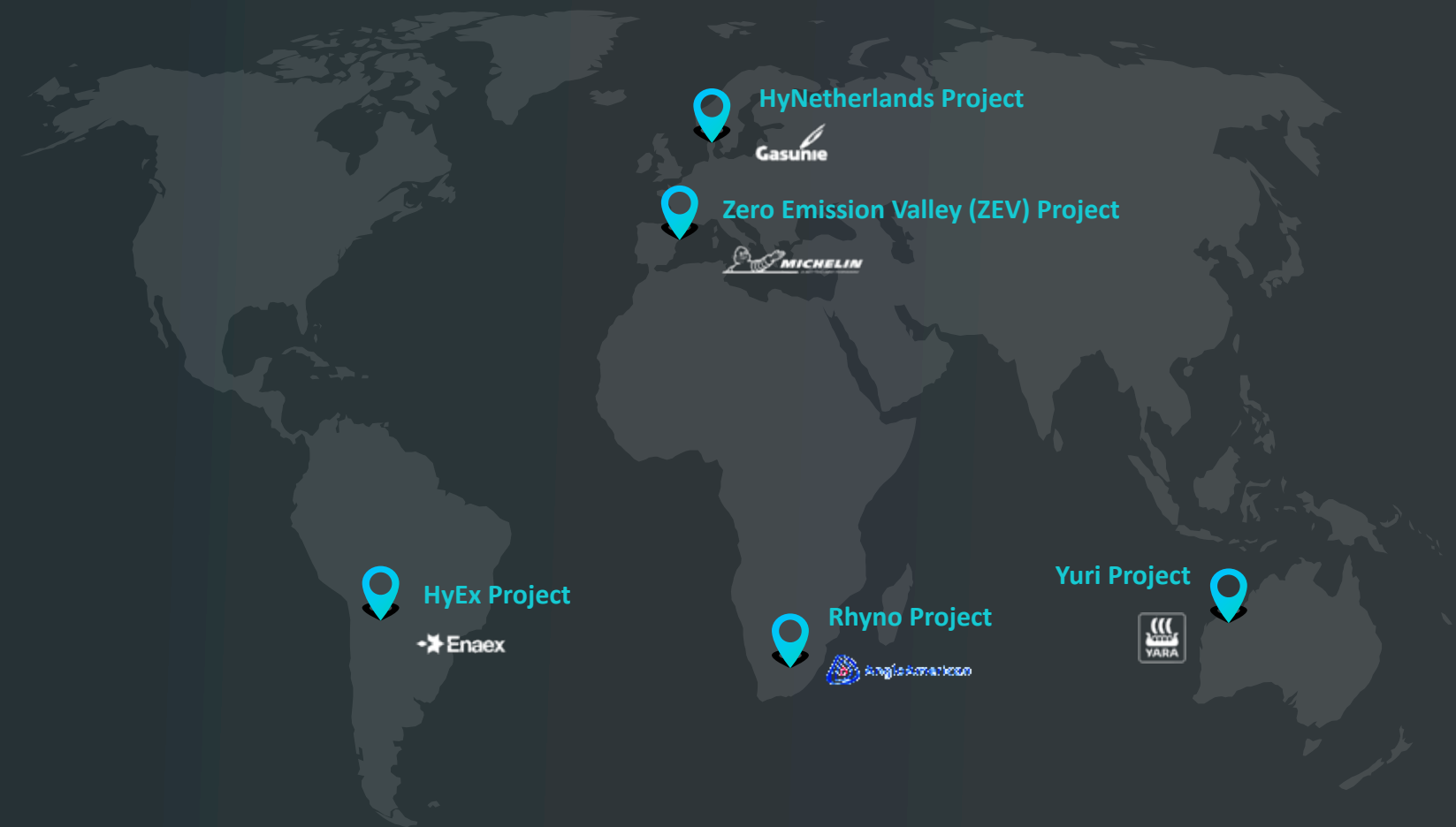
How to get there?

Early Adopters have started the Virtuous Circle

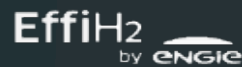


ENGIE's concrete projects with "early adaptors"

Our commercial development projects span the globe over a range of industries & sectors



Other Hydrogen projects of ENGIE

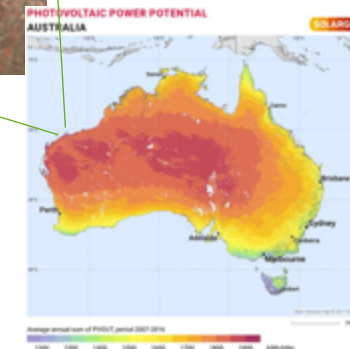


Rungis



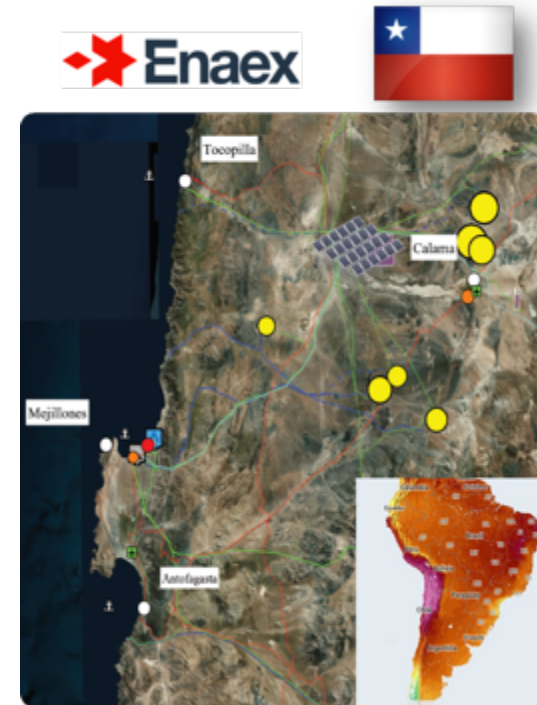
Yara & Engie Project Overview

- Client: **Yara** in Australia.
- Purpose: Design, build, operate a **renewable energy powered green hydrogen** plant.
- H2 usage: **Ammonia** for domestic and international markets – **renewable fertilizers, renewable industrial feedstock, renewable fuel**.
- First milestone: double digit MW, industrial scale.
- End game: GW league.



Enaex & Engie Project Overview

- Client: **ENAEX** in Chile.
- Purpose: Design, build, operate a **renewable energy powered green hydrogen** plant.
- H2 usage: new **ammonia** plant – **green blasting services for the mining industry, a.o.**
- First milestone: double digit MW, industrial scale.
- End game: GW league.



Acknowledgments

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