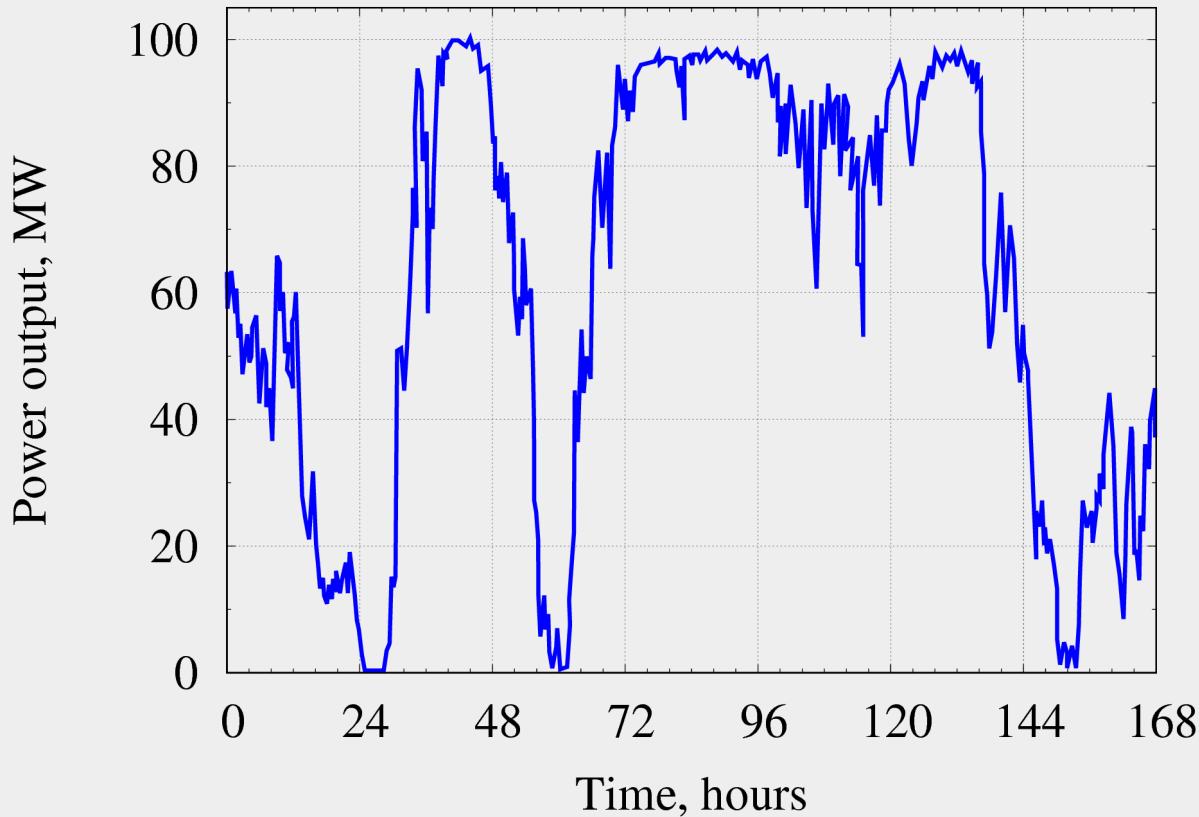


Clean NH_3 fuel from wind & solar power to replace fossil fuels

- Wind & Solar become Fuel
- Raw materials: Air & Water
- Emissions: Nitrogen & Water
- Pollution: None

Wind & solar power plants – variable output

SW Minnesota Wind Power Plant, 103.5 MW

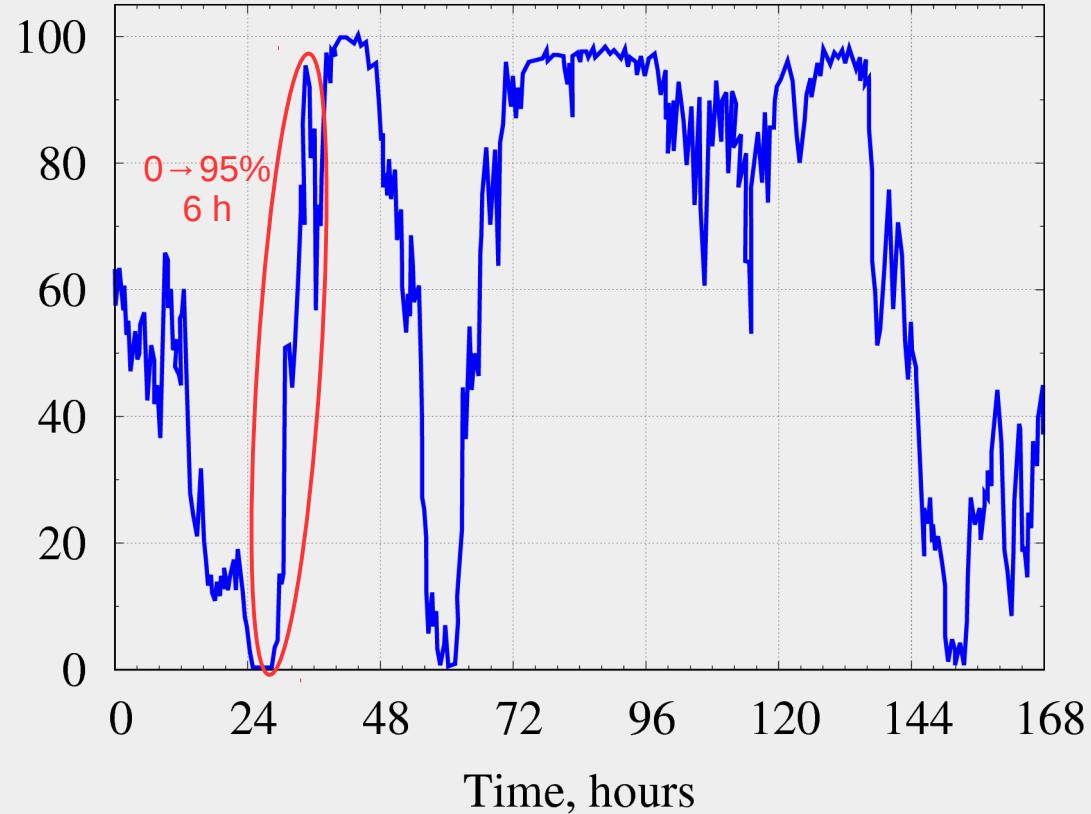


- $0 \rightarrow 100\%$ in a few hours
- Throttling wastes energy
- Fast-ramp NH_3 plant best

Wind & solar power plants – variable output

SW Minnesota Wind Power Plant, 103.5 MW

Power output, MW

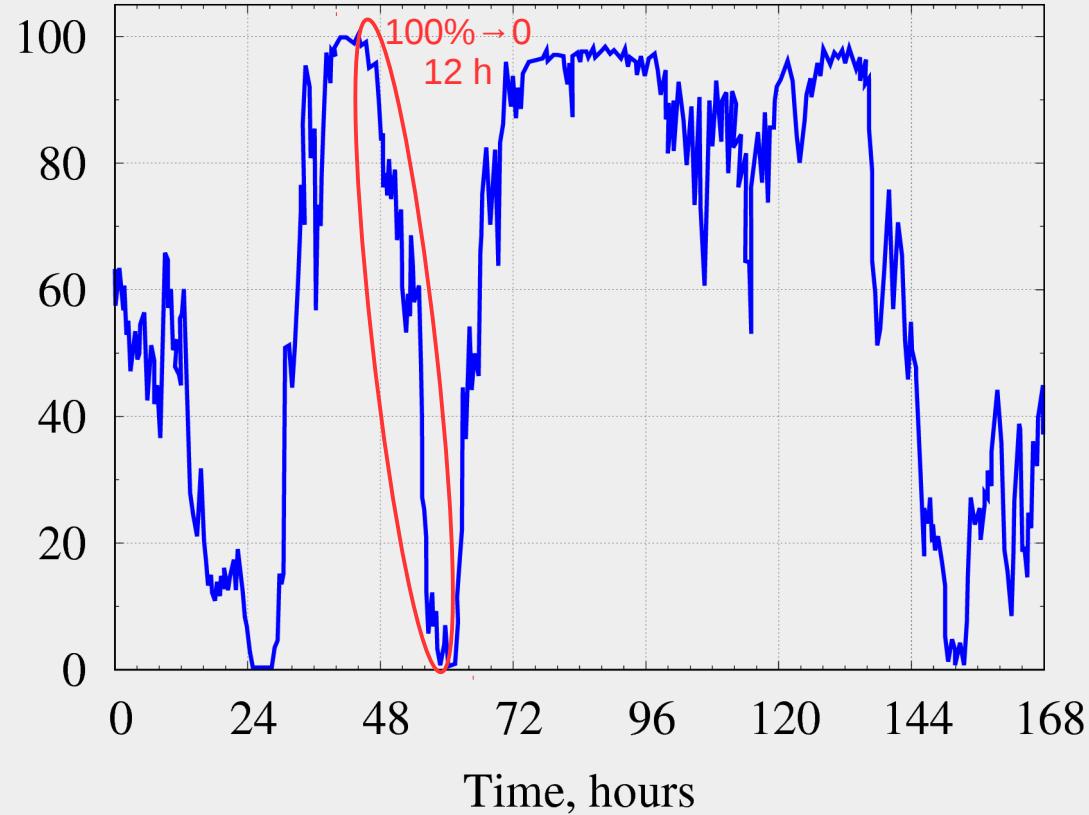


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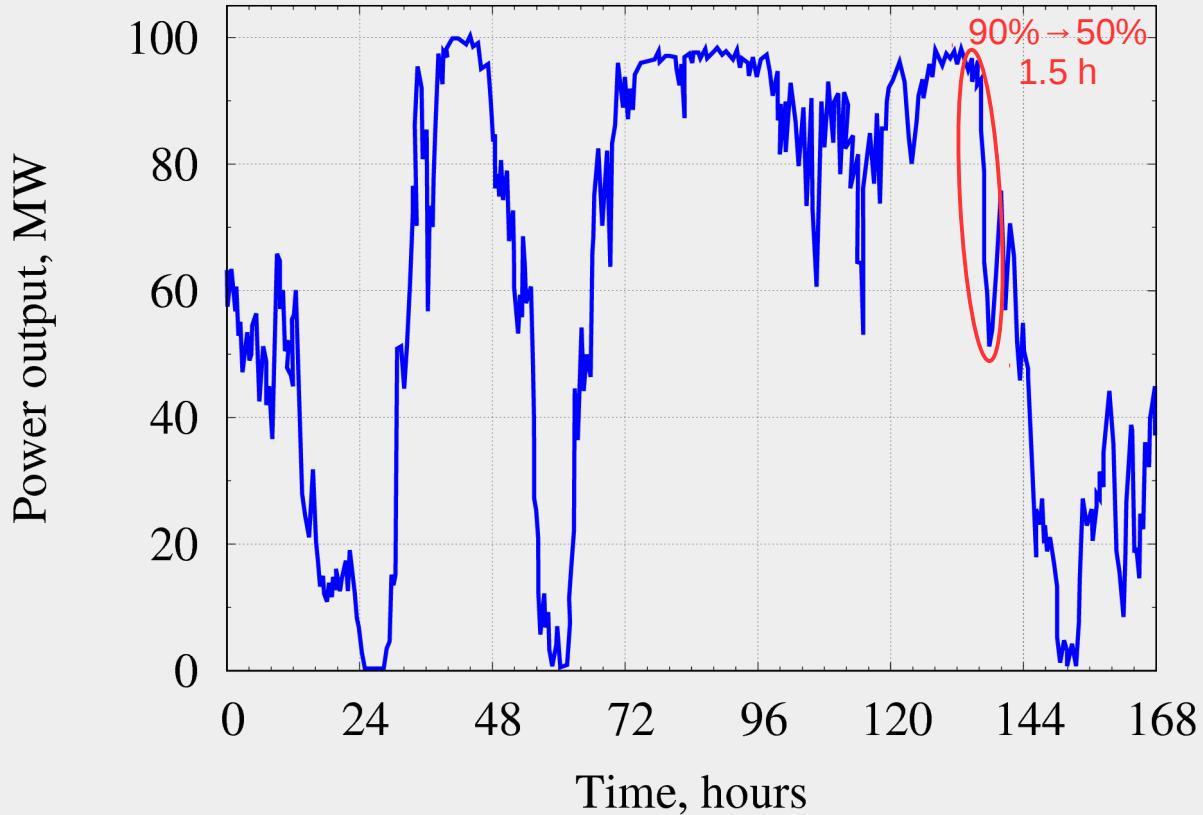
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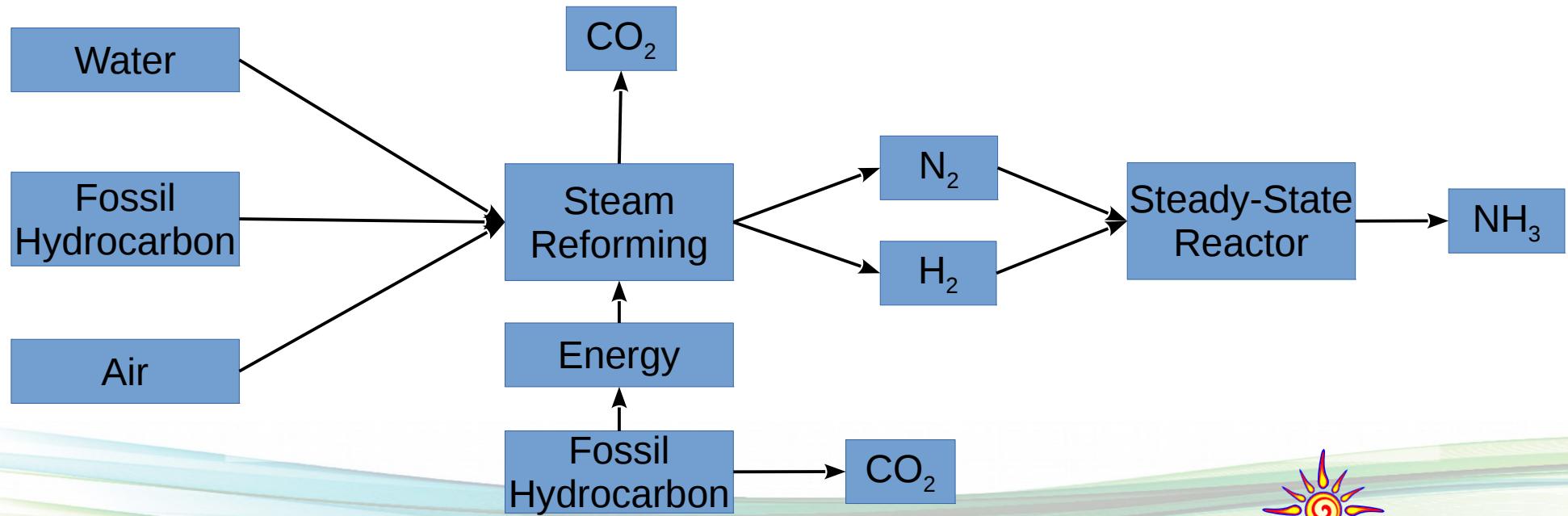
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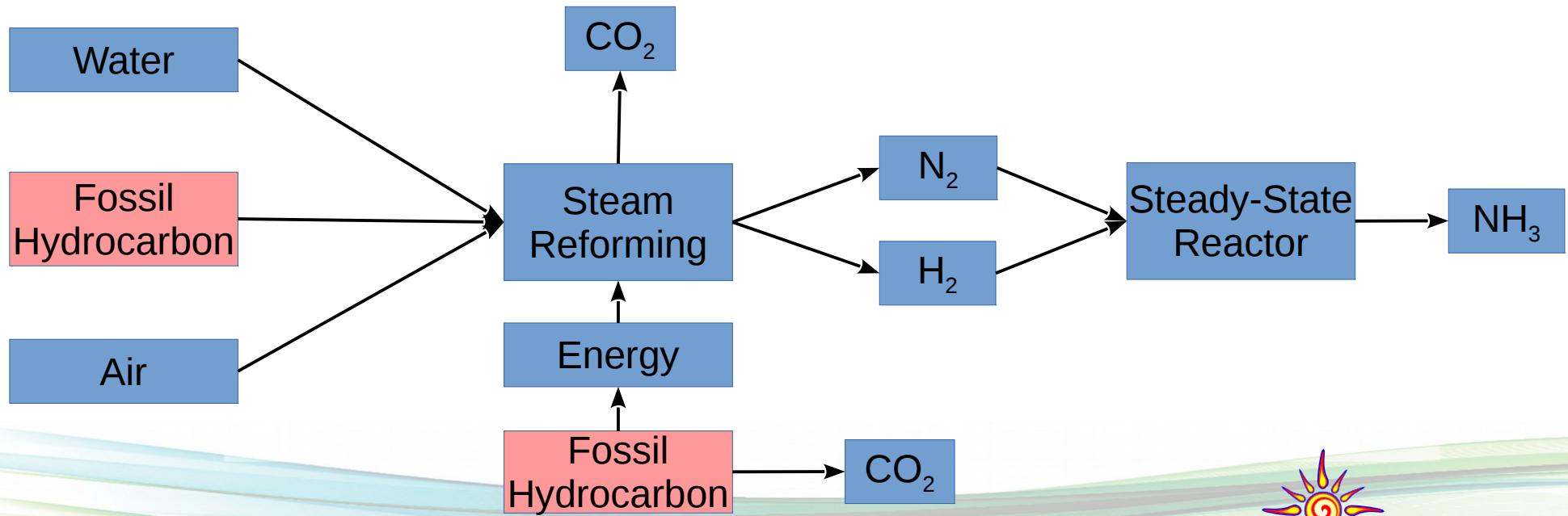
Existing NH₃ technology won't work well

- Uses fossil fuel for feedstock & fuel
- Emits CO₂
- Cannot ramp quickly to follow wind & solar



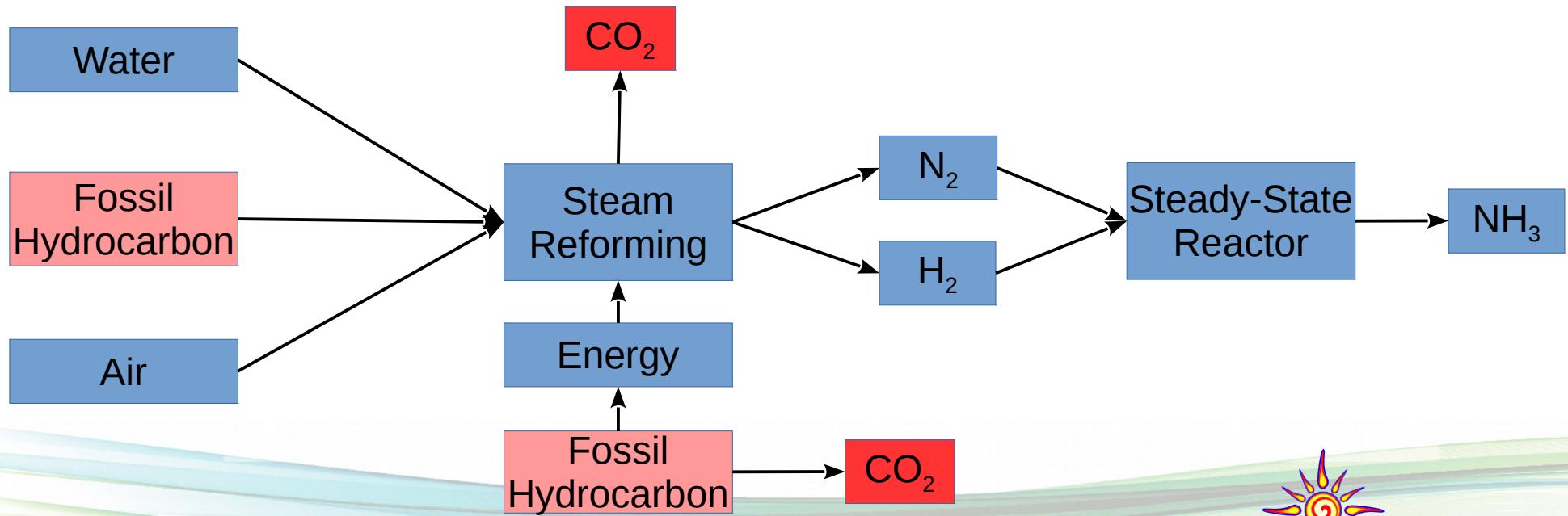
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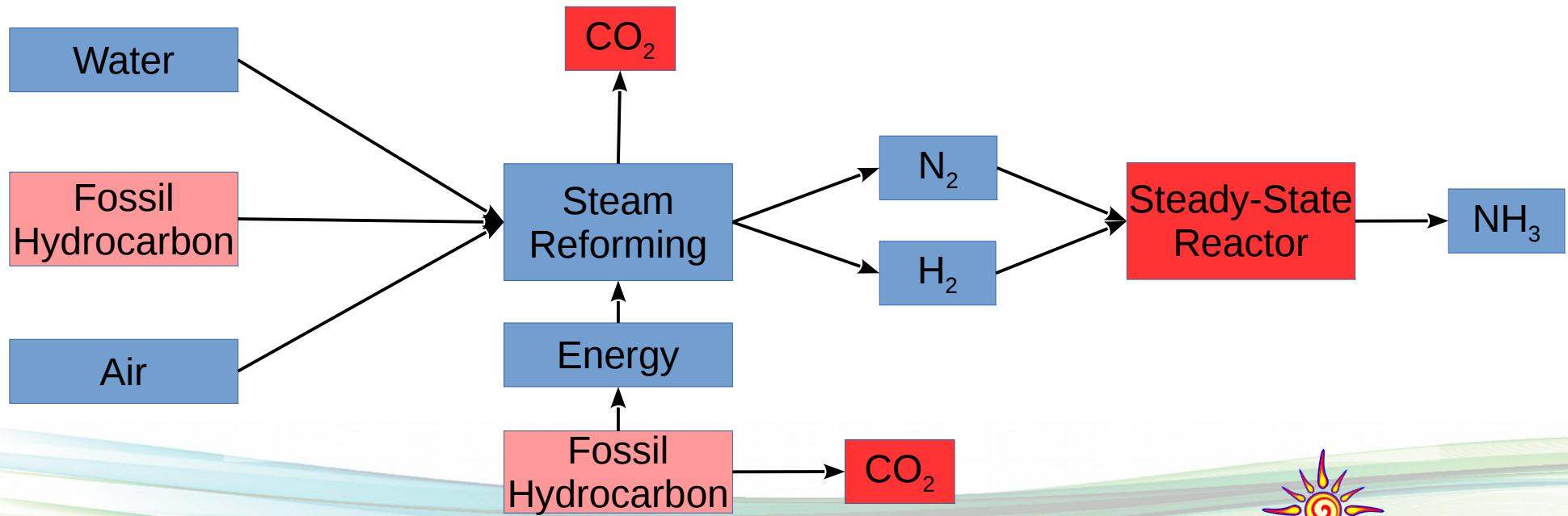
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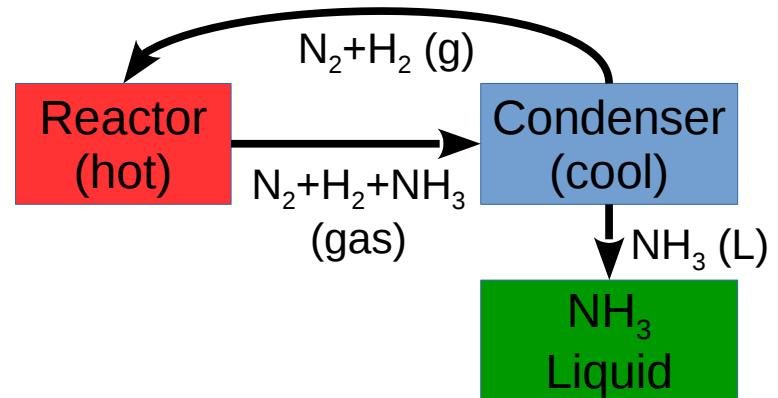
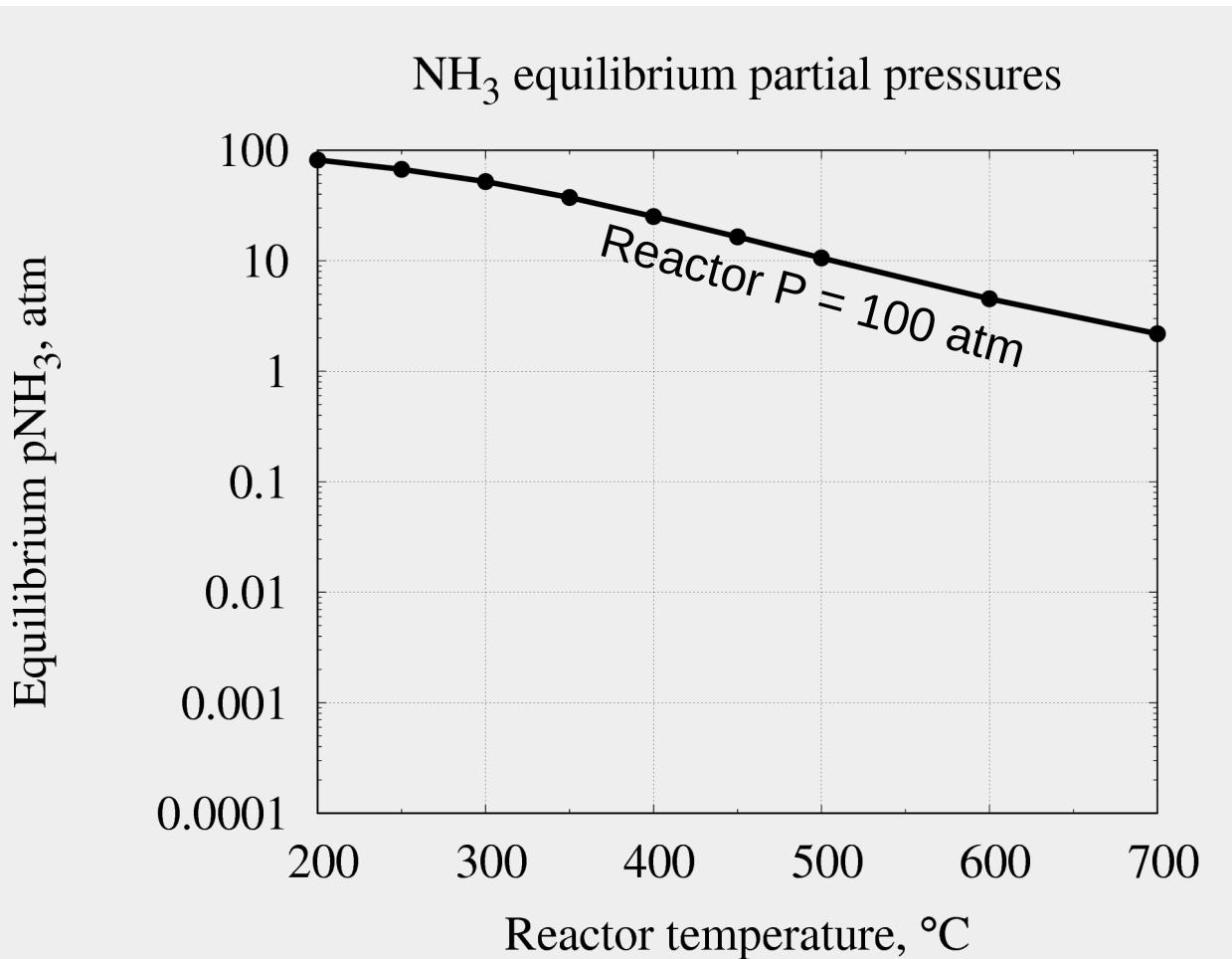


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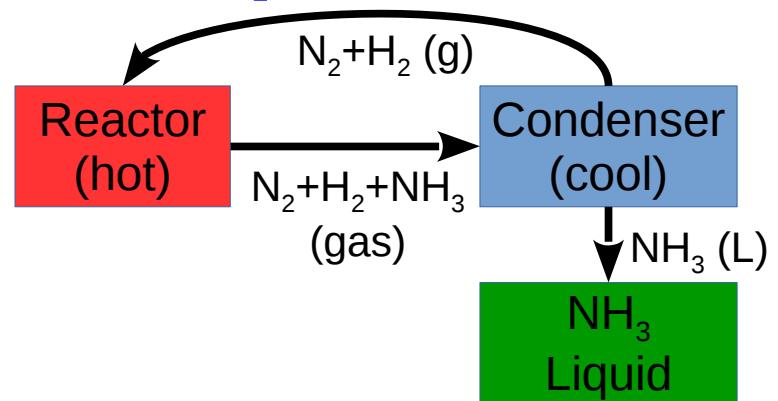
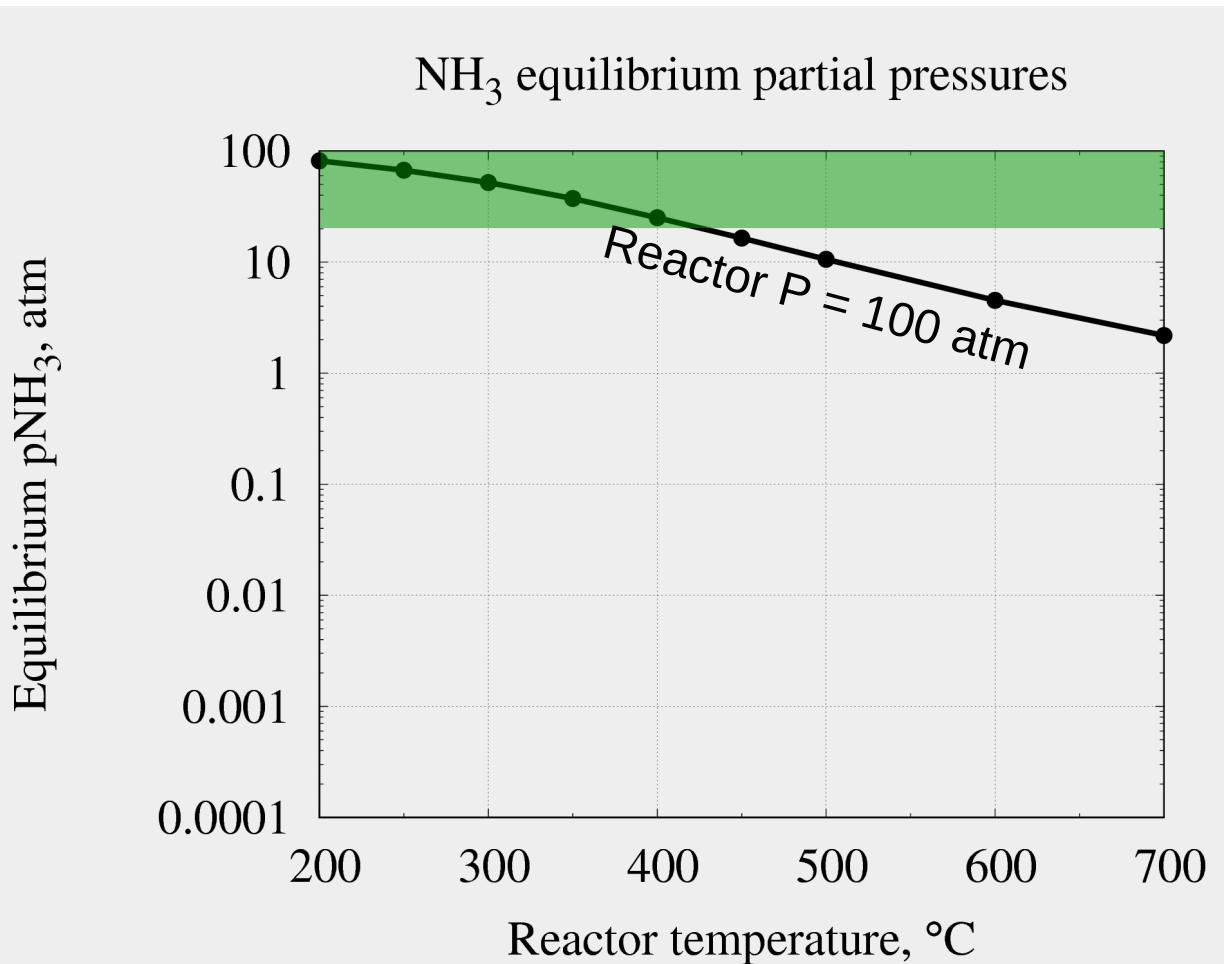


NH₃ liquefaction constrains operation



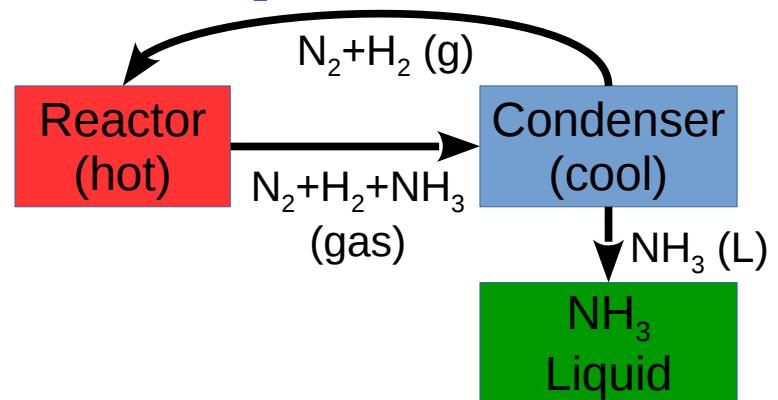
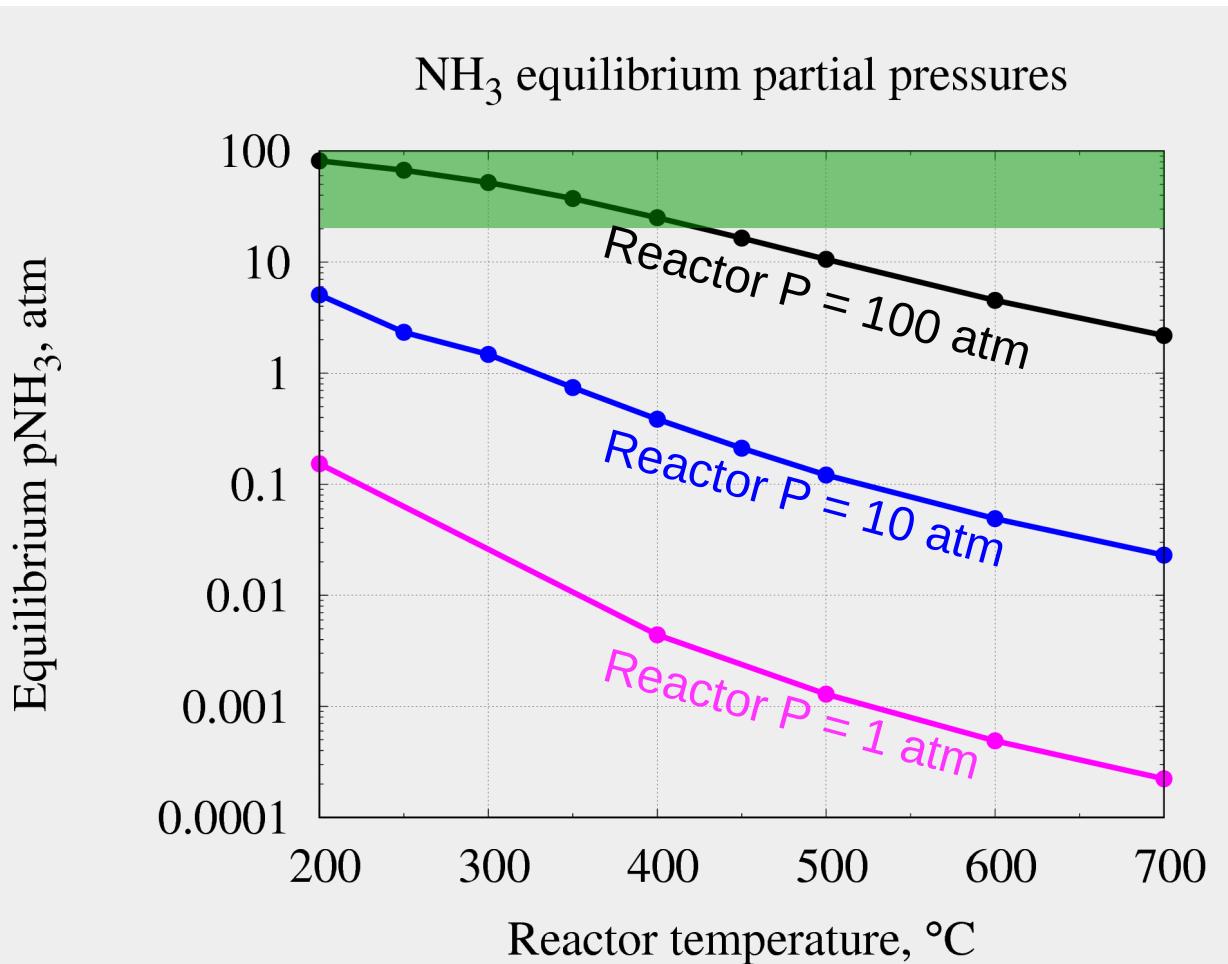
- NH₃ condenses from vapor to liquid just like water does

NH_3 liquefaction constrains operation



- NH_3 condenses from vapor to liquid just like water does
- Need 21 atm $p\text{NH}_3$ for condensation at 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

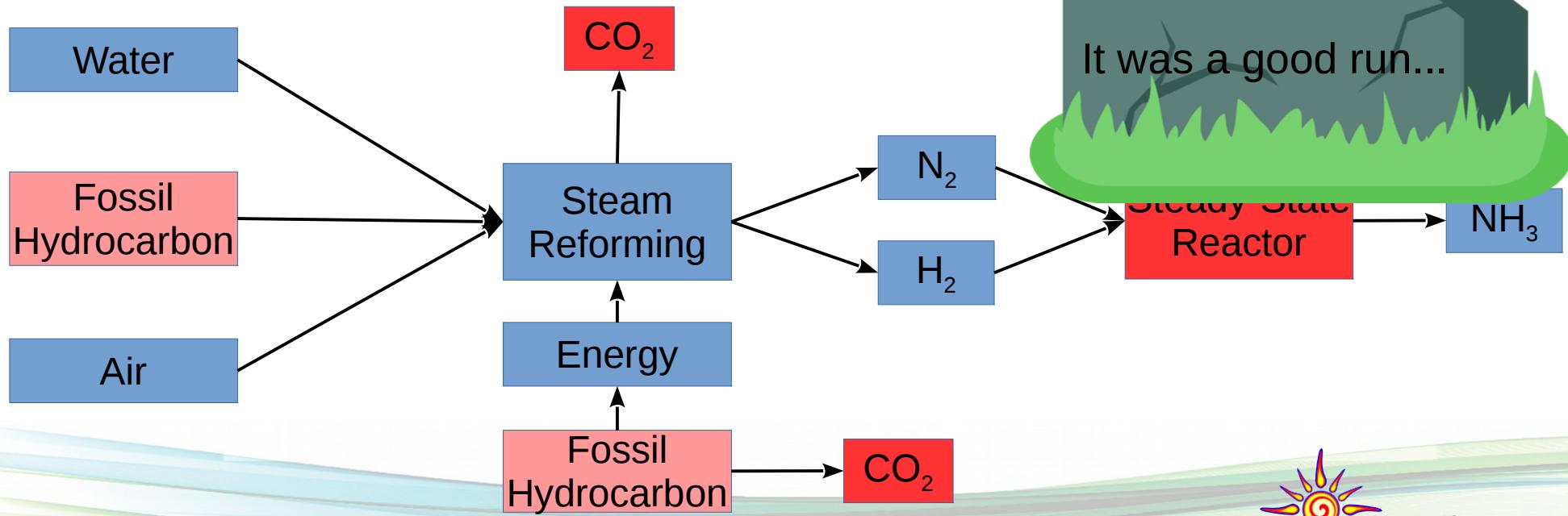
NH_3 liquefaction constrains operation



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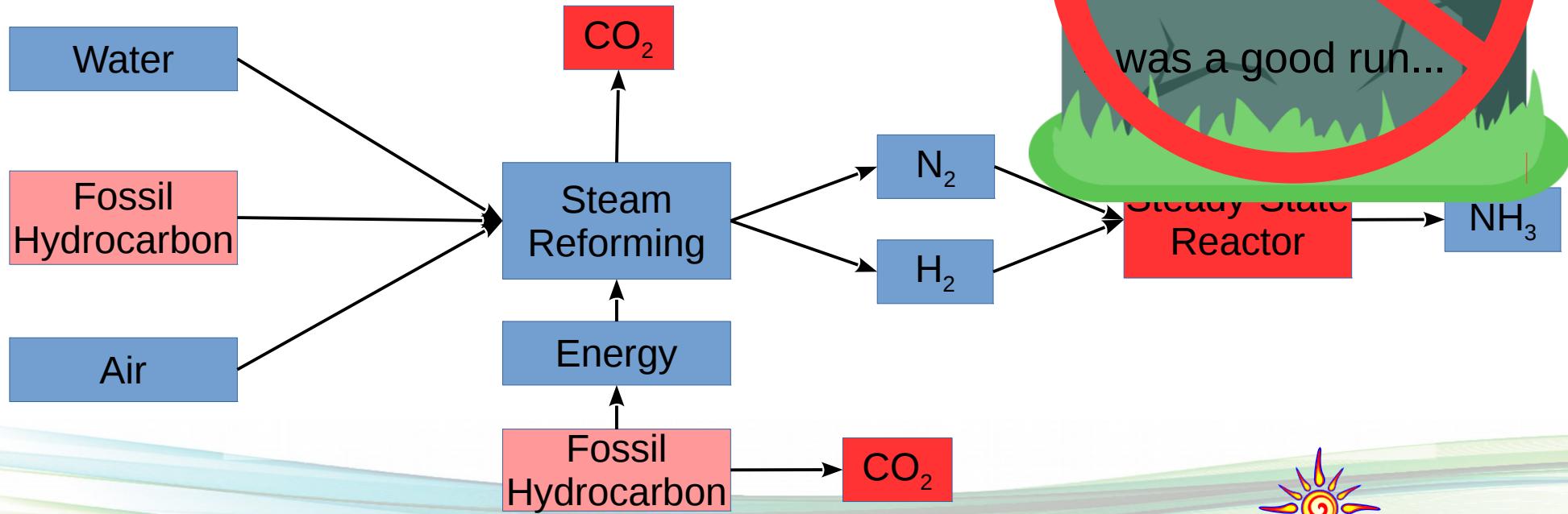
Existing NH₃ technology won't work well

- Uses fossil fuel for feedstock & fuel
- Emits CO₂
- Cannot ramp quickly to follow weather



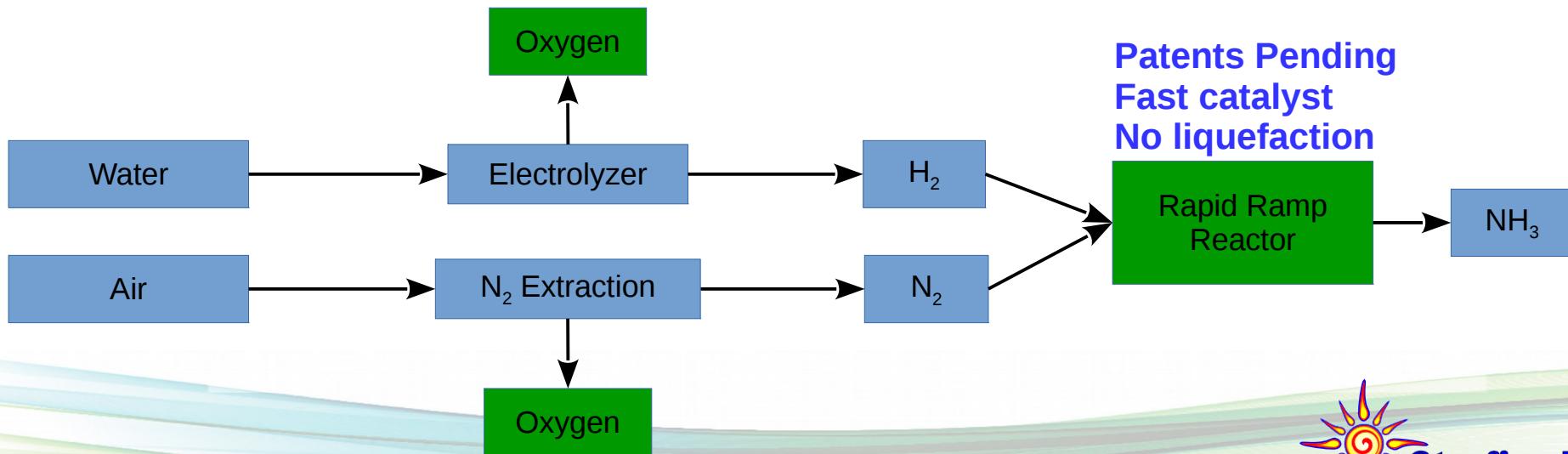
Existing NH₃ technology won't work well

- Uses fossil fuel for feedstock & fuel
- Emits CO₂
- Cannot ramp quickly to follow variable load



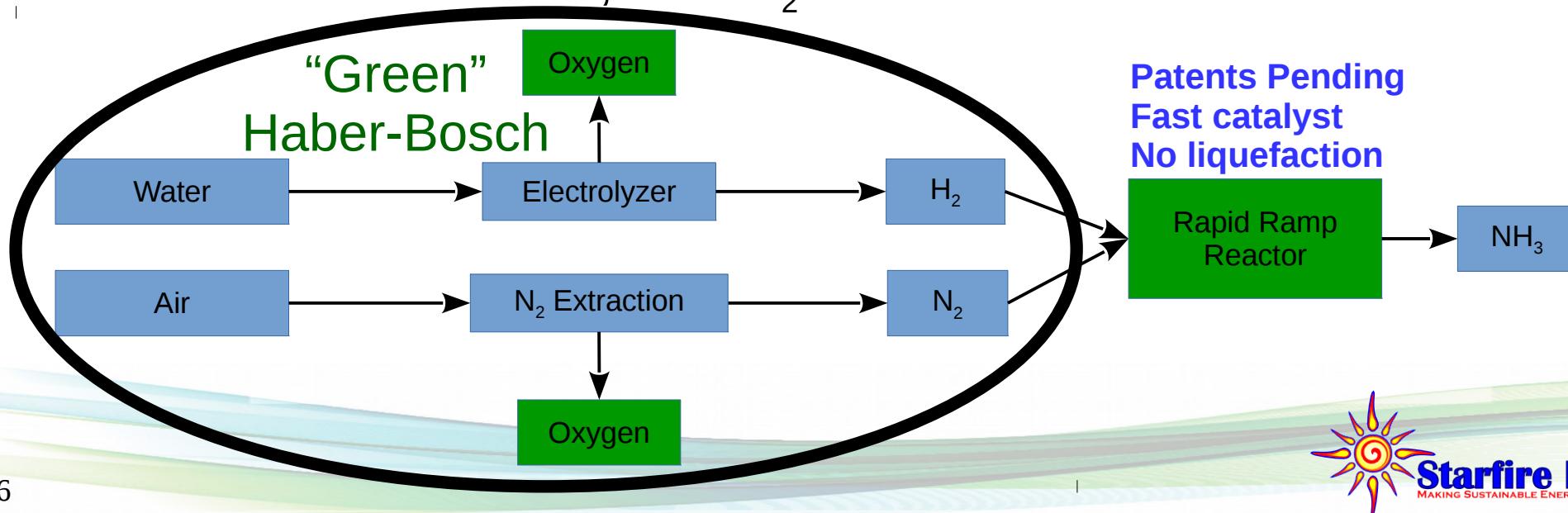
Rapid Ramp NH_3 solves the problems

- N_2 from air (air is 79% N_2)
- H_2 from water (water is H_2O)
- Fast ramping reactor follows wind & solar variation
- No fossil fuels, no CO_2



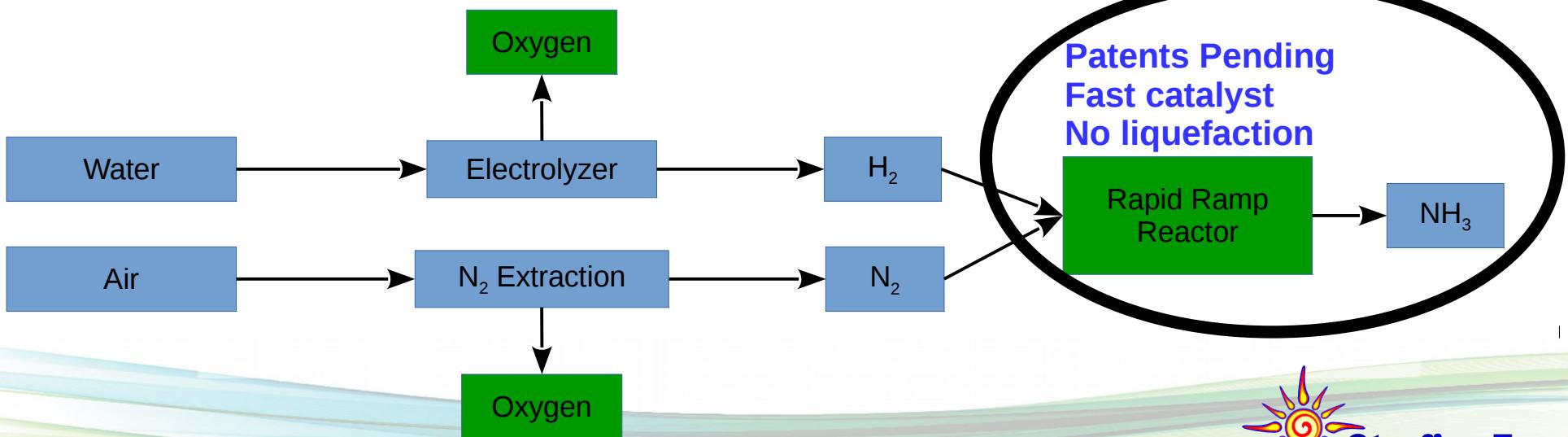
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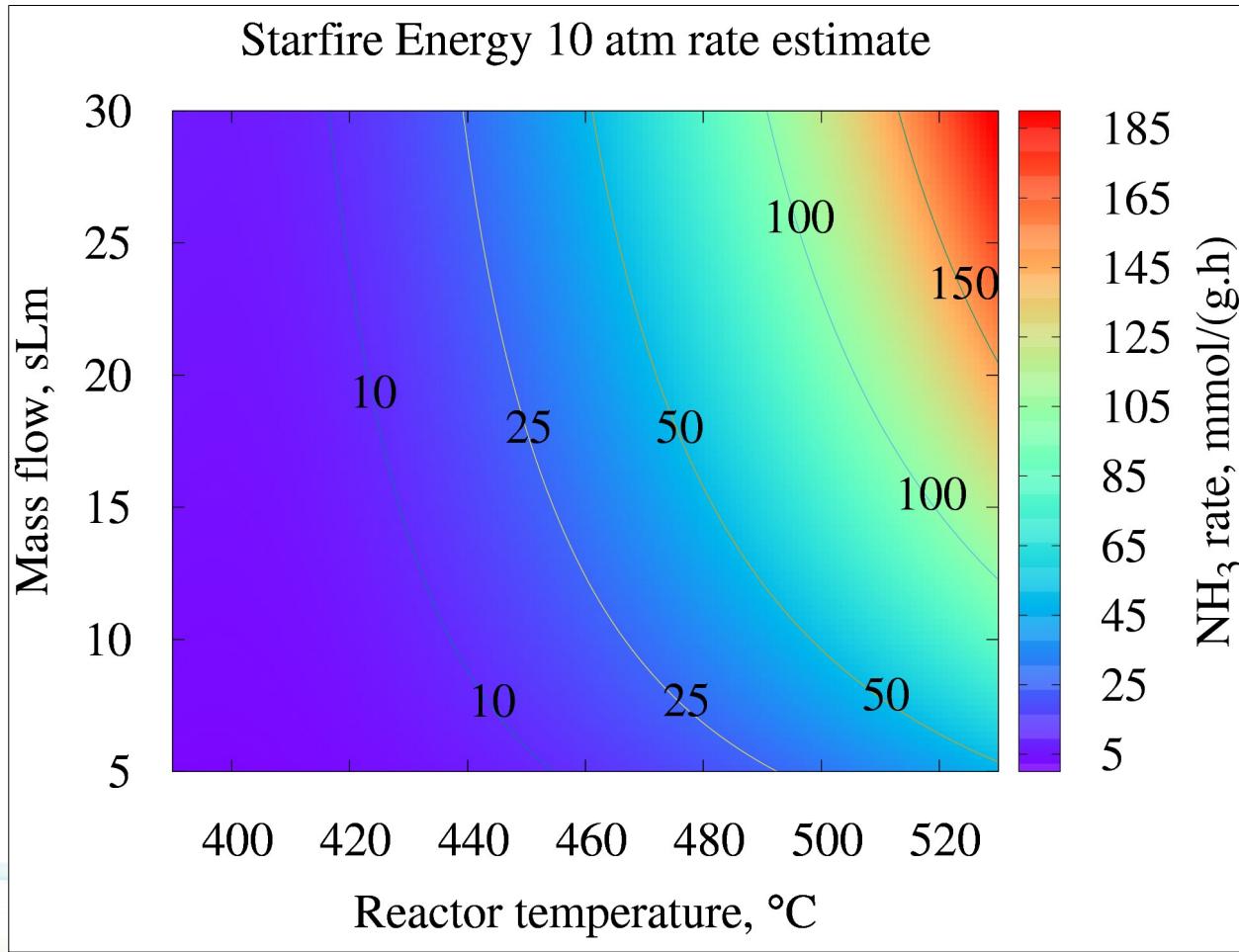


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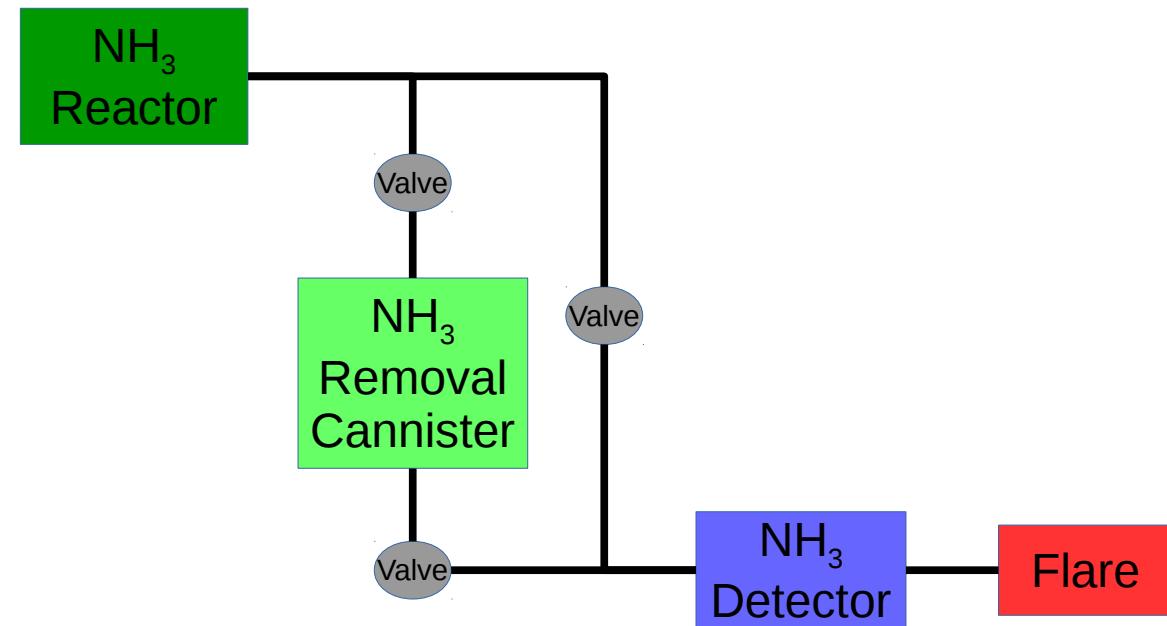
Fast NH₃ catalyst



- 1 wt% Ru on proprietary support
- Max. rate: 220 mmol/(g·h) at 10 atm
- Industrial rates: 20 mmol/(g·h) at 100 atm
- 10x industrial rate at 1/10 industrial pressure
- Moderate ramp with temp.
- Fast rate ramp with flow

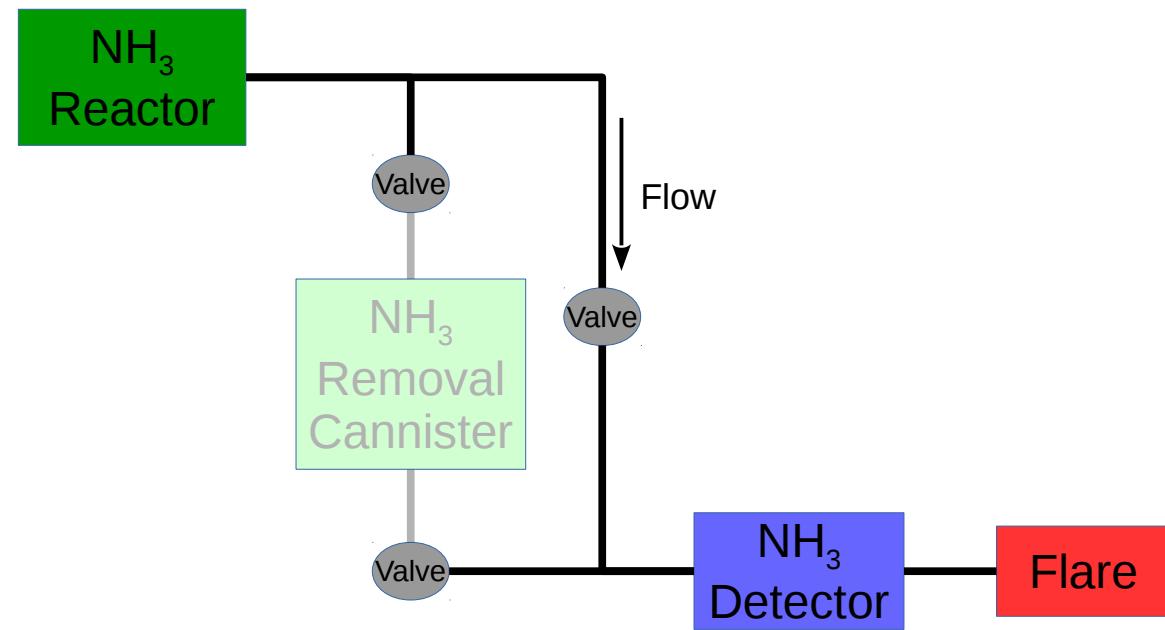
NH₃ removal by adsorption

- Non-dispersive infrared NH₃ detector gives “real time” data
- NH₃ and unused reactants flared for disposal



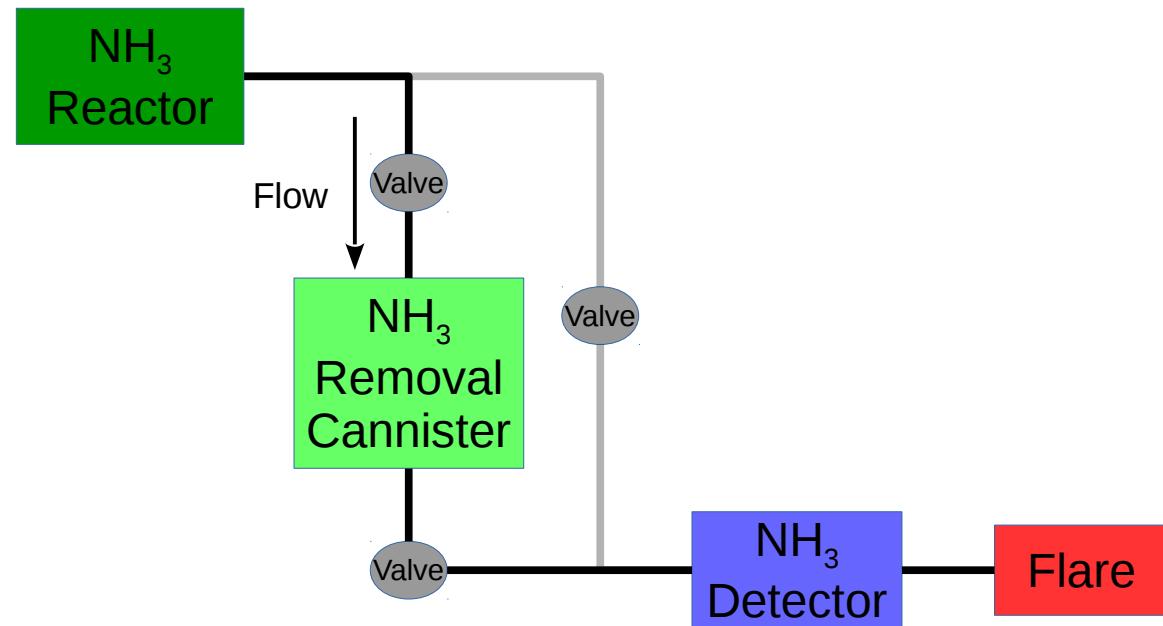
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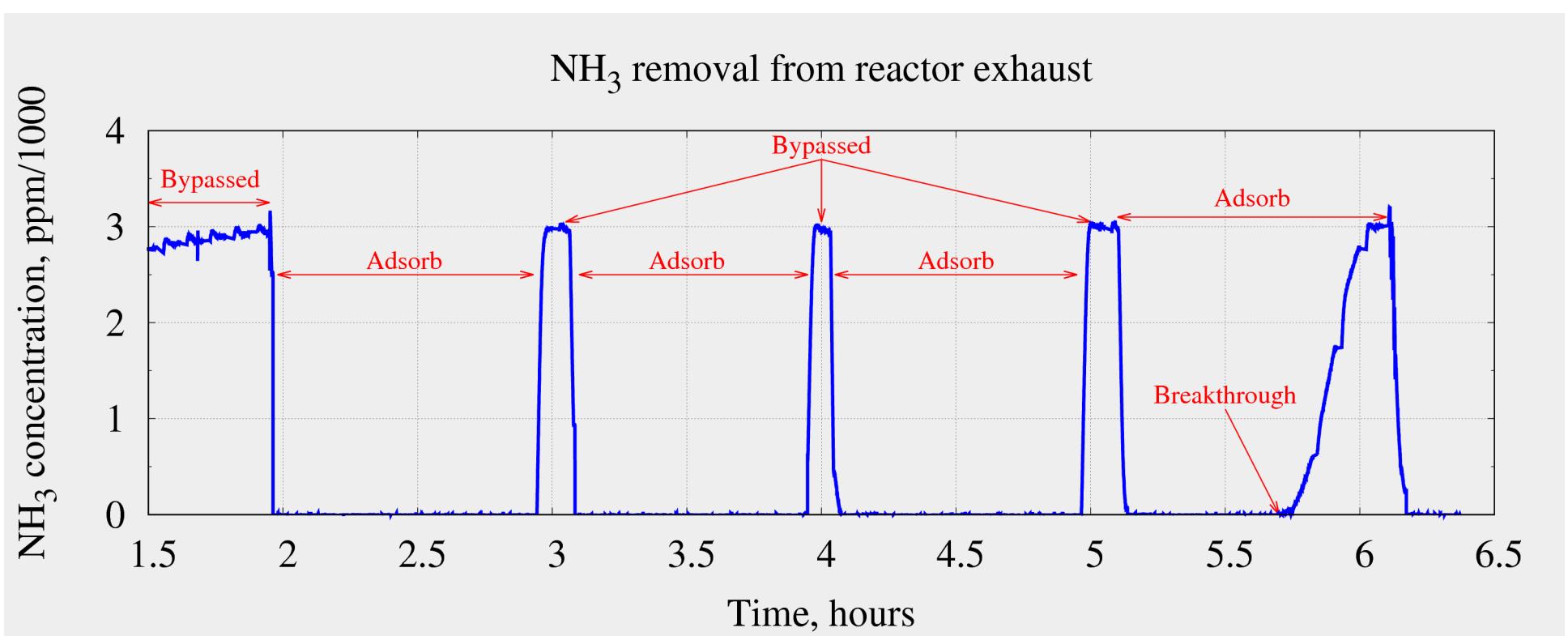


NH₃ removal by adsorption

- Non-dispersive infrared NH₃ detector gives “real time” data
- NH₃ and unused reactants flared for disposal
- NH₃ removal cannister bypassed to measure reactor output
- Reactor output directed through removal cannister to test capability

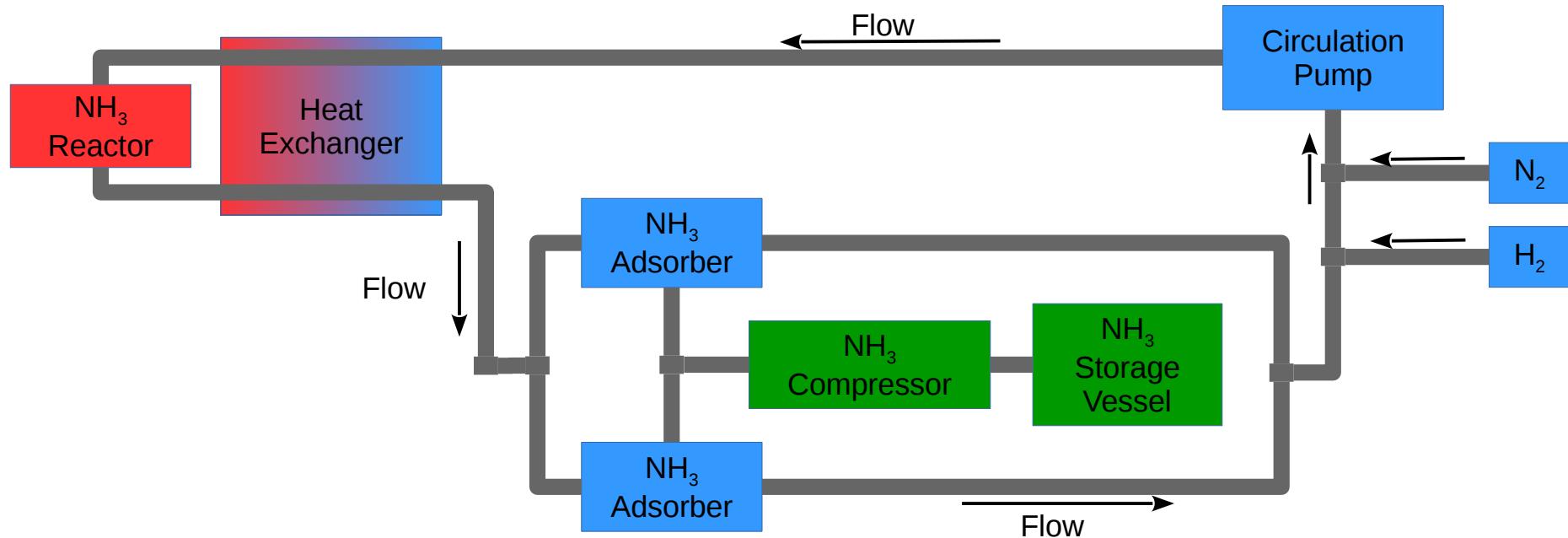


NH₃ removal by adsorption



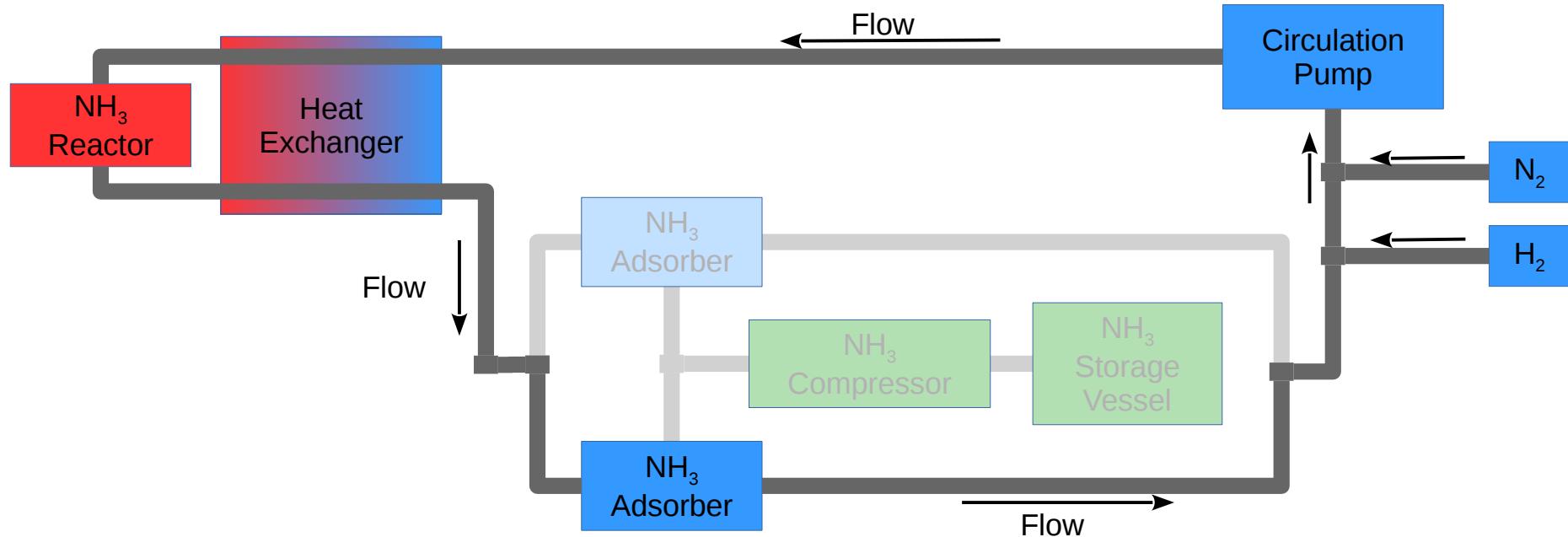
- Complete NH₃ removal at 140 mmol/(g·h) synthesis rate
- 9 wt% NH₃ capacity

Prototype reactor



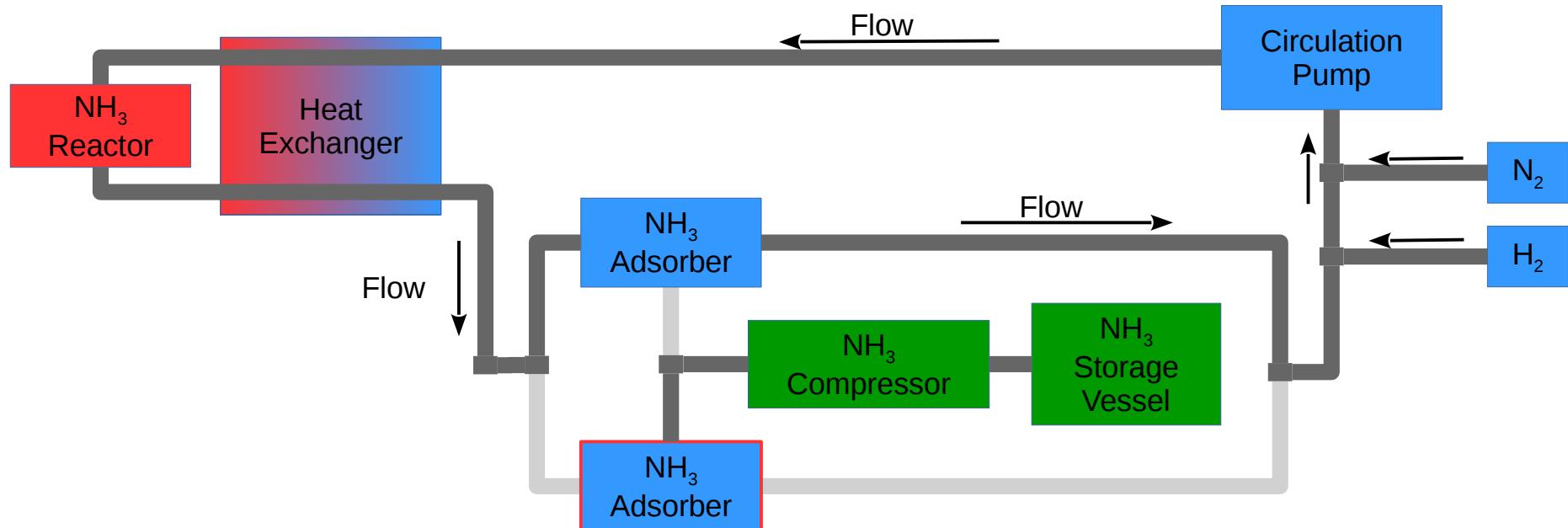
- Reactor makes NH₃
- NH₃ removed by one of adsorption cannisters
- Unused reactants recirculated
- Adsorber regeneration makes liquid NH₃

Prototype reactor



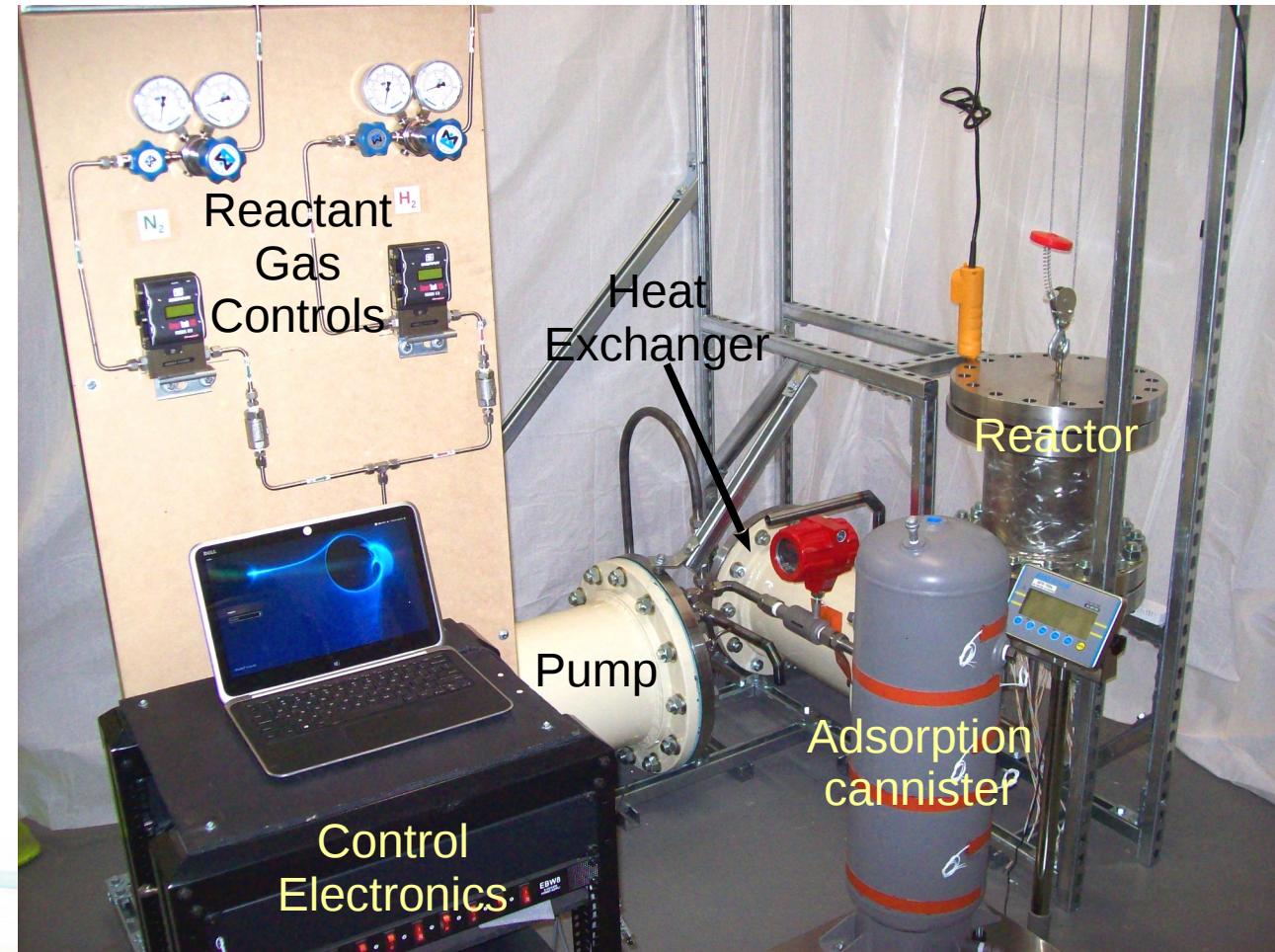
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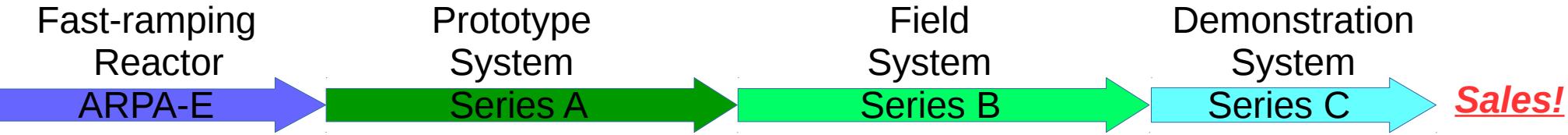
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Prototype reactor fabrication



- Assembly complete in a few weeks
- Testing will include:
 - Synthesis rate
 - Rate ramp
 - Catalyst stability
 - NH_3 removal
 - Adsorbant stability

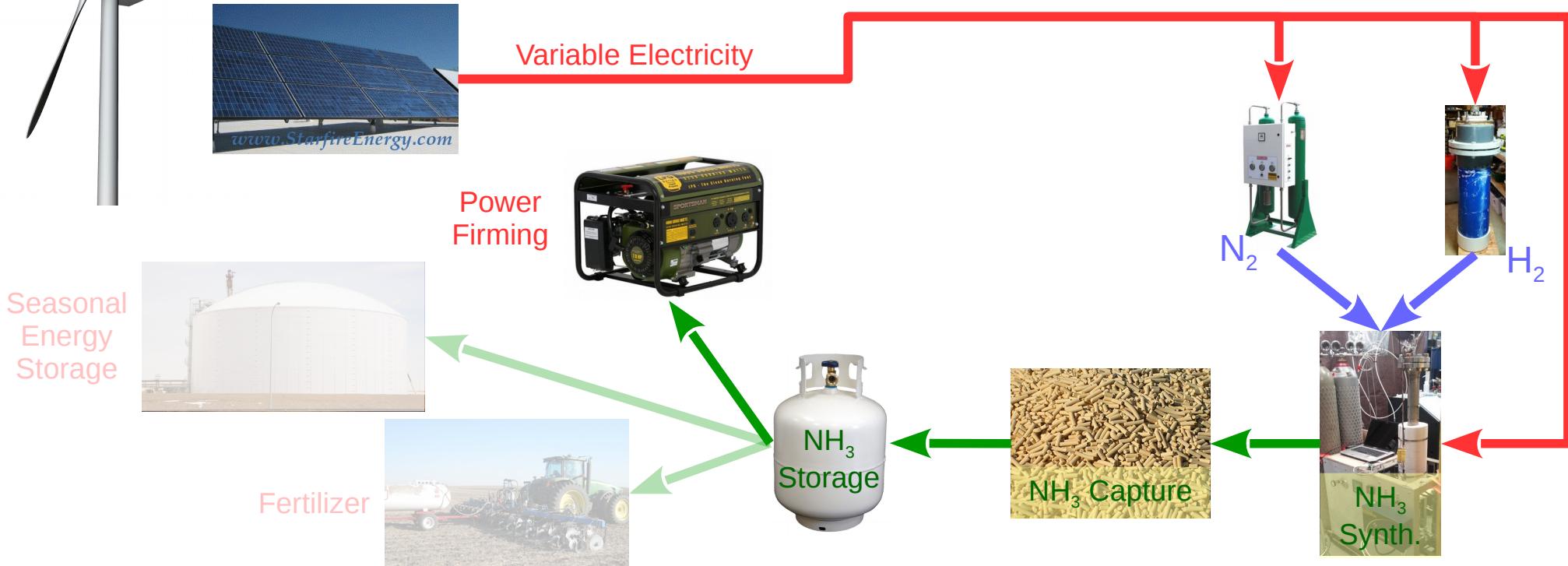
Risk reduced by staged development



| | Project | Purpose | Finish |
|------|----------------------|---|---------|
| Now | Fast-ramping reactor | Compatible with wind & solar. | 2018-Q1 |
| Next | Prototype system | Very small scale (0.003 T/day). System integration, automation. Equipment conversion to NH ₃ . | 2019-Q2 |
| | Field System | Scale up (0.03 – 0.3 T/day). Remote automated operation. More accurate cost model. Partner engagement. | 2020-Q4 |
| | Demonstration System | Scale up (0.3-3 T/day). Tailor to likely first customers. Increase customer confidence. Cost model scale dependence. | 2021-Q4 |



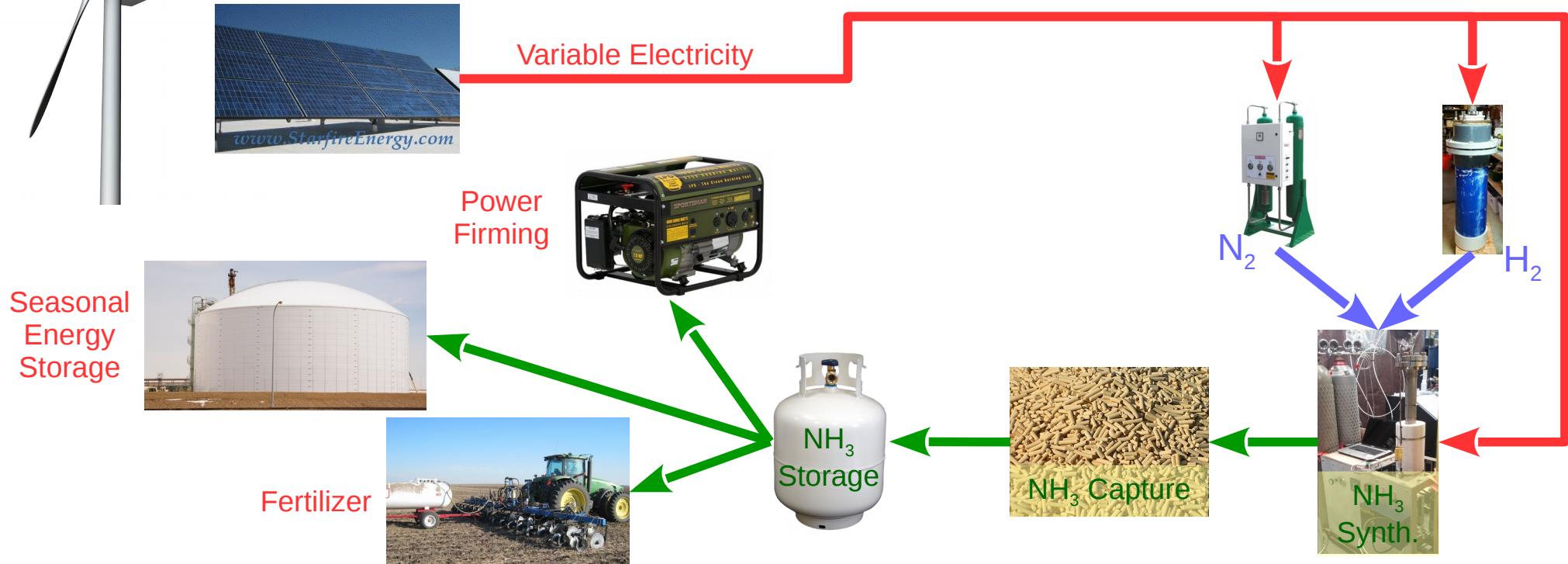
Next step: system integration



- Experience operating N_2 and H_2 equipment
- Optimize system control methods
- Begin clean NH_3 fueled equipment development

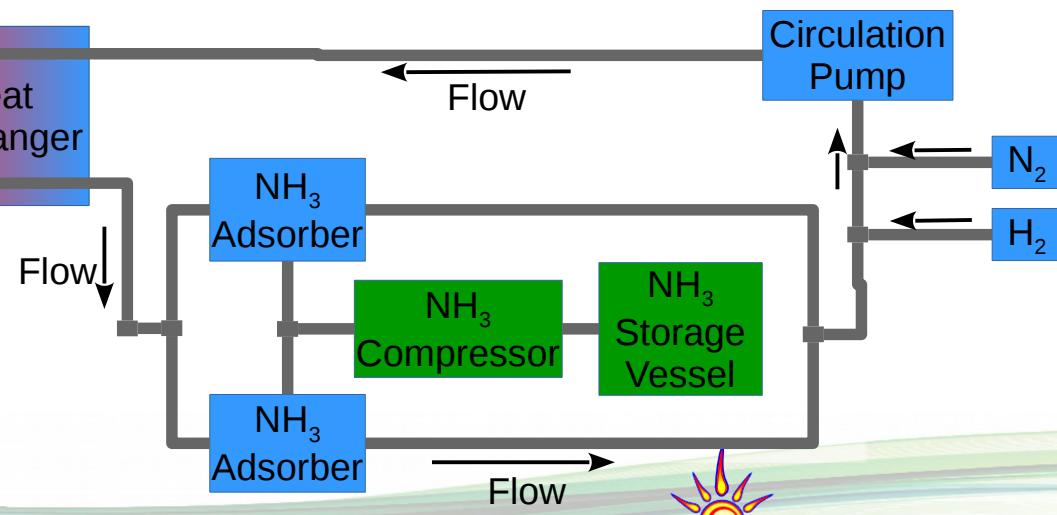
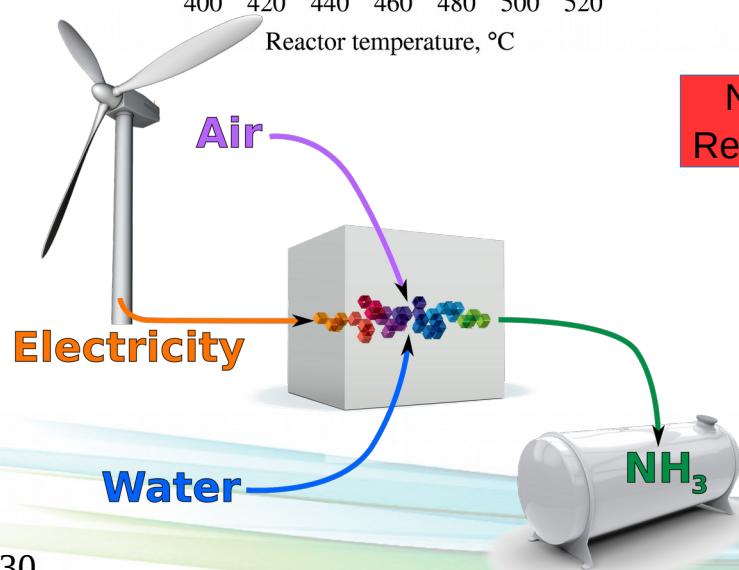
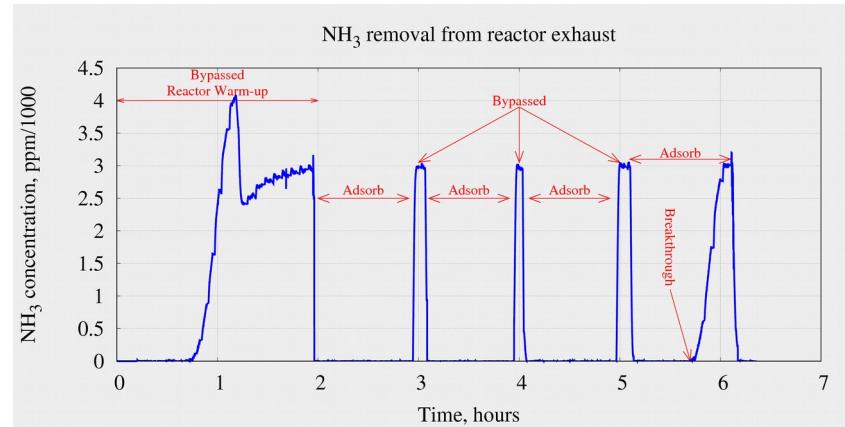
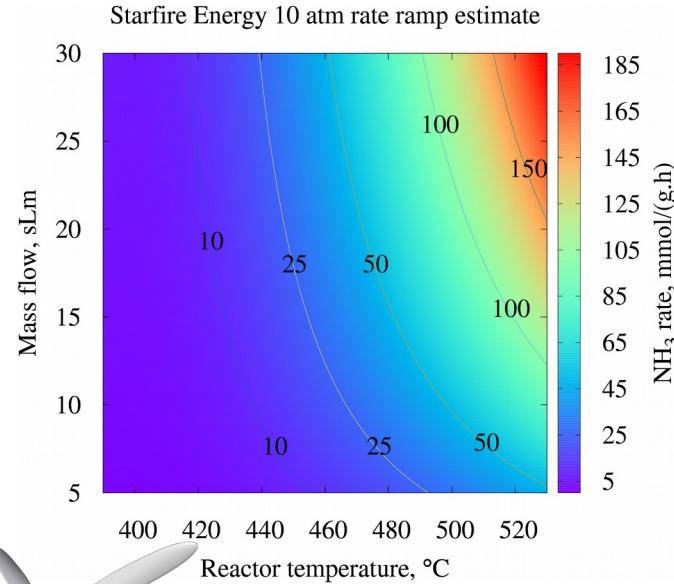


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Questions?



Starfire Energy
MAKING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY A REALITY