

Ammonia cracking: when, how, and how much?

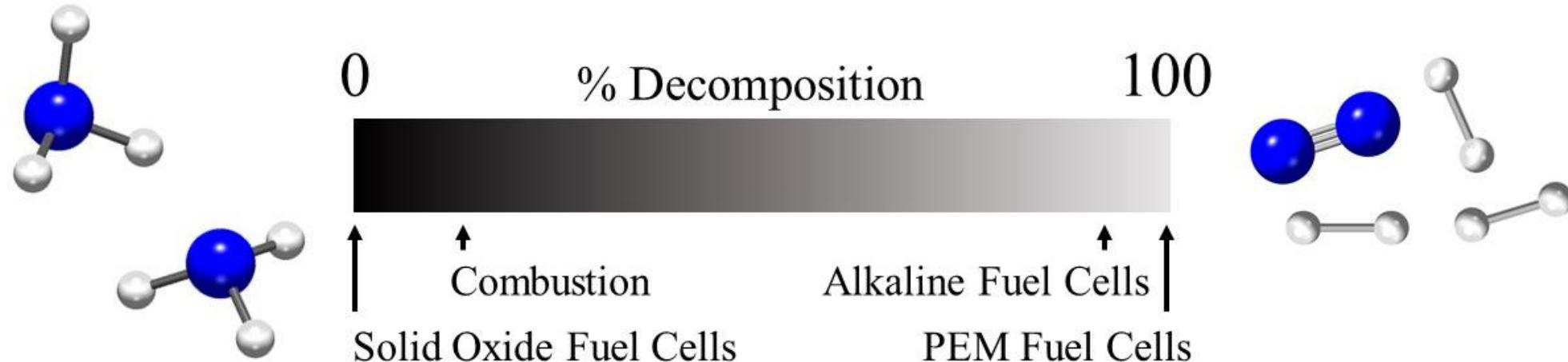
Dr Josh Makepeace
UKRI Future Leaders Fellow, Lecturer in Materials Chemistry



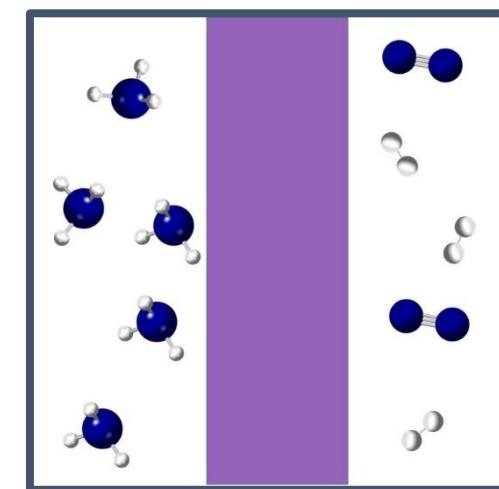
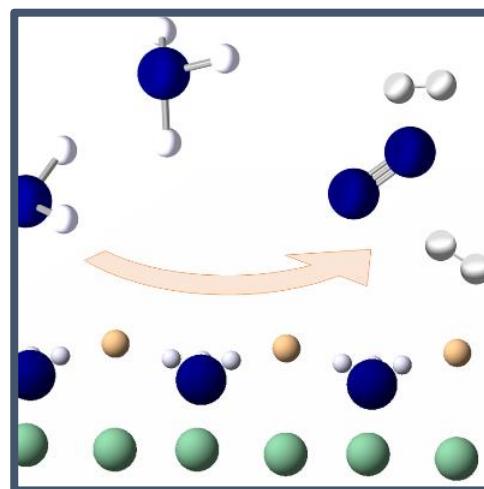
UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

17th Ammonia Energy Conference

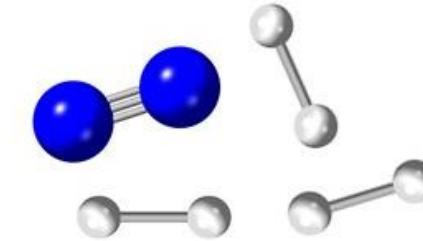
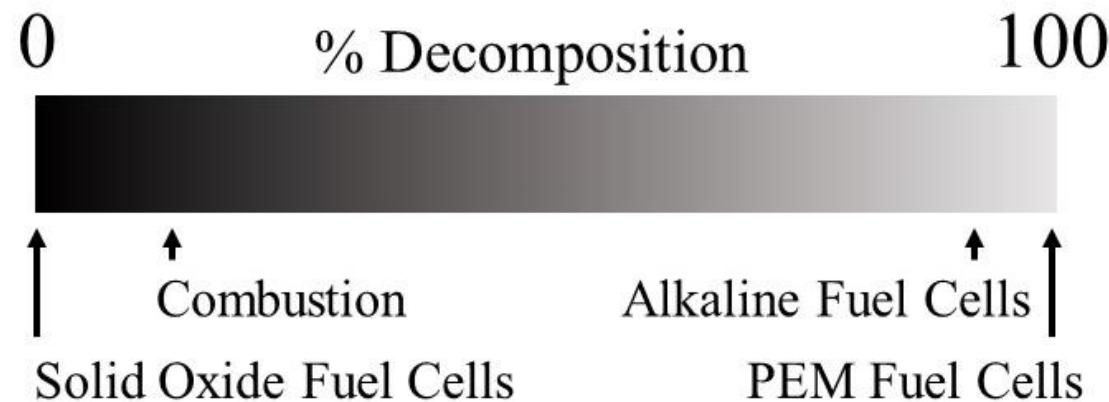
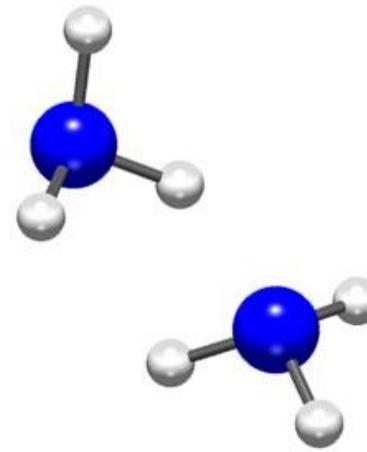
Ammonia cracking: unlocking flexible electricity generation



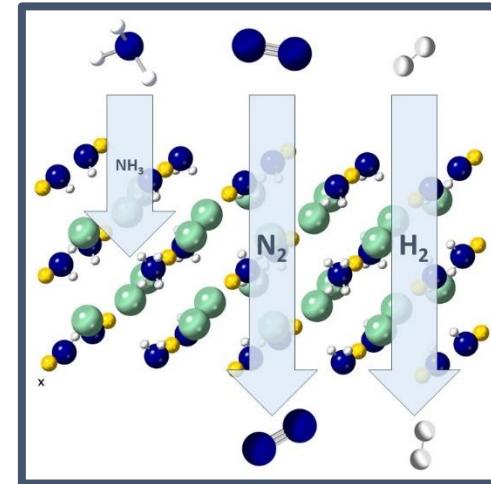
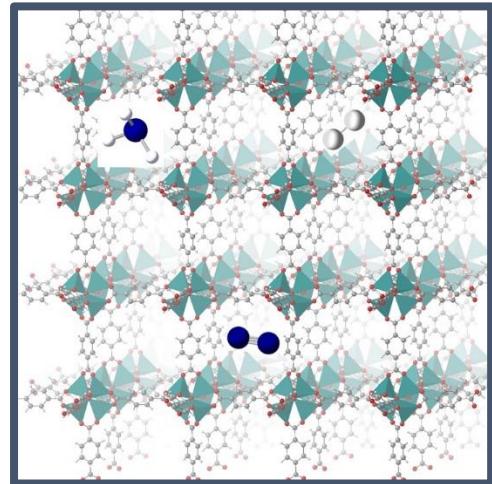
Ammonia cracking approaches:



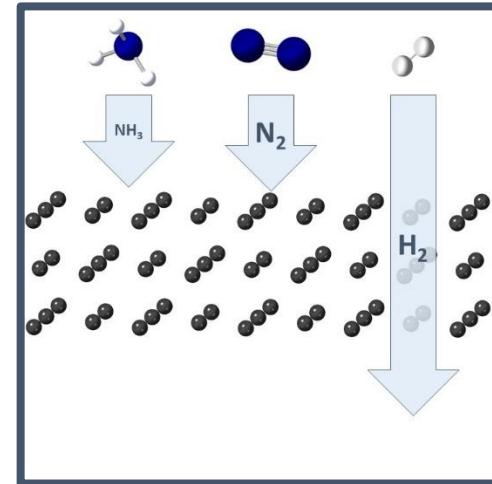
Ammonia cracking: unlocking flexible electricity generation



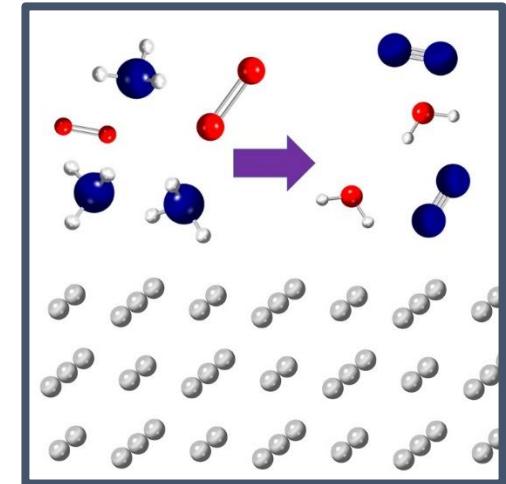
Gas purification approaches:



Pressure-swing adsorption

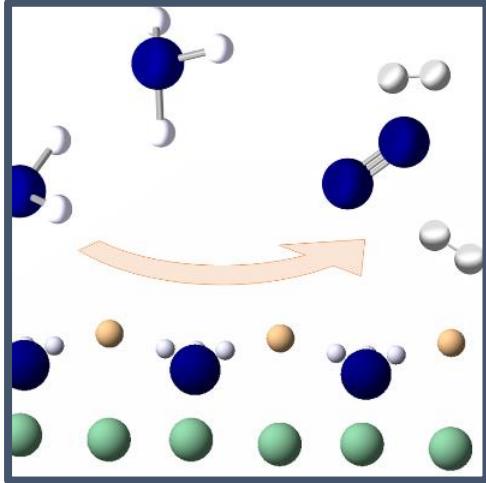


Membranes

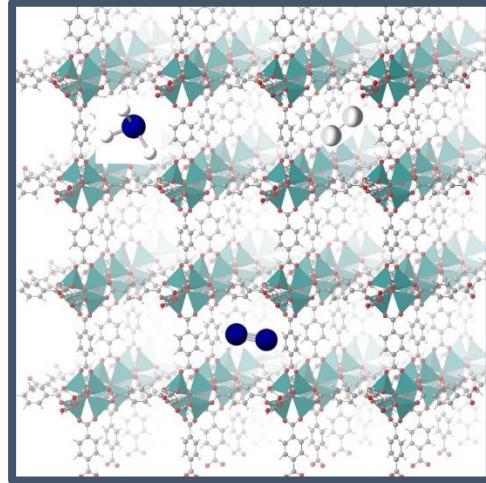


Catalytic oxidation

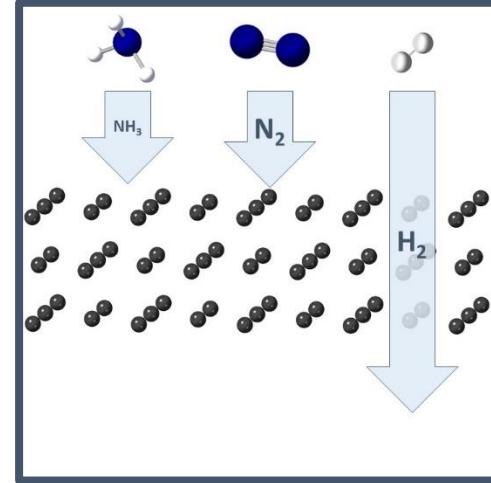
Commercially available crackers



Heterogeneous catalysis



P/T-swing adsorption



Membranes

- Provision of reducing atmosphere for metallurgy
 - Operating temperature: 850–1000°C
 - Low pressure hydrogen
 - Residual ammonia: <30ppm, residual N_2 : up to 25%
 - 1–1500kg H_2 /day
 - Electrical efficiency ~ 30–60%

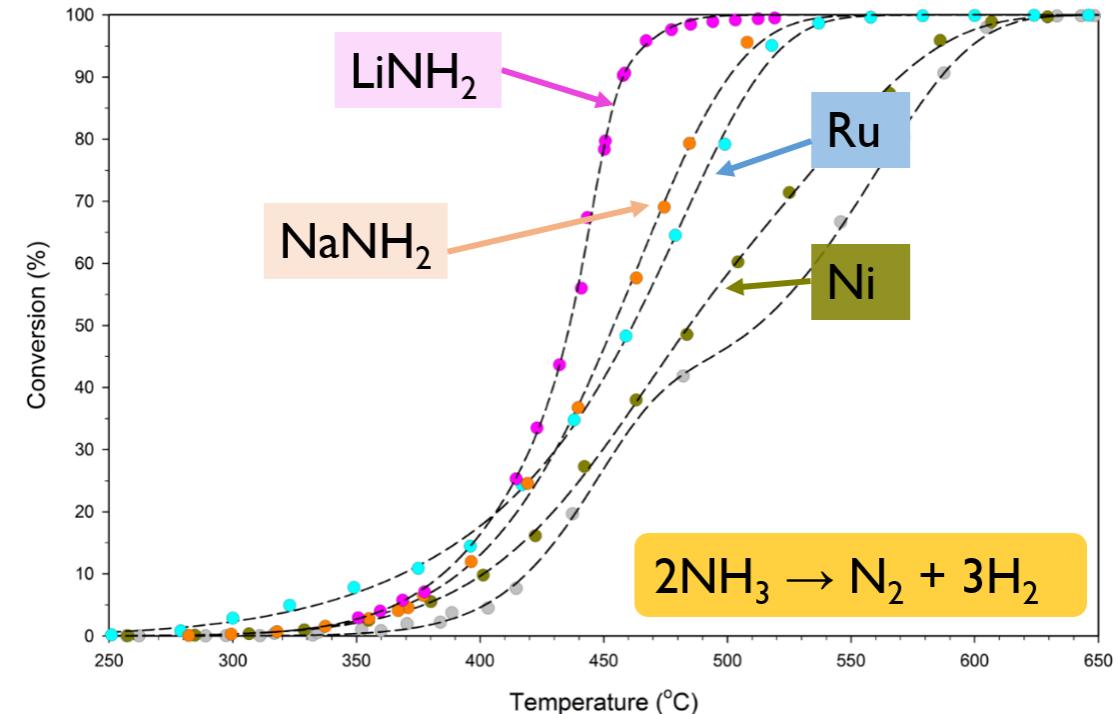
Future directions and key questions

Catalysts

- Significant ongoing catalyst optimisation research (catalysts, supports, promoters)
- How does the application dictate the requirements of the catalyst?
- Catalyst and reactor/system design for maximising conversion, heat transfer and efficiency

Purification

- Where is the balance between purity, recovery and cost for each application?
- Cheap and robust ammonia scrubbing systems



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What is the cost?
per kg H₂ / kWh



Aim: To provide a key resource for techno-economic details of ammonia cracking and hydrogen purification technologies

- Outlining the potential for ammonia cracking to contribute to sustainable energy goals
 - Summarising key concepts and technology
 - Identifying key areas needing further development
- Research areas → early-stage technology → near-commercial → commercial
 - Highlighting demonstration projects

What would you like to see in the report?