



NH₃ cracking - technology de-risking accelerates time to markets

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Air Liquide Large Industries World Business Line

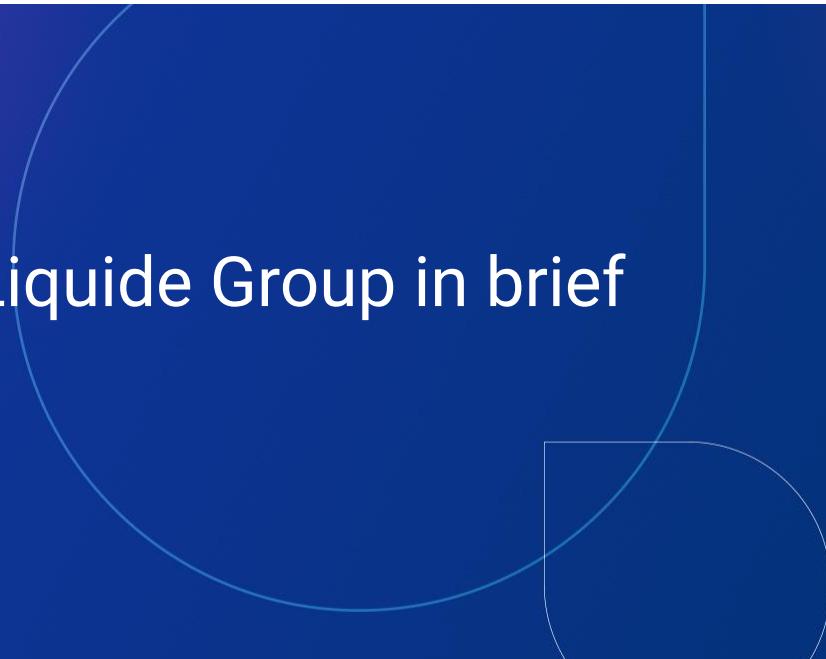
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Agenda

- 1. The Air Liquide Group in brief**
- 2. Status of NH_3 cracking and LC NH_3 production**
- 3. Wrap-up and conclusions**

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The Air Liquide Group in brief



2023 Key Figures



**~66,300
EMPLOYEES⁽¹⁾**



**PRESENT IN
60 COUNTRIES⁽¹⁾**



**MORE THAN
4 MILLION
CUSTOMERS &
PATIENTS**



**REVENUE
€27.6bn**



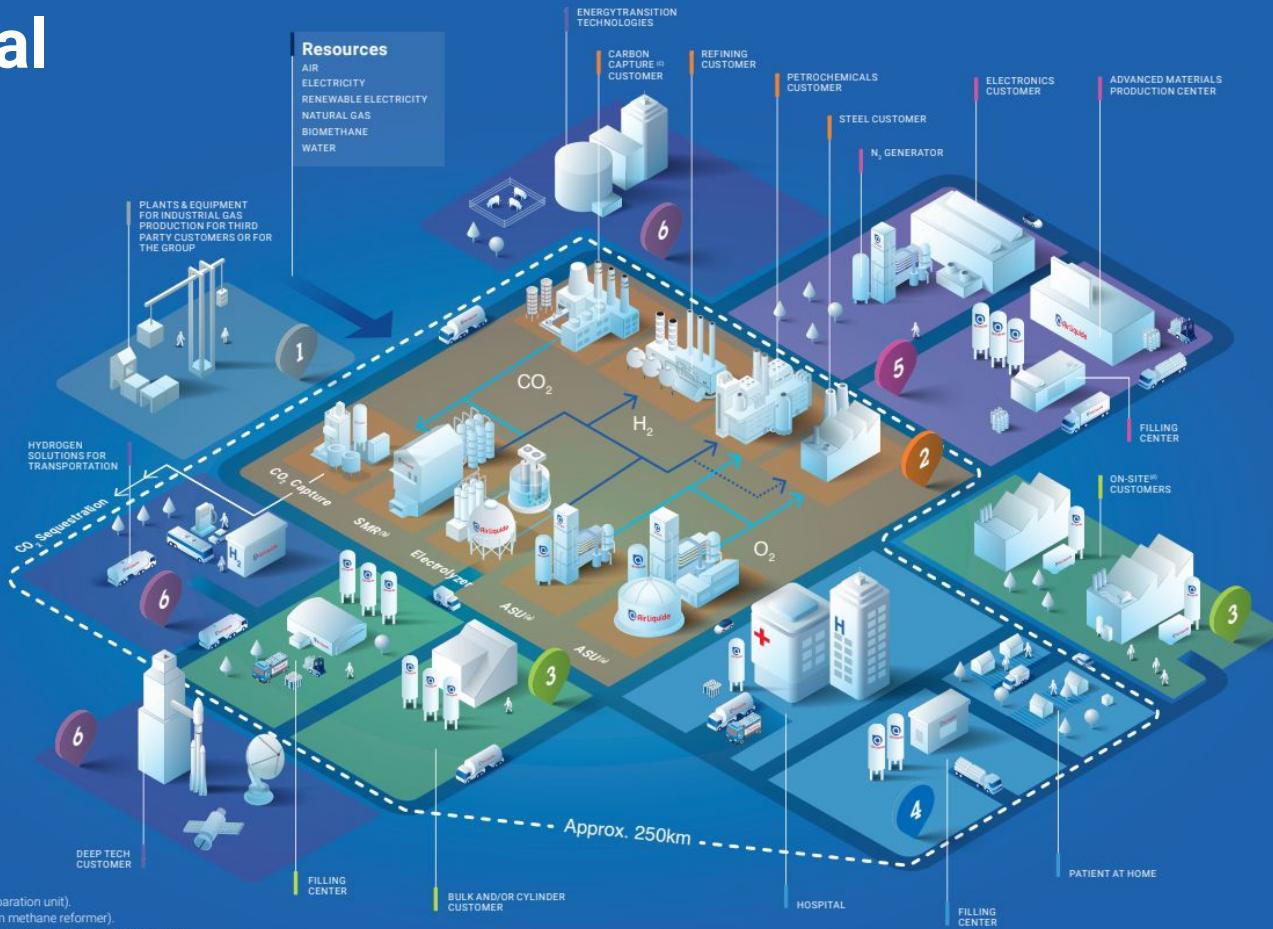
**NET PROFIT
(GROUP SHARE)
€3.1bn**



**INVESTMENT
DECISIONS
~€4.3bn**

⁽¹⁾ Figures as of July 23, 2024

Industrial model

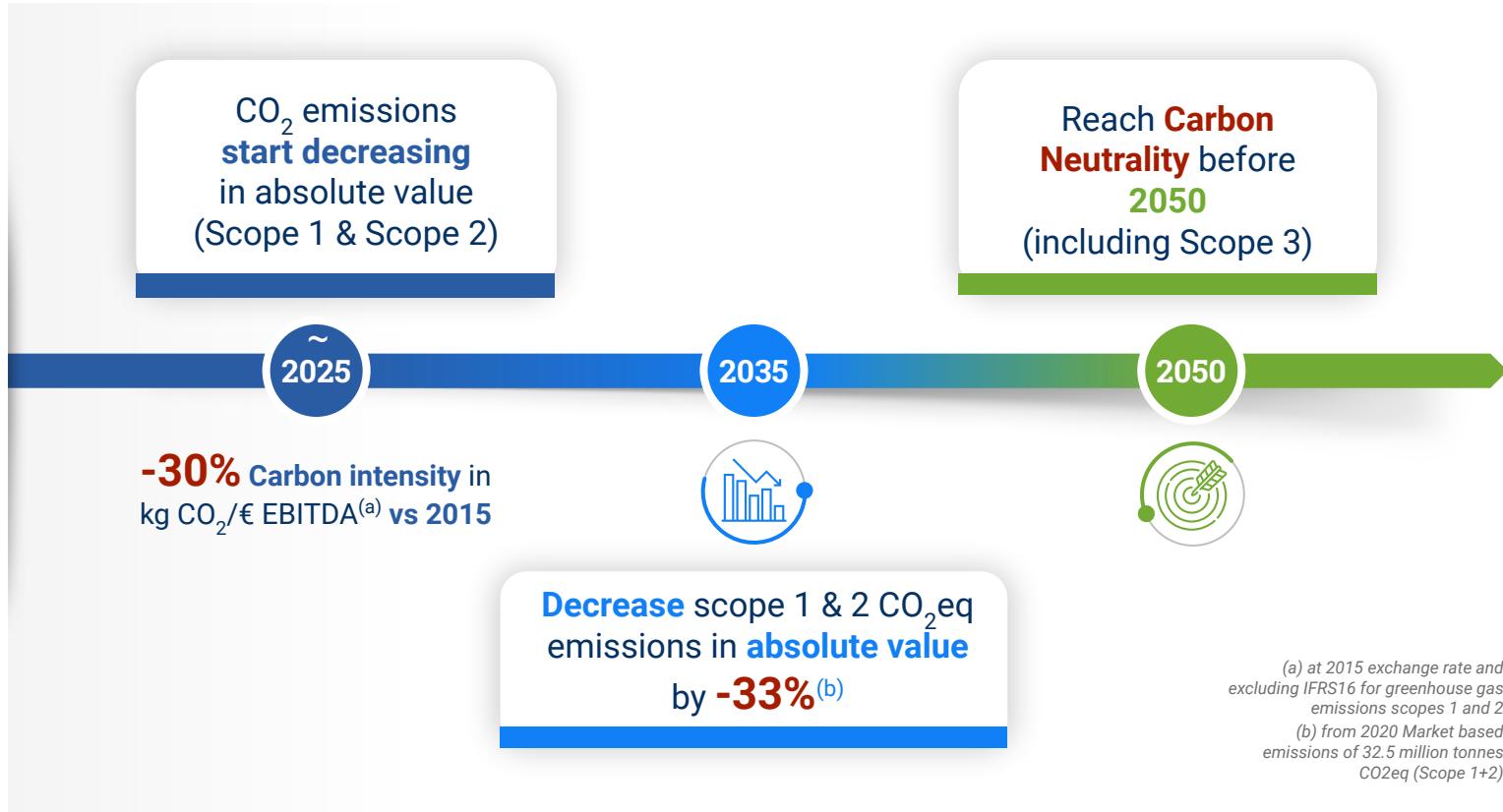


Abatement of CO₂: Setting a trajectory to reach Carbon Neutrality

Air Liquide Commitments



Air Liquide



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Status of NH_3 cracking and LC NH_3 production

Pivotal techno enablers of our decarbonisation mission

Decarbonizing our H₂/CO assets



- **CO₂ capture on existing units**
 - A large range of in-house technologies
 - Amine, Cryocap, Rectisol
 - Potentially combined with biofuel
 - Applied from industrial sources for 40 years
 - More than 3Mt/a captured today in over 25 countries for IM
- **Development of CCS offer**

Port Jerome - in operation
Kairos@C - FID
Several FEEDs for cement

Hydrogen from electrolysis



- **Development of large scale electrolysis**
 - More than 35 electrolyzers in operation since 1990
 - Largest PEM (20MW) in operation in Canada since 2021
 - Several large scale (100MW+) electrolyzers under development
- **Partnerships for electrolysis**
SIEMENS ENERGY

Becancour - 20 MW in operation
Trailblazer - 20 MW in operation
Normand'hy - 200 MW FID

Energy imports



- **Europe & Asia expected to remain short on energy**
 - Large amounts of REN required to meet Fit for 55
 - Electrification competes with hydrogen production
- **AL works on the development of different energy carriers**
 - NH₃, LH₂, (LOHC)
 - NH₃ as first mover

NH₃ cracking industrialization
Studies/FEEDs for LC NH3
Studies/FEEDs for NH3 cracking

Why NH₃ cracking closes a gap in the H₂ ecosystem

REN NH₃ to REN H₂

- **Most relevant REN H₂ route to import REN power for local REN H₂ production**
 - to leverage existing electricity price differentials
 - to compensate REN Power intermittency
 - to meet the EU REN / RFNBO* targets, imports are needed
- **Higher REN H₂ price requires strong regulatory support**

LC NH₃ to LC H₂

- **LC H₂ only relevant for significant price differential between “local” and “imported” natural gas and sequestration cost**
- **Partial cracking of relevance to use LC NH₃ as energy carrier**
 - Heat / power / cogen decarbonisation
 - To compensate REN Power intermittency
- **LC H₂ significantly cheaper than REN H₂**

) RFNBO means renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin. It is a product group of renewable fuels defined in the Renewable Energy Directive (Art. 2.36). These fuels are produced from renewable energy sources other than biomass

Grey NH₃ ~~to grey H₂~~

Why to demonstrate Ammonia cracking at industrial scale?

1 On paper it looks simple ...

Strong similarity between Steam Reforming and Ammonia Cracking for H₂ production!

Steam Reforming

Natural Gas + Energy + Steam \rightarrow Hydrogen + Carbon Dioxide

Ammonia Cracking

Ammonia + Energy \rightarrow Hydrogen + Nitrogen

- Less endothermic (= reduced heat flux)
- No coking
- No steam
- No CO₂

... so, why bother when we master Steam reforming?

2 ... but there are relevant challenges

Technology

- Risk of tube embrittlement (nitridation), but no metal dusting
- NO_x formation in case of NH₃ firing
- Catalyst life-time and performance levels

Industrial track record:

- Small scale metallurgical applications (low efficiency)
- D₂O-production via NH_{3-x}D_x (high pressure)

Not sufficient return of industrial operating experience to fully de-risk a large-scale design

ARCAS Demonstration at industrial scale to de-risk Ammonia Cracking



Demonstration of the *complete* process at industrial scale and “real life” conditions with a focus on

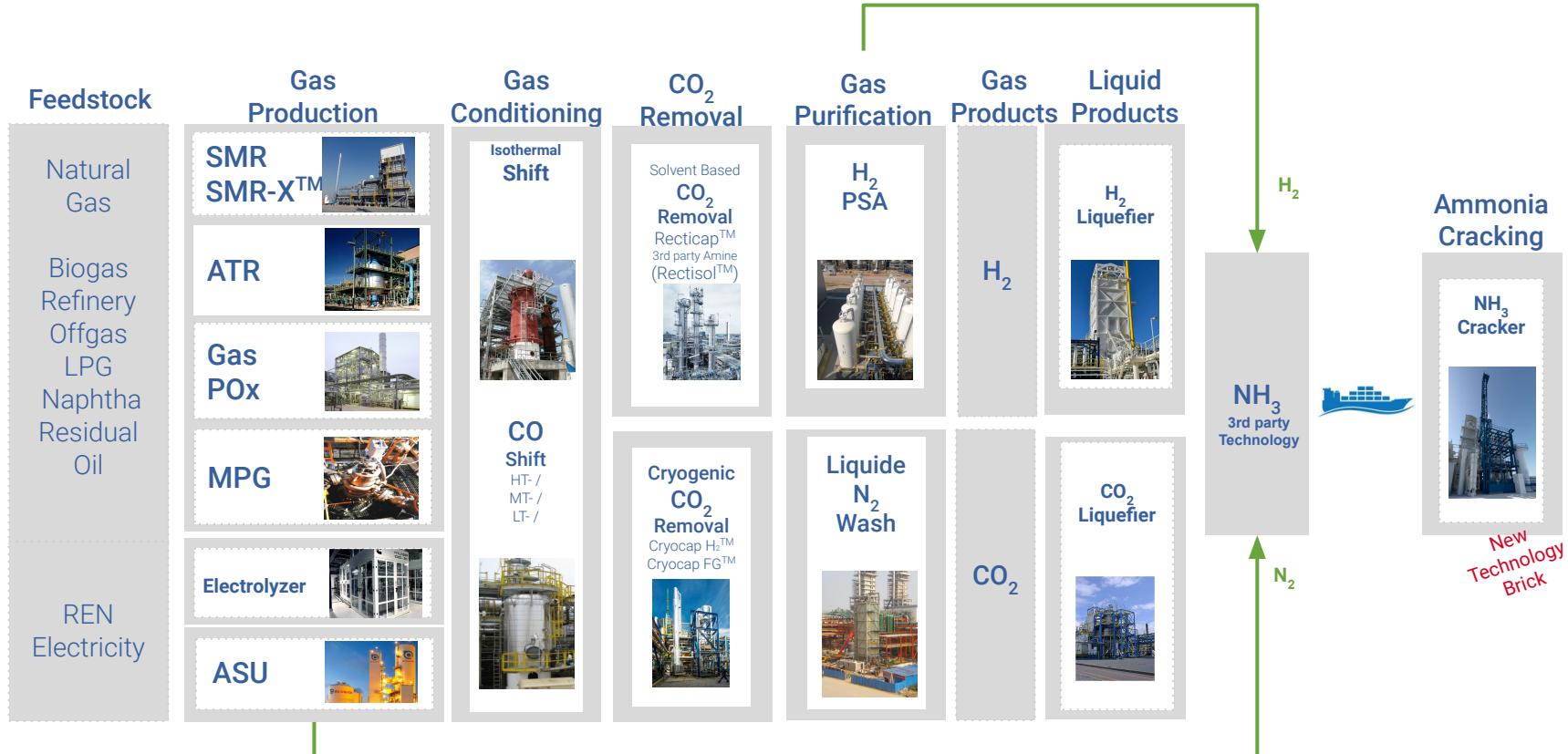
- **Ammonia Cracking catalyst performance**
- **Ammonia Firing (firebox modeling, NO_x)**
- **Testing of next-generation reactor tubes**

Leveraging our global R&D and E&C network, the test campaigns will enable to reach “FID grade TRL” thanks to

- **Benchmarking of kinetic and combustion models**
- **“Real life” experience**
- **Validation of optimized flowsheet (e. g. Ru vs. Ni, Cryo-separation vs. PSA)**

This unit is key for safe and reliable supply of Hydrogen to our large-scale customers

Technology pathways for Low Carbon H₂ and NH₃



Pave the way towards LC NH3 via partnering

Air Liquide & KBR combining expertise to offer **ATR-based low-carbon ammonia and hydrogen technology solutions**

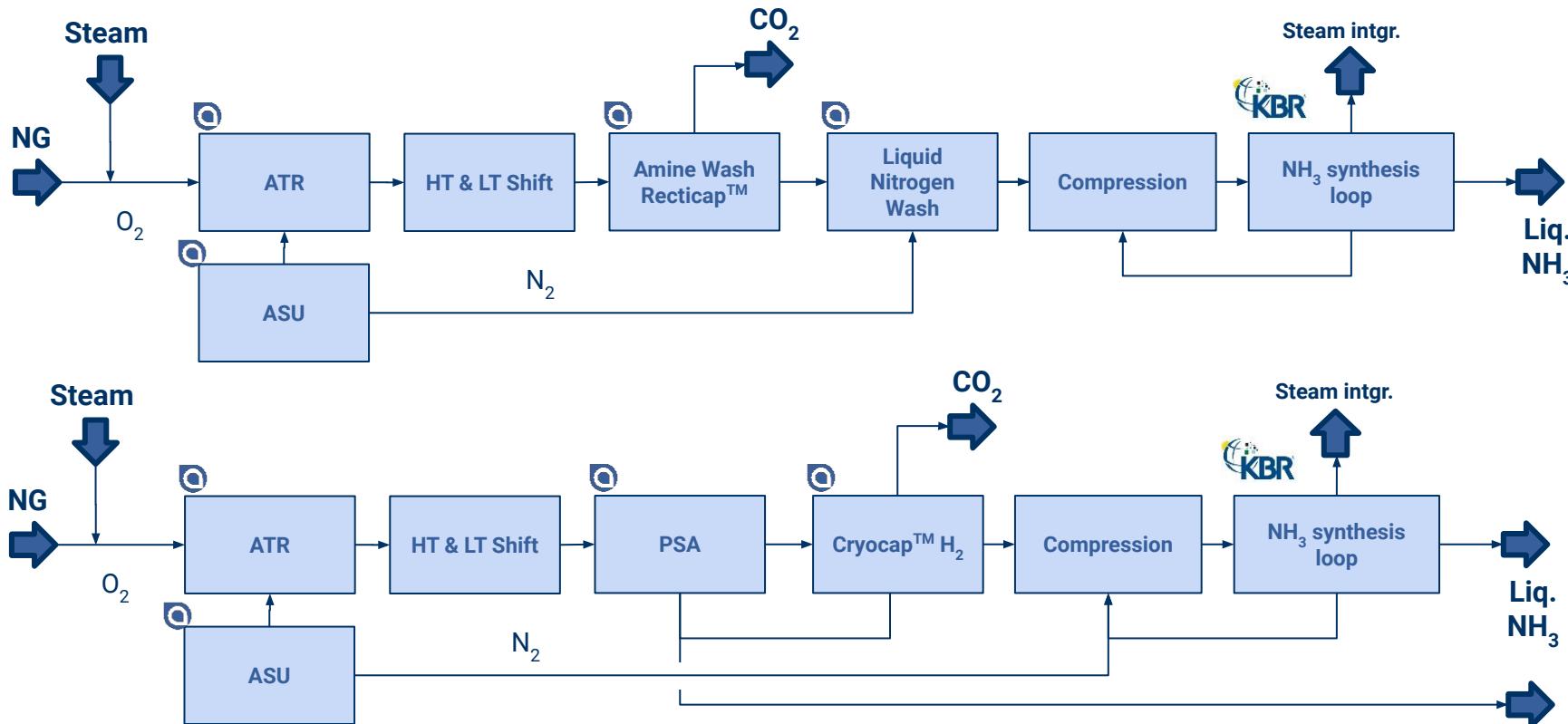
Air Liquide is providing its unique expertise and proprietary Autothermal Reformer (ATR) Technology

KBR brings its mastery and world leadership in ammonia production technology

ATR with carbon capture for large scale H2 and Ammonia production

With a simplified single train production process to facilitate carbon capture of up to 99%

Air Liquide & KBR integrated Low Carbon Ammonia



>95-99% Global Scope 1 capture rate with ATR is achievable without CO₂ capture from flue gas

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Wrap-up and conclusions



Wrap-up and conclusions

- 1. De-risking technology of NH_3 cracking at scale is a key milestone towards commercialization**
 - Our industrial demonstrator “ARCAS” will deliver first H_2 molecules late 2024
 - Air Liquide is the most advanced on the design & demonstration of NH_3 cracking for H_2 production
- 2. First FIDs using AL NH_3 cracking technology possible as early as H1/2025 upon close-out of the ARCAS test program**
- 3. In parallel, we work on several REN/LC NH_3 projects (engineering stage)**
 - to close the upcoming demand gap
 - to enable and to demonstrate the whole supply chain including certification



Thank you
