

Forum Innowacyjności

Zachodniopomorski
Uniwersytet
Technologiczny



„Amoniak jako magazyn wodoru”

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Zachodniopomorski Uniwersytet Technologiczny*

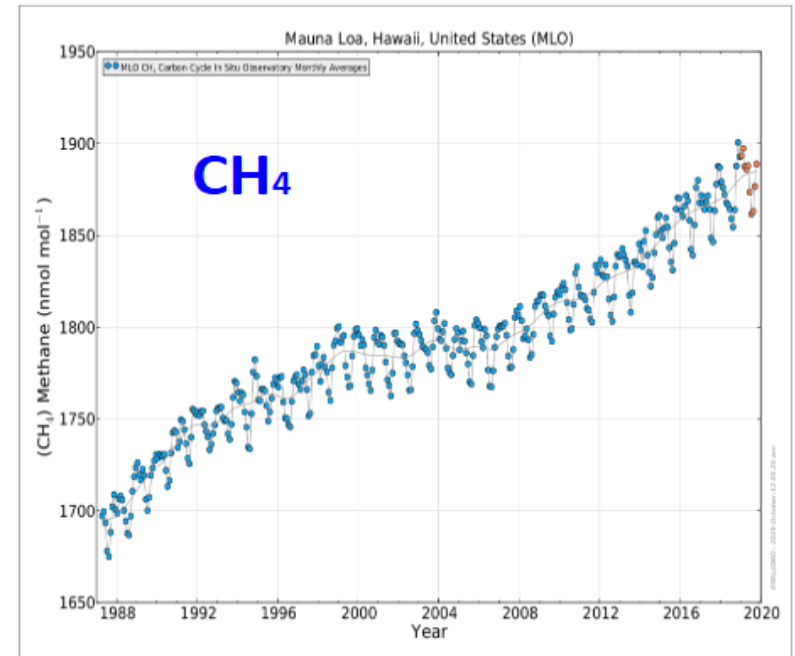
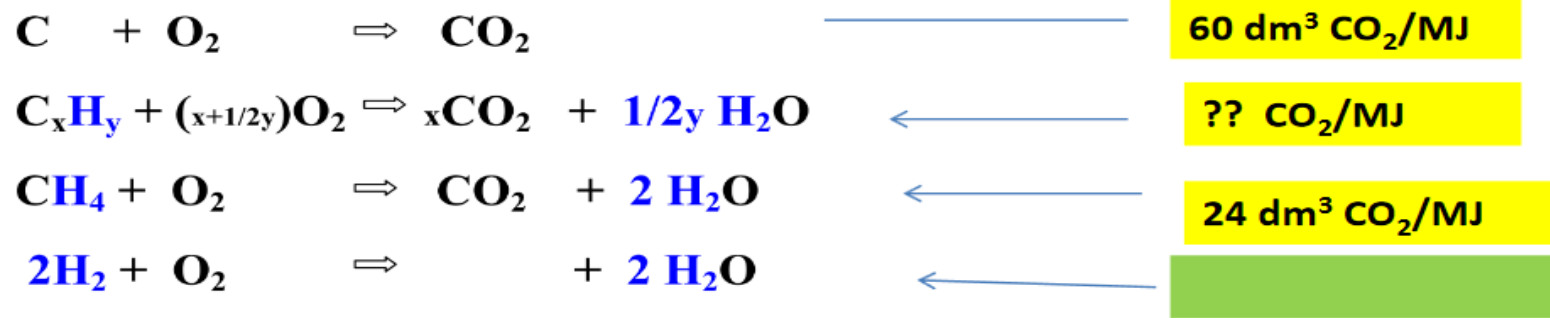


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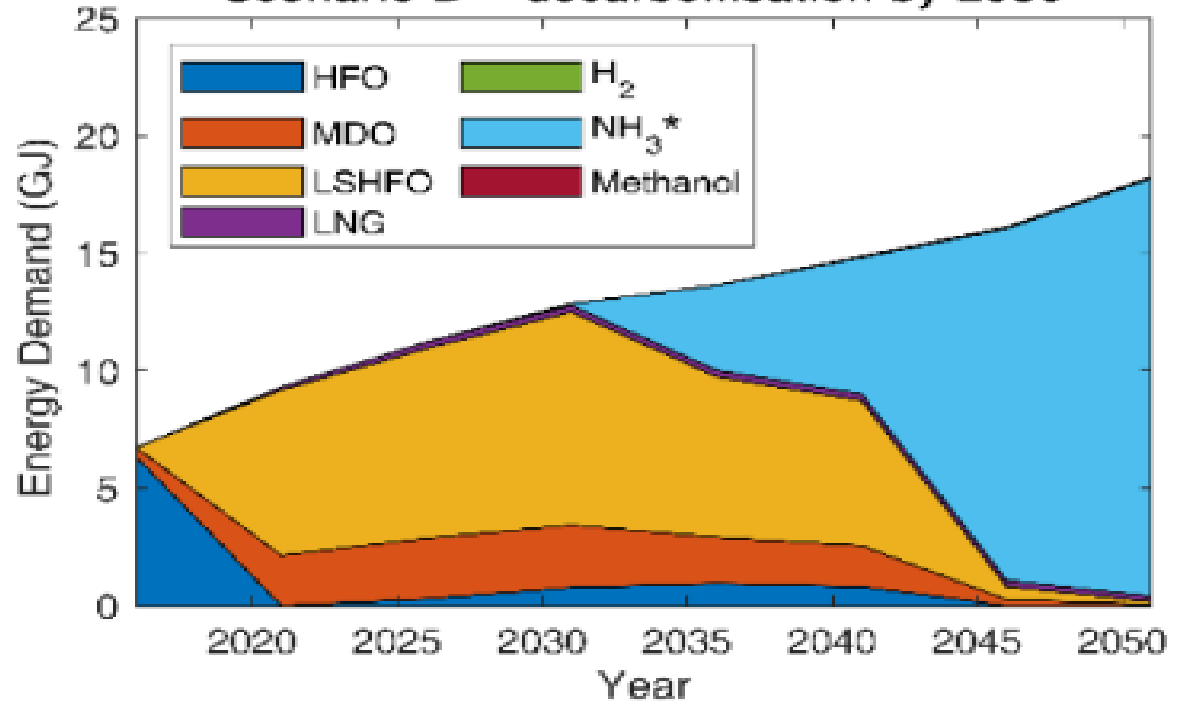


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CO₂/MJ
Węgiel vs. Płynne vs. Metan vs. Wodór



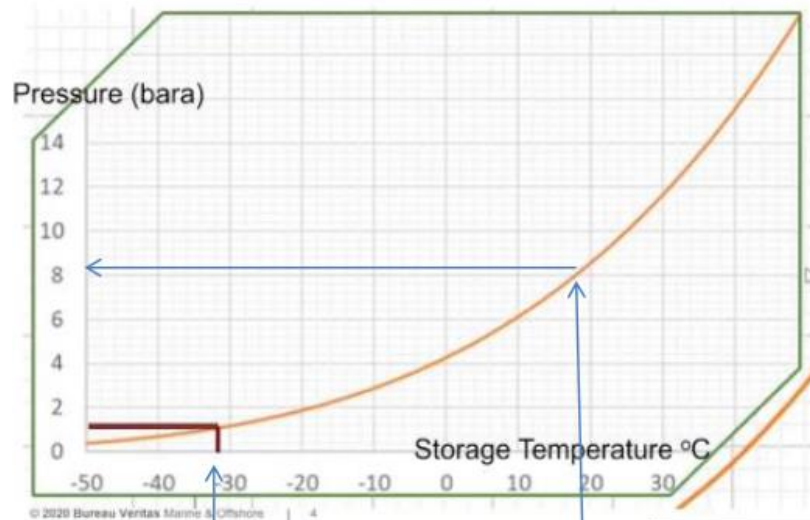
Scenario D = decarbonisation by 2050



HFO –Heavy fuel oil
 LSHFO –Low Sulphur HFO
 MDO - Marine Diesel Oil



The thermodynamics of ammonia



Ciekły NH₃

Temp.
otoczenia

Fuel type	Energy density [MJ/kg]	Volumetric energy density [GJ/m ³]	Storage pressure [bar]	Storage temperature [°C]	
Marine gas oil	42.7	36.6	1	20	
Liquid methane	50.0	23.4	1	-162	
Ethanol	26.7	21.1	1	20	
Methanol	19.9	15.8	1	20	
Liquid ammonia	18.6	12.7	1 or 10	-34 or 20	Not highly flammable toxic
Liquid hydrogen	120.0	8.5	1	-253	
Compressed hydrogen	120.0	7.5	700	20	



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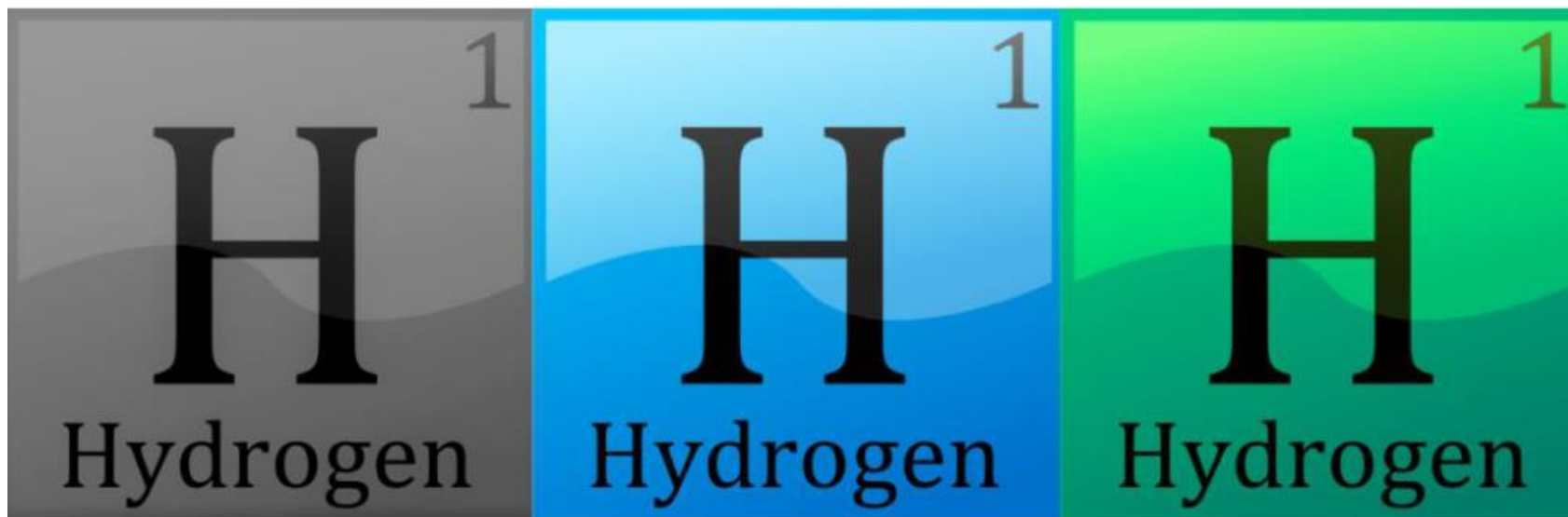


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Skąd H₂ ?



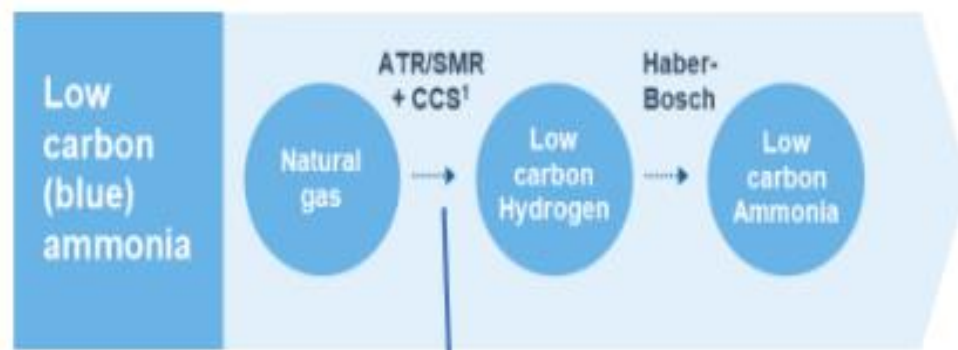
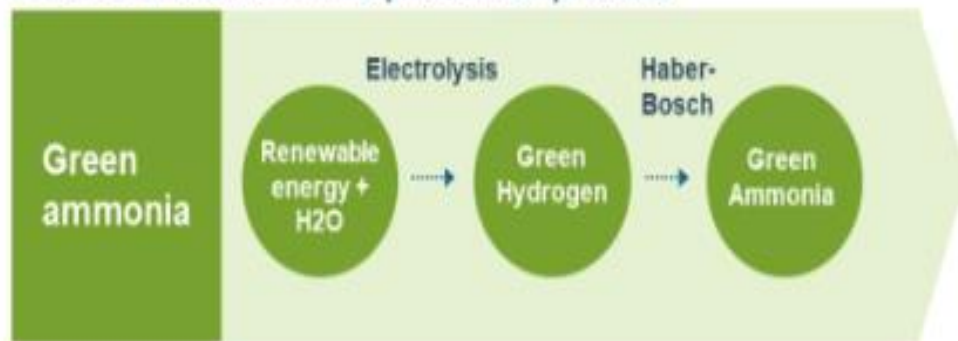
Reforming metanu,
Zgazowanie węgla

Nieodnawialne,
Wychwyt CO₂

Grupa Azoty????

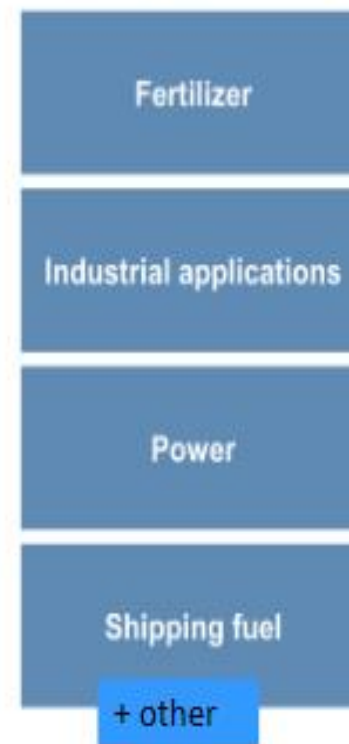
- 1) OZE +elektroliza
(np. fotowoltaika+
elektroliza wody)
- 2) Wiatr, inne...
- 3) Fotokataliza

Green and blue ammonia production process



CO₂

End-use applications



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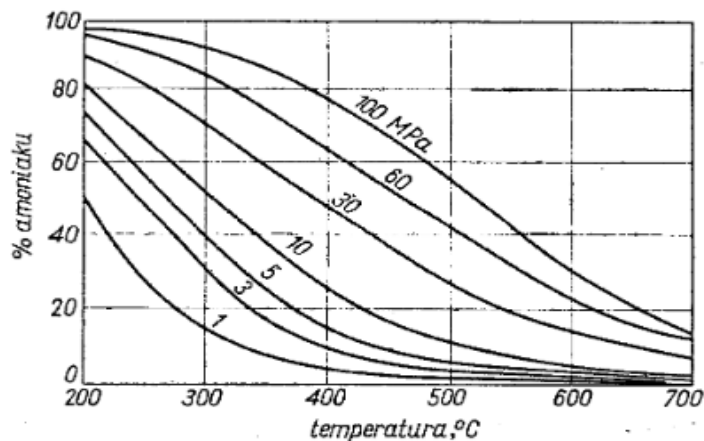


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Wpływ temperatury i ciśnienia na wydajność reakcji syntezy NH₃



Reforming parowy:



Problemy środowiskowe:

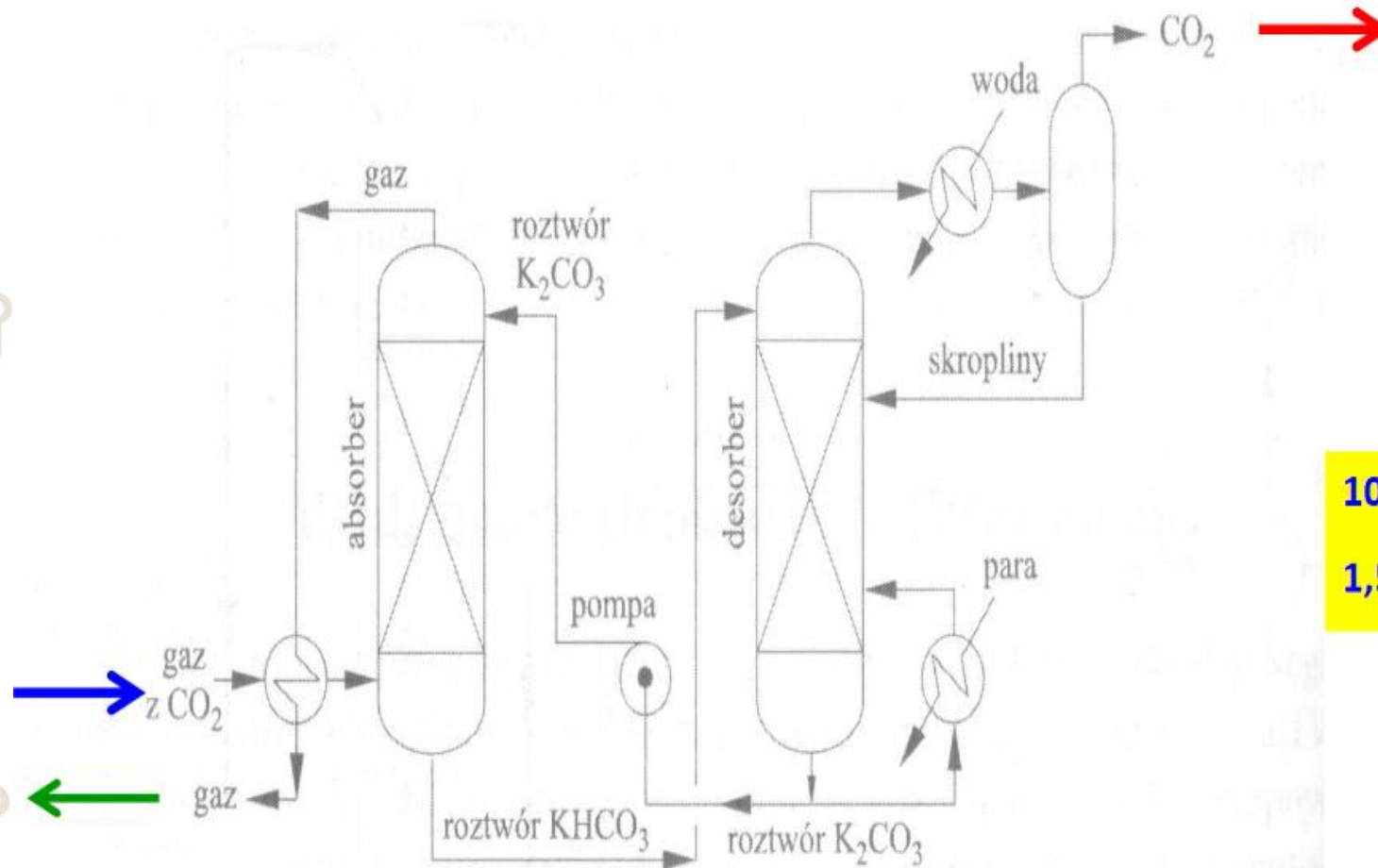
1. Energia (recykling gazu+ciśnienie)
2. CO₂
3. Katalizator



Temperatura [°C]	Wydajność (% obj.)					
	p = 1MPa	p = 5 MPa	p = 10 MPa	p = 30 MPa	p = 60 MPa	p=100 MPa
200	50,6	74,3	81,5	89,94	85,3	98,29
300	14,7	39,4	52,0	70,96	84,2	92,55
400	3,85	15,2	25,1	47,00	65,2	79,82
500	1,21	5,56	10,6	26,44	42,1	57,47
600	0,49	2,26	4,52	13,77	23,1	31,43
700	0,23	1,05	2,18	7,28	12,6	12,83



WYMYWANIE CO₂ Z GAZU DO SYNTEZY - Węzeł Benfielda



100-120 °C

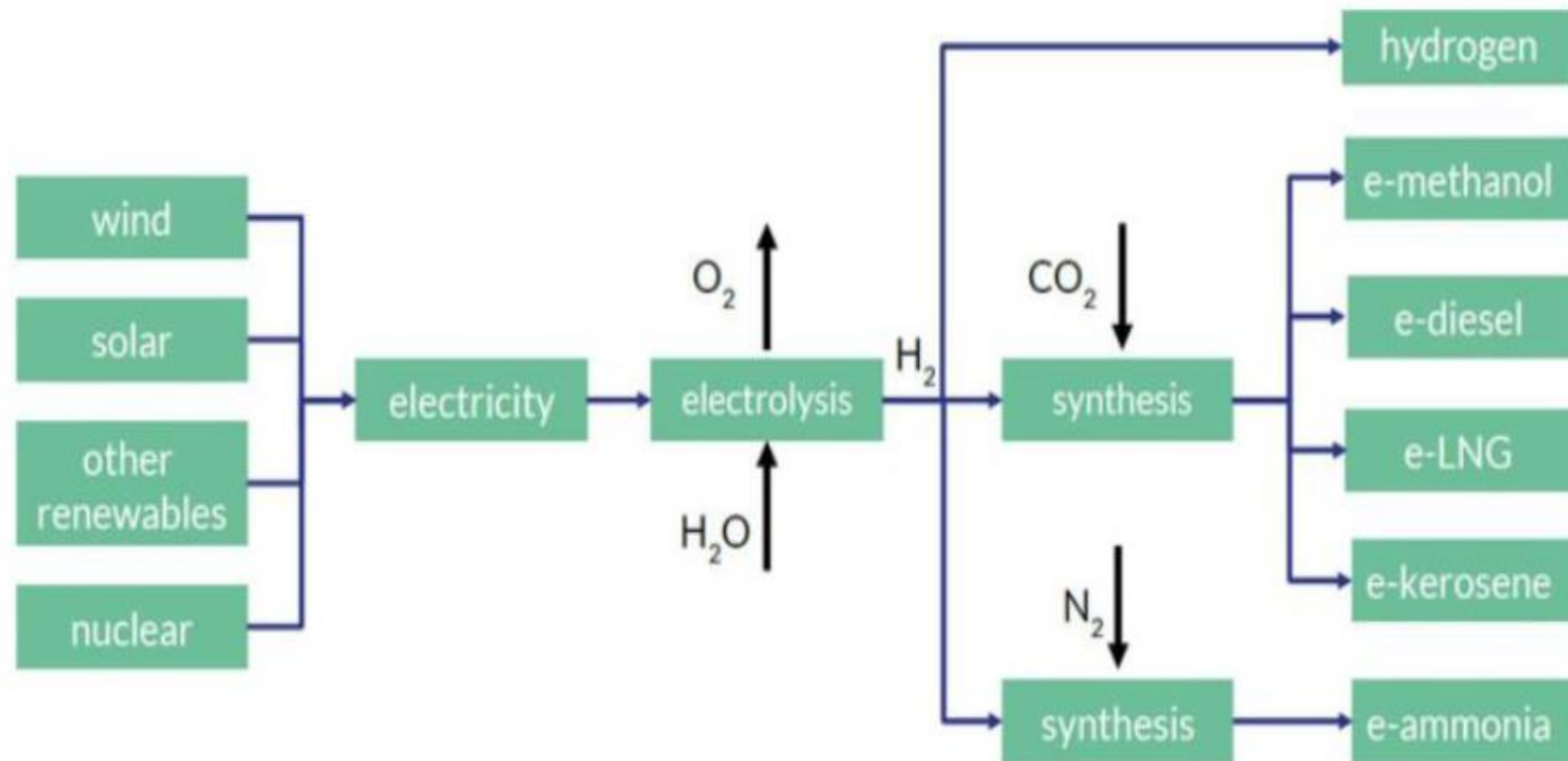
1,5-3 MPa

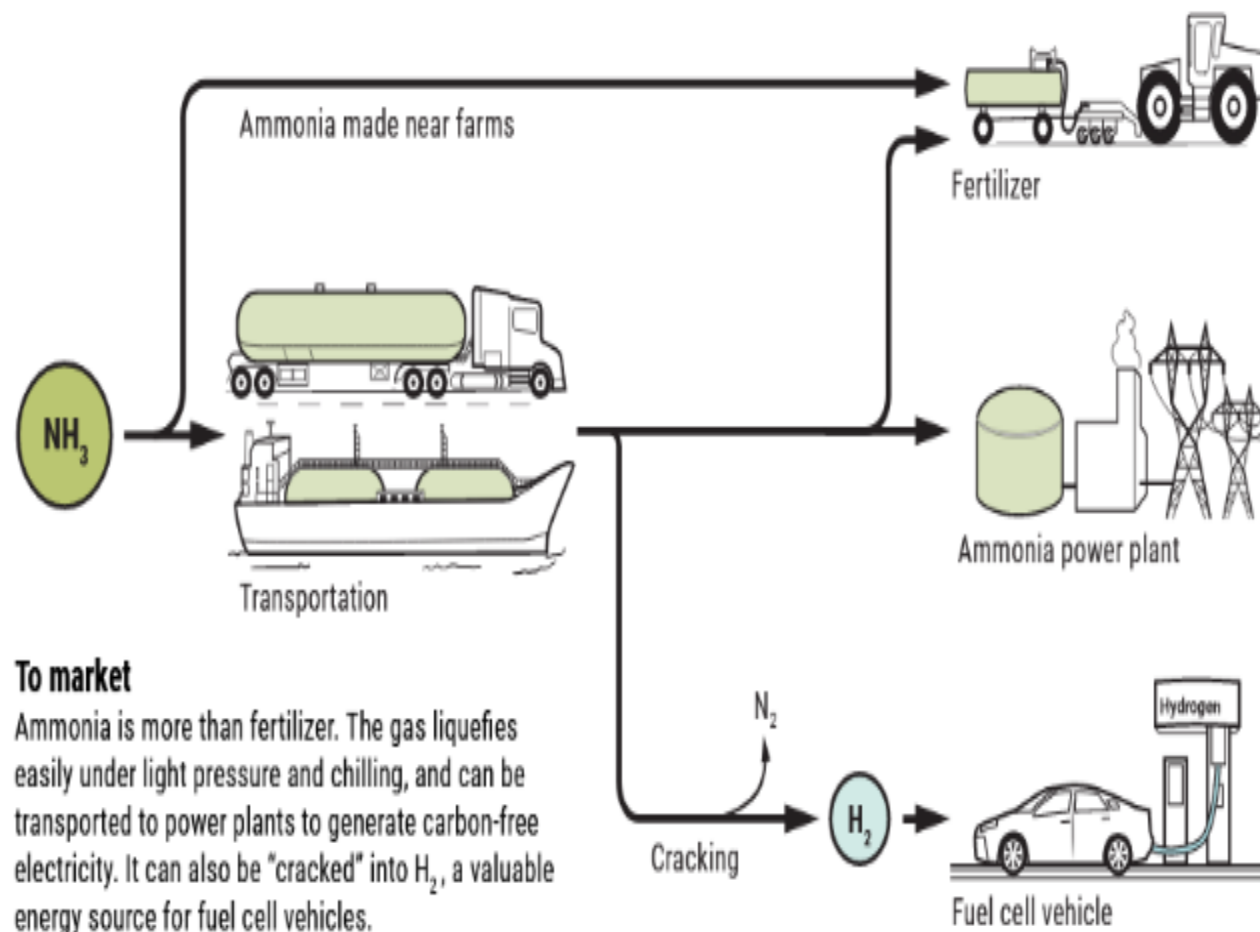


CO₂ Produkcja mocznika

Hydrolityczny rozkład mocznika w glebie z udziałem ureazy:







To market

Ammonia is more than fertilizer. The gas liquefies easily under light pressure and chilling, and can be transported to power plants to generate carbon-free electricity. It can also be "cracked" into H_2 , a valuable energy source for fuel cell vehicles.



“Hydrogenewables”: a case for reaping RES-H2 synergies and developing offshore infrastructure



Offshore platform electrolysers directly connected to offshore wind power production.

Repurposed/retrofitted offshore pipelines transporting H2 to shore to hydrogen valleys or further along the EU hydrogen network.

Offshore platform as a hydrogen hub at sea supplying hydrogen to ships in transit.

Renewable energy and hydrogen industries are strategic partners to materialise the EU Hydrogen Strategy's target for a 40 GW electrolysis capacity by 2030 and to achieve the EU's updated 55% greenhouse gas emission reduction target.

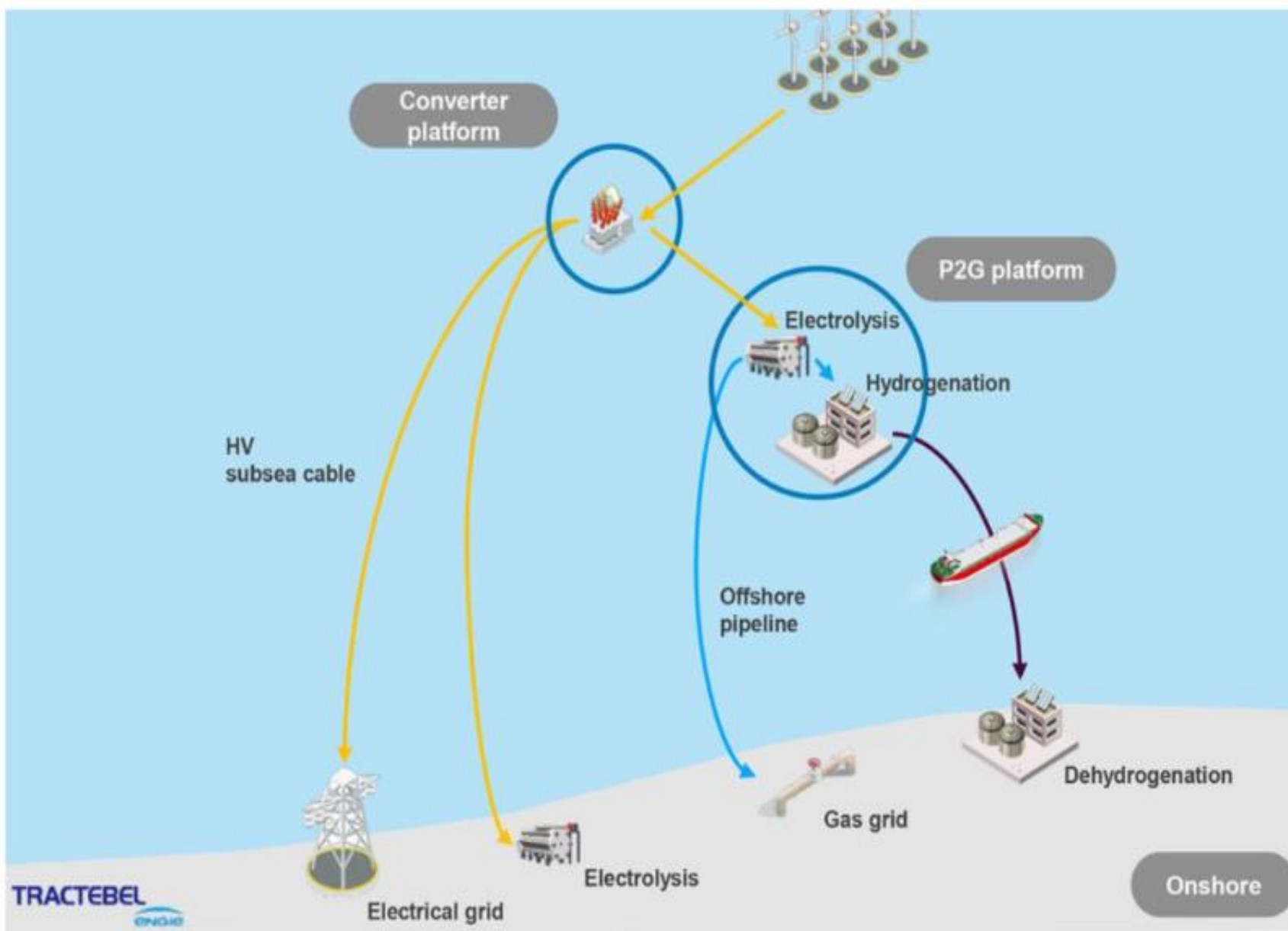
#H2ACT LAUNCH - 26.05.2021



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Demonstration of CO₂-free Ammonia Synthesis using Renewable Energy-Generated Hydrogen



Oct. 31st, 2018

(JGC Corporation)

M.Kai, Y.Fujimura, T.Fujimoto,

(National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and
Technology)

H.Takagi, T.Nanba, Y.Manaka

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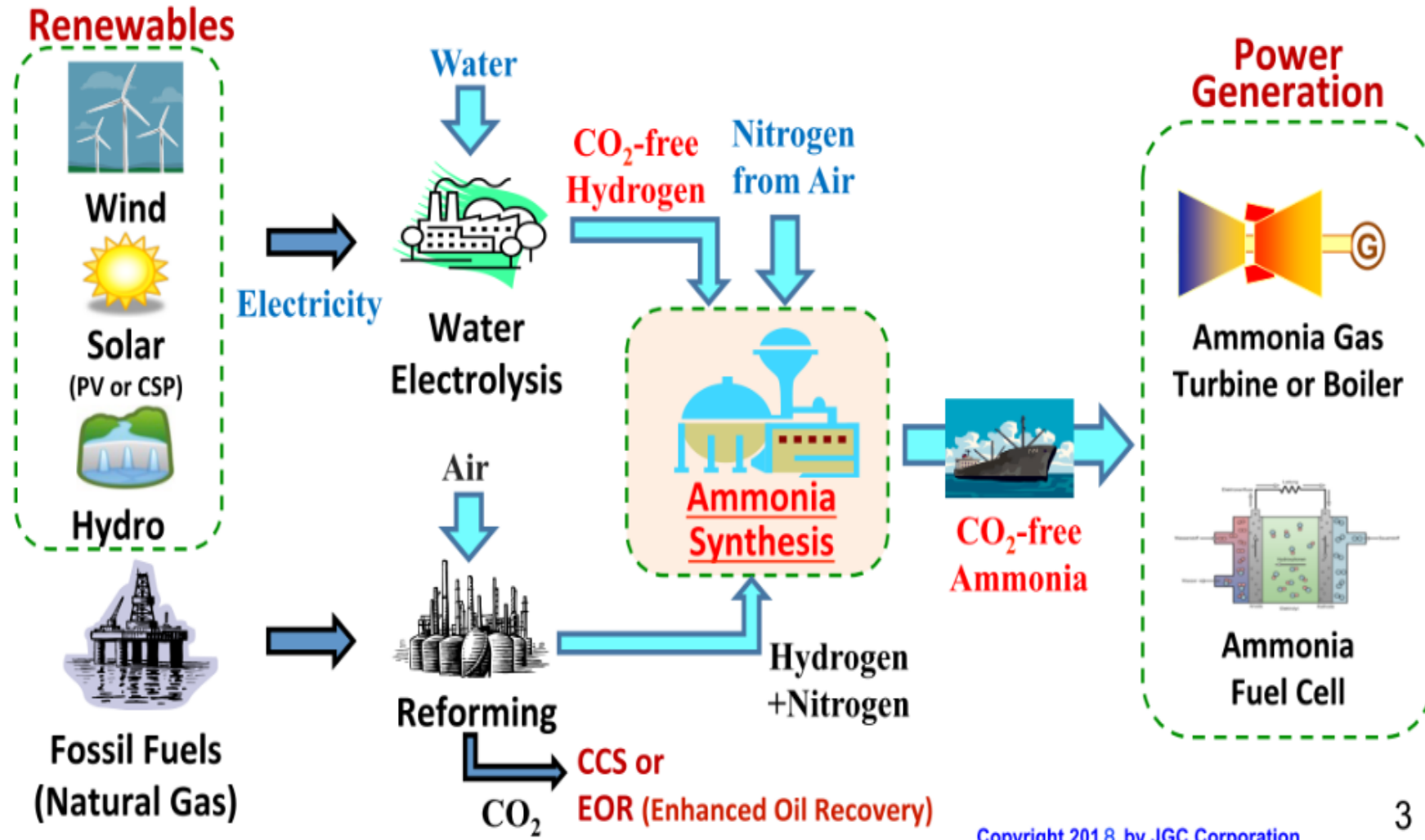


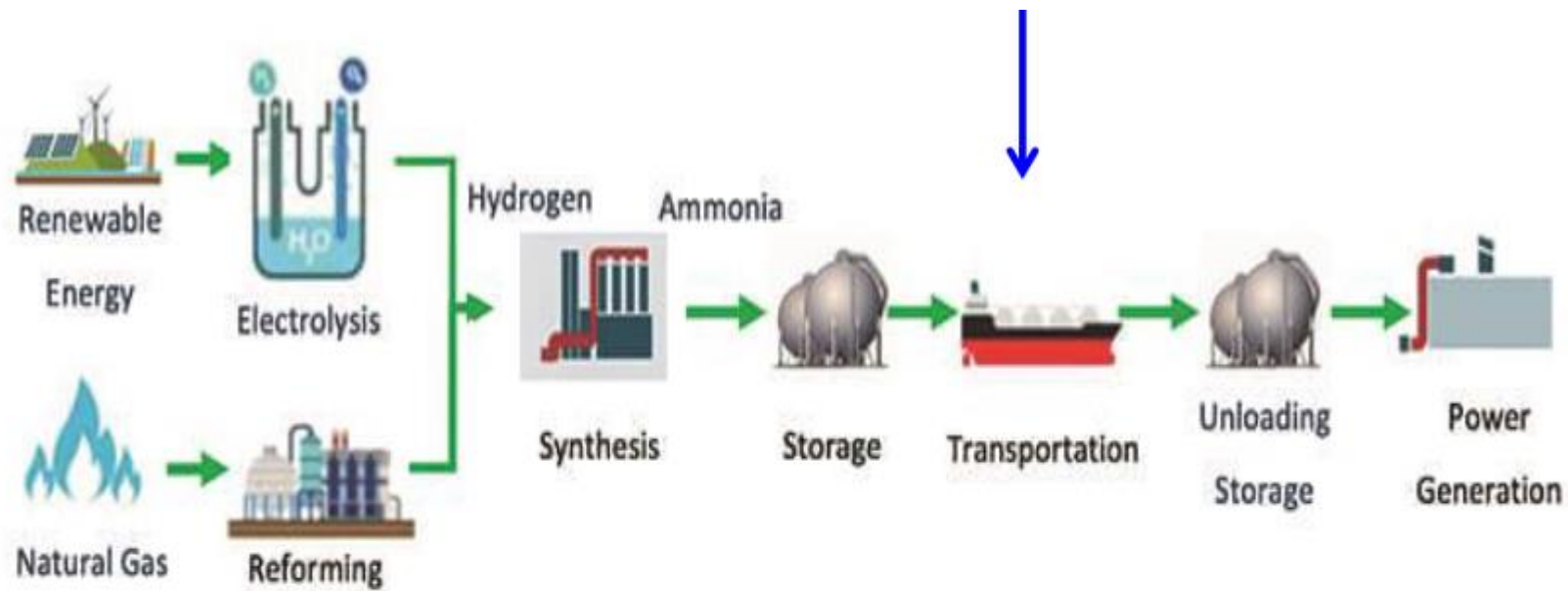
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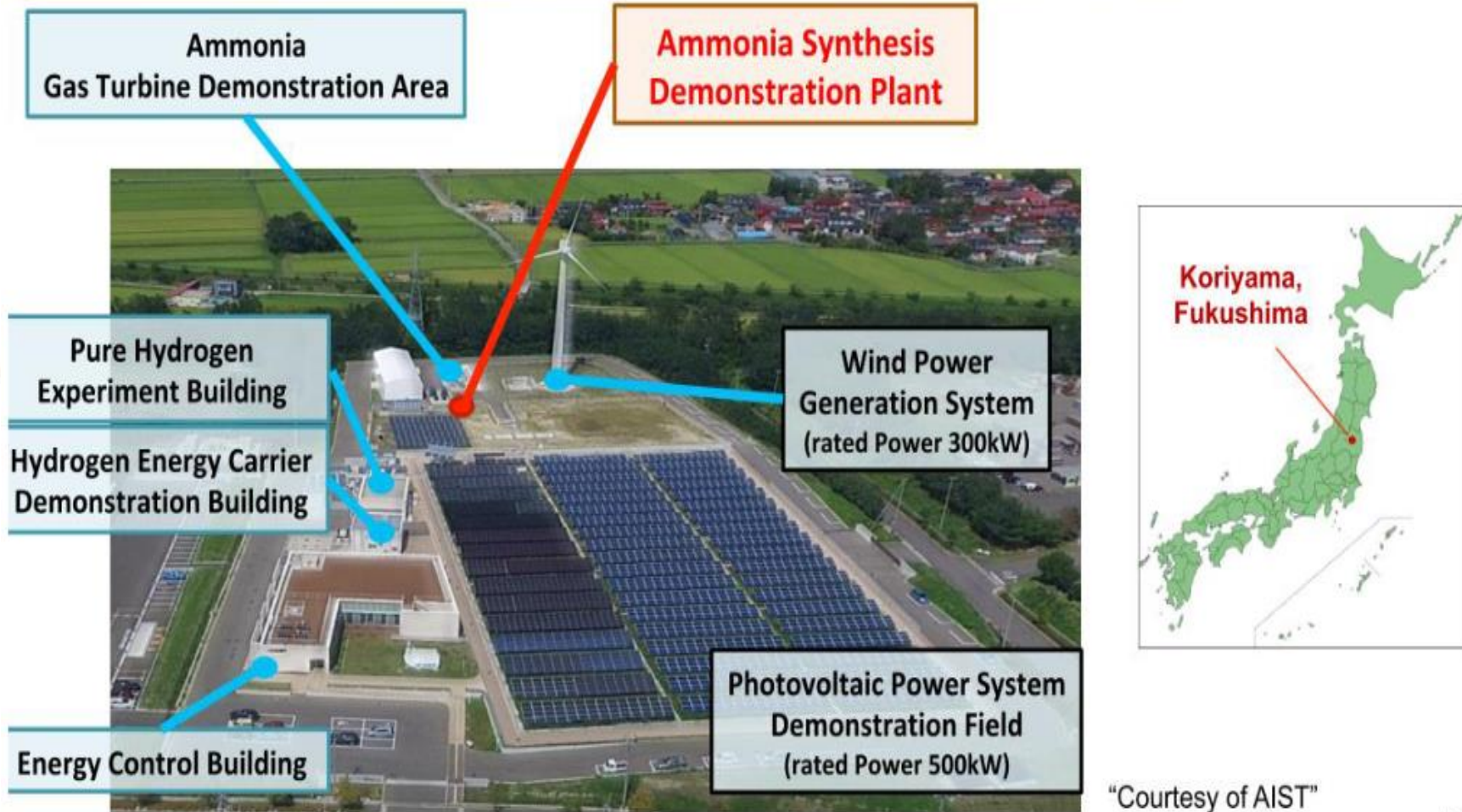
Supply Chain of CO₂-free Ammonia





*A March 2020–launched feasibility study being conducted **by three major Japanese coal generators and an Australian gas producer**, in collaboration with Japan’s New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, will evaluate all aspects of ammonia-coal co-firing from production to power generation. Courtesy: JERA*

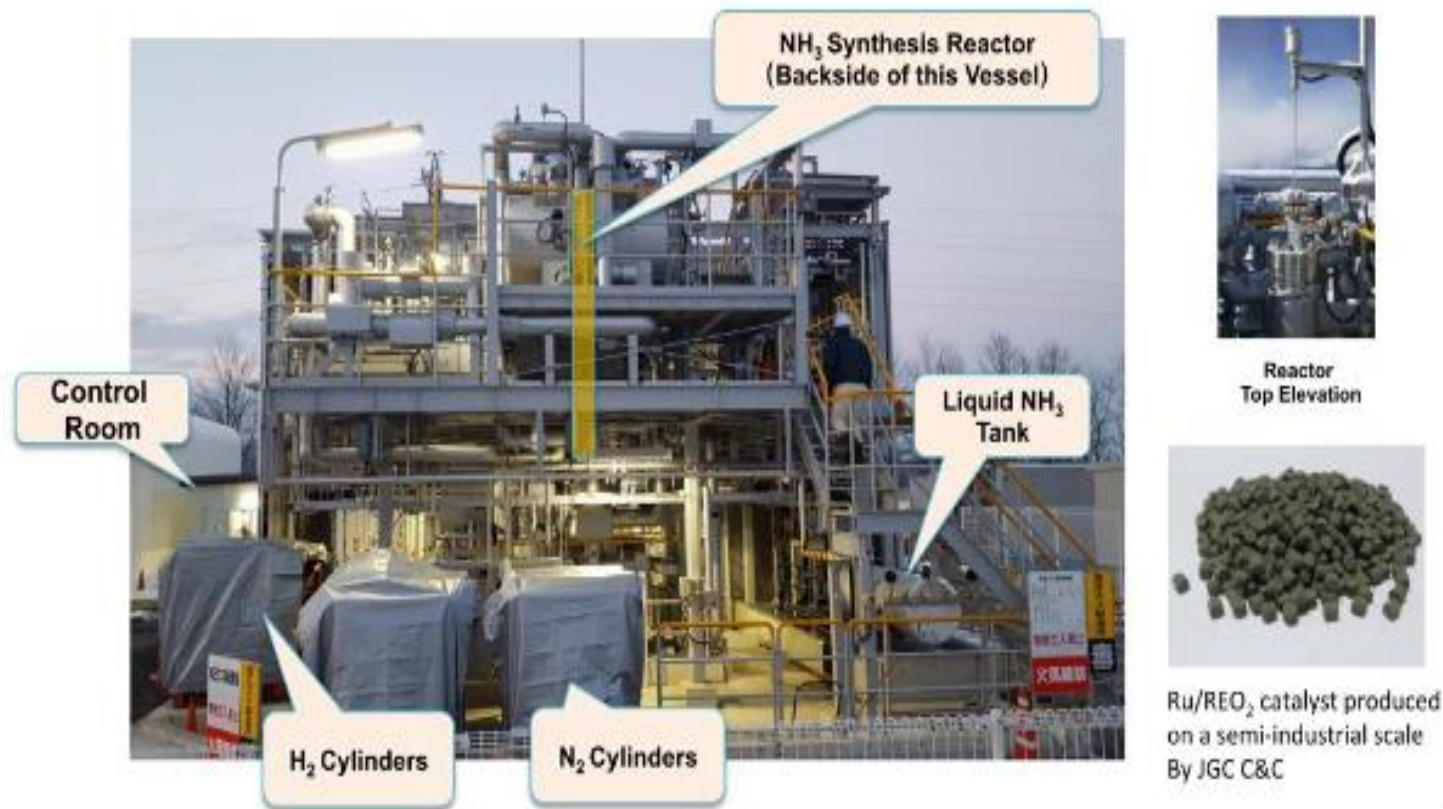




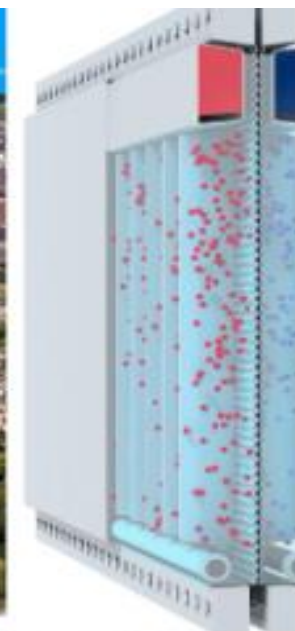
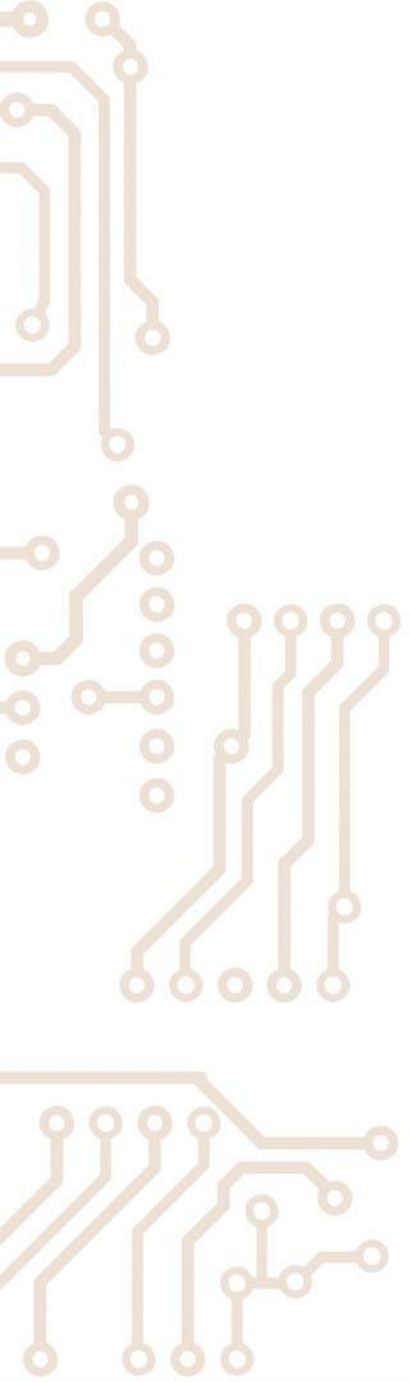
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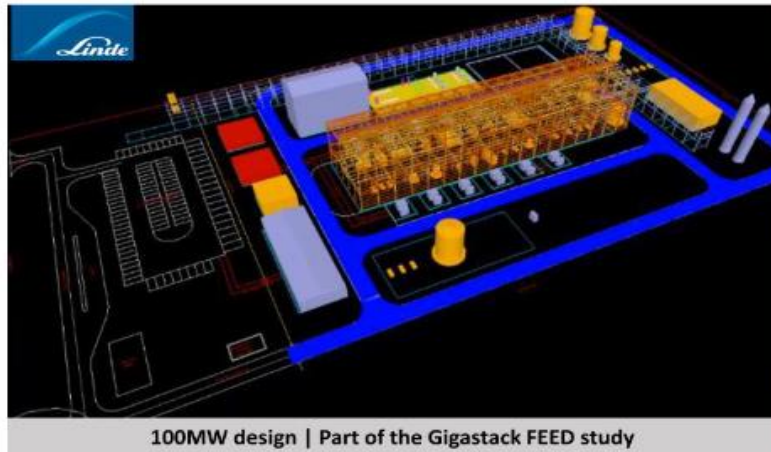
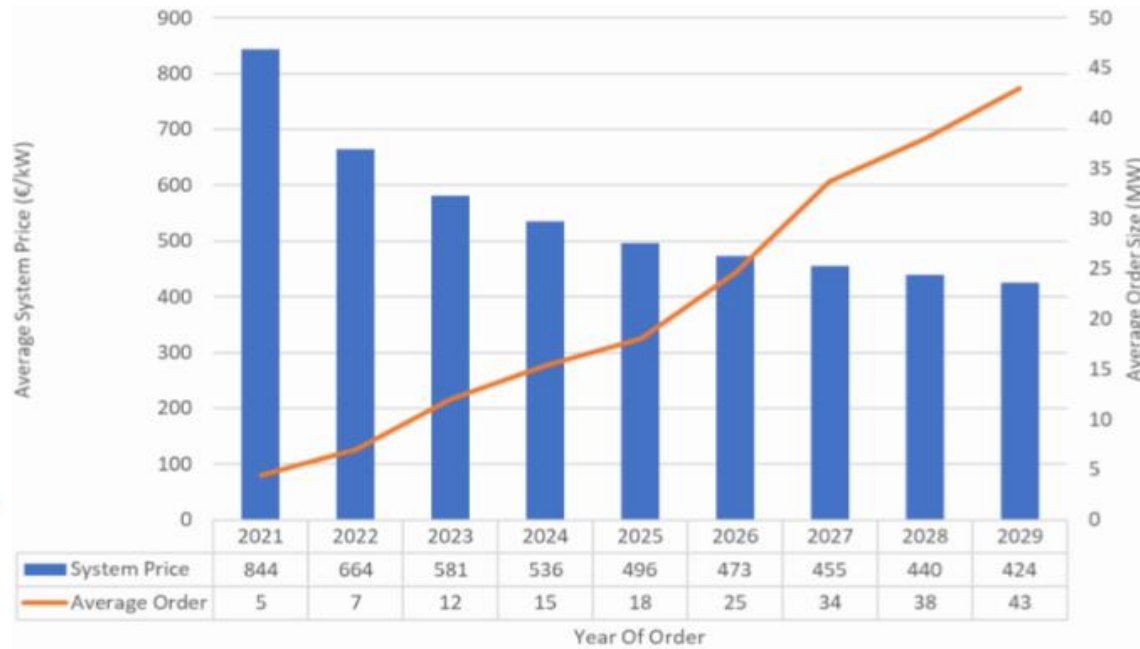




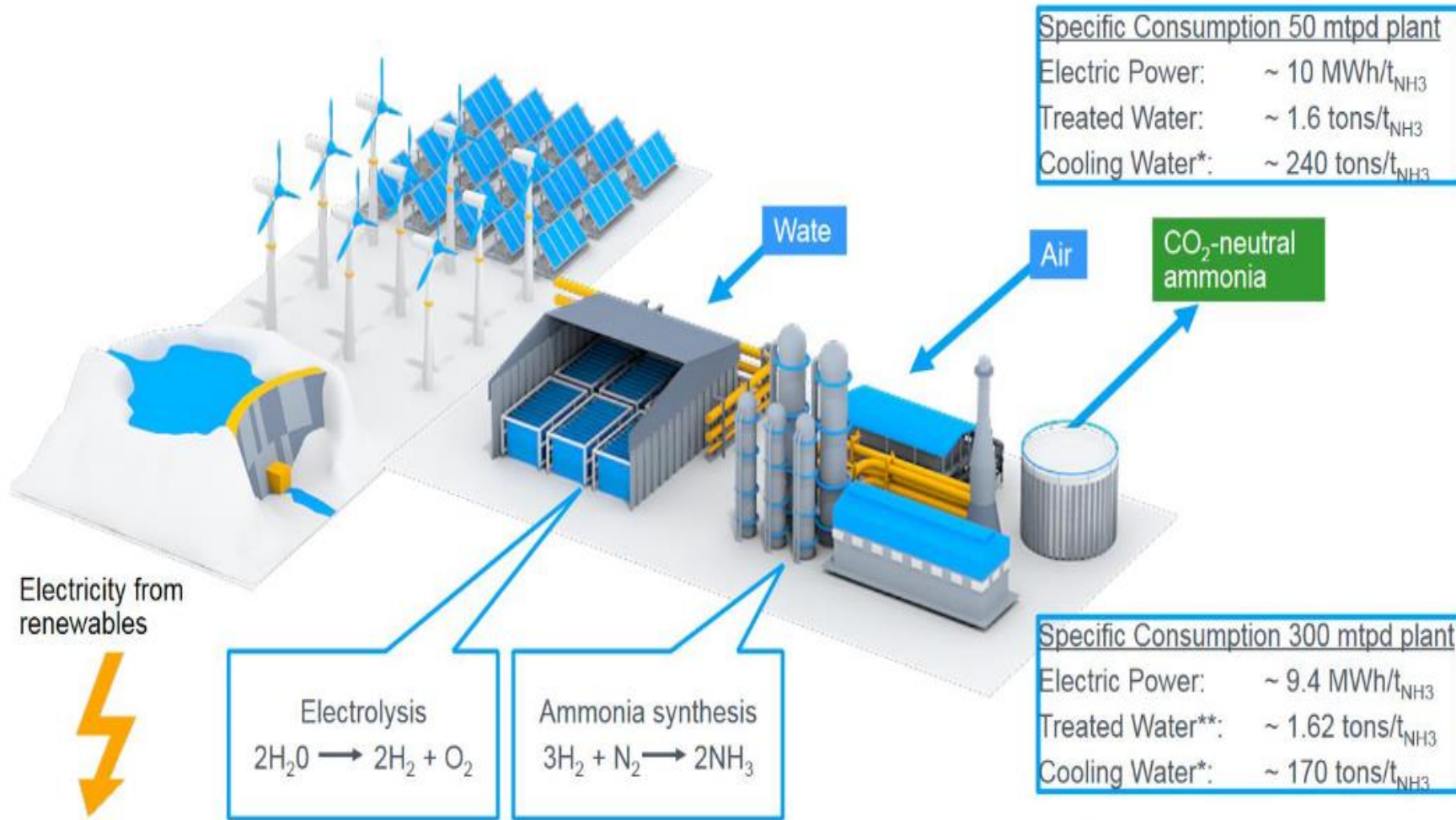
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ITM Power | Green H₂ @ Scale | Feb 2021

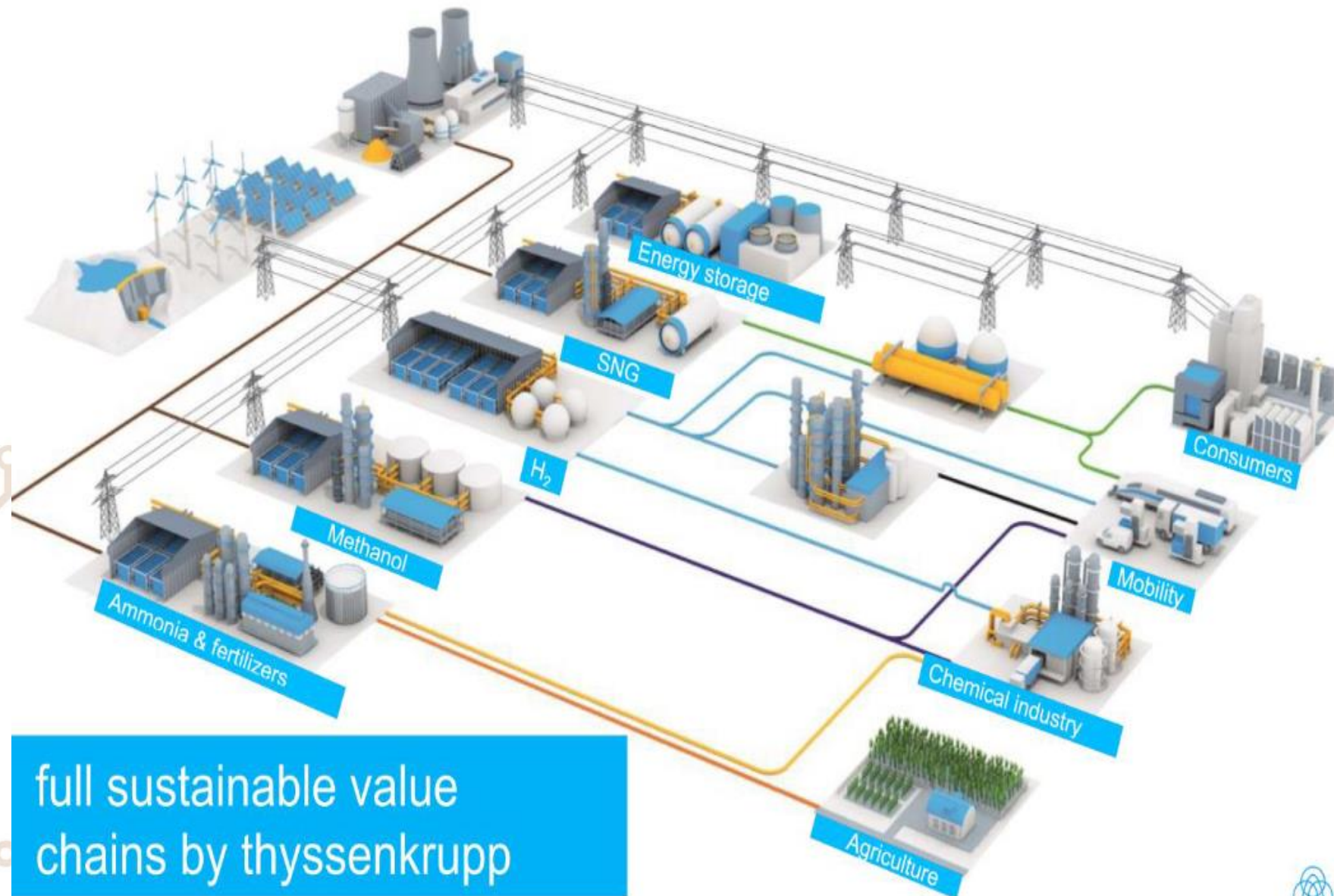


Introducing renewable ammonia by thyssenkrupp

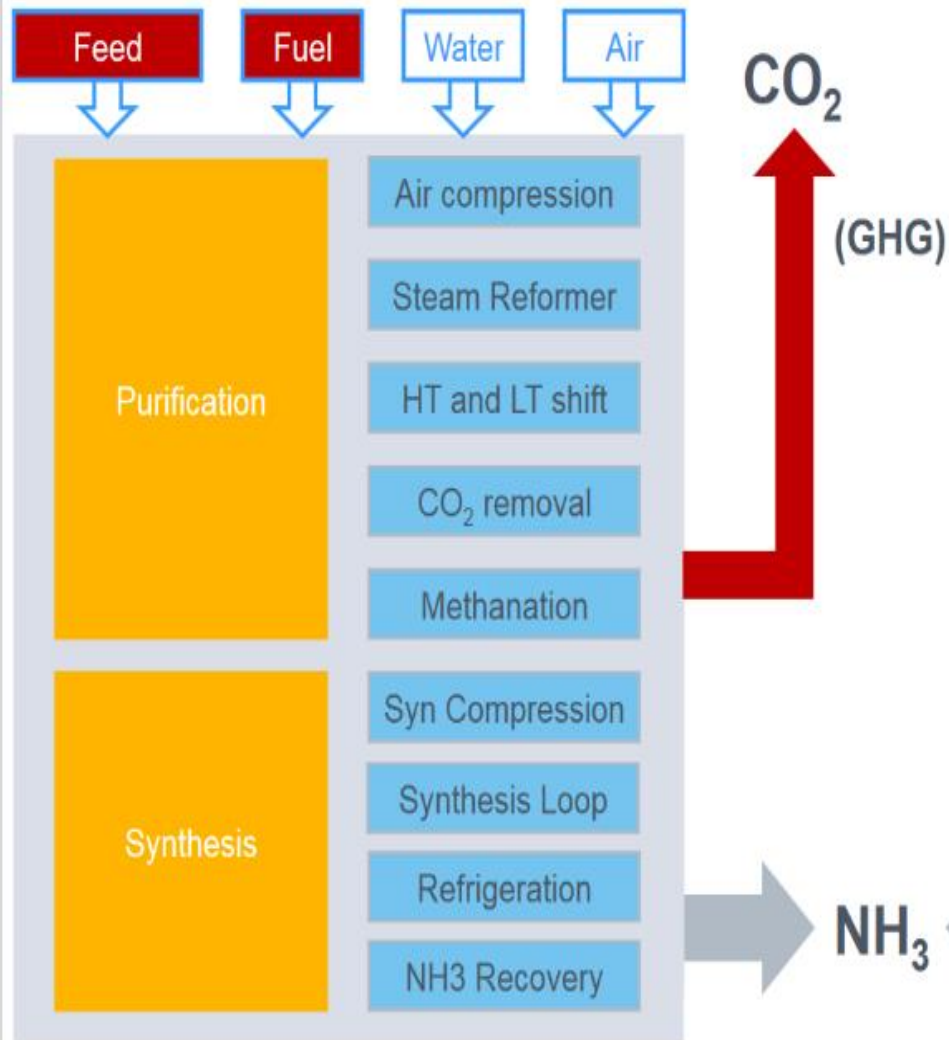


*CW loop flowrate
** incl. steam generation

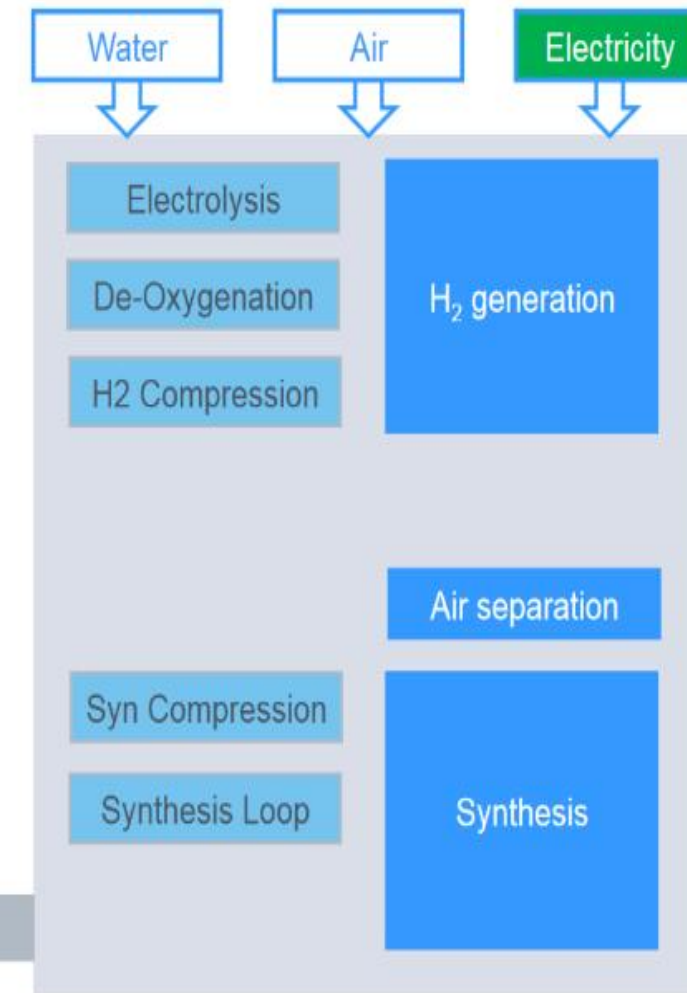




Conventional ammonia production



Electricity-based ammonia production



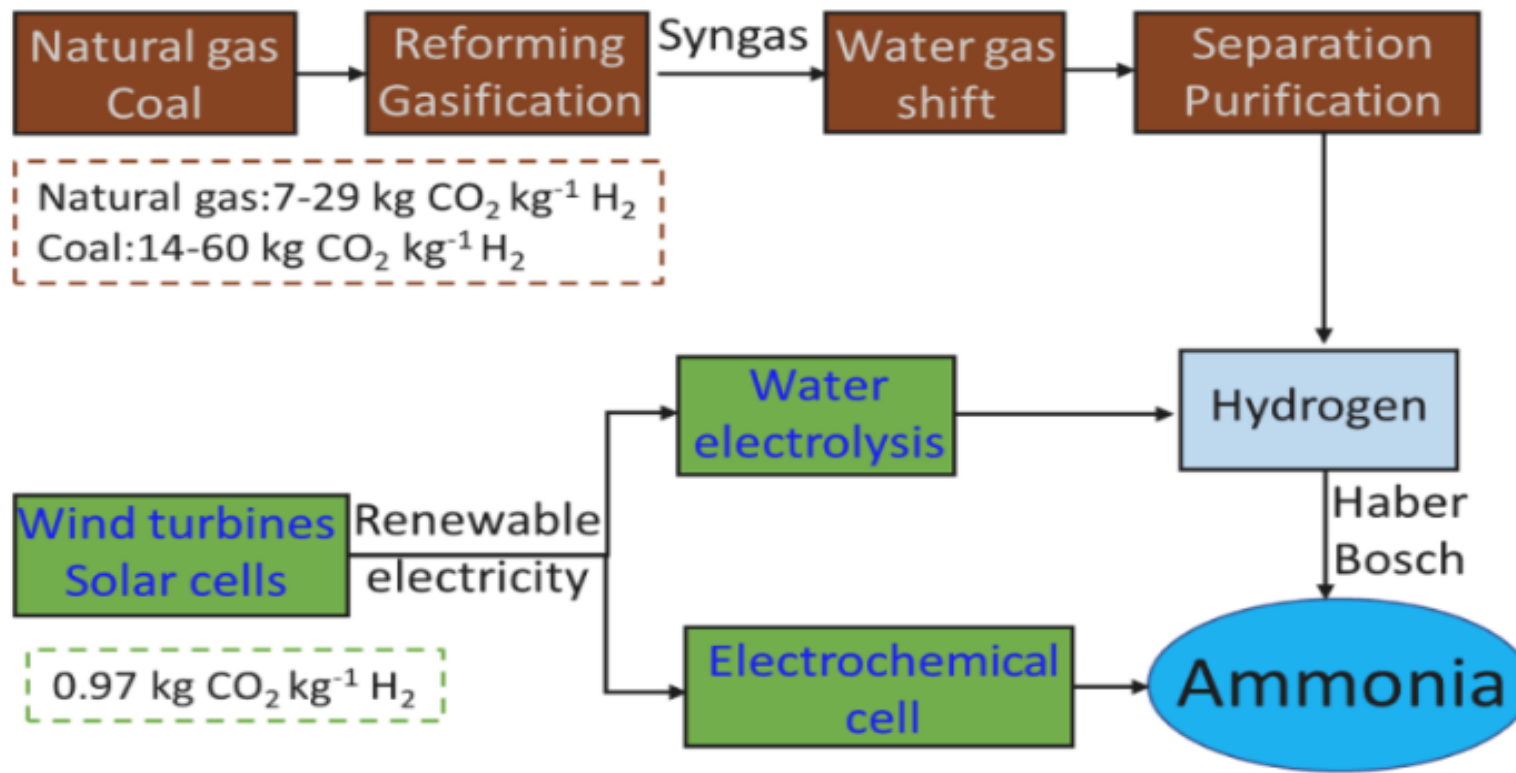
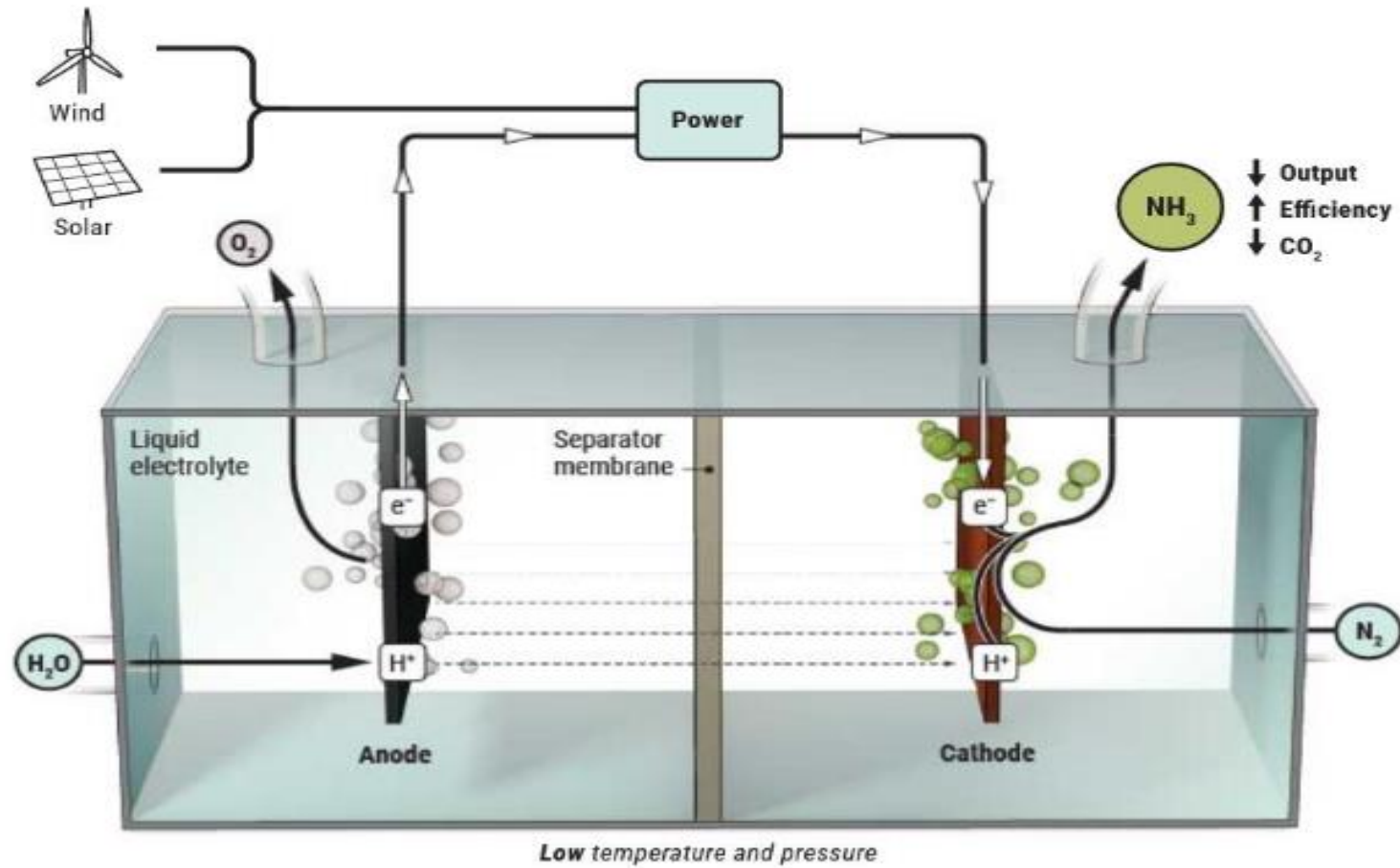


Fig. 2. Schematics of ammonia production in renewable approaches and associated CO₂ emissions compared to the conventional method.

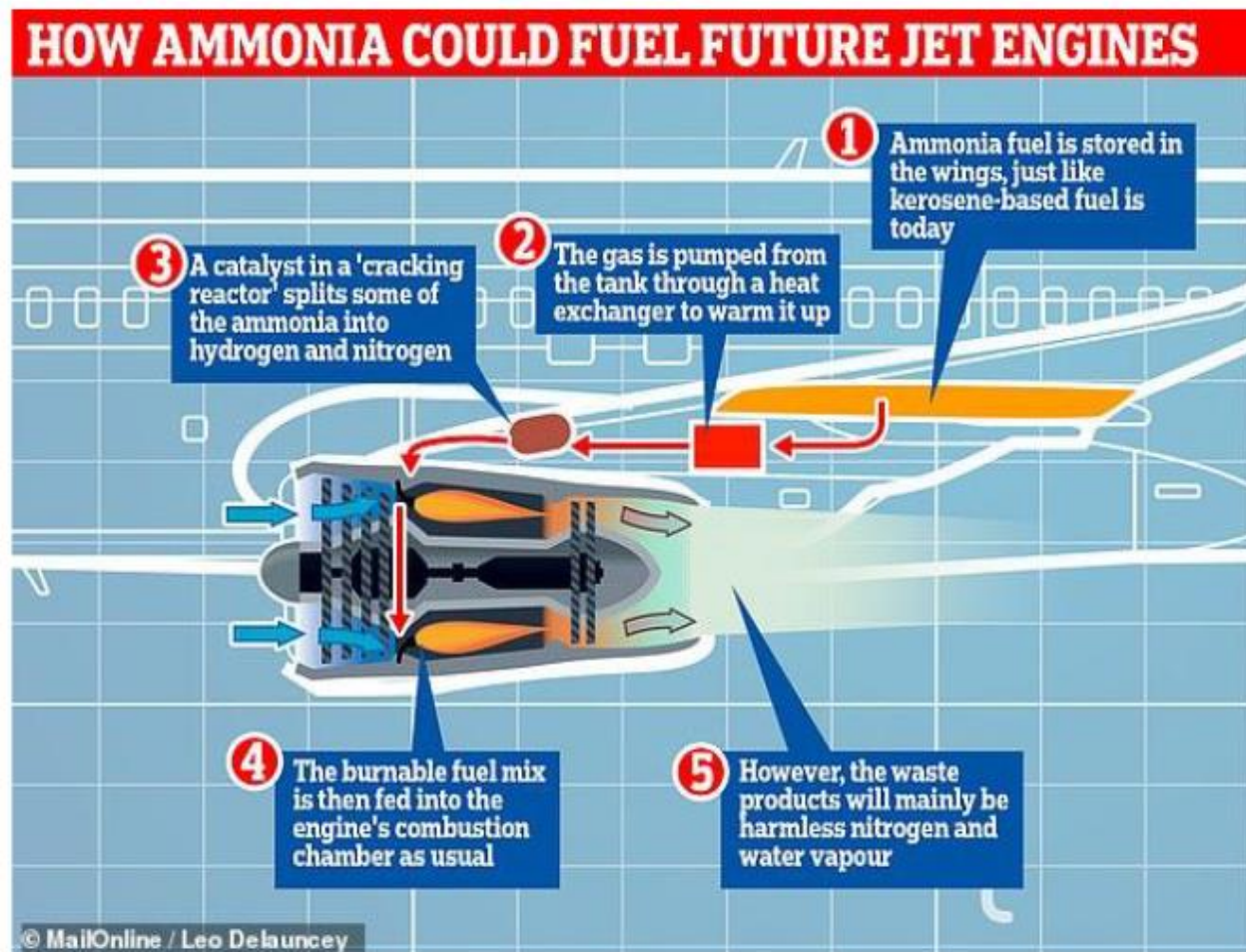
Energy Conversion and Management 228 (2021) 113729

Green ammonia

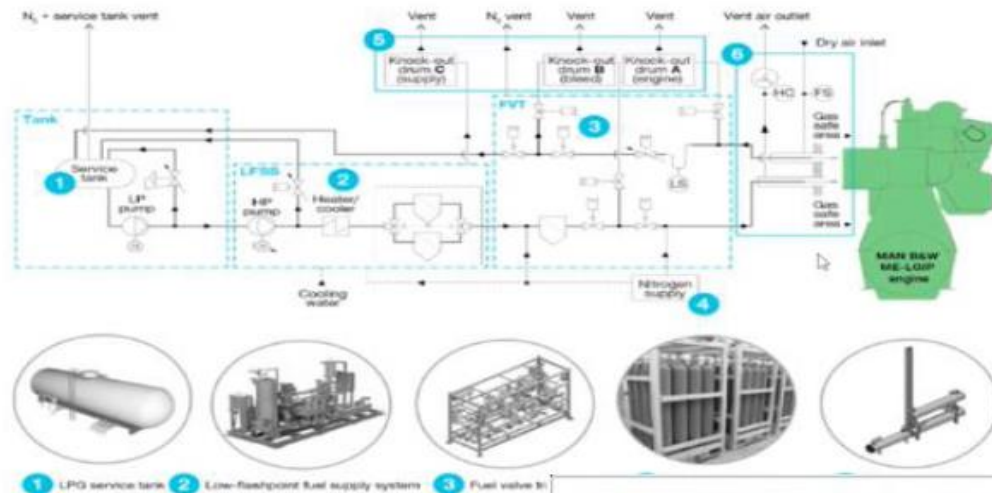




The collaboration between Oxford-based Reaction Engines and the UK Science and Technology Facilities Council



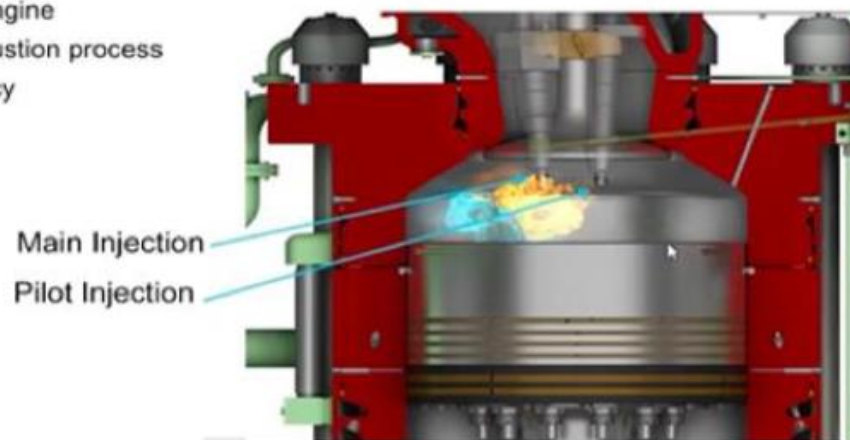
MAN fuel supply system



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MAN ME-GI/LGI Combustion Principle

- A dual fuel engine
- Diesel combustion process
- High efficiency

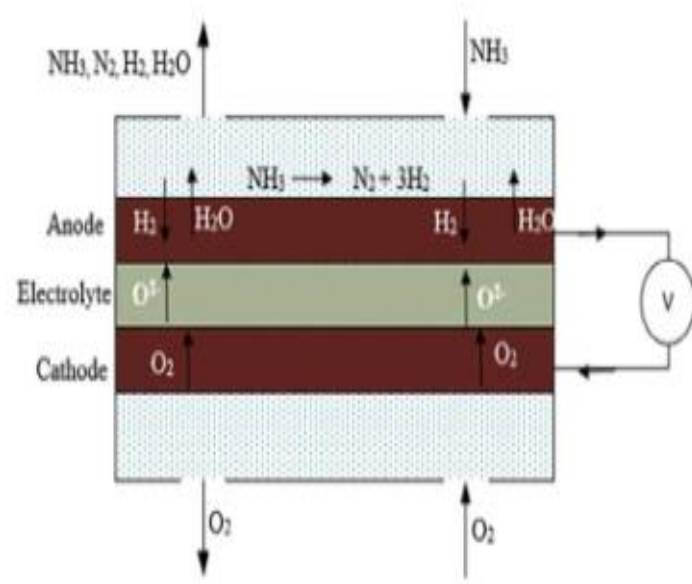


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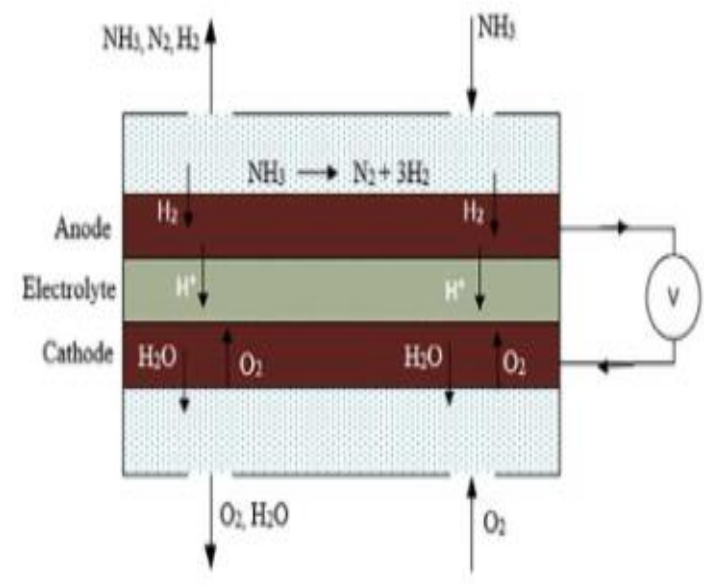
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1 zastosowanie NH₃ - II Wojna Światowa, Belgia



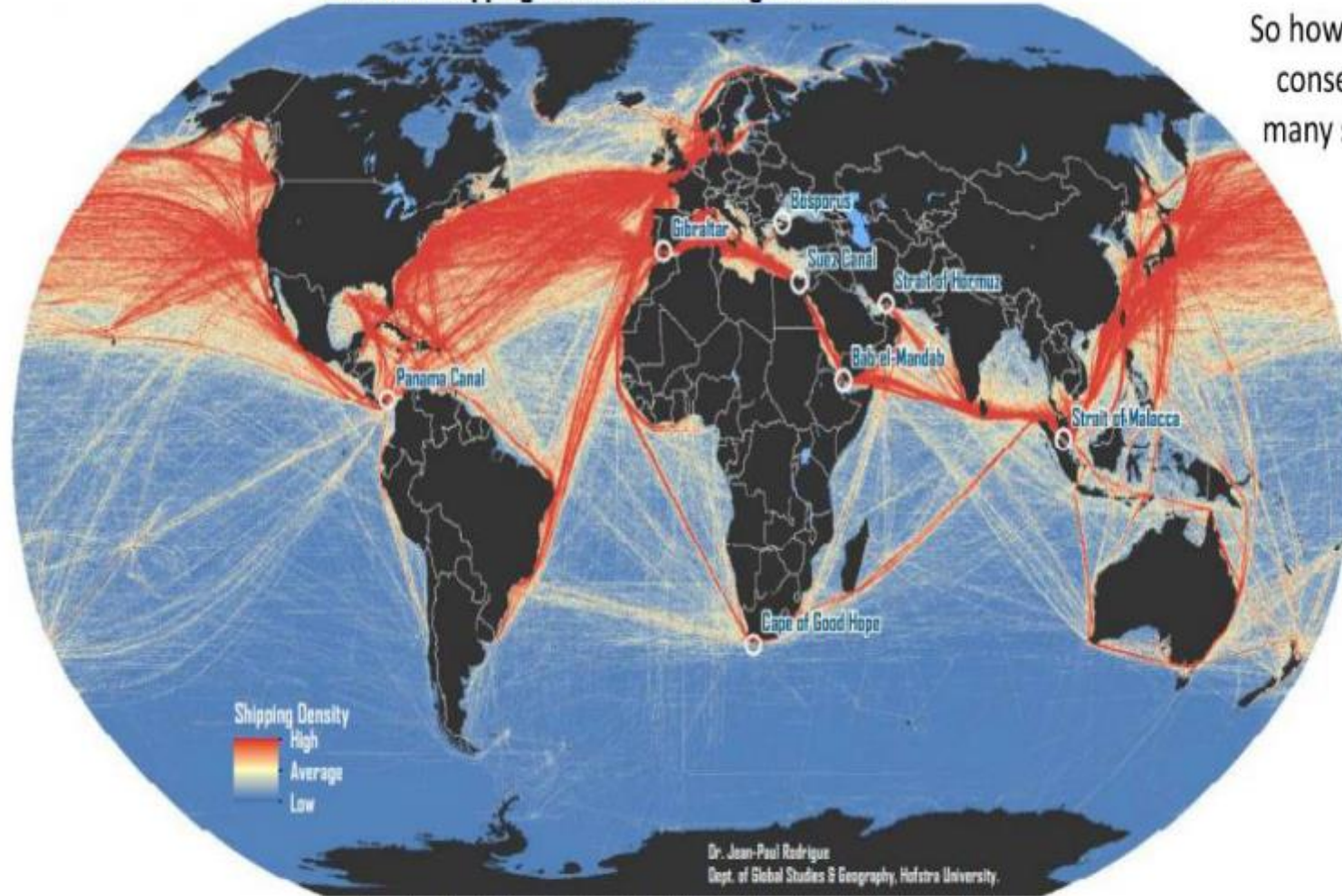
SOFC-O



SOFC-H

The potential market for “green” ammonia is inherently global

Maritime Shipping Routes and Strategic Locations



So how do we reach
consensus with so
many stakeholders?

Source: Shipping density data adapted from National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, A Global Map of Human Impacts to Marine Ecosystems.

Storage and Transportation of NH₃



Zalety:

1. Grypa „Azoty” (Police, Puławy, Tarnów, Kędzierzyn) – Instalacje produkcji taniego amoniaku amoniaku (ok. 5 PLN/kg NH_3 99.98 % ,nadwyżki zdolności)
2. Istnieje system transportu amoniaku – dodatkowe nabrzeże w ZCh „Police”
3. Specjalistyczne firmy obsługujące produkcję i transport amoniaku
4. Grupy badawcze zajmujące się amoniakiem
5. Stocznie, porty i dostęp do morza, aby uczestniczyć w „wyścigu technologicznym”
6. Magazynowane wodoru w amoniaku bardziej „gotowe” niż inne magazyny H_2

Słabe strony:

- 1) TRL - Badania spalania bezpośredniego w silnikach
- 2) TRL - Badania krakingu i produkcji energii w ogniwach paliwowych
- 3) TRL – Badania bezpośredniego rozkładu z produkcją energii w ogniwach paliwowych
- 4) Integracja + decyzja na jedno z w/w rozwiązań i przyśpieszenie prac (lub równolegle kupić ogniwa, aby zacząć prace)
- 5) Rozwijać CCS CO_2 w przemyśle azotowym
- 6) Skąd wodór w przyszłości? Energetyka jądrowa – reaktory HTGR (*High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor*) + elektroliza wody



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DZIĘKUJĘ

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Motto z webinar Hydrogen Europe:

„ We have to be quick”



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