

# Production of competitive green NH<sub>3</sub> fuel

Next green NH<sub>3</sub> plant: where and when ?  
An environmental and economical approach

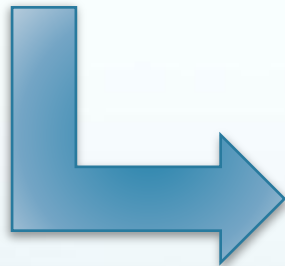
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# Introduction

- Humanity needs to reduce its **CO2 emissions**.
- There is a need for energy **storage** and **continuous green sources**.
- NH<sub>3</sub> has almost all advantages of fossil fuels.
- NH<sub>3</sub> already has an infrastructure.
- ➔ Where is the best energy source to produce green NH<sub>3</sub>

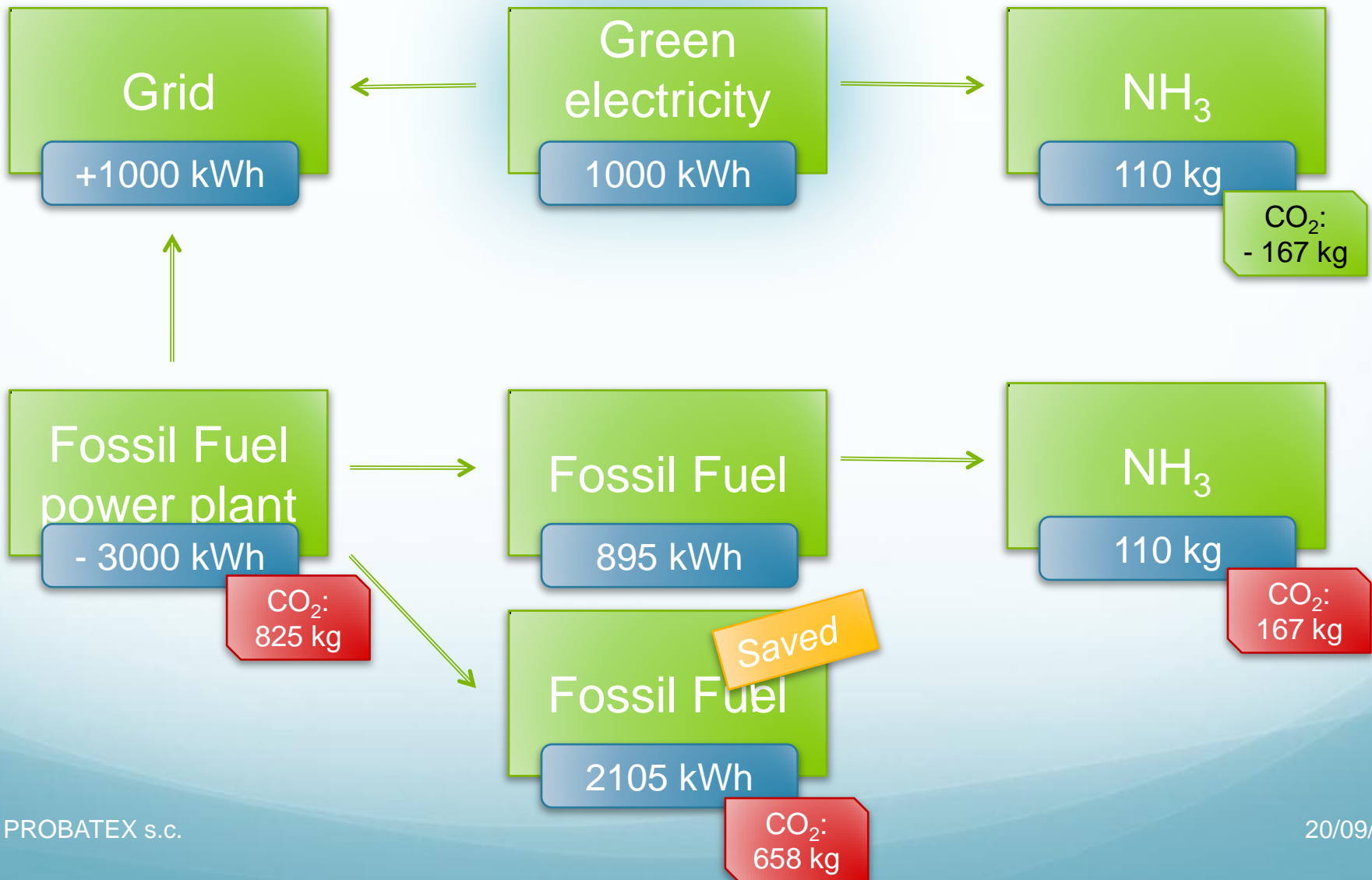
# Selection of the green sources

- NH<sub>3</sub> or the grid
  - → The best choice
- NH<sub>3</sub> production requirements
  - → constraints on the green source

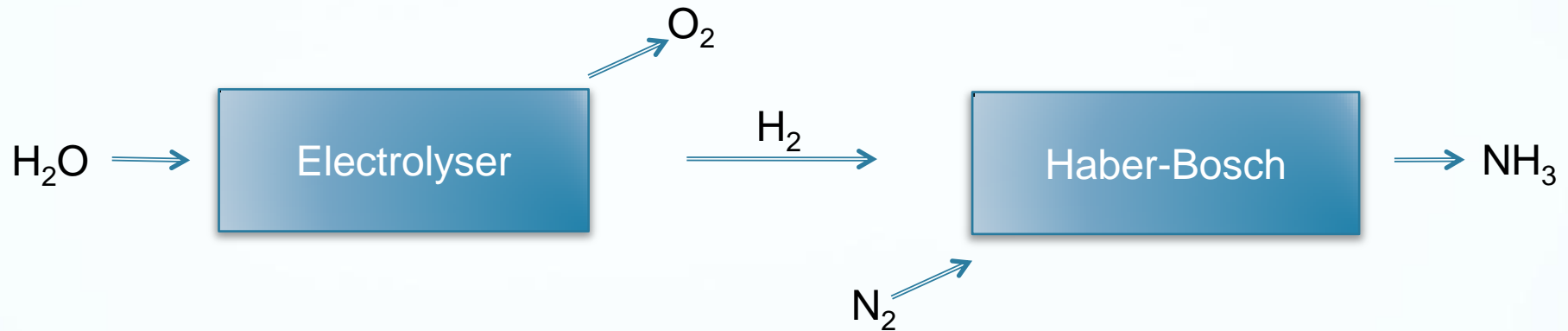


Identification of preferable electricity sources

# NH<sub>3</sub> versus the Grid



# Green NH<sub>3</sub> production constraints



- The Haber-Bosch process is a chemical process
  - Optimal efficiency is reached at its nominal capacity
  - Efficiency rapidly decreases when going away from its nominal capacity
- ➔ A continuous electricity input is requested
- ➔ Deviation to this principle is possible but will always hardly impact the production cost.

# Green $\text{NH}_3$ production constraints conclusion

- To get competitive  $\text{NH}_3$  the source of electricity shall be continuous,
- A large scale production plant is required.

# Sources of electricity

| Means of production                       | Classification by diffusion order | Cost of raw materials | % of production | Lowest costs of kWh | Cost in ascending order | Year of reference for costs | Reference |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Classic means                             | Coal                              | \$86.34/t             | 41.0            | €0.0201             | 3rd                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Gas vapour turbine                | \$4.78/MMBTU          | 21.3            | €0.0245             | 6th                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Nuclear                           | \$110.23/kg ur.       | 13.5            | €0.0198             | 2nd                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Hydroelectric                     | 0                     | 15.9            | €0.0078             | 1st                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Petroleum                         | \$50.37/MWh           | 5.5             | €0.0715             | 13th                    | 2008                        | [1]       |
| Renewable energies, less widespread means | Solid biomass                     | \$6.73/MWh            |                 | €0.0367             | 9th                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Biogas                            | 0                     |                 | €0.0325             | 7th                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | On-shore wind                     | 0                     |                 | €0.0331             | 8th                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Off-shore wind                    | 0                     |                 | €0.0690             | 12th                    | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Geothermal                        | 0                     |                 | €0.0222             | 4th                     | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Photovoltaic                      | 0                     |                 | €0.0840             | 15th                    | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Parabolic reflector.              | 0                     |                 | €0.0930             | 16th                    | 2008                        | [1]       |
|   | Tidal power                       | 0                     |                 | €0.1960             | 18th                    | 2008                        | [1]       |
| Renewable energy sources under study      | Concentration solar tower         | 0                     |                 | €0.0800             | 14th                    | 2007                        | [8]       |
|   | Solar tower                       | 0                     |                 | €0.0400             | 10th                    | 2004                        | [7]       |
|   | Energy tower                      | 0                     |                 | €0.0235             | 5th                     | 2001                        | [6]       |
|   | ETM                               | 0                     |                 | €0.1030             | 17th                    | 2010                        | [9]       |
|   | Waves                             | 0                     |                 | €0.1154             | 11th                    | 2009                        | [1]       |

# Green sources selection for cost evaluation

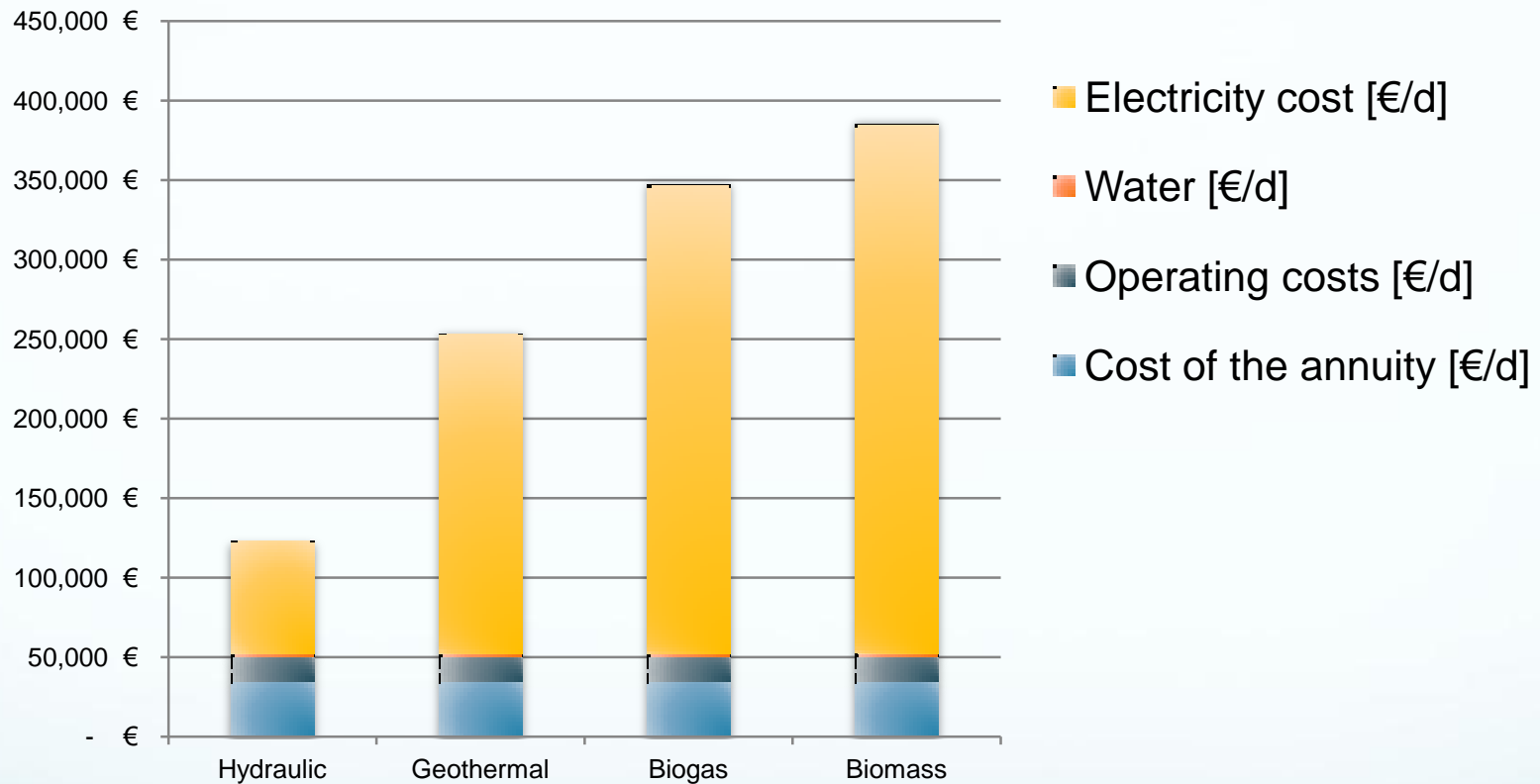
| Continuous renewable energies | Country | Capacity MW | Facility cost €/kW | Electricity cost €/kWh | Reference |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Hydroelectric                 | China   | 4,783       | 613                | 0.0078                 | [1]       |
| Geothermal                    | USA     | 50          | 1,198              | 0.0222                 | [1]       |
| Biogas                        | USA     | 30          | 1,781              | 0.0325                 | [1]       |
| Biomass                       | USA     | 80          | 2,620              | 0.0367                 | [1]       |



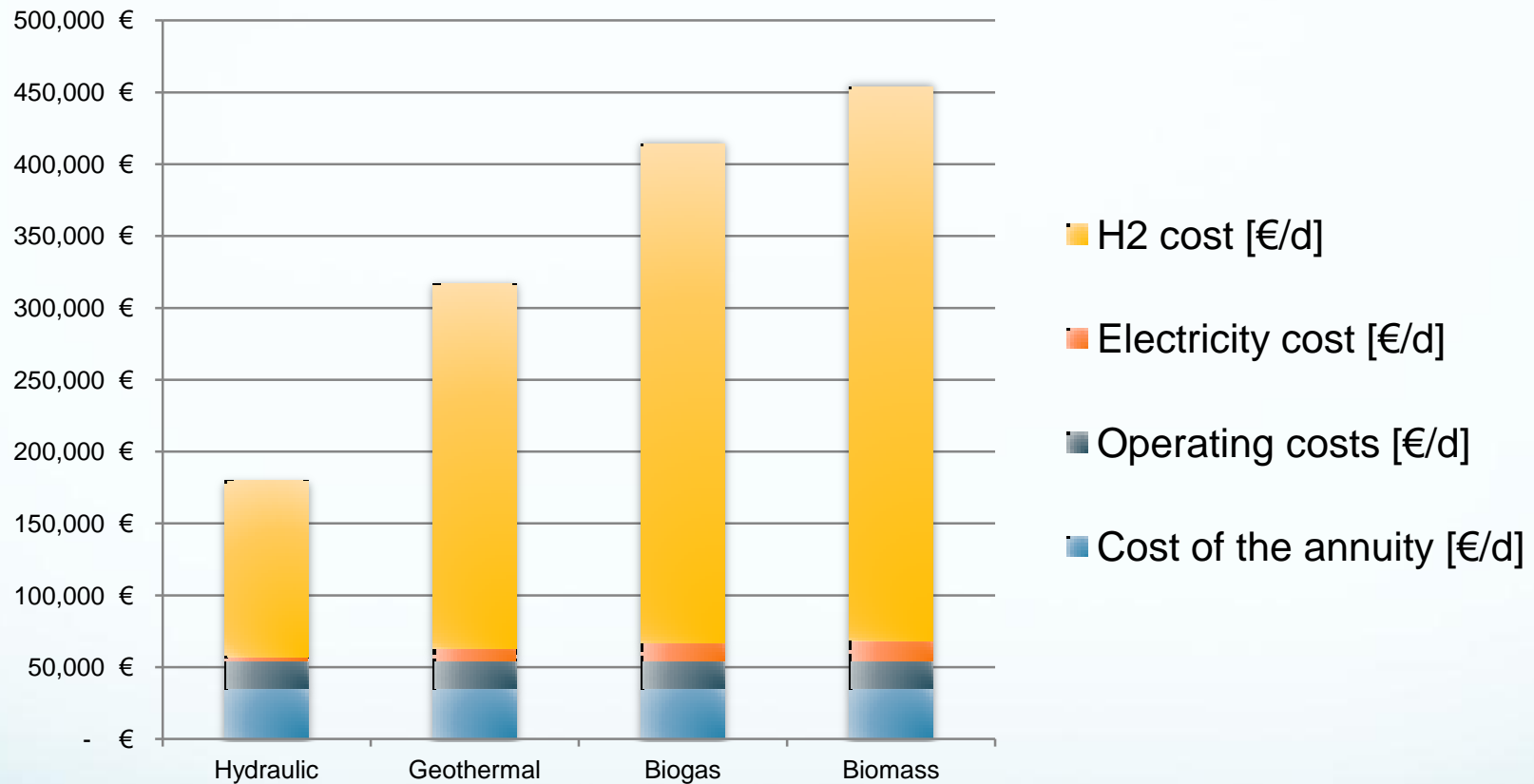
# Production cost up to FOB delivery

- Assumptions:
  - Production capacity of **1000** t/day
  - Electrolysis + Haber-Bosch
  - Internal rate of return: 5%
- Computation steps:
  - Production of  $H_2$
  - Production of  $NH_3$
  - Transport and storage
- Results includes cost of:
  - Investment (annuity)
  - Operating and maintenance
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - Transport and storage  
→ FOB (Free On Board)
- Assessment against
  - $NH_3$  market price,
  - gasoline market price.

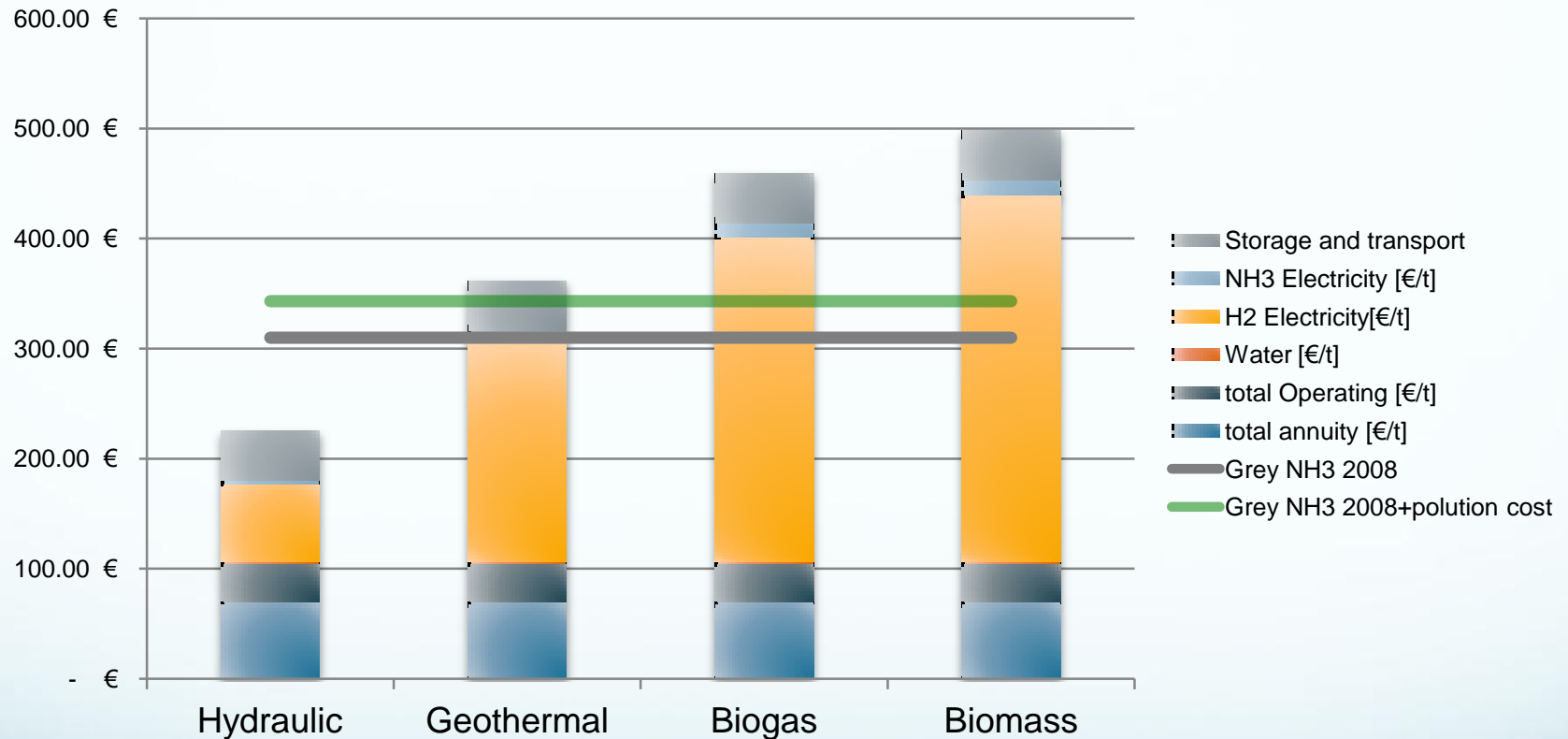
# Production cost of 180 t/day of H<sub>2</sub>



# Production cost 1000 t/day of $\text{NH}_3$



# Cost summary and assessment against NH<sub>3</sub> market



|      |    |     |     |                 |
|------|----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| -118 | 19 | 116 | 156 | Subsidy req. €  |
| -172 | 27 | 170 | 228 | Subsidy req. \$ |

# Assessment against gasoline

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Distribution price \$/gal.   | <b>\$ 3.20</b>  |
| Taxes removed \$/gal.  | <b>\$ 2.5</b>   |
| including CO <sub>2</sub> pollution at \$30/t.CO <sub>2</sub> ; \$/gal.  | <b>\$ 2.76</b>  |
| including CO <sub>2</sub> pollution at \$30/t.CO <sub>2</sub> ; \$/MMBtu | <b>\$ 23.77</b> |
| including CO <sub>2</sub> pollution at \$30/t.CO <sub>2</sub> ; €/MMBtu  | <b>€ 17.14</b>  |

|  | <b>Hydrolic</b> | <b>Geothermal</b> | <b>Biogas</b> | <b>Biomass</b> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| FOB price of green NH <sub>3</sub> , €/MMBtu   | 12.76           | 20.50             | 26.02         | 28.28          |
| Retail price of petrol<br>including CO <sub>2</sub> pollution at \$30/t.CO <sub>2</sub> ;<br>€/MMBtu | 17.14           | 17.14             | 17.14         | 17.14          |
| Margin, i.e. the difference; €/MMBtu   | - 4.38          | + 3.36            | + 8.88        | + 11.14        |
| <i>Subsidy required; \$/t.green NH<sub>3</sub></i>   | -113            | 87                | 229           | 287            |
| <i>Subsidy required; €/t.green NH<sub>3</sub></i>  | <b>-77</b>      | <b>59</b>         | <b>157</b>    | <b>197</b>     |

# Conclusion

- Where?
  - Use distant renewable energy sources
  - Use continuous sources
- When?
  - Competitiveness on fertilizer, fuel and electricity markets is already a fact for some sources
  - Known technologies exist
  - Green Ammonia is a storable renewable energy
  - ➔ Start Now!
- Lobbying for political involvement into a subsidy policy
  - Enlarge potential sources
  - Kick-off incentive
- Research programs in the area of promising technologies

# Thank you for your attention!



The full report is available on <http://blog.probatex.be>

Contact: [e.vercruysse@probatex.be](mailto:e.vercruysse@probatex.be)  
[luc.vercruysse@gmail.com](mailto:luc.vercruysse@gmail.com)