

NH₃ from Renewable-source Electricity, Water, and Air: Technology Options and Economics Modeling

**Ammonia Fuel Association
21 – 24 September 2014
Des Moines, Iowa USA**

**Bill Leighty, Director
The Leighty Foundation
Juneau, AK**

wleighty@earthlink.net

907-586-1426 206-719-5554 cell

Rev: 29 Sep 14



Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau, AK

June '71



Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau, AK
10 October 10



Mendenhall Glacier, Juneau, AK
10 October 10

Rapid climate change



Spruce bark beetle kill, Alaska



Shishmaref, Alaska
Winter storms coastal erosion



35,000 walrus have come ashore in NW Alaska: usual sea ice is gone



35,000 walrus stranded in NW Alaska: their usual sea ice is gone



Baby walrus are often crushed during stampedes ashore

MUST Run the World on Renewables – plus Nuclear ?

- Climate Change
- Ocean acidification
- Sea level rise
- Demand growth
- Water for energy
- War
- Depletion of Oil and Gas and Coal
- Only Source of Income:
 - Sunshine, tides
 - Spending our capital



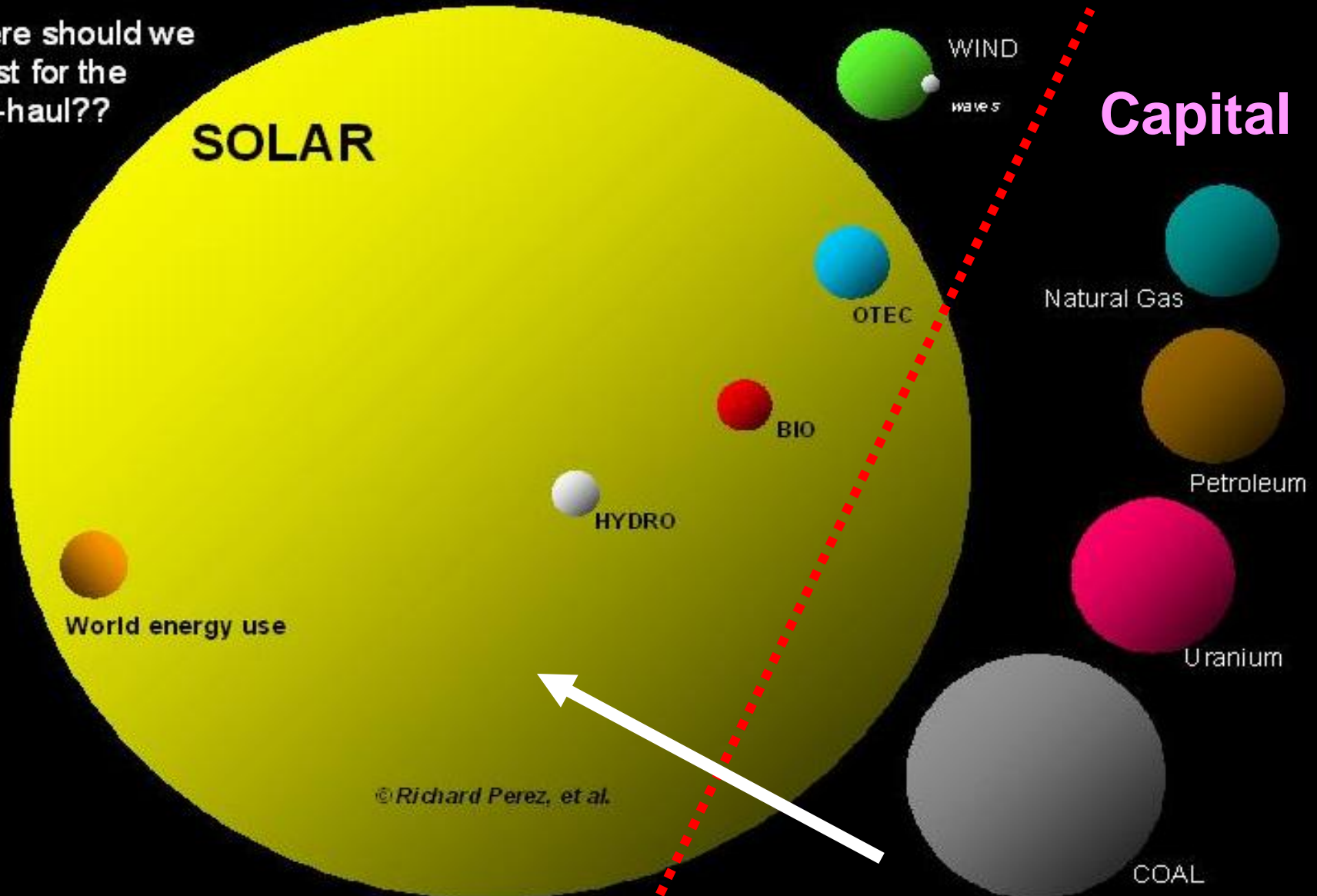


Comparing the world's energy resources*

Annual Income

Where should we
invest for the
long-haul??

Capital



*yearly potential is shown for the renewable energies. Total reserves are shown for the fossil and nuclear "use-them, lose-them" resources. Word energy use is annual.



Running the World on Renewables: Alternatives to Electricity for Transmission and Low-cost Firming Storage of Stranded Renewables as Hydrogen and Ammonia Fuels via Underground Pipelines

*ASME Energy Sustainability and Fuel Cell Science
30 June – 2 July 2014, Boston*

*Bill Leighty, Director
The Leighty Foundation
Juneau, AK*

wleighty@earthlink.net

907-586-1426

206-719-5554 cell

Trouble with Renewables

- **Diffuse, dispersed: gathering cost**
- **Richest are remote: “stranded”**
 - High intensity
 - Large geographic extent
- **Time-varying output:**
 - “Intermittent”
 - “Firming” integration + storage required
- **Distributed AND centralized**

Trouble with Renewables: Big Three

1. Gathering and Transmission
2. Storage: Annual-scale firming → dispatchable
3. Integration
 - Extant energy systems
 - Electricity grid
 - Fuels: CHP, transportation, industry



Beyond “Smart Grid”

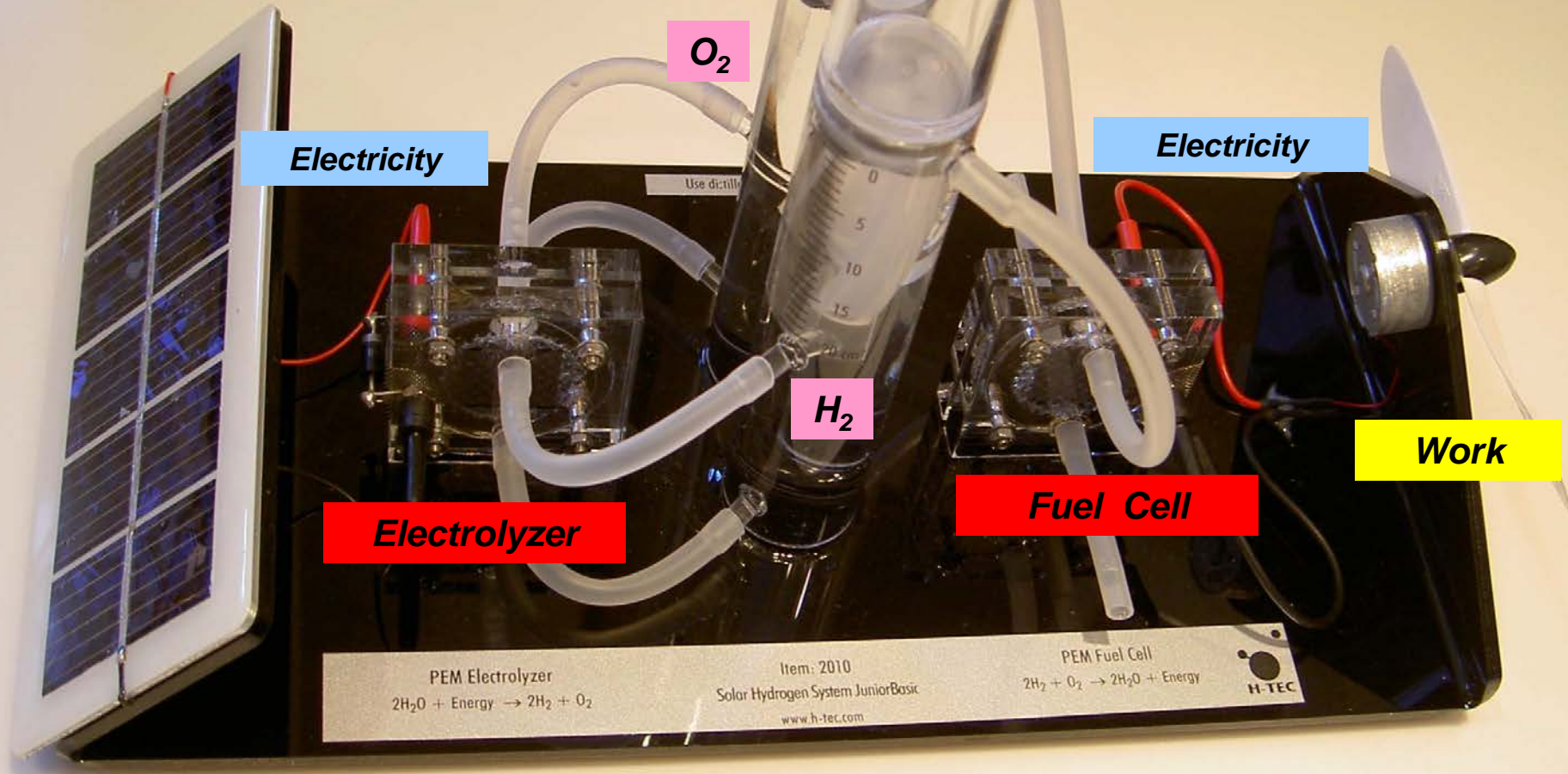
- Next big thing; panacea
- Primarily DSM
- More vulnerable to cyberattack ?
- Adds no physical:
 - Transmission, gathering, distribution
 - Storage
- Run the world on renewables ?
- Must think:
 - Beyond electricity
 - Complete energy systems
 - ALL energy



“Transmission”

- **Electrofuels**
 - **CHP on-site: Combined Heat and Power**
 - **Transport**
 - **Industrial**
- **Renewable-source electricity**
- **Underground pipelines**
- **Carbon-free fuels: hydrogen, ammonia**
- **Low-cost storage:**
 - \$ 0.10 – 0.20 / kWh capital**
- **RE systems, GW scale**

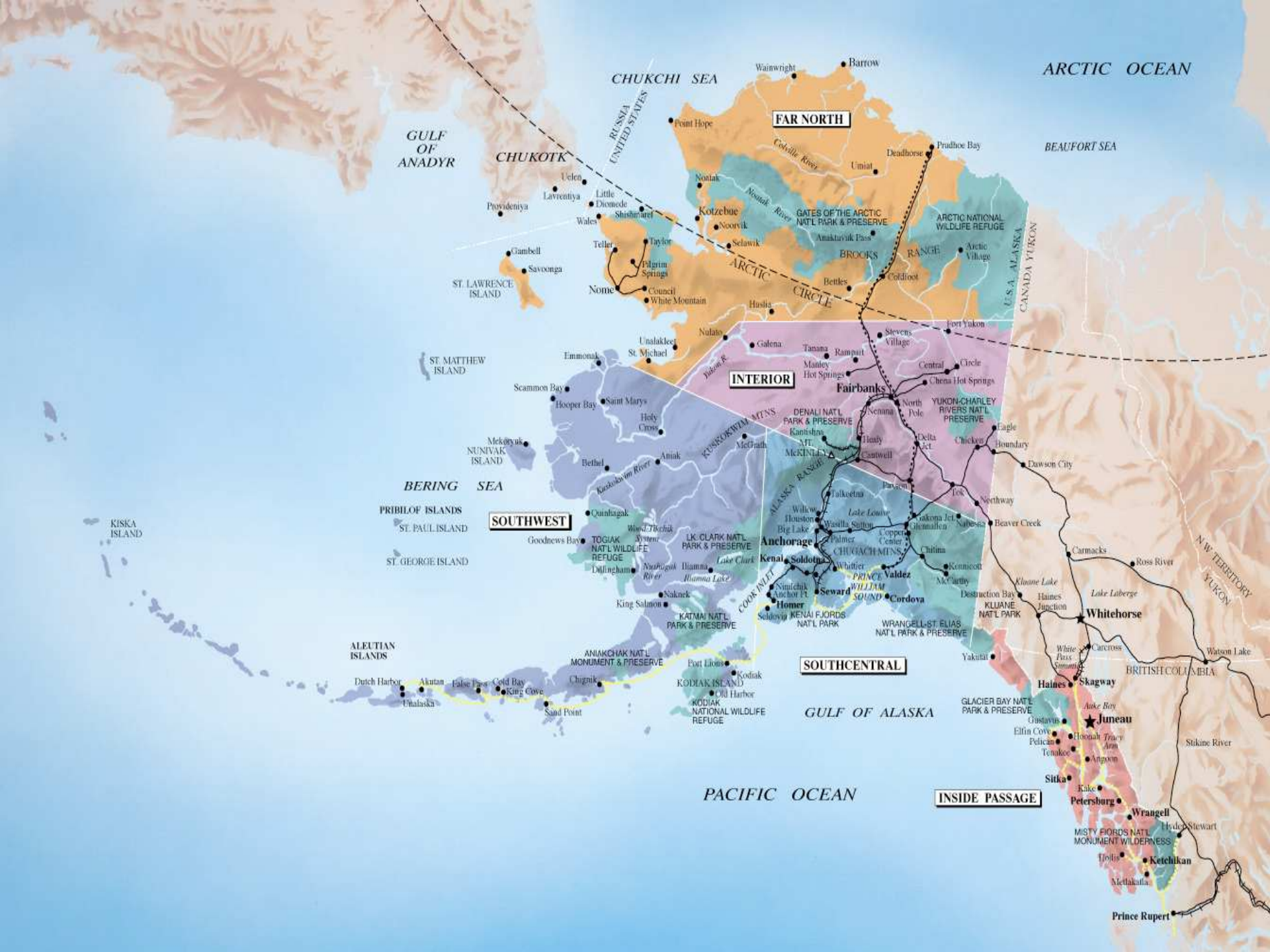
**Sunlight from
local star**



Solar Hydrogen Energy System

Landscape: RE-source NH3

- Alaska demo project: AASI
- Complete RE systems:
 - Generation, harvesting
 - Gathering + Transmission
 - Annual-scale firming storage
 - Integration: distribution + end-use
- Artificial Photosynthesis: UK, July '14
- Ag Ventures Alliance, Iowa: Wind → NH3 study
- Synthesis tech survey
 - From H2
 - From electricity
- ICE gensets conversion to NH3: demand demo



CHUKCHI SEA

ARCTIC OCEAN

GULF OF ANADYR

BEAUFORT SEA

FAR NORTH

CHUKOTKA

RUSSIA
UNITED STATES

GATES OF THE ARCTIC
NATL PARK & PRESERVE

ARCTIC NATIONAL
WILDLIFE REFUGE

ARCTIC
CIRCLE

INTERIOR

BERING SEA

SOUTHWEST

SOUTHCENTRAL

GULF OF ALASKA

PACIFIC OCEAN

INSIDE PASSAGE

NW TERRITORY
YUKON

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prince Rupert

*Renewable-
Source
Electricity*

*NH₃
Synth*

Syngas Generation

Coal

Oil

Natural
Gas

Loading
Docks

NH₃ Tanker

Liquid NH₃
Tankers

Unloading
Docks

Liquid NH₃
Storage Tanks

Pipeline, railroad, barge

Ammonia
Importing Countries

Vehicle fuel

CHP distributed
generation fuel

Methanol

Hydrogen

GTL

Urea

Other
Fertilizers

Ammonia

Crops

Farms

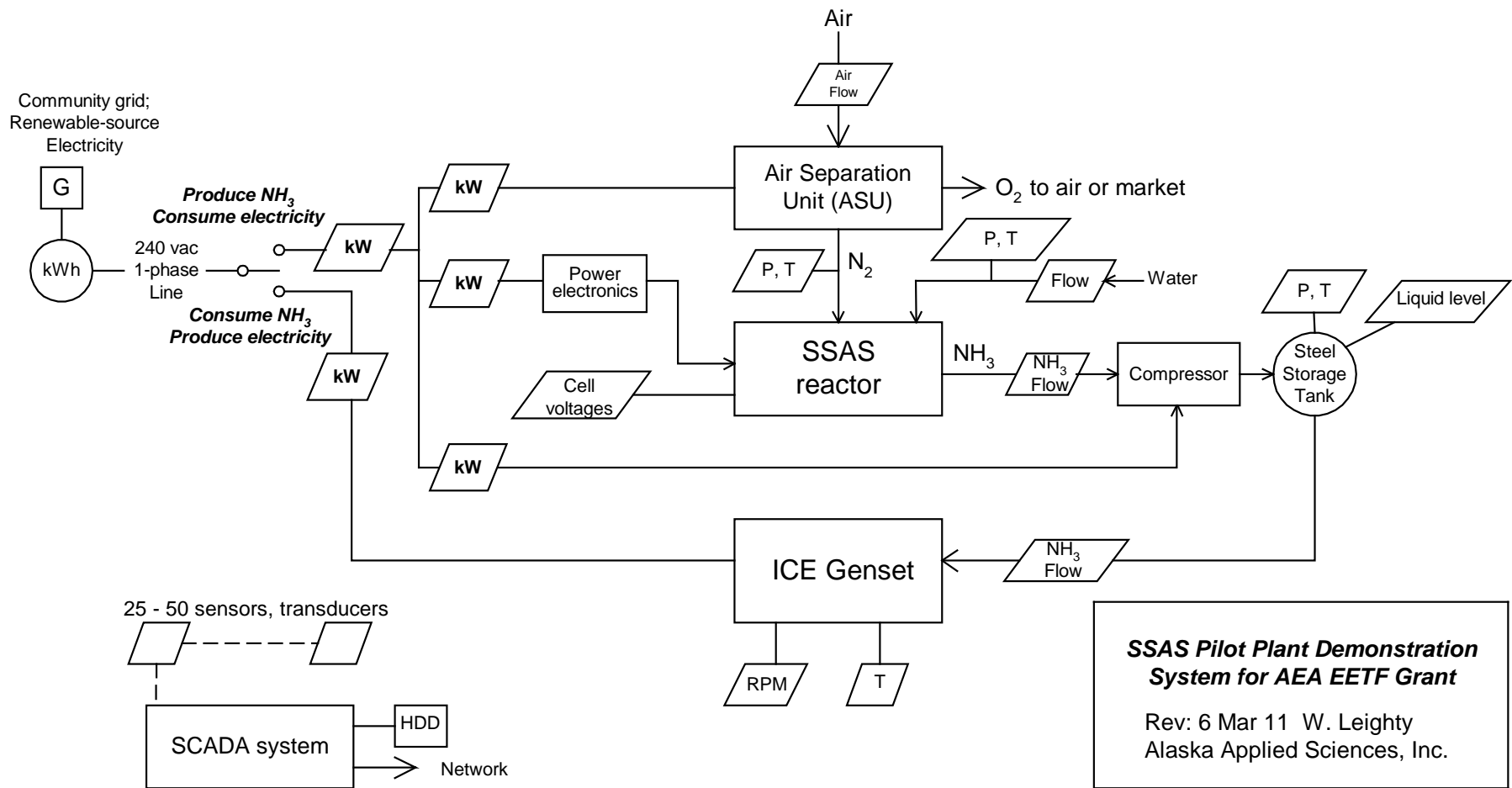
KBR

Energy and Chemicals

Our NFuel unit: Sustainable and decentralized production of Ammonia for usage as a fuel, fertilizer or de-nox



Proton Ventures BV, Netherlands
www.protonventures.com



PROJECT: Complete RE – NH₃ Synthesis + Storage System

- > NH₃ synthesis from RE electricity, water, air (N₂)
- > Liquid NH₃ tank storage
- > Regeneration + grid feedback
- > SCADA instrumentation → UAF - ACEP

Alaska NH3 Pilot Plant Budget

EETF via AEA	\$ 750 K
Technology in-kind	\$ 100 K
WindToGreen in-kind	\$ 100 K
AASI in-kind	\$ 50 K
TOTAL	\$ 1 M

EETF **Emerging Energy Technology Fund, State of Alaska**
AEA **Alaska Energy Authority, State of Alaska**
AASI **Alaska Applied Sciences, Inc.**

Landscape Survey: RE-source NH₃

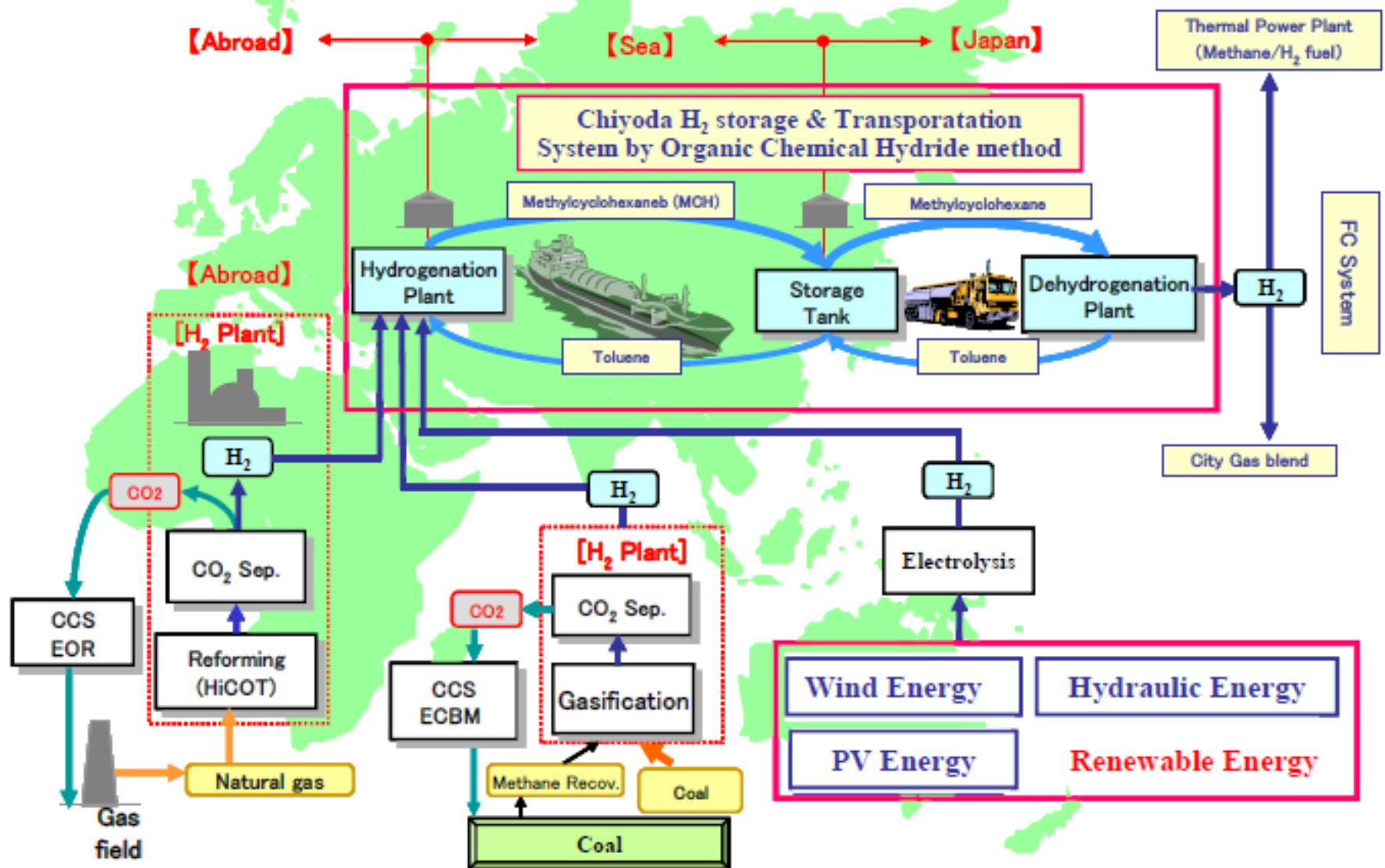
- WindToGreen, LLC technology survey
- Researchers always want “Better catalysts”
- New methods, pathways, to NH₃ synthesis
- All “Non-Haber” tech is at TRL 1-3
- Electrolysis + Haber-Bosch (EHB) is lowest risk
- Long-term, costly effort ahead for RE-NH₃
- High cost of RE-NH₃: competition, C-tax ?

Landscape: RE-source NH₃

- Sources: Electricity or Hydrogen ?
- Markets:
 - Transportation Fuel
 - Ag Fuel
 - N-fertilizer
 - Distributed Generation (DG) Fuel
 - Industrial Fuel + Feedstock
 - “Run World on Renewables”

RE Systems: Carriers and Storage Strategies

- Electricity
- Gaseous Hydrogen (GH₂)
- Liquid Hydrogen (LH₂)
- Anhydrous Ammonia (NH₃)
- Toluene (C₇H₈) \leftrightarrow
Methylcyclohexane (C₇H₁₄)
- Artificial Photosynthesis (AP)



C-emissions-free Hydrogen transport and storage: Chiyoda Chemical, Japan
 Toluene (C₇H₈) ↔ Methylcyclohexane (C₇H₁₄)

RE Systems: Carriers and Storage Strategies

- Electricity
- Gaseous Hydrogen (GH₂)
- Liquid Hydrogen (LH₂)
- Anhydrous Ammonia (NH₃)
- Toluene (C₇H₈) \leftrightarrow
Methylcyclohexane (C₇H₁₄)
- Artificial Photosynthesis (AP)



Global Artificial Photosynthesis Project

The Royal Society, Chicheley Hall, UK July 8 – 10, 2014

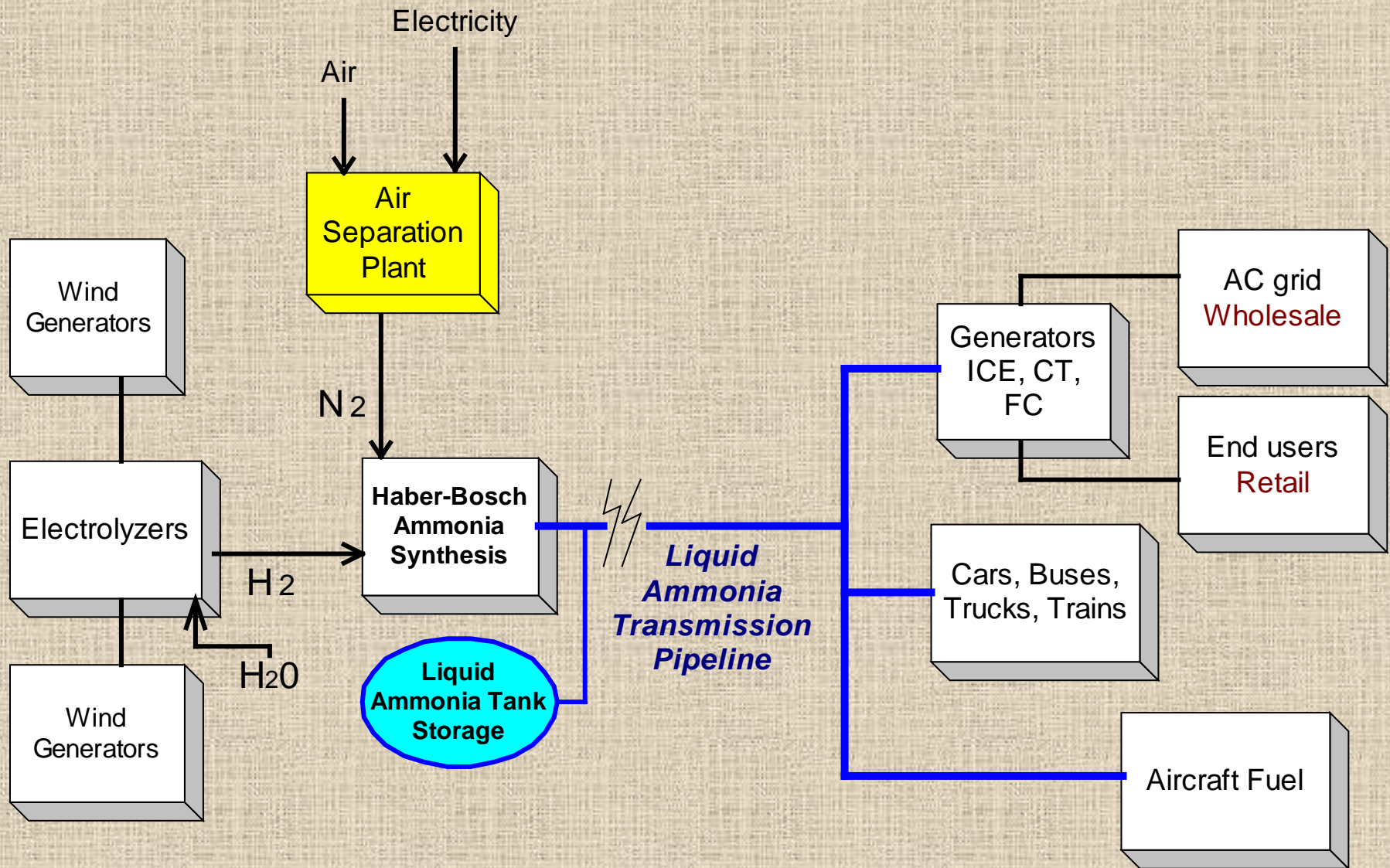
Tom Faunce, Australia National University, Convenor

Leighty for NH₃ Fuel Association: “What Shall We Do With The Photohydrogen?”

Chicheley Hall, The Royal Society, UK



RE Ammonia Transmission + Storage Scenario

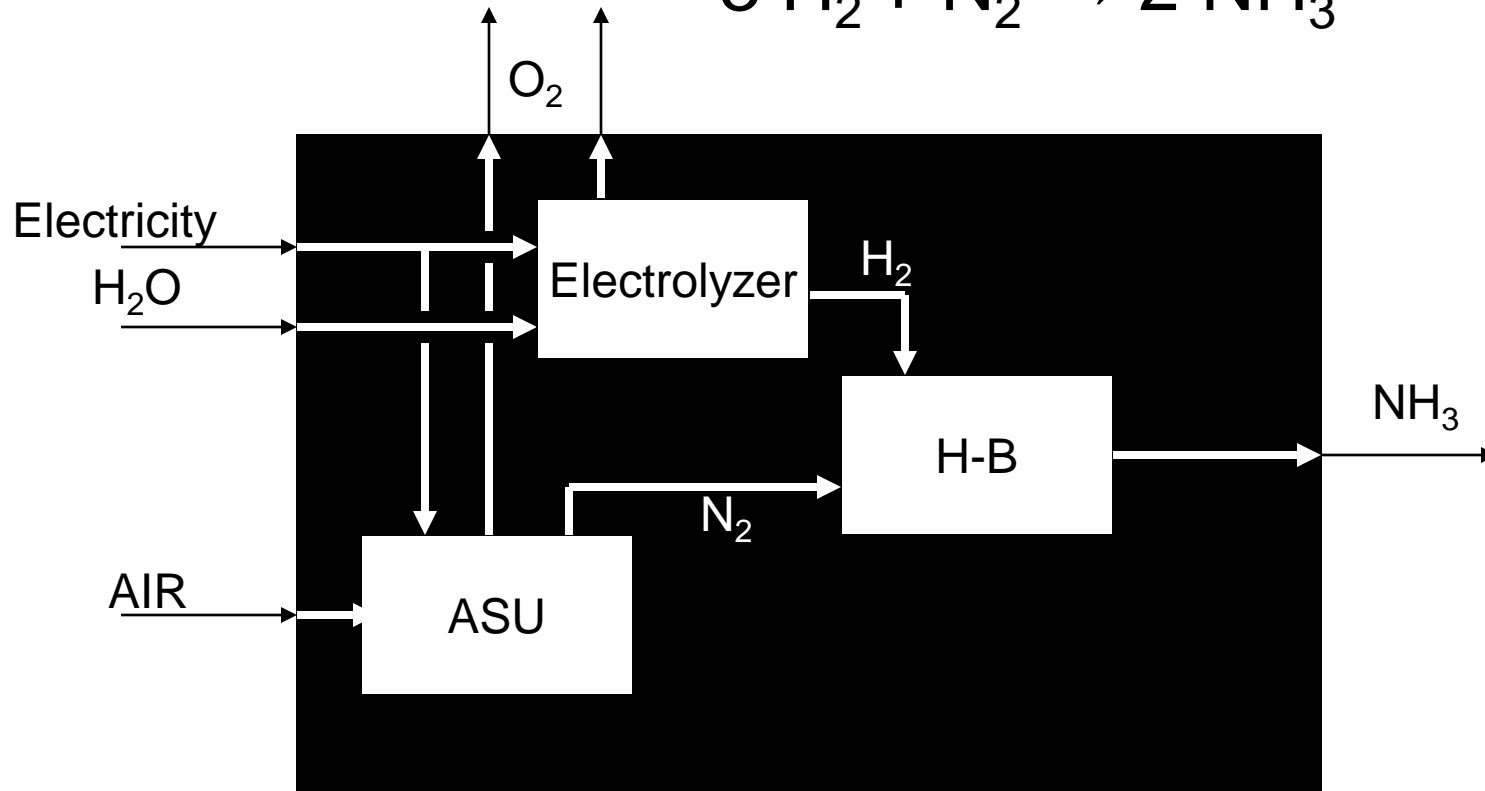
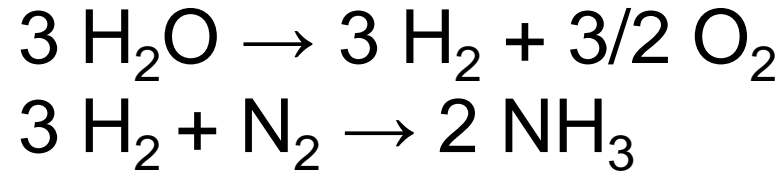




Norsk Hydro Electrolyzers 2 MW each

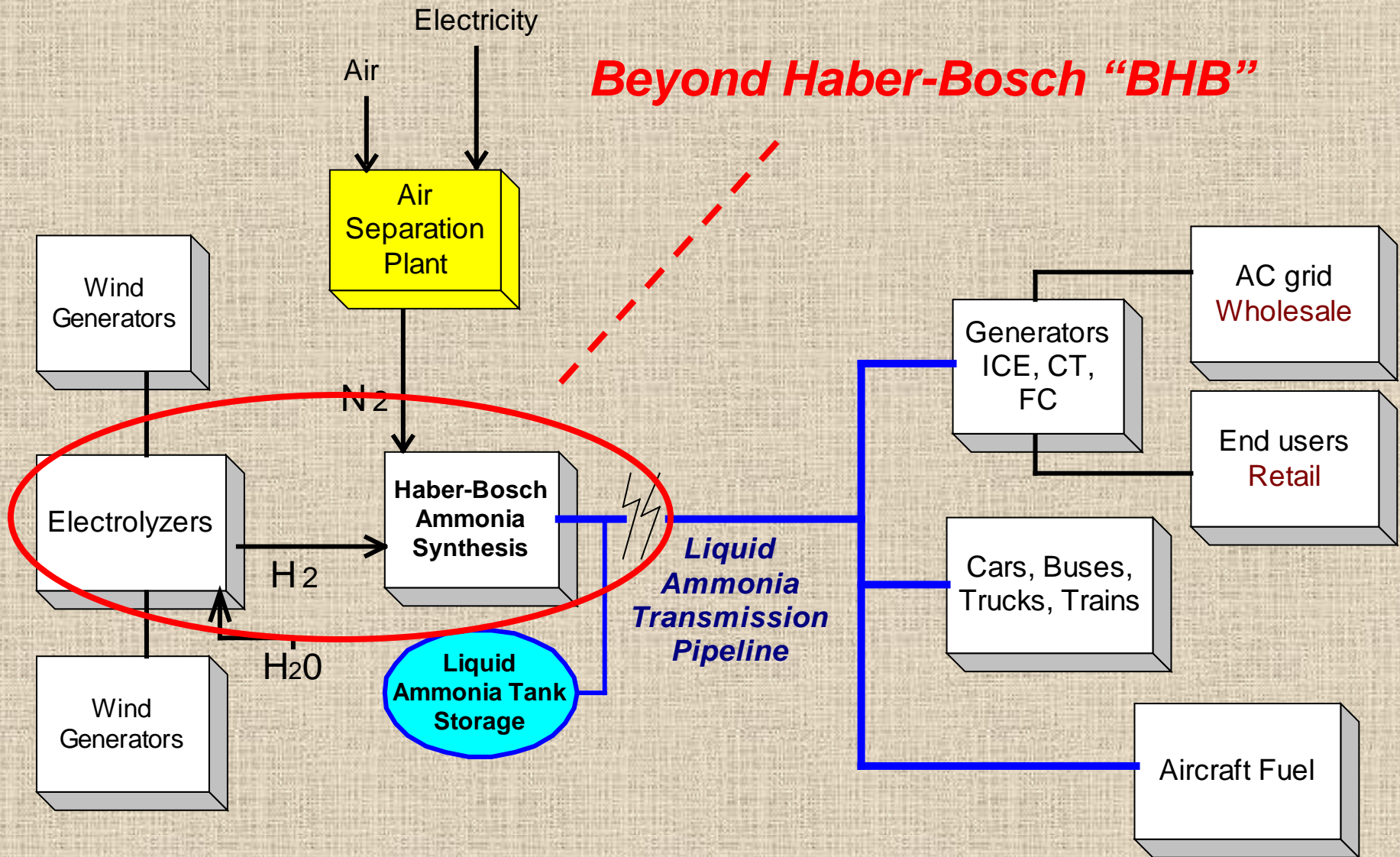
Ammonia from
hydrogen
from zero-cost
off-peak hydro

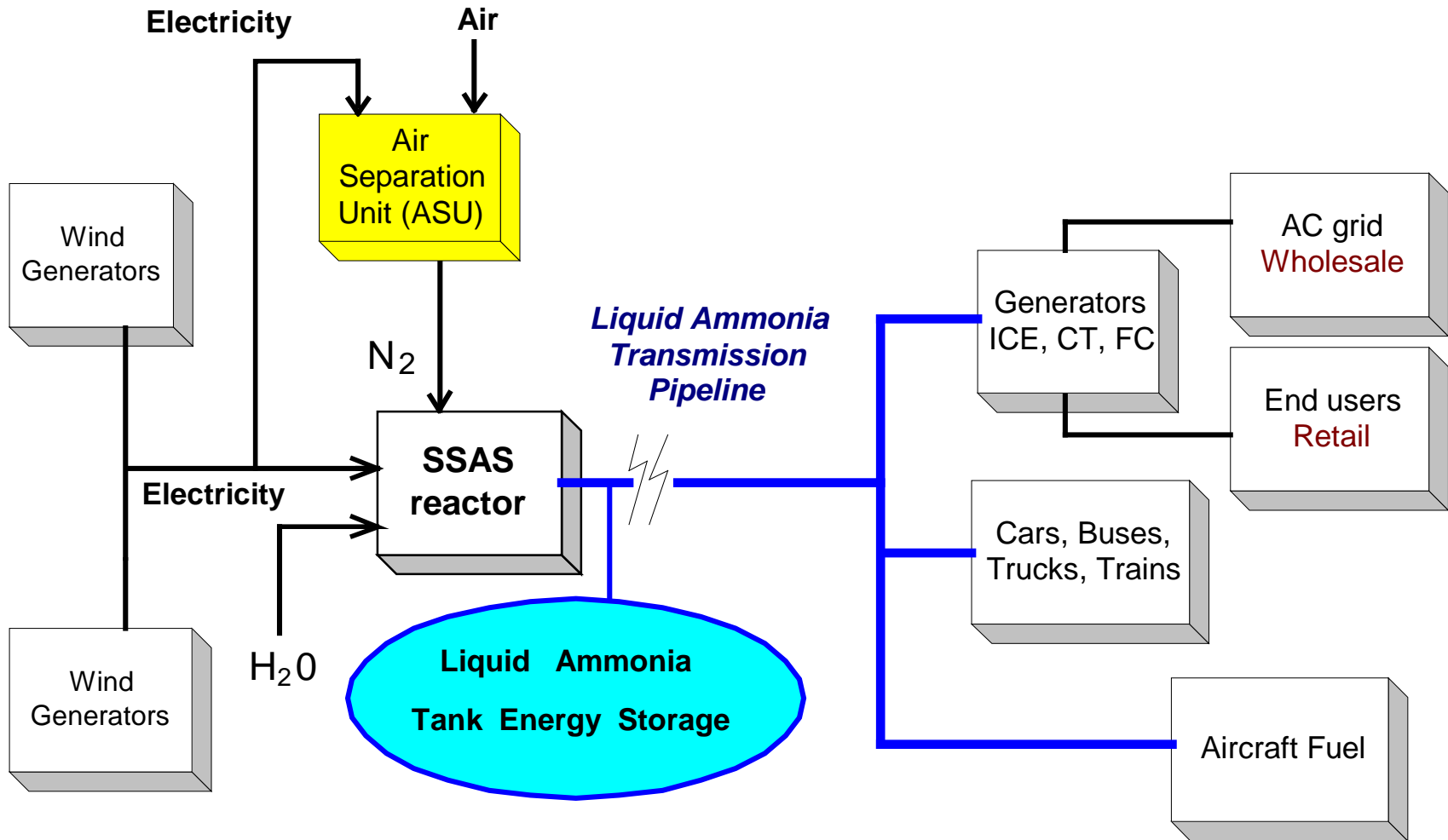
Inside the Black Box: HB Plus Electrolysis



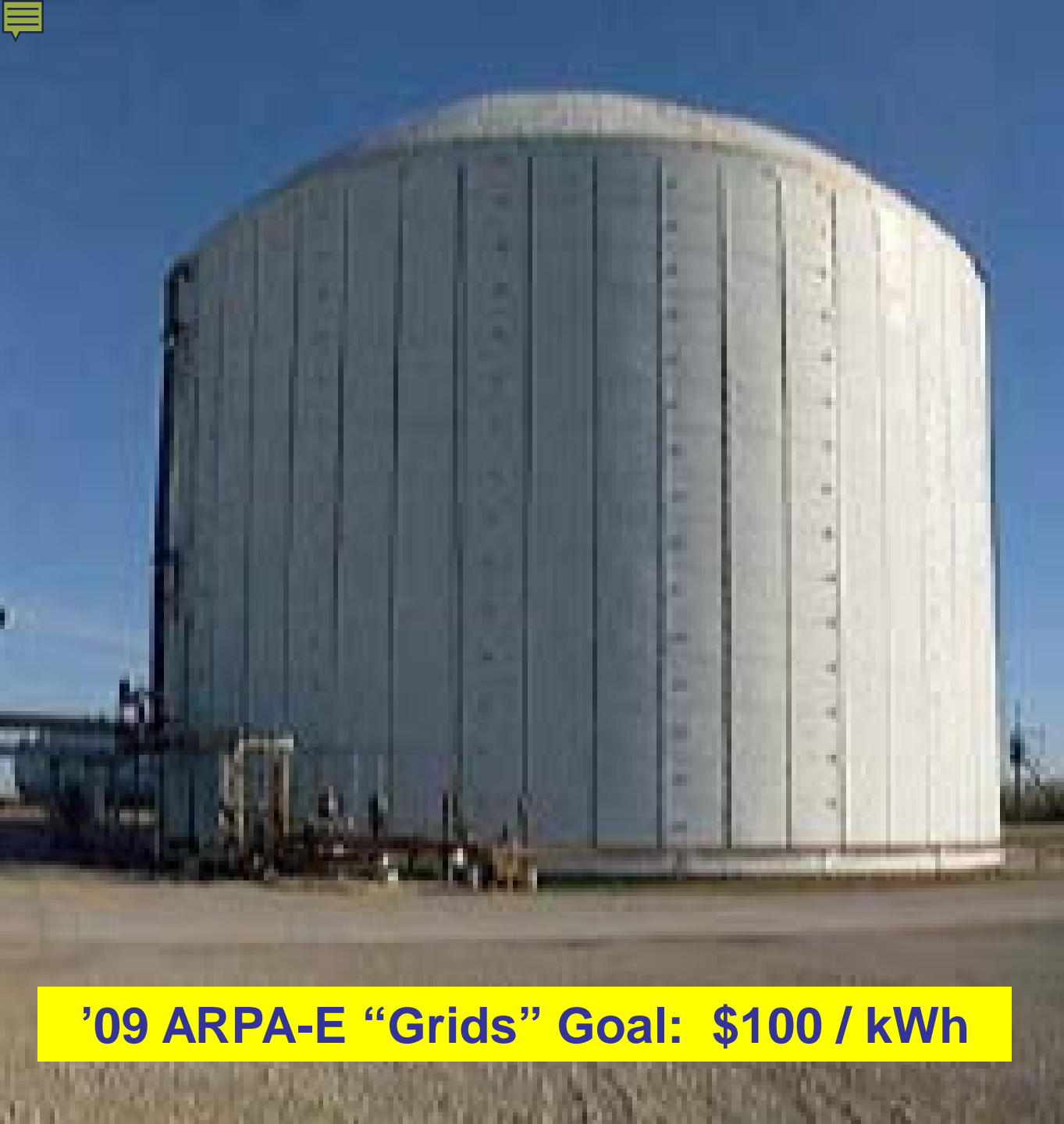
Energy consumption ~12,000 kWh per ton NH₃

RE Ammonia Transmission + Storage Scenario





Beyond Haber-Bosch "BHB"



***“Atmospheric”
Liquid
Ammonia
Storage Tank
(corn belt)***

30,000 Tons

190 GWh

\$ 15M turnkey

\$ 80 / MWh

\$ 0.08 / kWh

-33 C

1 Atm

'09 ARPA-E “Grids” Goal: \$100 / kWh

NH₃ Synthesis Technologies

—WindToGreen, LLC , 2013

Technology Advisory Group

— Landscape assessment

— Literature search

— Personal followup with researchers

NH₃ Synthesis Technologies

- Haber-Bosch (H-B) and electrolysis plus H-B (EHB)
- Polymer membrane: nano as enabling technology
 - Nanoparticle catalyst impregnated polymer membrane
 - Nanostructure catalyst
 - Nanostructured polymer membrane
 - Other nanoparticles catalysts and nanostructure catalyst carriers
 - Composite electrolytes
- Polymer membrane “Nafion”: not compatible with NH₃
- Ammonia-Compatible Polymer (UMinnesota)
Marc Hillmyer’s Nanostructured PEM,
alleged to be durable in NH₃
- Membrane Electrode Assembly (MEA): PEM fuel cell

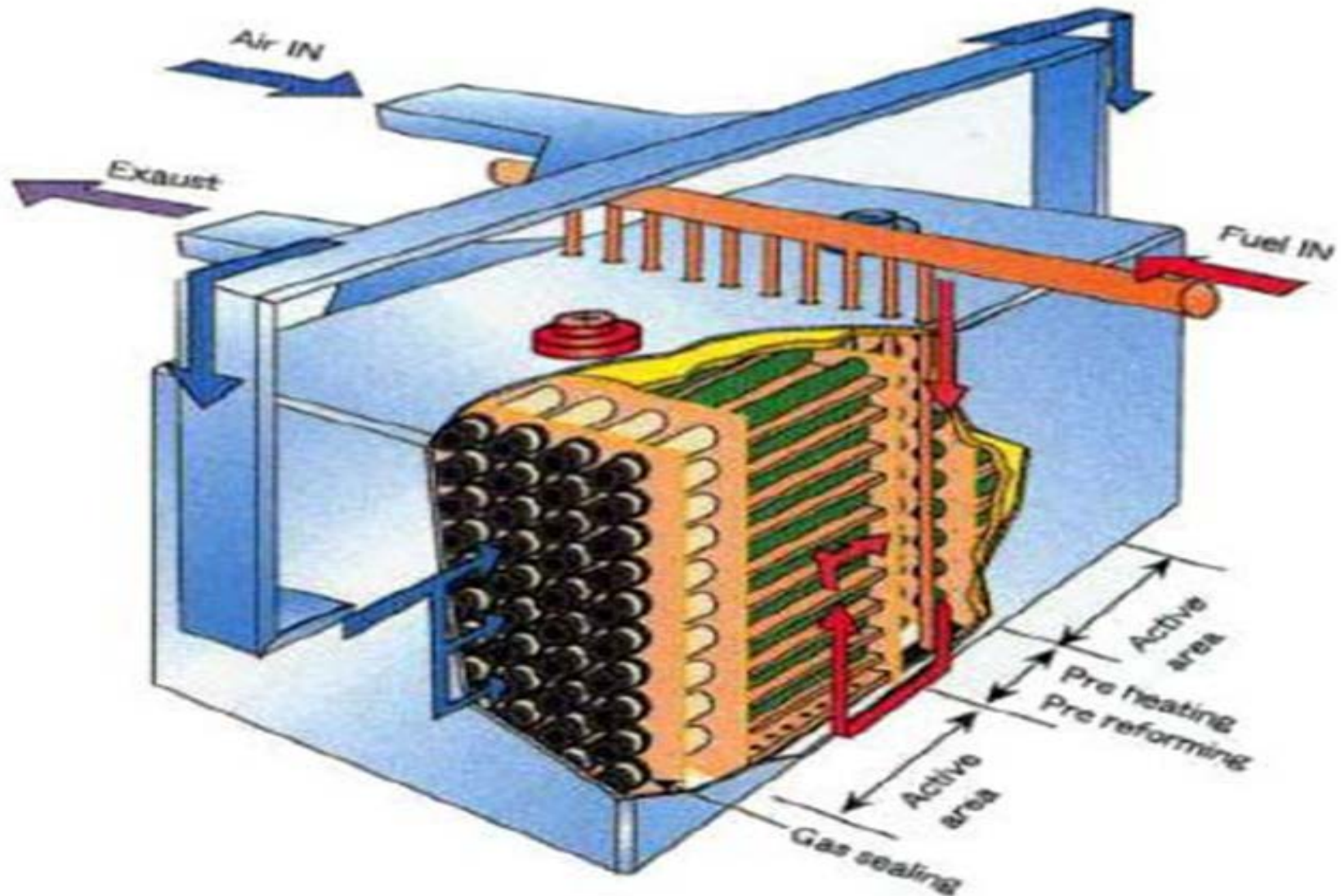


NH₃ Synthesis Technologies

- Proton Conducting Ceramic (PCC) electrolytes:
Examples (BaCeO₃, CaZrO₃, SrZrO₃, LaGaO₃)
- Other PCC: MP2O₇ Intermediate-temp PCC + M-N catalysts at Los Alamos National Lab (LANL)
- Oxides:
 - Complex perovskite-type
 - Pyrochlore-type
 - Fluorite-type
- Oxygen ion conducting ceramic electrolyte
- Plasma
 - Non Thermal (NTP)
 - Microwave

Beyond Haber-Bosch “BHB”

Emulate SOFC construction



NH₃ Synthesis Technologies

- Molten salt electrolyte
 - Licht
 - Hyung Chool Yoon
- Ionic Liquid electrolyte
- Diamond nanoparticles catalyst, substrate, deep UV light:
U. Wisconsin Madison (R.J. Hamers)
- Solar-assisted two-stage metal nitride redox, low-P NH₃
synth, from ETH, Zurich
- N₂ Cleavage and Hydrogenation by a Trinuclear Titanium
Polyhydride Complex
- Cyclic Pressurization (ICE)
- Lithium (proprietary)

H2 generation to feed H-B

- Artificial Photosynthesis (AP)
- Catalyst pseudo-random search: JCAP
- Biology: algae, other
- Gasification
- Nanoptek, proprietary:
light or electricity input → H2
- Other

**System Test, Launch
& Operations**

TRL 9

**System/Subsystem
Development**

TRL 8

**Technology
Demonstration**

TRL 7

TRL 6

**Technology
Development**

TRL 5

TRL 4

**Research to Prove
Feasibility**

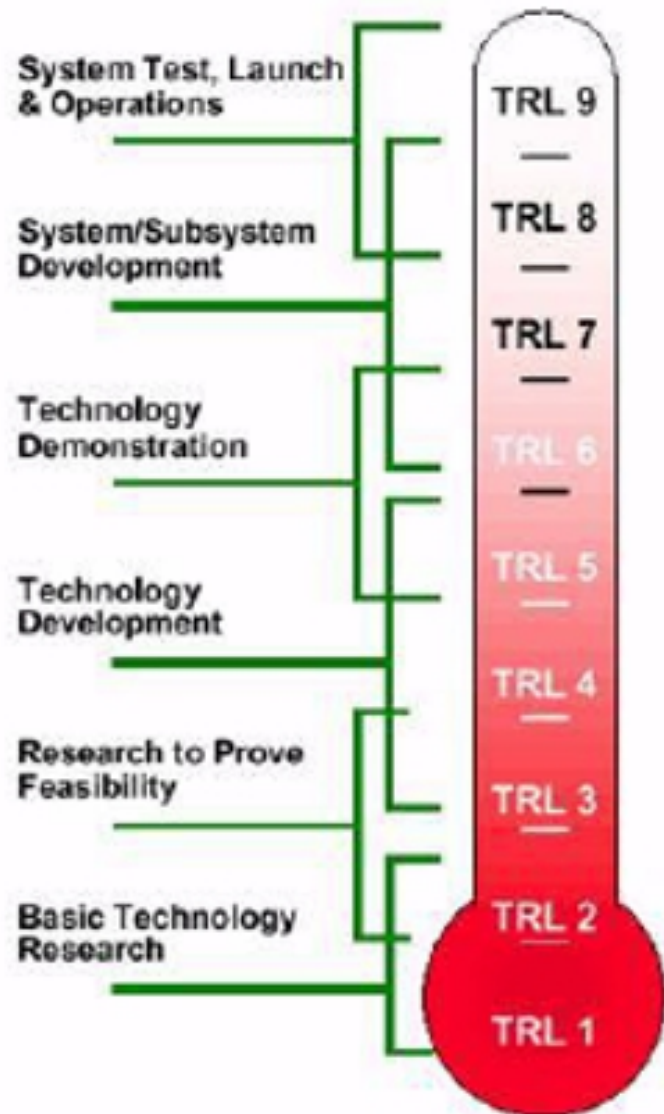
TRL 3

**Basic Technology
Research**

TRL 2

TRL 1





Actual Technology qualified through successful mission operations

Actual Technology completed and qualified through test and demonstration

Technology prototype demonstration in a simulated operational environment

Prototype demonstration in a relevant environment

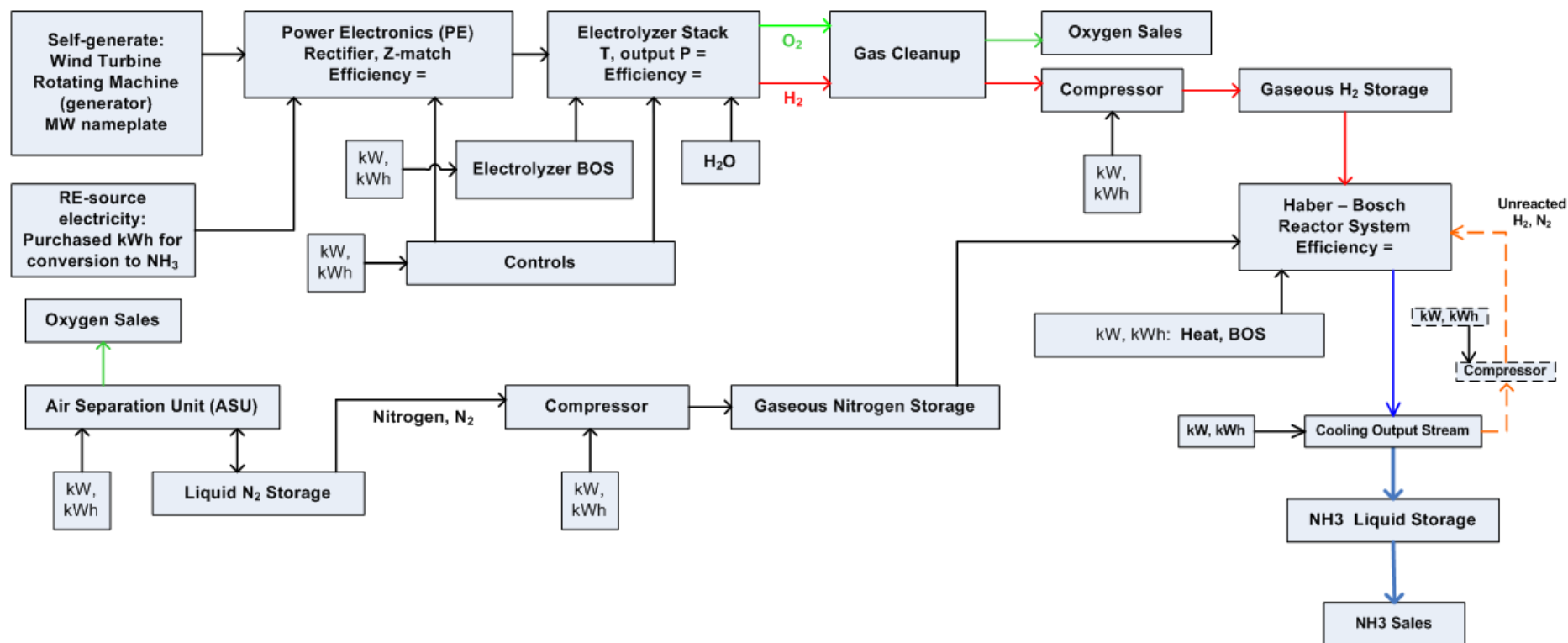
Technology basic validation in a relevant environment

Technology basic validation in a laboratory environment

Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept

Technology concept and/or application formulated

Basic principles observed and reported



Electrolysis + Haber-Bosch (EHB) system
For RE-source Electricity, Water, and Air inputs

Review of electrochemical ammonia production technologies and materials

S. Giddey, S.P.S. Badwal, A. Kulkarni

**CSIRO Energy Technology
Victoria, Australia**

Electrolytic Ammonia Synthesis

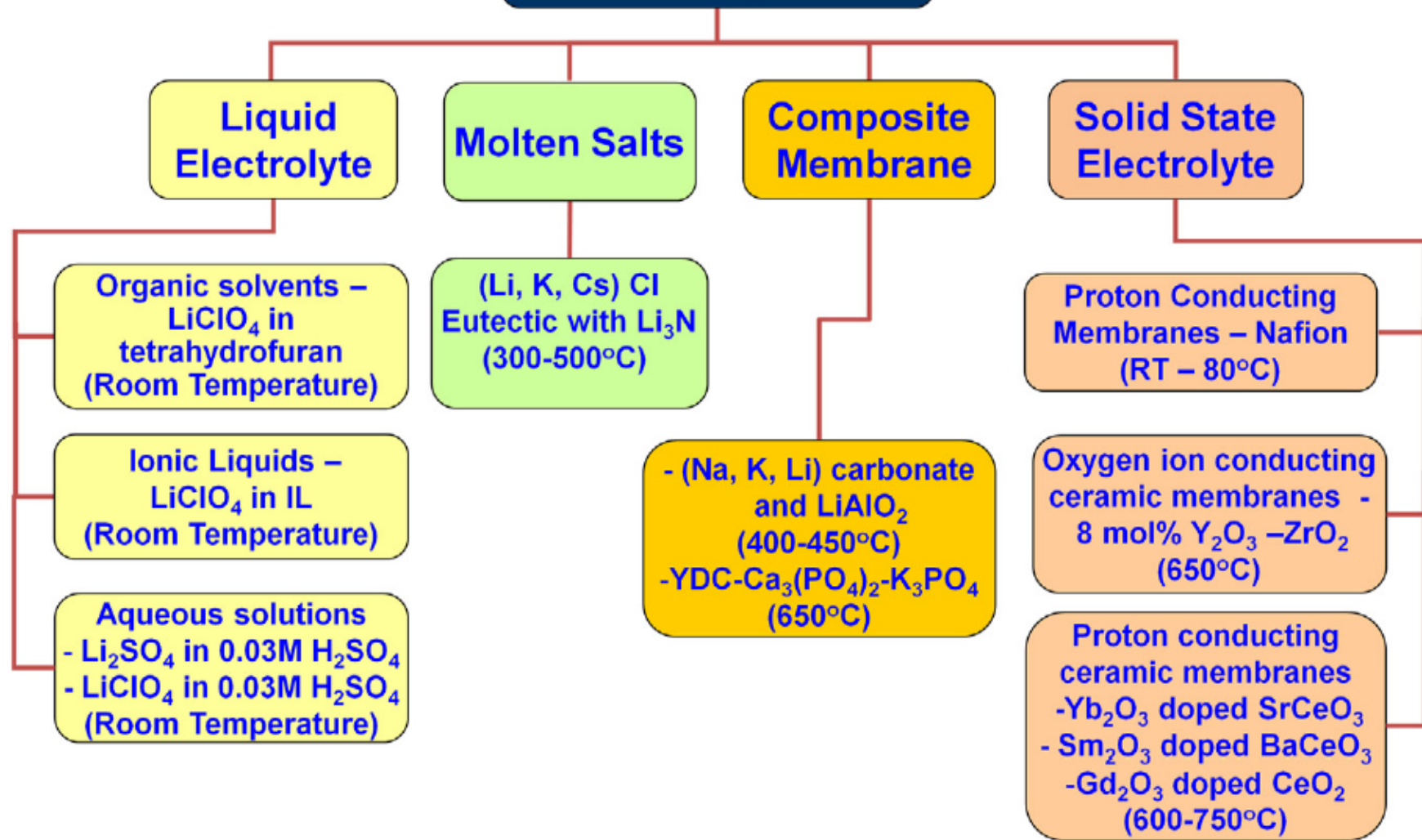
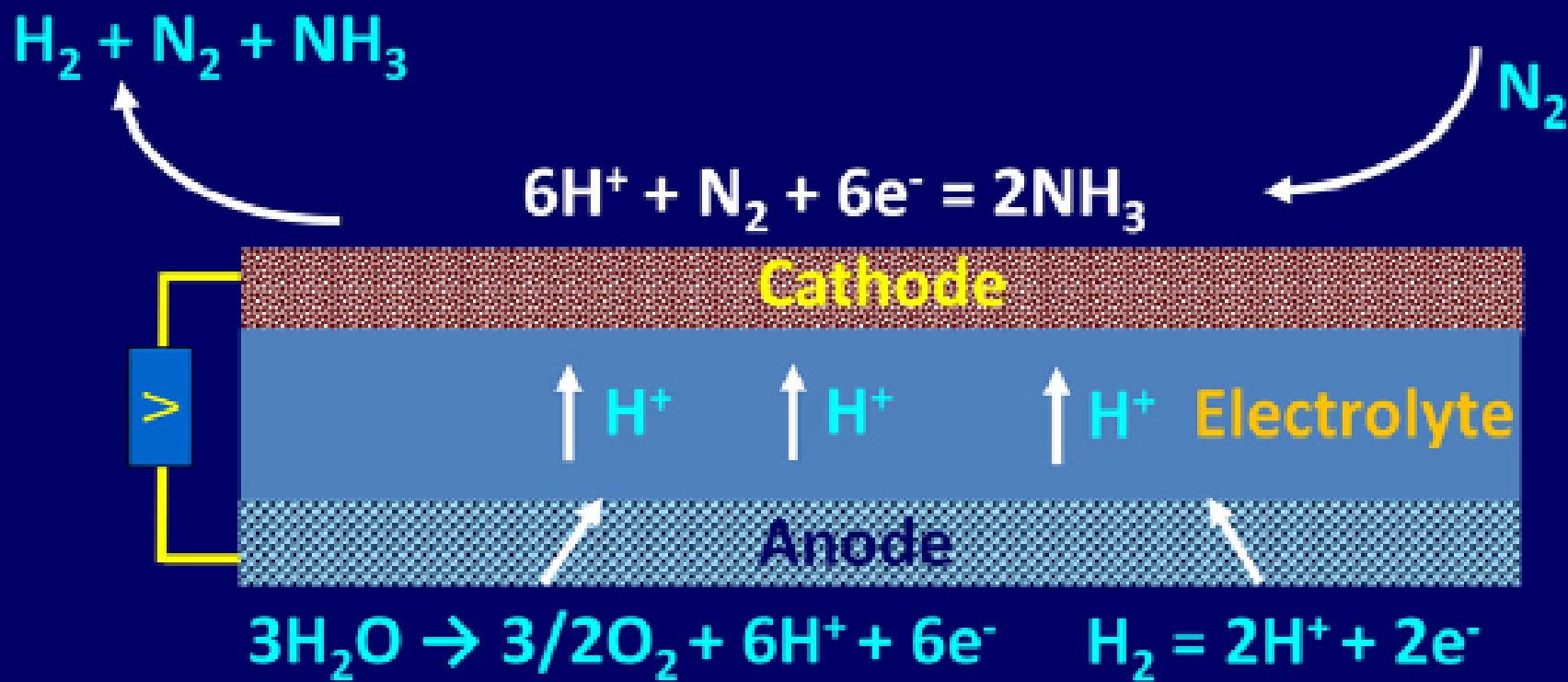
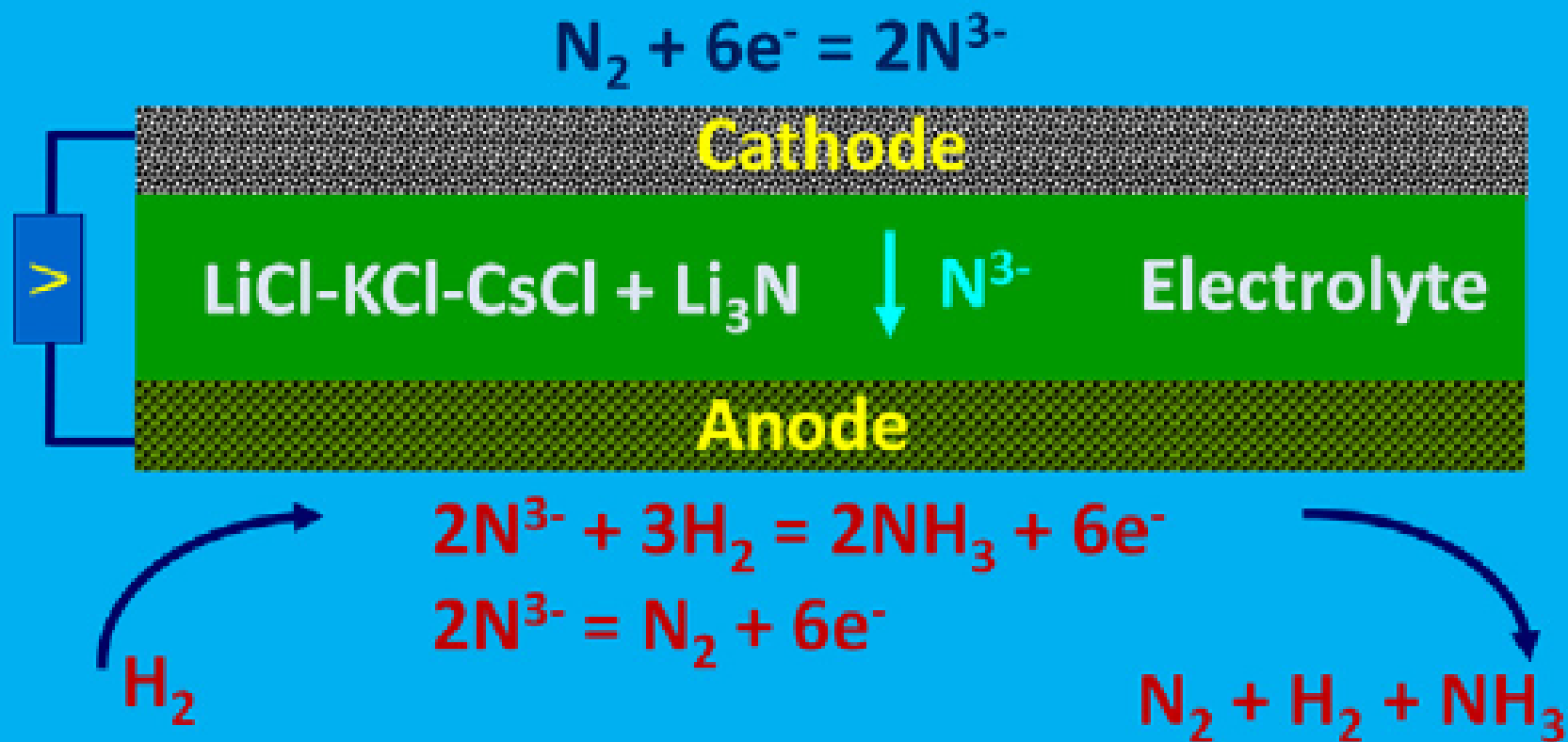


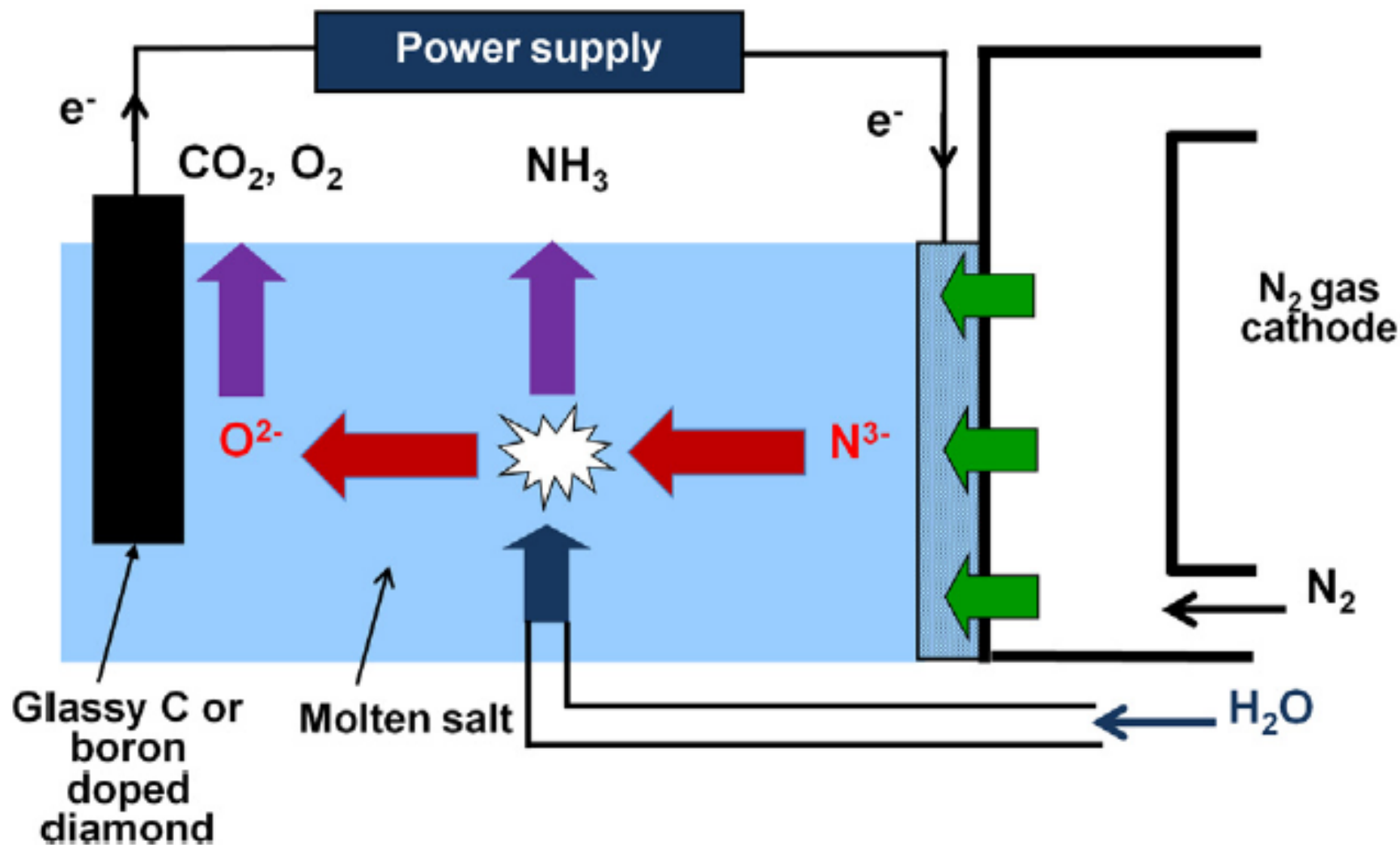
Fig. 2 – Various electrolytic options under consideration for ammonia synthesis.



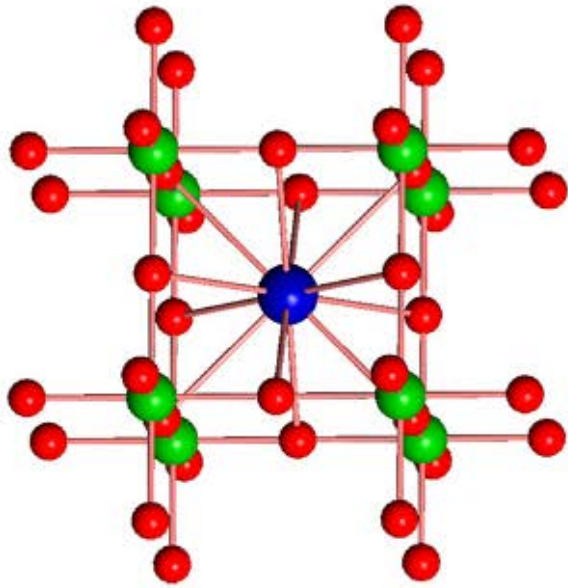
NH₃ Synthesis by Proton Conducting Solid Electrolyte



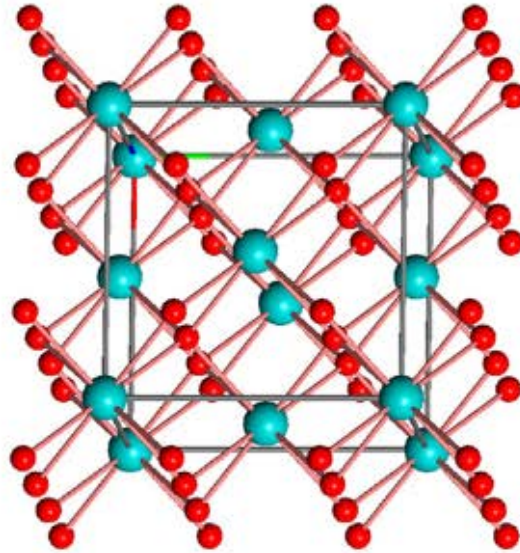
NH₃ Synthesis by Molten Salt Electrolyte



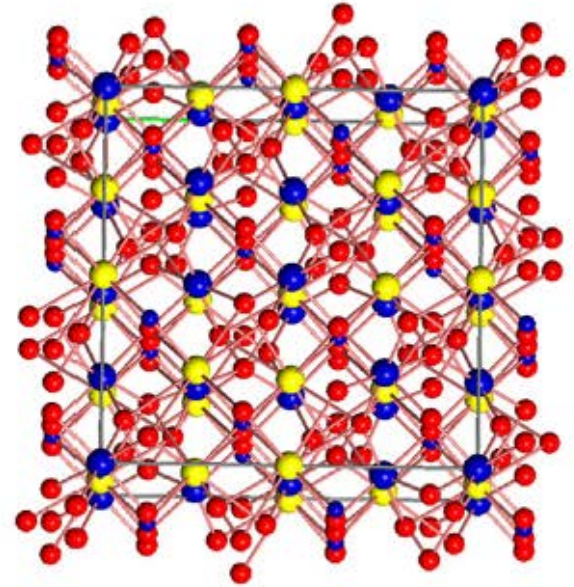
**NH_3 Synthesis via Molten Salt Electrolyte
With Water as Hydrogen Source**



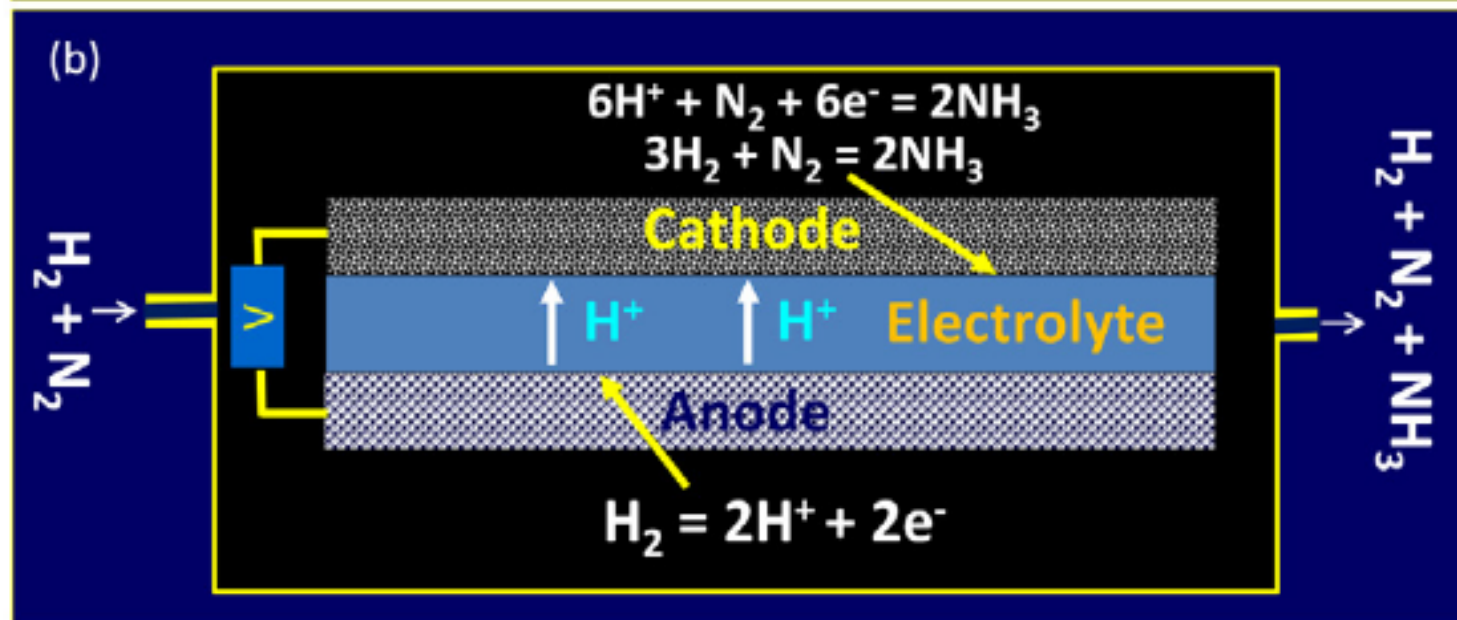
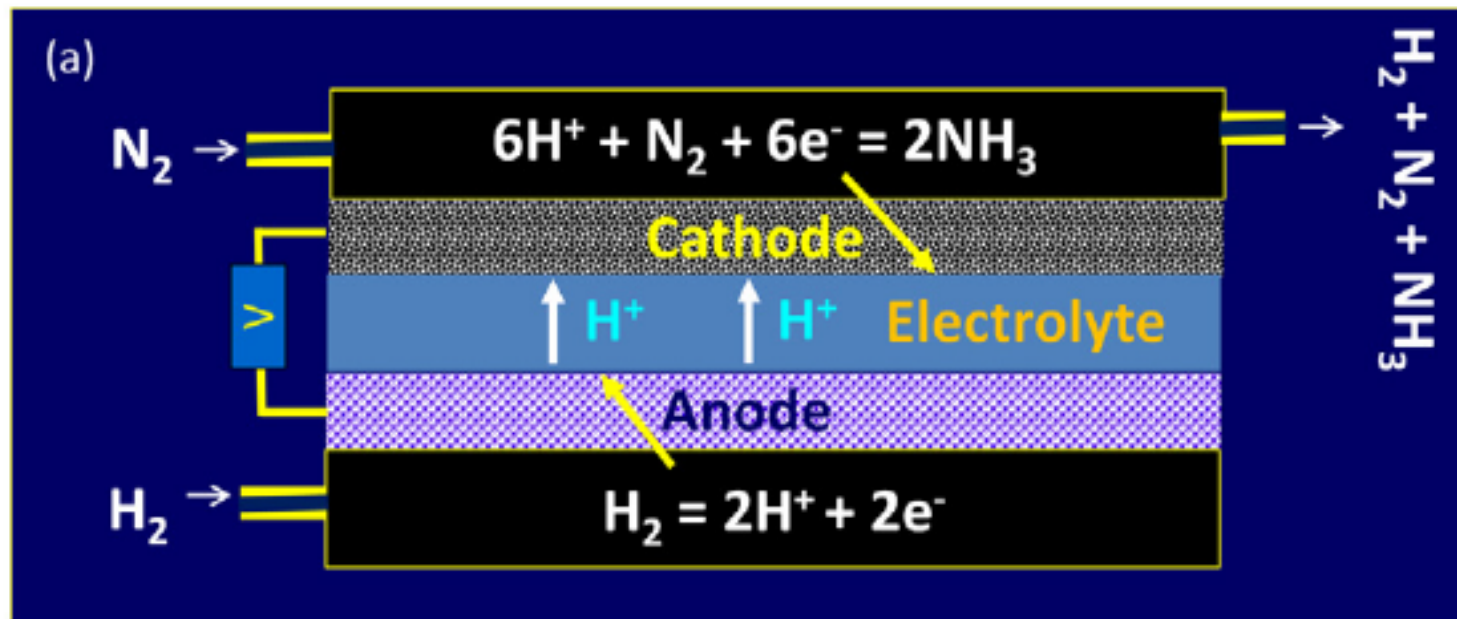
Perovskites



Fluorites



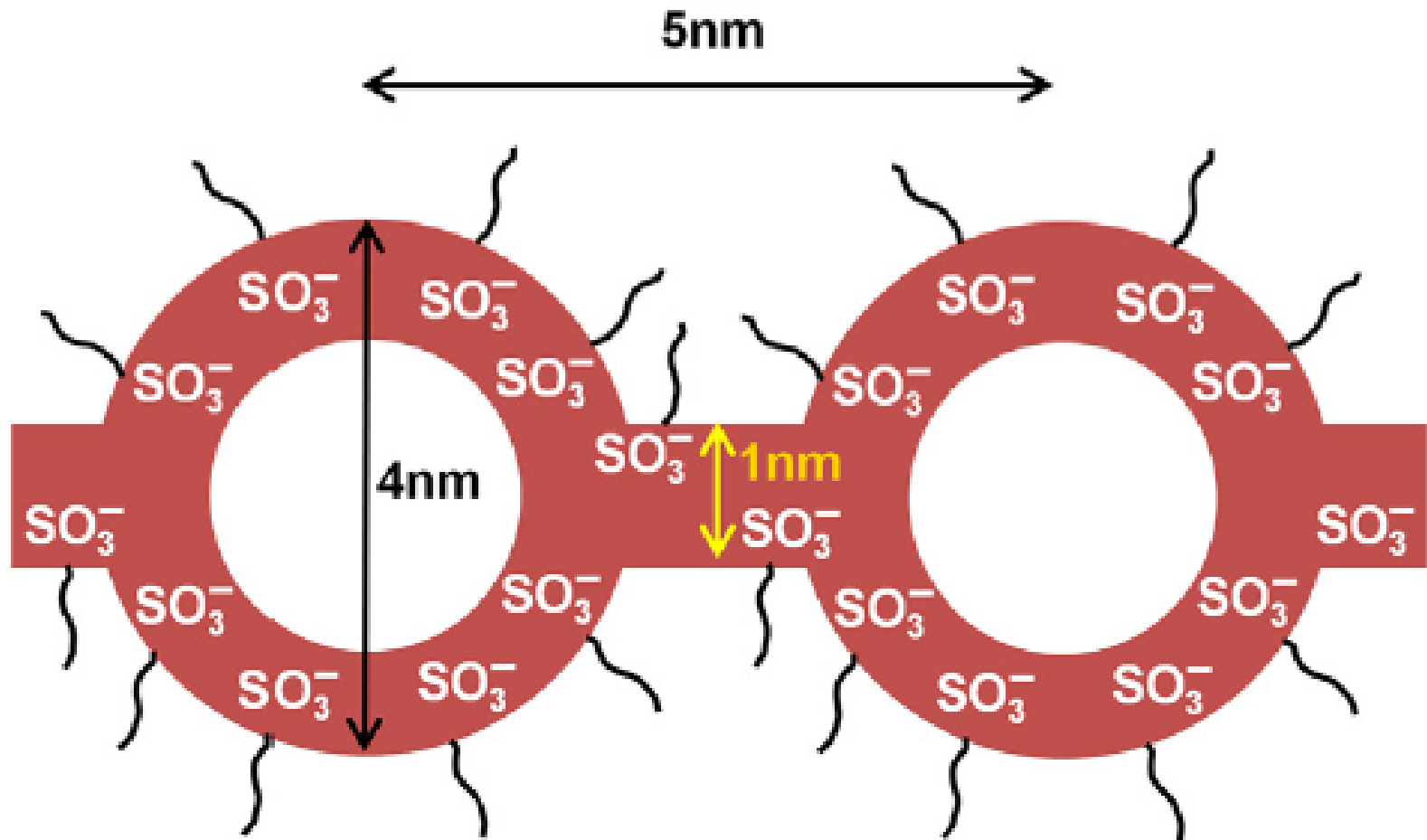
Pyrochlores



Proton Conducting Ceramic Electrolyte Cell

TOP: Double-chamber

BOTTOM: Single-chamber



Cluster Model of “NAFION” Membrane
 $\sim 10^{-8}$ mol per cm² per second

What is NTP?

- ❖ NTP species include: energetic electrons, photons, atoms, and molecules, highly reactive radicals, ozone, etc. Ozone is the most widely used NTP species.
- ❖ NTP is generated through electrical discharge in gas (in atmosphere or liquid).

**Highest single-pass
conversion = 13%**



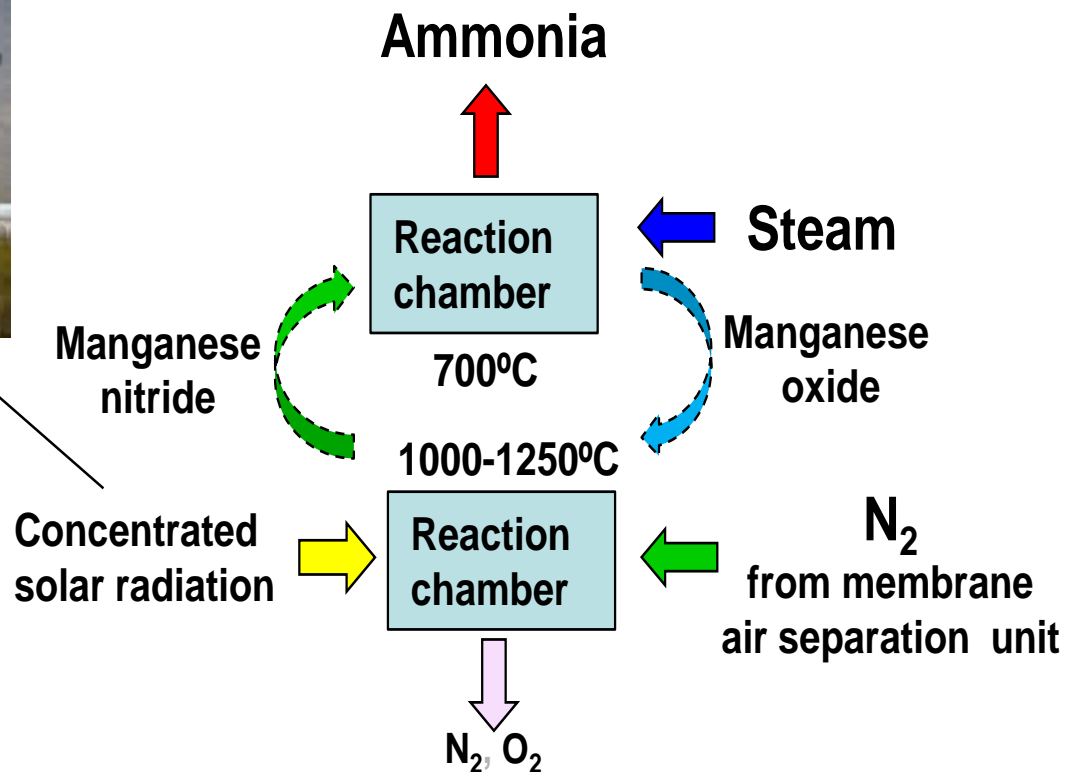
Solar Thermochemical Ammonia

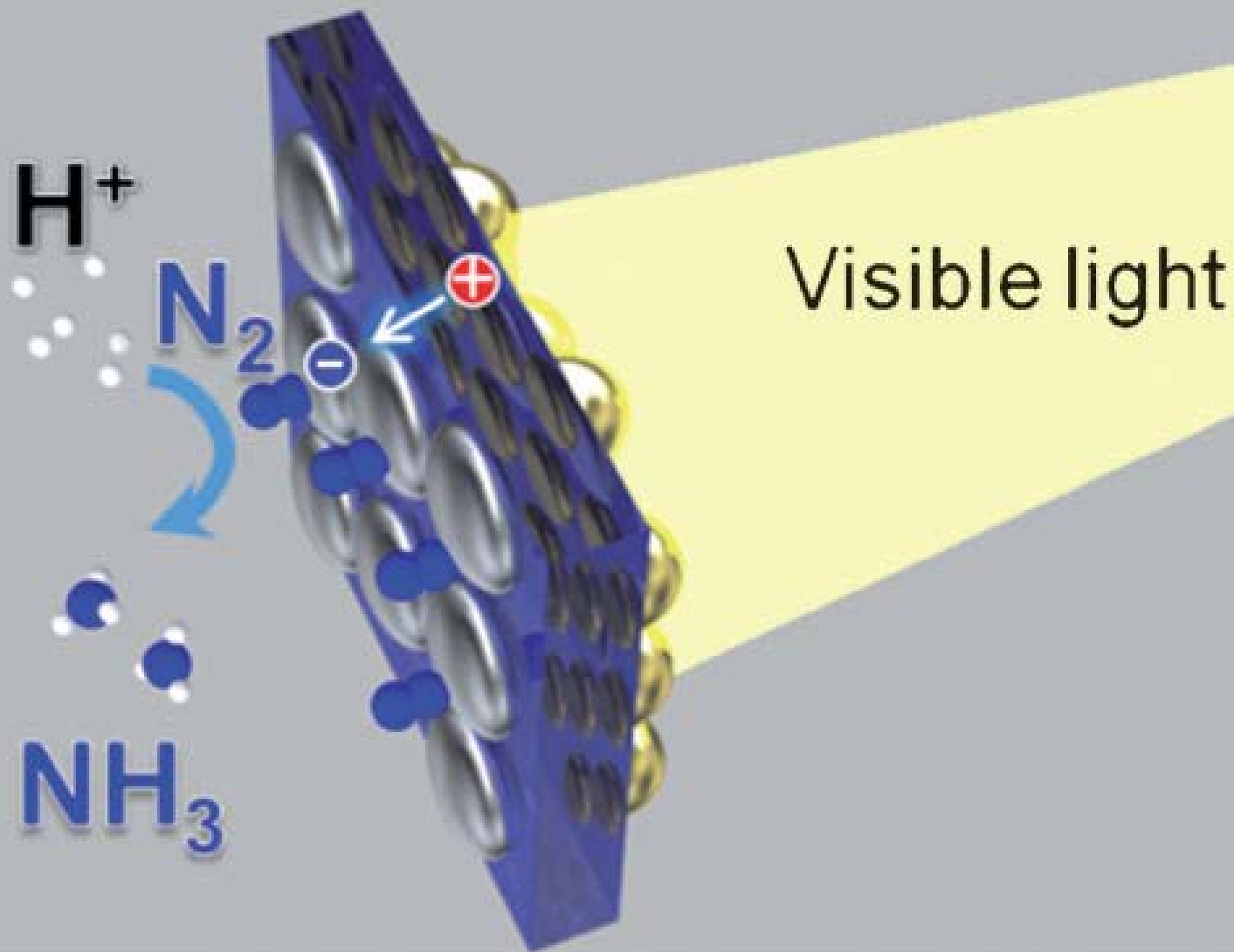
P. Pfromm, R. Michalsky*, Kansas State University



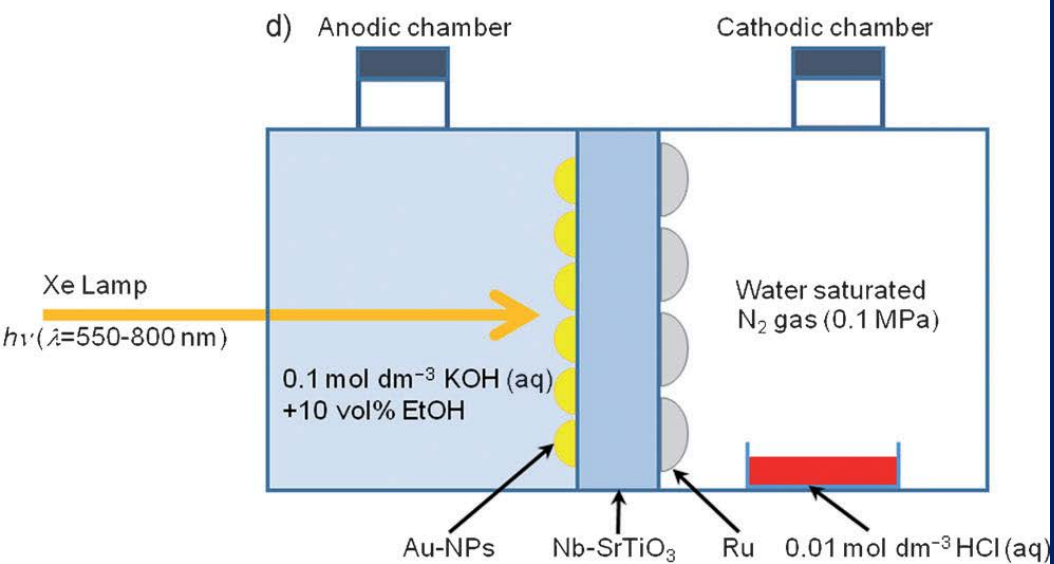
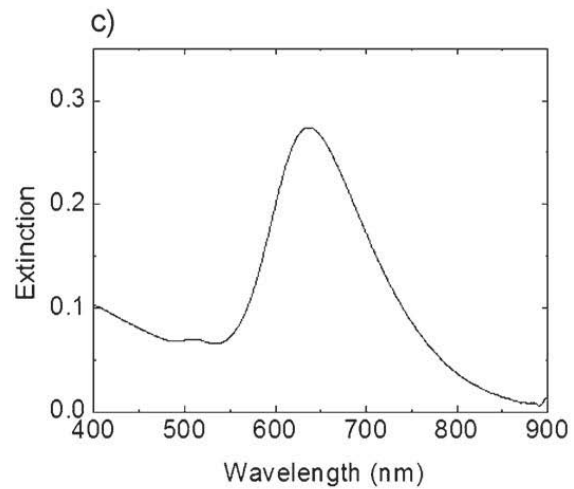
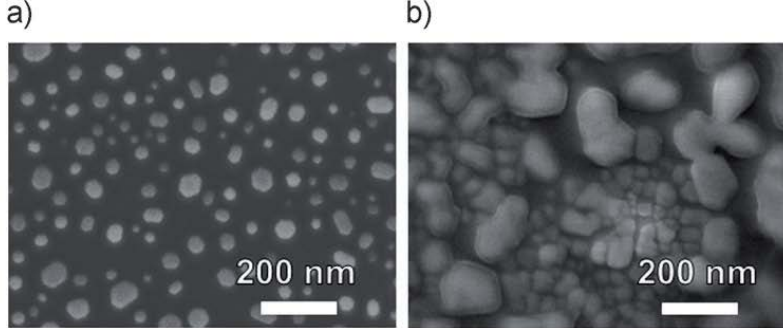
On tower:
fixed bed reactor,
manganese

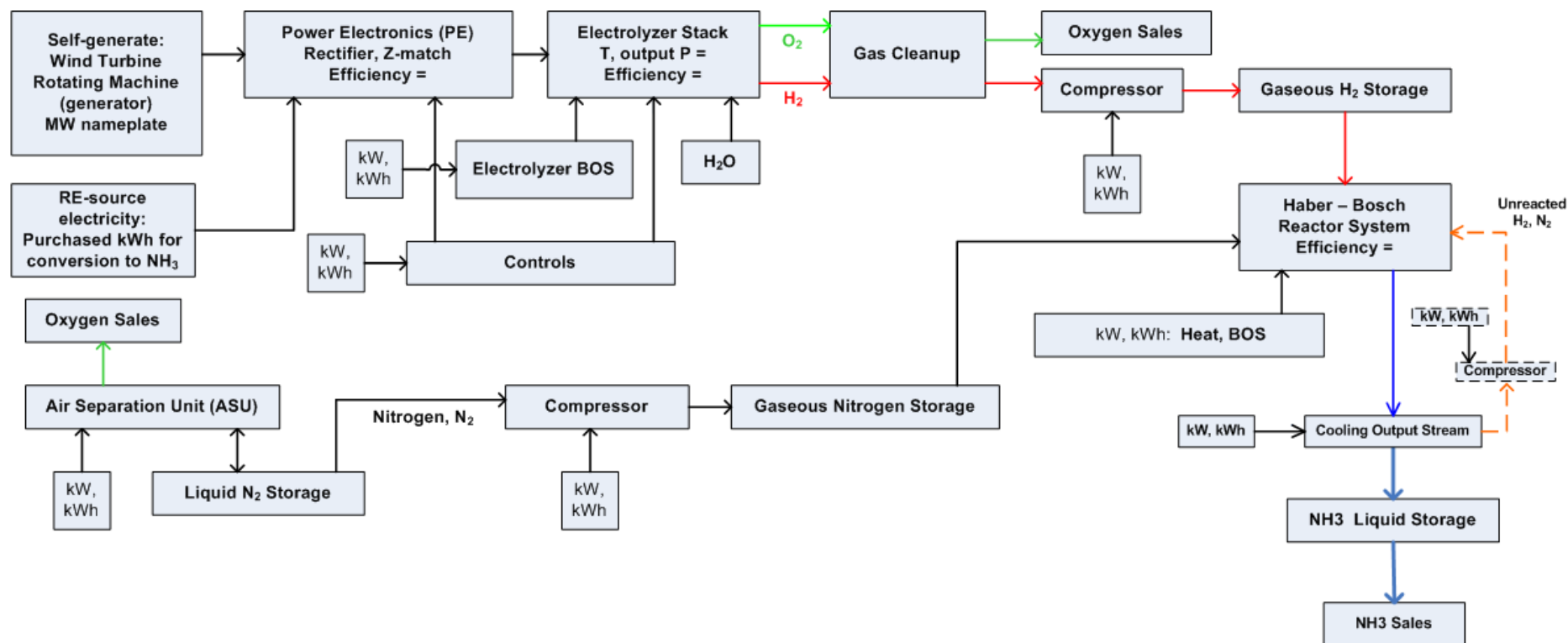
Solar tower with heliostats



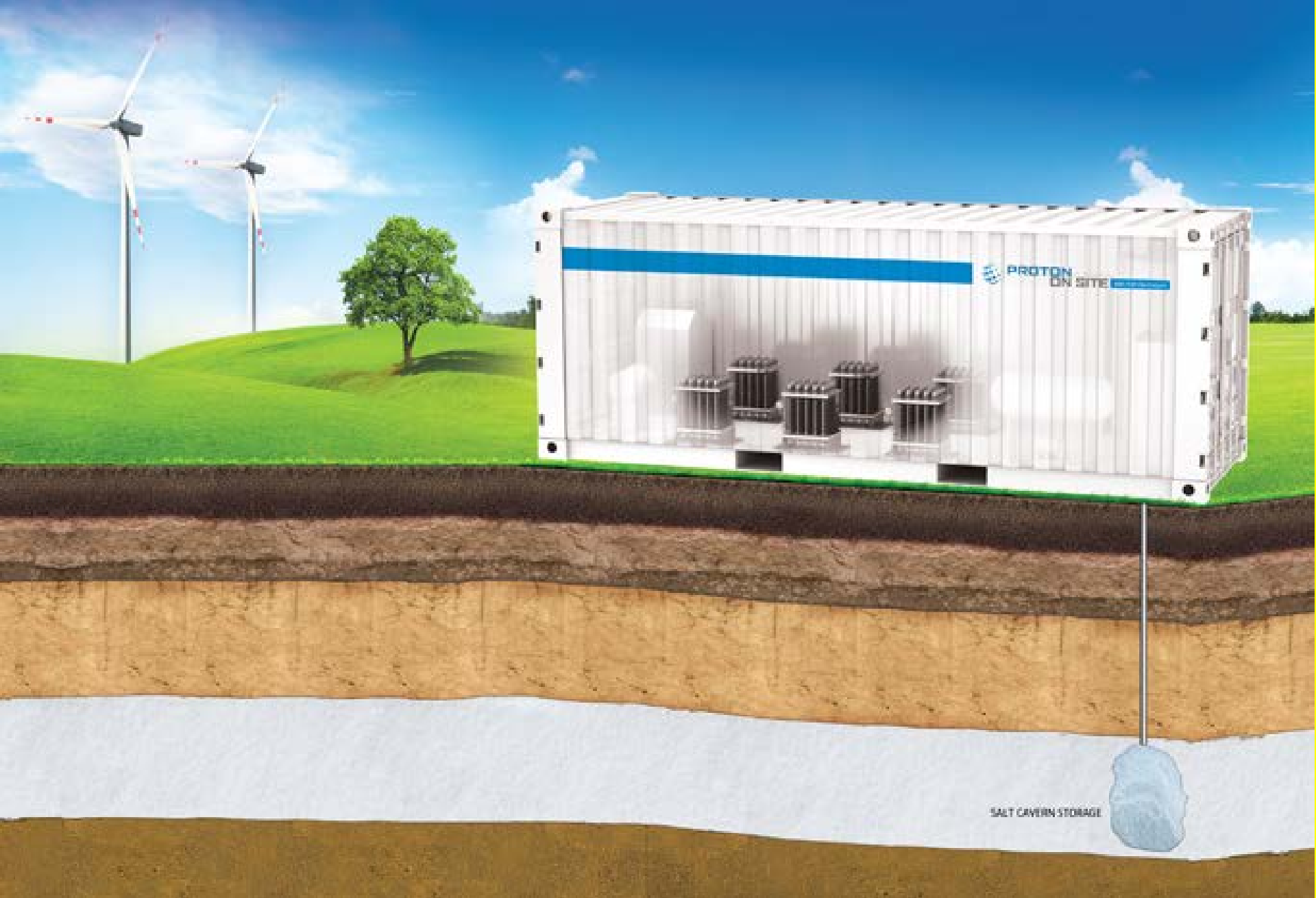


**Plasmon-Induced Ammonia Synthesis through
Nitrogen Photofixation with Visible Light Irradiation**





Ag Ventures Alliance, Mason City, Iowa
Electrolysis + Haber-Bosch (EHB) system
For RE-source Electricity, Water, and Air inputs



Source: Proton Onsite

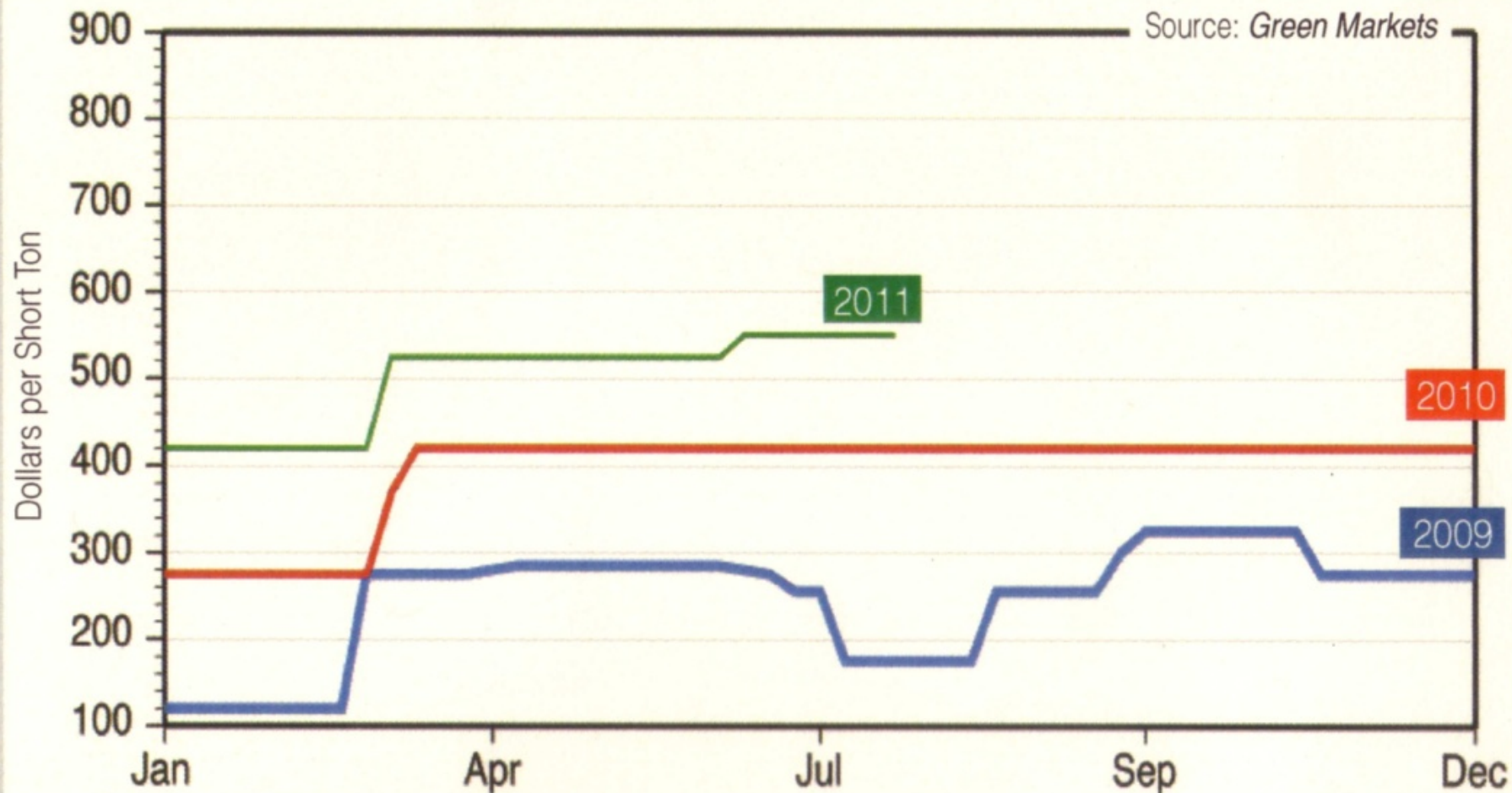
Our NFuel unit: Sustainable and decentralized production of Ammonia for usage as a fuel, fertilizer or de-nox



Proton Ventures BV, Netherlands
www.protonventures.com

Figure III

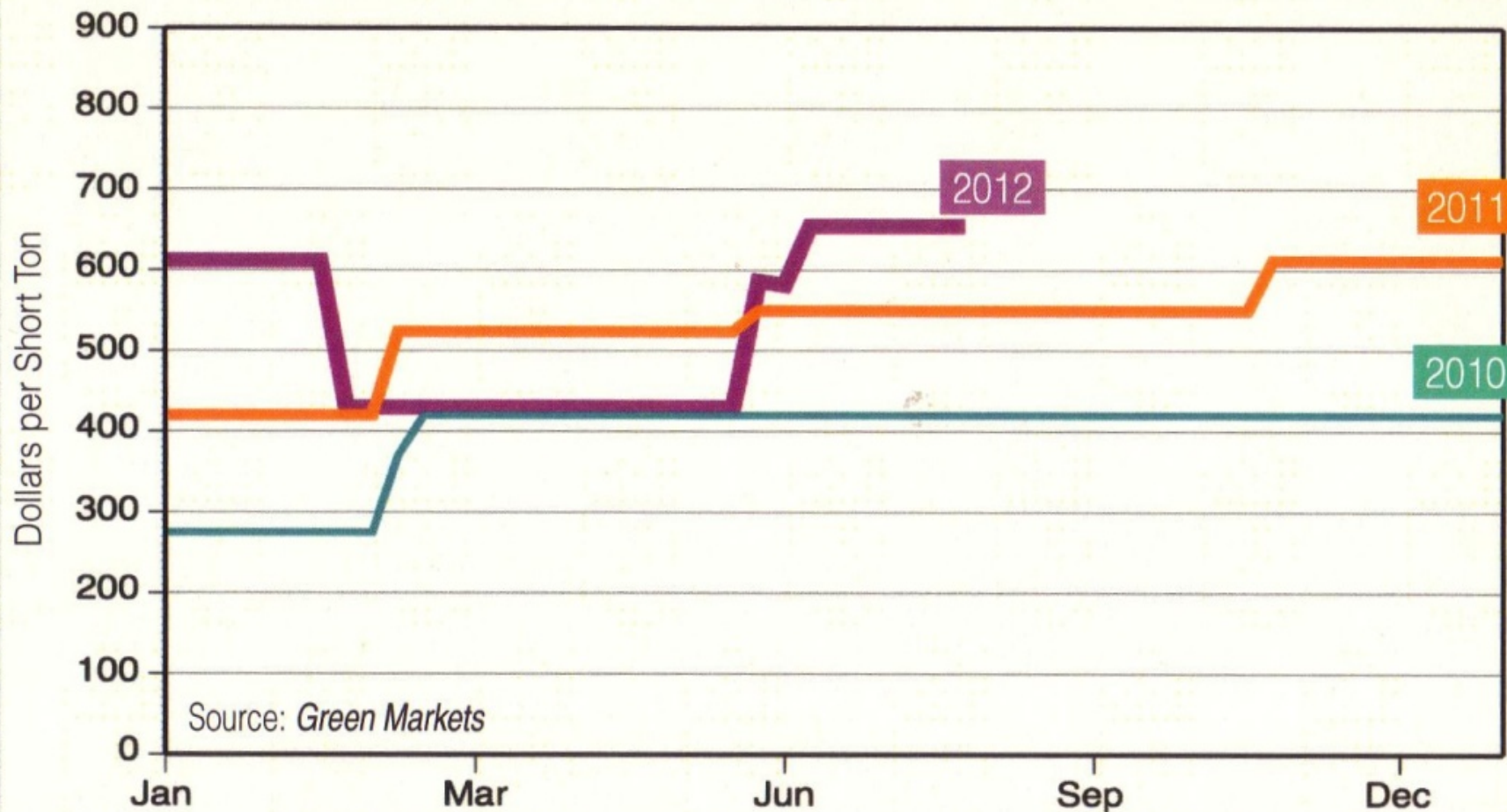
Ammonia Prices
(Average, New Orleans)



Source: FINDS, Keith Stokes

Figure III

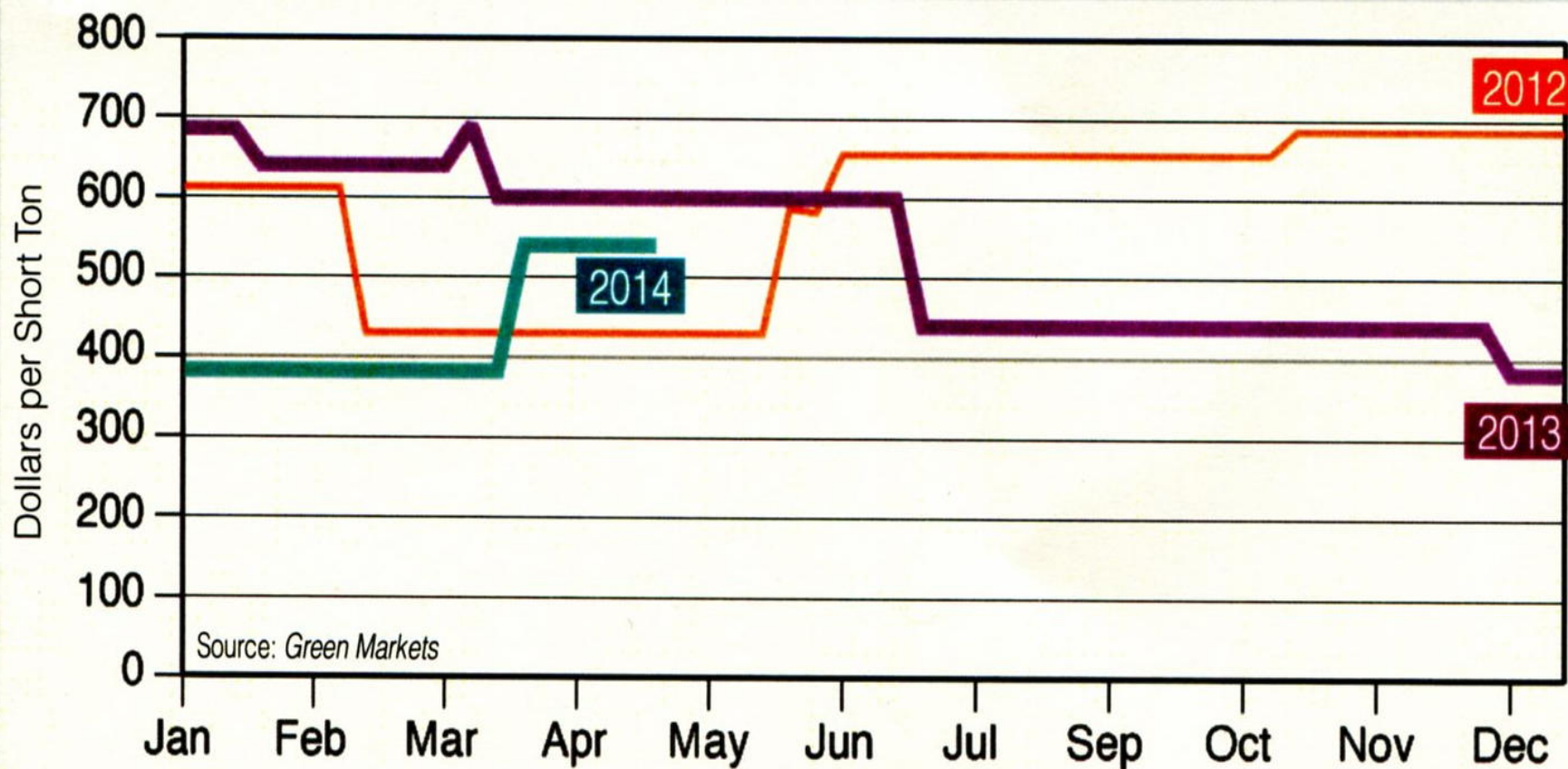
Ammonia Prices
(Average, New Orleans)



Source: FINDS, Keith Stokes

Figure II

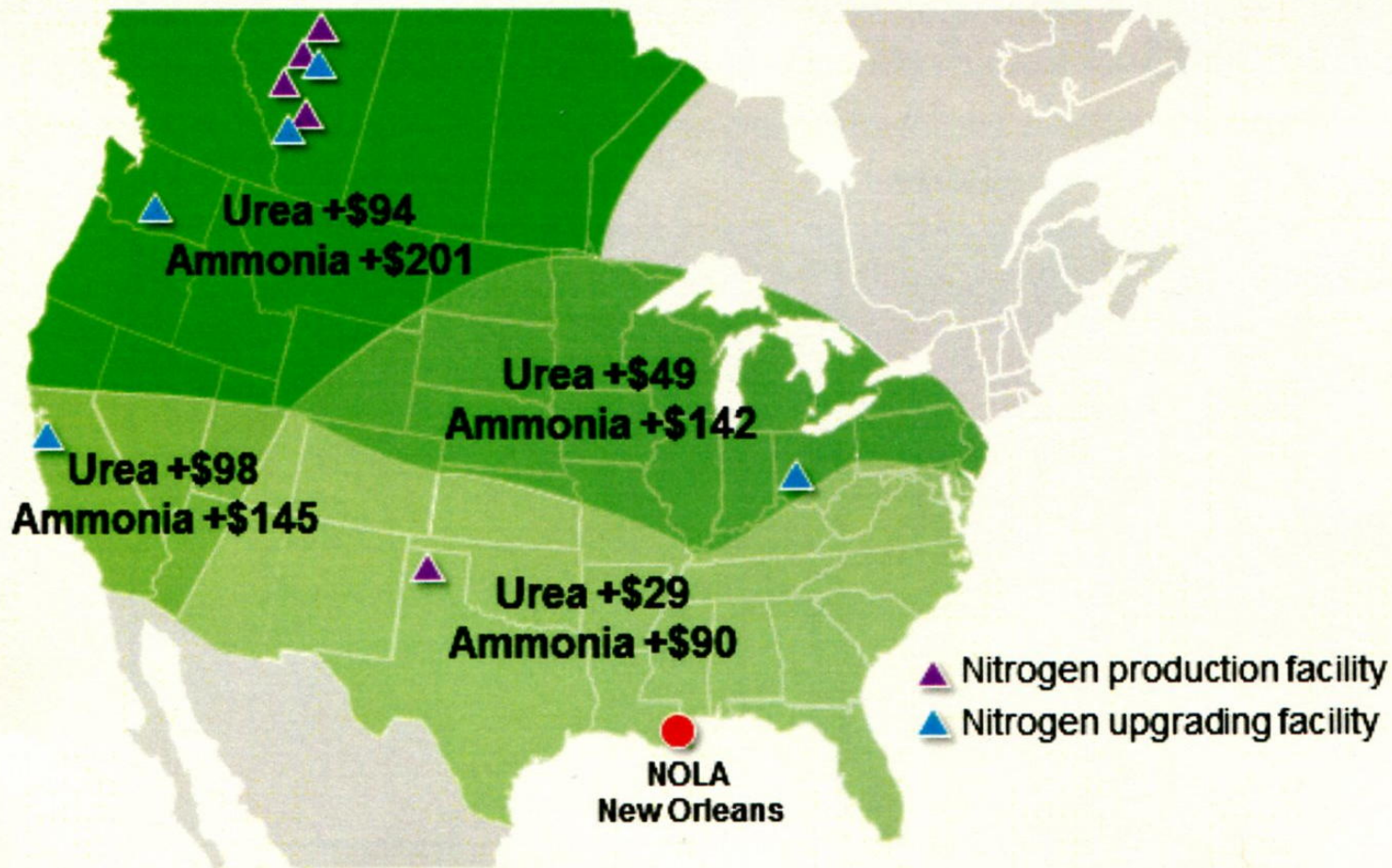
Ammonia Prices
(Average, New Orleans)



Source: FINDS, Keith Stokes

Figure V

**Regional Nitrogen Price Premium
Over U.S. Gulf (NOLA) Price**
(\$U.S./metric tonne)

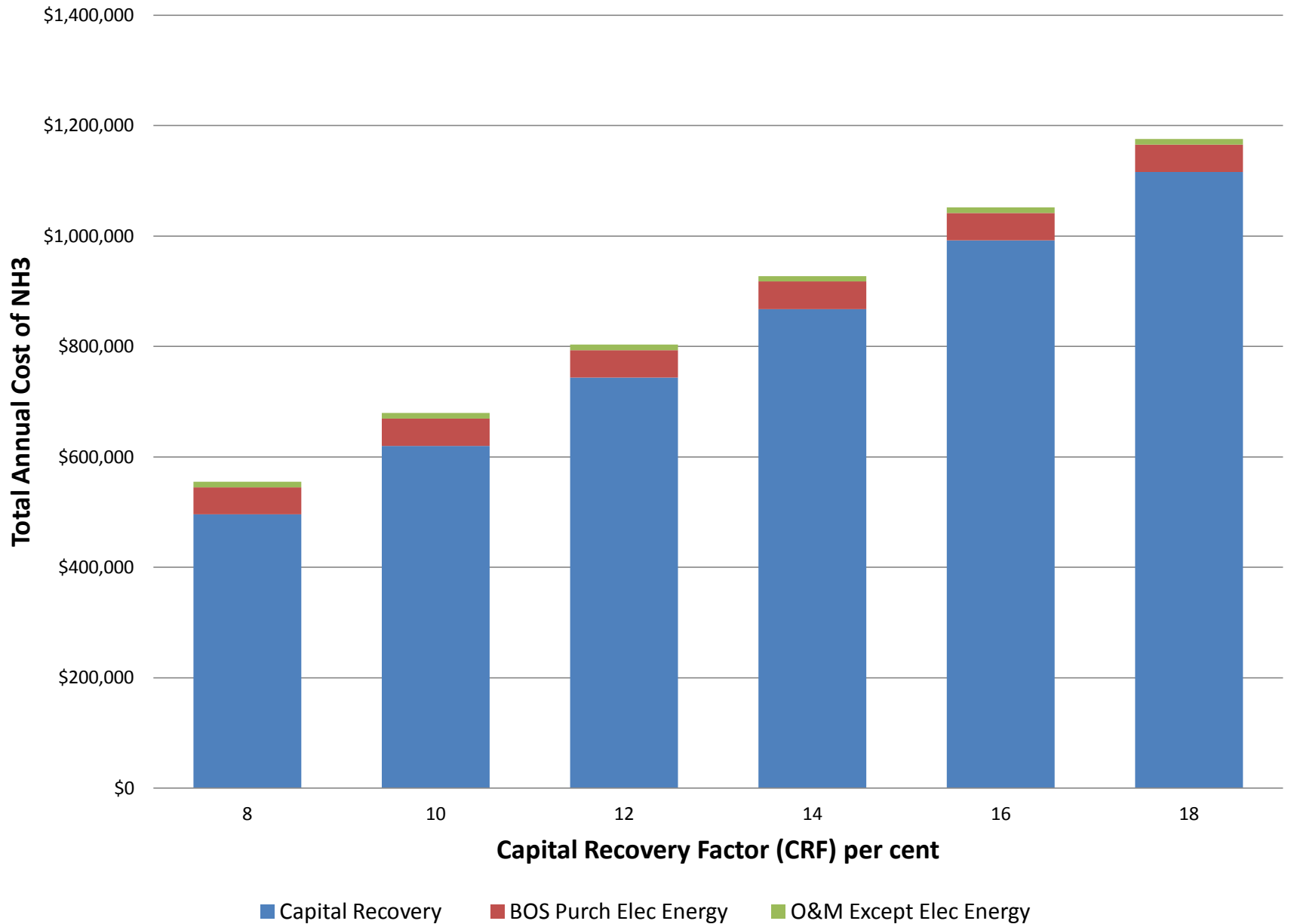


NOTE: Delivered prices adjusted by -\$5/t for urea and -\$9/t for ammonia to estimate FOB prices.
Based on a 10-year average from 2003-2012.

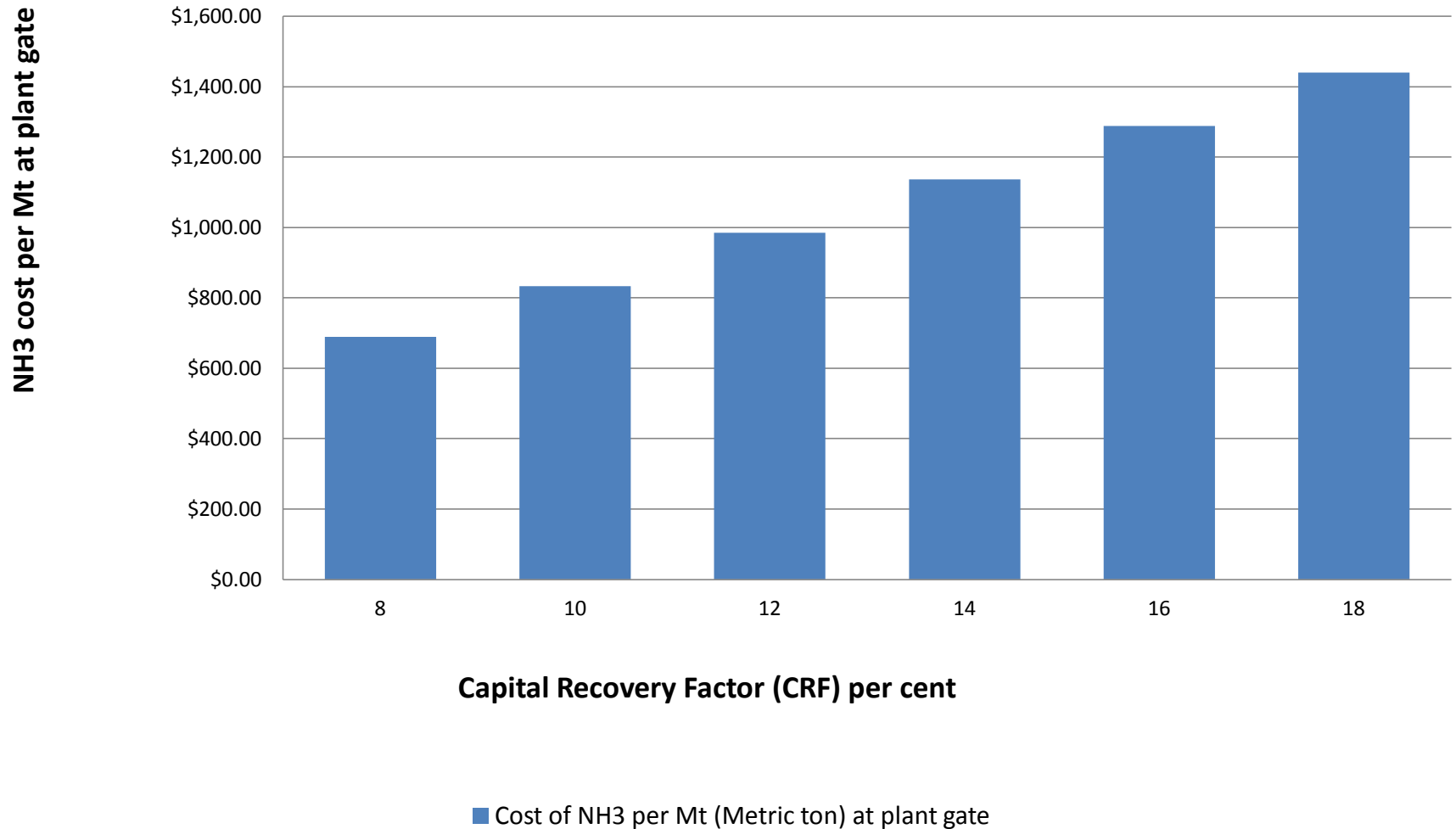
SOURCE: GreenMarkets: Spread equals average regional reference price minus NOLA reference price.

Source: FINDS, Keith Stokes

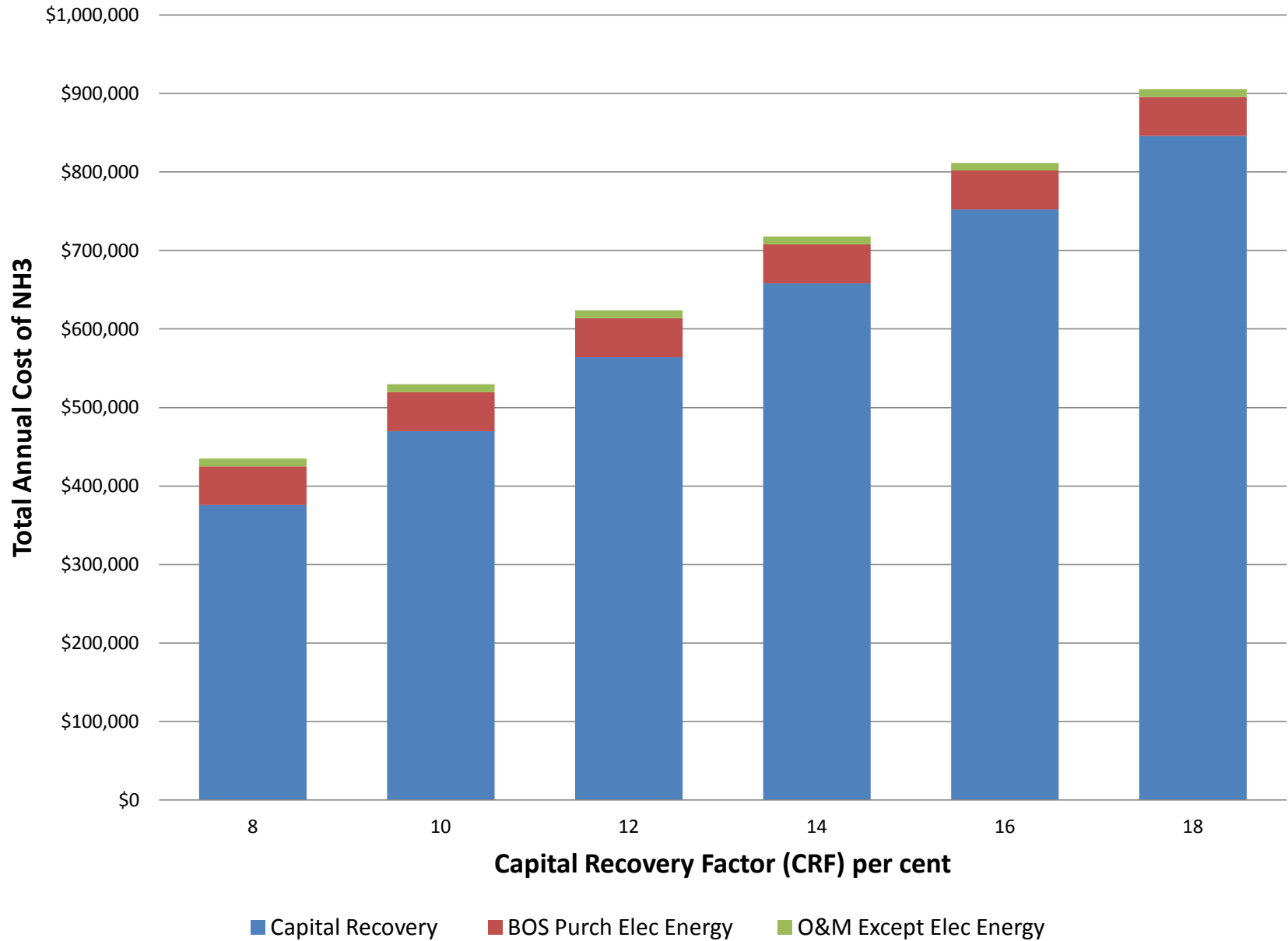
Case A-1: Self-generate Wind



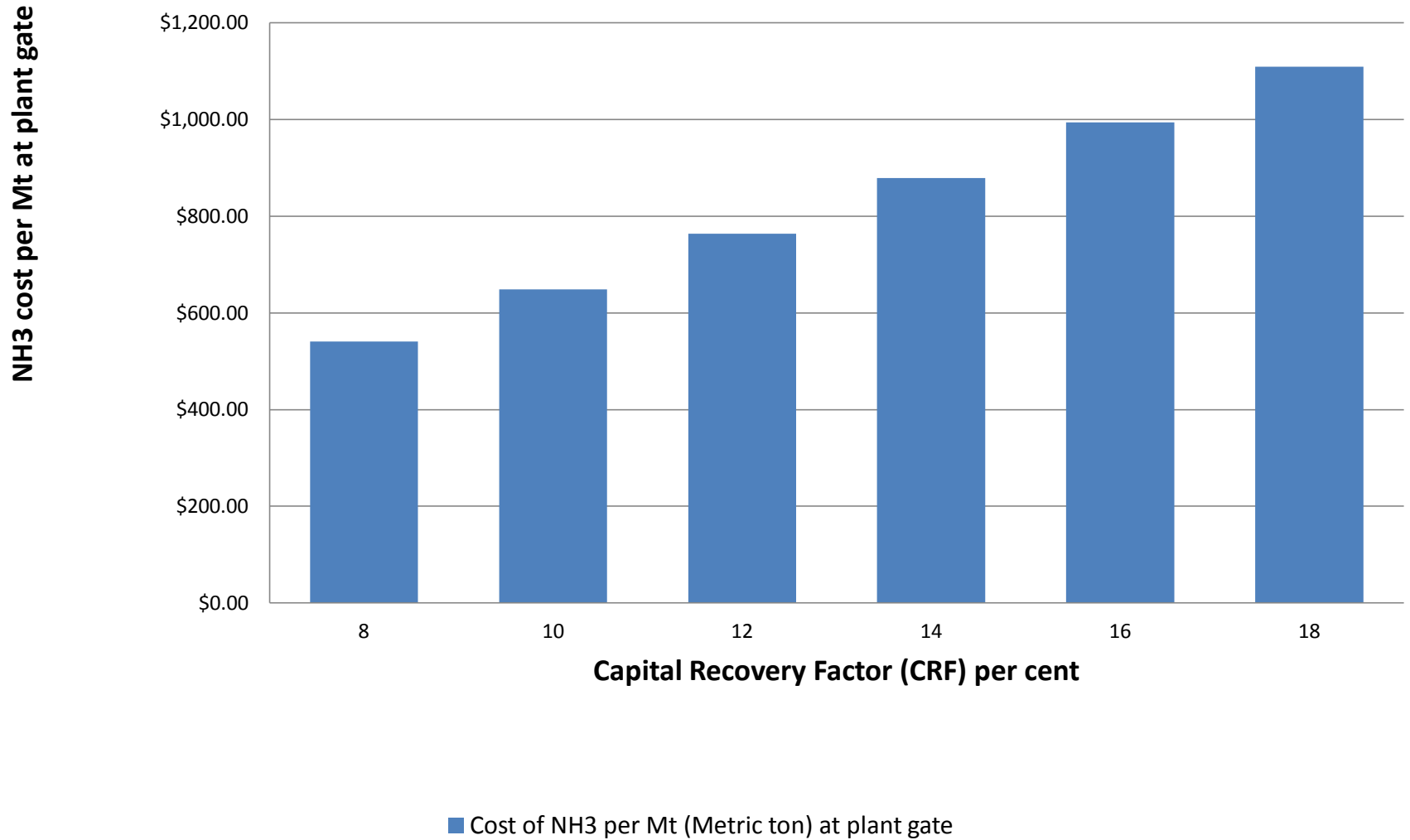
Case A-1: Self-generate Wind



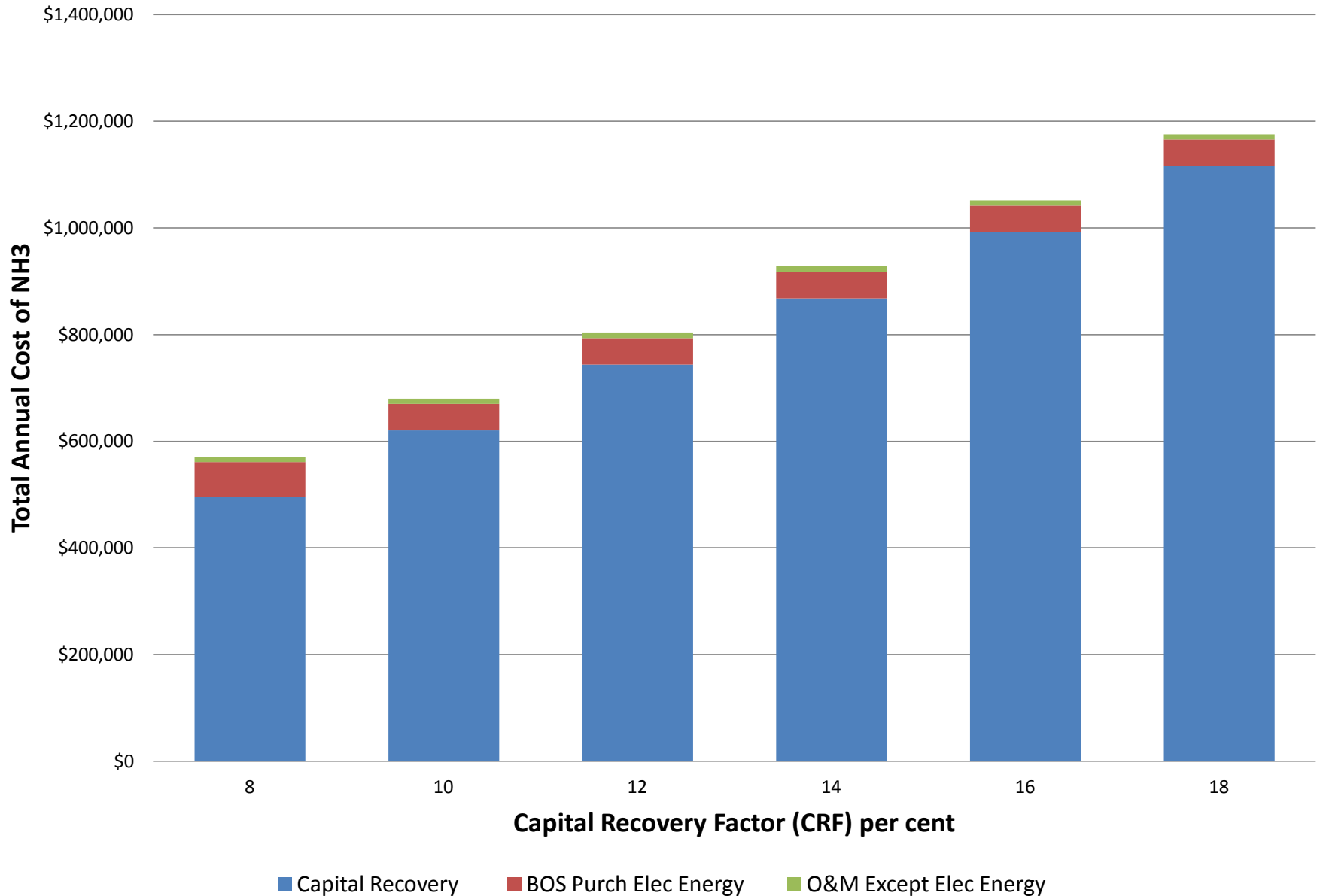
Case A-2: Self-generate Wind; no Grid Connect



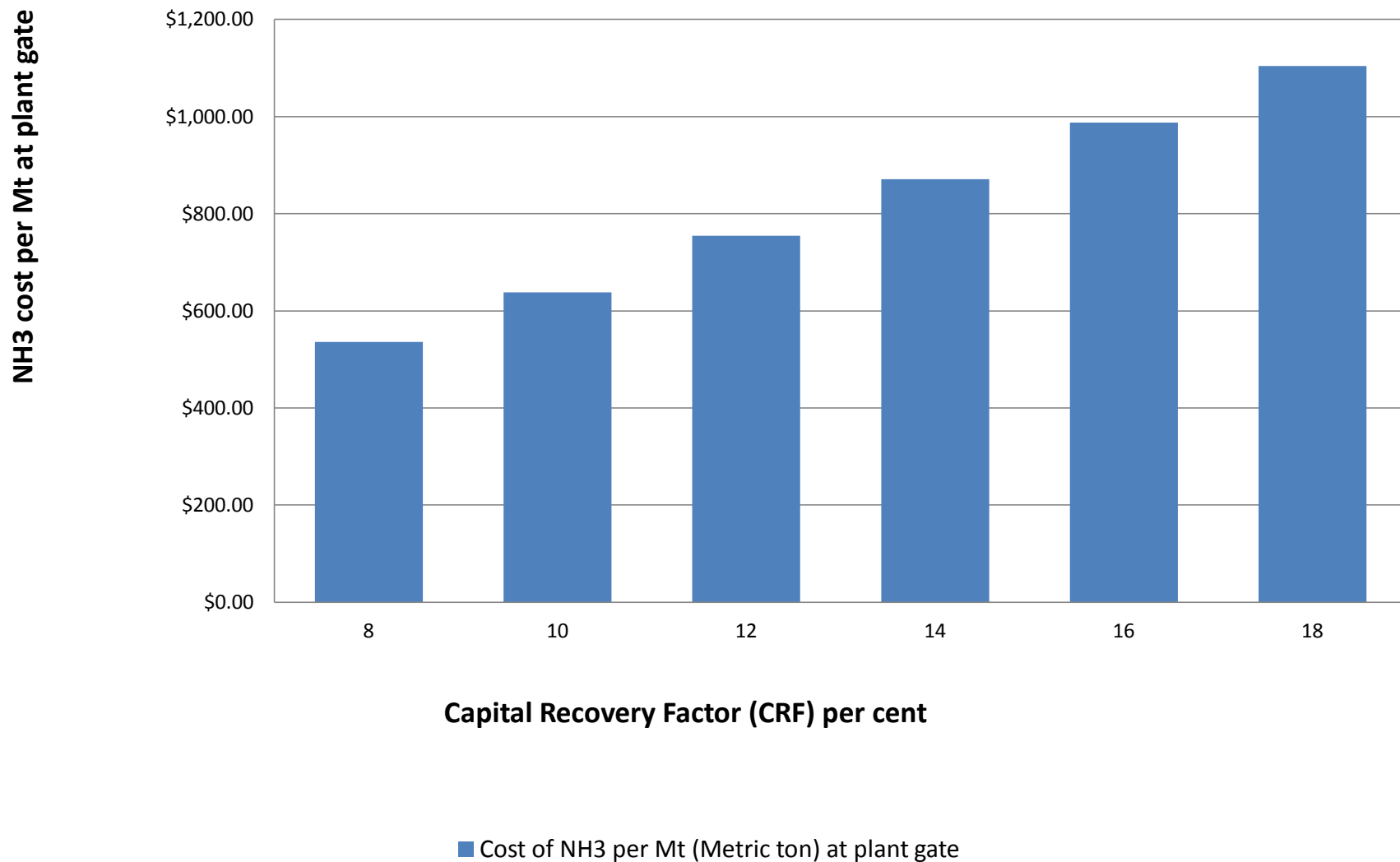
Case A-2: Self-generate Wind; no Grid Connect



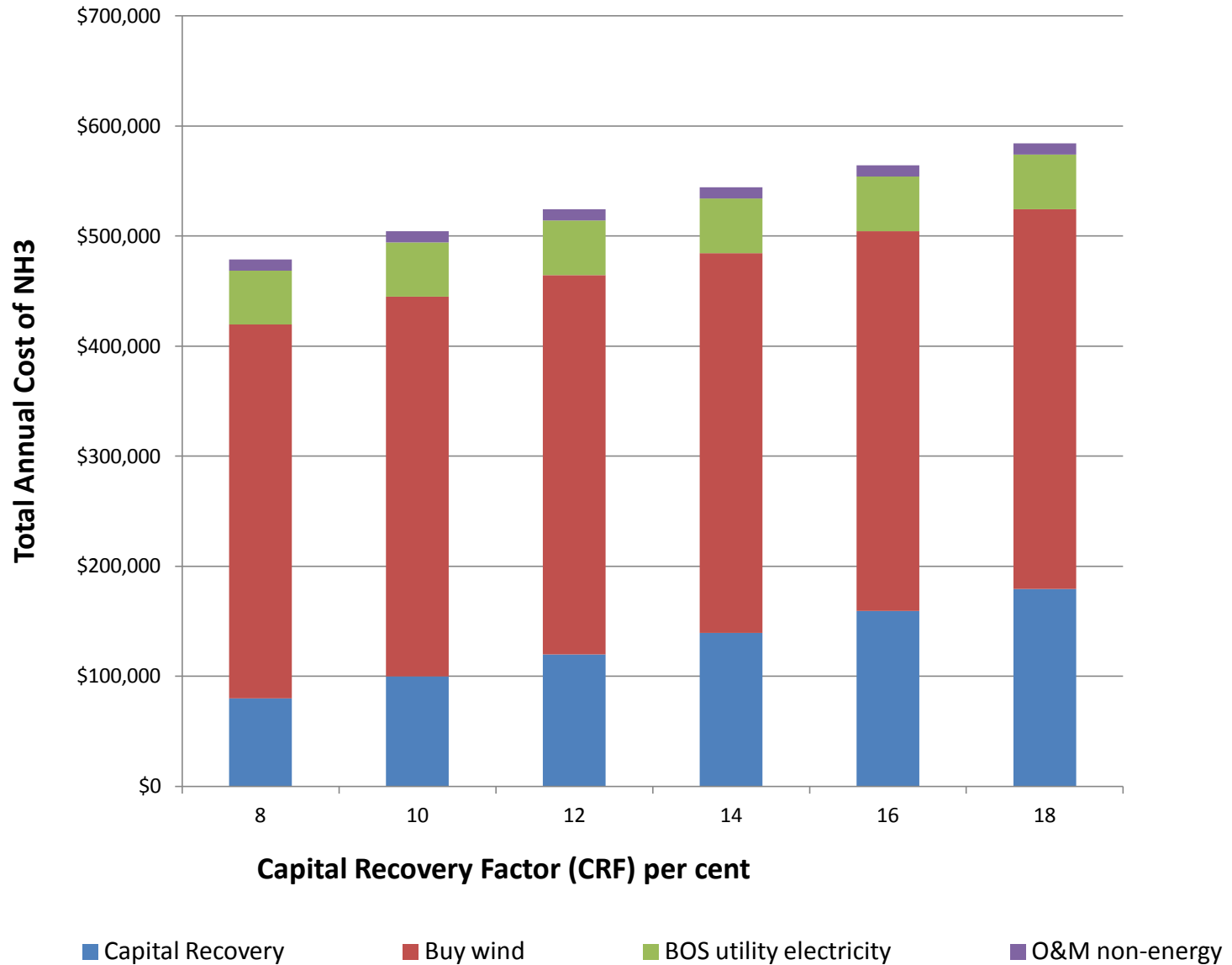
Case A-4: Self-generate Wind: High Wind AEP



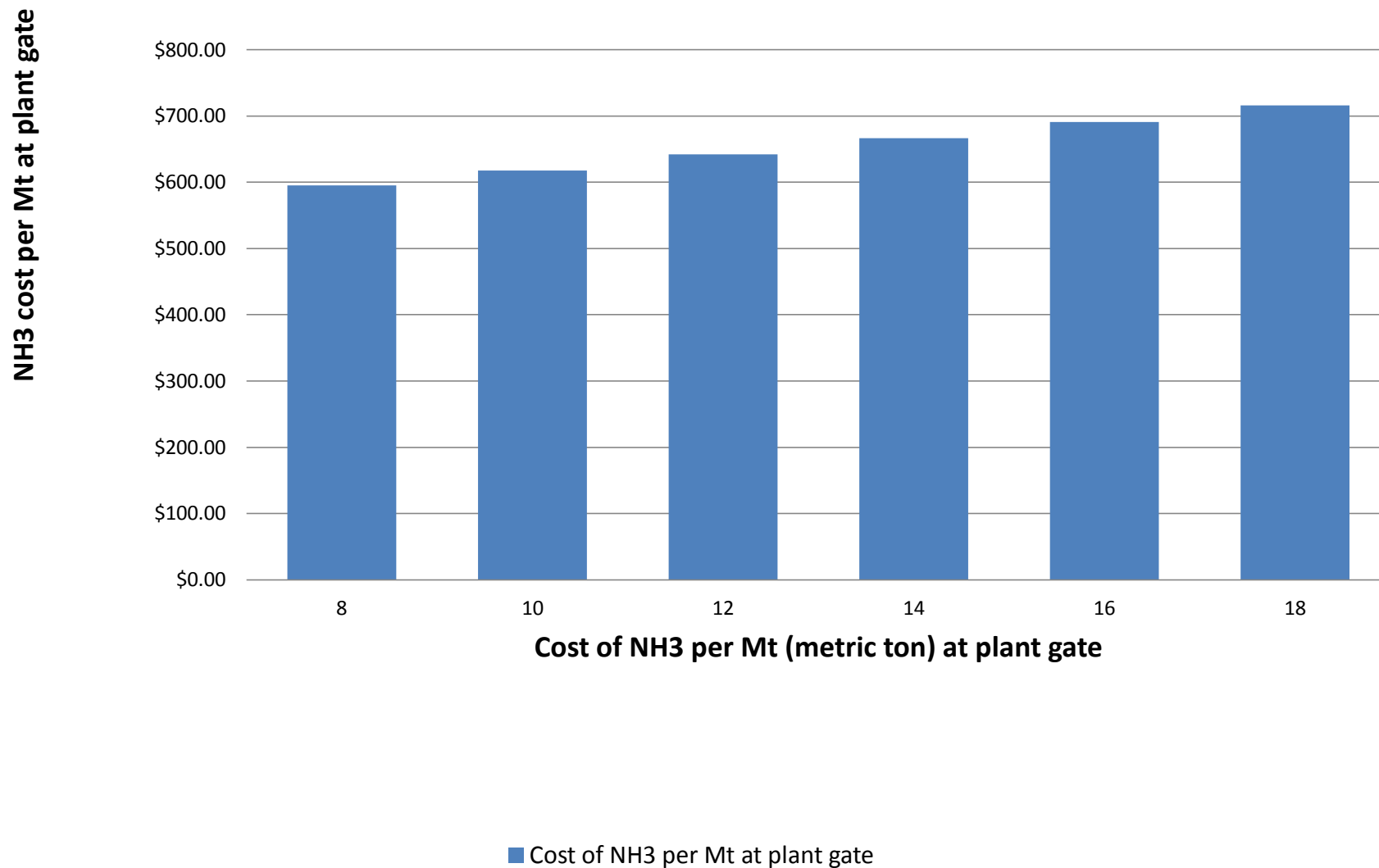
Case A-4: Self-generate Wind: High Wind AEP



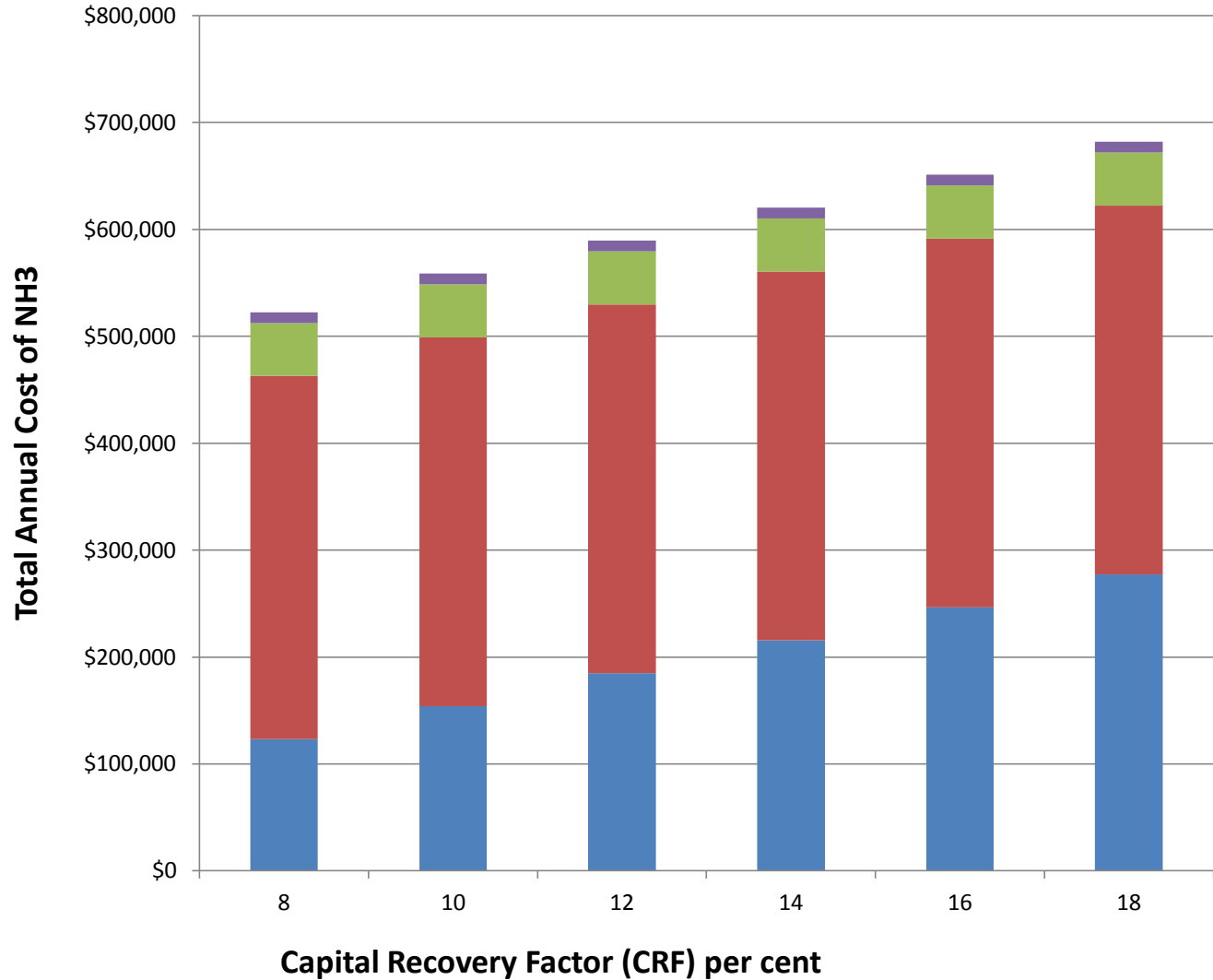
Case B-1: Buy Wind @ \$ 0.05 / kWh



Case B-1: Buy Wind @ \$0.05 / kWh



Case B-3: Buy Wind @ \$ 0.05 / kWh; High Capital Cost EHB



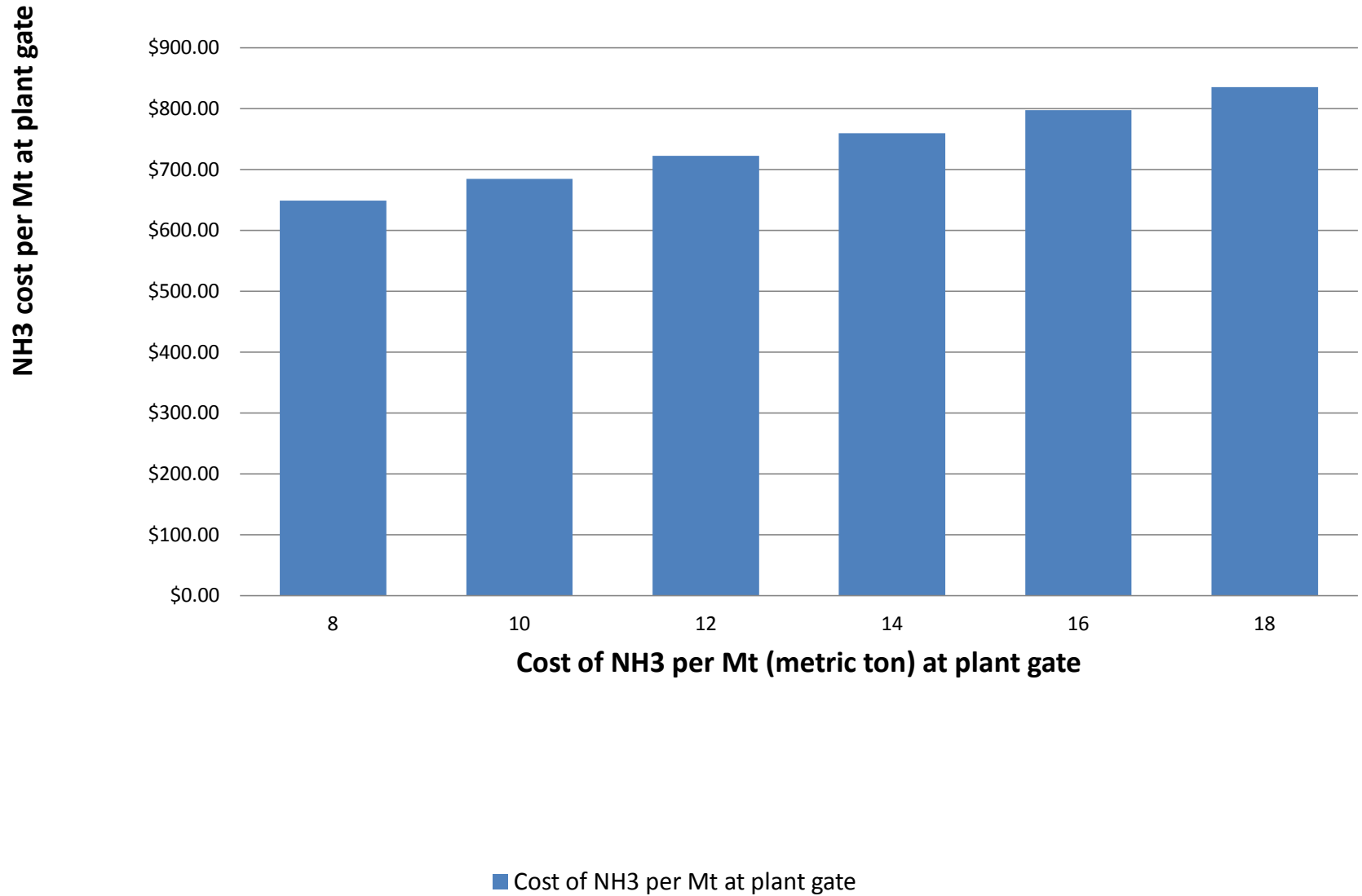
Capital Recovery

Buy wind

BOS utility electricity

O&M non-energy

Case B-3: Buy Wind @ \$0.05 / kWh; High Capital Cost EHB



Conclusion

Landscape: RE-source NH3

- Alaska demo project: AASI
- Artificial Photosynthesis: UK, July '14
- Ag Ventures, Iowa: Wind → NH3 study
- Synthesis tech survey
 - From H2
 - From electricity
- ICE gensets conversion: demand demonstrate
- Complete RE-source energy systems

Conclusion

Landscape: RE-source NH3 Synthesis


1. H-B reactor only good candidate
 - RE - H₂ + N₂
 - RE electricity → electrolyzer → H₂ + O₂
 - Complex system: suited for Alaska deployment ?
 - MWe input scale costs, efficiency unknown

2. Beyond Haber-Bosch “BHB” Electrolytic
 - Diverse technologies
 - TRL 1 – 3
 - Less complex system than H-B and EHB ?
 - MWe input scale costs, efficiency unknown

Conclusion

Landscape: RE-source NH₃ Synthesis

- **Electricity source RE:**
 - H-B reactor only good candidate
 - Electrolysis plus Haber-Bosch (EHB)
- **Hydrogen source RE:**
 - H-B reactor only good candidate
 - Beyond Haber-Bosch “BHB” Electrolytic
- **Many technology options:**
 - All TRL 1 – 3
 - Years and \$ for R&D, Demo, to commercialize



NH₃ from Renewable-source Electricity, Water, and Air: Technology Options and Economics Modeling

DVD's + Handouts

**Ammonia Fuel Association
21 – 24 September 2014
Des Moines, Iowa USA**

**Bill Leighty, Director
The Leighty Foundation
Juneau, AK**

wleighty@earthlink.net

907-586-1426

206-719-5554 cell

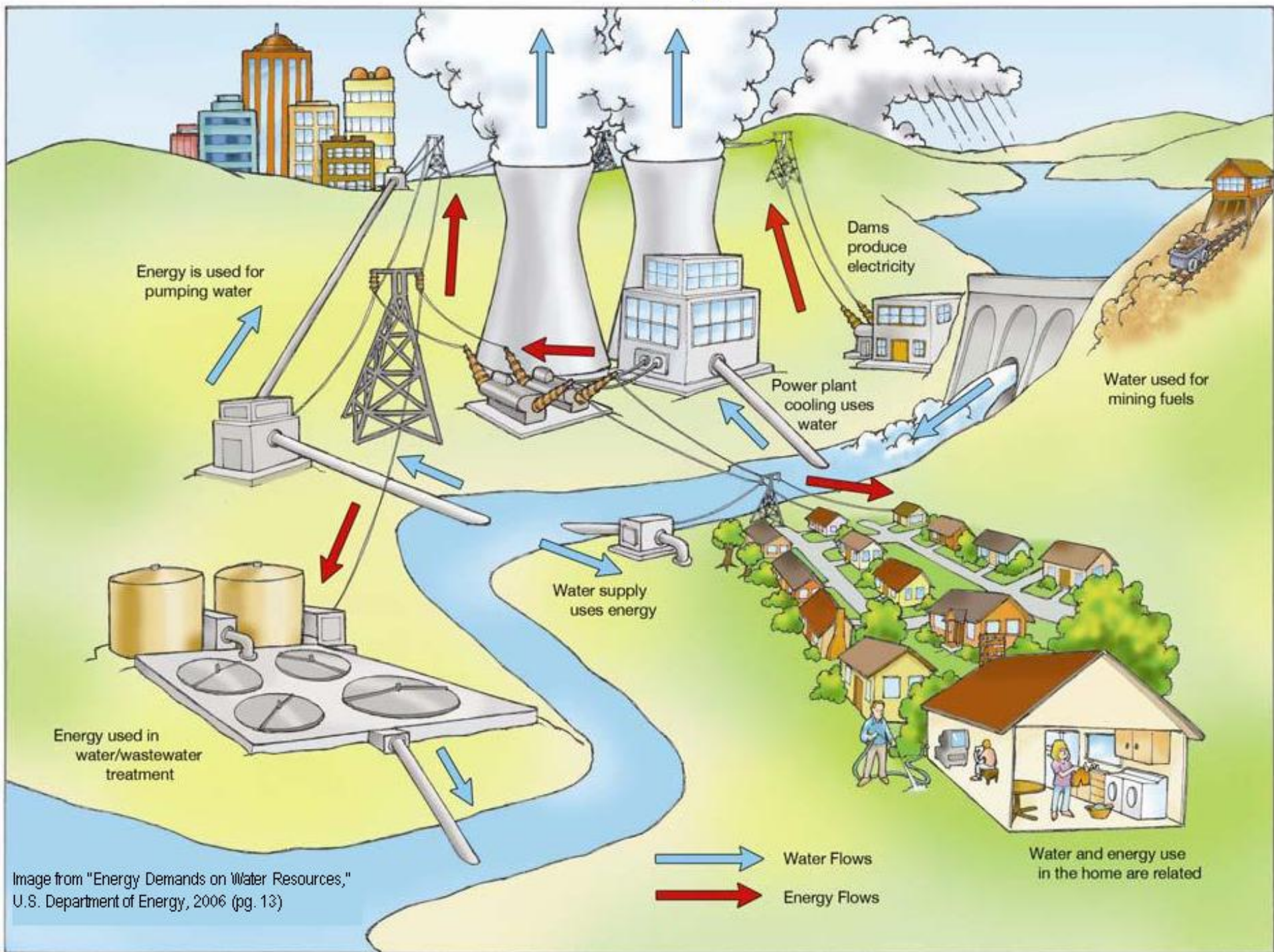


Image from "Energy Demands on Water Resources,"
U.S. Department of Energy, 2006 (pg. 13)