



HySTrAm

Hydrogen Storage and Transport using Ammonia

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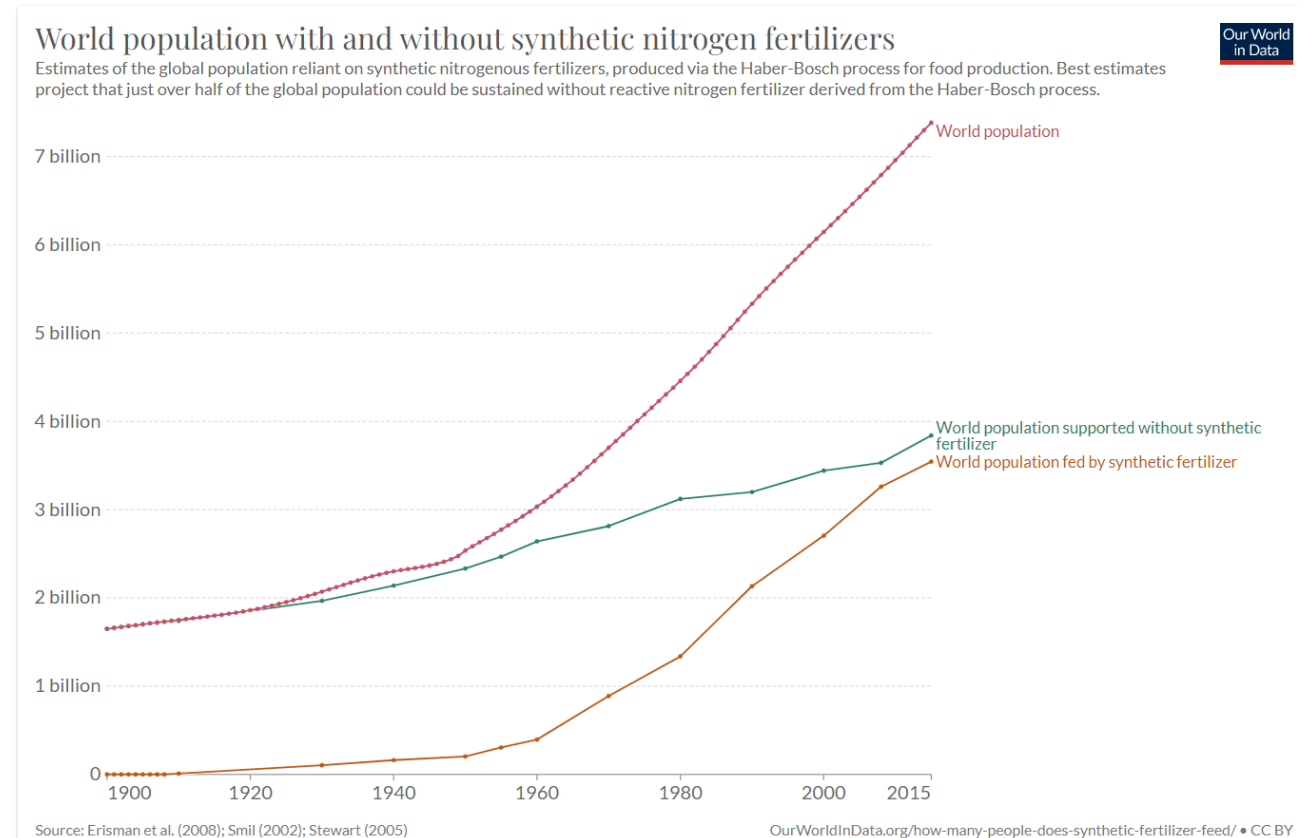
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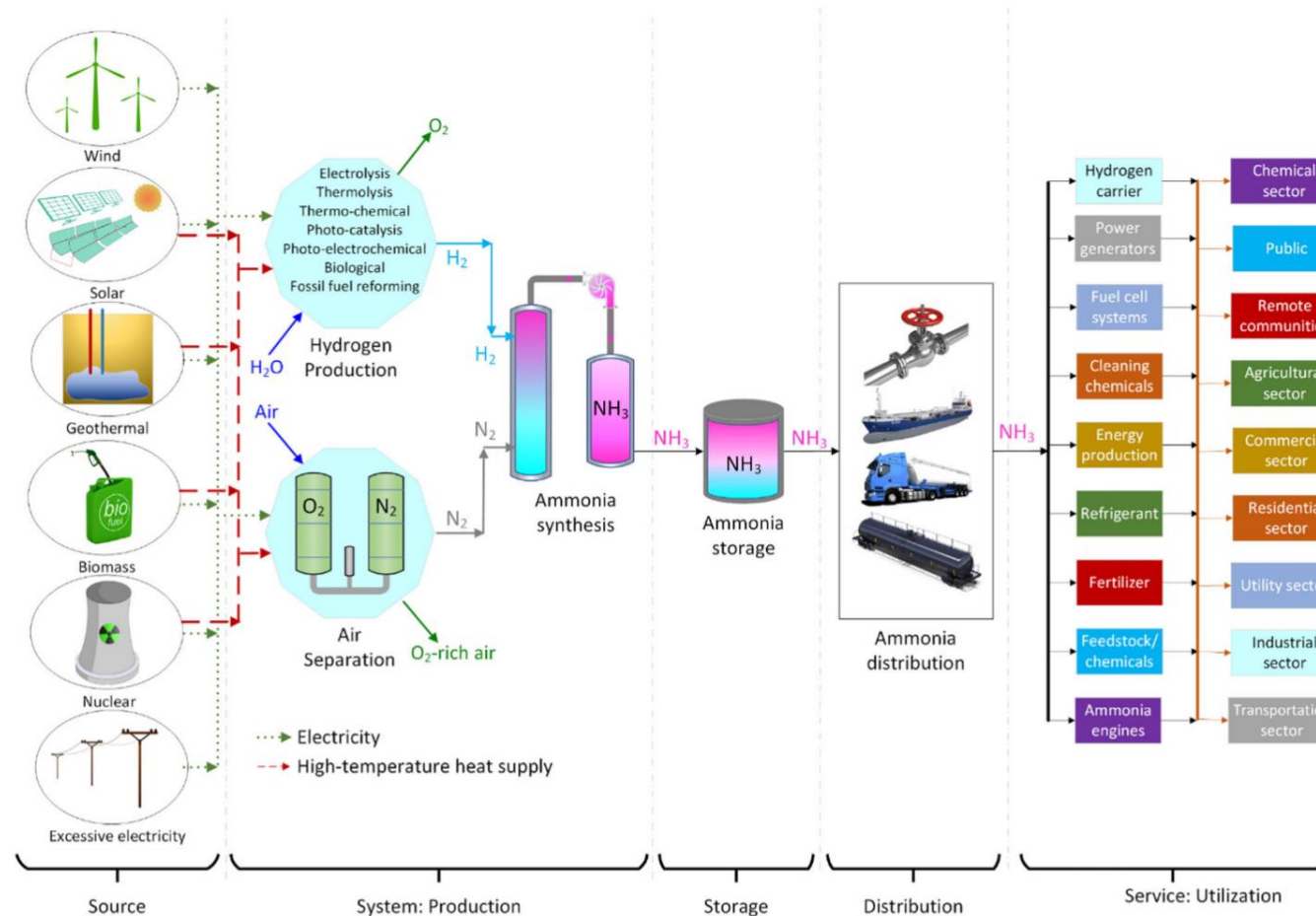
GRANT AGREEMENT N° 101058643

Ammonia (NH₃) plays an important role in supporting the world population

- Nowadays ammonia is produced through the Haber-Bosch process from fossil fuel and is widely used as fertilizer ensuring reliable food supply in the world.
- Since the industrialization of the process, ammonia has significantly contributed to the world population growth.
- “Ammonia is the Most important invention of the 20th century” Vaclav Smil, Detonator of the population explosion. Nature 400, 415



Ammonia: from production to utilization



A perspective on the use of ammonia as a clean fuel: Challenges and solutions
 Dogan Erdemir, Ibrahim Dincer
 First published: 25 November 2020 <https://doi.org/10.1002/er.6232>

Ammonia production state of the art

- Ammonia production process is energy-intensive
 - 2% of the global total energy consumption
 - 1.3% of the CO₂ global emissions come from ammonia production
 - It is the largest contributor of CO₂ emissions from chemical industry
- Ammonia is generally produced in **large plants** operating at **steady load**
 - 100-150 Bar; 500-600°C
 - There are around 550 plants in the world
 - 30% are in China
 - The lifetime of a plant is around 20-40 years
 - Only a few companies license ammonia plants



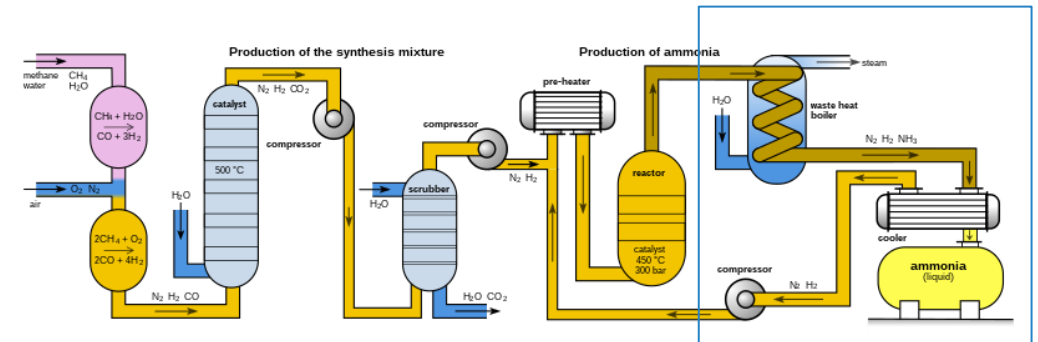
Photo: Galveston County Economic Development)



<https://ammoniaknowhow.com/short-history-of-ammonia-process-past-present-and-future/>

The Haber Bosch process

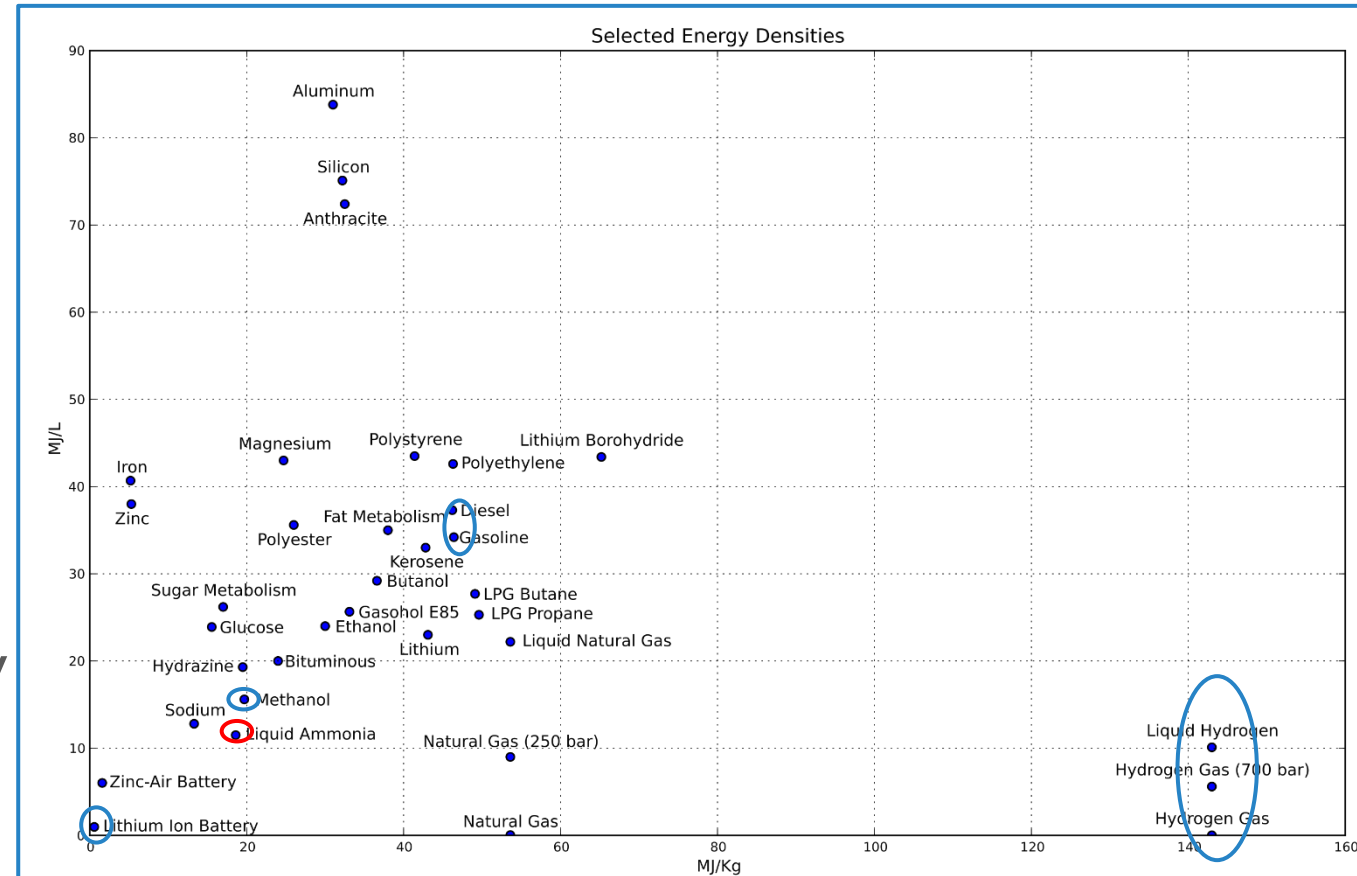
- Hydrogen is generated by natural gas through steam reforming
- $N_2 + 3H_2 = 2NH_3$
- Cheap Iron-based catalysts offer low NH_3 yield
- Despite the process has been significantly optimized, reactants recirculation requires large amount of energy due to recompression and condensation and preheating
- CO_2 is emitted during the reforming process to generate hydrogen



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Haber-Bosch-En.svg>

Ammonia energy density

- Higher energy density per volume compared to hydrogen
- Lower energy density per volume compared to conventional fuel eg Diesel and gasoline
- Not influenced by CO2 supply costs, differently by other C-based efuels

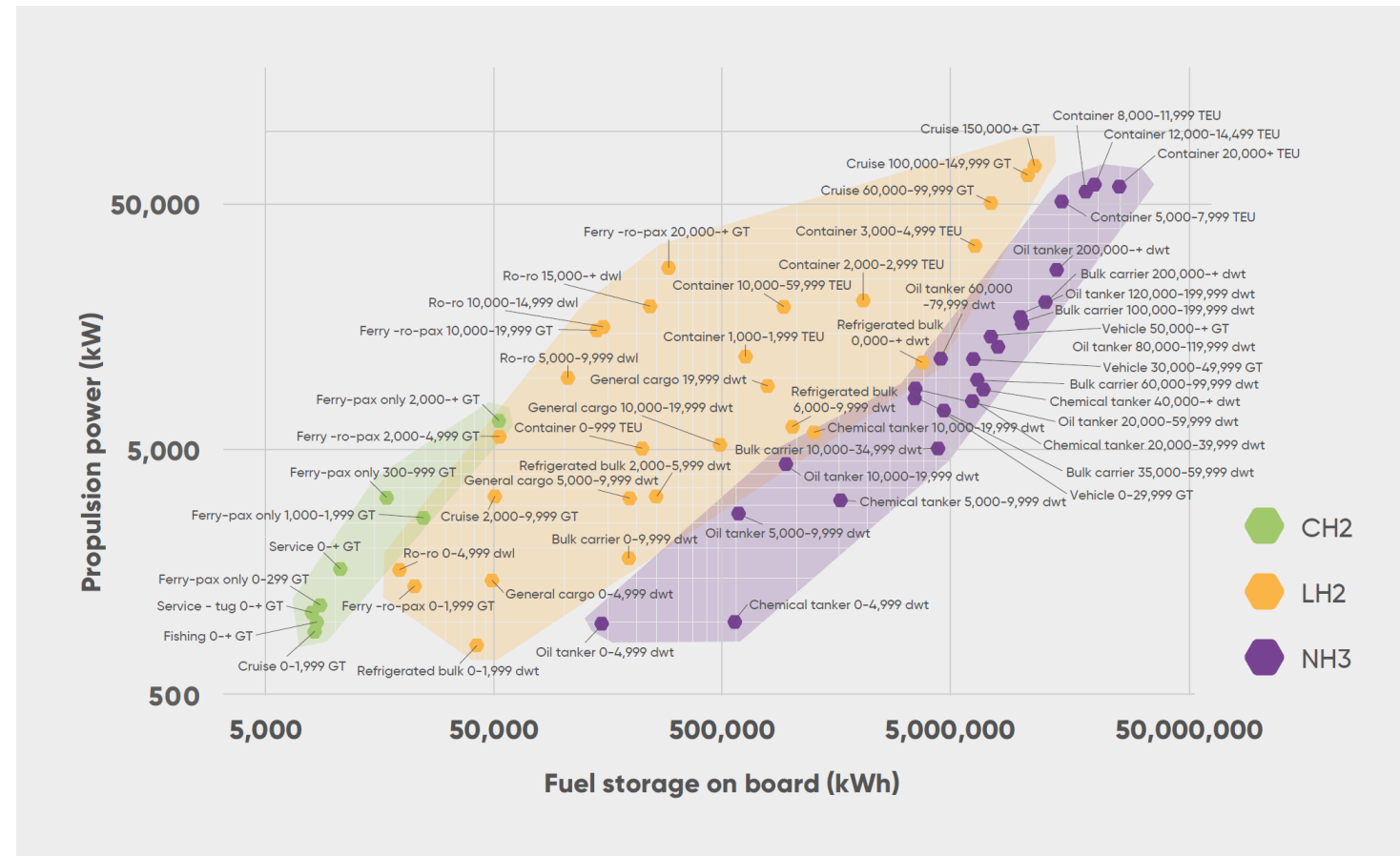


SOURCE: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_density

Ammonia: a good choice for the shipping industry

Figure 38: OPTIMUM ZERO-EMISSION OPTION FOR VARIOUS SHIP TYPES.
Source: HYDROGEN EUROPE, 2020.

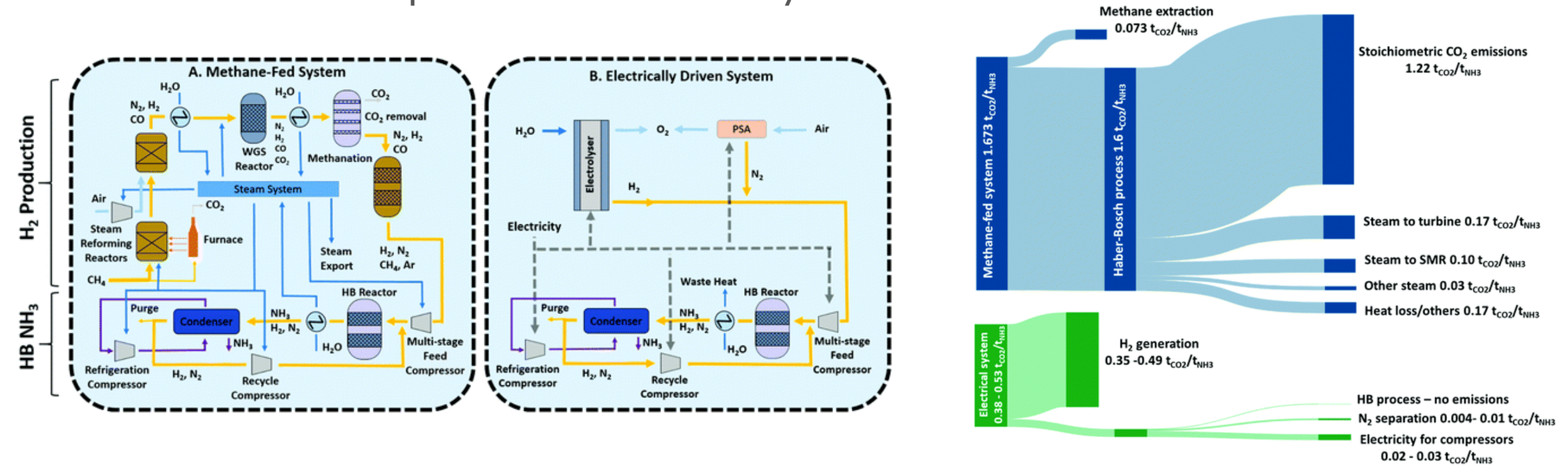
- For deep-sea shipping, where larger autonomy is required, Ammonia can be a better option compared to Hydrogen



CLEAN AMMONIA IN THE FUTURE ENERGY SYSTEM Bastien Bonnet-Cantalloube, Marie Espitalier-Noël, Priscilla Ferrari de Carvalho, Joana Fonseca and Grzegorz Pawelec.

Current and future technologies

- Haber Bosch process vs Electrolysis + PSA



Current and future role of Haber-Bosch ammonia in a carbon-free energy landscape, Smith, Collin and Hill, Alfred K. and Torrente-Murciano, Laura, Energy Environ. Sci., 2020



Why green ammonia and clean hydrogen?

Green ammonia - as a source of hydrogen - is essential for the European energy system of the future:

- ✓ Ammonia production is nowadays a major source of CO₂ emission
- ✓ Renewable carbon-free fuels are not yet cost competitive compared to fossil-based fuels;
- ✓ European hydrogen ecosystem from R&D to scaling up production and infrastructure of international dimensions;
- ✓ Clean hydrogen as a viable solution to decarbonise different sectors;
- ✓ 6 GW of renewable hydrogen electrolyser by 2024 and 40 GW by 2030; and
- ✓ Ammonia is a source of hydrogen it is easier to store and transport.



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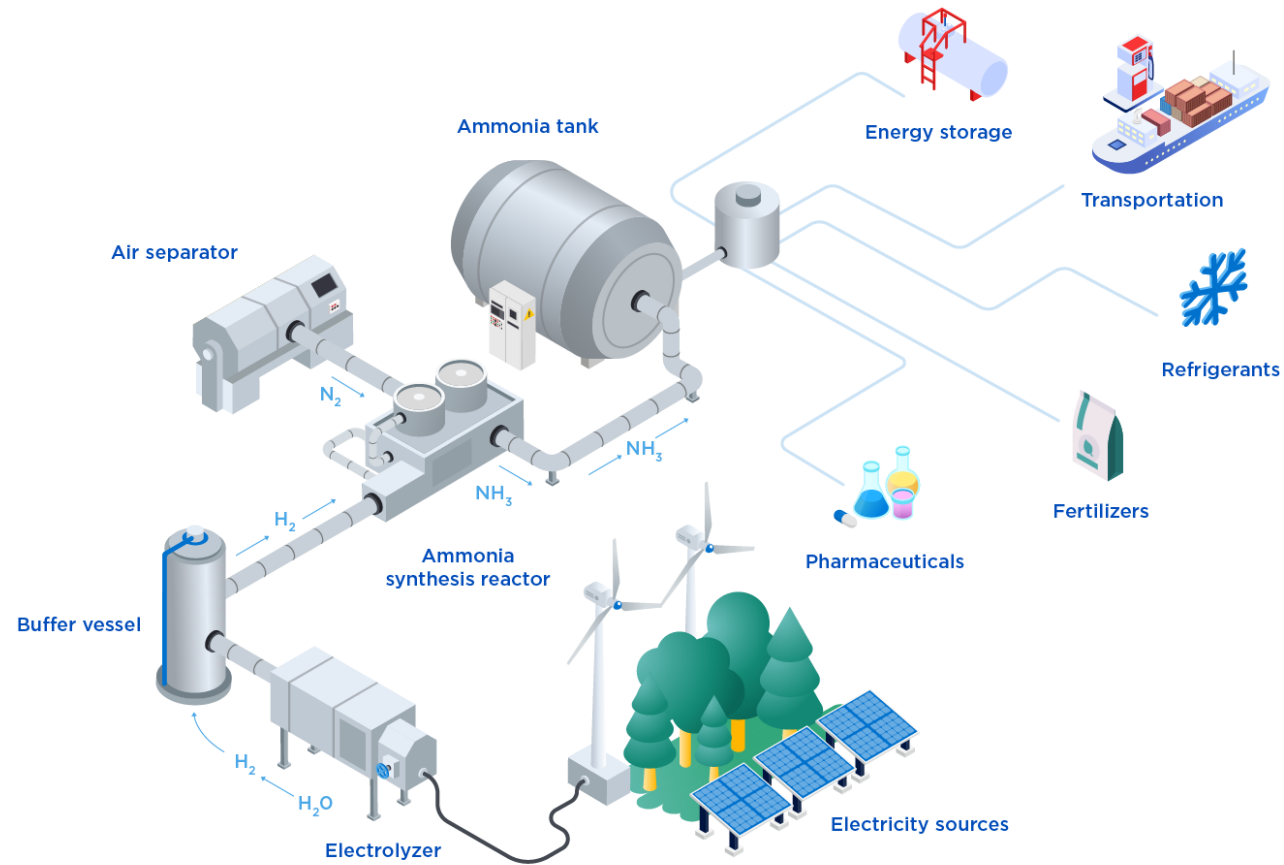
AIM of the HYSTRAM project

To demonstrate a compact containerised ammonia synthesis system based on two main consecutive stages:

A short-term storage hydrogen vessel, buffer to store and transport hydrogen produced by electrolysis. Using a new ultraporous MOF material, identified and optimized through machine learning technology.

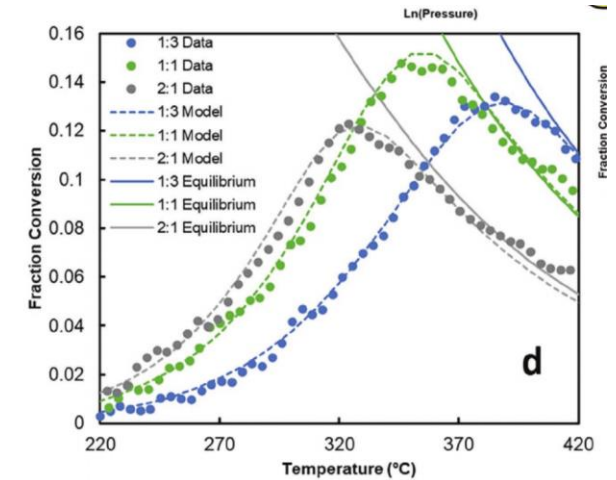
Ammonia synthesis reactor with improved the *Haber-Bosch* process where the stored hydrogen react with nitrogen forming ammonia. Use new catalysts and sorbents developed in HySTrAm.

The HySTrAm concept

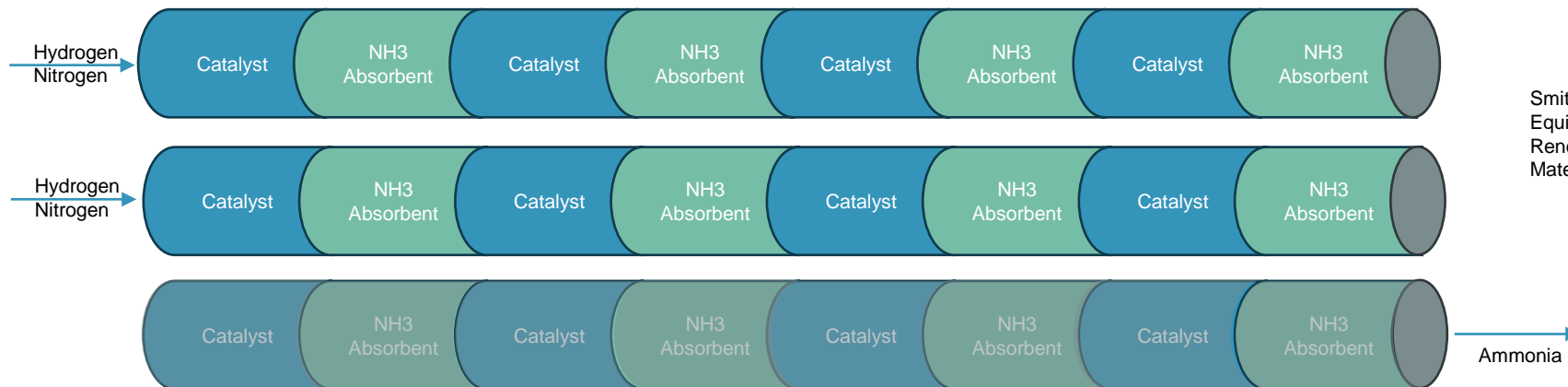


Ammonia Synthesis and Separation Combined Catalyst-Absorbent System

- We target lower pressures and temperatures in comparison to the traditional Haber-Bosch process. This results in lower conversion.
- Several beds for catalyst and absorbent are necessary to achieve the desired conversion.
- During operation, ammonia is synthesized in the catalyst bed and absorbed in the absorbent bed.
- During regeneration, ammonia is released from the reactor by pressure and temperature swings.

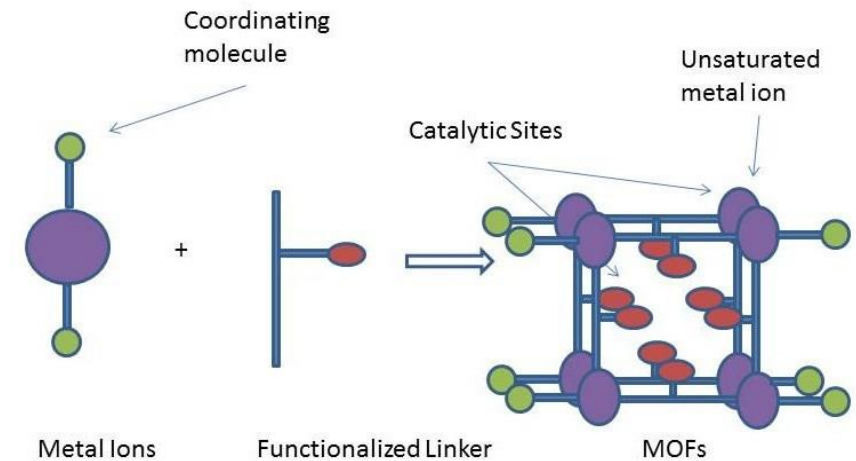


Smith, Collin & Torrente-Murciano, Laura. (2021). Exceeding Single-Pass Equilibrium with Integrated Absorption Separation for Ammonia Synthesis Using Renewable Energy—Redefining the Haber-Bosch Loop. *Advanced Energy Materials*. 11. 10.1002/aenm.202003845.



Metal Organic Material for H2 storage

- MOFs, are a type of porous material made up of metal ions or clusters linked together by organic molecules
- Key partners involved:
 - PROFMOF: SME developing MOF
 - UNIVERSITY OF OSLO: IA designing of the MOF
 - GASVESSEL PRODUCTION: Manufacturing of the H2 vessel



Schematic Diagram for MOF Catalysis
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metal%E2%80%93organic_framework#/media/File:MOFscat3.jpg




Project Overview

GRANT AGREEMENT No: 101058643

COORDINATOR: AALBORG UNIVERSITY (DENMARK)

PARTICIPANTS:

16 PARTNERS FROM 12 COUNTRIES

 **Spain, Norway, Belgium, Denmark,
The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland,
The United Kingdom, Greece, Poland**

DURATION : 1 JUNE 2022 TO 30 MAY 2025 (36M)

EU GRANT: €5,707,538.14



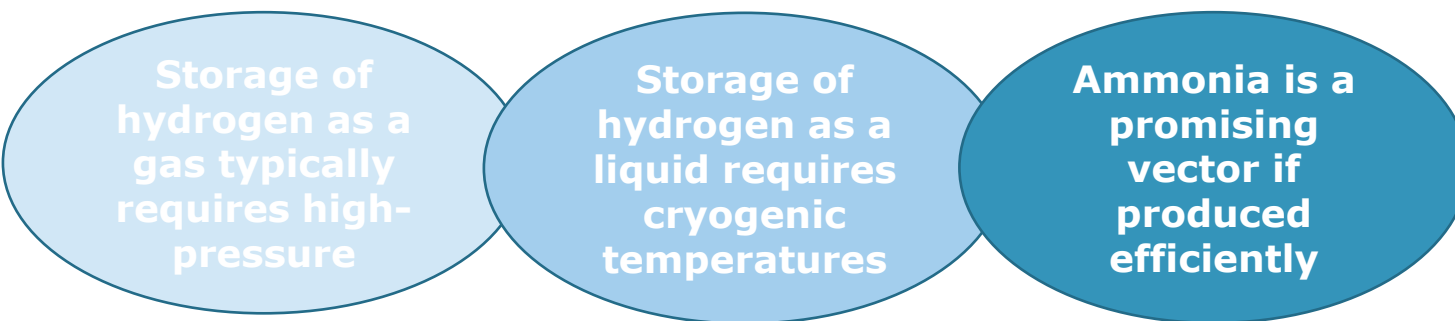
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Challenges from Hydrogen to Ammonia

Storage and transport of hydrogen, faces important challenges which hinder its broad application as an alternative and zero emission fuel:



HySTrAm builds on developing **physical H₂ storage materials**, enabling **short-term storage** (buffering renewables dynamics), as well as three structural corner stones of flexible low pressure NH₃:

- ✓ **Decreased Ru content catalysts**
- ✓ **High temperature NH₃ sorbents**
- ✓ **Induction-heated support granting (optimal) responsiveness**

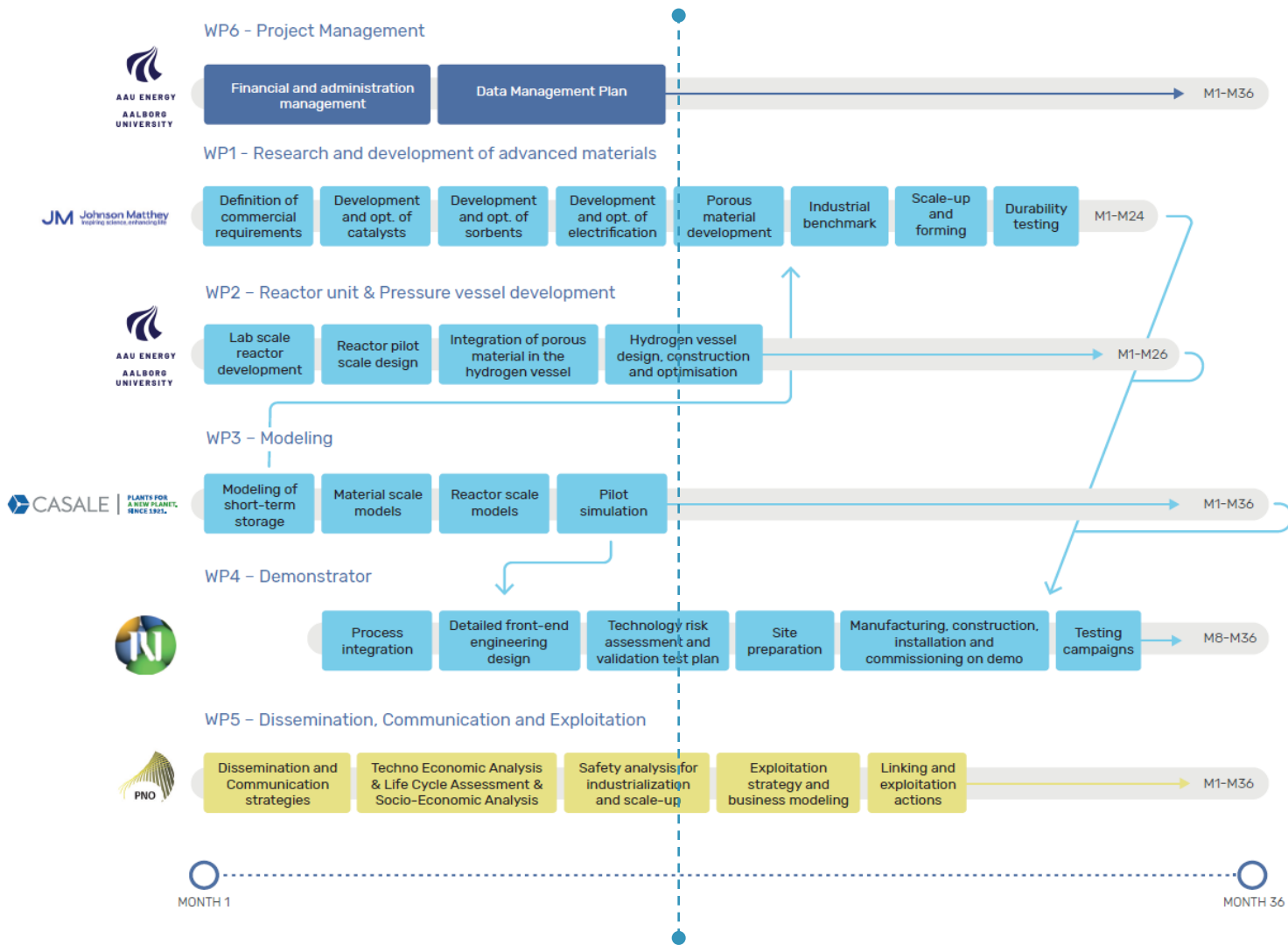
OBJECTIVES

1. Development of **functional catalyst/sorbent materials** for ammonia synthesis;
2. Development of MOF **new ultra-porous materials** with high H₂ capacity;
3. Realisation of a **lightweight composite vessel** for physical-adsorption hydrogen storage;
4. Design, construction, optimisation and demonstration of **dynamically operated packed bed reactors** for ammonia synthesis;
5. **Demonstration of the overall HySTrAm solution at TRL5**; and
6. **Validation of a business case**

In addition, during the project the system will be modelled at different levels i.e.

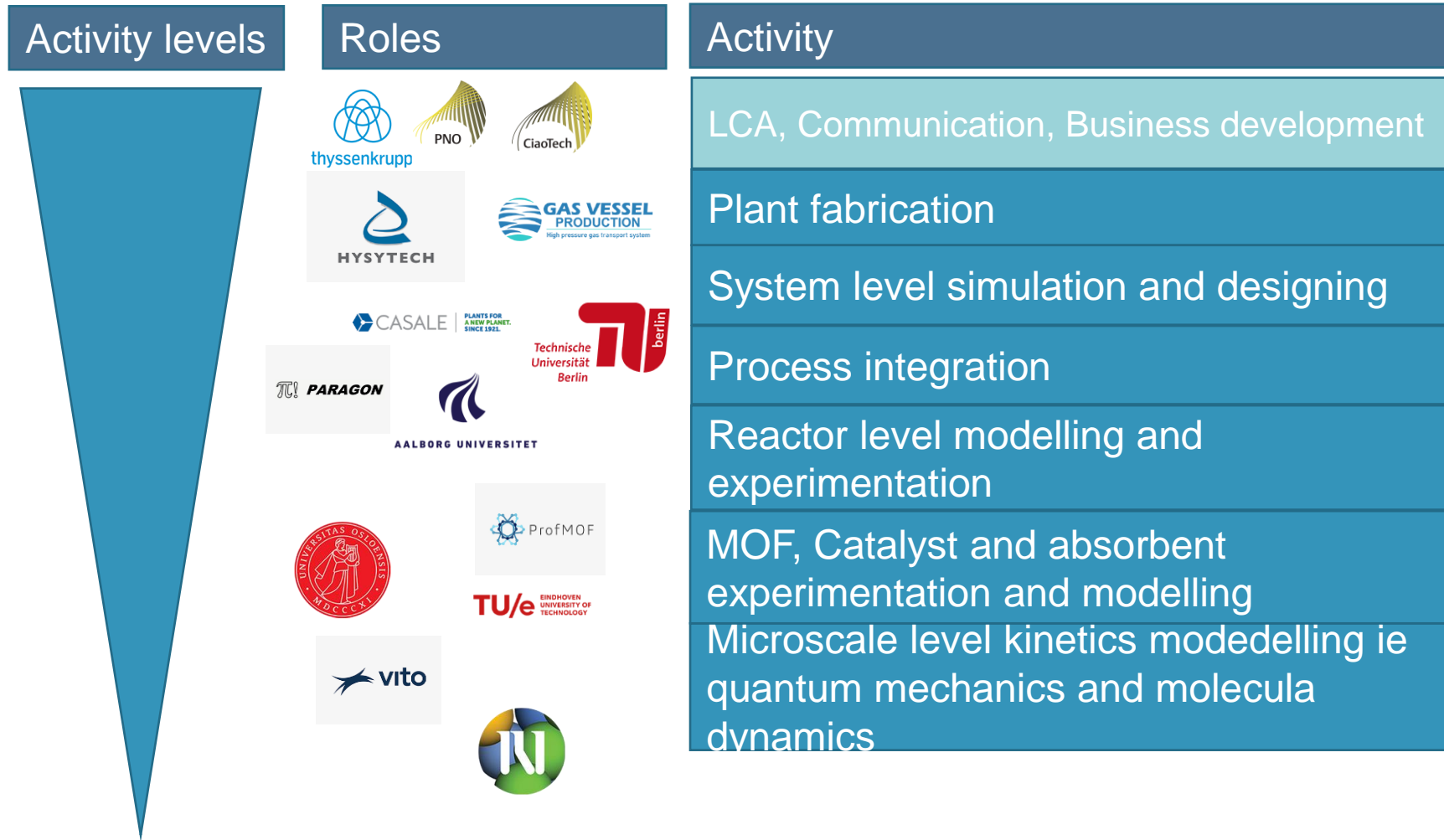
- quantum level and microkinetic level simulations of the reactions
- higher level simulations of the reaction and process with machine learning and AI
- process level simulations

This holistic modelling approach will ensure that all aspects will be considered and make possible more robust results.



*We are half away in the project!
With the first experimental design we are completing the system designing.*

Modelling and experiments workflow integration from microscale to system level




Thank you from all partners
 Pls follow us on <https://www.hystram.eu/>



PROJECT NUMBERS


 36 MONTHS	 16 PARTNERS	 12 COUNTRIES	 5.7 MILL € BUDGET
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JULY 27, 2022

Value chain overview for dissemination and exploitation



JULY 27, 2022

HySTRAM 6-month progress meeting



JULY 27, 2022

The HySTRAM Research and Innovation Project Towards the Transformation of the Global



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Thank you



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