November 1, 2018
NH3 Energy Implementation Conference

Technologies to use carbon free ammonia in power plant

IHI

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SIP
戦略的イノベーション創造プログラム
Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion Program

国立研究開発法人
科学技術振興機構
Japan Science and Technology Agency

IHI Corporation

IHI Profile

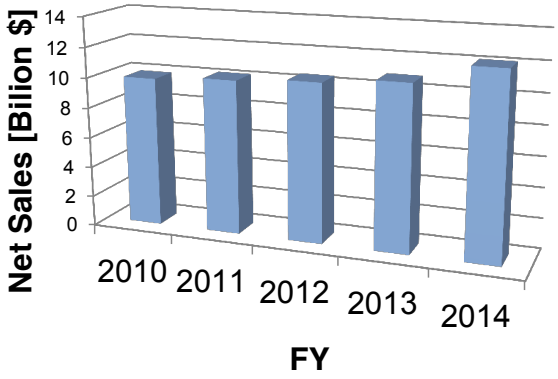
IHI

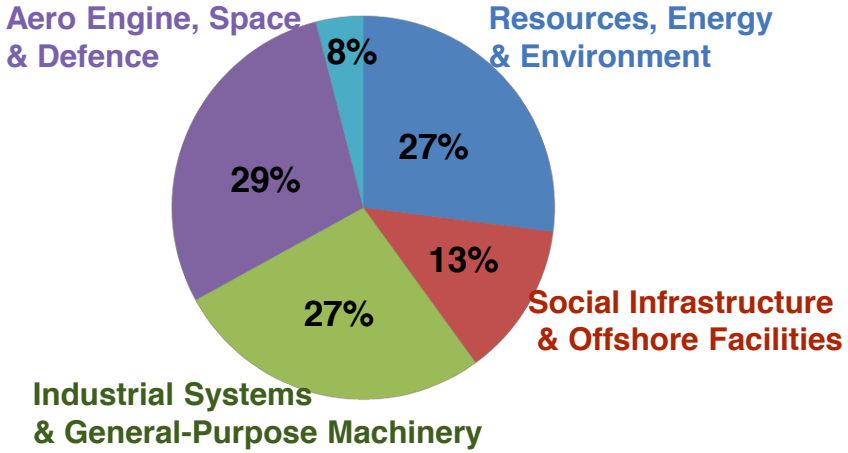
IHI Headquarters, Toyosu, Tokyo

Founded in : 1853
Capital : JPY 107.1 billion (around $892.5 million)
Total Employees : 28,533
Consolidated Net Sales : JPY 1,456 billion
(around $12.13 billion)
Affiliated Companies : Domestic 82
Overseas 170

(Information correct as of March 31, 2015)

Further info: www.ihi.co.jp/en





Net Sales by Business Segment

Business Area of the IHI Group

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Resources, Energy & Environment Business Area

Minimizing Environmental Impact

- Boilers
- Power system plants
- Large power systems
- Power systems for land and marine use
- Process plants
- Pharmaceutical plants
- Environmental response systems
- Nuclear energy
- Asian base EPC

Large-scale tower type boiler

Industrial Systems & General-Purpose Machinery Business Area

Transforming the World's Industrial Infrastructure

- Rotating machinery
- Turbochargers for vehicles
- Heat treatment and surface engineering
- Agricultural machinery and small power systems
- Transport machinery
- Parking
- Logistics and machinery

Turbochargers for vehicles

Social Infrastructure & Offshore Facilities Business Area

Underpinning the Essentials of Modern Living

- Bridges and Watergates
- Shield systems
- Concrete construction materials
- Transport systems
- Urban development
- F-LNG

Osman Gazi Bridge across Izmit Bay

Aero Engine, Space & Defense Business Area

Opening New Horizons

- Aircraft engines
- Defense equipment and systems
- Rocket systems and space exploration

GEnx turbofan engine

Role of hydrogen energy on GHG reduction in Japan

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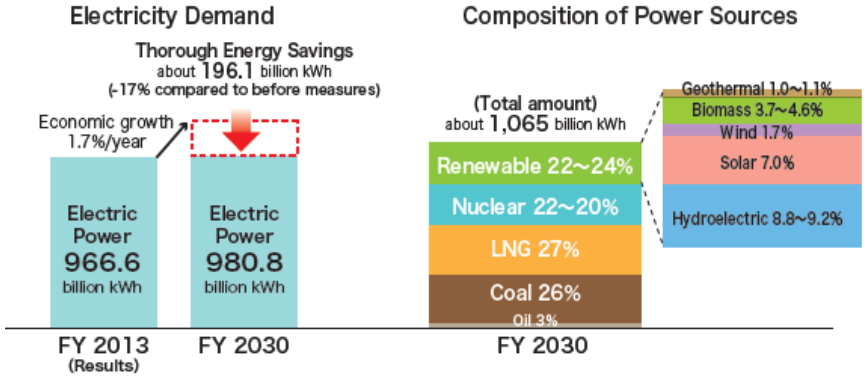
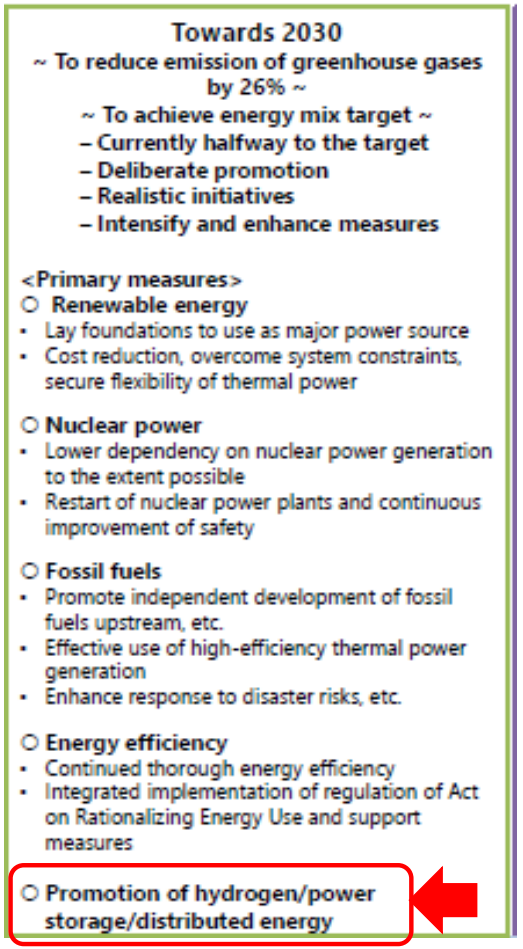
- GHG reduction targets of Japan

mid-term : 26% by 2030FY (compared to 2013FY)
long term : 80% by 2050FY

- On July 3, 2018, the Cabinet approved the new 5th Strategic Energy Plan. Promotion of hydrogen energy is one of the measures to achieve mid-term target.



Ideal composition of power sources in 2030FY
Source : Japan's ENERGY (2017 EDITION)



Measures to reduce 26% GHG by 2030FY
Source : The 5th Strategic Energy Plan

Basic Hydrogen Strategy

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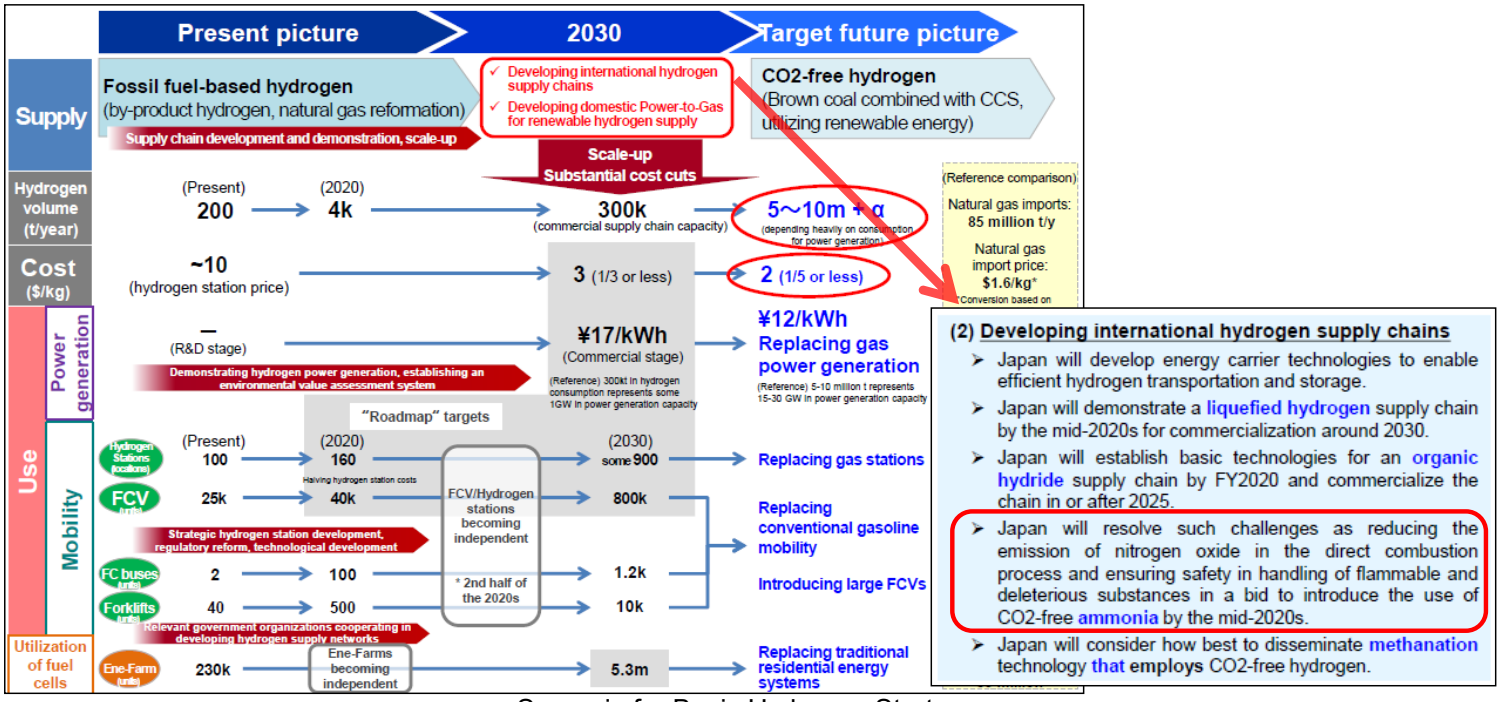
- ‘Basic Hydrogen Strategy’ was determined by METI on December 25th, 2017.
- In order to develop international hydrogen supply chains, 4 types of energy carrier is considered in the strategy.

  Ammonia is considered to be one of the energy carriers.

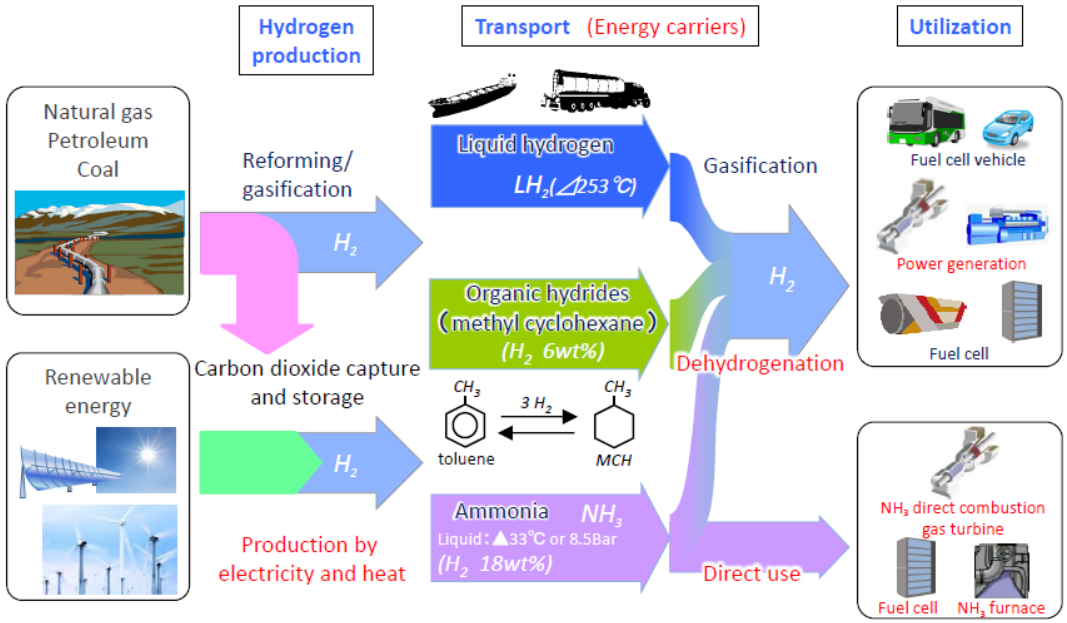


Scenario for Basic Hydrogen Strategy

Source : Basic Hydrogen Strategy by METI

Advantages of ammonia as an energy carrier

(1) Highest hydrogen content per unit volume
(2) Easy to liquify (-33℃ at 1bar, similar to LPG)
(3) Infrastructures for production and transportation are already existing
(4) Can be used directly as a fuel for power plant



Energy carriers considered in 'SIP Energy Carriers' project

Problems to overcome

(1) Optimized combustor design for stable flame and reduction of fuel-NOx to use ammonia in thermal power plant.
(2) Evaluation of performance of power plant
(3) Safety measures
(4) Feasibility studies

IHI has joined Cross-ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion Program (SIP) for the development of Ammonia Direct Combustion technology for gas turbine and coal fired boiler and also Ammonia Fuel Cell.

戦略的イノベーション創造プログラム
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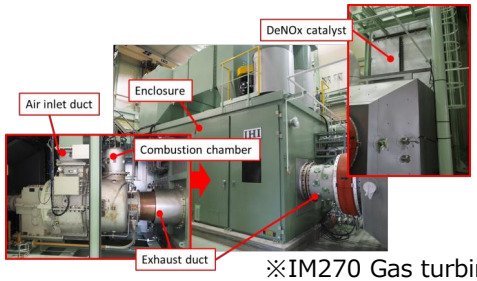
Coal fired boiler

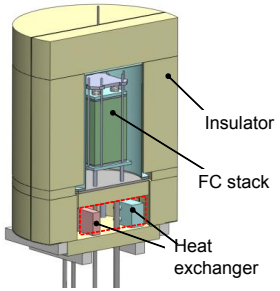
※CFT(Coal Firing Test Furnace)

Gas turbine



※IM270 Gas turbine

SOFC



Target power plant of 'SIP Energy Carriers' project in IHI

Reaction pathway of fuel-NOx (coal combustion)

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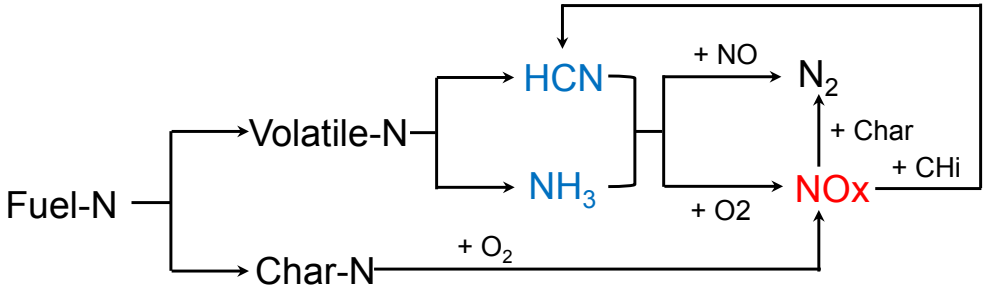
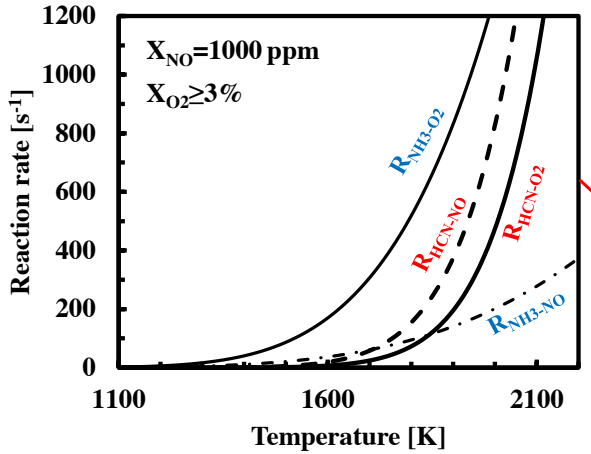


NO_x formation in coal combustion



Reactions of intermediate N species

$HCN + O_2 \rightarrow NO + \ldots$

$NH_3 + O_2 \rightarrow NO + \ldots$

$HCN + NO \rightarrow N_2 + \ldots$

$NH_3 + NO \rightarrow N_2 + \ldots$

From De Soete's expression

High-temp.: $R_{NH3\text{-}O2} \gg R_{HCN\text{-}O2}, R_{HCN\text{-}NO}, R_{NH3\text{-}NO}$

Increasing $[NH_3]/[HCN]$ facilitates more NOx formed

Contradict with some literature:

Increasing $[NH_3]/[HCN]$ facilitates more N_2 formed

Calculated by most widely used **De Soete's expression**

Some studies showed $R_{HCN\text{-}O2}$ is too low

Ammonia co-firing pulverized coal (P.C.) boiler

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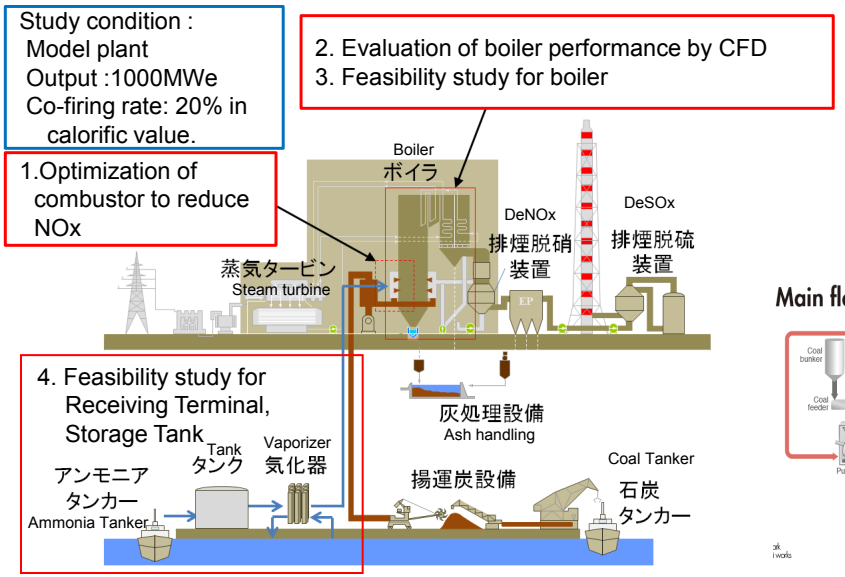
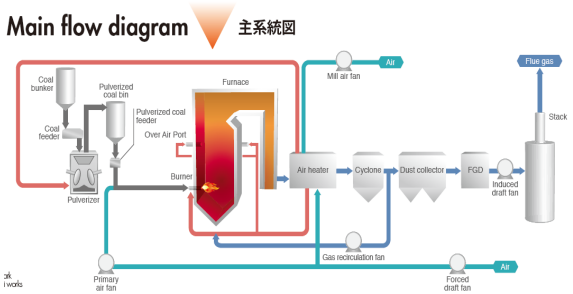
Task : Optimization of the combustion system for the NOx reduction.
Feasibility study to introduce ammonia into the existing power plant

⇒ 2017FY : Co-firing test using 10MW$_{thermal}$ test furnace
2018FY : Trial design to introduce ammonia co-firing system for existing coal fired power plant (1000MW)



Tasks



Combustion test facility

Approach to control NOx and boiler performance

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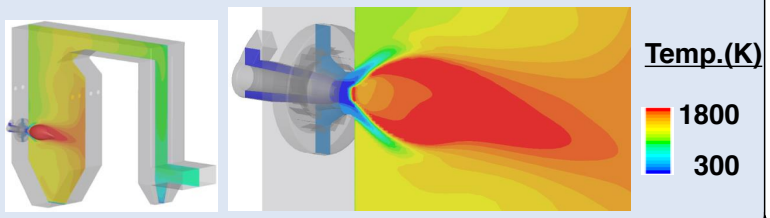
- Technical Issue and approaching method:
  - NO_x reduction by experimental and numerical analysis
  - Boiler performance (amount of the steam generation) by numerical analysis

Consideration of the fluid dynamics



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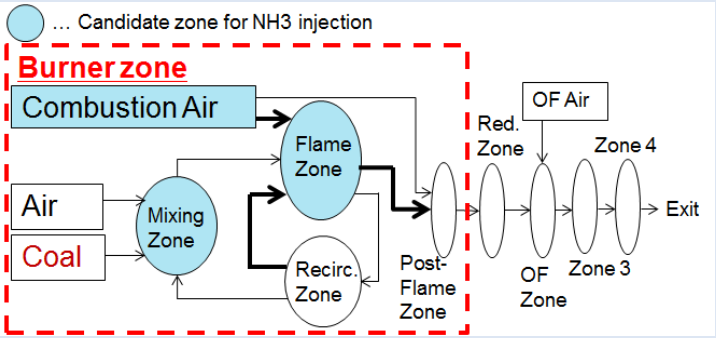
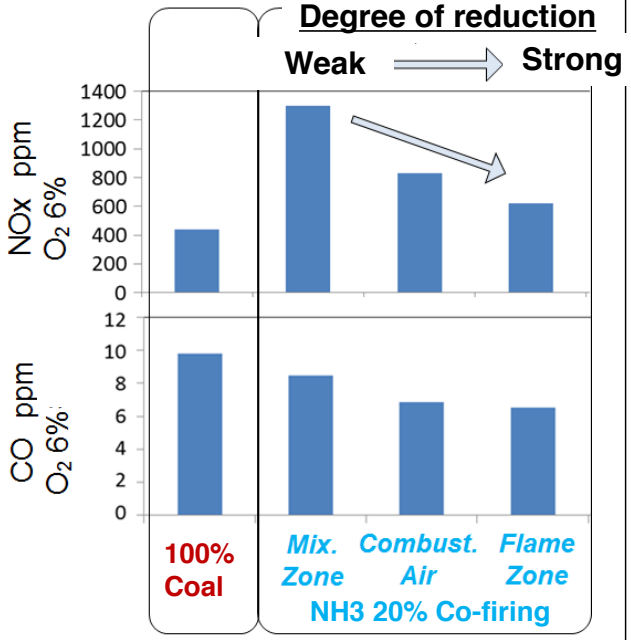
Consideration of the NH_3 Reaction path



NO_x reduction by the NH_3 injection method (CHEMKIN)



Coal Firing Test Furnace (CFT)

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Fuel feeding rate	Coal 1.0-1.6 ton/hour Ammonia 0.4 ton/hour
Burner type	IHI-Dual Flow burner,
Target	NO below 200 ppm (@ O_2 6% conversion, NH_3 20% co-firing)

Ammonia feeding facility

Overview

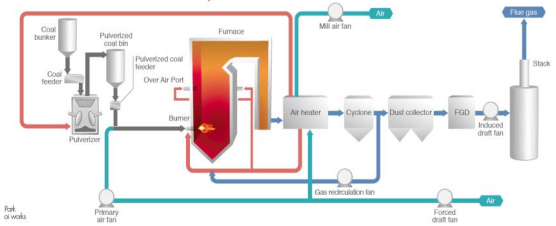
Ammonia tank

Control box

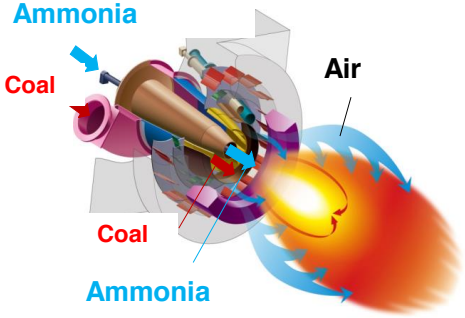
Evaporator

CFT

Main flow diagram 主系統図



Burner for ammonia co-firing



Measurement items

- Exhaust gas
  （CO、CO_2、NO、N_2O）
- Unburned carbon
- Heat flux
- Flame shape

etc.

Results : Stability, NOx and unburned carbon

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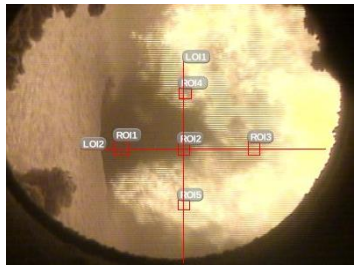
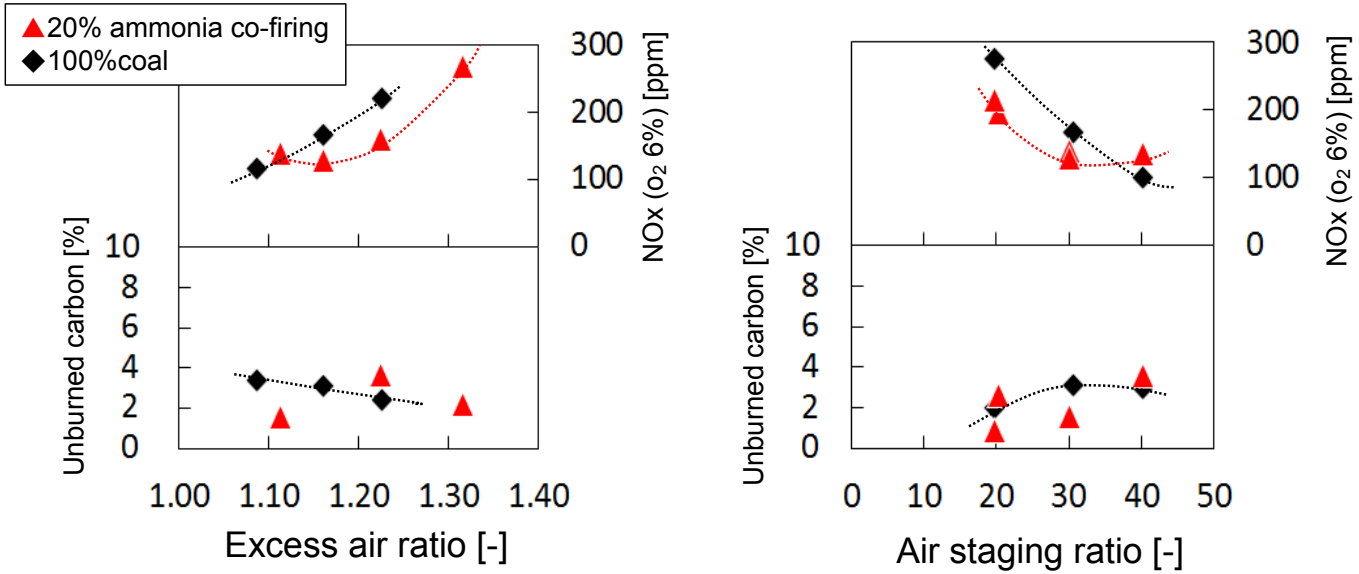
- Stable flame can be achieved by controlling swirl of the secondary air.
- NOx concentration in 20% ammonia co-firing condition is same or under that of 100% coal firing condition.
- NH_3, N_2O concentration in exhaust gas is under detection limit.



Flame at the outlet of burner
20% ammonia co-firing



Effect of ammonia co-firing on NOx and unburned carbon

Ammonia co-firing gas turbine

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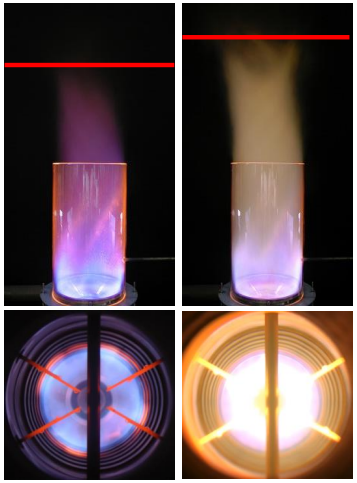
Task : Optimization of combustor design to reduce NOx
Demonstration using 2MW scale commercial gas turbine

⇒ 2015-2017FY : Optimization of combustor design
2018FY : Demonstration using commercial 2MW class GT (IM270)



City gas　　Ammonia co-firing

Comparison of swirl flame

Feature of NH_3 combustion (compared with CH_4)
- ✓ Lower flame speed (approx. 1/5)
- ✓ Lower heating value (approx. 1/2)
- ✓ Lower flame temperature(approx. 200℃)
- ✓ Emission of fuel-NOx

Problems to be solved
- ✓ Burner design to achieve stable flame
- ✓ Reduction of fuel-NOx
- ✓ Reduction of unburned NH_3
- ✓ Stable supply of vaporized NH_3
- ✓ Control method for stable operation

Demonstration using commercial 2MW class GT

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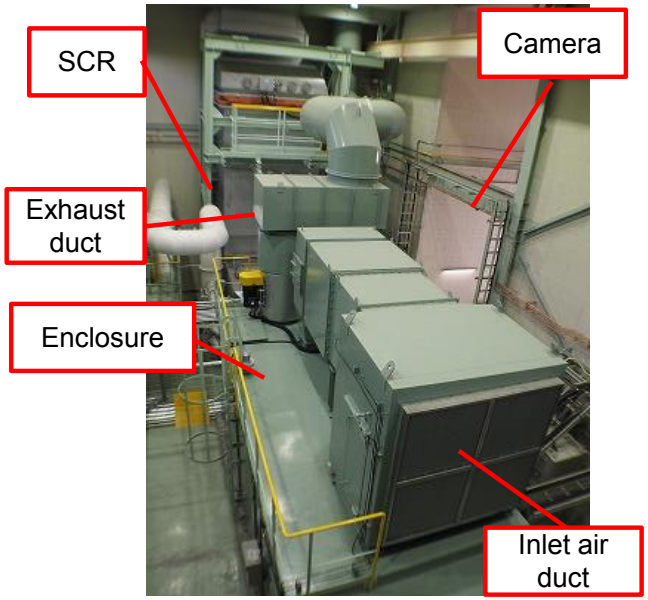
- IM270 gas turbine with ammonia supply unit is installed for the demonstration.
- Only combustor is modified to achieve stable combustion and low NOx emission.

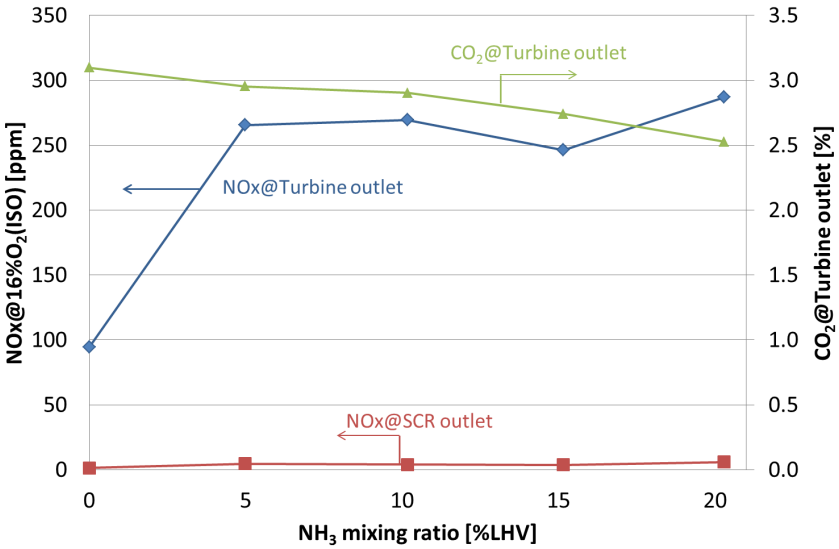


IM270 Gas Turbine

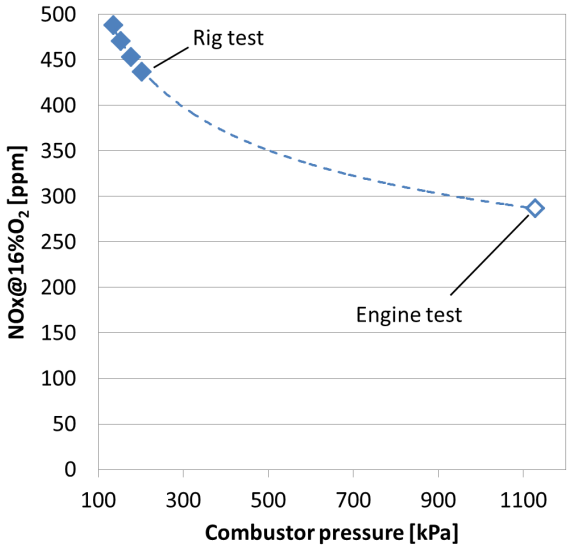
Ammonia supply unit

Results : Combustion efficiency and NOx emission

- Stable operation of gas turbine is achieved.
- Combustion efficiency is approximately 99.87% (considering heating value of NOx)
- NOx can be controlled below regulation limit using de-NOx catalyst with the improvement of combustor.



Effect of co-firing ratio on NOx emission



Effect of pressure on NOx emission

Ammonia fueled SOFC

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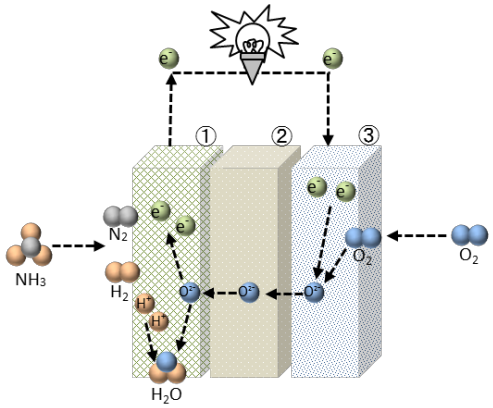
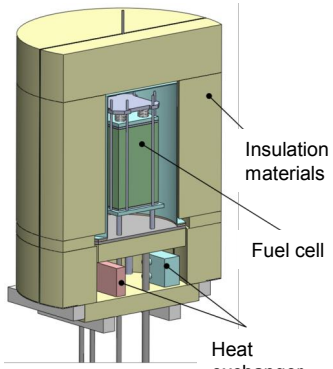
Task : Evaluation of SOFC stack performance using 100% ammonia.
Optimized design of SOFC system including stack and other components.
Demonstration test using 1kW-class SOFC integrated system.

⇒ 2017-2018 : Demonstration test by 1kW-class integrated SOFC system

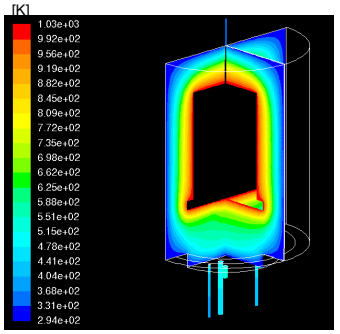


①Fuel electrode (Anode)
②Ceramic membrane (Electrolytes)
③Air electrode (Cathode)

Mechanism of ammonia fueled SOFC



Structure of hot module



Numerical simulation of temperature distribution in hot module

Development of SOFC hot module

Results : Operation of SOFC system

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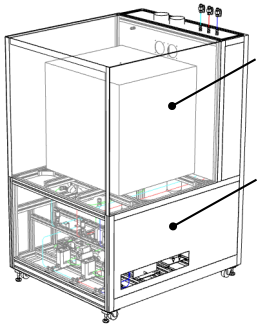
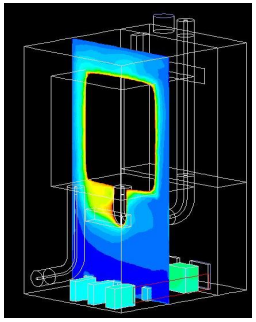
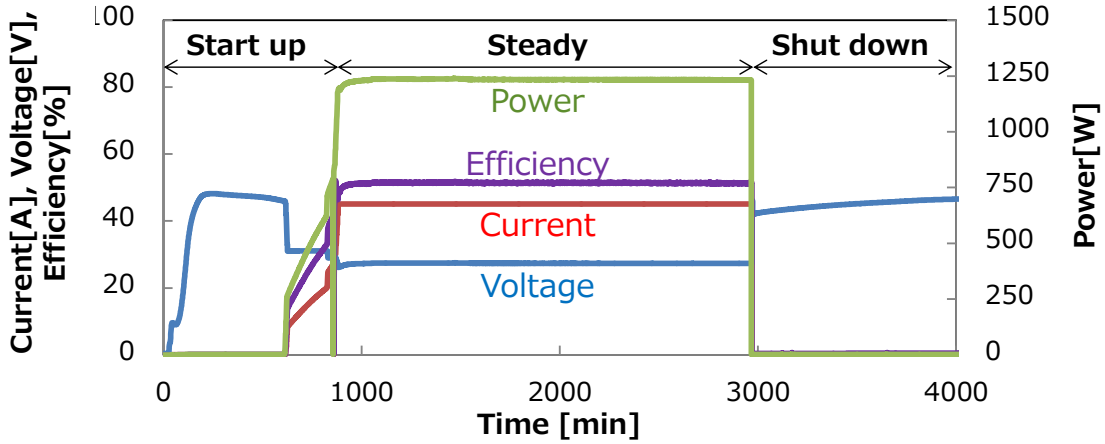
- High efficiency (56% DC) and thermal independent operation is achieved by the optimized thermal design.
- Stable operation is achieved by air flow control.
- 1000 hours continuous run is on-going.





Temperature distribution in the system

Thermal design of SOFC system



Operation of SOFC system

Conclusion

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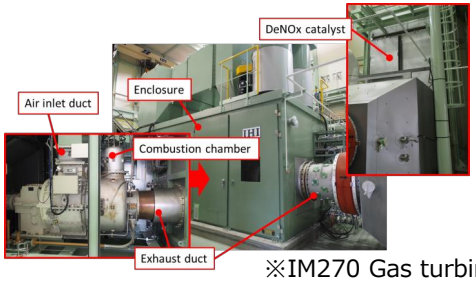
In order to use carbon free ammonia as a fuel for power plant, technologies to use ammonia directly as a fuel in coal fired boiler, gas turbine and SOFC are developed.

Coal fired boiler

※CFT(Coal Firing Test Furnace)

- 20% co-firing test of ammonia with pulverized coal is succeeded using 10MWth test furnace.
- NOx emission can be controlled at the same level as 100% coal firing condition.

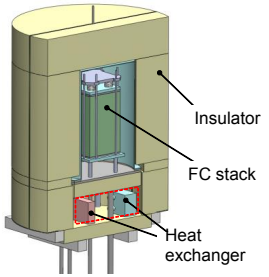
Gas turbine



※IM270 Gas turbine

- 20% co-firing test of ammonia with city gas is succeeded using 2MW commercial gas turbine.
- NOx can be controlled below regulation limit using de-NOx catalyst with the improvement of combustor

SOFC



- Test using 100% ammonia as a fuel is succeeded using 1kW hot module.
- High efficiency and thermal independent operation are achieved

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国立研究開発法人 科学技術振興機構 Japan Science and Technology Agency

Ammonia Synthesis: Twin IHI Gasifier (TIGAR®)

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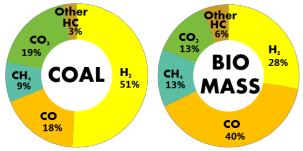
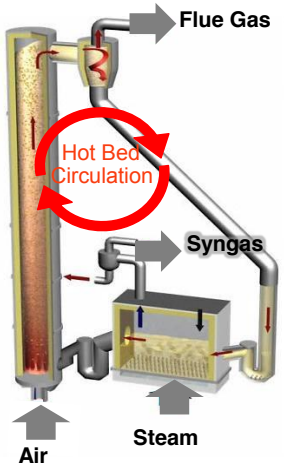
TIGAR is ready to commercialize

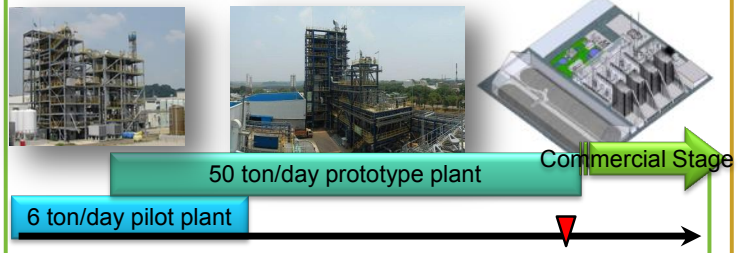
◆What is TIGAR?

- ✓ TIGAR is a gasifier suitable for low rank feedstock like lignite and biomass.
- ✓ TIGAR has been developed based on the fluidized bed technologies of which we have extensive experience and knowledge.
- ✓ Using steam as gasifying agent, H2 rich syngas can be obtained.



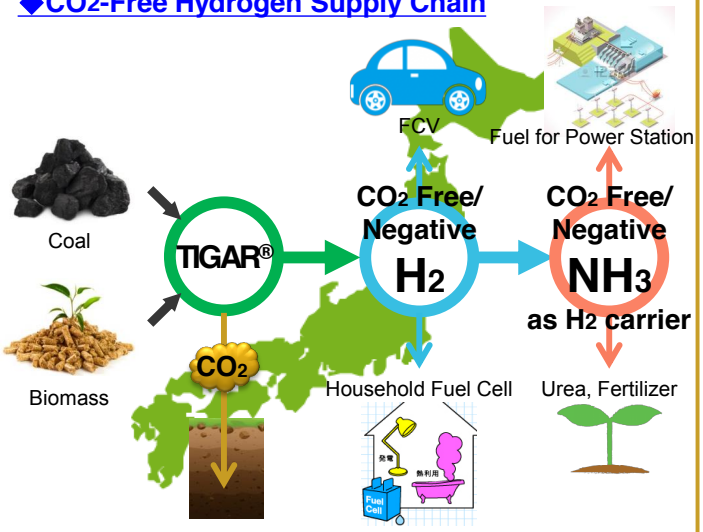


- ✓ Currently we are in the final stage of development



TIGAR leads to Hydrogen Society in Japan

◆CO2-Free Hydrogen Supply Chain



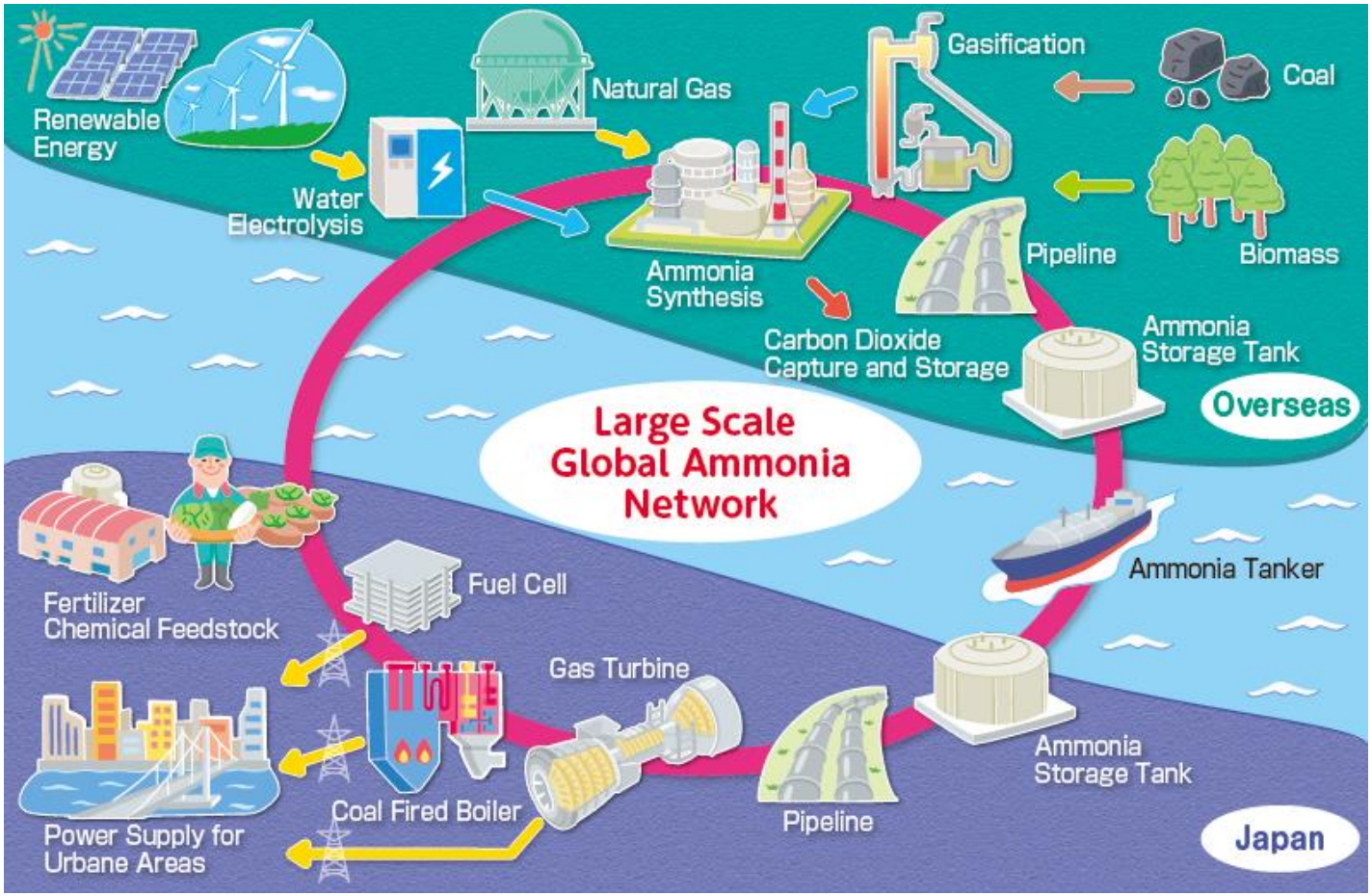
◆Business Model Example

	Business Model A	Business Model B
Feedstock	Biomass	Lignite with CCS
TIGAR Capacity	200 ton/day as feedstock	1000 ton/day as feedstock
Product	CO2-free-H2 5,000 ton/year as H2	CO2-free-NH3 200,000 ton/year as NH3
End use	FCV, Fuel Cell	Power plant, Urea

TIGAR is being developed with the support of METI and NEDO

Confidential

IHI's Carbon free energy network using ammonia



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Realize your dreams