

Development of Clean Ammonia Value Chain

IHI

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Toshihiko AWANO, Ph.D.
Deputy General Managing
Ammonia Value Chain Project Department

I H I Corporation





Year of establishment

1853



Capital

107.1 billion yen



Revenue(Consolidated)

1,172.9 billion yen
(fiscal 2021)



Number of employees
(consolidated)

28,801



Works

7



Branches in Japan

8



Overseas
representative offices

14



Affiliated companies in Japan

59

[Subsidiaries: 43 Affiliates: 16]

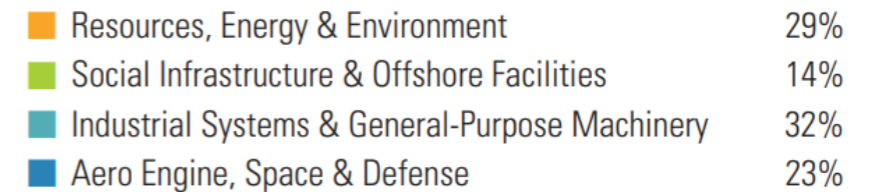


Overseas affiliates

142

[Subsidiaries: 120 Affiliates: 22]

Revenue Compositions by business areas (Consolidated/fiscal 2021)



Note : The total may not be 100% owing to the exclusion of "Other" and "Adjustments".

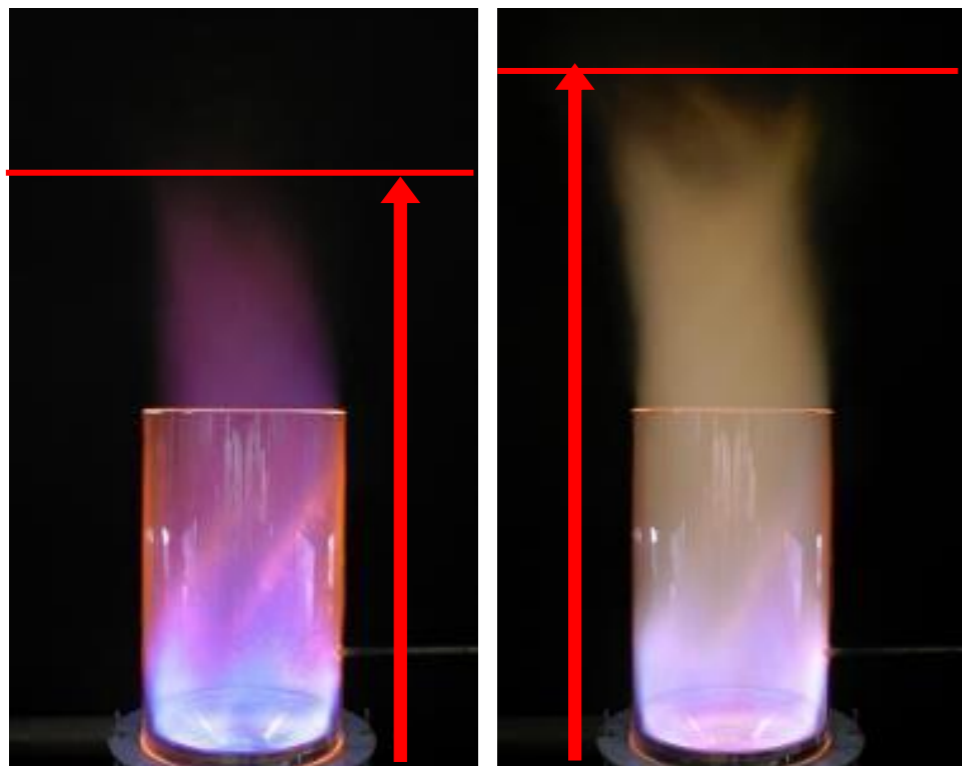
What and Why Ammonia ?

Current Use of Ammonia

- Global Annual consumption is over 200Mt

Ammonia as a fuel

- Lower Flame Speed
- NOx Generation



Natural gas

Co-firing with NH₃

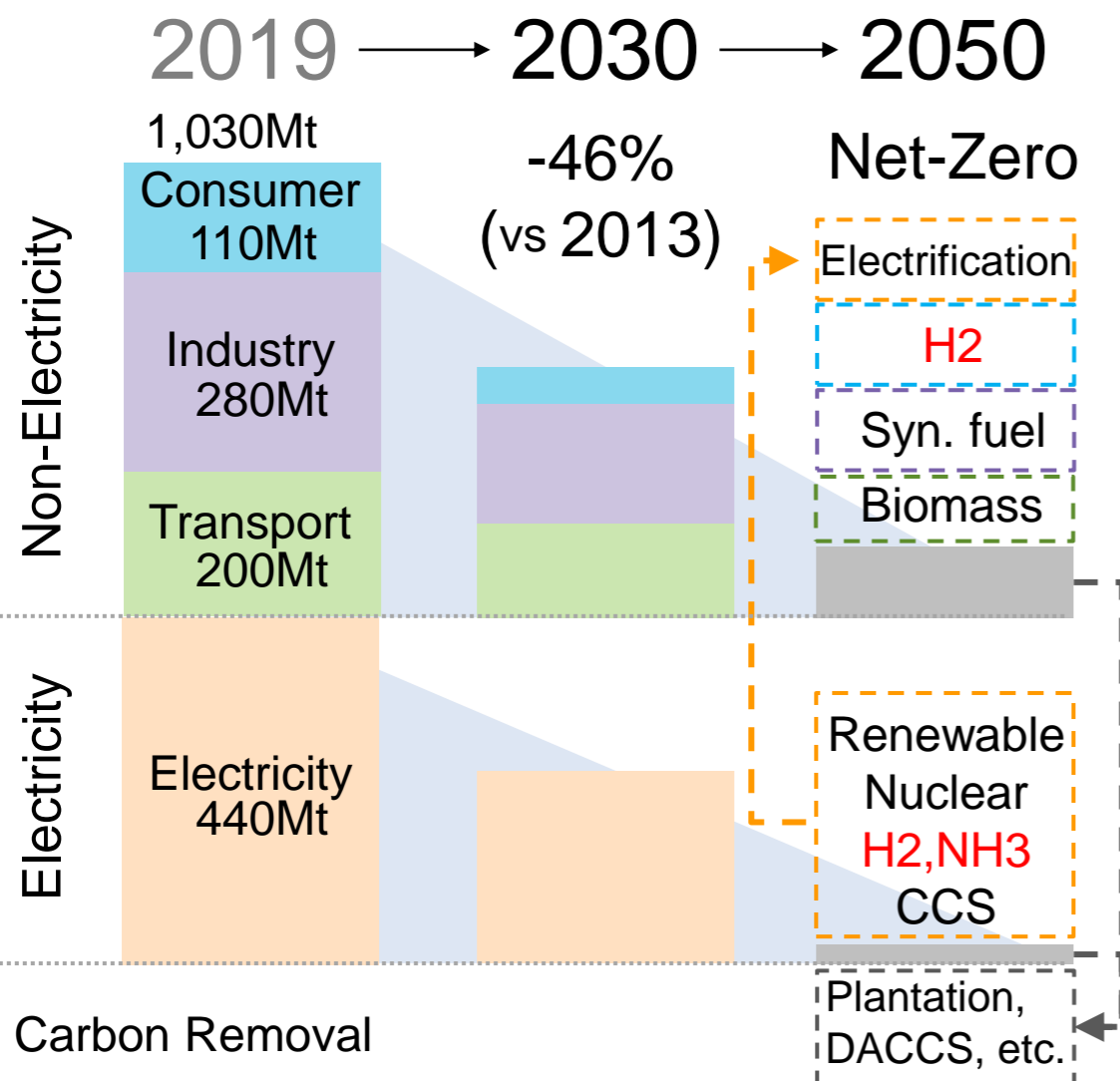
Ammonia as an energy carrier

- Largest Volumetric Energy Density
= Suitable for Large scale Sea Transportation

	LNG	NH3	Liq. H2	MCH
Tank Capacity Ratio	Base	1.8	2.6	4.0
LHV: Low Heat Value [MJ/kg]	48.0	18.6	120	120
SG: Specific Gravity [t/m ³]	0.45	0.68	0.07	0.77 H ₂ ;6.2%
Energy Density (LHV x SG)	22.5	12.6	8.4	5.7
Tank Material	SUS (9%Ni)	C/S (SLA325A)	SUS	C/S
Boiling Point @1atm [°C]	-162	-33	-253	101
Storage Period	14 Days	Long Term	7 Days	Long Term
Others	-	Toxic (High)	Embrittlement Risk	Toxic (Low)

Japan's challenge to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050

Milestone and Major Actions



Estimated Demand of Fuel Ammonia

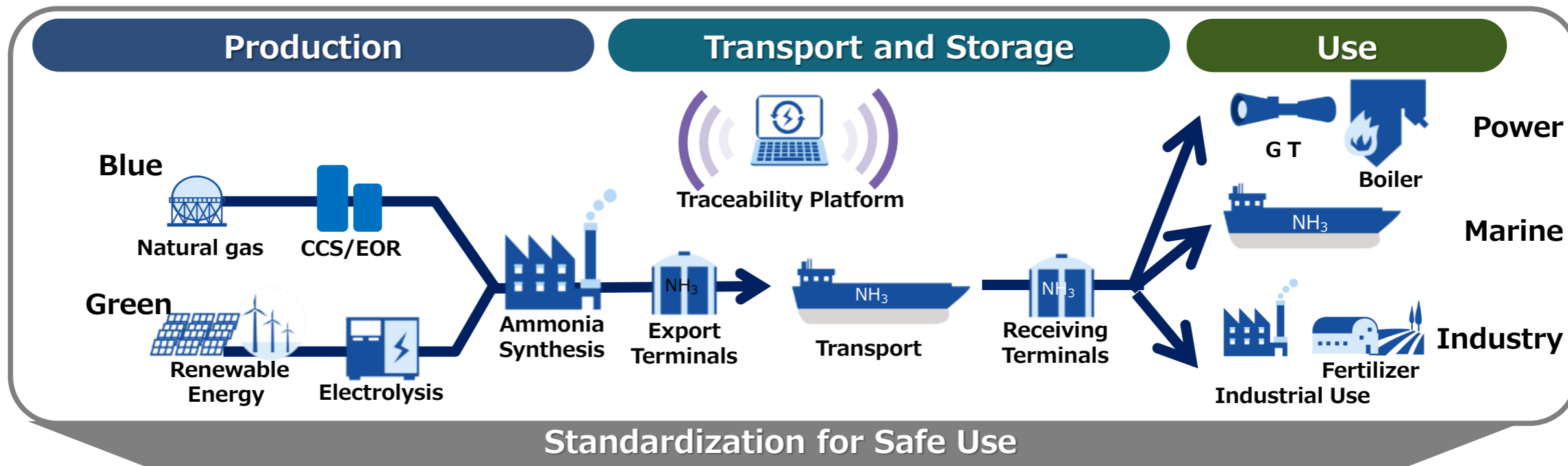
- 3 mil ton in 2030, 30 mil ton in 2050

Support of Japanese Government

- Private-Public Investment
 - \150T (\$1.15T) in Next 10 years
 - \20T (\$154B) of green transition bond
 - \300B(\$2.3B) for H2 & NH3 in 2030
- Support is for
 - Investment in CAPEX of use
 - Investment in CAPEX for Supply chain
 - Differentiation of Fuel Price

Acceleration to build supply chains, expansion and commercialization

Building Fuel Ammonia Businesses Through New Value Chains



➤ IHI's ongoing activities

Business Investment

Green Ammonia Production

Next Gen Technology

Direct Synthesis

The diagram shows the direct synthesis process: Water (H₂O) and Air Separation (N₂) provide inputs to Ammonia Electrochemical Synthesis (N₂ + H₂), which is powered by Renewable Energy (Electricity). The final product is CO₂-Free Ammonia.

Receiving Terminal

Retrofit

Offshore FSRB

Use

IHI's activity to create Ammonia Value Chain in Southeast Asia

➤ Collaborating Around the World to Deploy Fuel Ammonia

Malaysia 

Feasibility Study:
JCM Scheme
Feasibility Study:
Decarbonizing the Power Sector

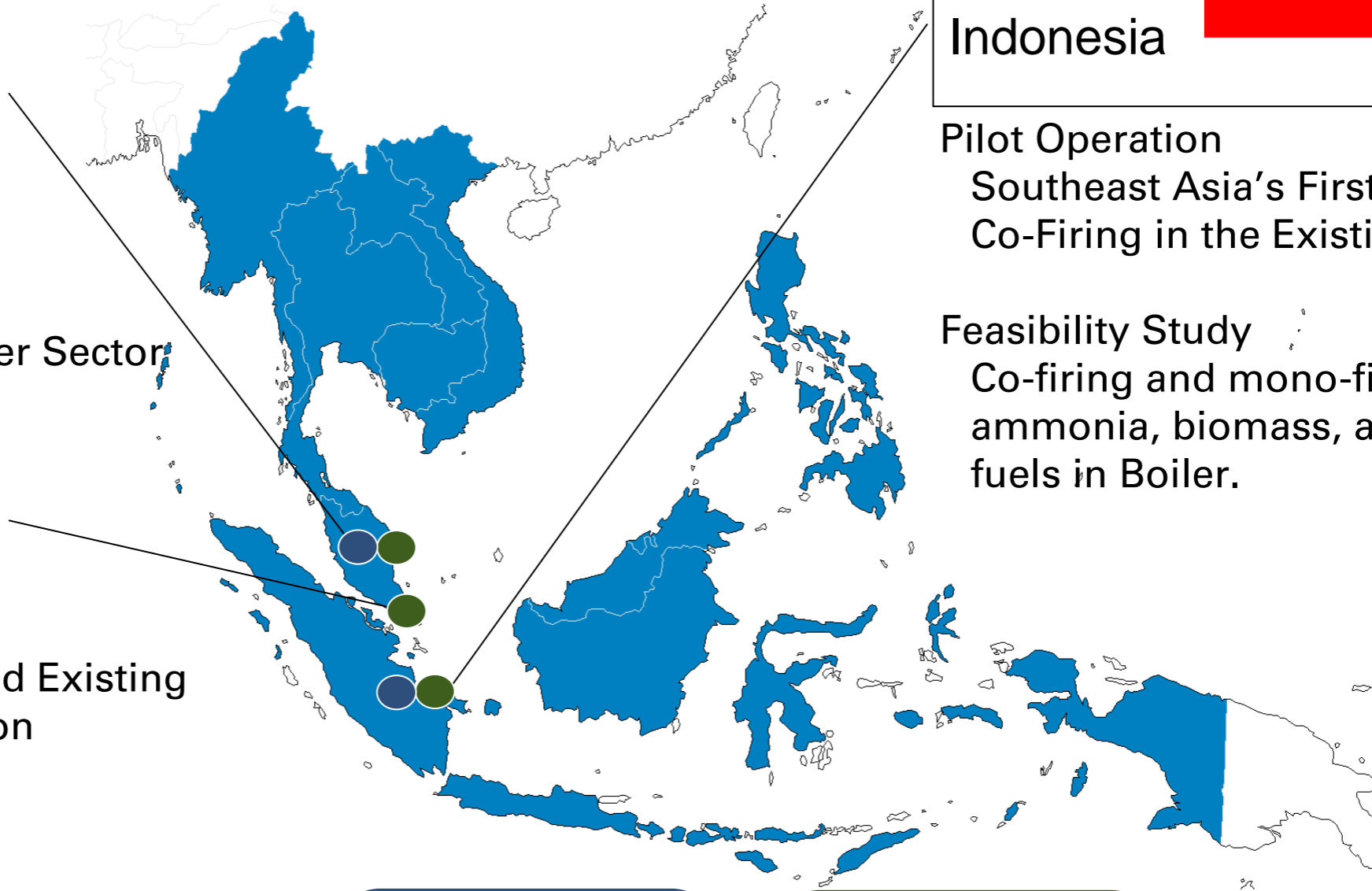
Singapore 

Feasibility Study:
Ammonia-fueled GT and Existing
Infrastructure conversion

Indonesia 

Pilot Operation
Southeast Asia's First Ammonia
Co-Firing in the Existing Boiler.

Feasibility Study
Co-firing and mono-firing
ammonia, biomass, and other
fuels in Boiler.



Production

Use

Cost effective and faster installation of Fuel Ammonia

Transport and Storage

- An A-FSRB offers the advantages of **shorter construction time and lower costs** and is expected to **speed up the adoption of fuel ammonia**
- Converting LNG facilities should drive ammonia uptake by **slashing costs and ensuring effective land usage.**



Cost effective and faster installation of Fuel Ammonia

Use

➤ IHI is accelerating the conversion of thermal power plants to zero CO₂ emissions

- Retrofit of Ammonia firing

GT



Goal
Zero carbon
emission
thermal PP

Boiler



- Switching to GT

- Stepwise increase of co-firing ratio toward zero CO₂ emission



