

# Optimizing Absorptive Separation for Intensification of Ammonia Production

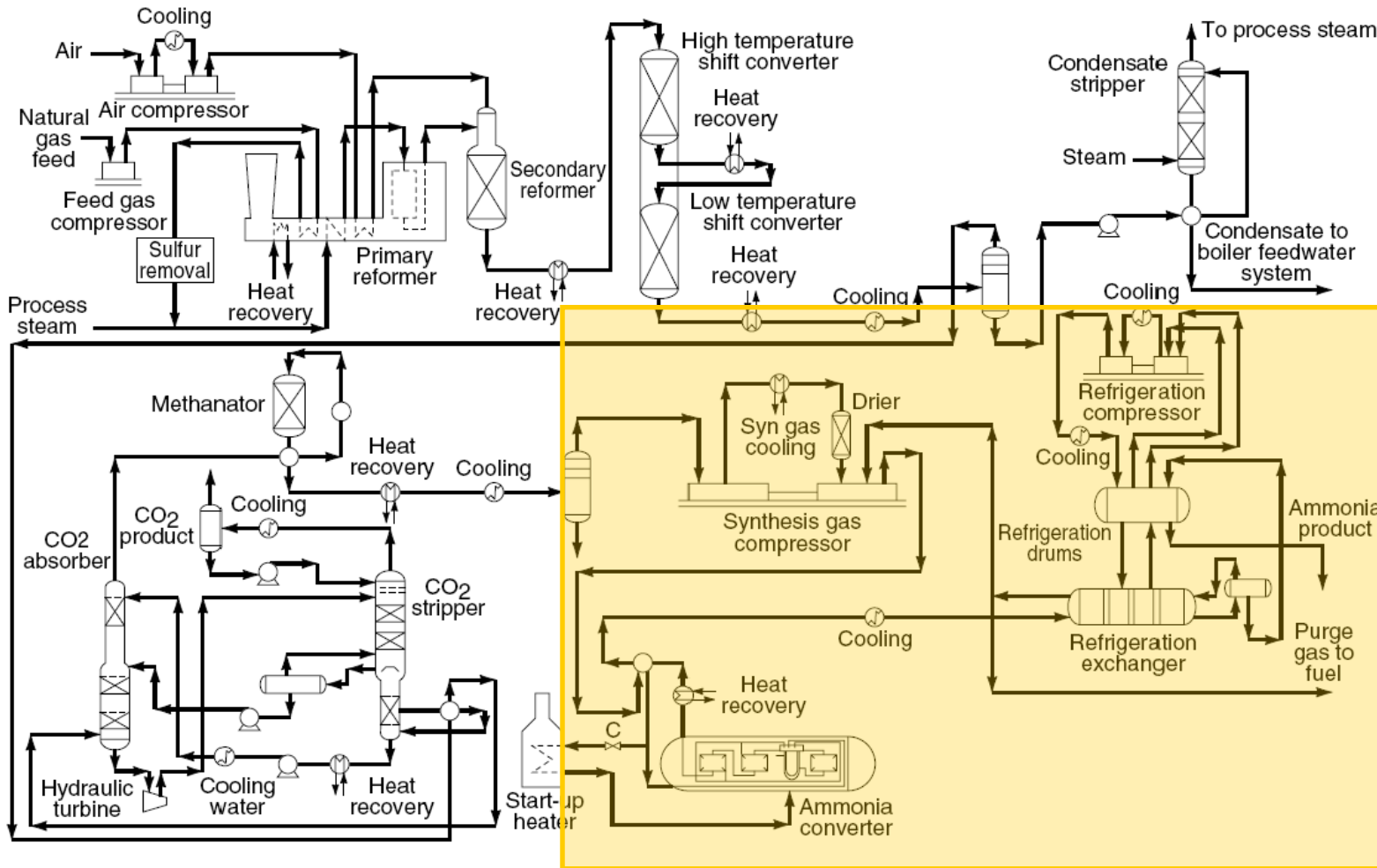
Bosong Lin, Fouzia Nowrin, **Mahdi Malmali**

Chemical Engineering

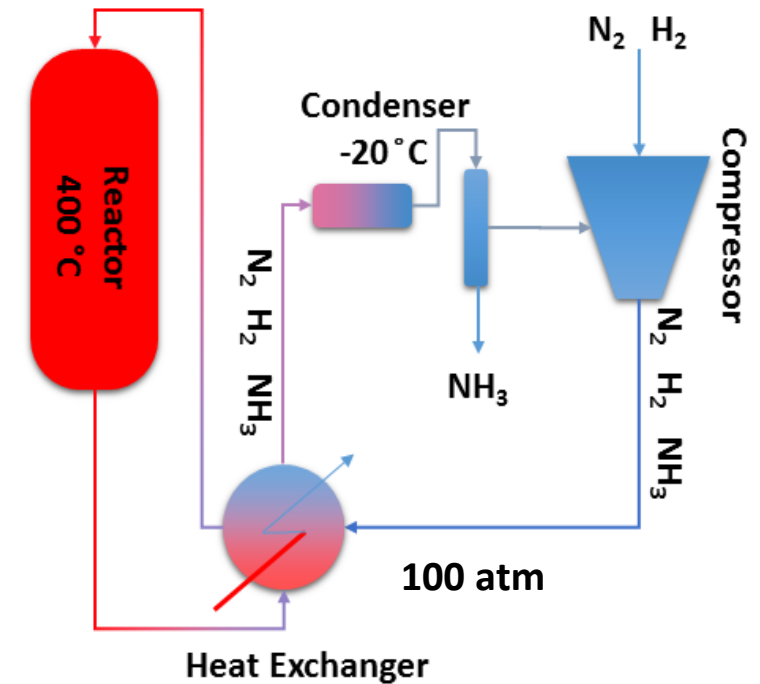
Texas Tech University

# Deceptively Simple, yet Complex

## Small, Distributed, Modular Processes on Demand



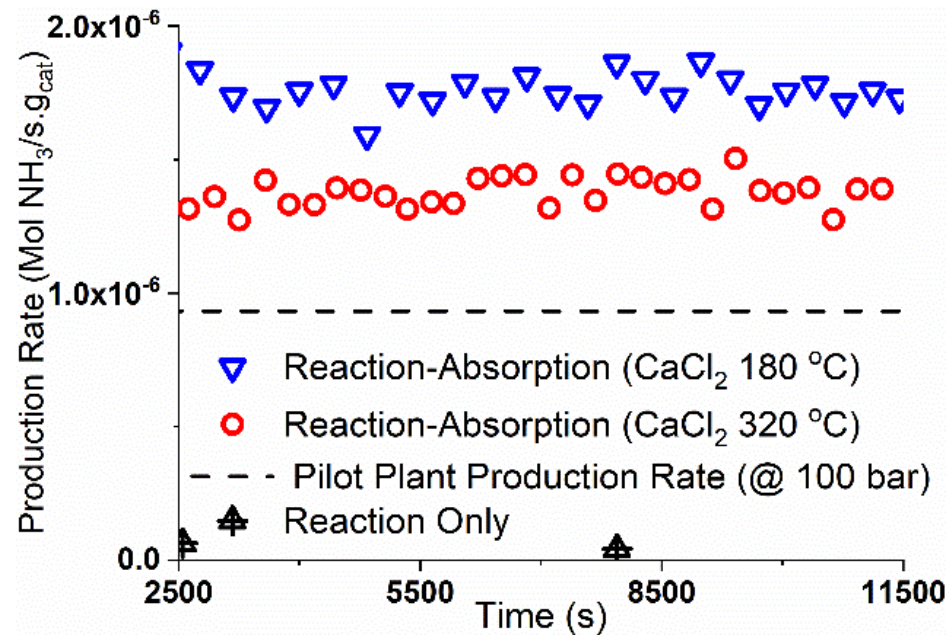
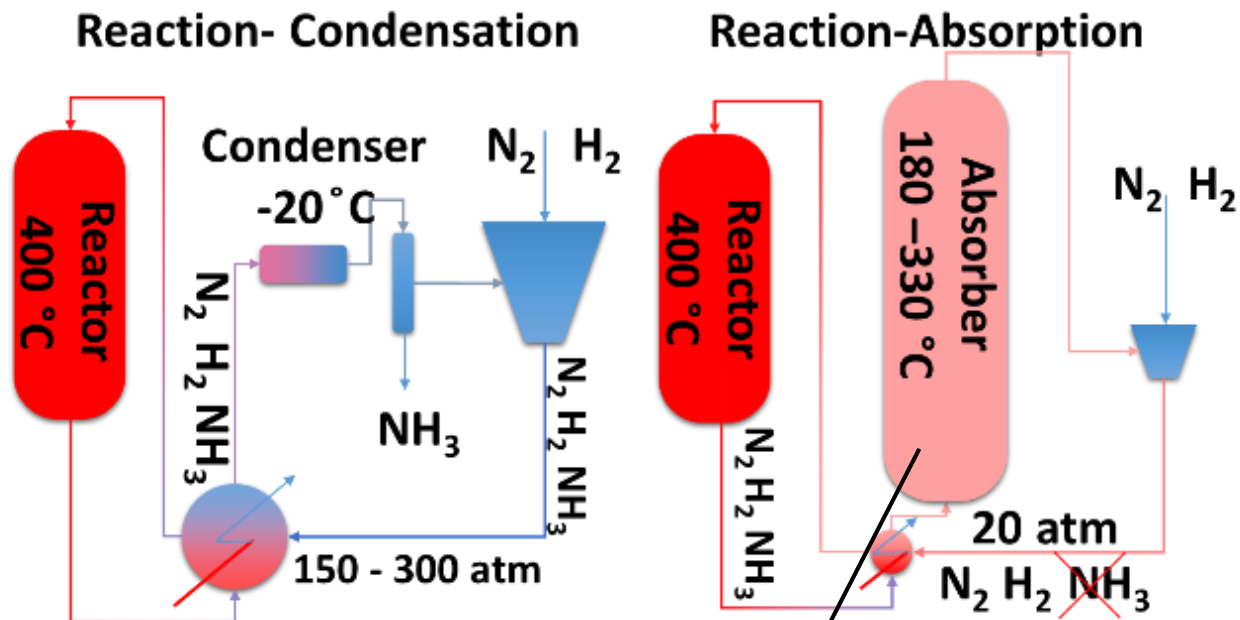
### Reaction- Condensation



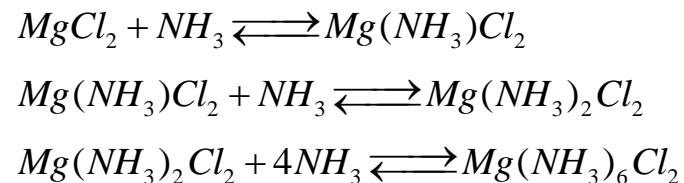
*Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research* 55.33 (2016): 8922-8932.  
*ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 6.1 (2018): 827-834.

*Catalytic ammonia synthesis: fundamentals and practice.* Springer Science & Business Media, 2013.

# RXN-CON vs. RXN-ABS



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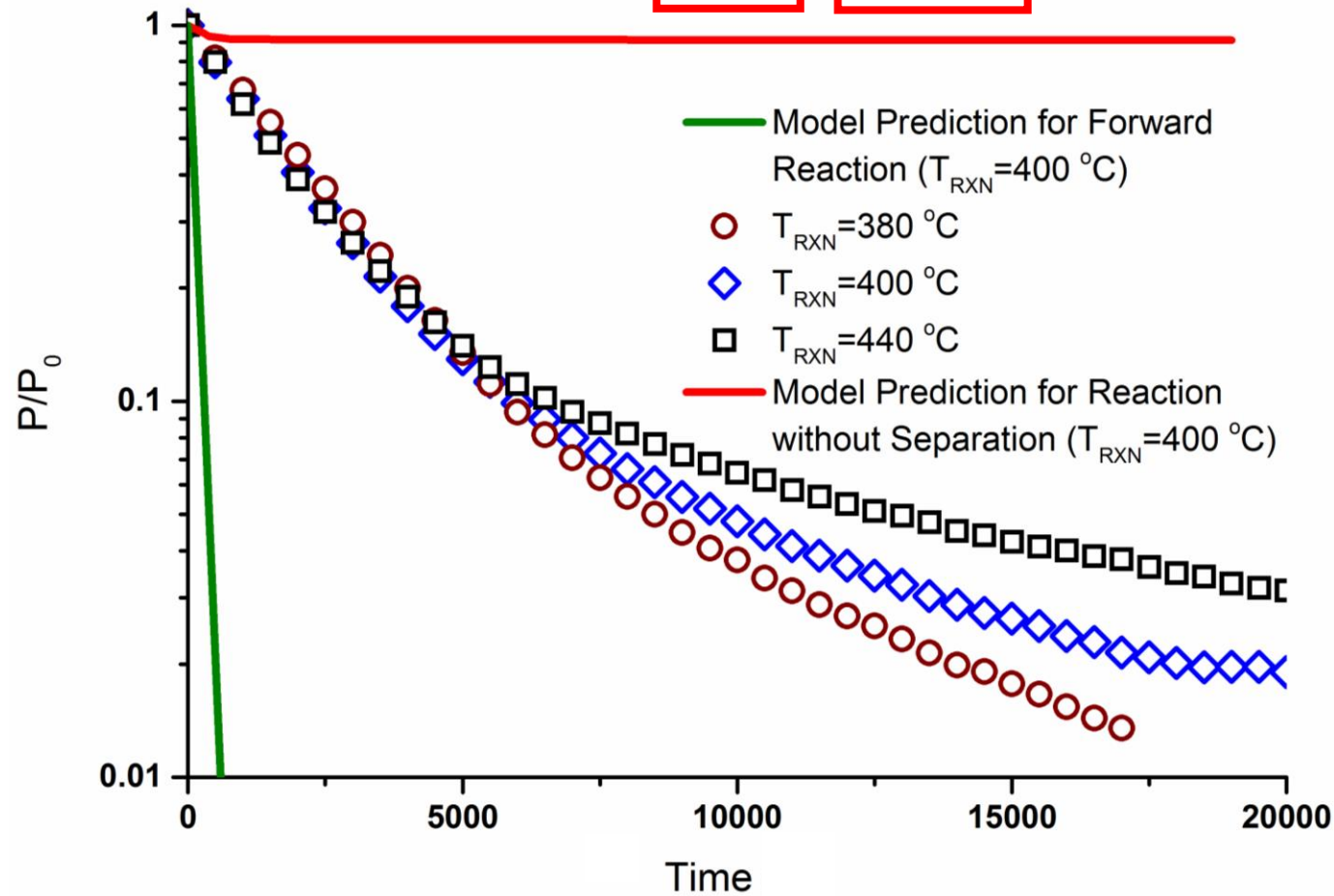


*The Journal of Physical Chemistry C*, 118(42), (2014): 24349-24356.

# In Reaction-Absorption, Reaction Temperature has **Big Little** Effect on the Production Rate

$$\text{Production Rate} = \frac{C^* - C_0}{\frac{1}{k_R M_R} + \frac{1}{k_{abs} A_{abs}} + \frac{1 - C^*/C}{m}}$$

Batch Process With  
 $P_0 = 30 \text{ bar}$   
 $T_{abs} = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



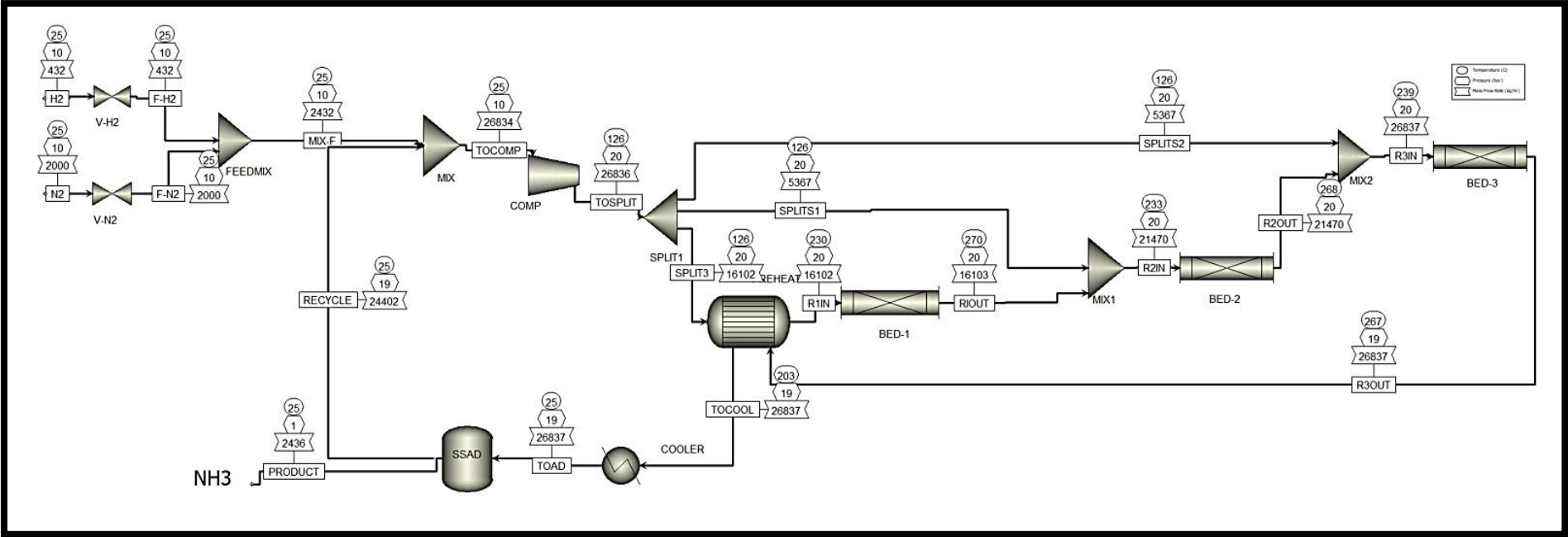
## Preliminary thoughts on:

- How to produce 20,000 metric tons of ammonia annually, with reaction-absorption ?
- What is the energy requirement?
- What is the footprint for such facility?
- What is the lowest pressure for a viable process?

And more ...

We should first learn from the conventional RXN-COND process!

# RXN-COND as Base Case:





# Conclusion:

## Strategies to Improve Haber-Bosch Process

1- Lower Pressure (depends)

2- Better Separation/Better Sorbents

- Support-free, stable absorbent, and more complete separation

3- Better Catalysis (~~Not Key Here~~) should be considered

- More active catalyst at lower temperature benefits low pressure processing



# Acknowledgements

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## **Grad Students**

- Bosong Lin
- Fouzia Nowrin
- Yanick Fosta