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Assessing the Potential for Green Ammonia Production in Algeria Using Renewable Electricity

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Dedication

To those who, after God, have had the greatest impact on every step of my journey...

To my mother and father, the heartbeat of my life and my true source of strength, thank you for your patience, constant support, and prayers that accompanied me every moment. Without your sacrifices, I would not have achieved this accomplishment. You are the source of boundless love and giving, and every success is yours before it is mine.

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L'industrie mondiale de l'ammoniac, qui soutient principalement l'agriculture en tant qu'engrais, est fortement tributaire des combustibles fossiles et représente plus de 1,8 % des émissions mondiales de CO2. À mesure que les pressions liées au changement climatique augmentent, la nécessité de décarboniser la production d'ammoniac devient urgente. L'ammoniac vert, produit à partir d'électricité renouvelable par électrolyse, offre une alternative durable à l'ammoniac traditionnel. Toutefois, la faisabilité de la production à grande échelle dépend de plusieurs facteurs, dont la disponibilité des ressources énergétiques renouvelables, l'efficacité de l'électrolyse et de la synthèse d'ammoniac, ainsi que la viabilité économique de cette transition. Cette recherche vise à évaluer le potentiel de production d'ammoniac vert J en utilisant des sources d'énergie renouvelables, en mettant l'accent sur la disponibilité énergétique, la rentabilité et les avantages environnementaux. La compréhension de ces paramètres est essentielle pour informer les intervenants de l'industrie, les

The global ammonia industry, which primarily supports agriculture as a fertilizer, is heavily reliant on fossil fuels, accounting for over 1.8% of global Co2 emissions. As climate change pressures mount, the need for decarbonizing ammonia production has become urgent. Green ammonia, produced using renewable electricity through electrolysis, offers a sustainable alternative to traditional ammonia. However, the feasibility of large-scale production hinges on several factors, including the availability of renewable energy resources, the efficiency of electrolysis and ammonia synthesis, and the economic viability of this transition. This research seeks to assess the potential J green ammonia production using renewable energy sources, focusing on energy availability, cost- effectiveness, and environmental benefits. Understanding these parameters is crucial for informing industry stakeholders, policymakers, and future investments toward a sustainable ammonia supply chain.

keywords: green ammonia,renewable electricity, electrolysis; hydrogen economy; sustainable

تعتمد صناعة الأمونيا العالمية، التي تدعم الزراعة في المقام الأول كسماد، بشكل كبير على الوقود الأحفوري، حيث تمثل أكثر من 1.8% من انبعاثات ثاني أكسيد الكربون العالمية. مع تزايد ضغوط تغير المناخ، أصبحت الحاجة إلى إزالة الكربون من إنتاج الأمونيا ملحة. توفر الأمونيا الخضراء، التي يتم إنتاجها باستخدام الكهرباء المتجددة من خلال التحليل الكهربائي، بديلاً مستدامًا للأمونيا التقليدية. ومع ذلك، فإن جدوى الإنتاج على نطاق واسع تتوقف على عدة عوامل، بما في ذلك توافر موارد الطاقة المتجددة، وكفاءة التحليل الكهربائي وتخليق الأمونيا، والجدوى الاقتصادية لهذا التحول. يسعى هذا البحث إلى تقييم إمكانية إنتاج الأمونيا الخضراء باستخدام مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، مع التركيز على توافر الطاقة وفعالية التكلفة والفوائد البيئية. يعد فهم هذه المعايير أمرًا بالغ الأهمية لإعلام أصحاب المصلحة في الصناعة وصانعي السياسات والاستثمارات المستقبلية نحو سلسلة توريد مستدامة للأمونيا.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

الأمونيا الخضراء، والكهرباء المتجددة، والتحليل الكهربائي، واقتصاد الهيدروجين، والإنتاج المستدام، وإزالة الكربون.

Summary

list of figures

List of Tables

Nomenclature

Abbreviation / Label	Full Form / Description
NH_3	Ammonia
H_2O	Water
H_2	Hydrogen
O_2	Oxygen
N_2	Nitrogen
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon Monoxide
Ar	Argon
KOH	Potassium Hydroxide
H^+, K^+, OH^-	Ions in alkaline medium (electrolysis)
LCOE	Levelized Cost of Electricity
$LCOH_2$	Levelized Cost of Hydrogen
PEM	Proton Exchange Membrane (Electrolyzer type)
SOEC	Solid Oxide Electrolyzer Cell
ASU	Air Separation Unit
PSA	Pressure Swing Adsorption
CLAS	Chemical Looping Ammonia Synthesis
MOF	Metal-Organic Framework
MIL-101	A specific MOF compound used for ammonia adsorption
HAWT	Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine
COMR	Compressor Label (in Aspen simulation)
STOC	Ammonia Separation Unit (Storage Tank or Column)
HEXTER	Heat Exchanger (in Aspen model)
M1	Mixer (first simulation stage)
B3	Separator (three-phase, in simulation)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

Algeria is emerging as a promising candidate for green ammonia production by harnessing its abundant renewable energy resources, particularly solar and wind power. The country's National Hydrogen Strategy, launched in 2023, aims to position Algeria as a regional and international leader in green hydrogen and ammonia production by 2040, with a target to produce 40 TWh of hydrogen annually, including 10 TWh for domestic use. This strategy is part of a broader energy transition effort to diversify Algeria's energy mix, reduce carbon emissions, and foster economic growth through new industries and foreign investments. Algeria's vast solar potential—especially in the southern desert regions with up to 3,900 hours of solar irradiation per year—and extensive wind resources provide a strong renewable electricity base for powering water electrolysis, the key process for green hydrogen production(49). The produced green hydrogen can then be converted into green ammonia, a valuable energy carrier and fertilizer input. Algeria's existing oil and gas infrastructure, including a 23,000 km gas pipeline network and several ports along the Mediterranean coast, offers logistical advantages for hydrogen and ammonia transport and export, particularly to European markets. Recent international collaborations and feasibility studies, such as the SoutH2 corridor project with Europe and partnerships with Germany and Spain, further underscore Algeria's potential to develop a green ammonia industry integrated with renewable electricity expansion(47).

Chapter I

Energy Context and Green Ammonia Potential

1.1 Introduction

The global energy sector is experiencing a fundamental transformation, prompted by escalating concerns over climate change, rapid technological developments, and evolving geopolitical realities. As nations seek cleaner and more sustainable energy alternatives, there is a pressing need to rethink conventional energy systems and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Algeria, a country rich in hydrocarbons and strategically positioned within Africa's energy landscape, is increasingly recognizing the importance of diversifying its energy portfolio. Balancing its role as a major gas exporter with the adoption of renewable energy sources is central to its energy strategy.

Chapter 1 explores this evolving energy context with a focus on Algeria's current energy framework, its dependence on fossil fuels, and its potential in renewable energy—particularly solar and wind. It also examines the emerging role of green ammonia as a sustainable solution for reducing carbon emissions, supporting the hydrogen economy, and facilitating long-term energy storage. The chapter sets the stage for understanding how green ammonia can contribute to national and global decarbonisation efforts while addressing the challenges associated with transitioning to cleaner energy systems.

1.2 Global and Algerian Energy Landscape

The global energy landscape is undergoing a profound transformation driven by climate change concerns, technological advancements, and shifting geopolitical dynamics. As the world transitions toward cleaner and more sustainable energy systems, countries are adapting their policies, investments, and infrastructure to meet future demands while reducing carbon emissions.

Algeria, as a key player in Africa's energy sector, holds significant hydrocarbon reserves The country's energy strategy balances its role as a major gas exporter with the need to diversify its energy mix and enhance energy efficiency.

1.2.1 Fossil Fuel Dependency and Emissions (CO_2 Focus)

1.2.1.1 <u>Global energy production</u>

Fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) are the primary driver of human-induced carbon dioxide (CO_2), which contributes significantly to global climate change. Carbon estimates indicate that the burning of fossil fuels for energy production is the largest contributor to these emissions, accounting for over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90% of total CO_2 emissions [1].

By 2025, global production and consumption are expected to continue, driven by population growth that will exceed 8.2 billion (US Census Bureau). This growth is expected to continue, especially in population-rich countries such as India. (OECD).

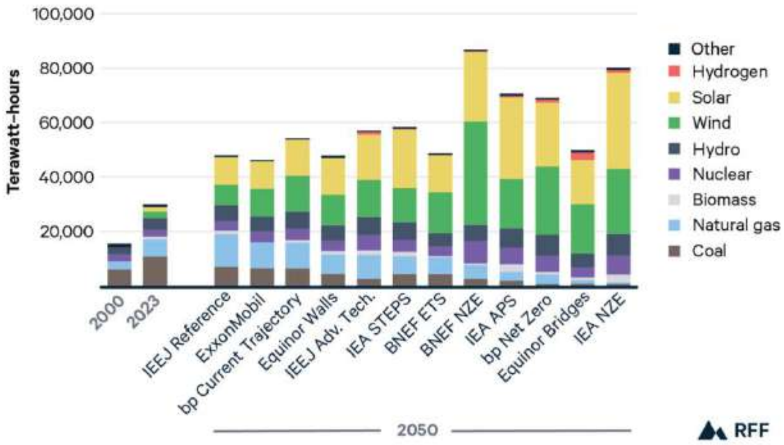


Figure 9 : Global Energy Outlook 2025 [2].

Global electricity demand is projected to increase by 75% by 2050, driven by electrification of transportation, cooling needs, and artificial intelligence (AI)-powered data centers. Data centers alone could account for 8.7% of global electricity consumption by 2050, requiring significant grid upgrades and new power capacity [3].

1.2.1.2 Global energy consumption

By 2025, global energy markets are poised for continued transformation. While oil prices are generally expected to experience downward pressure, driven by an anticipated global oil surplus, the share of renewable energy continues its robust expansion. These converging trends underscore an accelerating shift in the global energy landscape.

Accelerated Global Energy Demand: Contrary to a slowdown observed in previous periods, global energy demand in 2024 grew by 2.2%, a rate considerably faster than the average annual increase of 1.3% seen between 2013 and 2023. This acceleration was largely led by the power sector, with global electricity consumption surging by 4.3%, nearly doubling the annual average over the past decade [4].

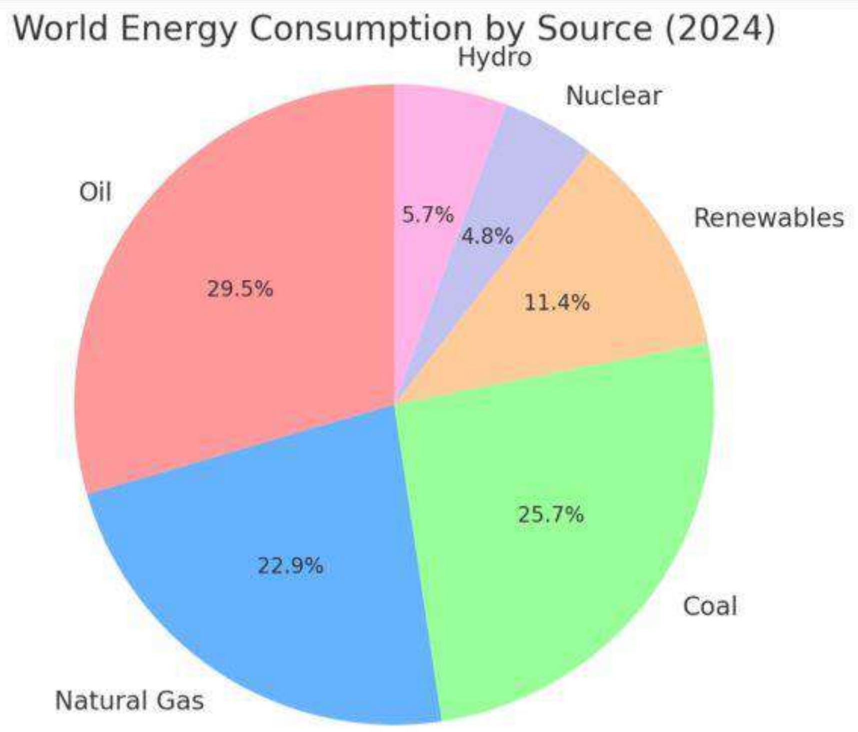


Figure 10: Global energy consumption 2024 [5].

1.2.1.3 Emissions (CO_2 Focus)

Global energy-related CO2 emissions continued their upward trend in 2024, reaching a historic high of 37.8 G tons (Gt) of CO2, an increase of 0.8% compared to 2023. This rise contributed to record atmospheric CO_2 concentrations, reaching 422.5 parts per million (ppm), approximately 3 ppm higher than in 2023 and 50% above pre-industrial levels [6].

Main Drivers of Increase:

Natural Gas: Natural gas was the largest contributor to global carbon emissions growth in 2024, with emissions rising by around 2.5% (180 Mt CO_2). This was driven by higher consumption in countries like China, the United States, the Middle East, and India. It is increasingly being recognized that natural gas, despite being touted as a "transition fuel," is a significant driver of emissions growth [6].

Coal: Global coal demand increased by 1% in 2024, primarily due to intense heat waves in China and India, which boosted cooling needs and, consequently, coal-fired power generation. China remained the largest coal consumer [6].

Electricity: The significant increase in global electricity demand (4.3% in 2024) has contributed to rising emissions, as fossil fuels continue to meet a significant portion of this demand [7].

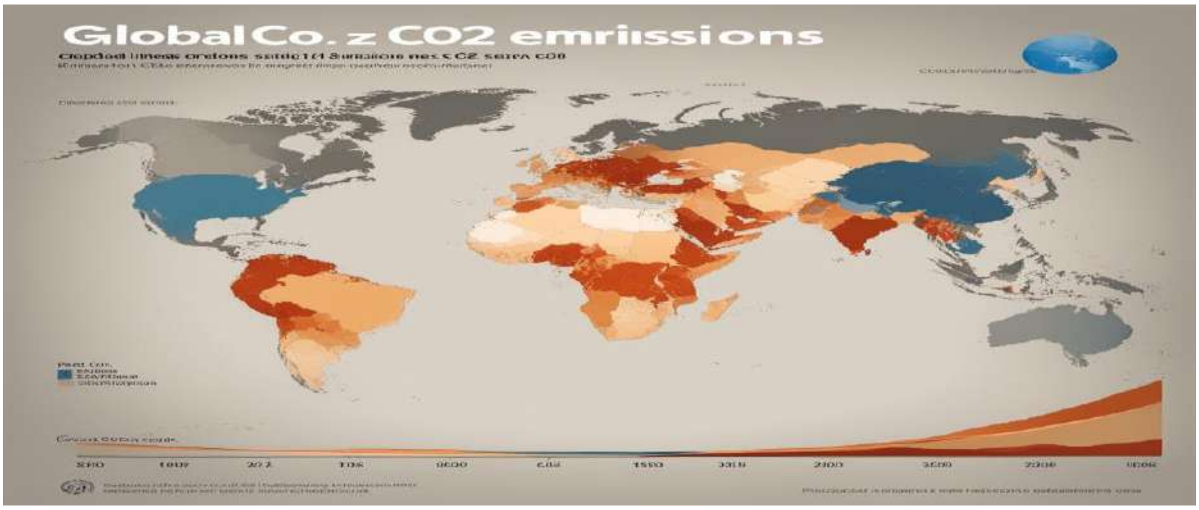


Figure 11: Global energy related to CO_2 emissions [8].

This part of work is about Algeria, the country's carbon dioxide emissions are significantly impacted by energy generation from oil and gas. Algeria ranked 83rd out of 180 countries on the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) in 2018 [2]. Algeria has committed to its Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 7% by 2030. This goal is supported by the National Renewable Energy Program, which aims to contribute 27% of the energy mix from solar and wind energy by 2030. Figure 4 below shows the country's carbon dioxide emissions trend. Those countries reached 180 million tons in 2023. The trend in carbon dioxide has been increasing over the past decade, with an average growth rate of 4.1% due to increased energy demand, which has led to increased power generation from fossil fuel resources [9].

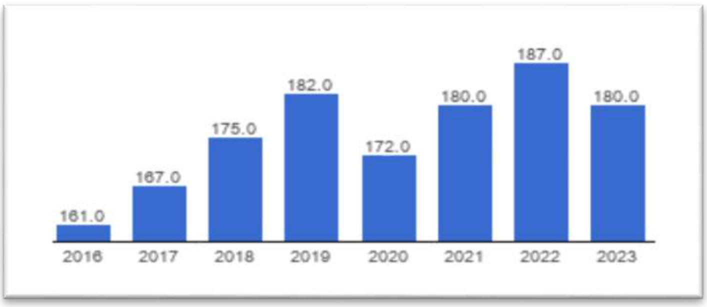


Figure 12: Algeria CO2 emission trend from 2016 to 2023 [10].

- **2016–2019:** Algeria experienced a steady increase in CO_2 emissions, rising from 154.6 to 168.2 million tons.
- **2020:** A notable decrease occurred, with emissions dropping to 161.6 million tons, likely due to reduced industrial activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **2021:** Emissions rebounded sharply to 180.2 million tons, surpassing pre-pandemic levels.
- **2022:** A slight decline to 176.3 million tons was observed.
- **2023:** Emissions increased again to 180.4 million tons, indicating a return to higher emission levels.

This trend reflects Algeria's economic activities and energy consumption patterns over the years.

1.2.2 Renewable Energy Potential in Algeria (Solar, Wind)

Algeria has significant renewable energy potential, particularly in solar and wind energy, due to its favorable geographic and climatic conditions. The country is actively working to diversify its energy mix, reducing reliance on fossil fuels (which currently dominate its economy) and meeting growing domestic demand while contributing to global decarburization efforts.

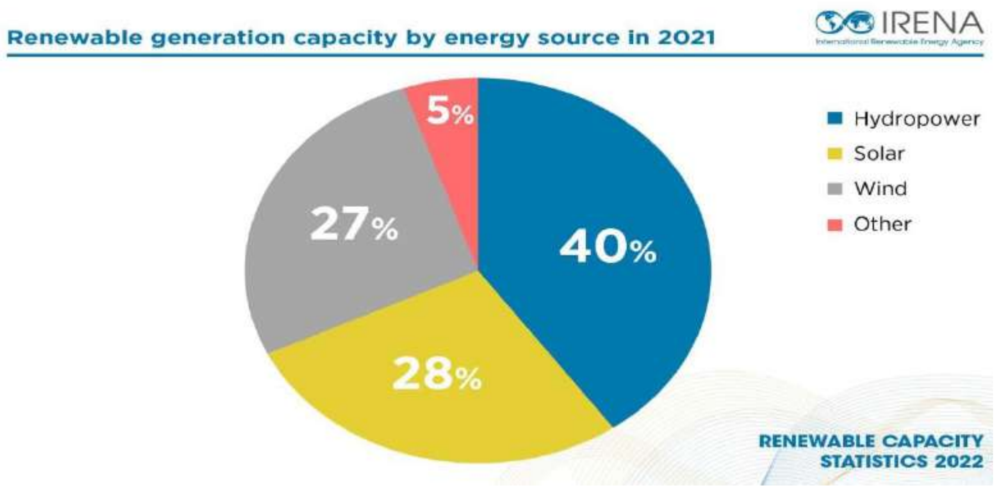


Figure 13 : International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) statistics for 2022.

Wind energy **:**Wind energy resources in Algeria vary from location to location based on topography and climate. The country is divided into two distinct geographical regions. The northern part of the country features a coastline of over 1,600 square kilometers and mountainous terrain, while the desert lies in the southern part of the country. Several studies have been conducted to analyze the country's wind energy generation potential. Recently, Y. Hamri et al. conducted a study to determine the feasibility of wind energy generation in the southwestern region of the country [11].

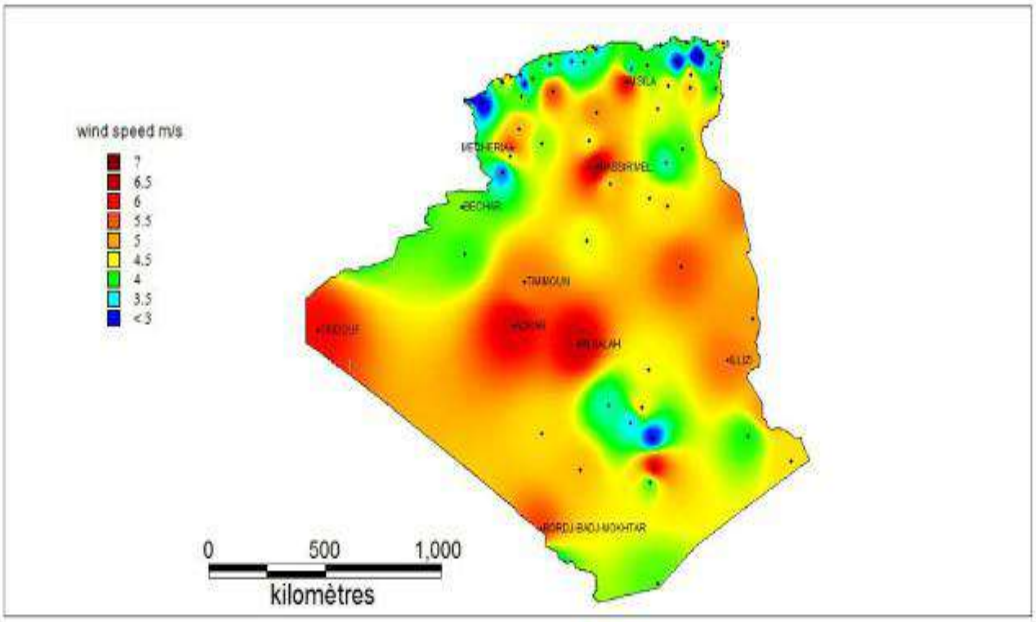


Figure 14 : Wind atlas in Algeria at an altitude of 10m above the ground [12].

Solar energy : Algeria has tremendous potential in renewable energy, particularly solar energy, thanks to its vast desert areas, high solar radiation, and favorable climatic conditions. Algeria receives between 2,500 and 3,500 hours of sunshine annually, with an average solar radiation of between 5 and 7 kilowatt-hours (kWh), one of the highest rates in the world. This is due to the fact that the desert covers more than 80% of Algeria's area, providing vast, sparsely populated areas ideal for large-scale solar farms [13].

Table 1: Solar potential in Algeria **[13].**

Metric	Coastal Area	Inner Area
Surface (%)	4%	10%
Average of the sunrise (hours/year)	2650 hours/year	3000 hours/year
Average energy received (kWh/m²/year)	1700 kWh/m²/year	1900 kWh/m²/year

1.3 Green Ammonia as a Sustainable Solution

Ammonia (NH_3) is an essential chemical used in fertilizers, industrial processes, and energy storage. Conventional ammonia production via the Haber-Bosch process relies on fossil fuels (natural gas or coal), emitting significant carbon dioxide emissions (1-2% of global emissions).The nitrogen process (the Haber-Bosch process), developed by Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch in 1909, leads to the growth of ammonia. Since then, ammonia has been widely used as a fertilizer. Annual global ammonia production is estimated at 150 million tons, and is expected to increase by 2.3 million tons per year. Equation (1) shows the balance between nitrogen, hydrogen, and ammonia : $\mathbf{N_2 + 3H_2 = 2NH_3}$ (1) **1.3.1 Green ammonia production**

To produce renewable green ammonia, water (H2O) is split into hydrogen (H2) and oxygen (O2) through water electrolysis, while nitrogen (N2) is purified from the air.

The hydrogen and nitrogen gases (synthetic gas) are combined and compressed before being converted into ammonia (NH3) through a Haber-Bosch cycle to synthesize ammonia, as shown in (Figure 1.7) [14].

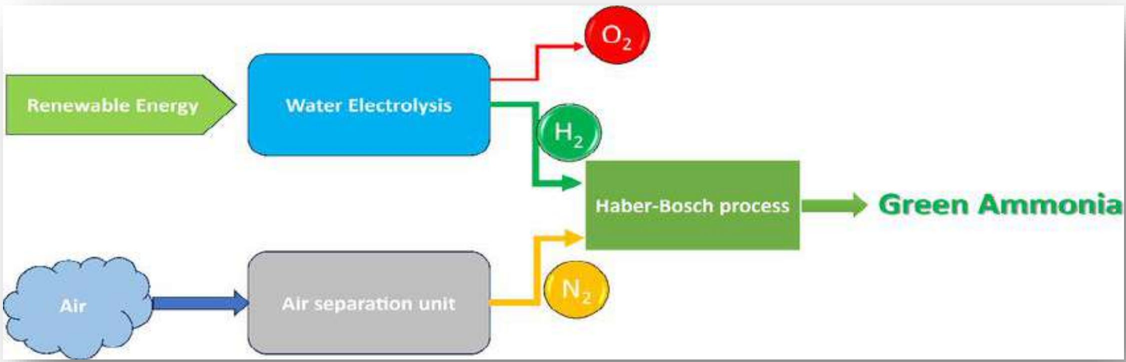


Figure 1.15 : green ammonia production [14].

1.3.1.1 Water electrolysis

Water electrolysis is the process of using electricity to split water (H_2O) into hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2) gases, and There are a wide variety of techniques and methods for performing water electrolysis, but despite the technological, physical, and electrochemical differences (Taibi et al., 2020), the electrolysis itself is the same: water is split into hydrogen and oxygen by inducing an electric current, as shown in Equation 2 [15].

Overall: $H_2O + \text{electric work} \rightarrow H_2 + 1/2\ O_2$ **(2)**

1.3.1.2 Air separation

In addition to hydrogen produced by electrolysis, green ammonia production requires nitrogen, which is extracted through air separation. The atmosphere contains about 78% nitrogen, making it readily available. The most common method for nitrogen extraction is cryogenic distillation, which accounts for about 80% of global production. Pressure swing adsorption (PSA) is another advanced method, while membrane separation is less advanced [19]. Cryogenic distillation relies on the different boiling points of nitrogen, oxygen, and argon. The process involves compressing and cooling the air to remove carbon dioxide and water, followed by further cooling to partially liquefy the gases. The gases are then separated based on their boiling points in distillation columns [16].

Cryogenic units are well suited for large-scale nitrogen production and are ideal for ammonia plants producing between 20 and 2,500 tons per day. These units require continuous operation and can adjust their load between 60% and 100%, but their dynamic responses are slow (taking a few hours), which limits operational flexibility.

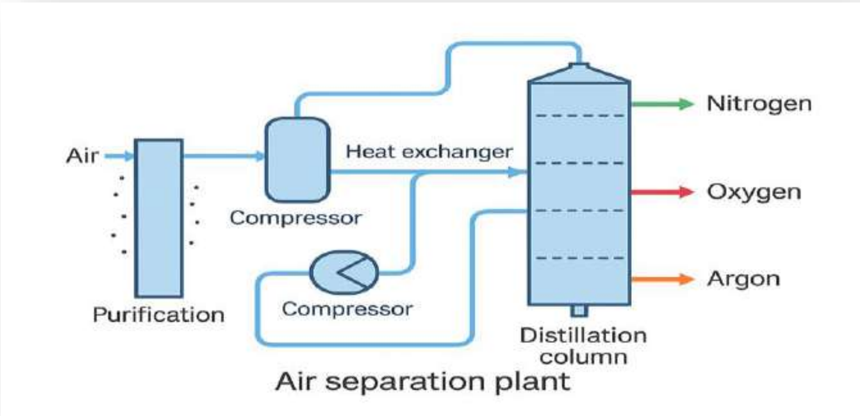


Figure 16 : Air separation [17].

1.3.1.3 Haber-Bosch

The Haber-Bosch process is an industrial method used to synthesize ammonia (NH_3) from nitrogen (N_2) and hydrogen (H_2) gases. It was developed by Fritz Haber (lab-scale, early 1900s) and Carl Bosch (industrial scale).

After obtaining hydrogen and nitrogen through electrolysis and air separation, respectively, the next step in the ammonia production process is ammonia synthesis. The synthesis cycles in almost all ammonia plants are based on the Haber-Bosch process. Regardless of the source of hydrogen and nitrogen, the Haber-Bosch synthesis cycle remains largely the same [18].

$$N_2(g) \quad + \quad 3H_2(g) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad 2NH_3(g) \qquad (3)$$

($\Delta H = -92.4 kJ/mole$)

1.4 Role in Decarburization and Hydrogen Economy

a. Hydrogen Economy:

Ammonia is produced using the Haber-Bosch process. The process begins with the basic raw materials: nitrogen and hydrogen. Nitrogen is extracted from the air by separating oxygen and other gases. The basic chemical reaction in this process is the reversible reaction between nitrogen and hydrogen to produce ammonia, according to the equation 3.

This reaction requires certain conditions to proceed efficiently toward ammonia production, most notably high temperatures ranging from 400 to 500°C, high pressure ranging from 150 to 300 atmospheres, and a catalyst, usually iron (Fe) with chromium and other additives to improve efficiency.

Some conventional ammonia production methods rely on diesel fuel derived from fossil fuels, which results in significant carbon dioxide emissions (approximately 1.3% of total energy emissions and 2% of final energy consumption). Approximately 70% of ammonia is produced by steam reforming natural gas, and the remainder is produced by gasification processes, which will be amplified by gas and coal [19].

Current UK production produces approximately 450 million tons of carbon dioxide, with hydrogen production (via steam reforming) being the primary source of these emissions. There is a need to transition to hydrogen produced from electrolysis using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind. To reduce emissions, new technologies such as nitrogen electro reduction (NRR) are being proposed as an alternative to the conventional Haber-Bosch process [19].

Nitrogen Electro reduction (NRR): This technology attempts to produce ammonia by catalyzing atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia using electricity, rather than high heat and pressure. The major advantage here is the ability to use electricity from renewable sources such as solar or wind power. Therefore, carbon emissions will be lower because we no longer rely on burning fossil fuels.

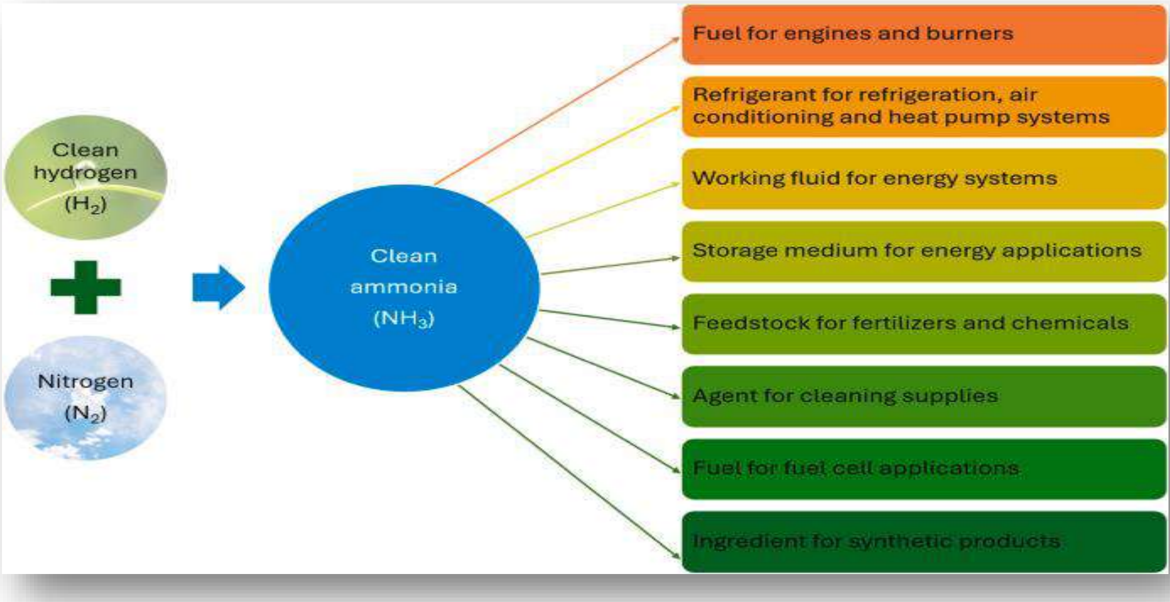


Figure 1.17 : Advantageous of ammonia economy on the way of hydrogen economy and ecosystem..

b. Decarbonization

The primary goal of decarburization is to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, extreme weather events, and threats to biodiversity. To achieve the Paris Climate Agreement's goals of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and efforts to keep it to 1.5°C, the world must achieve significant and rapid emissions reductions [20].

1.5 Role of Green Ammonia in decarburization

Green ammonia has significant potential to decarbonize the economy. As a result, the carbon footprint of the agricultural industry will be consumed by ammonia. Therefore, switching to green ammonia significantly reduces the footprint of agricultural production, contributing to sustainable food supply for the world's growing population [21].

Carbon-Free Fuel: Green ammonia can be used as a direct fuel in diesel engines, gas turbines, or fuel cells, or to propel ships and heavy trucks. It is a completely carbon-free fuel upon combustion, making it attractive to fossil fuels in the shipping sector and other hard-to-decarbonize industries such as steel, glass, and cement [22].

Long-Term Energy Storage: Green ammonia can be an effective means of storing renewable energy (such as solar and wind). So, when energy is available, it can be converted into ammonia and stored, then converted back into energy or hydrogen when needed, balancing the energy grid [23].

1.6 Challenges and Solutions

The main challenges to decarburization include the high initial costs of new technologies, the need for large-scale structural changes, social acceptance, and the development of supportive regulatory and policy frameworks. Solutions require concerted efforts from governments, industries, and the private sector, through investment in research and development, providing incentives, setting strict emissions standards, and international cooperation.[24].

1.6.1 Comparison with Conventional Ammonia Production

Green ammonia, produced using renewable energy sources, offers a sustainable alternative to conventional ammonia production methods that rely heavily on fossil fuels. While green ammonia significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions, it currently faces challenges related to higher production costs and scalability. Below is a comparative overview based on recent scholarly research :

Table 2: Below is a comparative overview based on recent scholarly research.

Item	Conventional Ammonia	Green Ammonia	References
Energy Source	Natural gas (methane)	Renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro)	[27]
Carbon Emissions	Very high – over 420 million tons CO_2 annually	Nearly zero – carbon-free production process	[28]
Cost	Low due to established infrastructure	3-4 times higher due to electrolysis and renewable electricity costs	[29]
Technical Readiness	Mature and widely used	Experimental stage – pilot projects only	[30]
Transitional Alternatives	Does not include emission reduction technologies	Hybrid solutions like "blue ammonia" (CCS) or integrating green hydrogen into plants	[31]
Storage and Transport	High – used for about a century	Similar to conventional ammonia – competitive advantage due to no new transport tech	[32]
Impact on Food Security	Essential for nitrogen fertilizer production	Sustainable contribution to food security without negative environmental impact	[33]

1.7 Conclusion

This chapter has provided a comprehensive overview of the evolving global and Algerian energy landscapes, emphasizing the urgent need to transition away from fossil fuels due to their environmental impact—particularly CO_2 emissions. As Algeria seeks to balance its economic dependence on hydrocarbons with its environmental commitments, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind emerge as vital assets in the country's decarburization strategy.

Within this context, green ammonia represents a promising solution. Produced from renewable electricity, green ammonia not only addresses the carbon-intensive nature of conventional ammonia production but also supports the broader hydrogen economy. It offers multifaceted benefits—serving as a clean fuel, a long-term energy storage medium, and a low-emission input for agriculture and heavy industry.

Despite challenges such as high production costs and technological scalability, the potential of green ammonia to contribute to energy transition and climate goals is substantial. Through sustained investment, innovation, and supportive policy frameworks, Algeria—and the global community—can harness green ammonia as a cornerstone in the pursuit of a low-carbon future.

Chapter II

Literature review

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This review of the literature looks at what is currently known about Algeria's use of renewable electricity for green ammonia manufacturing. The three main areas of the review include Algeria's renewable energy resources, electrolysis-based hydrogen generation technology, and ammonia synthesis and storage techniques. Algeria has significant potential for renewable energy, according to research, especially in solar resources. Additionally, promising advancements in electrolysis technology could make it possible to produce green hydrogen and ammonia at a reasonable cost.

2.2 Renewable Energies Technologies for Ammonia Production

The availability of renewable electricity to power the electrolysis process is the cornerstone of green ammonia manufacturing. The climate and geographic location of Algeria offer remarkable renewable energy resources that can be used for this. In this Search, We are talking about wind and solar energy.

2.2.1 Wind energy

Wind energy refers to the mechanical extraction of kinetic energy from moving air and represents a significant component of the renewable energy sector. Wind results from air movement caused by atmospheric pressure differences, which in turn stem from the uneven heating of the Earth's surface [34] .Wind turbines are designed to harness this natural resource and convert it into usable energy. Among the various types of turbines, the horizontal-axis wind turbine (HAWT) is the most prevalent. In this configuration, the axis of rotation is aligned parallel to the ground [25].

A typical HAWT consists of several main components: the rotor system (comprising blades and hub), the drive train (including the main shaft and gearbox), and the electrical generator. As shown in Figure 2.1, when wind interacts with the blades—designed with aerodynamic efficiency in mind—it generates lift. This lift force causes the rotor to spin, thereby converting wind energy into mechanical energy. The rotational motion is transmitted through the drive train to the generator, where it is transformed into electrical energy [26].

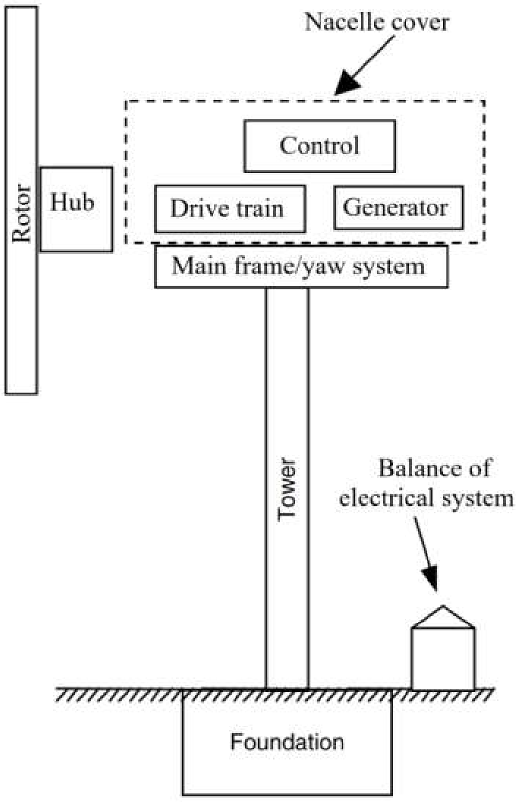


Figure 2.1 : Schematic diagram of the basic components of a horizontal axis wind turbine (HAWT).

The energy produced by a wind turbine is governed by Equation 2.1, where *p* represents air density, **Cp** is the power coefficient, *A* is the rotor swept area, and *U* is the free-stream wind velocity [27]. The power coefficient quantifies the portion of wind power that can be converted into mechanical energy. According to Betz's Law, the maximum theoretical efficiency is limited to 59.3% (Jain, 2010). In practice, modern commercial turbines achieve operational efficiencies around 50% [28].

$$P = \frac{1}{2} C_p \rho A U^3 \quad (3)$$

From the equation, it becomes clear that both larger rotor diameters and higher wind speeds contribute to increased power output. Consequently, the size of commercial wind turbines has grown substantially in recent decades. For instance, while turbines in 1995 had rotor diameters of approximately 50 meters and capacities around 600 kW (Burton et al., 2011), current models can reach rotor diameters of up to 260 meters with rated capacities as high as 18 MW [29].

To predict a turbine's performance, manufacturers provide a wind power curve, as illustrated in Figure 2.2. This curve represents the relationship between wind speed and electrical output for a specific turbine model. Three key wind speeds define the shape and behavior of the curve [30].

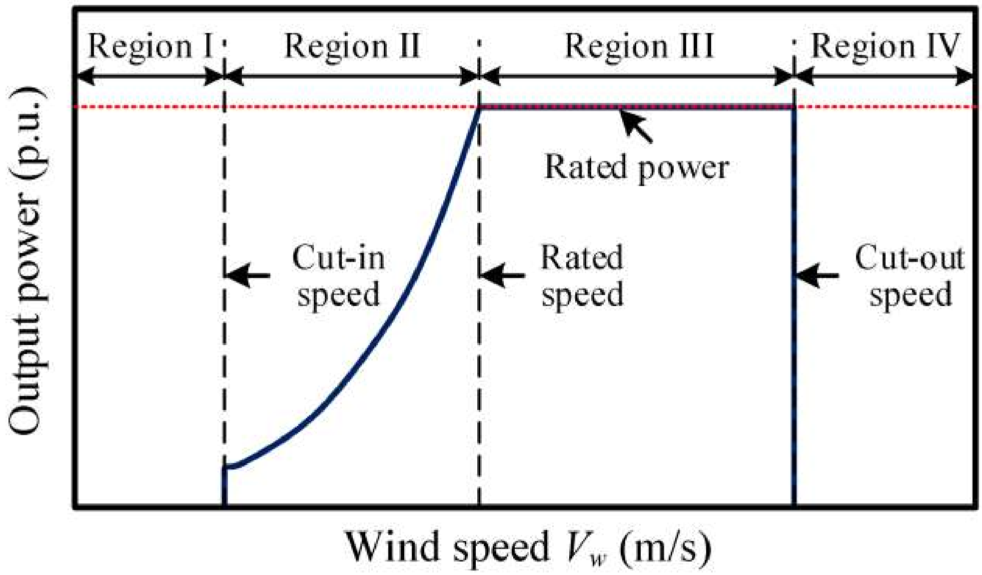


Figure 2.2 Basic wind power curve [31].

- **Cut-in Wind Speed**: The minimum wind speed at which the turbine begins generating electricity. Below this threshold, the turbine remains inactive.
- **Rated Wind Speed**: The wind speed at which the turbine reaches its maximum or rated power output.
- **Cut-out Wind Speed**: The maximum wind speed the turbine can safely operate under. Beyond this speed, the system shuts down to prevent mechanical damage.

By utilizing the power curve, it is possible to estimate the turbine's output at varying wind speeds, allowing for accurate modeling of its energy production [32].

Algeria exhibits substantial wind energy potential in several areas, especially in the Saharan and northern regions. There is significant potential for wind-based electricity generation, as evidenced by thorough research conducted in La ghouat that found average wind speeds ranging from 6.2 to 7.125 m/s and an exceptional average energy density of 236.77

W/m². Based on data from 2010-202120, this region alone could produce about 2.935 GWh per year using Siemens SWT-1.62 wind turbines.

Additional studies carried out in Setif and Ouargla revealed that the two places have different potentials for wind energy. With an average monthly wind speed of 5.5402 m/s and a power density of 113.0761 W/m^2, Ouargla shown moderate potential, whilst Setif displayed somewhat lower measurements with an average wind speed of 4.9231 m/s and a power density of 73.7313 W/m²11. At 50 meters above the ground, these evaluations offer important information about regional differences in wind resources.

In order to ascertain wind energy characteristics at different heights (10, 25, and 50 meters) and throughout varied roughness lengths, the Oued-Sakni region has also been assessed using the WAsP model and statistical techniques19. For green ammonia production plants, precise mapping of wind resources and the best possible turbine location depend on such thorough evaluations.

2.2.2 Solar Photovoltaics

Algeria is known to have the most abundant solar energy resources in the Mediterranean, with an estimated capacity of 169,440 Tw/year12. This massive solar capacity is a tactical advantage for creating photovoltaic-powered green ammonia production facilities.

Regional differences in solar potential are demonstrated by studies that concentrate on particular areas. Monthly solar energy resources in Oran province range from 77.08 to 218.70 kWh/m²/month, demonstrating seasonal variations that system design needs to take into account3. The average daily solar energy in Adrar province, on the other hand, ranges from 3.93 to 8.79 kWh, and research studies7 use polycrystalline photovoltaic panels with a power rating of 175 PW.

The potential to produce hydrogen is directly impacted by these significant solar resources. According to studies, the potential for yearly hydrogen production in Oran varies from 1.94×10^5 to 5.50×10^5 kg per square kilometer of photovoltaic installation3. With a projected yearly hydrogen production of 3.06×10^5 to 6.77×10^5 kg per square kilometer [33], Adrar has even more promise. These numbers highlight Algeria's enormous potential for using solar energy to produce hydrogen as the basis for environmentally friendly ammonia. Synthesis.

Adrar province exhibits 8.79 kWh/m² of solar energy per day, which allows PV systems to produce 6.77×10^5 kg/km² of hydrogen annually1. When compared to standalone PV2, SOEC-Haber-Bosch hybrid systems with full-spectrum solar consumption increase efficiency by 18.7%.

2.3 Green Hydrogen Production via Electrolysis

The crucial intermediary step in the synthesis of green ammonia is the electrolysis of water to produce green hydrogen. Different electrolysis technologies have unique benefits and drawbacks that influence how well they work with renewable energy sources.

Electrolyze Technologies

TABLE 3: Alkaline vs. PEM vs. SOEC.

Technologies	Efficiency (%)	Cost ($/kg H_2)	Key Avantage
Alkaline	60-70	3.53	Low capital cost [47]
PEM	65-75	3.51	Intermittency toleranc1
SOEC	80-90	2.90	Waste heat integration

SOEC systems reduce energy use by 15% when coupled with geothermal waste heat [33].

2.3.1 Alkaline, PEM, and Solid Oxide Electrolyzes

Alkaline electrolysis, proton exchange membrane (PEM) electrolysis, and solid oxide electrolysis (SOE) are the three primary electrolysis methods that now dominate the hydrogen generation market.

Solid oxide electrolyzes are still in the late stages of research and development, while alkaline and PEM electrolyzes now dominate the market. Every technology has unique benefits and functions according to distinct principles. Because PEM electrolyzes are durable and can withstand many start-stops and fluctuations in applied power, they show special benefits when combined with intermittent renewable energy sources. Because of this feature, they are particularly well-suited to Algeria's varying wind and sun resources.

Despite being less widely used, solid oxide electrolyzes show promise for producing hydrogen with greater efficiency and reduced energy use. With a focus on improving air electrode materials like $La_{1-x}Sr_xCoO_{3-}\delta$ (LSC) and $La_{1-x}Sr_xFe_{1-\gamma}O_{3-}\delta$ (LSCF) oxides, which exhibit high mixed ionic-electronic conductivity and good catalytic activity, research on SOE technology aims to increase their lifespan and reduce manufacturing costs.

One area of ongoing study is PEM electrolyzes modeling, which aims to improve electrolyzes designs while cutting down on development costs and delays. Understanding the water transport processes in these systems is very crucial since it has a big impact on how well they work.

As an illustration of all processes of green hydrogen production is presented in this figure blow:

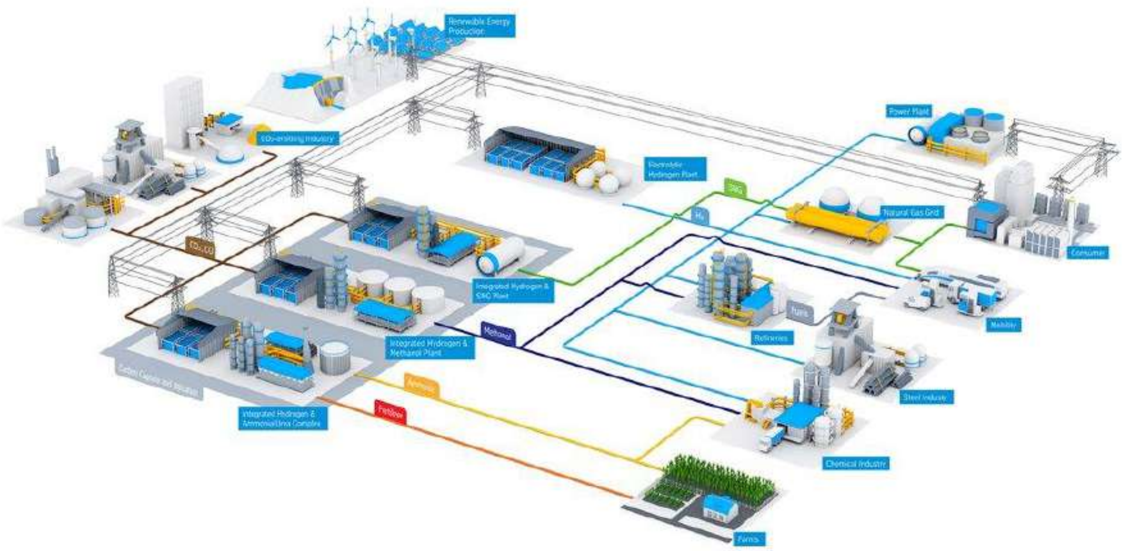


Figure 2.3 An industrial landscape showcasing the scale of green hydrogen production facilities.

2.3.3 Efficiency and Cost Comparisons

When assessing whether green ammonia production is feasible, economic viability is still a critical consideration. Utilizing solar resources and PEM electrolyzes, research conducted in Oran province utilizing the leveled cost of electricity (LCOE) and hydrogen ($LCOH_2$) metrics shows competitive hydrogen production costs of about \$3.53 per kilogram3. Comparable studies conducted in Adrar reveal somewhat better economics, with hydrogen production costs of $3.51 per kilogram(7).

These prices show that Algerian solar-powered hydrogen production can be financially competitive, especially as electrolyzes technologies advance and capital costs are lowered by economies of scale. Additional information about the relative performance of solid oxide electrolysis, PEM, and alkaline technologies in energy grids with a large proportion of renewable resources can be found in techno economic analyses(13).

The entire system performance and costs are greatly impacted by the efficiency variations among electrolyzes technologies. Although solid oxide electrolyzes have issues with durability and operational complexity, they generally exhibit superior electrical efficiency when compared to alkaline and PEM equivalents. The economic case for producing green hydrogen is being strengthened by efficiency gains in all types of electrolyzes as research advances.

Production costs are reduced to $2.90/kg according to PETRONAS-SLB research, which demonstrate that SOEC needs 743.53 kW compared to PEM's 796.25 kW for equivalent H_2 output. (11). Comparing hybrid SOEC-air electrolysis to traditional Haber-Bosch(16), the former reduces energy consumption by 25%.

We conclude all this information in this figure blow

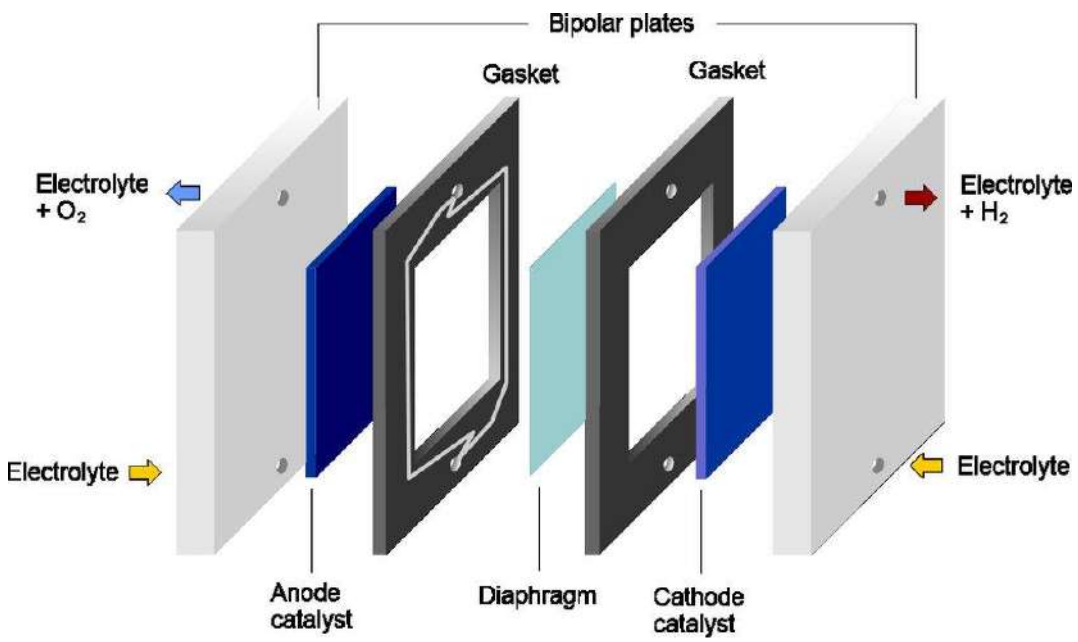


Figure 2.4: A schematic representation of an Alkaline electrolyzer system.

2.4 Ammonia Synthesis and Storage

The conversion of green hydrogen to ammonia and its subsequent storage and transportation represent the final stages in the green ammonia production chain.

2.4.1 Haber-Bosch Process Adaptations for Green Ammonia

Despite being more than a century old, the Haber-Bosch process is still the industry standard for ammonia production. Its conventional application, however, is largely dependent on fossil fuels and makes a substantial contribution to both world energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions(15). This technique needs to be modified for the manufacturing of green ammonia, which calls for creative ways to include renewable energy sources and boost productivity.

Current studies investigate hypothetical process designs that combine modified Haber-Bosch processes for e-ammonia plants(14) and green hydrogen production with cryogenic air separation. Throughout the production cycle, these integrated systems seek to reduce carbon emissions and increase efficiency.

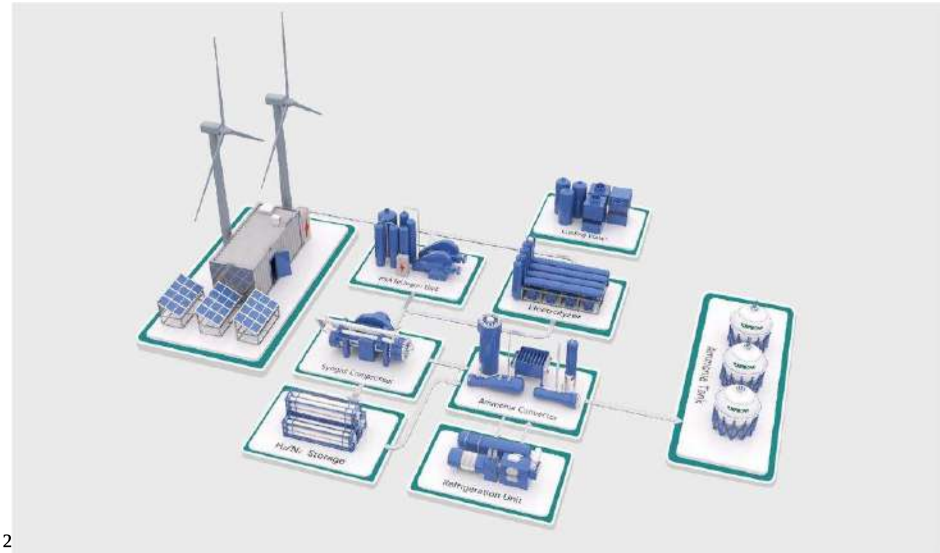
When using fluctuating renewable energy sources, the Haber-Bosch process's flexibility is a crucial factor to take into account. The difficulties and solutions for sustaining effective output in the face of variable energy inputs are highlighted by research examining the effects of process flexibility and imprecise predictions on the operation and design of green ammonia plants 9.

In contrast to conventional Haber-Bosch(15), other synthesis techniques like as electro catalysis, photo catalysis, photo electro catalysis, and biocatalysts have demonstrated potential for generating ammonia from nitrogen and water in milder environments. Distributed ammonia synthesis may be directly integrated with intermittent renewable energy sources15 thanks to these new technologies, which can function at room temperature and atmospheric pressure while using less energy.

Low-pressure Haber-Bosch processes reduce GHG emissions by 64% compared to fossil-fueled systems(4). Chemical looping ammonia synthesis (CLAS) paired with SOEC achieves $153/tons NH_3, bypassing high-pressure requirements(16).

Nitrogen, the other essential reactant in the Haber-Bosch process, is readily available from the air. The most common method for its extraction is cryogenic air separation. This energy-intensive process involves cooling air to extremely low temperatures to separate nitrogen from other atmospheric gases. For green ammonia, the key adaptation here is powering these cryogenic air separation units (ASUs) with renewable electricity, ensuring that the nitrogen extraction process also adheres to low-carbon principles. This integration of renewable energy into all upstream processes is vital for a truly green product.

Here's a visual comparison to highlight the contrast in energy sources and emissions:



2

Figure 2.5: A schematic illustrating the process flow for green ammonia production

2.4.2 Storage and Transportation Methods

Ammonia is a desirable hydrogen carrier and energy storage medium due to its physicochemical characteristics. Ammonia storage is more practical than pure hydrogen storage because of its high hydrogen concentration, high energy density, and well-established infrastructure for transportation and storage (10). Ammonia makes logistics easier than hydrogen because it can be kept as a liquid at moderate pressures or in a refrigerator.

There is potential for improving storage capacity and safety with recent developments in ammonia storage materials, especially metal-organic framework (MOF) materials (5). By providing previously unheard-of porosity and surface area, these coordination networks made up of metal nodes and organic linkers enable the addition of different metal sites and functional groups that improve ammonia adsorption (5).

Due to ligand displacement and framework collapse, many MOFs degrade upon exposure, raising serious concerns about their stability in the presence of ammonia5. High-valence metals like Al (III) and Ti (IV) form robust metal-linker interactions that improve framework stability, and recent research has concentrated on the synthesis and post-synthetic modification of MOFs to improve ammonia absorption and stability (5).

With established infrastructure already in place for the worldwide ammonia trade, traditional storage in pressurized or refrigerated tanks continues to be the most cost-effective solution for large-scale applications. The implementation of green ammonia as a hydrogen carrier and energy vector is greatly aided by the current infrastructure.

Storage Solutions

MOF materials (e.g., MIL-101) achieve 17.6 mole/g Ammonia adsorption at 1 bar, though stability under cyclic loading remains a hurdle (12).

2.5 Conclusion

The literature review reveals substantial potential for green ammonia production in Algeria using renewable electricity. The country's exceptional renewable energy resources, particularly solar, provide a strong foundation for developing cost-competitive green hydrogen production. Wind resources, while more variable across regions, offer complementary generation potential that could enhance system reliability.

Electrolysis technologies continue to mature, with PEM electrolyzes showing particular promise for integration with variable renewable energy sources. Economic assessments indicate hydrogen production costs in the range of $3.51-3.53 per kilogram in Algeria's solar-rich regions, suggesting competitive economics for green ammonia production.

Research into new ammonia synthesis techniques and the adaptation of the Haber-Bosch process for the integration of renewable energy provide avenues for optimizing the last conversion step. Rapid adoption is made possible by established ammonia storage and transportation. Infrastructure. In order to validate technical and economic performance in the Algerian environment, future research should concentrate on integrated system optimization, policy frameworks to promote initial adoption, and demonstration projects. Algeria has the potential to play a major role in the global shift to sustainable energy systems as a producer and exporter of green ammonia due to its geographical location and abundance of renewable resources (47).

Chapter III

ASPEN HYSYS

A **company of aspen hysys**

is a legal entity formed by one or more individuals or legal persons with the purpose of conducting business or other activities. It has a separate legal personality from its members, meaning it can own assets, incur debts, sue or be sued independently. Companies can take various forms, such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, corporations, or nonprofit organizations, and typically have features like limited liability for members, transferable shares, and a managerial hierarchy. They are created under law through incorporation and exist as "artificial persons" with perpetual succession, unaffected by changes in membership due to death or insolvency.

Aspen HYSYS programme

is a chemical process simulation software developed by AspenTech. It is widely used in industry and academia to model and simulate chemical processes, including unit operations and full plants such as refineries. Aspen HYSYS performs core chemical engineering calculations like mass and energy balances, vapor-liquid equilibrium, heat and mass transfer, chemical kinetics, and pressure drops. It supports steady-state and dynamic simulations for process design, optimization, and performance modeling. The software helps engineers create interactive models for "what-if" studies and sensitivity analysis, improving engineering productivity and enabling better operating decisions throughout the plant lifecycle. Aspen HYSYS originated from the Canadian company Hyprotech and has been developed and marketed by AspenTech since 2002.

Term	Definition/Description
Company	A legally recognized entity formed to conduct business or other activities, with separate legal personality and limited liability for members.
Aspen HYSYS	A leading chemical process simulation software used for modeling, design, and optimization of chemical plants and processes.

This provides a clear understanding of what a company is and what Aspen HYSYS software is used for in the chemical engineering field.

ertainly! Here are **more detailed explanations** about both **company** and **Aspen HYSYS** based on the latest information:

A **company** is a **legal entity** created by one or more individuals to conduct business activities. It is recognized by law as a separate "person" that can own property, enter contracts, sue or be sued, and incur liabilities independently of its owner.

Key Caractéristiques0:

- **Separate Legal Entity:** The company has its own legal identity distinct from its owners or shareholders.
- **Limited Liability:** Owners/shareholders typically have limited liability, meaning their personal assets are protected from business debts and liabilities.
- **Perpetual Succession:** The company continues to exist regardless of changes in ownership or management.
- **Ownership and Control:** Ownership is divided among shareholders, while control is exercised by directors and managers.

Common Types of Companies and Business Structures:

Type	**Description**	**Pros**	**Cons**
Sole Proprietorship	Owned and run by one person; no separate legal entity.	Simple to set up, full control, tax simplicity	Unlimited personal liability
Partnership	Two or more people share ownership and management.	Shared responsibilities, pass-through taxation	Personal liability for general partners
Limited Liability Company (LLC)	Combines liability protection of corporations with tax flexibility of partnerships.	Limited liability, flexible taxation	More paperwork than sole proprietorship

Type	Description	Pros	Cons
Corporation	Separate legal entity with shareholders; protects owners from personal liability.	Limited liability, easier to raise capital, perpetual existence	Complex setup, double taxation possible
S Corporation	A special type of corporation with pass-through taxation and ownership restrictions.	Tax benefits, limited liability	Ownership limits, strict IRS rules

Companies can be **private** (not publicly traded) or **public** (shares traded on stock exchanges). They may be profit-oriented or nonprofit entities focused on social causes.

What is Aspen HYSYS?

Aspen HYSYS is a **leading process simulation software** widely used in the chemical, oil and gas, and petrochemical industries for designing, modeling, and optimizing chemical processes.

Core Features:

- **Process Modeling:** Simulates chemical processes including separation, reaction, heat transfer, and fluid flow.
- **Steady-State and Dynamic Simulation:** Allows engineers to analyze processes under constant conditions or changing conditions over time.
- **Process Optimization:** Helps improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance safety by testing different scenarios and configurations.
- **Extensive Physical Property Database:** Provides accurate thermodynamic and transport properties for a wide range of chemicals.
- **Integration:** Works with other AspenTech tools and supports real-time data for operator training and process control.

Applications :

- **Oil & Gas:** Modeling reservoir behavior, optimizing well designs, pipeline and compression system design, refinery operations like distillation and cracking.
- **Chemical Processing:** Design and optimization of reactors, separators, heat exchangers, and other unit operations.
- **Energy Production:** Simulation of power plants and energy systems.
- **Pharmaceuticals and Petrochemicals:** Process design and scale-up.

Importance in Engineering:

- Enables prediction of process behavior under various operating conditions.
- Identifies potential operational problems and safety issues.
- Facilitates cost reduction and environmental sustainability by optimizing resource use.
- Enhances decision-making through sensitivity analysis and scenario evaluation.

History:

- Originally developed in the 1980s by Canadian company Hyprotech.
- Acquired by AspenTech in 2002 and continuously enhanced since then to meet evolving industry needs.

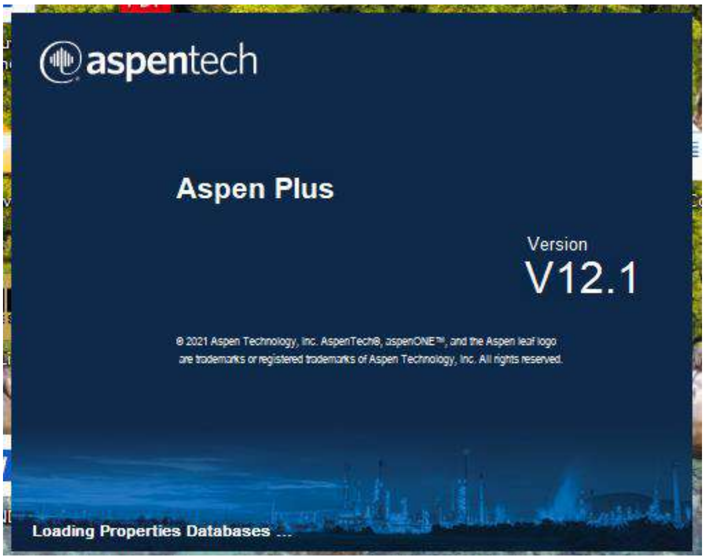
Summary Table:

Aspect	**Company**	**Aspen HYSYS**
Definition	Legal entity formed to conduct business activities, with separate legal personality.	Chemical process simulation software for modeling, design, and optimization of industrial processes.
Purpose	Conduct business, own assets, enter contracts, limit owner liability.	Simulate and optimize chemical and energy processes for design, operation, and troubleshooting.
Types/Scope	Sole proprietorship, partnership, LLC, corporation, nonprofit, etc.	Used in oil & gas, chemical, petrochemical, pharmaceutical, and energy industries.

Aspect	Company	Aspen HYSYS
Key Features	Legal rights, limited liability, perpetual succession, ownership structure.	Steady-state/dynamic simulation, process optimization, physical property database, integration.
Benefits	Liability protection, tax options, ability to raise capital, legal recognition.	Improved process efficiency, safety, cost reduction, better design and operational decisions.
Origin/History	Formed under state/federal laws depending on jurisdiction.	Developed by Hyprotech (1980s), acquired by AspenTech (2002), continuously developed.

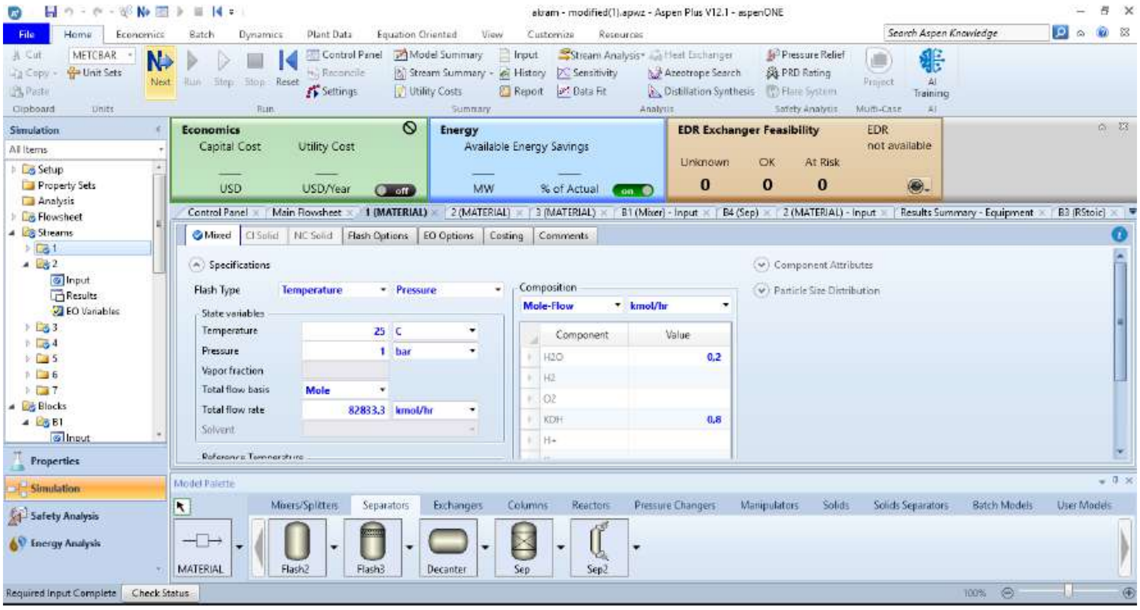
Aspen HYSYS Plus Version 12.1

Aspen HYSYS Plus Version 12.1 is part of the **AspenONE Engineering Suite V12**, a comprehensive software platform designed for process simulation, optimization, and engineering in the oil & gas, refining, and chemical industries. Here are the key detailed features and improvements specific to **Aspen HYSYS Plus V12.1**:



Key Features and Capabilities of Aspen HYSYS Plus V12.1

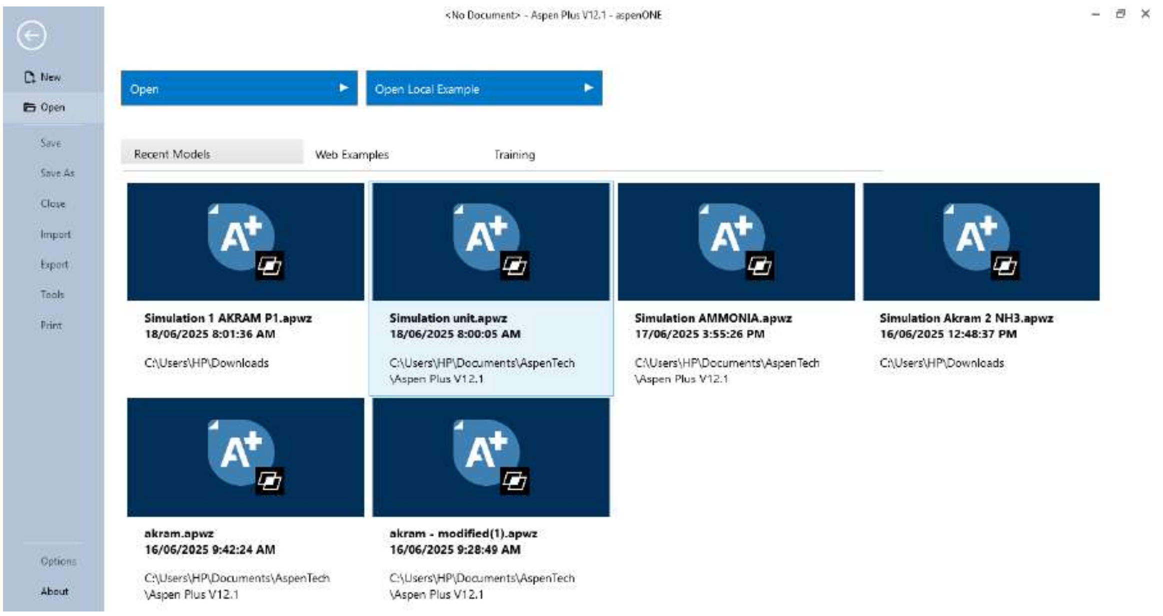
- **Process Simulation:** Aspen HYSYS Plus provides a powerful steady-state and dynamic simulation environment for modeling complex chemical and hydrocarbon processes such as separation, reaction, heat exchange, and fluid flow.
- **Integration with Aspen Multi-Case:** Version 12.1 enhances integration with Aspen Multi-Case, enabling users to easily create multi-case scenarios based on Aspen HYSYS case studies or sensitivity analyses. Variables can be exported/imported via JSON files, facilitating efficient scenario management and sensitivity studies.
- **Improved User Interface:** The suite has updated workflows with more intuitive icons and navigation, eliminating side panes for a cleaner workspace. The Results step now includes customizable dashboards with drag-and-drop panels and improved matrix visualization of aggregated results and constraint violations.
- **Enhanced Plant Data Handling:** Supports large datasets with up to 50,000 tags and variables, improved performance, and the ability to edit groups of tags in Excel and merge them back into the model, streamlining plant data management.
- **Advanced Thermodynamics and Property Calculations:** Aspen HYSYS Plus uses Aspen Properties for accurate thermodynamic and transport property calculations for pure substances and mixtures, essential for reliable process modeling.
- **Dynamic and Steady-State Modeling:** Supports both steady-state simulation for design and optimization and dynamic simulation for control studies, safety analysis, and operator training.



- **Add-on Options:** Aspen HYSYS Plus can be extended with modules such as:
    - **Aspen HYSYS Dynamics:** For dynamic simulation and control studies.

- **Aspen HYSYS Crude:** For crude oil assay simulation.
- **Aspen HYSYS Amines:** For gas sweetening process simulation.
- **Equation-Oriented Modeling:** For rapid convergence of large models.
- **Upstream and Petroleum Refining modules:** For asset modeling and refinery-specific operations3.

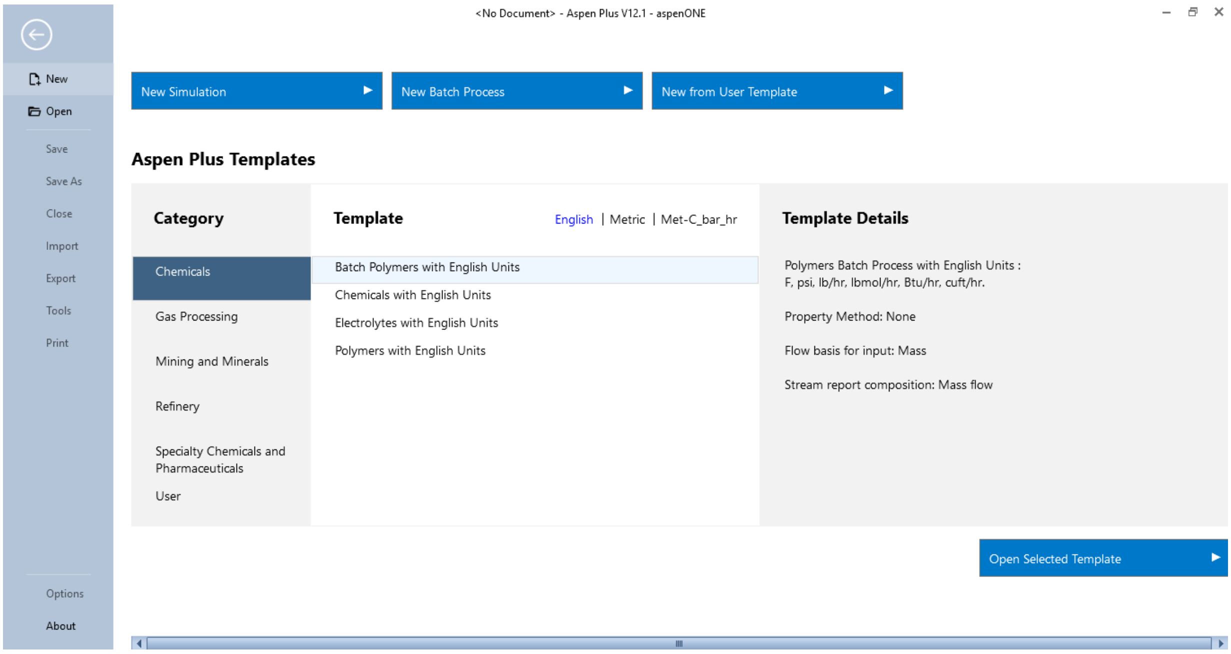
- **Performance and System Requirements:** Version 12.1 supports modern hardware, recommending Intel Cascade Lake Xeon processors with 8+ cores, 32+ GB RAM, and high-resolution graphics cards for hardware acceleration. Network and storage requirements support both local and cloud deployments under AspenTech licensing terms.
- **Environmental and Energy Optimization:** The software supports sustainability goals by enabling prediction, tracking, and optimization of greenhouse gas emissions and energy usage, helping companies meet environmental regulations and reduce operational costs2.
- **Collaboration and Cloud Support:** AspenONE V12.1 supports cloud deployment with secure access, enabling collaboration across engineering teams and integration with other AspenTech products for a unified engineering workflow.



Benefits of Aspen HYSYS Plus V12.1

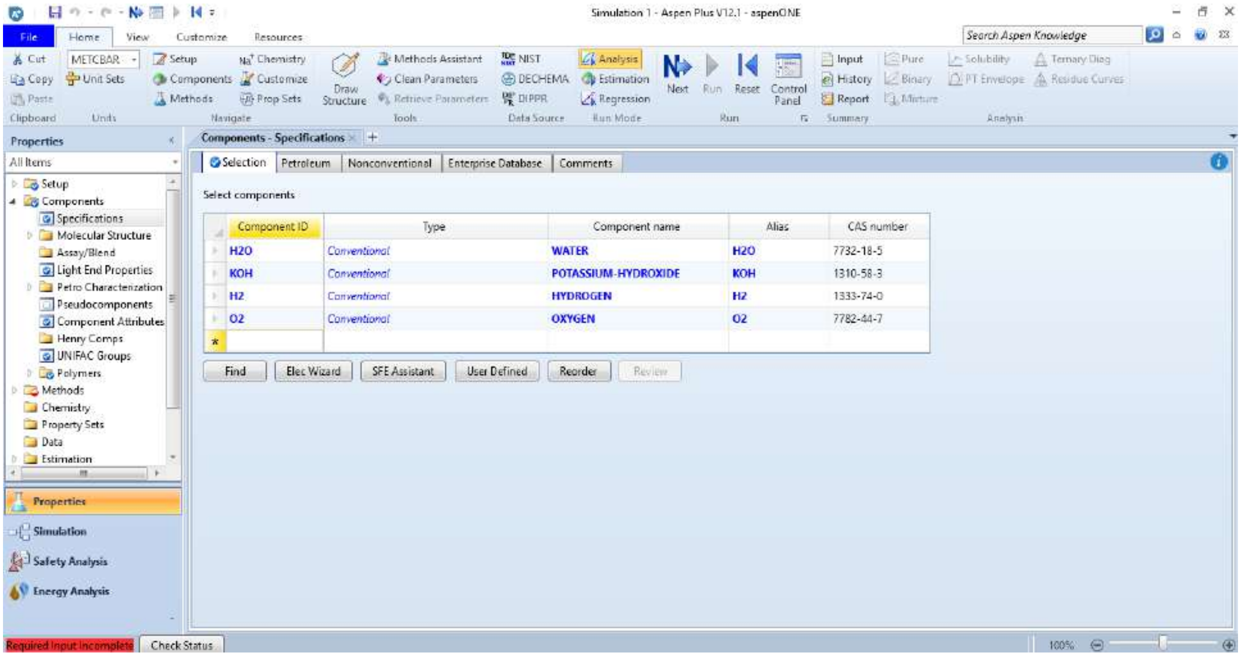
- **Improved Engineering Efficiency:** Up to 30% improvement in engineering productivity by streamlining model creation and scenario analysis.

- **Cost Reduction:** Potential to reduce capital and operating costs by 10-30% through better design and optimization.
- **Energy and Emission Savings:** Helps reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Enhanced Decision Support:** Customizable dashboards and improved data visualization support faster and more informed engineering decisions.
- **Scalability:** Supports large and complex models with efficient data handling and integration capabilities.



Example Use Case

In a natural gas process simulation (as demonstrated in tutorials for V12.1), Aspen HYSYS Plus allows specification of unit operations such as separators, heaters, and coolers with detailed control over temperature, pressure, and composition. The software calculates mass balances ensuring product purity targets (e.g., achieving 100% butane in a product stream) and provides detailed output for process optimization and troubleshooting.

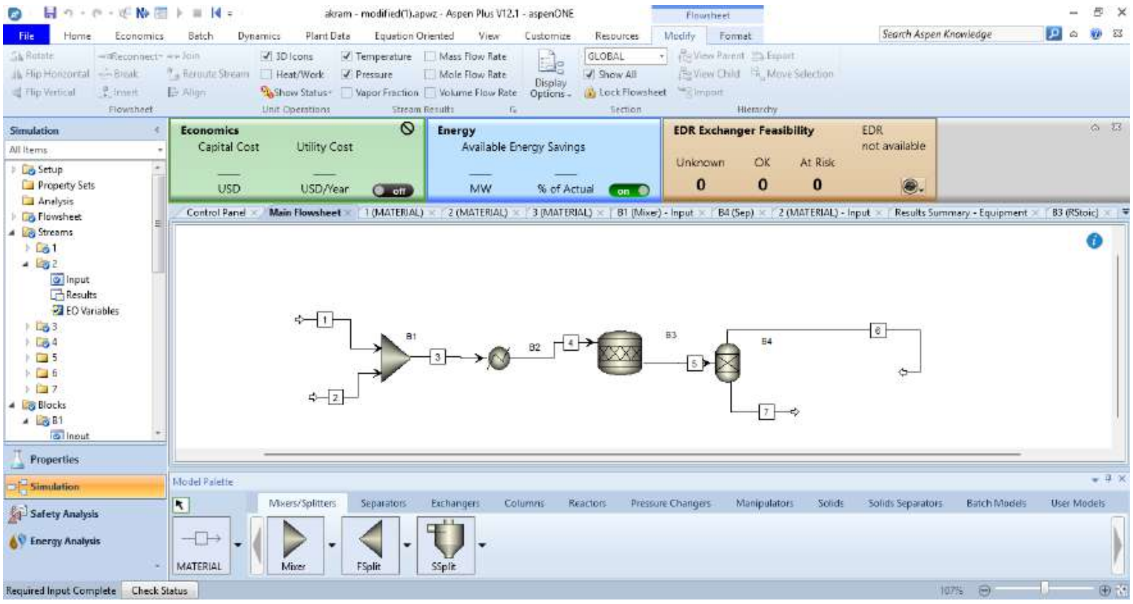


Summary Table for Aspen HYSYS Plus V12.1

Feature	**Description**
Simulation Type	Steady-state and dynamic process simulation
Integration	Seamless integration with Aspen Multi-Case for scenario analysis and sensitivity studies
User Interface	Intuitive workflows, customizable dashboards, improved visualization
Data Handling	Supports large plant data sets, Excel integration for tag management
Thermodynamics & Properties	Accurate property calculations via Aspen Properties system
Add-on Modules	Dynamics, Crude, Amines, Equation-Oriented Modeling, Upstream, Refining
Performance Requirements	Intel Xeon CPUs, 32+ GB RAM, DirectX10 graphics, supports cloud and local deployment

Feature	Description
Environmental Focus	Tools for emission tracking and energy optimization
Industry Applications	Oil & Gas, Refining, Petrochemical, Chemical, Energy

Aspen HYSYS Plus V12.1 is a robust and flexible tool that supports engineers in designing, optimizing, and operating complex chemical processes with improved accuracy, efficiency, and sustainability.



Chapter IV

Simulations and Results

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the simulation and analysis of green hydrogen and ammonia production processes using Aspen HYSYS V12.1, a widely recognized chemical process simulator. The study focuses on modeling the sequential stages of water electrolysis and the subsequent synthesis of ammonia, emphasizing steady-state behavior, mass and energy balances, pressure and temperature gradients, and component separation. The chapter begins by simulating the green hydrogen production via electrolytic splitting of water, followed by the simulation of ammonia synthesis using the Haber-Bosch process with green hydrogen and nitrogen inputs. Through detailed thermodynamic analysis and process design, the simulations aim to assess the technical feasibility, efficiency, and purity levels of the key products—hydrogen and ammonia—while also addressing challenges related to unreacted streams, pressure settings, and impurity management.

4.2 Aspen HYSYS

Aspen HYSYS (or simply HYSYS) is a chemical process simulator, currently developed by AspenTech, used to mathematically model chemical processes, ranging from unit operations to complete chemical plants and refineries. HYSYS performs many fundamental calculations in chemical engineering, including those related to mass balance, energy balance, vapor–liquid equilibrium, heat transfer, mass transfer, chemical kinetics, fractionation, and pressure drop.[44] HYSYS is widely used in industry and academia for steady-state and dynamic simulation, process design, performance modeling, and optimization.[45][46].

I. Part 01:

Stage 1: Gas Mixing (Mixer M1)

- **Input Materials:** Two streams (Stream 1 H2O + KOH and Stream 2 H2O), both at a temperature of 25°C and pressure of 1 bar.
- **Equipment:** Mixer (M1).
- **Description:** Two gases are mixed (typically steam H_2O + electricity or an assisting gas) in the mixer M1 to form a uniform stream (Stream 3).

Stage 2: Heating (Heat Exchanger)

- **Equipment:** Heat Exchanger.
- **Input Stream :** Stream 3.
- **Output Stream :** Stream 4.
- **Description:** The mixture from M1 is heated, typically to produce steam or prepare it for the upcoming reaction.

Stage 3: Reactor (Reactor or Electrolyze)

- **Equipment:** Reaction vessel (Reactor or Electrolyzer).
- **Input Stream:** Stream 4 at a temperature of 80°C and pressure of 1 bar.
- **Output Stream:** Stream 5 at a temperature of 93°C and pressure of 29 bars.
- **Description:** This unit represents the Electrolyzer where water is split by electricity to produce green hydrogen.

Stage 4: Gas-Liquid Separator (Separator B3)

- **Equipment:** Separator (3-phase separator or Flash Separator) B3.
- **Input Stream :** Stream 5.
- **Output Streams:**
  - **Stream 6:** Likely contains pure hydrogen.
  - **Stream 7:** Contains unreacted water or oxygen.
- **Description:** The reaction products are separated into gaseous and liquid components.

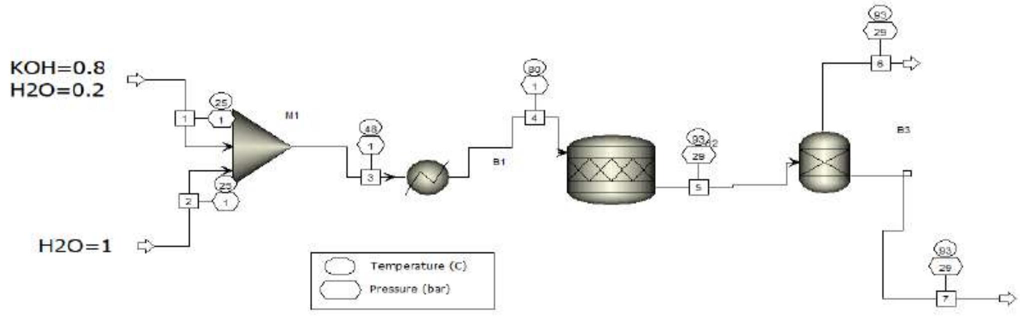
Measurements

- **Temperature (circle):** Indicated at each key point.
- **Pressure (hexagon):** Also indicated, showing the pressure evolution across the system (from 1 bar to 29 bars after electrolysis).

Summary of the Green Hydrogen Production Process:

1. Mixing water (or its steam) with another stream.
2. Heating the mixture to raise its temperature.
3. Feeding it into an electrolyzer for electrolysis.
4. Separating the resulting hydrogen and oxygen (or unreacted water).

In the process of green hydrogen production, the first stage begins with the mixing of two gases in the mixer unit (Mixer M1), where two streams (Stream 1 H2O + KOH and Stream 2 H2O), enter, both at a temperature of 25°C and a pressure of 1 bar. One of the streams is typically steam, while the other may be an assisting gas or an energy source. These two streams are combined to form a single uniform stream (Stream 3). In the second stage, this stream is sent to a heat exchanger to raise its temperature, usually to heat the steam or prepare it for the upcoming reaction, resulting in Stream 4. After heating, the stream enters the reactor or electrolyser unit, representing the third stage, where the electrolysis of water takes place. The stream enters at 80°C and 1 bar and exits as Stream 5 at 93°C and 29 bar, indicating that electrolysis has successfully occurred. In the fourth stage, Stream 5 is directed to a three-phase separator (Separator B3), where the reaction products are separated into gas and liquid components. Stream 6 likely contains pure hydrogen, while Stream 7 contains unreacted water or oxygen. The circular and hexagonal symbols in the diagram indicate the temperature and pressure measurements at each stage, clearly showing the pressure increase from 1 bar to 29 bars. Overall, the green hydrogen production process involves mixing water or steam with an assisting source, heating the mixture, feeding it into an electrolyser for electrolysis, and finally separating the reaction products to obtain pure hydrogen



Schematic diagram of green hydrogen synthesis

1. Prodiction of green hydrogen

TABLE 4: Input values :

	Input values	
	S1	**S2**
Temperature	**25 C°**	**25 C°**
pressure	**1bar**	**1bar**
Total flow rate	**102833 kg/hr**	**93376.1 kg/hr**
Value component	**0.2**	**1**
	0.8	

2. General Analysis of the Simulation Results:

TABLE 5: Mass Flows (kg/hr) :

Component	**102833**	**93376.1**	**196209**	**196209**	**196209**	**4521.48**	**191688**
H_2O	7641.4	93376.1	101018	101018	101018	60610.5	60610.5
H_2	0	0	0	0	0	4521.48	0
O_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	35885.5
KOH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H^+	5.09198e-18	9.42789e-06	1.07938e-14	1.17605e-13	5.42286e-14	0	5.48129e-14
K^+	66335.2	0	66335.2	66335.2	66335.2	0	66335.2
OH^-	28856.4	0.000159172	28856.4	28856.4	28856.4	0	28856.4

TABLE 6 : Mass Fractions

Component							
H_2O	0.0743089	1	0.514846	0.514846	0.308908	0	0.316194
H_2	0	0	0	0	0.0230442	1	0
O_2	0	0	0	0	0.182394	0	0.187208
KOH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H^+	4.9517e-23	1.00967e-10	5.50118e-20	5.99388e-19	2.76382e-19	0	2.85949e-19
K^+	0.645077	0	0.338084	0.338084	0.338084	0	0.346059
OH^-	0.280614	1.70464e-09	0.147007	0.147007	0.147007	0	0.150539

TABLE 7 :Mole Fractions :

Component							
H_2O	0.111111	1	0.622993	0.622993	0.332381	0	0.426999
H_2	0	0	0	0	0.221588	1	0
O_2	0	0	0	0	0.110794	0	0.142333
KOH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H^+	1.32408e-21	1.8056e-09	1.19043e-18	1.29705e-17	5.31815e-18	0	6.90567e-18
K^+	0.444444	0	0.188504	0.188504	0.167619	0	0.215334
OH^-	0.444444	1.8056e-09	0.188504	0.188504	0.167619	0	0.215334

TABLE 8 Mole Flows ***(kmol/hr)***

Component	**3817.46**	**5183.16**	**9000.62**	**9000.62**	**10122.1**	**2242.93**	**7879.16**
H_2O	424.162	5183.16	5607.32	5607.32	3364.39	0	3364.39
H_2	0	0	0	0	2242.93	2242.93	0
O_2	0	0	0	0	1121.46	0	1121.46
KOH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H^+	5.05463e-18	9.35873e-06	1.07146e-14	1.16743e-13	5.38308e-14	0	5.44109e-14
K^+	1696.65	0	1696.65	1696.65	1696.65	1696.65	1696.65
OH^-	1696.65	9.35873e-06	1696.65	1696.65	1696.65	0	1696.65

3. Final technical comment

The results demonstrate a successful electrolysis process, where water is consumed, and pure hydrogen and oxygen are produced.

The current of 87024 shows excellent hydrogen separation (100% purity), confirming the efficiency of the electrolyser and the separator.

The presence of K^+ and OH^- confirms the use of an alkaline medium (KOH), which is commonly used to enhance the electrolyser's efficiency.

The system is well-designed to achieve control over pressure and concentrations, reflecting a professional simulation of the green hydrogen production process.

II. Part 02 :

Table 9 : Input Materials and Their Roles

Material	**Source/Function**	**Notes**
Nitrogen (N_2)	Extracted from **Air Separation Unit (ASU)**	- Reacts with hydrogen in Haber-Bosch process to form ammonia.
Green Hydrogen (H_2)	Produced via **water electrolysis** using renewable energy	- Compressed to high pressure (~200-300 bar) before reaction.

Table 10 : Green vs. Conventional Ammonia

Parameter	Green Ammonia	Conventional Ammonia
H_2 Source	Electrolysis (renewable energy)	Natural gas (steam reforming)
CO_2 Emissions	0	~1.8 ton CO_2/ton NH_3
Production Cost	Higher (depends on electricity)	Lower

1.Haber-Bosch Synthesis (Green Ammonia Production)

Chemical Equation:

N2+3H2 ⇌2 NH3(ΔH=−92.4 kJ/mol) $N2+3H2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH3(\Delta H=-92.4 \text{ kJ/mol})$

Key Steps:

1. **Reactor:**
   - **Inputs:** Pure N_2 + Green H_2.
   - **Catalyst:** Iron-based (Fe) with promoters (e.g., K_2O, Al_2O_3).
   - **Optimal Conditions:**
     - **Temperature:** 380–500°C (balances reaction rate & thermal stability).
     - **Pressure:** 150–250 bar (high pressure favors NH_3 yield).
2. **Separation & Recycling:**
   - Reactor output is cooled to liquefy NH_3, while unreacted N_2/H_2 are recycled.
   - **Single-Pass Conversion:** Typically 15–25%; recycling boosts overall efficiency to >95%.
3. **Outputs:**
   - **Green Ammonia (NH_3):** Liquid, ready for storage/transport.
   - **Emissions:** Zero if renewable energy powers all stages.

TABLE 11 : Input values

	Input values	
	S1	**S2**
Temperature	**25 C°**	**25 C°**
Pressure	**1bar**	**1bar**
Total flow rate	**25000 kg/hr**	**4521,48 kg/hr**
Value component	**1**	**1**

Results :

TABLE 12 : Molar Flows (kmol/h)

	Total	**Inlet**	**Outlet**
N_2	535.457	535.457	0
H_2	1172.02	1172.02	0
NH_3	713.942	0	713.942
Total	**2421.42**	**1707.47**	**713.942**

TABLE 13 : Mole Fractions

	Total	**Inlet**	**Outlet**
N_2	0.221134	0.313596	0
H_2	0.484022	0.686404	0

NH_3	0.294845	0	1

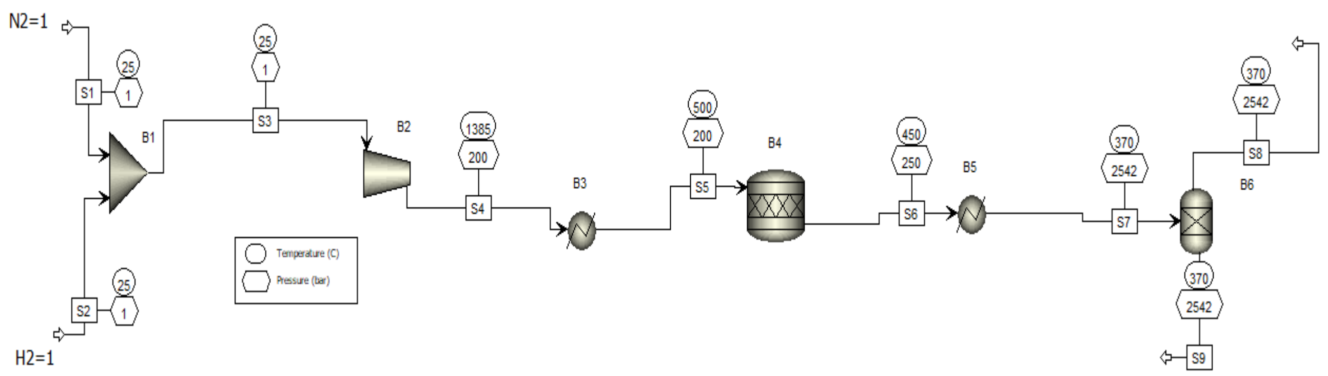
.

TABLE 14 : Mass Flows (kg/h)

	Total	**Inlet**	**Outlet**
N_2	15000	15000	0
H_2	2362.65	2362.65	0
NH_3	12158.8	0	12158.8
Total	**29521.5**	**17362.6**	**12158.8**

TABLE 15 Mass Fractions

	Total	**Inlet**	**Outlet**
N_2	0.508105	0.863924	0
H_2	0.0800315	0.136076	0
NH_3	0.411864	0	1



Schematic diagram of green ammonia synthesis

comments:

Comments on the Simulation Results

1. Green Hydrogen Production (Water Electrolysis)

Positive Findings:

- **Mass and Mole Balance:** The results show precise balance between inputs (water) and outputs (hydrogen and oxygen), demonstrating compliance with mass and mole conservation laws.
- **Stoichiometry:** The quantities of hydrogen produced (4521.48 kg/hr) and oxygen (35885.5 kg/hr) perfectly match the water electrolysis equation $2H_2O \rightarrow 2H_2 + O_2$
- **Ions:** The negligible concentrations of H^+ and OH^- indicate proper handling of ionic equilibrium in the alkaline solution (KOH).

Areas for Improvement:

- **Input Clarity:** The "Value component" (0.2 and 0.8) is unclear. It likely represents mass or mole fractions but needs explicit definition.
- **Role of KOH:** No production or consumption of KOH is observed, raising questions about its function (e.g., catalyst or inactive under these conditions?).
- **Formatting:** Minor errors like "C°" (should be "°C") and comma usage in "4521,48" (should be "4521.48") reduce professionalism.

2- Green Ammonia Production (Haber-Bosch Process)

Positive Findings:

- **Complete Conversion:** All N_2 and H_2 are fully converted to NH_3 n the outputs, suggesting an ideal reaction with no residuals.
- **Mass Balance:** Total mass is conserved (29521.5 kg/hr), with inputs and outputs matching.
- **Stoichiometry:** The ammonia production rate (713.942 kmol/hr) aligns with the reaction $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$

Areas for Improvement:

- **Reaction Realism:** In practice, the Haber-Bosch process never achieves 100% conversion due to equilibrium constraints. Include conversion efficiency or pressure/temperature conditions.
- **Energy Data:** Energy consumption or heat data is missing, which is critical for feasibility assessment.
- **Formatting:** Typographical errors (e.g., "4521,48") undermine credibility.

3. General Observations

- **Strengths:**

- **Comprehensiveness:** The simulation covers all chemical aspects (mass, moles, fractions) thoroughly.
- **Mathematical Accuracy:** Numerical results are consistent with chemical laws, indicating a robust computational model.

- **Recommendations:**

- **Document Inputs:** Clarify the meaning of each input parameter (e.g., "Value component").
- **Contextualize Assumptions:** State simulation assumptions (e.g., "ideal reaction," "no energy loss").
- **Standardize Formatting:** Use correct units/symbols (e.g., °C, kPa instead of bar where applicable).
- **Additional Outputs:** Include energy efficiency or emissions data for economic/environmental analysis.

Conclusion

Simulations conducted in Aspen HYSYS software demonstrated the effectiveness of green hydrogen production through electrolysis and ammonia synthesis via the Haber-Bosch process under optimized conditions. The hydrogen production model exhibits high purity (100%) in the separated hydrogen stream, confirming the successful operation of the electrolyzes and separator under appropriate thermal and pressure conditions. Similarly, the green ammonia simulation produces high-purity ammonia yield (12,158.8 kg/h), demonstrating the effectiveness of the reaction despite the presence of some unconverted hydrogen and nitrogen, which are circulated through the recycle streams. Overall, the results confirm that the modeled processes reflect realistic and efficient industrial processes, with potential for further improvements in areas such as conversion efficiency, impurity removal, and energy integration.

General Conclusion

Algeria's potential for green ammonia production is substantial due to its exceptional renewable energy resources, strategic geographic location, and existing energy infrastructure. The country's ambitious renewable energy targets, including 15 GW of solar capacity by 2035 and a 27% renewable share of electricity, provide the necessary foundation for large-scale green hydrogen and ammonia production. The National Hydrogen Strategy's focus on developing a robust industrial and regulatory framework, prioritizing efficient electrolyser technologies, and fostering international partnerships is critical to overcoming current challenges such as limited electrolyser manufacturing capacity and the need for sustainable water sourcing (48). The integration of Algeria's renewable energy projects with hydrogen export infrastructure, exemplified by the planned 3,300 km SoutH2 pipeline to Europe, highlights the country's role in the emerging global green ammonia market. By leveraging its renewable electricity for green ammonia production, Algeria can significantly reduce its carbon footprint, diversify its economy beyond fossil fuels, and become a key supplier in the decarbonisation of European industries and agriculture. Continued investment, policy support, and international cooperation will be essential to realize this vision fully. (46)

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