# Nitricity

# Nitricity produces distributed nitrogen fertilizer using only air, water, and renewable electricity.

### Nitricity in action | team





## Nitricity in action | on-farm system







## Nitricity in action | on-farm system







Nitricity report 2020 growing season

## Solar + Agriculture



## India is pushing 31 GW of solar to help farmers offset pumping and electrical needs



World's Largest Solarization of Agriculture Program Blooms: Q&A



By Vandana Gombar, BloombergNEF. This article first appeared on





Inherent Land Quality Assessment





Inherent Land Quality Assessment



U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Division World Soil Resources

Inherent Land Quality Assessment



#### Incumbent technology

 $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ 



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## N<sub>2</sub>O emissions



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N<sub>2</sub>O emitted from microbial activity in both ammonia oxidation (nitrification) and nitrate reduction (denitrification)

**Excess N increases emissions** 

Low oxygen increases denitrification

High frequency application has been shown to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O



Appendix

## Problems that require breakthrough solutions

**Production** 1.4% of global CO<sub>2</sub> **Distribution** 0.07% of global CO<sub>2</sub> **Application** <u>6.1%</u> of global CO<sub>2</sub>eq







Centralized, extreme CapEx

#### Farmers pay 3x-5x gate cost

Ineffective nutrient management



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## Problems that require breakthrough solutions

**Production** 1.4% of global CO<sub>2</sub> **Distribution** 0.07% of global CO<sub>2</sub>





**Application** <u>6.1%</u> of global CO<sub>2</sub>eq



Centralized, extreme CapEx Farmers pay 3x-5x gate cost

High \$/acre

Ineffective nutrient management



#### Potential for Electrification



Solar cell area required for NH<sub>3</sub> synthesis (blue) is strongly dependent on efficiency.

approach	Cell potenti al [V]	Faradaic effecien cy	kWh/kg NH <sub>3</sub>
Haber-bosch + water splitting <sup>1</sup>	NA	NA	18.3
Electrochemical limit	1.23	100	6.9
Low FE electrochemical	1.23	1	690
High overpotential	4	100	22.4

<sup>1</sup>Cussler, Edward et. al. "Ammonia Synthesis at Low Pressure." *JoVE* no. 126 (August 23, 2017): e55691.

$$N_2 + 6H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$$

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 $N_2 + 6H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ 



 $N_2 + 6H^+ + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$ 



#### **Basic Definitions**





Faradaic Efficiency =  $\frac{Charge \ to \ NH_3}{Total \ Charge}$ 

#### The Voltage Determines the Driving Force





#### The Voltage Determines the Driving Force





#### The Voltage Determines the Driving Force





#### Simplified Mechanism of Ammonia Synthesis



#### Simplified Version of the Energetic Landscape



#### Limiting Potential Applied

# The Hydrogen evolution reaction presents a fundamental challenge





#### DFT Gives us a Starting Point





#### DFT Gives us a Starting Point





Even the Most Exciting Cases Don't Work in Water



Jay Schwalbe, unpublished data Andersen et. al. nature 1, 2019 Even the Most Exciting Candidates Don't Work in Water



Jay Schwalbe, unpublished data Andersen et. al. nature 1, 2019 Model Development

$$r_H = k_H \theta_H \tilde{c}_{H^+} \tilde{c}_{e^-} \cong k_H \tilde{c}_{H^+} \tilde{c}_{e^-}$$

# H H H H I I I I Catalyst Surface

 $H^+$ 

e

#### Model Development

e

Model Development  

$$r_{H} = k_{H}\theta_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} - \cong k_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -$$

$$r_{N} = k_{N}\theta_{N_{2}}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} - \cong k_{N}\frac{K_{N}}{K_{H}}\tilde{c}_{N_{2}}$$

$$\frac{r_{N}}{r_{H}} = \frac{k_{N}}{k_{H}} * \frac{K_{N}}{K_{H}} * \frac{\tilde{c}_{N_{2}}}{\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -}$$

$$Water has too many protons!
H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+}$$

$$H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+}$$

$$H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+}$$

$$H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+} H^{+}$$

$$H^{+} H^{+} H$$

#### **Proposed Strategies**

$$r_{H} = k_{H}\theta_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} - \cong k_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -$$

$$r_{N} = k_{N}\theta_{N_{2}}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} - \cong k_{N}\frac{K_{N}}{K_{H}}\tilde{c}_{N_{2}}$$

$$\frac{r_{N}}{r_{H}} = \frac{k_{N}}{k_{H}} * \frac{K_{N}}{K_{H}} * \frac{\tilde{c}_{N_{2}}}{\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -}$$

**) ()** 😽 N<sub>2</sub> and dilute H<sub>2</sub>O in Non-aqueous lΒ a polar, aprotic solvent N<sub>2</sub> solution đ **>> %** Electron tunneling Wire from <sup>C</sup> counter-electrode nsulato Ö 'n 8 b Aqueous Aqueous N<sub>2</sub> solution N<sub>2</sub> solution

#### Proposed Strategies

$$r_{H} = k_{H}\theta_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} - \cong k_{H}\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -$$

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$$\frac{r_{N}}{r_{H}} = \frac{k_{N}}{k_{H}} * \frac{K_{N}}{K_{H}} * \frac{\tilde{c}_{N_{2}}}{\tilde{c}_{H} + \tilde{c}_{e} -}$$

$$P^{V Cell}$$

$$V^{V Cell}$$

$$V^{V Cell}$$

$$V^{V re from}$$

$$V^{V re to}$$

$$Catalyst$$

$$A$$

$$V^{V re to}$$

$$Catalyst$$

$$A$$

$$V^{V re to}$$

$$V^{V re}$$

$$V^{V re}$$

$$V^{V re}$$

## Experimental Measurements of Ammonia Synthesis

#### Ammonia rates are observed to be low



"A Physical Catalyst for the Electrolysis of Nitrogen to Ammonia." *Science Advances* 4, no. 4 (April 2018): e1700336.

"Ammonia Electrosynthesis with High Selectivity under Ambient Conditions via a Li+ Incorporation Strategy." *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 139, no. 29 (July 26, 2017): 9771–74.

"Electro-Synthesis of Ammonia from Nitrogen at Ambient Temperature and Pressure in Ionic Liquids." *Energy & Environmental Science* 10, no. 12 (2017): 2516–20.

"Electrochemical Synthesis of Ammonia from Water and Nitrogen in Ethylenediamine under Ambient Temperature and Pressure." *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 163 (2016).

#### Ammonia rates are observed to be low



$$0.1\frac{\mu mol}{cm^2 hr} * 1cm^2 * 4hrs * \frac{1}{.01 l} = 40\mu M$$

 $40 \ \mu M \approx 1 ppm$ 

#### Low enough to be in the range of common contamination



$$0.1 \frac{\mu mol}{cm^2 hr} * 1 cm^2 * 4 hrs * \frac{1}{.01 l} = 40 \mu M$$
$$40 \mu M \approx 1 ppm$$



Left: >5ppm ~ 275uM contamination from adhesive on vial top



# Ammonia detection is possible with a number of techniques - Colorimetric



#### 0 μM 55 μM 165 μM

Searle, Phillip L. "The Berthelot or Indophenol Reaction and Its Use in the Analytical Chemistry of Nitrogen. A Review." *Analyst* 109, no. 5 (January 1, 1984): 549–68.

#### Ammonia detection is possible with a number of techniques -Colorimetric





#### $0 \mu M$ 55 $\mu M$ 165 $\mu M$

Searle, Phillip L. "The Berthelot or Indophenol Reaction and Its Use in the Analytical Chemistry of Nitrogen. A Review." *Analyst* 109, no. 5 (January 1, 1984): 549–68.

Thanks, Chenshuang Zhou!

#### Ammonia detection is possible with a number of techniques -Colorimetric



#### Ammonia detection is possible with a number of techniques - NMR



#### Ammonia detection is possible with a number of techniques - NMR





Schematic of Electrochemical Experiment



Schematic of Electrochemical Experiment



no. 5 (May 1, 1993): 851-54.

Schematic of Electrochemical Experiement



#### Schematic of Electrochemical Experiement





#### NMR Has Less Baseline Variation





.28 7.24 7.20 7.16 7.12 7.08 7.04 7.00 6.96 6.92 6.88 6.84 6.80 6.76 6.72 6.68 6.64 f1 (ppm)

<sup>15</sup>N labelling experiments



Contamination in  ${}^{15}N_2$ 





"The Contamination of Commercial 15N2 Gas Stocks with 15N–Labeled Nitrate and Ammonium and Consequences for Nitrogen Fixation Measurements." *PLoS ONE* 9, no. 10 (October 17, 2014): e110335.

#### Gas must be purified and quantitative agreement achieved



## Gas purification and recycling set-up at DTU

#### Gas must be purified and quantitative agreement achieved





## Gas purification and recycling set-up at DTU

#### Gas must be purified and quantitative agreement achieved





## Questions?

Plan.