

Hydrogen Generation System & Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage







Panasia: We are heading to the future with eco-friendly solutions

PANASIA is a green energy solution provider that leads the way in building a future in which humans and nature coexist.

At PANASIA, we are continuously working to take risks and develop technologies powered by nature based on the standards of nature across various areas, from the air environment to the water environment, and to our hydrogen business.

We offer high-quality ICT-based products by adopting our unique "SMART PANASIA" system, which encompasses all processes from product planning to design, production, and to services, and allows our technologies to learn and evolve on their own.

With its core technologies and years of experience, PANASIA has become a global leader that uses its technology to respond to demands in various environmental areas.

Water Quality Environment

Air Quality Environment

Hydrogen Business



Water treatment

system

De-SOx Scrubber



system

Hydrogen generation system



Measurement control system



De-NOx SCR system



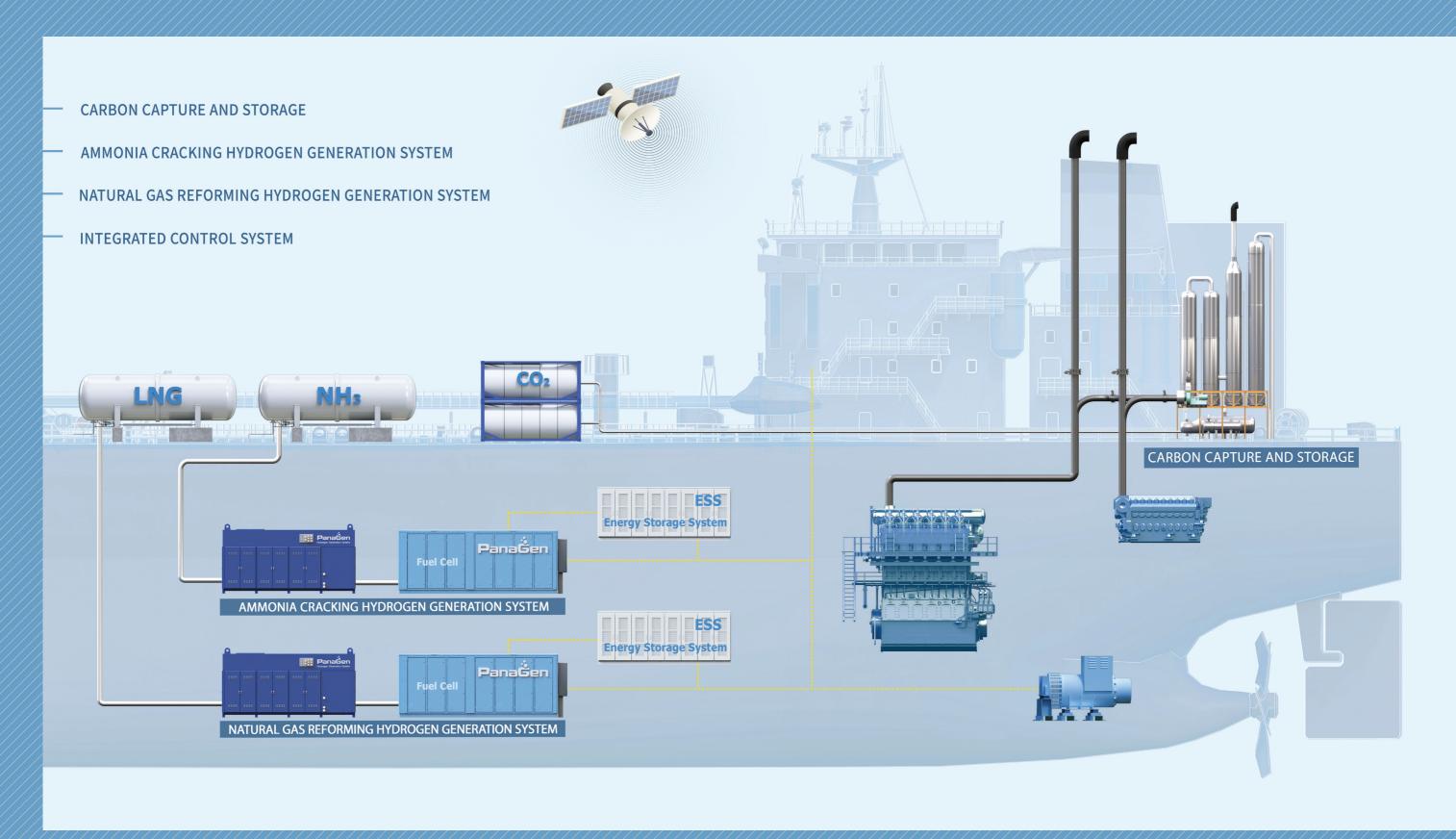
Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage system(CCUS)







CARBON-NEUTRAL SOLUTION CATEGORY FOR SHIP







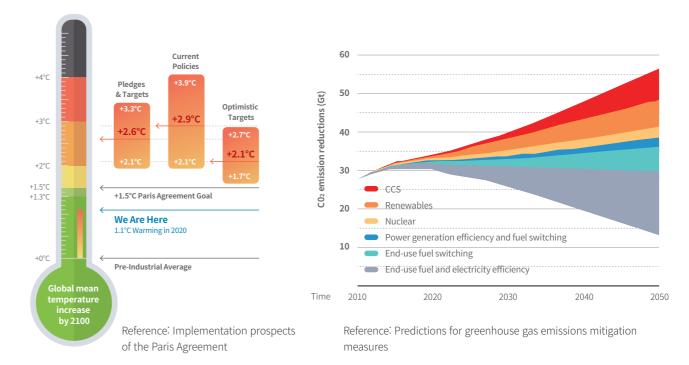
Carbon Capture,
Utilization
and Storage(CCUS)
System

PANASIA's Pan-CCUS™

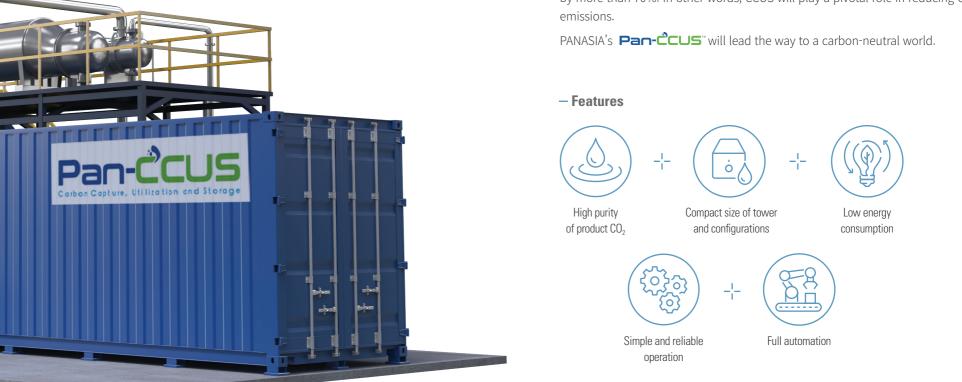
The Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage system for ships is a system that captures and utilizes carbon dioxide generated during combustion of fossil fuel used to propel and generate power for ships and reforming to produce hydrogen, in order to reduce the amount of CO₂ released into the air.

The aim of the Paris Agreement is to reduce the impacts of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. To that end, the agreement requires a rapid reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The aim of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) is to limit the impacts of climate change by capturing carbon dioxide, and the captured CO₂ is used for commercial applications.



CCUS is predicted to contribute to 19% of the total CO_2 emission reductions globally by 2050. Without CCUS, the cost of reducing emissions would increase by more than 70%. In other words, CCUS will play a pivotal role in reducing CO_2 emissions



EEDI (Energy Efficiency Design Index) & **EEXI** (Energy Efficiency Existing ship Index)

- Setting targets to reduce CO₂ emissions per transport work by the nth year below the 2008 peak
- CO₂ emissions generated by a ship when transporting 1 ton of cargo 1 nautical mile; for 13 types of ships with gross tonnage more than 400 tons, the EEDI must be calculated for each new ship
- The EEDI applies to ships built since 2015, targeting a 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 (with the base year of 2013)



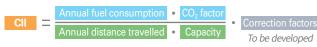
IMO's GHG Strategy Emission pathway in line with IMO's GHS strategy Business-as-usual emissions Emission gap Zero emissions as soon as possible within this century Peak as soon as possible within this century Total: 50% reduction Intensity: 70%

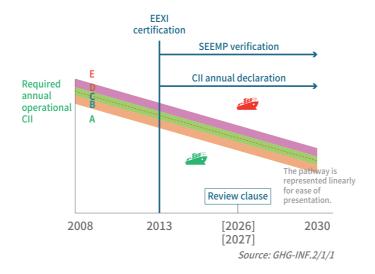
CII (Carbon Intensity Indicator)

Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)

- The Carbon Intensity Rating scheme is applicable to existing ships operating internationally above 5,000 GT.
- The Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII) is a measure of how efficiently a ship operates based on vessel traffic data.
- Each ship will be given an annual rating ranging from A to E, based on the annual CII rating achieved by the ship against the annual CII requirement.

Calculation of annual CII:





Solution

Classification	Area	Green ship technologies		
	Hull form / Lightweight construction	Wave-making resistance / frictional resistance / air resistance / Lightweight hull construction using advanced materials and composites		
Propulsion and hull	Auxiliary power	Auxiliary propulsion using solar and wind power		
	Hull coating / Hull decontamination / Propeller polishing	Coatings made of advanced materials applied to reduce hull resistance / Hull surface decontamination / Propeller decontamination to improve propulsion efficiency		
	Shaft generator	Technology of generating power from the main engine		
Energy efficiency improvement	Waste heat recovery system	Recovering heat energy from exhaust gas and converting it into electricity		
	Hydrogen fuel cell system	Generating electricity using hydrogen fuel cells		
Greenhouse gas emissions reduction	CO ₂ capture system	Combustion gas after-treatment, CO ₂ capture and storage		
Alternative fuel	Ammonia	Propulsion technology using ammonia		

** CCUS has a significant capacity to reduce GHG emissions and can be applied directly.

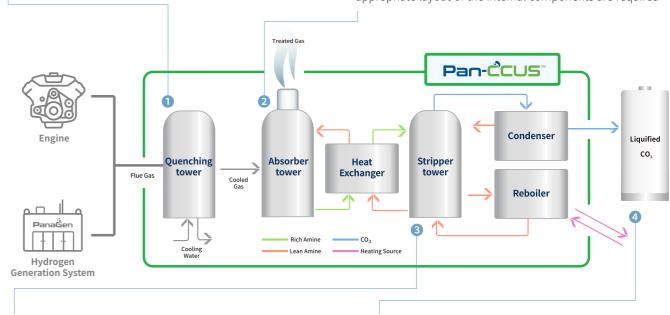
TECHNOLOGY

1 Pre-treatment of Flue Gas

Flue gas is cooled in the quenching tower. When the particles and sulfur oxide are removed, the gas is pressurized by the intake fan and transferred to the absorber tower.

2 CO₂ Absorption

Once cooled, the gas comes into contact with the chemical solvent in the absorber, and CO₂ is selectively absorbed. To ensure efficient delivery of the substance and keep the tower size to a minimum, high-performance packing and an appropriate layout of the internal components are required.



Regeneration

A solvent that has absorbed CO_2 is transferred to the stripper tower. The high-temperature vapor in the reboiler causes CO_2 to be removed from the solvent. In the cooling tower, it breaks down into water and CO_2 . Then, the water is recovered and sent to the stripper while CO_2 is transferred to the liquefaction process.

4 Liquefaction & Storage

Adding pressure and cooling for liquefaction purposes to meet the needs of storage containers and buyers.

Applications



for Hydrogen Generation System

Capacity 80 / 200 / 400 CO₂ kg/h Purity 99.9% CO₂ Feature High concentration of CO₂

Modular design
High purity of CO₂



for Ship

Capacity 1 / 2 / 3 CO₂ ton/h ~

Purity 99.9% CO₂

Feature Changing concentration of CO₂

Space limitation

CCS for marine condition Load change of engine



for Industrial Plant

Capacity 5 / 10 /15 CO₂ ton/h ~

Purity 99.9% CO₂

Feature Large scale of CCS

Long-term Stability

Cost efficient

Hydrogen Generation System



Hydrogen is generated from fuels such as natural gas and ammonia through hydrogen reforming process, and the hydrogen energy supplies power to ships through fuel cells and ESS(Energy Storage Systems).

This will replace or support conventional main and generator engines of the ships to meet stricter environmental regulations.

Features



Ultra-high purity (99.999%)



Fully automatic with fail-safe control



Fully skidded, modular design for low cost installation



Low life cycle cost for catalyst



Fast initial and warm start up

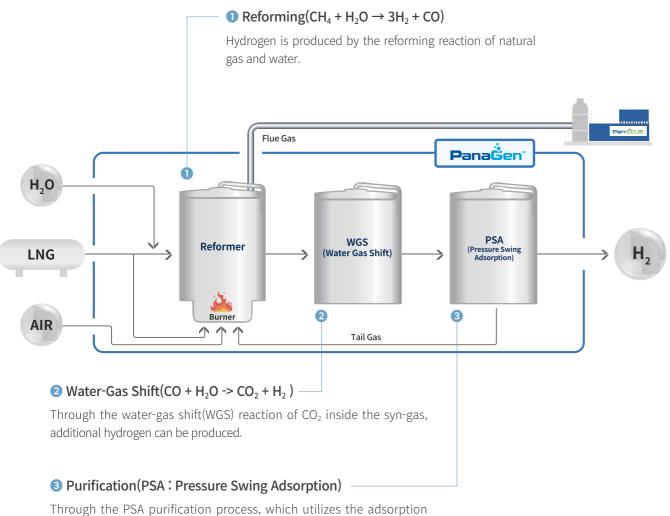


Real time monitoring & control through "Smart Control Center"



Natural gas-reforming hydrogen generation system LNG CCUS CO₂ Storage For generation For propulsion For propulsion

High Pressure System for High Purity Fuel Cell

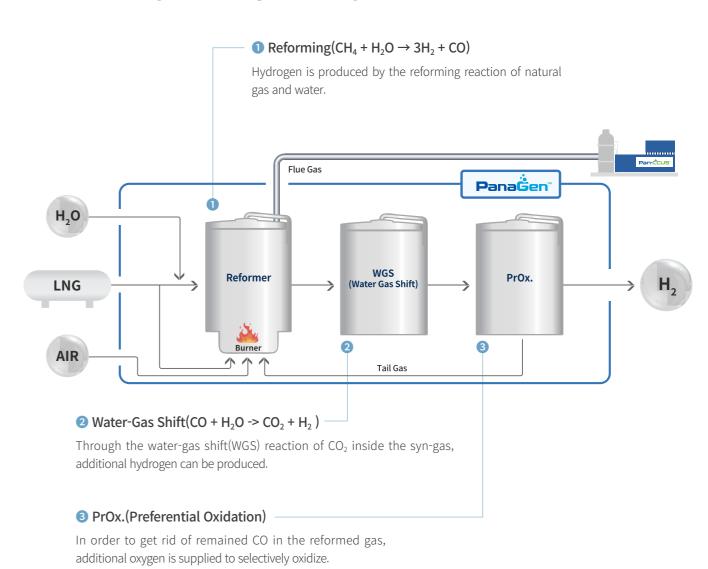


Through the PSA purification process, which utilizes the adsorption difference caused by pressure, pure hydrogen(99.999%) is separated. The remaining impurities, including H₂, CO, CO₂, and CH₄ (tail gases) are supplied to the burner so they can be used as sources of heating.

- SPECIFICATIONS

Feed Gas	Pressure	Product(H₂)		
		Capacity	H ₂ Purity	Pressure
Natural Gas	8.5~10 bar.g	Customized	99.999%	6 bar.g

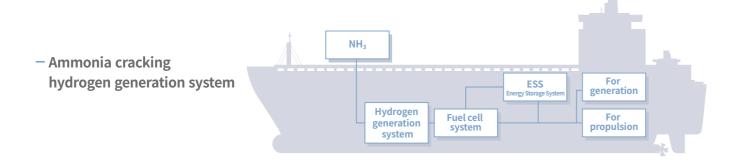
Low Pressure System for High Efficiency Fuel Cell



- SPECIFICATIONS

Feed Gas	Pressure	Product(H ₂)		
		Capacity	H₂ Purity	Pressure
Natural Gas	0.3 bar.g	Customized	~80%	atm

TECHNOLOGY

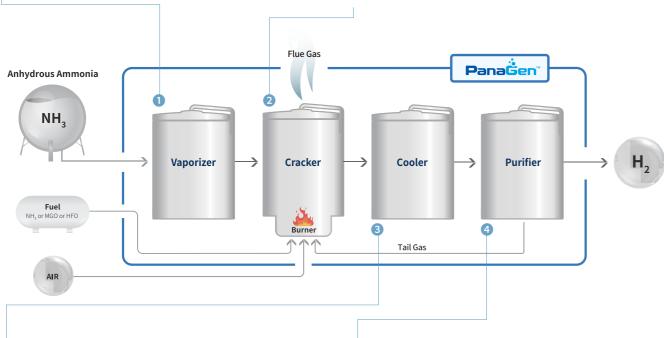


Vaporizer

The process of vaporizing liquefied ammonia, converting it into gas, and preheating the gas for a efficient reaction.

2 Ammonia Cracker & Burner

The process by which ammonia decomposes into nitrogen and hydrogen through the decomposition of ammonia gas. $(2NH_3 \rightarrow N_2 + 3H_2)$



Cooler

The process of cooling generated gas at room temperature to prepare for the purification process.

4 Purification(PSA & Absorber)

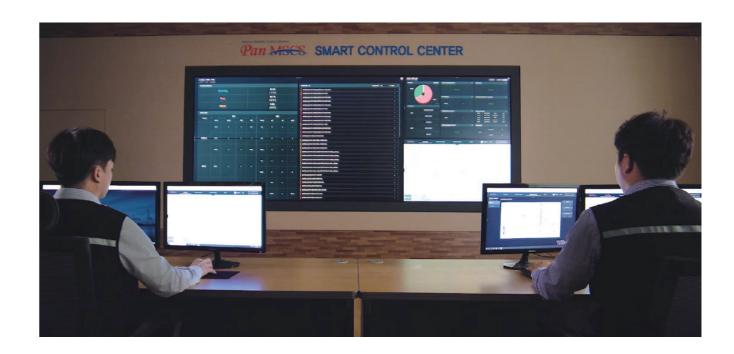
The process of separating and absorbing non-reactive ammonia and the generated nitrogen to increase the purity of hydrogen.

- SPECIFICATIONS

Feed Gas	Pressure	Product(H ₂)		
		Capacity	H ₂ Purity	Pressure
Ammonia	~10 bar.g	Customized	75% / 98% / 99.5% (NH ₃ < 0.1 ppm)	6 bar.g or atm

Integrated Control System

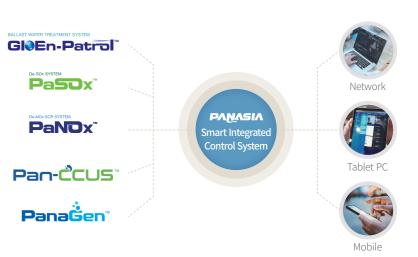
PANASIA's integrated control system is a customized ICT-based service available 24/7, which collects product data in real time and checks the system status remotely to provide customers with prompt and accurate solutions anytime, anywhere.



At PANASIA,

we offer outstanding services aimed at increasing customer convenience.

This customized ICT-based service, which is available 24/7, collects product data in real time and checks the system status remotely to provide customers with prompt and accurate solutions anytime, anywhere. It also provides early diagnosis of problems using accumulated data to assist customers in system control to help their systems run at their optimal performance.





☐ Safety control

- Safety controls for issues including hydrogen
- Real-time checking and issuing alert notifications
- · Advance prediction and prevention of problems

Product diagnosis

- Real-time monitoring of output, amount of power generated, efficiency, etc.
- Fault diagnosis and analysis

Efficient management

- Supporting online remote updates
- Big data-based maintenance and control
- Spare parts replacement notifications
- Keeping operational losses to a minimum



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To reflect PANASIA's corporate philosophy of seeking eco-friendly and sustainable solutions. Soy INK this booklet was printed with naturally biodegradable soy ink that makes paper recycling easier.