



Utilization of Solar Energy as a Fuel in Production of Energy Intensive Industrial Products

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in the production of medicinal, commercial and industrial products. Hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen fluoride, and ammonia are produced by chemical reactions. Hydrogen can be obtained from water electrolysis, and nitrogen can be obtained from air liquefaction; nitrogen can be obtained from hydrogen gas and ammonia.

CO₂ and ammonia can be utilized as feedstocks for the production of urea. In urea production, ammonia and carbon dioxide are fed into the reactor at high pressure (240 bar) and temperature (180°C) to produce urea with 99.6% yield. The urea is then used as a fertilizer and chemical feedstock [11]. The major impurities in urea are carbon dioxide, including urea and urea, which can be removed in the urea production process. The urea production process involves the reaction of ammonia and carbon dioxide to produce urea and water. The urea production process is highly exothermic, and the heat released is used to preheat the feedstocks. The urea production process is highly energy intensive, and the energy requirements are high. The urea production process is highly energy intensive, and the energy requirements are high.

electrical energy, available and available in a self-contained manner. It could be the best option for meeting basic amenities of electrical energy and available and commercial and industrial need which are available in the field of electricity.

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