

SOLAR ENERGY POWERED MATERIAL-BASED CONVERSION OF CO₂ TO FUELS DE-SC0015855 SBIR PHASE II PI: JEFFREY G. WEISSMAN

PROJECT GOALS

- Convert CO₂ to commercially viable fuels / chemicals
- Use CSP (Concentrating Solar Power) as high quality thermal energy to drive process
- Process scalable from MW to GW sizes and enables distributed deployment

PCI'S APPROACH

- Combine energy storage and release, and CO₂/CH₄ conversion into a single reactor
- Uses unique *sorbothermal* materials optimized for
 - Energy storage and release via CaO + CO₂ CaCO₃ cycle

- Enable continuous CO₂ upgrading in a transient solar energy input environment
- •\$2.50 \$3.00/GGE product value

CO₂ reforming with CH₄ to form H₂ and CO
Uses PCI's Microlith[®] substrate for enhanced heat and mass transfer via boundary layer disruption

PROCESS SCHEMATICS FOR ON- AND OFF-SUN OPERATING MODES





TECHNOLOGIES BEING OPTIMIZED IN THIS PHASE II PROJECT

• Energy storage / CO₂+CH₄ reforming materials

- Uses CaO+CO₂ \leftrightarrow CaCO₃ 100% reversible reaction for chemical energy storage at 40-50% wt./wt. CO₂ capacities
- Platinum-group metal catalysts for close to equilibrium conversion of CO₂+CH₄ to CO+H₂
- Reactor designs that minimize thermal gradients, enhance catalytic activity and limit carbon formation
- Optimization of process to match seasonal and diurnal variations in solar energy input

Integration with Gen 2 or Gen 3 solar receivers





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PCI'S PORTFOLIO OF CO, CAPTURE AND UPGRADING AND PROCESS TECHNOLOGIES

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE mildly exothermic / endothermic	$CO_{2^{(g)}} \leftrightarrow CO_{2^{(s)}}$	DOE SBIR Phase II – unique sorbent approach
CARBON DIOXIDE REFORMING highly endothermic	$CO_2 + CH_4 \rightarrow 2CO + 2H_2$	this project
CHEMICAL ENERGY STORAGE endothermic / exothermic	$CO_{2^{(g)}} + CaO_{(s)} \leftrightarrow CaCO_{3^{(s)}}$	this project
SOLID OXIDE ELECTROLYTIC CELLS highly endothermic	$CO_2 \rightarrow CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2$ H ₂ O \rightarrow H ₂ + $\frac{1}{2}O_2$	NASA SBIR Phase II, additional projects – thermally stable cell design
WATER-GAS SHIFT mildly exothermic	$CO + H_2O \leftrightarrow CO_2 + H_2$	prior SBIR support - Microlith [®] substrate enhanced reactor technology
CO, CO2, H2 UPGRADING highly exothermic	$xH_2 + yCO + zCO_2 \rightarrow C_nH_{2n+2} + C_mH_{2m}$	DOE SBIR Phase I – novel highly compact reactor approach

ADVANTAGES OF MICROLITH[®] SUBSTRATES

- Enables 5-10x process intensification with corresponding reduction in reactor volume
- Greatly reduces boundary layer formation, with reduced pressure drop for similarly performing reactors
- Enables pseudo-turbulent mixing in laminar flow regimes
- Enhances heterogeneous catalytic activity for highly endothermic or exothermic reactions



PCI'S ENERGY STORAGE / CARBON CAPTURE MATERIAL

- Modified CaCO₃; commercially manufacturable
- For high temperature (>700 °C) applications
- Capture efficiency stable for 100's cycles
- Near 100% capture from 0.04-100% inlet CO₂ conc.



Laminar flow Boundary Layer formation in Honeycomb monolith (*left*) and Microlith[®] substrates. BL defined as less than 99% of bulk flow. Microlith exhibits discontinuous boundary layer - enhances mixing, reduces bulk to surface transport rates, and enhances convective transfer rates, resulting in increased rates of reaction and significantly reduced reactor volumes.





Precision Combustion, Inc. provides reactors and systems for more efficient use of fossil fuels, sorbent

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systems, fuel cells, clean and efficient combustion,







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