CO, Upgrading Utilizing Solar Cavity Reactor Receiver

Solar Energy-Powered Material-Based Conversion of CO2 to Fuels

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Use Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) high thermal flux to drive process with unique Solar Cavity Reactor Receiver (SCRR)
- SCRR is a new concept for using CSP to facilitate heterogeneous catalytic reactions at high product yields and efficiencies - based on catalytically coated **Microlith®** substrate technology
- Enables continuous CO₂ upgrading in a transient solar energy input environment
- Converts CO₂ to commercially viable fuels / chemicals based on advantages of PCI's reactor platform and catalyst and materials technologies
- Natural / Shale gas is the hydrogen source; CO₂ from carbon capture, pipeline, etc.
- Process is scalable from MW to GW sizes and enables distributed deployment
- ~\$3.00/gallon gasoline equivalent product value is achievable

PCI

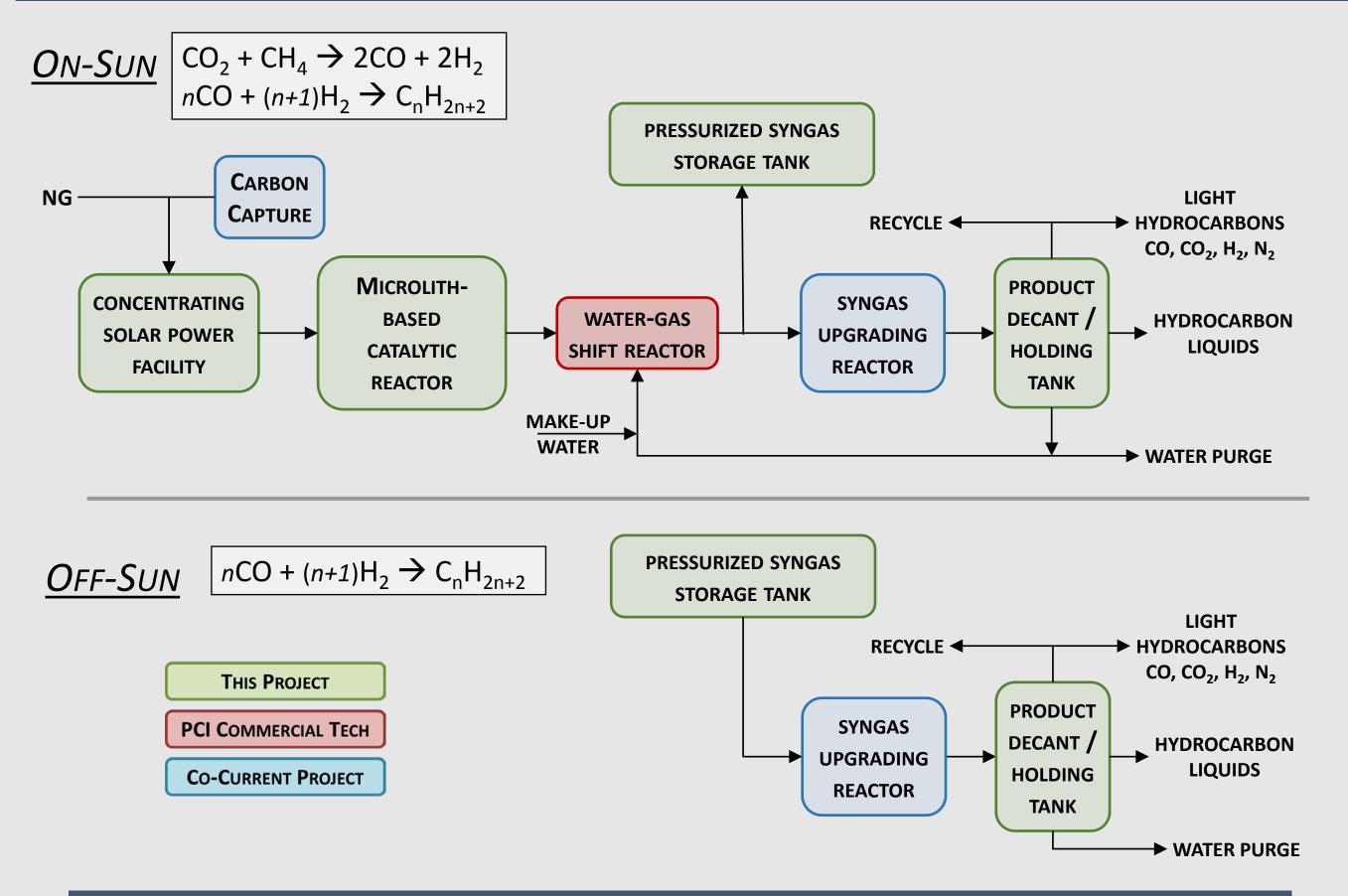
Precision Combustion, Inc.

PCI'S APPROACH TO CO₂ UPGRADING

• Combines diurnal CSP and nocturnal chemical energy storage into a tightly integrated process • High efficiency CSP energy utilization enabled by PCI's Microlith[®] substrate which enhances heat and mass transfer via boundary layer disruption and improved thermal conductivity and mass and heat convection • Reactor designs that minimize thermal gradients, enhance catalytic activity and limit carbon formation • Process optimized to match seasonal and diurnal variations in solar energy • Integration with Gen 2 or Gen 3 solar receivers – dish, cone or tower placements

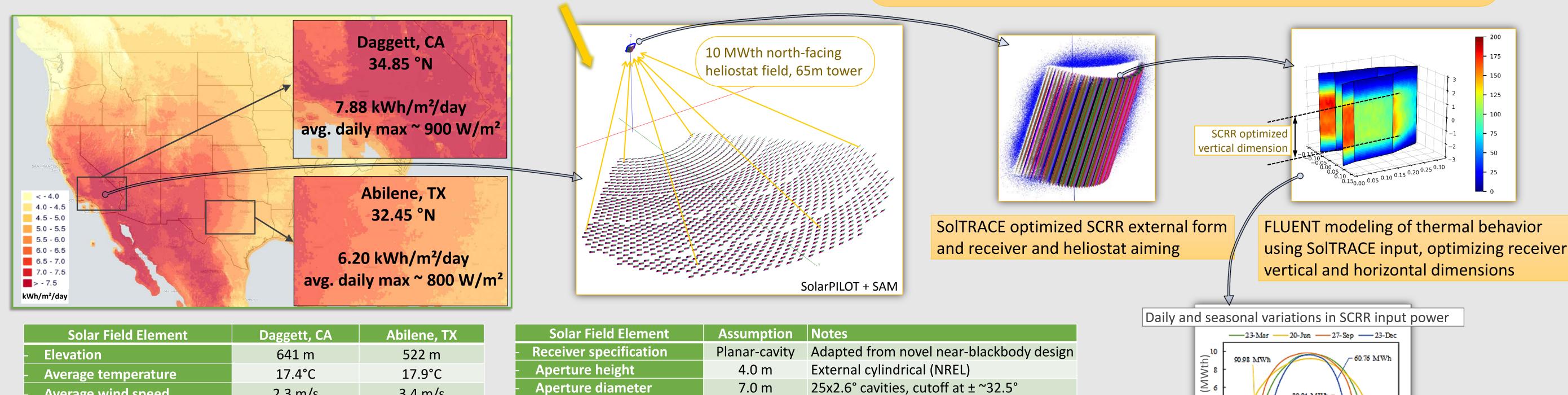
SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS AND PARAMETERS

PROCESS SCHEMATICS FOR ON- AND OFF-SUN MODES



MODELING TOOLS EMPLOYED

- SolarPILOT (NREL) : field layout and efficiency
- System Advisor Model (NREL) : evaluate and refine field sizing and performance
- SolTRACE (NREL) : determine heat flux on receiver exterior surface
- FLUENT : temperature, flow and concentration profiles in SCRR
- CHEMCAD : process modeling



 Heliostat count (facets) 	1,310 (11,790)	1501 (13509)
- Heliostat area	12,973 m ²	14,865 m ²
- Solar field optical efficiency	72.2%	n/d

2.3 m/s

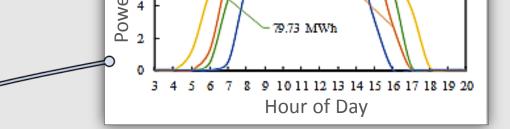
Average wind speed

nenostat specification		
Facet height	0.825 m	based on eSolar ST3
Facet width	1.375 m	based on eSolar ST3
Heliostat cost	\$75 /m²	2020 SunShot

7.0 m

Aperture diameter

leliostat specification

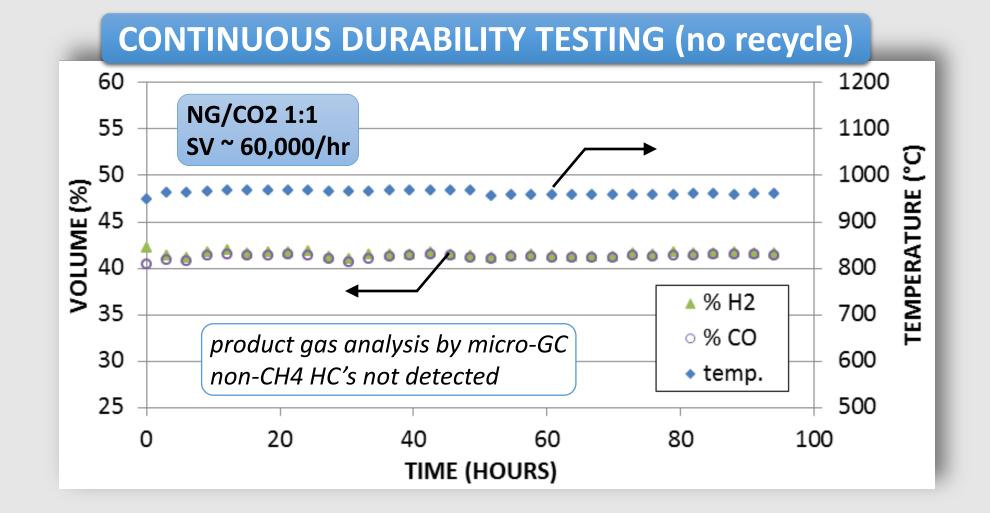


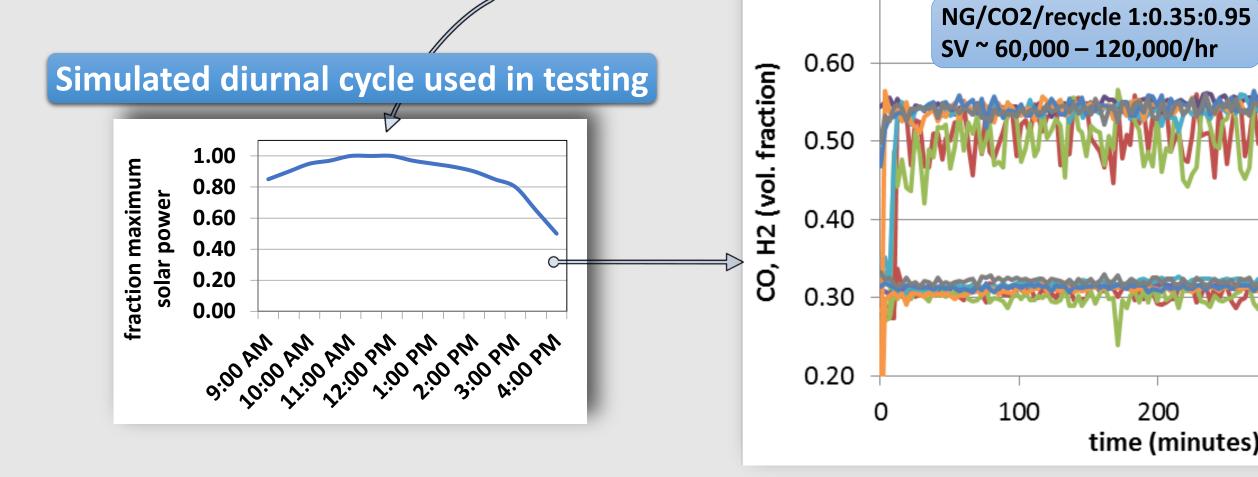
80.94 MWh

SCRR LABORATORY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

3.4 m/s

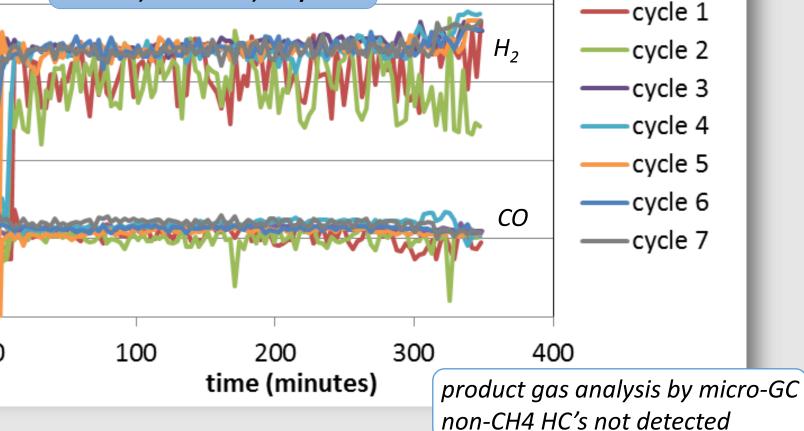
DIURNAL SOLAR CYCLE DURABILITY TESTING with simulated recycle





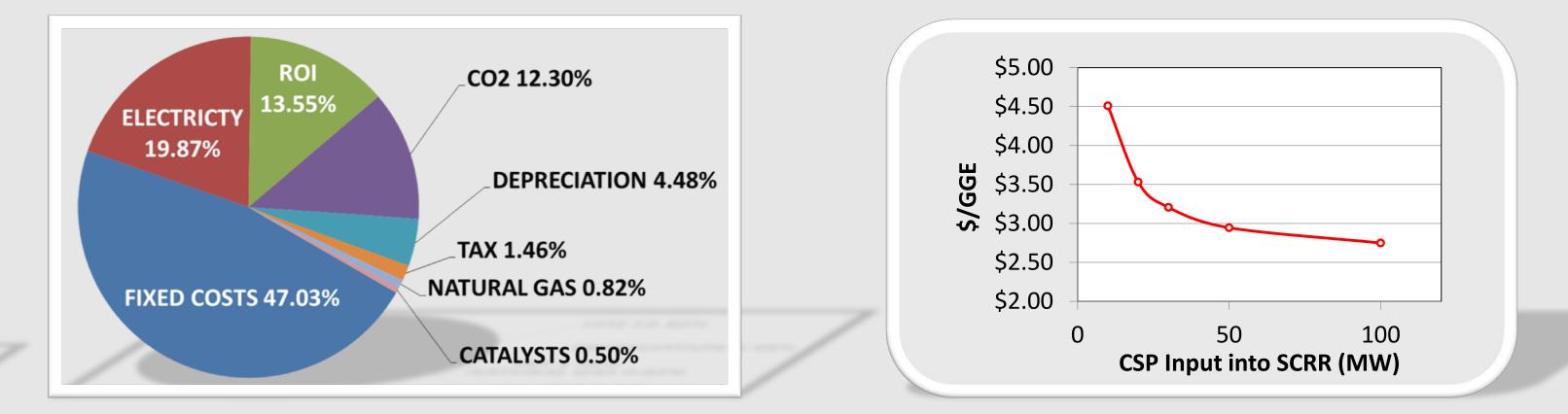
25x2.6° cavities, cutoff at ± ~32.5°

Multi-faceted Comprised of 9 facets (3x3)



TECHNO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

- Based on NREL detailed costing model and assumptions
- Determines producer cost after profit of gallon gasoline equivalent based on fuel LHV
- CO2 costs include carbon capture, cleaning, etc.
- Fixed costs are major contributor to overall \$/GGE
- 50 MW thermal input plant size required to meet DOE goals



0.70

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