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The European Research Infrastructure for Concentrated Solar Power

CST for Solar Chemistry and Solar Fuels



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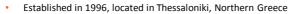






Quick introduction





- Research in the science and technology of fine particles and their suspensions in various media
- Accomplishments include: 2014 Taipei Expo Award, 2010 European Council Advanced Grant, 2006 Descartes Prize, 2006 IPHE Technical Achievement Award for solar hydrogen research and others

CPERI - Chemical Process & Energy Resources Institute

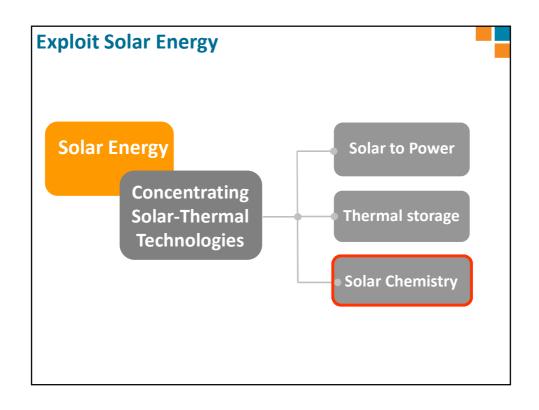
 Sustainable & Clean Energy, Environmental Technologies, Chemical and Biochemical Processes, Advanced Functional Materials

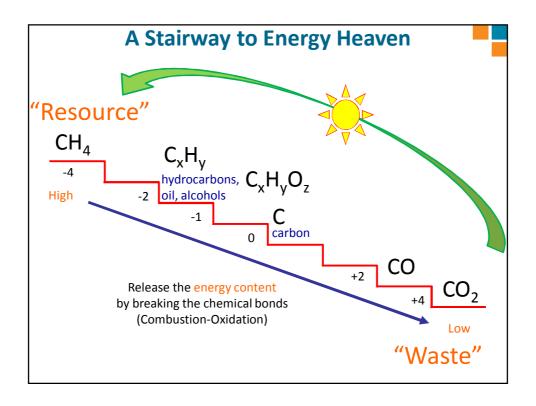
CERTH – Centre for Research and Technology Hellas

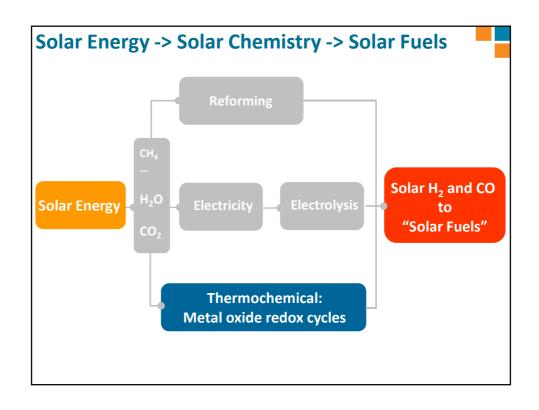
- One of the leading Greek Research Centres and the largest in energy science and technology
- Private non profit body governed by public law
- >500 scientific, technological and administrative personnel

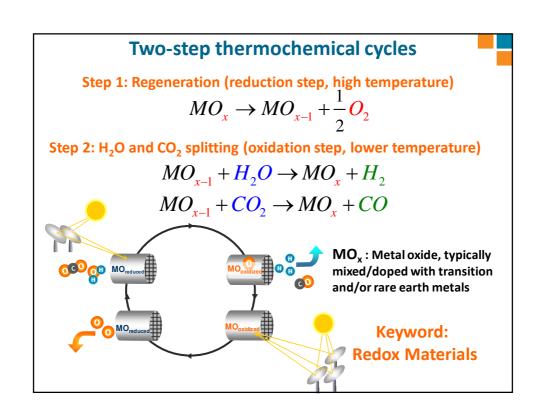


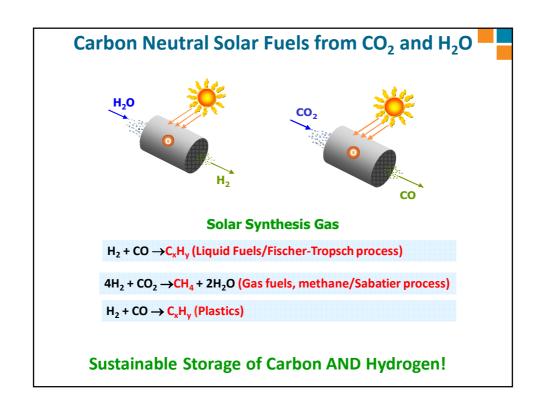


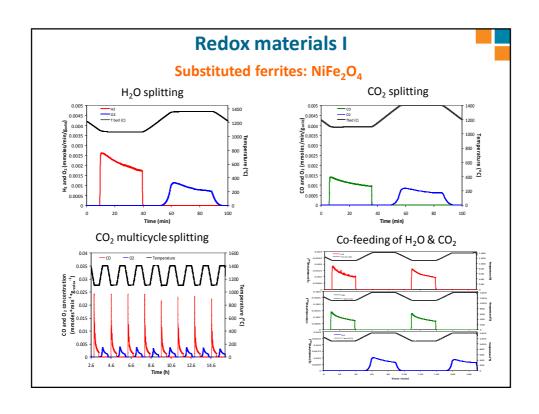


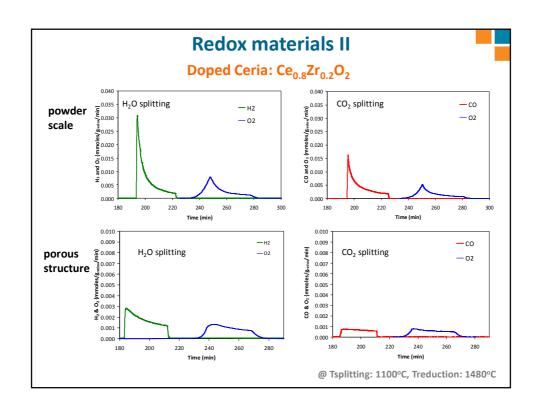


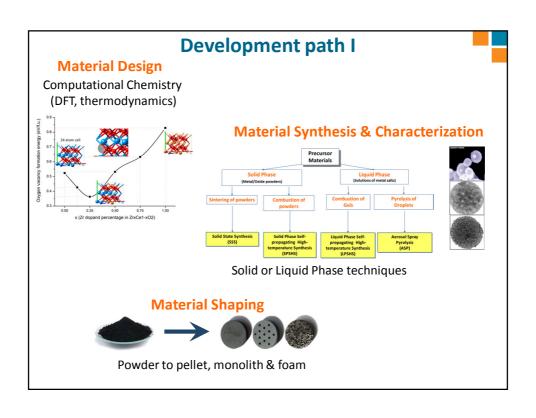


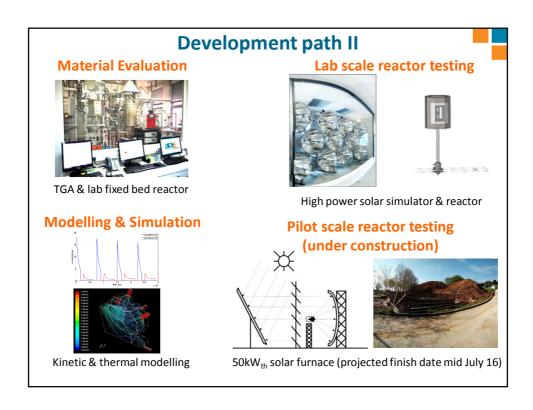


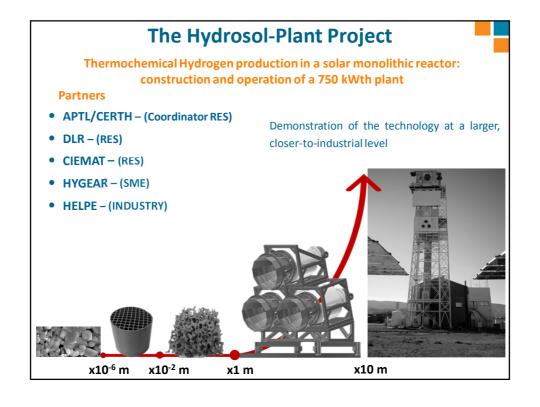


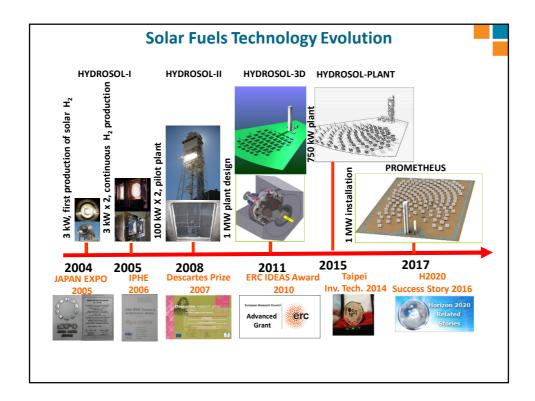












The difficult questions

Cost

- Levelized Cost of 14€/kg H₂ (LHV:120MJ/kg), ?€/kg CO
- Very difficult to answer at this stage: depends on location and plant size among a myriad other factors
- Techno-economic studies exist
- Hard data are missing, no pilot plant case yet (Hydrosol-Plant)

Efficiency

- $n_{solar\ to\ fuel} = \frac{\Delta H f\ of\ H_2 O}{Q_{in}}$
- Theoretical efficiencies of conversion of solar energy to fuel are up to 70%
- Reported experimental efficiencies so far are much lower

Why pursuit it?

- Very promising pathway for a sustainable energy future
- The technology is still far from mature
- It works!

Challenges

Materials

- Investigate more material families (ferrites, doped ceria, perovskites)
- Increase the yield (g of H₂ or CO / g of redox material)
- · Lower the temperatures
- · Material cyclability
- · Material stability
- Material deactivation
- There isn't a material that is perfect for both H₂O and CO₂ splitting, and easily reduced (lower T) and stable under high temperatures
- We are looking to create one with good enough performance over all levels
 → doping

Reactors

- Extreme temperatures are a big challenge for gas seals, vacuum
- Indirect vs. direct irradiation (windowed vs. tubular reactors)
- Good thermal distribution to avoid hotspots
- Cavity reactors are a good choice

Infrastructure

- Not dedicated/optimized for solar fuels
- Missing at the larger scale (high power solar towers)

