

# Latsis Symposium 2006 Research Frontiers in Energy Science and Technology

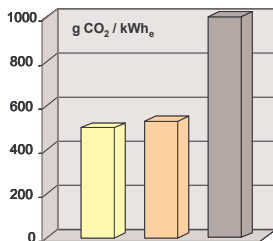
## Solar Hydrogen via Steam-Gasification of Petcoke

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### Motivation

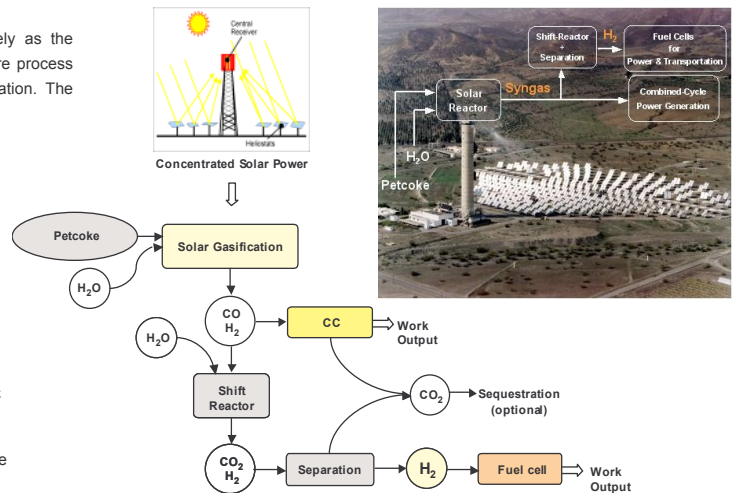
Hybrid solar/fossil endothermic processes, in which fossil fuels are used exclusively as the chemical source for H<sub>2</sub> production, and solar energy as the source of high-temperature process heat, offer viable and efficient routes for fossil fuel decarbonization and CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation. The advantages of the solar-driven process are three-folded:

- 1) the discharge of pollutants is avoided;
- 2) the gaseous products are not contaminated; and
- 3) the calorific value of the fuel is upgraded.

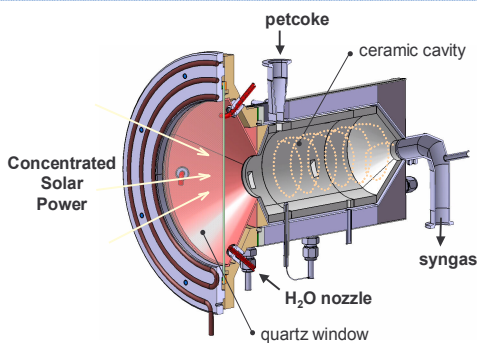


Specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission  
(without sequestration)

- Petcoke-gasification to syngas + 55%-η CC
- Petcoke-gasification to H<sub>2</sub> + 65%-η fuel cell
- Petcoke-combustion + 35%-η Rankine cycle



### Solar Chemical Reactor Technology

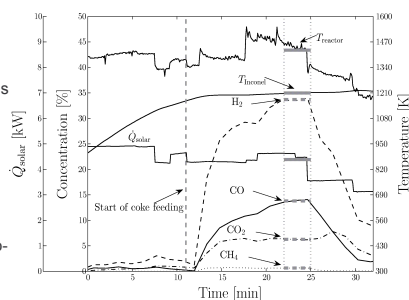


Schematic configuration of the solar chemical reactor, featuring a vortex flow of steam confined to a cavity-receiver and laden with petcoke particles that serve as radiant absorbers and chemical reactants. A 5-kW solar reactor prototype was tested at PSI's solar furnace.

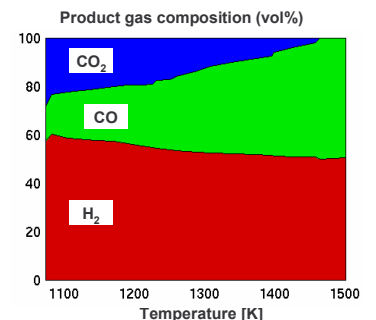
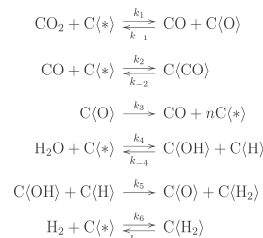
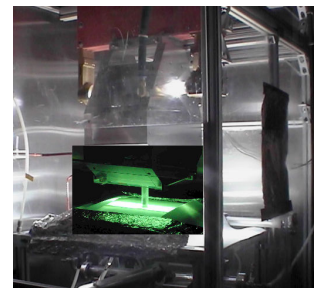
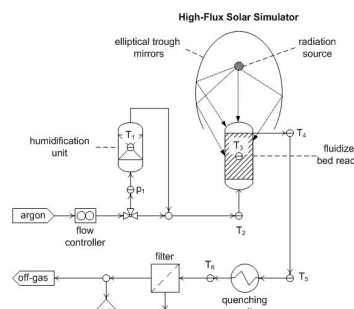
### Solar Experimental:

- Solar power input = 5 kW
- Solar flux concentration = 3000 suns
- Petcoke mass flow rate = 4 g/min
- Chemical conversion = 87 %
- Thermal efficiency = 19 %

Temperatures and product gas composition during a solar experimental run.



### Kinetic Studies



### Outlook:

- 500 kW solar pilot plant at the Plataforma Solar de Almeria, Spain.
- Reactor modeling, validation, and optimization.
- 10-MW conceptual plant design

### References:

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- v. Zedtwitz et al., *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 44, 3852-3861, 2005.
- Z'Graggen et al., *Int. J. Hydrogen Energy* 31, 797-811, 2006.
- Trommer, Steinfeld, *Energy & Fuels*, in press