

Kinetics and Material Analysis for Solar Fuel Production via Metal Oxides

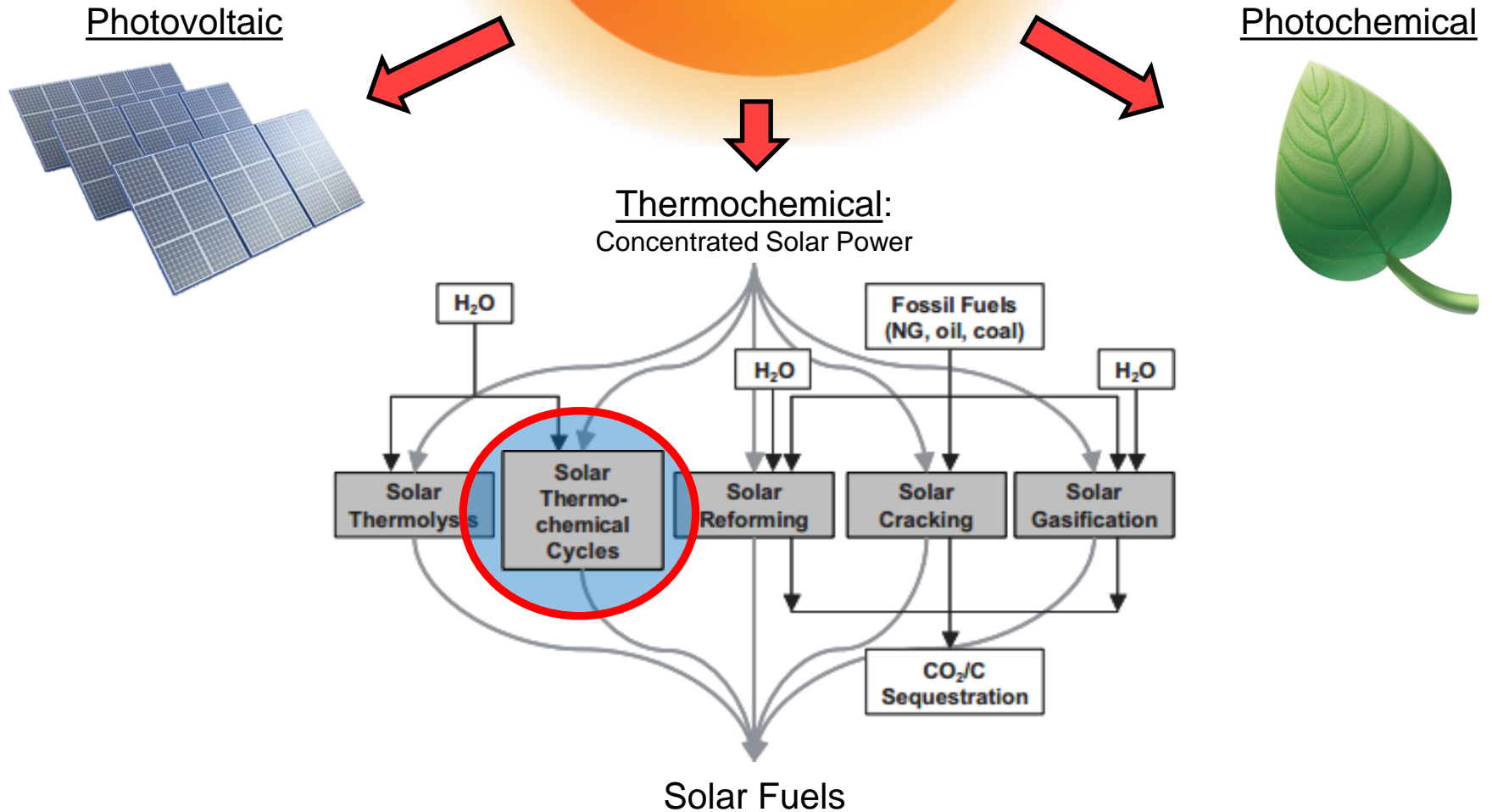
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Solar Energy Pathways



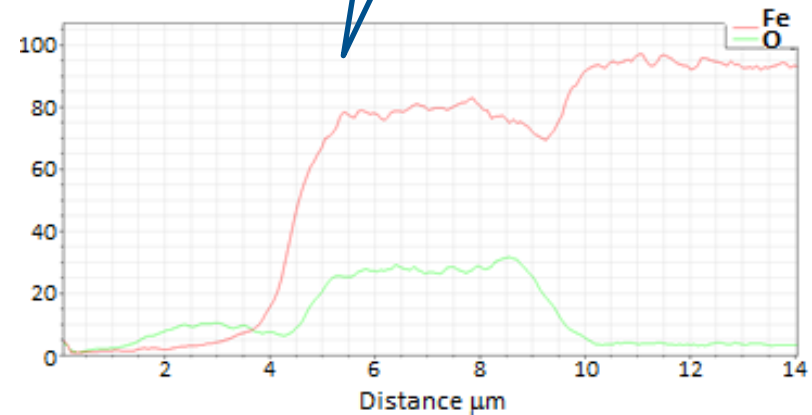
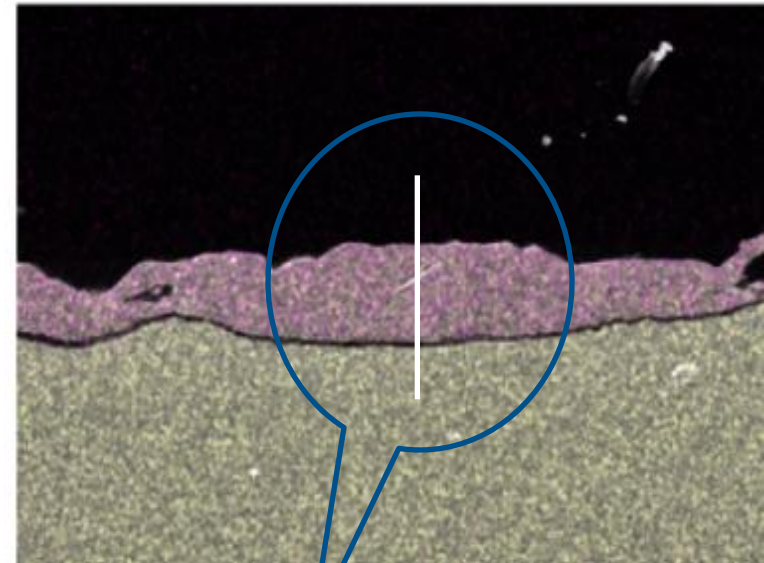
Solar Thermochemical Cycles

- Use inputs of concentrated solar thermal energy, water and/or CO₂ alongside intermediate reactive materials
- Capable of producing chemical fuel in a regenerative process by subjecting intermediate reactive materials to redox reactions

| Material | Oxidation Step | Thermal Reduction Step | |
|----------|---|--|--|
| Iron | $3FeO + H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + H_2$ | $Fe_3O_4 \rightarrow 3FeO + \frac{1}{2}O_2$ | Stoichiometric |
| Ceria | $\delta H_2O + CeO_{2-\delta} \rightarrow CeO_2 + \delta H_2$ | $CeO_2 \rightarrow CeO_{2-\delta} + \frac{\delta}{2}O_2$ | Non-stoichiometric: 0.35 > δ > 0.01 |

Oxide Layer Analysis – Mechanisms?

- Use SEM and EDS images to visualize the oxide layer
- SEM provides topographical information of the material & EDS provides elemental composition across oxide layer
- Fe/O gradients supports Cabrera-Mott model of oxidation kinetics
- Non-stoichiometric oxygen depletion at outer surface following reduction



Material Reactivity – Ceria Stability?

- Thermogravimeter (TG) uses a sensitive balance to record mass change of sample in a reactive environment
- Extent of ceria reactivity (δ) can be assessed: Strong $f(T,P)$
- Multiple cycles provide data for repeatability and reactive stability: 2,000 cycles to date
- Future directions: Currently exploring process efficiency on 10 kW pilot reactor using solar simulator at UF Energy Park

