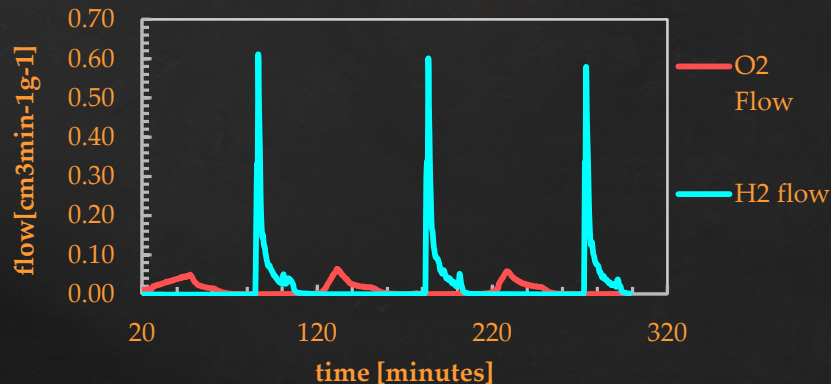
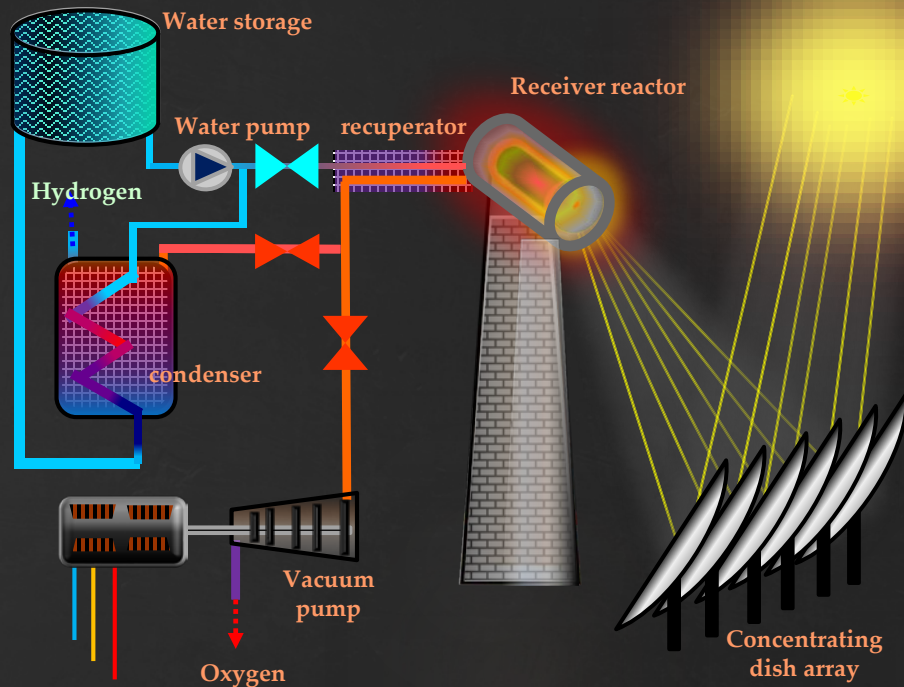


# High efficiency solar thermochemical fuel production using the UF 10 kW Solar Reactor

Kelvin Randhir, Like Li, Nick AuYeung, Amey Barde, Benjamin Greek, Nathan Rhodes,  
Renwei Mei, David Hahn, James Klausner  
University of Florida

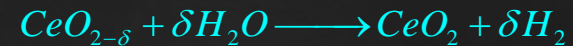
# Concept of solar fuel production



## Thermal reduction

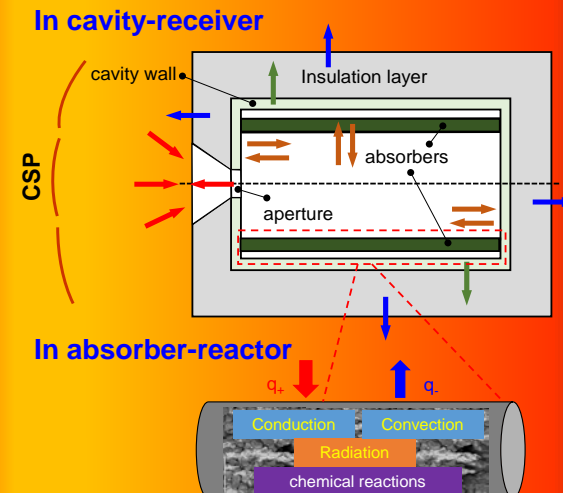


## Oxidation



$$\eta_{\text{solar to fuel}} = \frac{n_{H_2} \cdot HHV_{H_2}}{Q_{\text{solar}} + Q_{\text{pump}}}$$

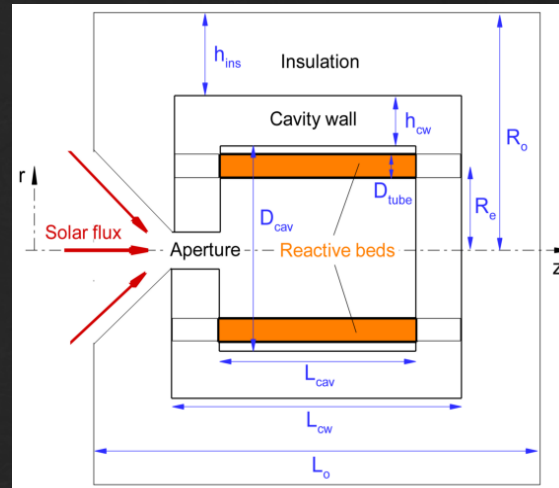
## Energy transport



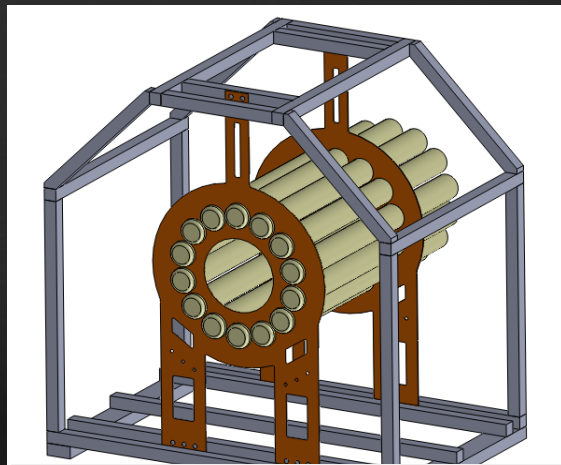
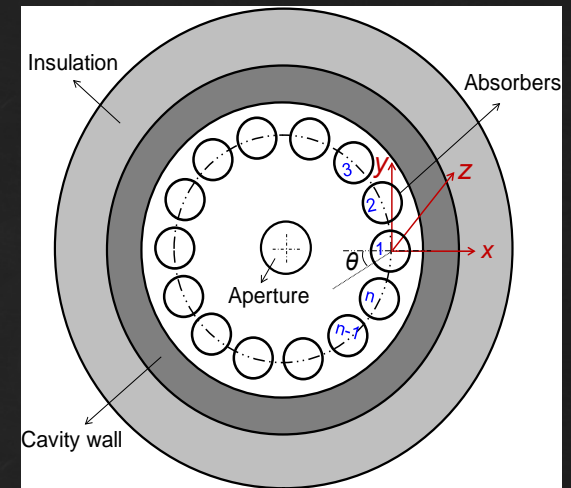
# UF 10 kW Solar Reactor and testing facility



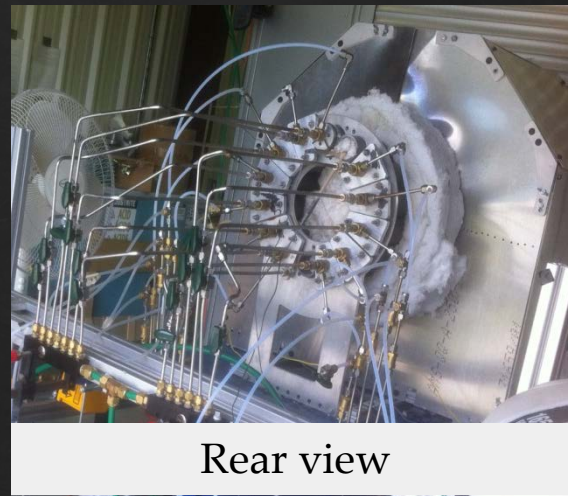
Solar simulator



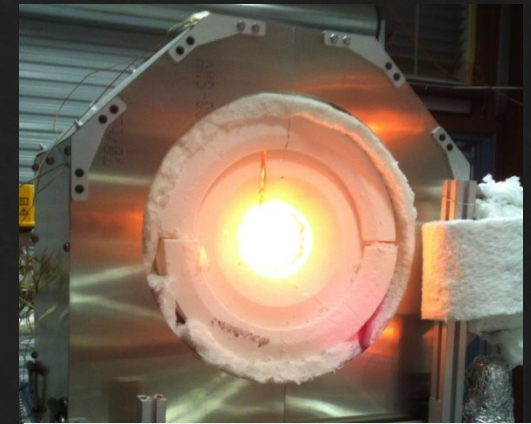
Schematic depiction : cross-sectional view and front view



Reactor without insulation



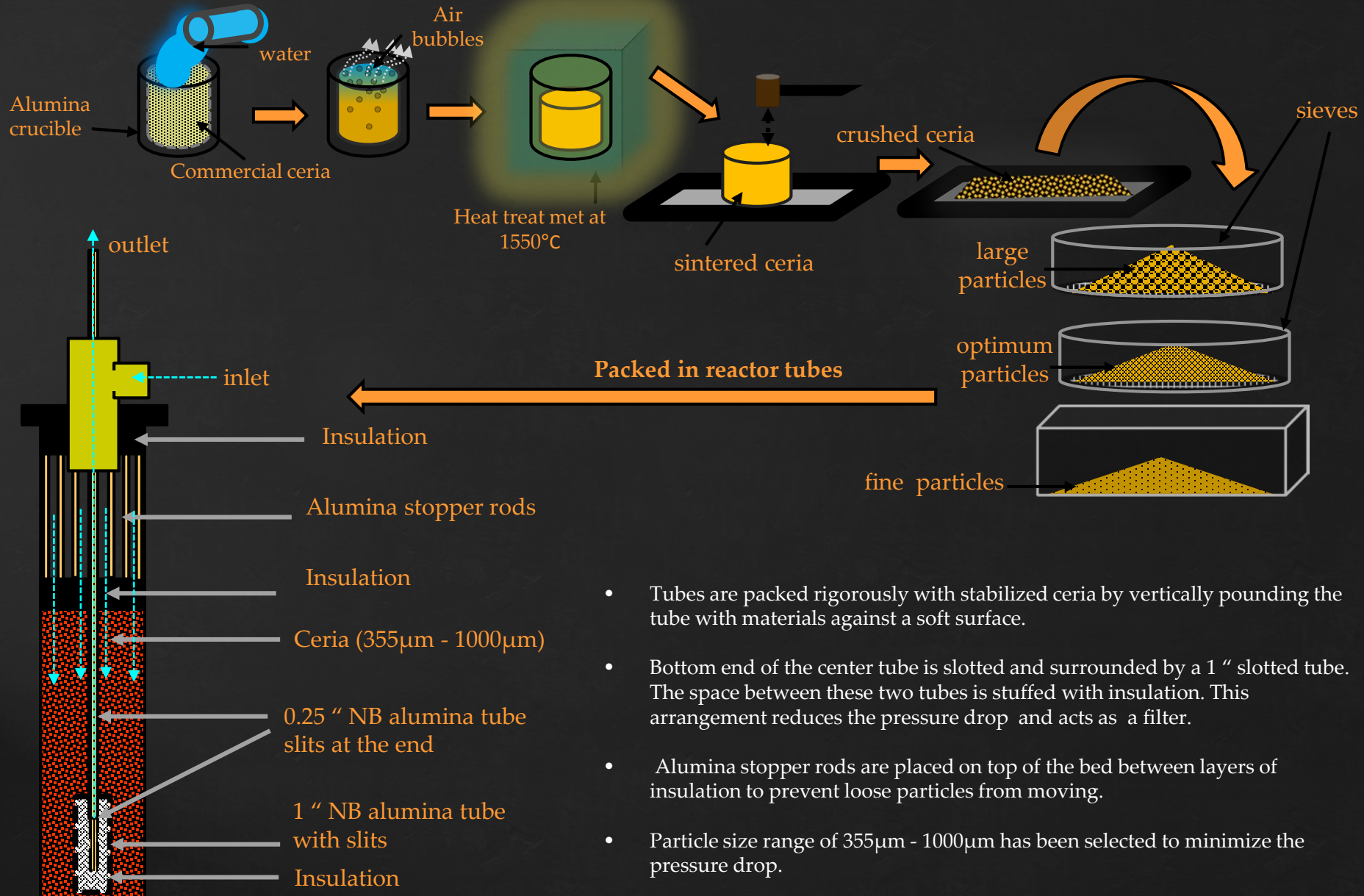
Rear view



Front view



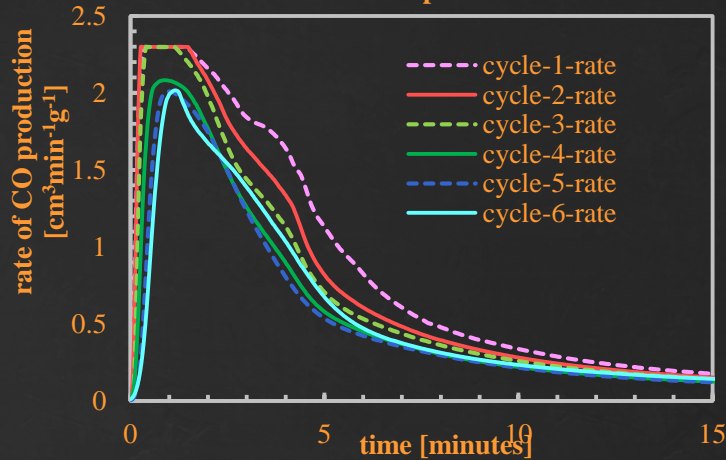
# Material preparation and reactive tube packing



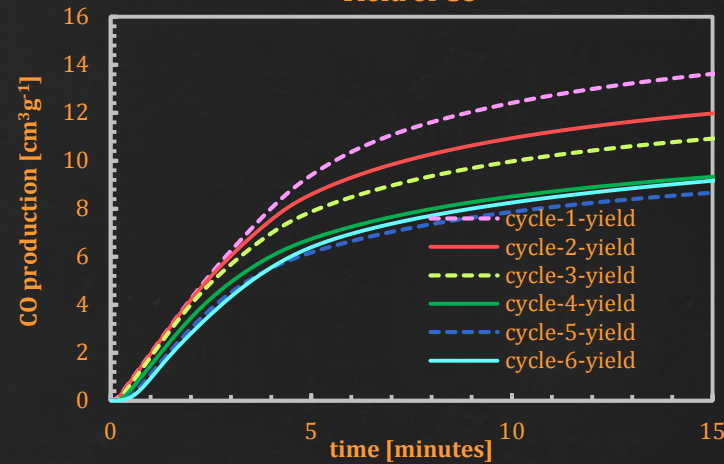
- Tubes are packed rigorously with stabilized ceria by vertically pounding the tube with materials against a soft surface.
- Bottom end of the center tube is slotted and surrounded by a 1 " slotted tube. The space between these two tubes is stuffed with insulation. This arrangement reduces the pressure drop and acts as a filter.
- Alumina stopper rods are placed on top of the bed between layers of insulation to prevent loose particles from moving.
- Particle size range of 355µm - 1000µm has been selected to minimize the pressure drop.

# Test run for CO<sub>2</sub> splitting on 11 tubes

Rate of CO production



Yield of CO

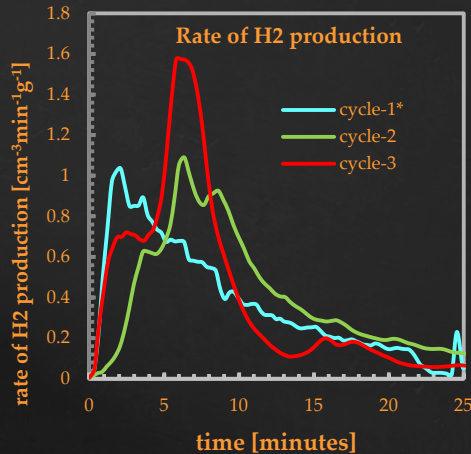


## Efficiency

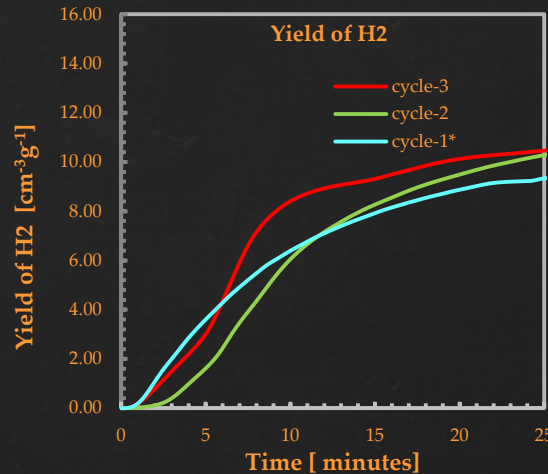
- Cycle 1: 7.4%
- Cycle 2: 6.6%
- Cycle 3: 6.1%
- Cycle 4: 5.2%
- Cycle 5: 4.9%
- Cycle 6: 5.1%

# Test run for H<sub>2</sub>O splitting on 3 tubes

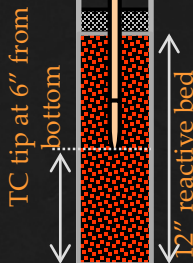
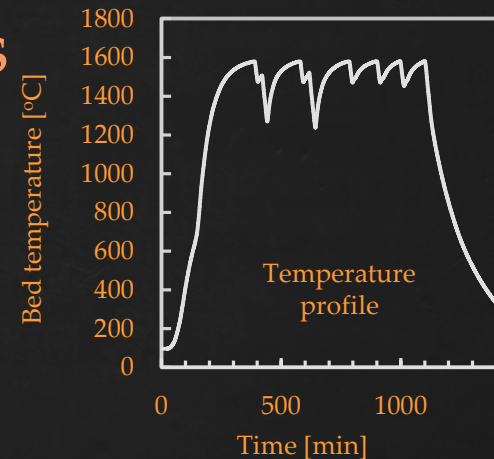
Rate of H<sub>2</sub> production



Yield of H<sub>2</sub>



Bed temperature [°C]



## Efficiency

- Cycle 1: 5.1%
- Cycle 2: 5.6%
- Cycle 3: 5.7%