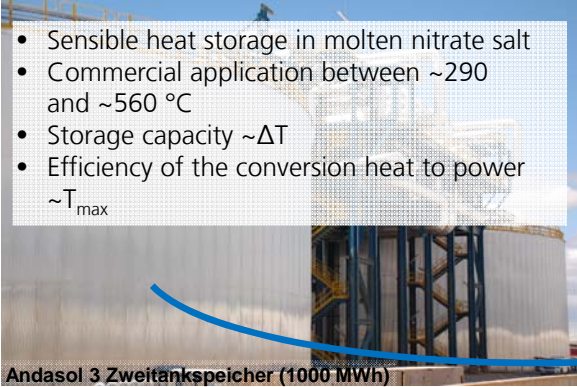


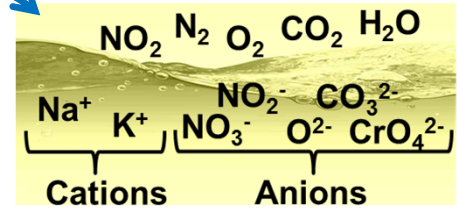
## Motivation



- Sensible heat storage in molten nitrate salt
- Commercial application between ~290 and ~560 °C
- Storage capacity  $\sim \Delta T$
- Efficiency of the conversion heat to power  $\sim T_{\max}$

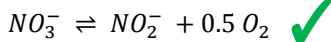
## Goals

- Increase nitrate salt stability at high temperatures (>560 °C)
- Understand thermal decomposition reactions and its kinetics



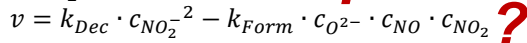
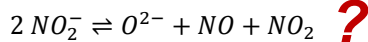
## State of Knowledge

- Reversible reaction of nitrate ions forms nitrite ions and oxygen



$$\frac{d[\text{NO}_2^-]}{dt} = k_{\text{Red}} \cdot c_{\text{NO}_3^-} - k_{\text{Ox}} \cdot p_{\text{O}_2} \cdot c_{\text{NO}_2^-}$$

- Reactions that form nitrous gases  $\text{NO}_x$ , e.g.

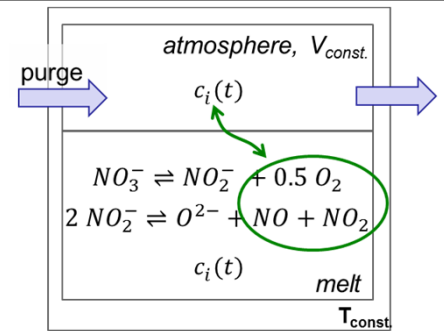


## Kinetic Modeling

- Calculates the time-dependent species concentrations of  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{O}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$

- Assumptions

- Instant equilibrium of dissolved and gaseous  $\text{O}_2$  (Henry's law)
- Constant in all directions in space (0D model)
- Ideal liquid mixture/mixture of ideal gases
- $p, T = \text{const.}$

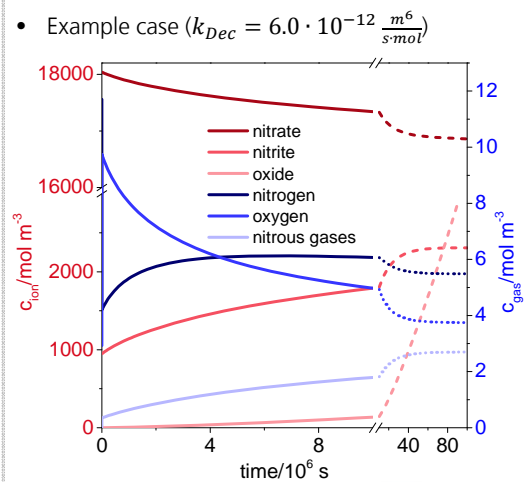
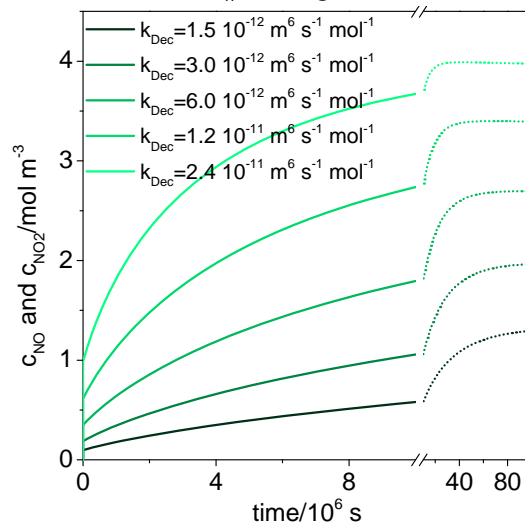


## Simulation Results

- Parametric sweep for the rate constants of the  $\text{NO}_x$  forming reaction

### Simulation conditions

- Initial ion ratio  $c_{\text{NO}_2^-} / c_{\text{NO}_3^-} = 5 / 95$
- Initial volume ratios  $V_{\text{melt}} / V_{\text{atm.}} / V_{\text{purge}} \cdot h = 1 / 2 / 10$
- $T = 600 \text{ °C}$
- Purge: synthetic air



1. Measure evolution of nitrous gases at different temperatures.
  2. Find simulation curves that fit the experimental data
- Confirmation of rate law and rate constants

Knowledge for Tomorrow

Wissen für Morgen

