FlowPhotoChem 2nd EXPLOITATION WORKSHOP

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FlowPhotoChem: Scale-up solar-driven chemical production – Integrated system demonstrator <u>Dr. Michael Wullenkord</u>, David Brust, Marcel Kloft

Content



- The FlowPhotoChem approach
- Integrated system demonstrator
- Adaption of DLR's High-Flux Solar Simulator
- Final experimental campaign
- Selected scale-up challenges
- Summary

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The FlowPhotoChem approach

- Sustainable chemicals from sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide
- Flow reactor modules
 - Photo-electrochemical (PEC)
 - Photocatalytic (PC)
 - Electrochemical (EC)





Integrated system demonstrator: Reactor modules and light source





Integrated system demonstrator: Special requirements for integration





Integrated system demonstrator: P&ID and data acquisition and control platform





DLR's solar test facilities

- Test and qualification of systems and components
- Demonstration of solardriven processes



High Flux Solar

Simulator



Solar Furnace

Artificial (sun-)light



POWER

Natural sunlight



Solar Towers

Industrial scale ~ 2 MW

Institute of Future Fuels

Institute of Solar Research



High Flux Solar Simulator: Key facts and adaption for PEC and PC reactors

Ten xenon arc lamps: ellipsoid, individually adjustable

up to 21 kW

- Electrical power: up to 60 kW
- Power on target:
- Flux density: up to 4.1 MW/m²
- Maximum temperature: 2100°C
- Operating temperature: 300-1600°C
- Additional optics (flux guide + scattering window)
- Finally up to 360 kW/m² on PV of PEC and up to 100 kW/m² on PC window







Final experimental campaign: Illustrations











Final experimental campaign: Illustrations







- H₂ and CO (mainly unconverted from PC) ■ CH₄
- Ethanol, propanol, acetate

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150

Time in min

100

200

250

200

100

0

0

50

bar ⊆

1.5

0.5

300

PC: T_mean LC in °C Pressure PEC outlet (H2)

Pressure PC inlet -Pressure EC inlet

Selected scale-up challenges



Solar input

- Now: High-Flux Solar Simulator
- Future: Tailored solar concentrators and additional optics
- Cooling and heat management
 - Now: Most generated heat removed by external coolers
 - Future: Use heat to meet internal demands or for external purposes
- Product management and reactor matching
 - Now: Single pass strategy, CO₂ removed between PC and EC, other unconverted species delivered to next reactor module
 - Future: Internal recycling of unconverted species, i. e. H₂, CO₂, and CO, increase of conversion and selectivity of reactor modules, optimisation of matching reactor productivities

Summary

- The FPC integrated system comprises three reactor modules (photoelectrochemical, photocatalytic, electrochemical) and produces sustainable chemicals from water, carbon dioxide, and sunlight
- The integrated FPC system was successfully put into operation and performed well under concentrated sunlight
- Production of ethylene and other valuable products (hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethanol, propanol, acetate) could be demonstrated
- The feasibility of the FPC approach could be confirmed under practical conditions
- Options to further improve the system in follow-up activities









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FlowPhotoChem team

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Thank you for your attention.



Solar refinery (photo composition: DLR)

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