



Solar Fuel Production from Ambient Air in a Modular Solar Concentrator-Reactor System

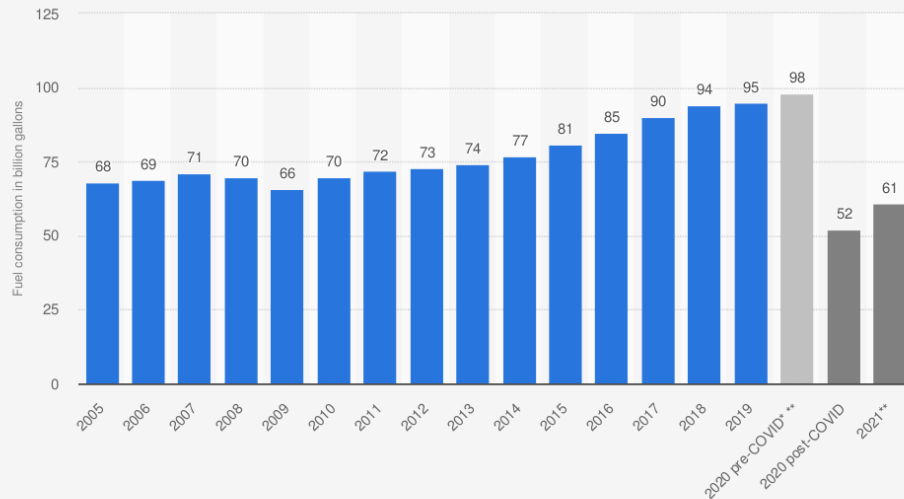
Remo Schächli, Philipp Haueter, Philipp Furler,
Aldo Steinfeld

August 2021, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Aviation fuel use and CO₂ emissions

- ~2-2.5% of total anthropogenic CO₂ emissions
- ~12% of CO₂ emissions from transport sources

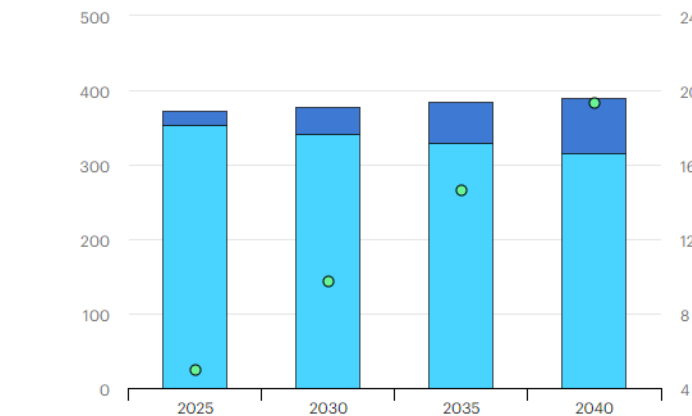
Total fuel consumption of commercial airlines worldwide between 2005 and 2021 (in billion gallons)



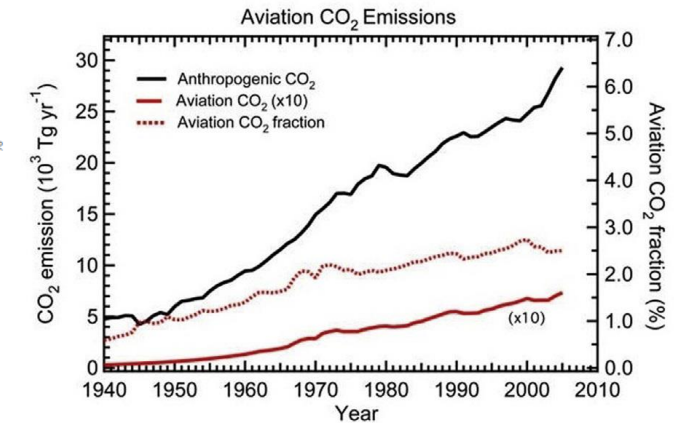
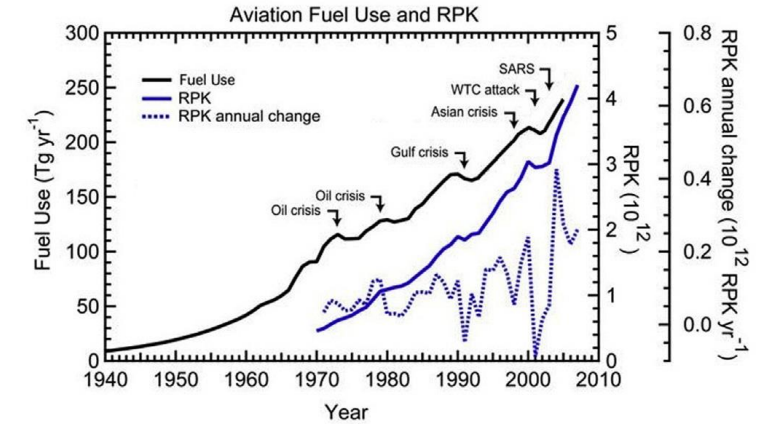
Sources
IATA; ICAO
© Statista 2021

Additional Information:
Worldwide; IATA; ICAO; 2005 to 2020

Aviation fuel consumption in the Sustainable Development Scenario, 2025-2040



● Fossil jet kerosene ● SAF ● Share of SAF (right-axis)

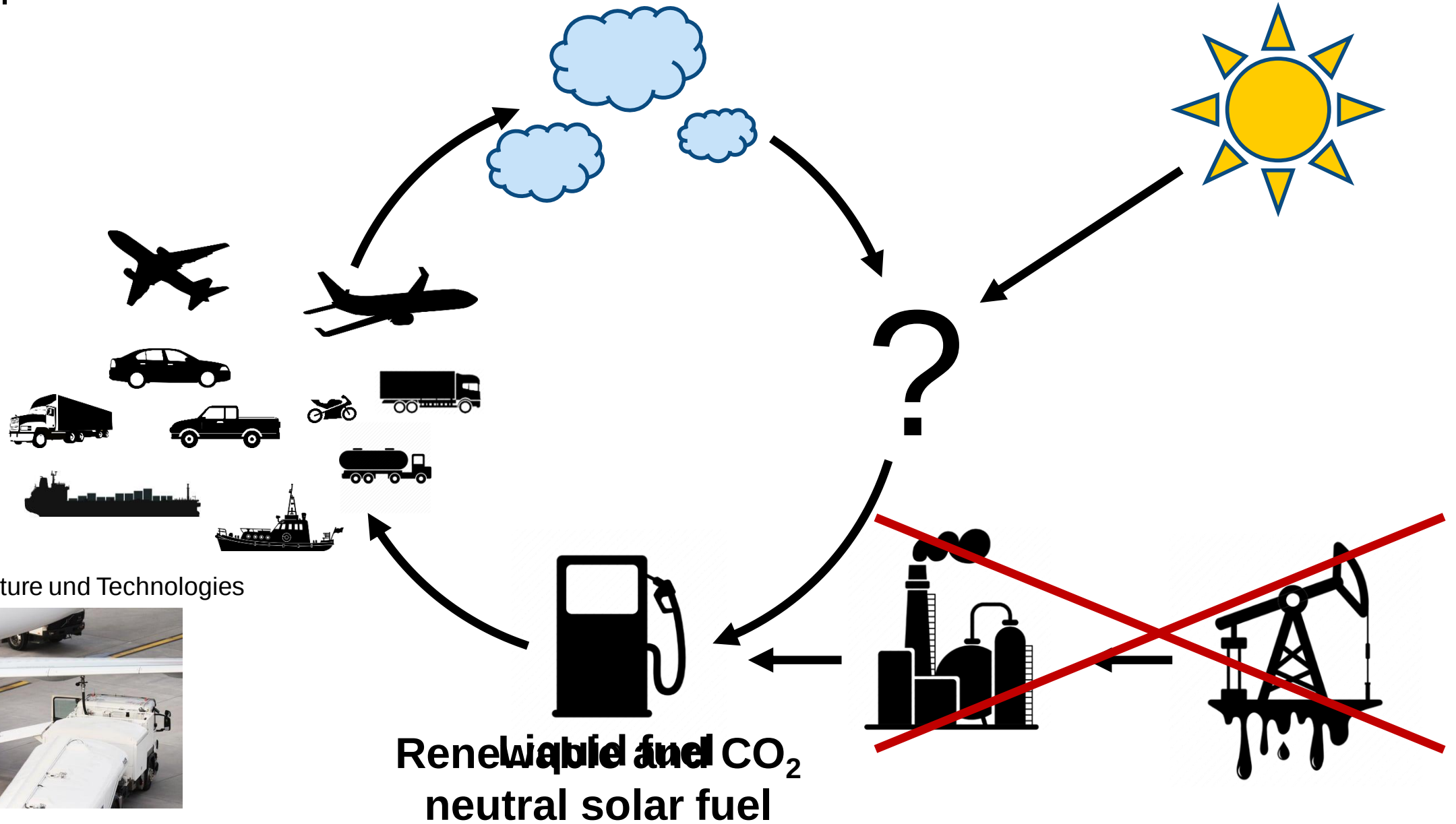


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Sources:
IATA; ICAO
ATAG

IEA, *Aviation fuel consumption in the Sustainable Development Scenario, 2025-2040*, IEA, Paris
M. Grote et al. / *Atmospheric Environment* 95 (2014) 214-224

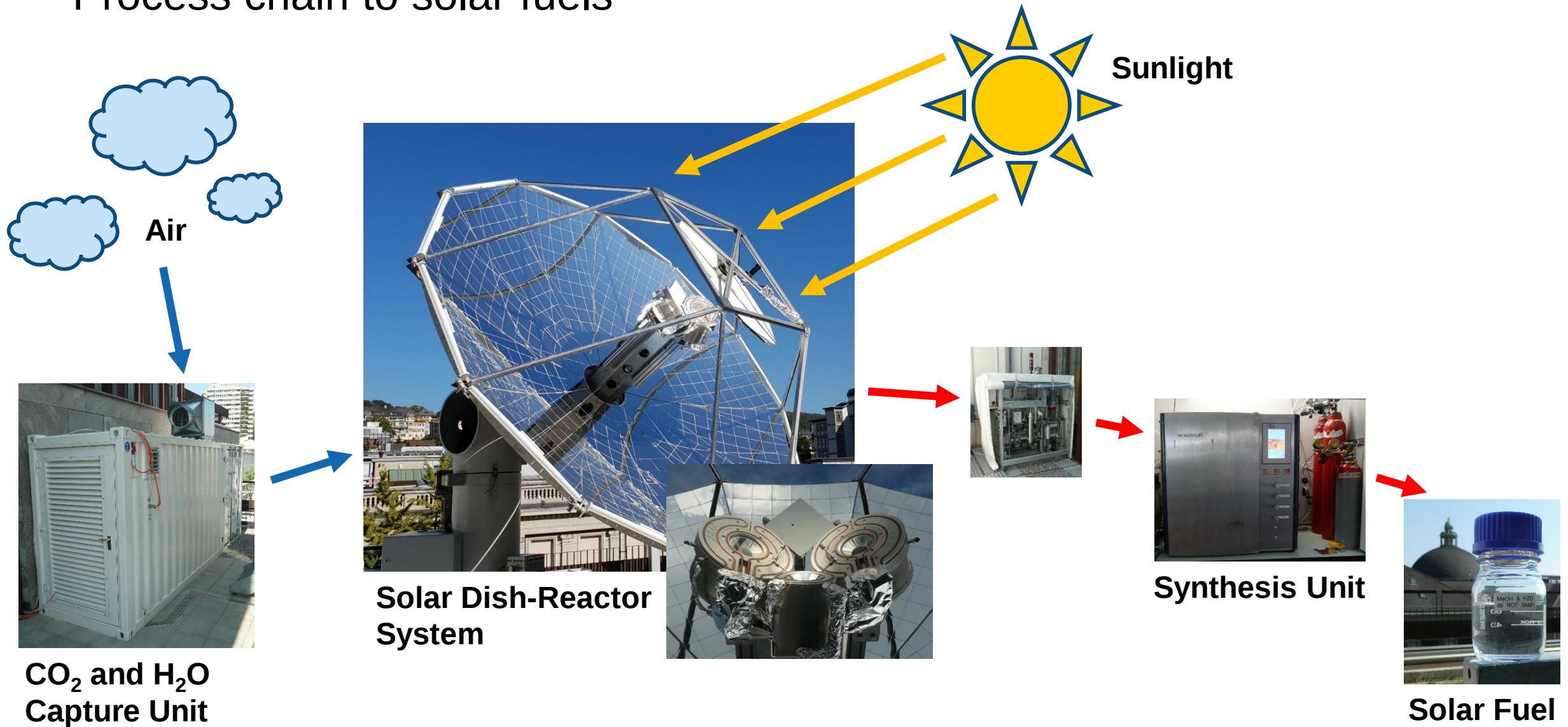
Fuel production



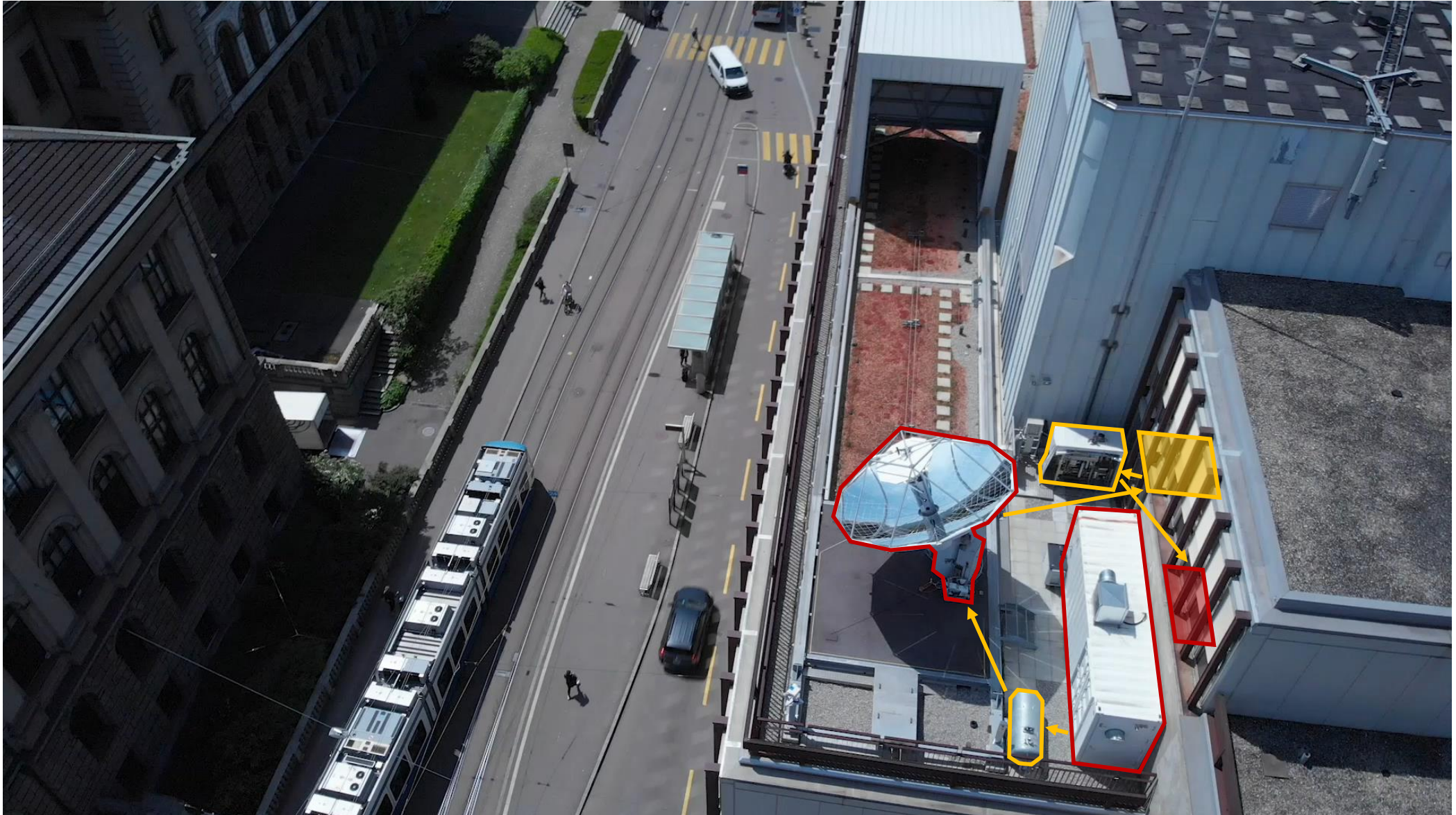
Existing Infrastructure und Technologies



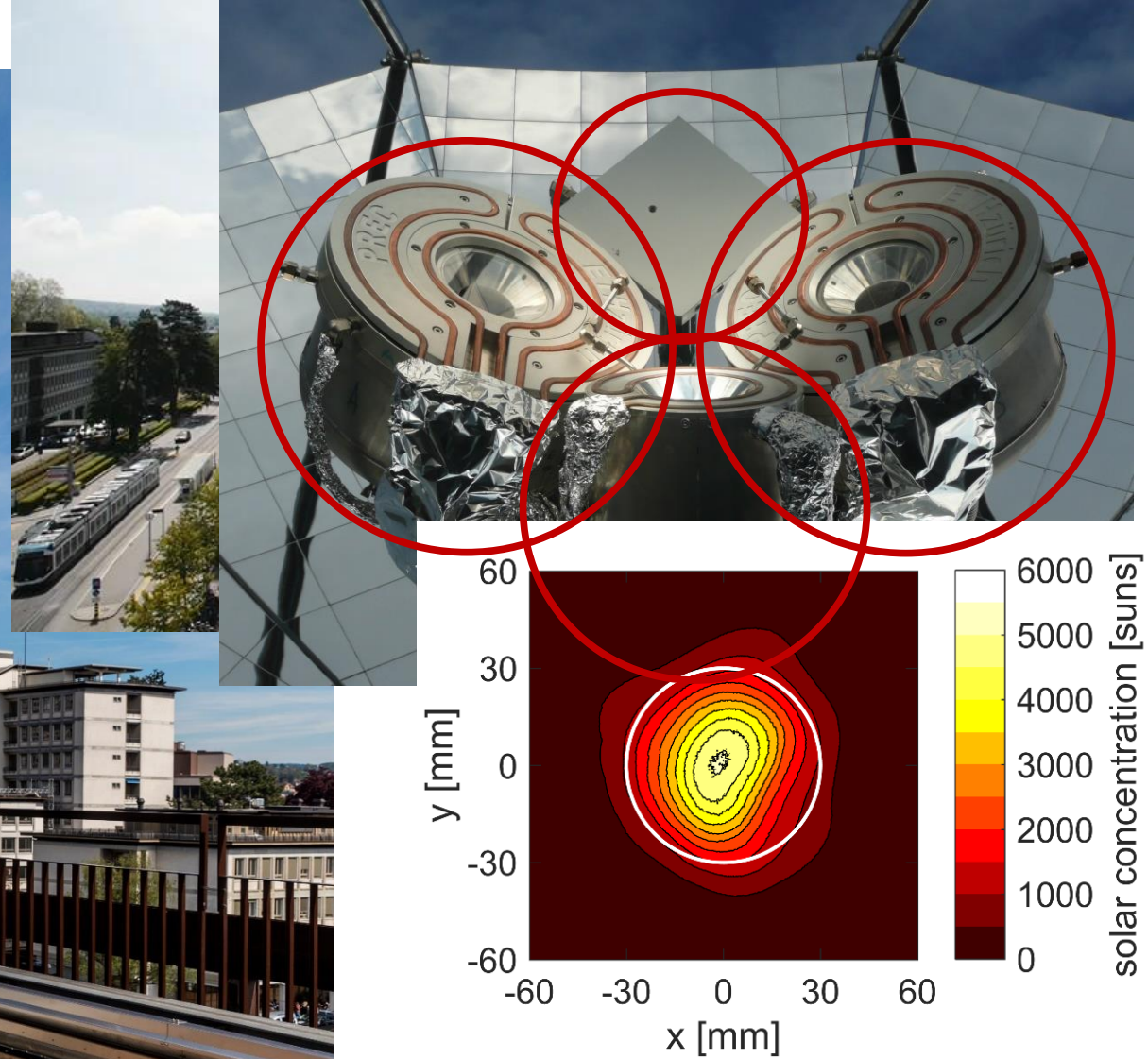
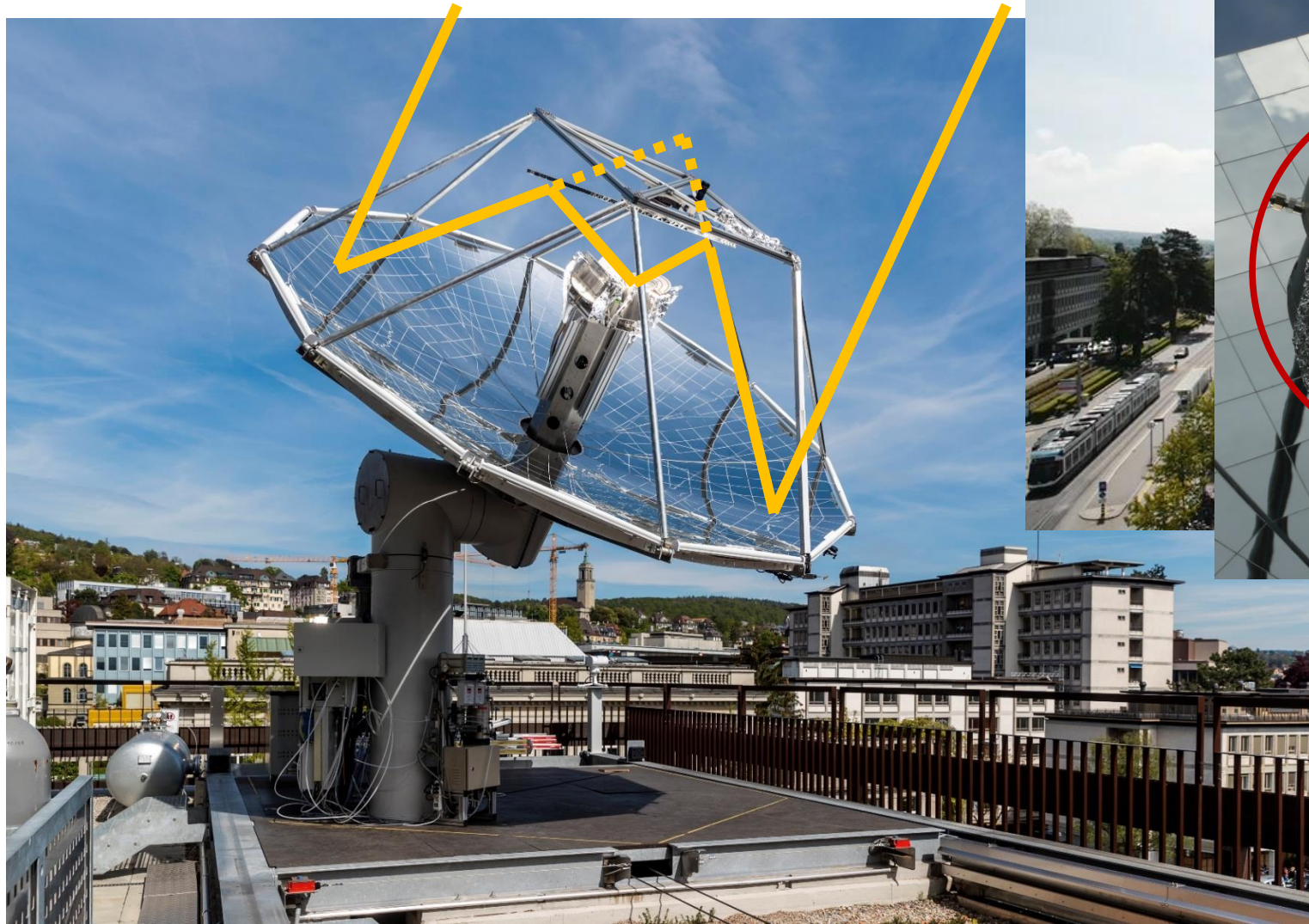
Process chain to solar fuels



Location

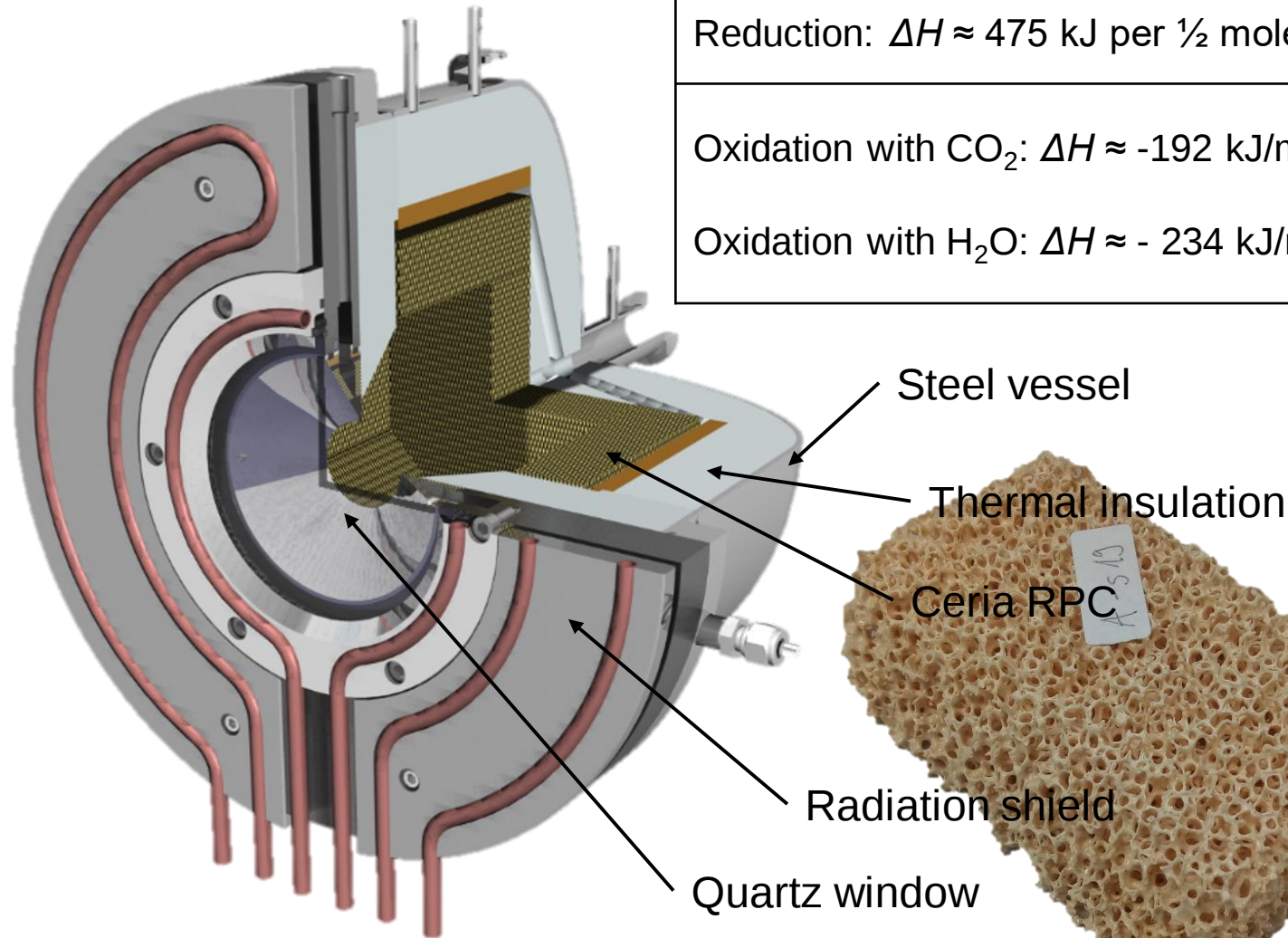


Dish-Reactor System

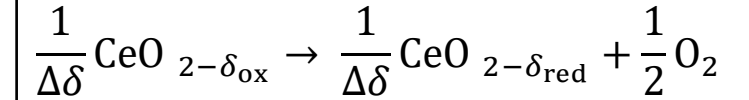


© ETH Zürich / Alessandro Della Bella

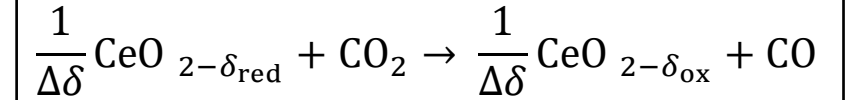
Solar Reactors



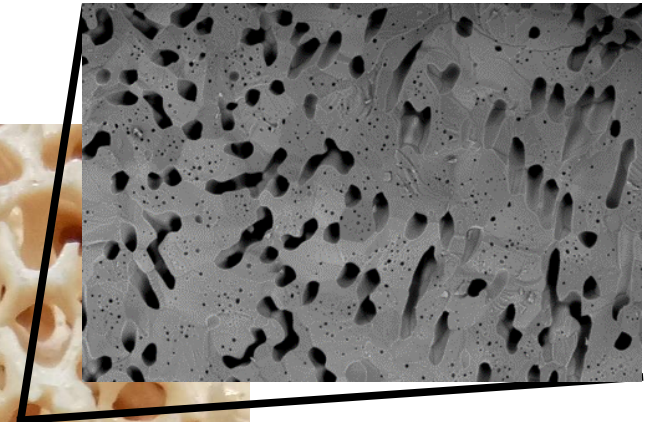
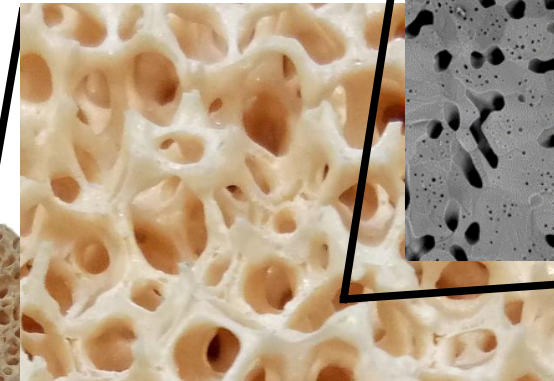
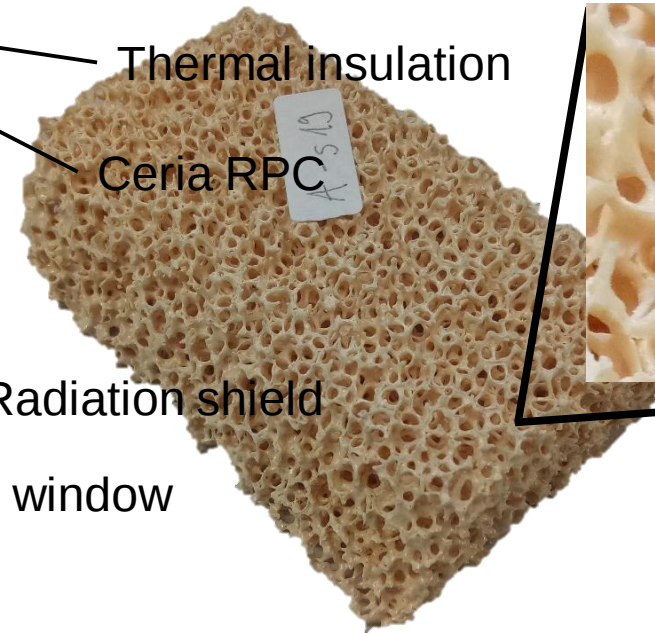
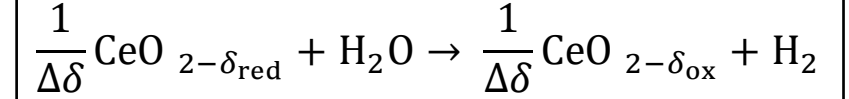
Reduction: $\Delta H \approx 475$ kJ per $\frac{1}{2}$ mole O_2



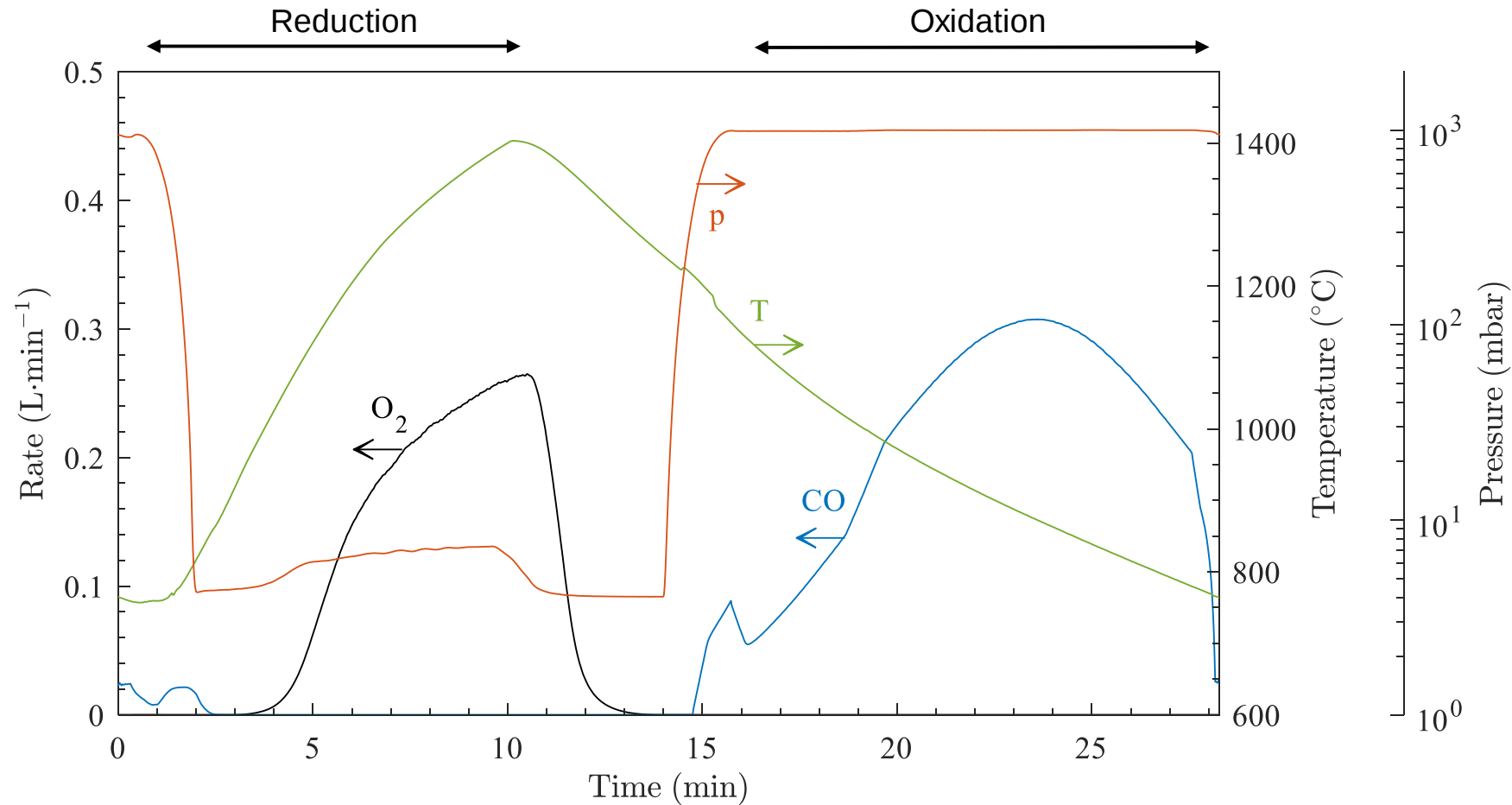
Oxidation with CO_2 : $\Delta H \approx -192$ kJ/mol CO_2



Oxidation with H_2O : $\Delta H \approx -234$ kJ/mol H_2

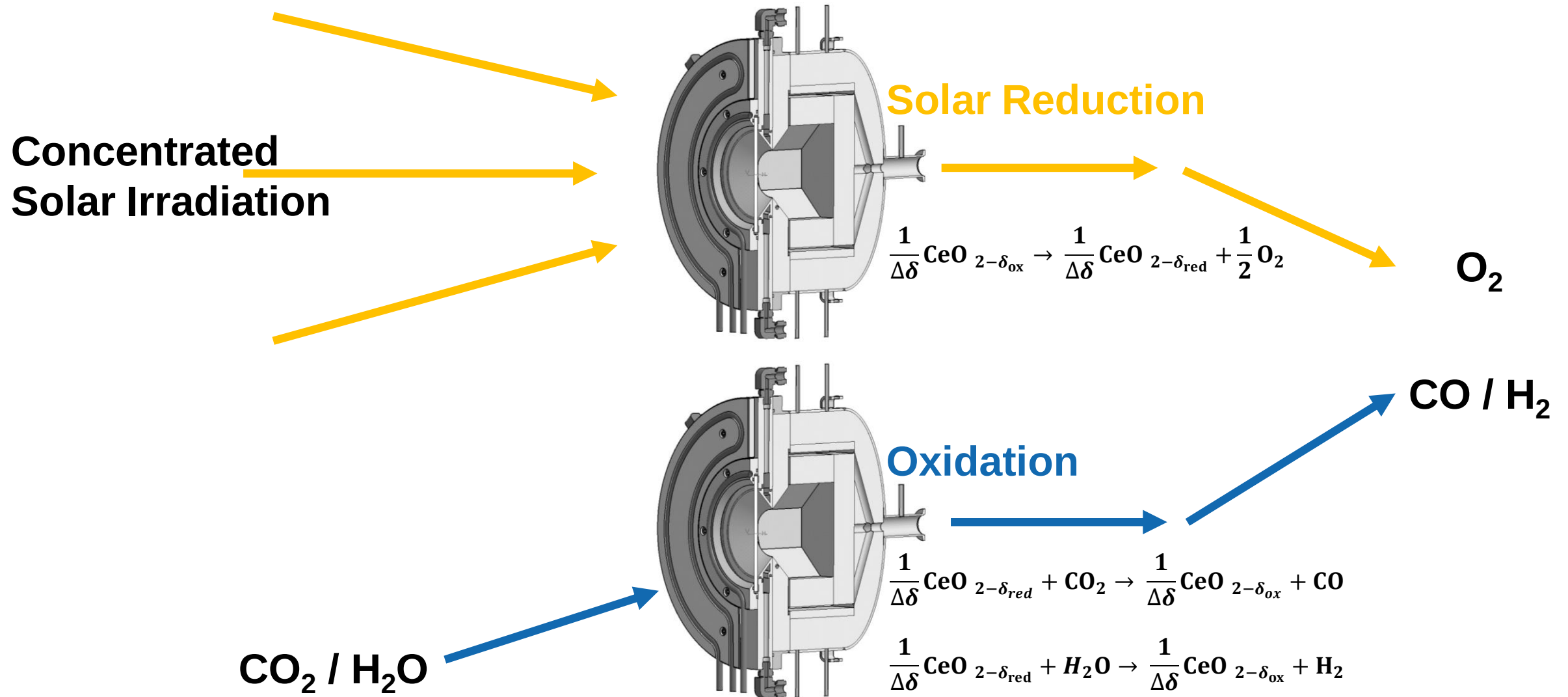


Exemplary Cycle CO₂ splitting

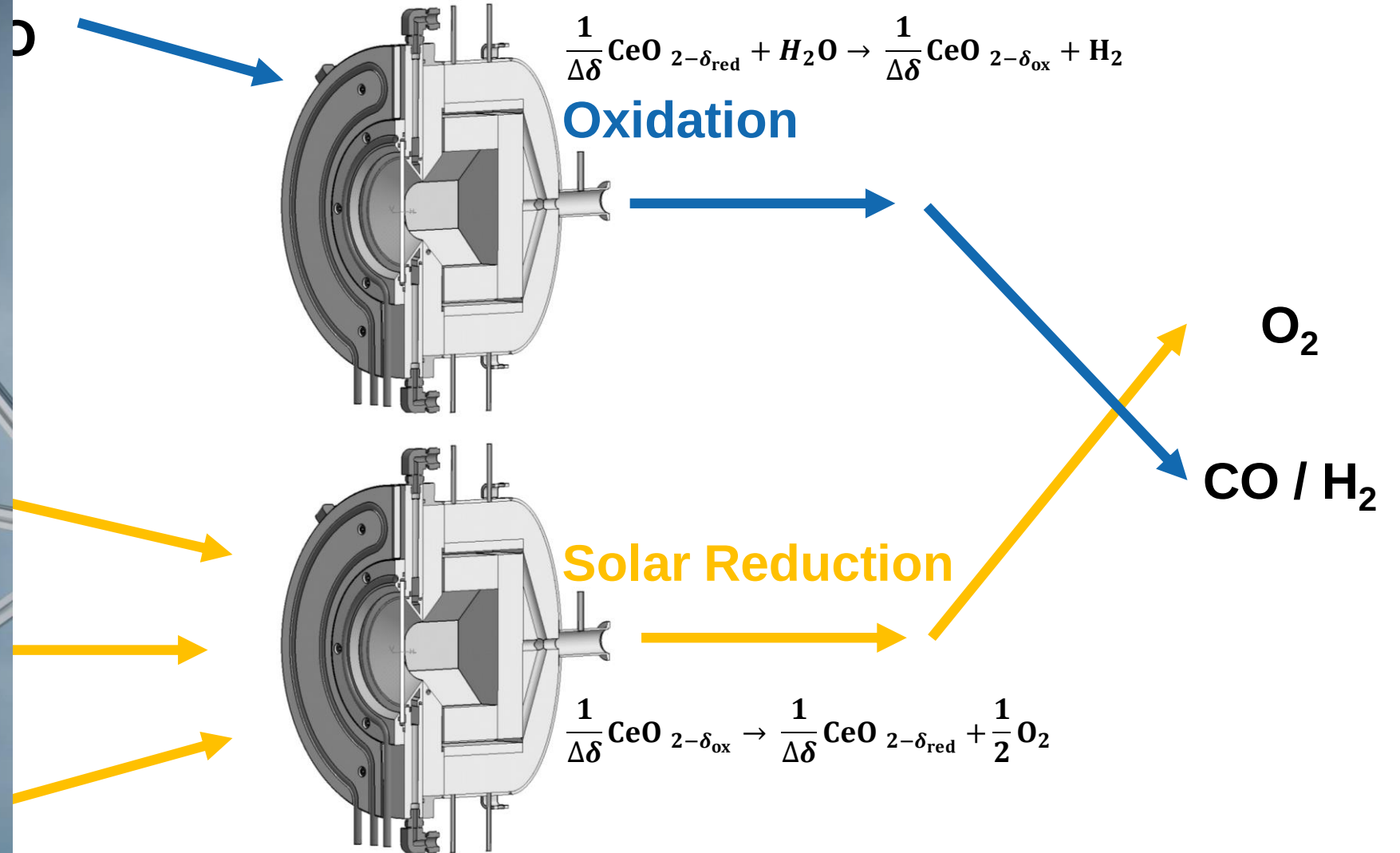
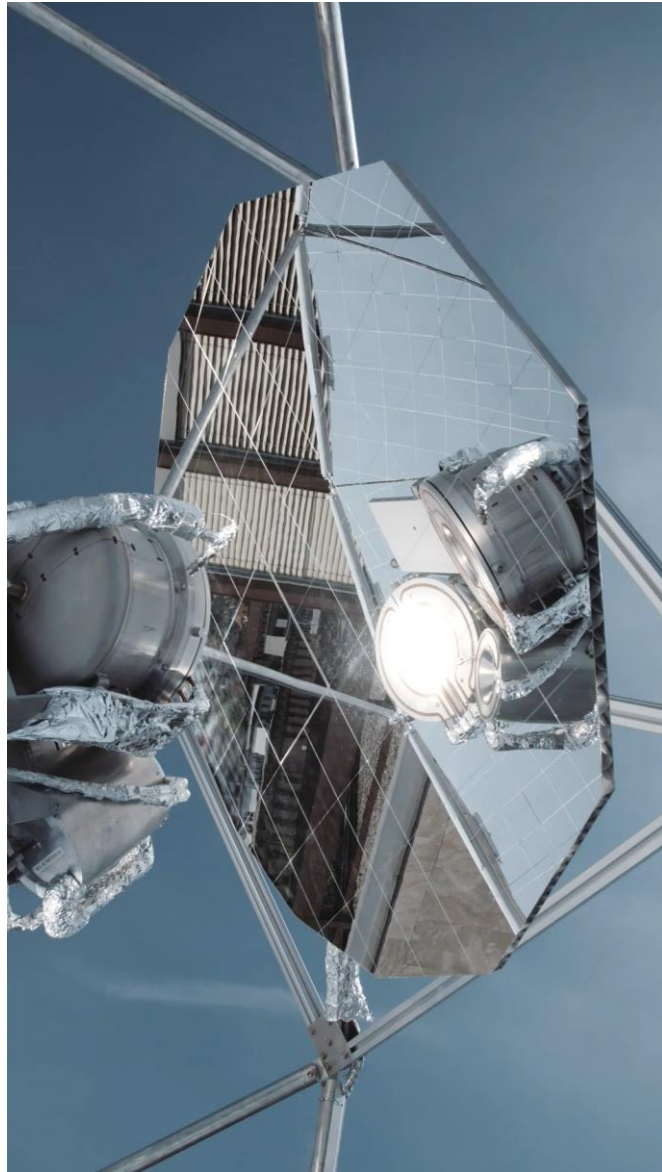


Conditions	Reduction	Oxidation
	On-sun	Off-sun
Gas flow	1 l/min Ar	7 l/min CO ₂
Pressure	4 mbar	1 bar

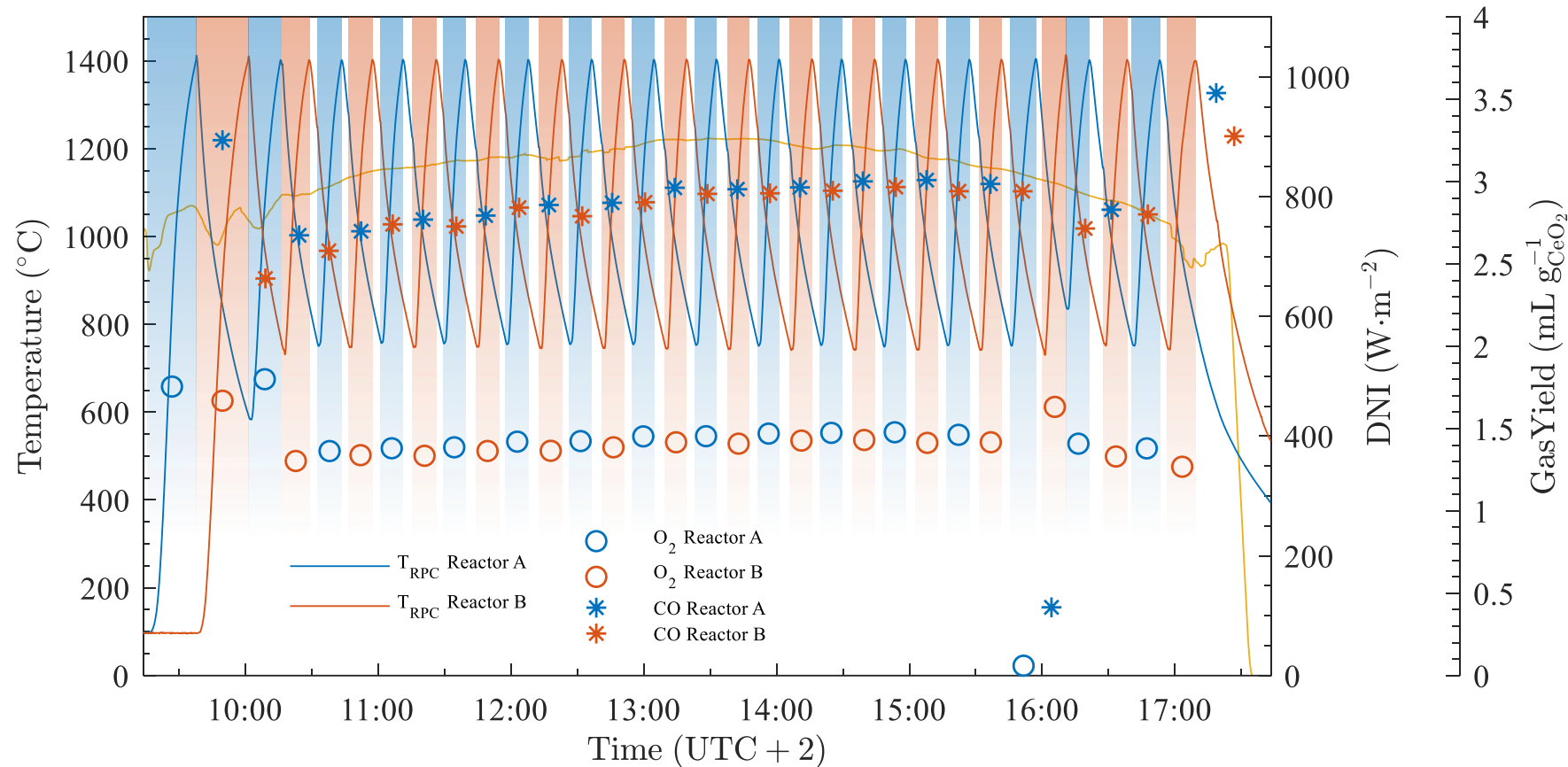
Parallel Operation of two Reactors



Parallel Operation of two Reactors



Exemplary Day CO₂ splitting



- Power input up to 5.9 kW
- Mean solar flux concentration 2360 suns

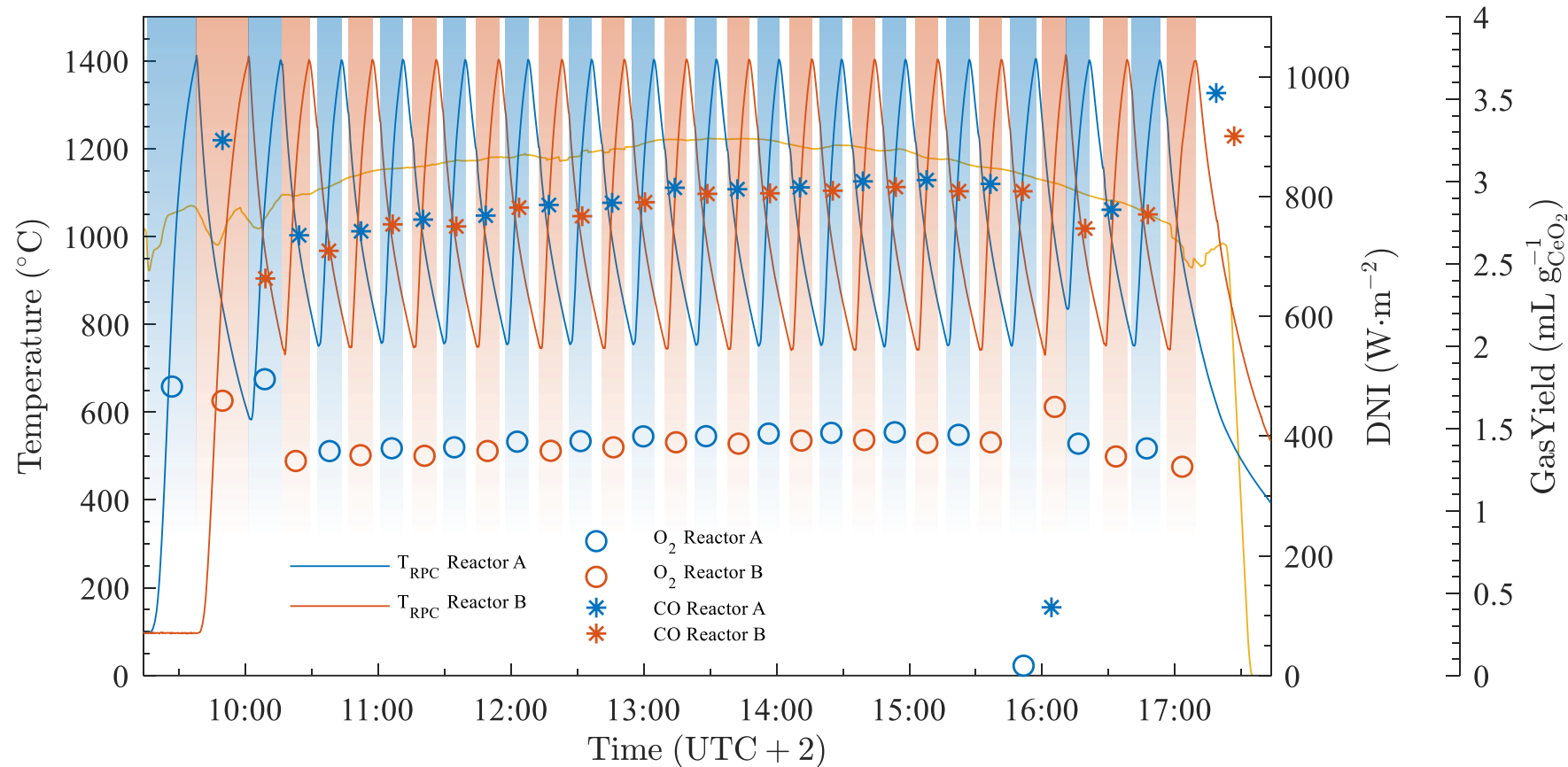
- Avg. peak O₂ evolution 0.29 ml g⁻¹_{CeO2} min⁻¹
- Avg. total O₂ evolution 1.44 ml g⁻¹_{CeO2}
- Avg. peak CO production 0.31 ml g⁻¹_{CeO2} min⁻¹
- Avg. total CO production 2.89 ml g⁻¹_{CeO2}

- 32 consecutive cycles:
 - 338 L CO
 - 168 L O₂
 - CO/O₂ ratio 2.01

- $$\eta_{solar-to-fuel} = \frac{Q_{fuel}}{Q_{solar} + Q_{inert} + Q_{pump}} = 3.8\%$$

Conditions	Reduction	Oxidation
	On-sun	Off-sun
Gas flow	1 l/min Ar	7 l/min CO ₂
Pressure	4 mbar	1 bar
Mass loading	Reactor A: 3752 g Reactor B: 3760 g	

Exemplary Day CO₂ splitting



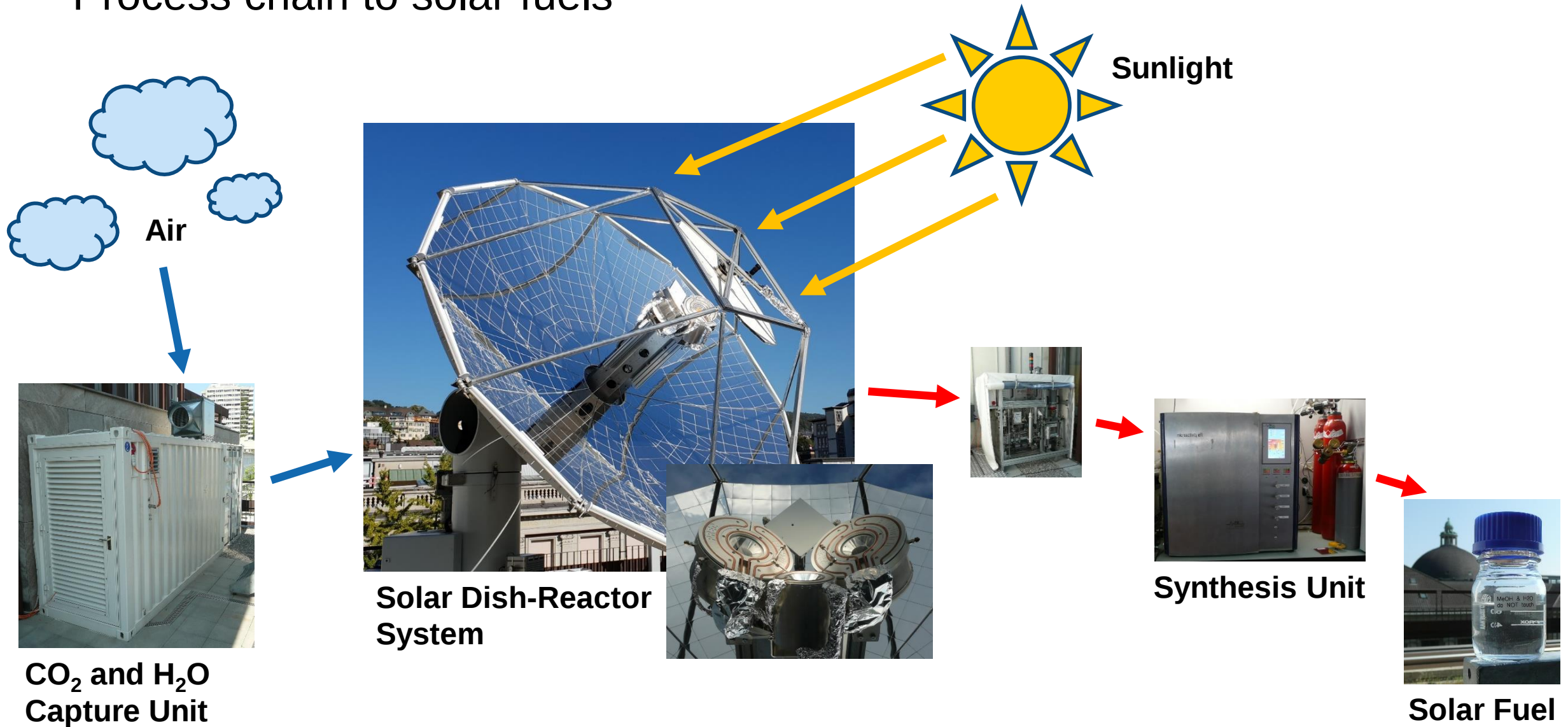
- $$\eta_{solar-to-fuel} = \frac{Q_{fuel}}{Q_{solar} + Q_{inert} + Q_{pump}} = 3.8\%$$

Increase $\eta_{solar-to-fuel}$:

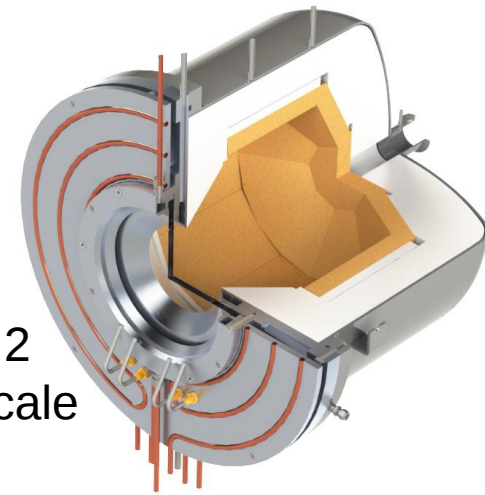
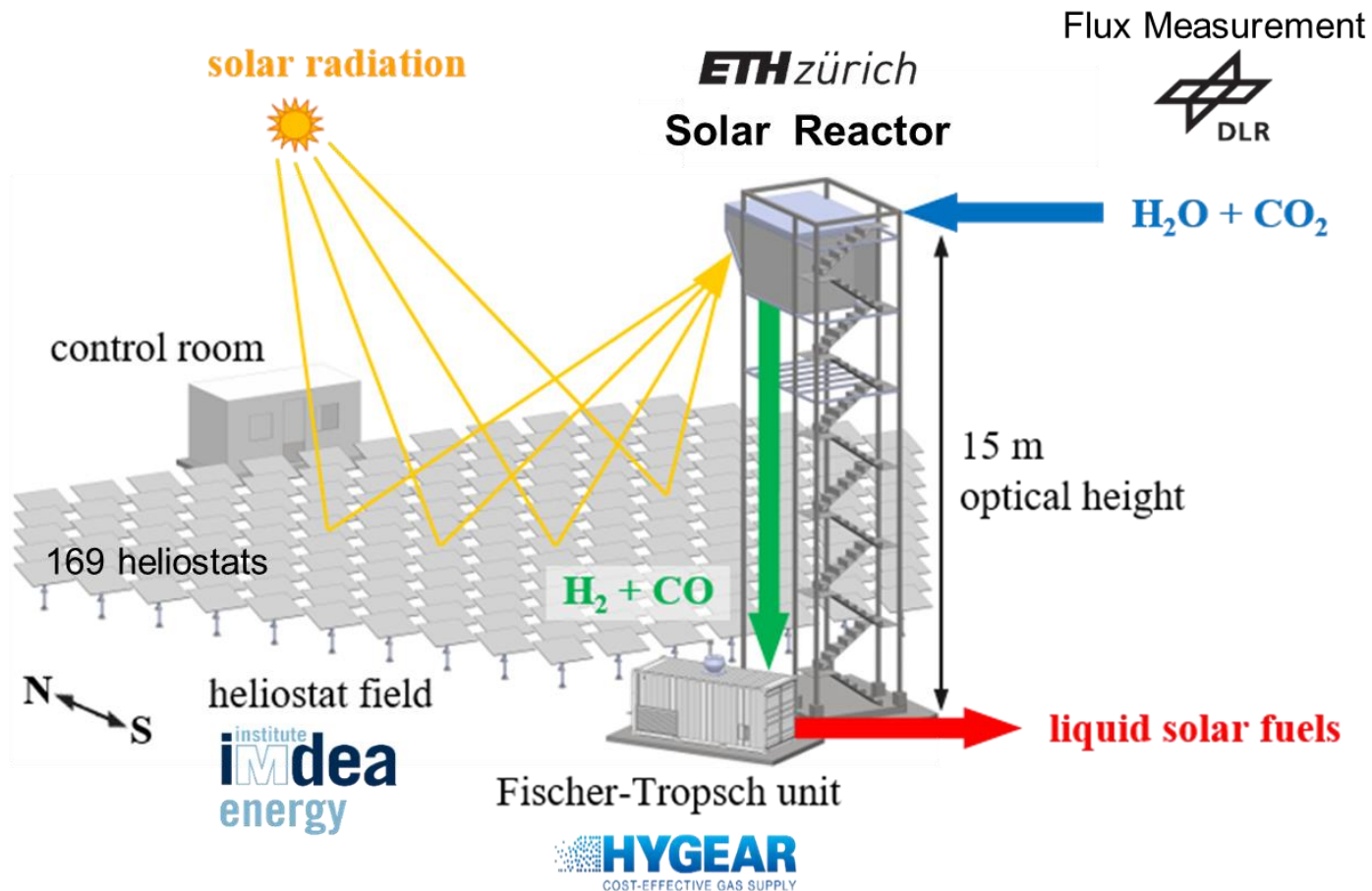
- Optimize operation parameters/setup
- Optimise porous ceramic structure (all participating)
- Heat recovery (T-swing)

Conditions	Reduction	Oxidation
	On-sun	Off-sun
Gas flow	1 l/min Ar	7 l/min CO ₂
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Process chain to solar fuels

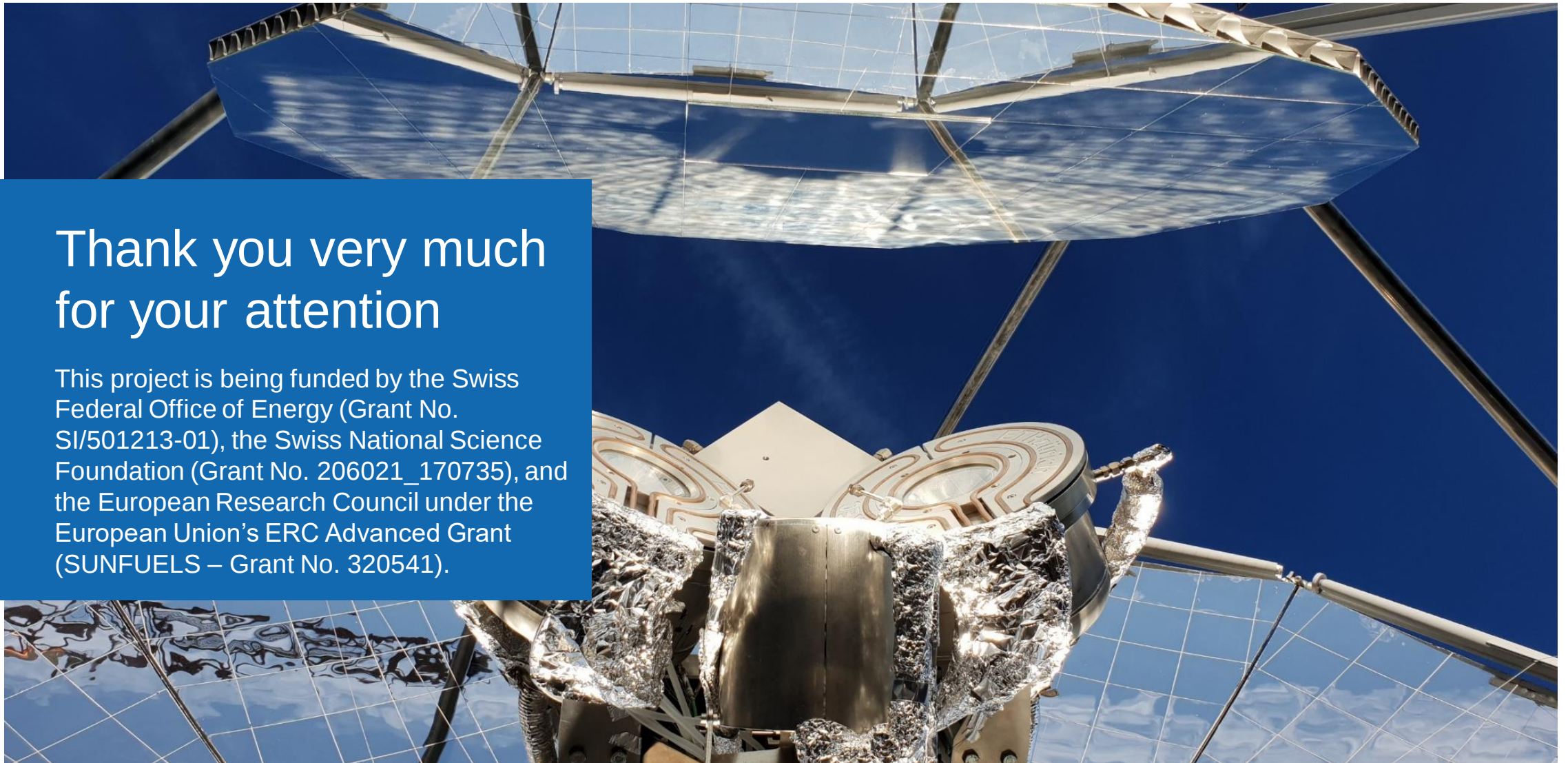


Upscaling - Sun-to-liquid Project (Móstoles, Spain)



Thank you very much for your attention

This project is being funded by the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (Grant No. SI/501213-01), the Swiss National Science Foundation (Grant No. 206021_170735), and the European Research Council under the European Union's ERC Advanced Grant (SUNFUELS – Grant No. 320541).



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