

Modelling, experimentation and scaling of solar hydrogen generation devices

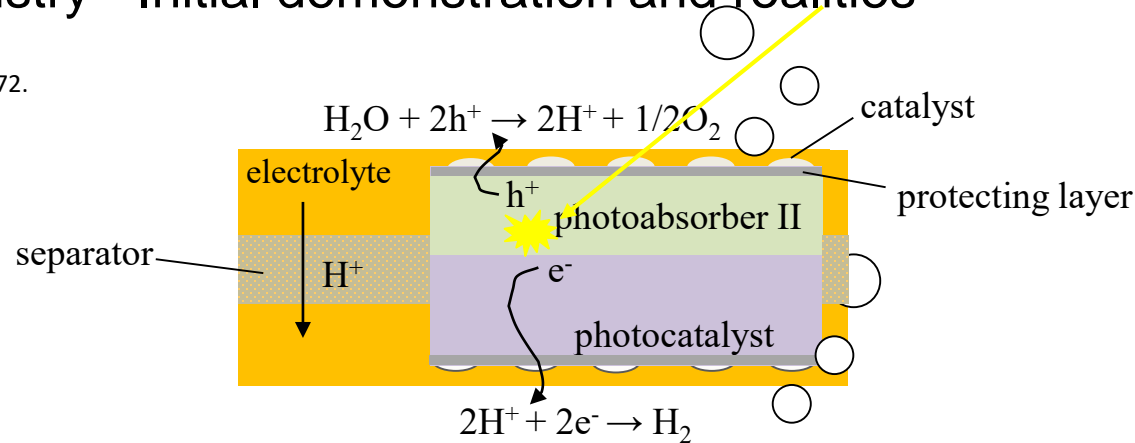
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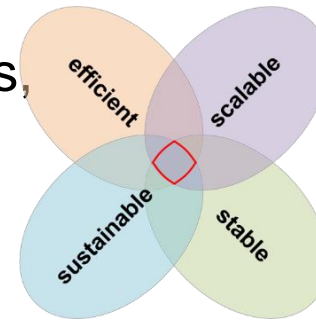
Photo-Electrochemical Approach

- Photoelectrochemistry - Initial demonstration and realities

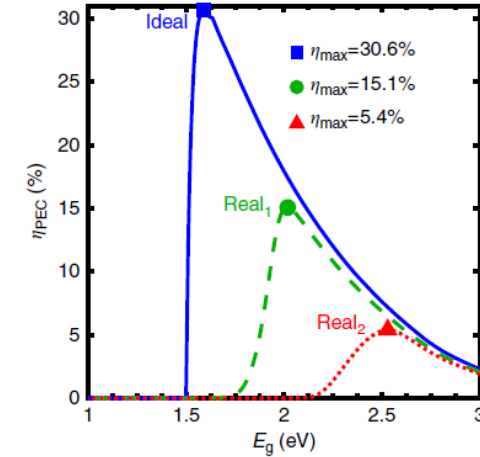
Fujishima et al., *Nature*, 238, 1972.



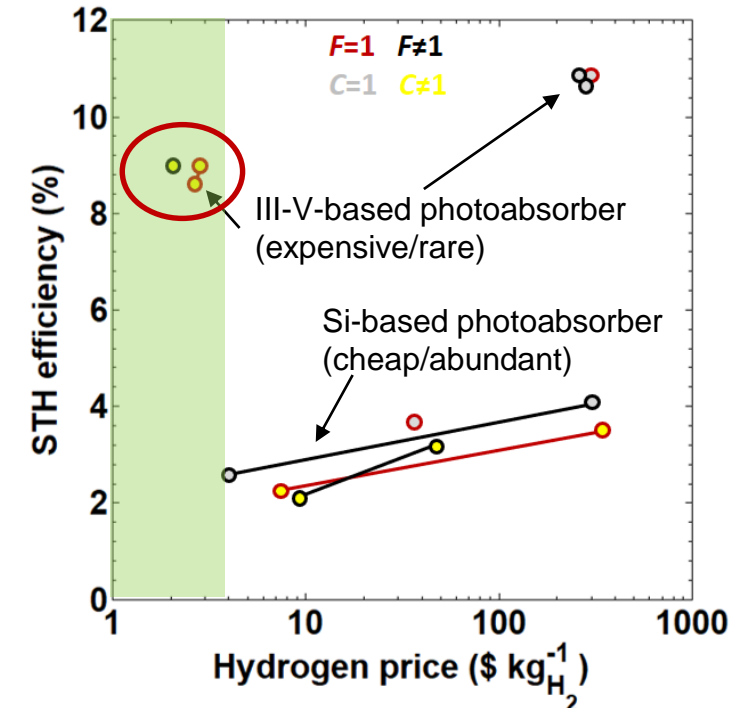
- Stringent material requirements hinder implementation
→ Functional decoupling into multiple materials
- Challenges:** Component integration for practical devices, few successful implementations



- Economic driver:** Requires **high power density**
→ Achieved through irradiation concentration
→ Thermal management critical



Fontaine et al., *Nature Com.*, 7, 2016

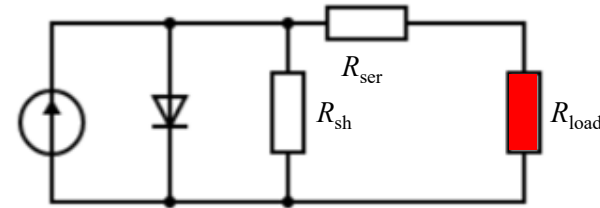


Dumortier, Tembhurne, Haussener, *Energy Environ Sci*, 8, 2015; <http://specdo.epfl.ch>

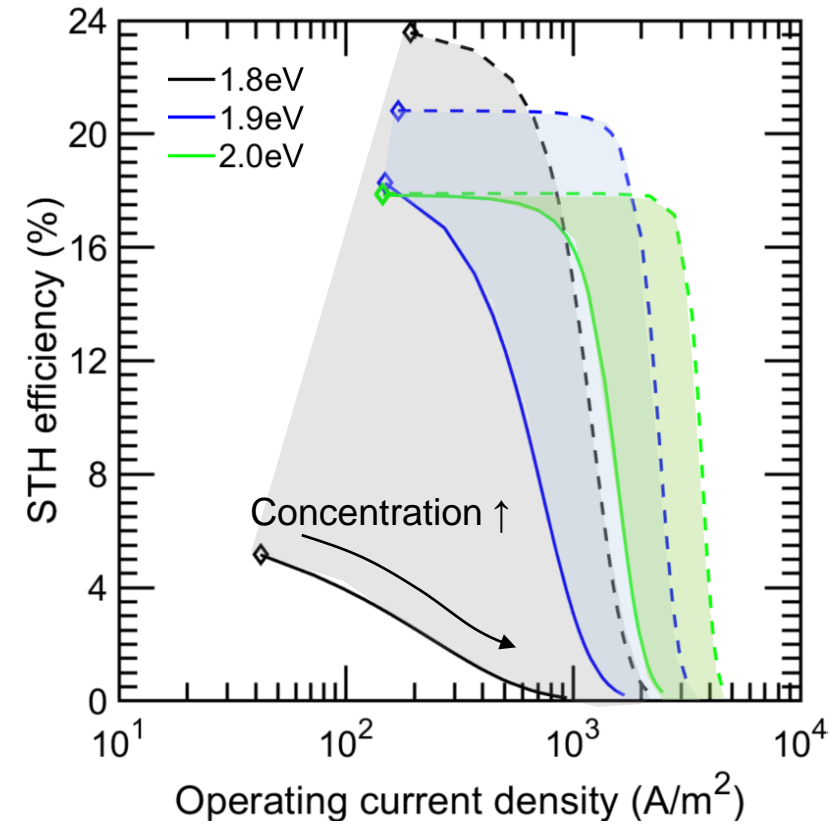
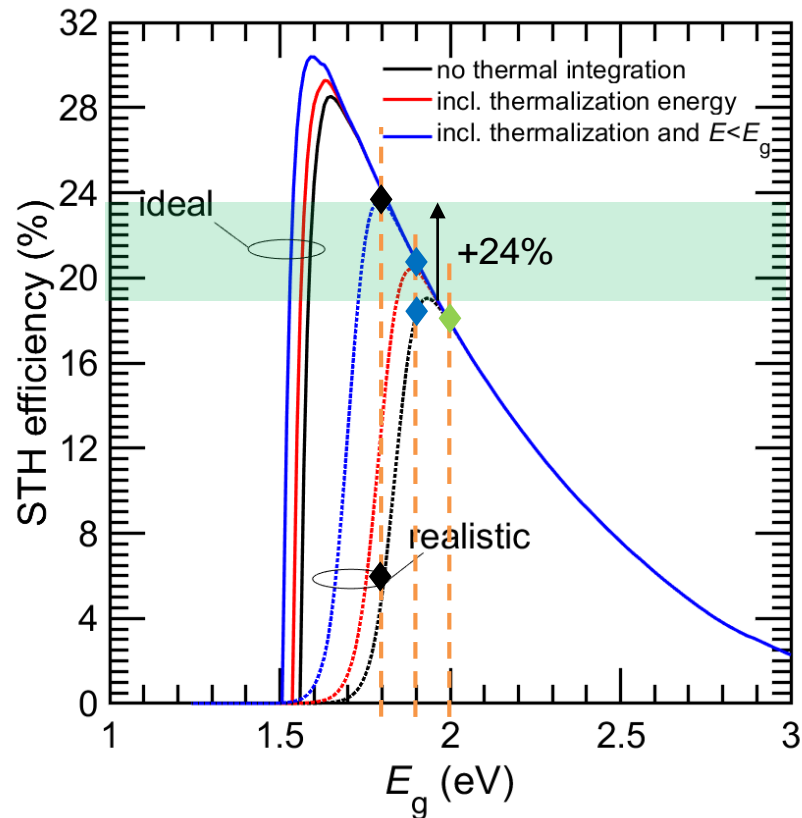
Thermal Integration

- Engineering to go beyond the perceived limits:

Tembhurne, Nandjou, Haussener, *Nature Energy*, doi: 10.1038/s41560-019-0373-7, 2019



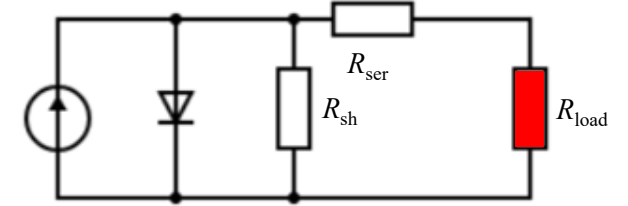
Solid lines: no thermal integration
Dashed lines: with thermal integration



High electrochemical and power densities enabled by thermal integration

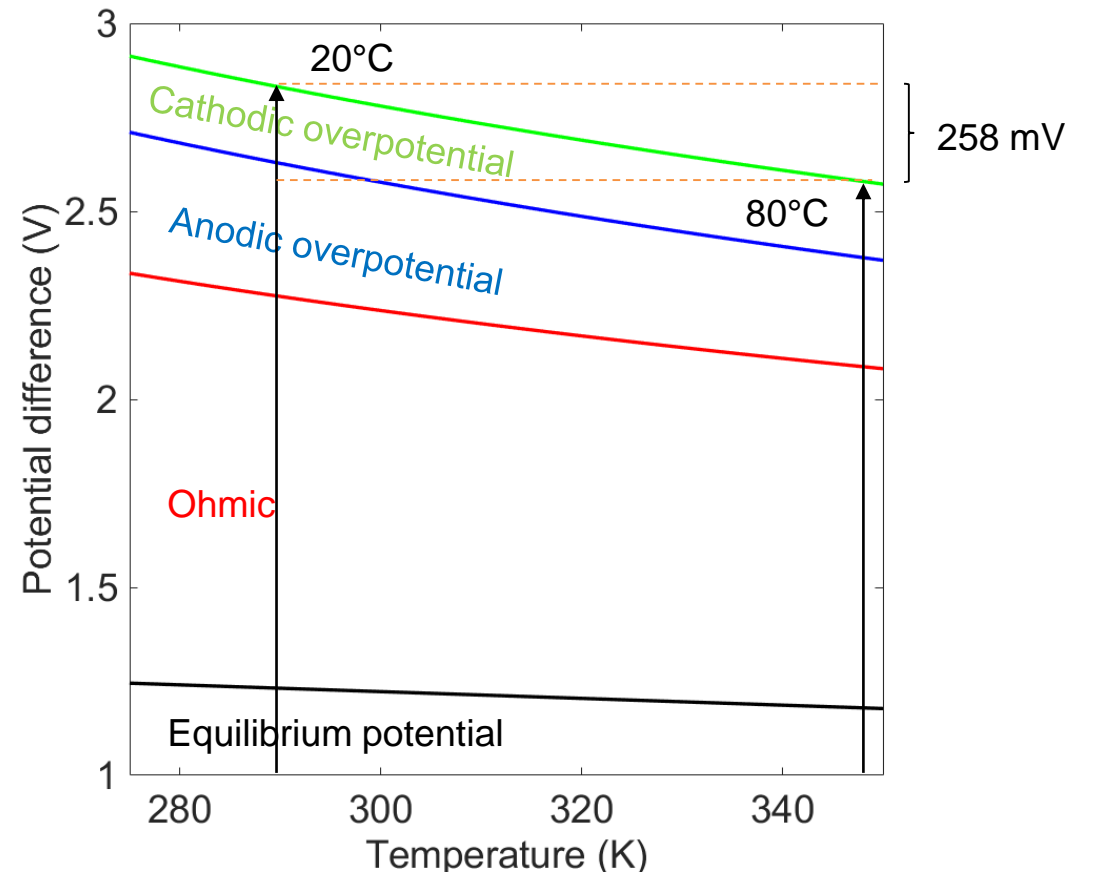
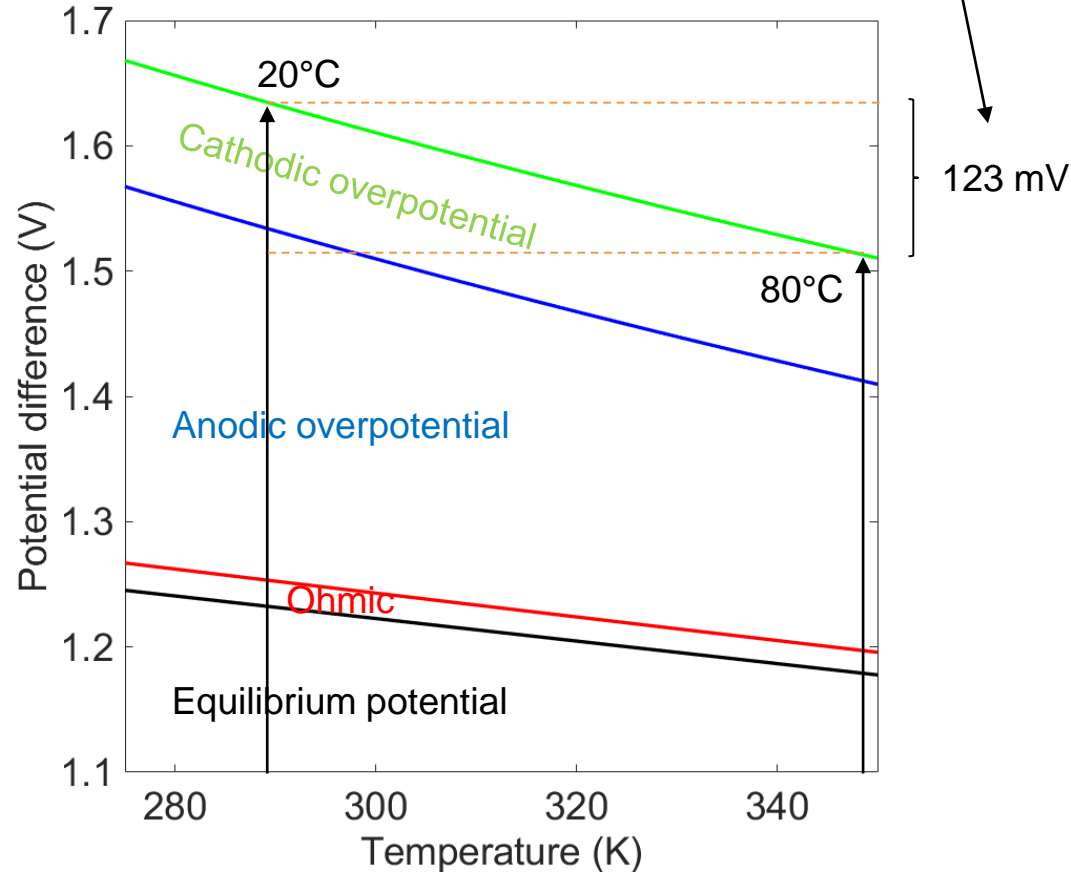
Thermal Integration

- Thermal benefit

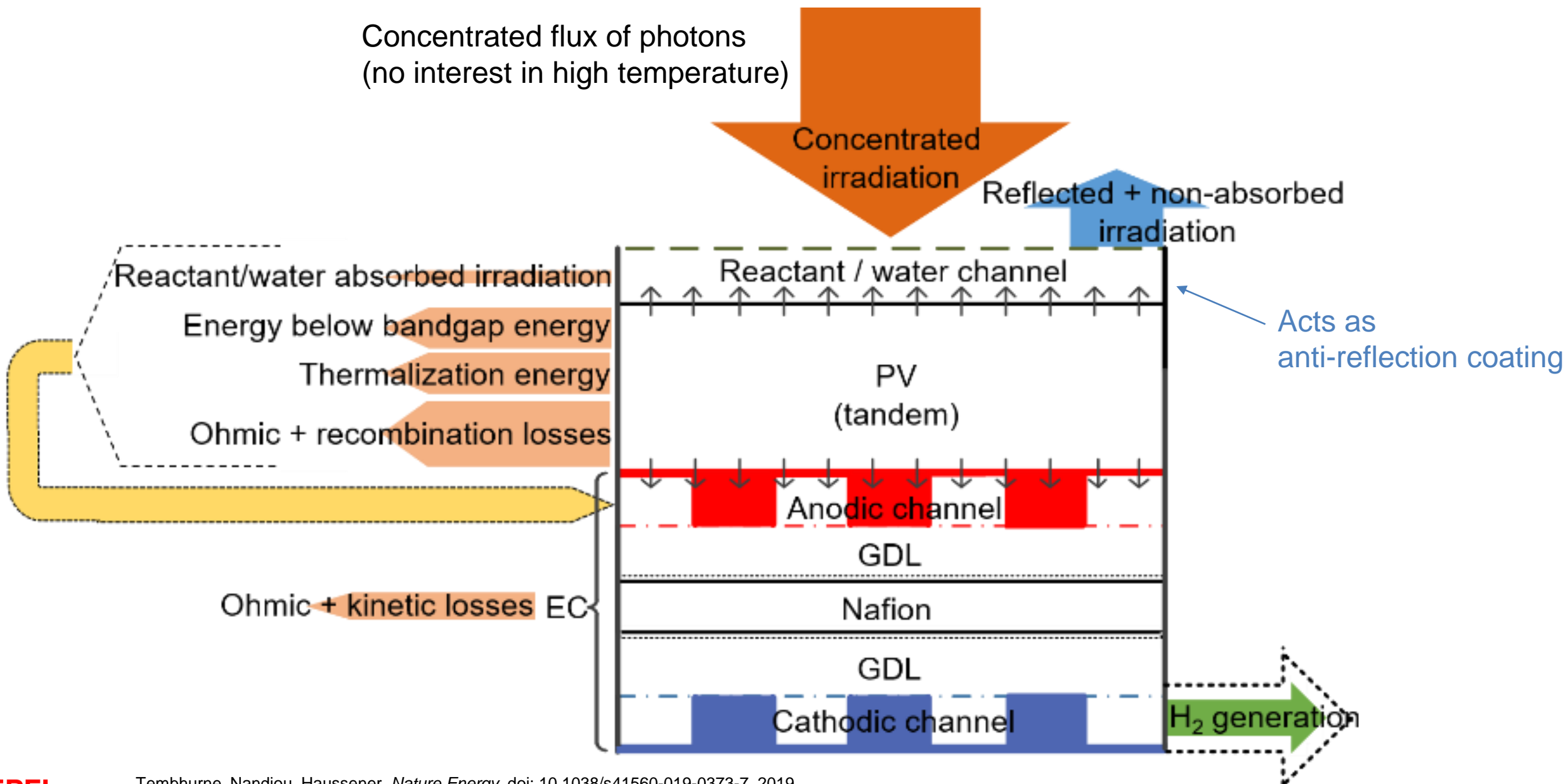


@ 20 mA/cm²

A decade of catalysis research



Conceptual Device Design



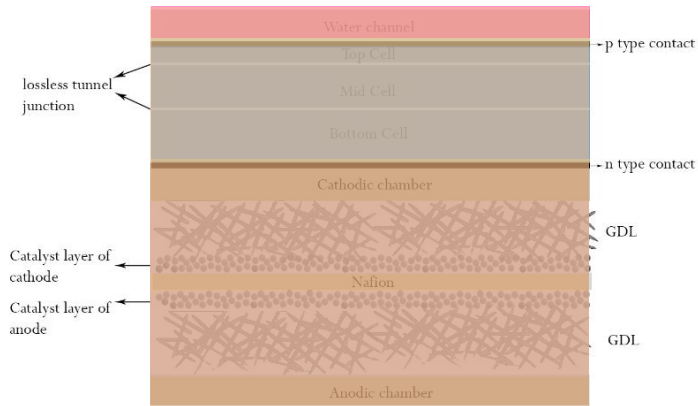
2D Modeling

- How to design a device that has never been considered before?
→ Coupled multi-physics simulations

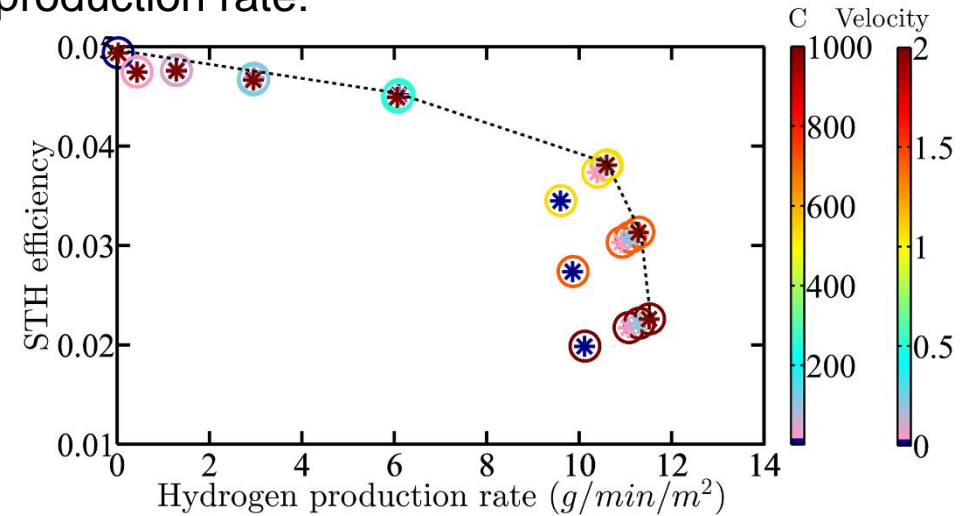
Electromagnetic wave propagation
 Semiconductor charge conservation / transfer
 Electrodes/electrolyte charge conservation / transfer
 (Reactive) fluid flow
 Energy conservation / heat transfer

$$\rho C_p \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T = \nabla \cdot (k_{th} \nabla T) + Q$$

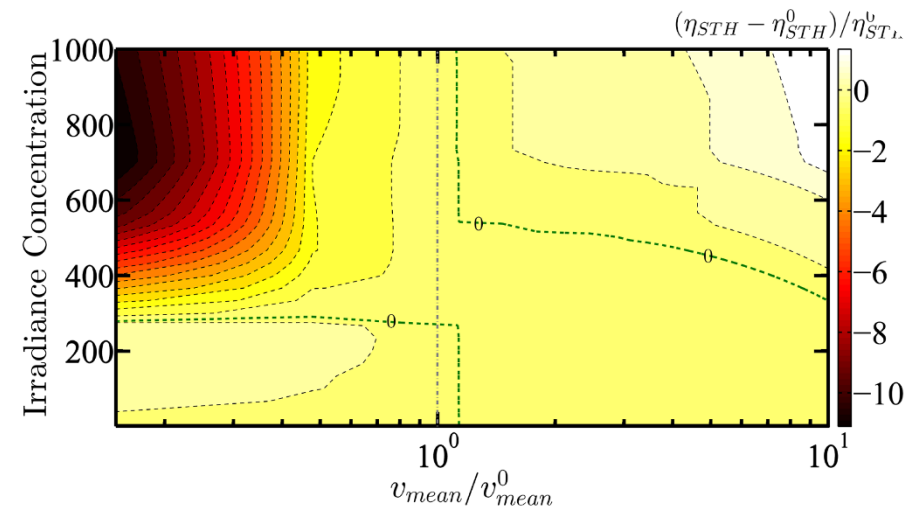
$$Q = Q_W + Q_{TH} + Q_R + Q_M + Q_{PV} + Q_{EC}$$



Efficiency vs. production rate:

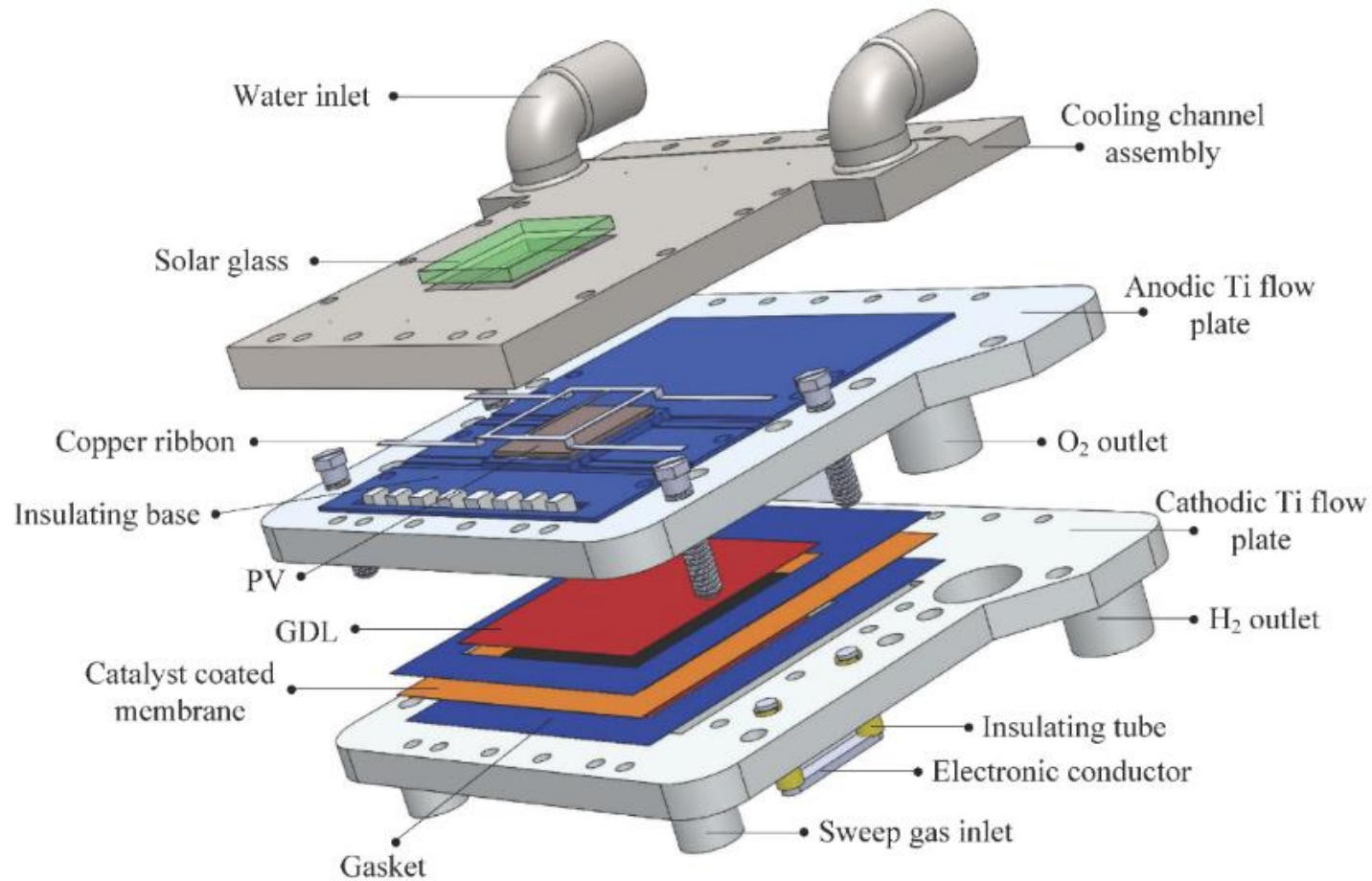


Efficiency improvement for varying operating conditions:

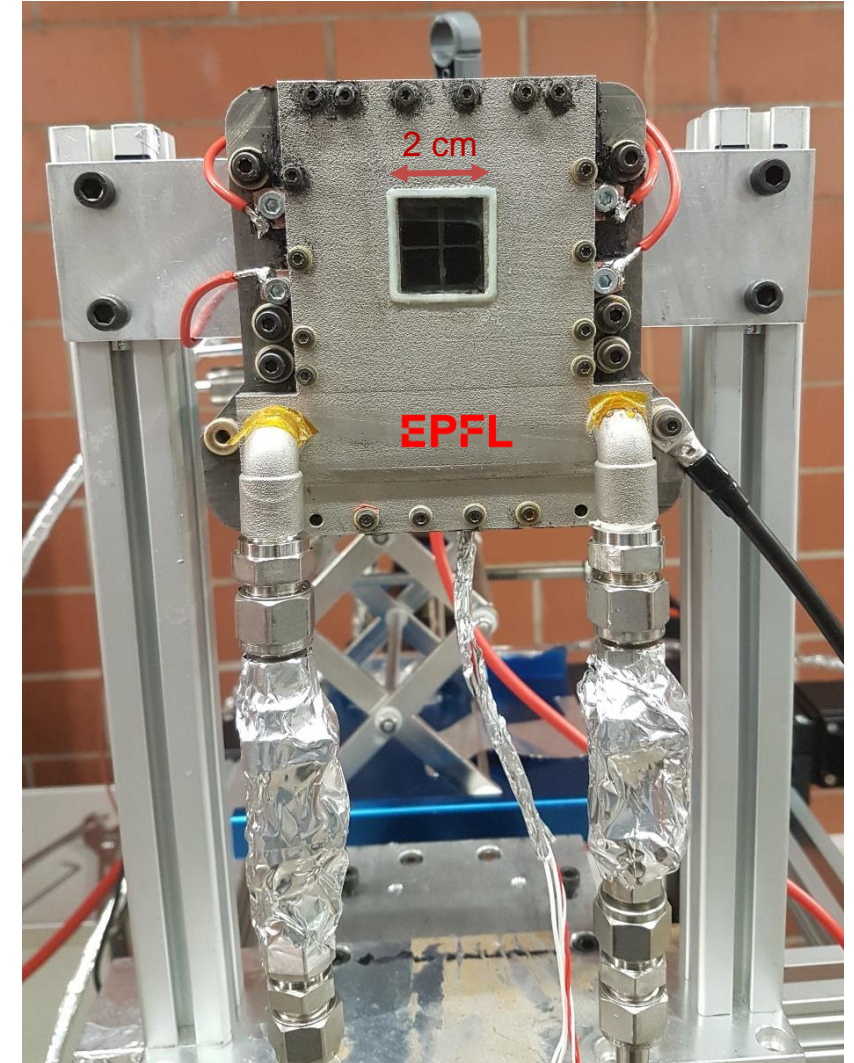


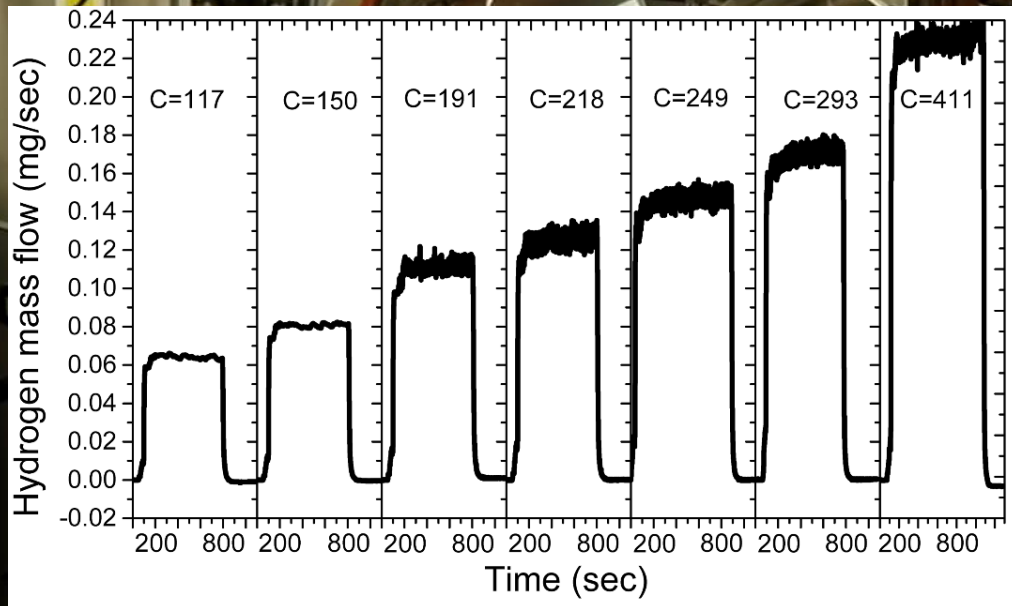
CPEC Design

- Implementation:



US Patent 62/376923
EP Patent 16020308.9





Output power of PEC at 474 kW/m²: 27 W

Current density in electrolyzer component: 0.88 A/cm²

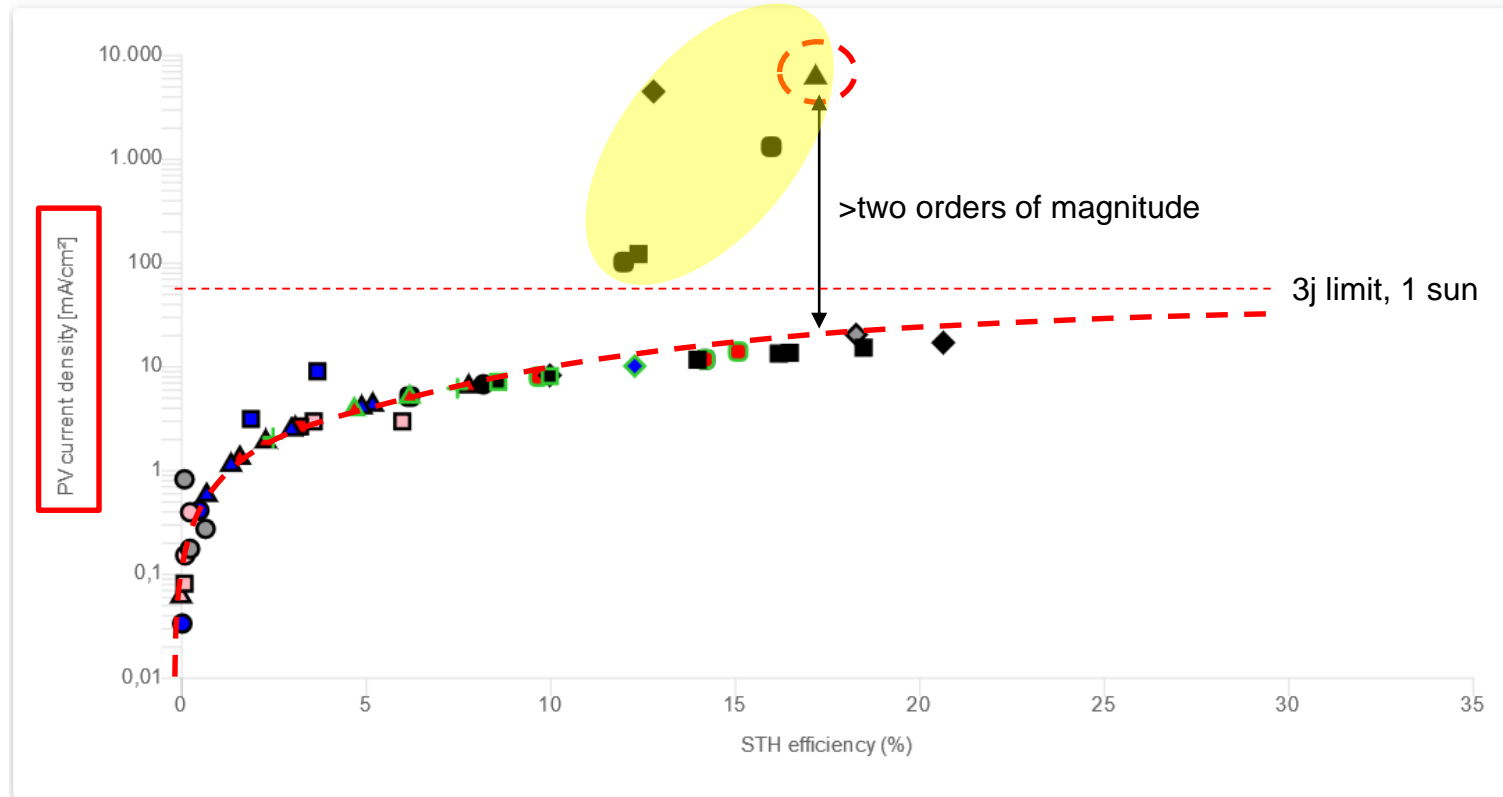
Current density in photoabsorber component: 6.04 A/cm²

Efficiency: 17.1% solar-to-fuel

Temburne, Nandjou, Haussener, *Nature Energy*, doi: 10.1038/s41560-019-0373-7, 2019

Comparison

- Dynamic and online tool: – <http://specdc.epfl.ch/>

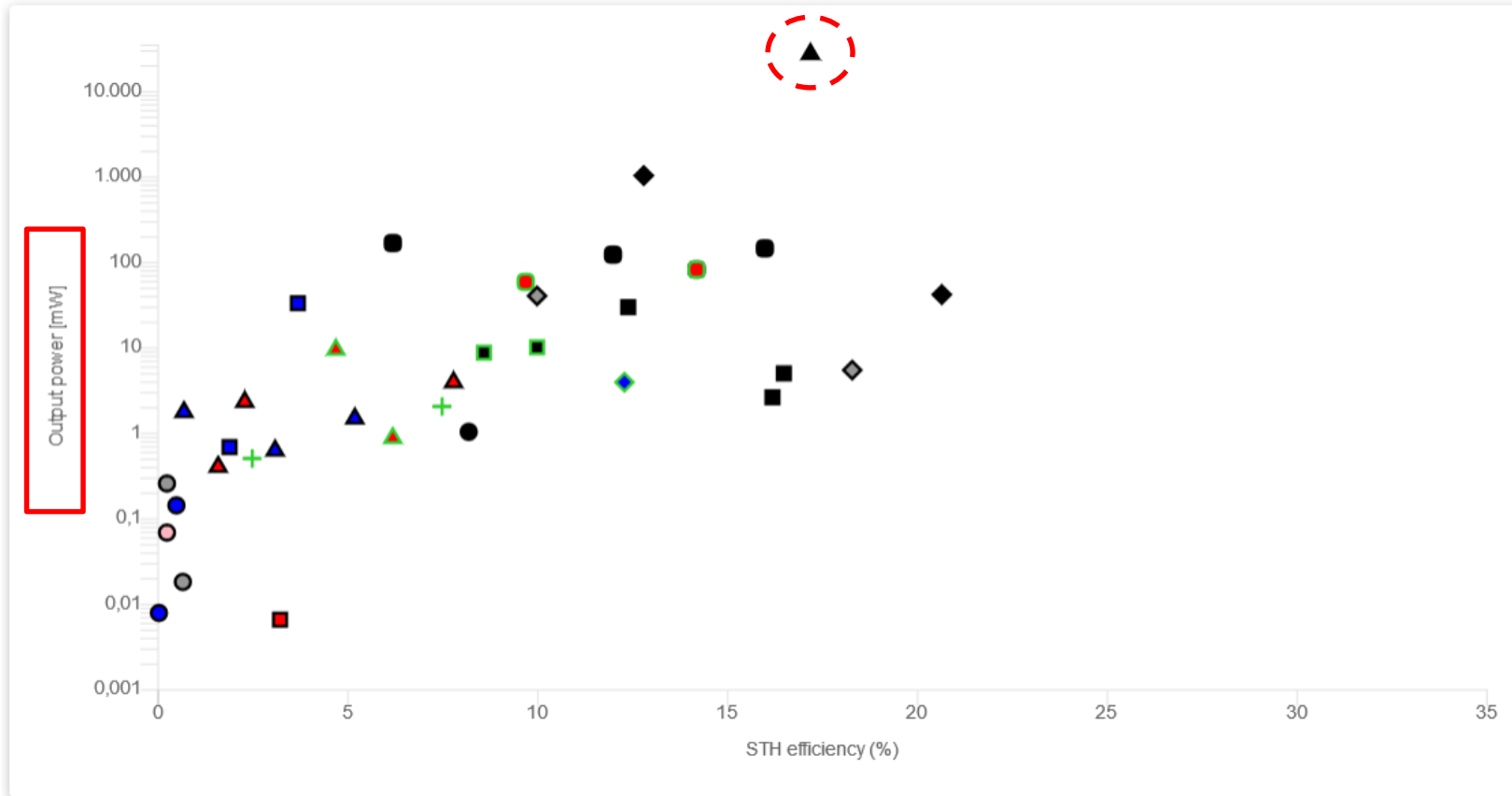


w/o multi-module demonstrations
w/o multiple electrolyzer demonstrations

| LEGEND | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Fill color - PV / photoabsorber material | Boundary color - EC material | Symbol shape - PV / photoabsorber and EC configuration | |
| All III-V | Rare metal-based (expensive) | ○ 2J, integrated PVs and catalyst | + 3J, integrated PVs and catalyst |
| Partial III-V | Abundant (cheap) | □ 2J, integrated PVs, wired catalyst | △ 3J, integrated PVs, wired catalyst |
| All Si | | ◇ 2J, non-integrated PVs or catalyst | ○ 3J, non-integrated PVs or catalyst |
| Partial Si | | | |
| Oxides and others | | | |

Comparison

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w/o multi-module demonstrations
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EPFL

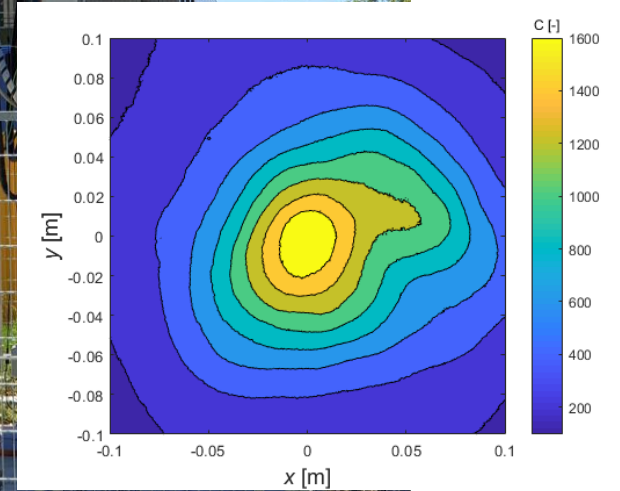
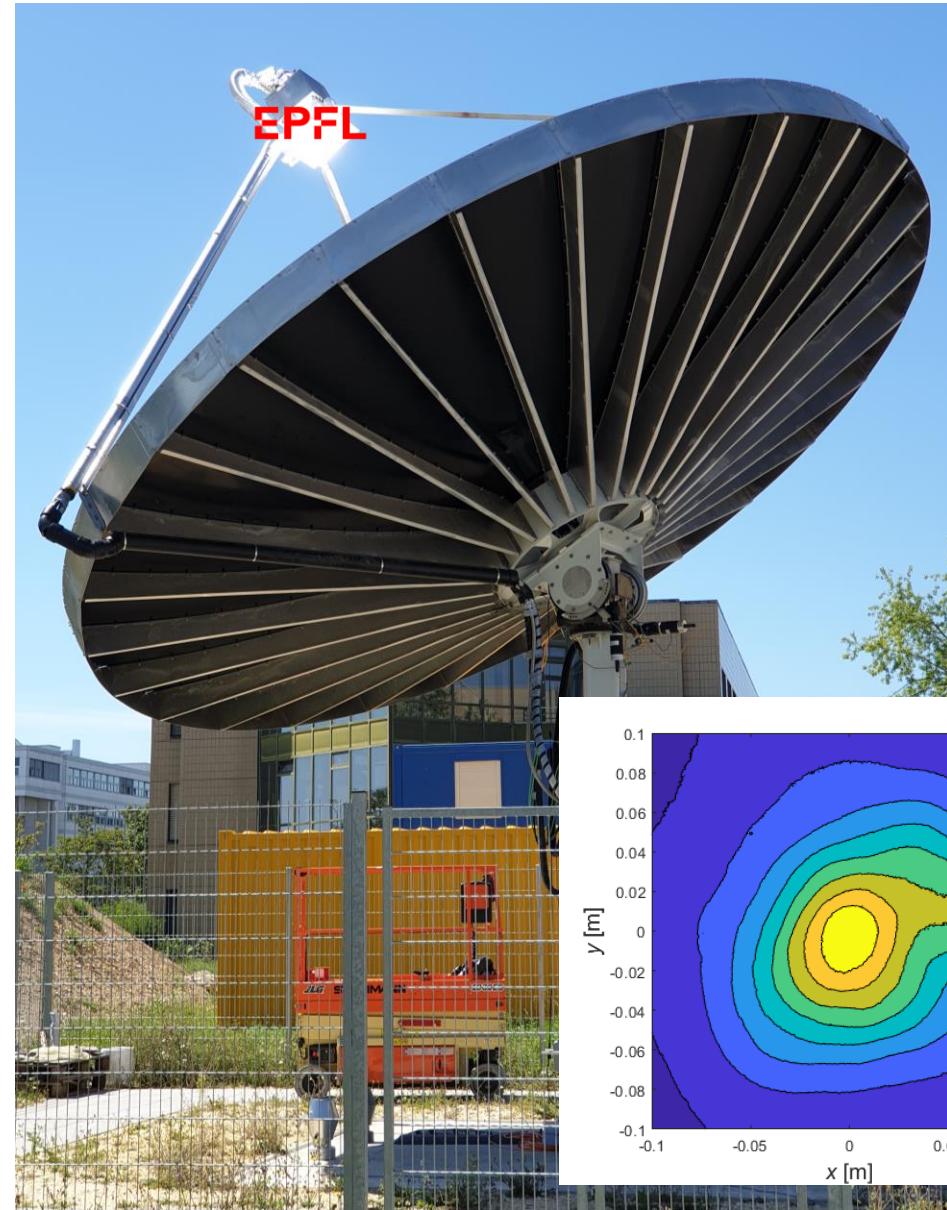
EPFL

Target: ~0.5kg H₂/day, kW-scale, long-term, on-sun demonstration

SYSTEM
D'ENERGIE
POUR LA

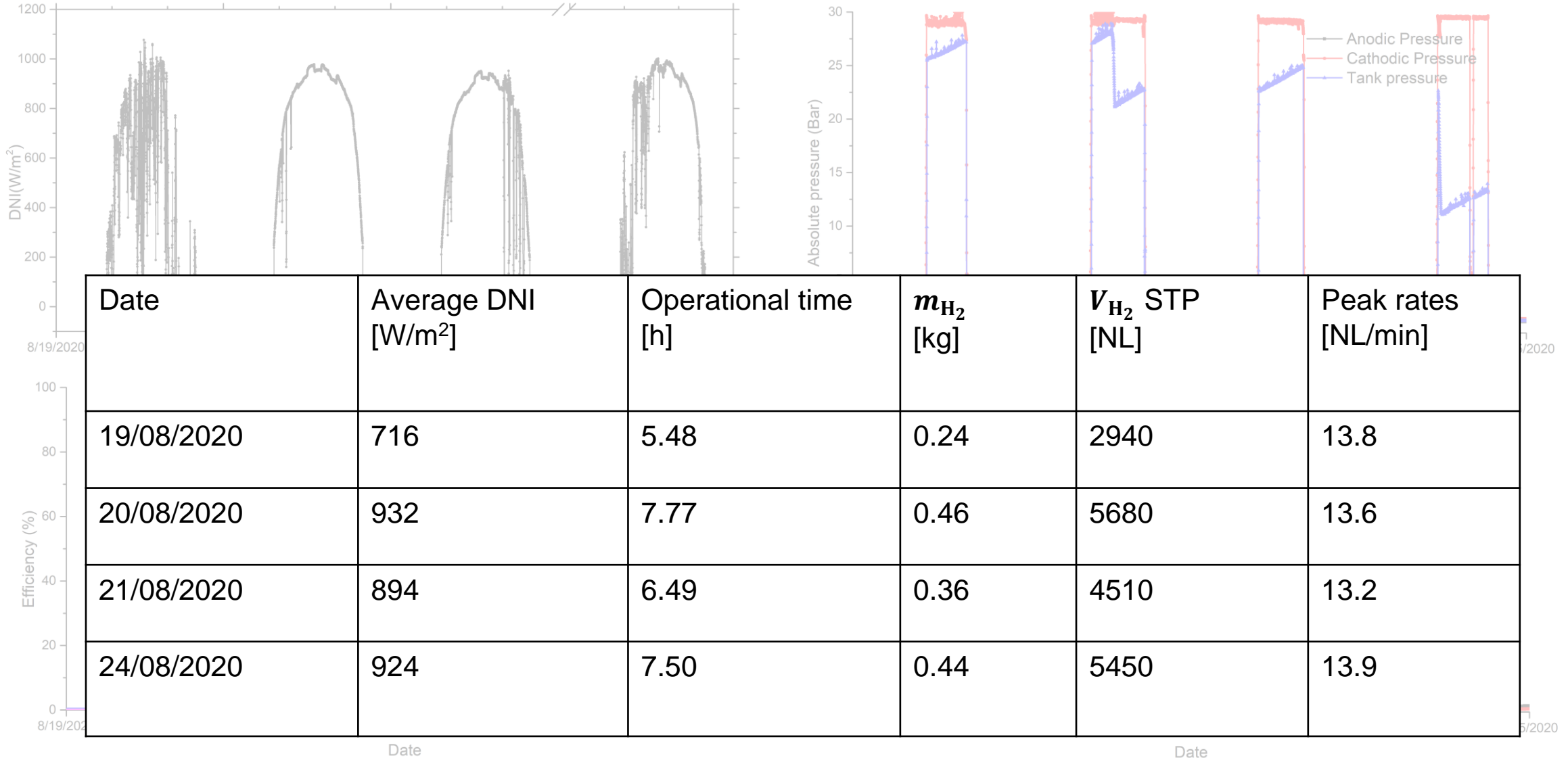
AAA Lockers

Reactor and System in Operation



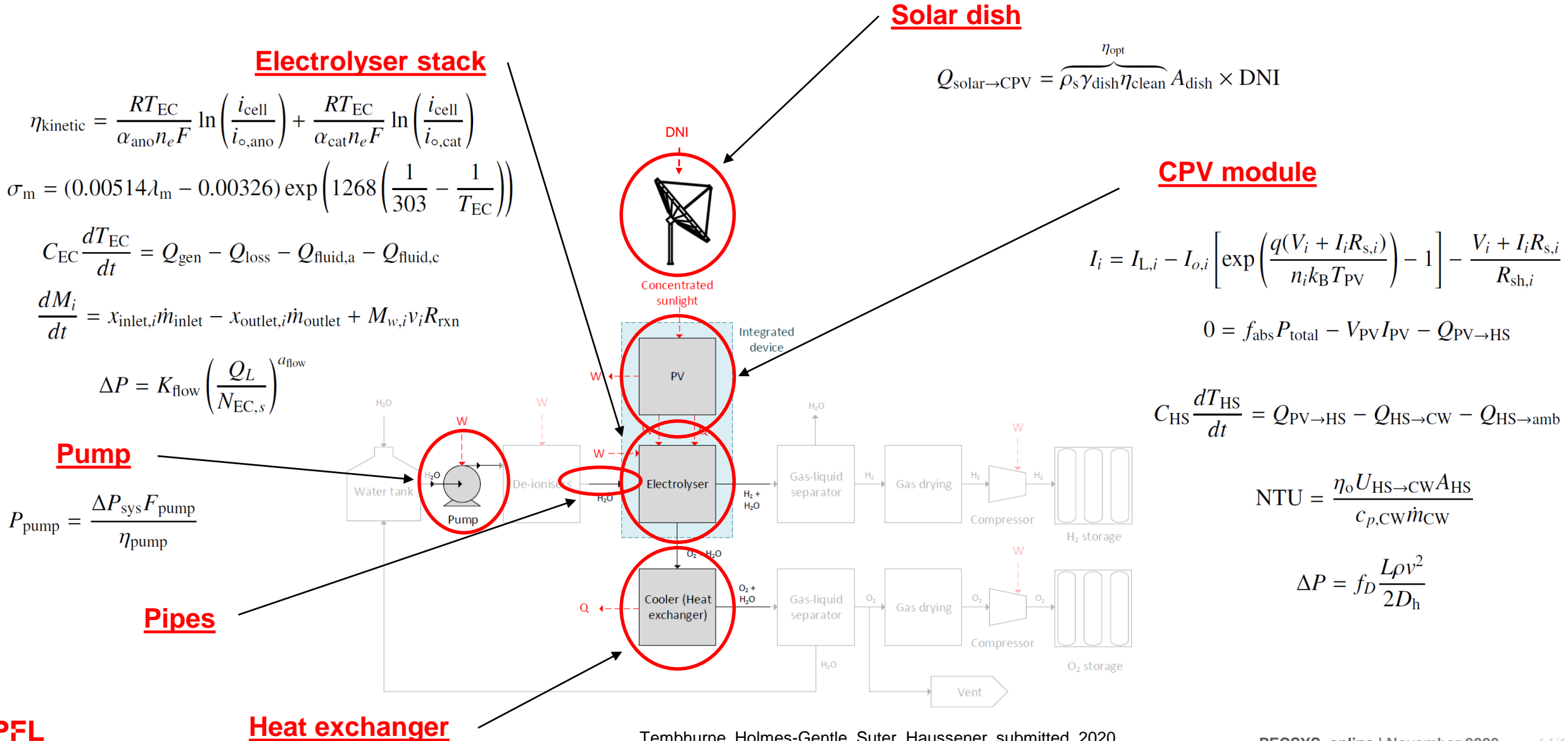
Integrated System Test

- Full operation over multiple days in varying meteorological conditions



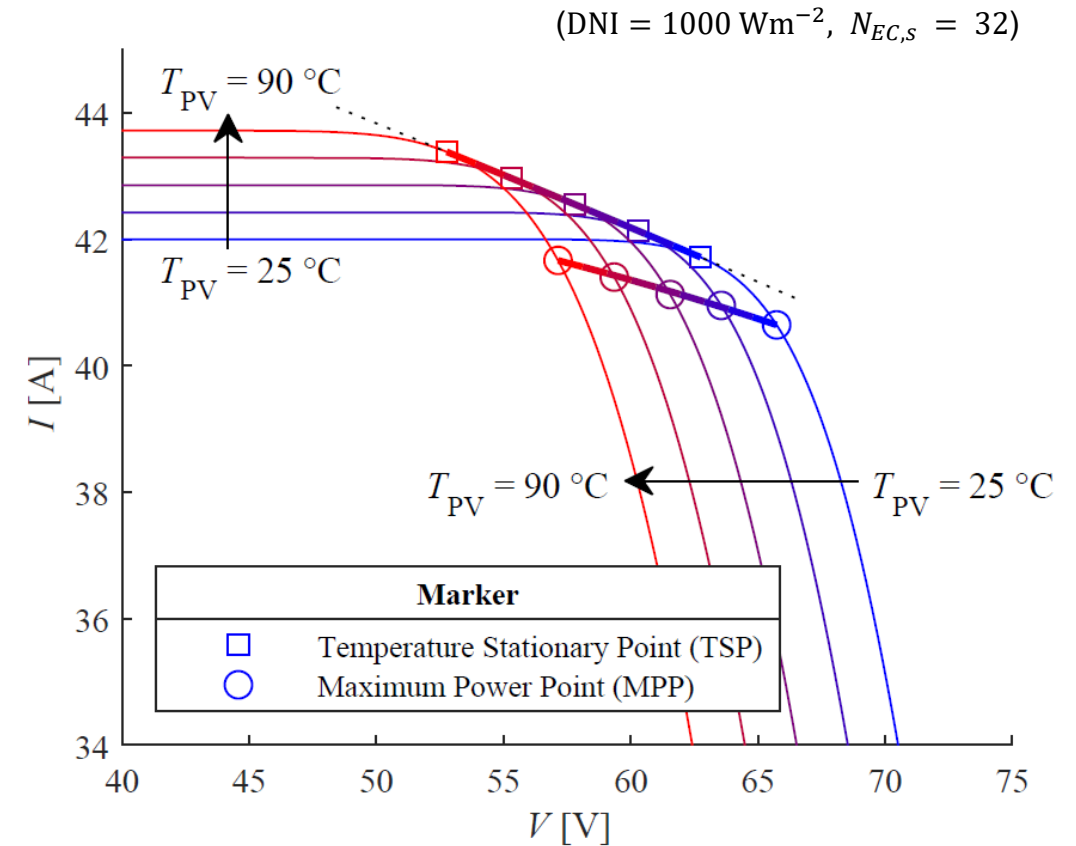
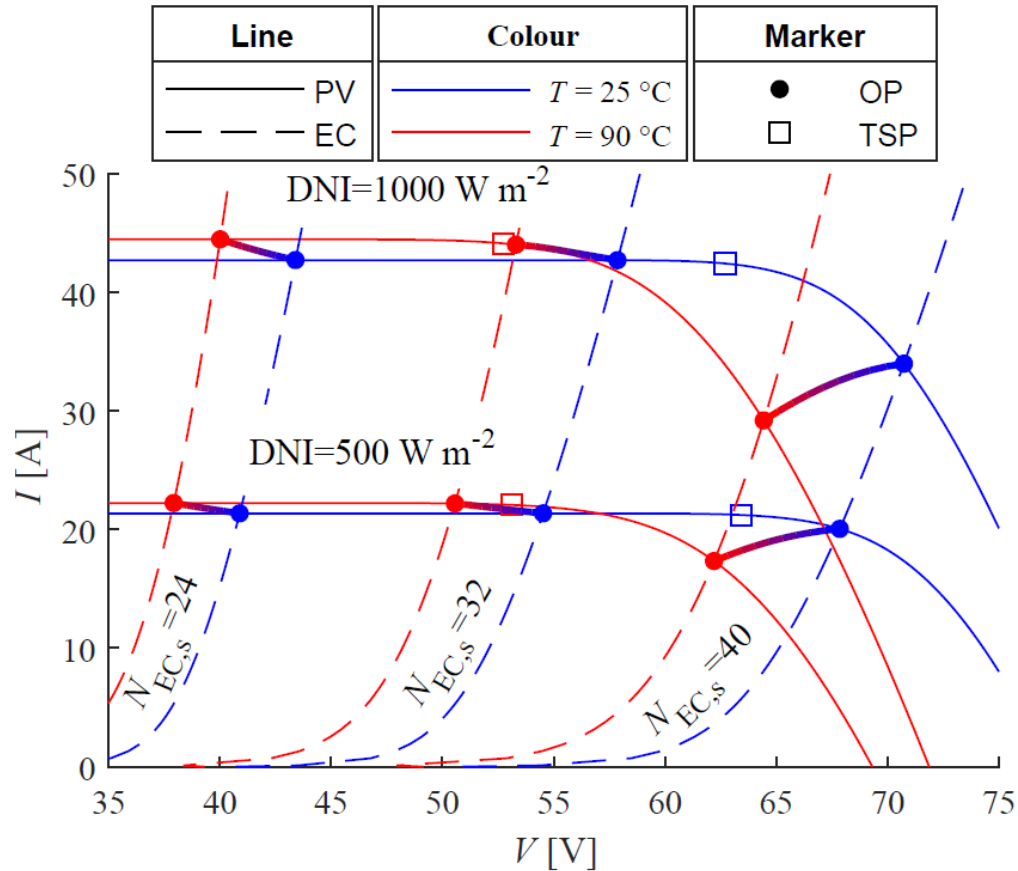
Dynamic Process Model

- Generic system model developed in gPROMS ModelBuilder, parameters inspired by our installation



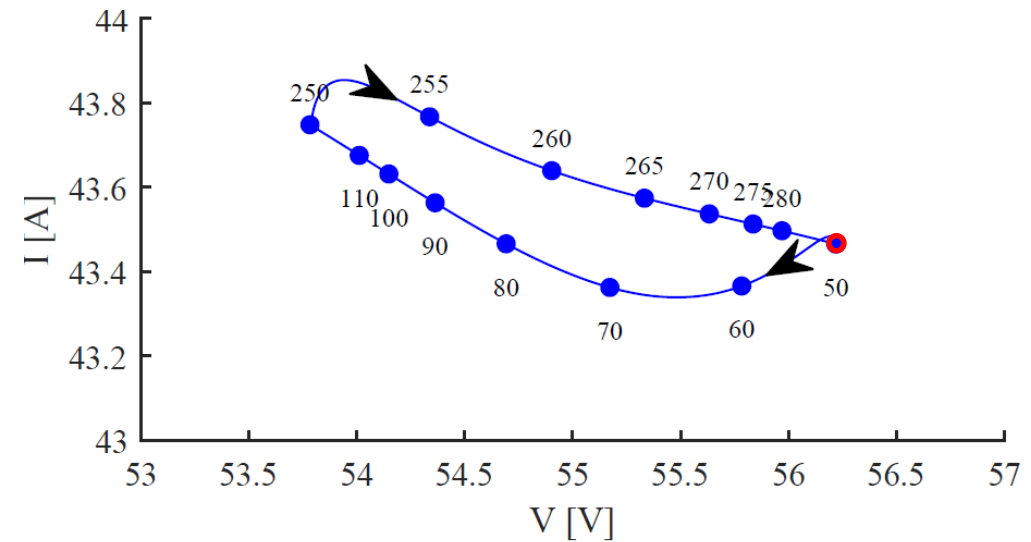
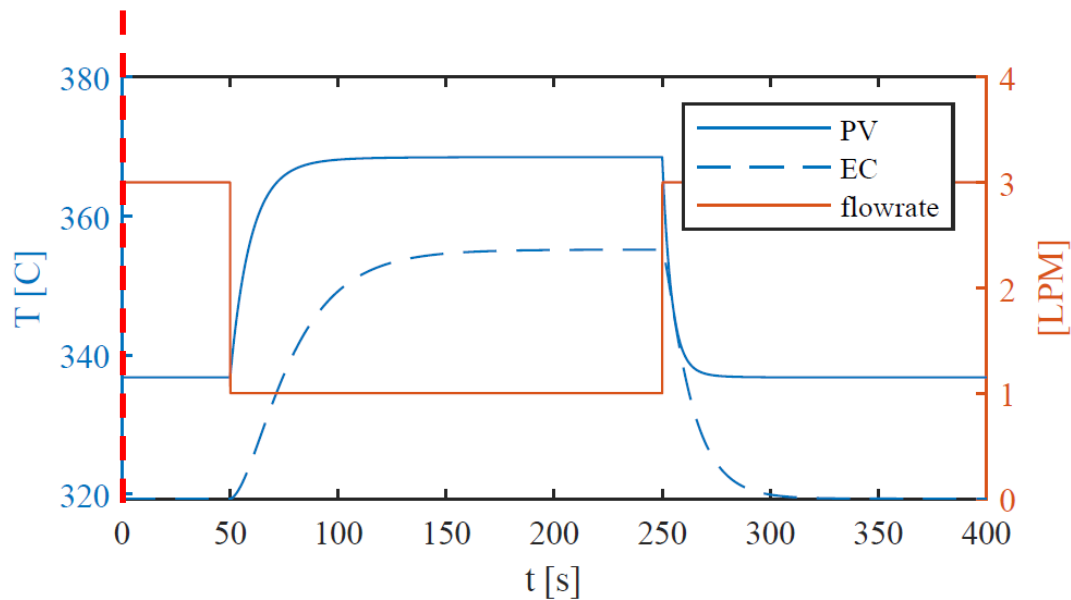
Temperature Dependence of Electrical Models

- Position of operating point heavily dependent on operating temperature (here shown for isothermal case)
- Behavior dependent on position of operating point relative to what we define as the “Temperature Stable Point” of the PV: $\left(\frac{dI_{PV}}{dT_{PV}} = 0\right)$



System Dynamics to Step Changes

- Dynamics in the electrical performance of the CPV and the EC originates from the changes in their operating temperatures
- Leads to non-linear behaviour – operating point hysteresis
- Step change in flowrate ($3 \rightarrow 1 \text{ L min}^{-1}$):



EPFL



<http://www.sohytec.com>

Industry

Steel production
Fertilizer production

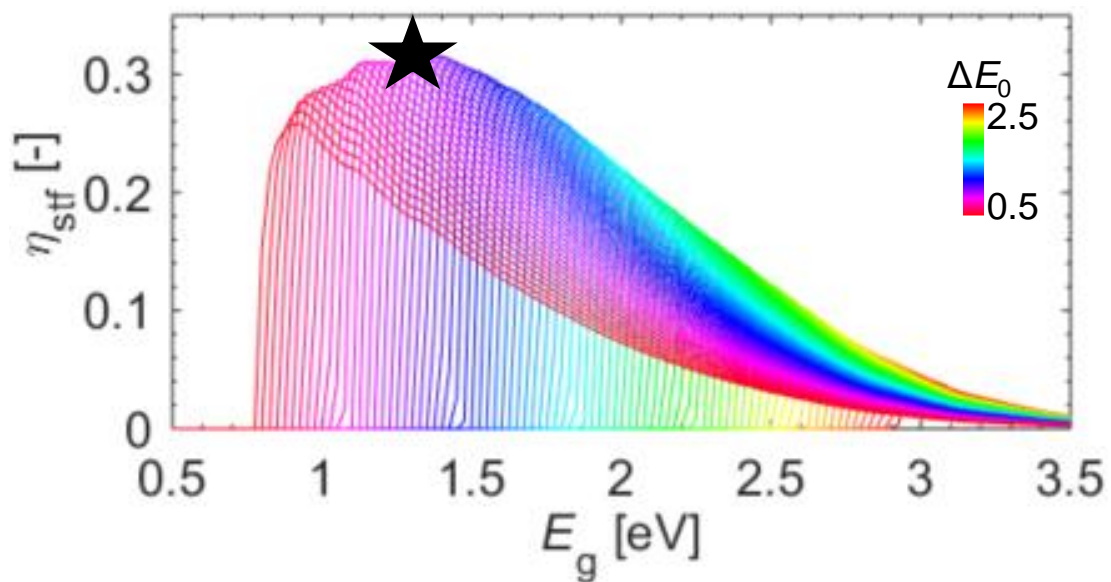
Fuel/Mobility

Electricity/(Seasonal) storage

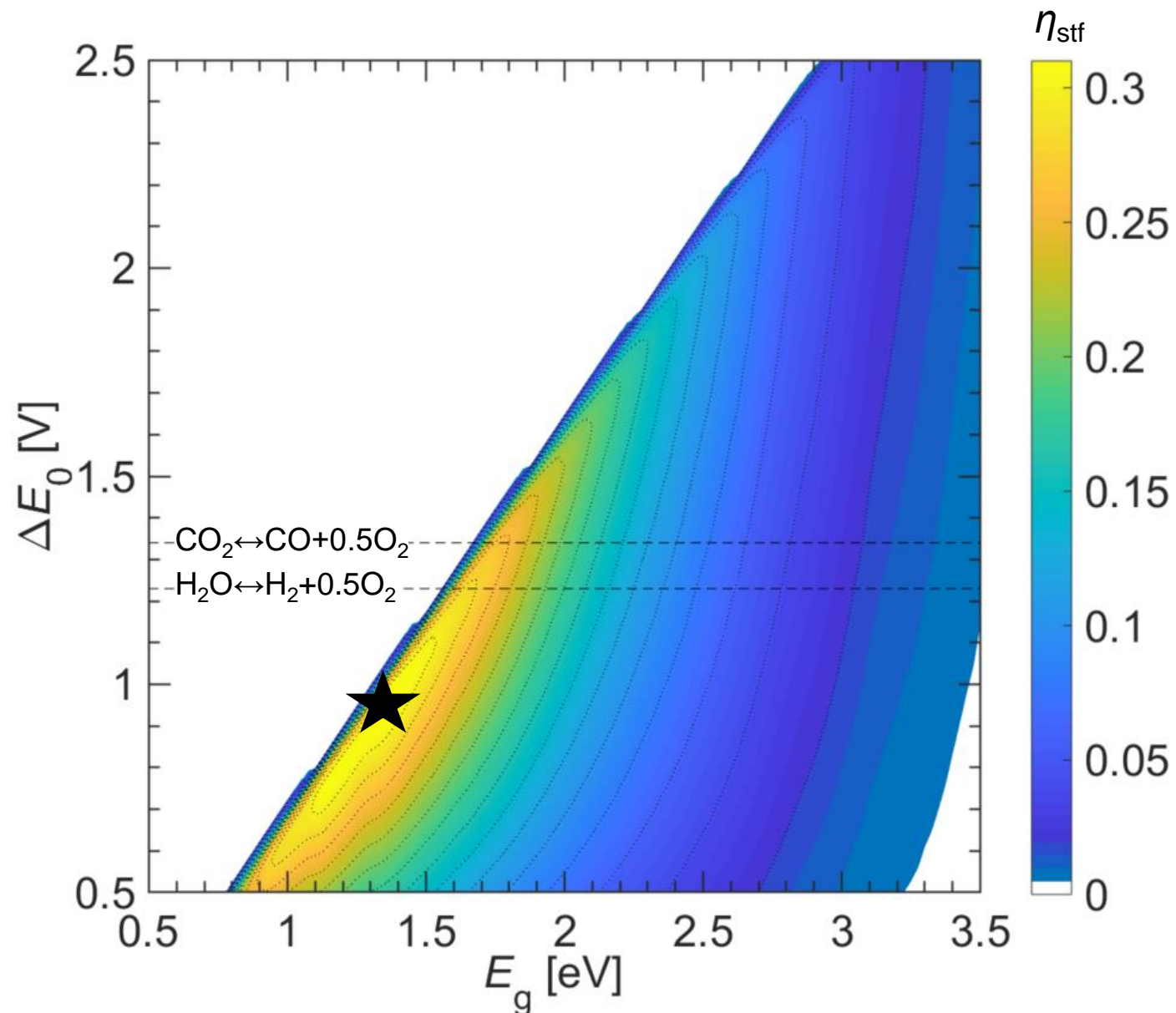


Beyond water splitting

- Which reactions are interesting?
- Limiting efficiencies:



Global maxima:
 $\eta_{\text{STF}} = 32\%$ at $E_g = 1.35$ eV and $\Delta E_0 = 0.96$ eV



Acknowledgements



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<http://lrese.epfl.ch>

<http://specdo.epfl.ch>

<http://specdc.epfl.ch>

<http://solardish.epfl.ch>

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Bundesamt für Energie BFE
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