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SolarGas™ - Syngas & Hydrogen for India's Petrochemical Industry (& beyond)

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Background – Existing Process

Conventional steam reforming

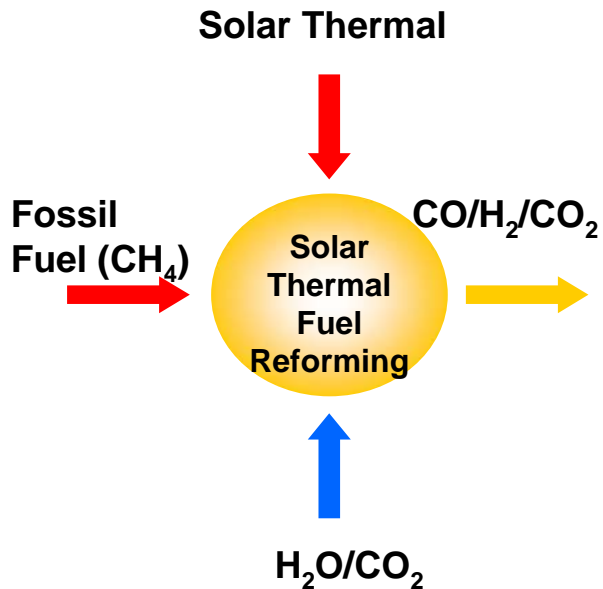
- High temperature (800°C) process to produce hydrogen or syngas for the chemical industry, transport and liquid fuels.
- Highest demand in petrochemical and fertilizer manufacture
- Inefficient.... cheap to build but high operating costs
Uses 2 x Natural Gas 50% combustion & 50% chemistry.
Uses 3 x Water.
Recovers only ca. 80% of the product

Technology challenges

- Decrease Temperature
- Decrease Water consumption
- Decrease Fossil Fuel requirement
- Improve Energy Efficiency
- Reduce CO₂ from the process
- Reduce operating cost
- Improve product recovery



Background



AND / OR



Considerations for solar reforming process

➤ Solar Energy

- ✓ Abundant, clean and renewable energy
- ✓ Sufficient to replace fossil fuel and meet a rising global energy demand

➤ Water

- ✓ Conservation of a precious Natural Resource

➤ CO_2

- The biggest contributor to global warming

➤ Science solutions:

- ✓ Using solar energy drives Water / CO_2 reforming to produce solar-rich H_2 and syngas.
- ✓ Improve Resource Use Efficiency
- ✓ Lower Temperature for Process

Solar thermal tower facility in CSIRO, Newcastle

CSIRO Solar Array

- 170 point focus mirrors
- 500 kW at equinox
- $T > 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ at receiver



Solar thermal tower facility in CSIRO, Newcastle

CSIRO Solar Array

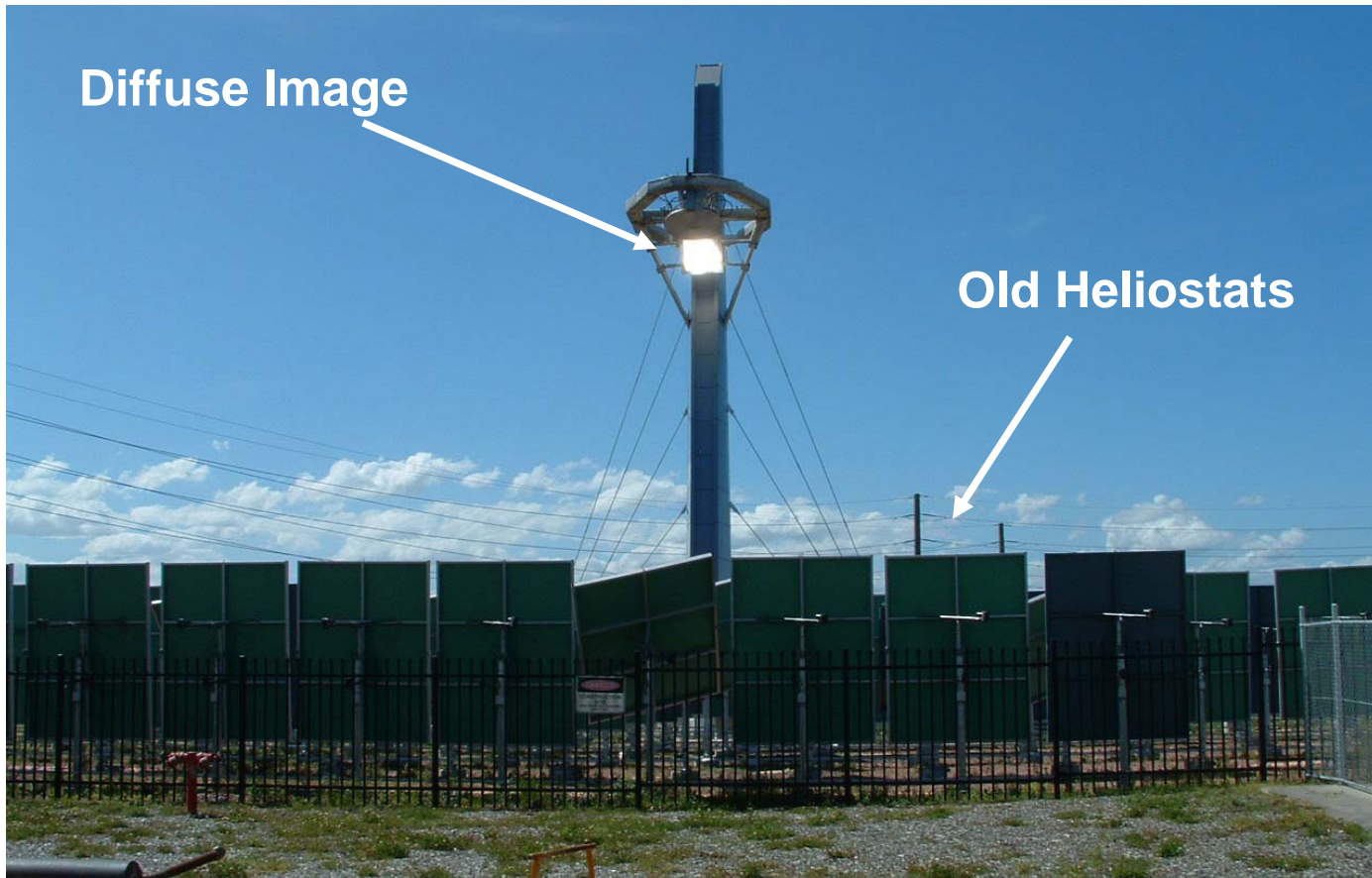
- 170 point focus mirrors
- 500 kW at equinox
- $T > 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ at receiver

**Initial Heliostat & Control System Performance
left the reactor a little cold**

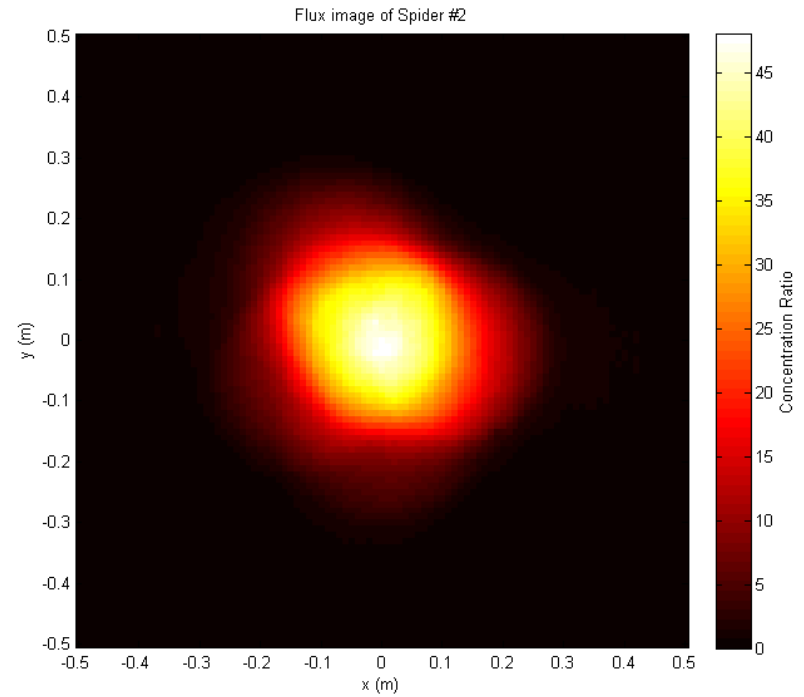


Field Development – Heliostats and Control System

- Initial Field Heliostats were underperforming
- Control System was unreliable / under engineered



New Heliostat design provides excellent performance



New field software & tracking provides excellent power control

HelioStat Control System

File HelioStat Groups View Help

Power Control

Power kW

HelioStat data

Name : E02
Type : SHP
Address : 33
State : tracking
Target : Receiver
Distance : 20.4 m

Online
Comms Efficiency : 0.0 %
Controller State : unknown
Position
Desired : -3.6,38.2 deg
Actual : -3.6,38.2 deg
Actuator Position
Desired : 951.1,364.5
Actual : 951.0,364.0

Mirror area : 4.0 m²
Reflectance : 0.85
Cosine Factor : 0.99
Shade/Block factor : 0.77
Delivered Power Factor : 2.57 m²
Delivered Power : 2.17 kW

Move To Calibration

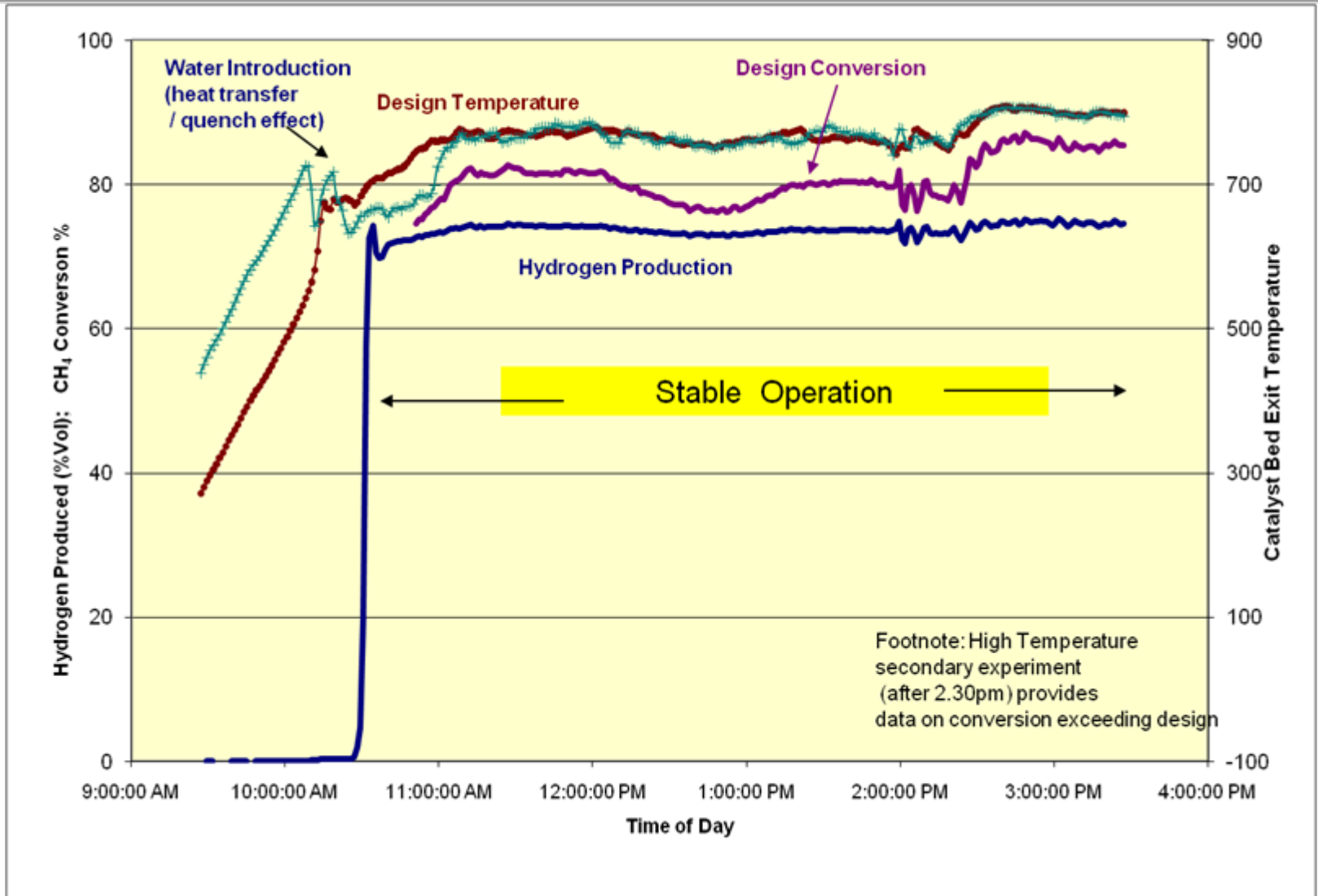
Calibration Done

Field data

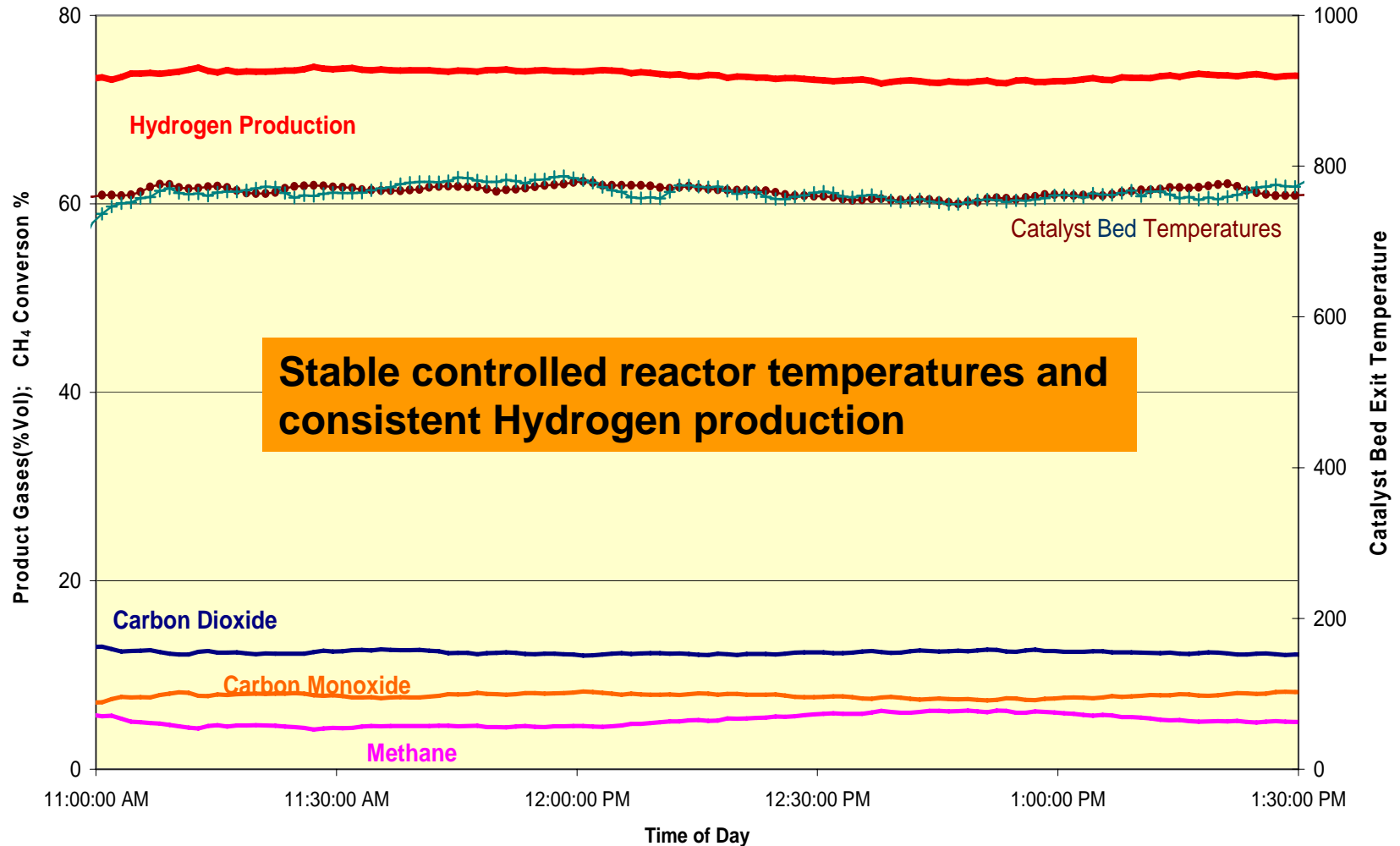
2009-11-30 10:19:02
Direct Irradiance : 844 W/m²
Heliostats on sun : 19
Delivered Power : 50.4 kW
Power per heliostat : 2.65 kW
Power factor : 59.8 m²

Scatter E Stop

SolarGas™ Experiments proved highly successful

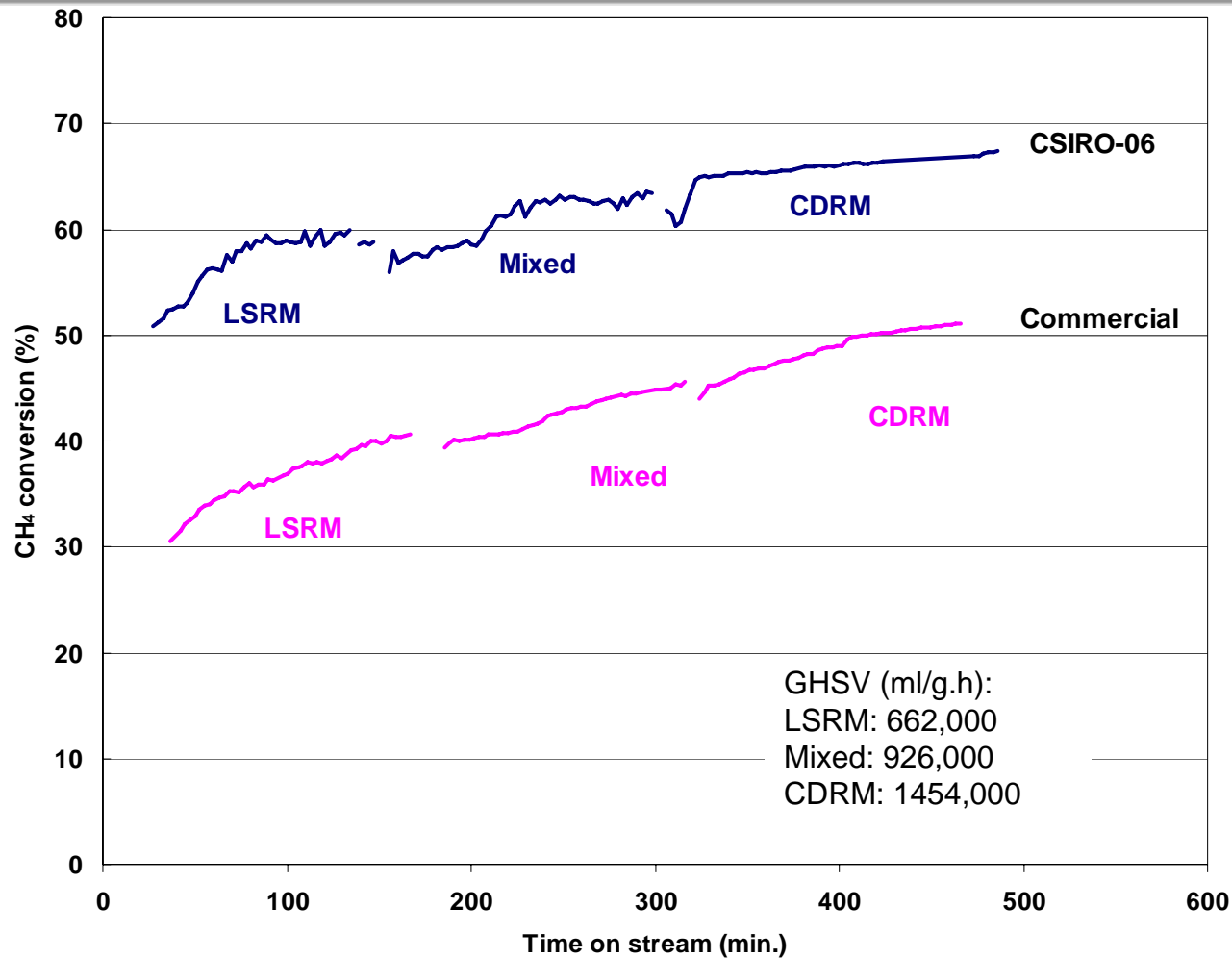


Reactor at Temperature



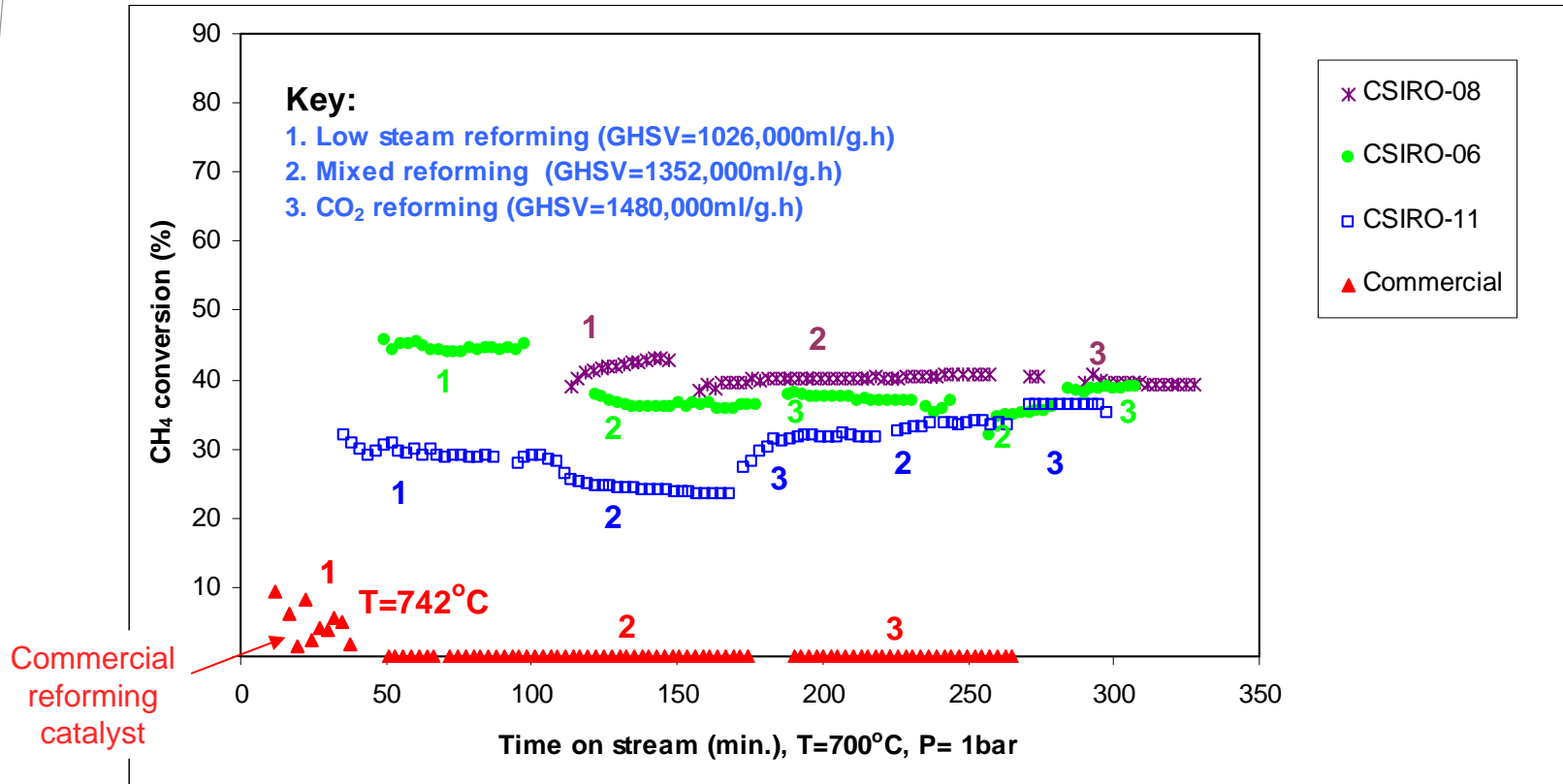
Improving Process Efficiency

CSIRO catalysts have 30-50% higher activity at 800°C



CSIRO solar reforming catalysts have significantly higher activity operating at 800°C compared to commercial reforming catalyst

Operate at lower temperatures without high water demands



- CSIRO solar reforming catalysts show excellent activity and stability for **three reforming modes** operating at **700°C** as compared to commercial reforming catalyst operating at **742°C**

Hydrogen Production and Utilisation

- World consumption in 2009 of about 70 million tonnes, growing at about 7% pa.
i.e. about 440 Million Tonnes of Natural Gas consumed producing 1.3 Billion Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide*
- Almost 50% of production converts low-grade crude into transport fuels.
- Most of remaining production used in making nitrogen fertilisers
- Minor uses for transport and fine chemicals
- India uses hydrogen in Transport
(“Hythane™” fuel is hydrogen enriched natural gas)
- Western Australia trialled Hydrogen Buses
(these were fuel cell rather than combustion driven)

*3x Australia’s and close to India’s current annual total CO₂ Emissions

India - Why does SolarGas™ work ?

- Production is capacity constrained & demand is high & increasing
- Solar availability is high in most of India
- Natural Gas prices are high
operating cost savings are commensurately higher
- Supply Constrained Resource
India has significant Natural Gas dependent projects approved and funded – but awaiting supply contracts
- Balance of Payment
reduce India's energy import dependence
- Capital Reduction (65% of AUD – 50% with new catalysts)
- Thermal Efficiency improvements (55% with new catalysts and membrane product recovery)
- Carbon Intensity (50% of current technology)

India - Steps to a SolarGas™ Industry

- APP Project to Develop a 1MW demonstration facility in India
(SEC & MNRE India, CSIRO & DCCEE Australia)
- Provide Technology Development & Transfer to India
- Secure commercial collaboration in India
- Develop a manufacturing industry for Solar Hydrogen production in India using tower and heliostat system

Technology + Market + Political Will

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission set targets

in the 11th 12th and 13th 5 year Plans

- 1GW by 2012, 5-10 by 2017 & 20GW installed by 2022
- 20 million solar lighting systems
- 10,000 new villages electrified
- 2GW off grid solar

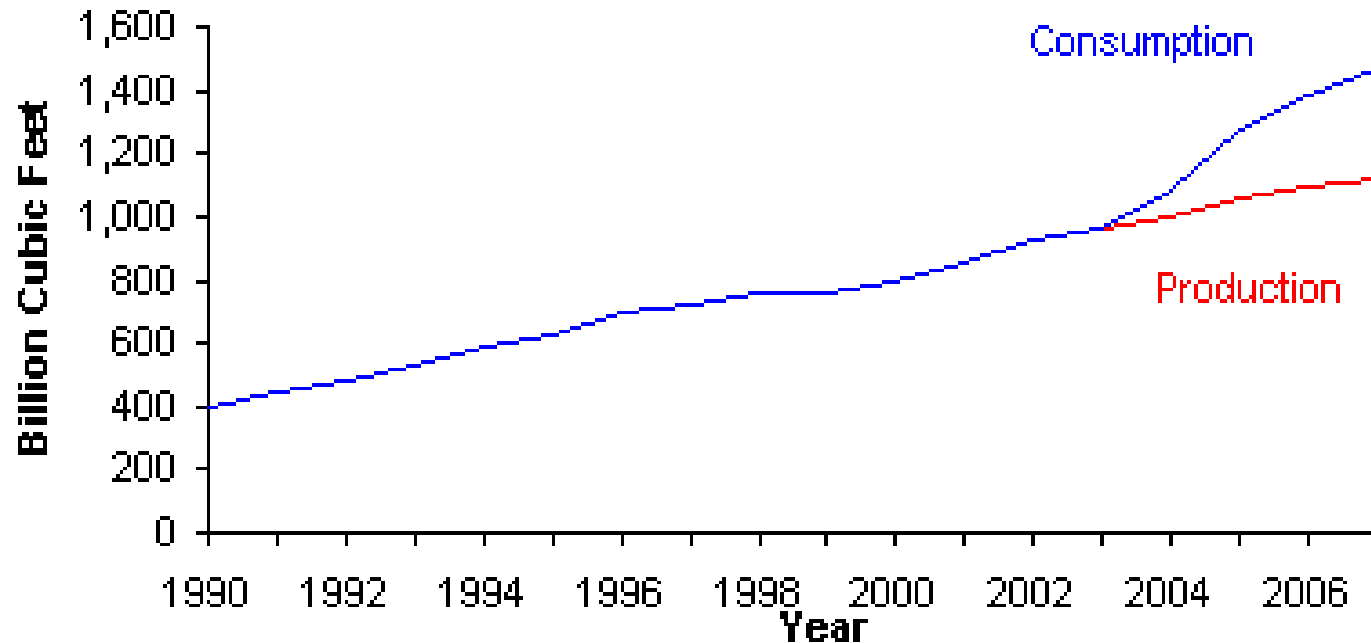
Backed by Funding:

- \$242M to MNRE this year (up 61%)
- 50Rps/tonne coal 'cess' to Clean Energy Fund (\$700M/yr)
- \$120M to remote distributed power development
- many budget measures; tax reductions feed-in tariffs etc.

COMMITMENT TO BUILD 2 or 3 x 1MW DEMONSTRATION FACILITIES
MNRE National Solar Energy Centre would like to host a 1MW
demonstration plant of our design in Gurgaon near Delhi..

Questions??

India's Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1990-2007



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Thank you



Australian Government
Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
Department of Climate Change

asia-pacific partnership
on clean development & climate



National Research
FLAGSHIPS
Energy Transformed



To the Hosts and Convenors of this Forum

& my Colleagues

Wes Stein (our National Solar Centre Manager)

Glenn Hart (Project Leader APP SolarGas)

Yanping Sun (our Catalyst Expert) &

Alex Burton (our Heliostat and Control Software Expert)

Rob McNaughton & Ken Wong, Facility Engineering

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