

SolarPACES 2017
Santiago de Chile, September 26-29th, 2017

Design and Test of a Concentrated Solar Powered Fluidized Bed Reactor for Ilmenite Reduction

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... on the Moon



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Motivation



- When travelling to space, you have to bring *everything* with you.
- Up-mass is reduced significantly if local resources can be used (*In-Situ Resource Utilization*, ISRU).
- When travelling beyond LEO, more than 50% of the mass is *oxygen*.
- Most abundant element on the Moon is *oxygen*.
=> Oxygen extraction from lunar soil is very attractive.
=> Goal is to build a terrestrial demonstrator.



Lunar Oxygen Production Processes



TABLE III
Qualitative Comparison of Lunar Oxygen Processes

Process	Tech-nology ^a	No. of Steps ^b	Process Conditions ^c	Feed-Stock ^d	Total	Rank
Ilmenite red. with H ₂	8	9	7	3	27	4
Glass red. with H ₂	7	9	7	6	29	2
Molten sil. electrol.	6	8	5	10	29	3
Vapor phase reduction	6	8	6	10	30	1

^a Technology: 1 = major technologic development required; 10 = no major unknowns.

^b No. of steps: 1 = many (>5); 10 = one step.

^c Process conditions (temperature, energy, plant mass, corrosion): 1 = severe; 10 = low.

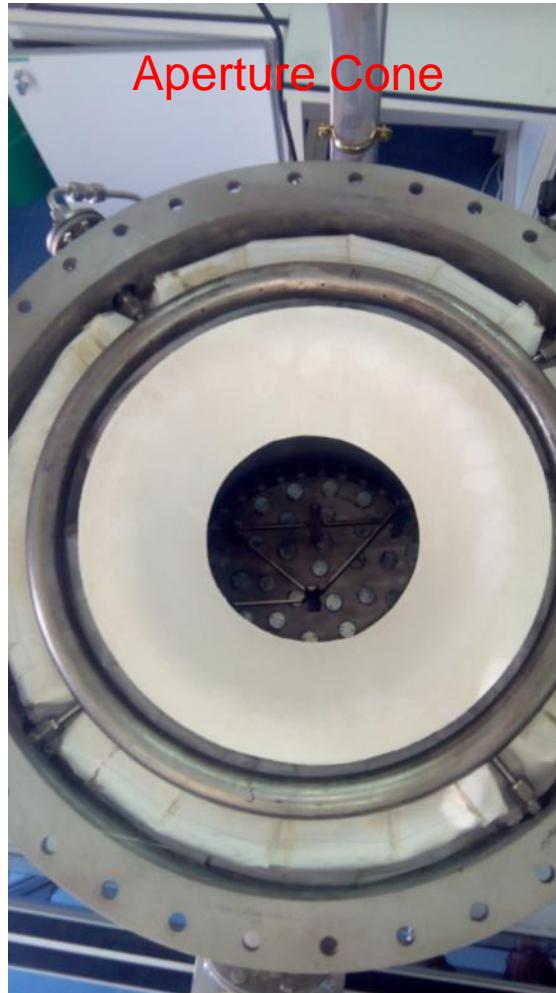
^d Feedstock requirements: 1 = huge quantities; 2 = mare, beneficiated (ilm); 5 = mare, unbeneficiated; 10 = any feedstock, unbeneficiated.



Source: Taylor, Carrier: *Oxygen Production on the Moon: An Overview and Evaluation*. Univ. of Arizona Press; 1993.

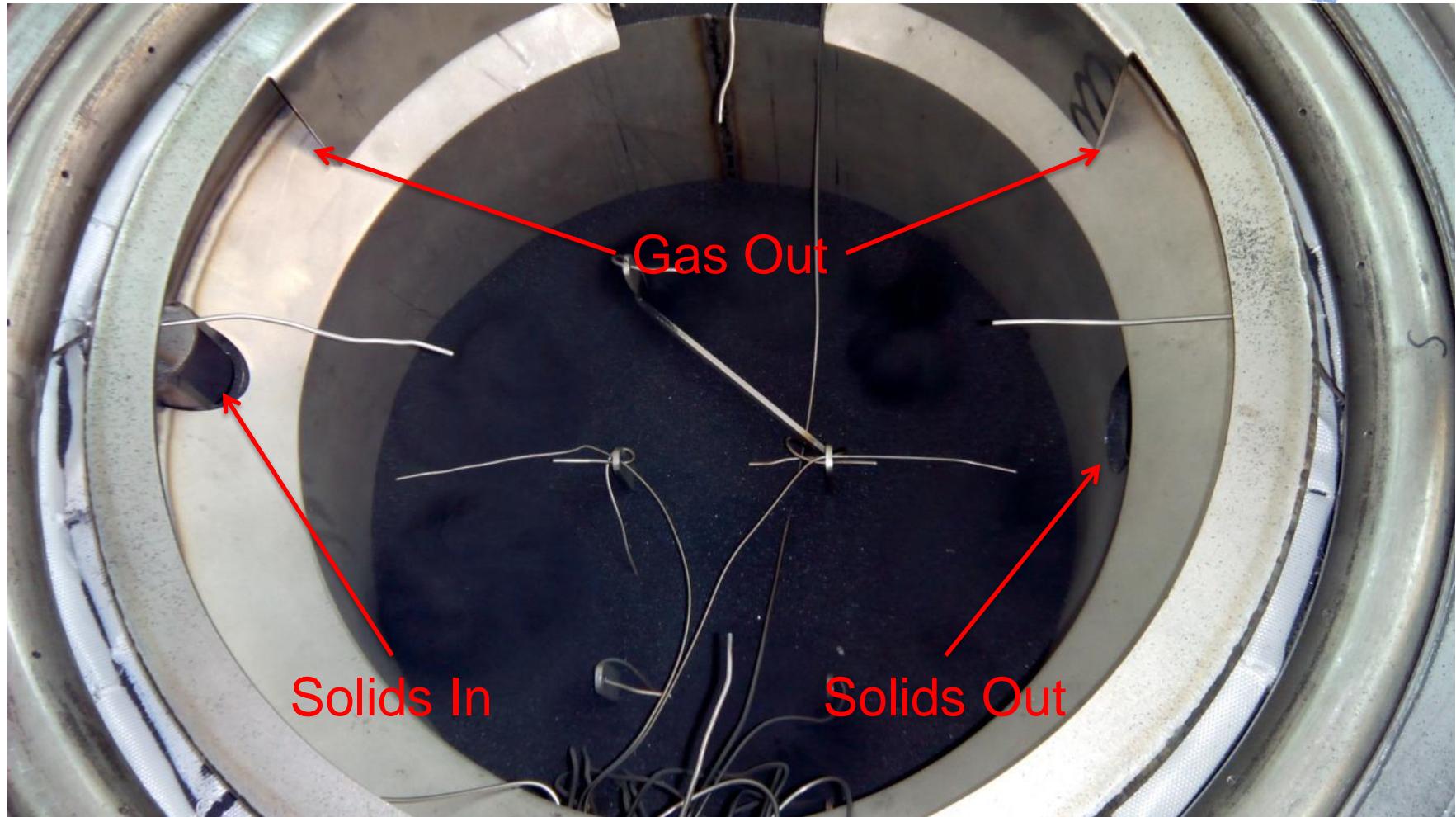


Fluidized Bed Reactor





Fluidized Bed Reactor

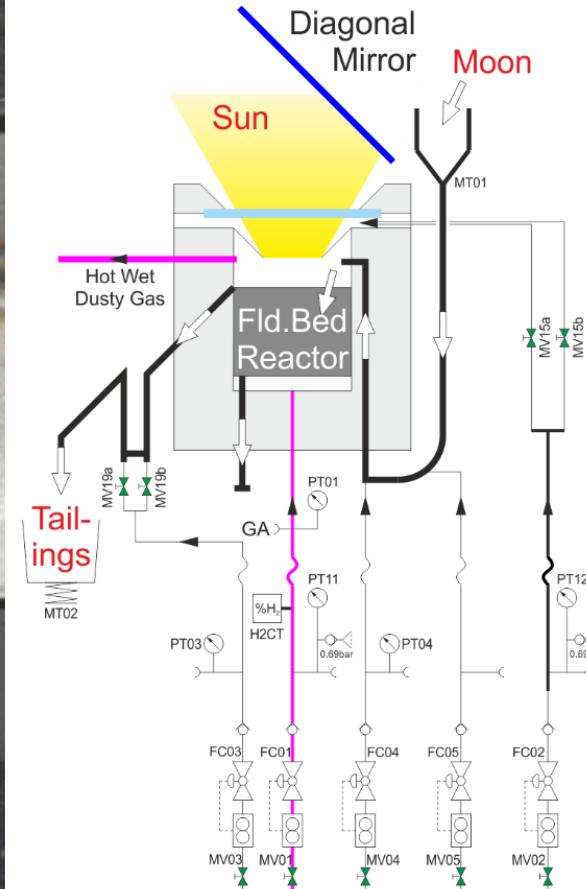
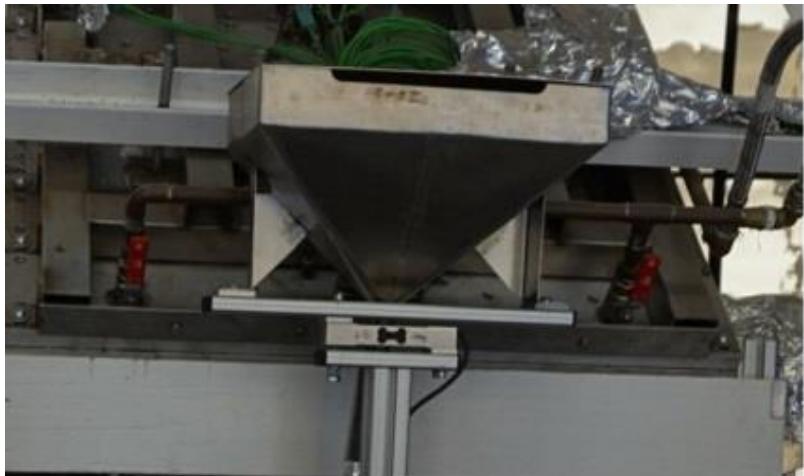


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Particles Feed

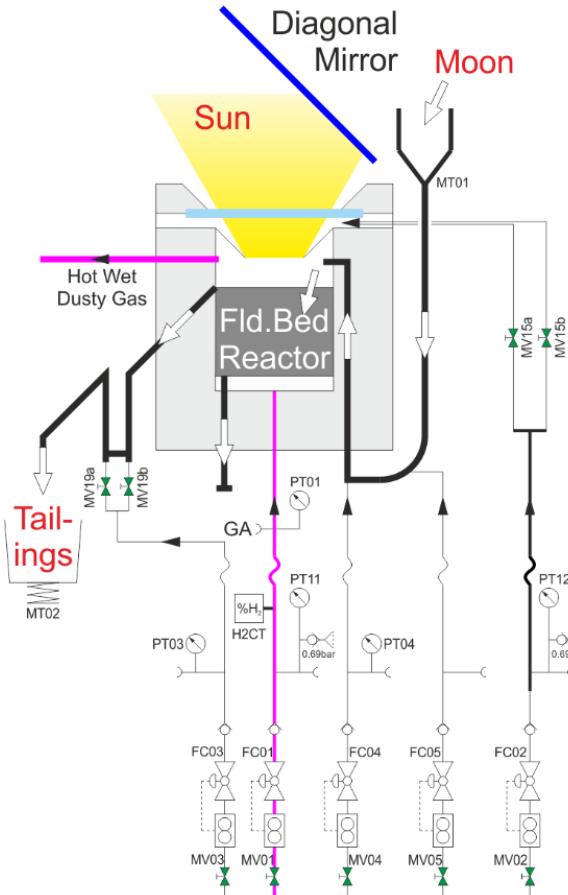


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Particles Removal

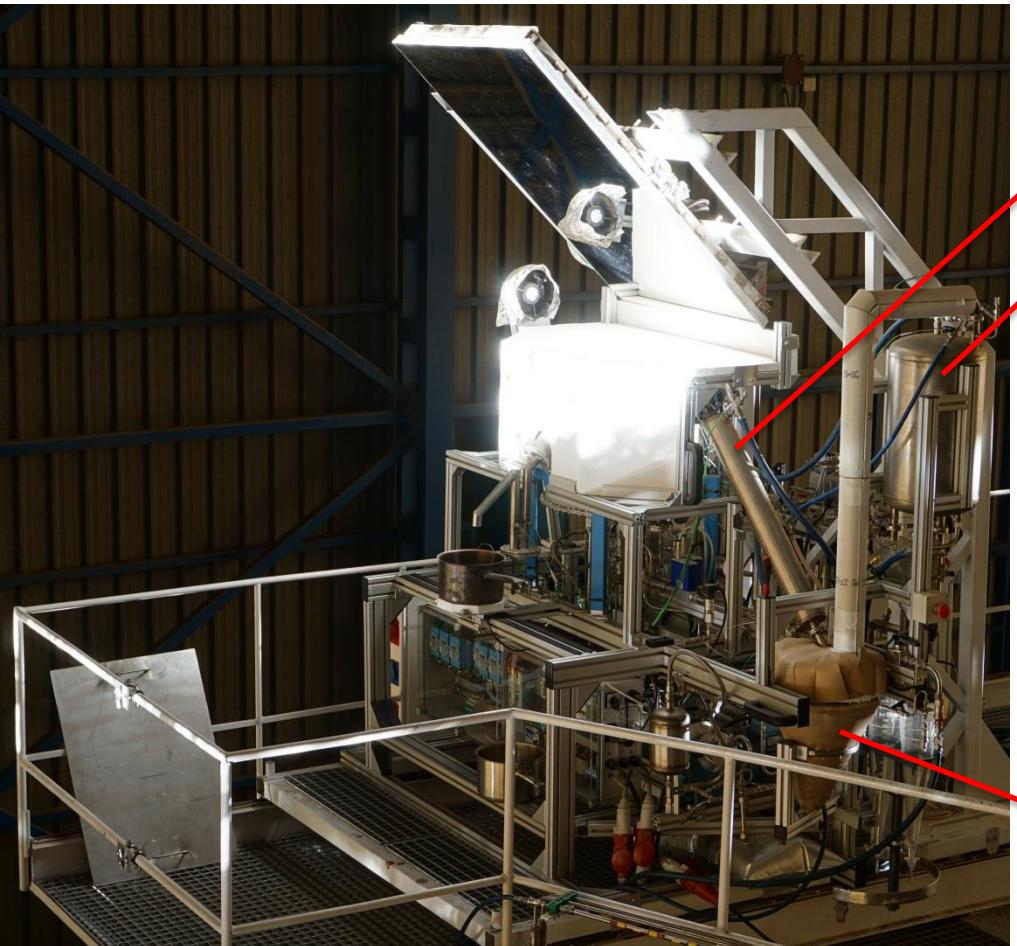


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Gas Treatment ("Downstream")



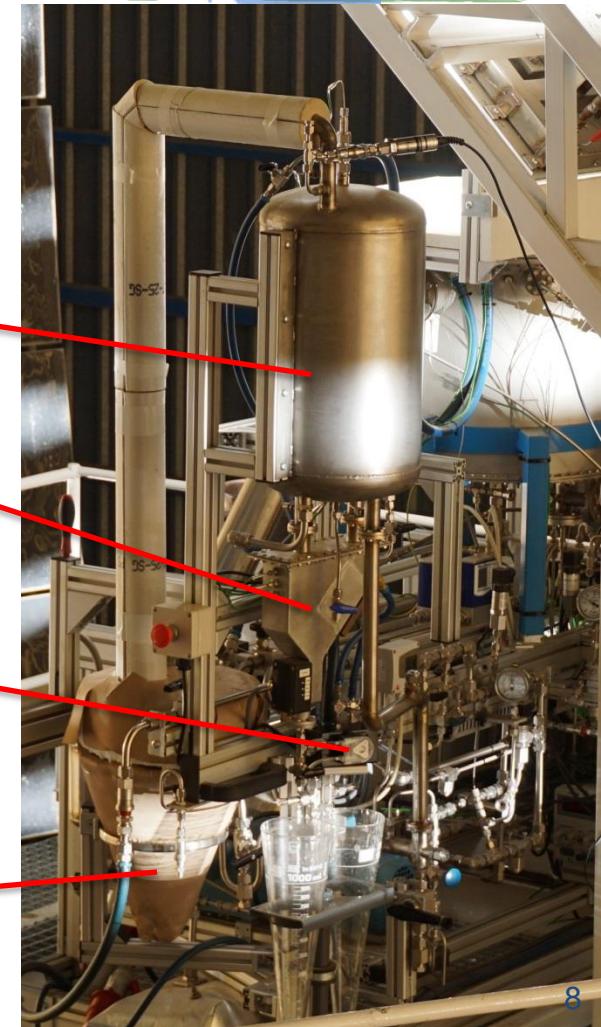
Cooler 1

Cooler 2

Water
Separator

Water
Extraction
Pump

Particles
Separator
($T > 100^\circ\text{C}!$)





Goals , Particles, Test Phases...



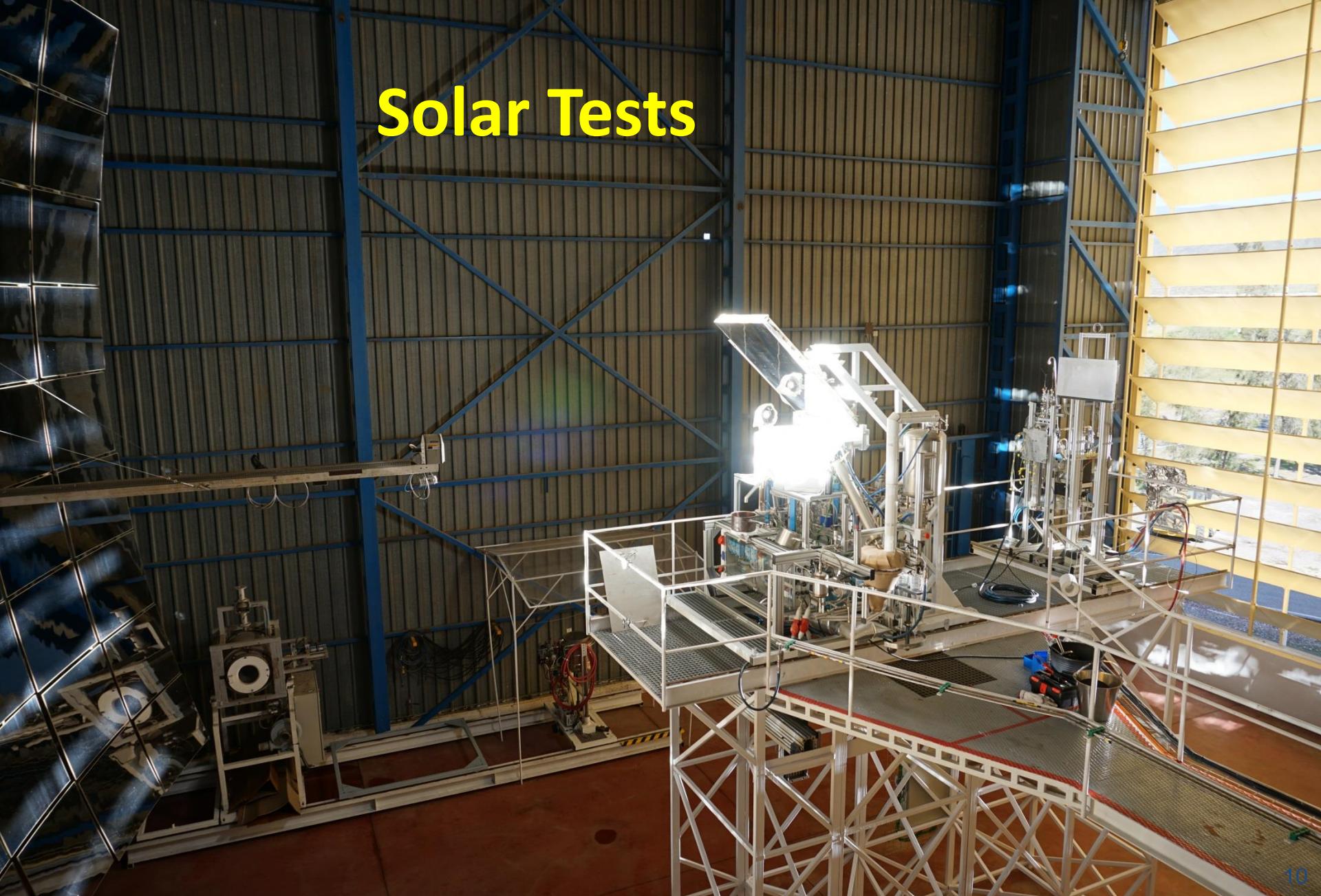
1. Identify the gas flow demand of the main (+auxiliary) fluidized bed(s) in the reactor as a function of the temperature.
2. Demonstrate continuous operation, especially particles feed and removal.
3. Operate the reactor at 800°C – 1000°C solely heated with concentrated solar power.
4. Demonstrate water production from the reaction of the ilmenite with hydrogen.
 - Particles: Pure Ilmenite, 150µm (sorry, no real Moon rocks yet ☺)
 - Gas: Argon, with up to 10% H₂

Phase 1: Air, 400°C (5 tests)

Phase 2: Argon, 800°C (6 tests)

Phase 3: Argon + Hydrogen, 950°C (11+4 tests)

Solar Tests



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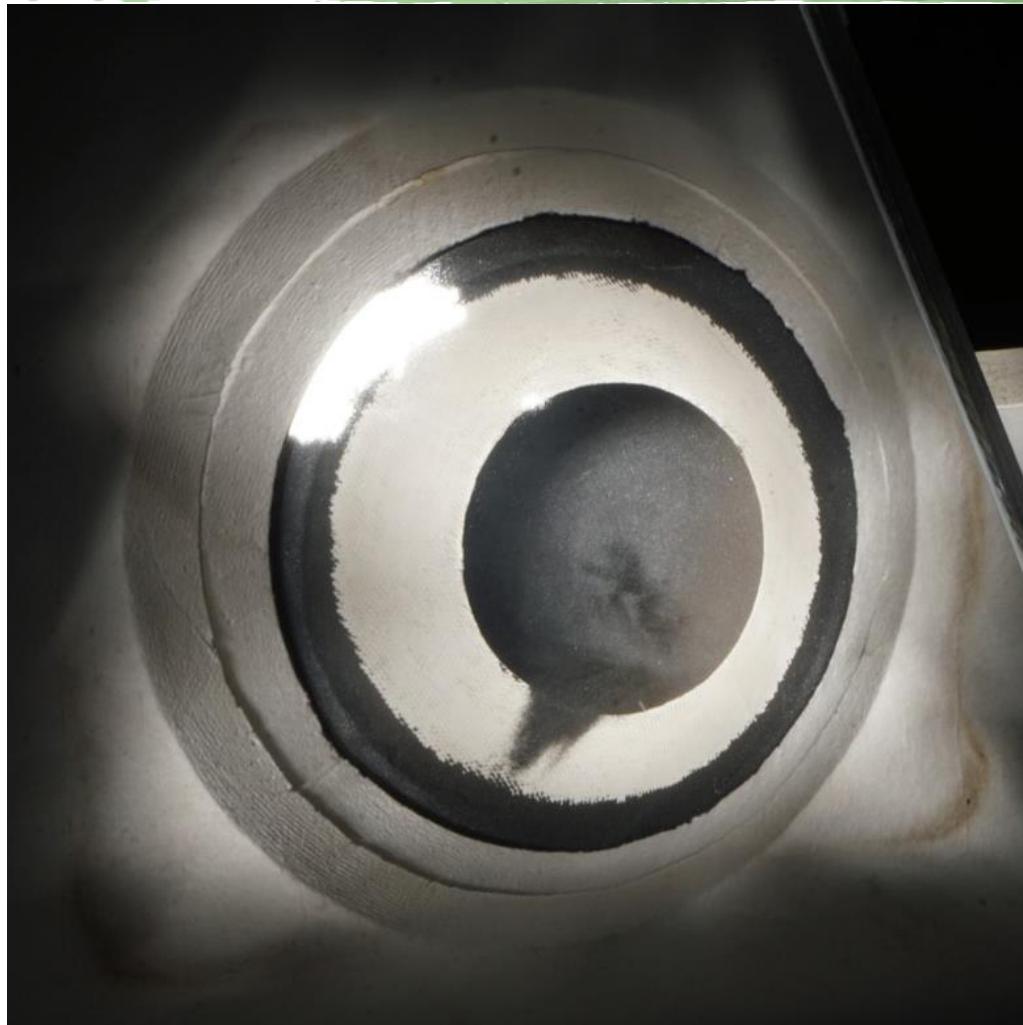
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Oresol – Solar Tests



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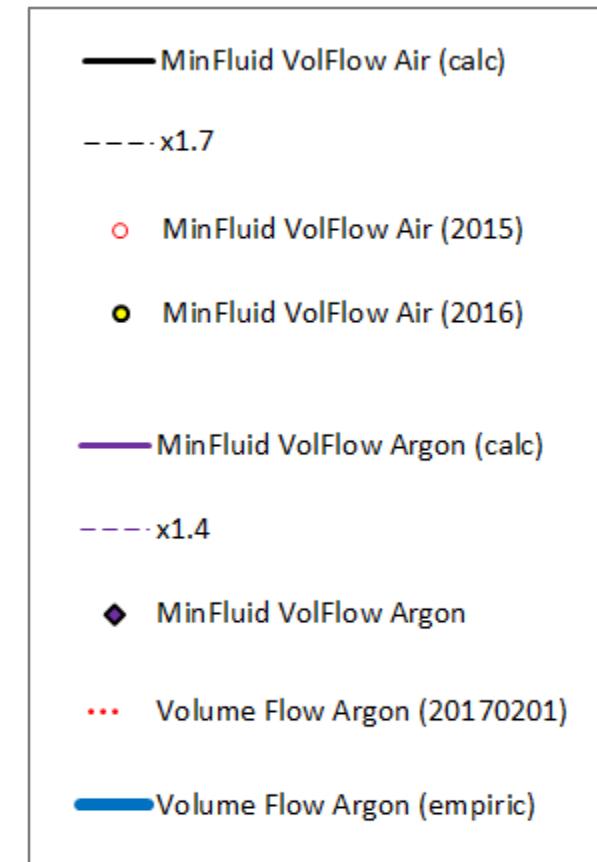
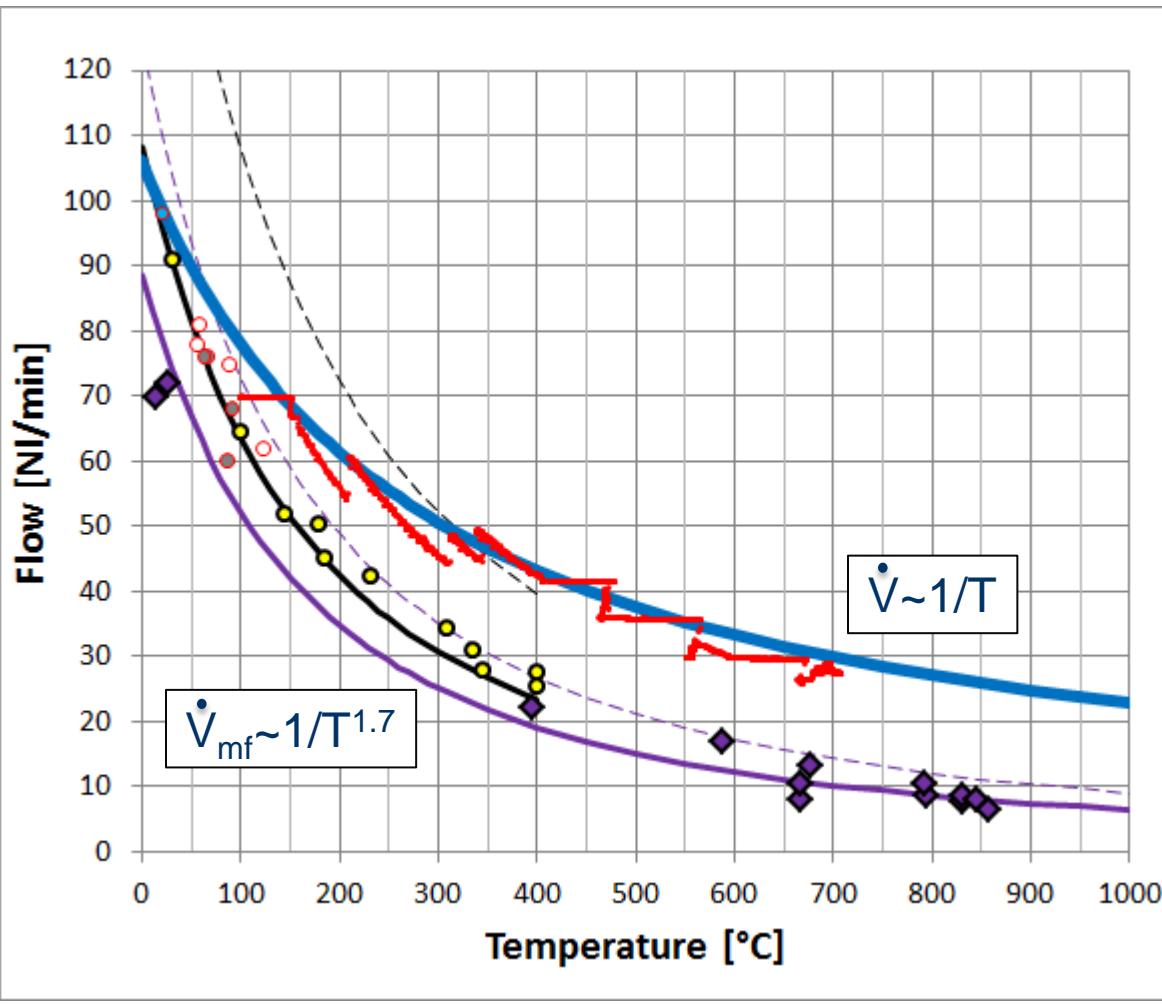


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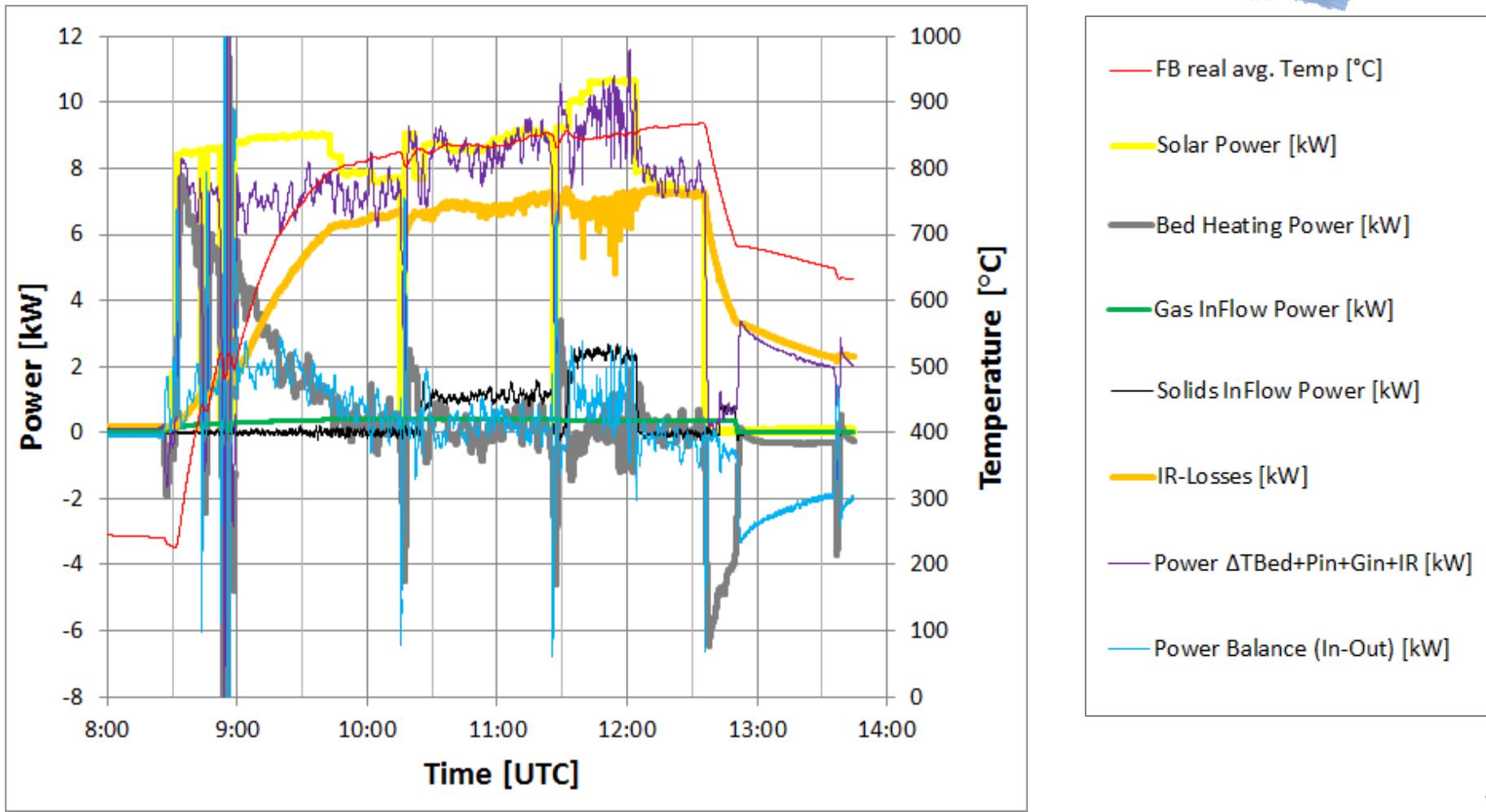
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Fluidization Gas Demand

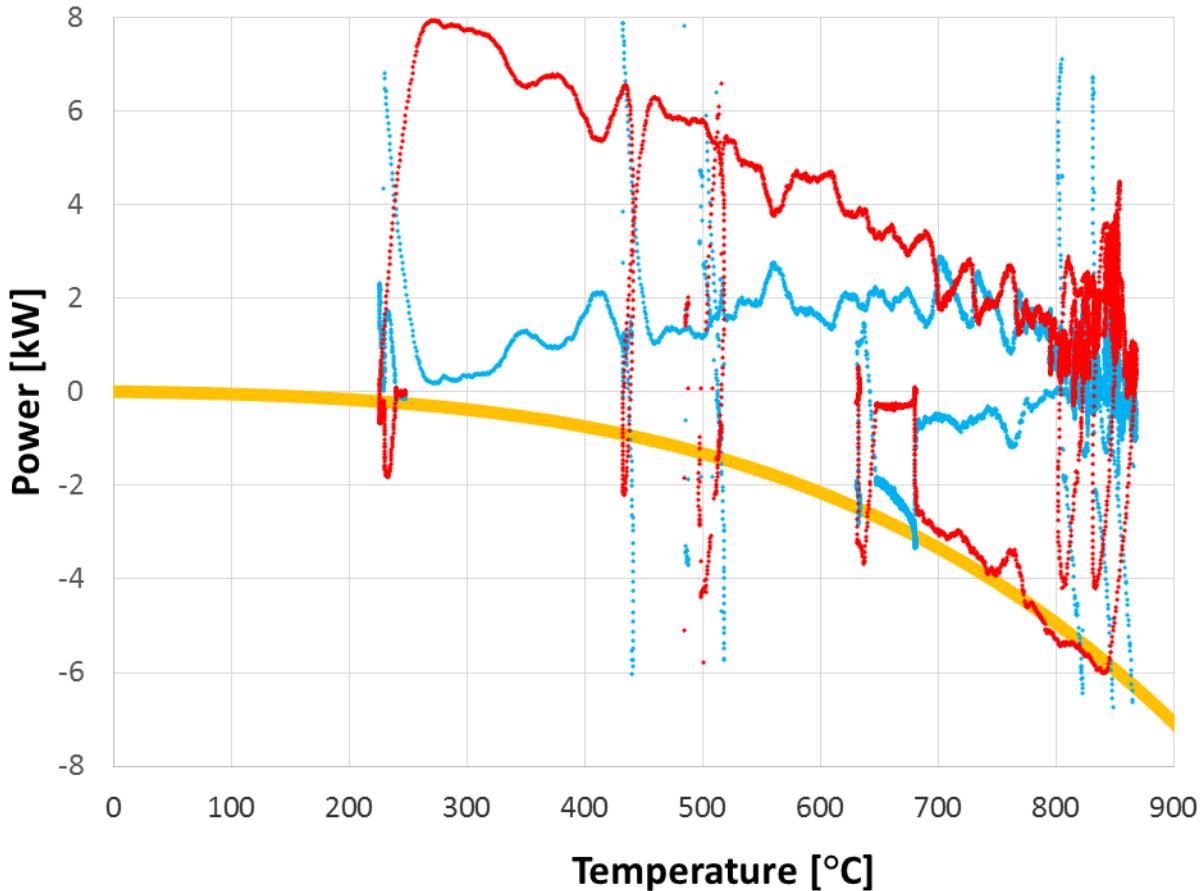


Power Balance

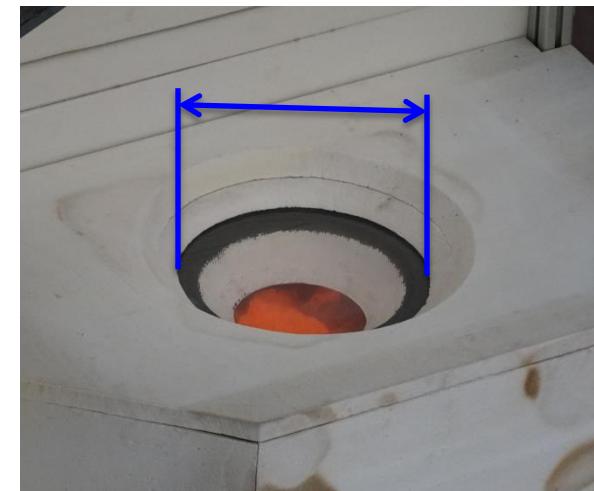




Power Balance



$$P_{IR} = \epsilon A \sigma T^4$$



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Water Production



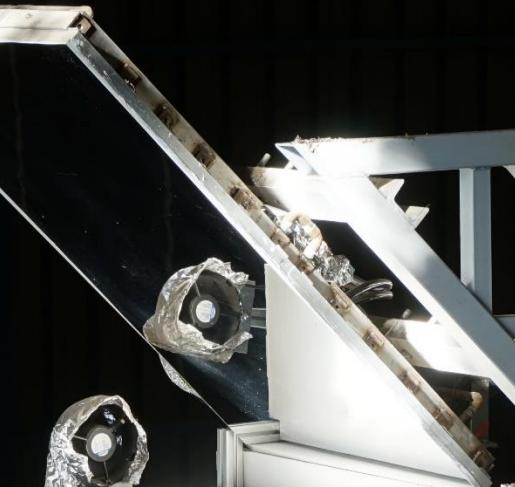
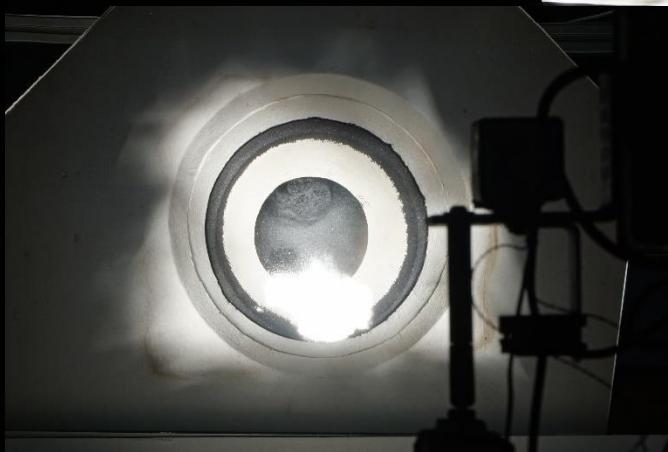
- Water came out ☺
- Water separator worked well
- Low quantity (due to low H₂ feed)
- H₂-conv. > 50%
- Water very acidic (pH=3) and contaminated (NH₄⁺, Cl⁻, ...)
- More investigation required



Summary and Outlook



- Solar Thermal Fluidized Bed Reactor for Continuous Operation including Auxiliary Components (especially Off-Gas Treatment) Designed and Built.
- Initial Goals achieved:
 - Automatic Main Gas Flow Control Parameters Identified
 - Continuous Operation incl. Particles Feed and Removal Demonstrated
 - $>950^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the Bed
 - H_2O Production Demonstrated
- Work ahead:
 - Increase Hydrogen Quantity / Percentage / Conversion
 - Use more "Moon-like" Particles (Mix JSC-1A + 10-20% Ilmenite)
 - Testing with 100% Hydrogen
 - Demonstrate Water Production of 0.7kg/h
- Develop Lightweight Solar Concentrator
- Adaption to Real Lunar Conditions (Vacuum, Low Gravity, Regolith...)
- Other Use? (Lunar Poles, Mars. On Earth?)



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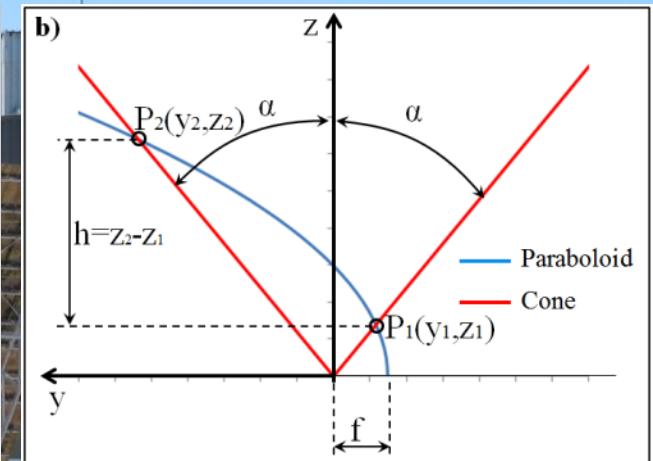
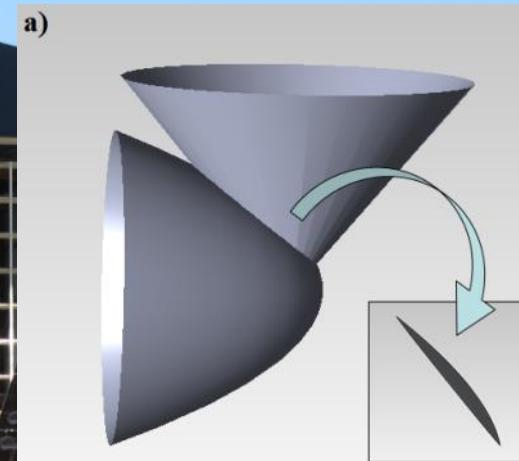
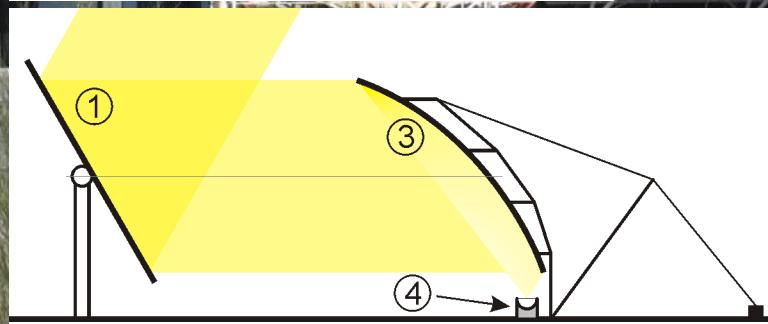
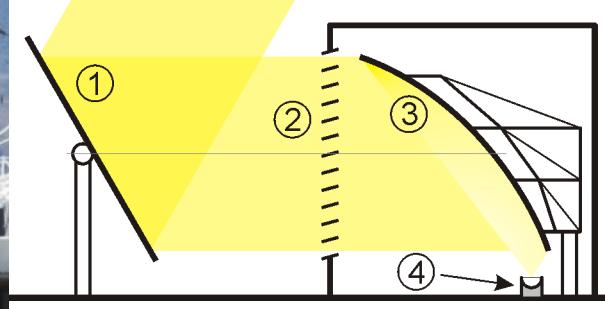
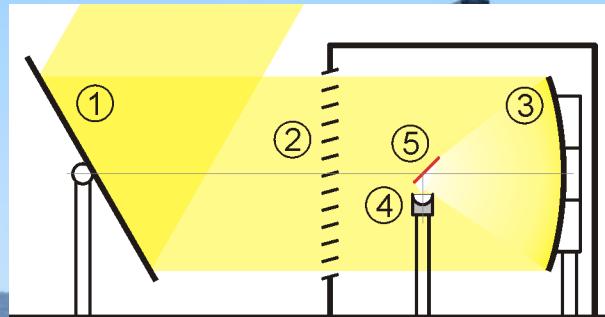
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Solar Concentrator ("Mussel")



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