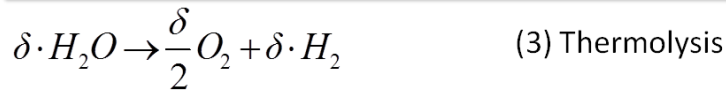
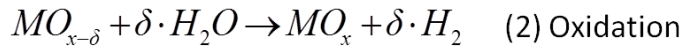


Solar powered two-step thermochemical water-splitting cycle to produce H₂ (STCH)



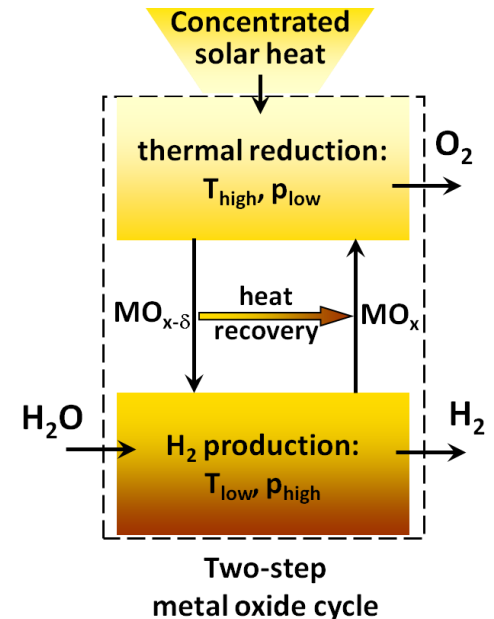
MW scale concentrating solar power facilities provide heat



Cycle conditions and system metrics:

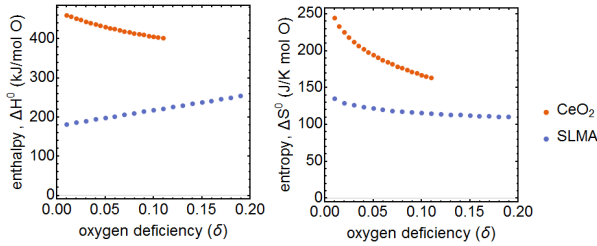
Reduction Temperature (T _{high})	<2000°C
O ₂ fugacity in reduction (p _{low})	f _{gas} << solid
Oxidation Temperature (T _{low})	debated
O ₂ fugacity in oxidation (p _{high})	f _{gas} >> solid
H ₂ production rate	50-100mt/day
Solar-to-H ₂ conversion efficiency	>25%
H ₂ production cost	\$3/gge at plant gate

- What and how to benchmark materials?
 - composition, thermodynamics, kinetics, mechanical properties, compatibility, etc...

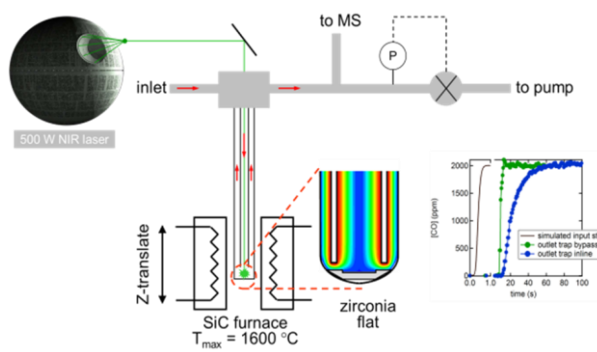


Benchmarking STCH materials at Sandia

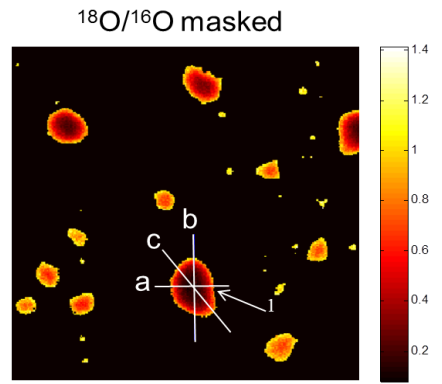
derive P_{O_2} - T - δ relation from experimental data (i.e., TGA, other)



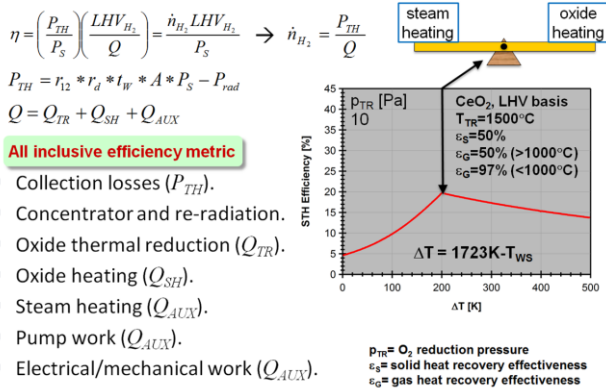
derive kinetic information at technology-specific conditions using idealized flow reactor



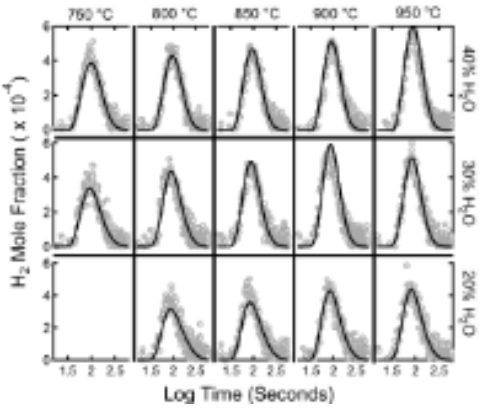
derive structural and mechanistic information using advanced diagnostics (i.e., HTXRD, ToF-SIMS)



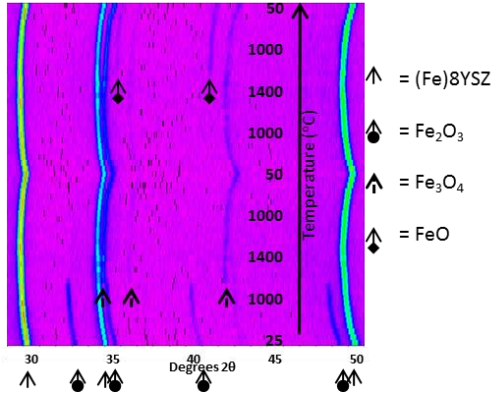
apply material thermodynamic model to reactor efficiency model



- Collection losses (P_{TH}).
- Concentrator and re-radiation.
- Oxide thermal reduction (Q_{TR}).
- Oxide heating (Q_{SH}).
- Steam heating (Q_{AUX}).
- Pump work (Q_{AUX}).
- Electrical/mechanical work (Q_{AUX}).



- Many cycles under high radiative flux.
- Technology-specific operation.



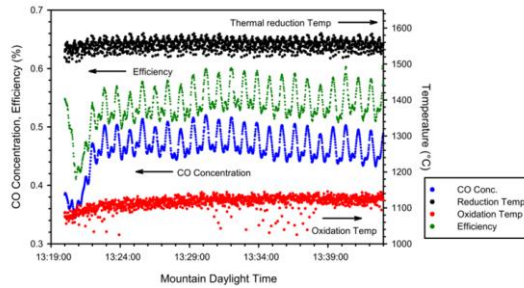
- Great potential for operando synchrotron X-ray scattering!

Benchmarking STCH materials at Sandia

National Solar Thermal Test Facility

Cascading Pressure Receiver/Reactor (CPR2)

PATHWAY FOR ADVANCING TRL...



- 16kW_{th} solar furnace.
- 6MW_{th} power tower.
- Technology-specific operation at scale.



25 ft tall

- ~5kW_{th} system capable of producing 0.5slpm H₂.
- Derive engineering test data necessary for model validation and scale-up.