

## INES seminar on salinity gradient power

Energy generation and desalination : The REAPower project

**Joost Helsen**

Brussels, June 20th, 2012

# Topics in the presentation of today

## Energy generation and desalination : The REAPower project

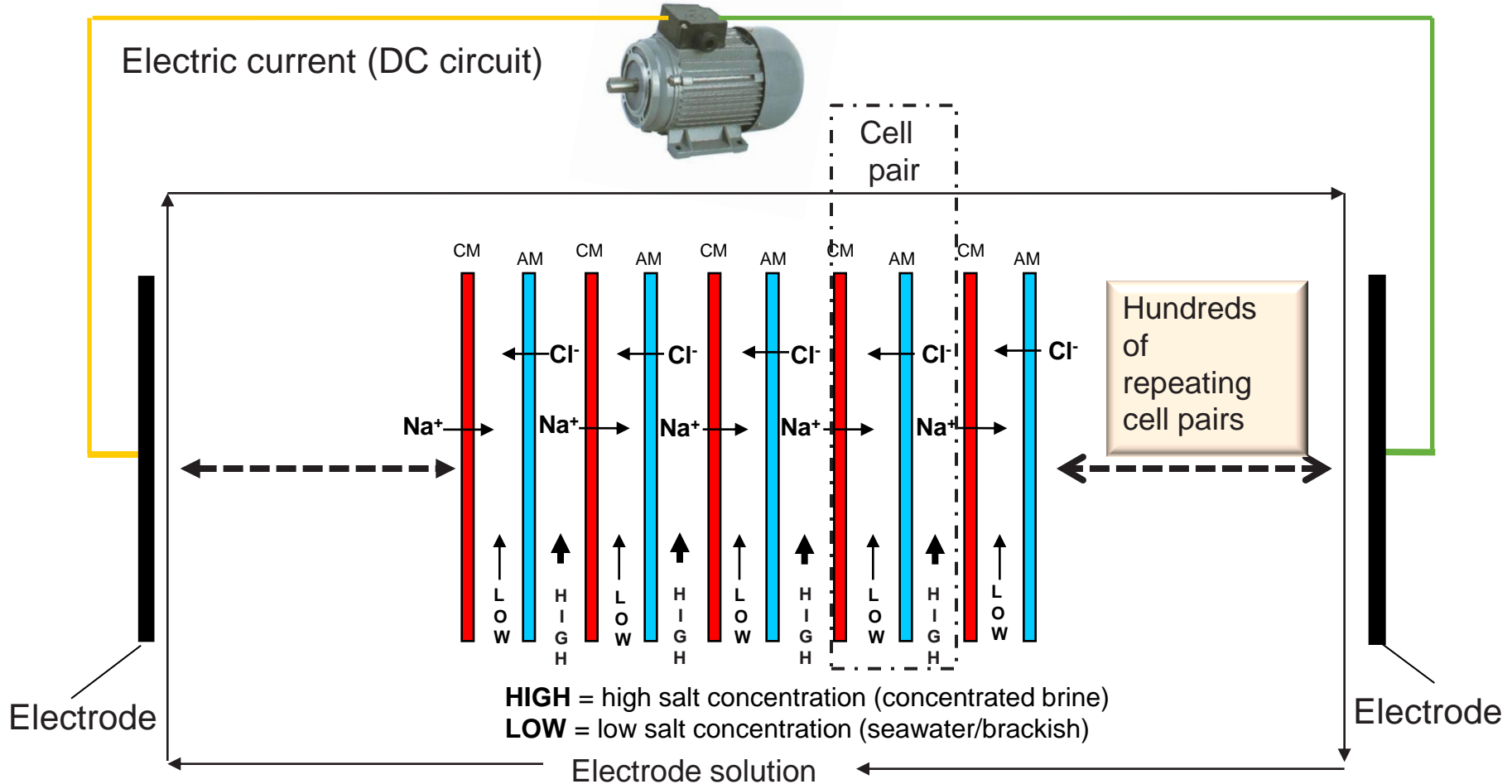
- » REAPower objectives
- » SGP-RE battery principle and advantage
- » Theoretical effect of SGP-RE battery parameters, indications from
  - » simple resistances in series point of view
  - » Lacey model based calculations
- » Hybrid concept and relation with REAPower
- » REAPower consortium
- » REAPower workplan explained
- » Acknowledgments

# REAPower objectives



- » REAPower targets an innovative concept based on the reverse electrodialysis technology. This technology consists of the extraction of the “osmotic energy” from two salt solutions showing a large difference in salt concentration, what is called salinity gradient power (SGP).
- » The objective of REAPower is to prove the concept of electricity production through SGP-RE using **brine** and **sea (/brackish) water** and to develop the necessary materials, components and processes.
- » Time frame : 4 years ; October 2010 – October 2014

# REAPower SGP-RE battery



Electrode solution redox-reactions at the electrodes induce the transport of electrons in the DC circuit

# REAPower advantage



The use of

- » highly conductive seawater (e.g. 35 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) in the LOW compartment
- » even more conductive concentrated brine (e.g. 300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) in the HIGH compartment

creates a low resistance in both the HIGH and LOW battery compartments

As a result:

opportunity to target a **low total internal resistance** within the SGP-RE battery cell-pairs through the introduction of thinner membranes

Lower, internal battery resistance should significantly promote a **higher power density** of the SGP-RE battery.

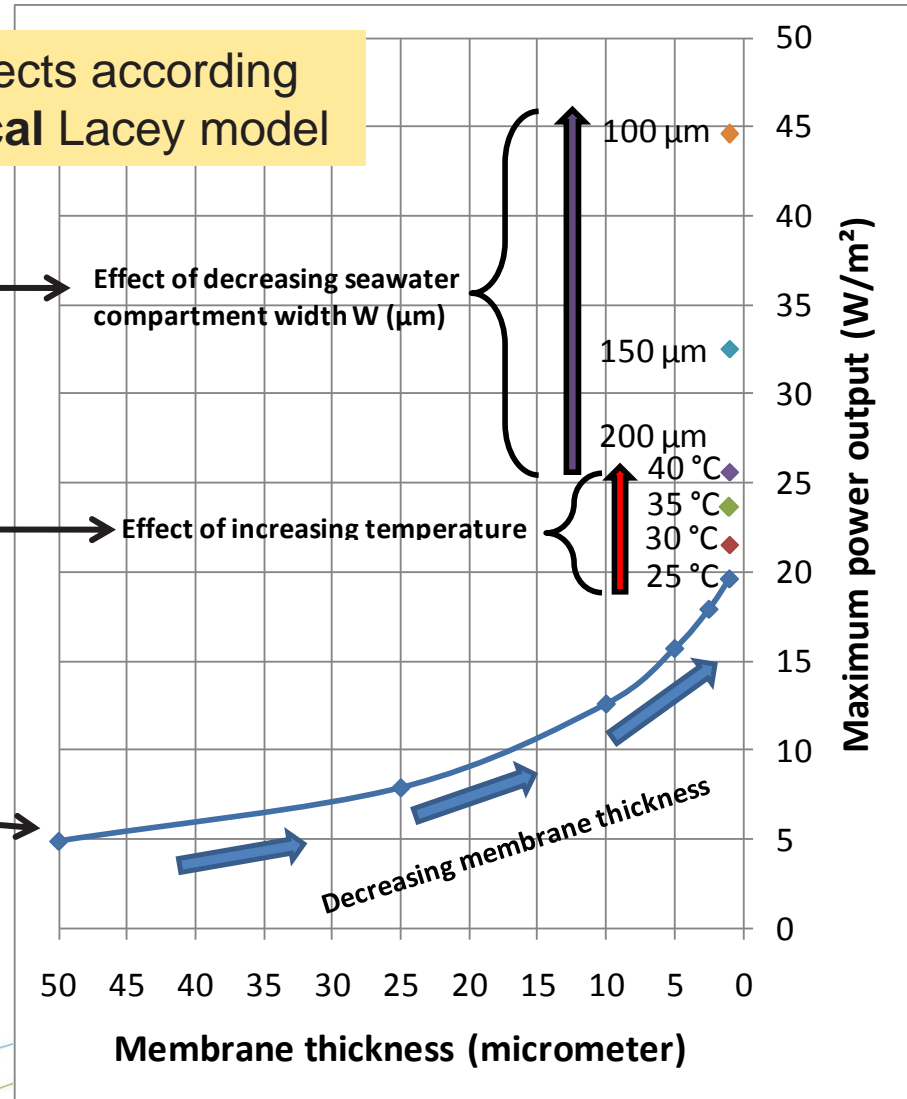
# REAPower : theoretical effect of parameters

Parameter effects according to the **theoretical** Lacey model

3) Additional effect of lowering the compartment width

2) Additional temperature effect of thinner membranes

1) Effect of thinner membranes



E. Brauns, Desalination 237 (2009) 378–391

# REAPower : lowering the internal battery resistance

To give a rough idea and in theory, when assuming :

- simplified series of resistances
- AM and CM : specific membrane resistance of 100  $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
- seawater : 20  $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$  (*about 50 times lower than fresh water !*)
- brine : 2.5  $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$

Theoretical indication of the internal cell pair resistance optimization window

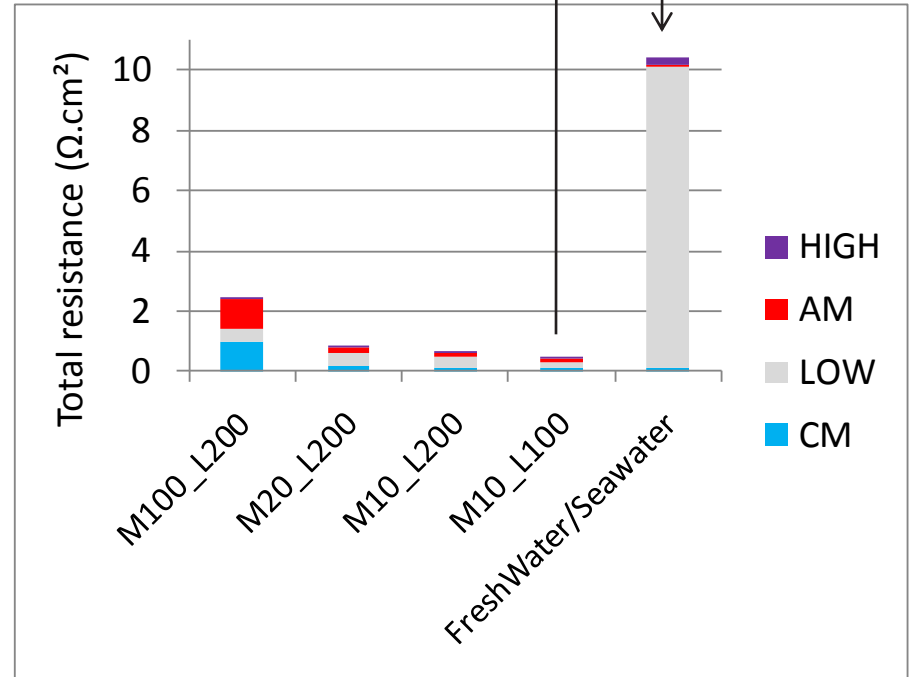
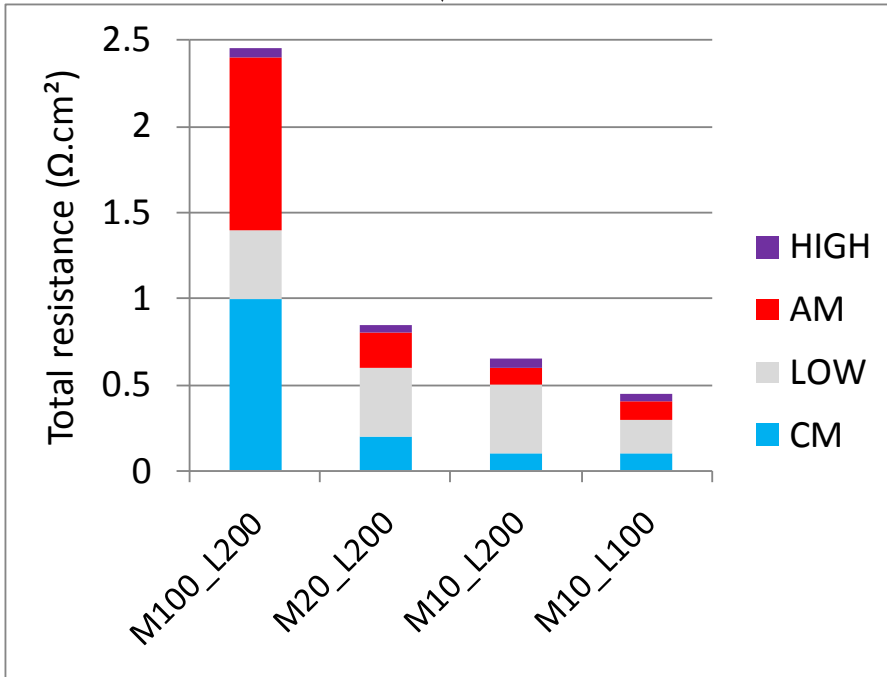
CM membrane		LOW compartment		AM membrane		HIGH compartment		Total resistance	
( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ )	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ )	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ )	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	( $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ )	( $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$ )	(%)
100	1	200	0.4	100	1	200	0.05	<b>2.45</b>	<b>100</b>
20	0.2	200	0.4	20	0.2	200	0.05	0.85	35
10	0.1	200	0.4	10	0.1	200	0.05	0.65	26
100	1	100	0.2	100	1	200	0.05	2.25	92
50	0.5	100	0.2	50	0.5	200	0.05	1.25	51
20	0.2	100	0.2	20	0.2	200	0.05	0.65	26
10	0.1	100	0.2	10	0.1	200	0.05	0.45	18

# REAPower : lowering the internal battery resistance

Brine and seawater



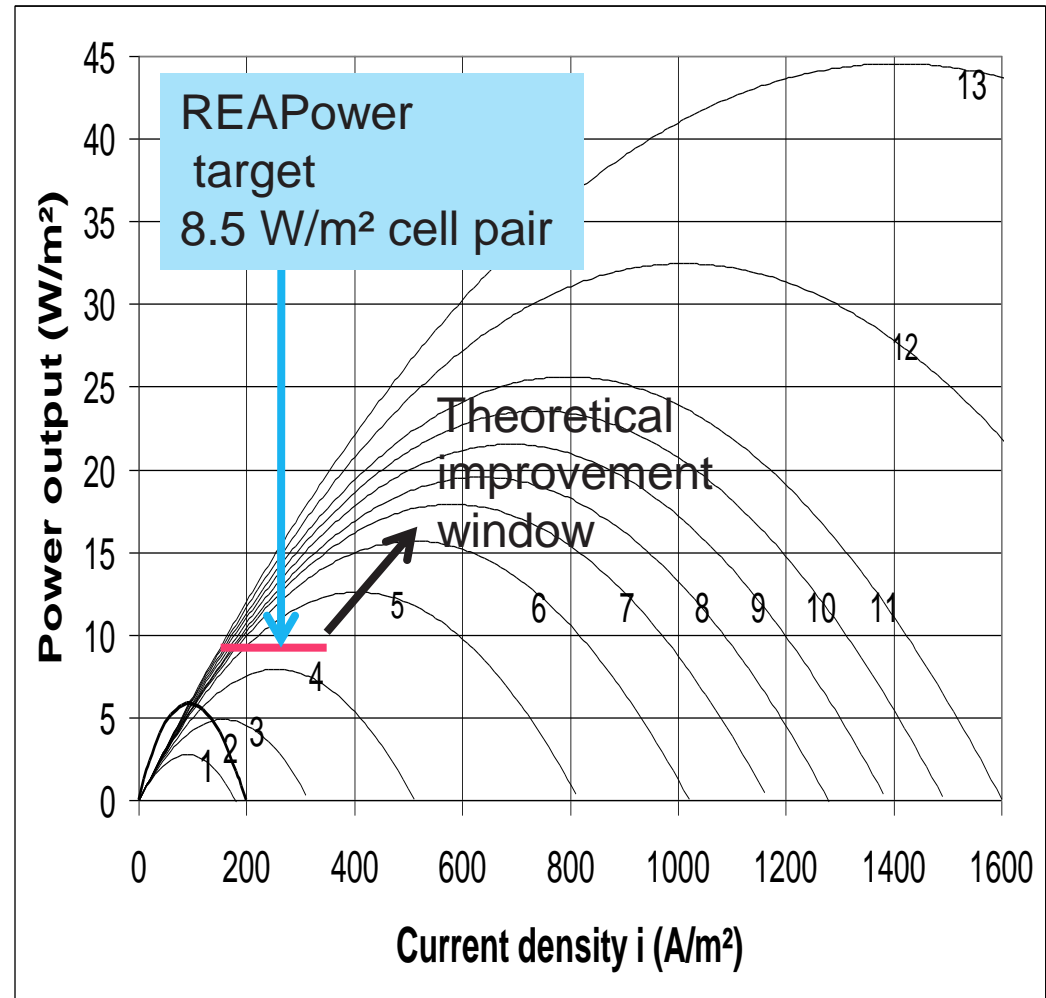
The effect of putting fresh water in the LOW compartment and seawater in the HIGH compartment in the case M10\_L100



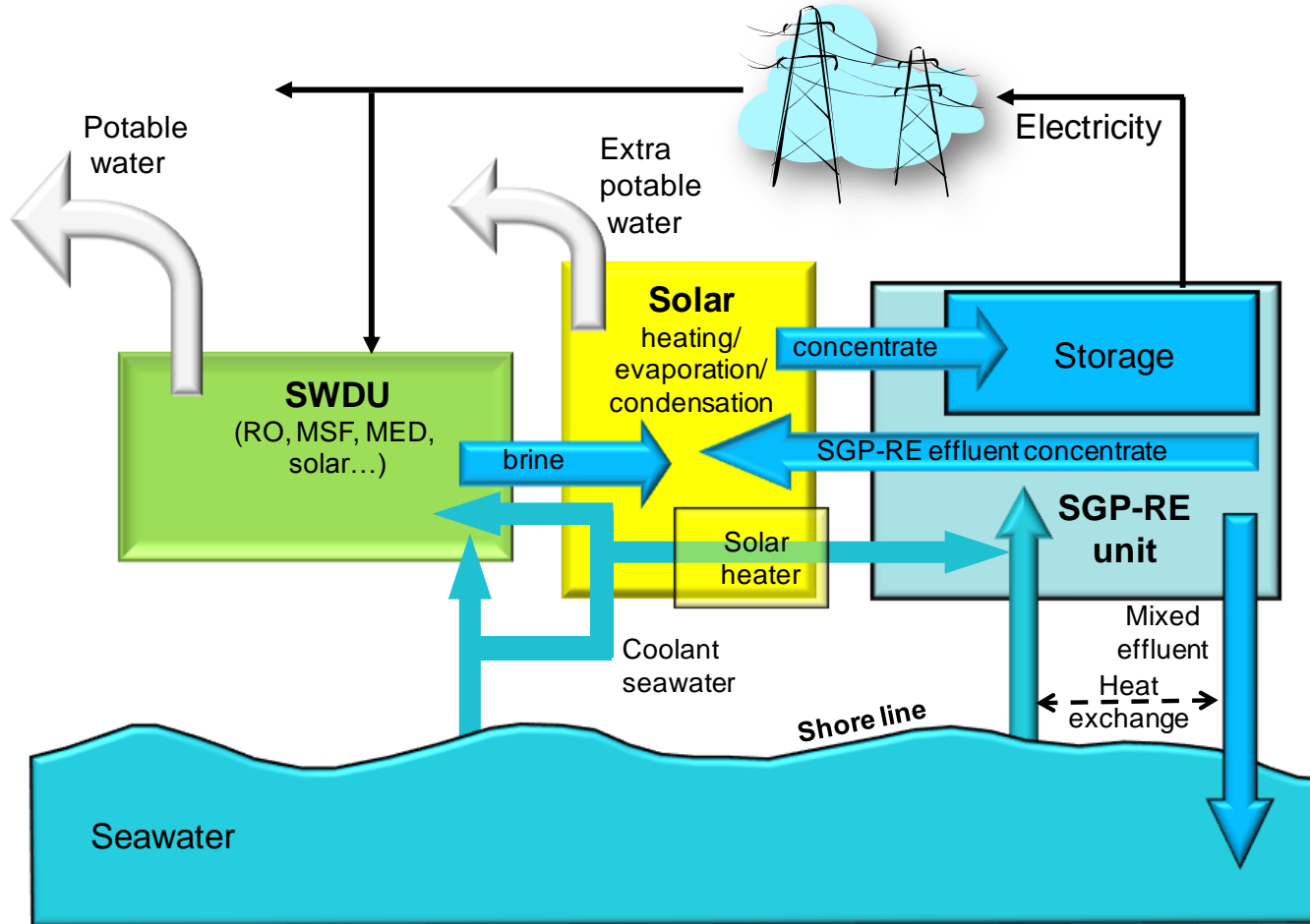


# Power output indications from Lacey model

CURVE	Mem-brane thick-ness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	LOW compart-ment thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Temp. ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	Max Power Output ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )
1	100	200	25	2.8
2		(Lacey)		6
3	50	200	25	4.9
4	25	200	25	7.9
5	10	200	25	12.6
6	5	200	25	15.7



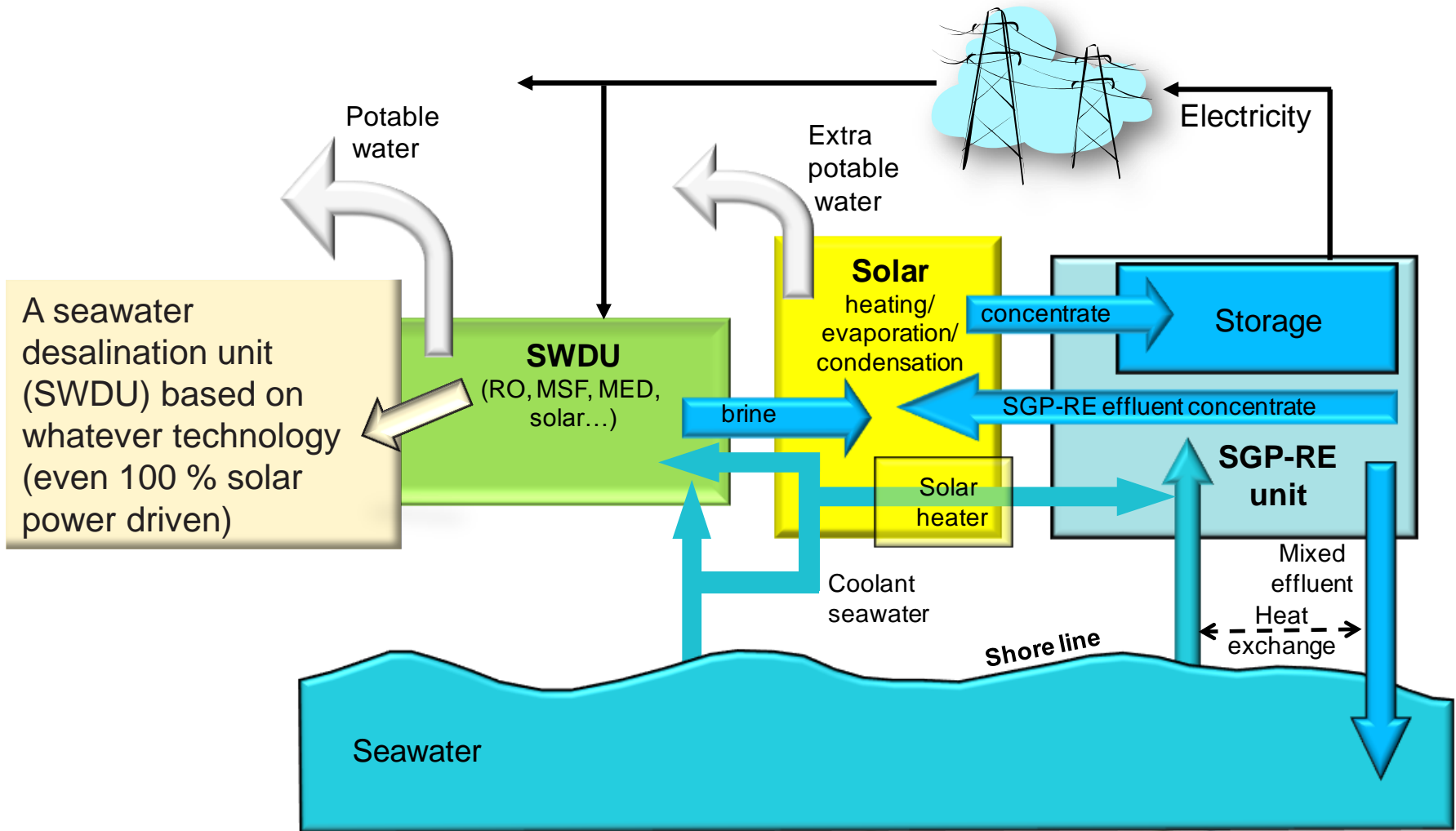
# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water



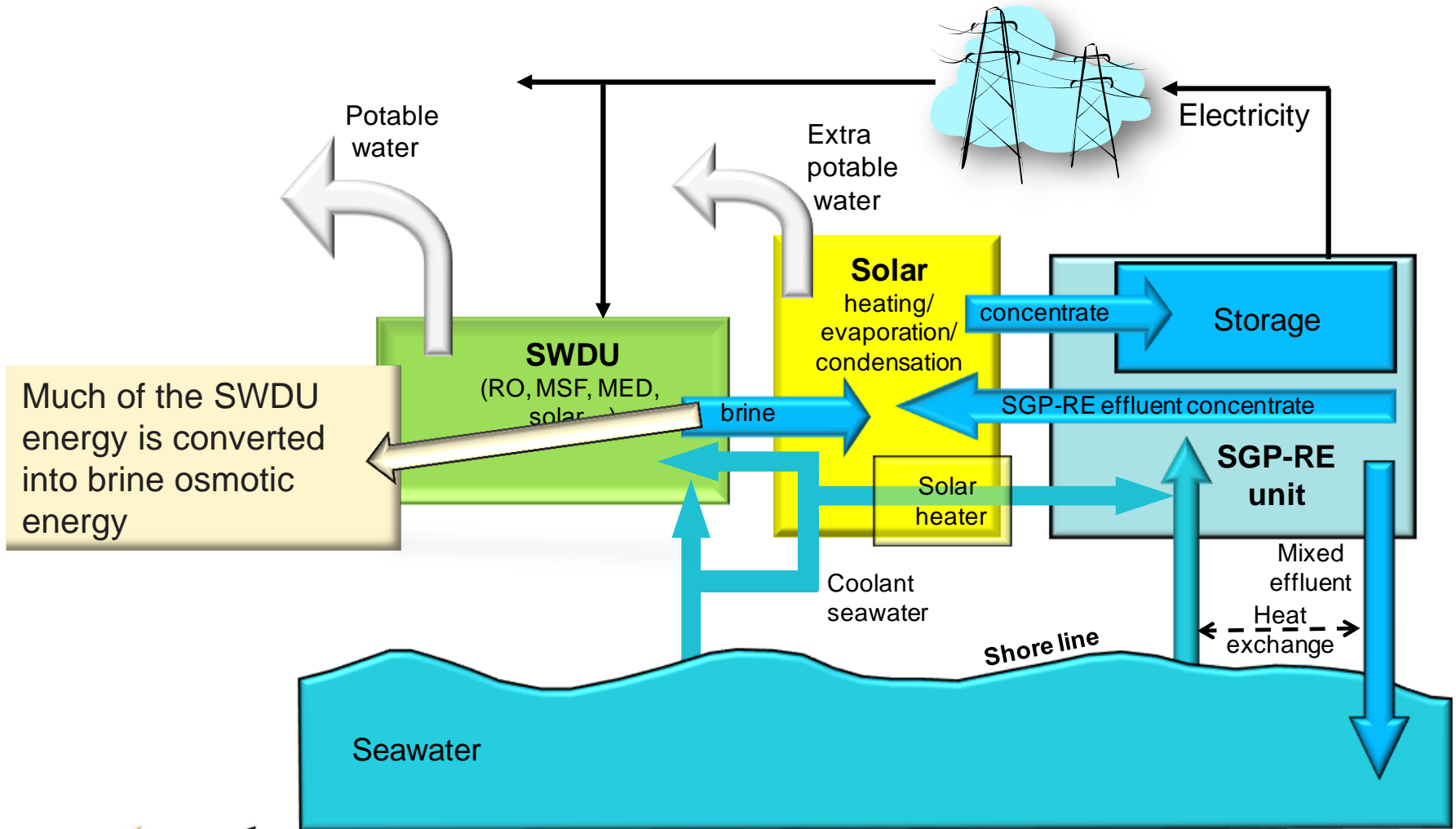
E. Brauns, *Desalination and Water Treatment*, 13 (2010) 53–62

E. Brauns, WO/2007/009196 [PCT/BE2006/000078]

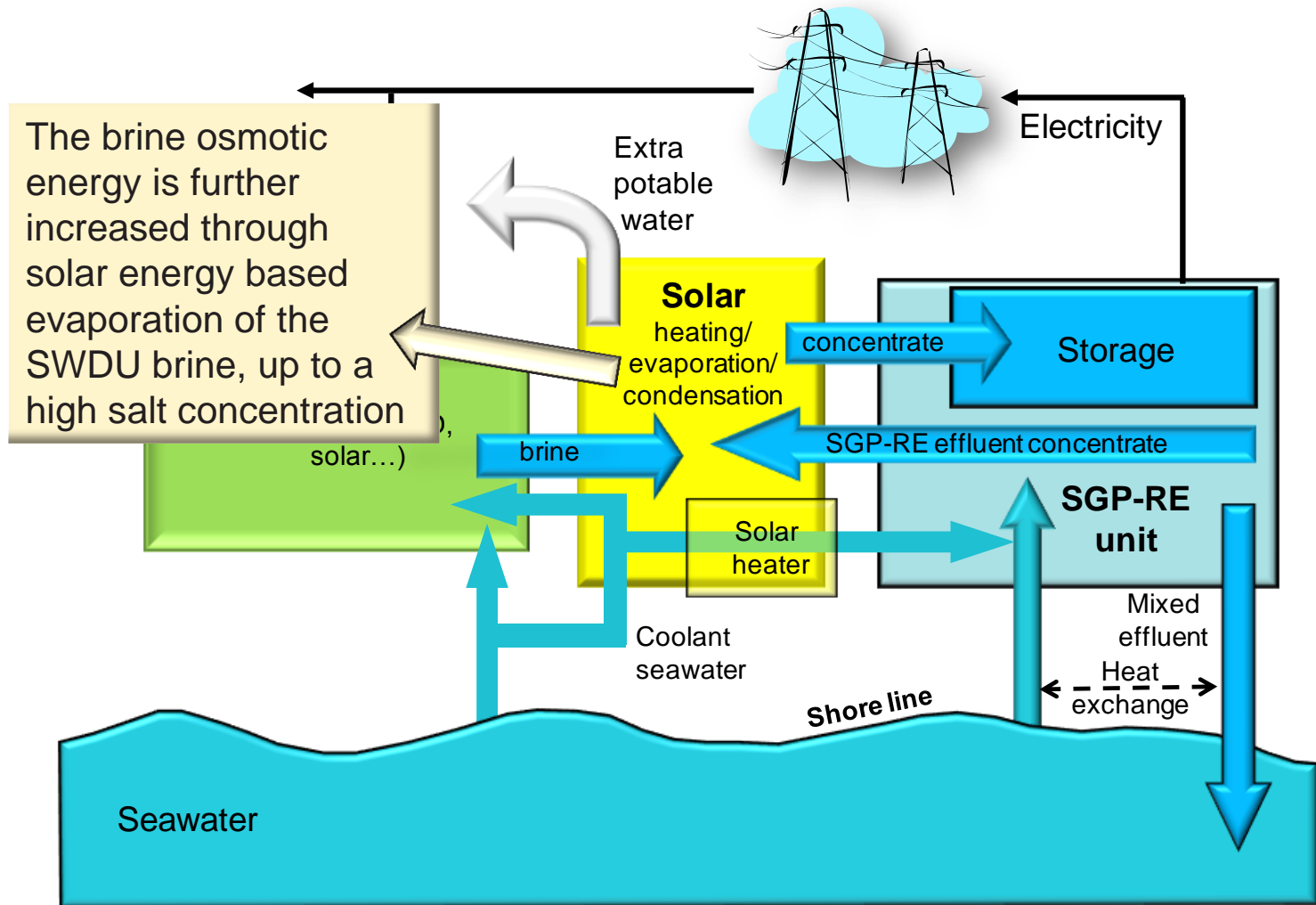
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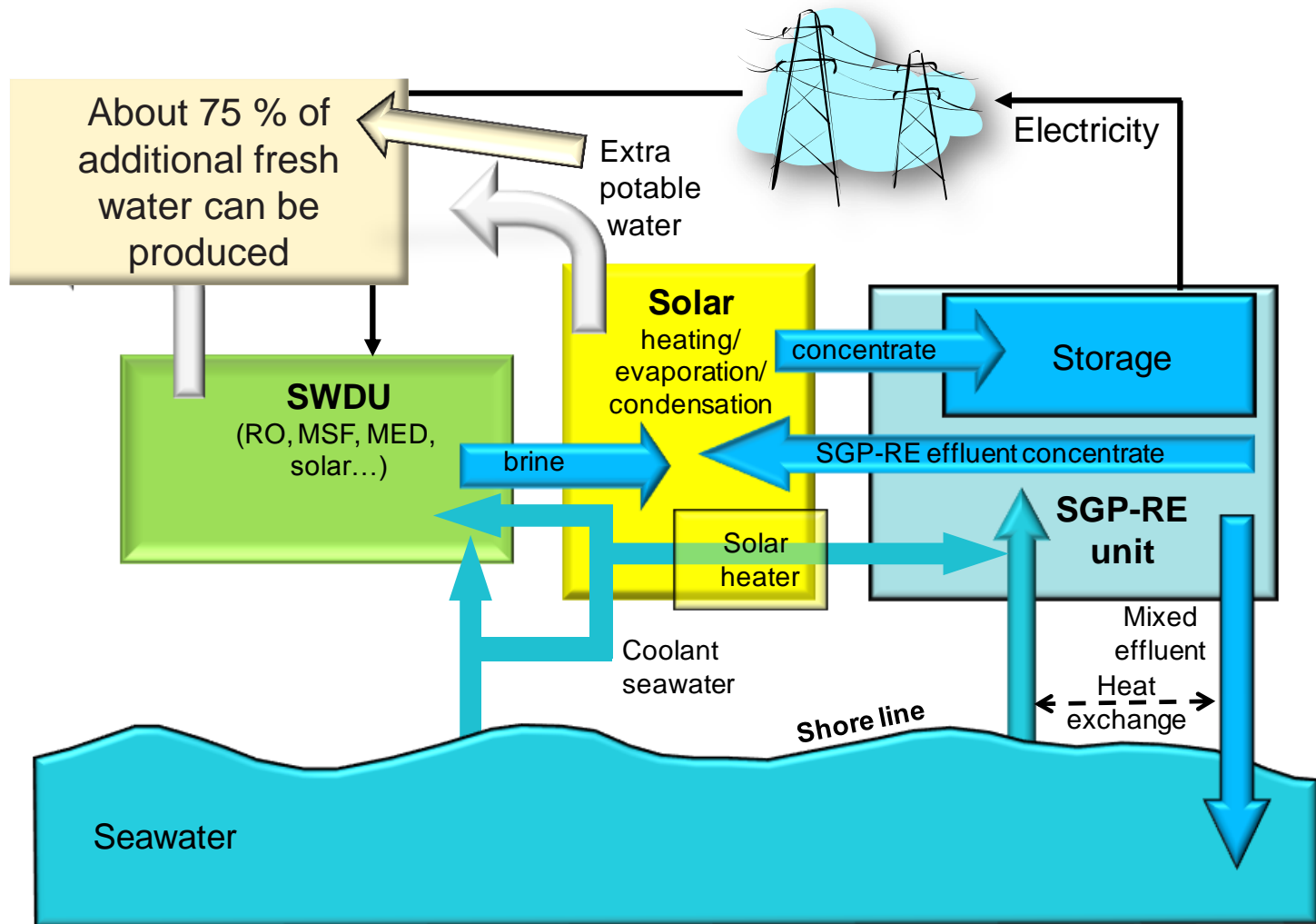
# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water



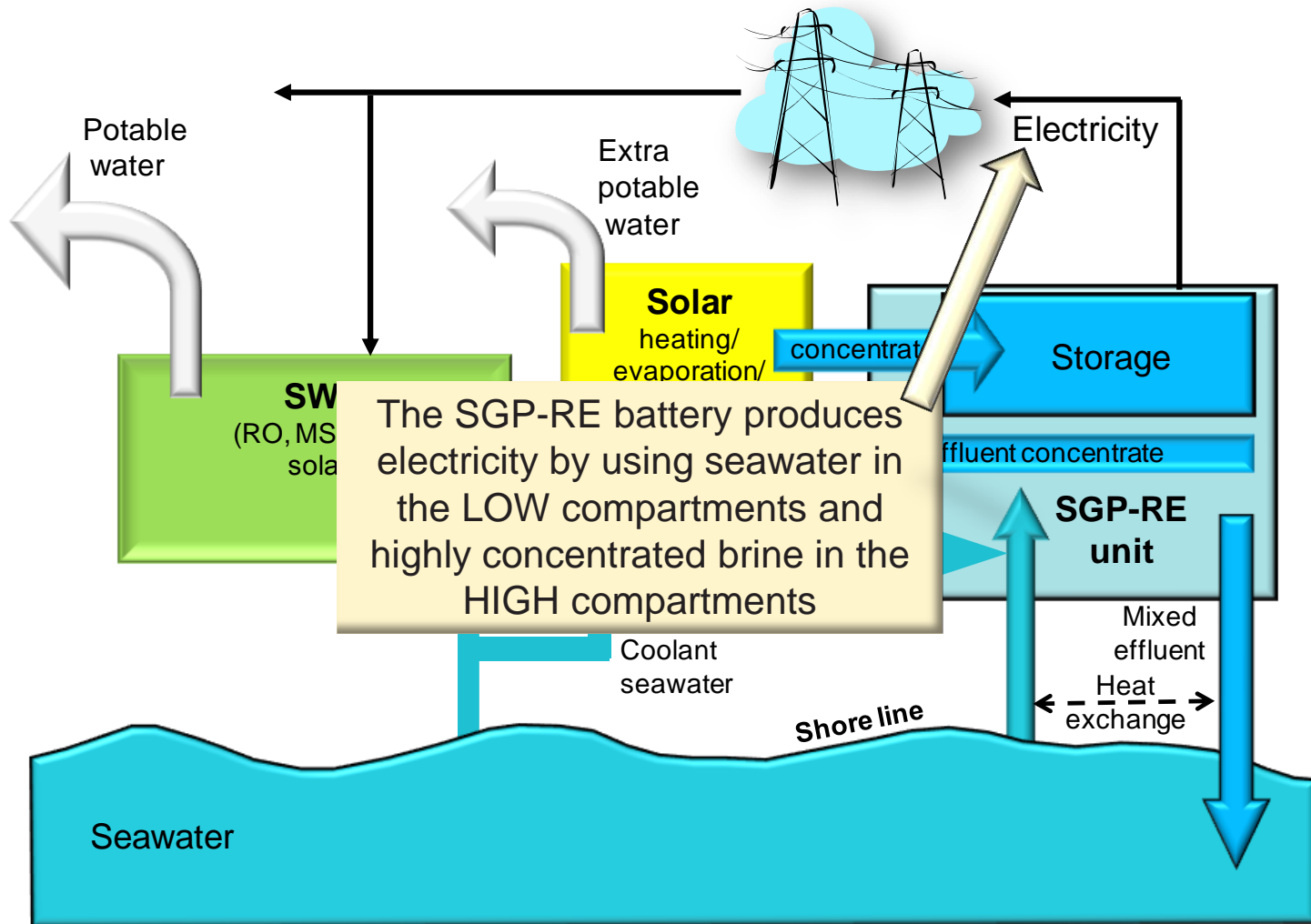
# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water



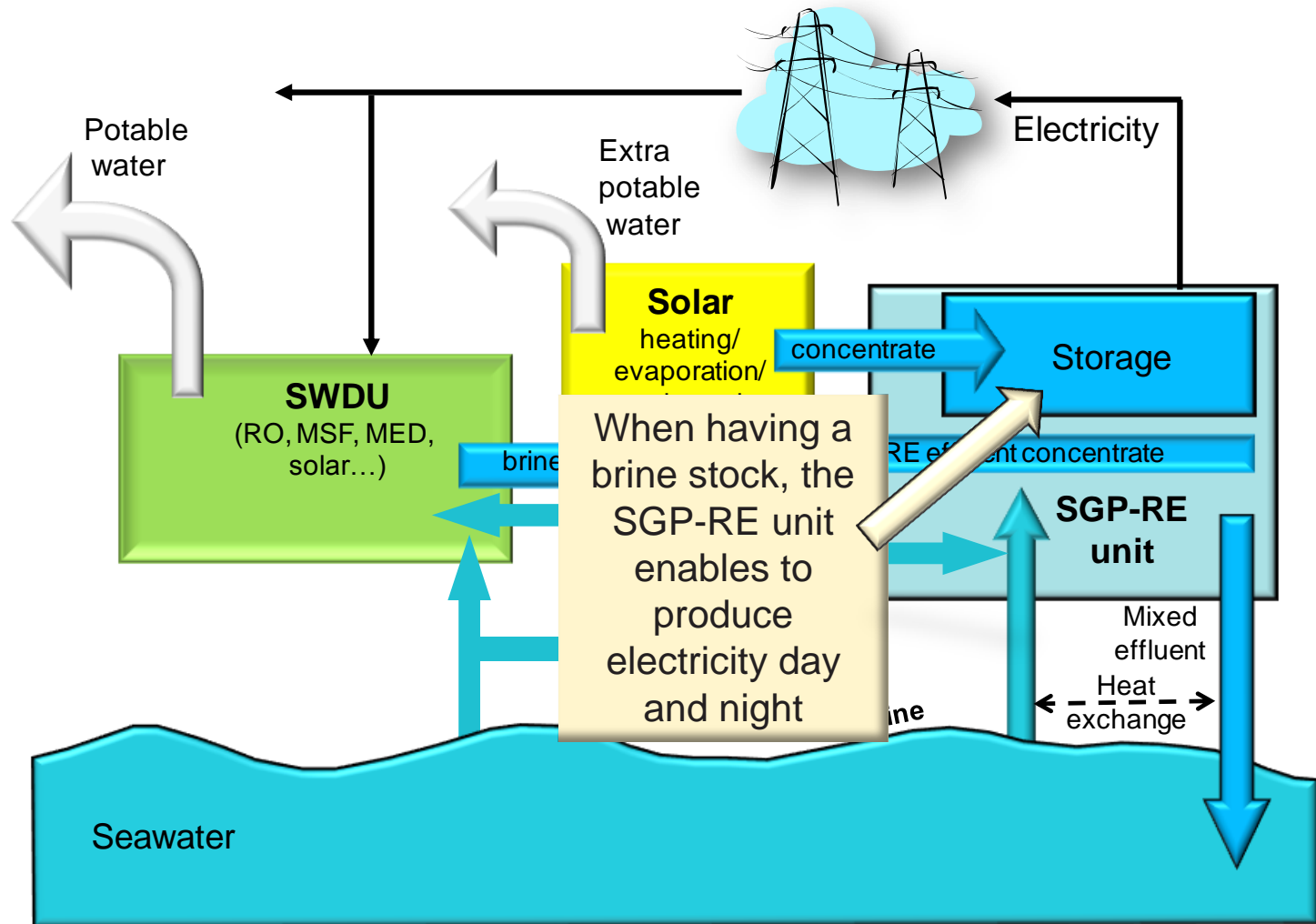
# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water



# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water

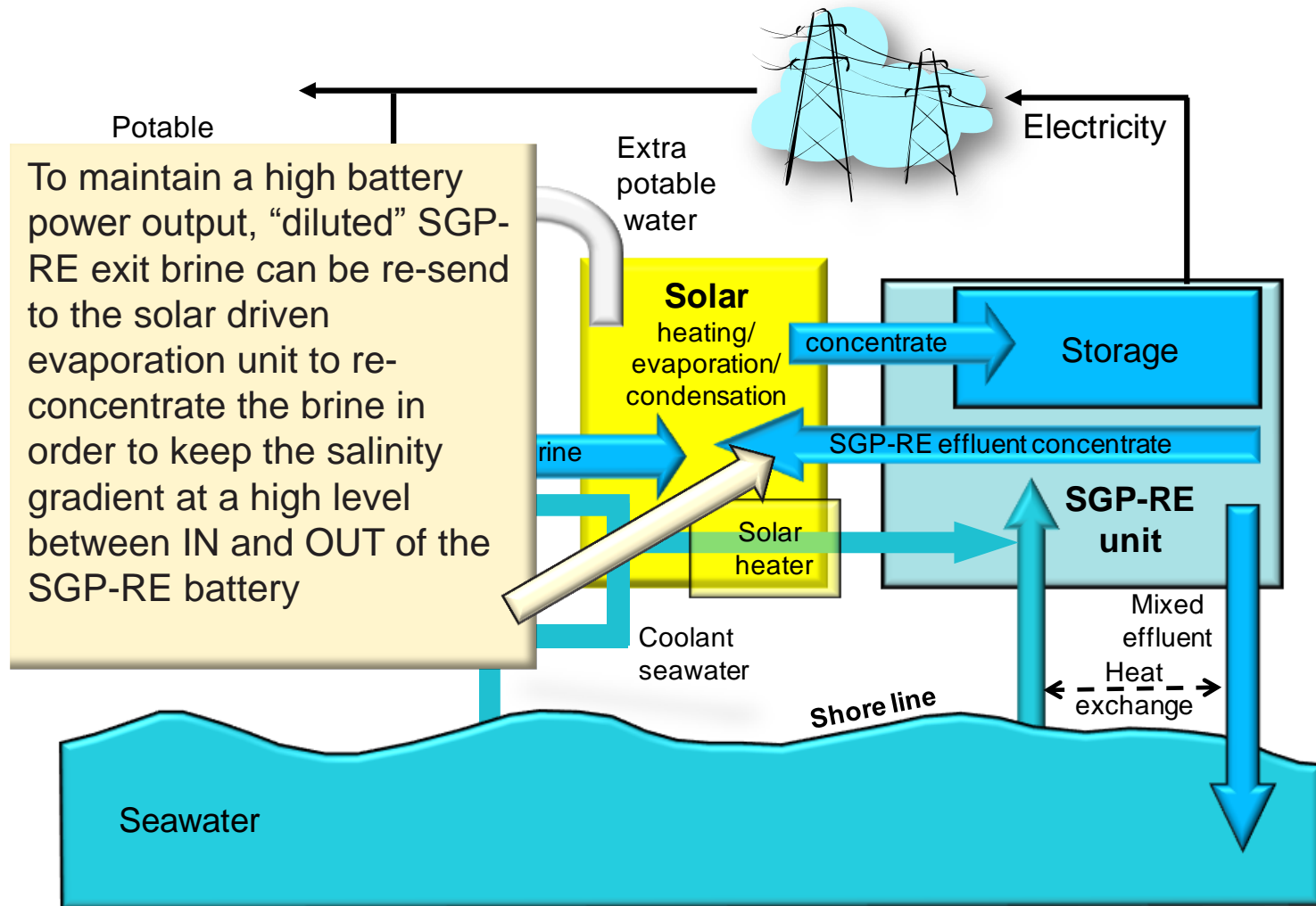


# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water

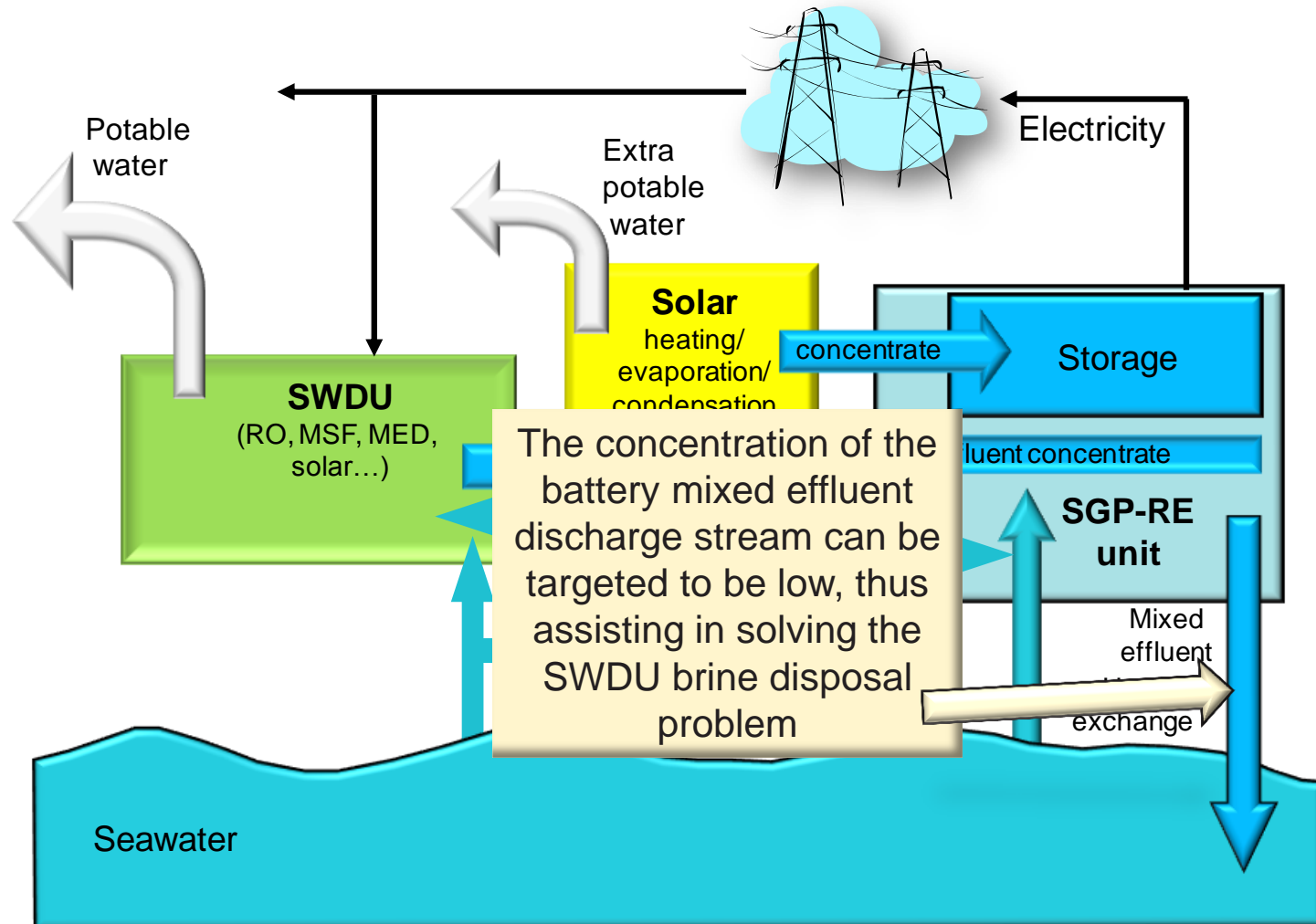















# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water



# Hybrid system to produce energy and fresh water

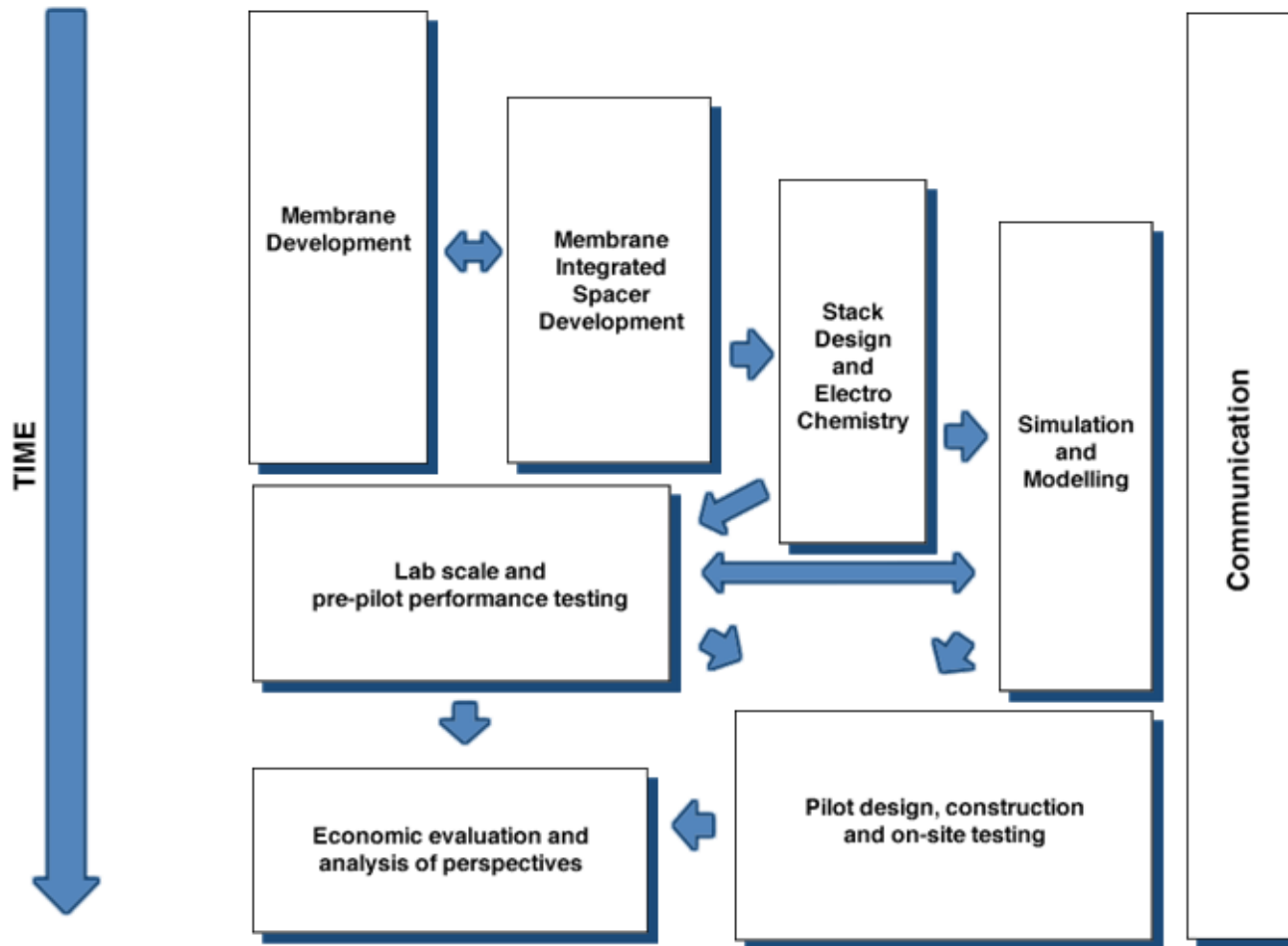


# REAPower consortium

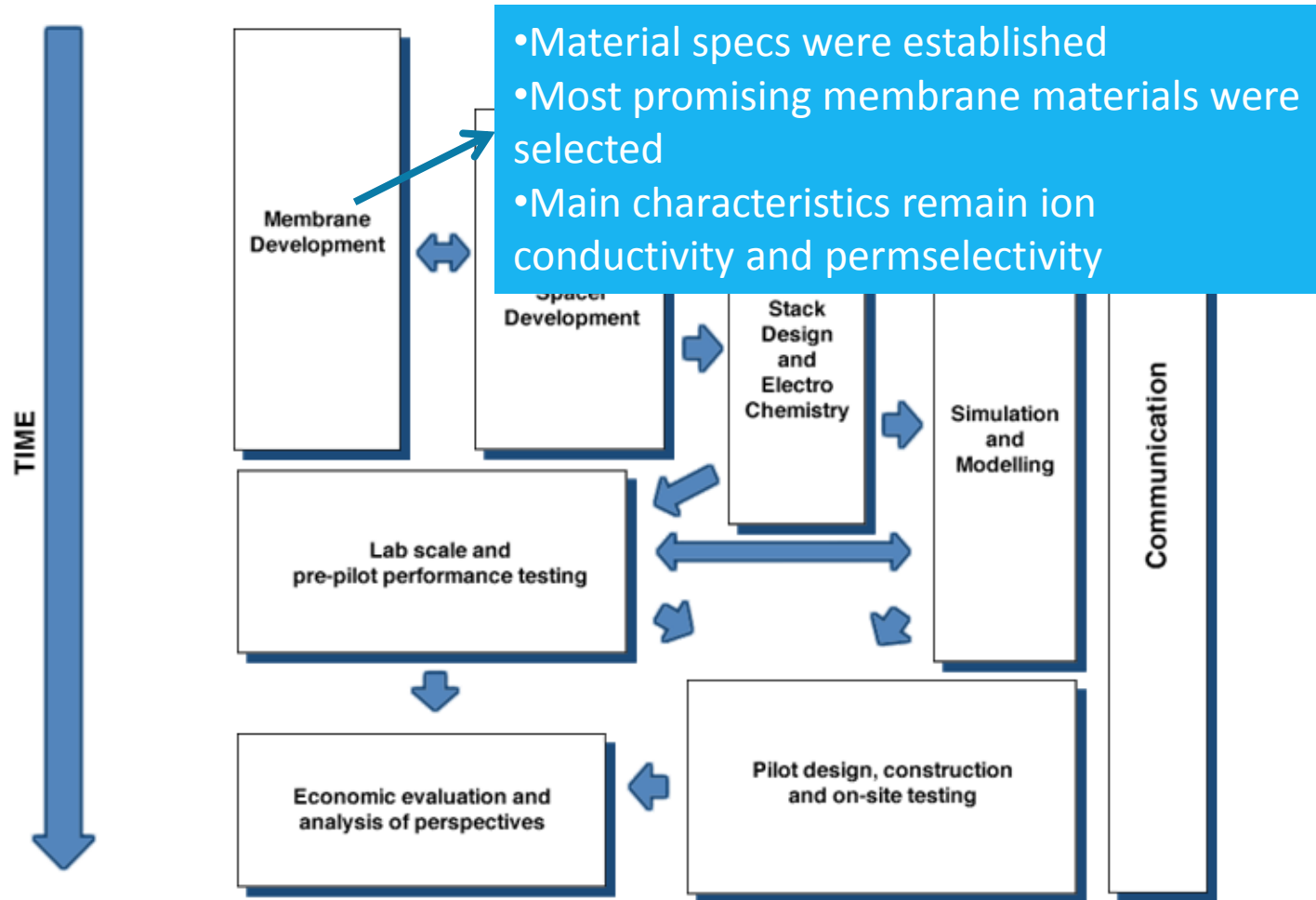
Participant	Country	Logo
Wirtschaft und Infrastruktur GmbH & Co Planungs-KG (WIP) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	DE	
Vlaamse instelling voor technologisch onderzoek N.V (VITO) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	BE	
Università Degli Studi Di Palermo (UNIPA) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	IT	
Fujifilm Manufacturing Europe B.V. (FUJI) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	NL	
Next Technology TECNOTESSILE Società Nazionale di Ricerca r.l. (NTT) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	IT	
KEMA NEDERLAND BV (KEMA) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	NL	
Università della Calabria (DICEM-UNICAL) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	IT	
The University of Manchester (UNIMAN) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	UK	
REDstack B.V. - <a href="#">more info</a> -	NL	
Kraton Polymers, LLC (KRATON) - <a href="#">more info</a> -	US	
SolarSpring GmbH - <a href="#">more info</a> -	DE	



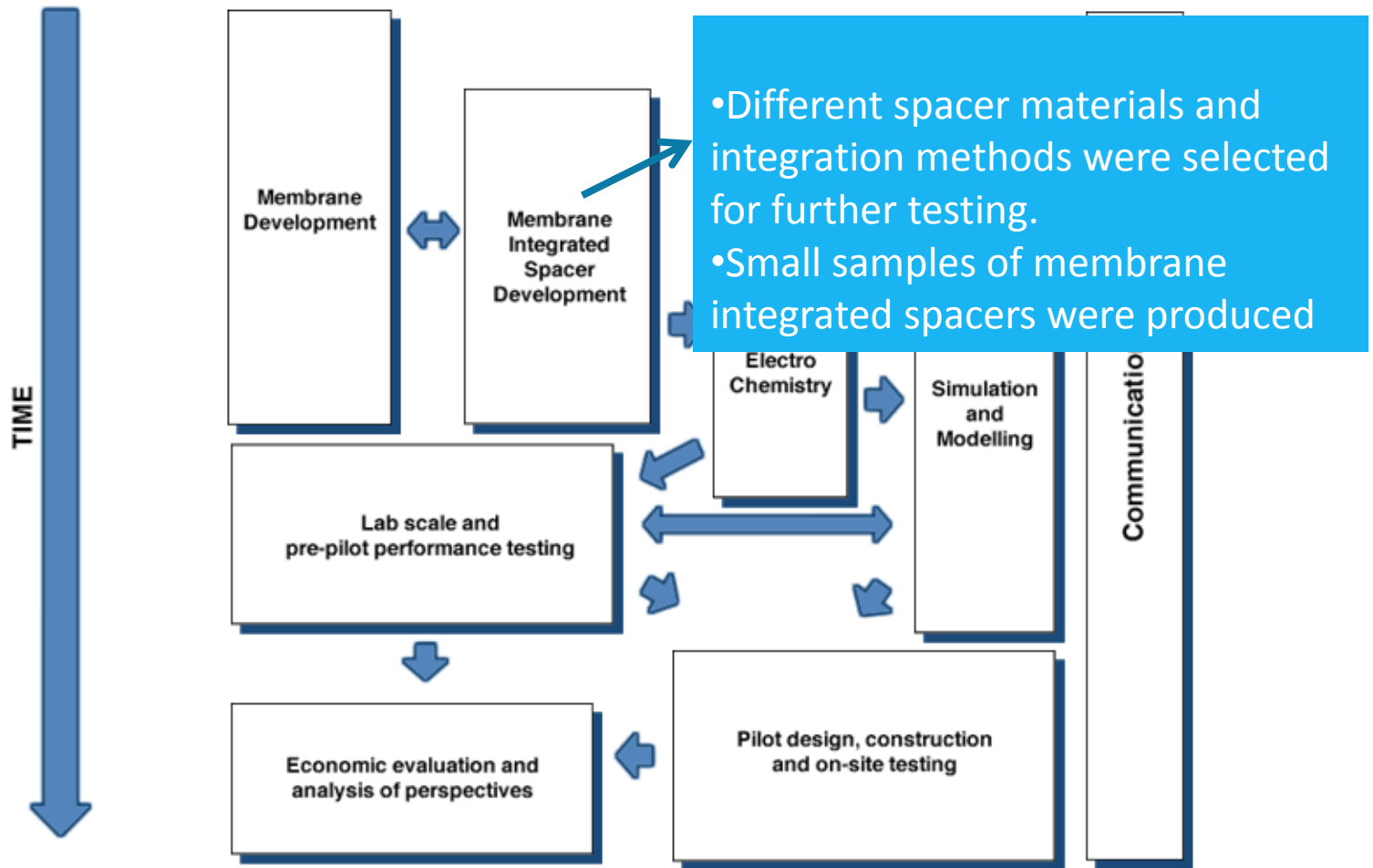
# REAPower workplan - status



# Membrane Development

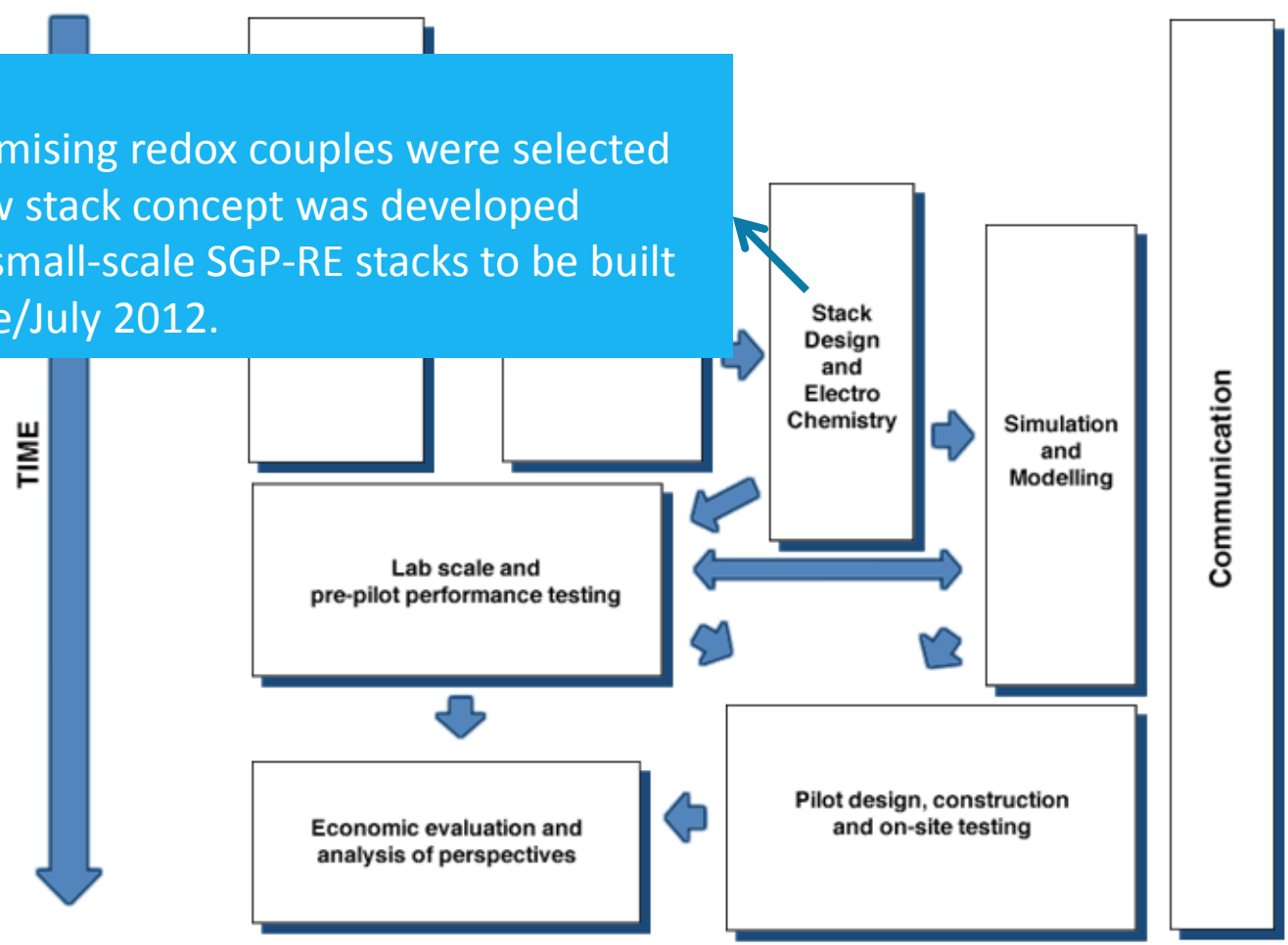


# Membrane Integrated Spacer Development

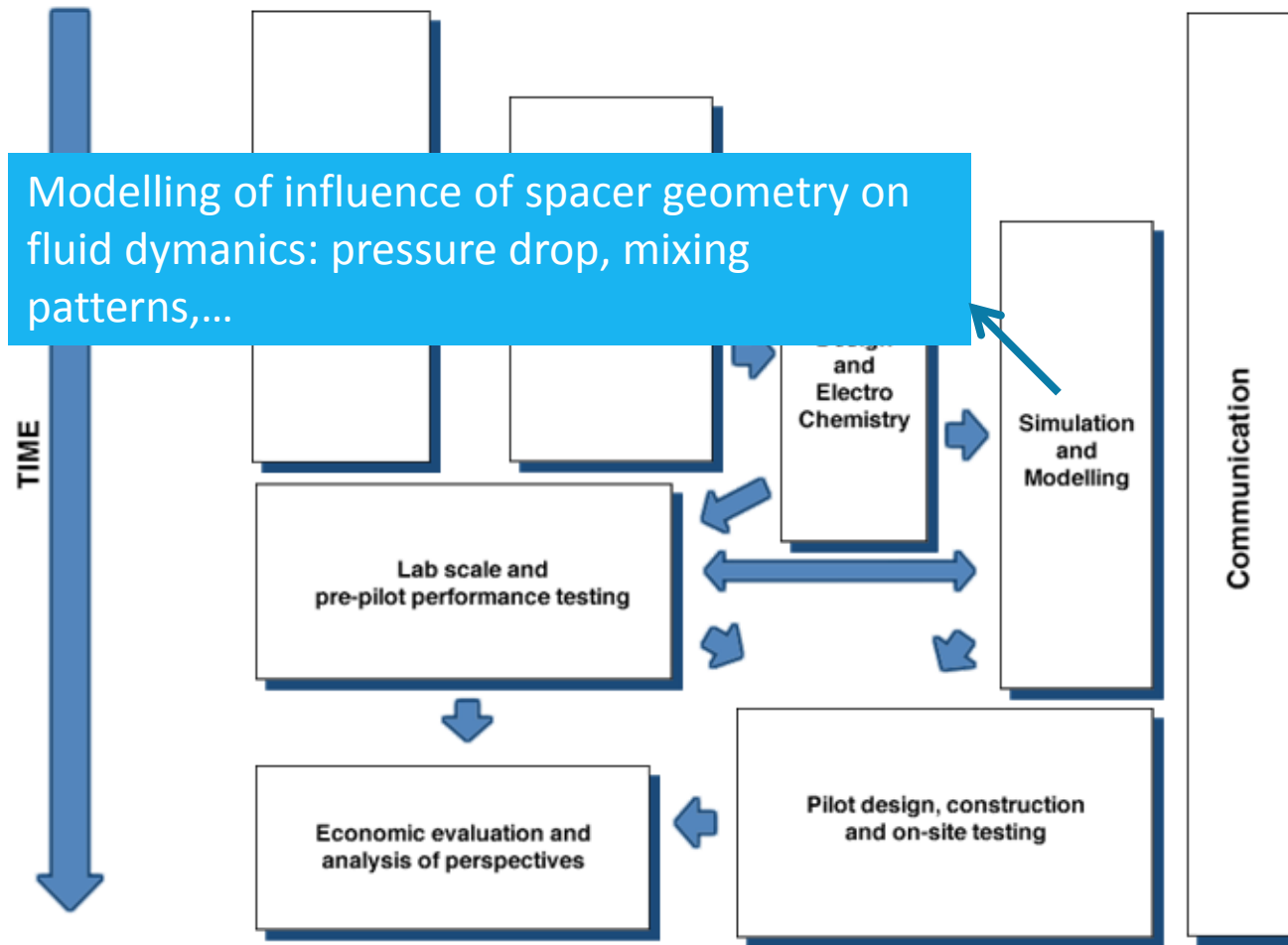


# Electrochemical engineering / stack design

- 3 promising redox couples were selected
- A new stack concept was developed
- First small-scale SGP-RE stacks to be built in June/July 2012.

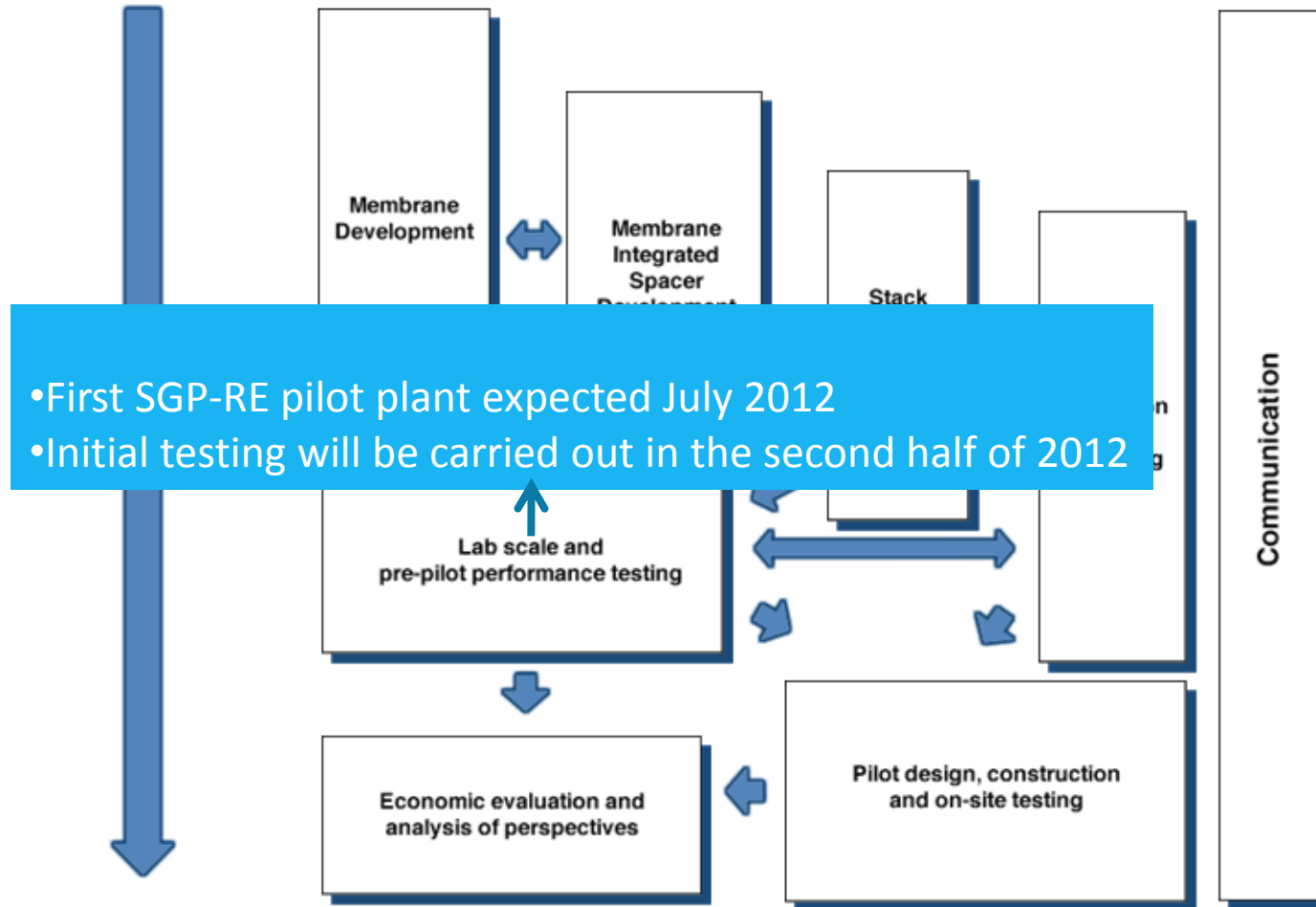


# Process simulation

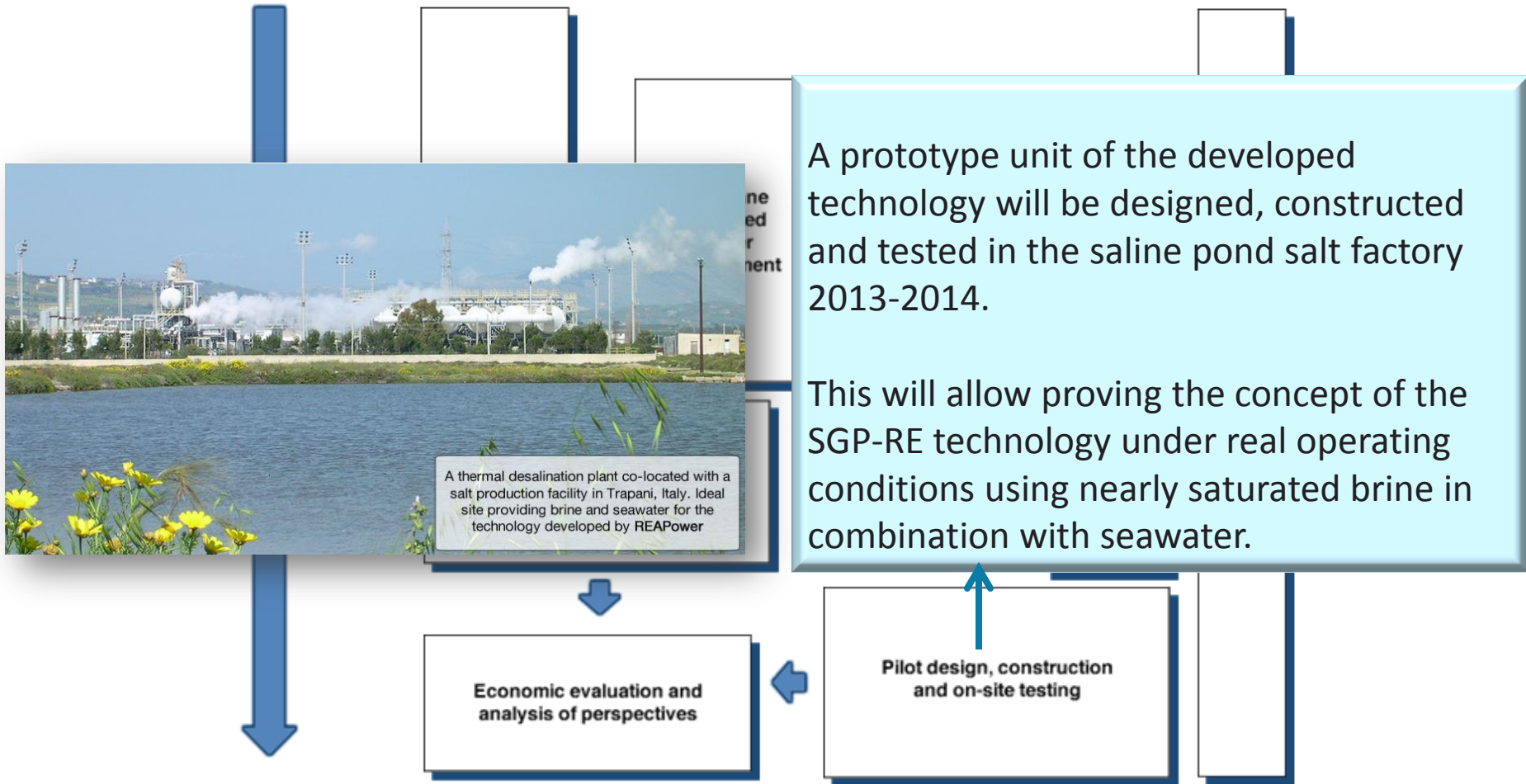




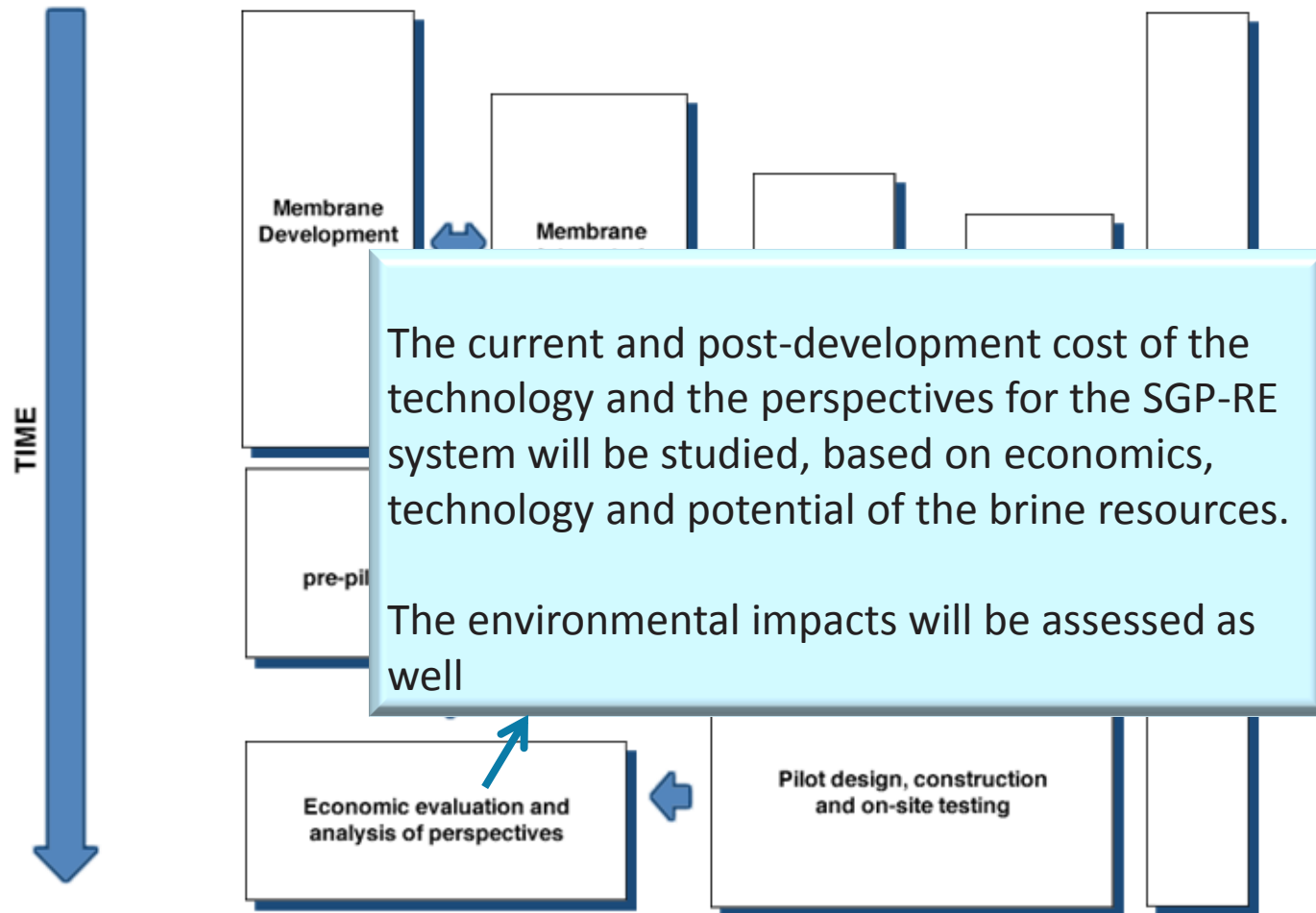
# Lab-scale performance testing



# Design, construction, testing of prototype installation



# Economic evaluation / analysis of perspectives



# Main challenges for the coming years



- » Development of thinner membranes in an integrated membrane-spacer design
- » feed pre-filtration at low cost
- » Fouling/scaling issues?
- » prove technology on lab-scale and scale up to fieldtest pilots

# Acknowledgements

- » ***REAPower has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013), Future Emerging Technologies for Energy Applications (FET) (Project No FP7-256736)***
- » The sole responsibility for the content of this presentation lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union. The European Commission cannot be held responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

# REAPower

any further questions :

[joost.helsen@vito.be](mailto:joost.helsen@vito.be)

[etienne.brauns@vito.be](mailto:etienne.brauns@vito.be)

Thank you for your attention