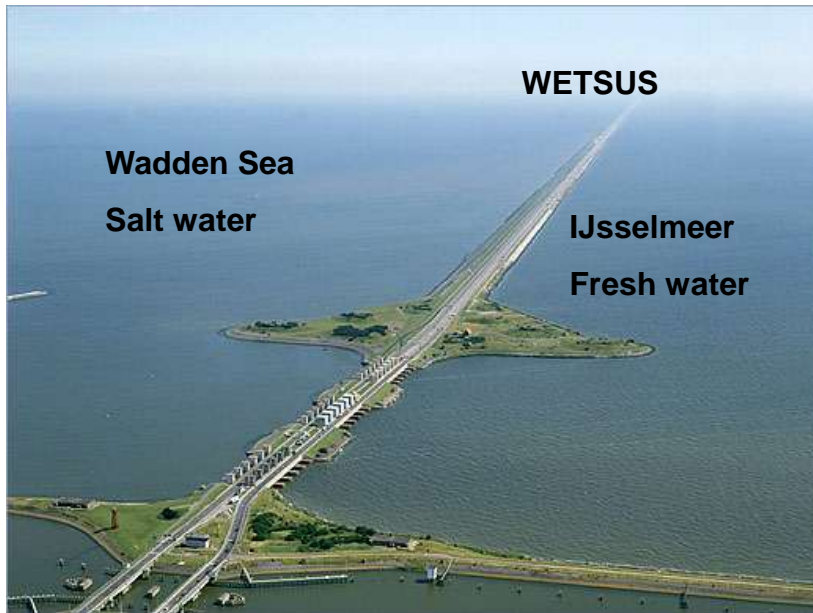




Mixing Energy as hidden Energy Resource

Bert Hamelers

Hidden as we cannot feel it



Important marine source

TABLE 1.
MARINE RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Resource	Power (TW)	Energy Density (m)
Ocean Currents	0.05	0.05
Ocean Waves	2.7	1.5
Tides	0.03	10
Thermal Gradient	2.0	210
Salinity Gradient	2.6	240

(Source) G.L. Wick and W.R. Schmitt, "Prospects for Renewable Energy from the Sea," *Marine Technology Society Journal*, 1977, vol. 11, pp. 16-21

CO₂ Gradient Energy

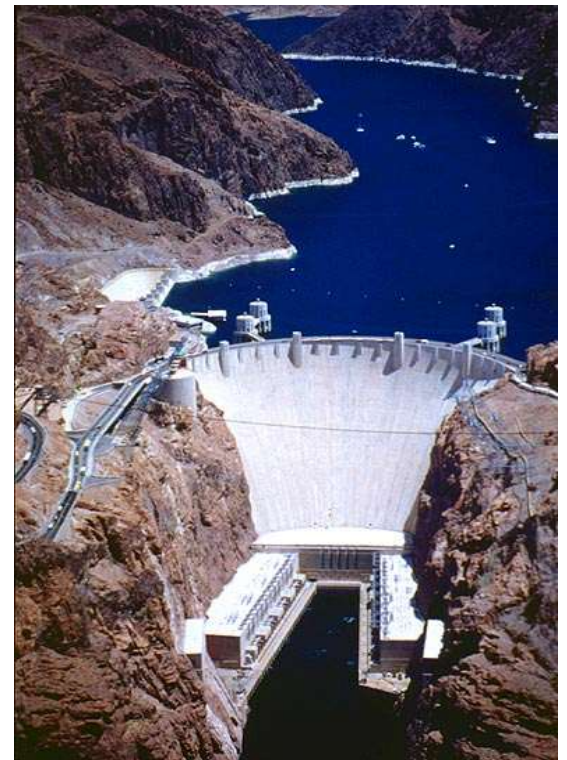


Potential of Stationary Sources

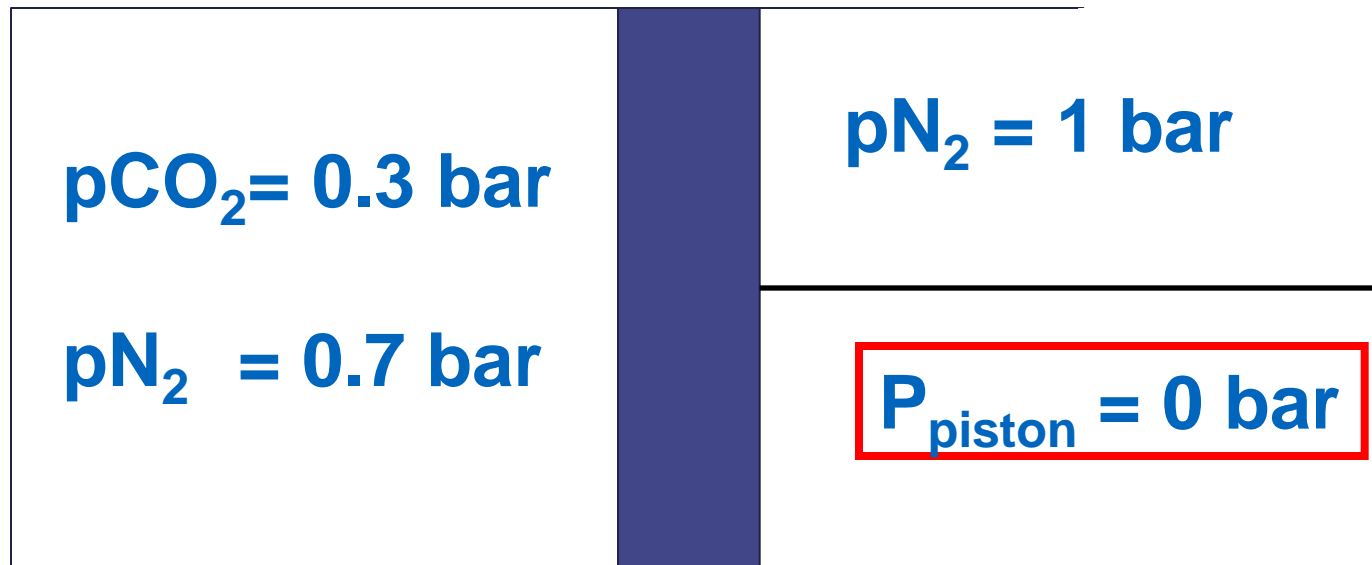
Power Plant CO₂ = 12Gt/yr = 850 TWh/yr

Heating & Industry CO₂ = 11 Gt/yr = 720 TWh/yr

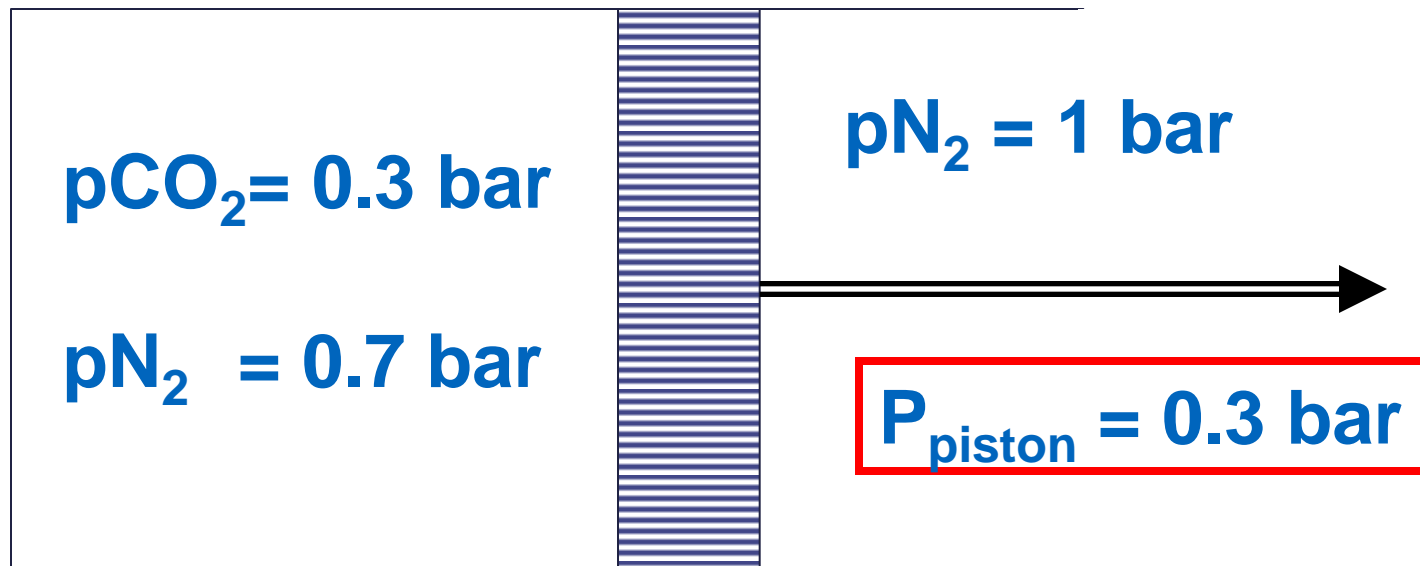
Globally: 1570 TWh/yr ≈ 400



ORIGIN ENERGY

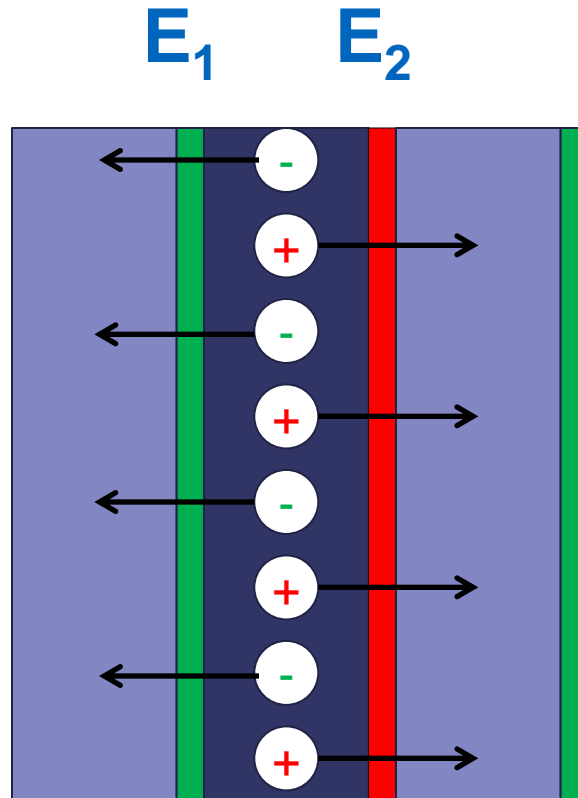


SELECTIVE MIXING KEY

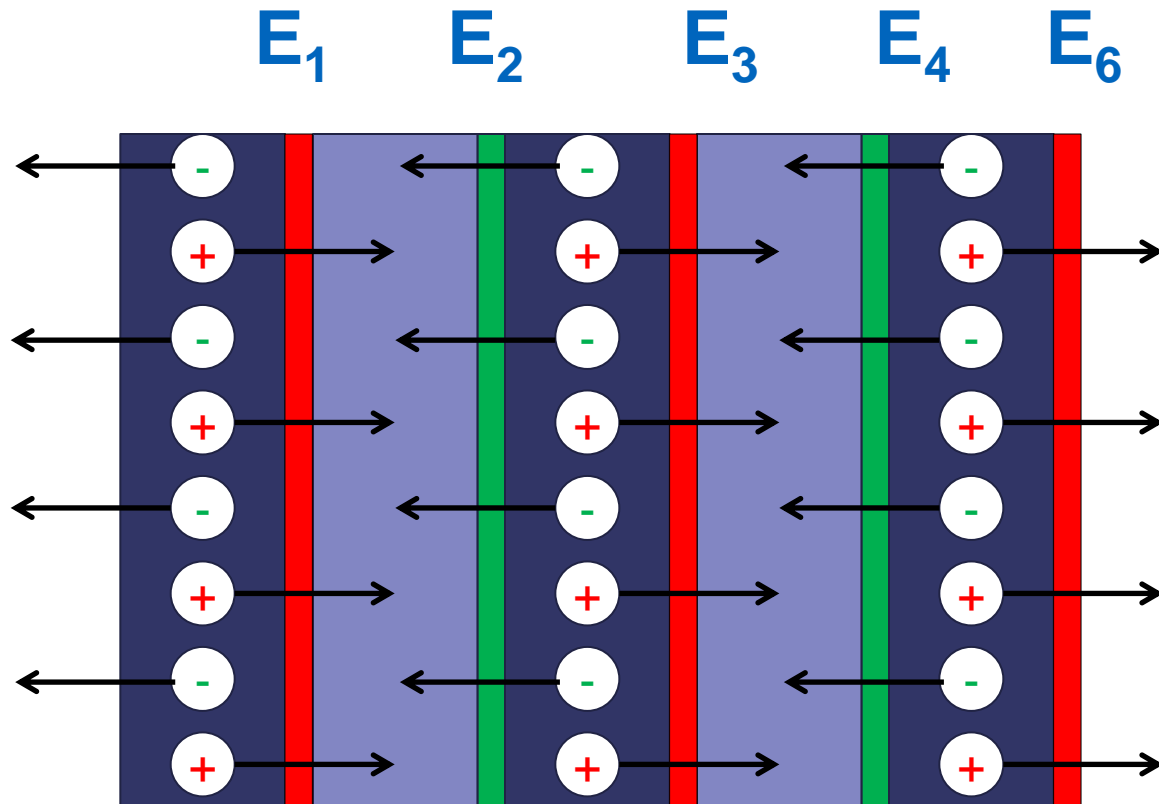


Ideal N_2 permeable membrane

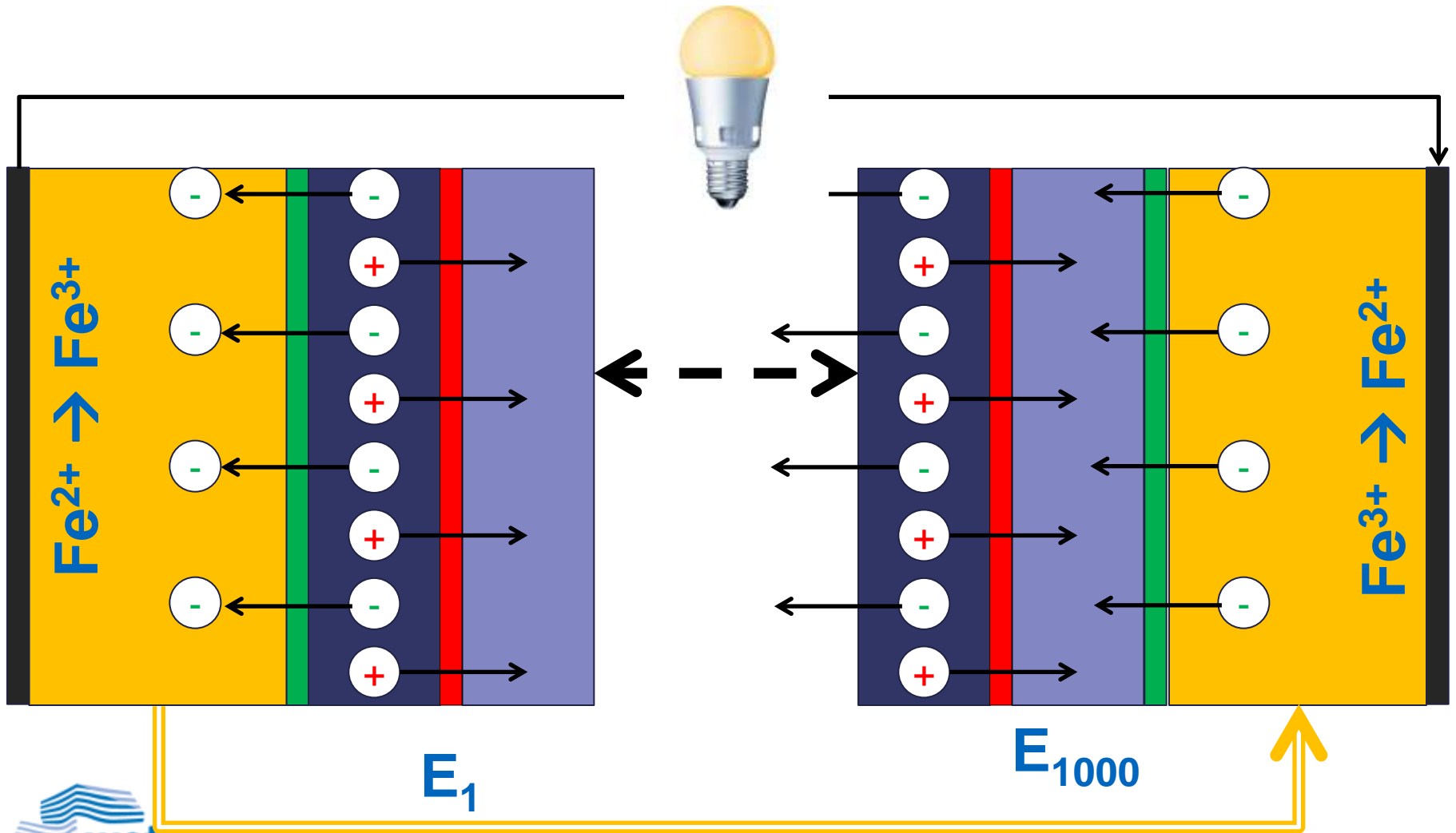
Diffusion Driven Ionic Current & Potential



Stacking Increases Potential

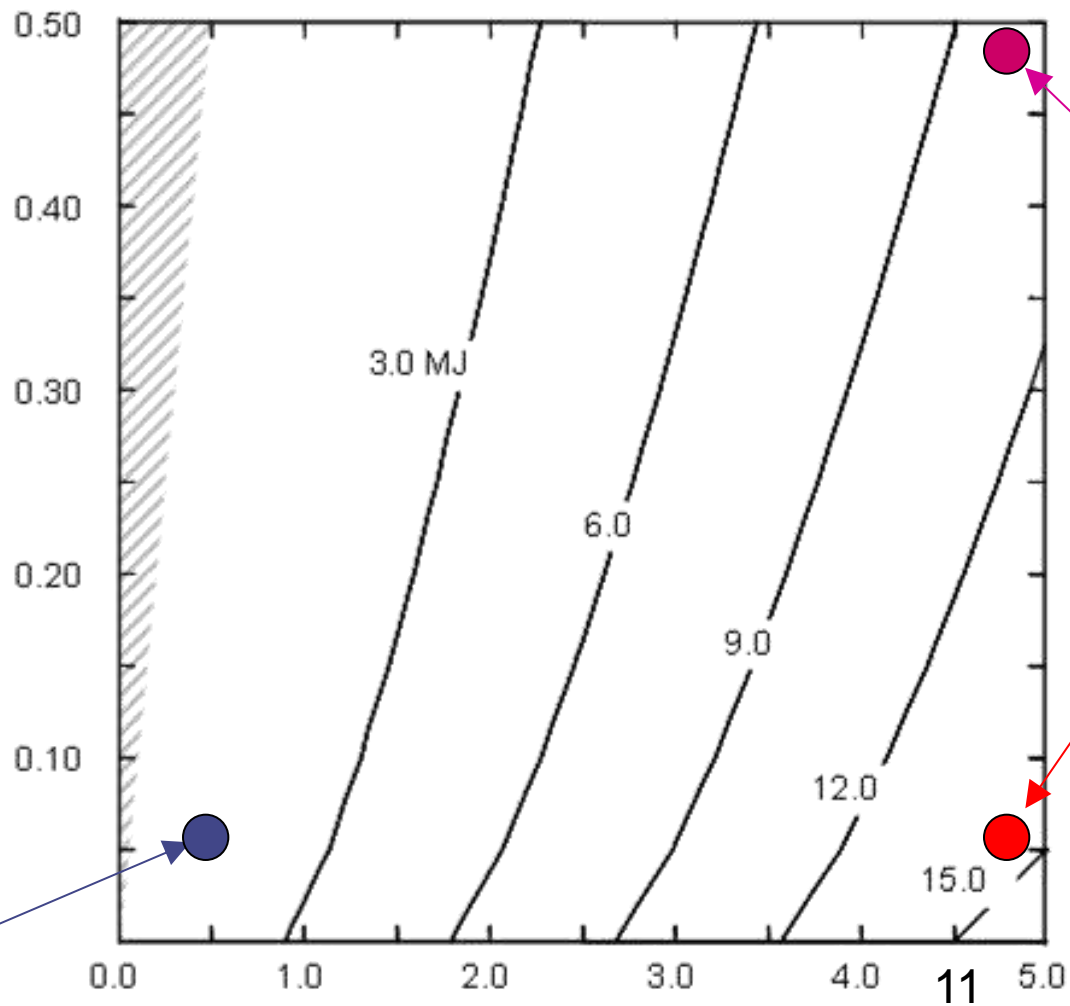


Ionic to Electronic Flow



Potential amount of energy

diluted
NaCl (mol/l)



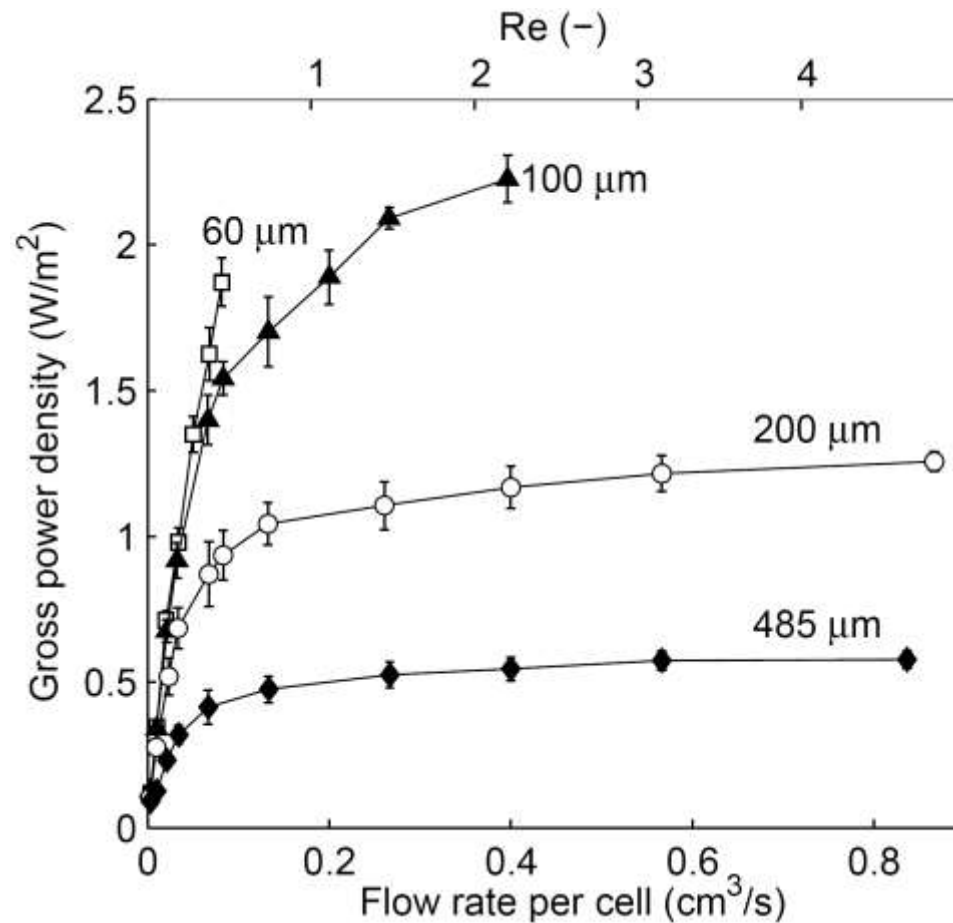
1m³ Dead Sea +
1m³ Med. Sea

1m³ Brine +
1m³ River

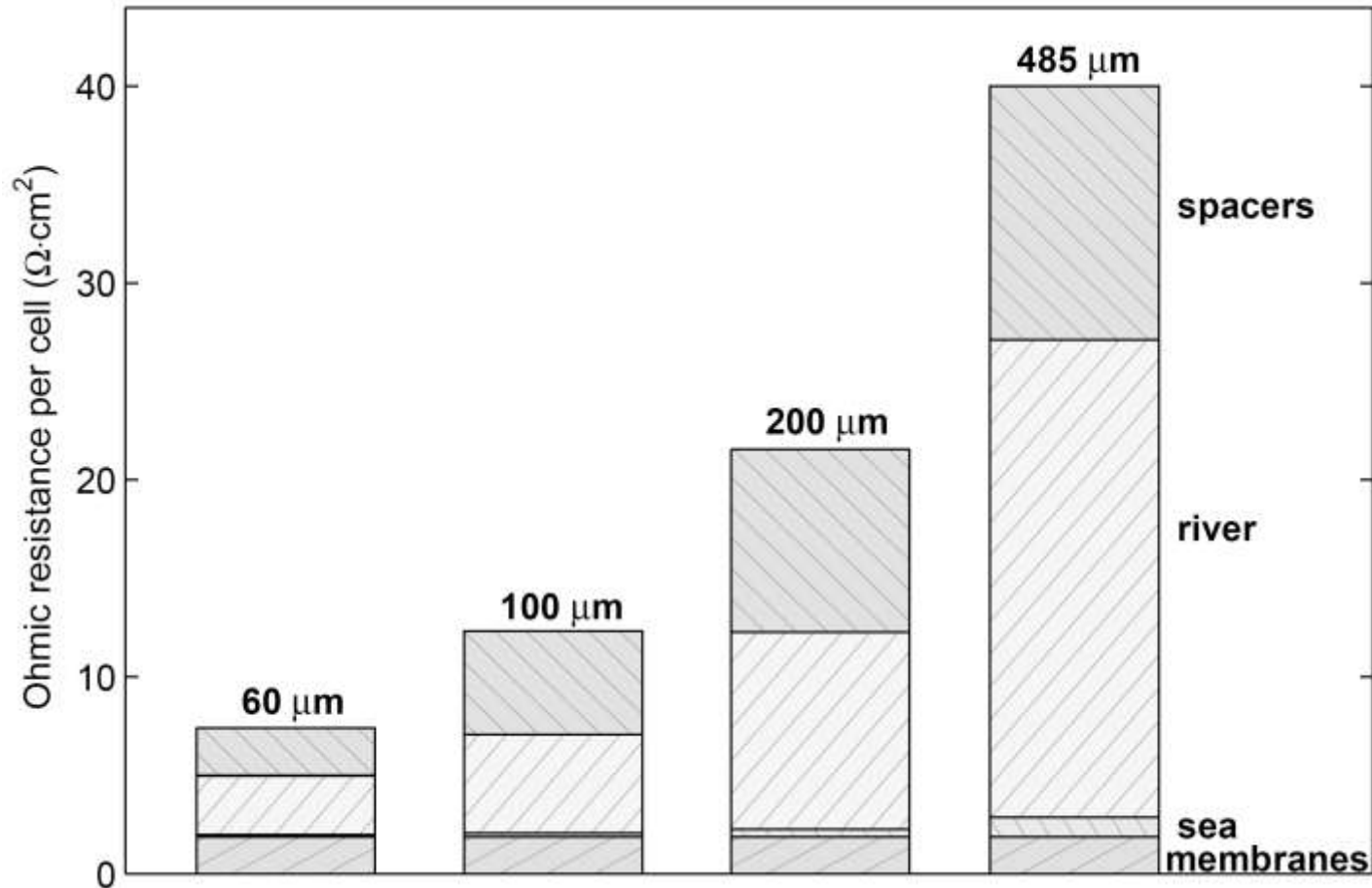
1m³ Sea +
1m³ River

concentrated NaCl (mol/l)

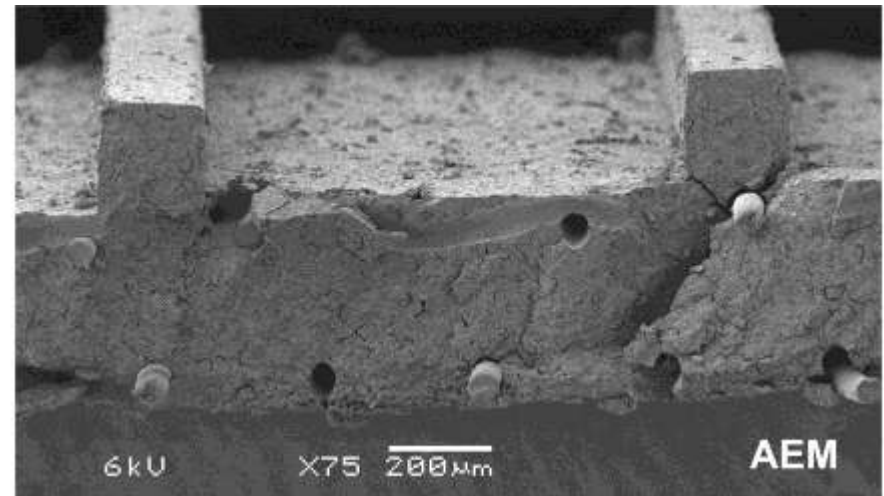
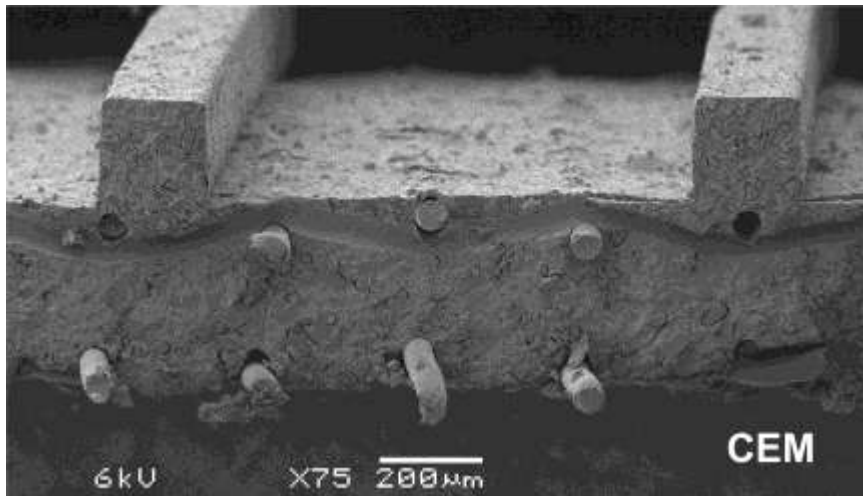
Do not lose the Power



Internal Resistance is Key



Profiled membranes

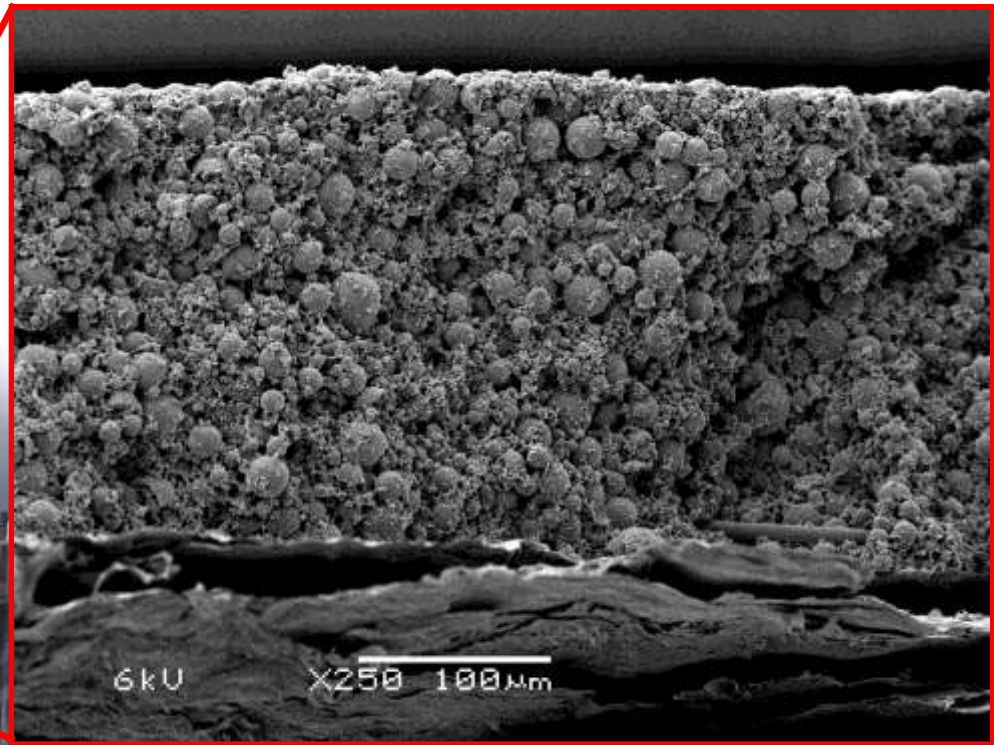
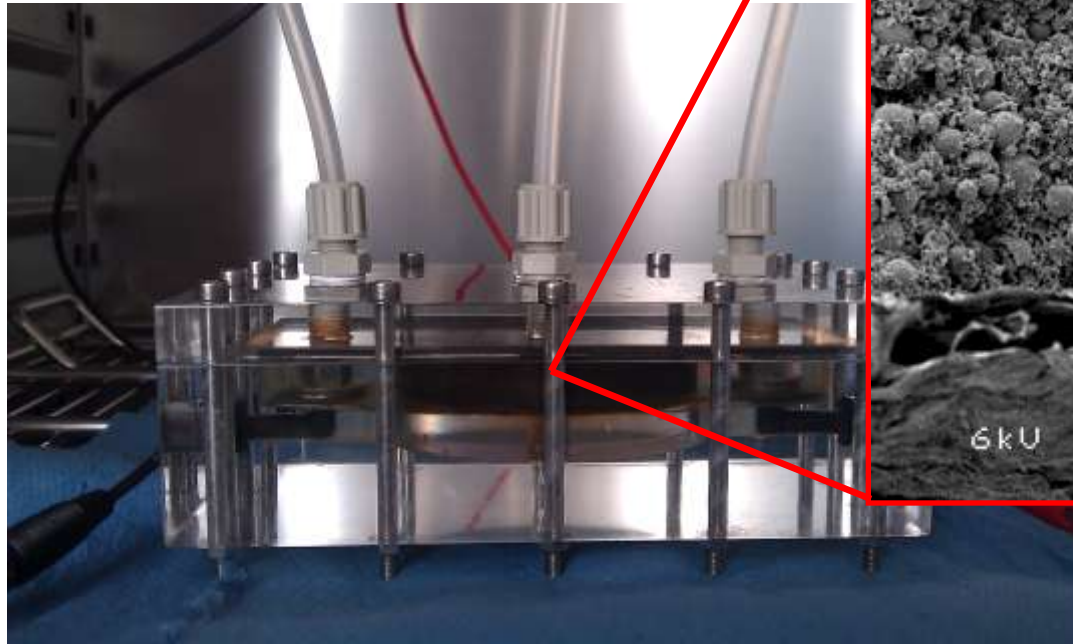


Mixing Energy Harvesting Technologies

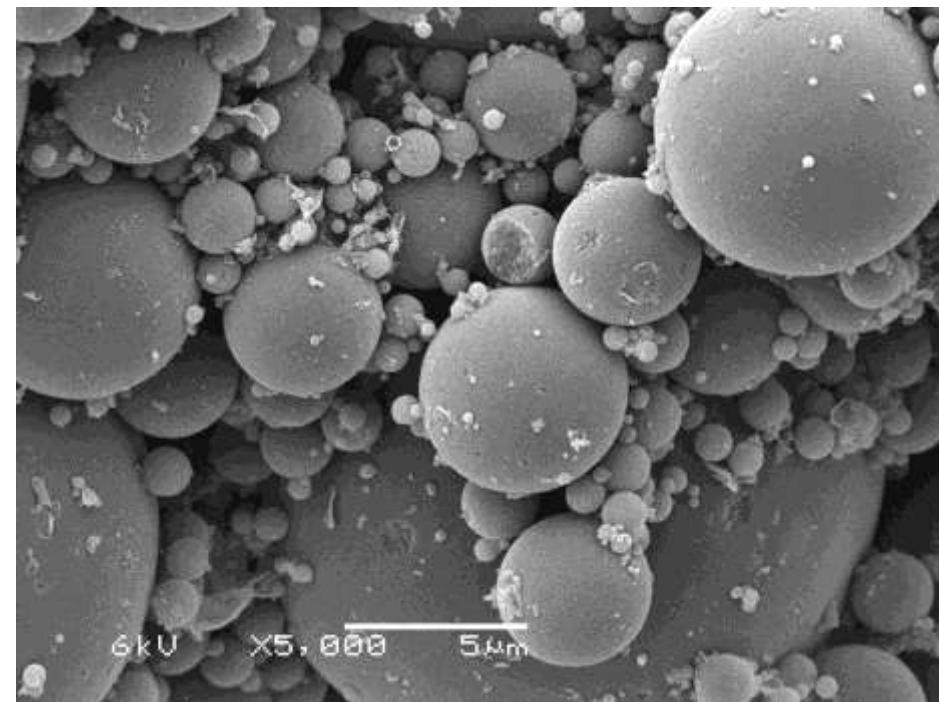
Salinity gradient technologies	Selectivity	Electricity generation
Pressure Retarded Osmosis (PRO)	Water	Turbine
Reverse Electro-Dialyses	Ions	Electrochemical reactions
Capacitive technology	Ions	Capacitor



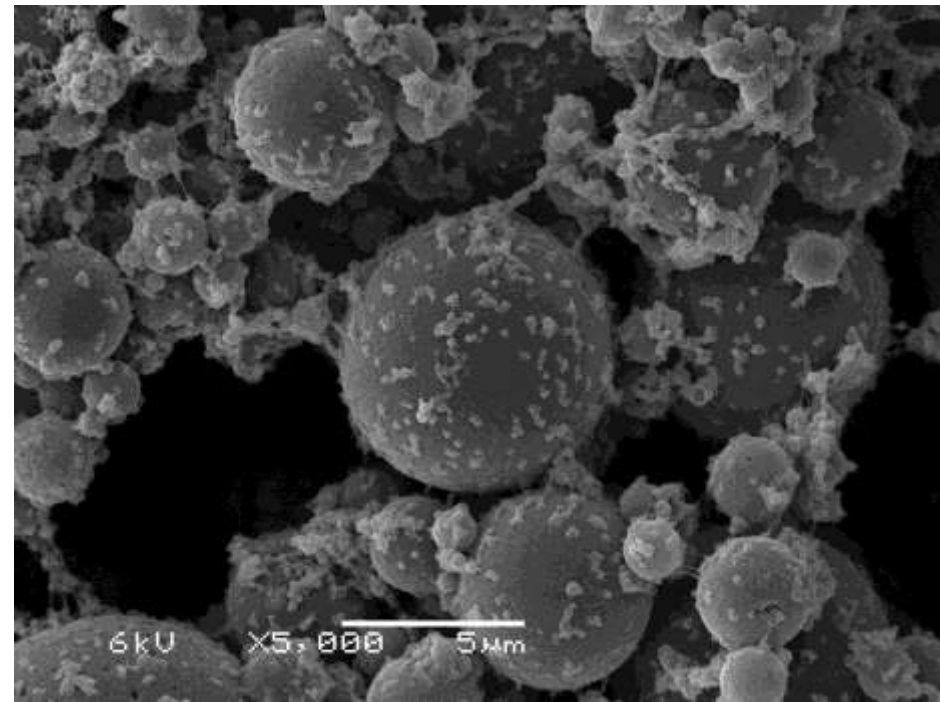
Capacitive Blue Energy Electrodes



Activated Carbon + polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) binder

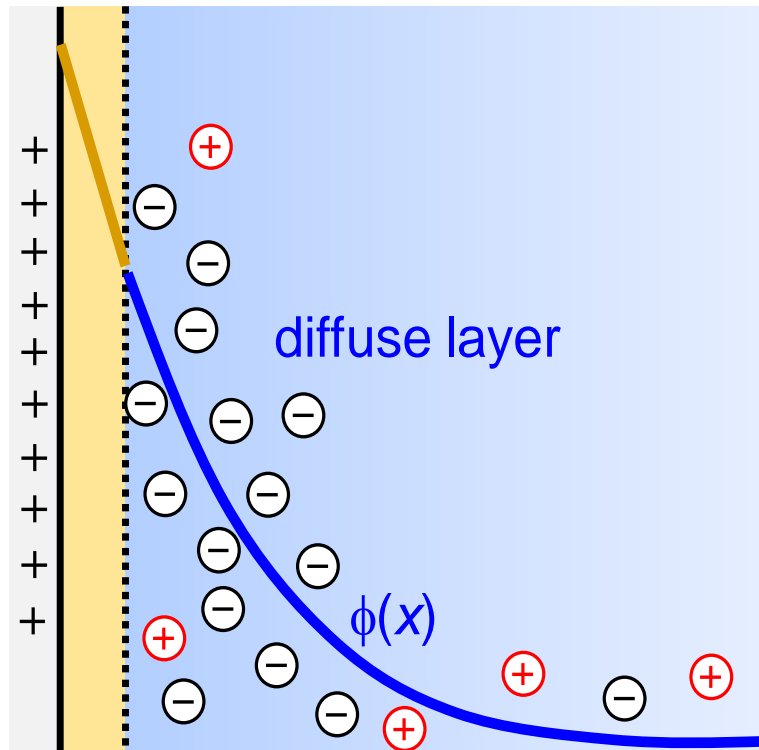


Raw carbon material (x 5000)



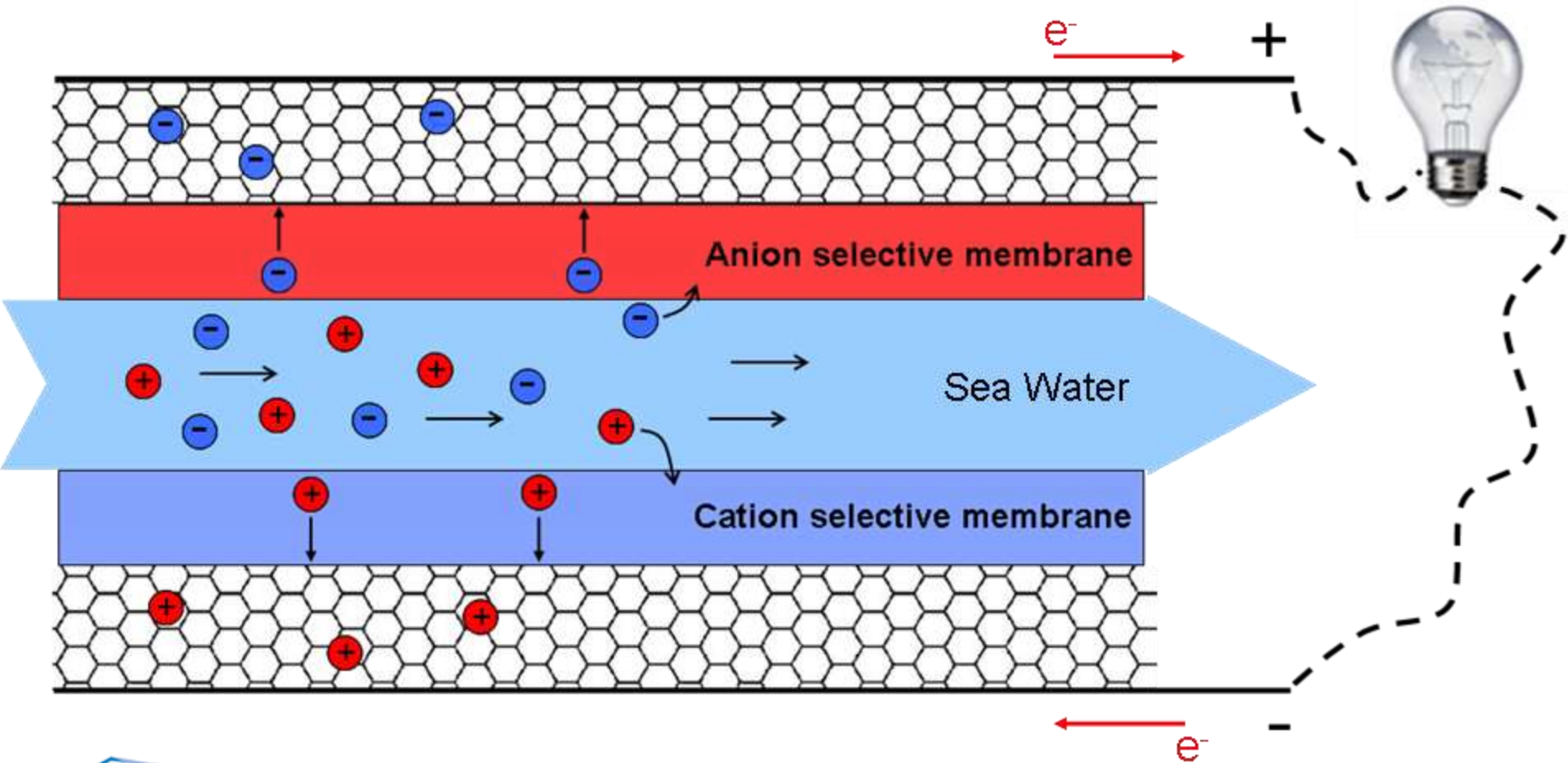
Carbon + binder (x 5000)

classical GCS EDL-theory

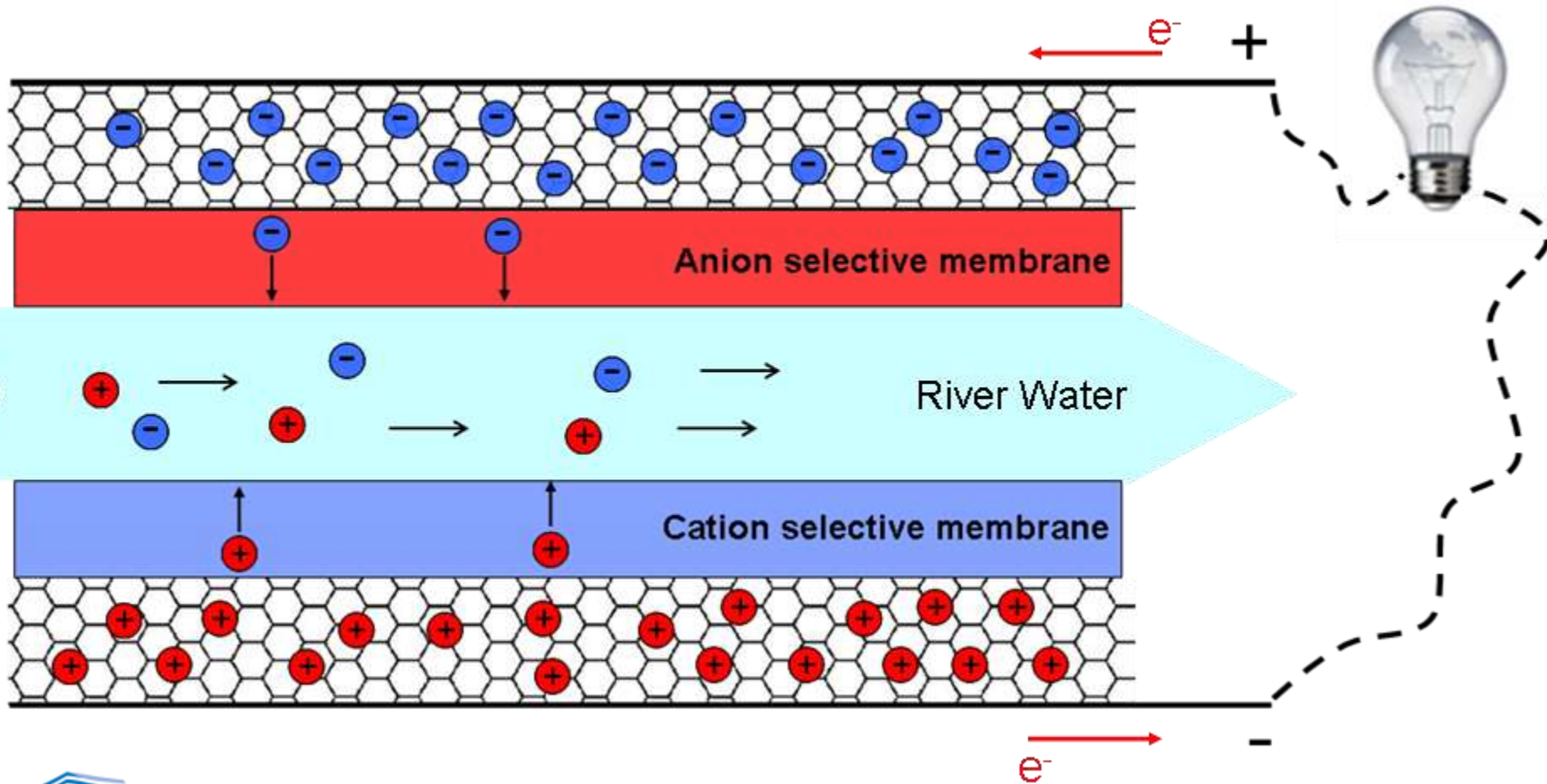


electronic charge + ionic
charge=0

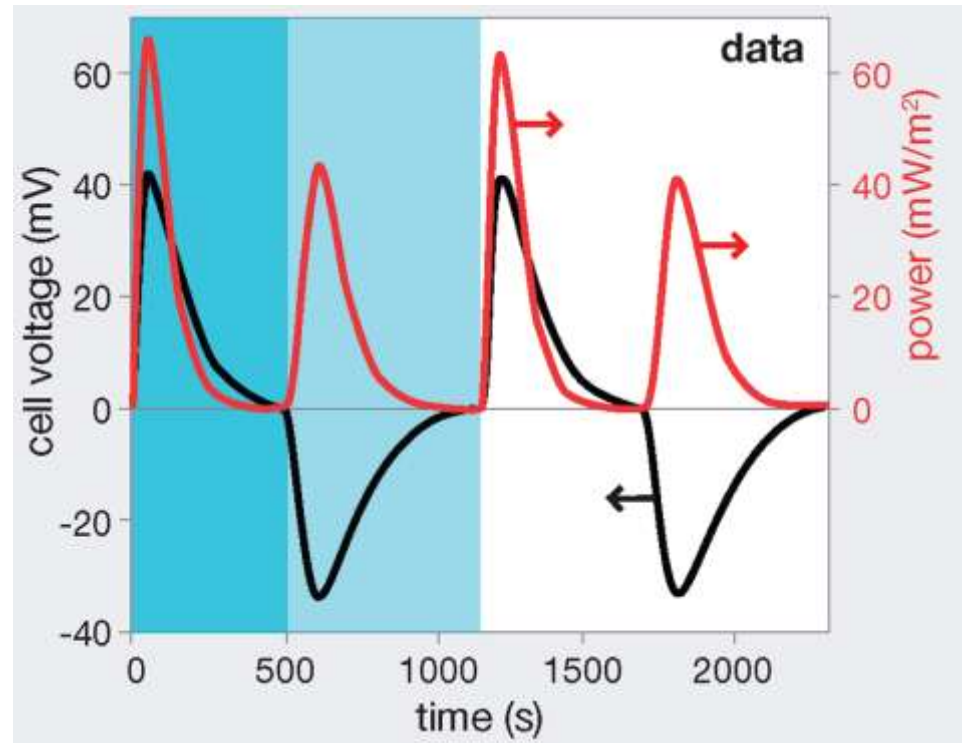
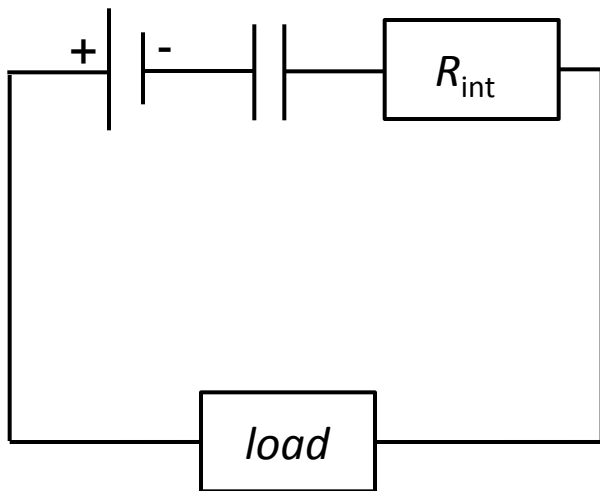
Donnan driven process: Charging



Donnan driven process: Discharging

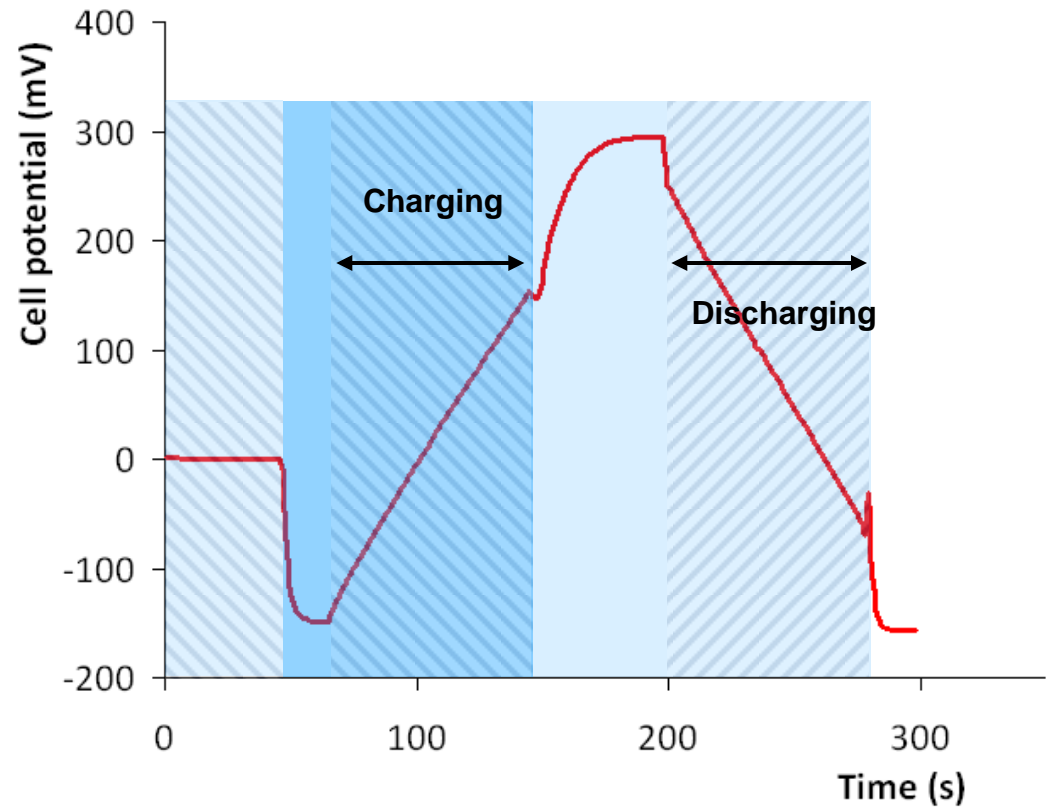
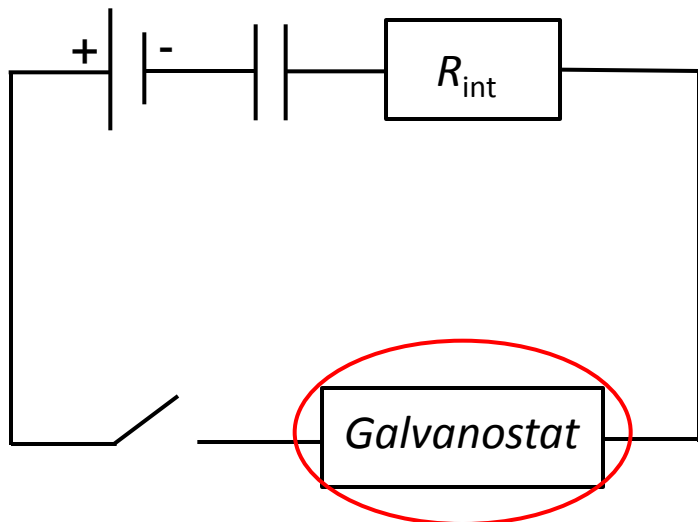


CDP with constant load

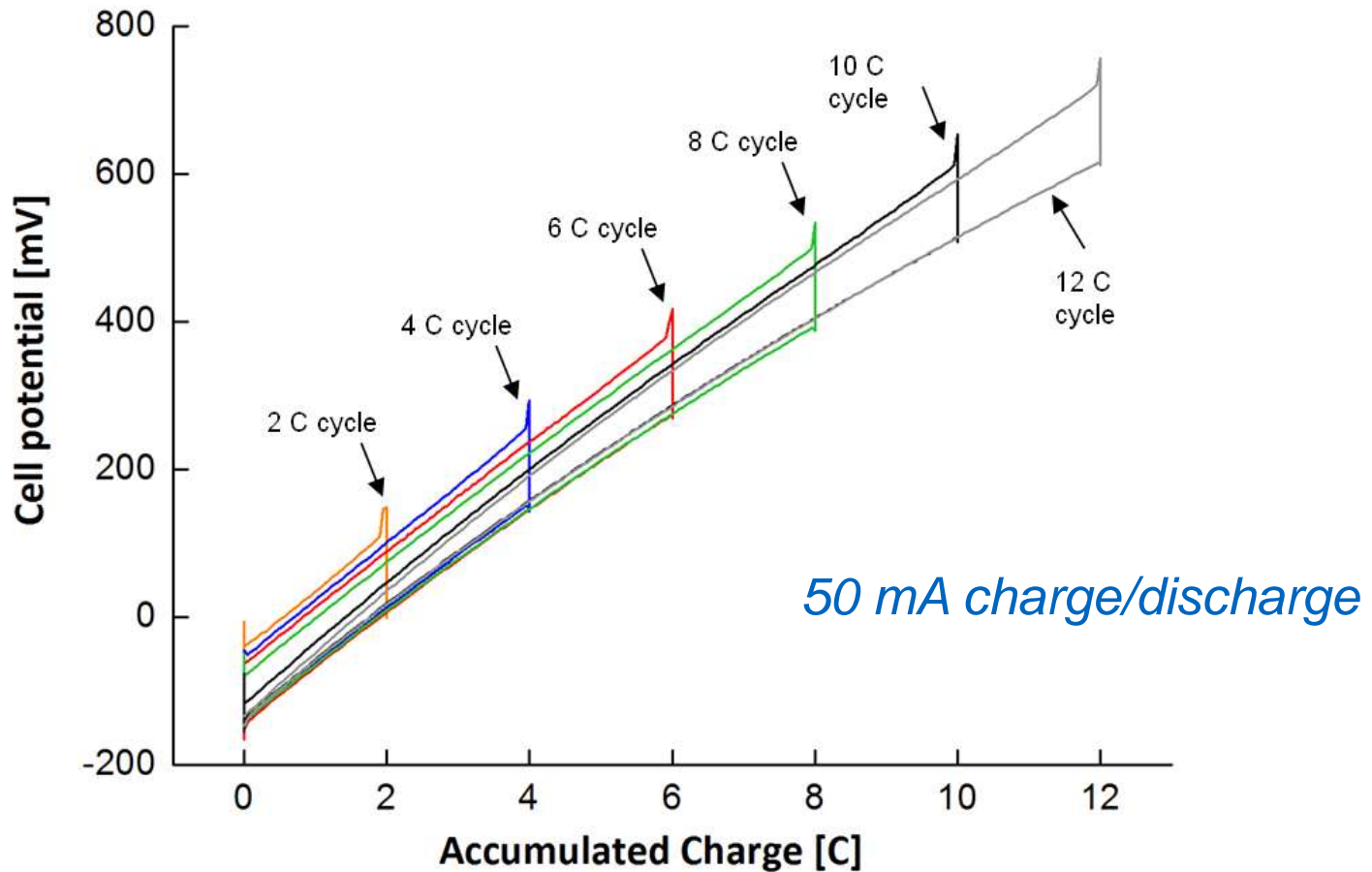


Sales et al., 2010, ES&T

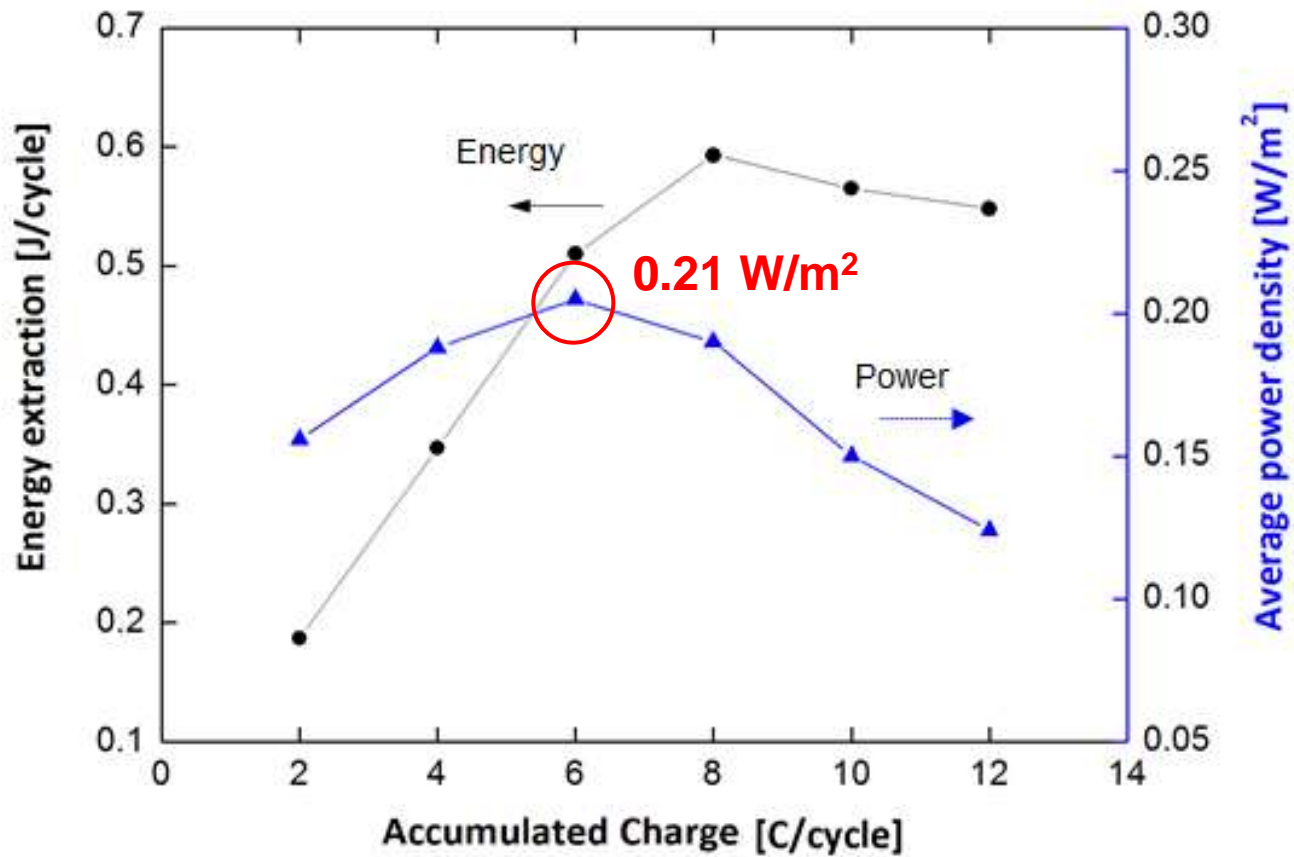
Constant Current = Constant Loss



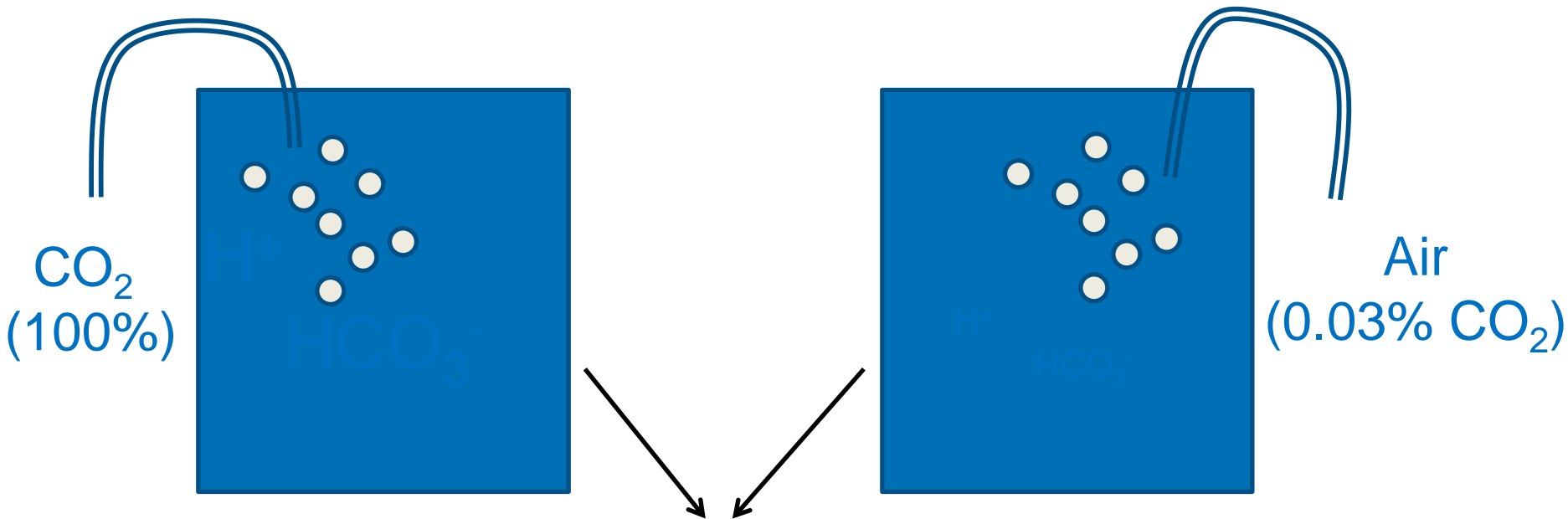
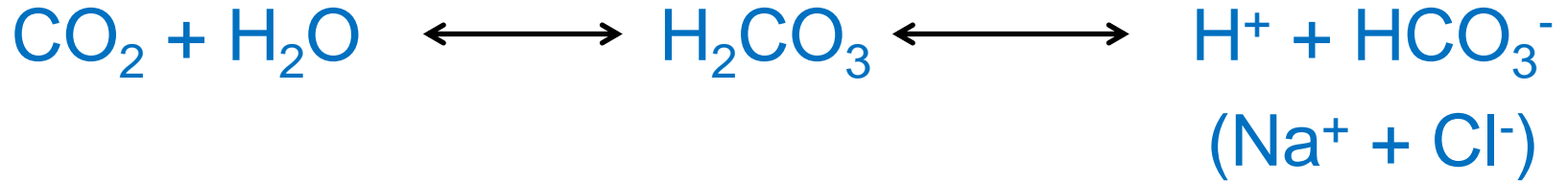
Energy cycle expanded



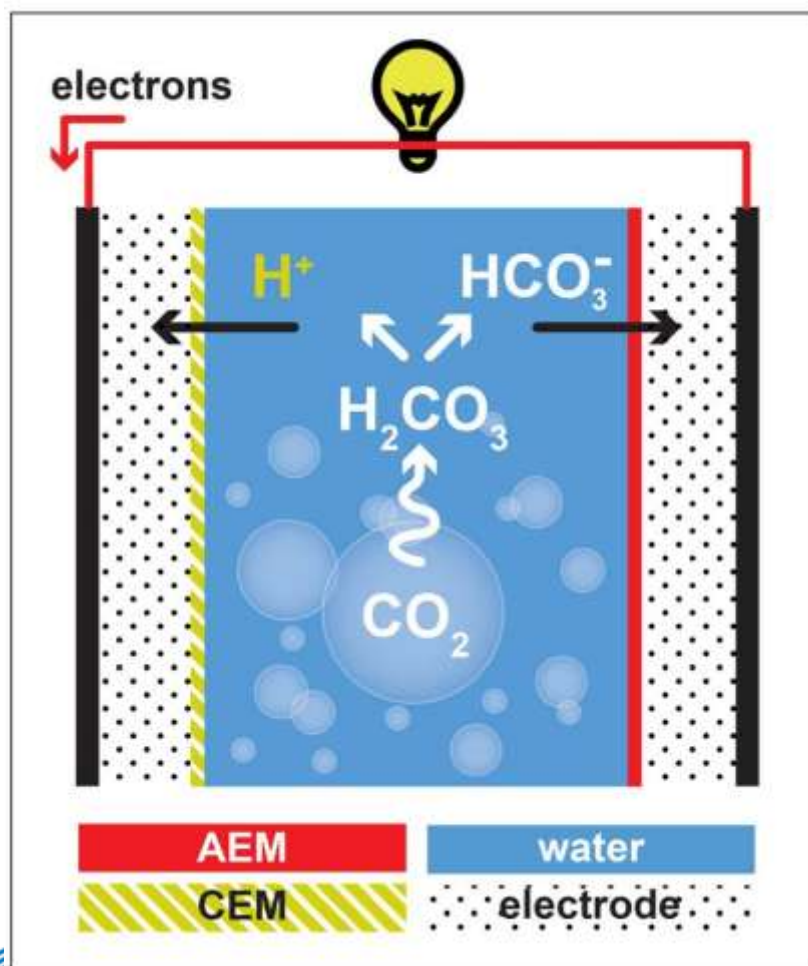
Energy extraction and power density



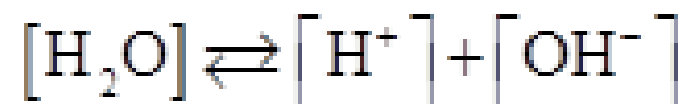
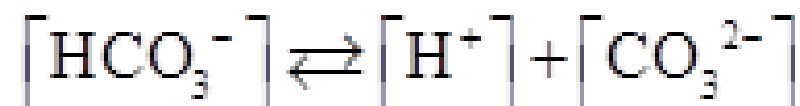
CO₂ ENERGY



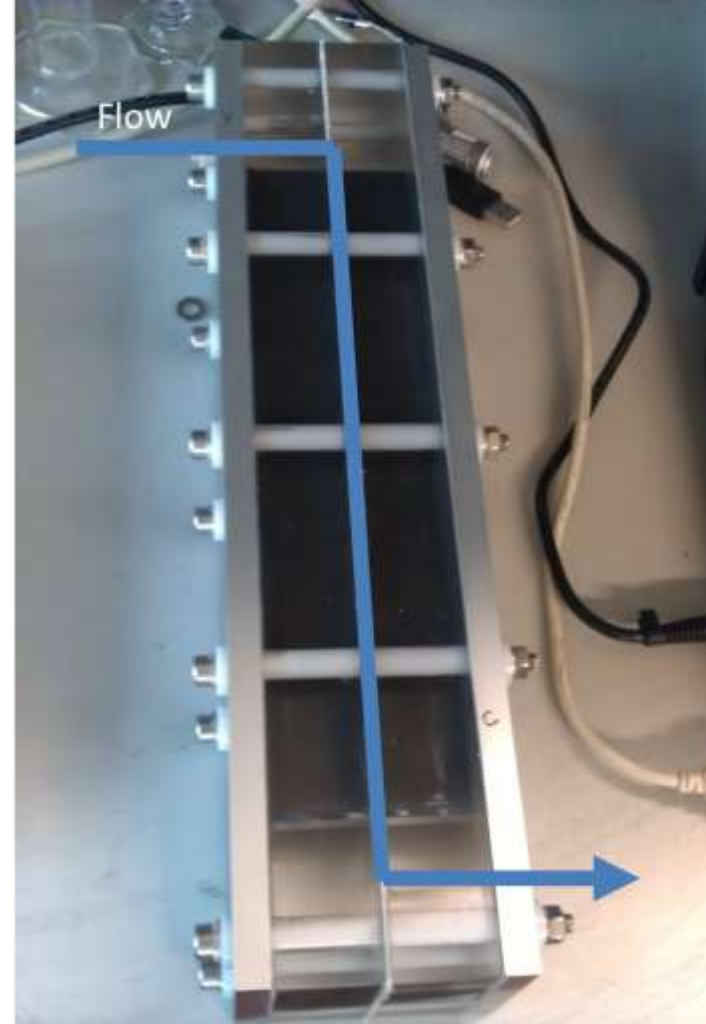
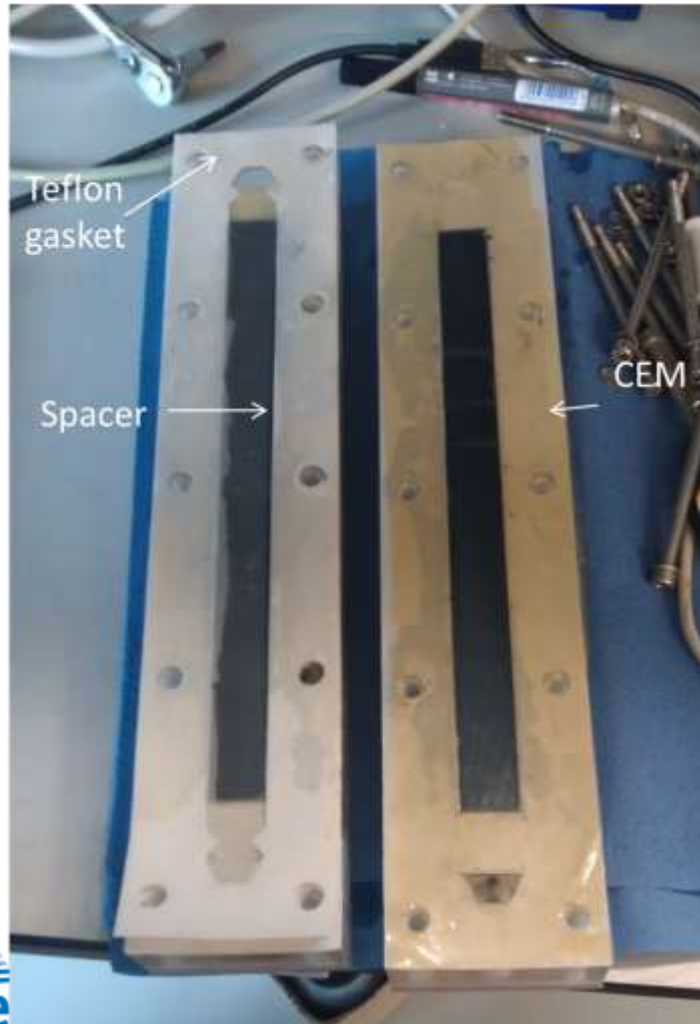
WATER is KEY



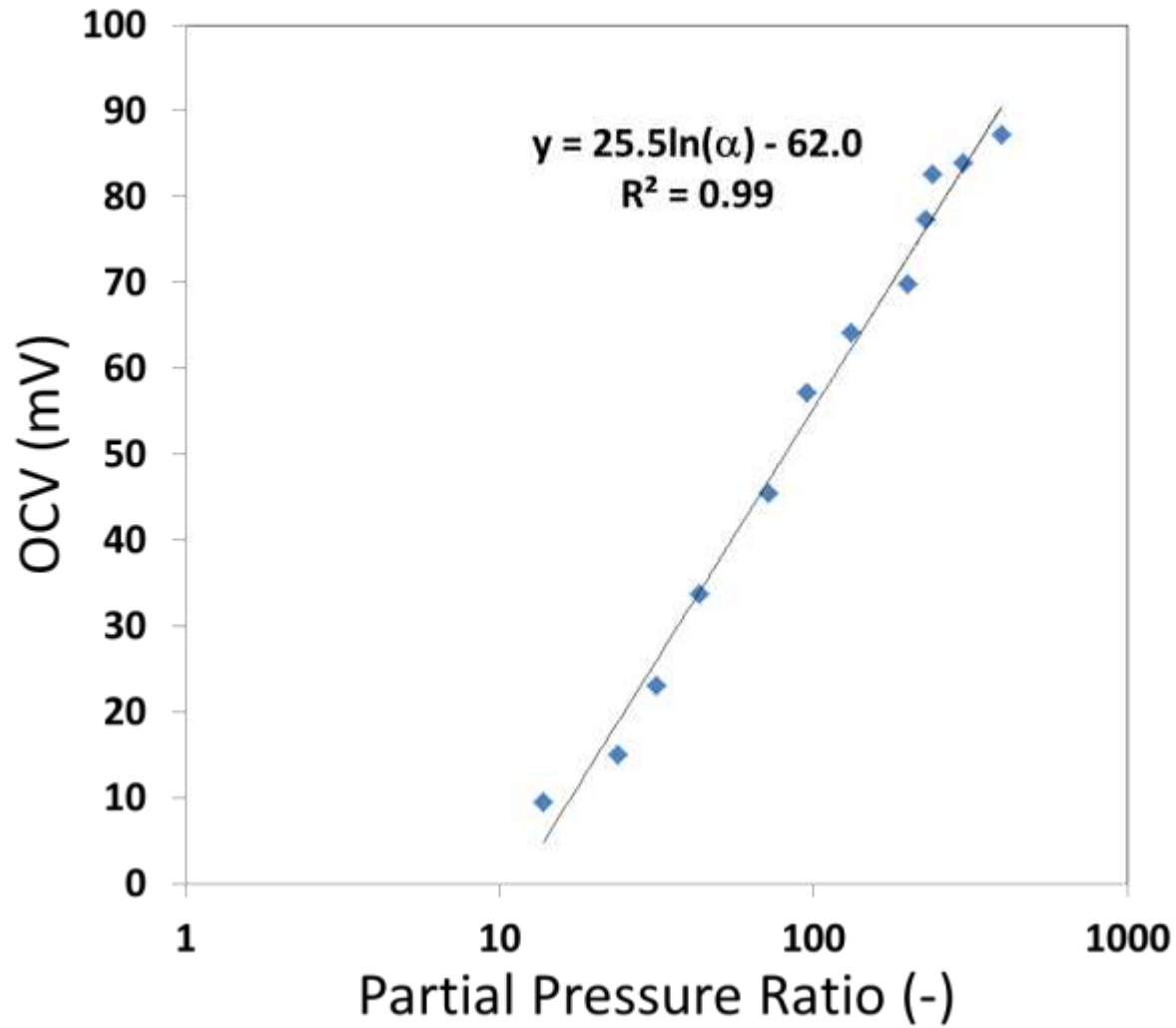
$$p_{CO_2} = K_H [H_2CO_3^*]$$



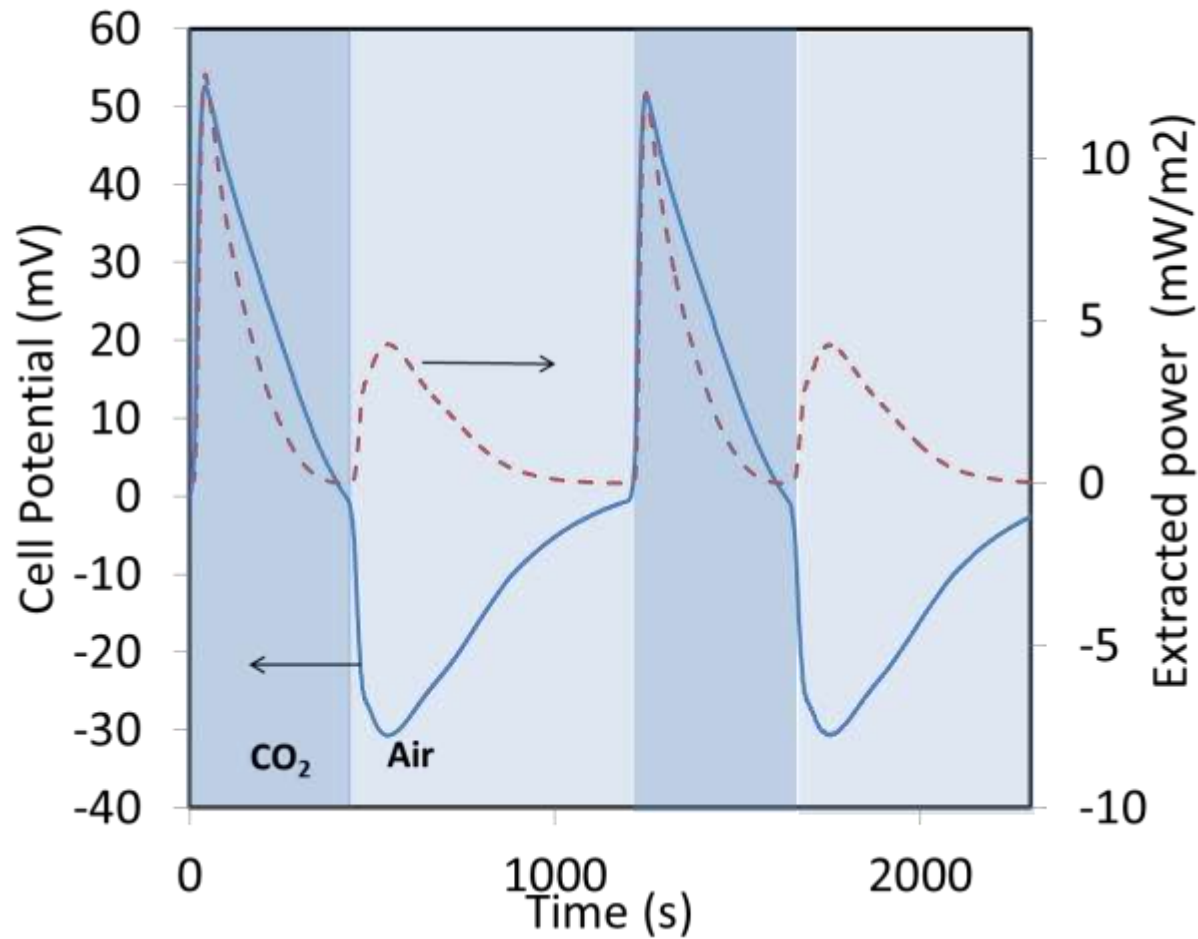
Experimental set-up



OCV versus $p\text{CO}_2$



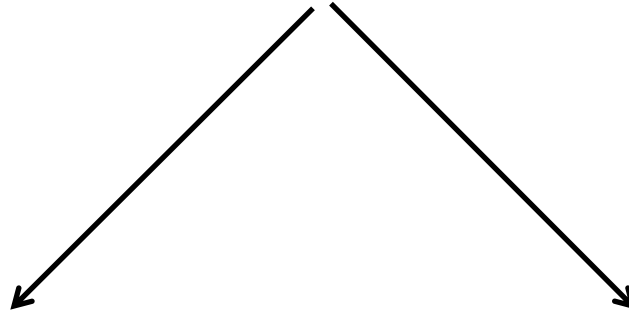
Energy Extraction Possible



Mono-Ethanolamine absorbs CO₂

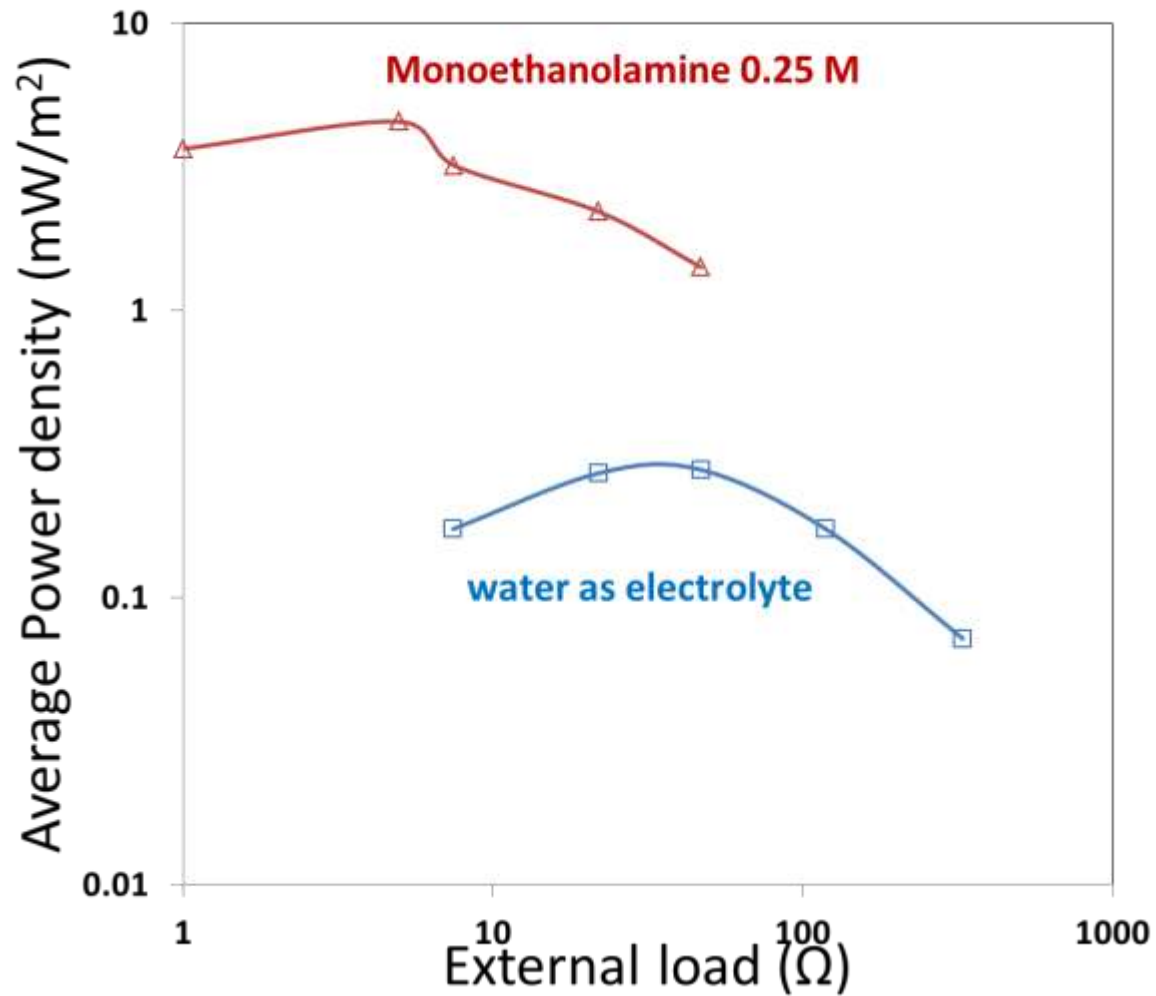


+



- Better CO₂ absorption
- Higher conductivity

MEA improves performance



On pourrait obtenir de l'électricité à partir du CO2

Ter, 23 de Julho de 2013

Cientistas conseguem fazer eletricidade com gás do efeito estufa

Like 1 Tweetar 0 Share 2



Foto: Divulgação

Cientistas divulgaram nesta terça-feira um novo método que produz energia com o uso de dióxido de carbono (CO2), um dos "vilões" do aquecimento global. Segundo os pesquisadores, a ideia é reaproveitar o gás produzido em termelétricas e outras chaminés ao redor do planeta.

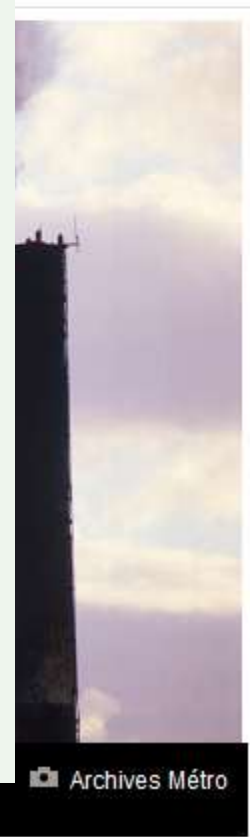
Anualmente, as usinas termelétricas - que usam carvão, petróleo ou gás - produzem 12 bilhões de toneladas de CO2. Aquecimento industrial e residencial produz outras 11 bilhões de toneladas. O objetivo do grupo é que todo esse gás fosse reaproveitado de alguma forma.

A tecnologia desenvolvida utiliza o gás estufa e água ou outro meio líquido para produzir uma corrente de elétrons. "No final, nenhuma substância é produzida ou consumida. O CO2, contudo, ainda vai para o ambiente no final", explica ao **Terra** Bert Hamelers, do Centro de Excelência para Tecnologia Sustentável e Água, em Wetsus, nos Países Baixos.

rund 12 Milliarden
rund 11 Billionen
Kilowattstunden
12 Nullen und f
zusätzliches CO2

Un groupe de chercheurs néerlandais croit être en mesure de développer une

end 3



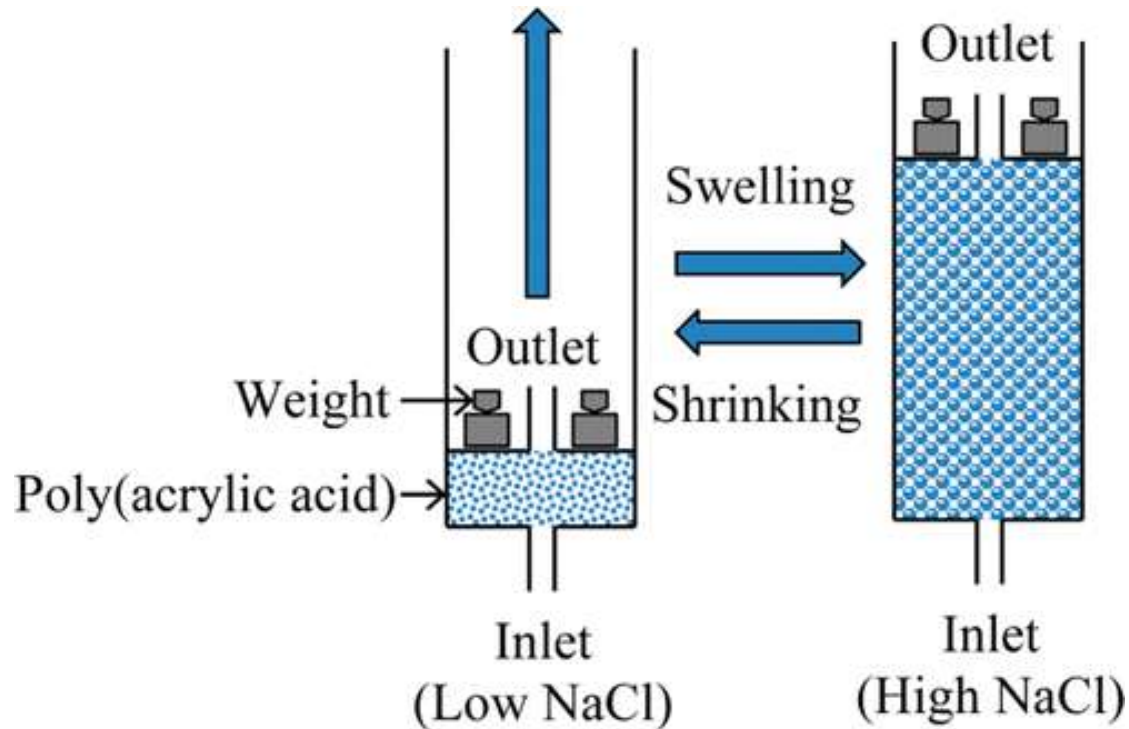
Archives Métro



Plus Populaires

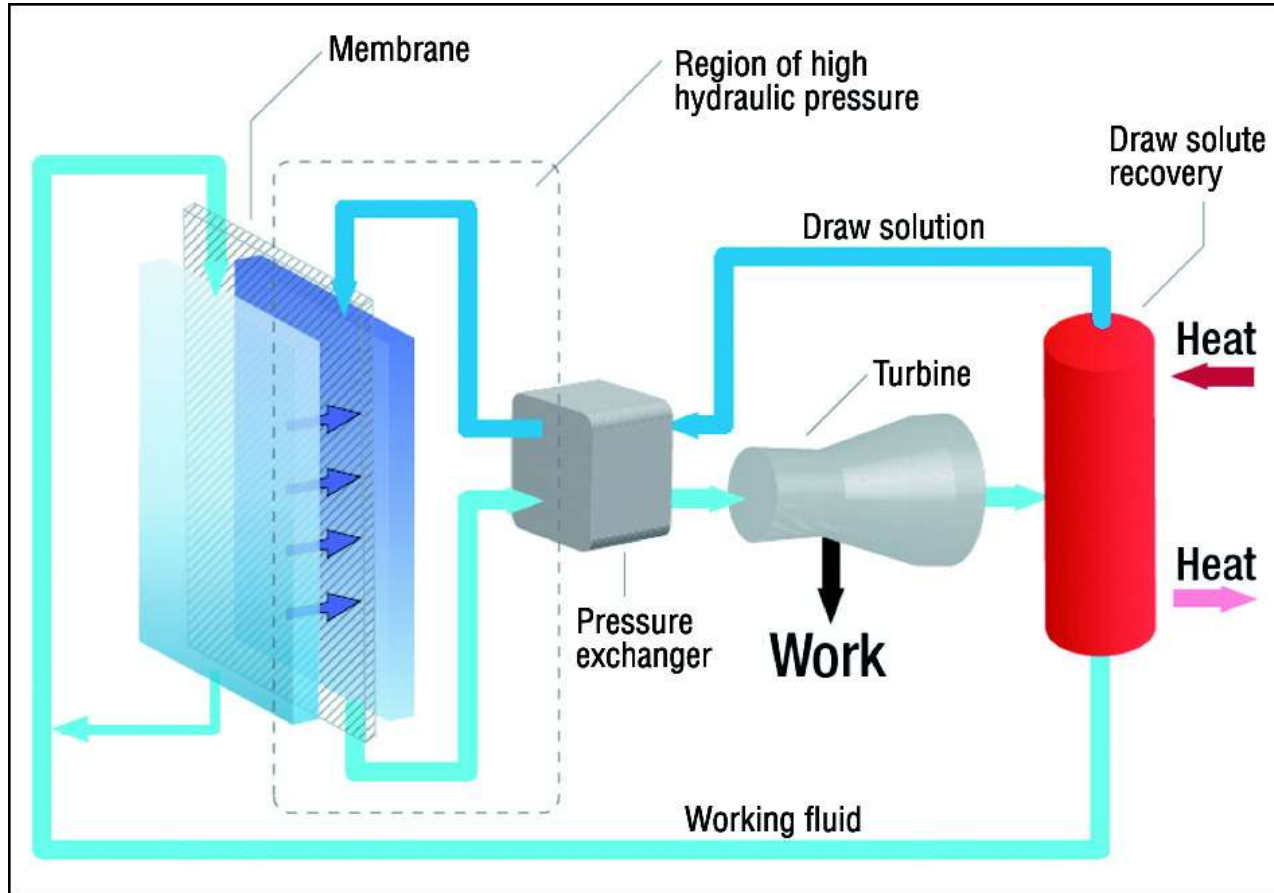
- 1
- 2

New Principle



Zhu, Xiuping; Yang, Wulin; Hatzell, Marta; Logan, Bruce E; ,
Environmental science & technology, 2014,

Thermal Gradients

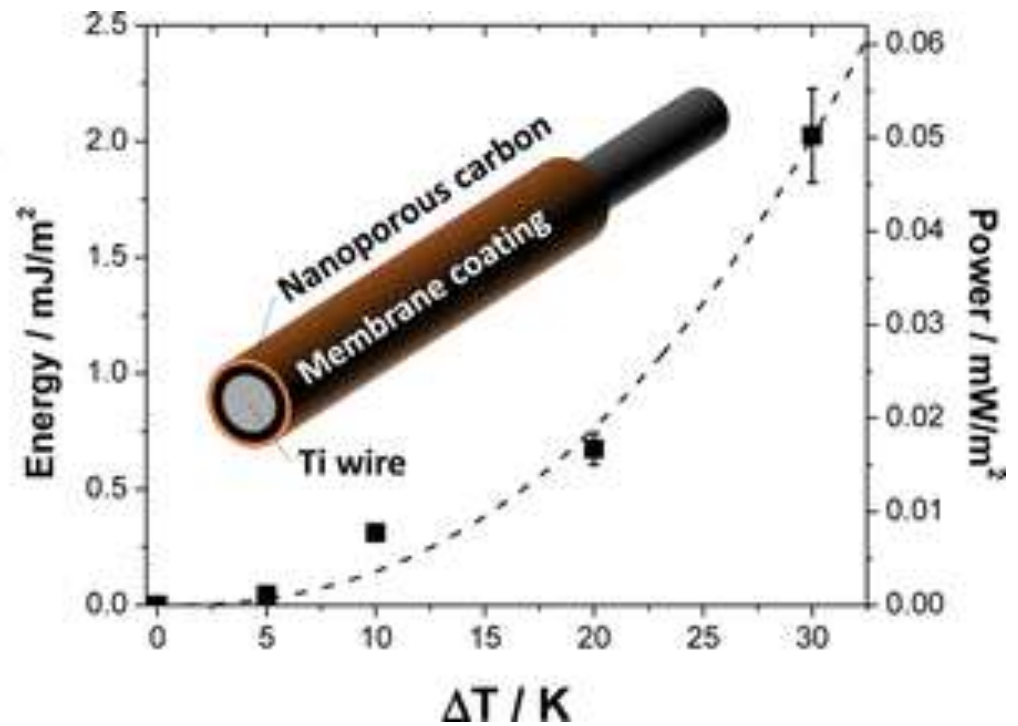
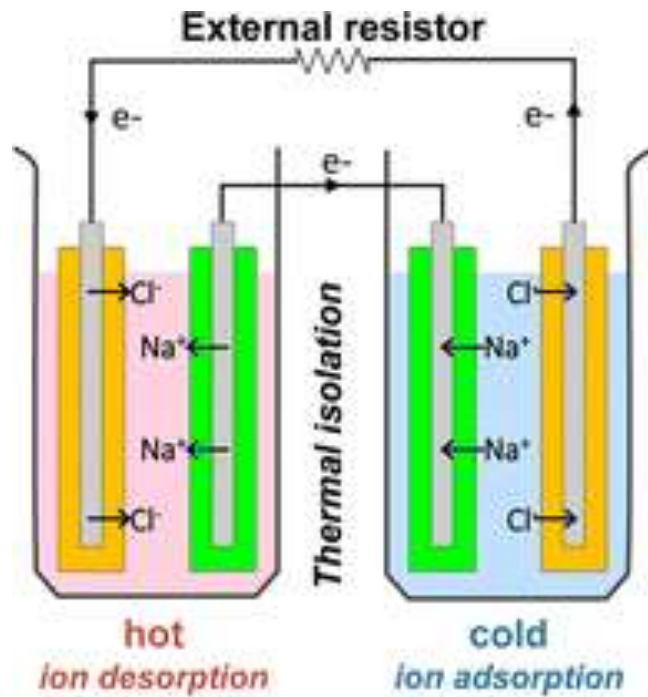


Robert L. McGinnis and Menachem Elimelech
Environ. Sci. Technol., 2008, 42 (23), pp 8625–8629

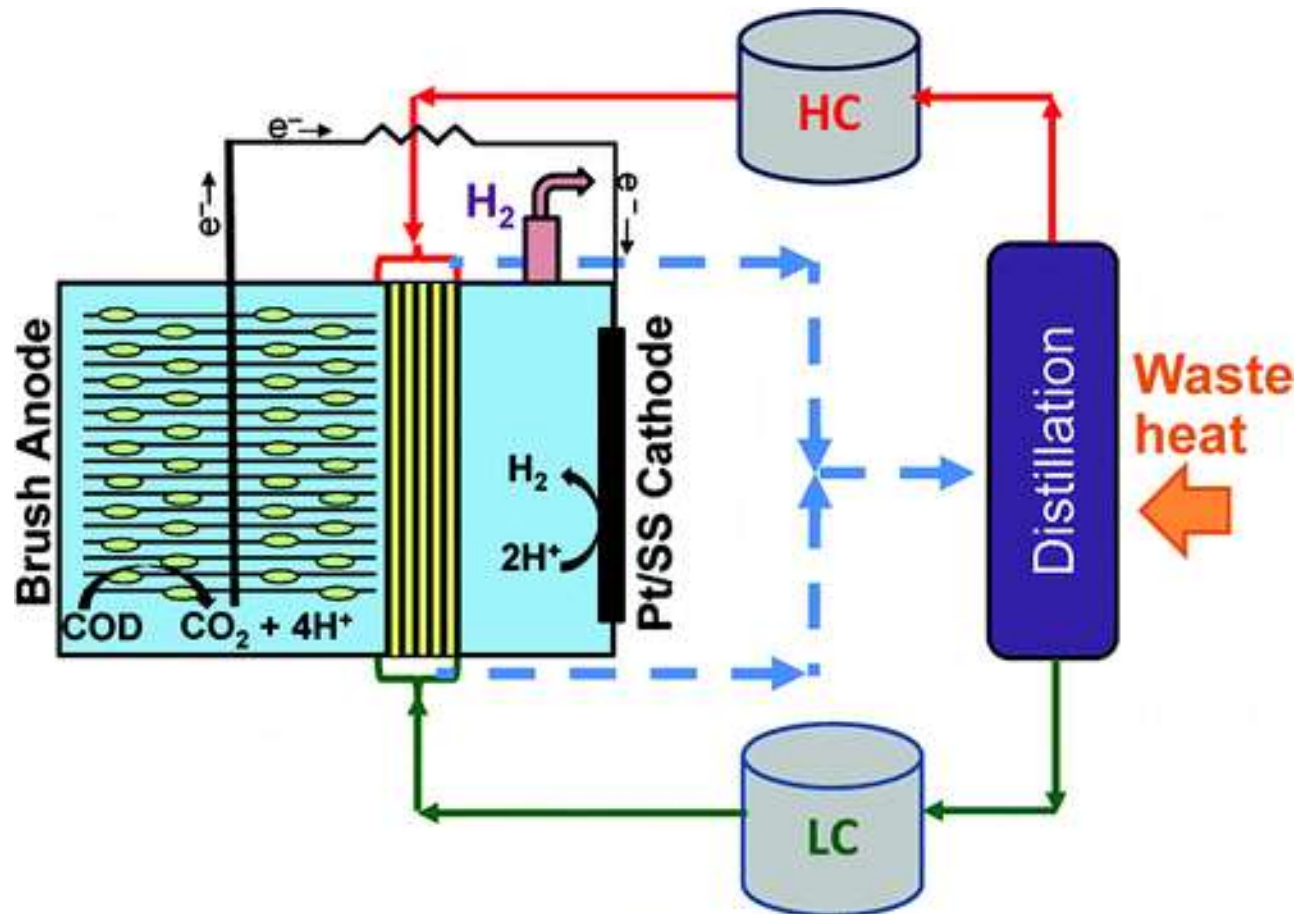
Brine-Brakish



Direct Thermal

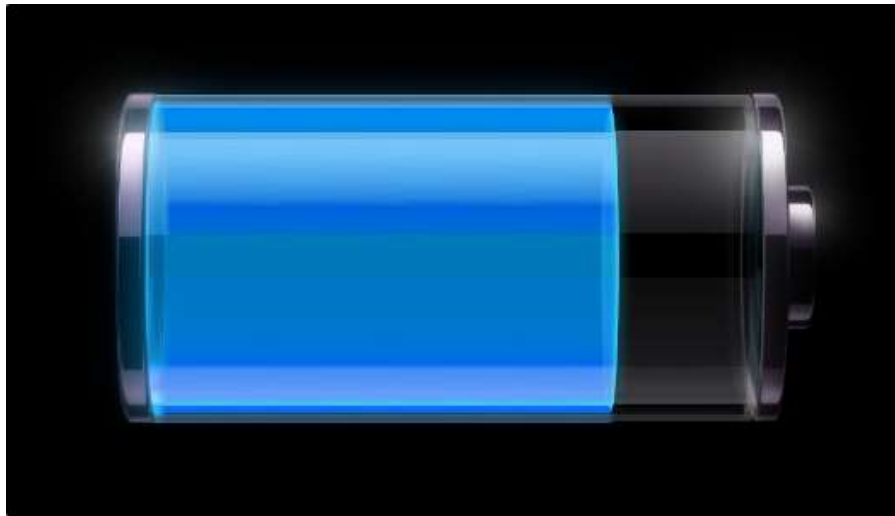


Hybrid systems

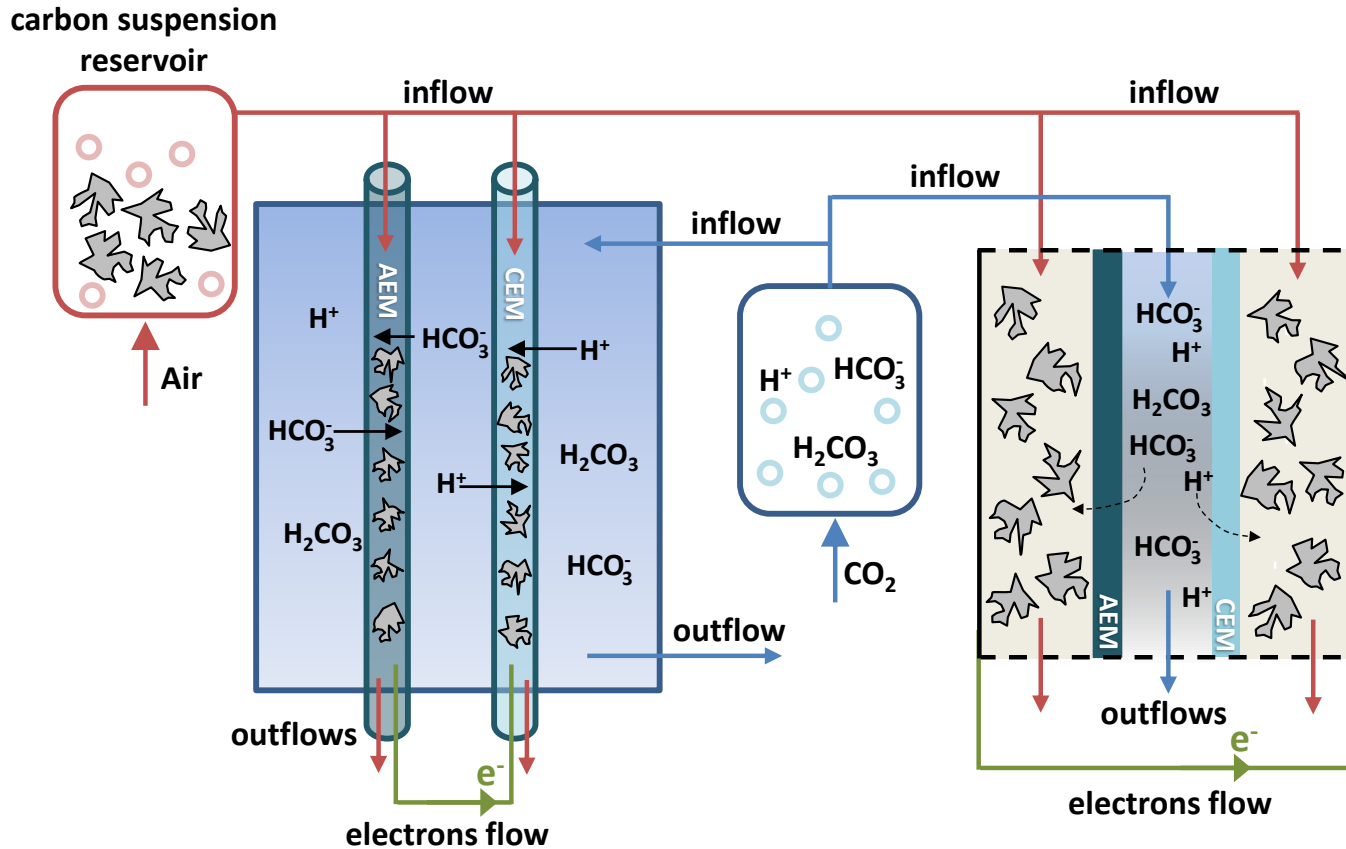


Joo-Youn Nam , Roland D. Cusick , Younggy Kim , and Bruce E. Logan *
Environ. Sci. Technol., 2012, 46 (9), pp 5240–5246

Battery



Flowable electrodes



Mixing Energy

- Everywhere concentrations differences are
- Selective mixing crucial
- Huge potential
- Technologies under development
- Inspiring new directions