

The SPOCC Reactor

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SAF Cafe Webinar

18th January 2024

Who we are

Omnagen is a UK-based start-up. We were founded to make more sustainable use of hydrocarbon resources.

We use solid oxide fuel cells to convert hydrocarbons into chemical products, with electricity as a byproduct.

The SPOCC Reactor follows on naturally from this work, by incorporating solid oxide electrolyzers.

'SPOCC' stands for 'Self-Powered CO₂ Converter'.

Omnagen owns a range of granted patents, and patent applications.

Our Objective:

To provide the lowest energy route for converting carbon dioxide into syngas.

Capturing CO₂:

Capturing from point sources of fossil fuel combustion:

- combustion in pure oxygen – condense the water.
- combustion in air – more energy for separation.

Direct air capture:

- CO₂ is very dilute, so more energy needed for separation.
- can locate anywhere.

Converting CO₂ :

CO₂ is thermodynamically stable.

Carbonates are more stable - mineralisation.

CO₂ can be electrolysed – carbon monoxide plus oxygen.

CO₂ can combine with reactive molecules.

Reacting CO₂ with natural gas/methane:

Dry reforming:

- direct reaction of CO₂ and methane – high temperature (>800°C), endothermic and carbon deposition.

Electrolysis of CO₂ and methane:

- much lower electrical potential and energy than direct CO₂ electrolysis.
- lower temperature than dry reforming.

CO₂ electrolysis:

Conventional CO₂ electrolysis:

- products are CO + oxygen
- solid oxide electrolyzers are most efficient
- needs a relatively high voltage

Co-electrolysis of CO₂ and steam:

- product is syngas (CO + hydrogen)
- needs even more energy than direct CO₂ electrolysis

SPOCC - Electrolysis of CO₂ with methane:

- product is syngas (CO + hydrogen)
- needs a much lower voltage, therefore much less energy to consume a given amount of CO₂

Reacting natural gas/methane with air:

Gas boiler in your home:

- outputs - CO₂ + water + heat

Solid oxide fuel cells in your home:

- outputs – CO₂ + water + heat + electricity

Clean Carbon Energy. No CO₂ is produced:

- outputs – syngas (CO + H₂) + heat + electricity

- syngas is a platform chemical which can be converted to a huge range of other chemicals

SPOCC Reactor uses electrochemical reactions:

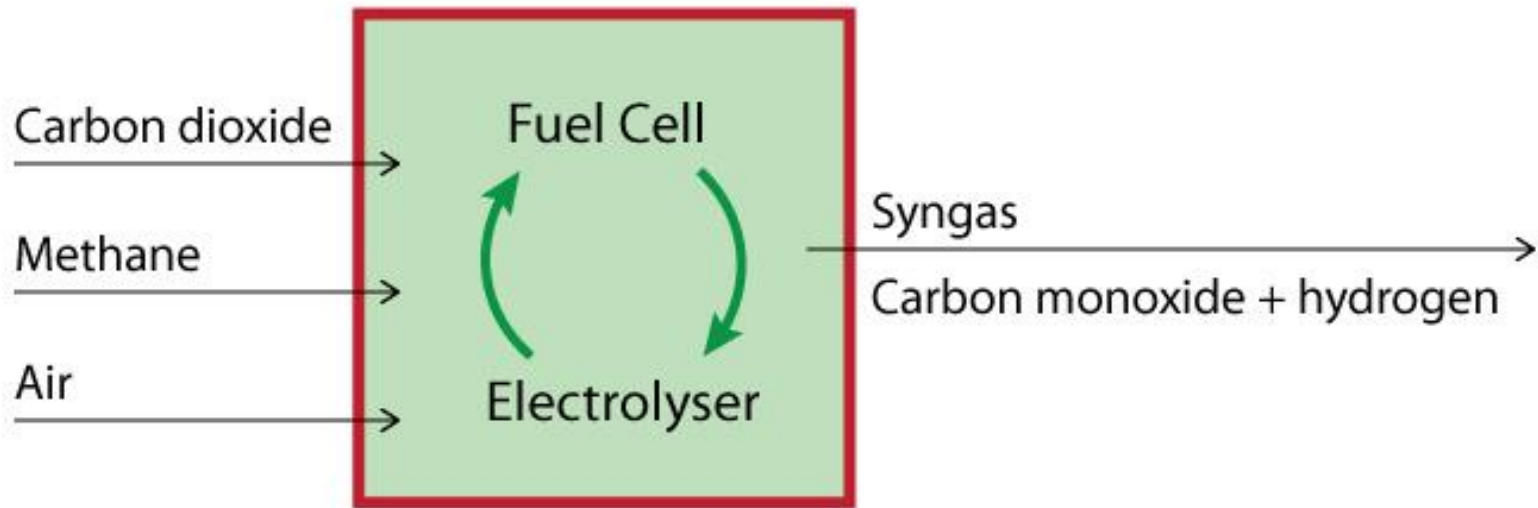
Fuel cell:

- self-sustaining reaction
- exothermic reaction which generates heat
- some energy removed as electricity

Electrolyser:

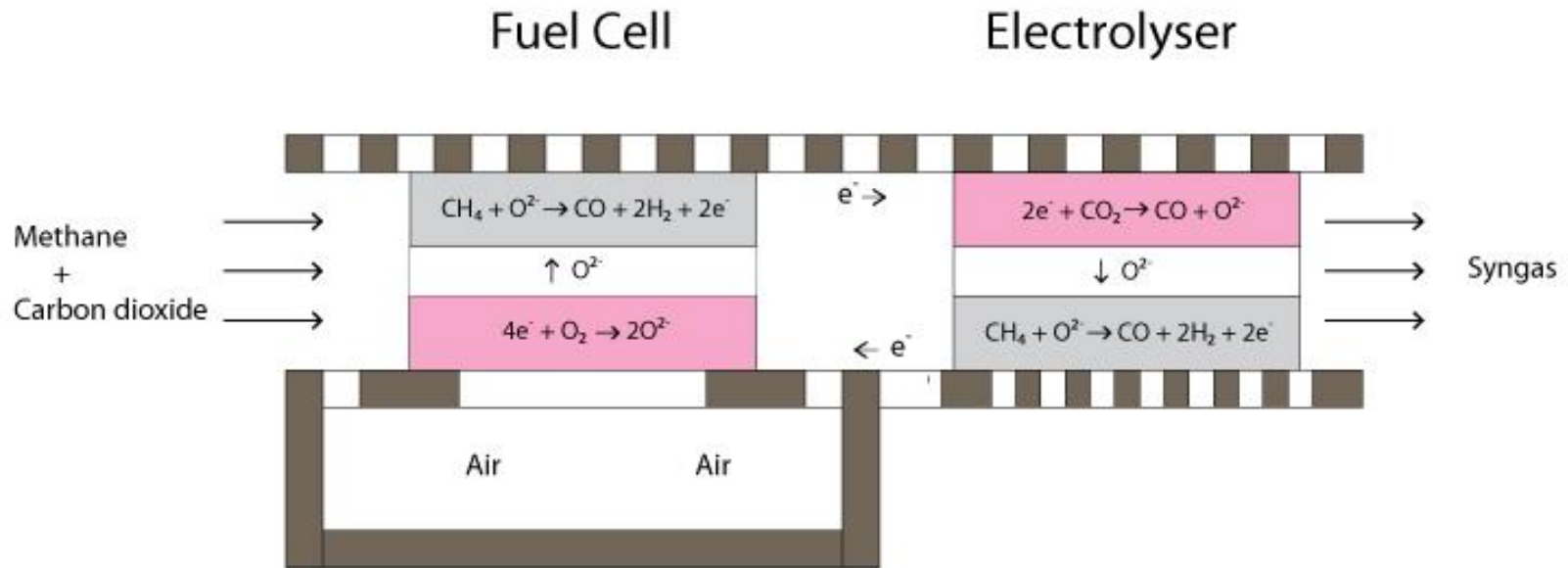
- reaction does not happen spontaneously
- electrical energy supplied through electrolysis
- endothermic reactions need heat

The SPOCC Reactor:



Isolated - no heat or electricity required

The SPOCC Reactor:

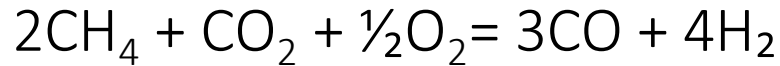


The 2 reactions :

1. Fuel cell:- $2\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{CO} + 4\text{H}_2 + \text{electricity} + \text{heat}$

2. Electrolyser:- $\text{electricity} + \text{heat} + \text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 = 2\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$

Overall reaction:



This reaction is very endothermic. It needs a large heat input if it is done chemically.

If it is done electrochemically, the reactions are self-sustaining at elevated temperature, and no external energy is required.

The SPOCC Reactor takes advantage of the big entropy increase. **This makes it stand out as a low energy route for re-using CO₂.**

What Omnagen can offer:

1. A carbon dioxide reactor where the reactions are self-sustaining.
2. Very scalable.
3. Converts the CO₂ to syngas.

Sustainable applications:

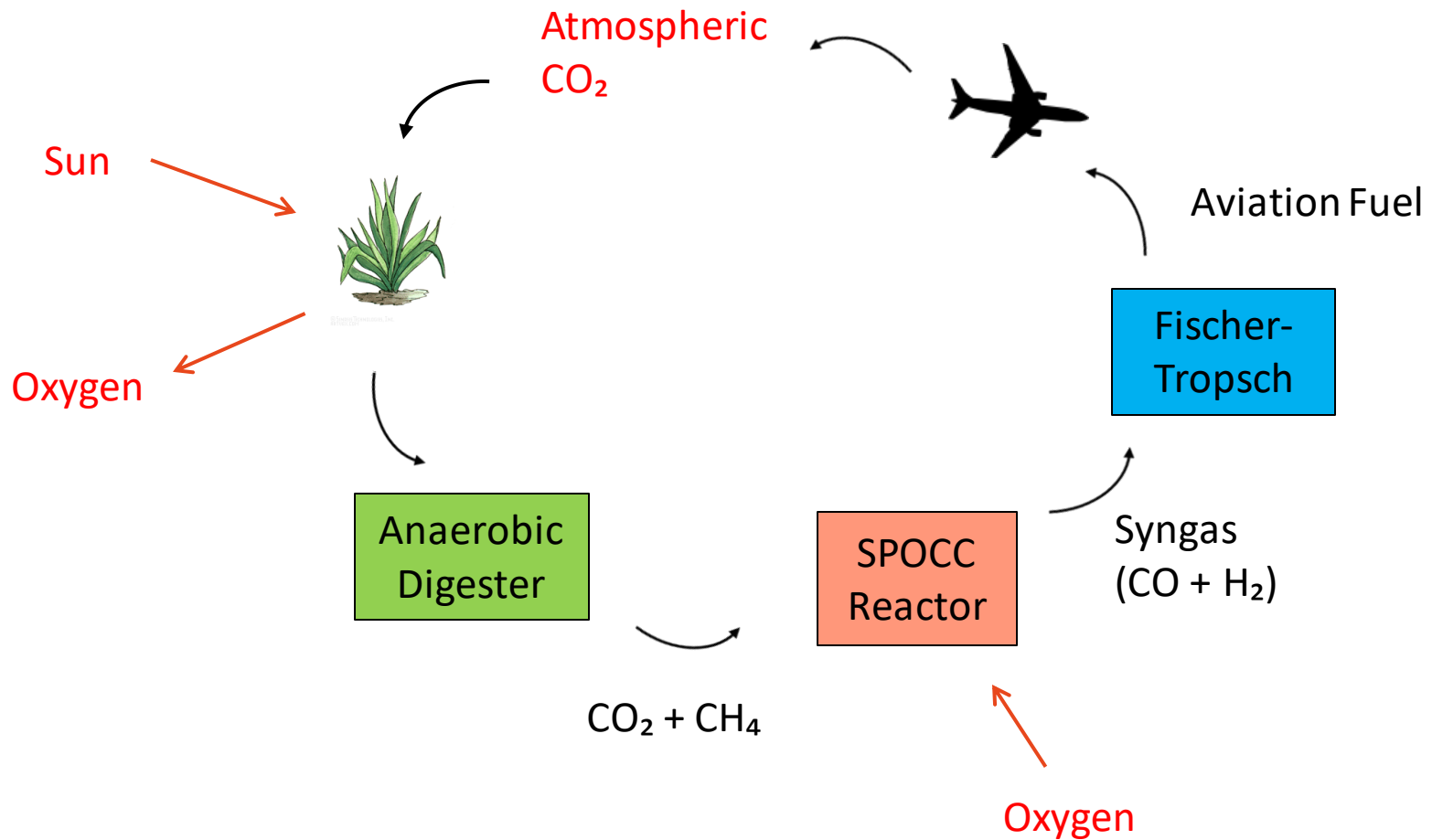
1. Anaerobic digester

- biogas is the perfect mix of methane and carbon dioxide as an input to the SPOCC Reactor.

2. Direct air capture (DAC) of CO₂ plus a supply of methane.

- DAC units can be located where supplies of methane are also available. The SPOCC Reactor can convert them into syngas.

Alternative Carbon Cycle for Sustainable Aviation Fuel:



Processes which release CO₂, and could benefit from the SPOCC Reactor:-

1. **Steam Methane Reforming** – produces hydrogen and CO₂: add more methane to the CO₂, and produce syngas
2. **Natural gas extraction** - CO₂ contained in the natural gas is usually vented to the atmosphere. React the CO₂ with methane to produce syngas. Process further to a liquid for transportation.
3. **Natural gas power stations** – separate CO₂ from the exhaust gases: add more methane and produce syngas.
4. **Cement production** - CO₂ is released during the heating and decomposition of calcium carbonate. Capture that CO₂, add methane, and produce syngas.

Summary

1. Technology which allows carbon dioxide to be reused rather than buried, or released to the atmosphere.
2. Technology which uses self-sustaining reactions.
3. All of the carbon in the carbon dioxide and methane is converted into useful products.
4. Syngas produced by the SPOCC Reactor is carbon negative.

What stage has the development reached?

What Omnagen is looking for:

We would like to work with companies and institutions which could help to fund and develop the SPOCC Reactor.

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