

## Methane-Methanol-Methanal Cycle 가

## Evaluation of the Methane-Methanol-Methanal Cycle for Nuclear Hydrogen Production

150

(HTGR)

가 가 (Sustainable) 가

Methane-Methanol-Methanal(3M)

3M

가

가 . 4

Methanal

725

## Abstract

Based on the hydrogen production by using the thermal energy of a high temperature gas-cooled reactor, applicable alternatives have been selected and proposed. One of the alternatives is the methane-methanol-methanal(3M) cycle. The realization probability of the 3M cycle has been analyzed in chemical reaction thermodynamic aspects and evaluated experimentally in this study. As a result, it was expected the methane formation from methanal in the 3M cycle would be accompanied with a methanol formation as competitive reaction, and such competitive reaction should be overcome by maintaining high reaction temperature( > 725 ). The experimental verification has been also conducted partially at room temperature.

1.

1973

1998 3 16

1999 3 15  
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가

2

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가

Enzyme

Bacteria

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1988 [1]  
(Thermal cracking)

(Steam reforming)  
48%

30%,  
18%,

4%가

(HTGR)

[2] 가

가 HTGR

3M

2.

Kirchoff's Law  
K 1,298 K

가 가

298

Gibbs  
(K)

( H )  
( G )

CO/CO<sub>2</sub>-free

3M

4



(1), (2), (3), (4) Gibbs  
 , Fig. 1 2  
 Fig. 1  
 (1) 가  
 (2)  
 (1) (2)  
 /  
 (3) 가  
 가

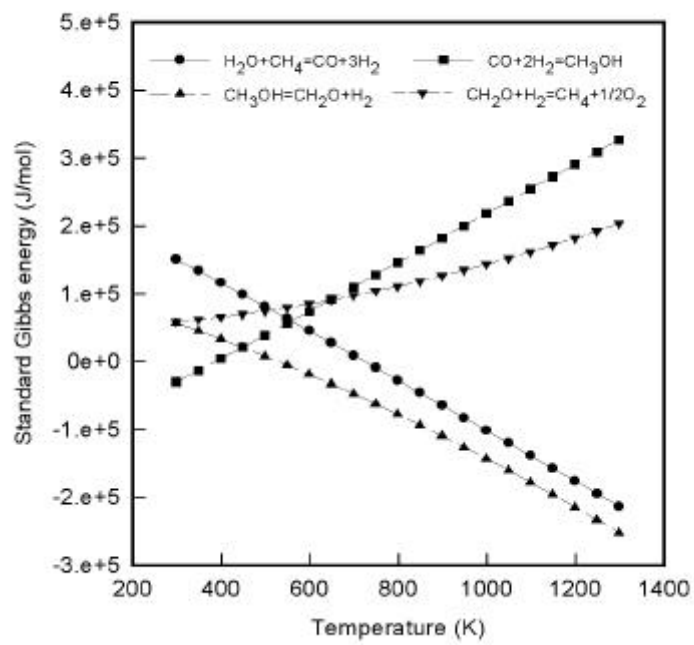


Fig. 1. Standard Gibbs energies in the methane-methanol-methanal cycle.

Gibbs

, 3M

가

(4)

Gibbs

가

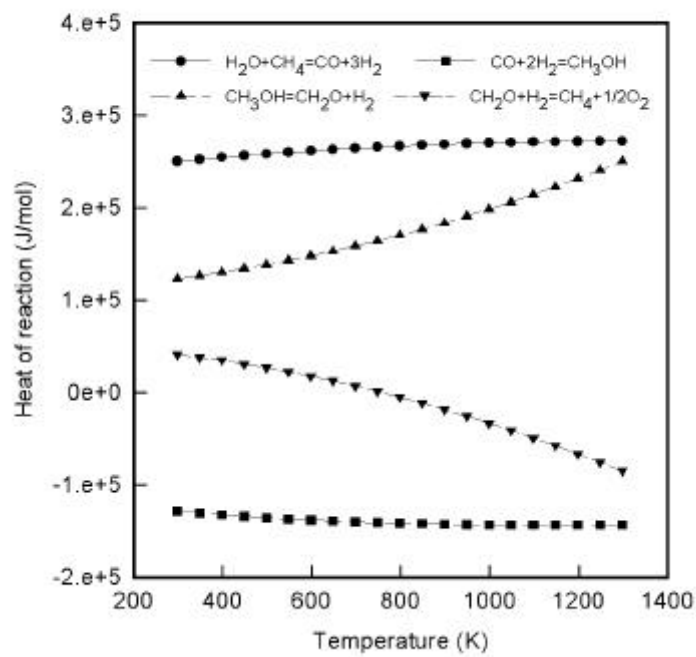


Fig. 2. Heats of reactions in the methane-methanol-methanal cycle.

3.

3M

4

(4)

Fig. 3

- ; Nilaco Co. 99.99% Indium plate(10 mm x 10 mm x 1 mm)
- ; 99.9% Pt wire( 1 mm x L 10 mm)
- ; SCE

- 
- 1) 1 M HCHO - 1 M KCl - pH 9
- 2) 5 M HCHO - 1 M KCl - pH 9
- ; -3.0 V vs. SCE
- ; Cyclic voltammogram
- ; HCHO, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>
- (( ) GC DS6200, Carbon 1000+Propak T)

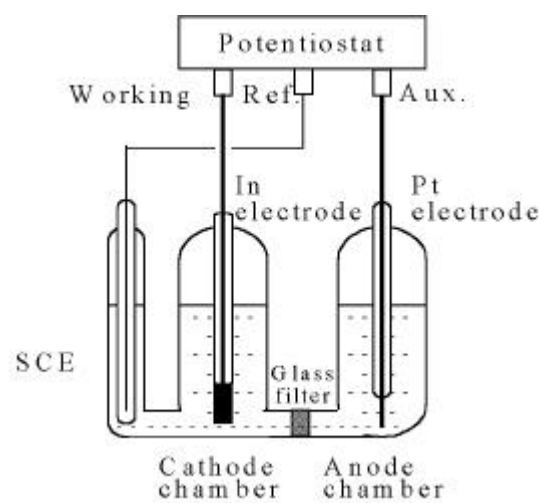
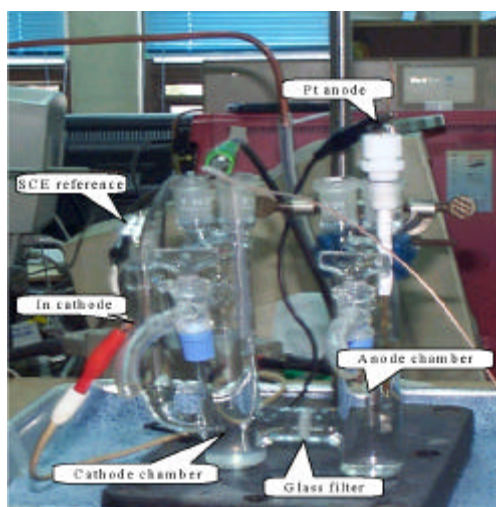


Fig. 3. Electrolysis system of formaldehyde at room temperature.

4.

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### Cyclic Voltammogram

#### 4.1. Cyclic Voltammogram

1M HCHO/ 1M KCl/pH 9, 5M HCHO/ 1M KCl/pH 9

8 Cyclic

Voltammogram

- 1) CV- 1 ; -0.6V - 1.5V vs. SCE
- 2) CV- 2 ; -0.6V - 1.5V vs. SCE(1 )

- 3) CV-3 ; -0.6V -2.0V vs. SCE
- 4) CV-4 ; -0.6V -2.2V vs. SCE
- 5) CV-5 ; -0.6V -2.5V vs. SCE
- 6) CV-3-1 ; -0.6V -2.0V vs. SCE(3 )
- 7) CV-3-2 ; -0.6V -2.0V vs. SCE  
(4000 , Image )
- 8) CV-6 ; -0.6V -3.0V vs. SCE  
( peak )

Fig. 4 6) Cyclic Voltammogram - 1.0V

peak / peak가 - 1.4V  
 peak . - 3.0V  
 peak .

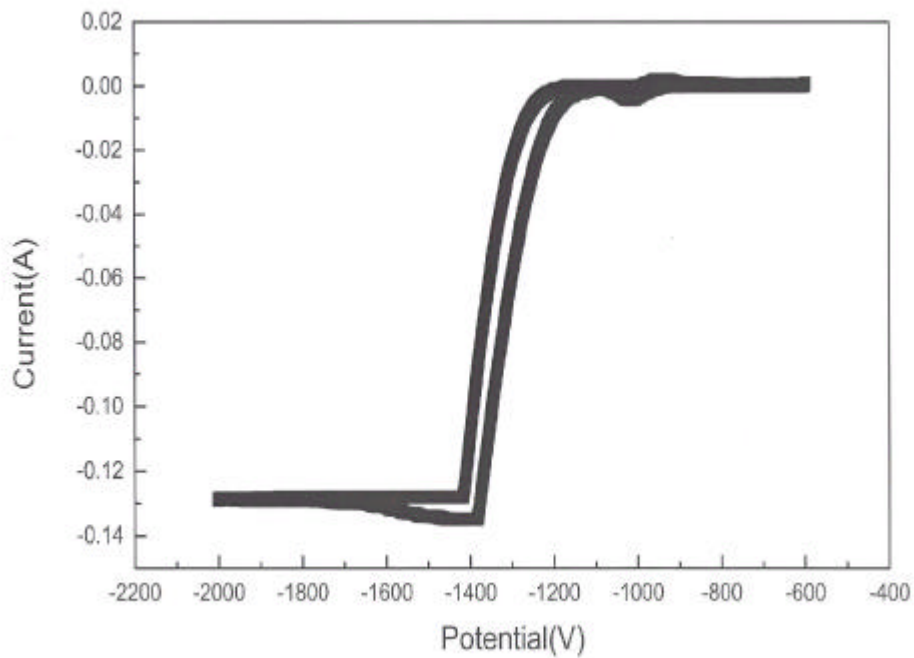


Fig. 4. Cyclic voltammogram of an indium electrode in the 1M HCHO-1M KCl and pH 9 chemical system.

4.2.

Cyclic Voltammogram - 1.4V  
 4,000

- 140 mA    - 120 mA

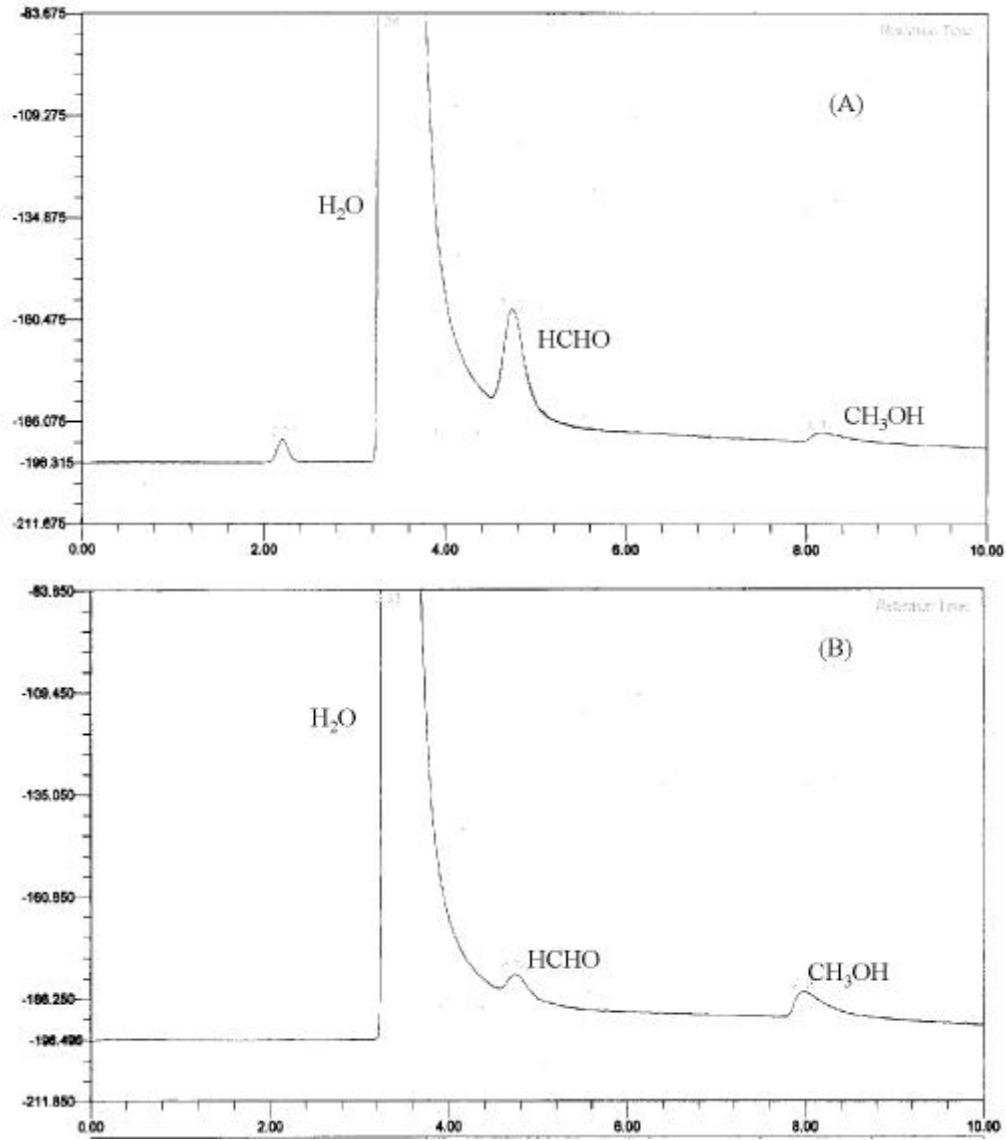
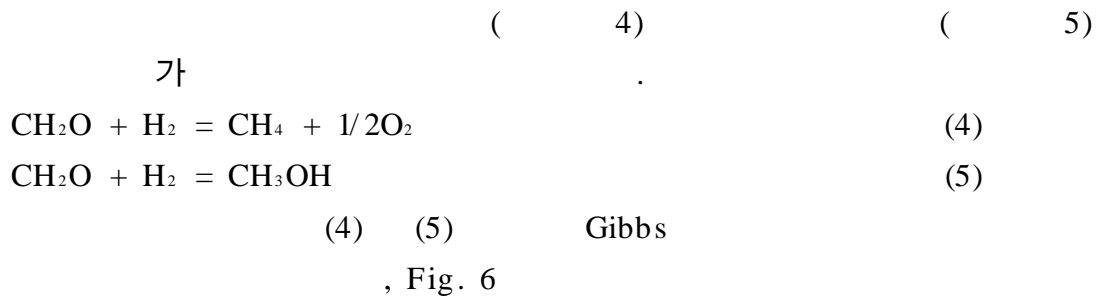


Fig. 5. GC spectrum of electrolyte solution in a cathodic chamber, (A); before electrolysis, (B); after electrolysis.

, Fig. 5





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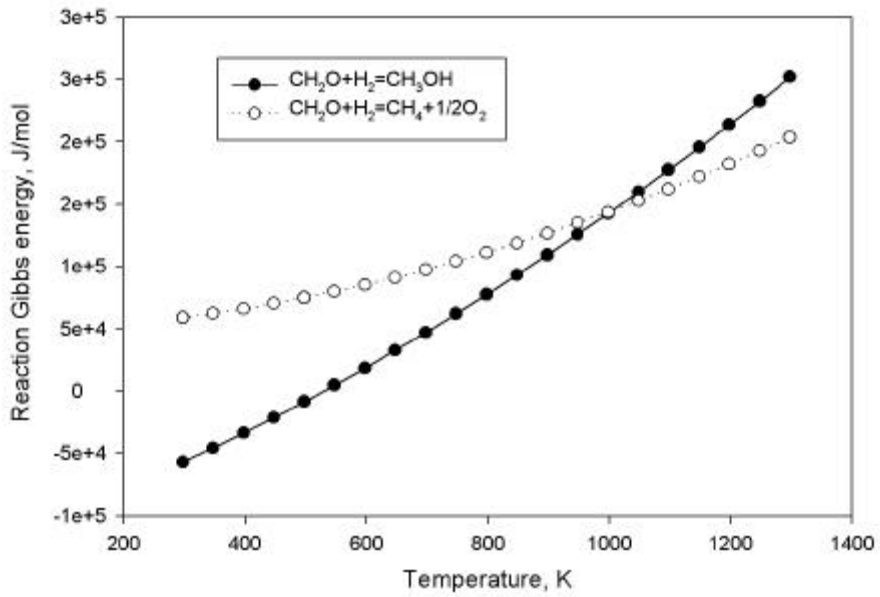


Fig. 6. Gibbs free energy as a function of temperature in the parallel chemical reactions of hydrogen and formaldehyde.

, Fig. 7  
GC peak가

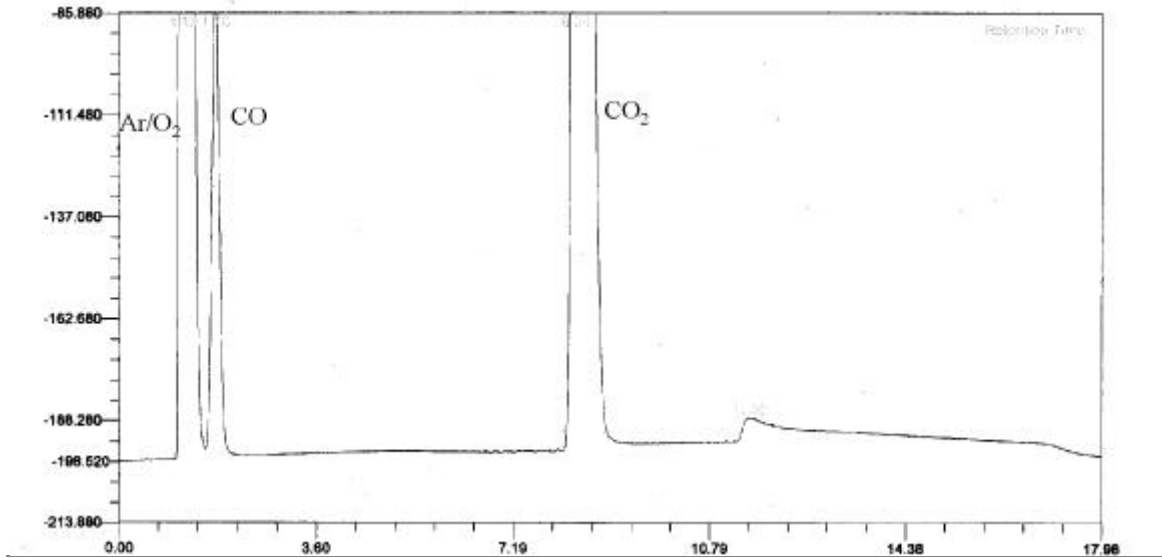


Fig. 7. GC spectrum of the gas phase sampled from an anodic chamber.

5.

- 3M

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Methanal(Formaldehyde)

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(725 )

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[1] IAEA, "Hydrogen as an energy carrier and its production by nuclear power", IAEA-TECDOC- 1085, 2001.

[2] , , , " ", KAERI/AR- 600/2001, 2001.