

Enthalpy Analysis of Hydrogen Production Processes

150

가 , steam gasification 가 .
 가 ,
 20% 가
 가

Abstract

High temperature gas-cooled reactors can play a significant role, with respect to a large-scale hydrogen production, if used as a provider of electricity in the electrolysis process or as a provider of high temperature heat in fossil fuel conversion or thermochemical cycles. A variety of potential hydrogen production methods for high temperature gas-cooled reactors were analyzed. They are steam reforming of natural gas, high-temperature electrolysis, thermochemical cycles, and etc. The yield of the reforming process is a mixture of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, plus residual steam and unreacted methane. The equilibrium composition of the gases was calculated.

1.

가
 500 x 10⁹Nm³(5 x 10⁹GJ) [1].
 2020 152 x 10⁹GJ/a , 10%
 가
 가
 가
 가
 °C, 가 가 950 °C 가 300 °C, 500
 가 가 50% 70%,
 °C TRISO 1600
 가 가
 , 100 가

2.

2-1.

0.02kW/m² 2kW/m²
 가 , steam gasification 가
 가 가

2-2. 가

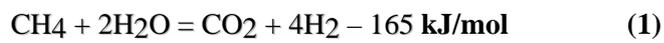
가 , 40

, 950 °C
 , 60 °C 가
 가 가, 가 가
 가
 가
 가
 10 135pCi/g ⁶Li
 가
 100

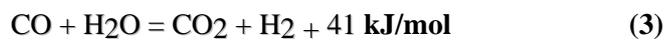
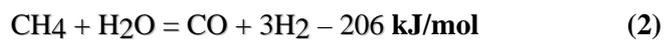
3.

3-1. Methane steam reforming

500 x 10⁹Nm³,
 2% 97%가
 Methane steam reforming 48%
 [2]. (1) 500 – 950 °C



(1) 가 (2) water-gas shift (3)



, , , ,
 ,
 [3-4]. 1000K

$$G_{\text{CH}_4} = 19.29 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = - 192.59 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$G_{\text{CO}} = - 200.58 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$G_{\text{CO}_2} = - 395.58 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

, CH₄ 1 , H₂O X

$$A_C = 1, A_O = X, A_H = 4 + 2X$$

가

$$a_{CH_4,C} = 1, a_{CH_4,O} = 0, a_{CH_4,H} = 4$$

$$a_{H_2O,C} = 0, a_{H_2O,O} = 1, a_{H_2O,H} = 2$$

$$a_{CO,C} = 1, a_{CO,O} = 1, a_{CO,H} = 0$$

$$a_{CO_2,C} = 1, a_{CO_2,O} = 2, a_{CO_2,H} = 0$$

$$a_{H_2,C} = 0, a_{H_2,O} = 0, a_{H_2,H} = 2$$

가

$$RT = 8.3136 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad P$$

, λ Lagrange multiplier , $\Sigma = (n_{CH_4} + n_{H_2O} + n_{CO} + n_{CO_2} + n_{H_2})$

$$CH_4: -19.29 + 8.3136 \ln \{ n_{CH_4} P / \Sigma \} + \lambda_C + 4 \lambda_H = 0$$

$$H_2O: -192.59 + 8.3136 \ln \{ n_{H_2O} P / \Sigma \} + 2 \lambda_H + \lambda_O = 0$$

$$CO: -200.58 + 8.3136 \ln \{ n_{CO} P / \Sigma \} + \lambda_C + \lambda_O = 0$$

$$CO_2: -395.58 + 8.3136 \ln \{ n_{CO_2} P / \Sigma \} + \lambda_C + 2 \lambda_O = 0$$

$$H_2: 8.3136 \ln \{ n_{H_2} P / \Sigma \} + 2 \lambda_H = 0$$

$$n_{CH_4} + n_{CO} + n_{CO_2} = 1$$

$$n_{H_2O} + n_{CO} + 2 n_{CO_2} = X$$

$$4 n_{CH_4} + 2 n_{H_2O} + 2 n_{H_2} = 4 + 2X$$

P, X

9

, 1, X = 1.5,

$n_{CH_4} = 0.0861, n_{H_2O} = 0.43055, n_{CO} = 0.758546, n_{CO_2} = 0.155344, n_{H_2} = 2.89658,$
 $\Sigma = 4.32713, \lambda_H = 1.66843, \lambda_O = 208.44, \lambda_C = 6.6$

, H₂O, X = 1.5 3.0,
1

1.

	X = 1.5	X = 2.0	X = 2.5	X = 3.0
CH ₄	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H ₂ O	0.0995	0.1623	0.2069	0.2643
CO	0.1753	0.1452	0.1277	0.1041
CO ₂	0.04	0.0497	0.0576	0.0644
H ₂	0.6694	0.6342	0.6132	0.5699

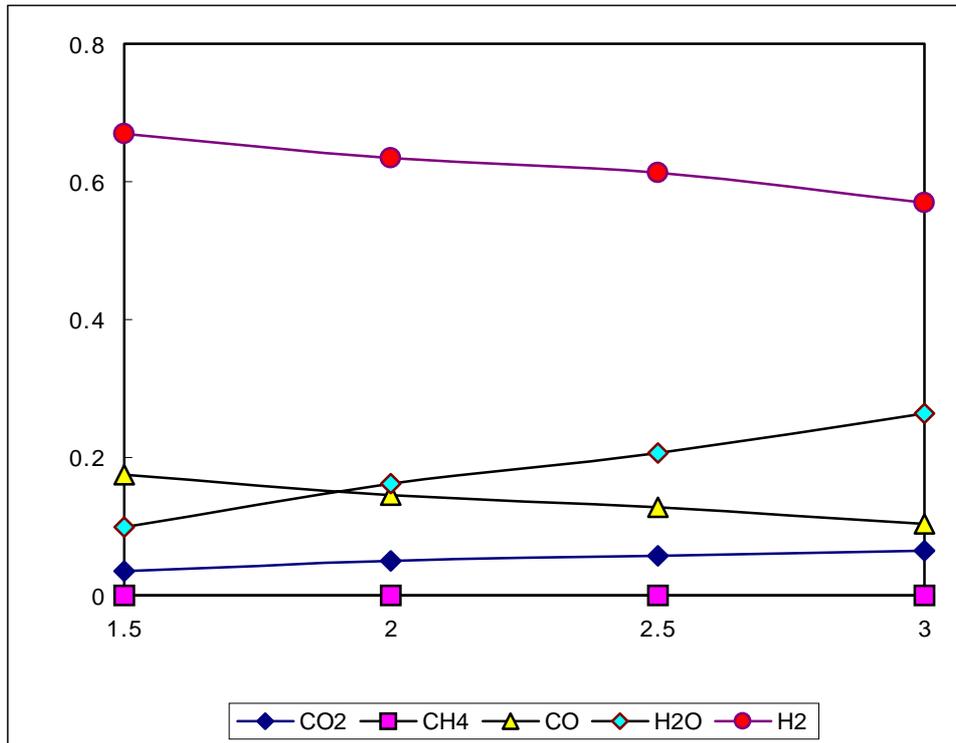
가

. CO₂ CO

[2]

CH₄ H₂O, H₂ CO 가

900°C



1.

3-2.

Methane steam reforming

2

20%

가

20%

가

10 -

2.

	[kJ/mol]	CO ₂ [%]
Methane steam reforming	$\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 - 165$	20.6
Butane steam reforming	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{CO}_2 + 13\text{H}_2 - 486$	18.3
Coal steam reforming	$\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 - 90$	22.8
Methane thermal cracking	$\text{CH}_4 = \text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 - 76$	9.5

3-3.

3% 3 가 . 가
 가 242 kJ/mol
 Methane steam reforming
 41kJ/mol .

3.

	[kJ/mol]	[kJ/mol]
Water electrolysis	$H_2O = H_2 + 1/2O_2 - 242$	242
Chloralkali electrolysis	$2NaCl + 2H_2O = 2NaOH + H_2 + Cl_2 - 453$	453

3-4.

가 . 3
 .
 4.

	[kJ/mol]	[kJ/mol]
Iodine-sulfur process	$2HI = H_2 + I_2 - 10$ $I_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O = 2HI + H_2SO_4 + 40$ $H_2SO_4 = H_2O + SO_2 + 1/2O_2 - 272$	282
Sulfuric acid hybrid process	$H_2SO_4 = H_2O + SO_2 + 1/2O_2 - 272$ $H_2O + SO_2 + H_2O = H_2SO_4 + H_2 + 30$	272
Metal-metal hydride hybrid process	$2Li + H_2O = 2LiH + 1/2O_2 - 50$ $2LiH = 2Li + H_2 - 192$	242

4.

가 , steam gasification 가 .
가 가 가
10 가
가
- , 가 ,
20%
- ,
- 242 kJ/mol
- , Methane steam reforming 41kJ/mol
- 가 ,

5.

1. , , , “ ” ,
KAERI/AR-600/2001 (Rev. 1), (2001)
2. IAEA, Hydrogen as an Energy Carrier and Its Production by Nuclear Power, IAEA-TECDOC-1085, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna (1999)
3. J. M. Smith and H. C. Van Ness, "Introduction to Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics", McGraw-Hill 3rd Edition (1975)
4. Perry, R. H. and D. Green, “Perry’s Chemical Engineer’s Handbook”, McGraw-Hill 6th Edition (1984)