



# 용융탄산염 연료전지 기술개발 현황 및 전망

# Energy Conversion for Electricity



## ■ Fossil fuel (coal/LNG/petroleum) power plant

- chemical → thermal → mechanical → electrical
- chemical → kinetic → mechanical → electrical

## ■ Nuclear power plant

- nuclear → thermal → mechanical → electrical

## ■ Hydroelectric power system

- hydrodynamic → mechanical → electrical

## ■ Fuel cell device

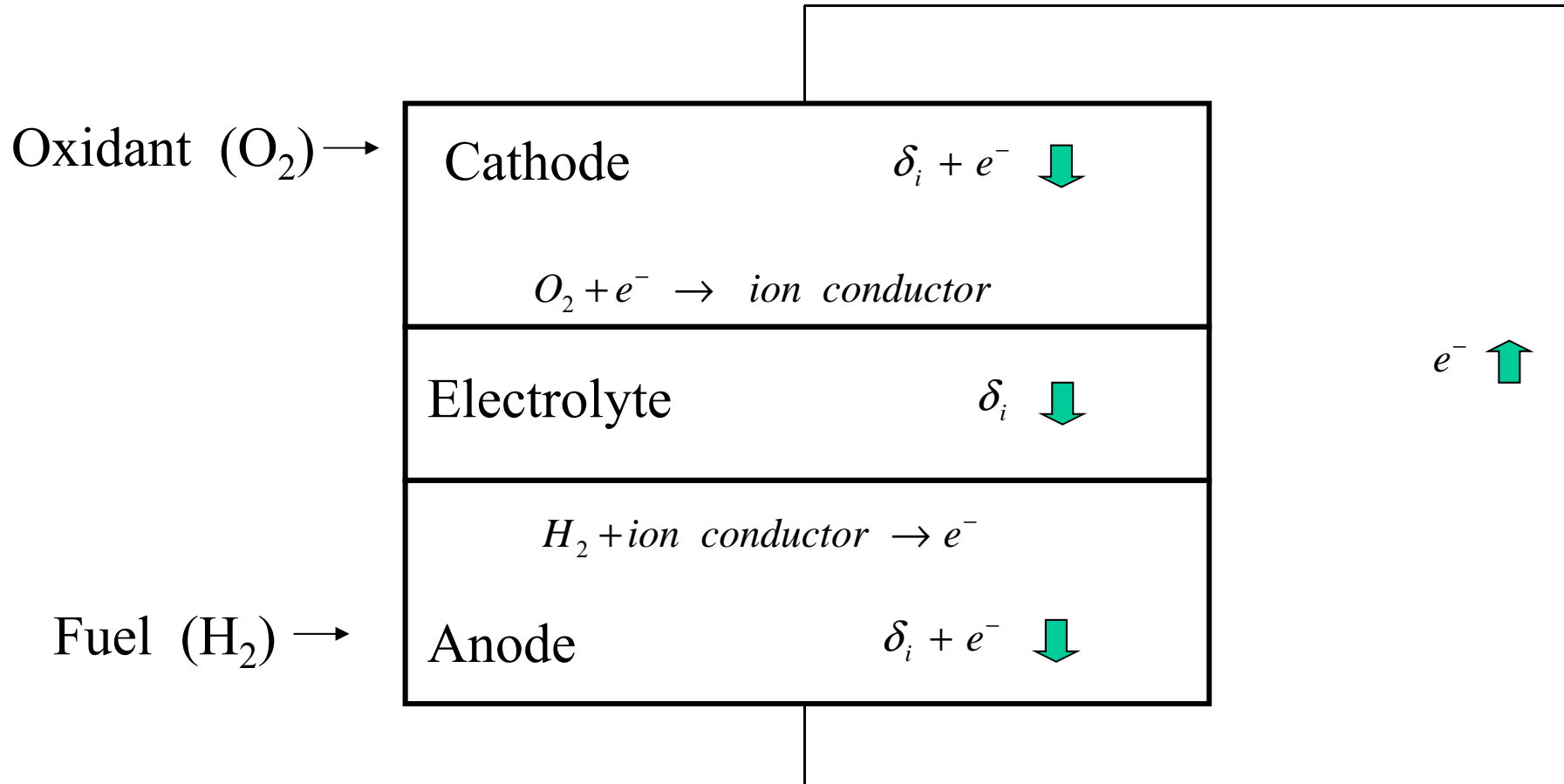
- chemical → electrical

## ■ Photovoltaic cell

- solar → electrical



# Fuel Cell



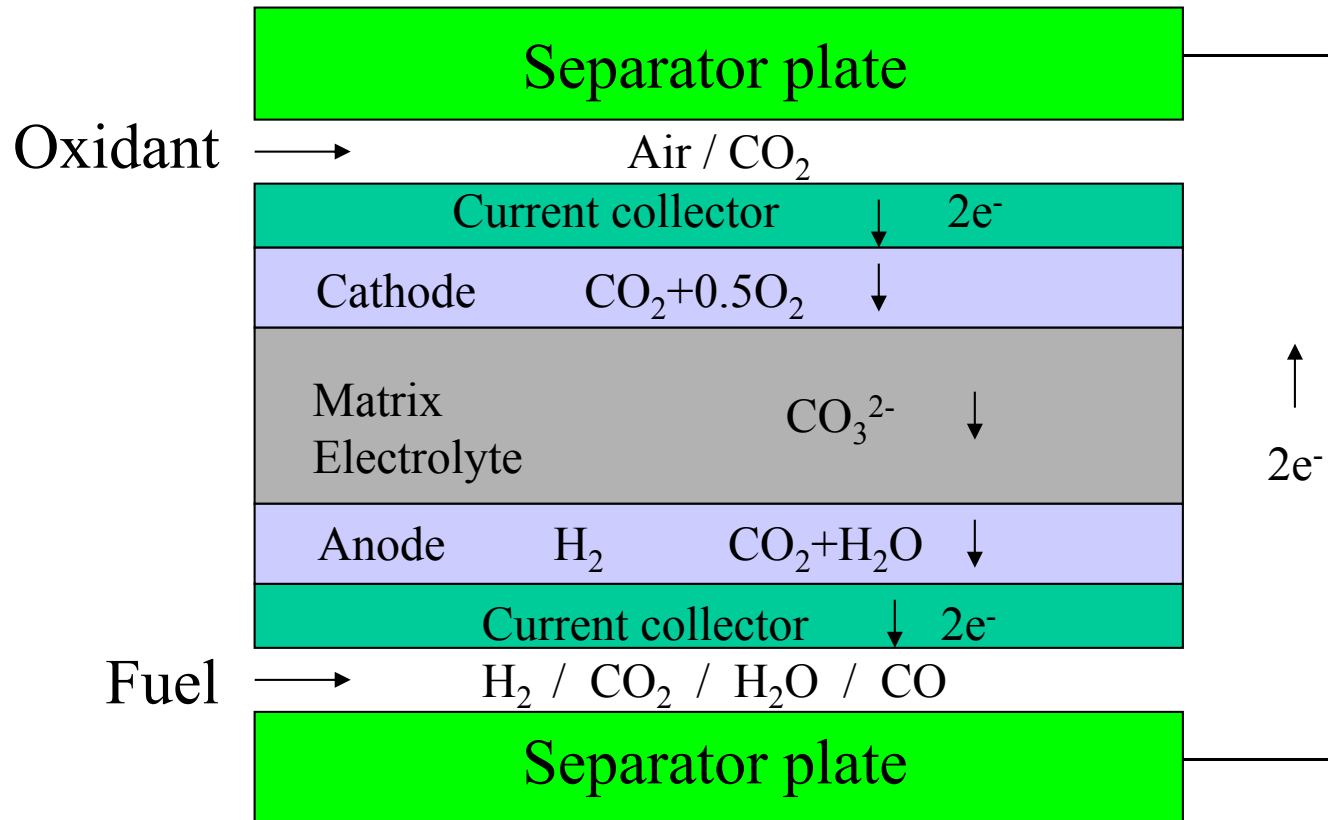
# Types of Fuel Cells



	<b>Electrolyte</b>	<b>Ion conductor</b>	<b>Operation Temp.</b>	<b>Application</b>
<b>AFC(alkaline fuel cell)</b>	Alkaline Solution(KOH)	Hydroxide (OH <sup>-</sup> )	200	Space Shuttle
<b>PAFC (phosphoric Acid fuel cell)</b>	Aq. Phosphoric Acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> )	Proton (H <sup>+</sup> )	200	Stationary Power plant
<b>MCFC (molten carbonate fuel cell)</b>	Molten salt	Carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	650	Stationary Power plant
<b>SOFC (solid oxide fuel cell)</b>	Ceramic oxide	Oxygen (O <sup>2-</sup> )	1000	Stationary Power plant
<b>PEFC (polymer electrolyte fuel cell)</b>	PEM (proton exchange membrane)	Proton (H <sup>+</sup> )	100	Electric vehicle



# Single Cell Structure of MCFC



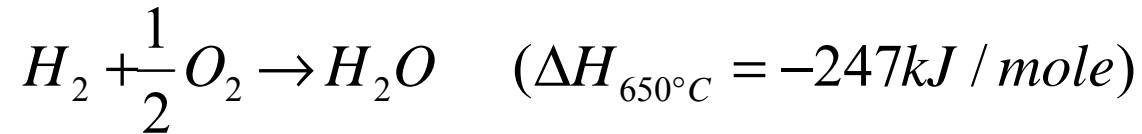
# MCFC Electrode Reactions



- Cathode O<sub>2</sub> reduction :  $CO_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow CO_3^{2-}$
- Anode H<sub>2</sub> oxidation :  $H_2 + CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + 2e^-$
- Reaction rate (Faraday's law)
- Overall reaction :  $H_2 + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + Energy$ 
  - produces electrical energy (2e<sup>-</sup> per molecules-H<sub>2</sub>)
  - produces thermal energy ( $\Delta H_{650} = -247 \text{ kJ/mole-H}_2$ )
- Enthalpy change of the overall reaction : exothermic

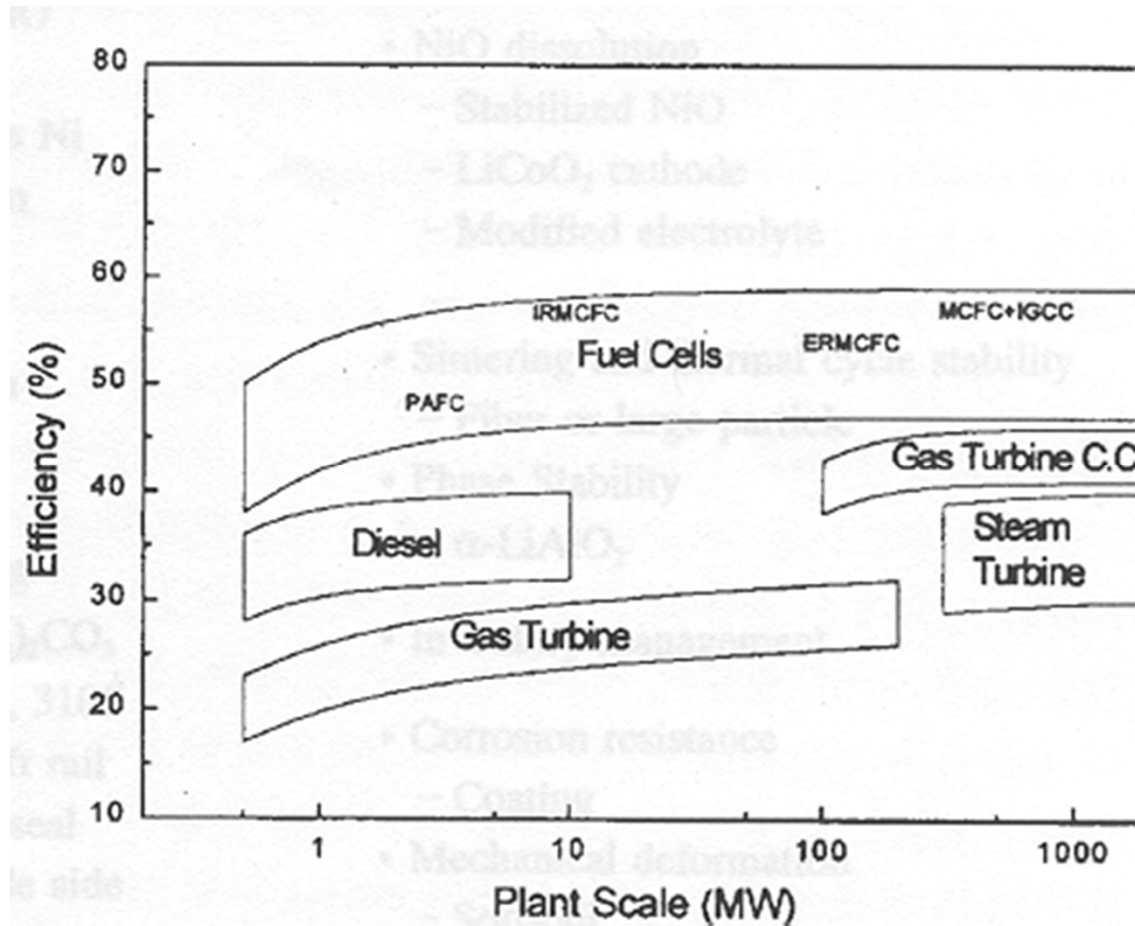


# Thermodynamics in MCFC Model



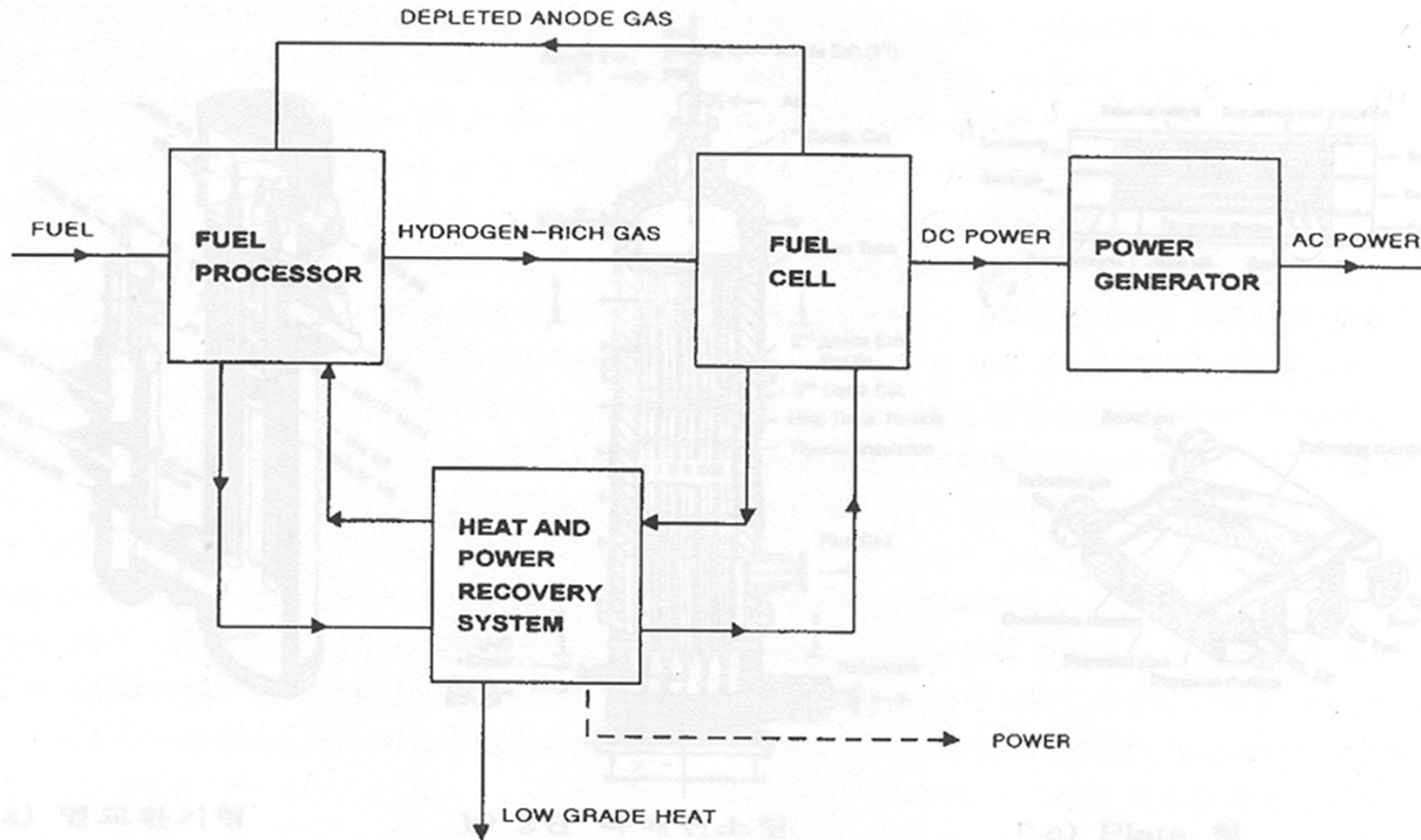
$$\Delta H_{f, H_2O} = \Delta H_{cathode} + \Delta H_{anode} + \text{Electricity}$$

- $\Delta H = \Delta G + T\Delta S$  (negative for energy production)
- $\Delta G = -zFE_{cell}$  (conversion into electrical energy)
- $T\Delta S = \Delta Q_{rev}$  (reversible thermal energy released)
- Fuel cell efficiency :  $\eta_{rev} = \frac{\Delta G}{\Delta H}$



< 발전용량에 따른 연료전지 및 경쟁 발전기술의 효율 비교 >





## < 연료전지 발전 시스템 개념도 >

## 1. Development of component materials

- High-performance cell components
- Cell electrochemistry / kinetics

## 2. Maximize cell/stack performance

- Manufacturing large-area cells
- Enhancing initial performance
- Long-term operation (40,000hours)

## 3. Develop/Optimize system configuration

- BOP units
- Competitive energy efficiency

# Current MCFC Cell Components



Component	Requirement	Current material
<b>Electrolyte</b>	High ionic conductivity	$\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 / \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ (70/30)
<b>Matrix</b>	Mechanically stable Good electrical insulator Micropores(0.1-0.5 $\mu\text{m}$ )	- $\text{LiAlO}_2$
<b>Cathode</b>	High electrical conductivity Large porosity (70-80%) Pore size 6-10 $\mu\text{m}$	$\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}$
<b>Anode</b>	High electrical conductivity Porosity (40-50%) Pore size 3-5 $\mu\text{m}$	Ni-Cr alloy (10%Cr)
<b>Separator/ Current collector</b>	High electrical conductivity Corrosion resistance Cheap and easy processing	SS316L (Ni for anode current collector)



# R&D for Cell Component Materials



Cell components	Problems	Alternatives
<b>Electrolyte</b> ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ )	Metal corrosion Evaporation Cathode Ni dissolution	$\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
<b>Matrix</b> ( $-\text{LiAlO}_2$ )	Mechanical stability Phase change( )	Fiber-reinforced $-\text{LiAlO}_2$
<b>Cathode</b> ( $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}$ )	NiO dissolution Ni-precipitation	Additive (Mg) $\text{LiCoO}_2$
<b>Anode</b> ( $\text{Ni-10\%Cr}$ )	Creep/sintering during the operation	Ni-Al alloy
<b>Separator</b> ( $\text{SS316L}$ )	Hot corrosion in wet-seal area	SS310S Al coating



# System Configuration



Sub-system	Units
<b>Fuel processor</b>	Gas tank Reformer CO <sub>2</sub> vaporizer Flow controller Gas preheater Air compressor
<b>Power generator</b>	Stack Vessel Electrical loader AC/DC converter
<b>Exhaust and recycle</b>	Condenser Gas burner Recycle gas catalytic combustor Recycle blower Pressure controller
<b>Heat recovery</b>	Steam generator(HRSG)



# R&D Issues in MCFC Stack

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- Stack design/manufacturing
  - Processing of large-area cells
  - Separator design
  
- Stack operation
  - Thermal management
  - Gas flow/pressure distribution
  - Current load and power management



# Advantage & Disadvantage of MCFC



## ■ Advantage

- 경제성 면에서 유리.(백금→니켈)
- 다양한 연료(석탄가스, 천연가스, 메탄올, 바이오매스)의 연료 선택성을 제공.  
(수성가스 전환반응을 통하여 연료로 이용)
- 전체 발전 시스템의 열효율을 약 60%이상으로 제고.  
(HRSG등을 이용한 bottoming cycle로 양질의 고온 폐열을 회수 사용)
- 전체시스템의 열효율이 증가, 시스템 구성이 간단.  
(내부개질형 용융탄산염 연료전지는 전기화학반응의 발열량을 별도의 외부 열 교환기 없이 직접 흡열반응인 개질반응에 이용)

## ■ Disadvantage

- 고온에서 부식성이 높은 용융탄산염을 사용하기 위한 내식성 재료의 개발.
- 장기운전시 성능저하

# Present Conditions of MCFC



		(kW)	
		113	Agaki,
	IHI	129	Agaki,
		7.6	,
		109	Melco,
		30	Saitama,
		5	Kawasaki,
	Ansaldo	100	Madried,
	ECN	10	Alkmaar,
	MTU	280	Munchen,
	ERC	2,140	Santa Clara,
	MC Power	250	Miramar,





# 기대효과 및 활용성



- 화력발전에 비해 10%이상의 에너지절약 효과를 볼 수 있어서 IMF경제난 극복에 기여.
- SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, 소음 등 공해배출이 거의 없는 무공해 발전기술의 실용화.
- 화력발전에 비해 CO<sub>2</sub> 배출량 30%저감이 가능하므로 지구온난화 방지에 기여.
- 첨단 기술 및 연료전지 발전기 수출이 가능하므로 외환사정 극복에 기여.
- 대형건물, 병원 등 건물의 자가발전에 활용 하므로서 전기에너지의 합리적이용.
- 연료전지 자동차 전원용으로 사용 가능하므로 무공해 자동차 실용화에 기여.
- 군사용 등 이동용 발전 전원용.