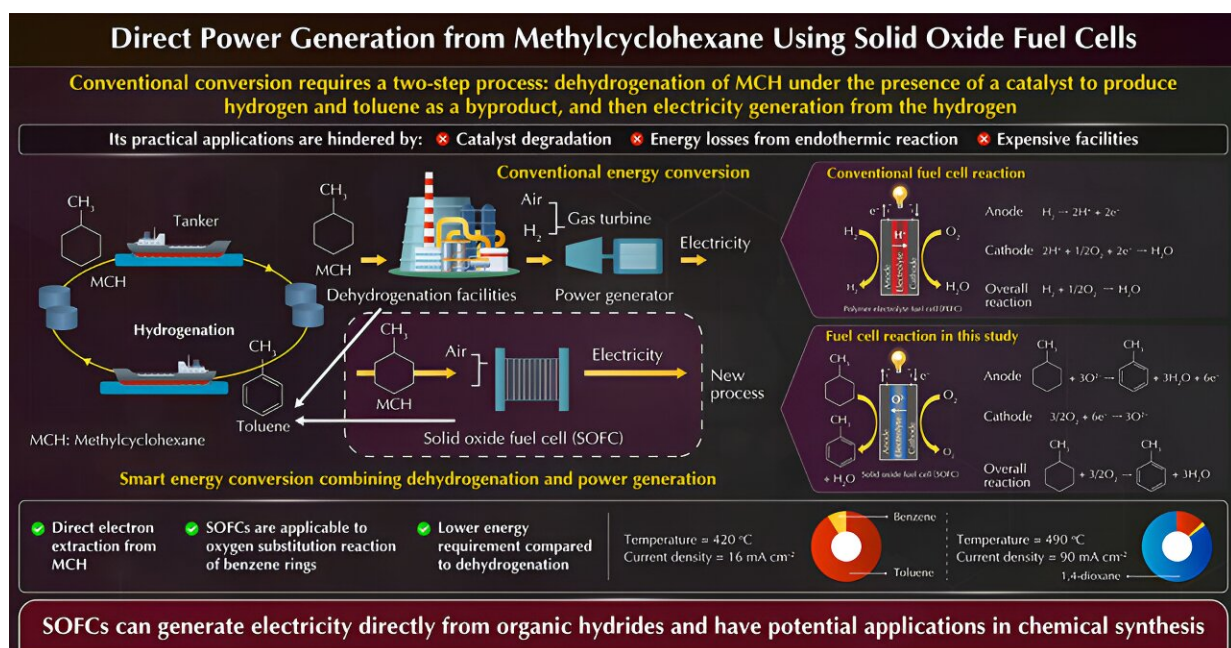


# Direct power generation from methylcyclohexane using solid oxide fuel cells

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Dehydrogenation of Methylcyclohexane Using Solid Oxide Fuel Cell – A Smart Energy Conversion  
 Fukunaga et al. (2023) | *Applied Energy* | DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2023.121469

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Solid oxide fuel cells can generate electricity directly from organic hydrides and have potential applications in chemical synthesis. Credit: Akihiko Fukunaga from Waseda University

Methylcyclohexane (MCH), a type of organic hydride, is expected to be an excellent hydrogen carrier because it remains liquid at room temperature, is easy to transport, has low toxicity, and has a higher hydrogen density than high-pressure hydrogen.

Dehydrogenation—the process of removing [hydrogen atoms](#) from molecules—in the presence of a catalyst, yields hydrogen and the byproduct toluene, which can then be used to generate electricity to produce CO<sub>2</sub>-free power. However, the dehydrogenation reaction is an endothermic reaction, and [energy loss](#) as well as the facilities required for the reaction are issues.

Recently, a team of researchers from Japan, led by Professor Akihiko Fukunaga from the Department of Applied Chemistry at Waseda University, has succeeded in generating electricity directly from MCH using [solid oxide fuel cells](#) (SOFC). Their work is published in *Applied Energy*.

The research team tried to perform two processes simultaneously in a fuel cell: dehydrogenation from organic hydrides, which is an endothermic reaction, and [electricity generation](#), which is an exothermic reaction. To achieve this, they used an anode-supported solid oxide fuel cell with a higher operating temperature than that of a polymer electrolyte fuel cell.

They operated it at a temperature that did not allow pyrolysis of organic hydrides and under conditions that prevented carbon deposition at the electrodes. The production ratio of toluene to benzene was 94:6. This achievement demonstrated the possibility of generating electricity without using dehydrogenation facilities which were conventionally required and using less energy than that required for dehydrogenation reactions using catalysts.

In addition, "It was elucidated that by changing the conditions, oxygen groups could be introduced into the aromatic skeleton using a [fuel cell](#)" reveals Fukunaga.

These results indicate that the MHC reacts with the conducting oxygen

ions in the SOFC to successfully generate electricity. Thus, power can be generated directly from MHC, and the energy required for direct power generation is lesser than that required for the conventional catalyst-assisted dehydrogenation reaction of MCH.

"Fuel cells have been studied and developed as devices that produce highly efficient, carbon-free electricity through the electrochemical reaction of hydrogen and oxygen. In this study, we have demonstrated that this device can be applied to control dehydrogenation reactions from organic hydrides and oxygen substitution reactions of aromatic rings. In the future, new synthetic chemistry may be created by applying fuel cells," concludes Fukunaga.

**More information:** Akihiko Fukunaga et al, Dehydrogenation of methylcyclohexane using solid oxide fuel cell—A smart energy conversion, *Applied Energy* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.apenergy.2023.121469](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2023.121469)

Provided by Waseda University

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