

What is dry reforming of methane (DRM)?

Consequently, dry reforming of methane (DRM) emerges as an appealing technology for utilising stored CO₂. DRM stands as one of the most promising technologies in hydrogen production, synthesis gas, or other synthetic fuels used in the chemical industry, thus contributing to the resolution of existing environmental issues [6,8] Fig. 1. Fig. 1.

What is solar methane dry reforming?

Solar methane dry reforming of methane (DRM) for hydrogen production can introduce solar energy into the system and can continuously consume carbon dioxide to convert it into carbon monoxide and produce hydrogen [16,17].

What is solar methane dry reforming (MDR) reaction?

Learn more. Solar methane dry reforming (MDR) reaction is a highly promising technology for long-term energy storage due to its eco-friendly nature and high-value-added product. Numerous present works mainly focused on the photo-thermal catalysts, few of them discussed photo-thermal coupled kinetics.

Is photothermal catalytic dry reforming of methane a sustainable carbon conversion route?

Photothermal catalytic dry reforming of methane (DRM) provides a sustainable carbon conversion route, but the syngas production rates remain unsatisfactory under low-temperature conditions. This study reported a layered double hydroxide-derived Ni-NiO heterojunction catalyst with optimized electronic environments via Ce doping.

Can photothermocatalytic dry reforming of methane achieve high and r_{fuel} values?

Recently, a novel strategy of photothermocatalytic dry reforming of methane (DRM, $CO_2 + CH_4 = 2CO + 2H_2$, $\Delta H_{298} = 247 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) has been reported. By the strategy, very high i and r_{fuel} values have been simultaneously achieved merely using focused illumination based on nanostructured group VIII metal catalysts.

How efficient is a methane reforming system?

From figures, the methane reforming efficiency of the system is higher at the 50 MPa storage pressure than at 30-40 MPa, but the difference between the conversion rates is not significant, with the difference between the highest and the lowest values being within 1.00 %.

The methane dry reforming (MDR) reaction ($CH_4 + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO + 2H_2$), which upgrades CH_4 into syngas, a platform mixture of H_2 and CO that is of great importance to chemical industry, is recently gaining attention ($CH_4 + CO_2 \rightarrow 2CO + 2H_2$), as it also allows the ...

The high-temperature heat transfer and thermochemical storage performances of dry reforming of methane in a foam reactor subjected to highly concentrated solar radiation is ...

The first step of solar-driven methane dry reforming is conversion of solar energy into heat, using a concentrator and reactor. The MCRT method is a widely-used technique to simulate sunlight transmission in a solar system. During the simulation, a large number of solar rays are modeled and traced in order to guarantee the accuracy.

Dry reforming of methane (DRM) converts the greenhouse gases of methane and carbon dioxide to useful chemical intermediates of syngas, contributing to both environment and energy. ... This makes the low utilization and storage of solar energy. [73] While from the aspect of reaction, the surface of TiO_2 is weakly basic, ...

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Solar methane dry reforming (MDR) reaction is a highly promising technology for long-term energy storage due to its eco-friendly nature and ...

At present, the research on methane dry reforming thermochemical energy storage process in enhanced reactor still need to be further investigated. In this paper, the thermochemical storage performance of methane dry reforming disk reactor was studied with focused solar simulator. The reactant flow, reactant

Dry reforming of methane (DRM) is a widely studied method for converting carbon dioxide (CO_2) ... hydrogen production, and renewable energy storage. Considering the similar ...

The objective of carbon neutrality is critically important for the advancement of the metallurgical industry. Hydrogen, recognized as a green energy source, is increasingly utilized in direct reduction ironmaking [1]. At present, the primary methods for generating hydrogen-rich reducing gases include natural gas reforming and coke oven gas reforming [2].

Methane dry reforming (DRM) can consume greenhouse gases (CH_4 and CO_2) to produce valuable Fischer-Tropsch syngas (CO and H_2). However, conventional thermally driven DRM consume large amounts of energy and face problems such as catalyst sintering and carbon deposition leading to insufficient catalytic activity.

In recent years, methane dry reforming (MDR) has been considered as a promising candidate to produce synthesis gas from CO_2 and CH_4 [12]. ... High efficient thermochemical energy storage of methane reforming with carbon dioxide in cavity reactor with novel catalyst bed under concentrated sun simulator. Renew. Energy (2022)

Methane dry reforming thermochemical energy storage is a form of efficient energy utilization that can convert solar energy into stable chemical combustion energy [1]. Its main advantages [2] include large storage capacity ...

CO₂ (dry) reforming of CH₄ (DRM) reaction is an attractive measure to not only mitigate the environmental problems such as global warming but also produce the syngas as feedstock for liquid fuel production. Great achievements have been made in various DRM processes such as thermally-driven DRM, plasma-assisted DRM and solar-driven DRM ...

Methane dry reforming (MDR) is one of the highly feasible and most promising processes for solar thermochemical energy storage, which can simultaneously remove two abundant greenhouse gases (CO₂ and CH₄) and produce more valuable syngas (mainly H₂ and CO) [8], [9], [10]. This reaction provides an effective path for the sustainable use of ...

Syngas, an extremely important chemical feedstock composed of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, can be generated through methane (CH₄) dry reforming with CO₂. However, traditional thermocatalytic ...

Simultaneous utilization of CO₂ and CH₄ through dry reforming of methane with Ni-Ce@SiO₂ catalyst: ... Several solutions can be proposed such as the use of renewable energy sources, efficient waste management, and the development of environmentally friendly technologies. ... CeO₂ is widely recognized for its high oxygen storage capacity ...

Solar-driven dry reforming of methane (DRM) is attractive for syngas production as an energy-efficient and environmentally friendly process. However, the remaining challenges ...

Developing renewable energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions have become a worldwide trend and recently received great interest [1], [2], [3]. The dry reforming of methane (DRM) presents an effective way to convert the two abundant greenhouse gases (CH₄ and CO₂) into synthesis gas (CO and H₂). The products exhibit a low H₂/CO ratio and are ...

In the methane dry reforming driven by concentrated solar energy, the challenges that restrict efficient solar energy conversion mainly include regulating the solar energy to match the solar thermochemical reaction on-demand, optimization of catalytic carrier structures and preparation of high-performance catalysts. ... the energy storage ...

Solar energy is the source of energy required for the dry methane reforming (DMR). In the high temperature field induced by concentrated solar energy, the spatial distribution of radiation intensity has a significant impact on the solar thermochemical performance. ... High efficient thermochemical energy storage of methane reforming with carbon ...

Reforming of methane with CO₂ alone ("dry methane reforming", DMR) is closely related to steam methane reforming (SMR), and reaction mechanism and kinetics are comparable in the two reactions. This implies that ...

Dry reforming of methane (DRM) is a promising reaction, it could convert two greenhouse gases CO₂ and CH₄ into syngas (CO and H₂) which could provide a mixed fuel for daily life or chemical feedstock for industrial application. Transition metals were widely applied in this process, however, single component of transition metal catalysts could not meet the ...

The DRM process requires a significant thermal energy input, which is usually supplied by fossil fuels that lead to additional CO₂ emissions [6]. To avoid this issue, solar thermal energy can be utilized, which is both environmentally friendly and abundant [7]. The intermittency of solar radiation means that the energy must be stored in an energy carrier for continuous ...

The dry reforming of methane (DRM) is a chemical process that consists of converting methane and carbon dioxide, identified as the world's most abundant greenhouse gases (GHG) [1], to syngas (hydrogen and carbon monoxide), with a H₂/CO molar ratio of 1 [2], [3]. As a result, this process has the potentials to mitigate the environmental challenges ...

Chemical absorption CO₂ capture, compressed carbon dioxide energy storage (CCES) and dry reforming of methane (DRM) can be used for continuous carbon capture, ...

Photothermal catalytic dry reforming of methane (DRM) provides a sustainable carbon conversion route, but the syngas production rates remain unsatisfactory under low-temperature conditions. This study reported a ...

Dry reforming of methane (DRM) driven by solar is an effective way to produce hydrogen. ... Thermodynamic and kinetic analysis of an integrated solar thermochemical energy storage system for dry-reforming of methane. *Energy*, 164 (2018), pp. 937-950, 10.1016/j.energy.2018.08.209. [View PDF](#) [View article](#) [View in Scopus](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Chemical absorption CO₂ capture, compressed carbon dioxide energy storage (CCES) and dry reforming of methane (DRM) can be used for continuous carbon capture, storage and utilization. However, CO₂ capture is often accompanied by significant energy consumption. Considering the waste high-grade thermal energy at the exit of solar methane reforming, the ...

A new hydrogen production system is developed by methane steam reforming coupled with carbon capture. Separated and captured high-purity carbon dioxide could be recycled for methane dry reforming; on this basis, a new methane-dry-reforming-driven hydrogen production system with a carbon dioxide reinjection unit is innovatively proposed.

The reaction mechanism and energy storage characteristics of MCR in reactor have been numerically studied. Zhang et al. [25] established a numerical model to investigate the thermochemical characteristics for methane dry reforming in solar volumetric reactor with thick catalyst bed, and found that rising heat flux improved CO₂ conversion and CO yield.

The escalating levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane in recent decades have generated significant interest among researchers worldwide to identify expeditious solutions to this issue. A feasible alternative entails the utilization of CO₂ in conjunction with methane to generate syngas by means of catalytic reforming. Extensive research has been ...

This study investigates the dry reforming of methane (DRM) using solar energy to produce syngas at a pilot-scale level. A combined waste gas stream from a prominent South African petrochemical complex is considered ...

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