

Sorption Enhanced Mixed Matrix Membranes for H₂ Purification and CO₂ Capture (DE-FE0026463)

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Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering
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Project Kickoff Meeting
DOE NETL, Pittsburgh, PA

10/5/2015



Outline

- Project overview
- Introduction to UB, MTR and NCCC
- Fundamental of gas separation membranes
- Project approach
- Project schedule and milestones
- Summary



Sorption Enhanced Mixed Matrix Membranes for H₂ Purification and CO₂ Capture

Award number:	DE-FE0026463
Project period:	10/1/15 to 9/30/18
Funding:	\$1,470,099 DOE \$ 373,004 UB and MTR contribution
Program manager:	Elaine Everitt
Participants:	University at Buffalo (UB), Membrane Technology and Research, Inc. (MTR), and National Carbon Capture Center (NCCC)
Project Objective:	Develop membranes with a H ₂ permeance of 500 gpu and H ₂ /CO ₂ selectivity of 30, enabling membrane-based systems to meet the DOE's target in capturing CO ₂ from coal-derived syngas.



Sorption Enhanced Mixed Matrix Membranes for H₂ Purification and CO₂ Capture

Project scope:

- Identify mixed matrix materials with H₂ permeability of 50 Barrers and H₂/CO₂ selectivity of 30 at 150-200°C with simulated syngas;
- Prepare thin film mixed matrix composite membranes with H₂ permeance of 500 gpu and H₂/CO₂ selectivity of 30 at 150-200°C;
- Conduct a 6-week field test of the membranes with real syngas at NCCC.

End Products:

- Robust thin film mixed matrix composite membranes with H₂ permeance of 500 gpu and H₂/CO₂ selectivity of 30 at 150-200°C
- Plan for membrane production scale up and pilot scale testing

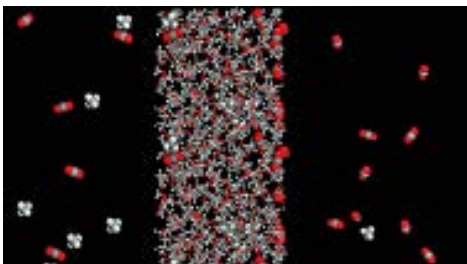


SUNY at Buffalo (UB)

- New York State's largest and most comprehensive public university
- Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering
 - Undergrad – 304
 - Graduate – 131 (Masters – 65, PhD – 66)

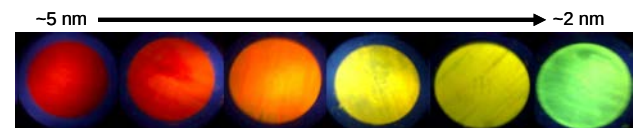
Haiqing Lin

- Novel membrane materials for CO₂ capture from flue gas and syngas
- Understanding polymer structure/property correlations in thin films

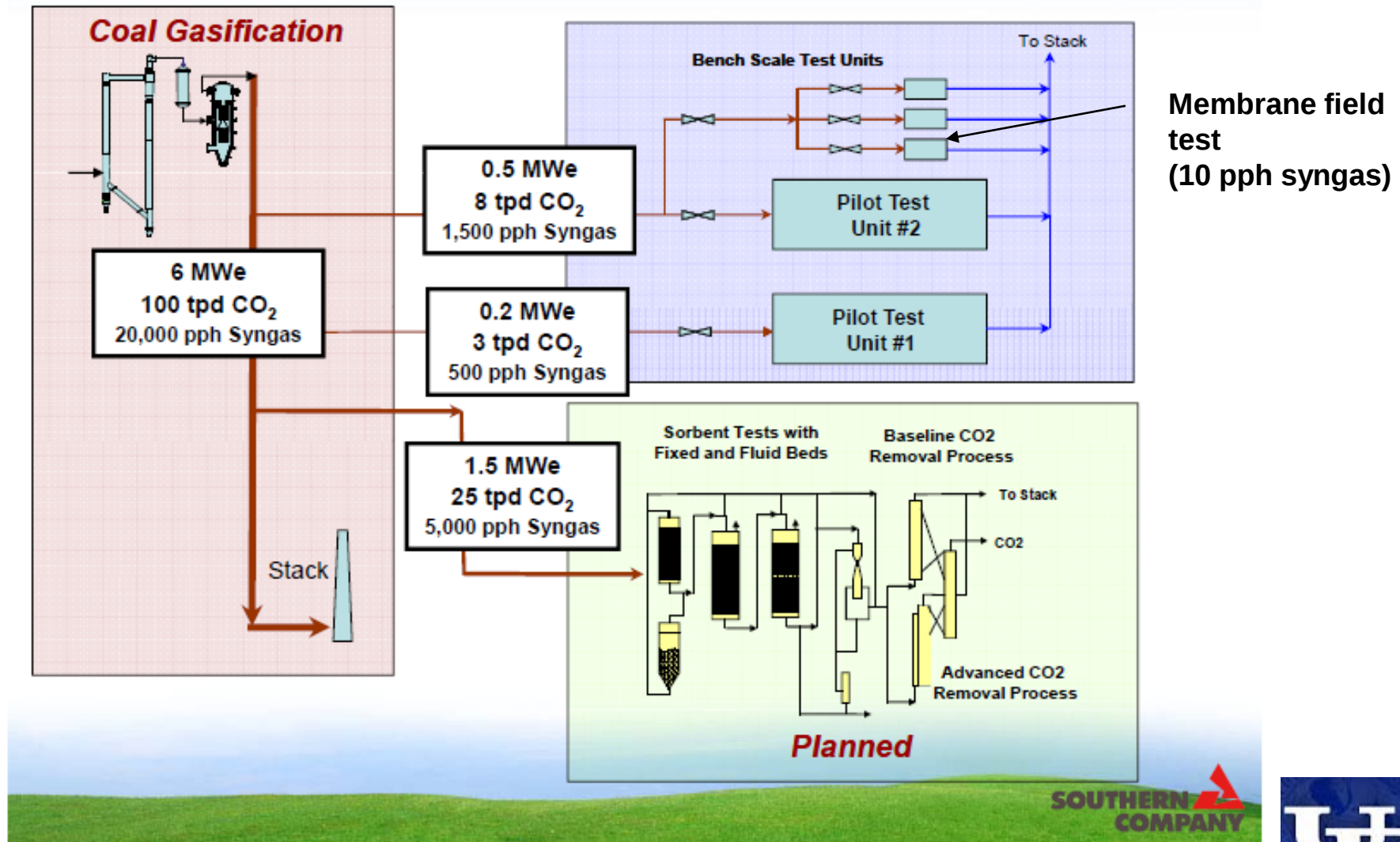


Mark Swihart

- Synthesis and applications of nano-particles and nanostructured materials
- Modeling reacting flows for nanomaterials processing



National Carbon Capture Center (NCCC)



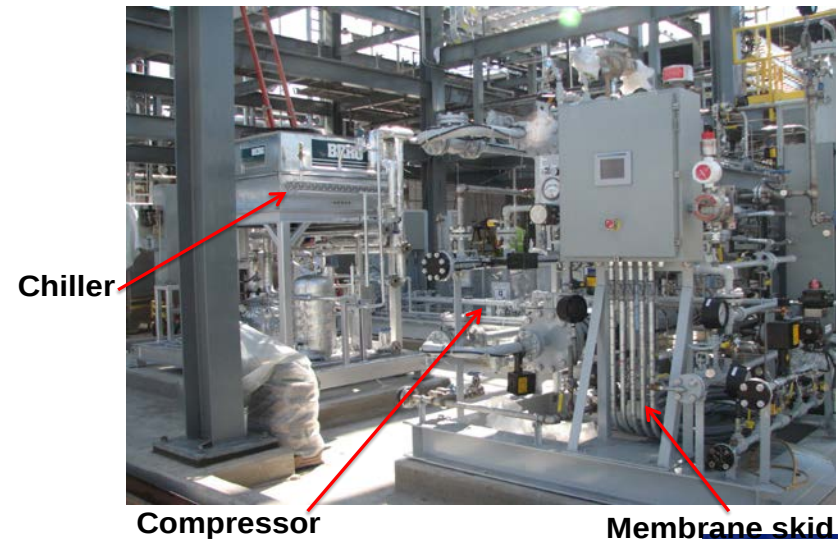
Membrane Technology and Research, Inc. (MTR)

Dedicated to development and commercialization of
membrane-based separation technologies

Commercial system for
hydrogen purification

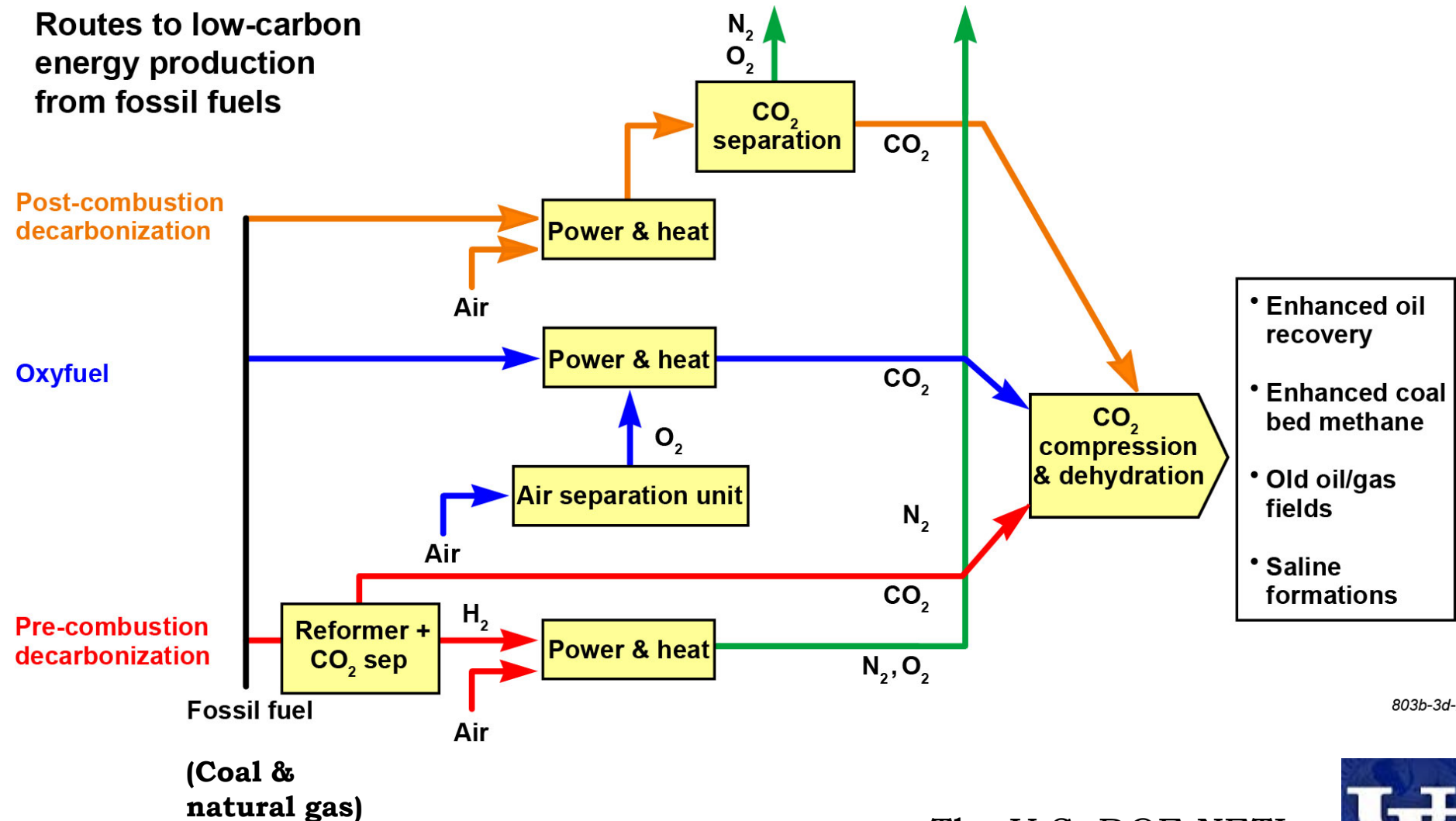


Field test system for H_2/CO_2
separation at NCCC



CO₂ Capture from Power Plants: 30% Reduction in CO₂ Emissions

Routes to low-carbon
energy production
from fossil fuels

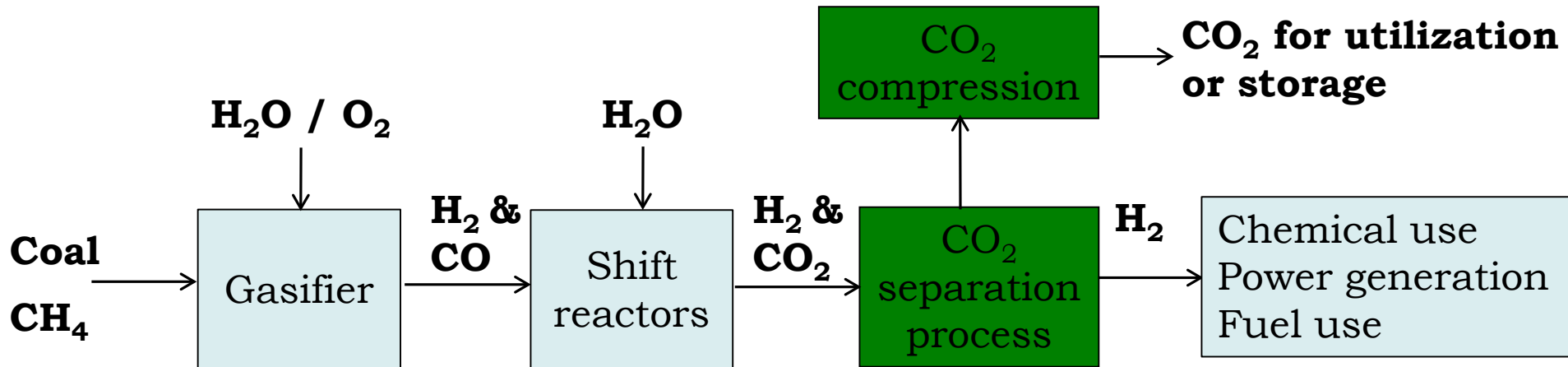


803b-3d-ls

The U.S. DOE NETL



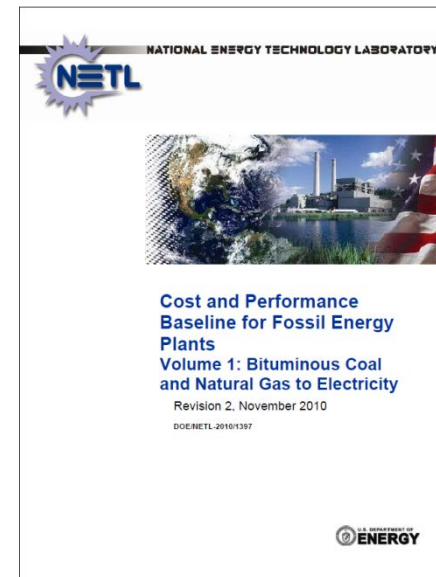
CO₂ separation is energy-intensive and expensive



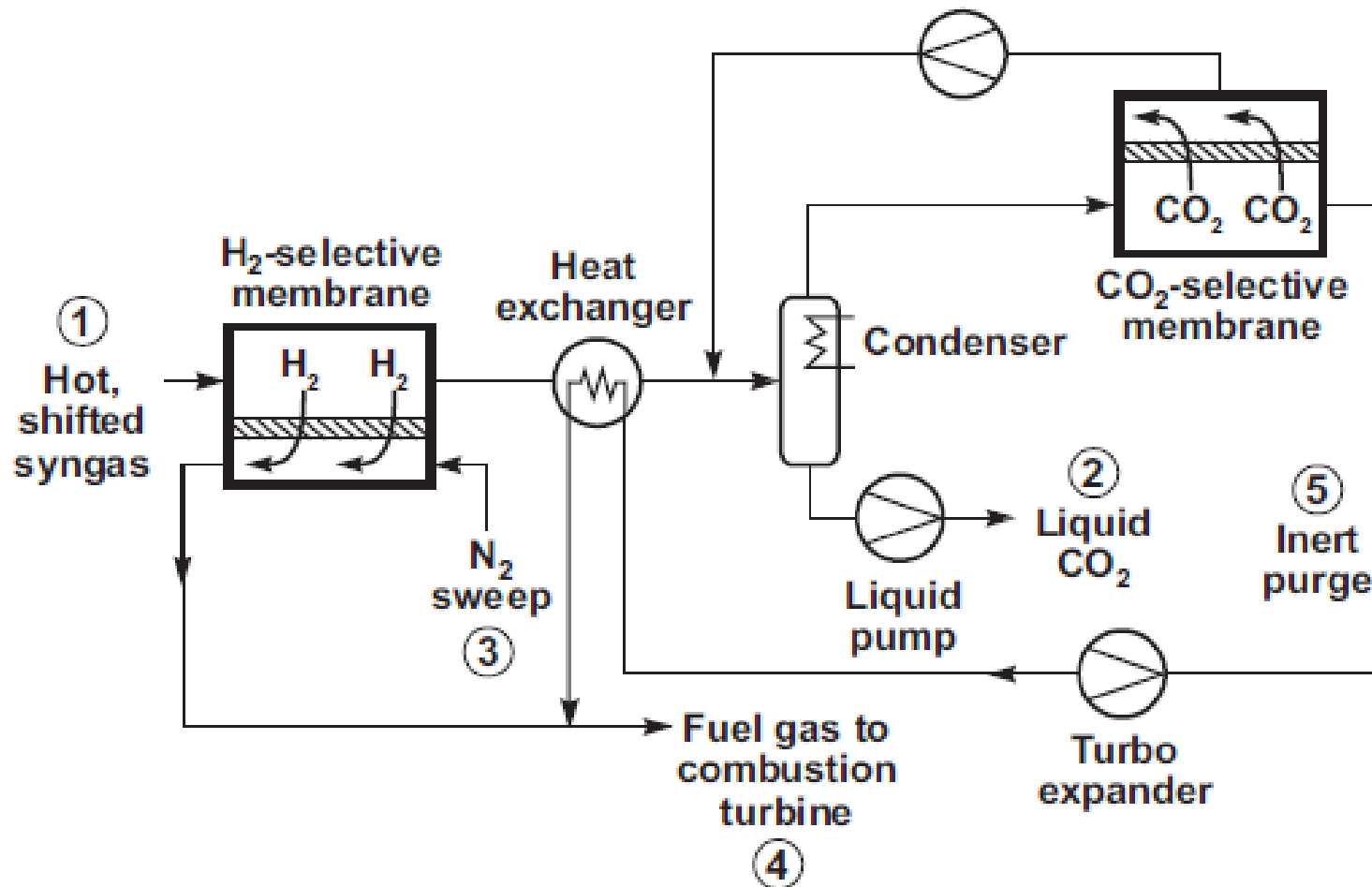
GEE IGCC/Selexol 543 MWe plant (Case 2)

	CO ₂ capture
Power consumption	50 MWe
Capital cost	\$252 MM

Lower cost and more energy efficient separation technology is needed.

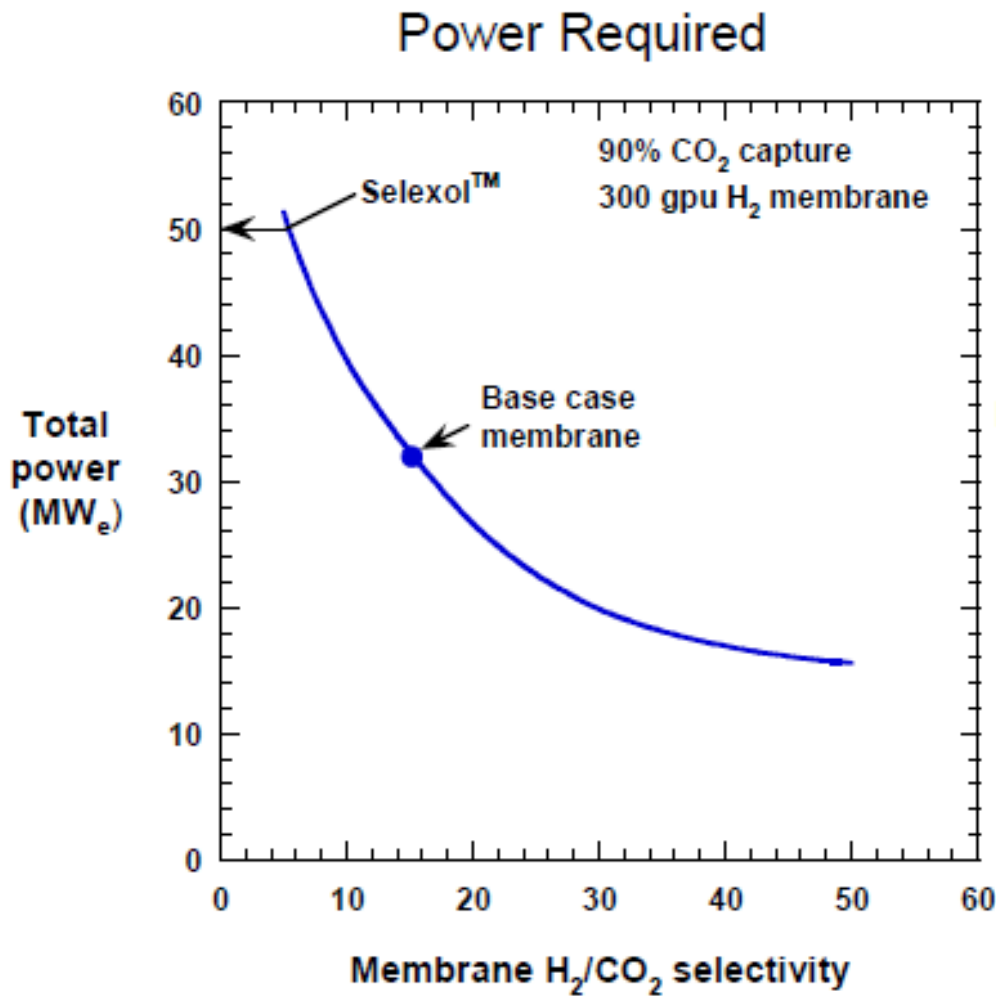


MTR's Membrane Process Design



Merkel, Zhou and Baker, J. Membr. Sci., 389, 442 (2012)
Merkel, et al., NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting, 2011.

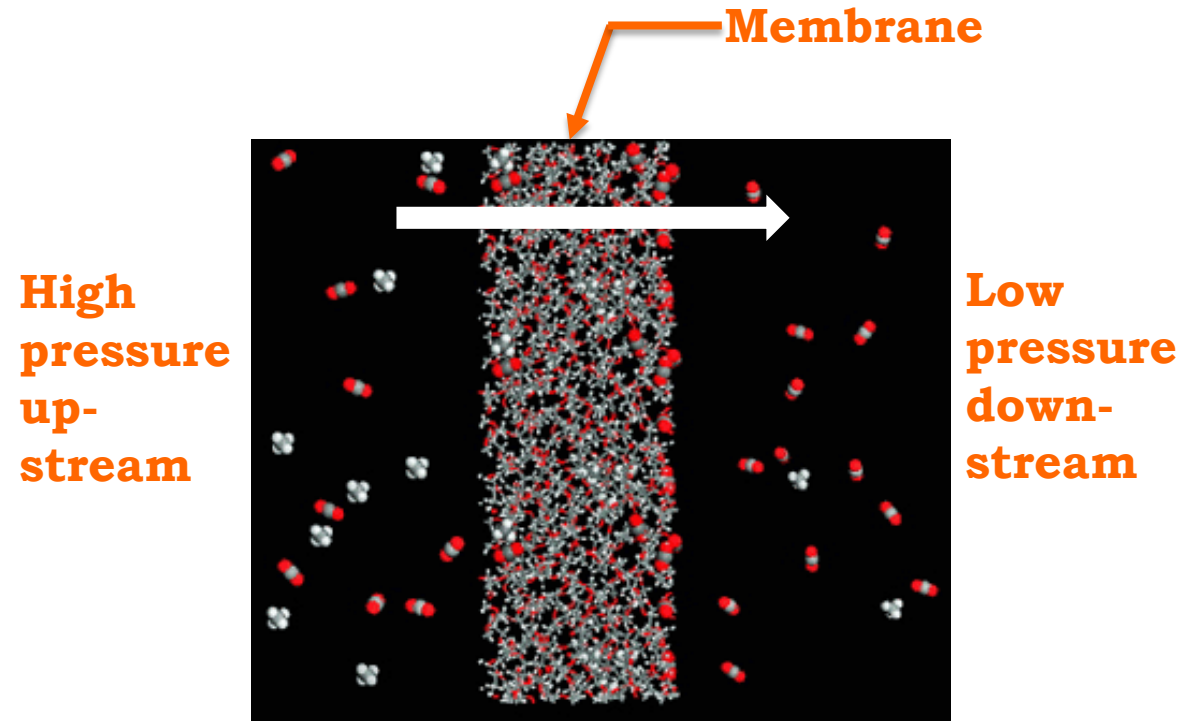
MTR's Techno-Economic Analysis



Merkel, Zhou and Baker, J. Membr. Sci., 389, 442 (2012)
Merkel, et al., NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting, 2011.



Membrane: Energy Efficient Separation



- (1) Sorption on upstream side
- (2) Diffusion down partial pressure gradient
- (3) Desorption on downstream side

Wijmans and Baker, *J. Membr. Sci.*, 107, 1 (1995)
Simulation prepared by Dr. Xiaoyan Wang

$$P_A = \frac{N_A}{A_m (\Delta p_A / l)}$$

$$P_A = S_A \times D_A$$

$$\alpha_{A/B} = \frac{P_A}{P_B} = \left(\frac{S_A}{S_B} \right) \times \left(\frac{D_A}{D_B} \right)$$

solubility selectivity

diffusivity selectivity



Membrane Permeation Unit

Permeability: material intrinsic property

$$P_A = \frac{N_A}{A_m (\Delta p_A / l)}$$

$$1 \text{ Barrer} = 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3(\text{STP}) \text{ cm} / \text{cm}^2 \text{ s cmHg}$$

Permeance: thin film property

$$\frac{P_A}{l} = \frac{N_A}{A_m \Delta p_A}$$

$$1 \text{ gpu} = 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^3(\text{STP}) / \text{cm}^2 \text{ s cmHg}$$

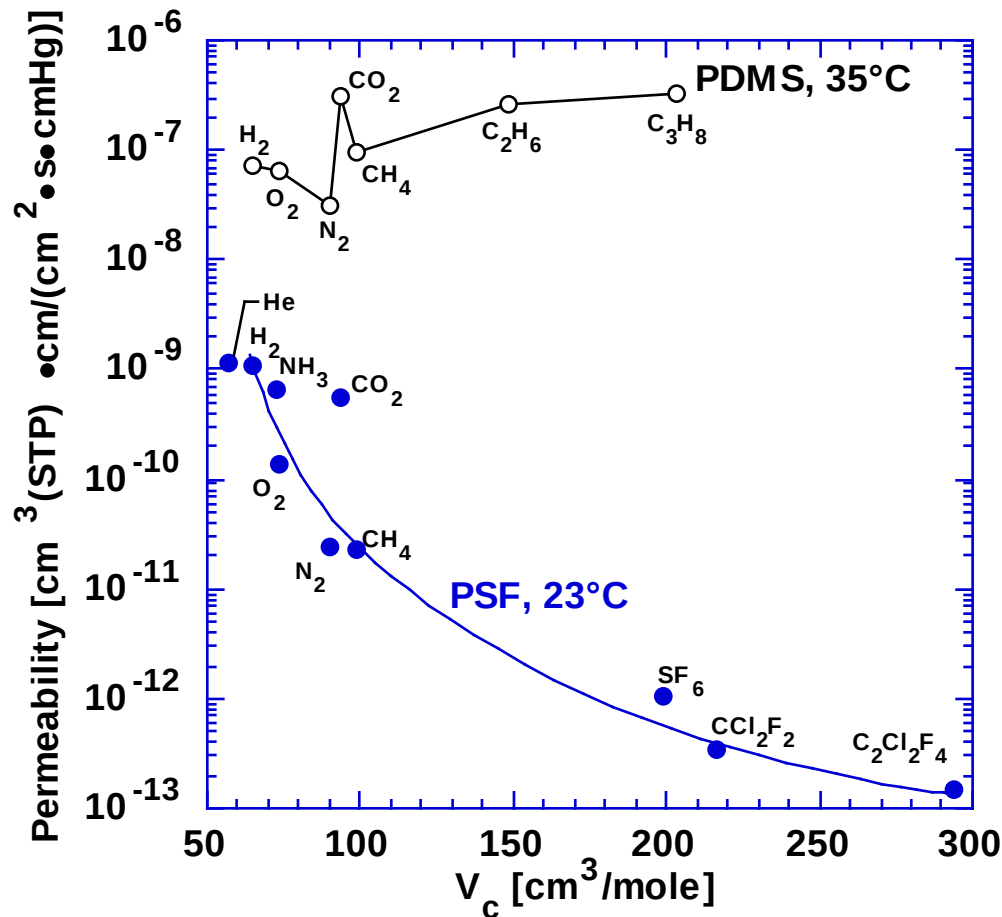
50 Barrers
0.1 μm



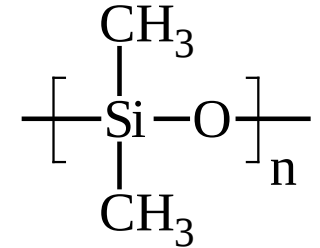
500 gpu



Tailoring Polymer Structure for Targeted Separation Properties



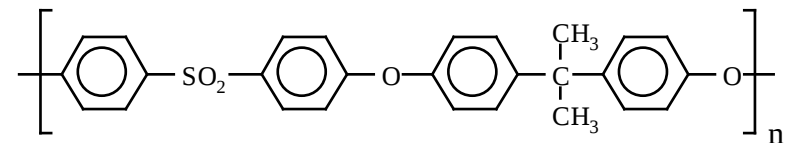
PDMS:



flexible, rubbery polymer

$$T_g = -123^\circ\text{C}$$

PSF:



rigid, glassy polymer

$$T_g = +186^\circ\text{C}$$

H₂/CO₂ Separation: Opposed Solubility Selectivity and Diffusivity Selectivity

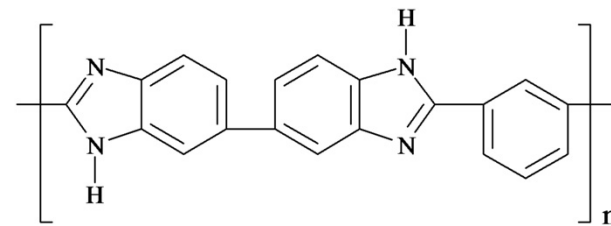
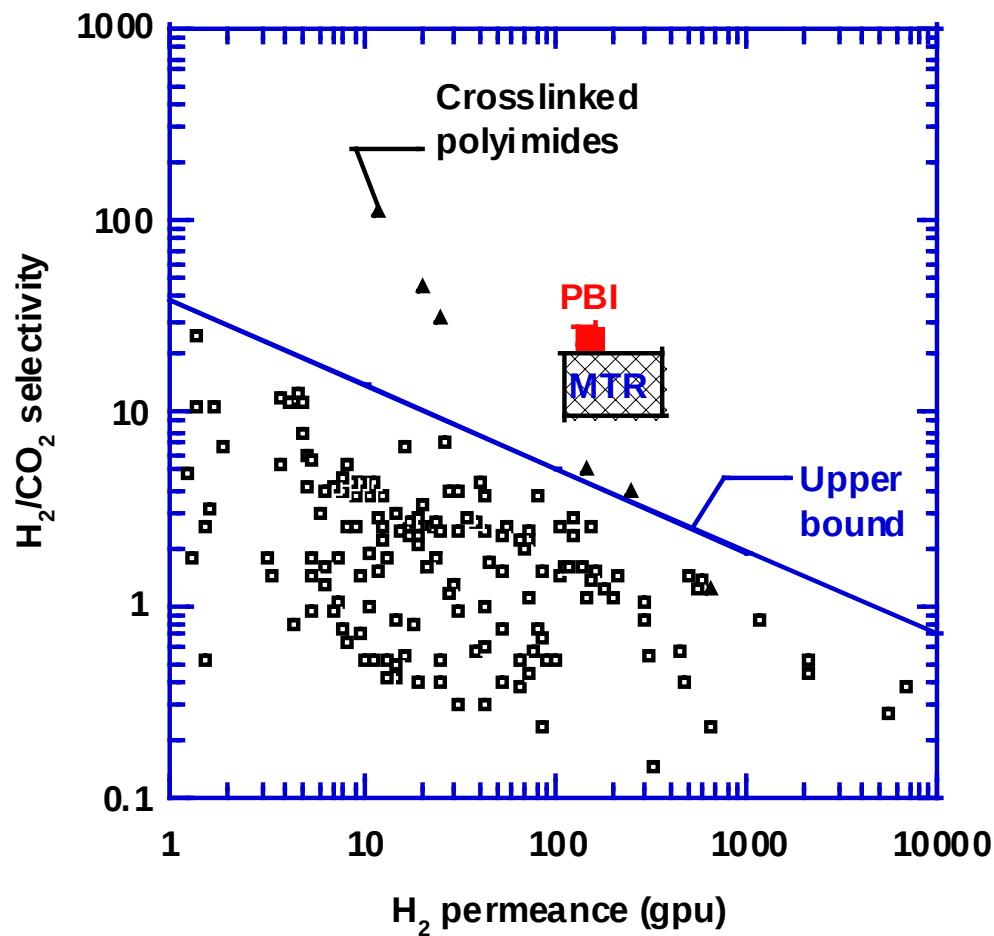
$$\alpha = \frac{P_{H_2}}{P_{CO_2}} = \frac{S_{H_2}}{S_{CO_2}} \times \frac{D_{H_2}}{D_{CO_2}}$$

$$\frac{S_{H_2}}{S_{CO_2}} \ll 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{D_{H_2}}{D_{CO_2}} \gg 1$$

Penetrant	Condensability	Size
	Critical Temperature, K	Kinetic Diameter, Å
H ₂	33	2.89
CO ₂	304	3.3

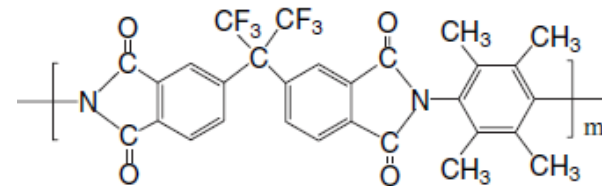
Polymer		P_{H_2} (Ba)	α_{H_2/CO_2}
Glassy	Polysulfone	14	2.5
	Poly(2,6-dimethyl phenylene oxide)	98	1.6
	Cellulose acetate	14	2.5
Rubbery	Cis-polyisoprene	54	0.4
	Poly(dimethylsiloxane)	800	0.2

State-of-Art Membrane Materials



Berchtold, et al., NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting, 2015.

Jayaweera, et al., NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting, 2015.



L. Shao, et al., J. Membr. Sci., 256 (2005) 46-56.

Merkel, Zhou and Baker, J. Membr. Sci., 389, 442 (2012).

Merkel, et al., NETL CO₂ Capture Technology Meeting, 2011.

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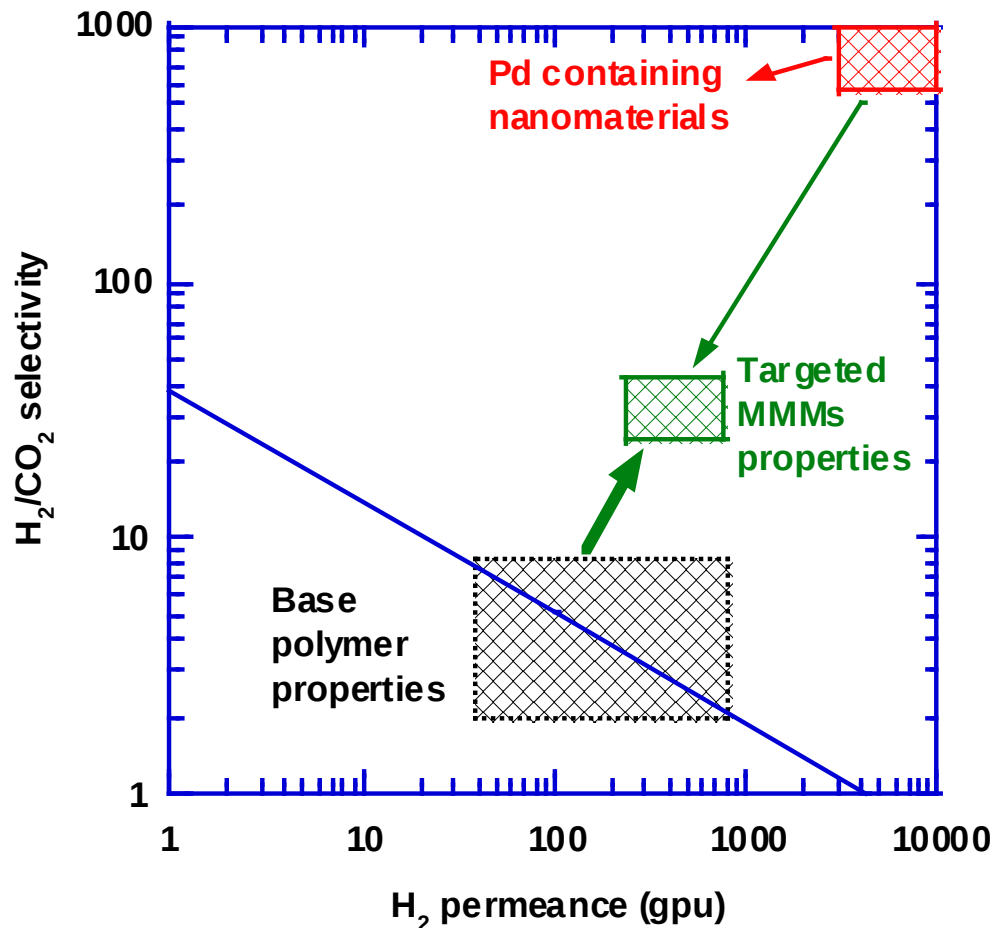
H₂/CO₂ Solubility Selectivity

$$\alpha = \frac{P_{H_2}}{P_{CO_2}} = \frac{S_{H_2}}{S_{CO_2}} \times \frac{D_{H_2}}{D_{CO_2}}$$

Materials	Temp. (°C)	H ₂ solubility cm ³ (STP)/(cm ³ atm)	H ₂ /CO ₂ solubility selectivity
Poly(dimethyl siloxane)	35	0.10	0.078
Polysulfone	35	0.075	0.036
Matrimid®	35	0.12	0.035
Teflon AF2400	35	0.21	0.13
Poly(1-(trimethyl-silyl) propine) (PTMSP)	35	0.40	0.11
Pd metal*	25	38,000	> 1,000

1 cm³(STP)/(cm³ atm) = 0.009 wt.% for H₂ at 1 atm

Our Approach: Mixed Matrix Materials



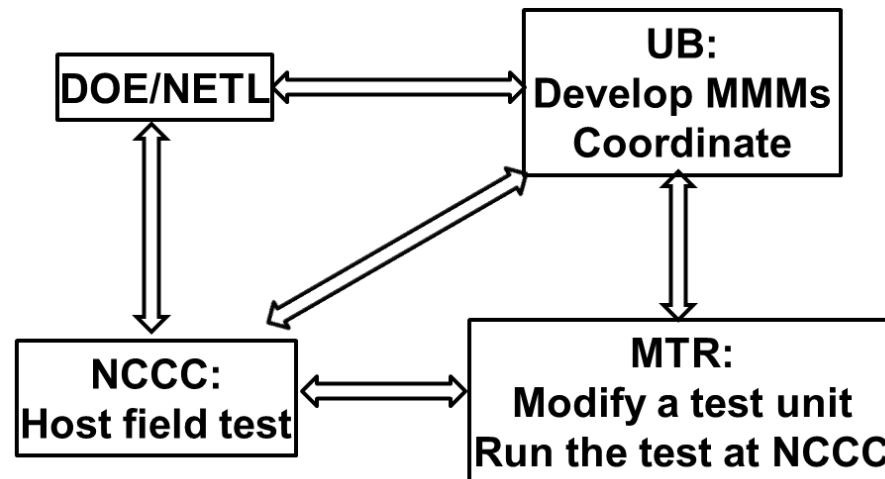
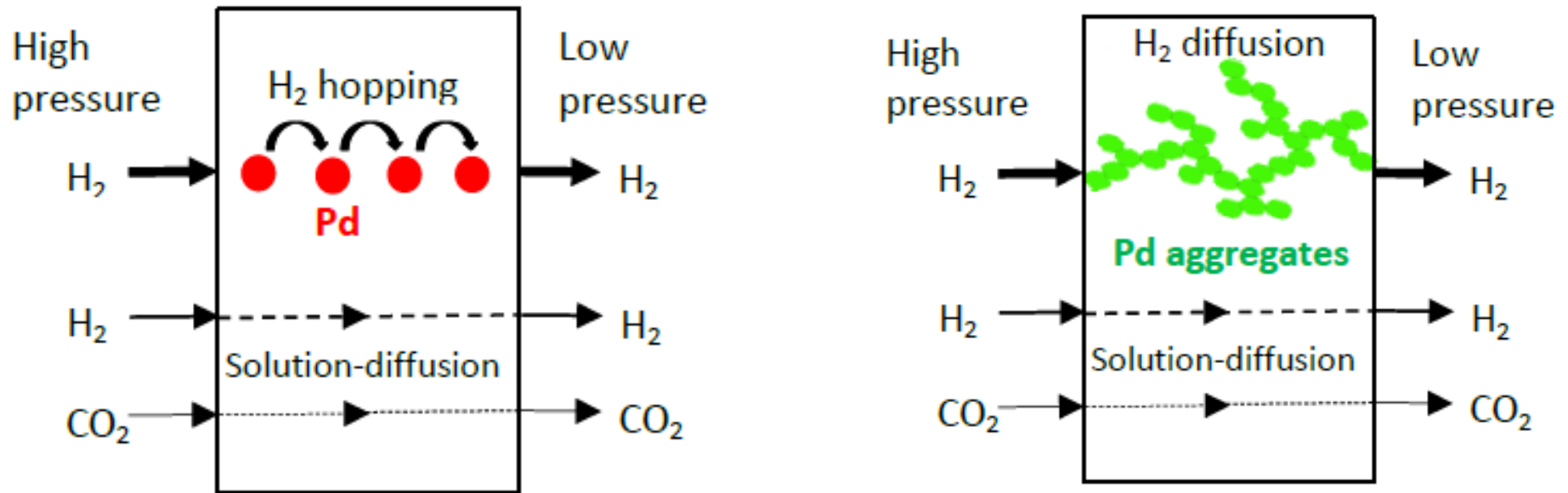
Crosslinked polymers:

- Thermally stable
- Size sieving

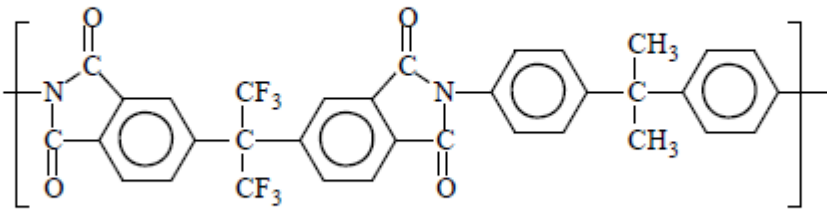
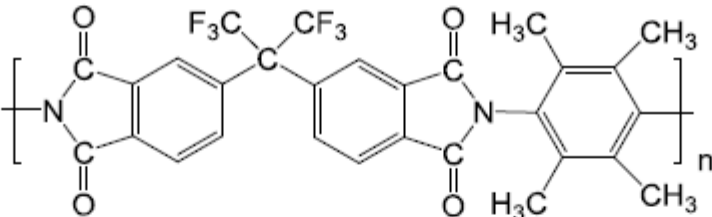
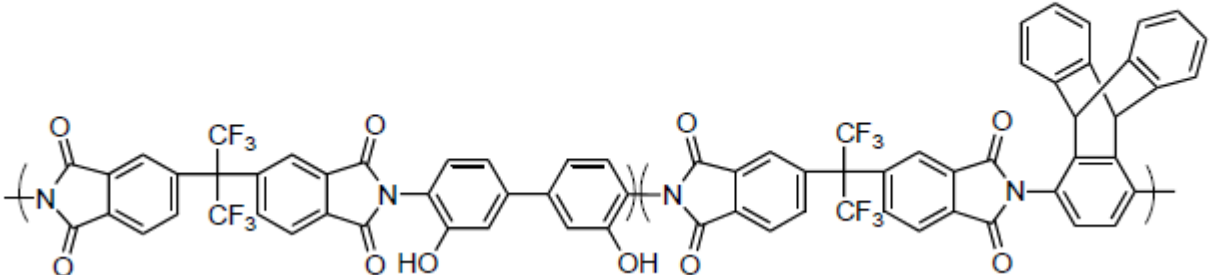
Pd-based nanoparticles:

- Dispersible
- Stable against sulfur components

Facilitated Transport



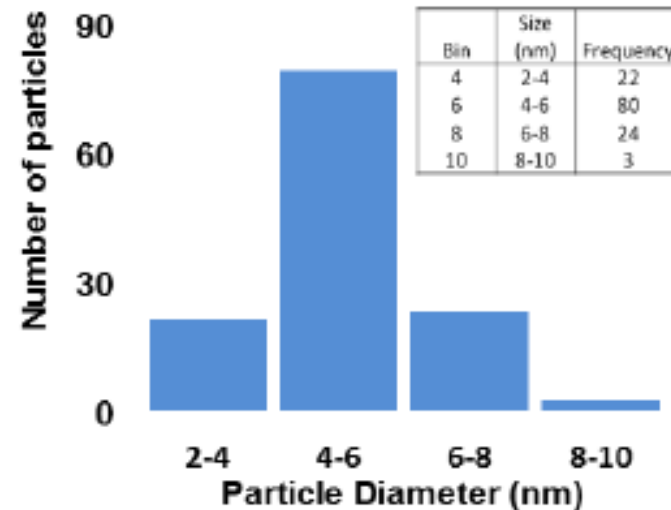
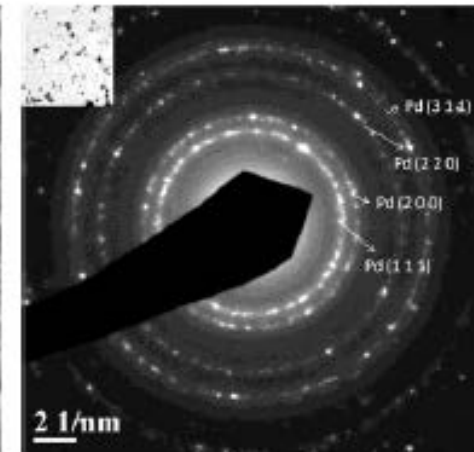
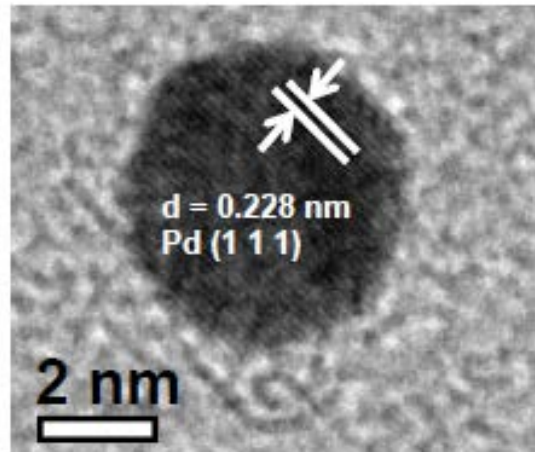
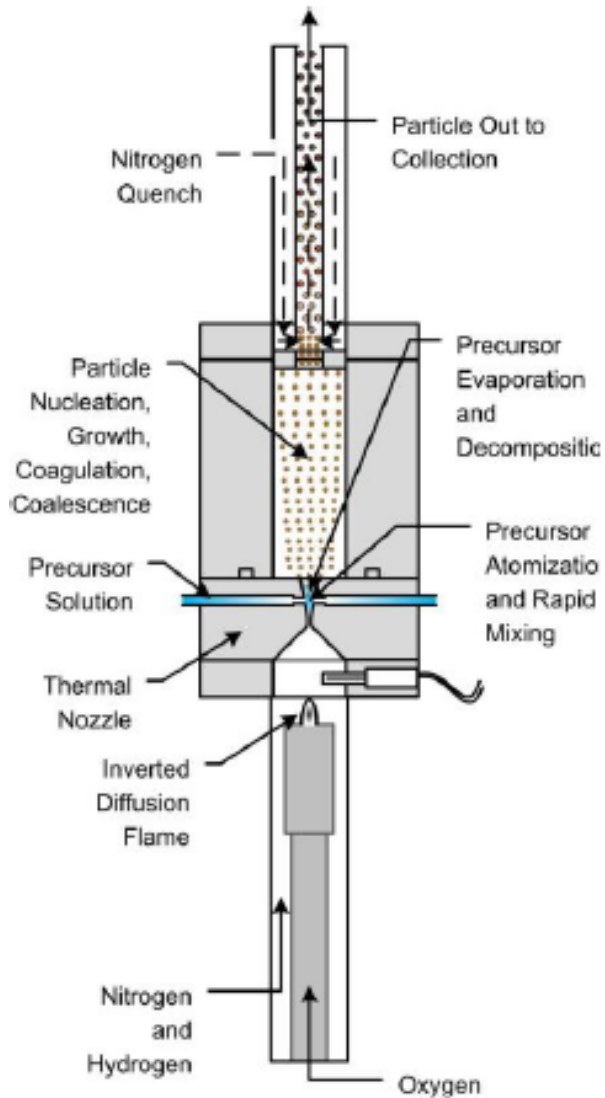
Polymers to Be Crosslinked

Polymer	Structure	Comments
6FDA-IPDA		Base polyimide showing good H ₂ /CO ₂ selectivity after crosslinking
6FDA-Durene		More open structure achieving high H ₂ permeability
6FDA-HAB-Triptycene copolyimide		More open structure achieving high H ₂ permeability

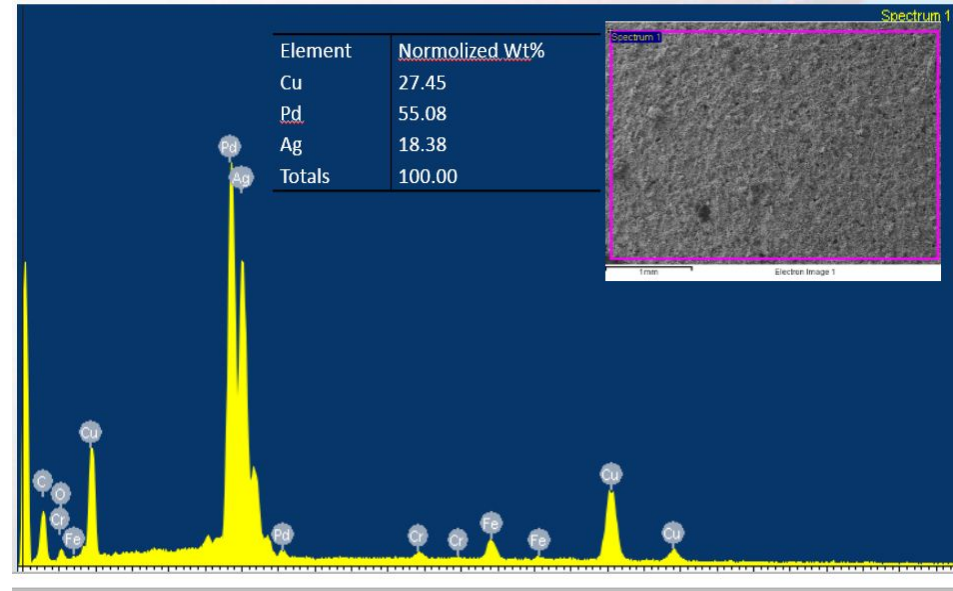
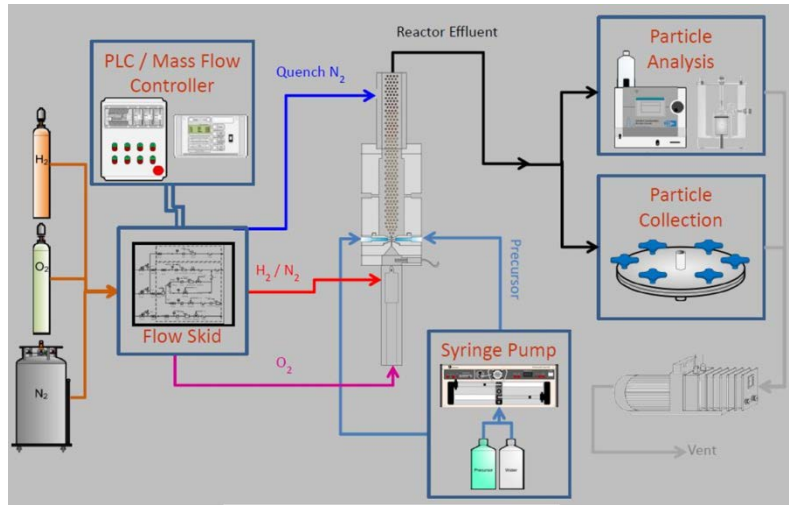
Crosslinkers

Abbreviation	Monomer	Structure	Comments
A1	poly(ethylene glycol) dimethacrylate	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}-\overset{\text{O}}{\overset{\text{ }}{\text{C}}}-\left(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\right)_n-\overset{\text{O}}{\overset{\text{ }}{\text{C}}}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}=\text{CH}_2$	n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10
B1	1,4-phenylene dimethacrylate		
B2	bisphenol A dimethacrylate		
B3	bisphenol A ethoxylate dimethacrylate		m, n = 2
B4	4,4-(hexafluoroisopropylidene) diphenylene methacrylate		

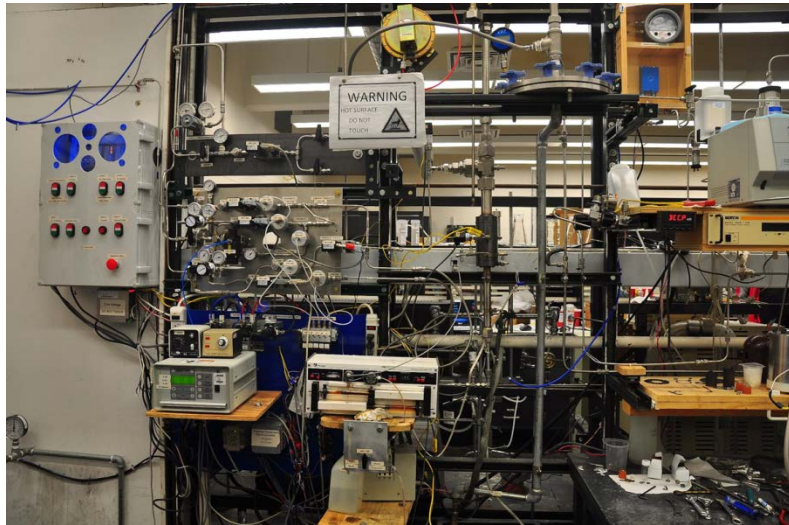
Pd-Based Nanoparticles



Pd Alloy Nanoparticles and Production Scale up



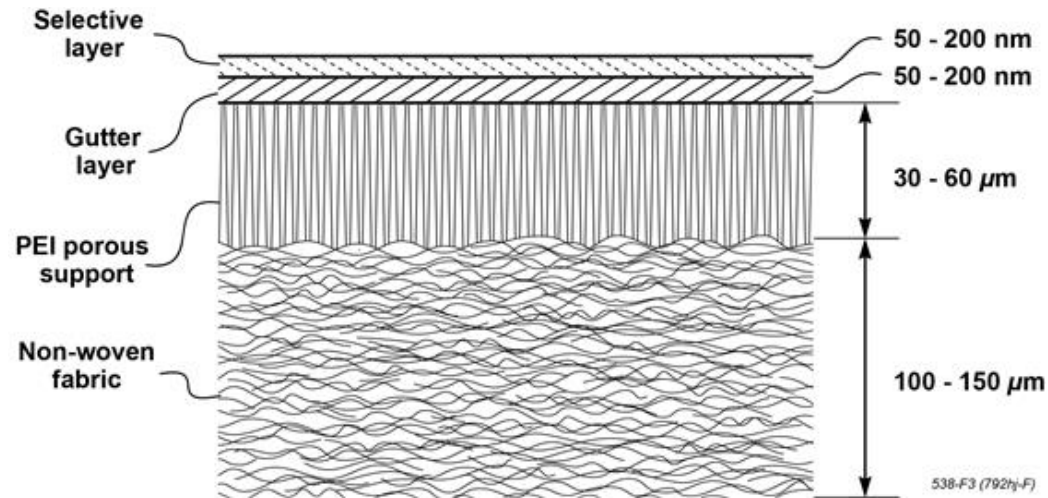
$\text{Pd}_{0.5}\text{Ag}_{0.2}\text{Cu}_{0.3}$
nanoparticles



Mixed Matrix Membranes

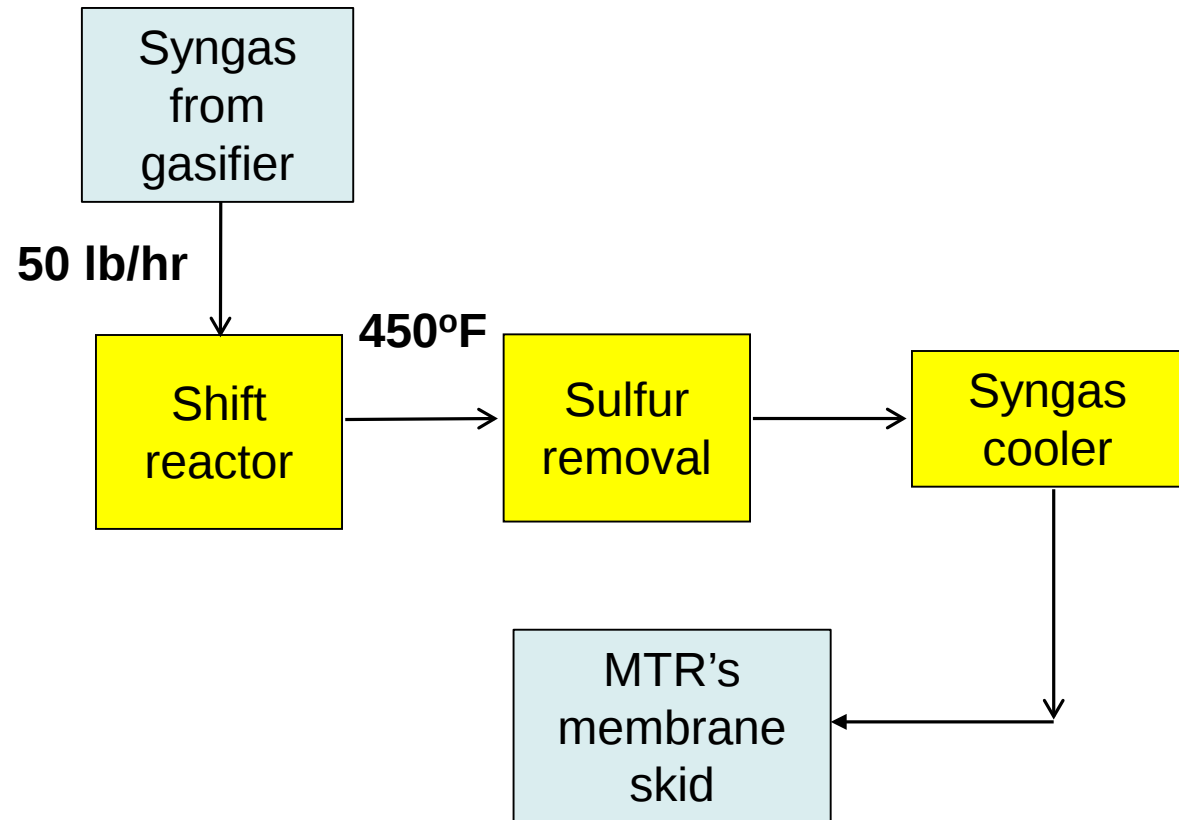


Automatic dip coater



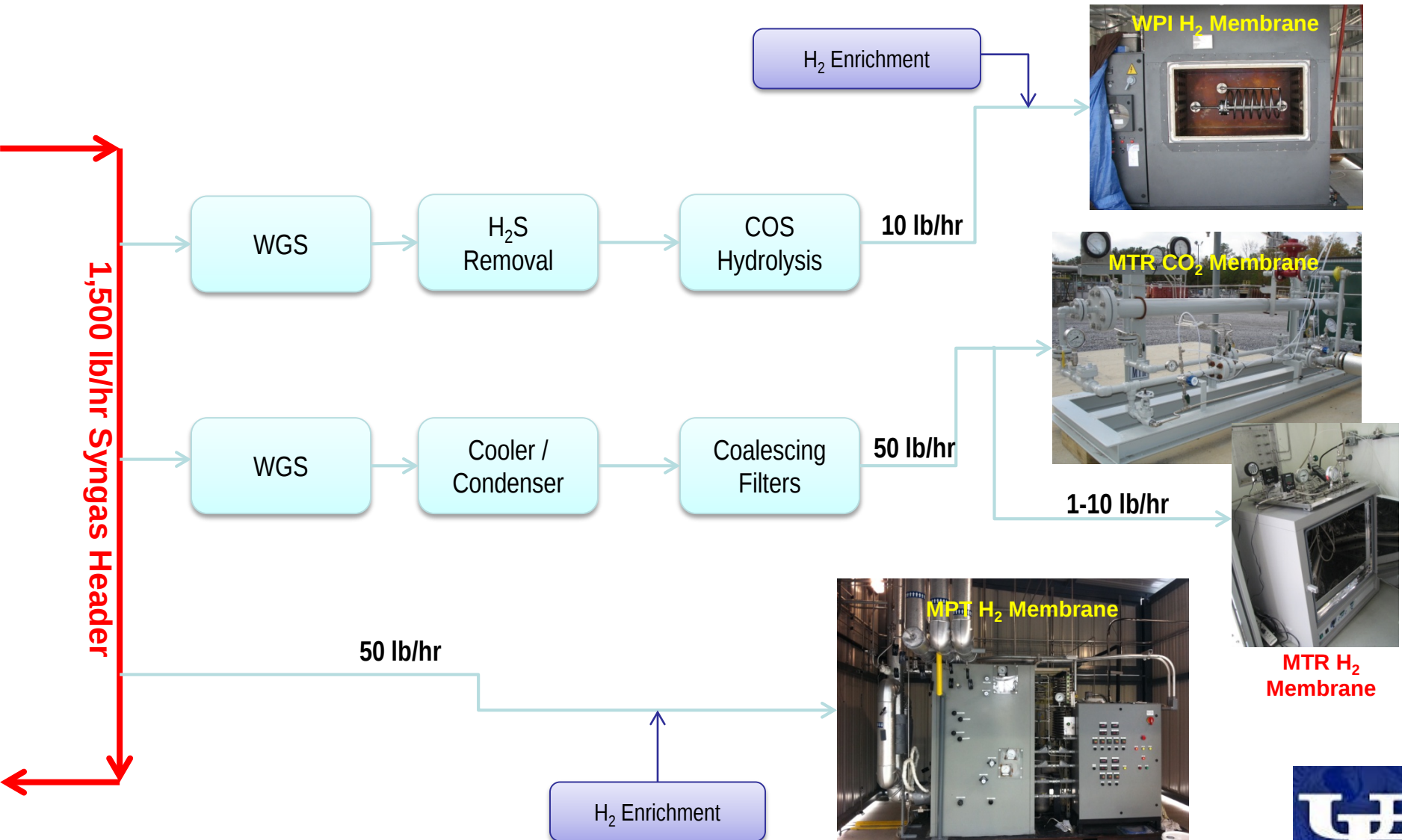
Thin film composite membranes

NCCC Syngas Pretreatment



Feed is coal-derived syngas at 150-200 psia, shifted or unshifted, with or without sulfur compounds

Membrane Test Configuration at NCCC



Project Schedule and Milestones

Tasks	Start date	End date
Task 1. Project Management and Planning	10/1/15	9/30/18
Milestones a,b,c: SOPO finalized; kickoff meeting held; Final report submitted		
Task 2. Design and Synthesize High Temperature Polymers for H ₂ /CO ₂ Separation	10/1/2015	6/30/2016
Task 3. Design, Synthesize, Functionalize, and Characterize Pd-based Nanomaterials	10/1/2015	6/30/2016
Task 4. Prepare and Characterize Mixed Matrix Materials	1/1/2016	9/30/2016
Task 5. Characterize H ₂ /CO ₂ Separation Properties	1/1/2016	9/30/2016
Milestones d,e: Mixed matrix materials with superior H₂/CO₂ separation properties prepared		



Tasks	Start date	End date
Task 7 Scale up Polymer Synthesis	10/1/2016	3/31/2017
Task 8. Scale up Synthesis of Pd-based Nanomaterials	10/1/2016	3/31/2017
Task 9. Prepare Thin Film Composite Membranes	1/1/2017	9/30/2017
Task 10. Conduct Parametric Tests of Membranes for H ₂ /CO ₂ Separation	1/1/2017	12/31/2017
Task 11. Design and Modify Membrane Stamp Test Unit for NCCC Field Test	6/1/2017	12/31/2017
Milestone f: Mixed matrix membranes with superior H₂/CO₂ separation properties prepared		
Task 13. Run One-Month Field Test at NCCC	1/1/2018	6/30/2018
Task 14. Analyze Field Test Results / Membrane Post-analysis	4/1/2018	9/30/2018
Milestone h: Successful field test completed		



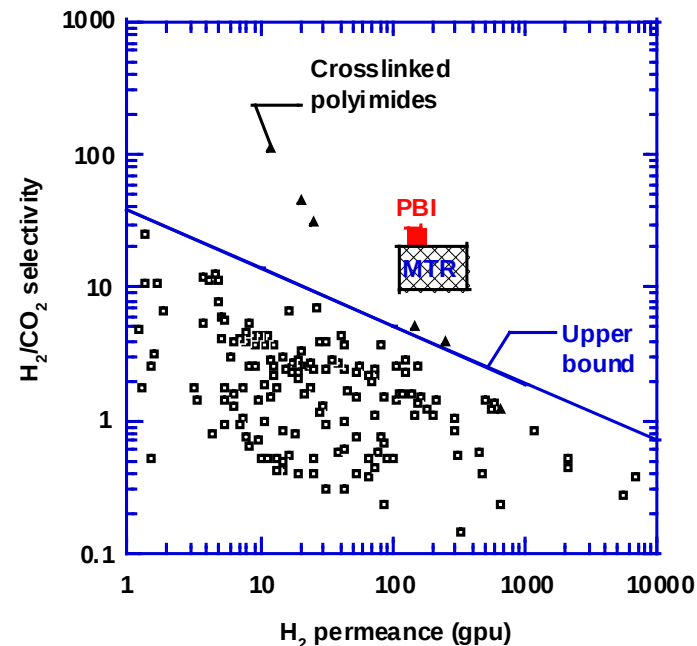
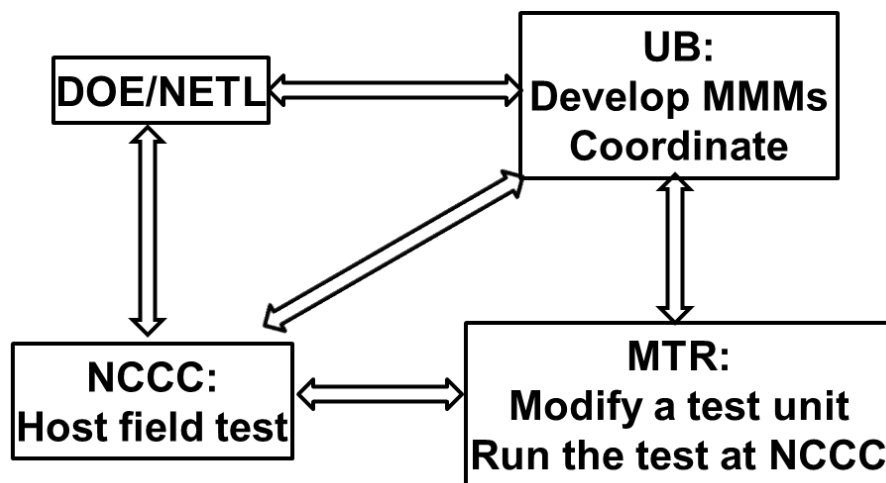
Project Milestones

Budget Period	ID	Description	Planned Completion Date
1	a	Updated Project Management Plan	11/30/15
1	b	Kickoff Meeting	12/31/15
3	c	Final report	9/30/18
1	d	Polymers and nanomaterials with promising H ₂ /CO ₂ separation properties identified and prepared	6/30/16
1	e	Mixed matrix materials with superior H ₂ /CO ₂ separation properties prepared	9/30/16
2	f	Mixed matrix membranes with superior H ₂ /CO ₂ separation properties	12/31/17
2	g	Field test unit modified	12/31/17
3	h	Successful field test	6/30/18

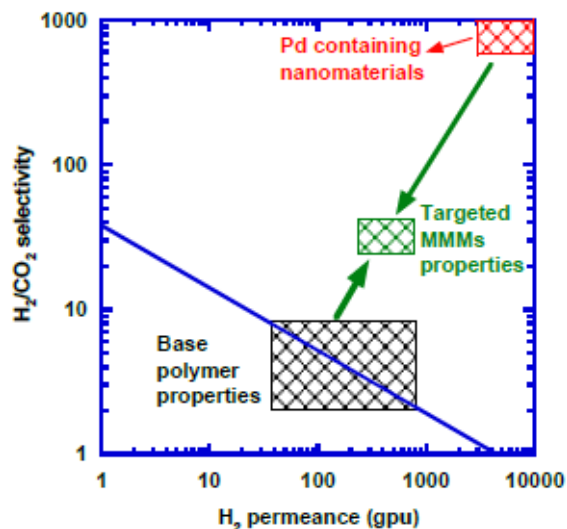
Risk Management

Description of Risk	Probability	Impact	Risk Management Mitigation and Response Strategies
Technical Risks:			
Membrane stability	Moderate	Moderate	Field test at NCCC to verify; process designs with pretreatment
Fabrication of thin film composite membranes	Low	Moderate	Acquire an advanced membrane dip coater; Support from MTR
Resource Risks:			
Recruit four PhD students	Low	Moderate	Promote the project to new students; Promote existing MS students to PhD; Shift senior students to this project
Management Risks:			
Capability to coordinate multi-organization effort	Low	Low	Regular meetings and phone conferences; Internal monthly reports

Summary



(a) Extraordinary separation property in Pd



(b) Tailoring Pd-based nanomaterials for H_2 sorption and diffusion

