

# Post Combustion Carbon Capture Using Polyethylenimine Functionalized

## Titanate Nanotubes: Review and Preliminary Work

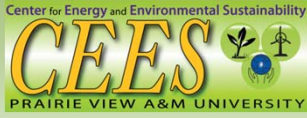
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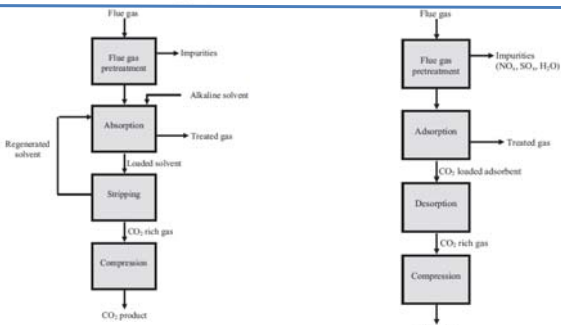
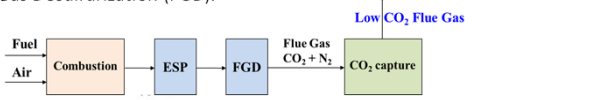


### Introduction

- The increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have a critical impact on climate change and global warming, and have become a matter of great concern.
- Effective CO<sub>2</sub> emission abatement strategies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) are required to combat this trend.
- Additional energy is required for CO<sub>2</sub> capture, and thus it is critical to capture CO<sub>2</sub> efficiently.
- Three major approaches for CCS are pre-combustion capture, post-combustion capture and oxyfuel process capture.

### Post-Combustion Capture<sup>[1,2]</sup>

- In post-combustion capture, CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the flue gas after the combustion of the fossil fuel with air. The flue gas has low CO<sub>2</sub> content and low pressure (about 1 bar).
- Usually the pre-removal of NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> from a flue gas is required before carbon capture.
- Main challenge: the low CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure in the flue gas. 12-14% CO<sub>2</sub> in a flue gas for coal fired power plants and about 3.2-4.2% for natural gas based power plants.
- Big Advantage: Post-combustion carbon capture is especially desirable due to its potential to retrofit existing power plants with reasonable cost.
- CO<sub>2</sub> is captured after the flue gases are cleaned up by Electro Static Precipitator (ESP) and Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD).



Absorption (liquid phase)<sup>[3]</sup>

Adsorption (solid phase)<sup>[3]</sup>

### Absorption Technologies

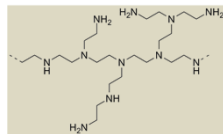
- Amine absorption which is commercially available
- Aqua ammonia absorption

### Adsorbents for Post Combustion CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

Zeolites, activated Carbon, amine functionalized adsorbents and metallic organic frameworks<sup>[4,5]</sup>

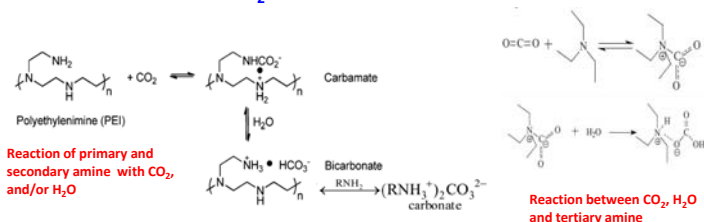
### Polyethylenimine (PEI)

- Linear PEI fragments
- Branched PEI fragments
- Dendrimer



CO<sub>2</sub> is captured when PEI is combined with different support materials like mesoporous silica, mesoporous alumina, zeolites, carbon nanotubes, porous polymer, titanate nanotubes, clay and metal organic frames (MOF)<sup>[6-9]</sup>

### Possible Mechanisms of CO<sub>2</sub> Reactions with Branched PEI<sup>[6-9]</sup>

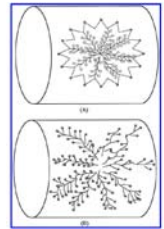


### First Application of PEI Polymer on CO<sub>2</sub> Capture<sup>[10]</sup>

- Able to remove low concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> (~1 Torr) under ambient temperatures and pressure.
- Release CO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature (40°C) in vacuum

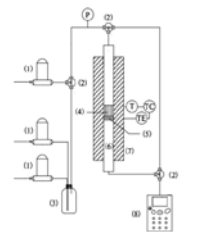
### PEI-Modified Mesoporous MCM-41<sup>[11]</sup>

adsorbents	temperature (°C)	adsorption capacity (mg/g-adsorbent)	desorption capacity (%)
MCM-41 only	50	14.3	100
MCM-41 only	75	8.6	100
MCM-41 only	100	6.6	99
MCM-41-PEI-15	75	19.4	101
MCM-41-PEI-30	75	68.7	98.3
MCM-41-PEI-50	50	142	24.7
MCM-41-PEI-50	75	112	99.8
MCM-41-PEI-50	100	110	84.1
MCM-41-PEI-75	75	133	101
PEI	75	109	56.4



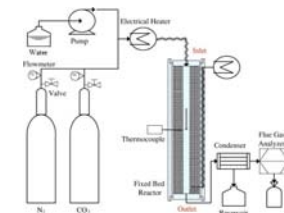
### PEI functionalized Protonated Titanate Nanotubes (PTNTs)<sup>[12]</sup>

- PTNTs are self-assembling nanostructures and have uniform pore size suitable for absorbents and catalysts supports.
- PEI-PTNTs were prepared by wet impregnation method.
- Experiments of PEI-PTNTs-50 exhibited high adsorptions at 75 and 100°C.
- Strong chemical bonding between PEI and PTNTs may guarantee the stability of nanostructures in CO<sub>2</sub> capture from power plant flue gas.

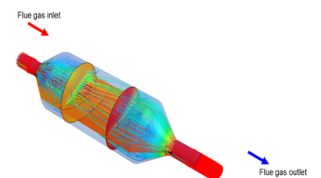


### Our Research Plan and Experimental Setup

- Develop optimized protocols for synthesis of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes impregnated with PEI.
- Characterize the impregnated nanotubes and use it for refining the parameters for synthesis such as temperature, concentration and time.
- Develop computational fluid dynamic (CFD) simulations of the carbon capture process in the reactor to optimize the reactor conditions for high carbon capture efficiency.
- Demonstrate the efficiency of impregnated TiO<sub>2</sub> tubes for carbon capture under various environmental conditions such as temperature and concentration.
- Establish a validated CFD model and a standard operating procedure for carbon capture using PEI impregnated TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes.



Schematic of experimental setup



CFD modeling : Porous media

### Summary

- Discussion of post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Comparison of absorption and adsorption for post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Different promising technologies associated with branched PEI for CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- We prefer to further develop PEI Functionalized Protonated Titanate Nanotubes for post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture based on our investigation of current solid adsorbent technologies with PEI.

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