# **Production of High-Purity O<sub>2</sub> via Gas-Liquid Membrane Contactor with O<sub>2</sub> Carrier Solutions**

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### Objective

To develop a bio-mimetic hollow fiber membrane contactor (HFMC) process that can produce O<sub>2</sub> from air with greater than 95% O<sub>2</sub> purity at a cost substantially below the benchmark technology, cryogenic distillation.

State-of-the-art mature air separation technologies

### Our innovative Technology

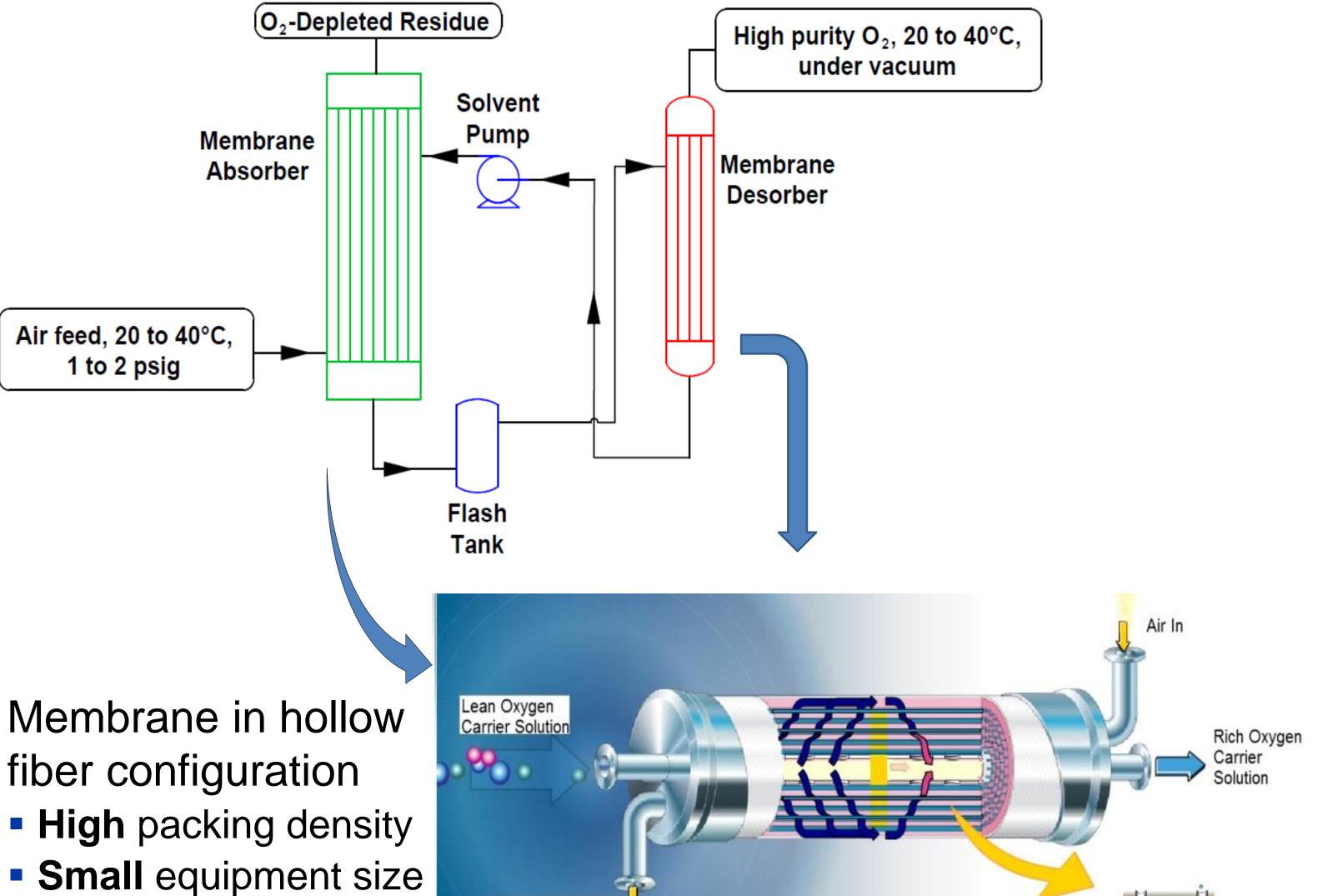
A membrane contactor process with hollow fibers and O<sub>2</sub> carrier solution mimics "blood vessels" and "blood" to produce > 95% purity of  $O_2$ 

Technology	O <sub>2</sub> purity limit (vol.%)	Largest O <sub>2</sub> flow rate (Ton O <sub>2</sub> /day)
Cryogenic distillation	99+	>3,000
Pressure swing adsorption (PSA)	95	<350
Conventional gas separation membranes	40	<20

### **Cryogenic distillation**

- The most mature technology for large scale and high purity (>99%) O<sub>2</sub> production
- Cost estimate with Integrated Environmental Control Model: 35.80/ton O<sub>2</sub> for an IGCC plant producing 500 MW<sub>e</sub> net with Illinois 6 coal and shift/Selexol for CO<sub>2</sub> capture

...Red Blood Cell



### Our inspiration

Oxygen from Red blood cell pulmonary alveolus Oxygen Hemoglobin molecules (one hemoglobin molecule released to cells can bind up to four oxygen molecules)

#### We use *membrane contactor* to realize our concept...

## What is a membrane contactor?

• High surface area membrane device that facilitates mass transfer Gas on one side, liquid on other side



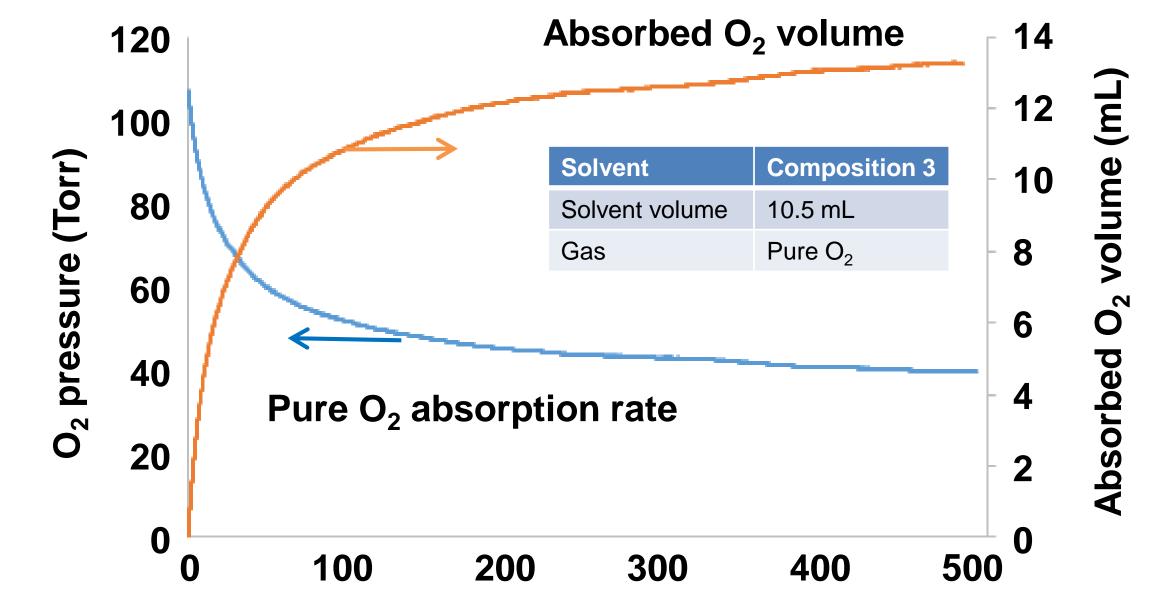
### Hollow Fiber

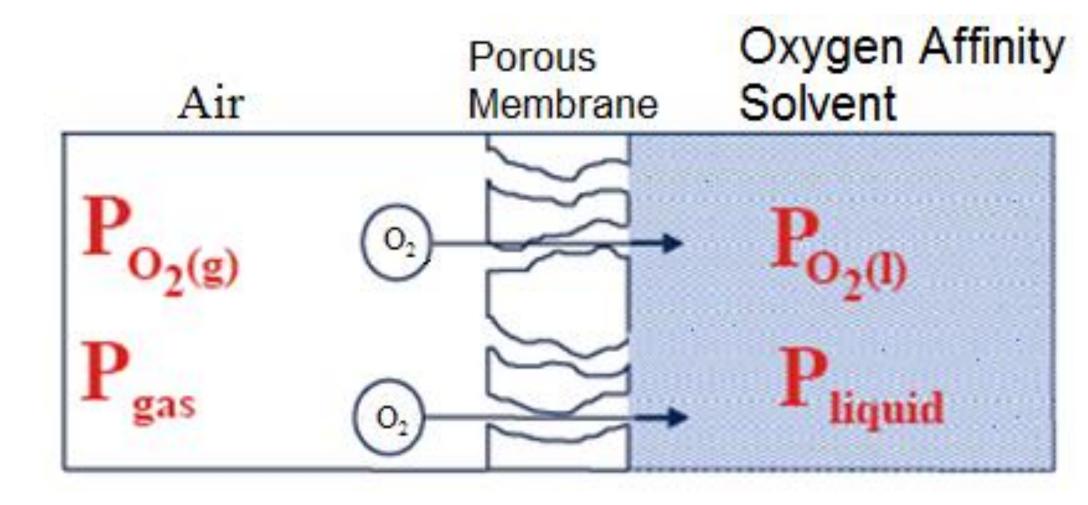
### Accomplishments

Oxygen carrier solvent (Co-PEI aqueous solution) developed and showed high O<sub>2</sub> loading capacity and low viscosity

Composition	Kinematic viscosity (10 <sup>-6</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s)	O <sub>2</sub> capacity per volume of solution (L(STP)/L of solution)	Kinematic viscosity after O <sub>2</sub> absorption (10 <sup>-6</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s)
1	2.0	0.59	2.8
2	2.2	0.78	2.8
3	2.3	1.1	3.0

Oxygen absorption rate measured





- Membrane does not wet out in contact with liquid
- Separation mechanism:  $O_2$  permeates through membrane, reacts with the solvent;  $N_2$  does not react and has low solubility in solvent
- Time (min) • The production of concentrated  $O_2$  validated experimentally in the bio-mimetic process: using a polypropylene membrane and with argon sweep approach,  $O_2$  concentration greater than 98.1% was observed in desorbed gas stream on an argon free basis.

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