



Background

 \Box The presence of CO₂ in the hydrogen, syngas and fuel gas reduces the energy content and lows the efficiency in the transportation, storage and application.

- □ H₂S and other sulfur contaminants corrode the equipment, and poison catalysts in fuel processing and **SOFC and PEMFC.**
- Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) is considered as one of the key options for mitigating the emission.
- □ Novel technologies for removing CO₂, H₂S and other sulfur contaminants are crucial for the hydrogen production and fuel cell application.

Objective

To remove CO₂ and H₂S for fuel processor development for the solid oxide fuel cell.

Comparison with Amine Scrubbing

	Amine Scrubbing	Sorp on M
Capacity for CO ₂ , mg-CO ₂ /G-sorb at 15 kPa	60	160,
Capacity for H ₂ S, mg-H ₂ S/g-sorb at 2000 ppmv	5.0	50
Removing sulfur level, ppmv	1?	<0.(
Removing CO₂ and H₂S	together	separ
Corrosion	yew	n
Gas-sorbent interface area, m ² /m ³	~200	~20,00
Sorption/desorption rate	low	hig
Regenerability	yes	ye
Working temperature	40-120	25-1
Heat capacity for absorbent/sorbent , kJ/kg	3.5	1.
Relative energy consumption	100	<5

Wide Applications

- **Gas cleaning up:**
- **Biogas**
- Landfill Gas
- Coal/biomass Gasification Gas
- Natural Gas
- Reformate
- Syngas

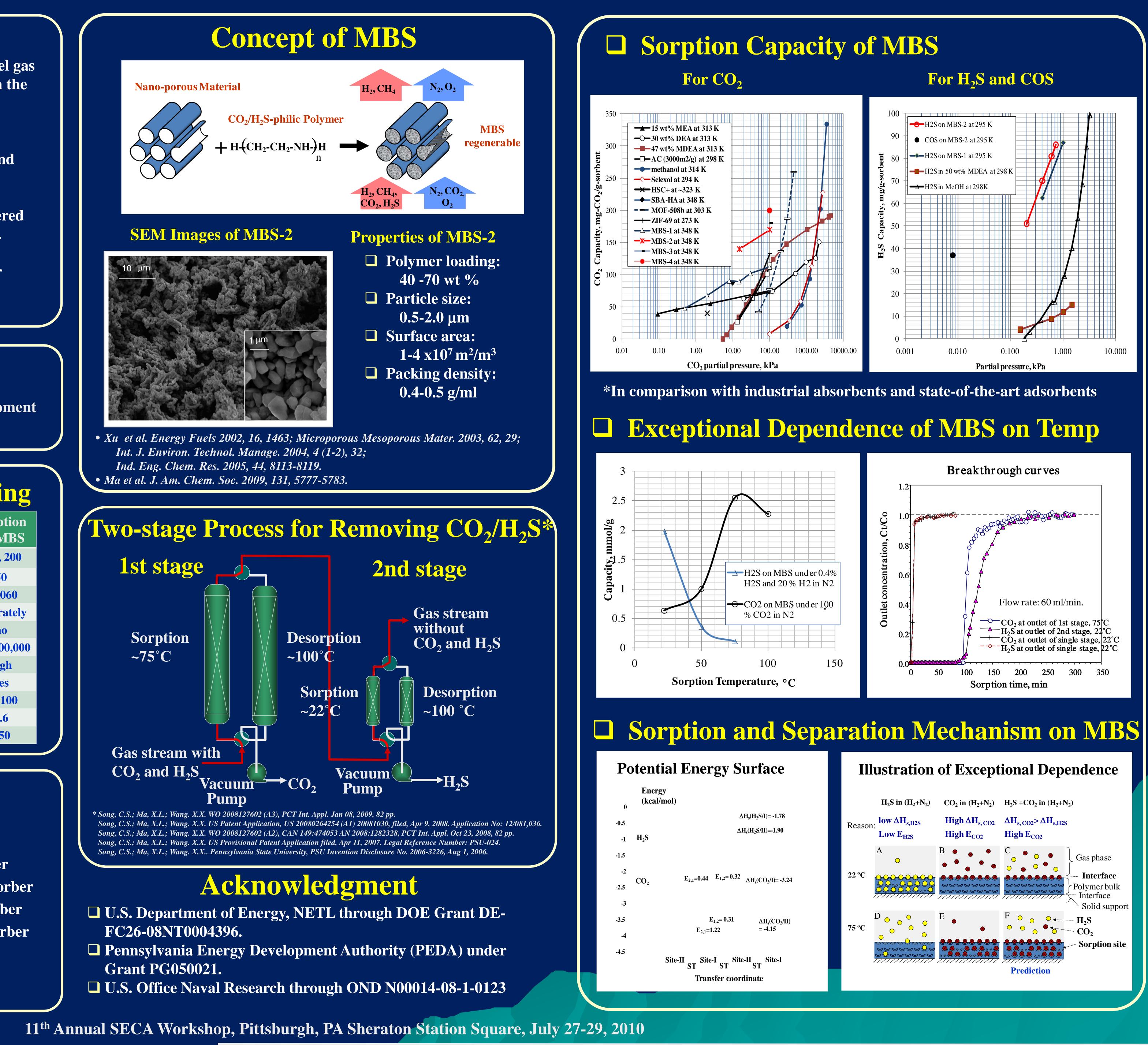
Processes:

- Fixed-bed adsorber
- Fluidized-bed adsorber
- Moving-bed adsorber
- Rotating-bed adsorber
- CO₂ capture from flue gas and atmosphere

A New Generation of "Molecular Basket" Sorbents (MBS) for Separation of CO₂ and H₂S from Various Gas Streams

Xiaoliang Ma*, Xiaoxing Wang, and Chunshan Song*

The EMS Energy Institute and and Department of Energy and Mineral Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University 209 Academic Projects Building, University Park, PA 16802



* Email: <u>mxx2@psu.edu</u> (X.M.) csong@psu.edu (C.S.)

Phone: 814-863-8744

