



Mixed Matrix Membranes Erik Albenze URS/NETL

July 10, 2013 Carbon Capture Technology Meeting



CCTM July 10, 2013

Target - Mixed Matrix Membranes

- Membrane Performance Goals: Permeance >1000 GPU with >30 selectivity
- Trade-off exists between permeability and selectivity for the pure polymers
- MMMs have the potential to exceed the Robeson upper bound
- Combine the processability of polymer with superior gas separation of filler (sieves)







MOF-based Mixed Matrix Membranes



CO₂ diffuses through MOF quickly; N₂ takes slower path around particle

Polymer membrane material

- Appropriate for post-combustion carbon capture
 - CO_2/N_2 separation.
- MOF filler particles in a polymer matrix
 - MOF Particles have shown promise as a CO₂ sorbent and the pore size can be tuned based on the linker.
- The goal is to achieve separation properties like those of the filler rather than the polymer.
- Polymer membrane fabrication is potentially 10-fold less expensive than fabrication of membranes from crystalline materials like MOFs.



Reasons for Decreased Performance



Optimizing the interfacial region is the focal point in the preparation of mixed matrix membranes.

Scope of Work





MOF Selection and Synthesis

- Bio-MOF-14 crystallite
 - Good CO₂ uptake
 - Pore size <3-5Å
 - Synthesized in narrow size distribution around 1 micron



- UiO-66-NH2 crystallite
 - Good CO₂ uptake
 - Pore size 7-8Å
 - Particles synthesized were mostly below 1 micron



UiO-66-NH2 selected because of size, stability in the presence of water, and ease of functionalization



MOF Selection and Synthesis

- How to improve adhesion between MOF and polymer
- Surface functionalize MOF to increase compatibility with polymer
- Phenyl acetyl group expected to give the best performance due to interactions between aromatic structures in the functional group and the polymer



Functionalities tested:

- 1. C10 amide
- 2. Phenyl acetyl amide
- 3. Succinimide
 - Non-functionalized

Commercial polymer selected – Matrimid



UiO-66 Properties





MMM Polymer Selection and Synthesis

- Matrimid selected as commercial polymer for initial membrane fabrication
 - Well studied and characterized in literature.
 - Glassy polymer If we can make good MMMs with Matrimid, we should be able to do so with less glassy polymers.





Dope Formulation and Membrane Casting



Matrimid membranes were prepared using 15 wt% matrimid in chloroform solution and mixed matrix membranes were prepared with MOF in Matrimid with 12 wt%, 23 wt% and 40 wt% loading



Cross-section of the Mixed Matrix Membranes





SEM images show good adhesion between polymer and MOF



MMM separation performance



• Selectivity decreases above 23% loading

Possible Cause

- Permeability increases above 23% loading
- Improved adhesion based on functional group

Chain Rigidification Interface Defects



High Throughput Membrane Testing



P range: 0-150 psig T range: up to 250°C 16 membranes/test

- Capable of testing 16 membranes at once
- Valves to isolate a cell if membrane rupture is detected.
- Mass Spec for rapid sampling.
- Easily automated.



High Throughput Membrane Testing

Using MOF MMM as an example:

- MOF MMM variables include:
 - MOF material, crystal size, crystal loading.
 - Polymer support material.



Patent application has been submitted for the design and operation of the high throughput unit



Moving Forward

• Continue development of Generation 2 materials

- Higher permeabilities
- Custom polymer and MOF

• Hollow fiber format

 Develop techniques to fabricate Generation 2 materials in high surface area hollow fiber format

• Slipstream testing

- Most promising material to be tested at the NCCC
- Seek industrial partners for licensing



Conclusions

- UiO-66 MOF successfully synthesized and functionalized with different functional groups
- MMM successfully fabricated from MOF and Matrimid
 - Good interaction between the polymer and MOF
- CO_2/N_2 selectivity of about 30-40 with low permeability
 - Still a long way to reach the goal
- High throughput membrane testing system allows us to quickly optimize the MMM



Acknowledgments

- MOF Synthesis and Functionalization
 - Nat Rosi (Pitt)
 - Tao Li (Pitt)
 - Alex Spore (Pitt)
- Membrane Fabrication and Testing
 - Hunaid Nulwala (CMU)
 - Mike Lartey (NETL)
 - Surendar Venna (WVU)
 - Dave Luebke (NETL)



As part of the National Energy Technology Laboratory's Regional University Alliance (NETL-RUA), a collaborative initiative of the NETL, this technical effort was performed under the RES contract DE-FE0004000.

DISCLAIMER This project was funded by the Department of Energy, National Energy Technology Laboratory, an agency of the United States Government, through a support contract with URS Energy &Construction, Inc. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor URS Energy & Construction, Inc., nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

