



Advanced Modeling and Process-Materials Co-Optimization Strategies for Swing Adsorption Based Gas Separations

Xiangyu Yin, Lorenz T. Biegler, Chrysanthos E. Gounaris

Carnegie Mellon University Department of Chemical Engineering

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Multi-scale highly integrated energy systems









Multi-scale highly integrated energy systems



Opportunities exist to optimize

materials and processes simultaneously



- Gas separation processes are crucial parts of next-generation energy and environmental technologies
- Adsorption-based separation technologies have been intensively investigated for potential low energy consumption



Metz, B., Davidson, O., De Coninck, H.C., Loos, M. and Meyer, L., 2005. IPCC special report on carbon dioxide capture and storage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Angelini, P., Armstrong, T., Counce, R., Griffith, W., Klasson, T.L., Muralidharan, G., Narula, C., Sikka, V., Closset, G., Keller, G. and Watson, J., 2005. Materials for separation technologies: Energy and emission reduction opportunities. DOE, EERE Office, Washington, DC, 103.



Microporous Materials as Adsorbents



- Microporous materials (i.e., MOFs, Zeolites) are promising adsorbents for adsorption-based gas separation processes
- Vast design space of microporous materials calls for systematic computational search method



Database	Number of entries	Origin	
CoRE-MOF	14,000+	Experiments	
hMOF	137,953	Simulations	
ТоВаССо	13,512	Simulations	
CSD-MOF	96,000+	Experiments	
IZA	252	Experiments	
hZeo	2.6M	Simulations	
CoRE-COF	449	Experiments	
hCOF	69,840	Simulations	
CURATED COFs	482	Experiments	

247 trillion MOFs (Lee et. al. 2021)



Process-Materials Co-Design Approaches



In silico materials screening



Farmahini, A.H., Krishnamurthy, S., Friedrich, D., Brandani, S. and Sarkisov, L., 2021. Performance-based screening of porous materials for carbon capture. Chemical Reviews, 121(17), pp.10666-10741.







Process simulation-based materials screening



Farmahini, A.H., Krishnamurthy, S., Friedrich, D., Brandani, S. and Sarkisov, L., 2021. Performance-based screening of porous materials for carbon capture. Chemical Reviews, 121(17), pp.10666-10741.



Process-Materials Co-Design Approaches



Descriptor-based guided sampling with process simulator







Attempts on Materials-Process Co-optimization

Process optimization with property model parameters as decision variables



	Four-Step Cycle		Six-Step Cycle	
	Minimum energy (At 0.02 atm)	Maximum Productivity (At 0.01 atm)	Minimum Energy (At 0.05 atm)	Maximum Productivity (At 0.04 atm)
13X Zeolite	164.3	1.30	184.2	2.2
UTSA-16	128.0	2.1	153.8	4.6
Isotherm from integrated optimization	106.0	3.0	116.7	7.4

Khurana, M., & Farooq, S. (2017). Integrated adsorbent-process optimization for carbon capture and concentration using vacuum swing adsorption cycles. AIChE Journal, 63(7), 2987–2995. https://doi.org/10.1002/aic.15602







Goal: Push Pareto front of material-process decision fidelity



Yin, X., & Gounaris, C. E. (2022). Computational discovery of Metal–Organic Frameworks for sustainable energy systems: Open challenges. Computers & Chemical Engineering, 167, 108022.



Project Overview



Enable the systematic search of both the materials design space and the process design space within IDAES



 Focus on the pressure swing adsorption (PSA) and MOFs for post/precombustion CO₂ capture applications while keeping methodologies and implementation general

University Coal Research Program Award DE-FE0032069



Proposed Process-Materials Co-Optimization Roadmap



Proposed Roadmap

Expected Outcome





Automatic surrogate learning pipeline developed

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 <u>Predictive ML model</u> improves surrogate modeling <u>efficiency</u> and helps learn <u>better surrogate</u> via feature selection and data filtration







- Case study: the CoRE-MOF 2014 DDEC database
 - Compute adsorption data with Grand Canonical Monte Carlo simulations
 - Compute various types of <u>materials descriptors</u>

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- Learn <u>predictive regression model</u> with the AutoML tool
- Learn <u>surrogate model</u> with the IDAES-PSE surrogate tool



• Case study: the CoRE-MOF 2014 DDEC database









Case study: the CoRE-MOF 2014 DDEC database

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15 15 15 SSL, 4 params 10 10 10 **q**prediction **q**prediction **q**prediction DSL, 5 params CO DSL, 6 params 5 5 5 0 0 0 10 10 10 15 Ω 5 15 0 5 15 5 $q_{regression}$ $q_{\text{regression}}$ $q_{regression}$ Surrogate models for various isotherm forms Best for Generalize 10 -10 10 exploiting better candidates **q**prediction qprediction **Uprediction** N_2 5 5 5 0 5 10 10 10 5 5 $q_{regression}$ *q*_{regression} $q_{regression}$ Sum of square errors Mallow's Cp **Bayesian information criterion**

Simulated and surrogate model predicted loadings parity plots

Surrogate models for different learning objectives







• Case study: the CoRE-MOF 2014 DDEC database

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Pressure Swing Adsorption

- Pressure difference drives the adsorption
- Continuous adsorption gas separation relies on cyclic operations
- Model columns as 1D dynamic packed-beds
 - No radial gradients \rightarrow 1D phenomena
 - Rigid adsorbents \rightarrow fixed solid phase
 - Equilibrium-controlled adsorption \rightarrow isotherm models







- Custom 1D packed bed unit model developed
- Implementation follows IDAES standards









- Give users control over the fidelity of the model
- Implementation takes advantage of the built-in configuration options and the modular architecture of IDAES-PSE



- 5 fidelity options result in 36 column fidelity levels
 - Momentum: No pressure drop/linear pressure drop/Ergun equation
 - Heat transfer: isothermal/Adiabatic/Diabatic with heat loss
 - Mass transfer: Immediate adsorption equilibrium/Linear driving force
 - Isotherm: Henry's law/Single-site Langmuir/Dual-site Langmuir





Lowest fidelity model

m.fs.PB = PackedBed1D(finite_elements=nxfe, step=step_name, has_heat_generation=False, has_heat_loss=False, pressure_drop_type=None, mass_transfer_type=None, isotherm_type="henry", gas_phase_config={"property_package": m.fs.gas_properties}, solid_phase_config={"property_package": m.fs.solid_properties},







Highest fidelity model







Case study: first two steps in the FVPSA cycle



Leperi, K. T., Chung, Y. G., You, F., & Snurr, R. Q. (2019). Development of a general evaluation metric for rapid screening of adsorbent materials for postcombustion CO2 capture. ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering, 7(13), 11529-11539.

- Discretization:
 - Pyomo.DAE capability that is built in IDEAS-PSE
 - Length domain: Single-point collocation method, CSTR approximation to handle "steep front"
 - Time domain: Backward finite differences





Case study: first two steps in the FVPSA cycle



- Boundary conditions:
 - **Pressurization**: feed at inlet, outlet valve closed
 - Adsorption: feed at inlet, steady production at outlet

Initial conditions:

- **Pressurization**: steady state (no accumulations)
- Adsorption: pressurization final state (solve t₀ block)





Case study: first two steps in the FVPSA cycle



Cascade initialization routine











CO₂

Product

Flue Gas





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Next Step: PSA Cycle Simulation & Optimization



Proposed Roadmap

Expected Outcome



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- Opportunities exist in incorporating materials design with process design/operation in a co-optimization framework
- A PSA process with MOF adsorbents co-optimization workflow is implemented within the IDAES-PSE integrated platform
 - Optimizable MOF structure-function relationships were learned via a custom-built ML-assisted surrogate learning workflow
 - Fidelity-tunable PSA Column unit models were developed and will be contributed to the IDEAS-PSE model library

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