Modeling of LBNL MOF Sorbents

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Outline

• Diamine-Appended MOF Overview

• Challenges of the Appended MOF

• Isotherm/TGA Modeling
  – Weighted Dual-Site Langmuir
  – Dual-Site Sips
  – TGA Model

• Fixed Bed Modeling

• Future Work
Diamine-Appended MOF Overview

- Being developed by Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
- Currently considering Gen I diamine-appended MOF\(^1\)
- Complicated mechanism forming multiple products - carbamate, carbamic acid, carbamate-carbamic acid chain formation along with physical adsorption

\[ \text{Diamine-Appended MOF Overview} \]

- \( \text{dmpn-Mg}_2(\text{dobpdc}) \)
  - dmpn=2,2-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane
  - Dopbdc=4,4'-dioxido-3,3'-biphenyldicarboxylate

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Challenges of the Appended MOFs where Models can Help

- Unusual shapes of the isotherms and strong nonlinearity with temperature
- High driving force, but the limiting mechanisms are mass transfer and heat transfer
- Design and development of efficient thermal management system
- Optimal step location
- Optimal selection and design of the contactor with due consideration of CAPEX and OPEX
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Weighted Dual-Site Langmuir I

\[ n(P, T) = n_L(P, T) (1 - w(P, T)) + n_U(P, T) w(P, T) \]

\[ n_L = \frac{n_L^\infty b_L P}{1 + b_L P} \]

\[ n_U = \frac{n_U^\infty b_U P}{1 + b_U P} + b_H P \]

\[ b_\alpha = b_\alpha^\infty \exp \left( \frac{E_\alpha}{RT} \right); \quad \alpha = L, U, H \]

\[ w(P, T) = \exp\left(\frac{\ln(P) - \ln(P_{step}(T))}{\sigma(T)}\right) \left(1 + \exp\left(\frac{\ln(P) - \ln(P_{step}(T))}{\sigma(T)}\right)\right)^\gamma \]

\[ \sigma(T) = X_1 \exp\left(X_2 \left(\frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right) \]

\[ P_{step}(T) = P_{step,0} \exp\left(-\frac{H_{step}}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right) \]

Weighted Dual-Site Langmuir II

\[ n(P,T) = n_L(P,T)(1 - w(P,T)) + n_U(P,T)w(P,T) \]

\[ n_L = \frac{n_L^\infty b_L P}{1 + b_L P} + b_LP \]

\[ n_U = \frac{n_U^\infty b_U P}{1 + b_U P} + b_H P \]

\[ b_\alpha = b_\alpha^\infty \exp \left( \frac{E_\alpha}{RT} \right); \quad \alpha = L, U, H, b \]

\[ w(P,T) = \left( \frac{\exp \left( \frac{\ln(P) - \ln(P_{\text{step}}(T))}{\sigma(T)} \right)}{1 + \exp \left( \frac{\ln(P) - \ln(P_{\text{step}}(T))}{\sigma(T)} \right)} \right)^\gamma \]

\[ \sigma(T) = X_1 \exp \left( X_2 \left( \frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right) \]

\[ P_{\text{step}}(T) = P_{\text{step},0} \exp \left( -\frac{H_{\text{step}}}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \right) \]
Chemical Equilibrium

\[ \text{CO}_2 + [N] \rightleftharpoons [\text{CO}_2 - N] \]

\[ K_{eq} = \frac{[\text{CO}_2 - N]}{[N]} = \frac{n_{max,c}}{q_{max} - n_{max,c}} \]

\[ \ln[K_{eq}] = K_a + \frac{K_b}{T} \]
Dual-Site Sips Isotherm

\[ n = n_{\text{max},c} \left[ \frac{(b_a P)^{1/n_a}}{1 + (b_a P)^{1/n_a}} \right] + n_{\text{max},p} \left[ \frac{(b_b P)^{1/n_b}}{1 + (b_b P)^{1/n_b}} \right] \]

\[ b = b_0 \exp \left[ \frac{Q_{st}}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \]

- Previously used to model CO$_2$ adsorption on MOF’s and activated carbons$^{1,2}$

2 - Tzabar, N., Brake, H. Adsorption isotherm and Sips models of nitrogen, methane, ethane, and propane on commercial activated carbons and polyvinylidene chloride. Adsorption. 2016; 22, 901-914
Bin Weighting

• Used to equally represent the data along entire pressure range

\[ obj = \varepsilon^T W^{-1} \varepsilon \]

\[ \varepsilon_i = \frac{q_i - n_i}{q_i} \]

\[ 1 \leq w \leq 166 \]
Modified Dual-Site Sips Isotherm

\[ n = n_{max,c} \left[ \frac{(b_a P)^{1/n_a}}{1 + (b_a P)^{1/n_a}} \right] + n_{max,p} \left[ \frac{(b_b P)^{1/n_b}}{1 + (b_b P)^{1/n_b}} \right] \]

\[ n_{max,c} = \frac{n_{max,N} K_{eq,c}}{1 + K_{eq,c}}; \quad n_{max,N} = 3.82 \text{ mmol/g} \]

\[ \ln(K_{eq,c}) = K_a + \frac{K_b}{T} \]

\[ b = b_0 \exp \left[ \frac{Q_{st}}{R T_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \]
\[ n = n_{\text{max},c} \left[ \frac{(b_a P)^{1/n_a}}{1 + (b_a P)^{1/n_a}} \right] + n_{\text{max},p} \left[ \frac{(b_b P)^{1/n_b}}{1 + (b_b P)^{1/n_b}} \right] \]

\[ n_{\text{max},c} = \frac{n_{\text{max},N} K_{\text{eq},c}}{1 + K_{\text{eq},c}}; \quad n_{\text{max},N} = 3.82 \text{ mmol/g} \]

\[ \ln(K_{\text{eq},c}) = K_a + \frac{K_b}{T} \]

\[ b = b_0 \exp \left[ \frac{Q_{st}}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \]

\[ n_a = n_{a,1} \exp \left[ \frac{E_{n a}}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right]; \quad T_0 = 318 \text{ K} \]

\[ n_{\text{max},p} = n_{\text{max},p,1} \left[ \frac{\exp \left( K_c + \frac{K_d}{T} \right)}{1 + \exp \left( K_c + \frac{K_d}{T} \right)} \right] \]
Modified Dual-Site Sips Isotherm II

\[ n = n_{\text{max},c} \left[ \frac{(b_aP)^{1/n_a}}{1 + (b_aP)^{1/n_a}} \right] + n_{\text{max},p} \left[ \frac{(b_bP)^{1/n_b}}{1 + (b_bP)^{1/n_b}} \right] + dP \]

\[ d = d_0 \exp \left( \frac{E_d}{RT} \right) \]

\[ n_{\text{max},c} = \frac{n_{\text{max},N}K_{\text{eq},c}}{1 + K_{\text{eq},c}}; \quad n_{\text{max},N} = 3.82 \text{ mmol/g} \]

\[ \ln(K_{\text{eq},c}) = K_a + \frac{K_b}{T} \]

\[ b = b_0 \exp \left[ \frac{Q_{\text{st}}}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \]

\[ n_a = n_{a,1} \exp \left[ \frac{E_n}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right]; \quad T_0 = 318 K \]

\[ n_b = n_{b,1} \exp \left[ \frac{E_n}{RT_0} \left( \frac{T_0}{T} - 1 \right) \right]; \quad T_0 = 318 K \]

\[ n_{\text{max},p} = n_{\text{max},p,1} \frac{\exp \left( K_c + \frac{K_d}{T} \right)}{1 + \exp \left( K_c + \frac{K_d}{T} \right)} \]
Isotherm Model Comparison

Weighted Dual-Site Langmuir I

RMSE=0.090

Modified Dual-Site Sips I

RMSE=0.067

Modified Dual-Site Sips II

RMSE=0.083
TGA Model Validation

\[
\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{dn_{chem}}{dt} + \frac{dn_{phys}}{dt}
\]

\[
\frac{dn_{chem}}{dt} = k_{c,0} \exp\left(\frac{-E_c}{RT}\right)\left[n_{chem}^*(P,T) - n_{chem}\right]
\]

\[
\frac{dn_{phys}}{dt} = k_{p,0} \exp\left(\frac{-E_p}{RT}\right)\left[n_{phys}^*(P,T) - n_{phys}\right]
\]

- Experimental data from LBNL
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Fixed Bed Modeling

- Dynamic, 1-D, non-isothermal model
- Incorporates external and internal mass transfer resistances
- Model will be updated when the information of the shaped particle is available

**Bulk Gas Phase Species Balance**

\[
\varepsilon \frac{\partial C_{g,i}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial (v_g C_{g,i})}{\partial z} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( D_{ax} \frac{\partial C_{g,i}}{\partial z} \right) - (1 - \varepsilon) \frac{3k_f, i}{a_p} (C_{g,i} - C_{p,i} \bigg|_{r=r_p})
\]

**Solid Phase Species Balance:**

\[
\varepsilon_p \frac{\partial C_{p,i}}{\partial t} = -(1 - \varepsilon_p) \rho_p \frac{dn_i}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 D_{eff,i} \frac{\partial C_{p,i}}{\partial r} \right)
\]

\[
\frac{dn_i}{dt} = \frac{dn_{chem,i}}{dt} + \frac{dn_{phys,i}}{dt}
\]

\[
\frac{dn_{chem,i}}{dt} = k_{c,0} \exp \left( \frac{-E_c}{RT} \right) \left[ n^{*}_{chem,i}(P,T) - n_{chem,i} \right]
\]

\[
\frac{dn_{phys,i}}{dt} = k_{p,0} \exp \left( \frac{-E_p}{RT} \right) \left[ n^{*}_{phys,i}(P,T) - n_{phys,i} \right]
\]
Fixed Bed Modeling

Pressure Drop:

\[-\frac{\partial P_g}{\partial z} = \frac{150 \mu_g (1 - \varepsilon)^2 v_g}{\varepsilon^3 d^2_p} - \frac{1.75 (1 - \varepsilon) \rho_g |v_g| v_g}{\varepsilon^3 d_p}\]

Bulk Gas Phase Energy Balance:

\[\varepsilon \rho_g \frac{\partial H_g}{\partial t} = -\rho_g \frac{\partial (v_g H_g)}{\partial z} - (1 - \varepsilon) a_p h_f (T_g - T_s) - \frac{4}{D_r} h_w (T_g - T_w)\]

Bulk Solid Energy Balance:

\[\rho_b \frac{\partial H_s}{\partial t} = \rho_b \sum (-\Delta H_i) \frac{dn_i}{dt} + a_p h_f (T_g - T_s)\]

Wall Energy Balance:

\[\rho_w C_{p,w} \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = a_w h_w (T_g - T_w) - a_{w1} U_0 (T_w - T_\infty)\]
Model Validation

- **Model Validation**
  - PDAEs solved using Aspen Custom Modeler using method of lines
  - Experimental data from LBNL for the powdered material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Constants</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heat of Adsorption (kJ/mol)</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Capacity (J/g°C)</td>
<td>1.457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Conductivity (W/m/K)</td>
<td>0.075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heat Transfer Coefficient (W/m²/K)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Breakthrough time:

\[ F_{in} z_{CO_2,in} * 0.1 * t_b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_{out,i} z_{CO_2,out,i} \Delta t \]

- Large temperature spikes due to high heat of adsorption and poor heat removal from the system
- Thermal management can considerably increase performance as seen by comparing isothermal with non-isothermal cases for same inlet conditions
  - \( t_{b, \text{isothermal}} = 80.4 \text{ min} \)
  - \( t_{b, \text{non-isothermal}} = 22.7 \text{ min} \)
Impact of Residence Time (superficial velocity)

Nonisothermal

Isothermal

Entrance of the Bed

Middle of the Bed

End of the Bed

Bed Loading (mol/kg)

Time (min)

Bed Loading (mol/kg)

Time (min)
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Future Work

- LBNL is setting up fixed bed experiments where the temperature measurements at three different locations in a fixed bed system will be available. The process model will be validated with that data. The process model will be used to predict the temperature at other locations where there are no sensors.
- Adsorption Chemistry Modeling
  - Physically meaningful isotherm model
  - Multicomponent isotherm model with due consideration of presence of water
- Modeling mass transfer and heat transfer for the final shaped particle
- Determination of optimal step location
- Develop efficient thermal management strategies
- Optimal fixed bed design
- Process modeling and optimization of a rotary packed bed
- Process modeling and optimization of a moving bed
- Development of a CFD model for the fluidized bed contactor
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For more information
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