Discovery of New Materials for Carbon Capture by Computational Screening



Carbon Capture Review Meeting 27 August 2019





- 1. Computational Solvent Screening (Task 5)
- 2. Computational Polymer Screening (Task 12)
- 3. Simulations to Optimize Polymer Blends (Task 12)
- 4. Simulations of MOF-Polymer Interactions (Task 12)

Overall Motivation: We seek to use computational methods to

- provide insight at the atomistic level,
- optimize the properties of existing materials, and
- identify or design new materials for carbon capture.



Computational Solvent Screening



- Previously: screening on NIST DB: 23,000 compounds
- Identified ~25 promising precombustion solvents including CASSH-1
- Motivation: Identify commercially available solvents that will outperform the best pre-combustion solvents currently available.
- Computational screening is efficient and effective.
- PUBCHEM DB: 98,000,000 compounds.



Wei Shi

Poster - Wednesday 5:00 PM

"Computational Efforts to Push the Limits of Current Physical Solvents for Precombustion Carbon Capture Applications"



Computational Solvent Screening



PubChem Web Site

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 80582247

<< First <



MW: 961.763 g/mol MF: C₃₂H₅₀N₇O₁₉P₃S IUPAC name: methyl (E)-3-[(1R,3R)-3-[2-[3-[[(2R)-4-[[[Create Date: 2019-07-01 CID: 138453949 Summary Same Parent, Connectivity Mixture/Cor



MW: 957.731 g/mol MF: C₃₂H₄₆N₇O₁₉P₃S⁻⁴ IUPAC name: [(2R,3S,4R,5R)-5-(6-aminopurin-9-yl)-4 Create Date: 2019-07-01

CID: 138453948 Summary Same Parent, Connectivity Mixture/Cor **In-House Web Scraper:**

- Interacts with website, automatically follows appropriate links
- Gleans specific data from PUBCHEM
- Chemical formula, MP, BP, Molecular weight, vapor pressure, viscosity
- Outputs result in database format to generate large solvent database for in-house use
- Written by Abbie Tran (Mickey Leland Energy Fellow, 2019)
- Target specific classes of compounds (functional groups) to search first



Computational Solvent Screening



PubChem Web Site

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 80582247

Mixture/Cor



MW: 961.763 g/mol MF: C32H50N7O19P3S IUPAC name: methyl (E)-3-[(1R,3R)-3-[2-[3-[[(2R)-4-[[[Create Date: 2019-07-01 CID: 138453949 Same Parent, Connectivity Mixture/Cor Summary



CID		MP		Density	BP
	138453949		-135.4	1.41	64.1
	409284845		-10.9	0.71	140.9
	856239478		-143.0	0.9734	105.9



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Solvent Design: Two Novel Solvents



CASSH-1: (previously identified via screening) good interaction with CO₂,

- moderate number of sites for CO₂ interaction
- successful pre-combustion solvent

• CASSH-1-7: (energetic solvent, designed)

- relatively strong interaction with CO₂,
- fewer sites for CO₂ interaction
- novel "deep clean" solvent

• P-Solvent-8: (entropic solvent, designed)

• good interaction with CO₂,

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- more sites for favorable interaction with CO₂
- novel pre-combustion solvent

Calculated Results	CO ₂ Loading (mol/MPa•L)	CO ₂ /H ₂ (Ideal) Selectivity
CASSH-1	1.5	60
CASSH-1-7	10	400
P-Solvent-8	4	55



Computational Polymer Screening





Wei Shi

Poster - Wednesday 5:00 PM

"Systematic Atomistic Simulations of CO₂ and N₂ Permeability in Polymers to Develop Better CO₂ Post-Combustion Membrane"

Motivation: Find (or design) polymers with: high permeability, high gas selectivity and good mechanical properties

- Databases:
 - Membrane Society of Australia (MSA) ~1500 entries downloaded, data must be manually checked
 - Chemical Retrieval on the Web (CROW) ~240 entries collected via web scraper
- Properties from DB:
 - Molecular Weight
 - Density
 - Glass transition temperature
 - Solubility parameters

• Properties from Simulations Using In-House Code:

- Gas solubility
- Gas diffusivity
- Gas permeability
- Glass transition temperature
- In-House Database In progress



Polymer Screening: Novel Polymer

- Polyethylene (PE)
- Polydimethyl Siloxane (PDMS)
- Polytrimethyl Silyl-1-Propyne (PTMSP)
- Functionalized PTMSP – Designed







Calculations to Optimize Polymer Blends



- NETL has developed a poly-phosphazene blend that shows good permeability, selectivity and material properties.
- Experiments and simulations used together to optimize the blend
- We are varying the functionality and concentration of phenoxy and ether groups in the side chains to optimize properties:
 - Minimize phase separation
 - Optimize the mechanical properties (durable, elastic, non-sticky)
 - Maximize permeability, selectivity

- Blend A: PIM-1 + MEEP0 (100% phenoxy side chains)
- Blend B: PIM-1 + MEEP80 (80% ether side chains)
- Blend C: PIM-1 + MEEP100 (100% ether side chains)



Simulation Details

Temperature – 313 K

Pressure – 0.05 to 1bar

Polymer Generation – Materials Studio¹

Absorption properties – Monte Carlo (CASSANDRA³)

Structural and Diffusion properties – Molecular Dynamics (LAMMPS²)

Forcefield – CVFF⁴ (Consistent Valence Force Field)





Samir Budhathoki

Ali Sekizkardes









Local Density Blend A (PIM-1/MEEP-0)





- Notable phase separation
- Very little intercalation
- Gas permeation properties not obtained: film not well blended enough



Local Density Blend B (PIM-1/MEEP-80)







• Blends to form a good membrane







- Optimized blending
- Permeability better
- Insight: smaller ether groups intercalate
- Predictive tool, can be used to test other variations in the polymers

Experimental Results: Mixed gas at 25C						
	CO ₂ Permeability (Barrer)	CO ₂ /N ₂ Ideal Selectivity				
PIM-1	8000	17				
PIM-1/ MEEPO	film is not testable: phase separation					
PIM-1/ MEEP80	3200	24				
PIM-1/ MEEP100	5300	24				

Computational Screening for Mixed Matrix Membranes





Computational Study Goals:

- Use large screening to determine which MOFs to pair with which polymer.
- Provide insight into the relationship between MOF and MMM properties.
- Connect atomistic calculations with process simulations.

Over 1 million membranes

Christopher E. Wilmer University of Pittsburgh





MMMs based on PIM-1/MEEP Blend





- Best MMM in this set:
 - Predicted CCC Reduction from \$62.9 to \$42.7 per tonne CO₂
 - This MOF has CO₂/H₂O
 Sorption Selectivity of 6.7
- The MOFs in this data set are all CO₂/H₂O sorption selective
- Tool for selecting MOFs to pair with polymers

Experimentally Tested MMMs

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MOF-Polymer Interactions

- Density Functional Theory (DFT)
- Calculate MOF-polymer interactions
- Charge Density Difference:
 - Yellow: charge increase
 - Blue: charge decrease
- Molecule: functional group (ethoxy) in poly-phosphazene side chains
- Modeling allows us to choose MOFs that interact strongly with polymer, prevent MOF aggregation

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MOF2-MEE: -45 kcal/mol MOF1-MEE: -16 kcal/mol







- Computational Solvent Screening → Creating New Larger Database, Two Novel Solvents Designed
- Simulations to Optimize Polymer Blends → Simulations and Experiment to Optimize Blends; Predictive Tool
- Simulations of MOF-Polymer Interactions → Computational Tools for pairing MOFs with Polymers for Optimal MMMs



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