

CO₂/N₂ Separation for Utilization by Organo-Silica Hydrotalcite Mixed Matrix Membrane — Potential for high temperature gas separation

Lucas Büniger, Tim Kurtz, Krassimir Garbev, Peter Stemmermann, Dieter Stapf

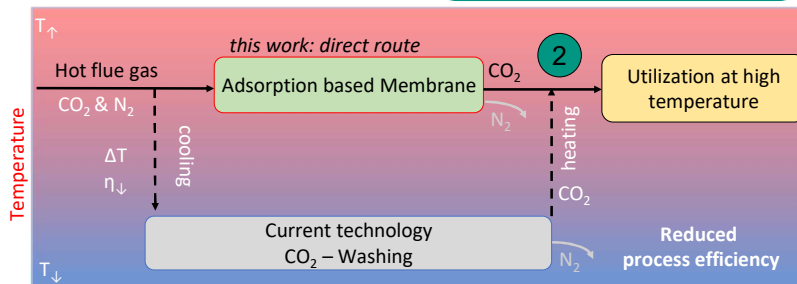
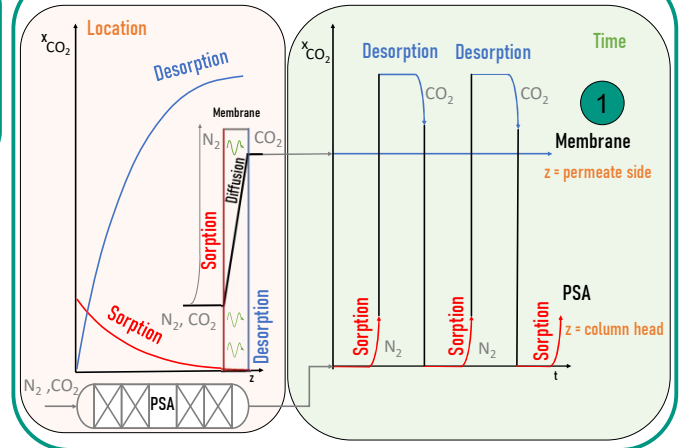
Motivation

- Anthropogenic carbon cycle
- Material Use of CO₂ (CCU)
- Separation of CO₂ from flue gas

Requirements for Utilization of CO₂-Stream

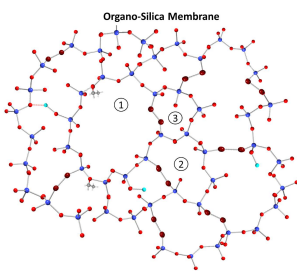
- High Throughput
- High Concentration
- Continuous
- High Temperature

Membrane = PSA?

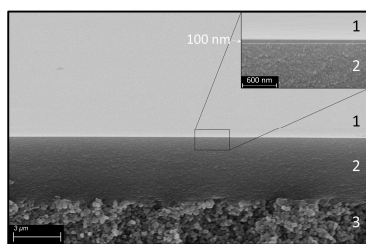


Pure Organo-Silica Layer

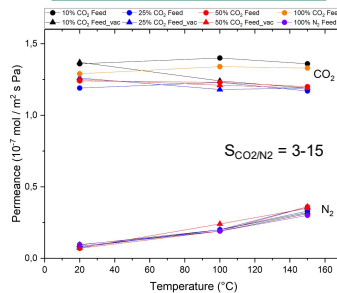
Organo-Silica



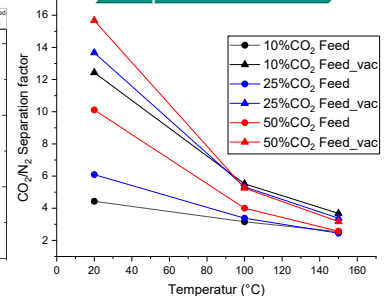
SEM Org-Sil Membrane



Permeance



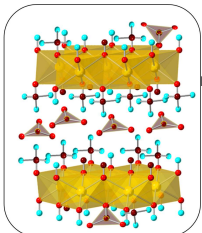
Separation factor



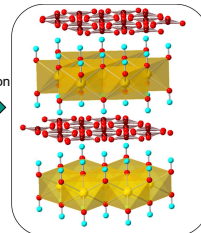
Good separation behavior reduced at high temperature → Hydrotalcite as high-temperature CO₂-sorbents

Pure Hydrotalcite like Compound (HTlc) layer

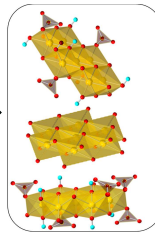
Layered HTlc



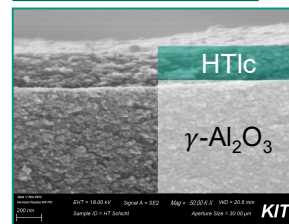
Delaminated HTlc



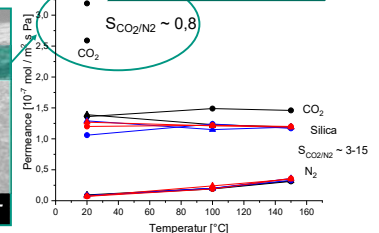
HTlc Nanosheet



HTlc Membran



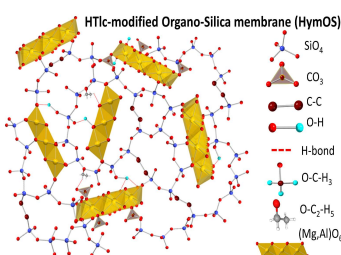
Permeance



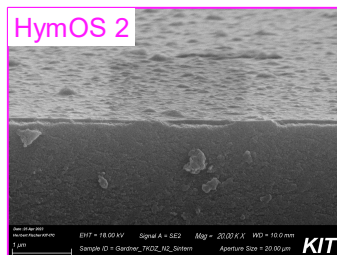
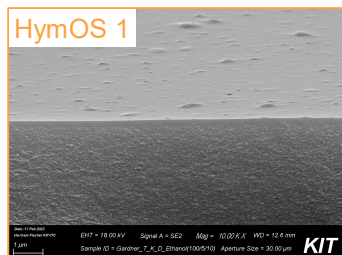
Mesoporous microstructure → Knudsen diffusion → Adjusting microstructure by mixing both approaches

HTlc modified Organo-Silica HymOS

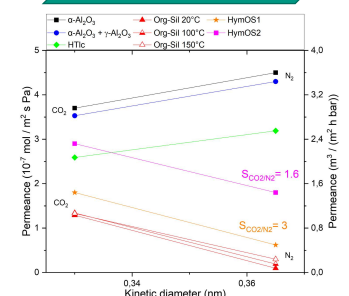
MMM Microstructure



SEM Mixed Matrix Membrane (MMM)



Permeance



MMM high permeance & low selectivity → Transformation into microporous structure incomplete