

# Evaluation of Ionic Liquids in Post-Combustion CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

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# DOE CCS Targets

■ Carbon capture and sequestration key tool for greenhouse gas mitigation

■ DOE focus areas

- Separation and capture
- Sequestration & storage
- Monitoring, mitigation, & verification

■ Current technology does not meet goals

- Solvents (amines, ammonia)
- Sorbents, membranes

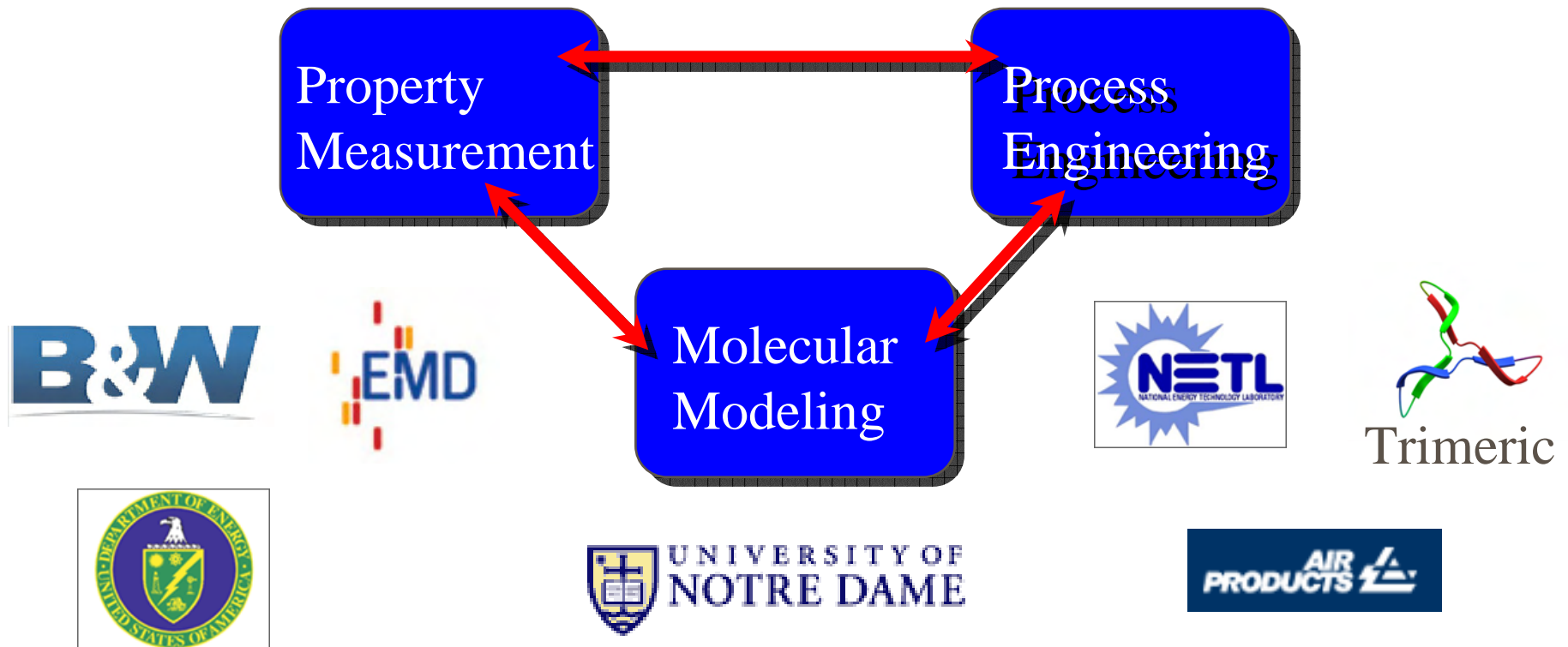
## Cost Performance Goals

Year	COE Penalty IGCC Plants (% Increase)	COE Penalty PC Plants (% Increase)
2002	30	80
2007	20	45
2012	10	20
2015	<10	10

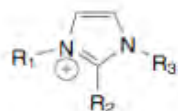
Sean Plasynski  
NETL, 6/5/07

# Research Goal

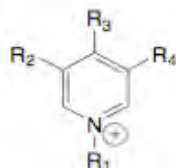
- Develop *new solvents* based on *ionic liquids* that are *cheaper* and more *energy efficient* than competing technologies
- 3-year project supported by DOE NETL
- Strategy: integrated approach involving molecular modeling, experimental property measurement and process engineering



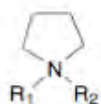
# What are ionic liquids?



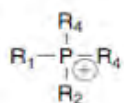
imidazolium



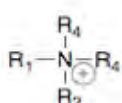
pyridinium



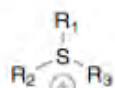
pyrrolidinium



phosphonium



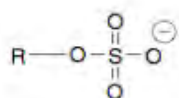
ammonium



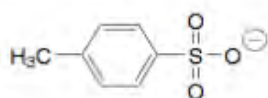
sulfonium

cation  
(organic)

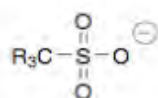
- Ionic liquids are molten salts that are molten near ambient conditions
  - Not ionic solutions



alkylsulfate



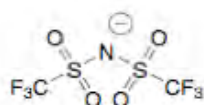
tosylate



methanesulfonate

anion  
(organic)

- Many useful properties
  - Solvation properties
  - Very low volatility
  - Thermal stability



bis(trifluoromethyl-sulfonyl)imide



hexafluoro-phosphate



tetrafluoro-borate



halide

anion  
(inorganic)

- Molecular design
  - Vary cation, anion
  - Functional groups

Some examples of commercially available ionic liquids

# Key properties for CO<sub>2</sub> capture

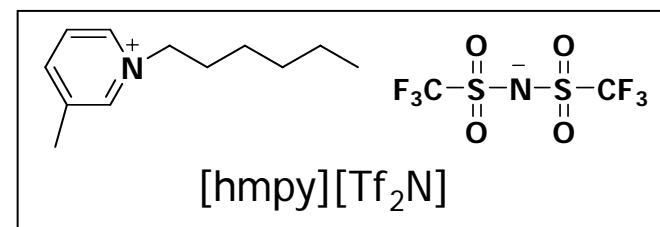
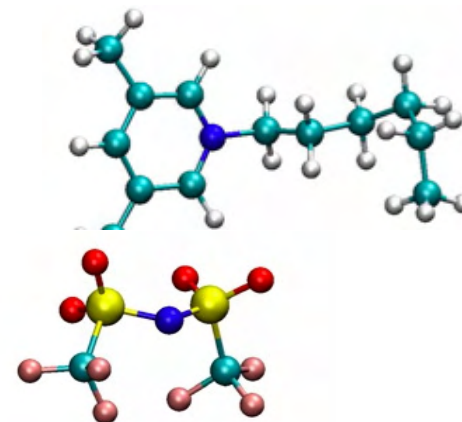
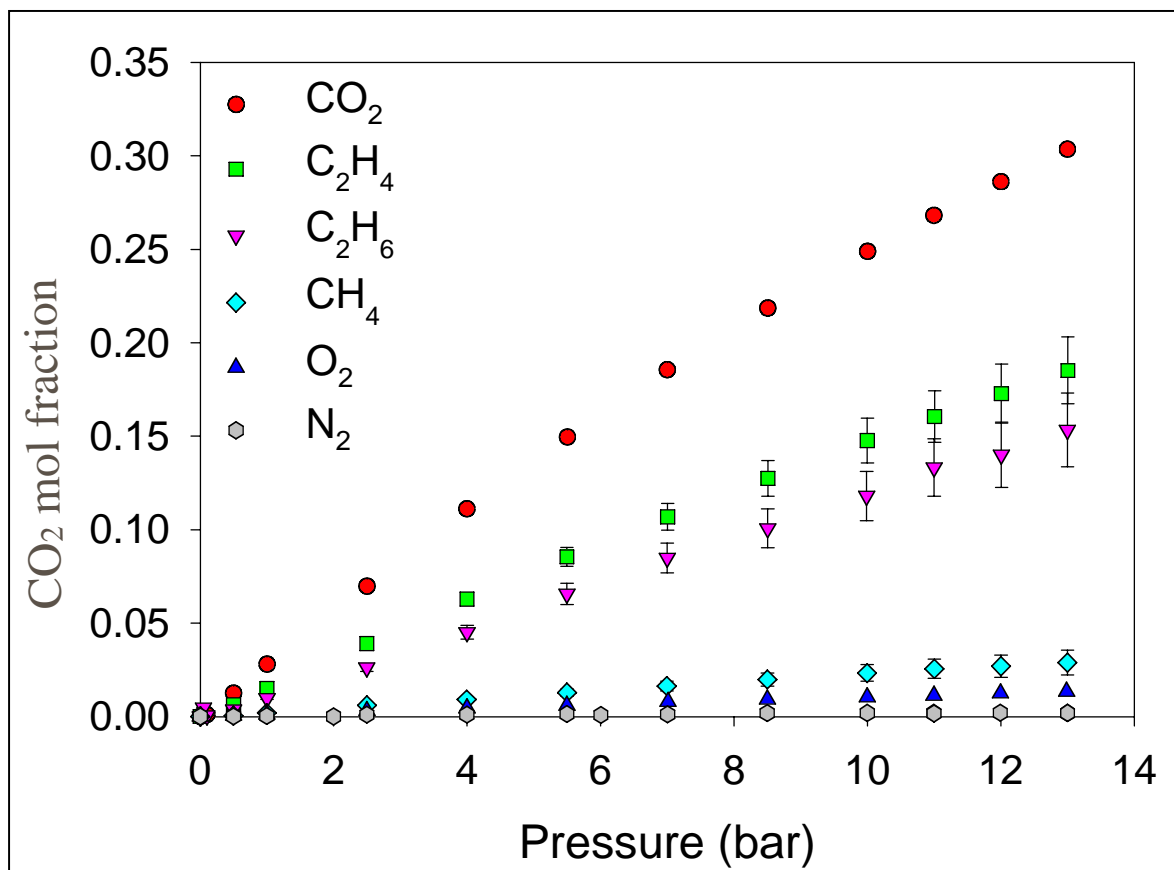
- High CO<sub>2</sub> capacity
- High CO<sub>2</sub> selectivity
- Ease of regeneration
  - Low enthalpy of solution
  - Low solubility with water
  - Low heat capacity
- Stability
  - Thermal
  - Other gases (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- Low viscosity
- Inexpensive Experimental solubility measurements

Targets determined by  
process modeling

Assumes conventional  
absorption process

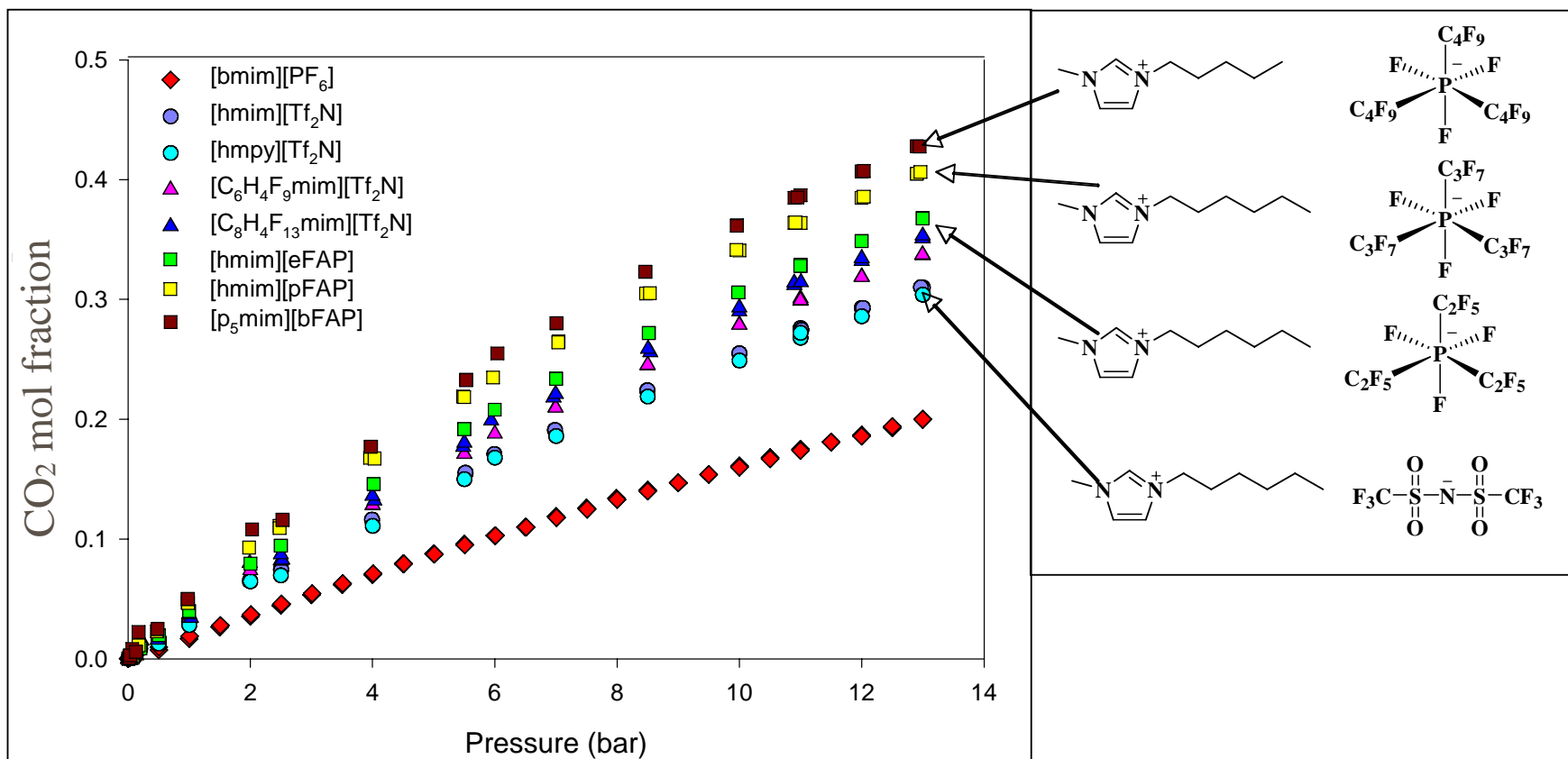
Other processes  
possible?

# CO<sub>2</sub> is very soluble in ionic liquids



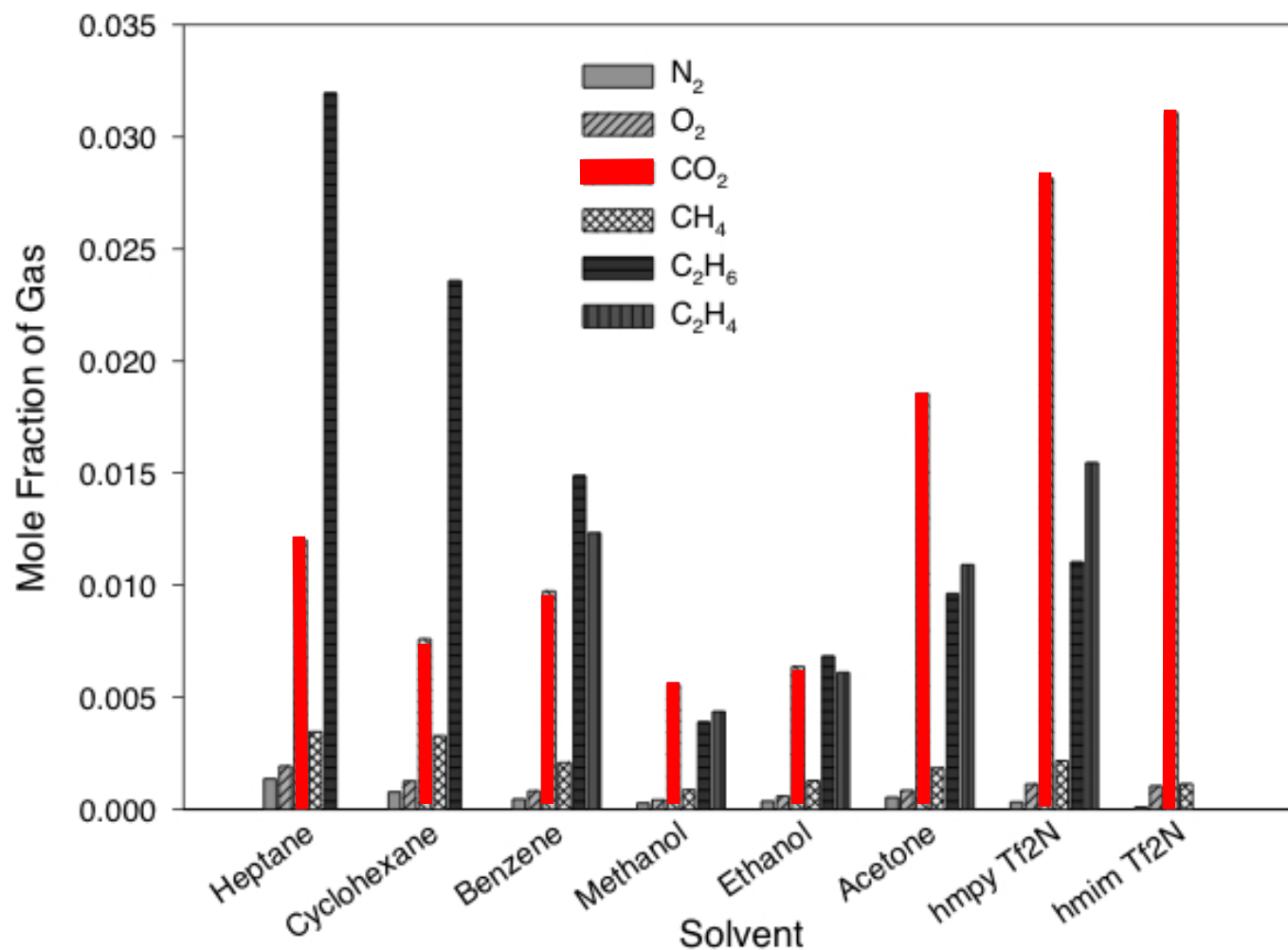
Potential for CO<sub>2</sub> removal from flue gas?

# Widely varying CO<sub>2</sub> solubility



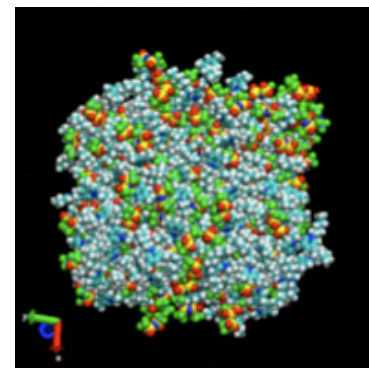
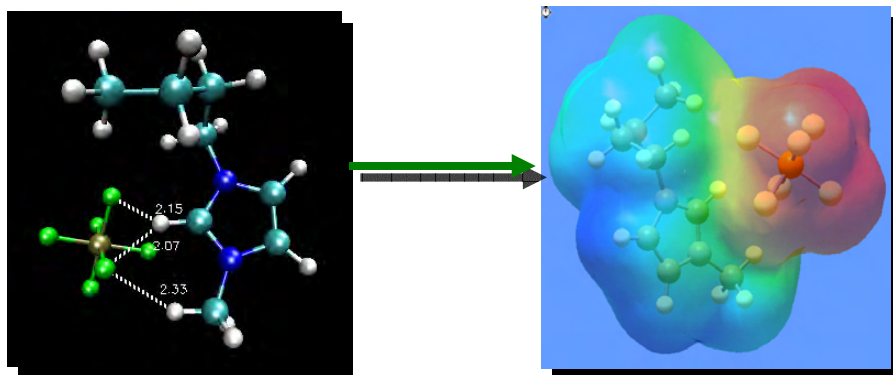
Anion has largest effect on physical CO<sub>2</sub> solubility

# Comparison to other physical solvents





# Using molecular modeling to develop new solvents



## ■ First-principles simulations

- Systematic screen intrinsic reactivity
- Tethering strategies
- Uptake mechanisms and kinetics
- Parameterize condensed-phase classical simulations

## ■ Computational approach

- B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p)
- Systematic exploration of local conformations and electronic effects
- Boltzmann averaged energies over conformations

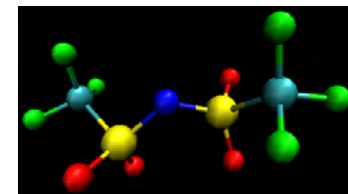
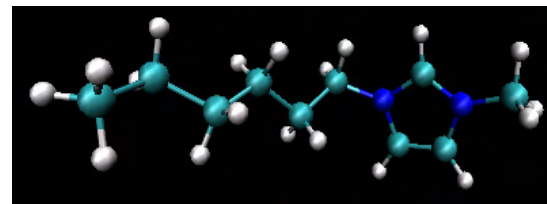
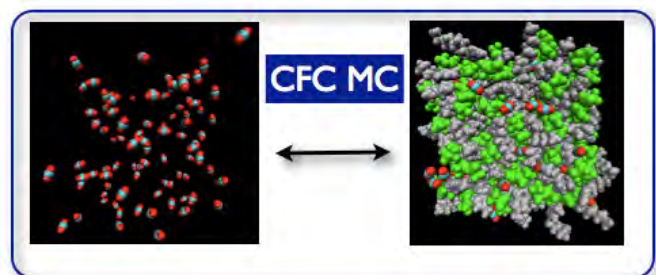
## ■ Classical simulations

- Condensed phase
- Thermodynamic properties
- Transport properties

## ■ Computational approach

- First-principles derived classical potential
- Molecular dynamics
- Monte Carlo

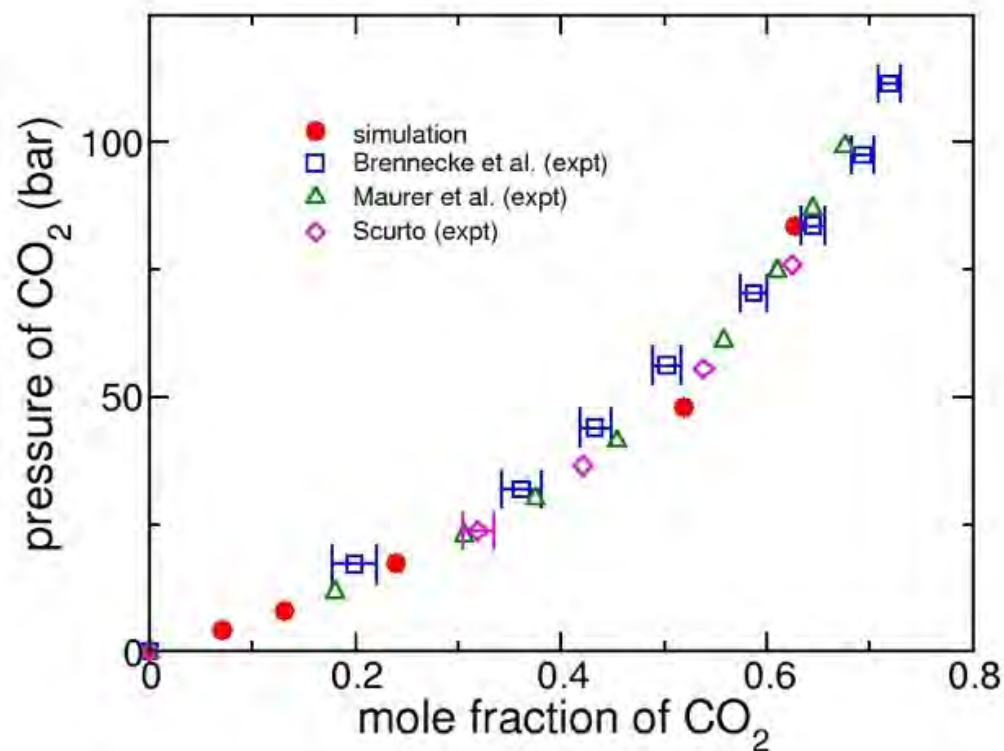
# Calculating gas solubility



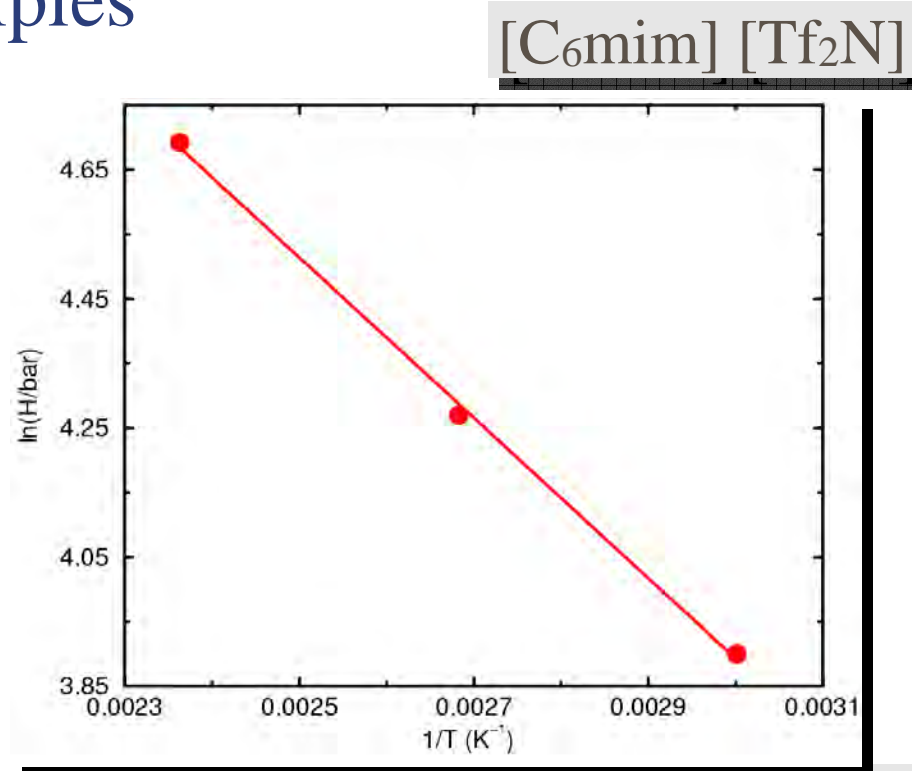
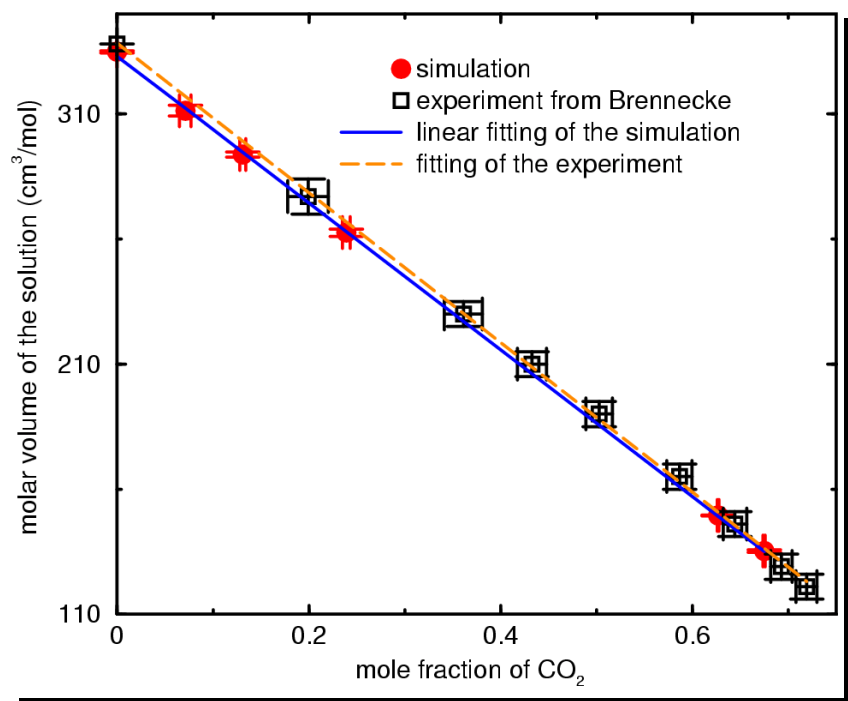
Continuous fractional  
component  
Monte Carlo

[C<sub>6</sub>mim] [Tf<sub>2</sub>N]

Quantitative  
agreement  
between  
simulations  
and  
experiment



# Molar volumes and enthalpies



## Partial molar volumes

Experiment: 39.2 (0.7) cm<sup>3</sup>/mol

Simulation: 40.7 (1.0) cm<sup>3</sup>/mol

## Partial molar enthalpy

Experiment: -12.1 (0.2) kJ/mol

-13.2 (0.15) kJ/mol

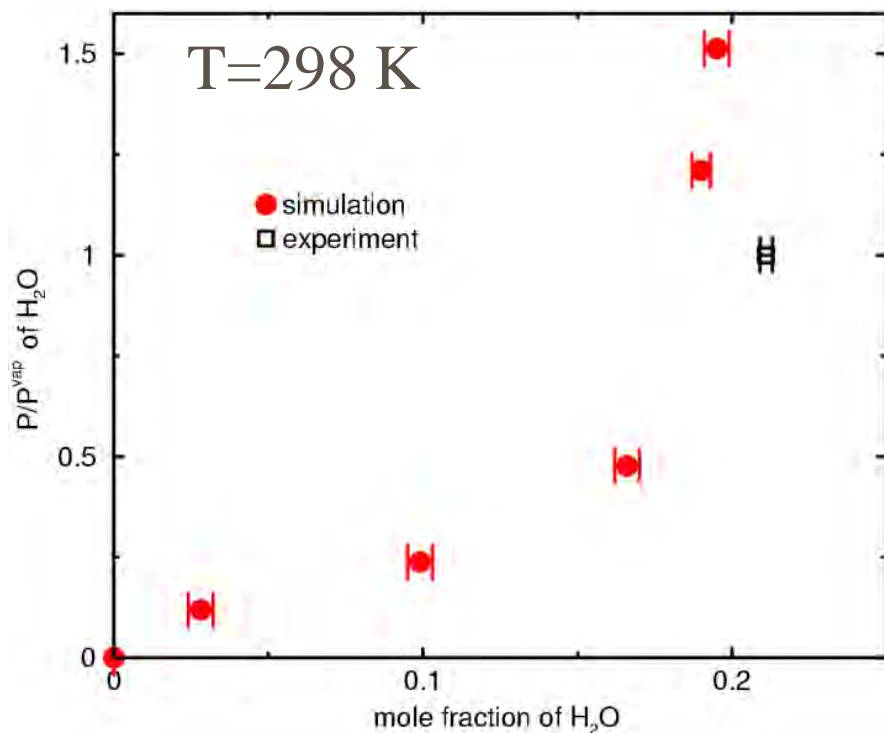
Simulation: -10.3 (0.5) kJ/mol

Small enthalpies typical of physical absorption.

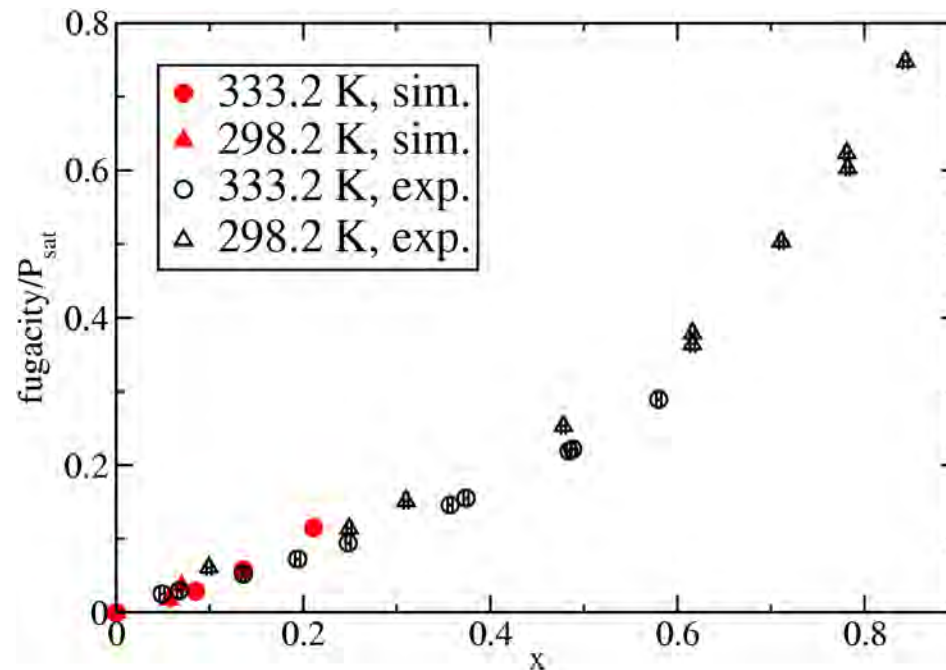
Low regeneration cost, but also relatively low capacity

# Water and SO<sub>2</sub> - [C<sub>6</sub>mim][Tf<sub>2</sub>N]

Water



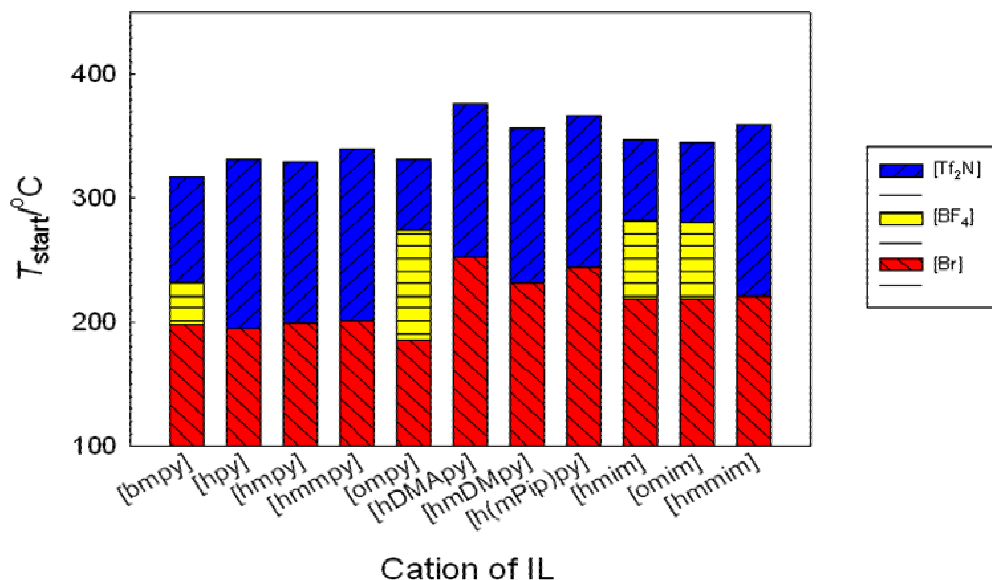
SO<sub>2</sub>



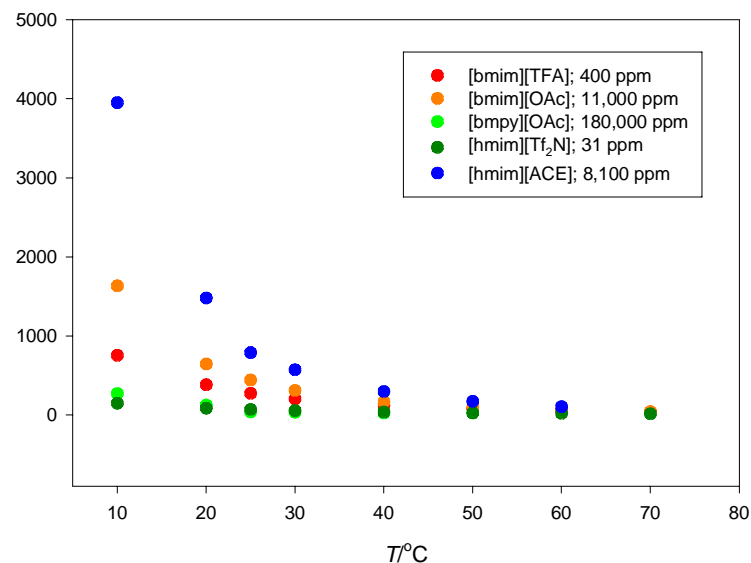
Water saturates at  $x \sim 0.2$ ; SO<sub>2</sub> is highly soluble: SO<sub>2</sub> removal?

# Many other properties measured...

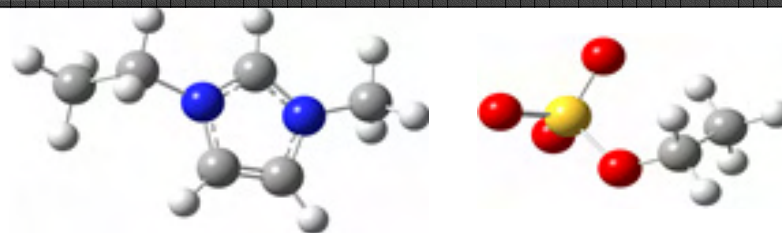
Comparison of Decomposition Temperatures for Select Anions



Viscosity as a function of Temperature for various anions



Example comparison with simulations: [C<sub>2</sub>mim][EtSO<sub>4</sub>]

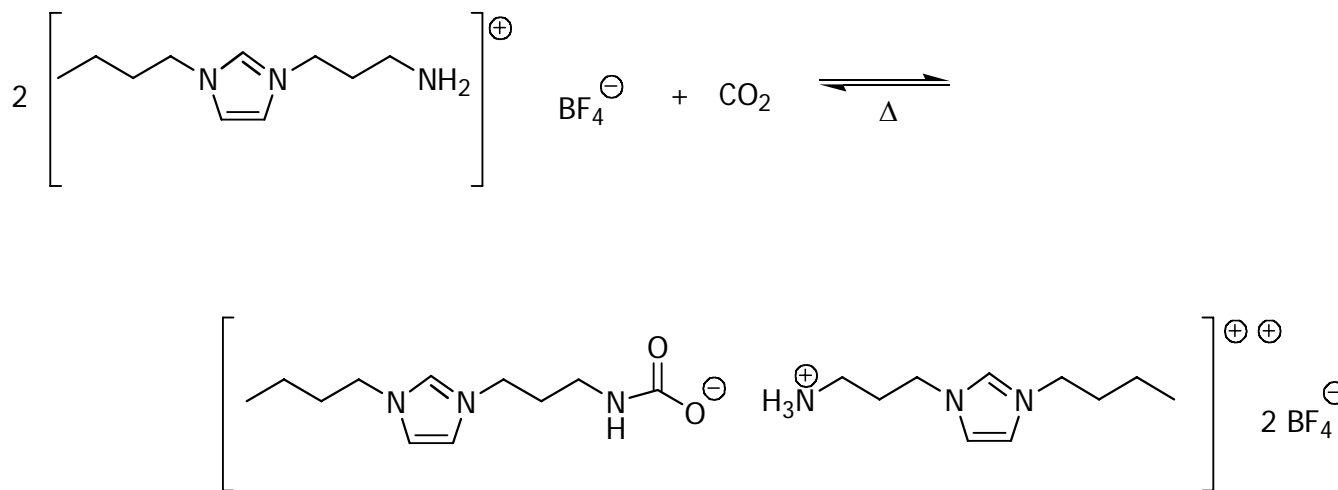


QuickTime™ and a TIFF (LZW) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

# Conclusions for physically absorbing ILs

- CO<sub>2</sub> capacity probably too low
  - How to increase CO<sub>2</sub> capacity?
  - How to maintain low regeneration energy?
    - What is optimal balance?
- Add chemical functionality
- Molecular design strategy
  - Quantum simulations: target functional groups, mechanisms
  - Classical simulations: condensed phase properties
  - Synthesis, experimental property measurement
  - Iterate, using process modeling in feedback

# Amine-tethered Cations (TSILs)



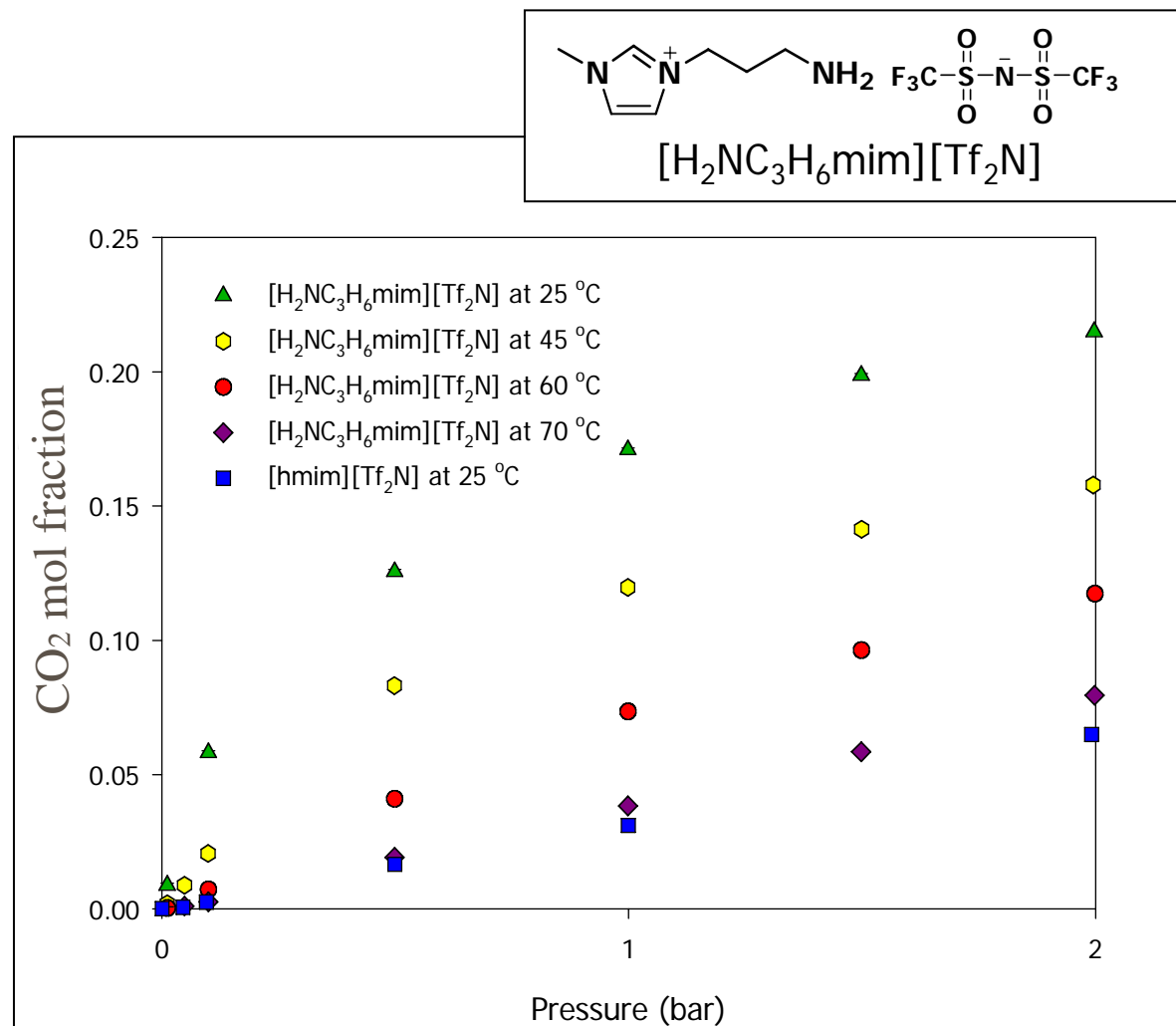
- $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR evidence of carbamate formation
- Reversible under vacuum with heating

Bates, E. D.; Mayton, R. D.; Ntai, I.; Davis, J. H., *J. Am. Chem.*, **2002**, *124*, 926.

# Preliminary results: enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> solubility *is* observed

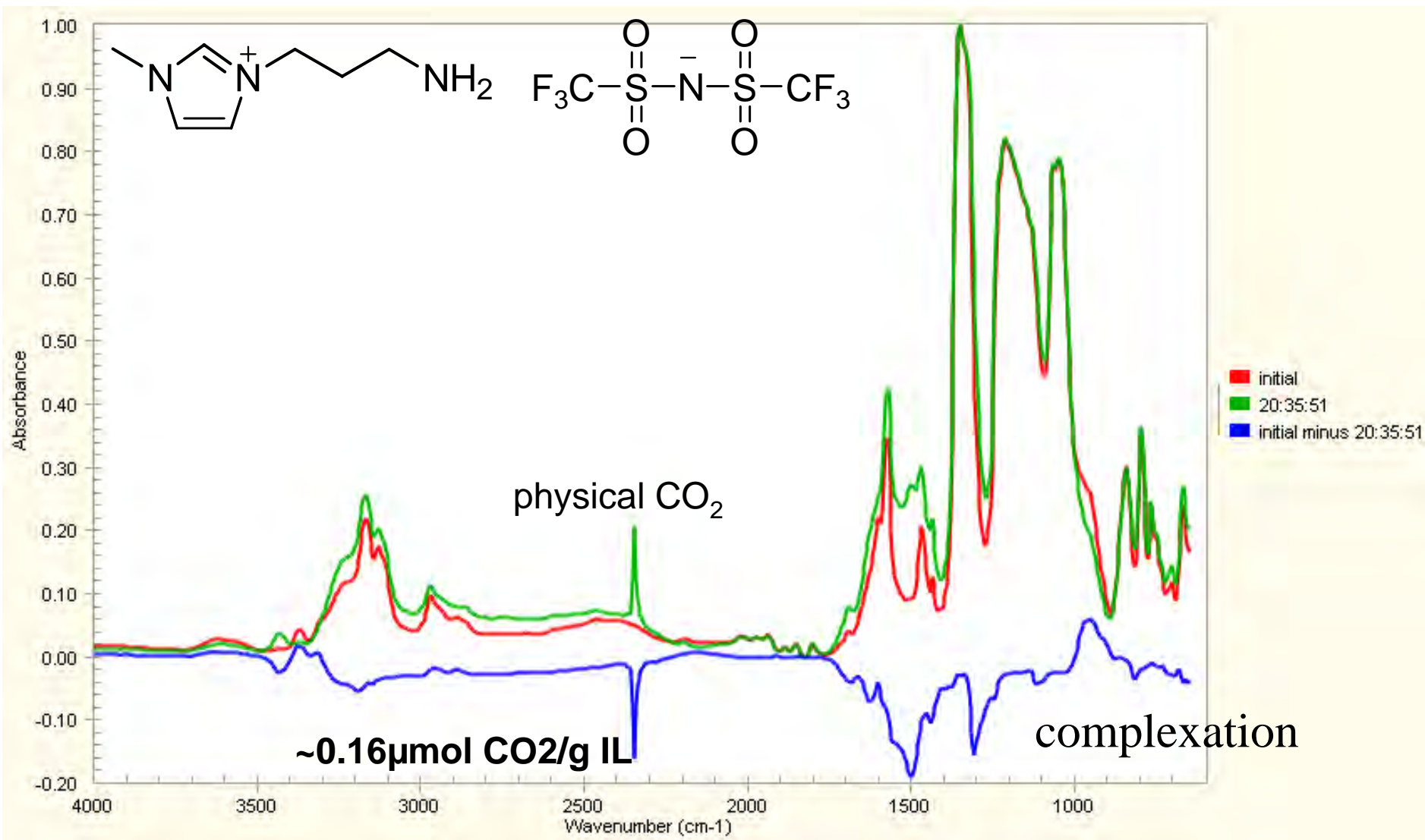
## ■ Questions / issues

- Thermal stability
- Viscosity increase
- Uptake kinetics
- Mechanism





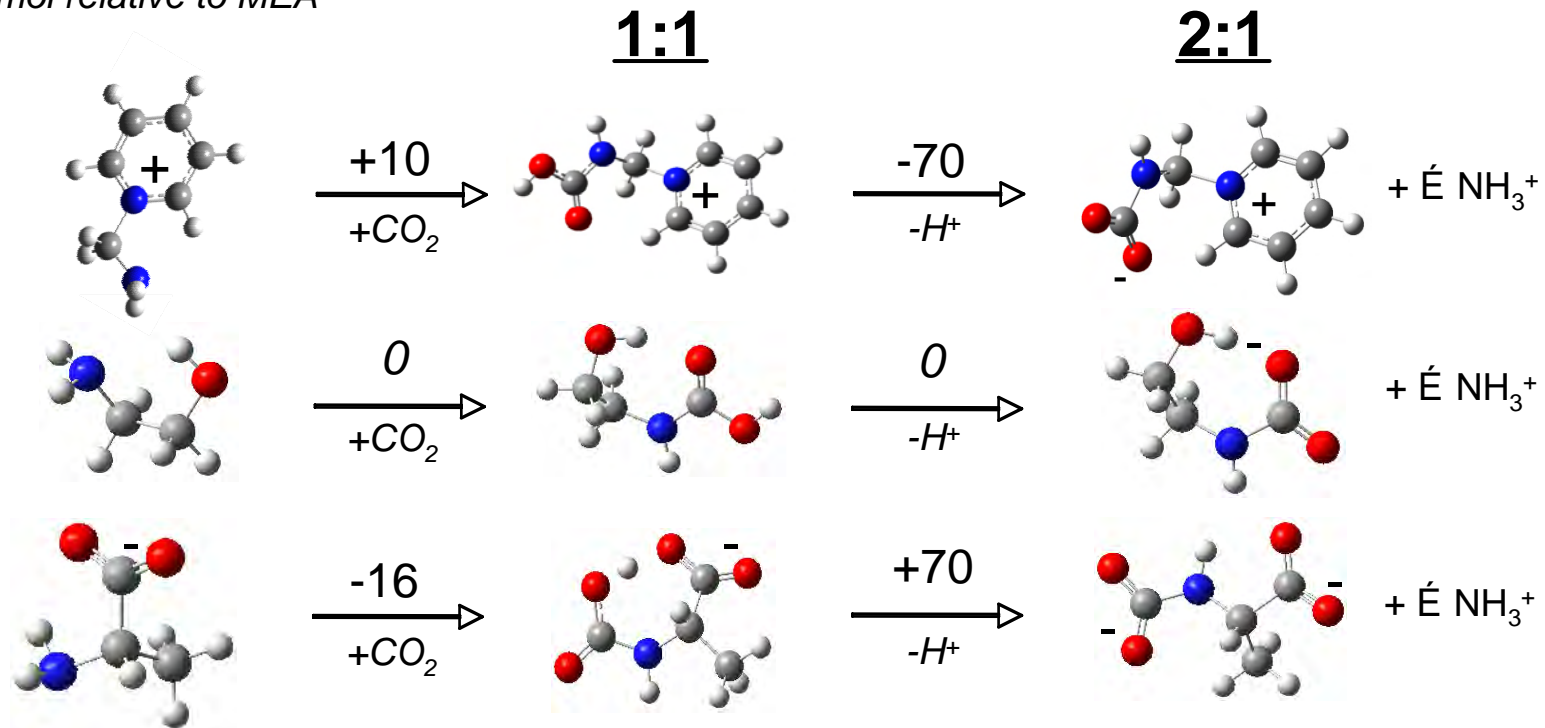
# CO<sub>2</sub> in TSIL



**IR confirms ~ 2X less physical dissolution in TSIL**

# MEA vs Cation- vs Anion-Tethered Amines

Reaction energies in  
kJ/mol relative to MEA



- Local cation tethering *favors* 2:1 binding
- Local anion tethering *disfavors* 2:1 binding
- Opportunities / challenges
  - Functional group / framework design
  - Incorporate influence of condensed phase

# Summary

- Ionic liquids promising platform for CO<sub>2</sub> capture
- Solvent design - modeling and experiment
  - Thermodynamic and transport properties
  - Physical solubility governed mainly by anion
  - Chemical complexation
    - Amine-tethered cation
    - Functionalized anion
    - Other functional groups
- Optimal design determined via feedback from process modeling (underway)

# Project Team

## ■ Notre Dame

- Prof. Edward Maginn
- Prof. Joan Brennecke
- Prof. Bill Schneider
- Dr. JaNeille Dixon
- Dr. Zulema Lopez-Castillo
- Dr. Keith Gutowski
- Dr. Wei Shi
- Dr. Jindal Shah
- Dr. Manish Kelkar
- Dr. Erica Price
- Jes Anderson
- Elaine Mindrup
- Burcu Gurkan
- Devan Kestel

## ■ Industrial Partners

- DTE Energy
- Trimeric Inc.
- Babcock and Wilcox
- Air Products
- EMD Chemicals / Merck  
KAaG

- U.S. Department of  
Energy, National Energy  
Technology Laboratory,  
Award Nos. DE-FC26-  
04NT42122 and  
DE-FC26-07NT43091