# Hydrophobic tubular zeolite membranes for CO<sub>2</sub>-separation at industrially relevant conditions

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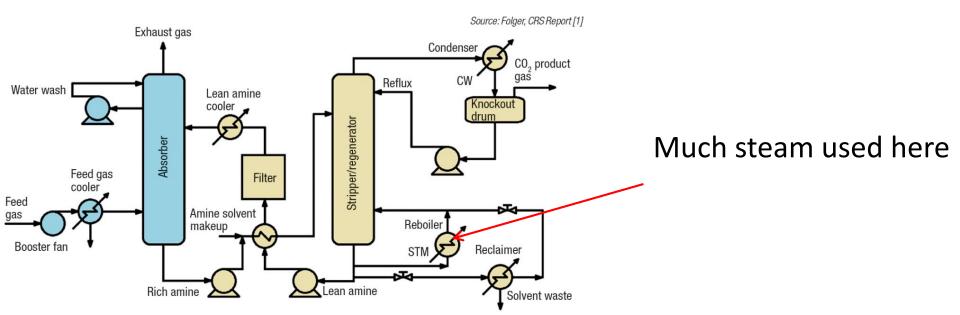


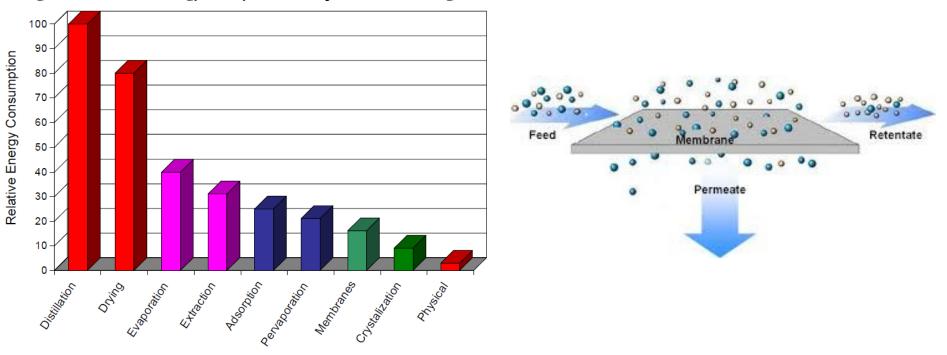
CO<sub>2</sub> separation from industrial gas streams

Some examples:

- Synthesis gas for production of ammonia, hydrogen, methanol, FT-fluids etc. (focus in this project)
- Biogas / natural gas
- Blast furnace gas

CO<sub>2</sub> separation often performed using absorption in liquids e.g. amines.





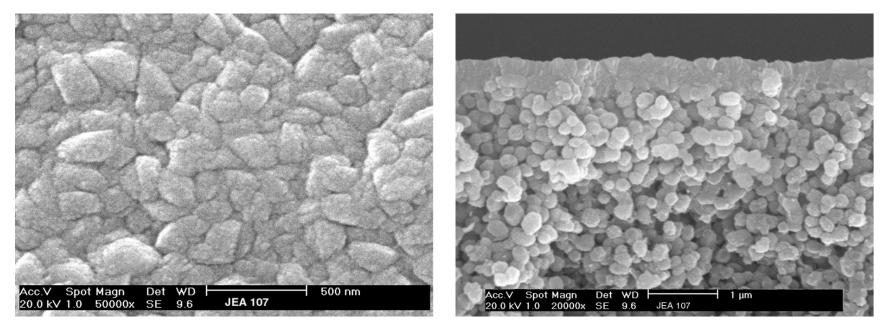
#### Figure A: Relative Energy Use by Various Separation Technologies

Polymeric membranes are used for  $CO_2$  separation from industrial gas streams today, In particular for  $CO_2/CH_4$  separation (holds ca 5% of market).

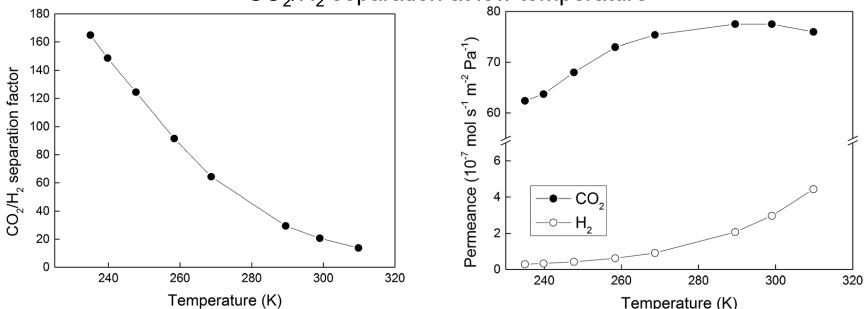
Main challanges for polymeric membranes are:

- Low flux and moderate selectivity (10-25).
- Often degrade at high partial pressures of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Low thermal stability

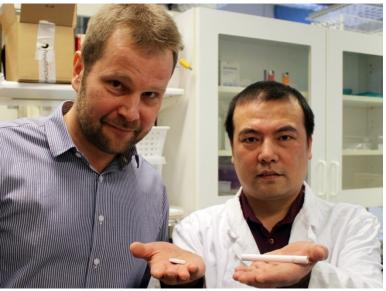
#### SEM images of surface and cross section of MFI membrane



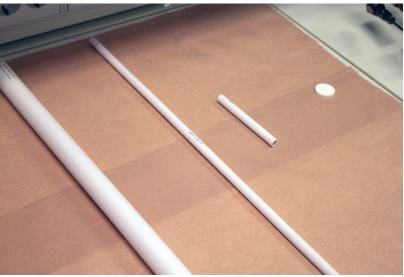
### $CO_2/H_2$ separation at low temperature



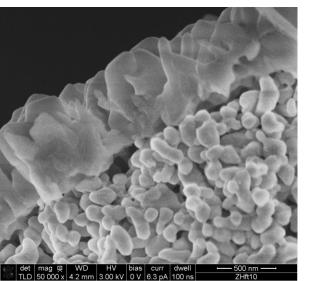
#### Scale up activities



Discs and 10 cm long alumina tubes with an area of 15 cm<sup>2</sup>, 5 times larger than discs.



We are also preparing 50 cm long single channel and 19 channel alumina tubes with areas of 100 and 1000 cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. The later suitable for commercial applications.



SEM image of zeolite film on 10 cm tubular support.

## Main purpose

The main purpose of the project is to demonstrate that hydrophobic, tubular zeolite membranes perform very well for separation of  $CO_2$  from syngas under industrially relevant conditions, i.e. humid gas and high  $CO_2$  pressures.

- Small tubular hydrophobic MFI and CHA membranes with high quality will be prepared and experimentally evaluated at LTU.
- Membranes will be scaled up by ZeoMem AB.
- LTU will model the process and estimate the achievable energy and cost reduction for CO<sub>2</sub> separation.
- Perstorp AB will evaluate the membranes for CO<sub>2</sub> separation from industrial synthesis gas at the Stenungsund site.