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CO₂ separation with carbon membranes in high pressure and elevated temperature applications

^aShamim Haider, ^aArne Lindbråthen, ^aJon Arvid Lie, ^bIngerid Caroline Tvenning Andersen, ^aMay-Britt Hägg*

^aNorwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, Department of Chemical Engineering, 7491 Trondheim, Norway

^bMetrohm Nordic AS, 1363 Høvik, Norway

*Corresponding author: Tel: +47 93080834. Email: may-britt.hagg@ntnu.no

Highlights:

Carbon membranes testing at high pressure and elevated temperature

Single stage separation system for CO₂/CH₄ separation

Pore tailoring of carbon hollow fibers

Pilot scale-module construction of carbon hollow fibers

Abstract

Carbon hollow fibers (CHF) were fabricated by carbonization of deacetylated cellulose acetate precursor. To enhance membrane permeation properties, pore structure was tailored by means of an oxidation and reduction process followed by chemical vapor deposition with propene. Permeation properties using shell-side feed configuration of 70 modules (0.2-2 m²) for both CHF and modified carbon hollow fibers (MCHF) were investigated for single gases, N₂ and CO₂ at high pressure (2-70 bar feed vs 0.05-1bar permeate pressure) and temperature from 25-120 °C. Maximum CO₂ permeance value for a MCHF module was recorded 50,000 times higher as compared to prior modification, and CO₂/N₂ selectivity was improved 41 times in comparison with CHF for the same module. Results indicated that carbon membranes are hardly effected by high pressure, but significant drop in CO₂ permeability was observed at elevated temperature. Simulations of CO₂/CH₄ separation by MCHF and polymeric membranes were conducted based on Aspen Hysys[®] integrated with ChemBrane,

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