



HybSi® membranes:materials, processes, outlook

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HybSi® membranes: materials, processes, outlook

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Aalborg, Denmark
30th of August 2012

The agenda

- Commercially ready and available product
- Process design
- Tailoring properties towards new applications

Take home messages

Separate unit operations
do have advantages over
process integrated options

Organic – Inorganic hybrid silica
based membranes can be
tailored into various applications

Locations

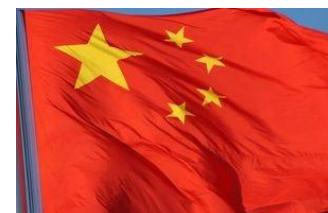
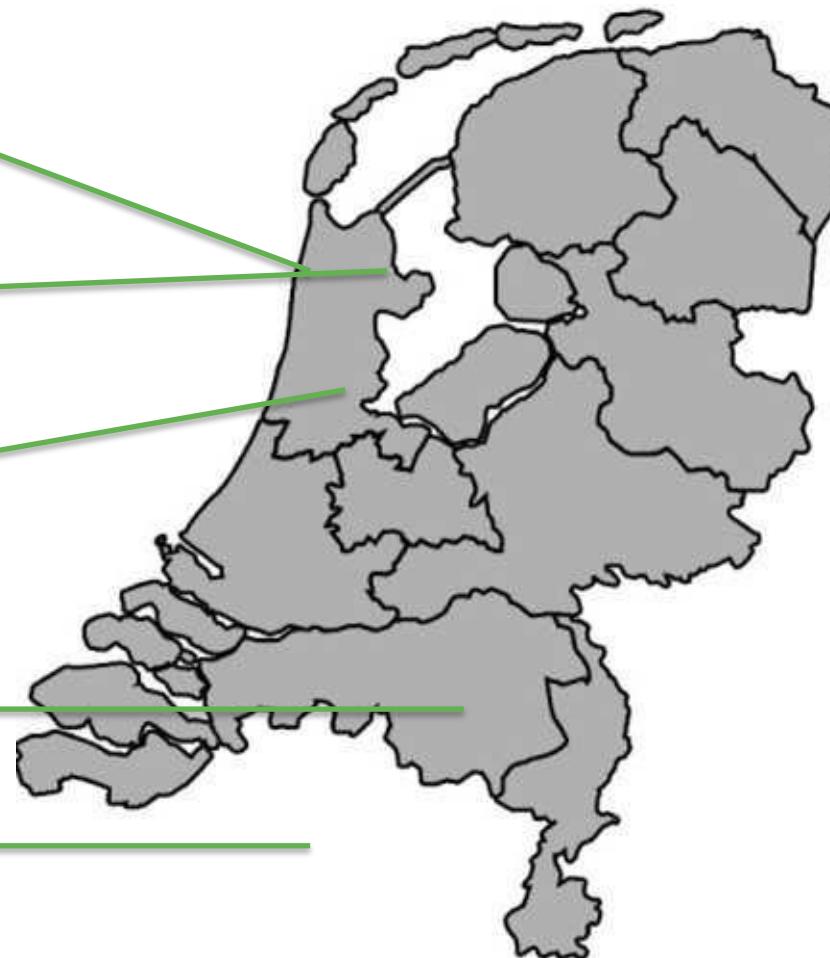
 ECN
Petten

 ECN
Wieringerwerf

 ECN
Amsterdam

 ECN
Eindhoven

 ECN
Brussels



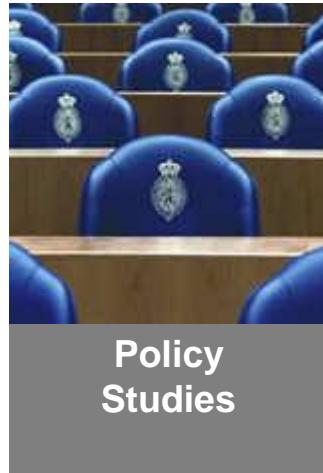
 ECN
Beijing



Mission:

With and for the market, we develop knowledge and technology that enable a transition to a sustainable energy system.

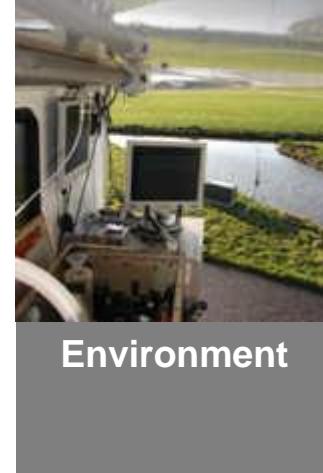
R&D fields



Policy
Studies



Energy
Engineering



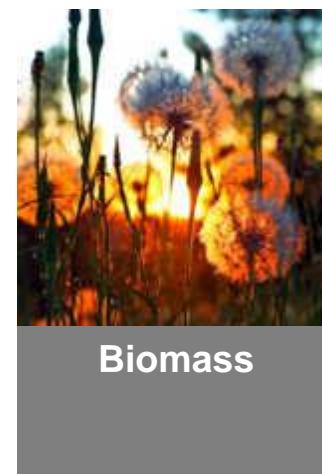
Environment



Wind Energy



Solar Energy



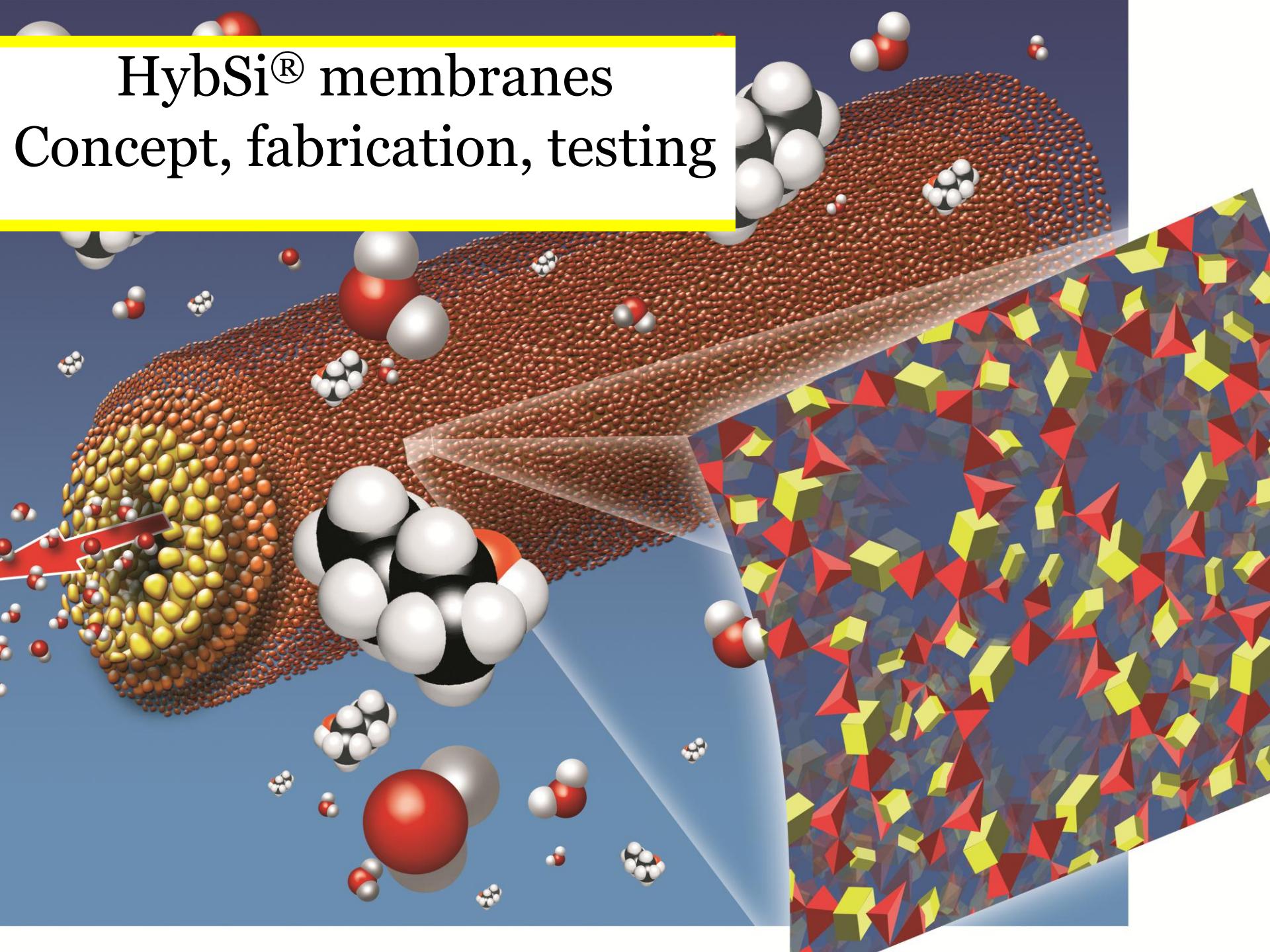
Biomass



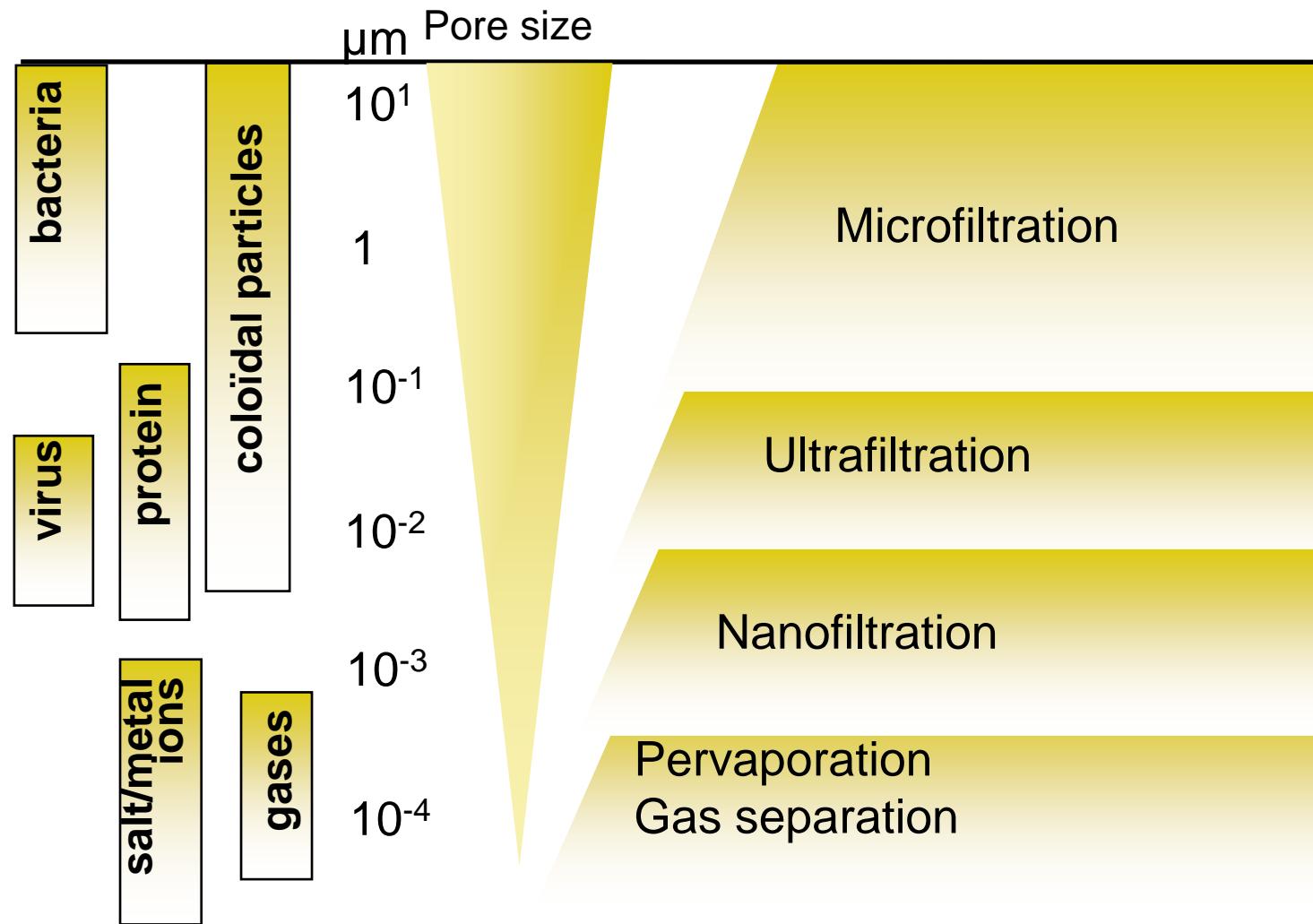
Energy
Efficiency &
CCS

HybSi® membranes

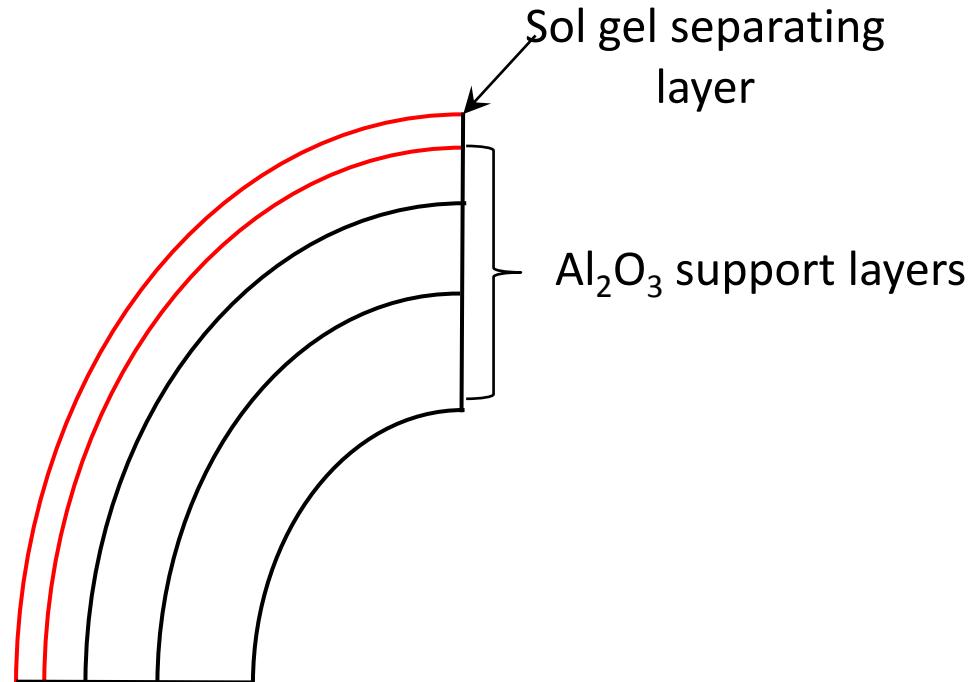
Concept, fabrication, testing



Porous membranes

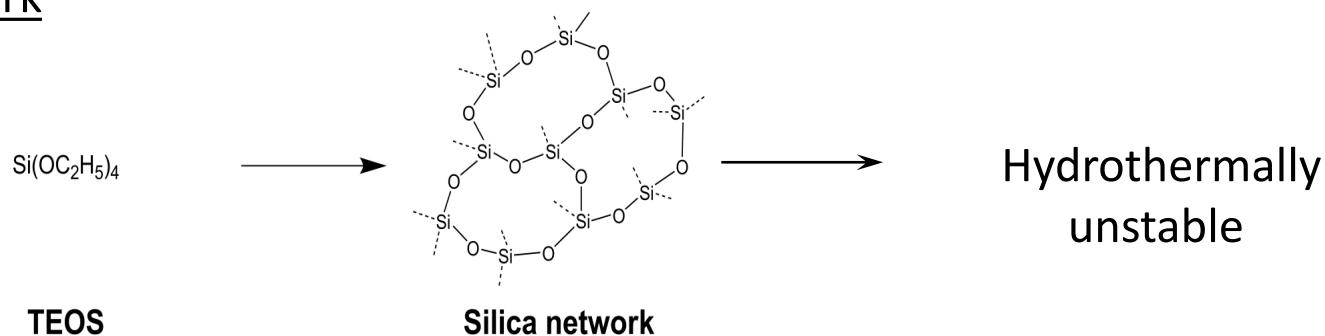


Asymmetric hybrid silica membranes

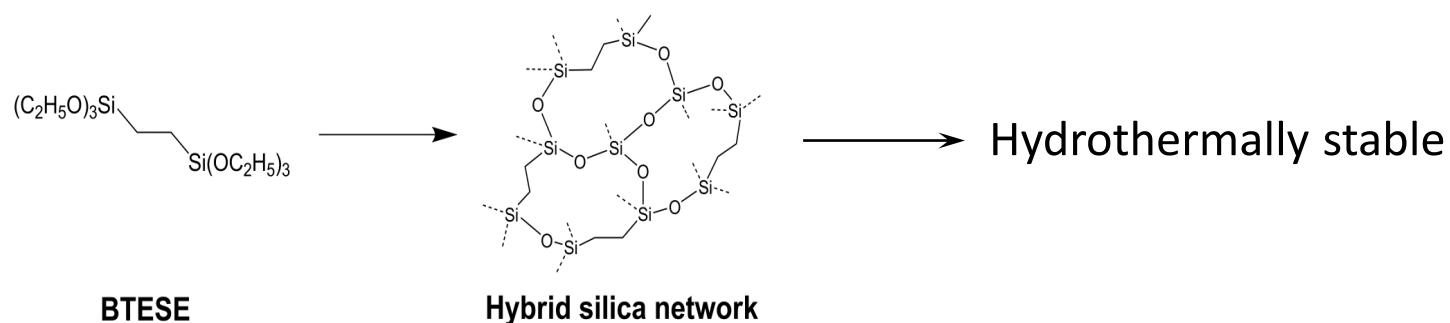


Concept of hybrid silica membranes

Silica network

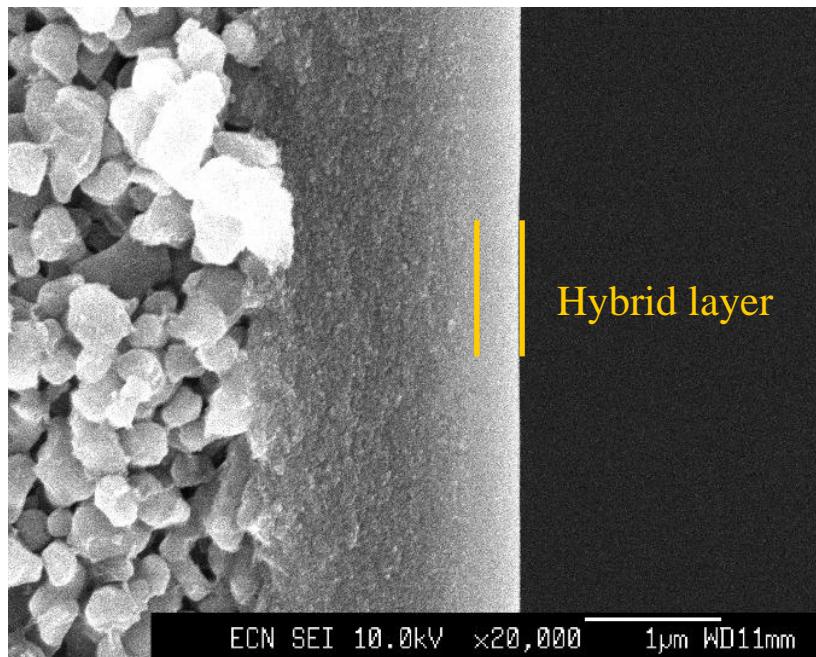


Hybrid silica network

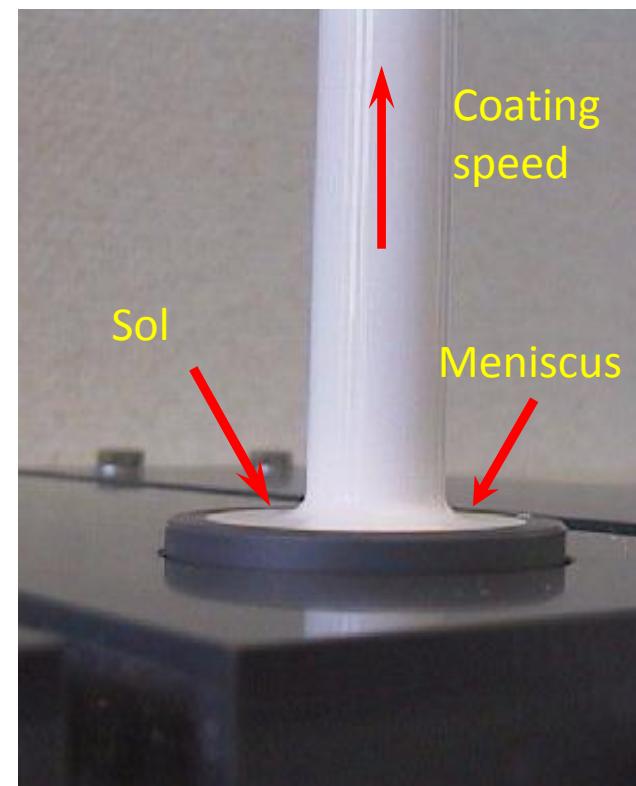


Preparation of the membrane

Sol-gel technology



Coating procedure

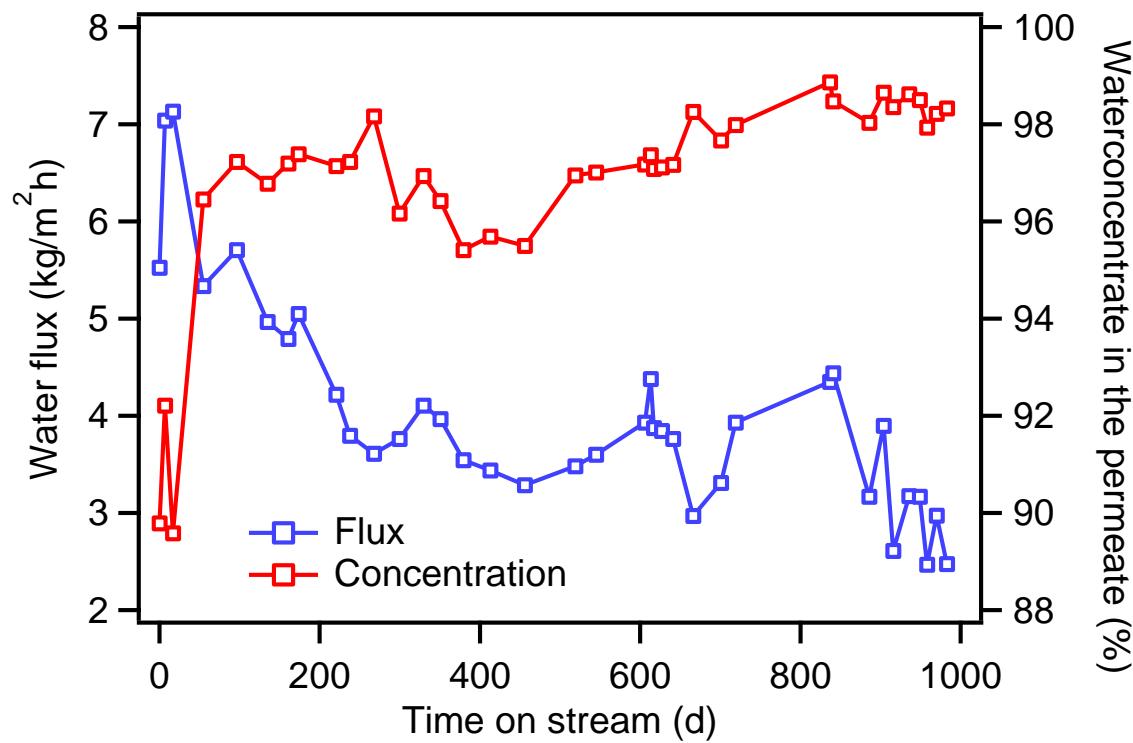


Essential issue:
“particle size” distribution



Performance in Pervaporation

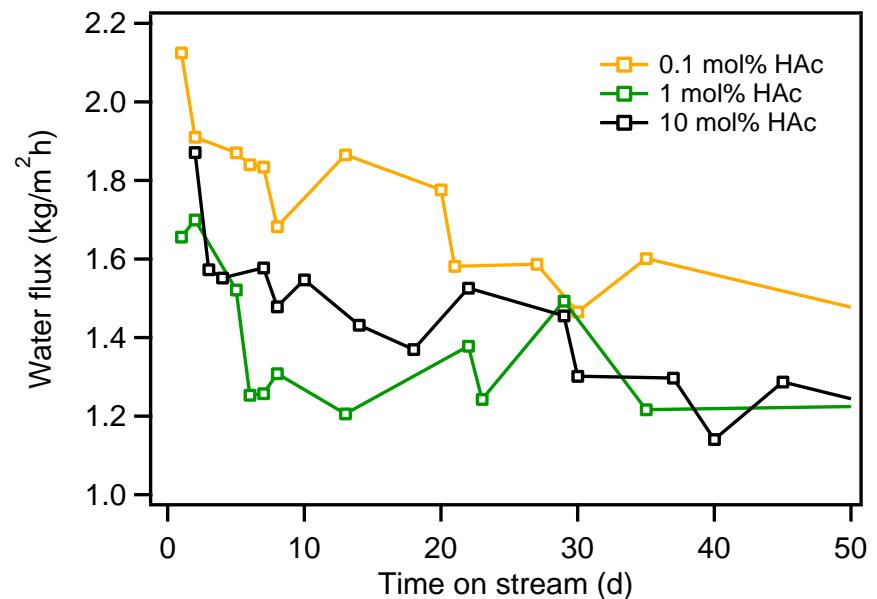
- 150 °C
- 3% H₂O in BuOH
- Measurement stopped after 1000 days



Acid stability

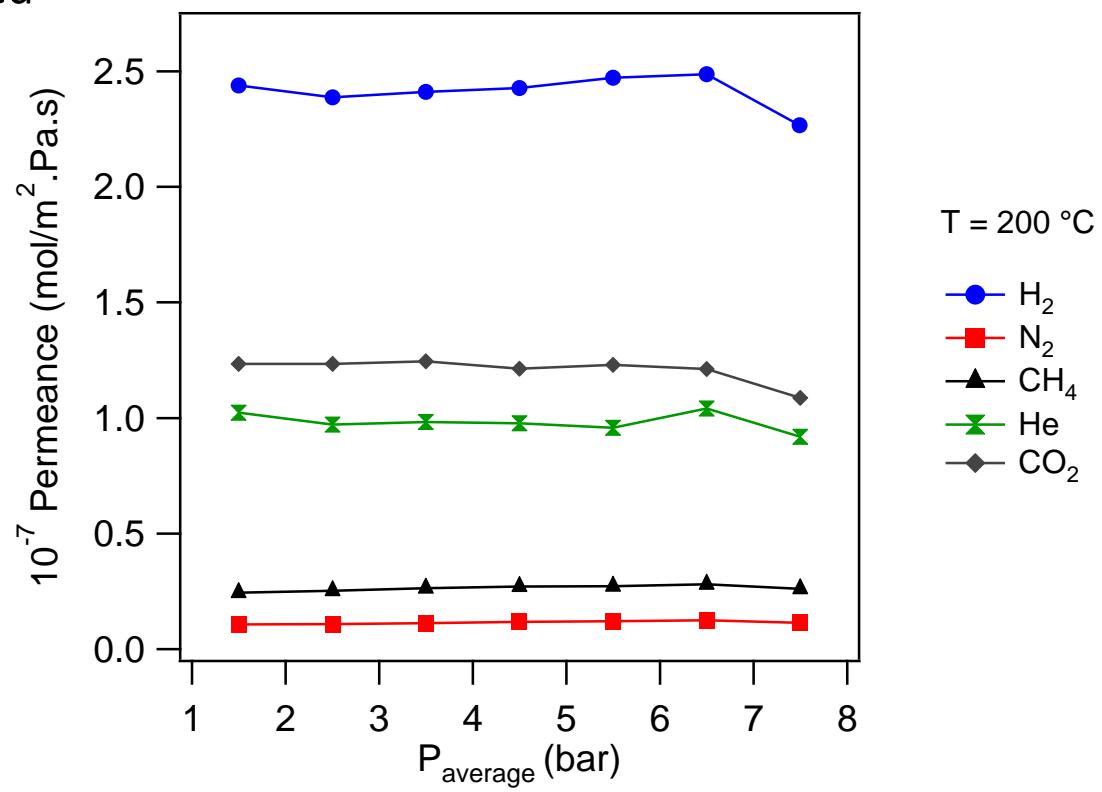


- 70 °C
- 5% H₂O in EtOH
- Water content in permeate:
> 85%



Gas separation

- H₂/N₂ selectivity 20 – 30
- Later externally confirmed
- Improvements possible by adding metal oxides



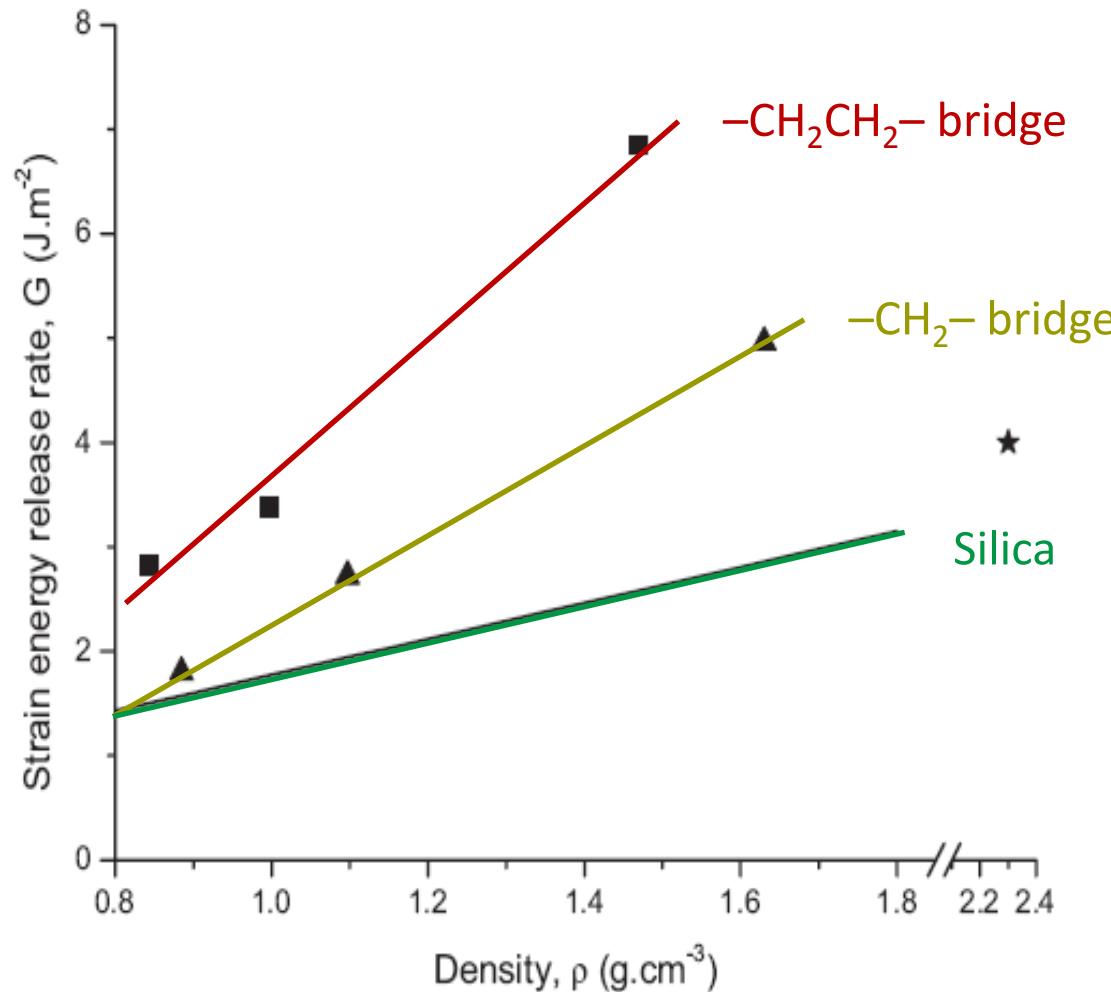
Stability(1): PMO

- MCM-like materials
Low hydrothermal stability
- Alternative:
Periodic Mesoporous Organosilicas
- Conclusions

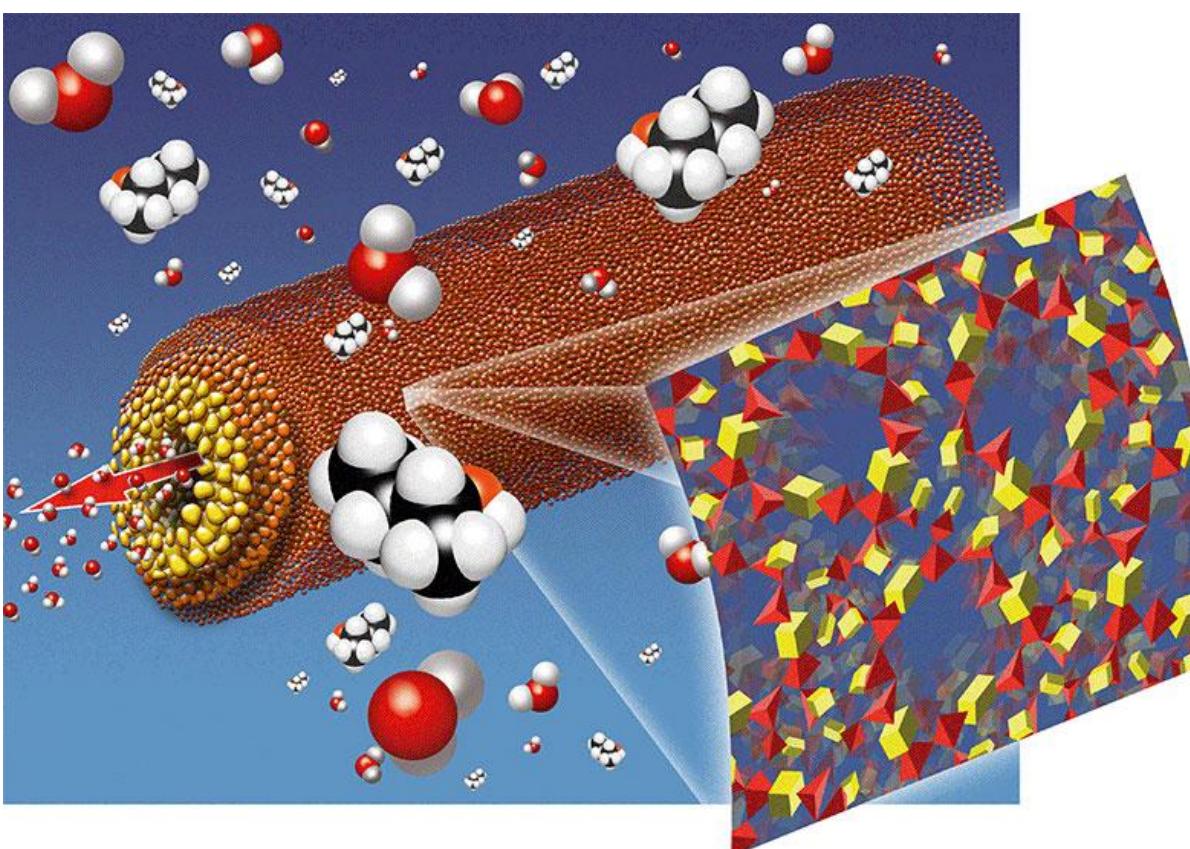
“stable materials should possess hydrophobic, organic, parts homogeneously divided and strongly anchored throughout the material. **Only materials which completely exist out of precursor molecules with an organic bridging group, are stable “**

Stability(2)

Mechanical Properties



Origins of increased stability

- 
- More stable bonds
 - Higher crack propagation energy
 - Lower surface diffusion coefficient
 - Lower solubility

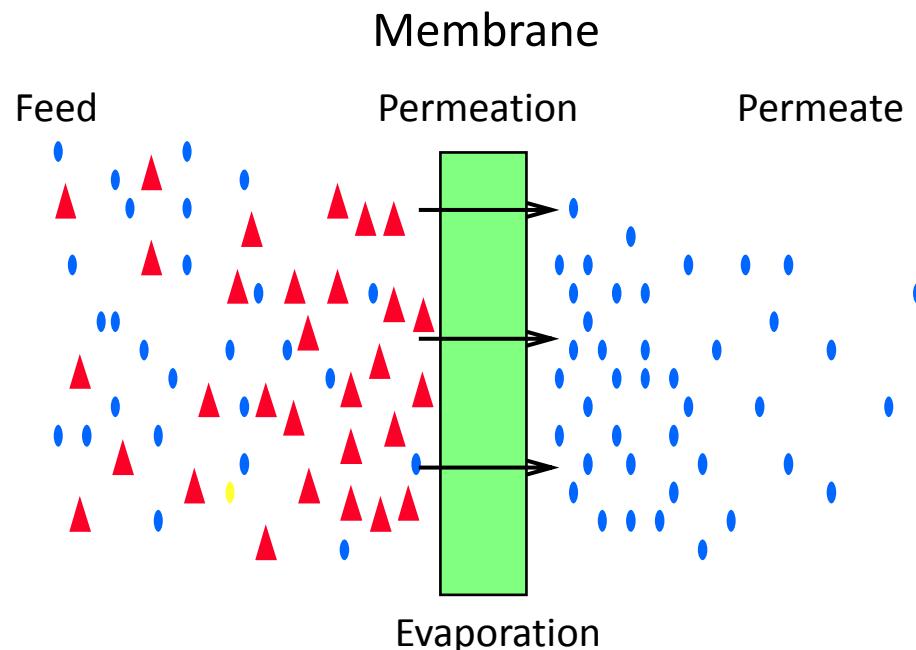
Energy Efficiency:

Reduce energy consumption,
increase competitive power



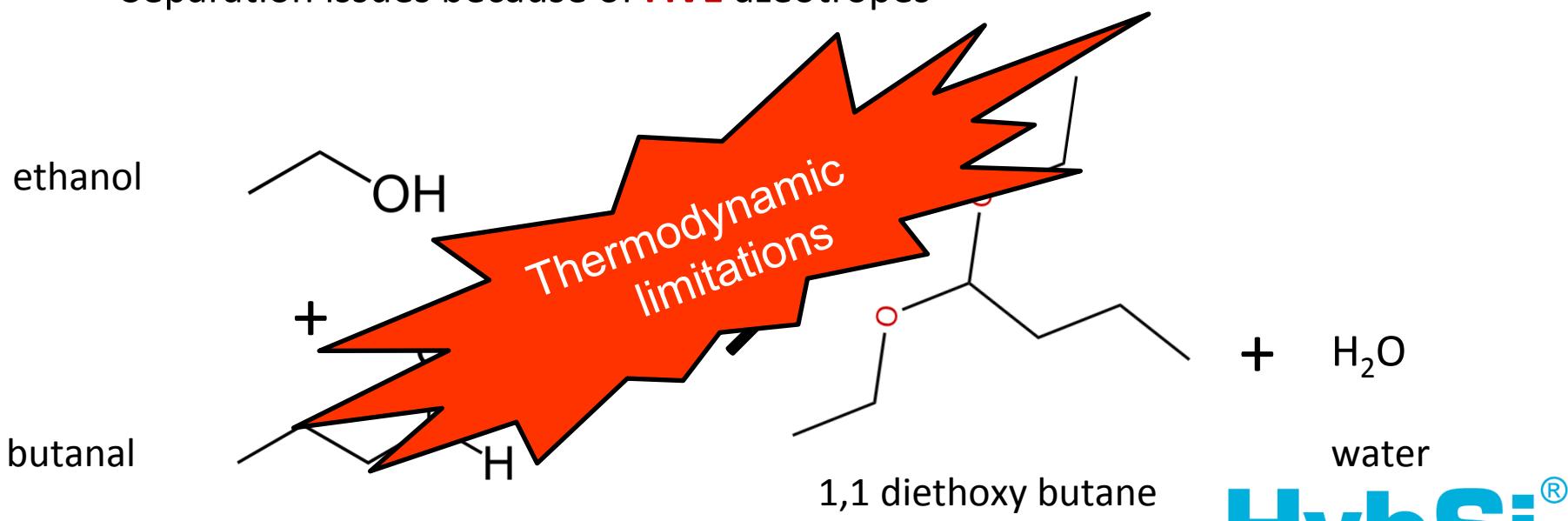
Pervaporation

- Selective evaporation via a membrane
- Much higher energy efficiency than distillation

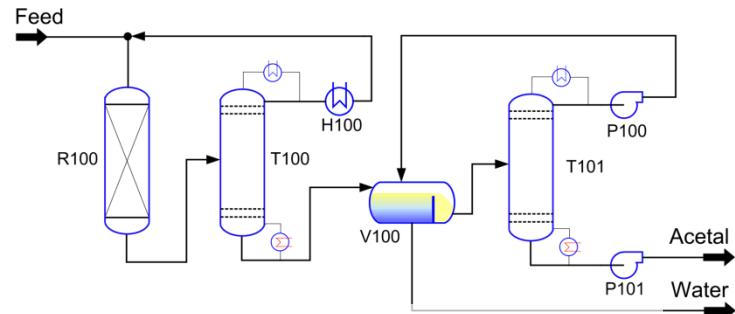


Acetal Production

- Bio-additive to diesel → Completely miscible
Low NO_x, low particles
- Alcohol + aldehyde \leftrightarrow acetal + water
- Separation issues because of **FIVE** azeotropes

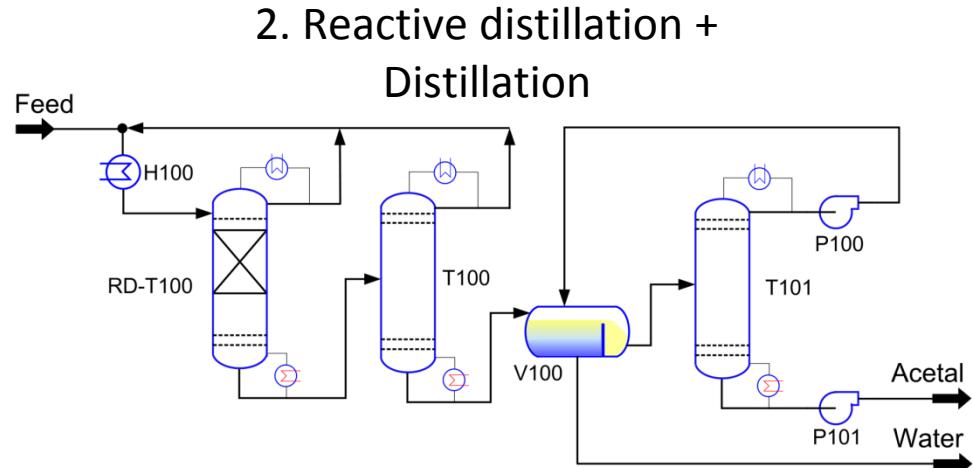


Options



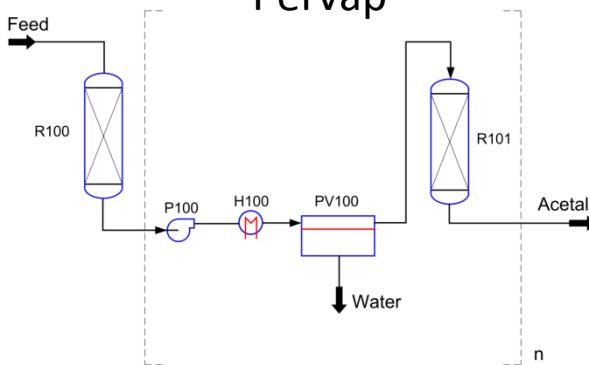
1. Base case

Reactor + Distillation



2. Reactive distillation +

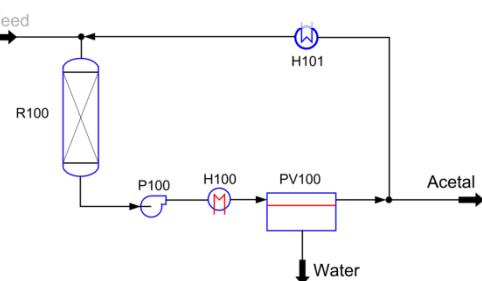
Distillation



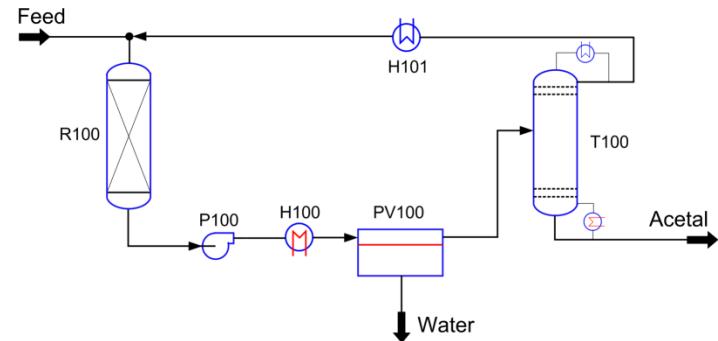
3. Repetitive Reactor +

Pervap

4. Membrane Reactor



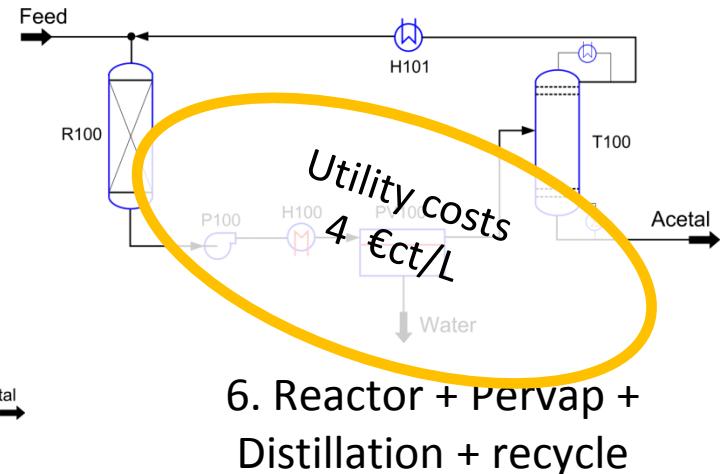
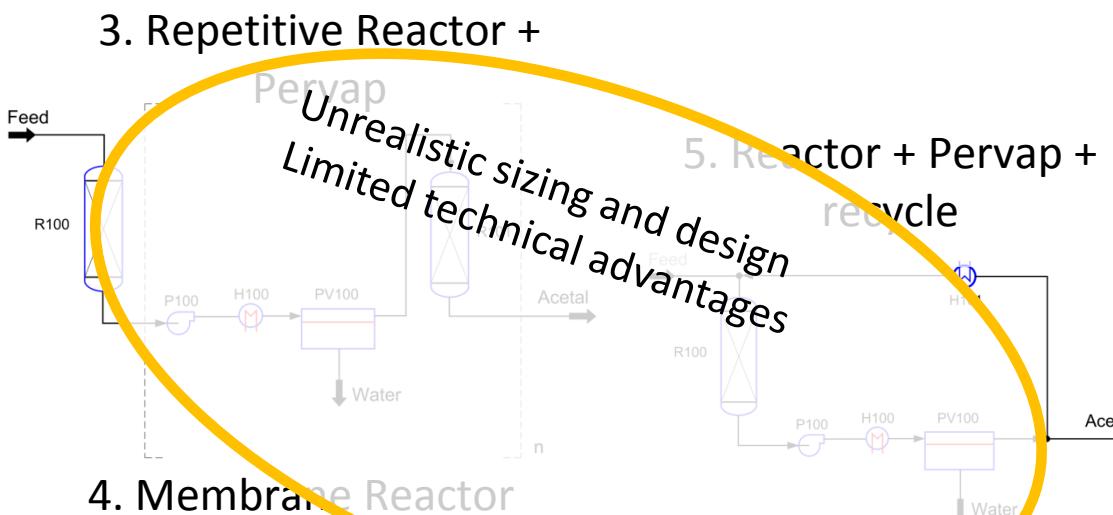
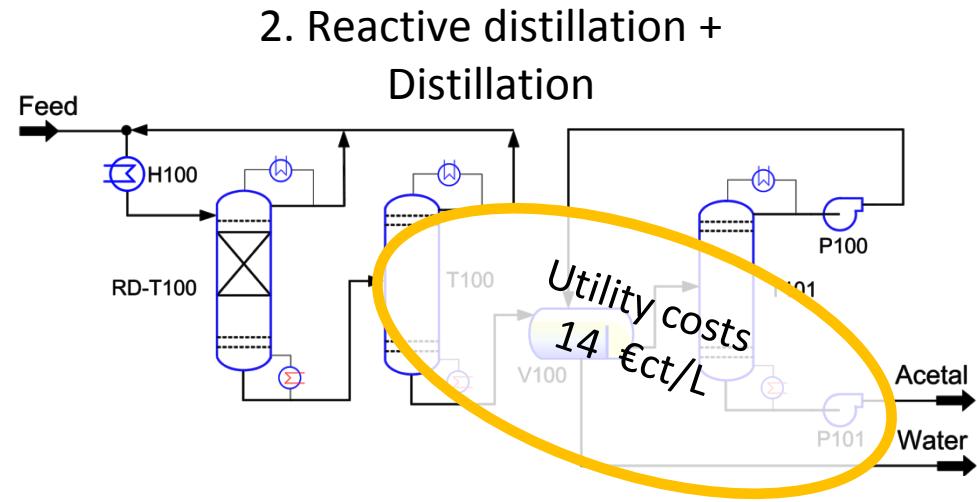
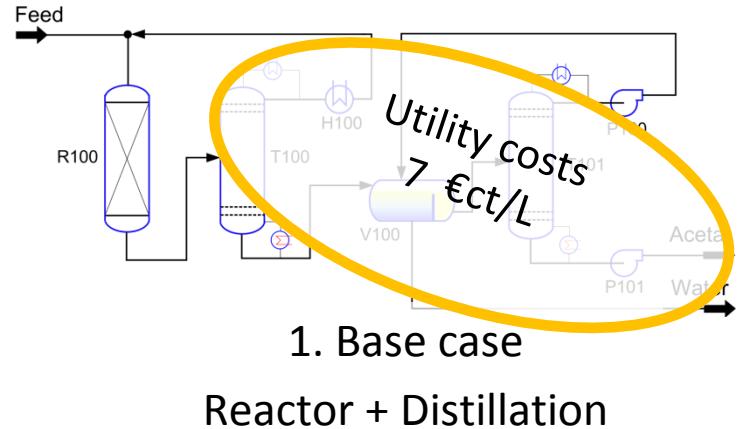
5. Reactor + Pervap + recycle



6. Reactor + Pervap +

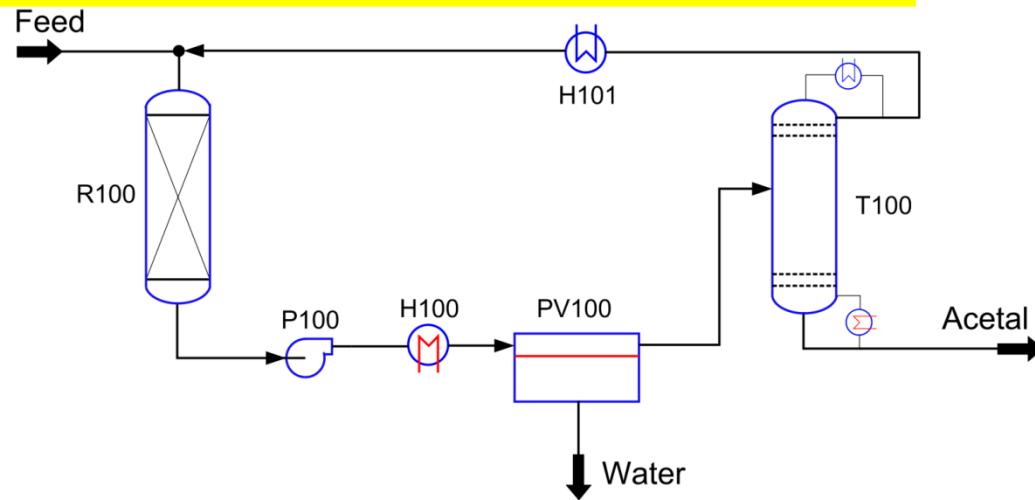
Distillation + recycle

Options



Conclusion Acetal

- Most profitable case:
reactor →
membrane unit →
distillation →

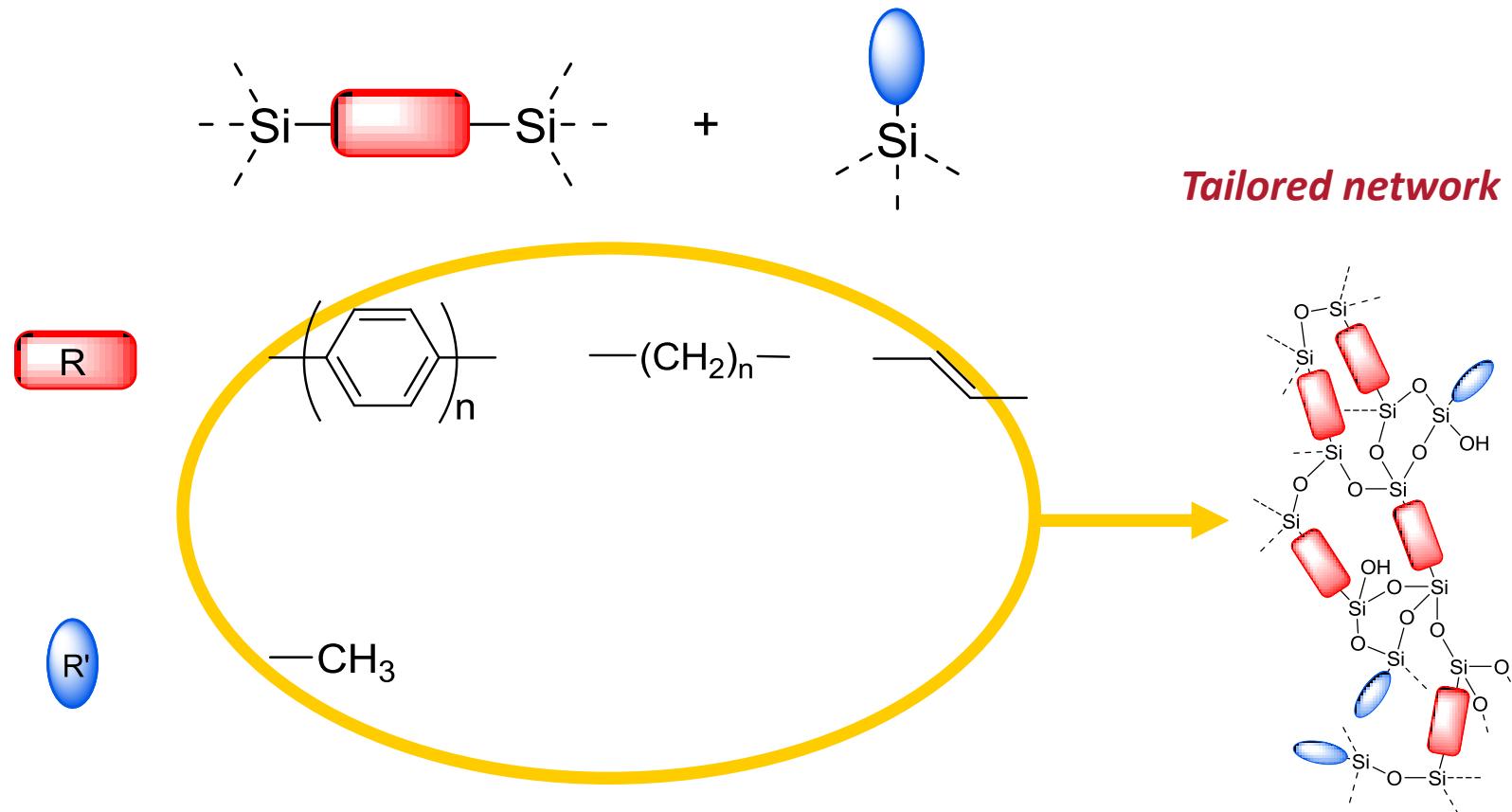


- Avoid azeotropic distillation
- Small unit sizes, optimization for each step
- High conversion: only the reactants are recycled
- Low energy consumption
- High investment
- Costs of reactants is much higher than the production costs (~70€ct/L)

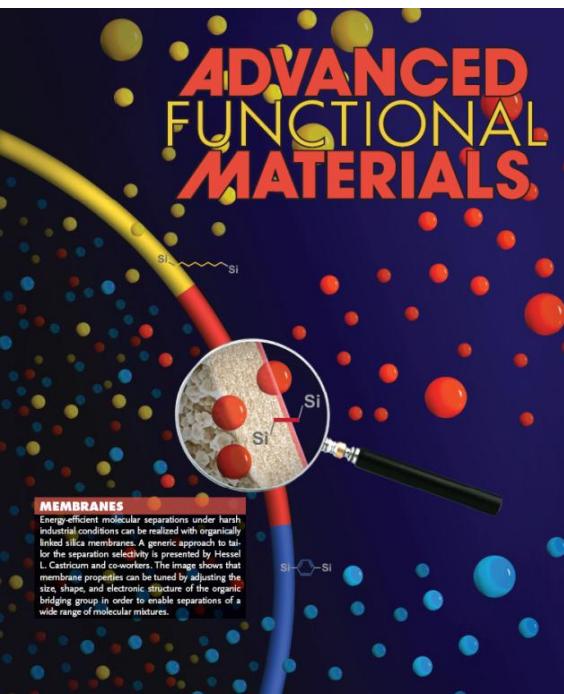
A photograph of an industrial complex at sunset or dusk. The sky is a gradient from blue to orange. In the foreground, a body of water reflects the silhouettes of several tall, dark industrial structures, likely chimneys or smokestacks. The industrial buildings themselves are dark against the bright sky, with some faint lights visible through windows or on rooftops.

New directions and
latest developments

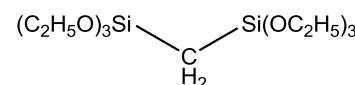
Toolbox approach



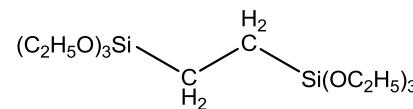
The influence of the bridges



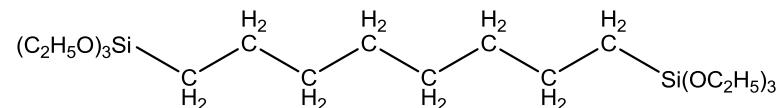
M



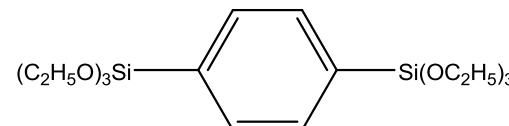
E



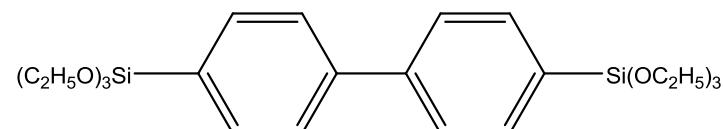
O



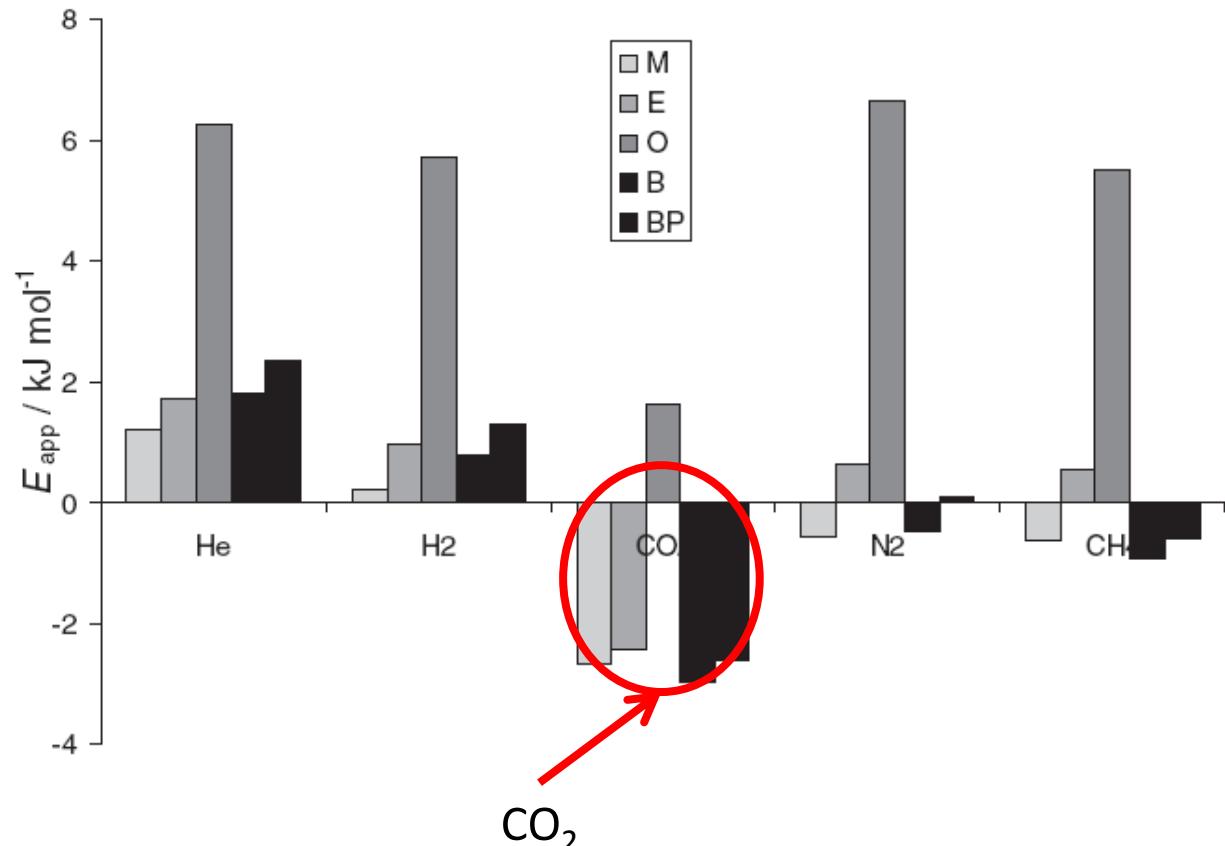
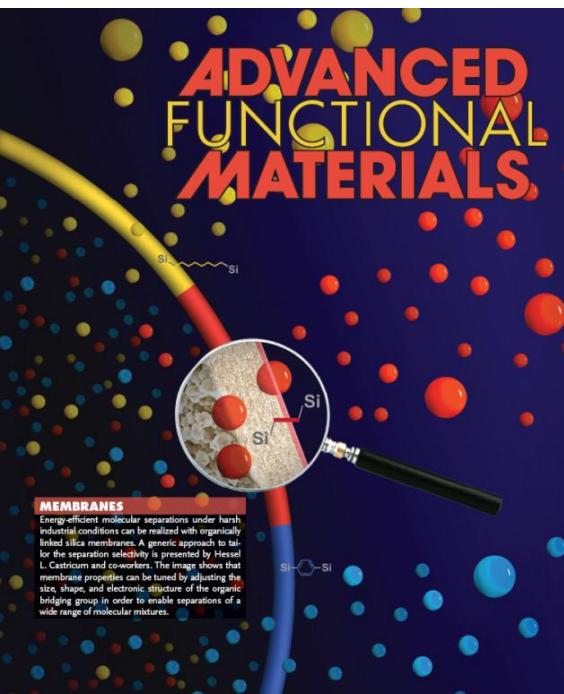
P



BP

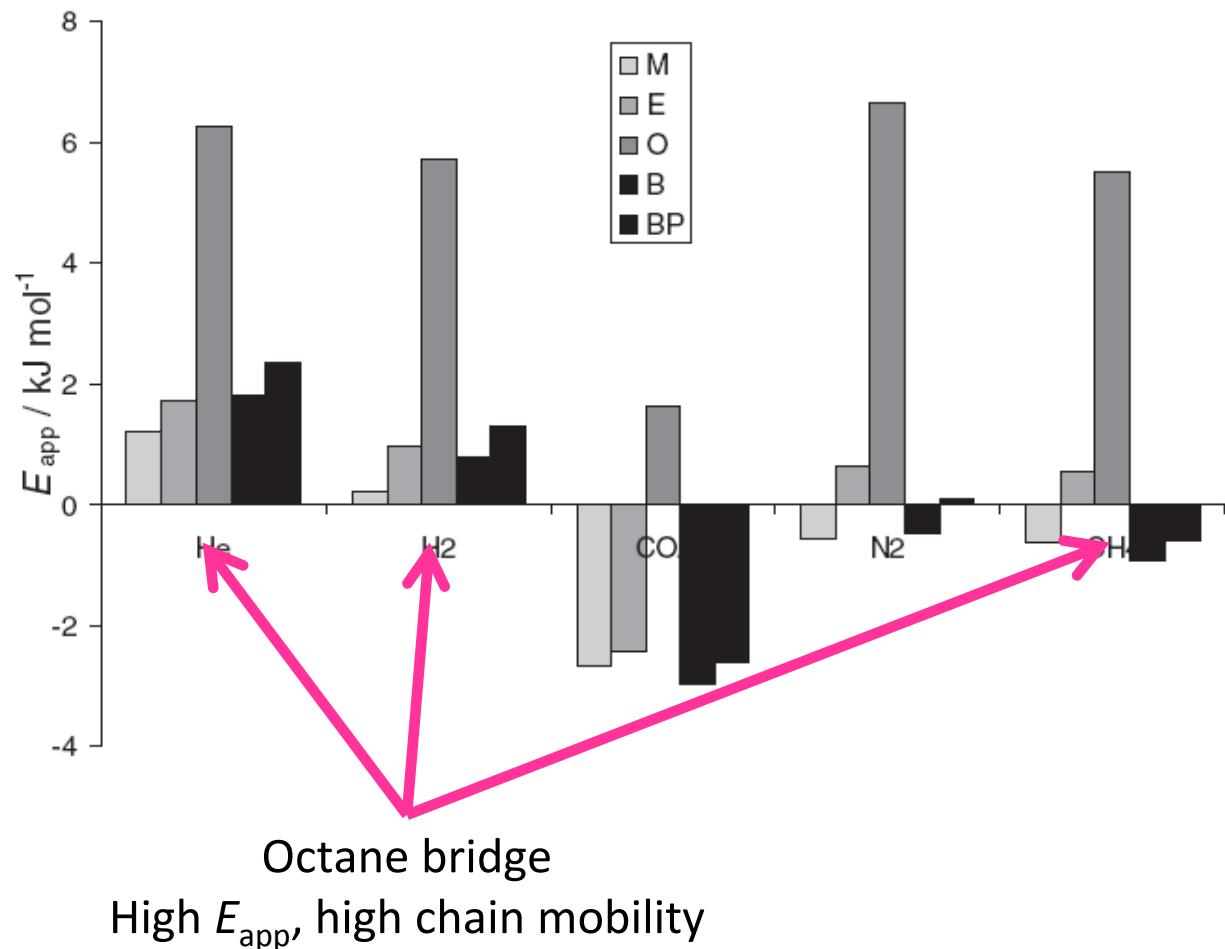
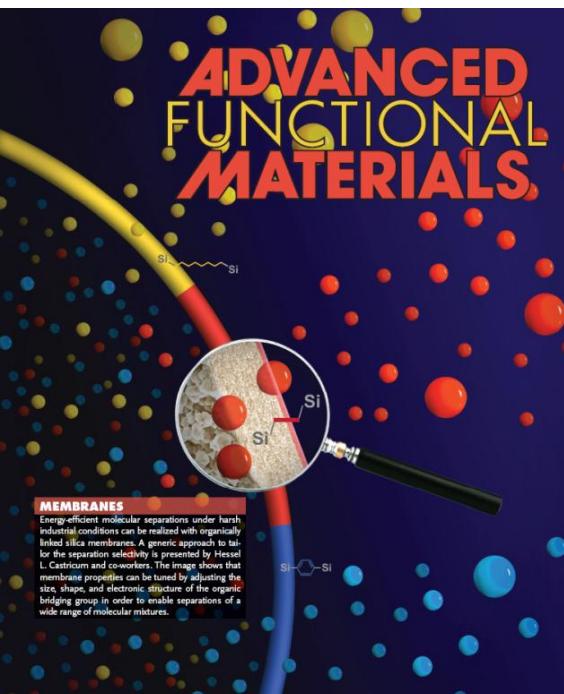


The influence of the bridges

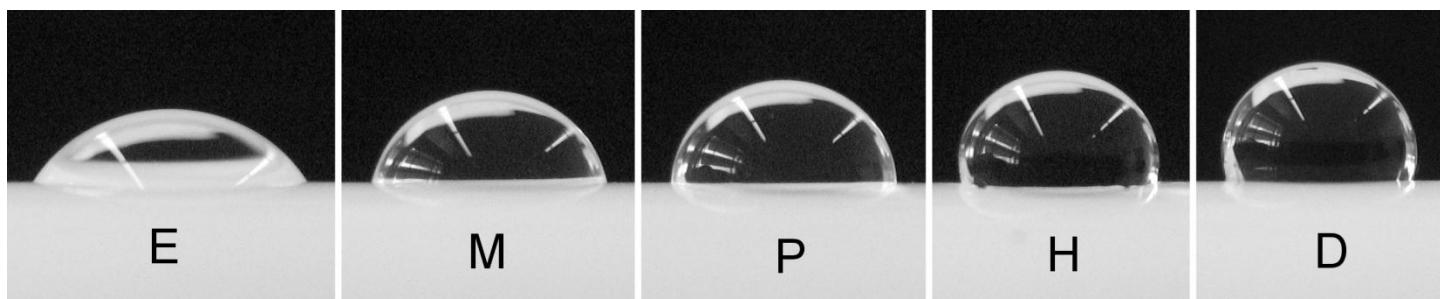
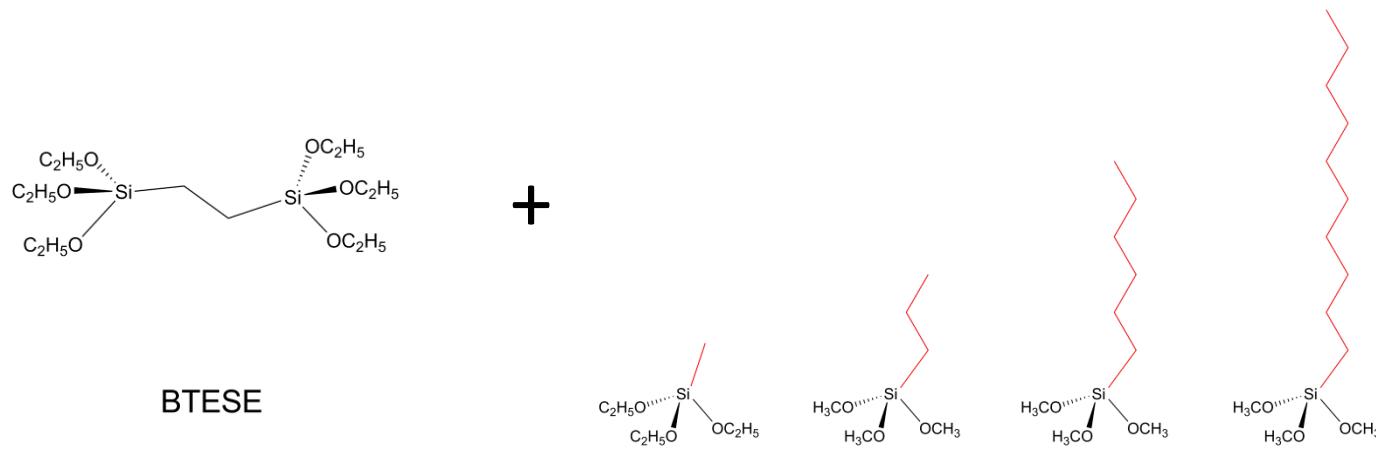


Negative E_{app} strong interactions

The influence of the bridges



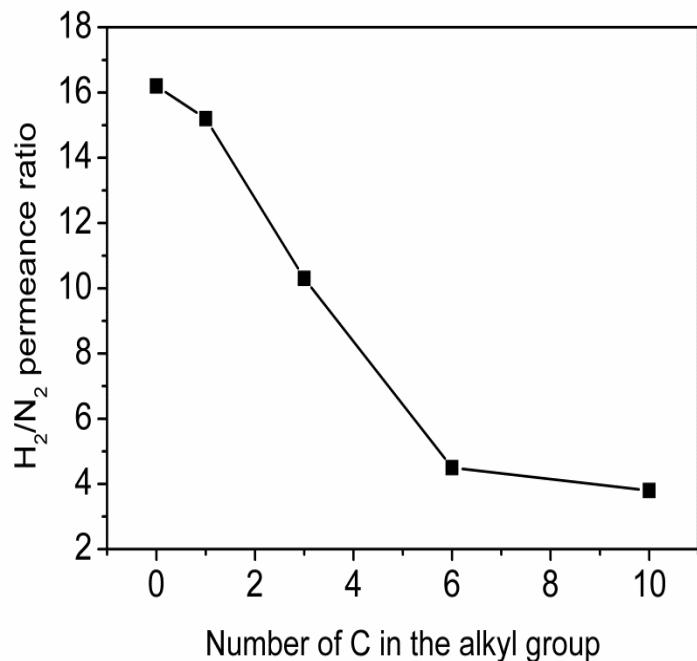
Alkyl terminating groups



Increasing hydrophobicity

Gas permeance measurements

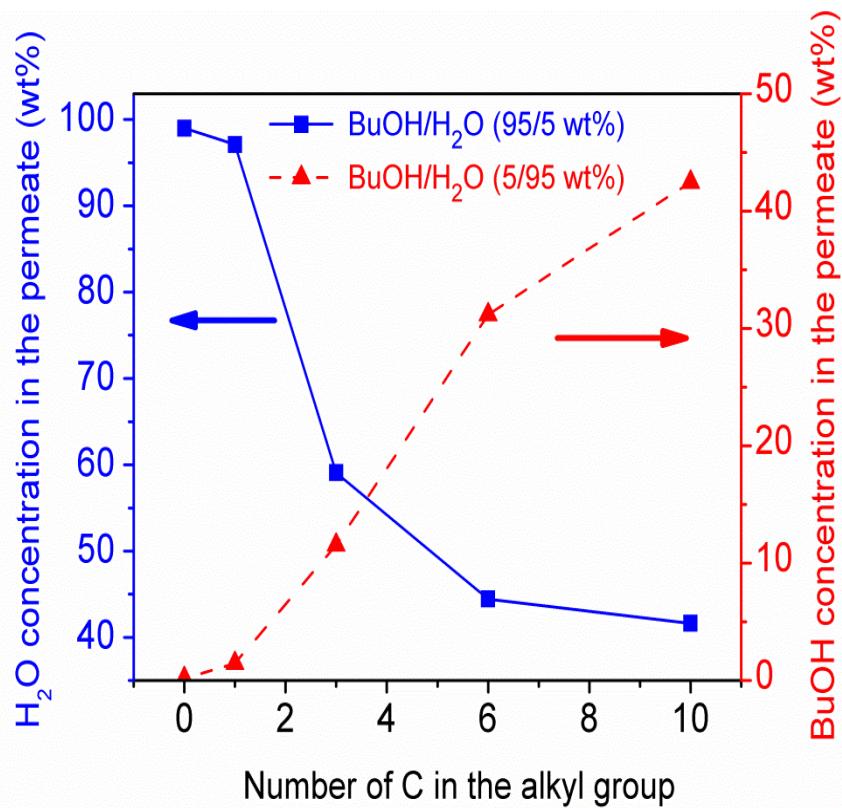
At 250 °C



Decrease of the H_2/N_2 permeance ratio with increase of the length of the alkyl groups

Reduced molecular sieving properties

Pervaporation measurements



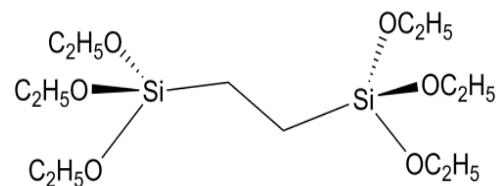
Increase of the length of the alkyl group

→ Lower water separation factor

→ Increased separation factor towards $n\text{-BuOH}$

Organophilic hybrid silica membrane with a separation based on affinity

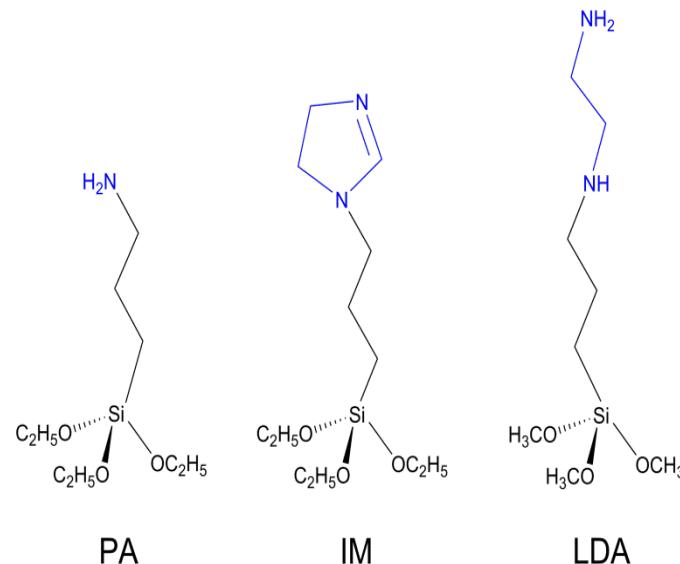
Amino terminating groups



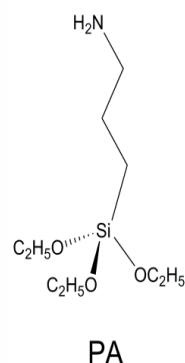
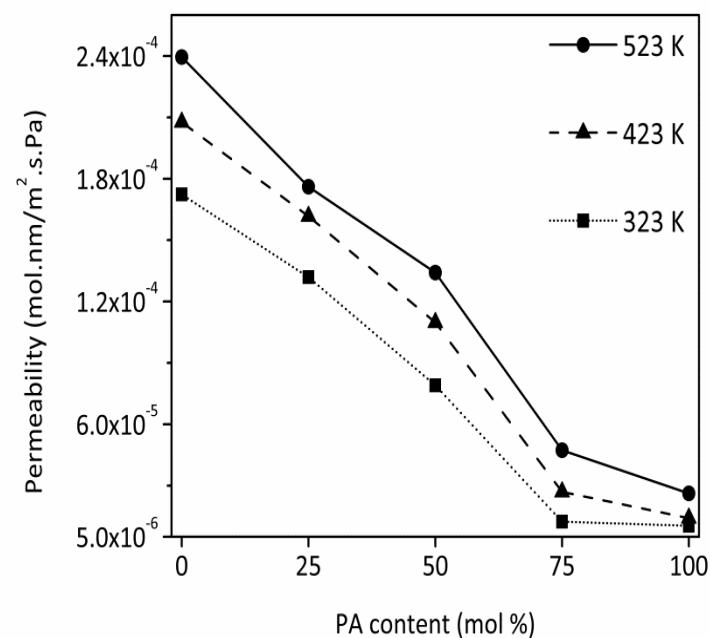
+

BTESE

Hydrophilic amino-groups



H_2 permeabilities



Decreasing permeabilities with increase of PA concentration

Pervaporation properties largely unchanged

Experimental indication of presence of water in the porous structure

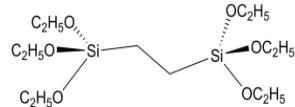
“Super” hydrophilic functionalized hybrid silica membranes !

Terminating groups

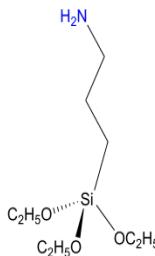
Hydrophilic

Size based separation

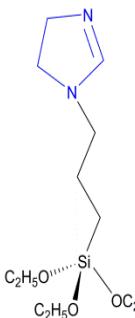
Solvents dehydration



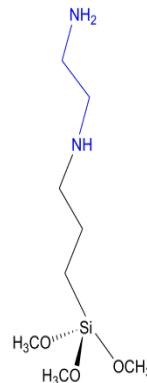
BTESE



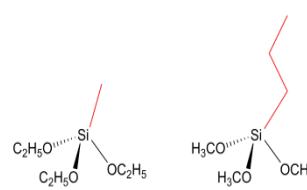
PA



IM



LDA



“Super” hydrophilic

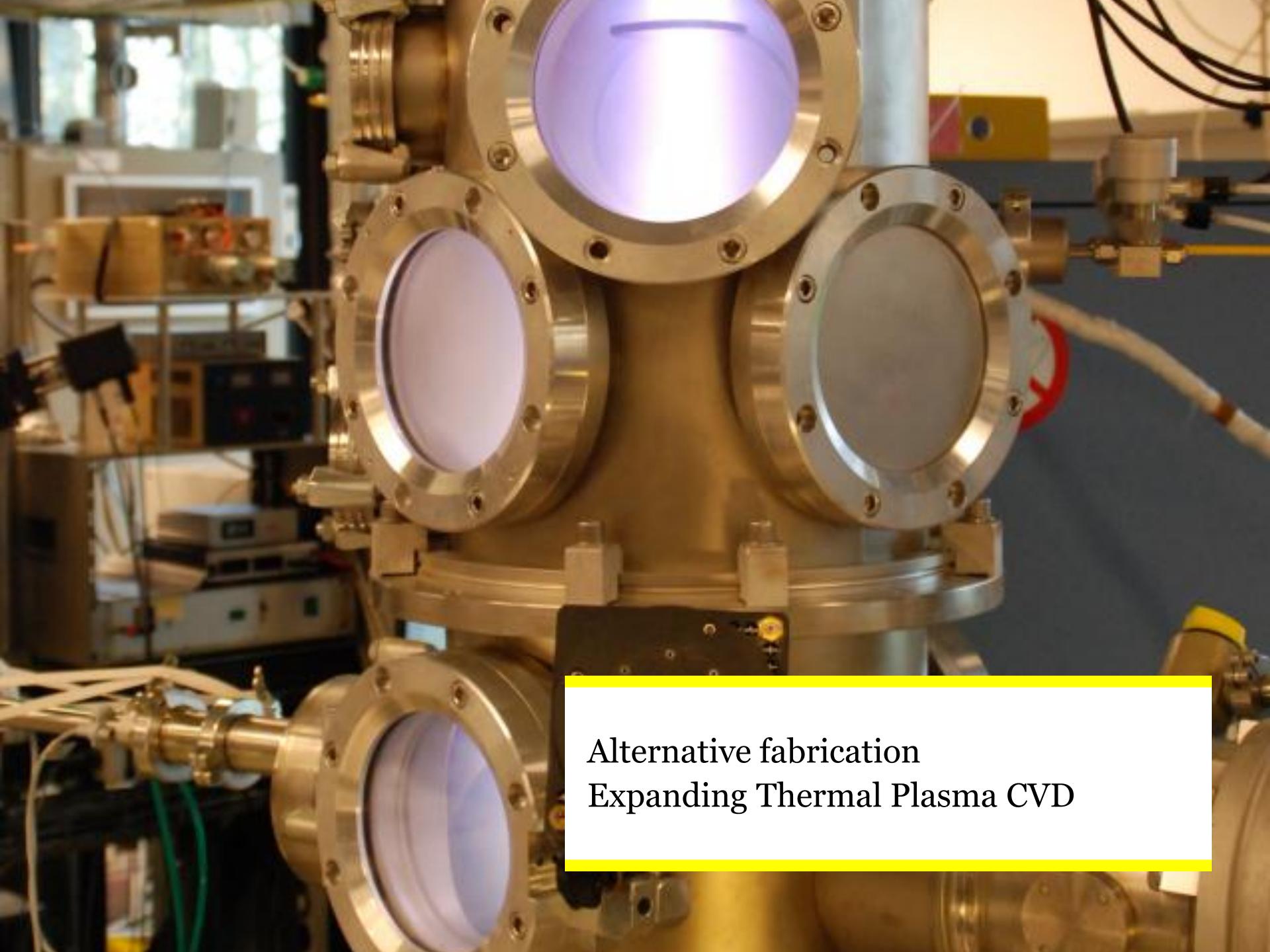
Affinity based separation

Solvents dehydration

Hydrophobic/organophilic

Affinity based separation

Solvents enrichment



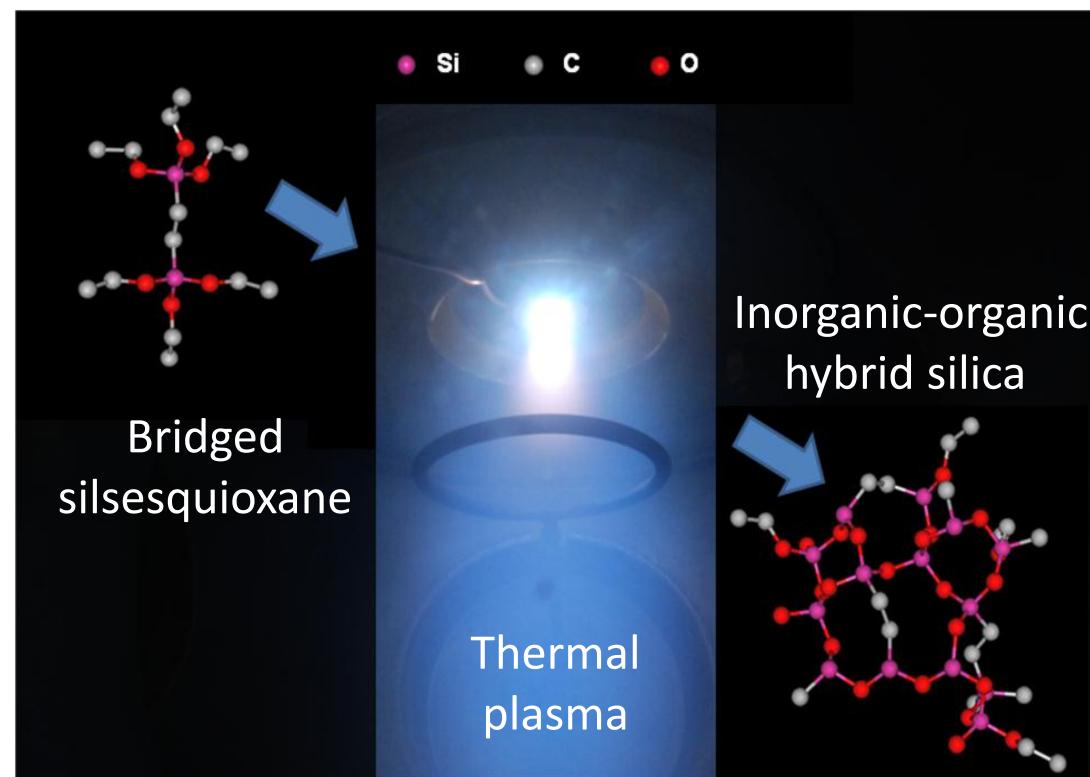
Alternative fabrication
Expanding Thermal Plasma CVD

Solvent Resistant Nanofiltration

- Market dominated by polymers
- Limitations due to swelling
- Low temperature applications allow for non-swelling, non-selective polymer supports
- Sol-gel technology less suitable because of high curing temperature

Expanded Thermal Plasma

- Mild conditions that can be tailored
- Scalable technology (role-to-role)
- One step process



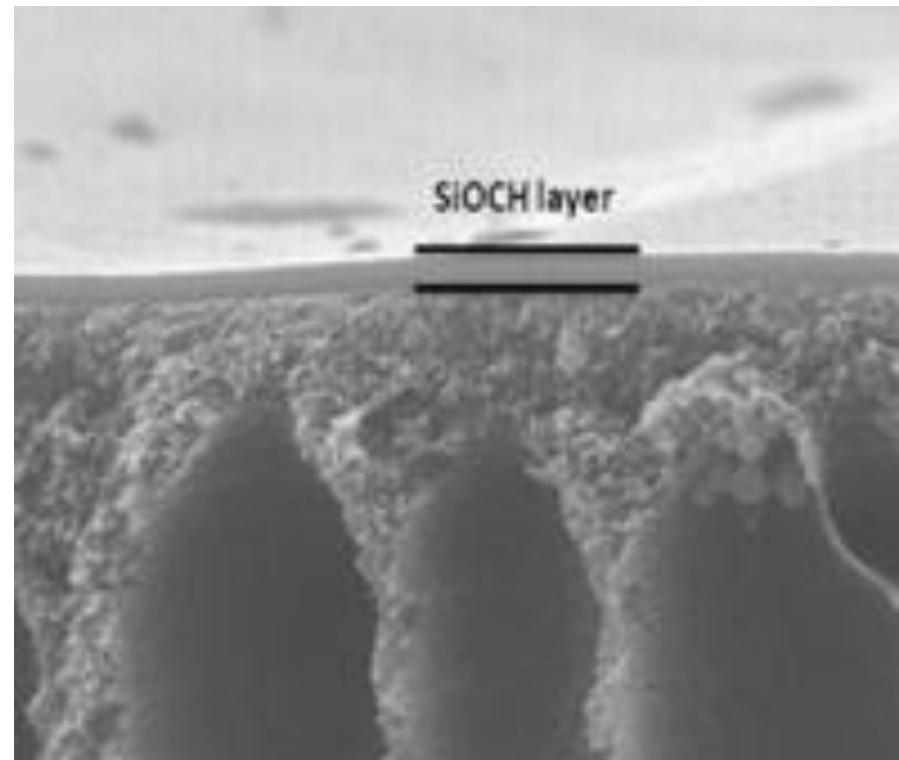
First results

- Proof of concept:
membrane performance of polymer supported hybrid silica

equals that of

ceramic supported hybrid silica

(Pervaporation at 95 C BuOH/H₂O)





Moving into the market

Scope HybSi® directions

- Existing & proven concept
 - Licenses to manufacturers
 - Formation of value chains with end users, OEM, & licensees
 - Technology transfer
- Facilitated by application driven research
 - System approach
 - Process design
 - Prediction tools Aspen+
 - Creating references
 - Industrial tests
 - Detailing application window
 - Anti-fouling strategies and CIP's



The launching client

- Who will be brave enough?



© Auke van der Weide

Acknowledgements

- **Industrial collaborators**
 - Pervatech
 - CTI
 - Sabic IP
 - Huntsman
 - Air Products
 - DSM
 - Sulzer Chemtech
 - Trion partners
 - Plant One

- **Financial support**
 - STW
 - AgentschapNL
 - ISPT

- **Knowledge network**
Universities of
 - Amsterdam
 - Bilbao
 - Eindhoven
 - Twente

- **The ECN Membrane team!**

Public available information

- Website: www.HybSi.com
- Follow us on Twitter: [@HybSi_membranes](https://twitter.com/HybSi_membranes)
- Sign up: HybSi news letter

- Scientific Papers
 - *J. Mater. Chem.*, **2012**, 22, 7258
 - *J Chem Technol Biotechnol.*, **2012**, 87, 943
 - *AIChE J.* **2012**, 58, 1862
 - *J. Mem. Sci.*, **2011**, 380, 124-31
 - *Advan. Func. Mater.*, **2011**, 21, 2319
 - *J. Mem. Sci.*, **2011**, 371, 179
 - *J. Sol-Gel Sci Techn.*, **2011**, 57, 245-52
 - *ChemSusChem.*, **2009**, 2, 158-60
 - *J. Mem. Sci.*, **2008**, 319, 126-32
 - *J. Sol-Gel Sci Techn.*, **2008**, 48, 203-11
 - *J. Mater. Chem.*, **2008**, 18, 2150
 - *Chem. Commun.*, **2008**, 1103

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