

## Application of thermogravimetric analysis to the evaluation of aminated solid sorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> capture

### INTRODUCTION

CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and sequestration (CCS) involves separating CO<sub>2</sub> from other gases, compressing and transporting it to an adequate storage site. At present, the preferred technology for post-combustion capture is amine scrubbing. The enhancement of a specific adsorption capacity may be carried out by promoting chemisorption through impregnation with chemicals that react reversibly with CO<sub>2</sub>, such as amines

### EXPERIMENT

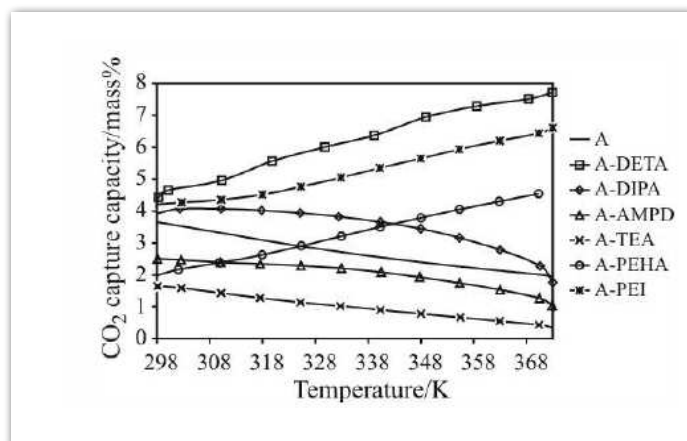
#### Materials:

- diethylenetriamine (DETA)
- diisopropanolamine (DIPA)
- triethanol- amine (TEA)
- 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3- propanediol (AMPD)
- pentaethylenehexamine(PEHA)
- polyethyleneimine (PEI)

**Instruments:** THEMYS coupled to a Nicolet Nexus FTIR analyzer

**Scanning rate:** 15 K/min

**Flow rate:** 50 ml/min of Argon.



**Figure 1: Figure: Effect of temperature on the CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity of the commercial alumina, A, and the immobilized amines**

### RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The alumina support (A) and the alkanolamine-impregnated samples (A-TEA, A-AMPD and A-DIPA) showed a decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption with increasing temperature while the alkylamine-impregnated samples (A-DETA, A-PEHA and A-PEI) presented an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity from 298 to 373 K. For the raw support, A, CO<sub>2</sub> capture could only be due to physisorption occurring within its pore structure. Due to the absence of water in the system, the only possible reaction between amines and CO<sub>2</sub> would be the formation of carbamates:

$$R_2NH + CO_2 \rightarrow R_2NCOO^- + R_2NH_2^+$$

Carbamates can be formed only by primary and secondary amines but not by tertiary amines, such as TEA

*Reference : Application of thermogravimetric analysis to the evaluation of aminated solid sorbents for CO<sub>2</sub> capture, M. G. Plaza, C. Pevida, B. Arias, J. Feroso, A. Arenillas, F. Rubiera and J. J. Pis, Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry, Vol. 92 (2008) 2, 601–606.*

### INSTRUMENT

#### THEMYS TGA



#### HIGH ACCURACY & VERSATILITY

hang-down symmetrical beam balance, specifically designed for TGA applications

#### ULTRA-HIGH TEMPERATURE CAPABILITY to 2400°C with a single furnace.

**MODULAR ADAPTIONS ALLOWING**  
TGA only, DTA only, TG-DTA, and TMA up to 2400°C, DSC only and TG-DSC up to 1600°C all in one instrument.

#### EXTERNAL COUPLING CAPABILITY

designed for evolved gas analyzers (FTIR, MS, GCMS, MSFTIR, or FTIR-GCMS)