

# ***Modelling the mass transfer in membrane contactors operated with highly viscous amine absorbents***

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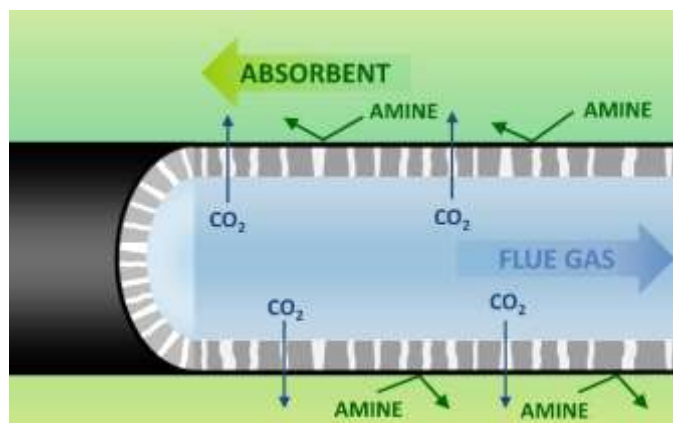
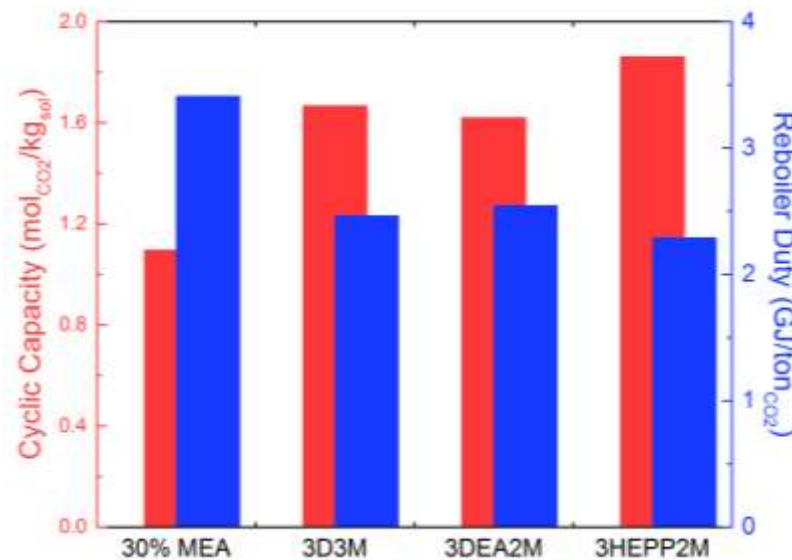
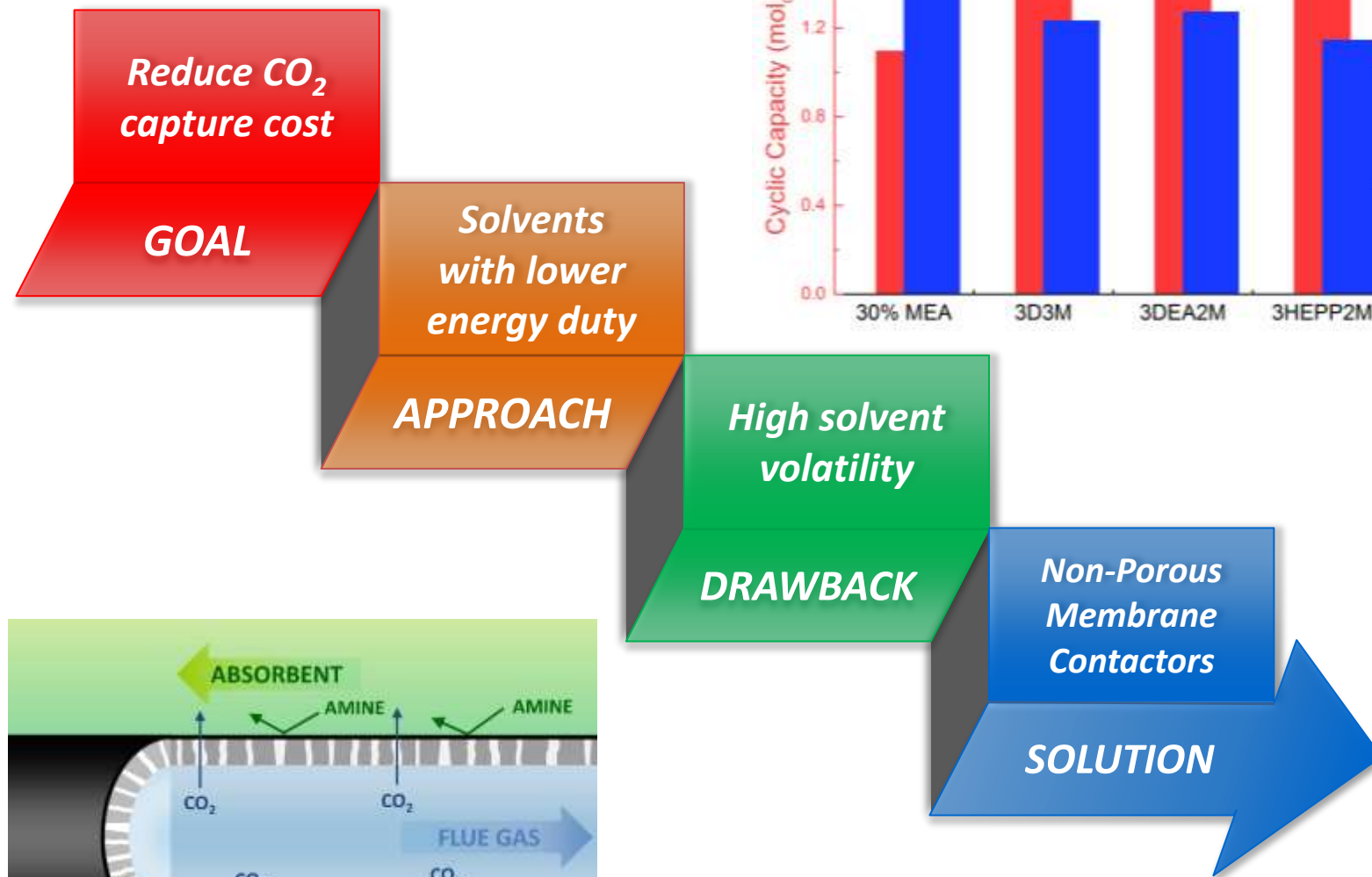
TCCS-10, Trondheim - 19 June 2019



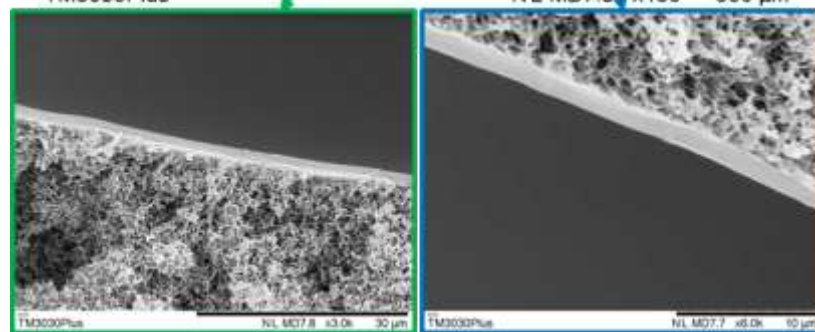
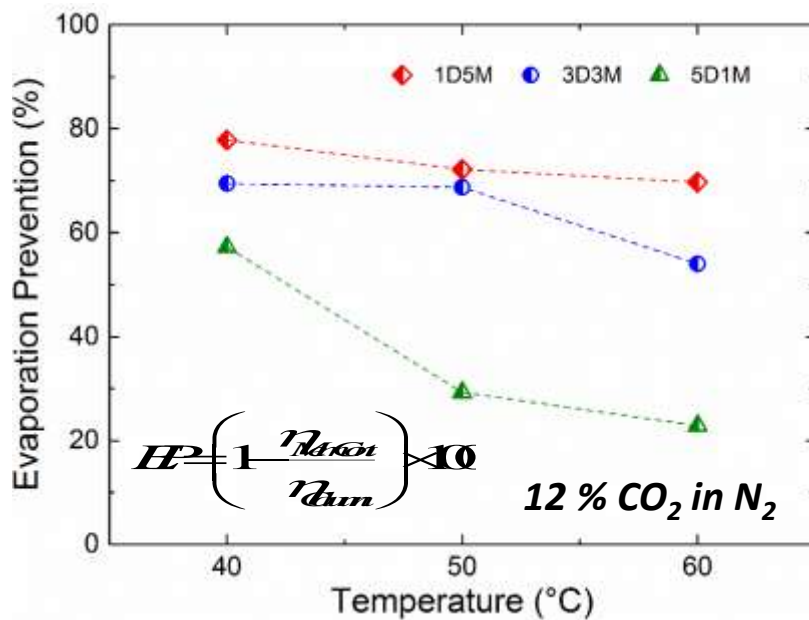
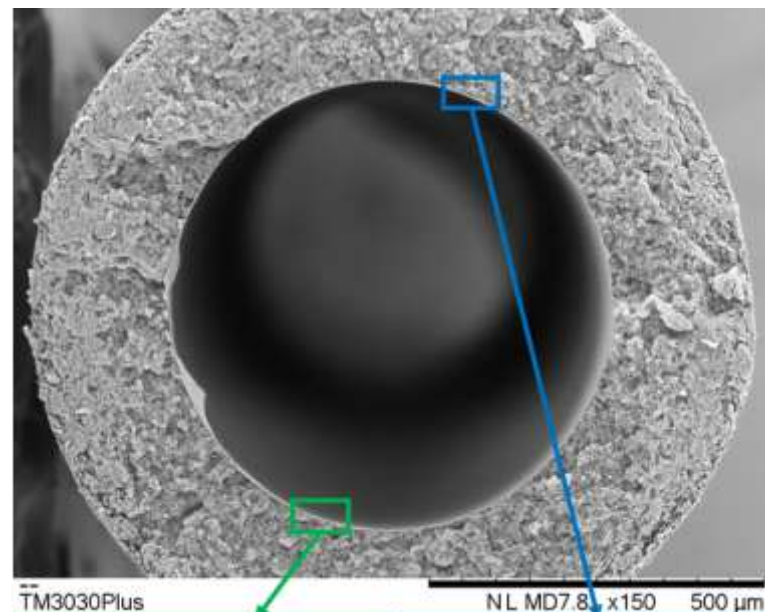
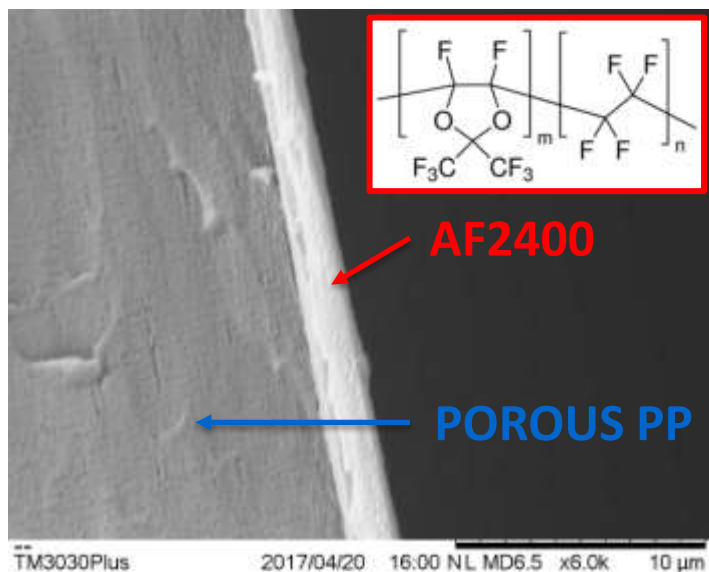
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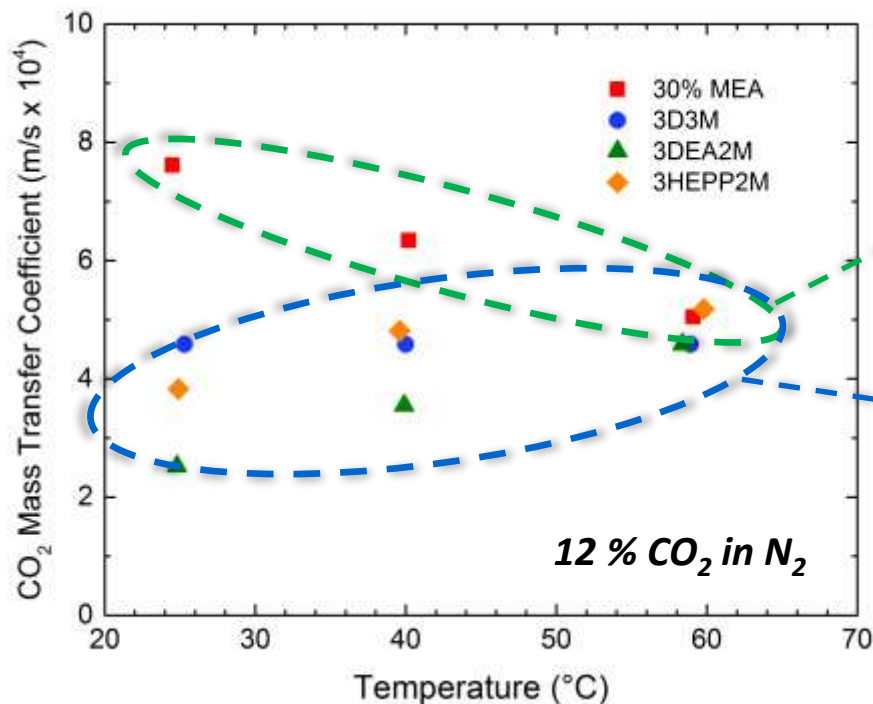
# 3GMC PROJECT



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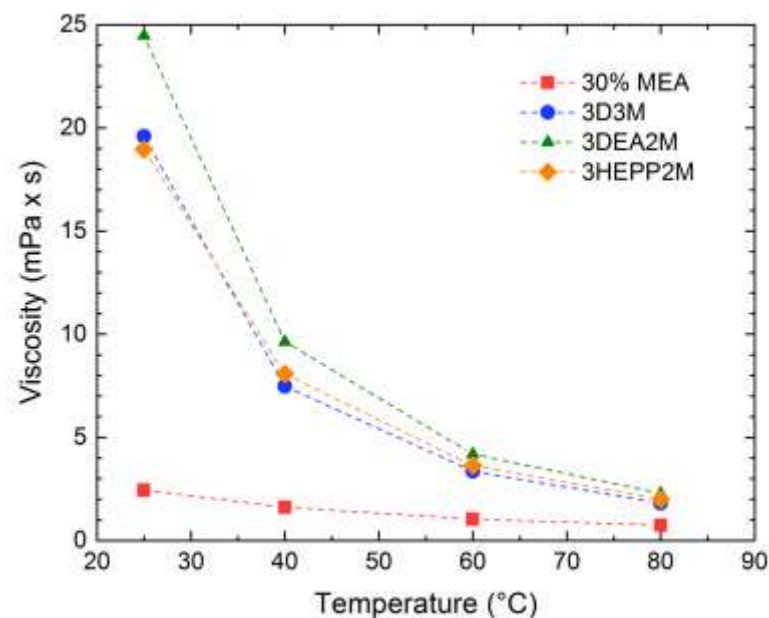
# MEMBRANE CONTACTOR TESTS



## 3G SOLVENTS vs AQUEOUS MEA

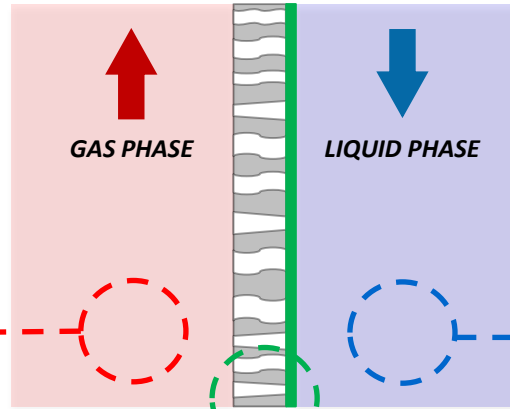
Compared to 30 wt% MEA, the new solvents have:

1. Higher  $\text{CO}_2$  solubility
2. Faster  $\text{CO}_2$  kinetics



# RESISTANCE IN SERIES MODEL

$$\frac{1}{k_{ov}} = \frac{1}{k_g} + \frac{1}{k_m} + \frac{1}{k_l}$$



$$\frac{1}{k_g} = \left( \frac{D_{AB}}{d_h} 0.023 Re^{0.8} Sc^{0.33} \right)^{-1}$$

$$D_{AB} = \frac{10^{-3} T^{1.75} \left( \frac{1}{MW_A} + \frac{1}{MW_B} \right)^{0.5}}{p \left[ \left( \sum_A \nu_i \right)^{1/3} + \left( \sum_B \nu_i \right)^{1/3} \right]^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{k_l} = \frac{1}{mEk_l^0}$$

$$mEk_l^0 = m \sqrt{D_{CO_2} \cdot k_{obs}}$$

$$D_{CO_2} = D_{H_2O} \left( \frac{\mu_{H_2O}}{\mu_{abs}} \right)^{0.8}$$

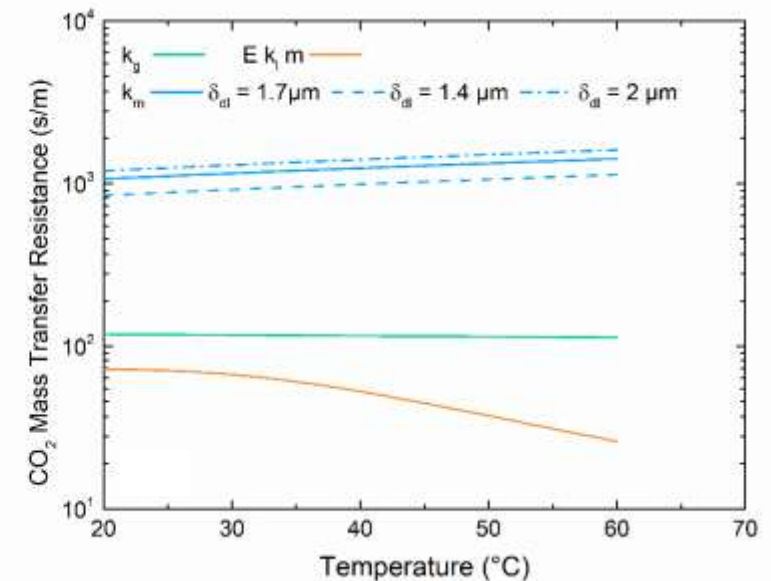
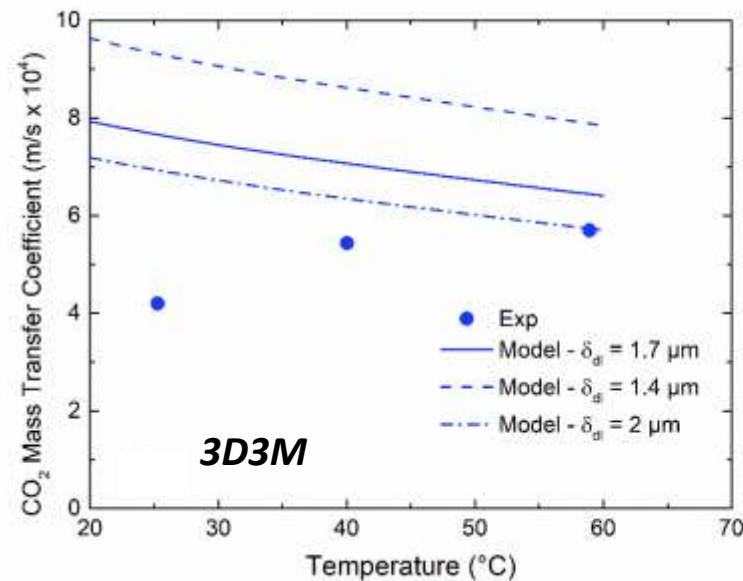
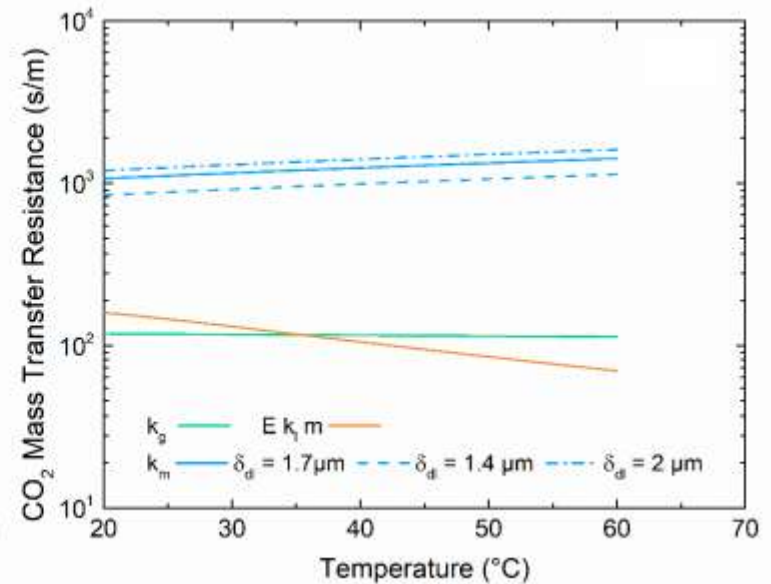
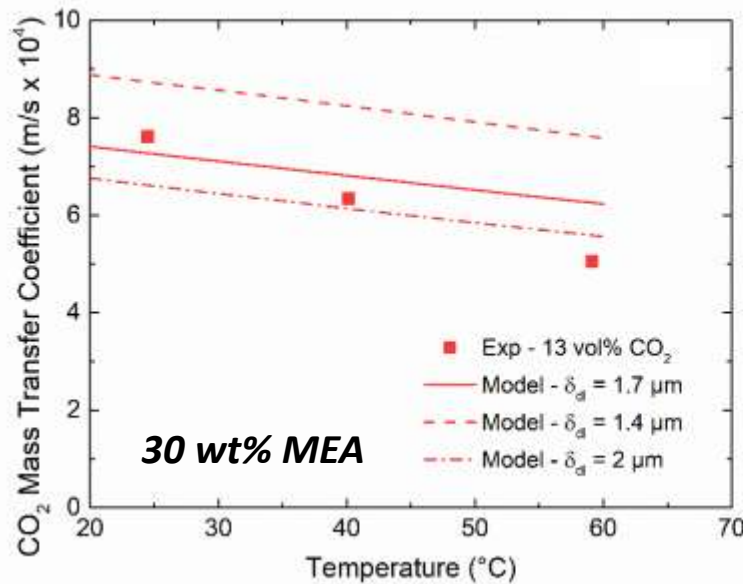
$$\frac{1}{k_m} = \left( \frac{\ell_{ps} \cdot \tau}{D_g \cdot \varepsilon} + \frac{\ell_{dl} \cdot v_m}{PRT} \right)$$

$$\varepsilon = 41\% \quad T = 25 - 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\tau = 15 \quad P = \sim 3000 \text{ Barrer}$$

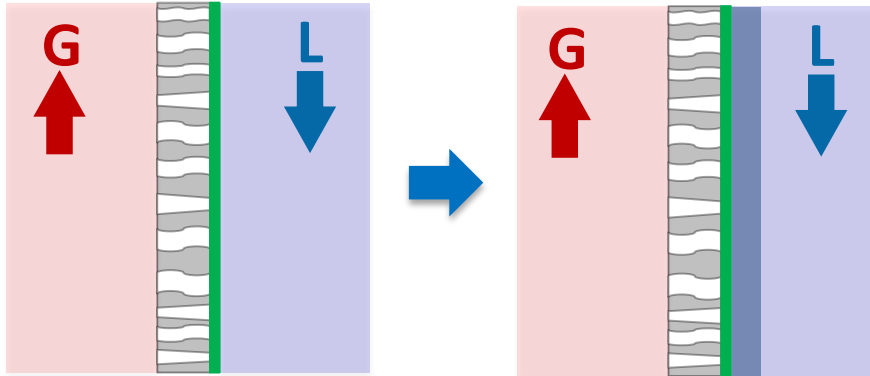
$$\ell_{ps} = 25 \mu\text{m} \quad \ell_{dl} = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$$

# MODELLING DATA





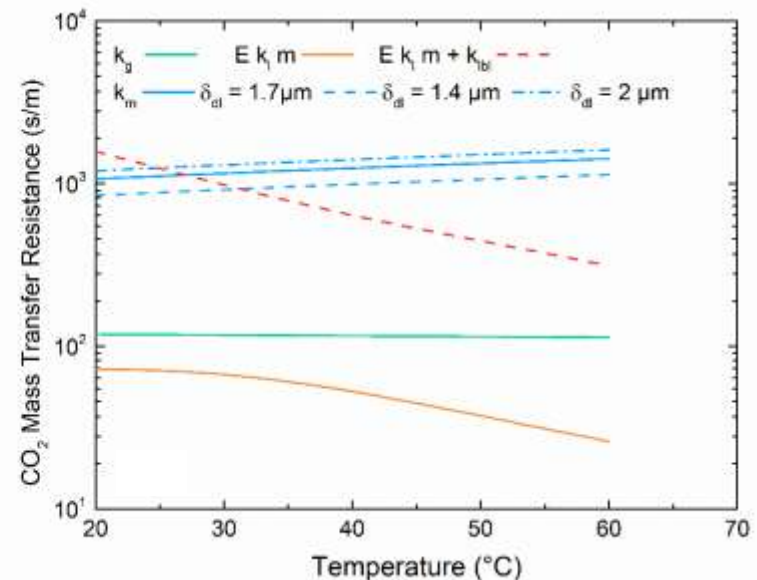
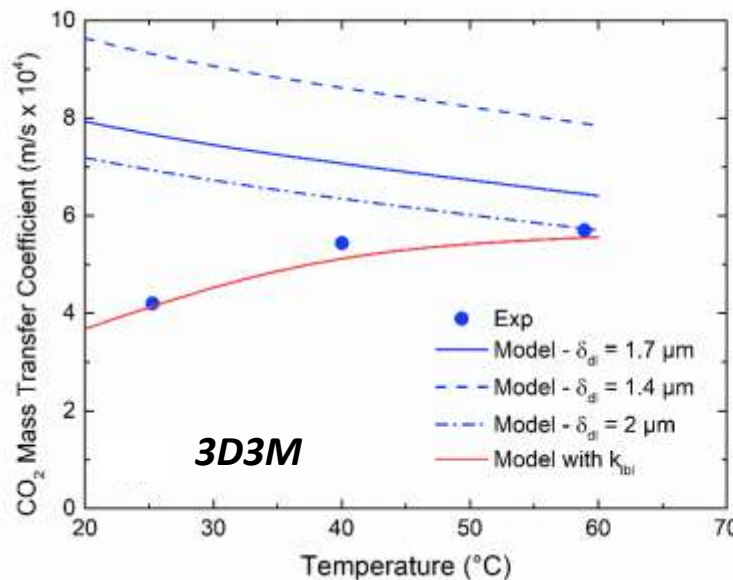
# MODELLING VISCOUS SOLVENTS



$$\frac{1}{k_{ov}} = \frac{1}{k_g} + \frac{1}{k_m} + \frac{1}{k_l} + \frac{1}{k_{bl}}$$

$$k_{bl} = \frac{\ell_{bl} \cdot v_m}{m D_{CO_2, sat} R T}$$

$$\ell_{bl} = 150 \text{ nm}$$



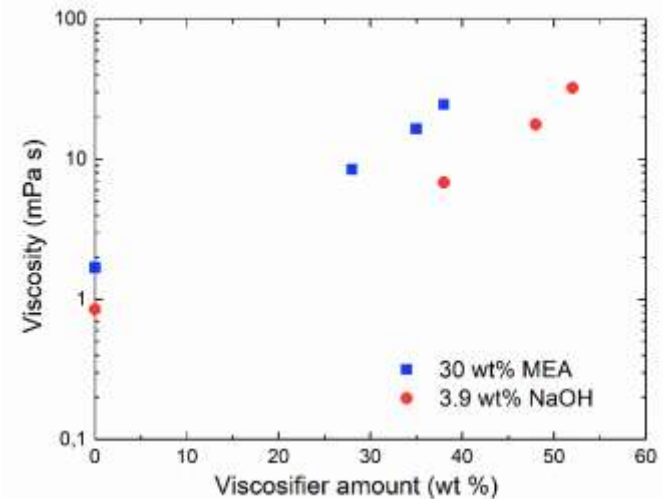
# CONTROLLED VISCOSITY INCREASE

A viscosifier (sugar) added to 30 wt% MEA and 3.9 wt% (1M) NaOH aqueous solution

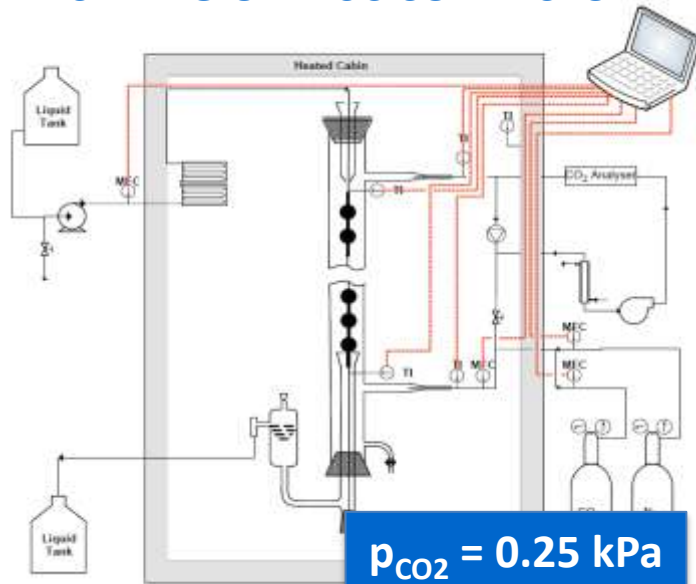


Determine the liquid parameters needed for the resistance in series model

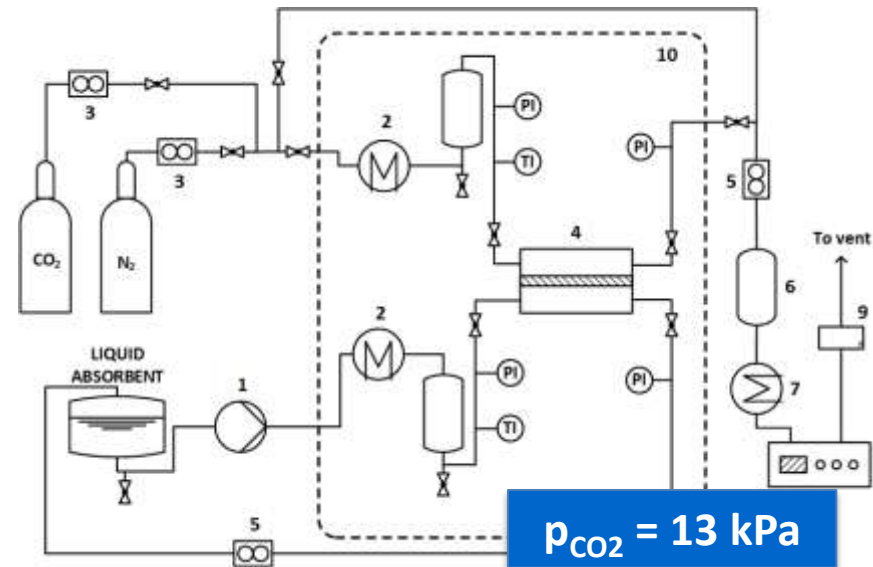
$$\frac{1}{k_{ov}} = \frac{1}{k_g} + \frac{1}{k_m} + \frac{1}{m E k_{l,0}}$$



## STRING OF DISC CONTACTOR



## MEMBRANE CONTACTOR



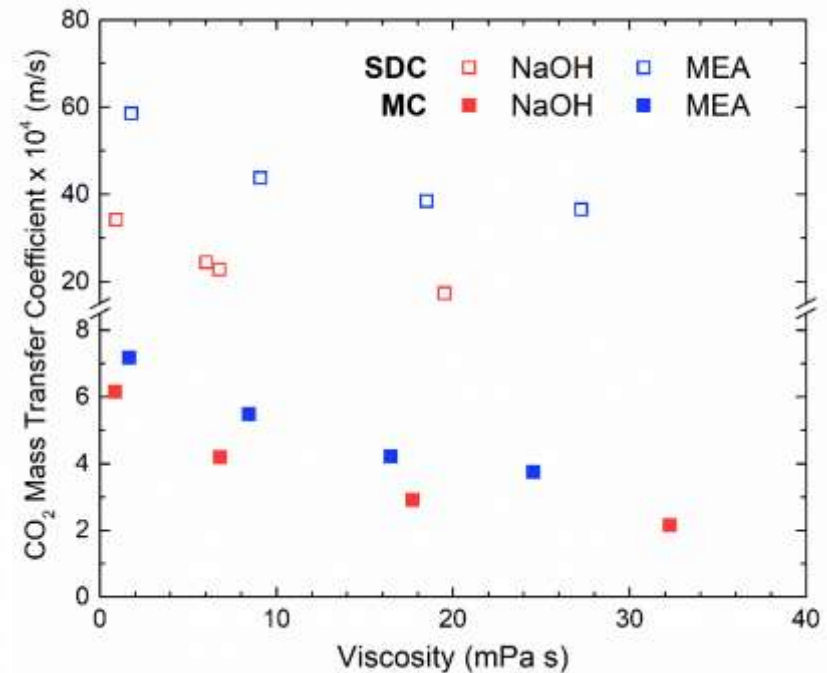
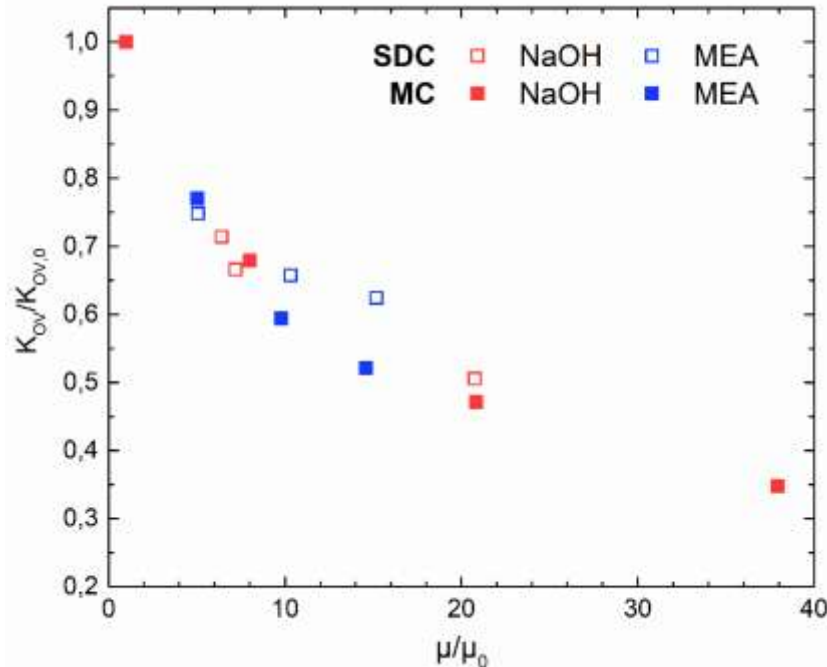


# CONTROLLED VISCOSITY INCREASE

*Mass transfer coefficient dropped  
in the SDC along with viscosity*



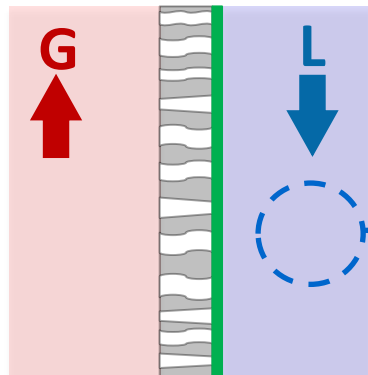
*In the MC the membrane phase adds  
additional resistance to the transport*



*The CO<sub>2</sub> mass transfer coefficient  
drops with viscosity:*

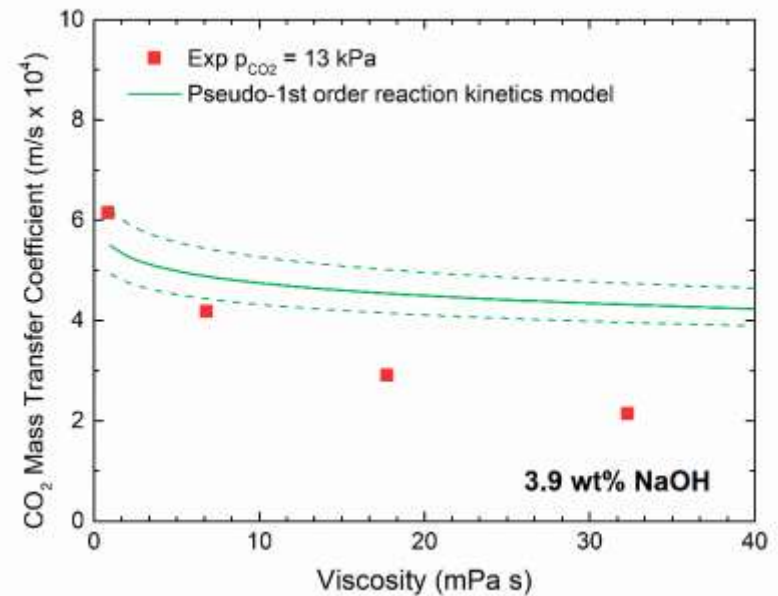
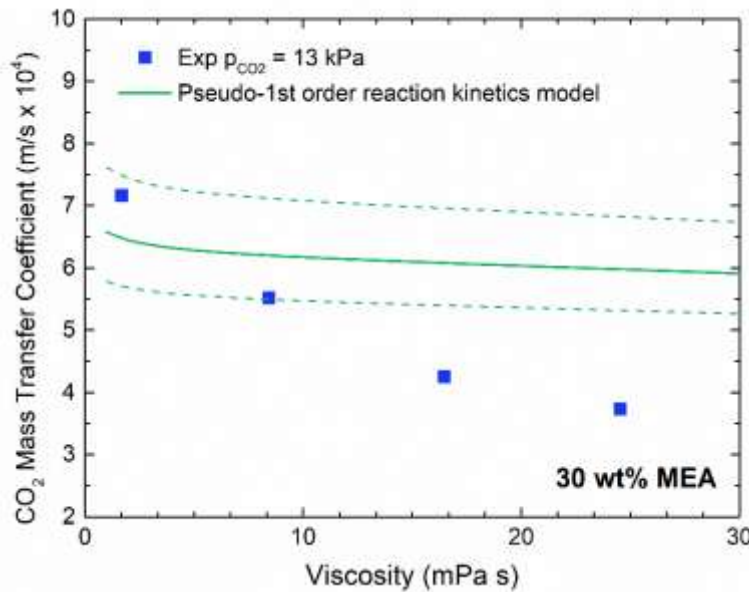
- 1. Independently from the  
absorbent nature**
- 2. Independently from the  
absorption characteristics**

# MODELLING RESULTS

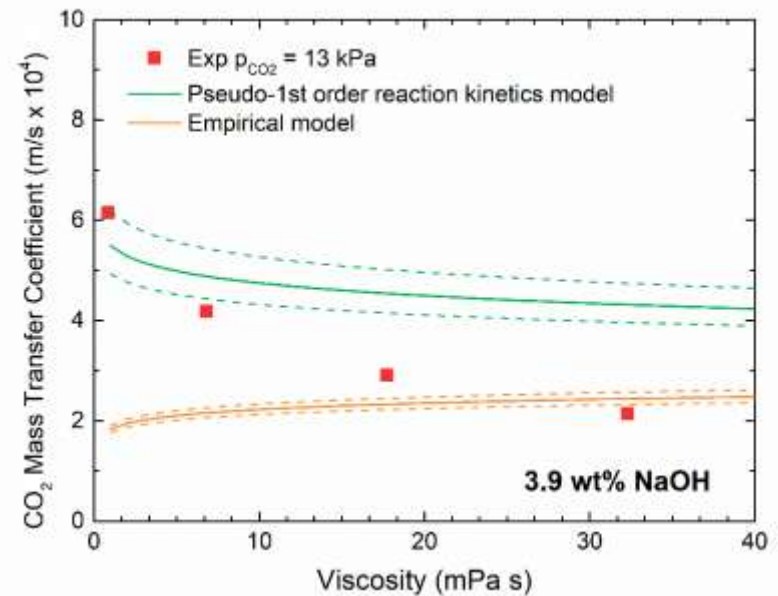
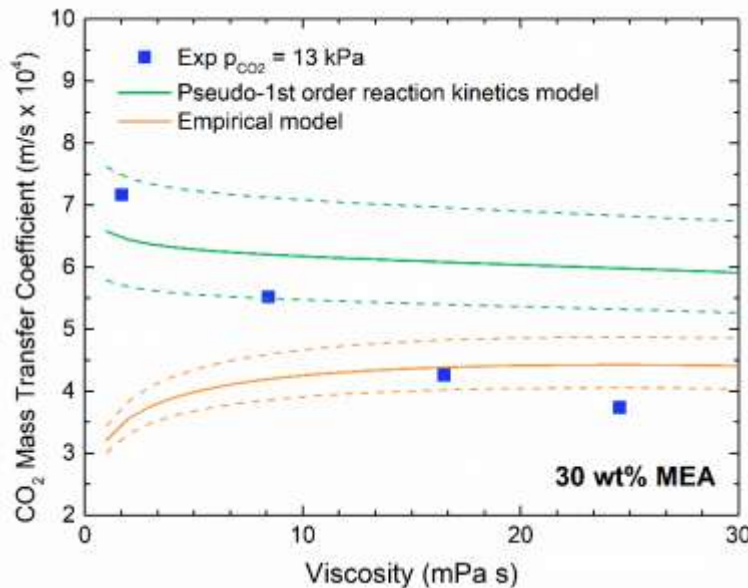
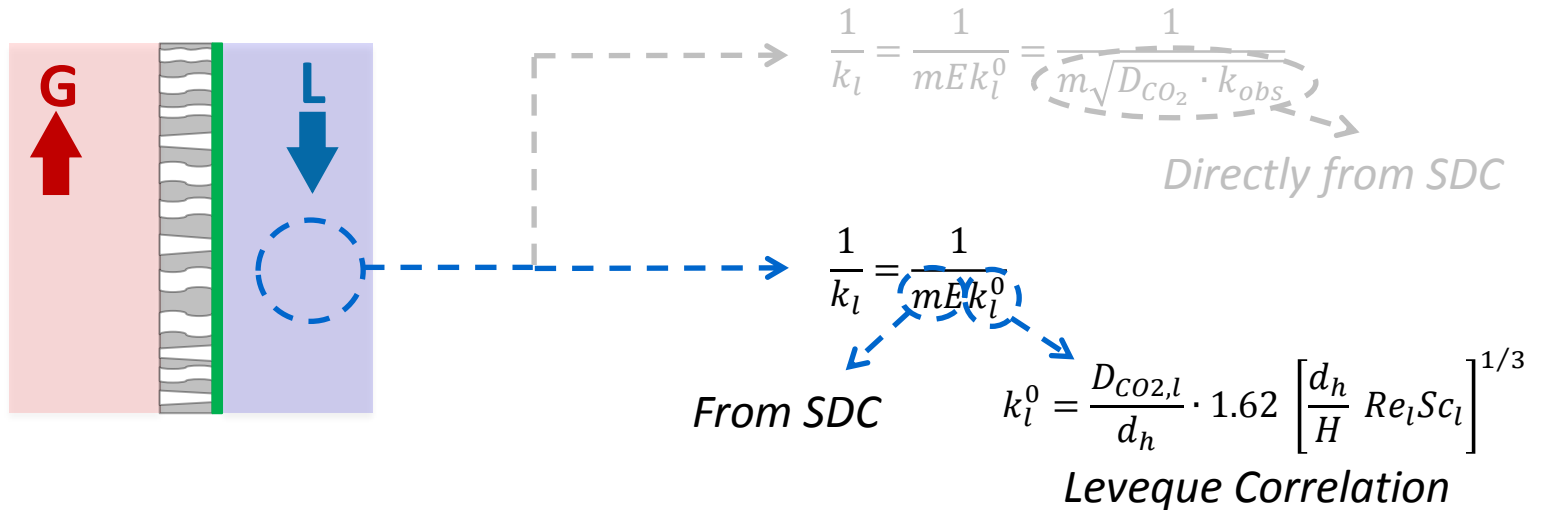


$$\frac{1}{k_l} = \frac{1}{mEk_l^0} = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{D_{CO_2} \cdot k_{obs}}}$$

*Directly from SDC*



# MODELLING RESULTS



# CONCLUSIONS

*When viscous solvents ( $\mu > 5 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ ) are used as liquid phase in membrane contactors:*

- 1** *The Resistance in Series Model is not reliable to describe the mass transport in membrane contactors*
- 2** *The boundary layer resistance dominates the mass transport, limiting the availability of amines at the interface*
- 3** *Parameters obtained from lean viscous solvent absorption tests are not representative for membrane contactor*
- 4** *2D models must be used to account for the boundary layer effect, although they require more parameters and more complex computational efforts*

# *ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS*



***THANK YOU!***



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