

# CO<sub>2</sub> Sorption in Aminopolymer-based Direct Air Capture Composites Through Fluorescent Detection

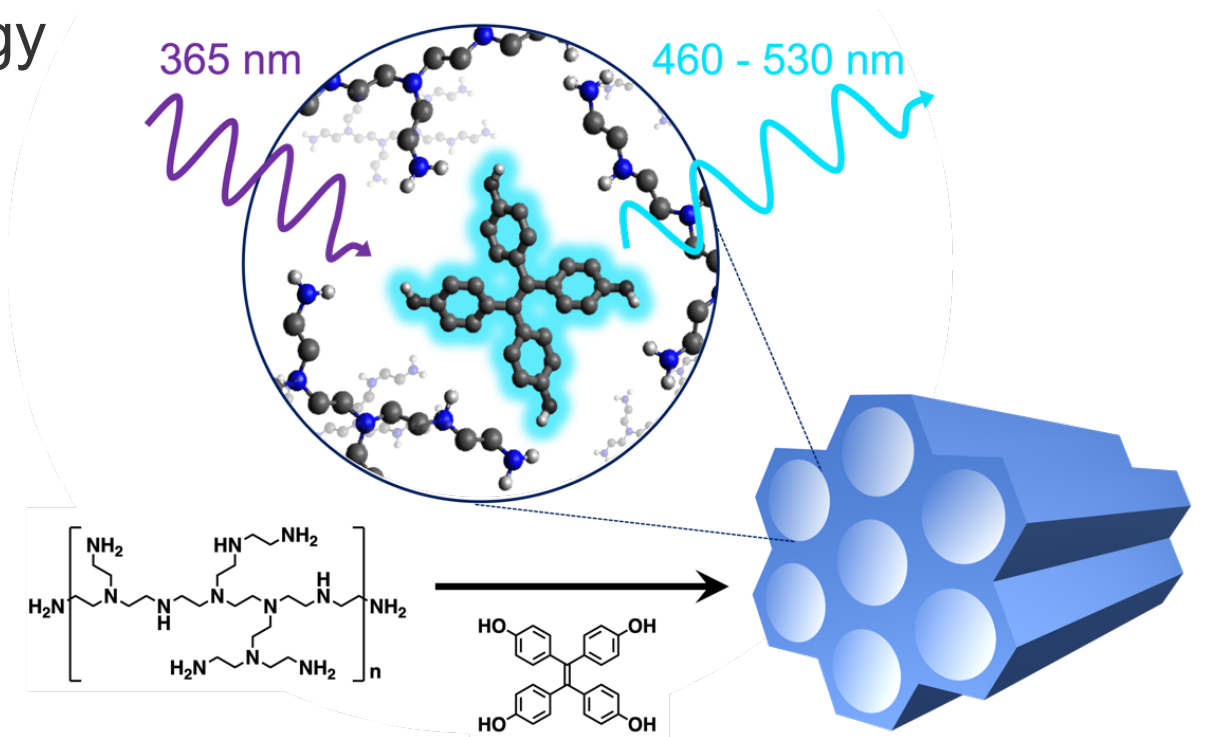
March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Spring ACS Meeting

Wade Braunecker, Glory Russell-Parks, Noemi Leick, and Brian Trewyn

# Outline

- Overview of Amine-Based DAC Technology
- Critical Role of Polymer Mobility
- Fluorescence for Probing Mobility
  - Mechanism
  - Benchmarking
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Uptake, Humid Environment
- Future Directions

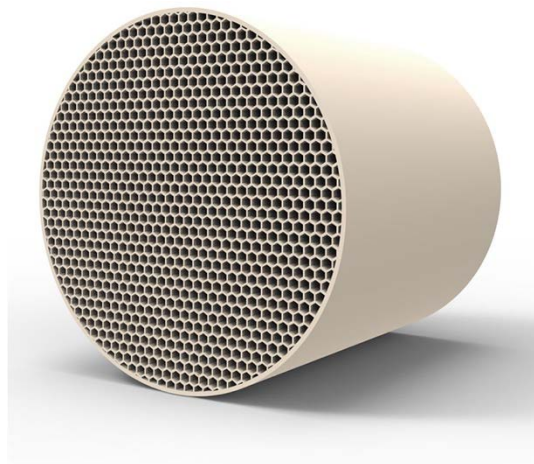


*J. Phys. Chem. C.*, **2022**, 126, 10419.

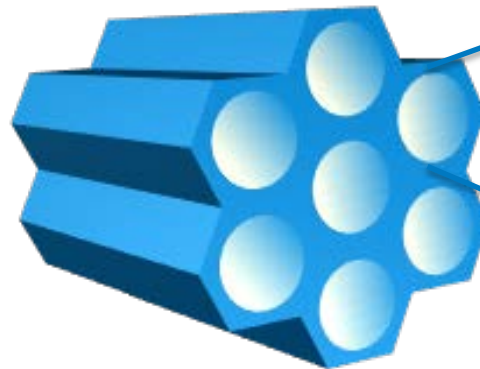
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcc.2c01099>

# Amine-Based Direct Air CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

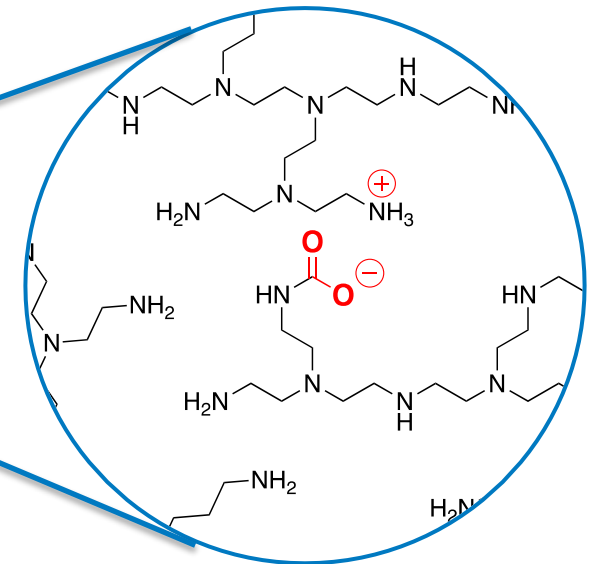
Air Contactor, 2mm channels



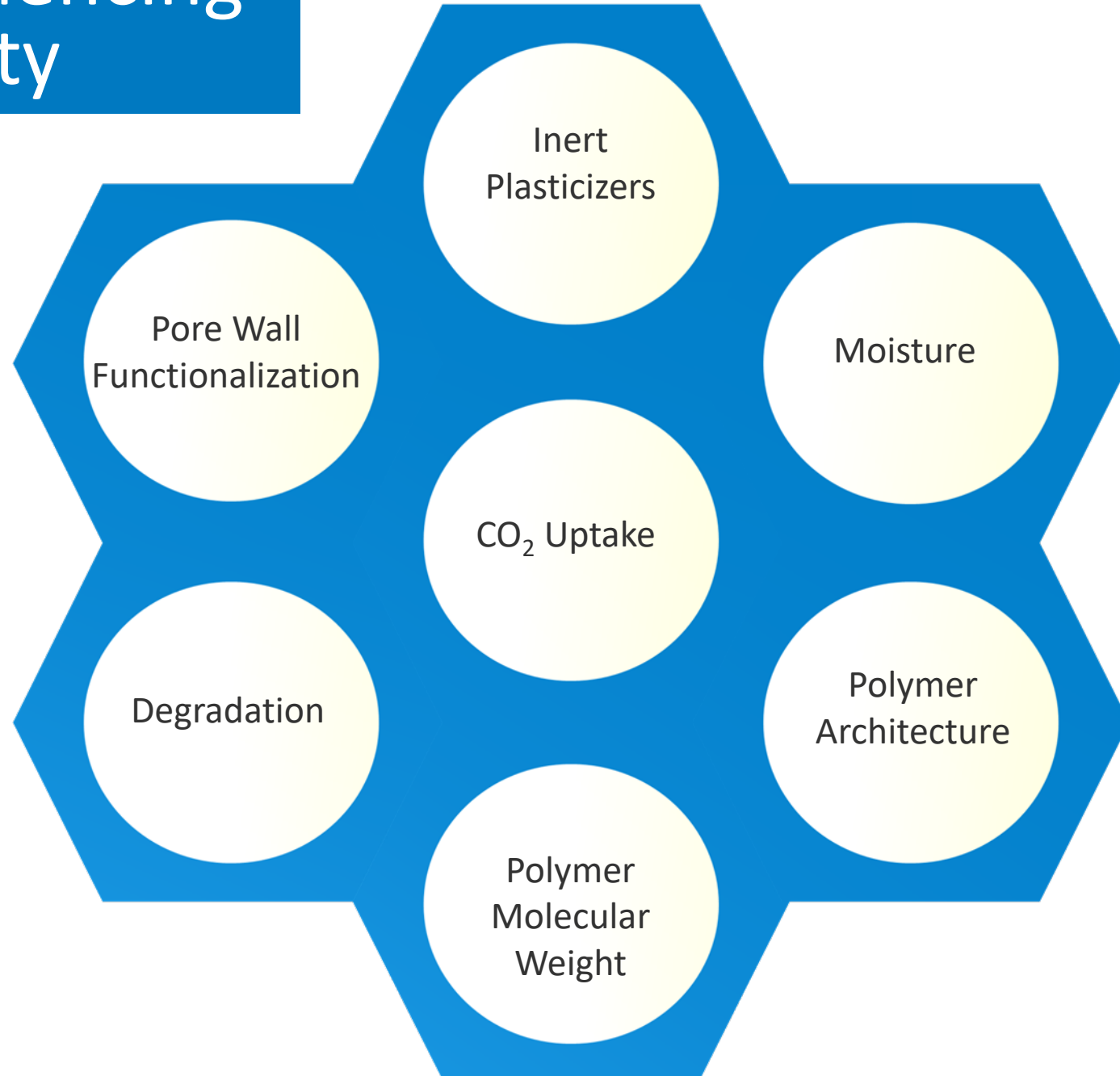
Mesoporous Oxide Coating,  
30 – 80 nm pores



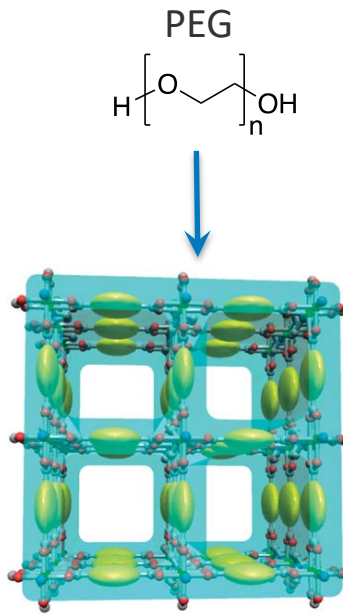
Aminopolymer



# Factors Influencing Mobility



# Factors Influencing Mobility



Pore Wall  
Functionalization

Inert  
Plasticizers

Moisture

CO<sub>2</sub> Uptake

Degradation

Polymer  
Architecture

Polymer  
Molecular  
Weight

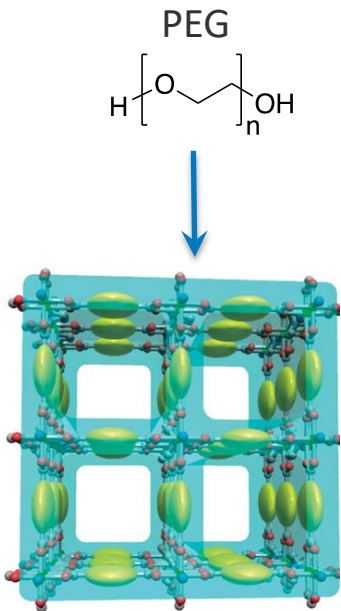


*Nat. Commun.* 2010, 1, 83.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms1091>

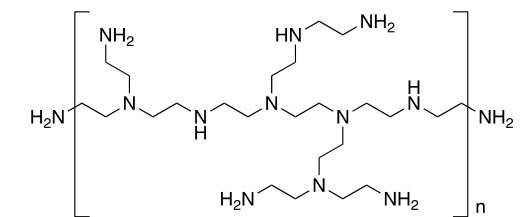
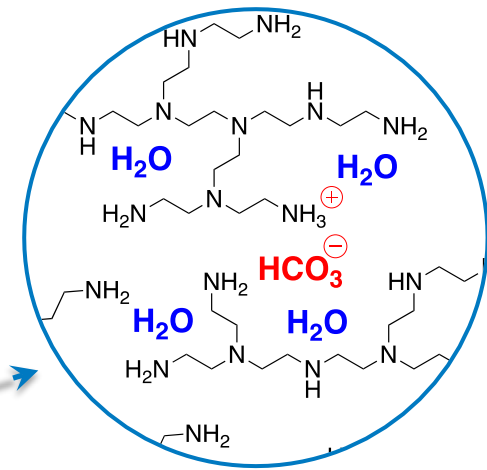
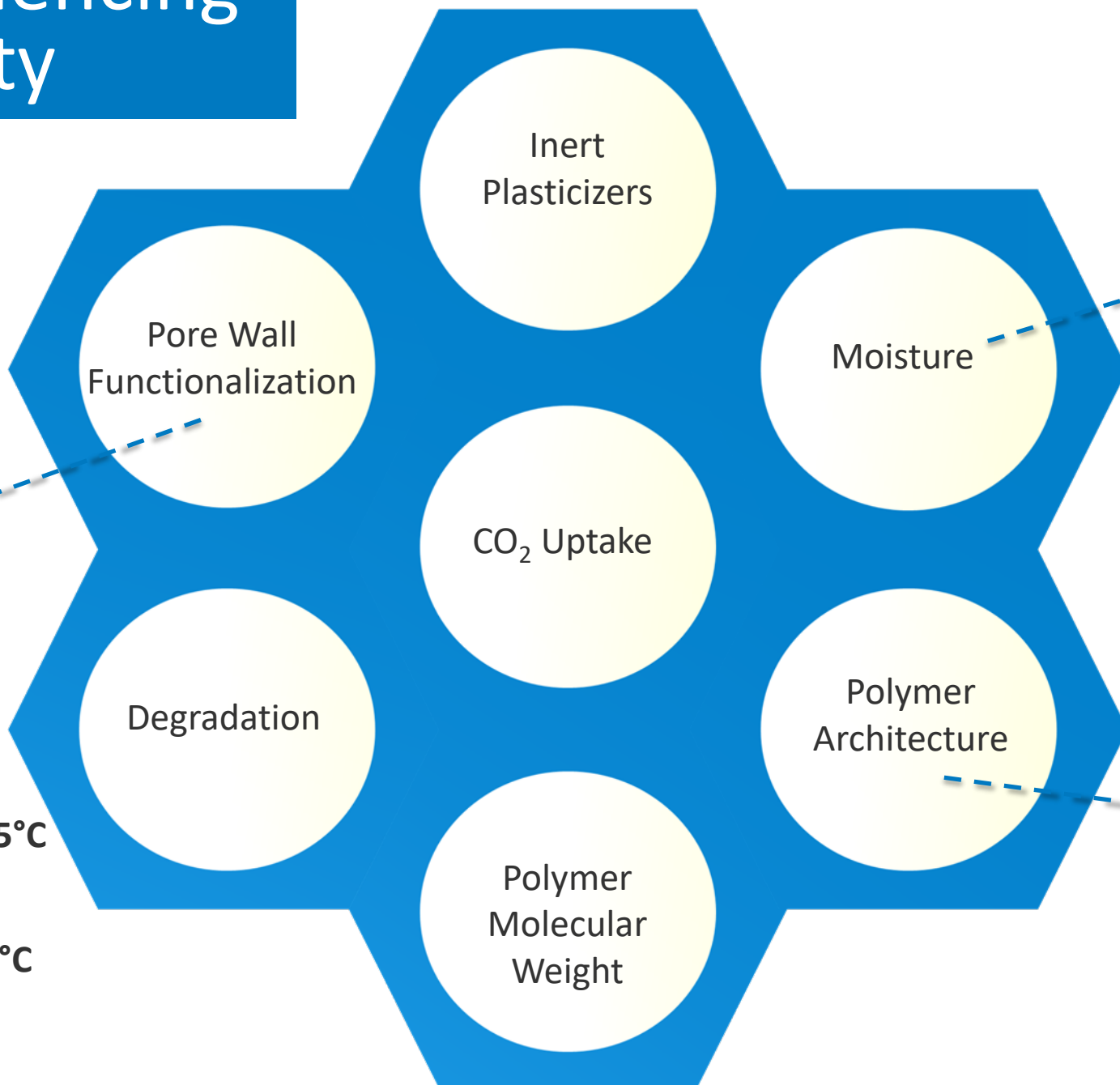


# Factors Influencing Mobility

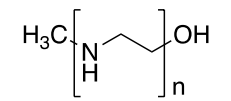


Nat. Commun. 2010, 1, 83.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms1091>

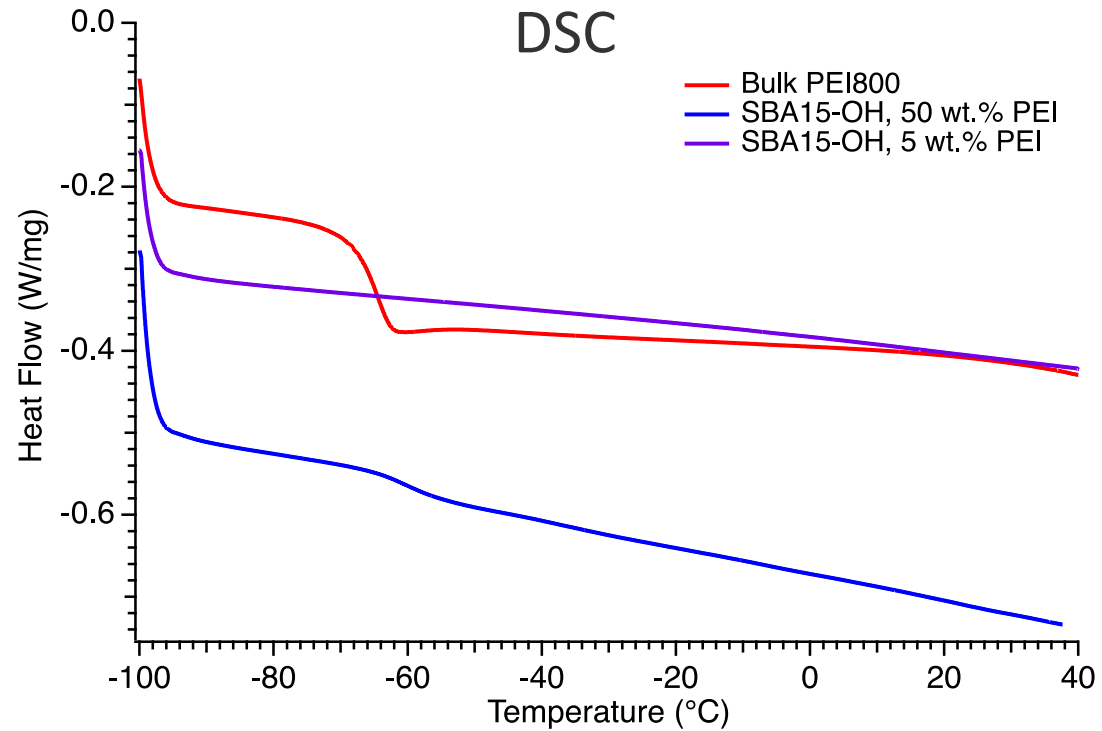


Branched PEI  
 $T_g = -65^\circ\text{C}$



Linear PEI  
 $T_m = +60^\circ\text{C}$

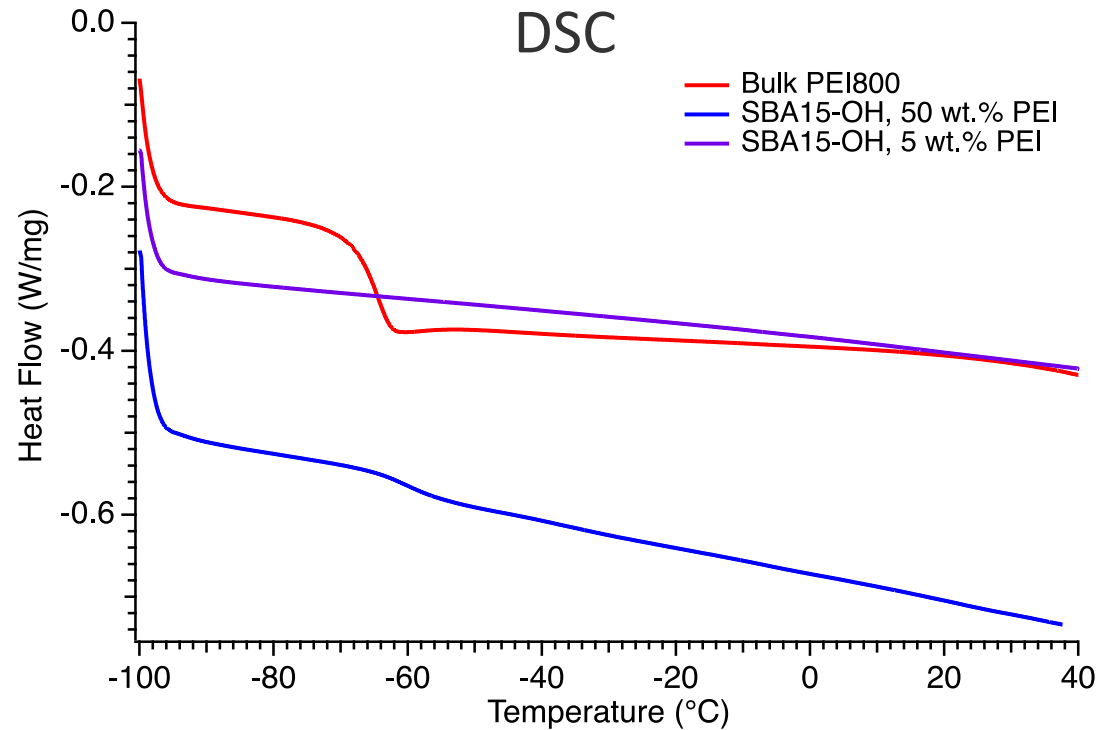
# Need More Sensitive Benchtop Techniques



- Benchtop technique
- Not sufficiently sensitive for low polymer wt. fractions

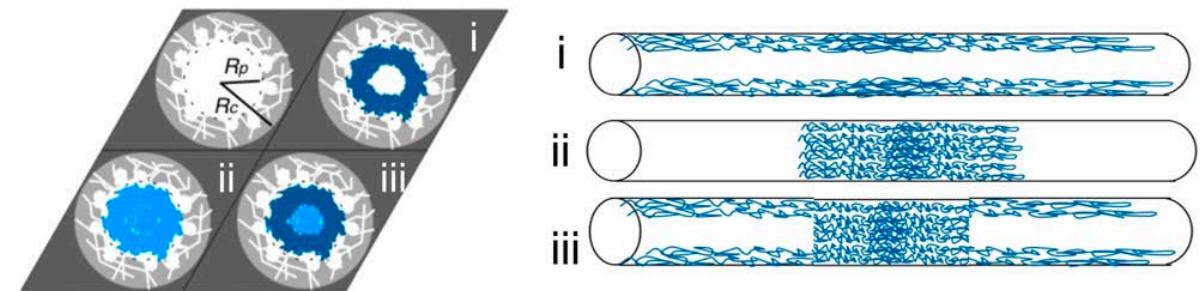


# Need More Sensitive Benchtop Techniques



- Benchtop technique
- Not sufficiently sensitive for low polymer wt. fractions

## Neutron Scattering

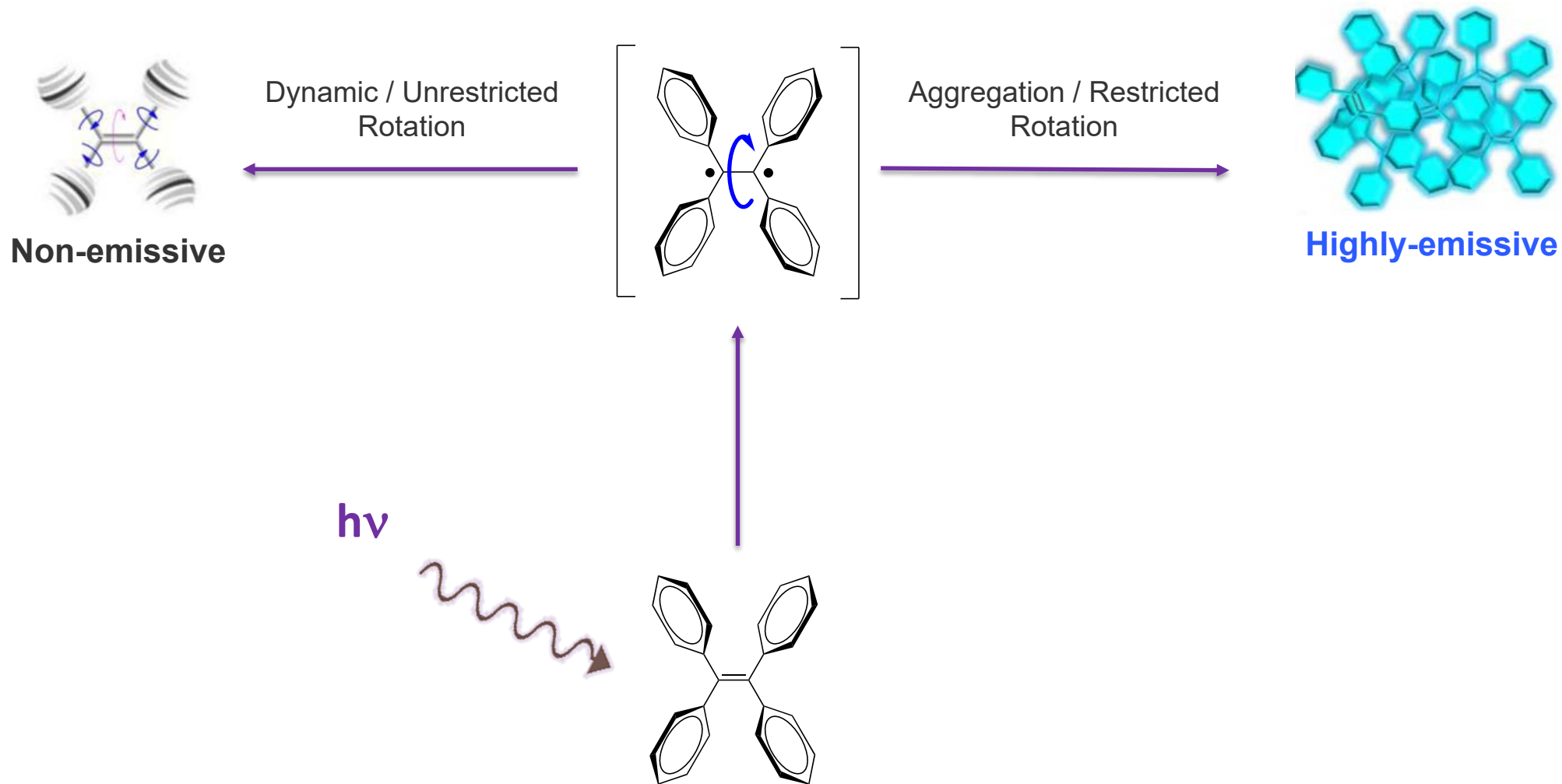


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2015, 137, 11749

<https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.5b06823>

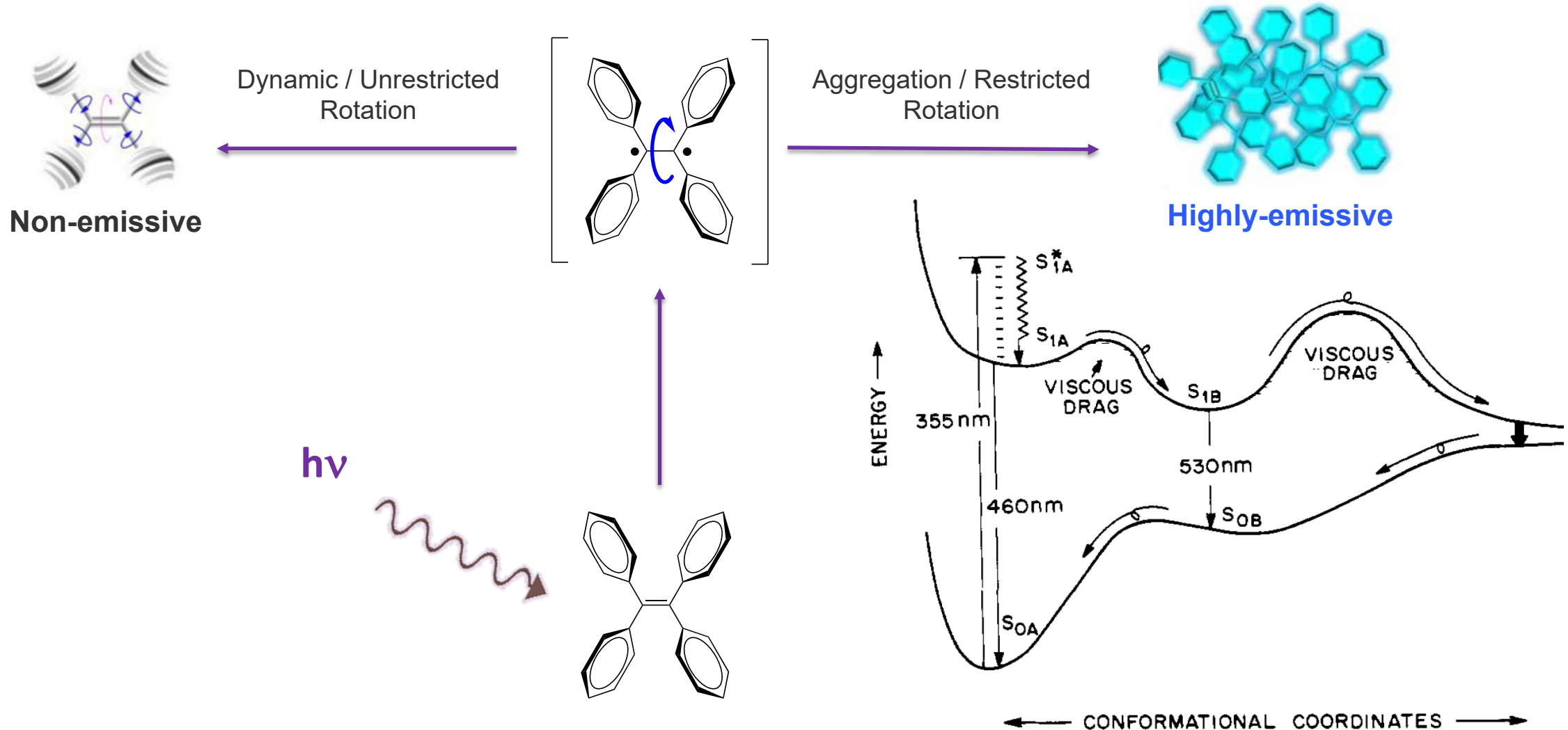
- Powerful for structure/morphology determination
- Not high-throughput

# Tetraphenylethylene-Based Fluorescent Probes



*Chem. Rev.* 2015, 115, 21, 11718  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrev.5b00263>

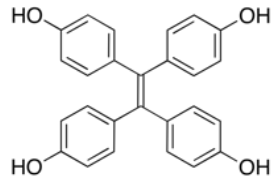
# Tetraphenylethylene-Based Fluorescent Probes



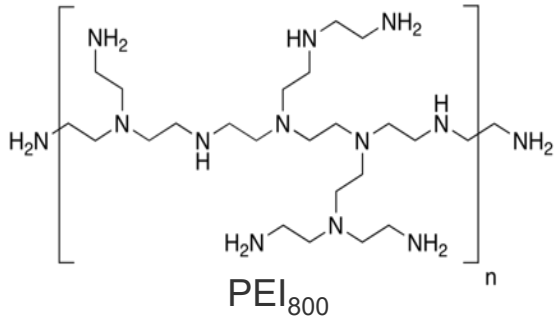
Chem. Rev. 2015, 115, 21, 11718  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrev.5b00263>

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103 (9), 2156  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/ja00399a003>

# Tetraphenylethylene-Based Fluorescent Probes

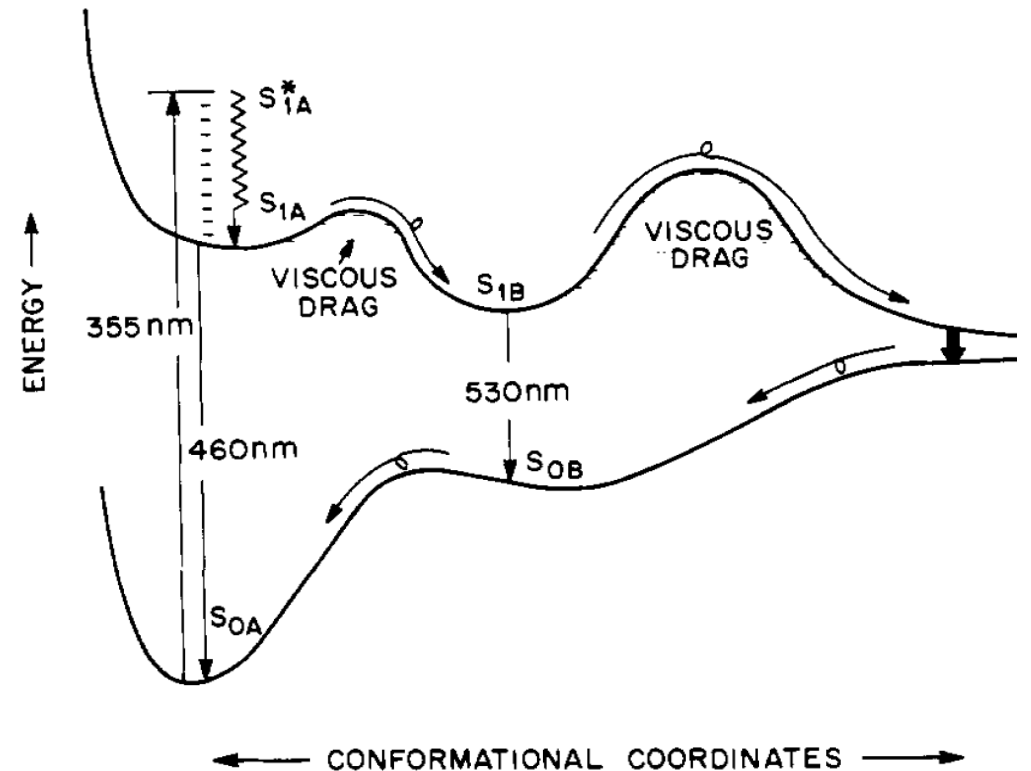
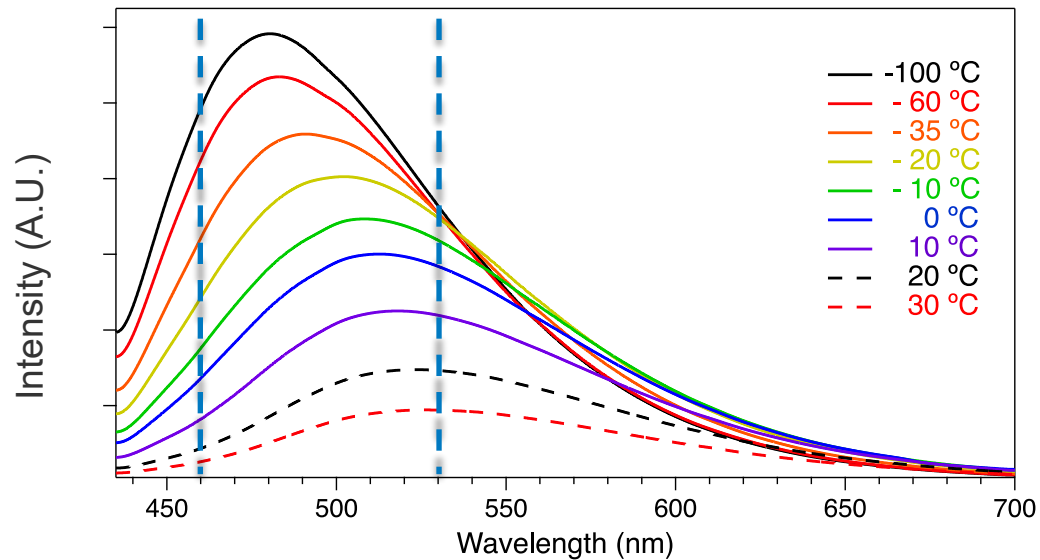


THPE



PEI<sub>800</sub>

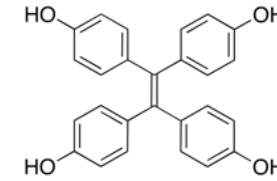
Fluorescence Spectra of PEI<sub>800</sub> doped with 1 wt.% THPE



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103* (9), 2156

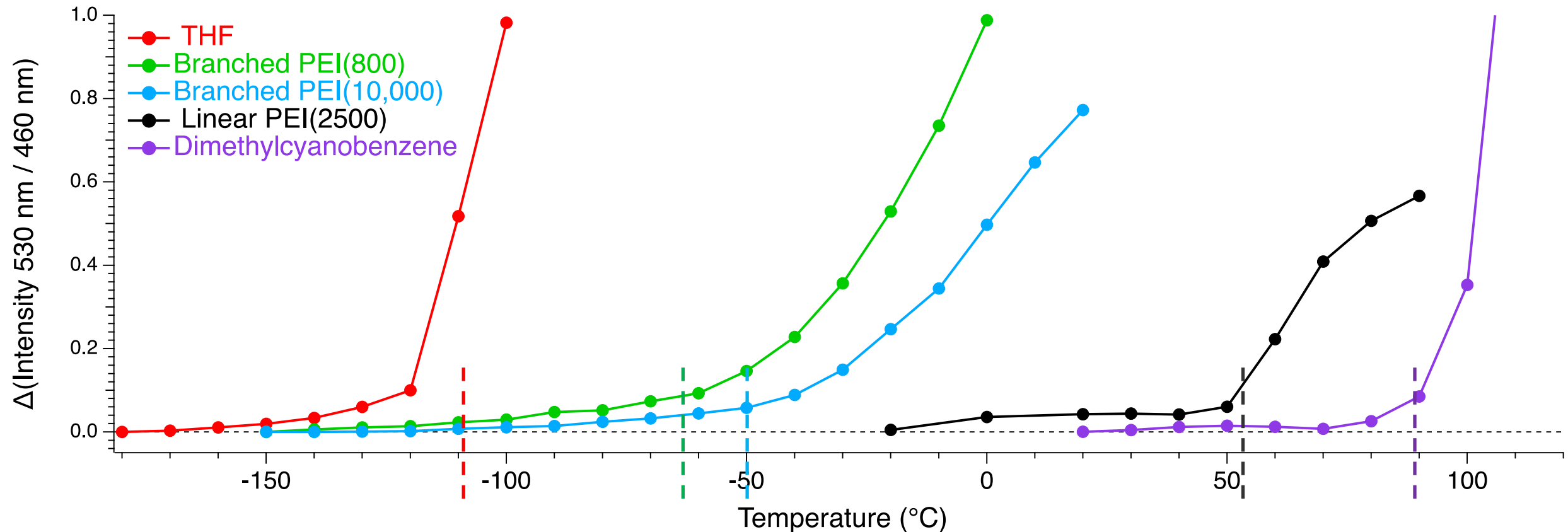
<https://doi.org/10.1021/ja00399a003>

# Benchmarking



THPE

- Dashed lines indicate literature  $T_m$  or  $T_g$



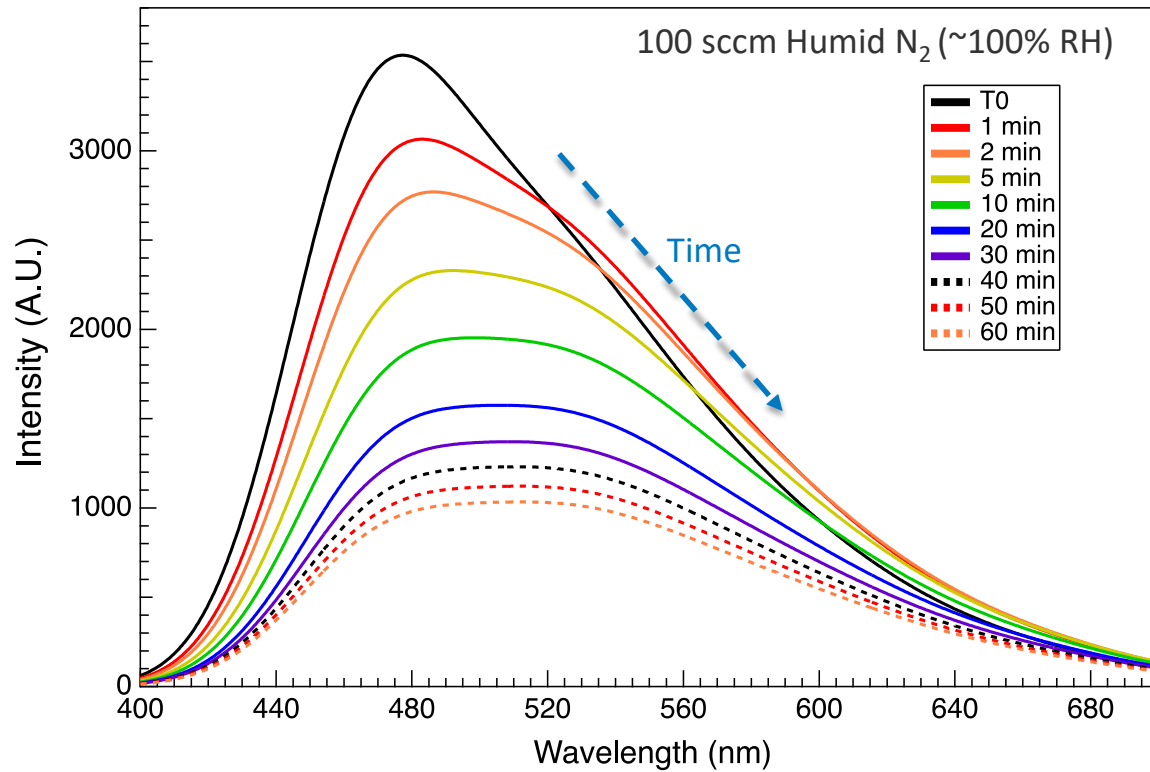
Correll, H., *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. C.*, **2022**, 126, 10419.

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcc.2c01099>

# Humidity

40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)

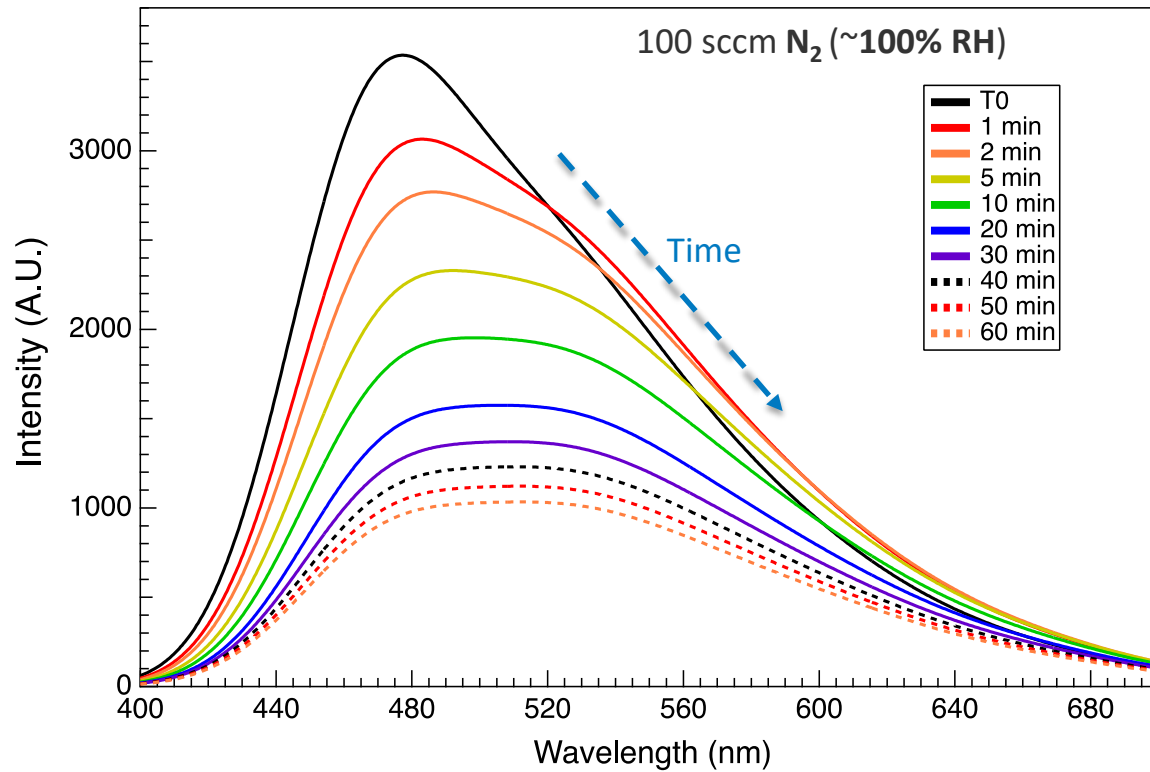
Less Mobile  $\longleftrightarrow$  More Mobile



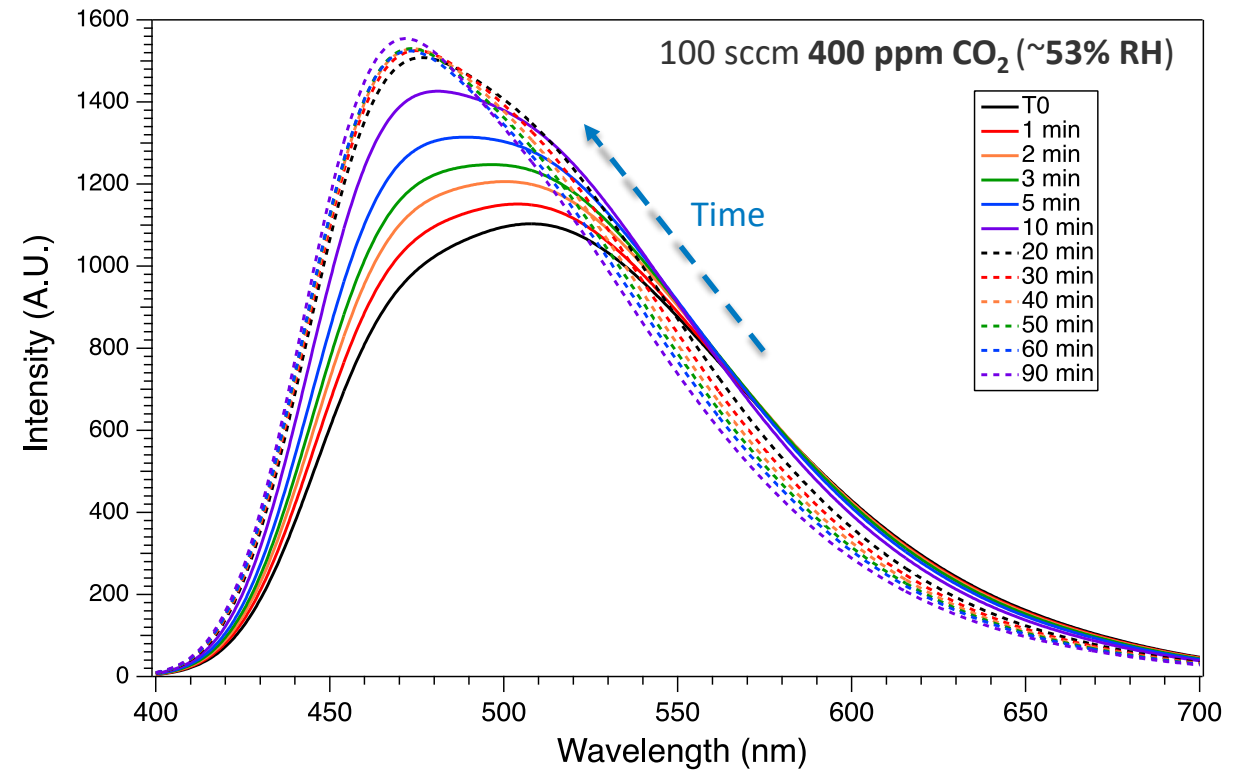
# Humidity & CO<sub>2</sub>

40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)

Less Mobile  $\longleftrightarrow$  More Mobile

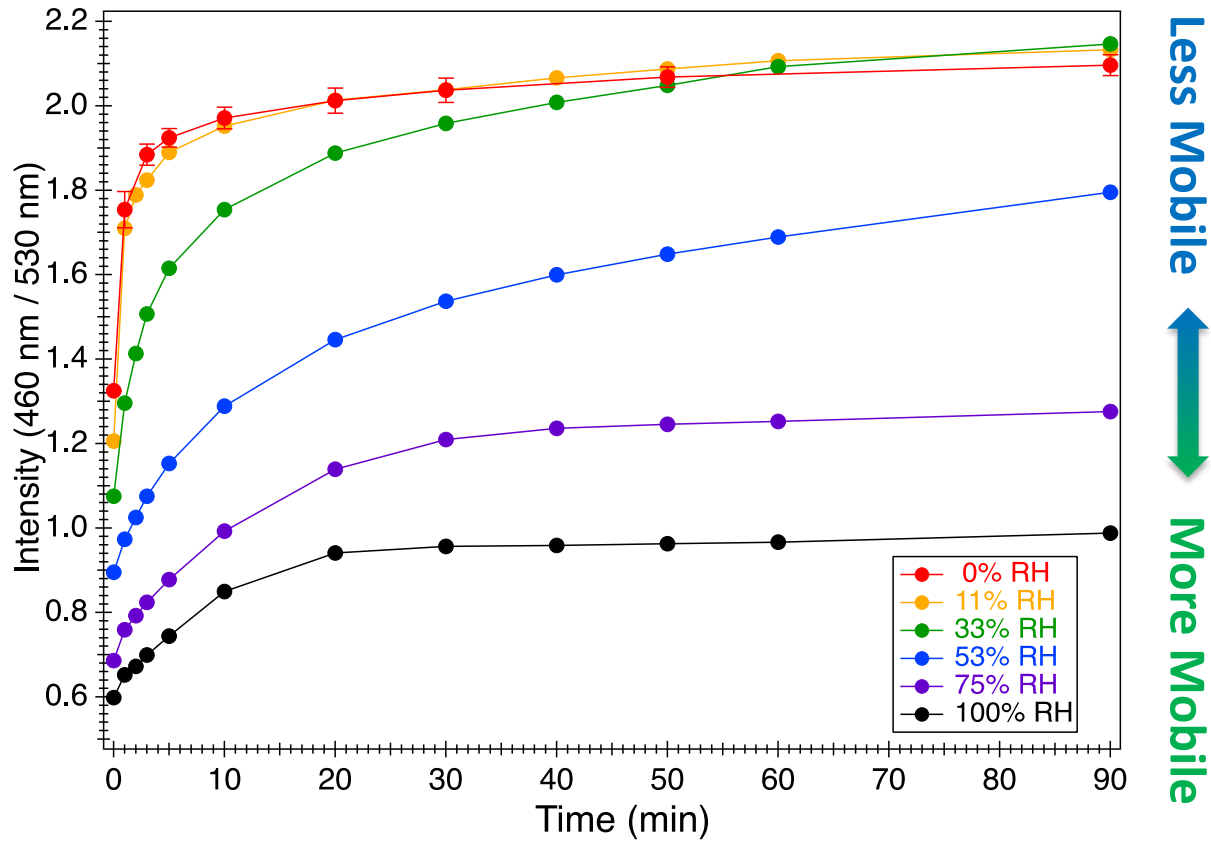


Less Mobile  $\longleftrightarrow$  More Mobile



# Humidity & CO<sub>2</sub>

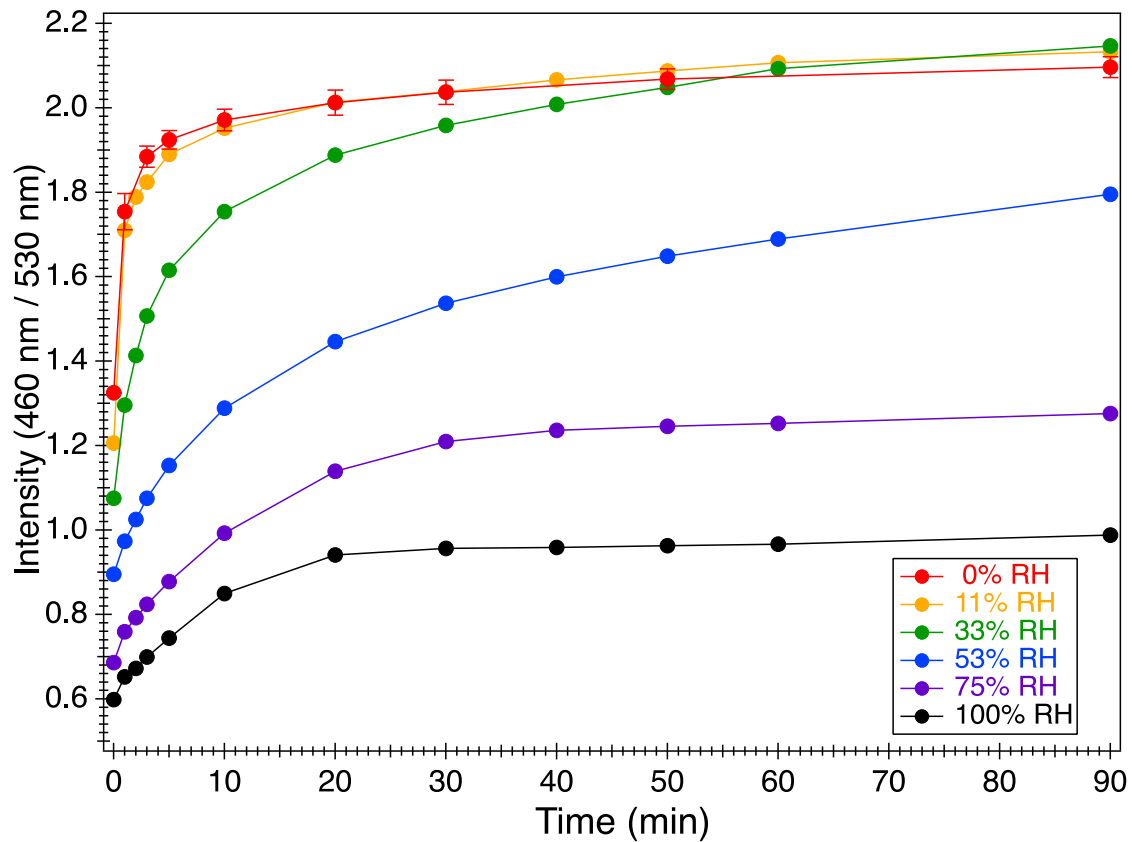
40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)





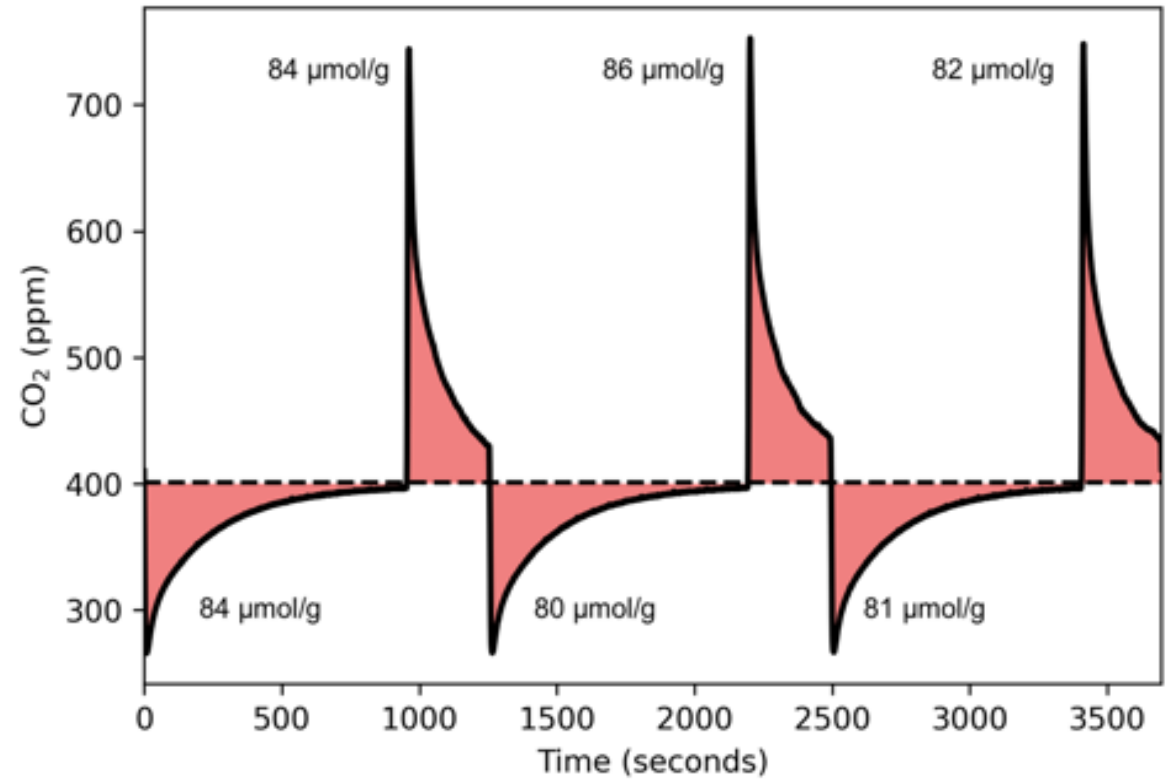
# Humidity & CO<sub>2</sub>

40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)



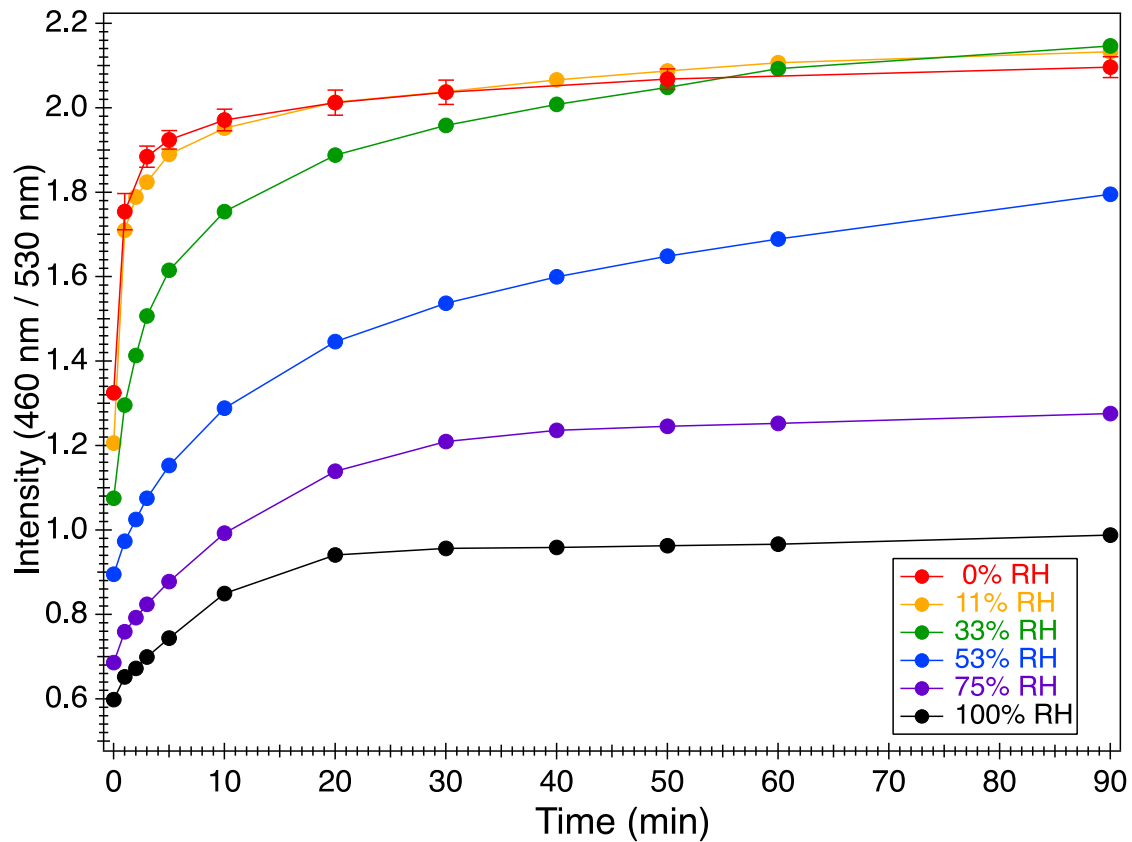
Less Mobile ↑  
More Mobile ↓

100 sccm 400 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>



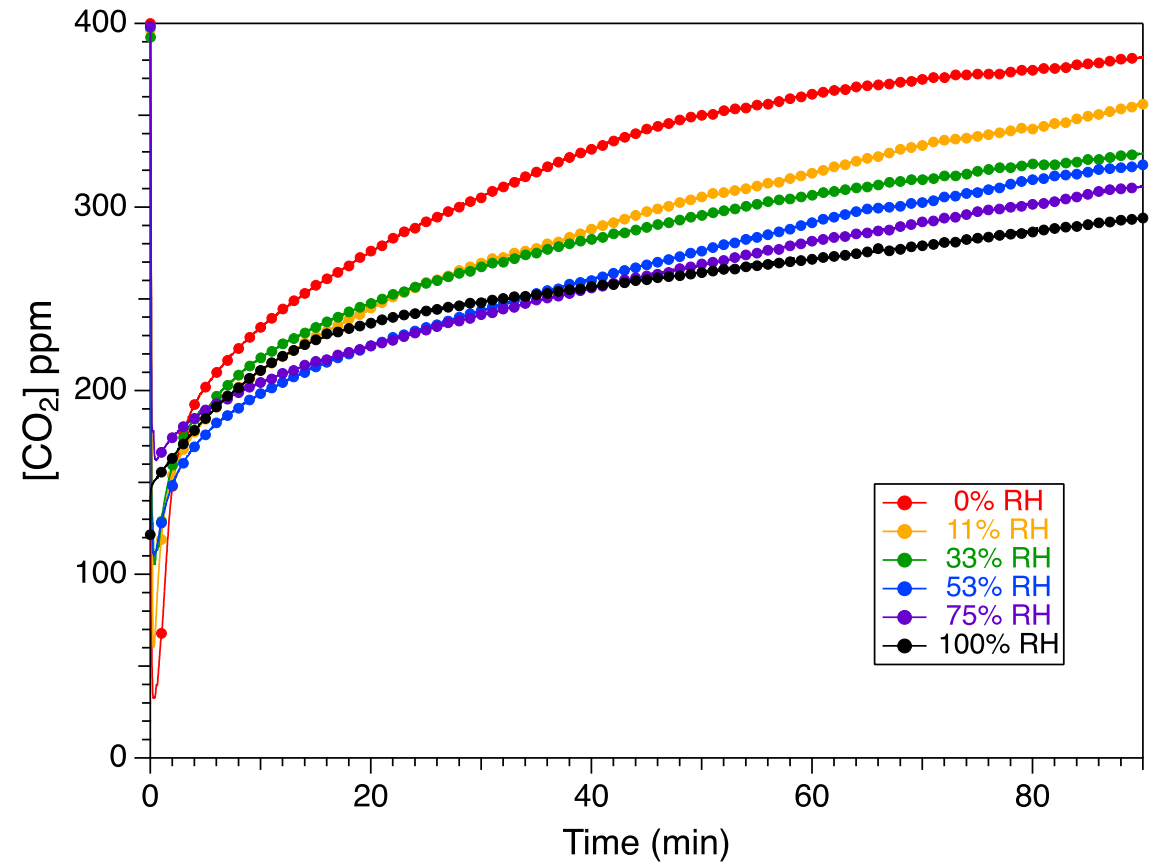
# Humidity & CO<sub>2</sub>

40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)



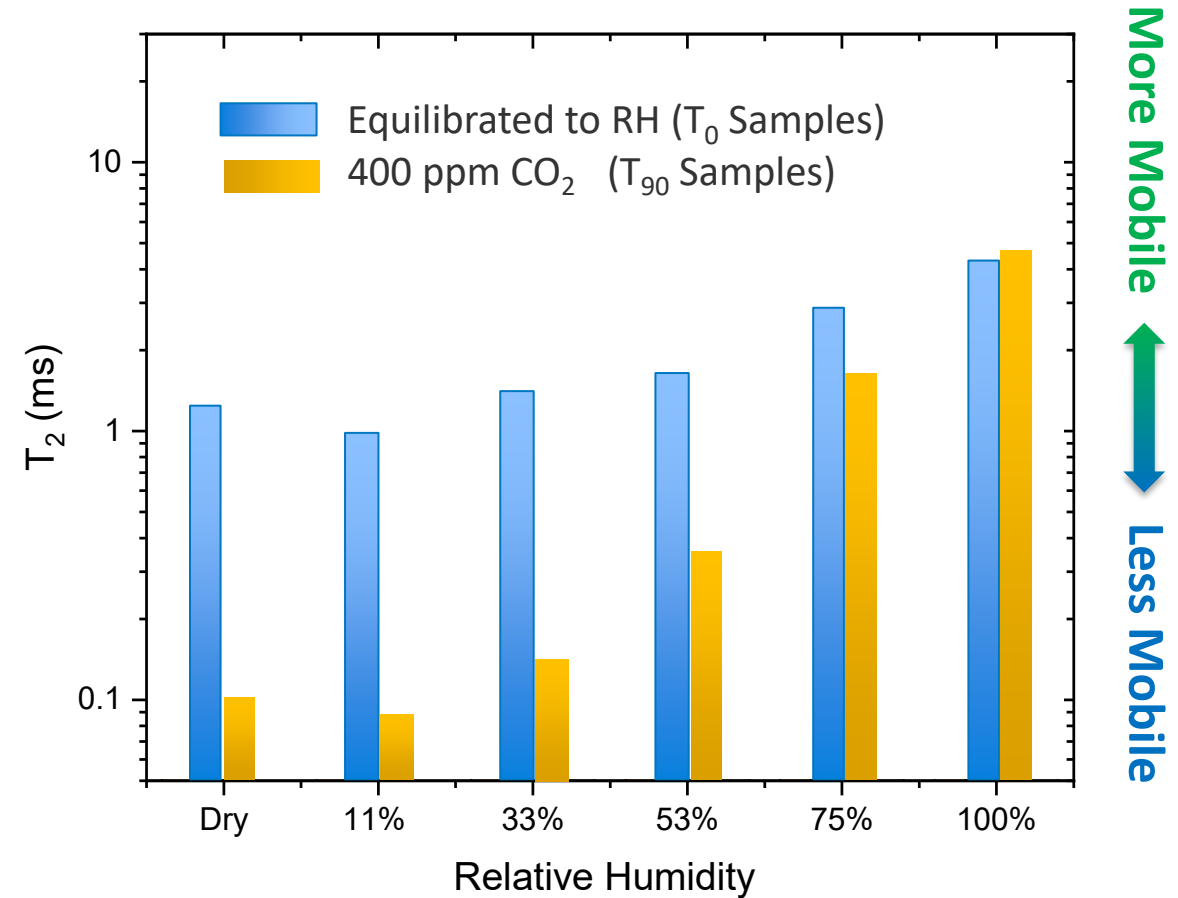
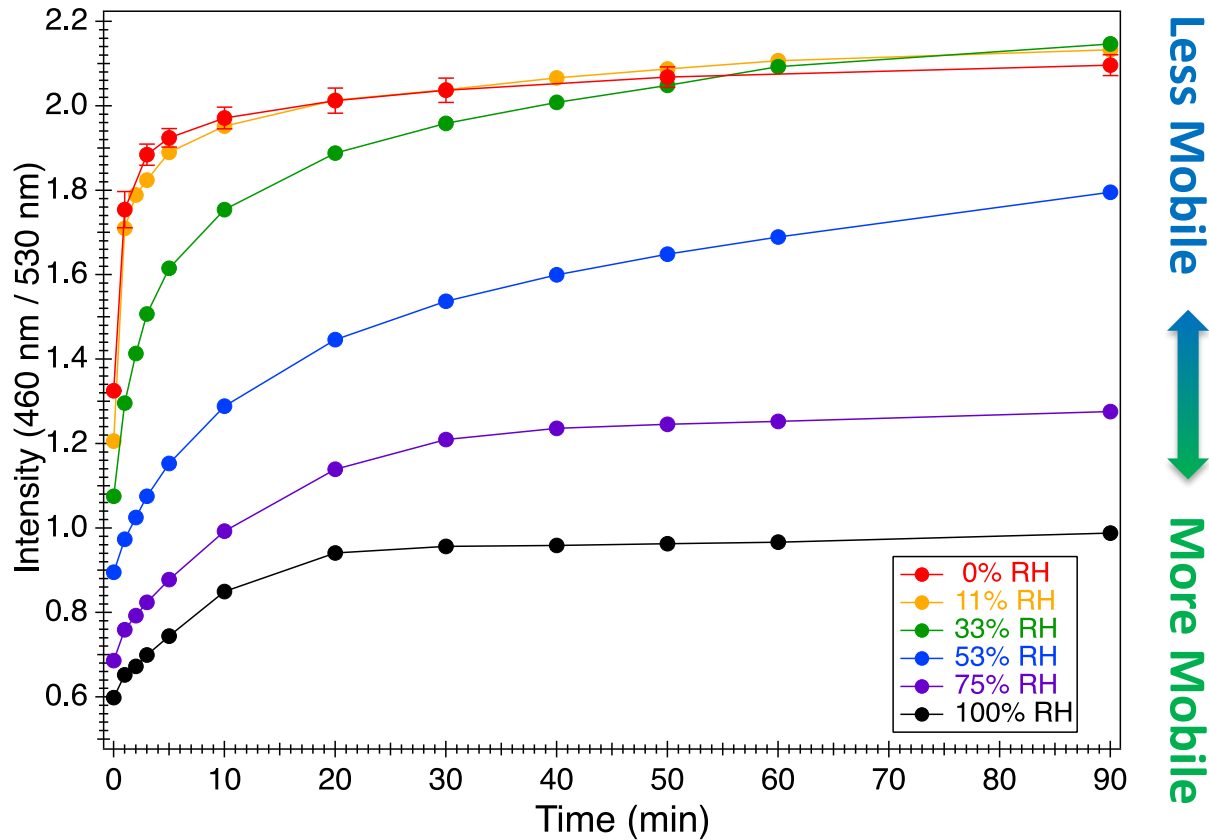
Less Mobile  
More Mobile

100 sccm 400 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>



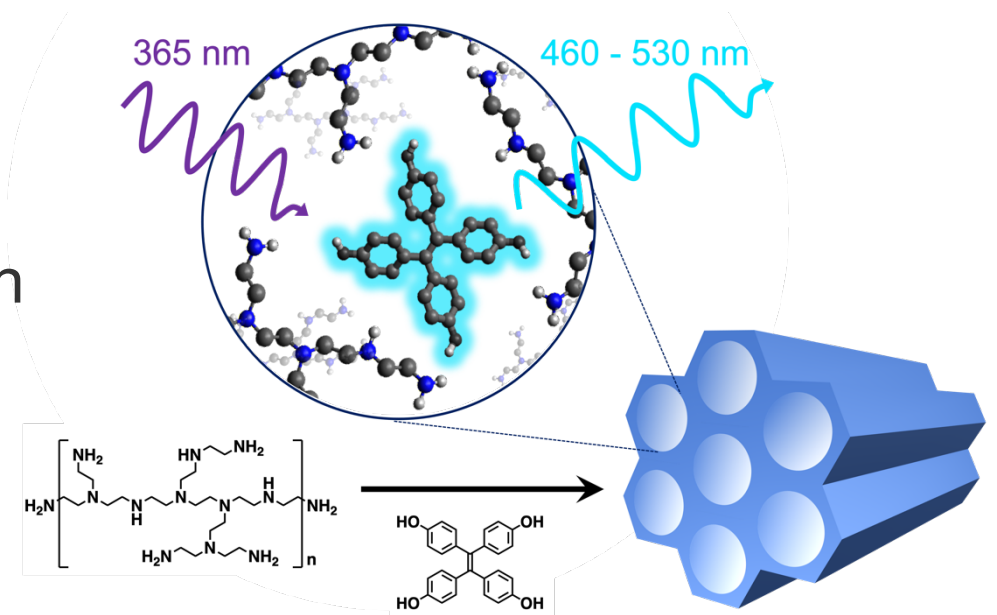
# Humidity & CO<sub>2</sub>

40 wt% PEI<sub>800</sub> in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.4 wt% THPE)



# Conclusions/Future Directions

- Understanding polymer mobility is **Critical** for streamlining DAC operations
- Fluorescent probe provides sensitive benchtop analysis of mobility in confinement
- Future Directions
  - Moisture & CO<sub>2</sub> uptake with degradation
  - Tethered probes - spatio-temporal resolution



<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcc.2c01099>

# Acknowledgements

NREL

Noemi Leick

Colorado School of Mines

Glory Russell-Parks  
Helen Correll

LLNL

Maxwell Marple  
Simon Pang

This work was authored in part by Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, the manager and operator of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308. Work at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory was performed under the auspices of the U.S. DOE under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Basic Energy Sciences, Materials Sciences and Engineering Division. The views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the DOE or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the U.S. Government retains a nonexclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, worldwide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this work, or allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

