

# Flexible MOFs for Gas Separation – A Case Study Based on Static and Dynamic Sorption Experiments

Dr. Robert Eschrich<sup>1</sup>

Christian Reichenbach<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Möller<sup>1</sup>, Jens Möllmer<sup>2</sup>, Marcus Lange<sup>2</sup>,  
Hannes Preißler<sup>2</sup>, Roger Gläser<sup>2</sup>, Matthias Thommes<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 3P INSTRUMENTS GmbH & Co. KG

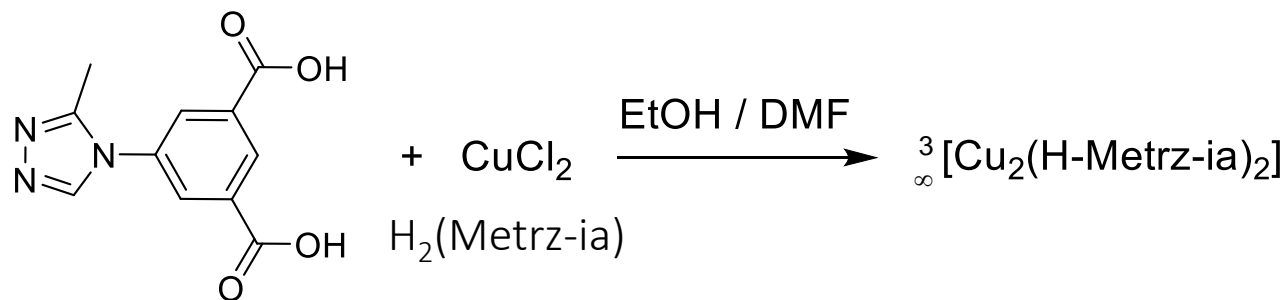
<sup>2</sup> INC Leipzig e.V.

<sup>3</sup> Quantachrome Instruments

2018-05-08

CPM8

# $^3_\infty[\text{Cu}_2(\text{H-Metrz-ia})_2]$ – a flexible compound?



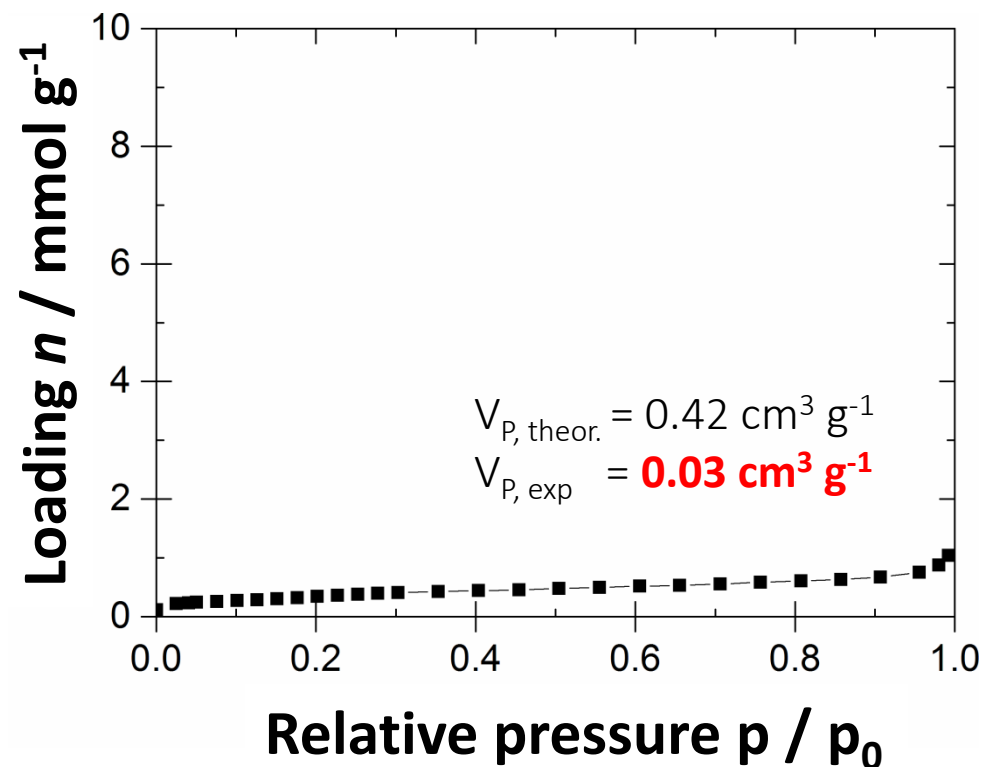
Accessible in a multigram scale

X-ray crystallography

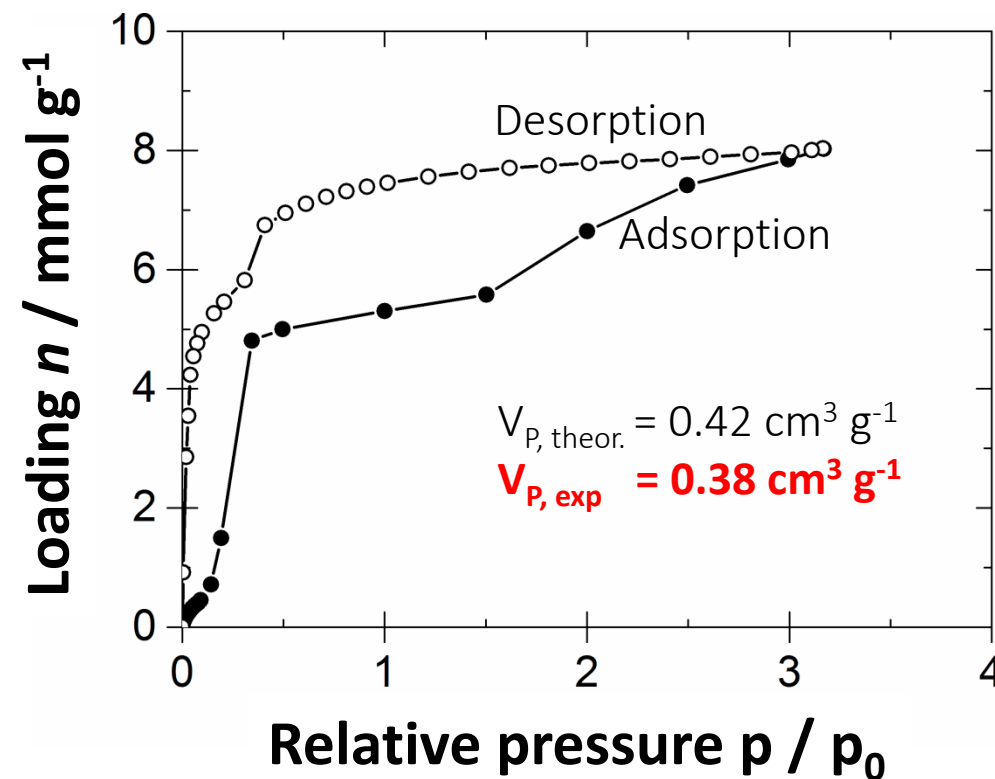
47 % porosity  $\rightarrow$

$$V_{\text{Pore, theor.}} = 0.42 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

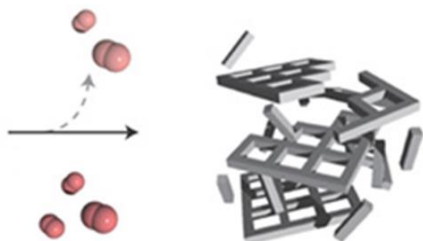
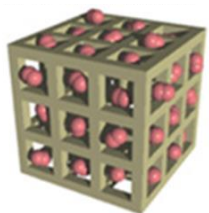
$\text{N}_2 / 77 \text{ K}$



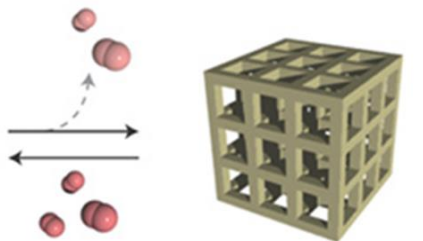
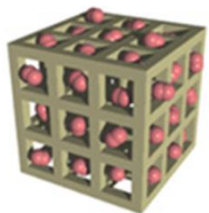
$\text{CO}_2 / 273 \text{ K}$



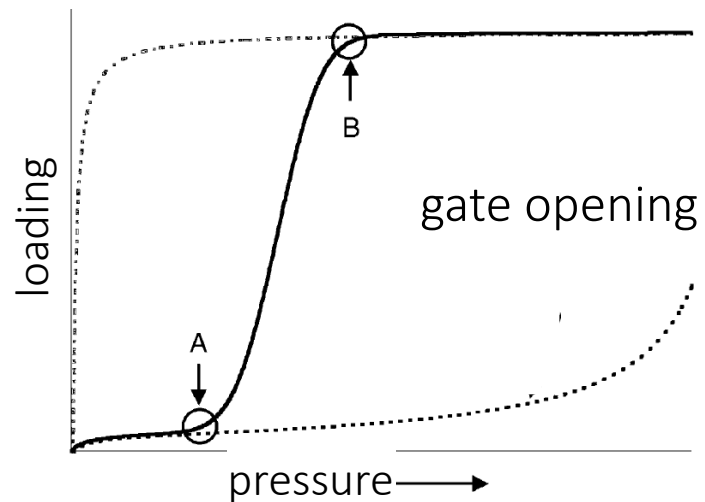
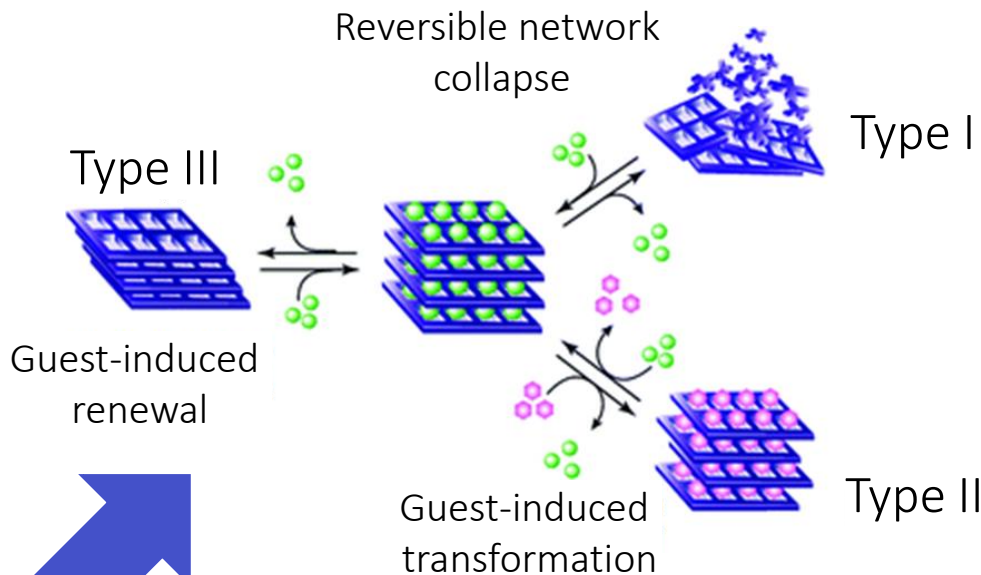
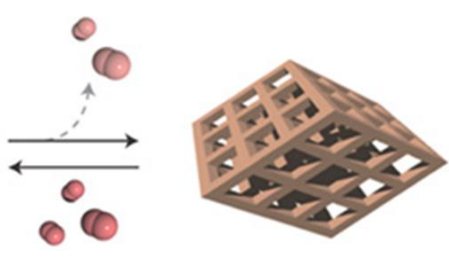
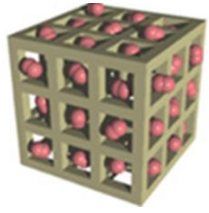
1. Generation

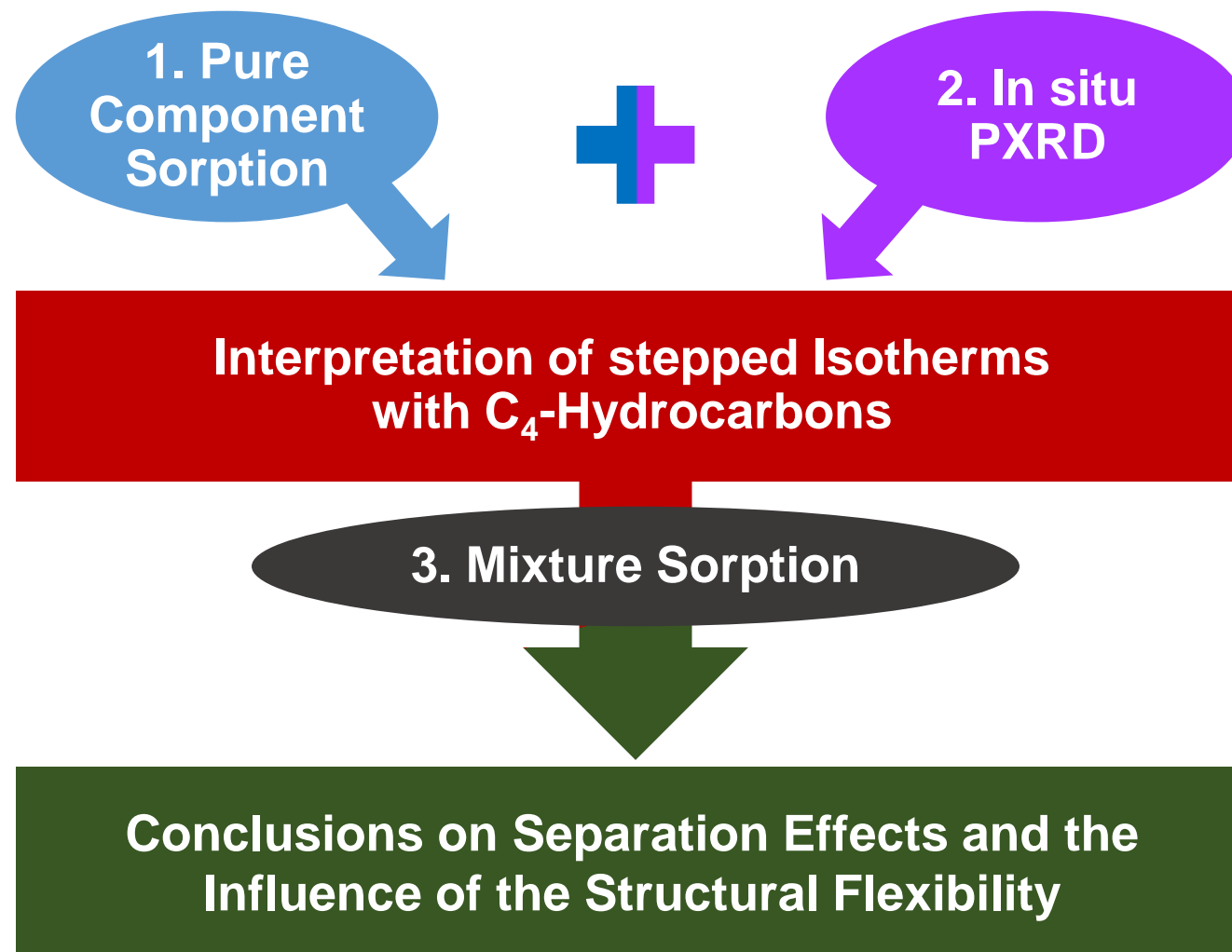


2. Generation

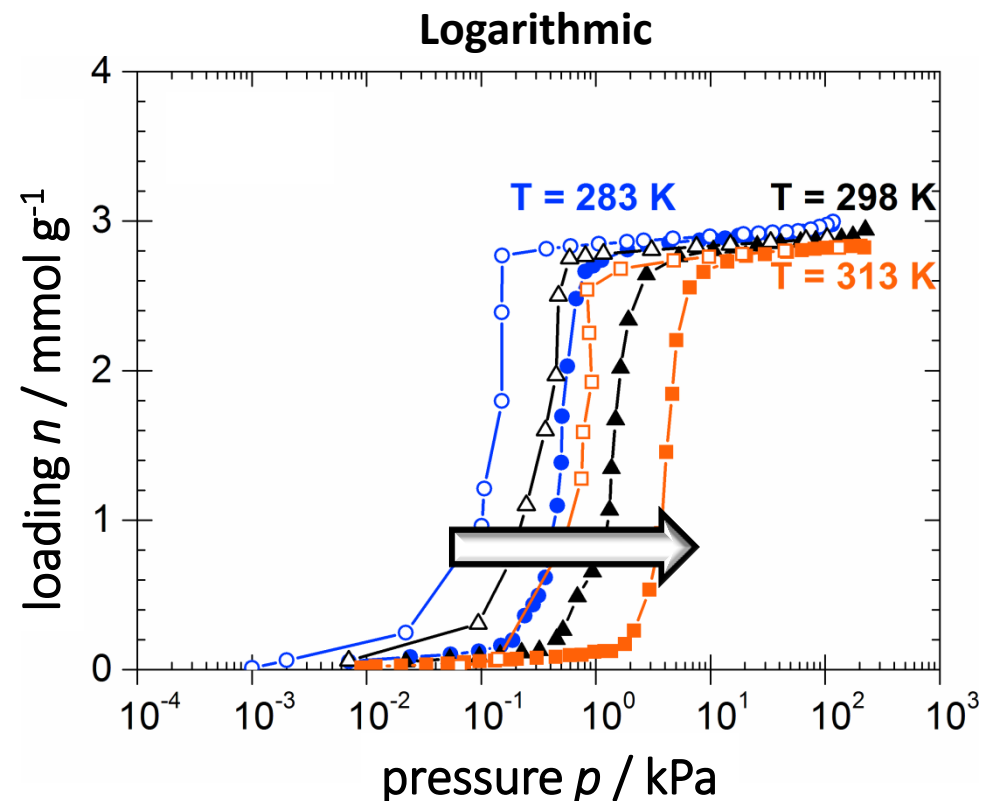
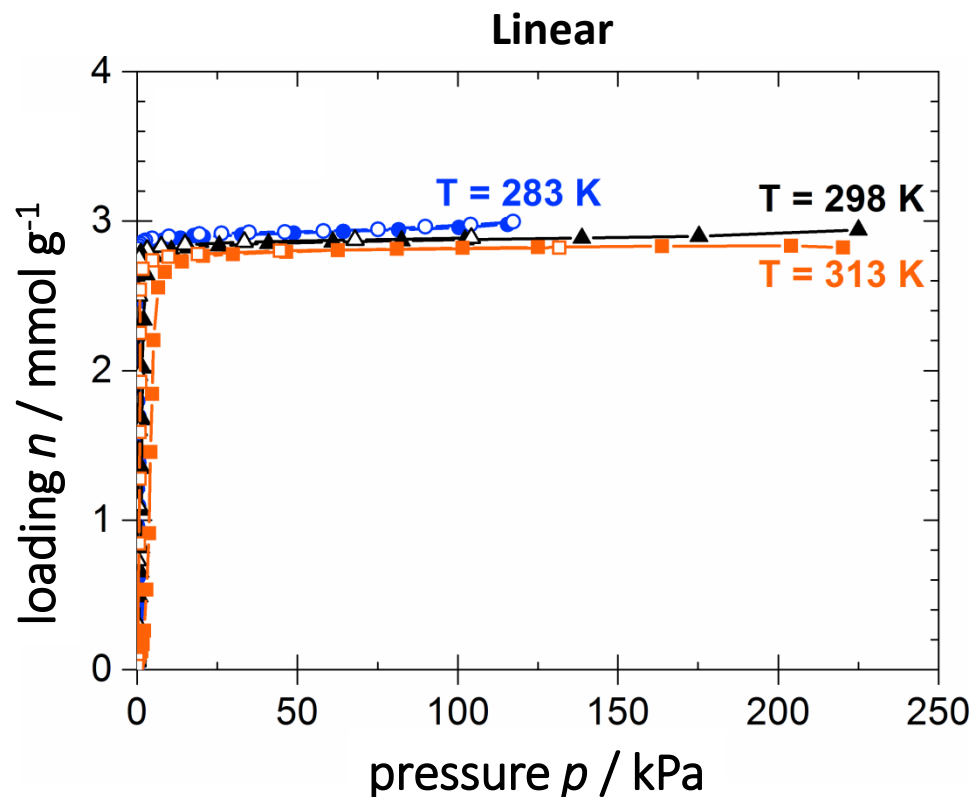


3. Generation





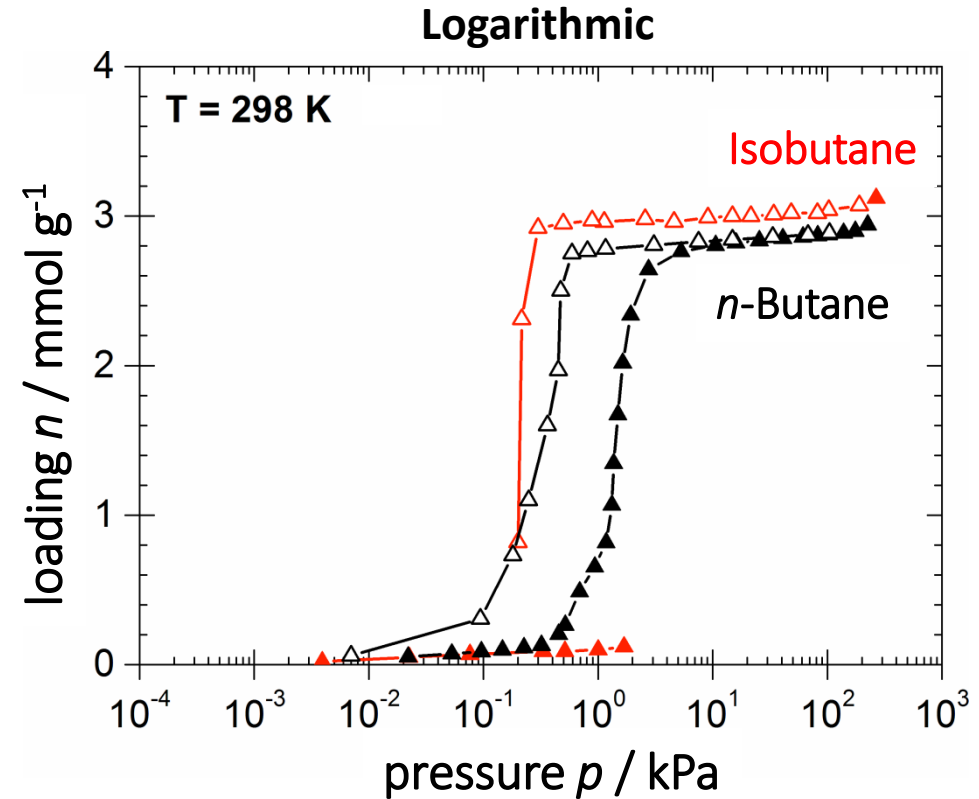
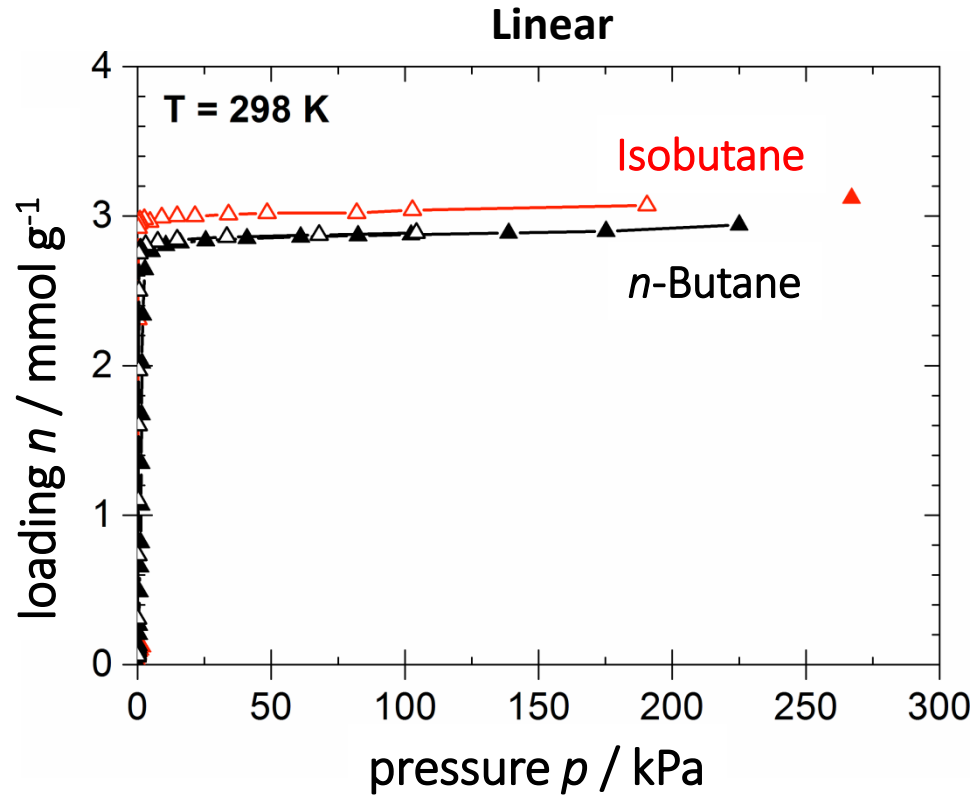
## *n*-Butane Isotherms



- **stepped isotherm** with strong hysteresis in **low pressure region** ( $< 5$  kPa)
- hysteresis dependent on pressure and temperature  
→ Structural change?

# 1. Pure Components Isotherms

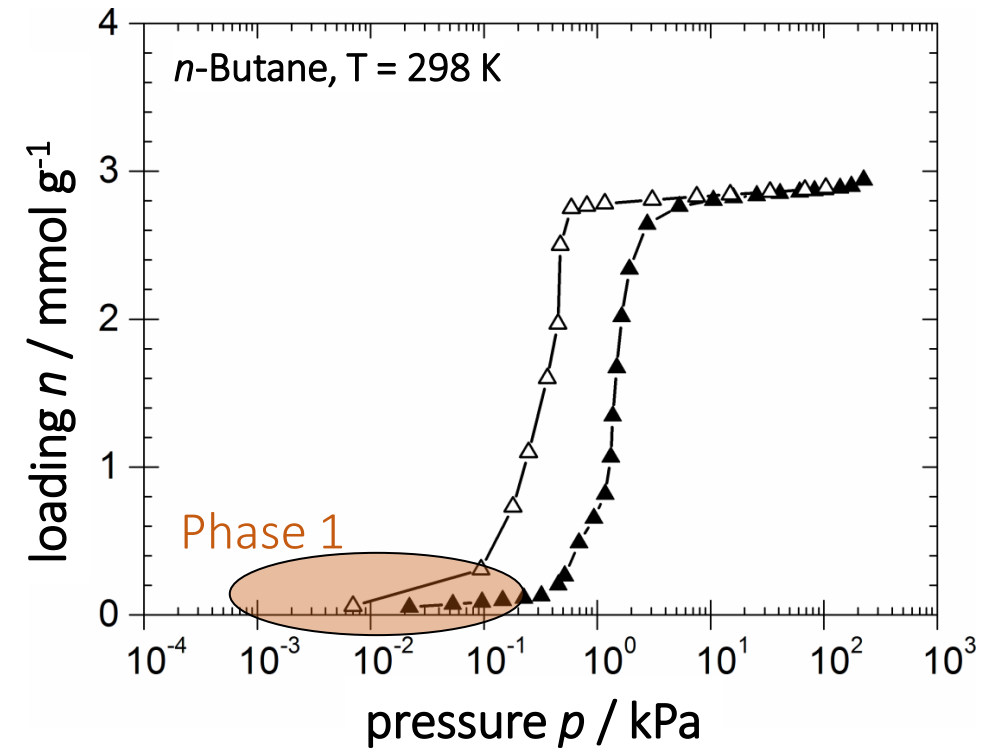
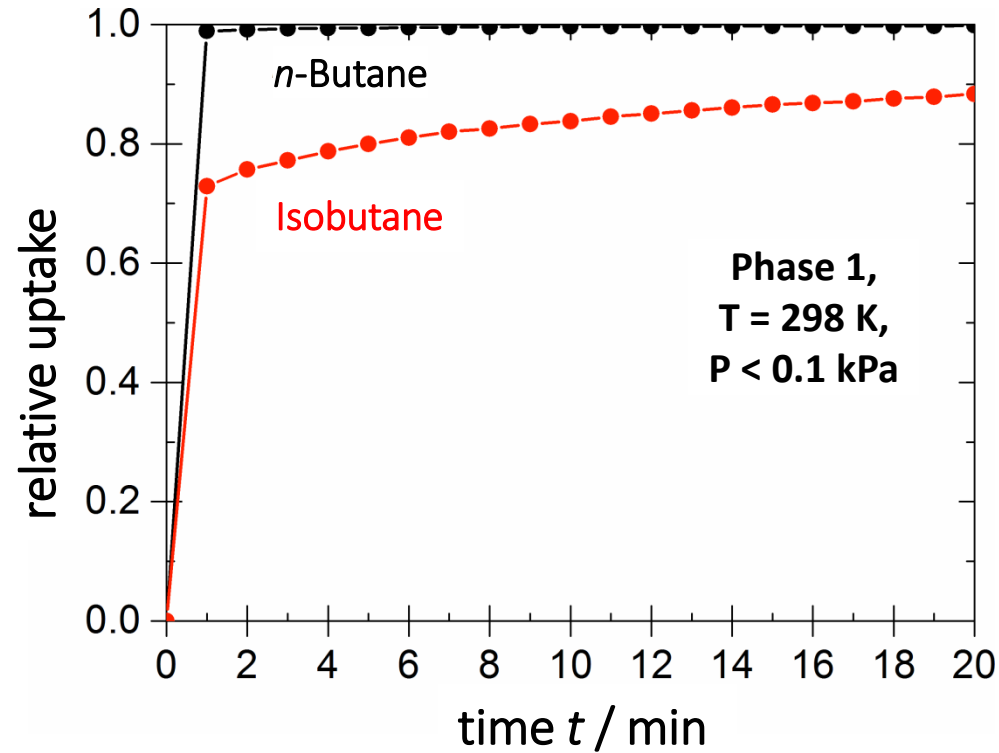
## Comparison of *n*-Butane and Isobutane at 298 K



- $V_{P, \text{exp}} = 0.31 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$  (*n*-Butane) and  $0.34 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$  (Isobutane)
- Isobutane adsorption is **much slower** than *n*-Butane adsorption!

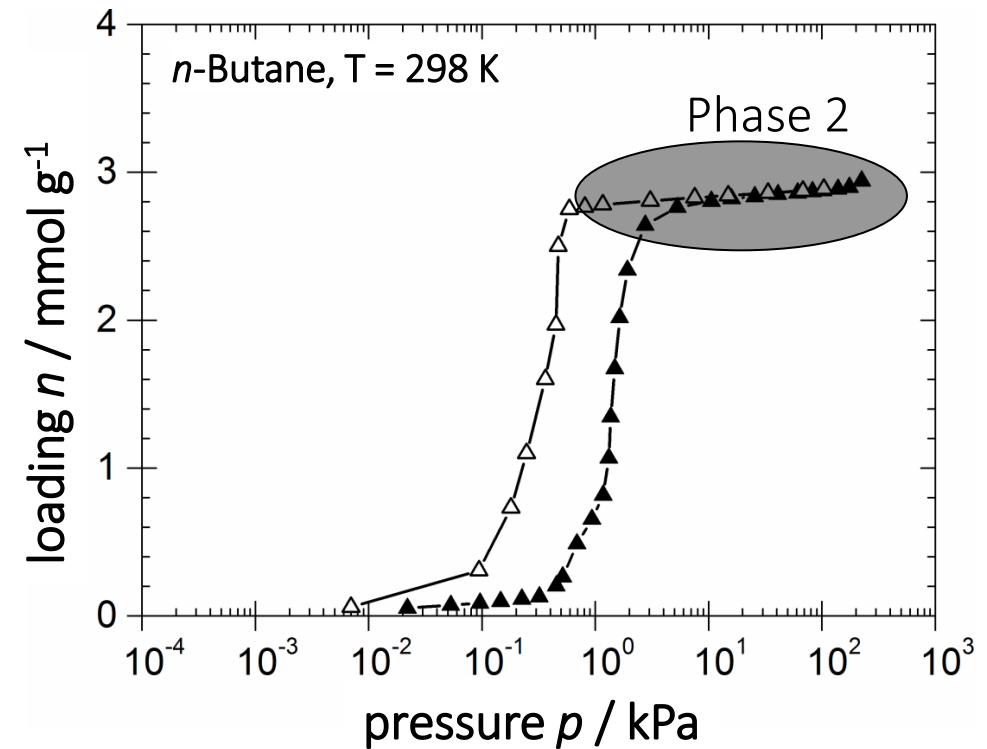
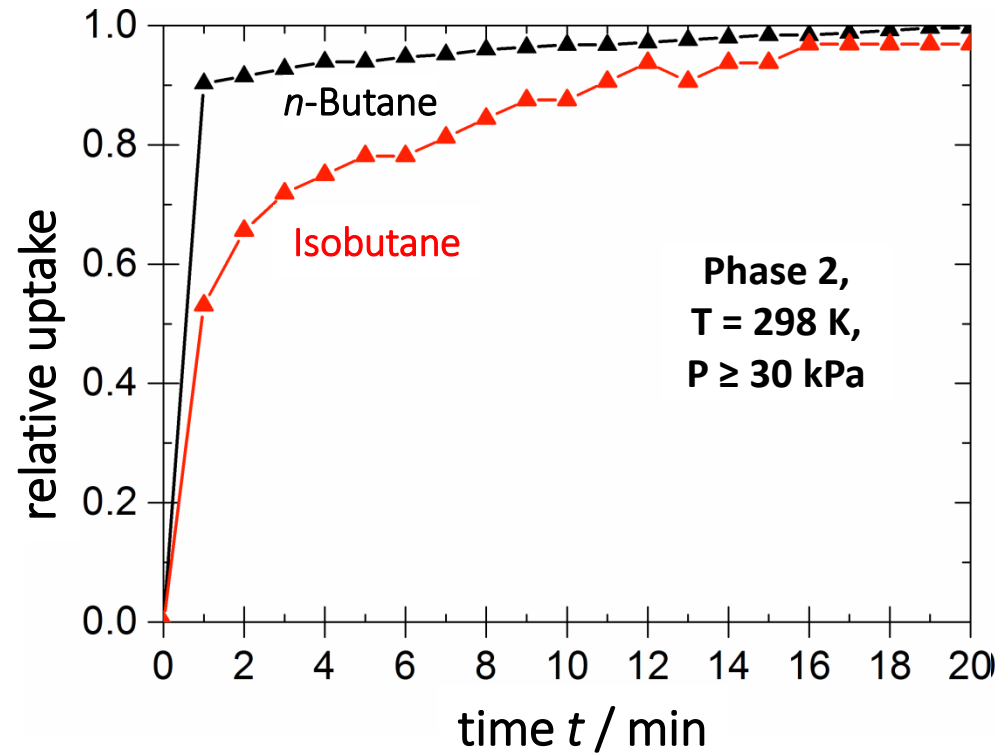
# 1. Pure Components Isotherms

## Uptake Curves – an indication for the rate of adsorption



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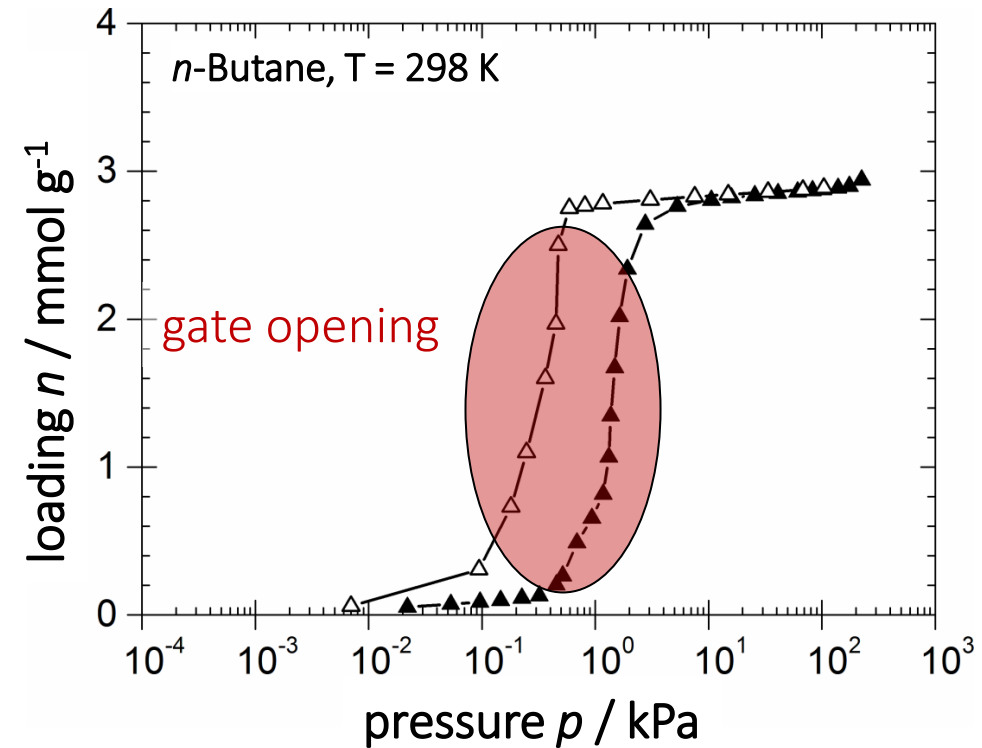
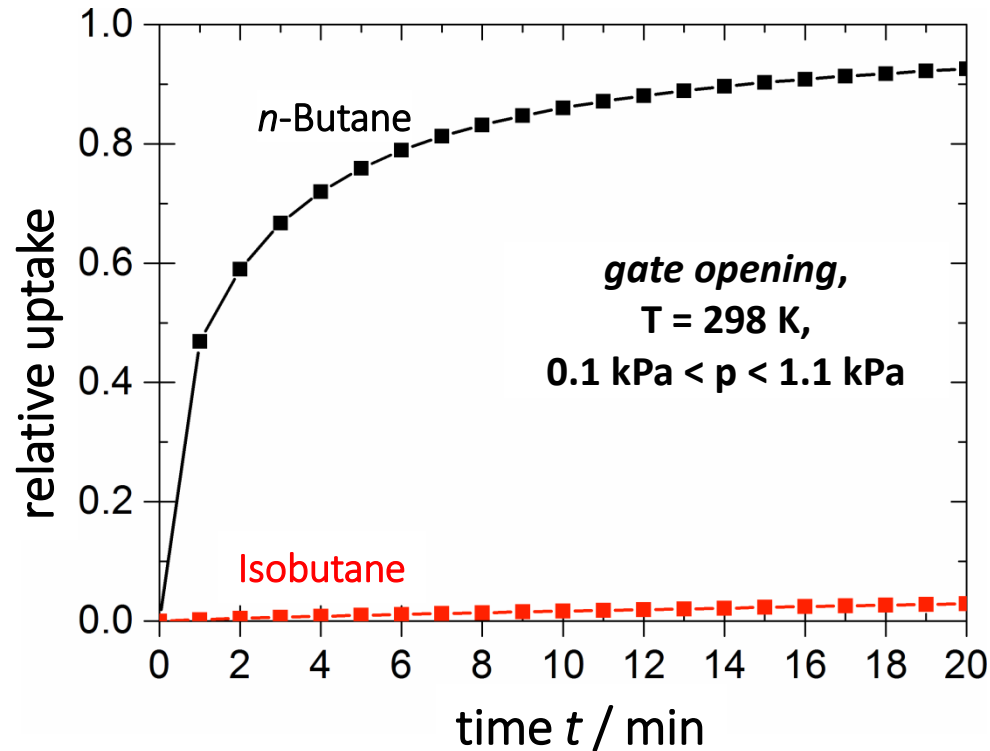
## Uptake Curves – an indication for the rate of adsorption





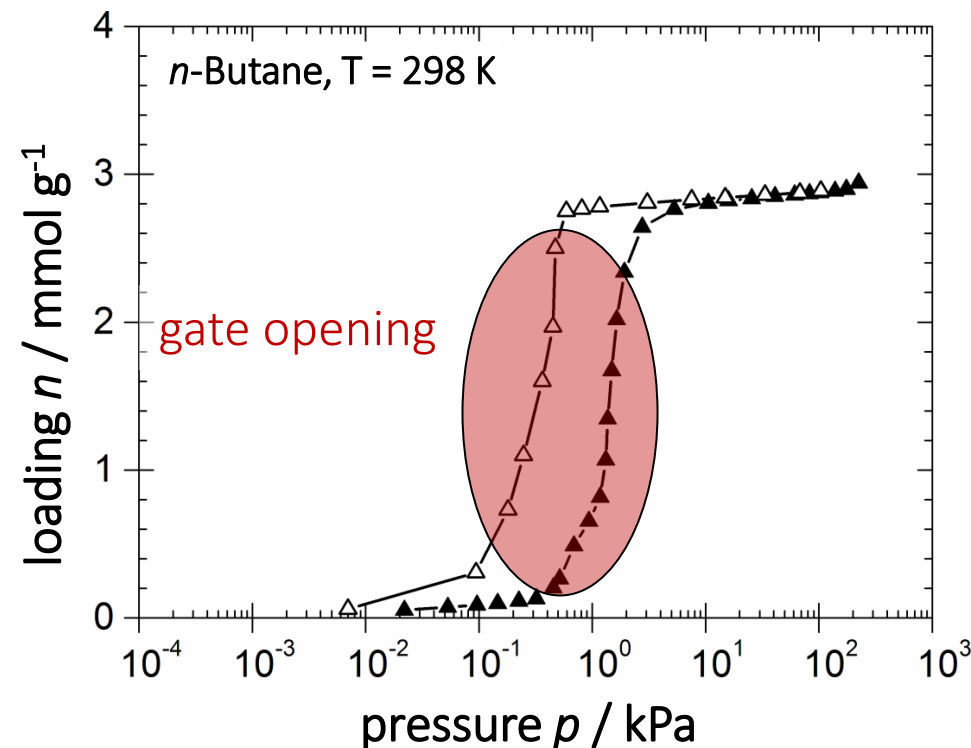
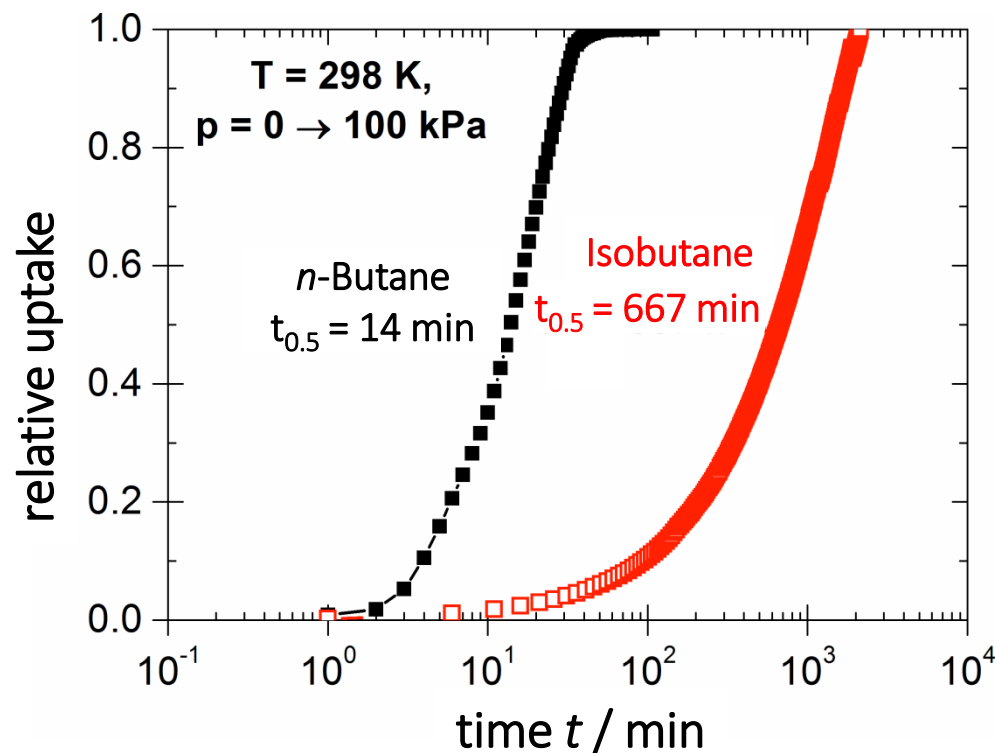
# 1. Pure Components Isotherms

## Uptake Curves – an indication for the rate of adsorption



- **gate opening** has influence on rate of adsorption
- *Can this be utilized for a kinetic separation?*

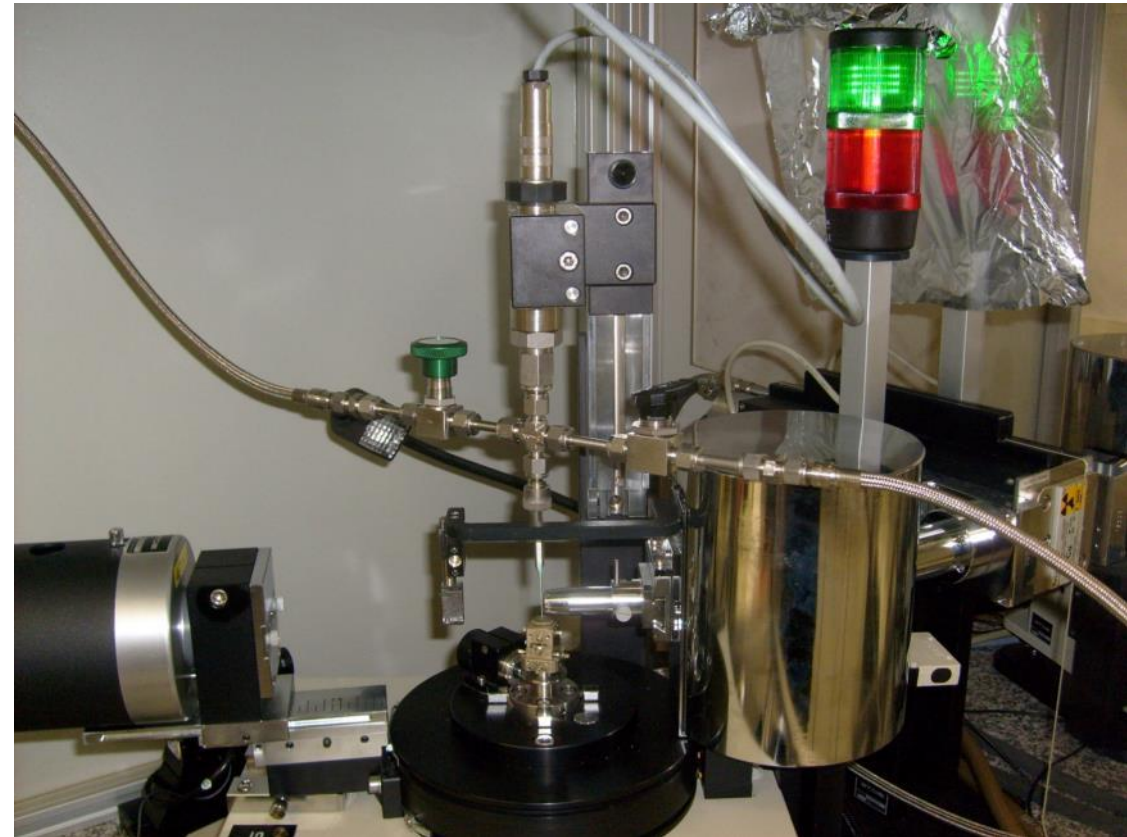
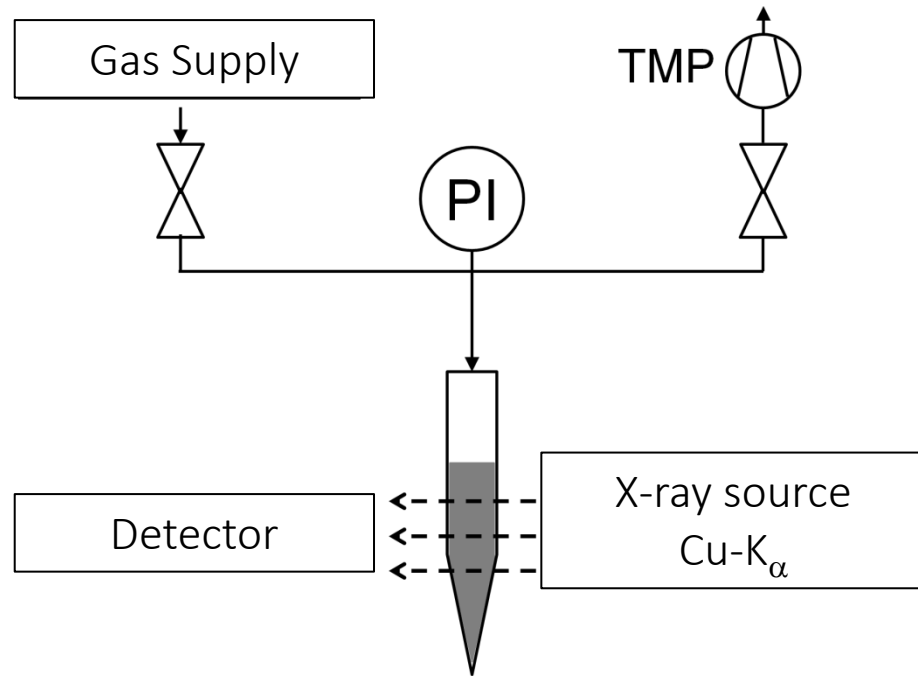
## Uptake Curves – an indication for the rate of adsorption



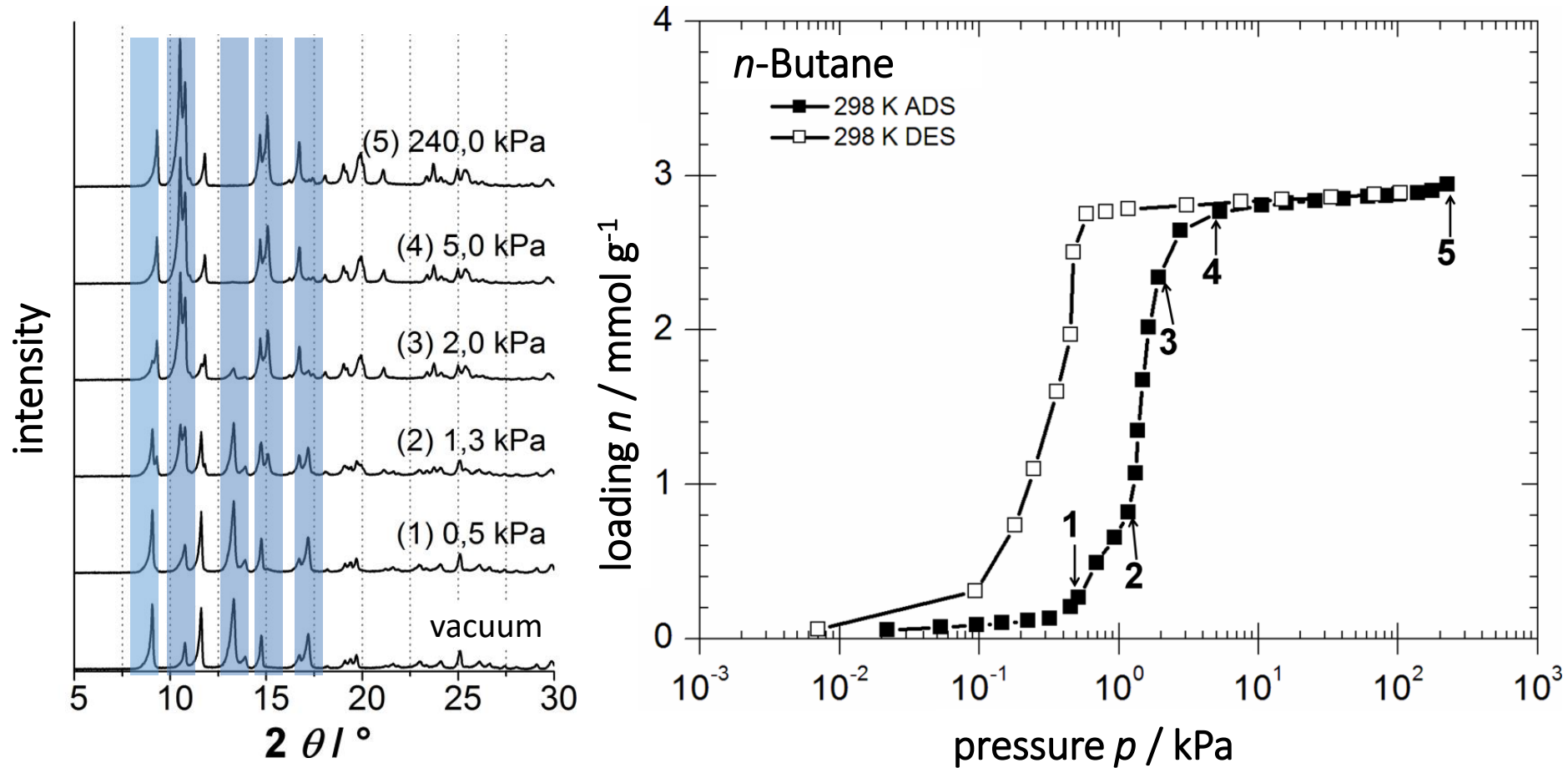
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### Experimental Setup

Coupling of sorption experiments with powder x-ray diffractometry  
→ structural changes observable?

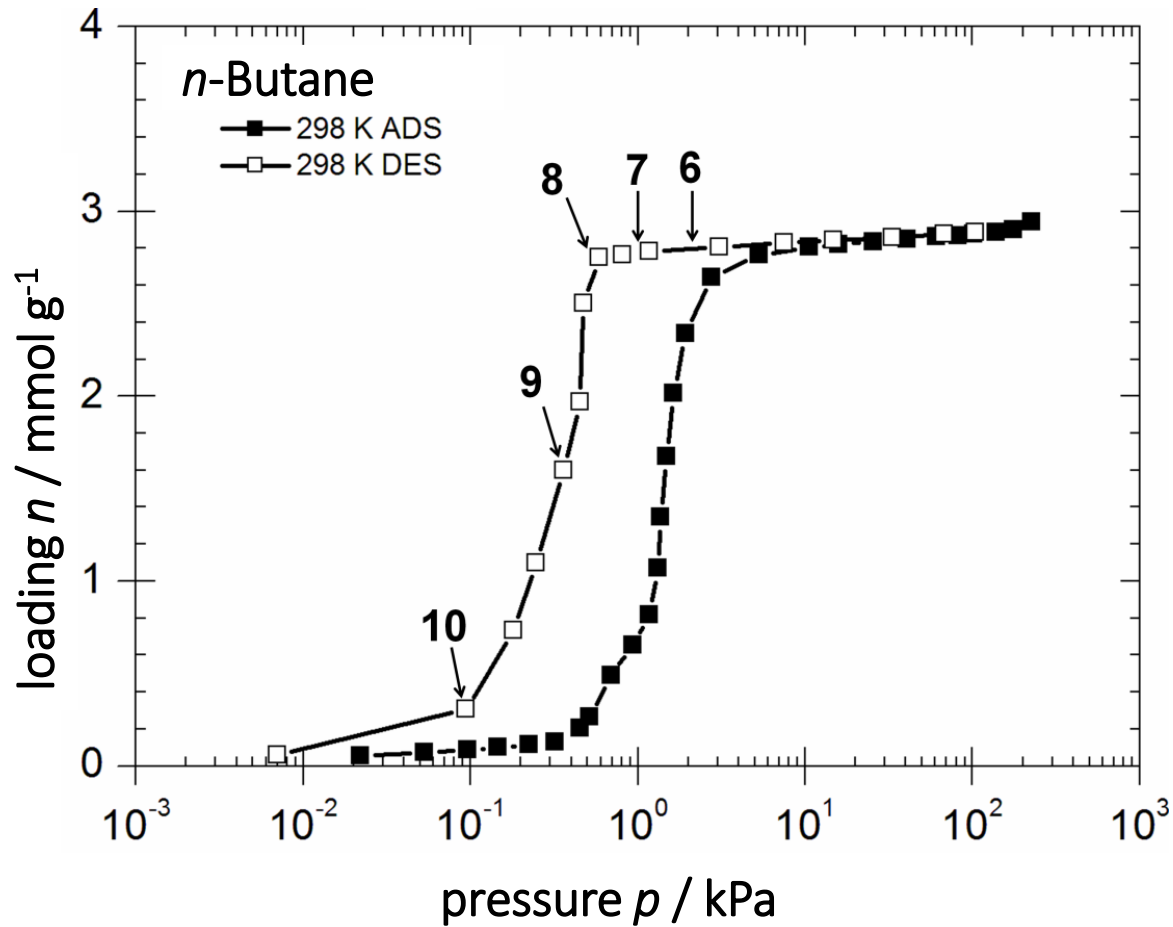
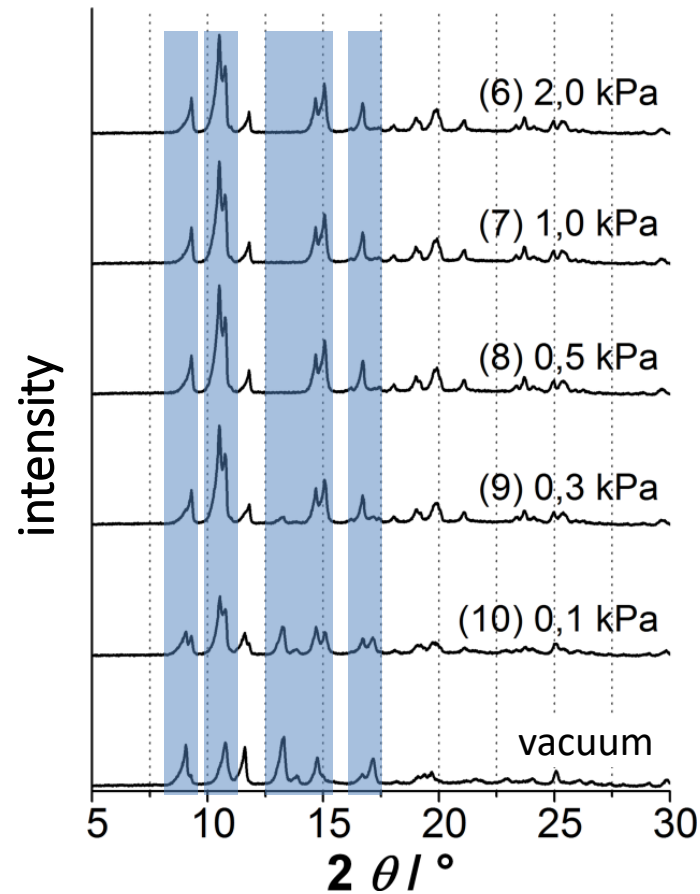


### Adsorption of *n*-Butane



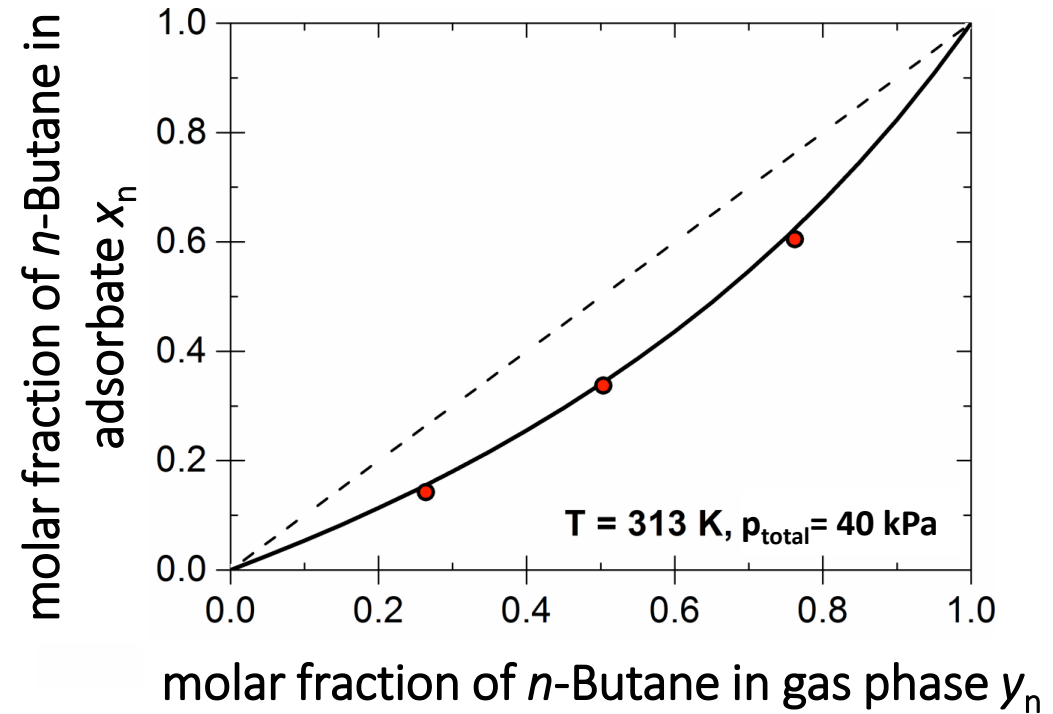
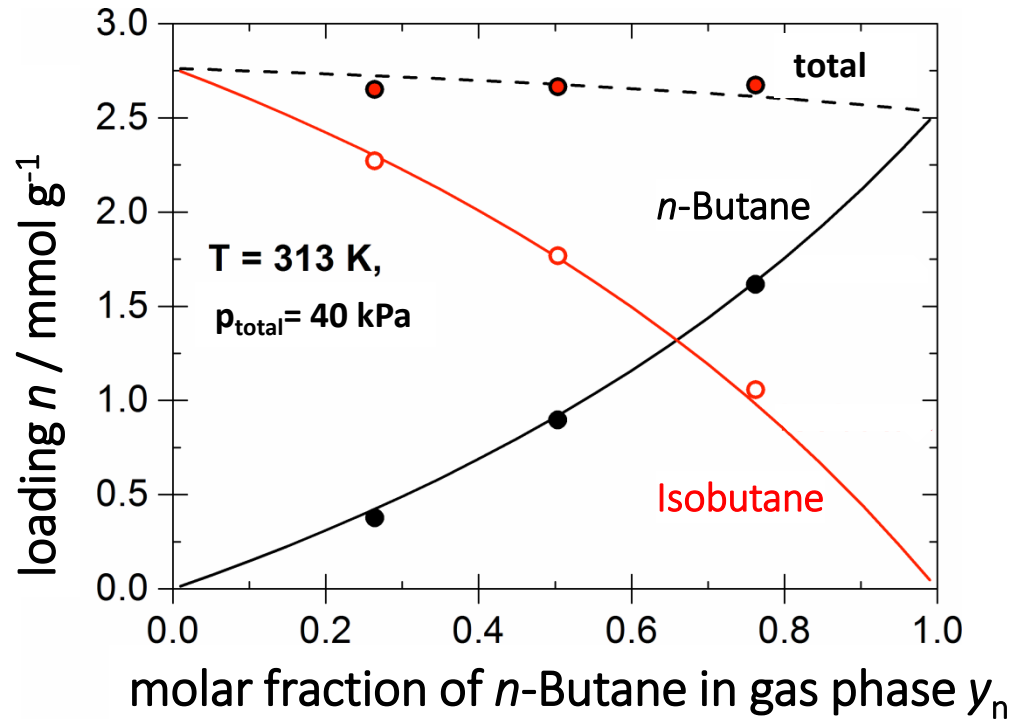
- **Structural Change** observable during *n*-Butane adsorption

### Desorption of *n*-Butane



- Closed structure is **retained** after desorption. Open structure is retained after resolvatization
- **Monoclinic** crystal structure before and after gate-opening
- With *n*-Butane → **Guest-induced transformation** → 3. Generation – Type II

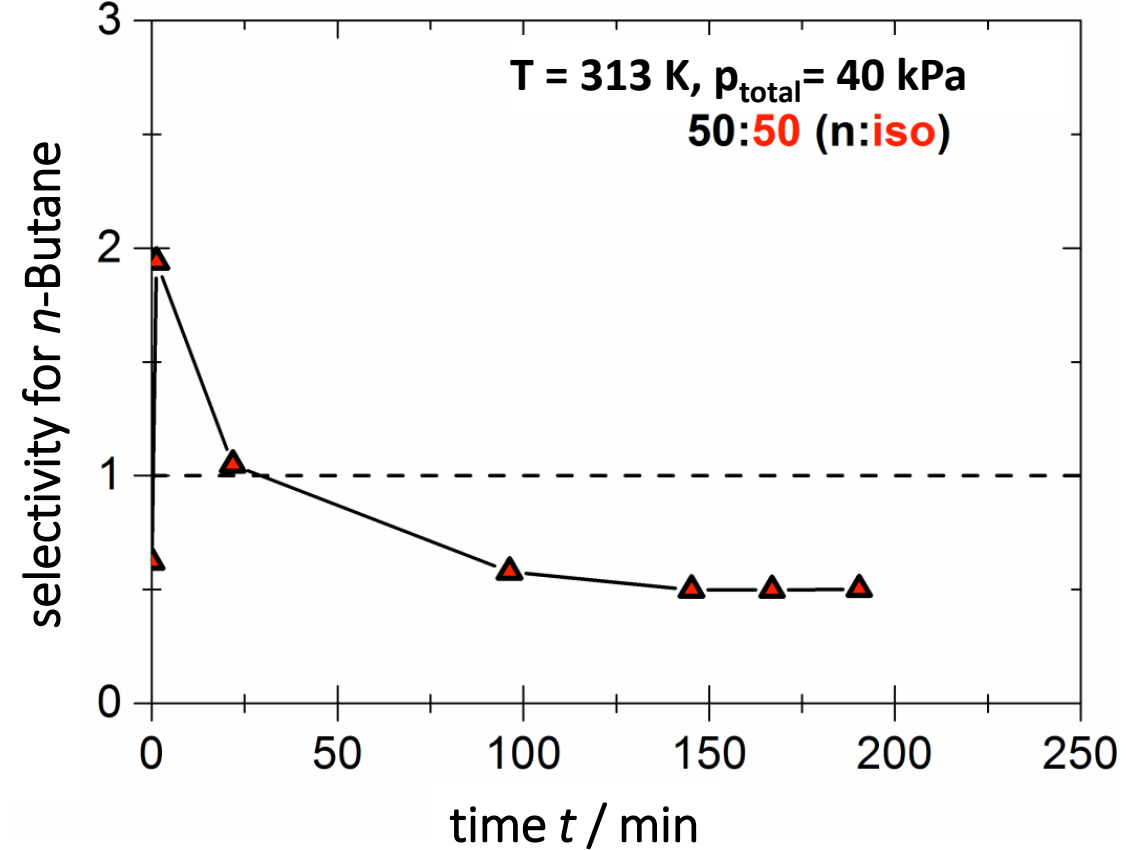
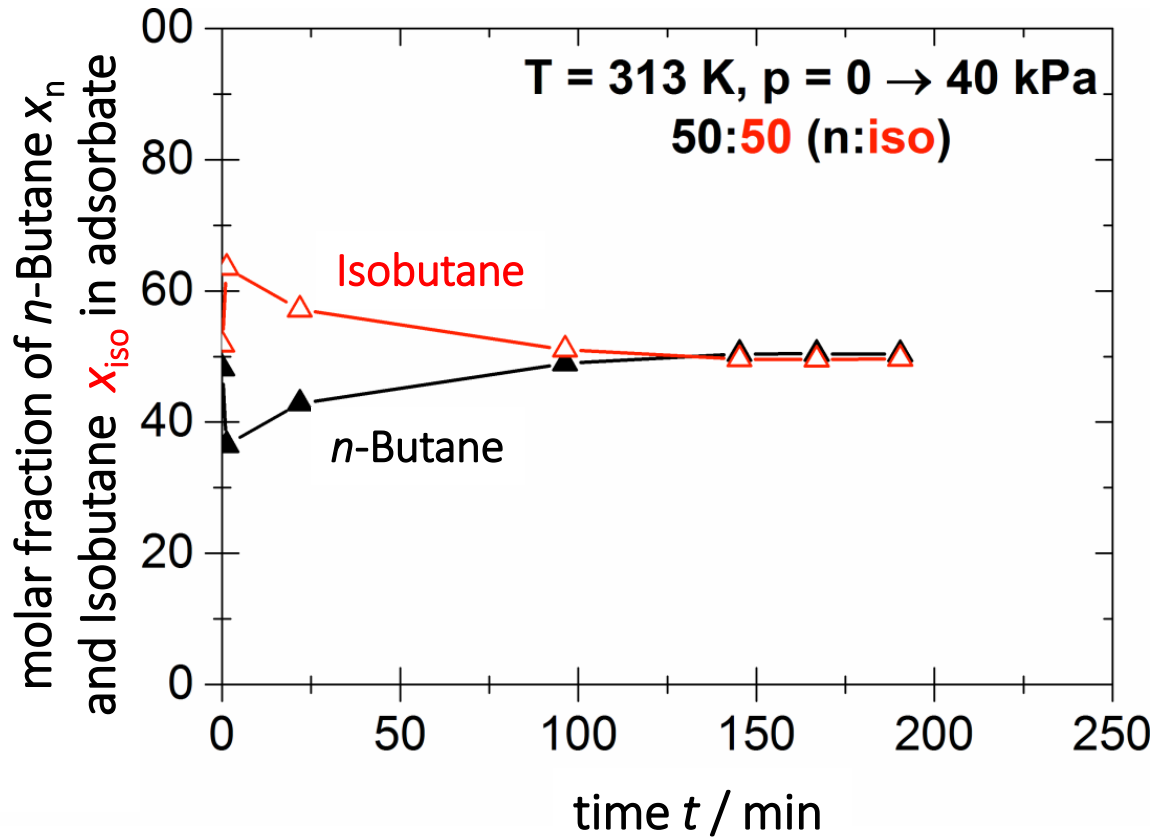
## Static Volumetric-Gravimetric Measurements with *n*-Butane/Isobutane Gas Mixtures



- High experimental effort – **continuous mixing** of the gas phase
- GC analysis before and after each experiment → **partial loadings**
- Calculation of the mixture isotherm with the IAST  
→ **thermodynamically ideal behaviour**

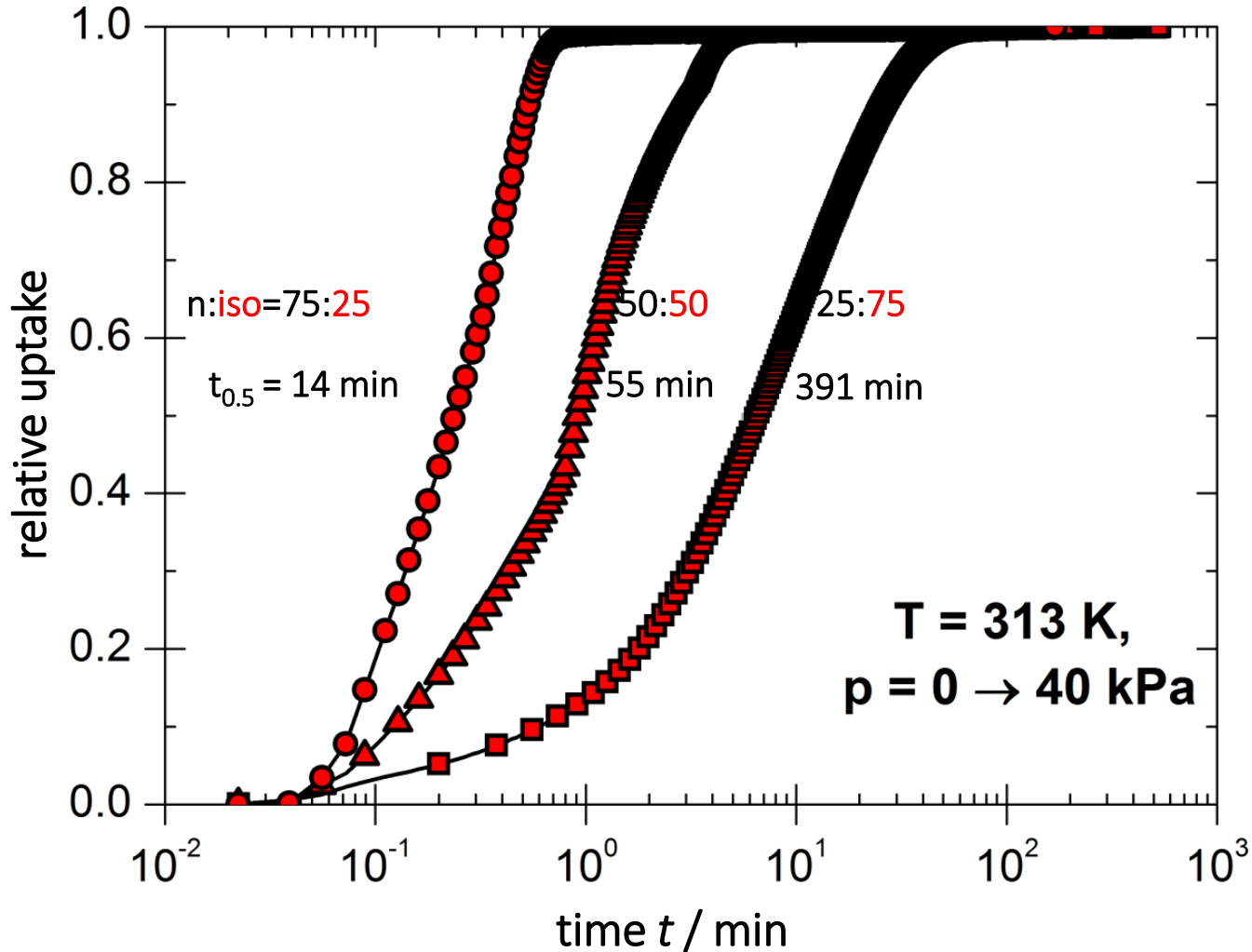
### 3. Mixture Adsorption

#### Static Volumetric-Gravimetric Measurements with *n*-Butane/Isobutane Gas Mixtures



- faster adsorption of *n*-Butane opens pore structure
- **change in selectivity** over time can be observed

## Static Volumetric-Gravimetric Measurement: Uptake Curves



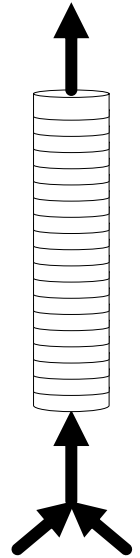
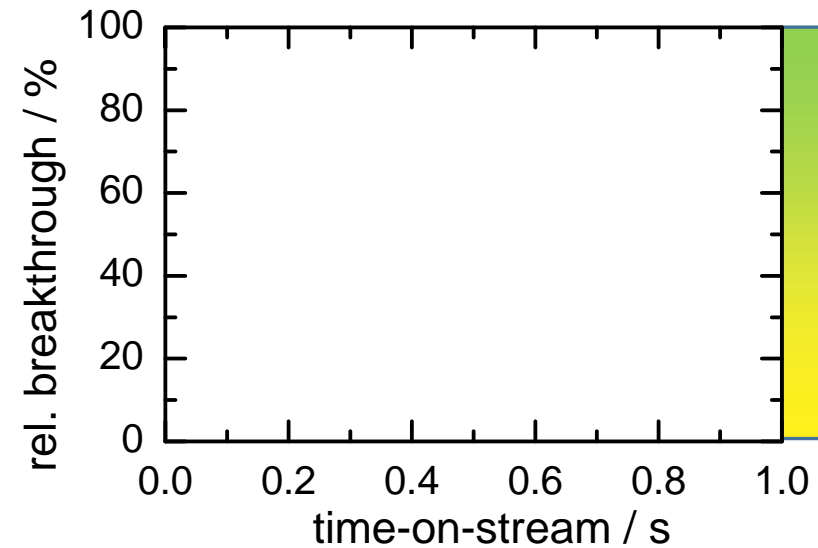
- **Equilibrium times** for different gas mixtures
  - Partial pressure of ***n*-Butane** determines the time until equilibrium
- more *n*-Butane = **faster** equilibrium time



### 3. Mixture Adsorption

#### Breakthrough Curve Experiment

- Sorption takes place in **open system**
- Pressure is constant
- Gas Mixtures only
- **Outlet composition** is recorded over time
- **Fixed Bed Adsorber:** Gas must not pass without interaction

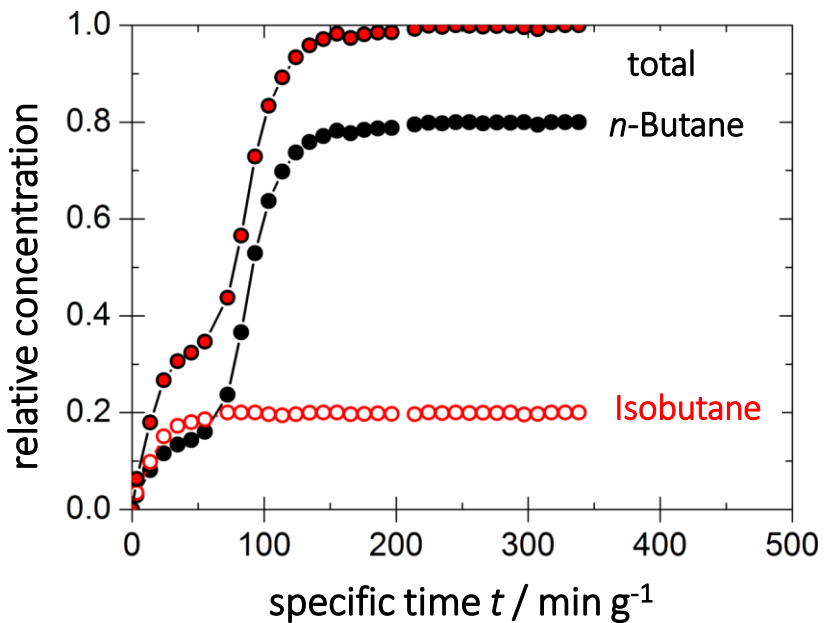


$$n_{\text{adsorbed}} = \int \dot{n}_{\text{in}}(t) dt - \int \dot{n}_{\text{out}}(t) dt$$

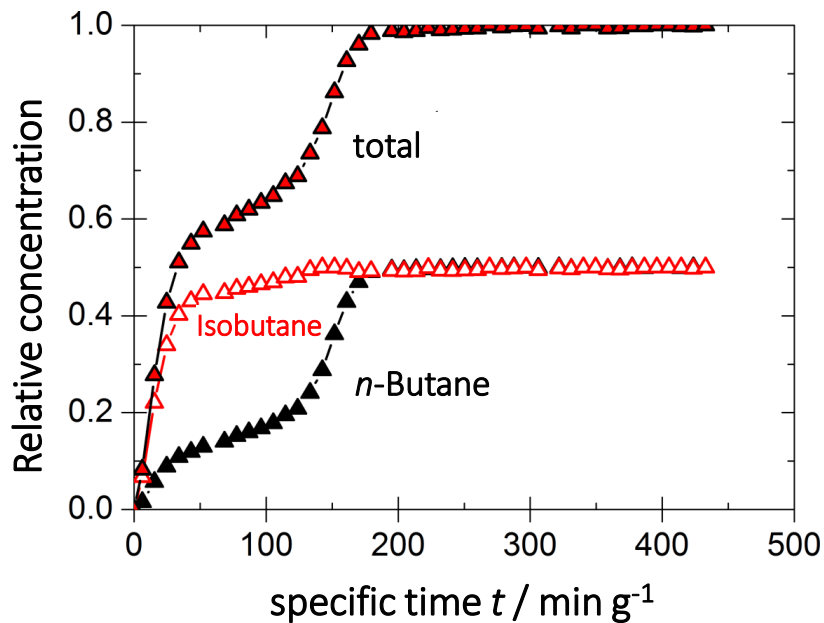
$$n_{\text{adsorbed}} = \int \dot{V}_{\text{in}}(t) \frac{y_{\text{in}}(t)}{V_m} dt - \int \dot{V}_{\text{out}}(t) \frac{y_{\text{out}}(t)}{V_m} dt$$

## Breakthrough Curves

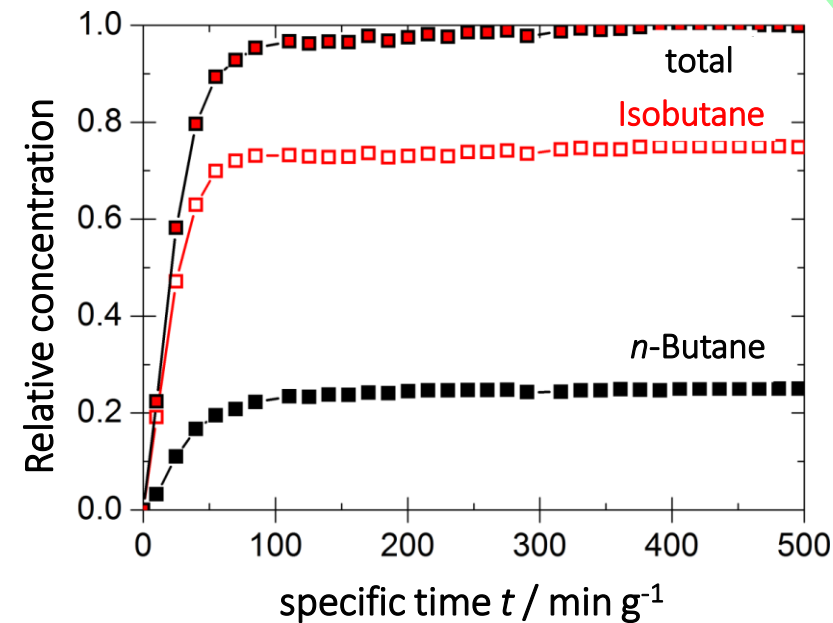
n : iso = 80:20



n : iso = 50:50



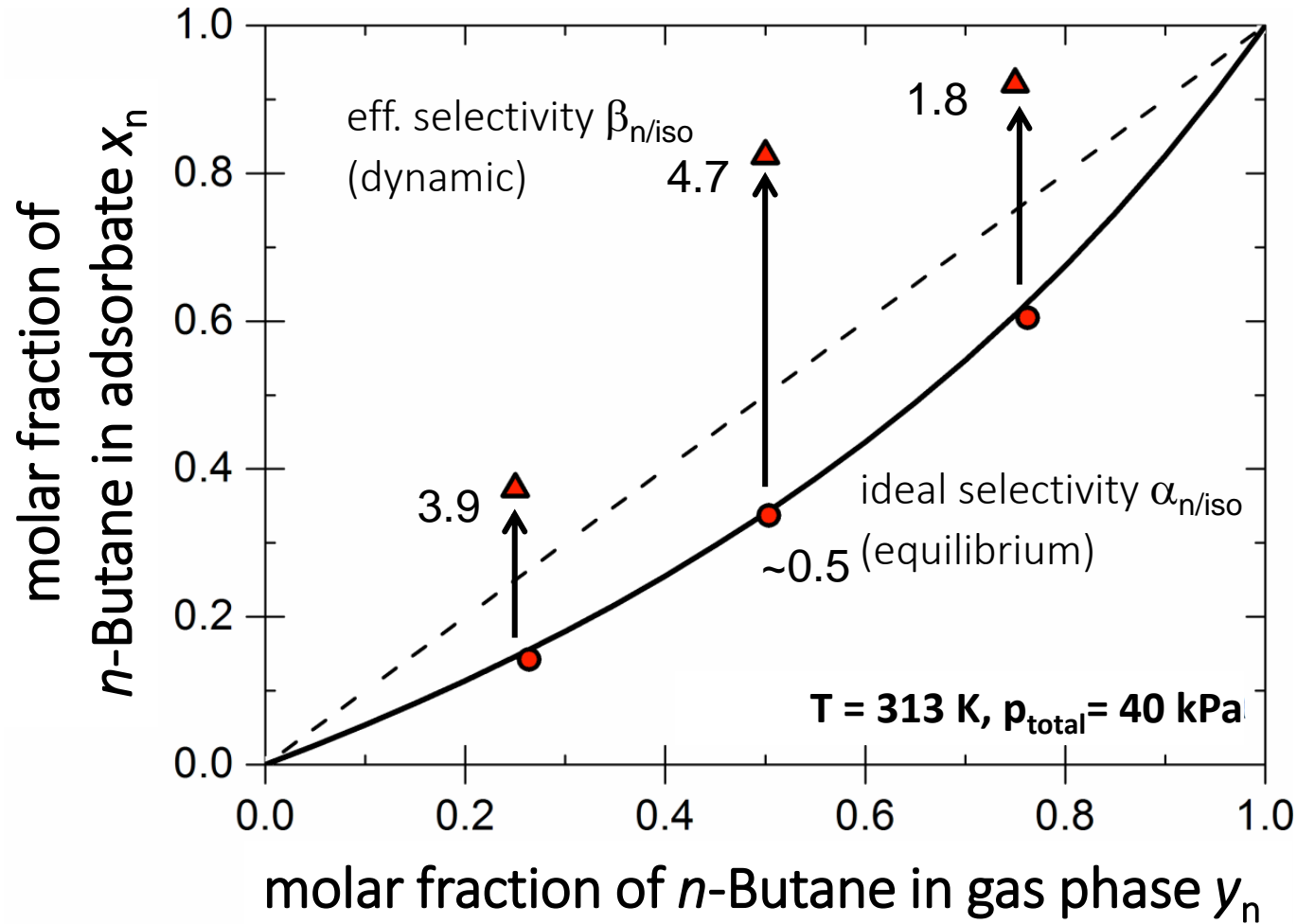
n : iso = 25:75



- BTC from *n*-Butane and Isobutane  
→ Combination of equilibrium and **kinetic effects**
- Adsorption of ***n*-Butane is favored** in the **dynamic** measurement

C<sub>4</sub> mixtures in N<sub>2</sub>:  
313 K, Flow: 3 cm<sup>3</sup> min<sup>-1</sup>  
p<sub>total</sub> = 100 kPa, p<sub>C<sub>4</sub></sub> = 40 kPa

## Comparison of Selectivities: Dynamic vs. Static



- Calculating the **partial loadings** by integrating over the Breakthrough curves  
→ Determining **effective selectivity  $\beta$**
- Values are **very different** from thermodynamic selectivity  $\alpha$
- **Gate opening influences selectivity in dynamic processes**

- Enrichment of **Isobutane** on the surface in **equilibrium**
- **Sorption-induced structural changes** determined with XRD
- **gate opening** dependent on ***n*-Butane** partial pressure
- **Stepwise breakthrough curves** for *n*-Butane; spontaneous Breakthrough for Isobutane
- Enrichment of ***n*-Butane** on the surface in **dynamic measurements**
- **Kinetics** of gate-opening determine **selectivities**  
→ **interesting for gas separation applications**



You are invited!



LEIPZIGER SYMPOSIUM  
on dynamic sorption

2019

»Selectivities and Kinetics of Novel Materials«

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