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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF AMINE-BASED GRAPHENE NANOSUSPENSION FOR CO₂ ABSORPTION

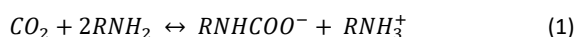
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Abstract: Absorption is the most widely used carbon dioxide (CO₂) removal technology. The CO₂ absorption performance of monoethanolamine (MEA), the most commonly used CO₂ absorbent, can be improved by suspending nanoparticles. This work examined the performance of graphene nanoplatelets (GNPs) as additives to enhance CO₂ absorption in MEA. The GNPs were characterized by HRTEM, FTIR, and XRD. The study examined the influence of GNP concentrations on CO₂ absorption at room temperature. The images from HRTEM confirmed that the implemented graphene consists of several layers of graphene sheets. Increasing the loading of particles increased the solubility of CO₂ until the optimum concentration was reached. From this work, it is evident that incorporating GNPs into MEA enhances the CO₂ absorption performance of MEA. Thus, the addition of nanoparticles to the absorbent can enhance its CO₂ absorptivity.

Keywords: 2D Nanomaterials, Graphene, Nanosuspensions, Amine, CO₂ absorption.

1. Introduction

Absorption is one of the methods used for acid gas removal. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), one of the acidic gases, is derived from natural sources and anthropogenic emissions. CO₂ absorption is one of the techniques used for post-combustion CO₂ capture. Ochedi et al. (Ochedi, Yu, Yu, Liu, & Hussain, 2021) mentioned that the capability, experience, and reliability of the technique make it the most promising CO₂ capture technology. Monoethanolamine (MEA), a primary amine, has been extensively used and studied as a CO₂ absorbent. One mole of CO₂ will react with two moles of amines to form carbamate, as shown by the following equation:



The disadvantages of MEA include corrosivity, high toxicity, regeneration energy requirements, vapor pressure and volatility, low CO₂ capacity, and the need for additional operational equipment, which undermine the effectiveness of MEA (Hamidi, Farsi, & Eslamloueyan, 2018; Ramezani, Mazinani, & Di Felice, 2021; Seo, Lages, & Kim, 2020). An ideal absorption solvent should have high CO₂ capacity, chemical and thermal stability, fast

reaction rates, and low absorption heat, regeneration energy, toxicity, and volatility (Hamidi et al., 2018; Ramezani et al., 2021). In this regard, nanofluid is one of the approaches identified to overcome the problem. Suspension of nanoparticles in a base fluid produces nanofluid.

Several studies have shown that adding nanoparticles can enhance CO₂ capture. Seo et al. (Seo et al., 2020) employed a nickel nanoparticles-MEA system for CO₂ absorption in two microfluidic platforms: a microreactor and a long serpentine channel. They reported an increase of 34% and 54% in the rate of CO₂ absorption in the microreactor and long serpentine channel, respectively. TiO(OH)₂ has also been reported to accelerate the CO₂ absorption of MEA (Lai et al., 2018). Mohammadpour et al. (Mohammadpour, Mirzaei, & Azimi, 2019) employed a dimensionless number system to quantify the effect of additives on the CO₂ absorption of MEA. Among the carbon additives used in the study, graphene oxide (GO) showed the most significant impact on enhancing solubility and mass transfer rate. Source (Rahimi, Riahi, & Abbasi, 2020) suspended pristine and modified carbon nanotubes (CNTs) in different base fluids, where all types of CNT addition increased CO₂ absorption. In the GO-SDS-MEA system (mohammadpour, Mirzaei, Azimi, & ghomshe, 2018), the addition of GO increased the mass transfer coefficient and CO₂ molecular diffusion, with a linear relationship with temperature and an inverse relationship with pressure.

In this work, we evaluated the performance of graphene nanoplatelets (GNPs) as additives to enhance CO₂ absorption in MEA. The influence of the volume fraction of GNPs at room temperature was investigated. To eliminate the influence of dispersants, the GNP-MEA nanofluids were prepared using the ultrasonic dispersion method without adding any dispersant.

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2. Methodology

2.1. Materials

This study used GNPs (Sigma-Aldrich), MEA (Merck), CO₂ (Alpha Gas Solution, Malaysia), and deionized water (DW).

2.2. Synthesis of Nanofluids

The nanofluids used in this study were prepared using the two-step method, where the nanoparticles were introduced into the base fluid. The stock solution of the base fluid was prepared by stirring a mixture of MEA and DW for 30 min. The GNPs needed were then measured so that the resultant nanofluids would have the following volume fractions (ϕ): 0.01, 0.03, and 0.05. Before the nanofluids were sonicated for 1 h via an ultrasonic bath, where the sonication process was conducted for 15 min for each session, the GNP-MEA dispersions were stirred for 30 min. The temperature of the sonication process was kept constant at 25 ± 2 °C throughout the process. No dispersing agent was used in the preparation to prevent any interference with CO₂ absorption.

3. Characterization

3.1 High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscope

A FEI-Tecnai G² 20 S-Twin high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM) was employed to analyze the morphologies and geometric specifications of the GNPs. The preparation of the sample involves 20-min sonication of 1 mg of GNP suspension in isopropyl alcohol, followed by overnight air-drying on a copper grid (Formvar-carbon coated, 300 mesh).

3.2 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy

An attenuated total reflectance (ATR)-equipped VERTEX 70v Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometer (Bruker) was employed to identify the functional groups of the GNPs. The spectra of the samples were acquired in the range of 4000–400 cm⁻¹ and with a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹.

3.3 X-ray Diffraction

A Miniflex X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku) equipped with K β -filtered Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.1544$ nm) generated at 15 mA and 40 kV was used for X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. The diffractogram was recorded in the 2θ range between 10° and 90° with a scanning speed of 6° min⁻¹.

3.4 CO₂ Absorption

Fig. 1 shows the setup used for the CO₂ absorption experiments, which is identical to the one used by (Abdul Samat, Yusoff, Aroua, Ramalingam, & Kassim, 2019). CO₂ flowed from (I) to (II), where it was heated and pressurized to the required conditions. Then, 20 mL of the sample was added into (IV) and heated to the required temperature. The temperature of (II) and (IV) was kept constant during the experiment. The pressure of CO₂ was simultaneously recorded by (VII) during the experiment until

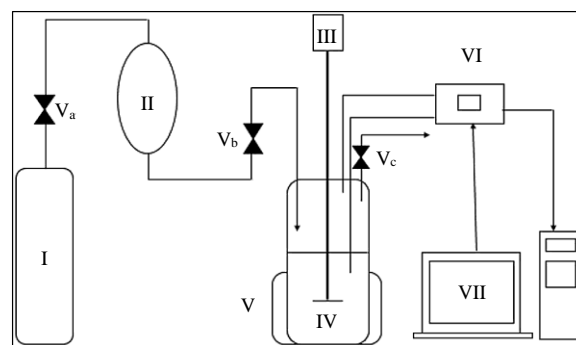


Figure 1. A diagram of the experimental setup: (I) gas cylinder, (II) gas reservoir, (III) motor, (IV) high-pressure reactor cell, (V) water bath, (VI) controller, (VII) computer, (V_a) control valve, (V_b) needle valve, and (V_c) pressure relief valve.

the equilibrium was reached, where the pressure remained constant for at least 30 min. The CO₂ absorptivity of the prepared nanofluids was determined using the CO₂ pressure drop (Eqn. (3)), expressed as CO₂ solubility (mol of CO₂/mol of solvent).

$$PV = nRT \quad (2)$$

Table 1 Experimental conditions of CO₂ absorption

Parameters	Value
Mass concentration of MEA solution	30%
Pressure of CO ₂	50, 125, and 200 psi
Temperature of thermostatic water bath	26 °C
Ultrasonication time	1 h
Volume of nanofluids	20 mL
Volume fraction of GNPs	0.01, 0.03, and 0.05

$$\Delta n = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{RT} \quad (3)$$

Where P₁ and P₂ are the initial and final pressures (Pa), respectively, V₁ is the volume of the gas reservoir (m³), V₂ is the volume of the system except the reactor cell (m³), R is the gas constant (m³·Pa·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹), and T is the temperature (K). The experimental conditions of CO₂ absorption are summarized in Table 1.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Characterization

4.1.1. HRTEM Analysis

Fig. 2 shows the optical microscopy images of GNPs. The flat multi-layered graphene sheets are rough and jagged (Fig. 2(a)). Also, the edges of the sheets appear smooth but irregular in some areas (Fig. 2(a)). The interlayer distance of the graphene sheets

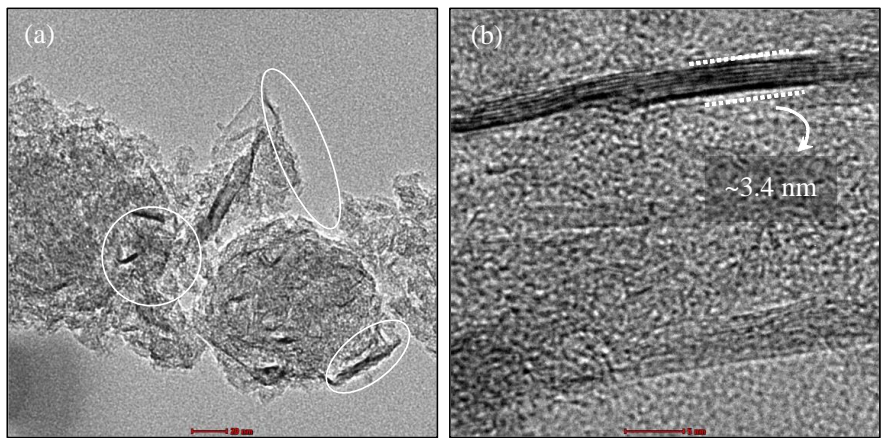


Figure 2. TEM images of GNPs

was found to be approximately 340 pm (Fig. 2(b)), in agreement with the XRD results (Fig. (3)).

4.1.2. XRD Analysis

Fig. 3 shows the XRD patterns of GNPs. It can be seen that a strong peak was emitted at $2\theta = \sim 26.3^\circ$, which is related to the [002] plane (Gomari, Esfandeh, & Ghasemi, 2017). The wide peak at $2\theta = \sim 43.0^\circ$ and the small peak at $2\theta = \sim 54.2^\circ$ of the XRD patterns could be ascribed to the [100] and [004] peaks, respectively (Kumar et al., 2018). The interlayer distance $d_{(002)}$ is 0.34 nm, as calculated by Bragg's law (Eqn. (4)). The value is in agreement with the $d_{(002)}$ value of graphite (Farinre et al., 2022).

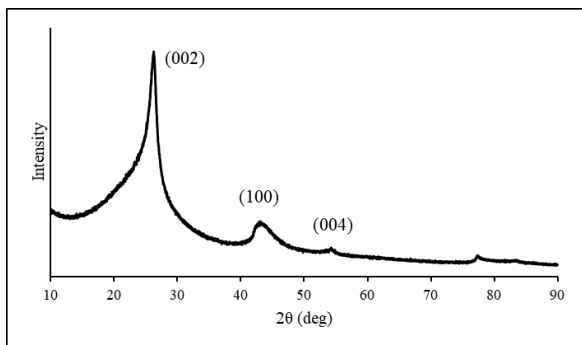


Figure 3. XRD crystallographic patterns of GNPs.

$$d_{hkl} = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin\theta} \tag{4}$$

4.1.3. FTIR Analysis

Fig. 4 illustrates the bonds and their respective wavelengths of GNPs. The C=C peak was observed at 1564 cm^{-1} . As seen in the spectra, a negligible amount of oxygen groups can be found in the GNPs.

4.1.4 Stability Analysis

Nanofluid stability is important for CO₂ absorption as it influences the mass transfer enhancement mechanisms. The MEA-GNP nanofluids used in this work were prepared via the two-

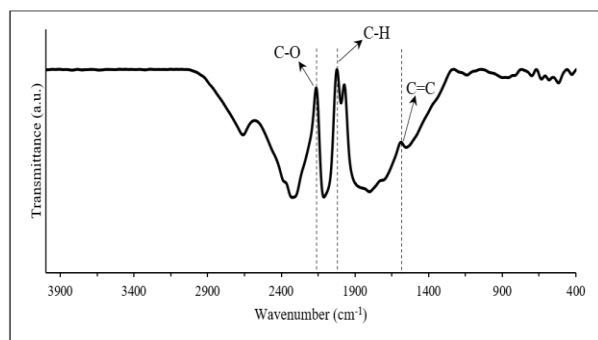


Figure 4. FTIR spectra of GNPs.

step method, where the production and dispersion of the nanoparticles occur in two separate steps. To achieve a uniform colloidal dispersion, ultrasonication was also employed to prepare the nanofluids. Fig. 5 visualizes the stability performance of the prepared MEA-GNP nanofluids, where the GNPs were found to be sedimented 72 h after the preparation (Fig. 5(b)).

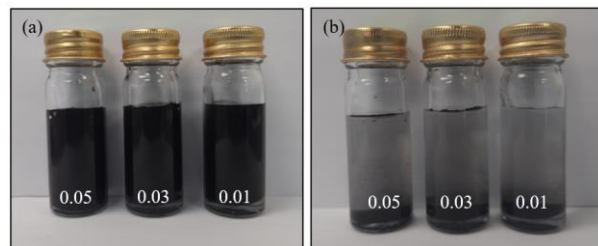


Figure 5. The stability of MEA-GNP nanofluids (a) after preparation and (b) after 72 h.

4.2. CO₂ Absorption Study

The absorption of CO₂ in the pure MEA solution is about 0.62 mol/mol MEA, which agrees with the solubility of CO₂ in MEA (0.64 mol/mol MEA) as reported by Jiang et al. (Jiang, Zhao, Zhuo, & Wang, 2014). Fig. 6 indicates that the CO₂ solubility of GNP-MEA nanofluids was slightly higher than the base fluid, MEA. The GNP addition improved the CO₂ solubility of MEA by 2%. The effect of GNP loading on the CO₂ solubility of MEA was then investigated. The CO₂ solubility of GNP-MEA nanofluids increased until reaching

the optimum level of $\phi = 0.03$ and then decreased. The increase in CO_2 solubility of MEA can be explained by the generally acknowledged mass transfer enhancement mechanisms, the hydrodynamic effect, the shuttle effect, and the inhibition of bubble coalescence (Zhang et al., 2022). The shuttle effect can be explained as the nanoparticles acting as a shuttle for the adsorbed gas, transferring the gas repetitively, thus enhancing the gas-liquid mass transfer. The hydrodynamic effect relates to the

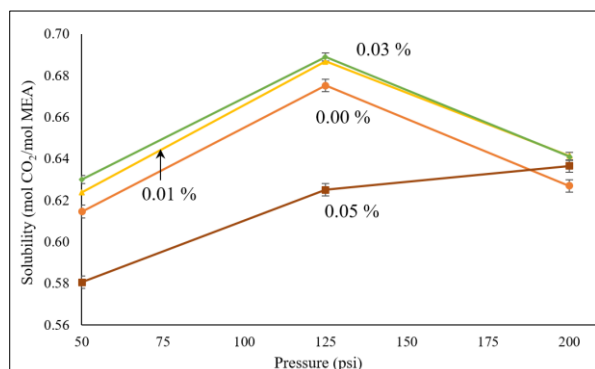


Figure 6. CO_2 solubility of nanofluids.

diffusion boundary layer of a gas-liquid system. The presence of nanoparticles induces Brownian motion, microconvections, and velocity disturbances, which affect the diffusion boundary layer and reduce its thickness. The bubbles of the gas molecules collide with nanoparticles and break into smaller bubbles. Smaller bubbles increase the gas-liquid contact area, thereby enhancing the mass transfer. This phenomenon is called the inhibition of bubble coalescence. Adding GNPs enhances the mass transfer of MEA through the mass transfer enhancement mechanisms. The effect becomes greater as the concentration of solid increases. However, when the solid loading is too high, the gas-liquid interfacial area is limited, and adjacent particles may be exposed to form a "plate", which can hinder mass transfer (Jiang et al., 2014). Combining these two effects leads to an increment, followed by a reduction in the enhancement factor with the concentration of the GNP nanoparticles. The highest enhancement result of CO_2 solubility at each concentration of GNPs can be observed at 125 psi (862 kPa).

5. Conclusion

In this study, GNP-MEA nanofluids were prepared, and its performance in CO_2 absorption was studied. The characterization revealed typical characteristics of GNPs. The experimental data revealed that the addition of GNPs increased the performance of MEA for CO_2 absorption by 2%. For the effect of nanoparticle concentrations, the CO_2 absorptivity of MEA increased with increasing concentrations until the optimum concentration was reached. The enhancement of MEA performance in CO_2 absorption was related to the generally acknowledged mass transfer enhancement mechanisms. Therefore, the suspensions of GNPs in MEA are expected to enhance CO_2 absorption.

6. Acknowledgements

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