

**CO₂ REMOVAL USING POLYVINYLIDENE
FLUORIDE MIXED MATRIX MEMBRANE IN
MEMBRANE GAS ABSORPTION**

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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

2019

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FLUORIDE MIXED MATRIX MEMBRANE IN
MEMBRANE GAS ABSORPTION**

by

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**Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements
for Doctor of Philosophy**

JUNE 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, a great thankul to Allah SWT for blessing, opportunity, strength and patient in finishing my PhD research in USM Engineering Campus. After facing challenges, hard works and trainings; this work is ready to be submitted to USM IPS. Special thanks to my parents (Ahmad Wali and Hjh Salmah binti Hj Majid) and family members (Maria, Noridah, Nor Harmin, Yuslaila, Mulianis, Soleha and others) for their help, support and share the sweet and sour in these years.

Apart from my family, a very special gratitude goes out to Assoc. Prof. Ir. Dr. Leo Choe Peng as main supervisor and Prof Dr. Abdul Latif Ahmad as co-supervisor since my master degree until PhD research from 2011-2019. With their great supports in term of technical and motivations; finally we complete this work together. Besides that, I would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia (MOHE) for providing MyPhD scholarship and research grants to support my PhD research. Aslo, to all USM staffs for technical assitance and admistration.

Besides USM and MOHE, great thanks Prof Kang Li's research group and Imperial College London for providing equipment and facilities to complete the collaborative works in 2016 at Department of Chemical Engineering. Special thanks to postdocs (Dr Bo Wang, Dr Xinlei), Izwanne, Fairuz Rabuni, Yunsi Lucy Chi, Farrah Diana, Nasrul Hadi, Syifa and Chris Wang for their help in Imperial College London. All Beumont House's roomates and dormmates in Bay's Water, London.

Furthermore thanks to my friends in USM; Naimah, Melvin, Haziyana, Usman, Hani, Wani, Atiyah, Aishah, Siva and others. Without them, my life in USM is boring and lonely. Last but not least, thanks to Excellent Generation (EG) Learning

management for allowing me to gain some experiences and skills through teaching and management. Also, to everyone who is not listed and others that I missed to list, thank you. May Allah bless and rewards them.

Nor Aini Ahmad

April 2019

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

%	Percentage
θ	Angle ($^{\circ}$)
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Temperature in degree celsius
A_i	effective membrane contact area
cm	Unit of length in centimetre
d_i	The inner diameter of the hollow fiber
d_o	The outer diameter of the hollow fiber
d_{ln}	The logarithm mean diameter of the hollow fiber
g	Weight in gram
H	Henry's constant
J_{CO_2}	CO ₂ absorption flux
K_L	The liquid mass transfer coefficient in liquid
K_m	The Membrane mass transfer coefficient in liquid
K_o	Overall mass transfer coefficient
ml	Millilitre
nm	Unit of length in nanometer (10^{-9} m)
Q_g	Gas flow rate
Q_L	Liquid flow rate
R_a	Average roughness
R_q	The root-mean-square roughness
R_m	Membrane resistance
Re	Reynold number
Sh_L	Sherwood number
V_L	Ratio of absorbent flow rate (m^3/s) per cross-sectional area (m^2)
$v\%$	Volume percentage
wt%	Weight percentage

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFM	Atomic force microscope
CaCO ₃	Calcium carbonate
CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DEA	Diethanolamine
DMAC	Dimethylacetamide
DMF	N-, N-Dimethylformamide
DSC	Differential Scanning Calorimetry
D0	Neat PVDF hollow fiber membrane
D1	PVDF hollow fiber membrane with 1 wt% of SAPO-34
D3	PVDF hollow fiber membrane with 3 wt% of SAPO-34
D5	PVDF hollow fiber membrane with 5 wt% of SAPO-34
EDX	Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
FS	Flat Sheet membrane
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared
HF	Hollow fiber membrane
H ₂	Hydrogen
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide
H ₃ PO ₄	Ortho-Phosphoric acid
LEP	Liquid entry pressure
LiCl	Lithium chloride
LDPE	Low density poly ethylene
M-AP	Aminopropylisobutyl
MEA	Monodiethanolamine
MGA	Membrane gas absorption
MOF	Metal-organic framework

M-SP	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% of trisilanolisobutyl POSS and nonsolvent
M-S34	PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% SAPO-34 POSS and nonsolvent
MMT	Montmorillonite clays
M-0	PVDF membrane contains nonsolvent
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
NMP	n-methyl-2- Pyrrolidone
NH ₃	Ammonia
N ₂	Nitrogen
OH	Hydroxyl group
O ₂	Oxygen
PBI	Poly[2,2'-(m-phenylene)-5,5'-dibenzimidazole
PDMS	Polydimethylsiloxane
PE	Polyethylene
PEI	Polyethylenimine
PEEK	Poly(ether ether ketone)
PES	Polyethersulfone
POME	Palm oil mill effluent
POSS	Polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane
PP	Polypropylene
PSA	Pressure swing adsorption
PSf	Polysulfone
PTFE	Polytetrafluorethylene
PVDF	Polyvinylidene fluoride
P0	Neat flat sheet PVDF membrane
P-0F	Neat flat sheet PVDF membrane with post silane modification
P-10 PBI	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% of PBI

P-10S34	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% of SAPO-34
P-10S34F	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% of SAPO-34 with post silane modification
P-10MS34	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 10 wt% of hydrophobic SAPO-34
P-15PBI	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 15 wt% of PBI
P-20PBI	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 20 wt% of PBI
P-25PBI	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 25 wt% of PBI
P-5S34	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 5 wt% of SAPO-34
P-5S34F	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 5 wt% of SAPO-34 with post silane modification
P-5S34-5PBI	Flat sheet PVDF membrane contains 5 wt% of SAPO-34 and 5 wt% of PBI
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
SMM	Surface modifying macromolecule
SiO	Silica oxide
SAPO-34	Silicoaluminophosphate-34
TGA	Thermogravimetric analysis
ZSM5	ZSM5 zeolite

**PENYINGKIRAN CO₂ MENGGUNAKAN MATRIK CAMPURAN
MEMBRAN POLIVINILIDENA FLUORIDA DALAM MEMBRAN
PENYERAPAN GAS**

ABSTRAK

Teknologi penyingkiran karbon dioksida (CO₂) sangat penting untuk penulenan sumber tenaga seperti biogas. Antara teknologi penyingkiran CO₂, membran penyerapan gas (MGA) boleh digunakan untuk menyingkirkan CO₂ pada tekanan rendah. MGA mengintegrasikan kelebihan membran dan proses penyerapan kimia dalam satu unit. Namun, pembasahan membran semasa pengendalian jangka panjang menggalakkan peningkatan rintangan jisim walaupun menggunakan membran hidrofobik. Membran polivinilidena fluorida (PVDF) kerap kali digunakan untuk MGA, tetapi andaian ternyah fluoride PVDF ke dalam larutan amina menyebabkan berlakunya pembasahan membran. Dalam kajian ini, polimer poli[2,2'-(m-fenilena)-5,5'-dibenzimidazol (PBI) yang mempunyai rintangan kimia dan kestabilan haba yang tinggi telah diadun bersama polimer PVDF untuk meningkatkan sifat kimia dan fizik membran. Selain itu, zeolit SAPO-34 yang mempunyai sifat afiniti penyerapan terhadap CO₂ dicampur ke dalam membran PVDF untuk meningkatkan penyerapan CO₂. Gabungan membran PVDF dengan zeolit SAPO-34 juga diubahsuai menjadi hidrofobik menggunakan silana. Ikatan hydrogen dalam adunan polimer melalui penderma (-NH-) dan proton penerima (-N=) dari PBI menggalakkan penghasilan boleh-larut campuran. Membran PVDF/PBI dengan bebanan 20 wt% PBI menghasilkan penyerapan CO₂ tertinggi sebanyak 3.07×10^{-4} mol/m²s. Manakala, fluks CO₂ membran PVDF meningkat sehingga 60 % ke 4.53×10^{-4} mol/m²s apabila membran PVDF diadun bersama 10 wt% SAPO-34. Praubahsuai zarah zeolit SAPO-

34 menggunakan fluorokarbon salina mengagalkan pembentukan struktur membran berliang, kesannya rintangan membran semasa penyerapan CO₂ bertambah tinggi. Pascaubahsuai membran PVDF/SAPO-34 menggunakan silana meningkatkan penyerapan CO₂. Tambahan itu, peningatan ketara berlaku di mana sudut sentuhan dan tekanan kemasukan cecair meningkat kesannya keseluruhan pemindahan jisim (K_o) menjadi 12.46×10^{-6} m/s. Ujikaji CO₂ lembap ke sistem MGA dengan gabungan PVDF/SAPO-34 pascaubahsuai, mengurangkan sedikit telapan CO₂ menjadi 10.65×10^{-6} m/s. Namun, K_o untuk membran PVDF/SAPO-34 pascaubahsuai hampir sama dengan K_o membran PVDF/SAPO-34 tanpa pengubahsuaian silana. Ujikaji kebasahan membran dengan larutan 2 M dietahmolamina (DEA) menunjukkan adunan polimer dan zeolit dalam membran PVDF/SAPO-34 mengurangkan pembengkakan membran. Akan tetapi, interaksi tidak diinginkan berlaku antara kumpulan fluoroalkil dan amina mengaruhi kebasahan membran PVDF/SAPO-34 pascaubahsuai oleh amina. Seterusnya, gentian geronggang PVDF/SAPO-34 dengan bebanan zeolit SAPO-34 berbeza (1, 3 dan 5 wt%) telah dihasilkan. Fluks CO₂ tertinggi dicapai sehingga 8.73×10^{-4} mol/m²s apabila 3 wt% zeolite SAPO-34 telah dimasukkan ke dalam adunan gentian geronggang PVDF/SAPO-34. Gentian geronggang PVDF/SAPO-34 menunjukkan rintangan jisim yang rendah berbanding membran kepingan rata PVDF/SAPO-34. Fluks CO₂ gentian geronggang PVDF/SAPO-34 meningkat 140 % kali ganda lebih tinggi berbanding fluks CO₂ gentian geronggang PVDF asli apabila 2 M DEA digunakan sebagai cecair penyerap. Gentian geronggang PVDF asli terampul hampir 71.0 % dalam DEA tetapi adunan gentian geronggang PVDF/SAPO-34 mengurangkan pembengkakan dengan amina sehingga 47.7 %.

CO₂ REMOVAL USING POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE MIXED MATRIX MEMBRANE IN MEMBRANE GAS ABSORPTION

ABSTRACT

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) removal technology is important in the purification of energy source such as biogas. Among the CO₂ removal techniques, membrane gas absorption (MGA) can be used to separate CO₂ at low pressure. MGA integrates the advantages of membrane and chemical absorption process in a single unit. However, membrane wetting in the long operation can induce the increment of mass transfer resistance even using hydrophobic membranes. Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) is the commonly used membrane in MGA, but PVDF defluorination in amine solutions was postulated to cause membrane wetting. In this research, poly[2,2'-(*m*-phenylene)-5,5'-dibenzimidazole (PBI) with the great chemical resistance and thermal stability was blended into PVDF membrane to enhance the physical and chemical properties membrane. Besides that, SAPO-34 zeolite with CO₂ absorption affinity was incorporated into PVDF membrane to improve CO₂ absorption. PVDF membrane incorporated with SAPO-34 zeolite was hydrophobically modified using silane. Hydrogen bonding in the polymer blend due to donor (-NH-) and proton acceptor (-N=) of PBI encouraged the formation of miscibility blend. PVDF/PBI membrane with 20 wt% of PBI showed the highest CO₂ flux of 3.07×10^{-4} mol/m²s. The CO₂ flux of PVDF membrane increased 60 % to 4.53×10^{-4} mol/m²s when it was blended with 10 wt% of SAPO-34 zeolite. The pre-modified SAPO-34 zeolite using fluorocarbon silane retarded the formation of porous structure, resulting in a great membrane resistance for CO₂ transfer. The post-modification of PVDF/SAPO-34 membrane using silane caused improvement in CO₂ absorption. The significant