

Adsorption of CO₂ and H₂O on K-promoted hydrotalcite

J. Boon (**ECN**)
P.D. Cobden (**ECN**)
H.A.J. van Dijk (**ECN**)
C. Hoogland (**ECN**)
E.R. van Selow (**ECN**)
M. van Sint Annaland (**TU/e**)

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Adsorption of CO_2 and H_2O on K-promoted hydrotalcite

Authors

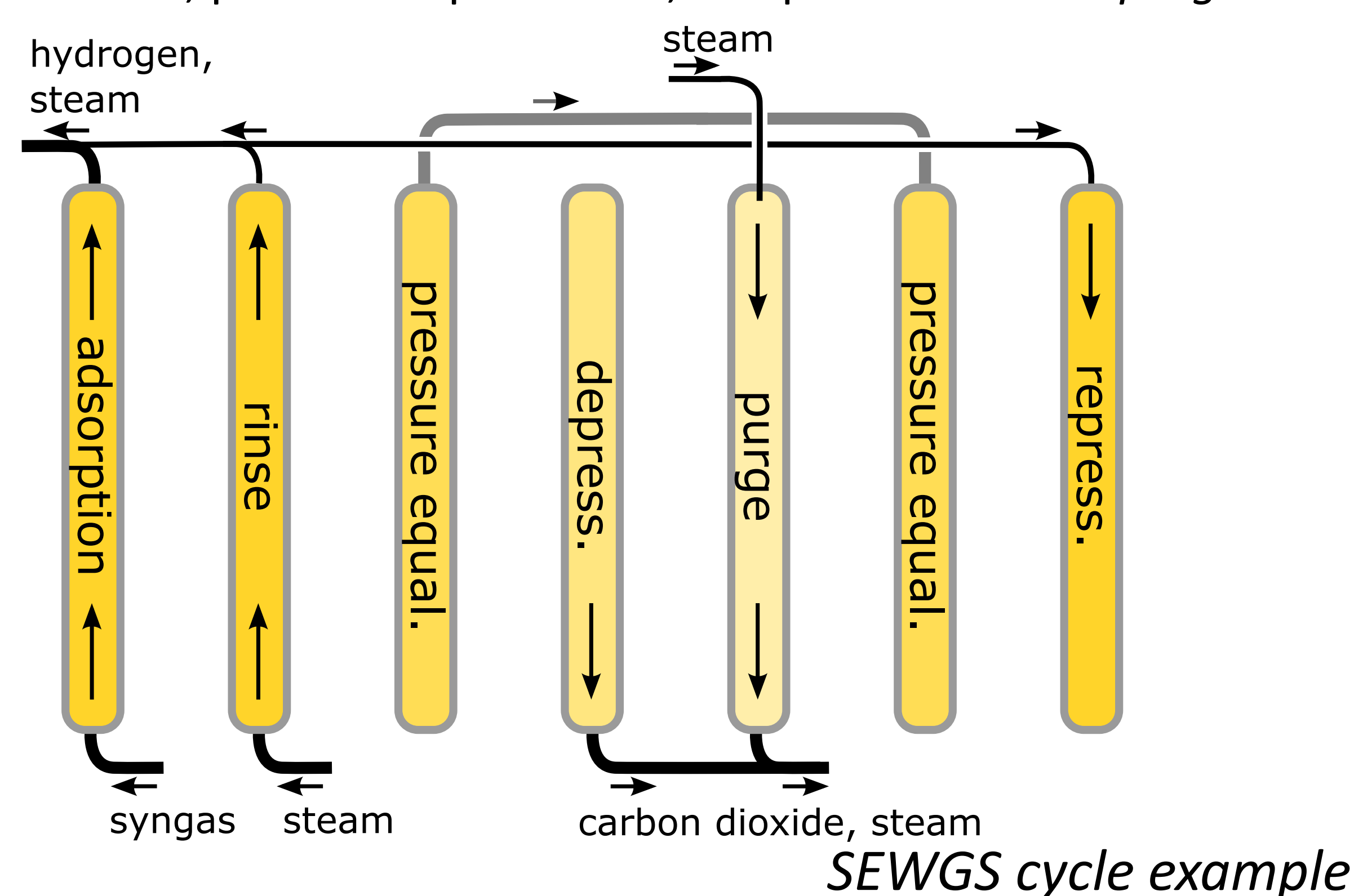
Jurriaan Boon, P.D. Cobden, H.A.J. van Dijk,
C. Hoogland, E.R. van Selow,
M. van Sint Annaland

boon@ecn.nl

New description of CO_2 and H_2O interaction with the solid sorbent indicates potential for improved performance of the hot sorption-enhanced water-gas shift (SEWGS) process.

Sorption-enhanced water-gas shift (SEWGS)

- Water-gas shift reaction with in situ adsorption of CO_2 on potassium-promoted hydrotalcite (K-HTC) at 350-450°C
- SEWGS is a cyclic process, that comprises high pressure adsorption and *steam rinse*, pressure equalisation, low pressure *steam purge*



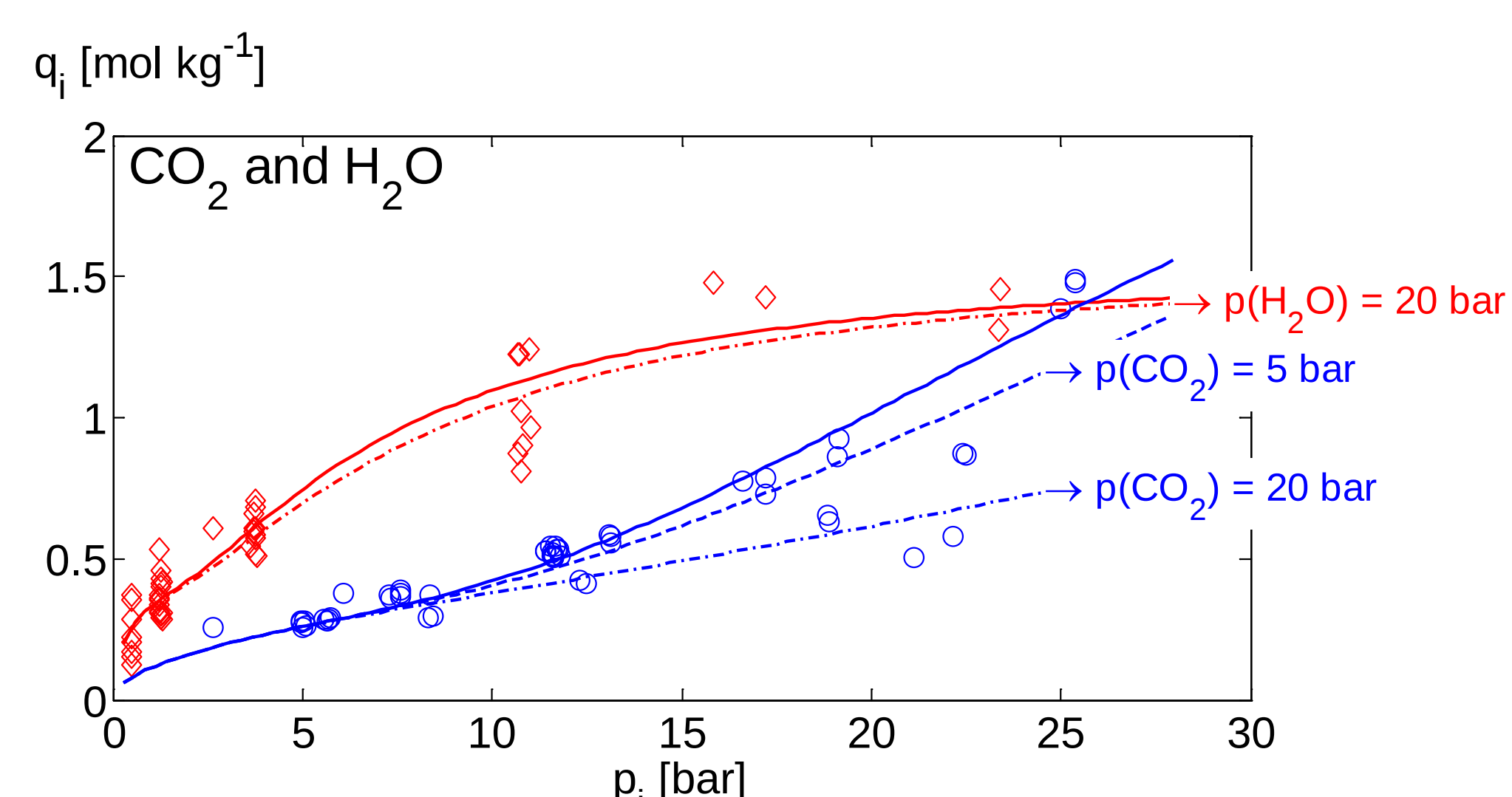
SEWGS bench-scale setup at ECN

- Experiments were performed in the multicolumn SEWGS test rig
- Six columns of 6 m tall and 38 mm internal diameter, 400°C, 1-27 bar
- Sorbent: K-promoted HTC pellets 4.7×4.7 mm



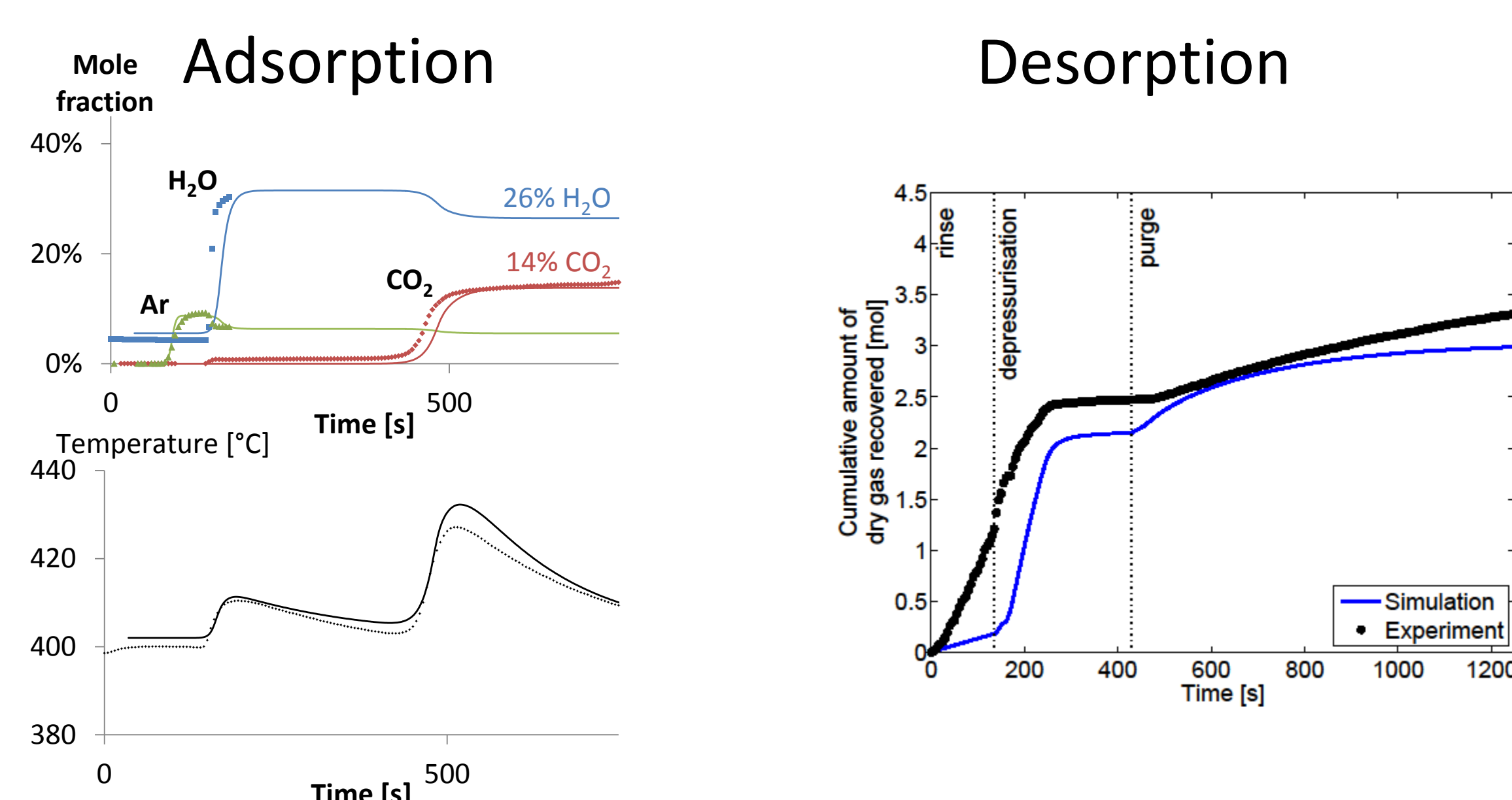
CO_2 – H_2O – K-HTC adsorption isotherm

- Surface adsorption occurs at specific sites for CO_2 or H_2O up to 5 bar
- CO_2 and H_2O adsorb competitively in nanopores at higher partial pressures



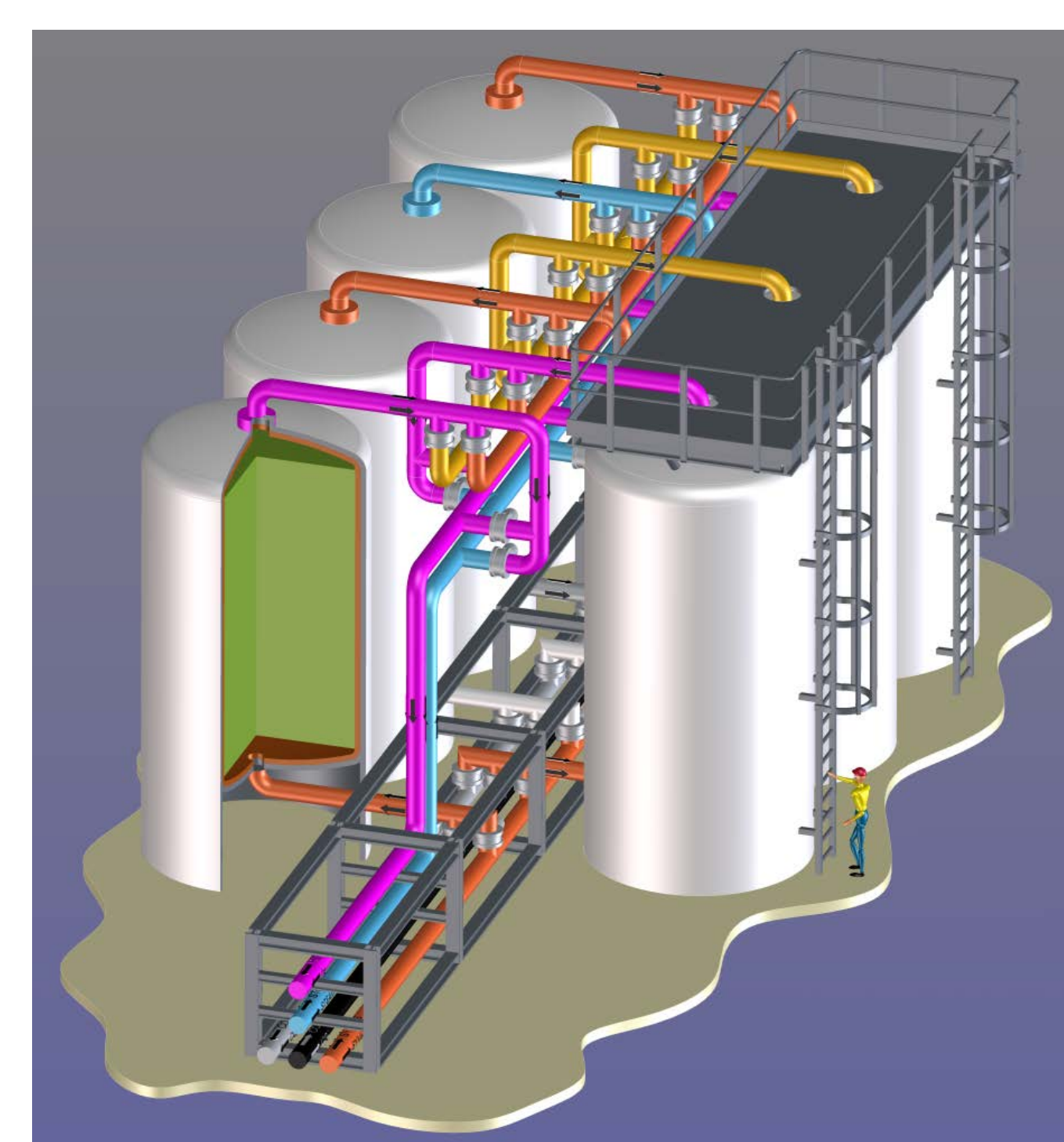
Sorption kinetics and reactor model

- Intraparticle mass transfer: linear driving force model
- Validated using a 1D pseudohomogeneous reactor model



Improved SEWGS cycle performance

- Steam adsorption improves effectiveness rinse, enhances CO_2 purity
- Better understanding of kinetics indicates more efficient purge
- A significant (factor 5) reduction of rinse and purge steam use might be possible



Conclusion

- Validated adsorption isotherm and sorption kinetics
- Indication of factor 5 decrease in rinse and purge steam consumption
- SEWGS promising for
 - precombustion CO_2 capture in IGCC
 - iron and steel making industries
 - H_2 production for ammonia
 - Syngas conditioning

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ECN

Westerduinweg 3
1755 LE Petten
The Netherlands

P.O. Box 1
1755 LG Petten
The Netherlands

T +31 88 515 4949
F +31 88 515 8338
info@ecn.nl
www.ecn.nl

