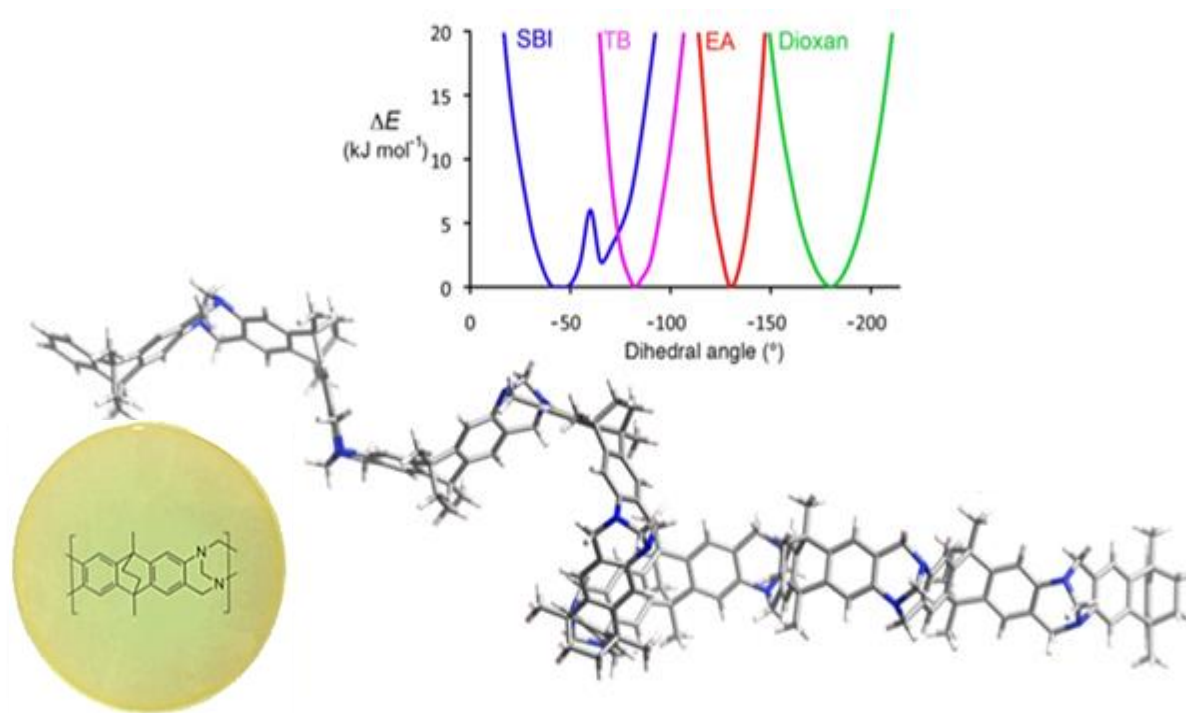


Polymers of Intrinsic Microporosity for Gas Separation Membranes

100
1920~2020



Dr Mariolino Carta

Swansea University (UK)



英国文化教育协会
英国大使馆文化教育处



RESEARCHER
LINKS

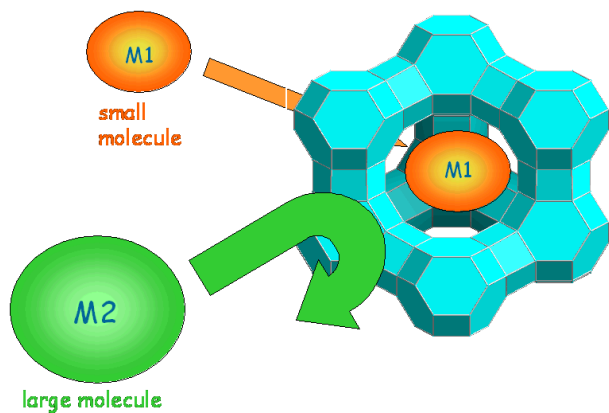


Nanjing 15th October 2018

Microporous materials

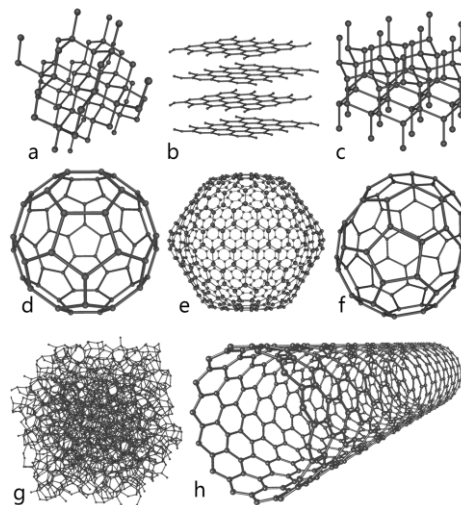
Porous materials can be classified depending upon the dimension of their pores. According to the IUPAC definition (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) :

- Pores < 2 nm are defined as **microporous**
- Between 2-50 nm **mesoporous**
- > 50 nm **macroporous**



Zeolites

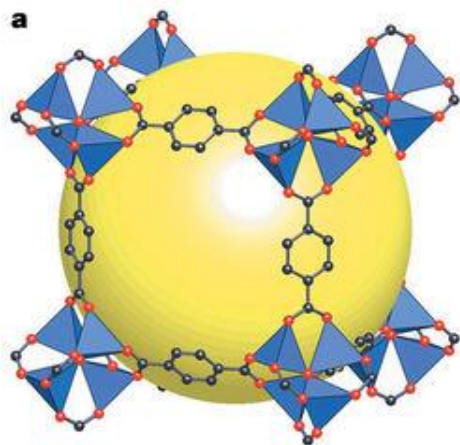
- Natural occurring aluminum silicates
- BET surface areas = 400-700 m² g⁻¹



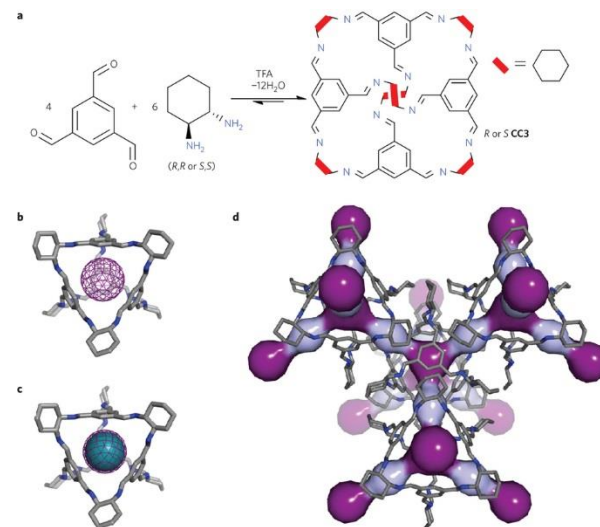
Activated carbons

- Derived from the combustion of organics
- BET surface areas = 400-3000 m² g⁻¹

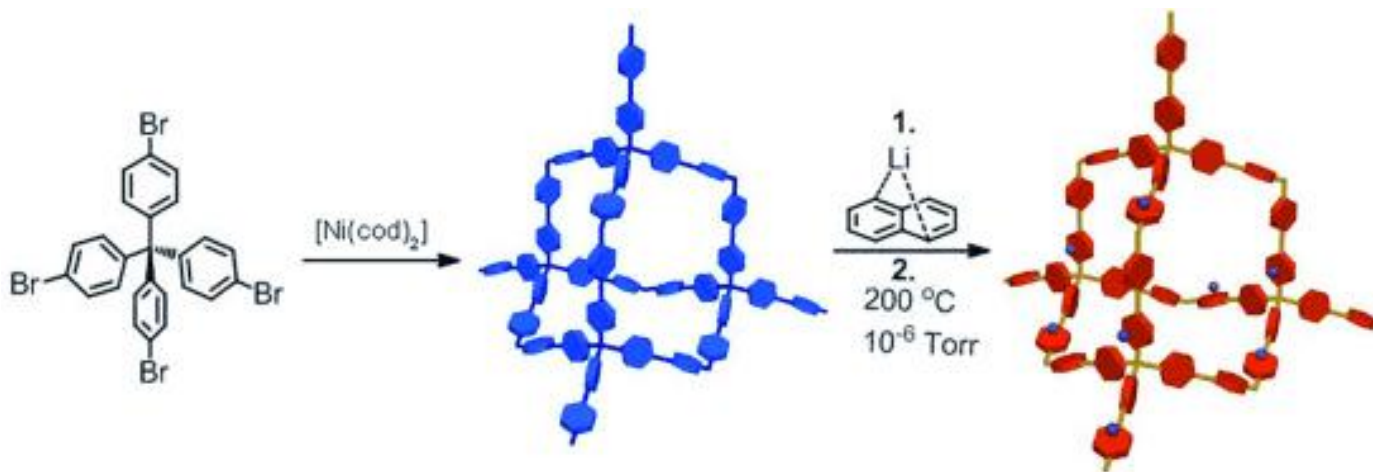
Synthetic microporous materials



M. Eddaoudi, O. M. Yaghi, *et al.* 1999. **Nature**, 402(6759), 276

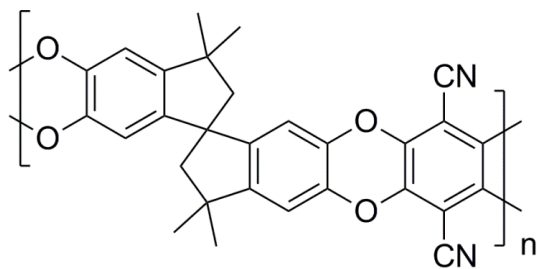


A. I. Cooper *et al.*, **Nat. Mater.** 2014, 13, 954



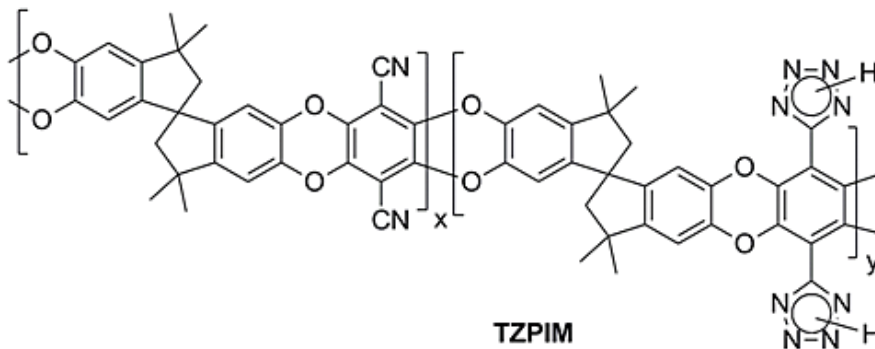
K. Konstas, *et al.*, **Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.**, 2012, 51, 6639

Polymers of Intrinsic Microporosity (PIMs)



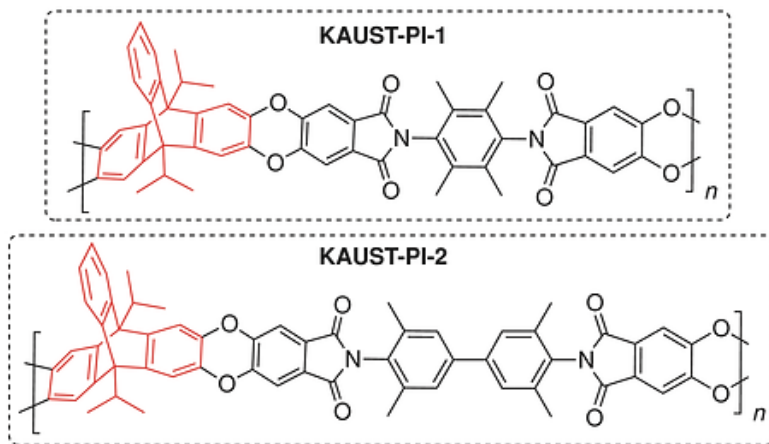
PIM-1

N. B. McKeown, *et al. Chem. Commun.* 2004, 230

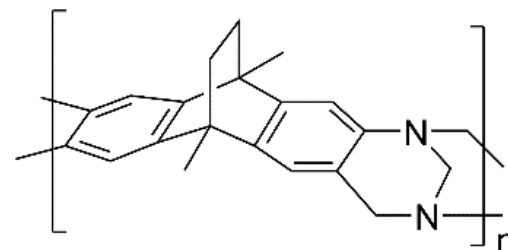


TZPIM

M. D. Guiver *et al. Nat. Mater.* 2011, 10(5):372



I. Pinnau, *et al., Adv. Mater.*, 2014 26(22), 3688

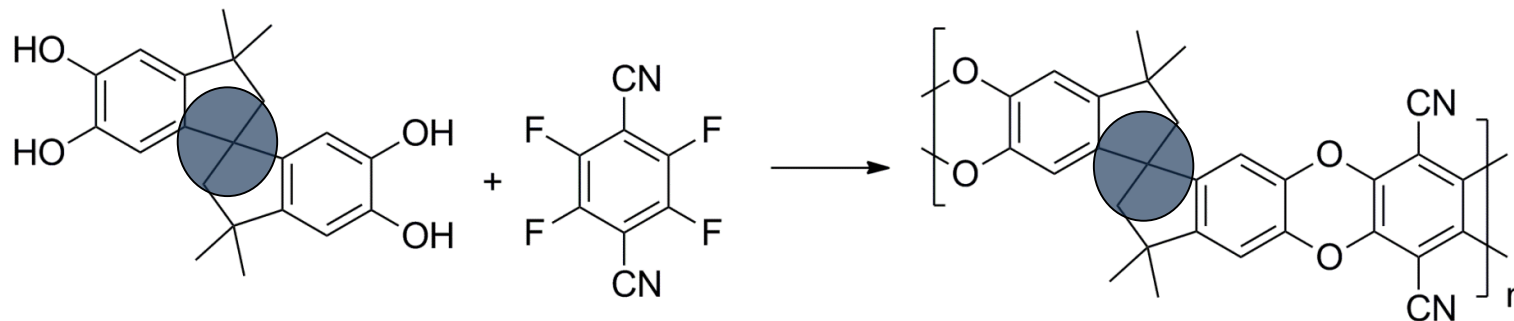


PIM-EA-TB

M. Carta *et al. Science*, 2013, 339, 230

A Polymer of Intrinsic Microporosity : (PIM-1)

$f_{av} = 2$



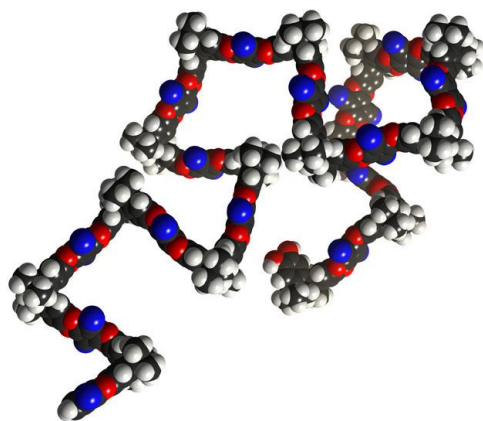
$M_w = >200 \times 10^3$ (GPC)

$T_g > 350$ °C

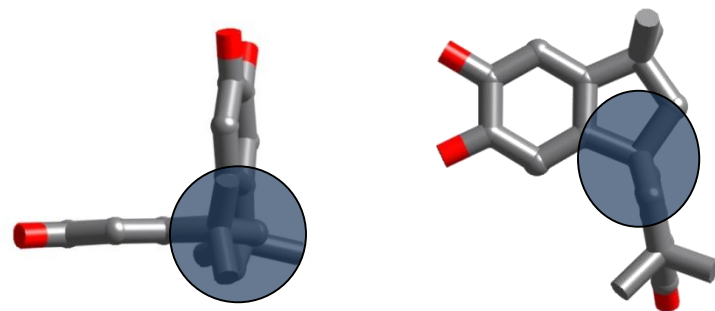
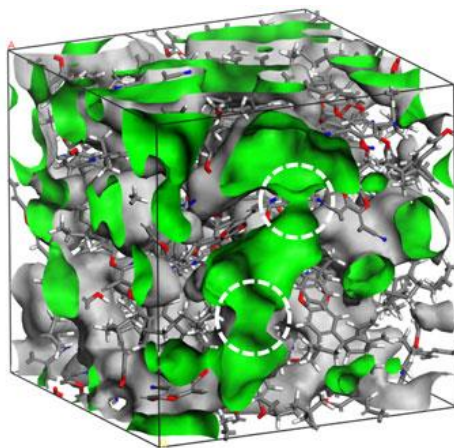
Fluorescent (yellow)

Soluble!

BET surface area = 760 m²/g



High Internal Free Volume



Spiro-centre = site of contortion

PIMs : soluble microporous materials



solvent
→
←
precipitation



cast
→
←
solvent



$SA = 760 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$

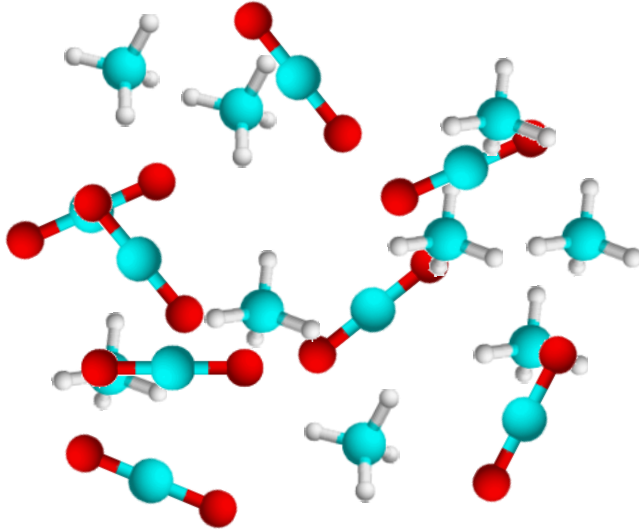
PIM-1 (THF, CHCl_3)

$SA = 690 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$

PIMs for Gas Separation Membranes

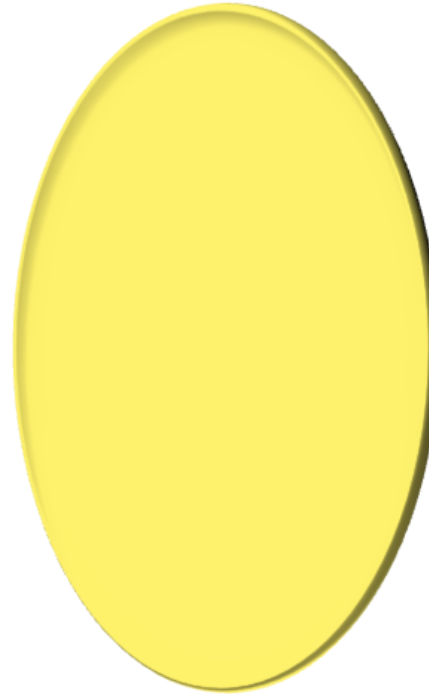
Feed mixture

e.g. CO₂/CH₄



Membrane

(selective barrier)



Retentate

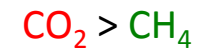
Enriched in methane



(not 100% selective)

Permeate

Enriched in CO₂



Solution-diffusion model: $P = SD$

P = permeability coefficient; S = solubility coefficient; D = diffusion coefficient

Robeson plots: how to beat the upper bound

“...the upper bound correlation is an empirical relationship demonstrating the state-of-the-art for approaching true molecular sieving structures.”

L. M. Robeson, *J. Membrane Sci.*, **1991**, 62, 165.

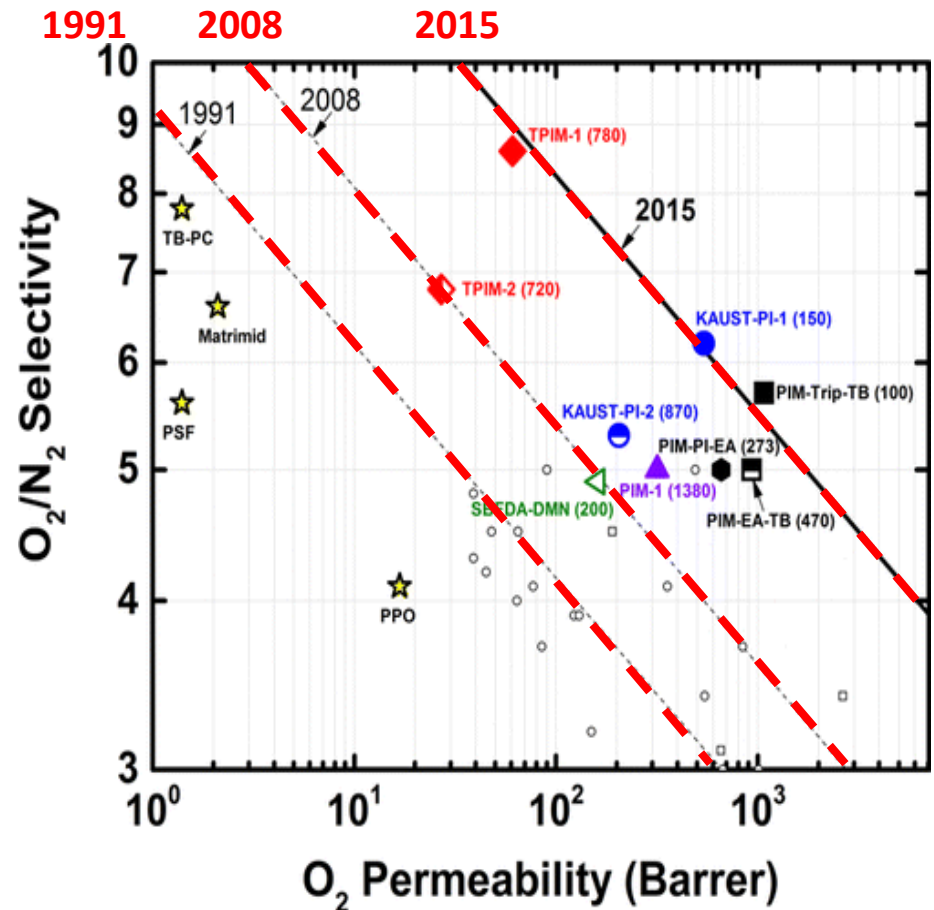
1991: “high T_g polymers”
(e.g. polyimides).

L. M. Robeson, *J. Membrane Sci.*, **2008**, 32, 375.

2008: “ladder-type rigid polymers”
(i.e. PIM or PIM-like polymers with conformational restriction).

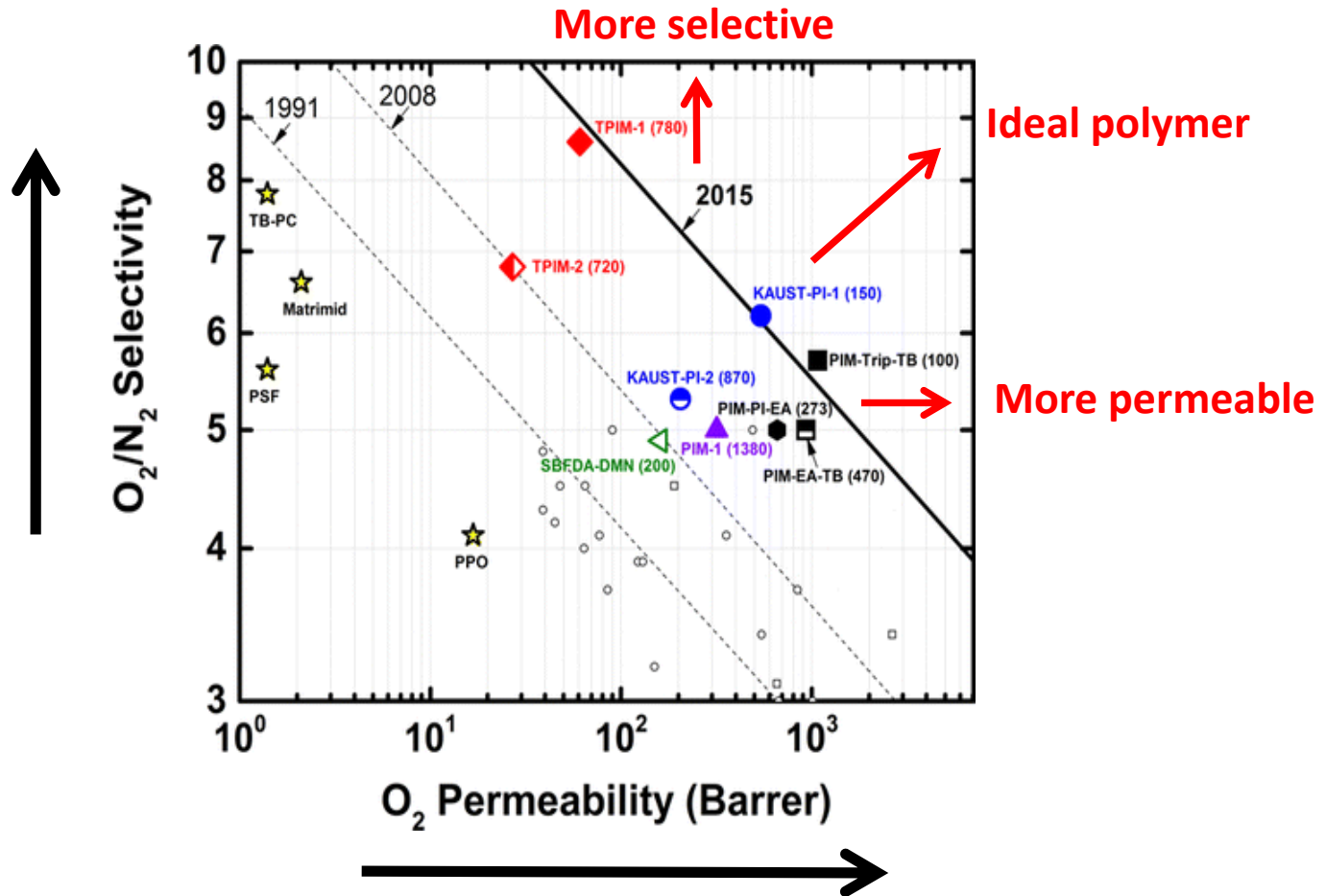
I. Pinnau *et al.* *ACS Macro Lett.*, **2015**, 4 (9), 947

2015: “A subtle balance between intrachain rigidity and interchain spacing has been achieved in the amorphous microstructures of PIMs”



Gas permeability and selectivity trade-off

Important gas pairs: O_2/N_2 , H_2/N_2 , CO_2/N_2 , CO_2/CH_4 , H_2/CO_2

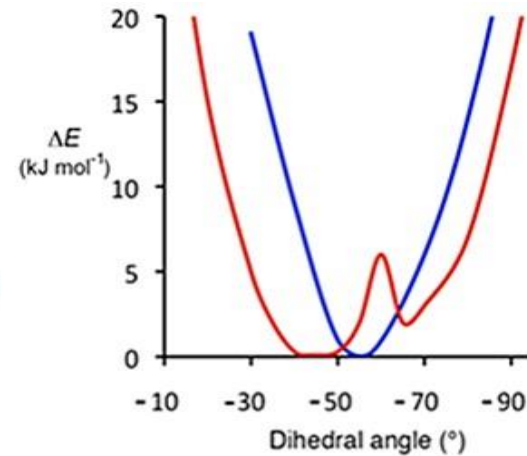
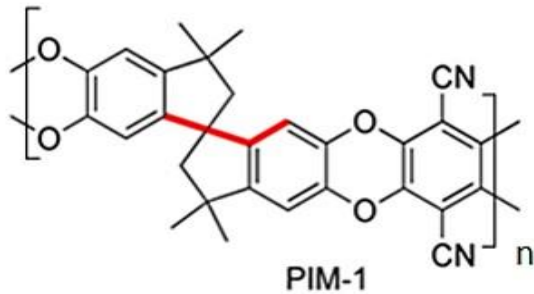


Solution-diffusion model:

$$P = SD$$

P = permeability coefficient; S = solubility coefficient; D = diffusion coefficient

Modifications and improvements of PIM-1



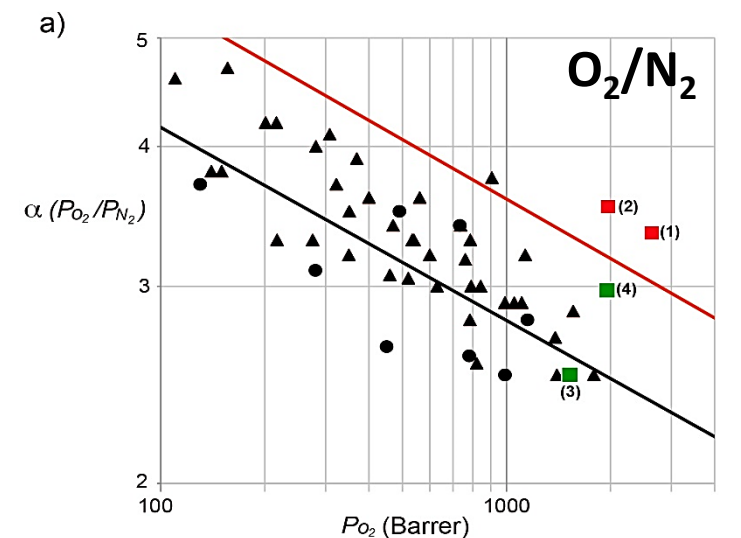
The molecular structures of PIM-1 and PIM-SBF. A plot showing the increase in energy associated with the deviation in dihedral angle about the spiro-centre for PIM-1 (red) and PIM-SBF (blue) to illustrate the greater rigidity of the PIM-SBF polymer chains.

Very good solubility in CHCl_3

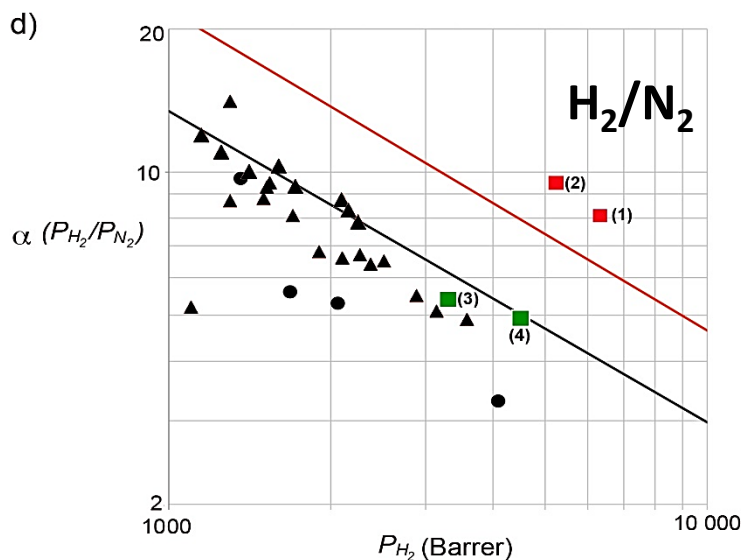
Surface Area: $803 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$

Good molecular mass: MW 89×10^3

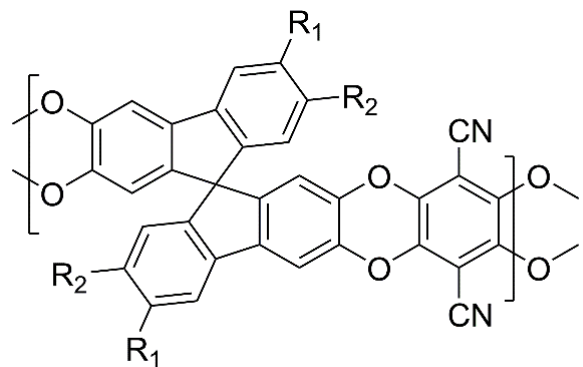
Performance of Spirobifluorene-based PIM



Sample	Transport parameters	O_2	CO_2	CH_4	H_2
PIM-SBF	P_x [Barrer]	2635	13914	1102	6324
	$\alpha(P_x/P_{N_2})$	3.35	17.7	1.4	8.1
	D_x	420	181	42	6800
	S_x	4.70	53.2	19.6	<0.7
PIM-1	P_x [Barrer]	1530	11200	1160	3300
	$\alpha(P_x/P_{N_2})$	2.5	18.4	1.9	5.4
	D_x	390	160	71	5000
	S_x	3.0	53.2	12.4	0.5

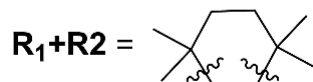
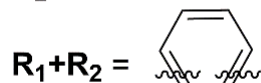


Permselectivities performance of substituted SBF-PIMs

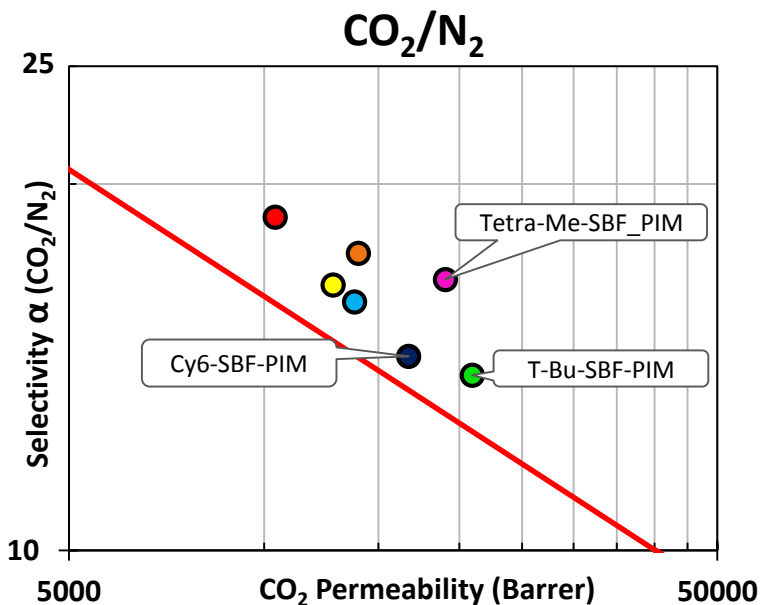
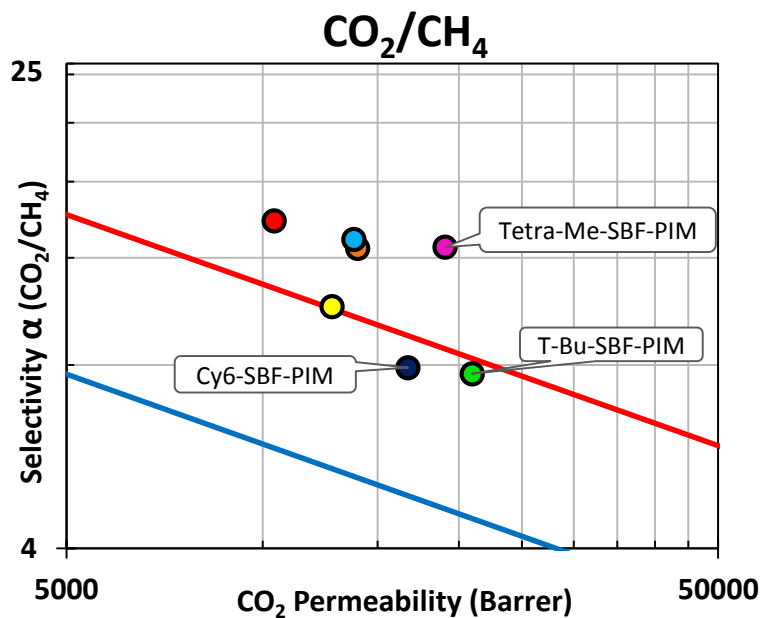


$R_1 = \text{H, Me}$

$R_2 = \text{H, Me, } t\text{-Bu}$



- PIM-1
- SBF-PIM-1
- Tetra-Me-SBF-PIM
- Di-Me-SBF-PIM
- Me-Me-SBF-PIM
- *t*-Bu-SBF-PIM
- Cy6-SBF-PIM



PIMs via Tröger's base formation

Ueber einige mittelst nascirenden Formaldehydes
entstehende Basen;

von

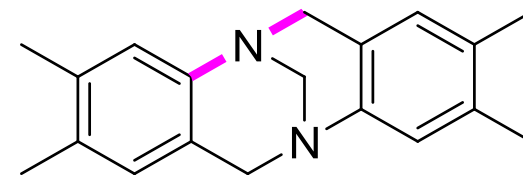
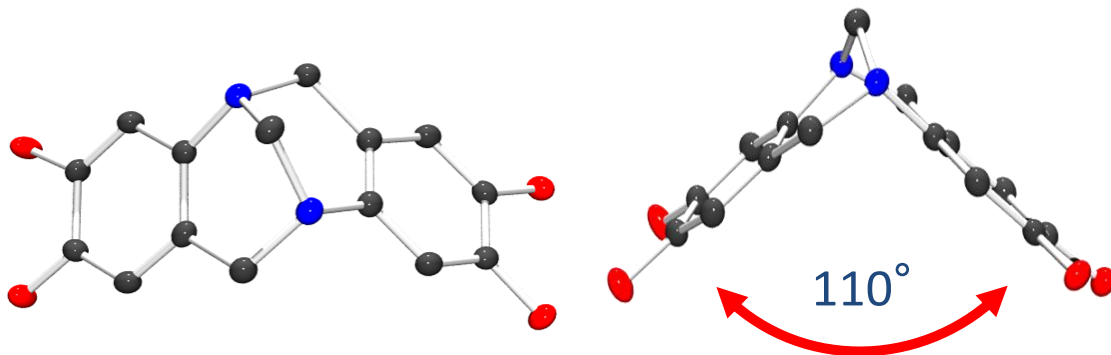
Julius Tröger.

J. Prak. Chem., 1887, 36, 225

The Structure of Troeger's Base

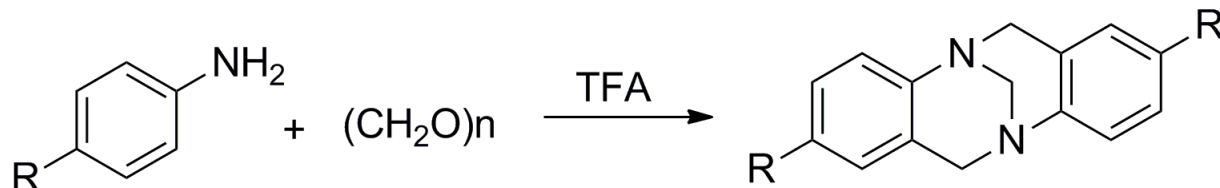
BY M. A. SPIELMAN¹

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1935, 57, 583



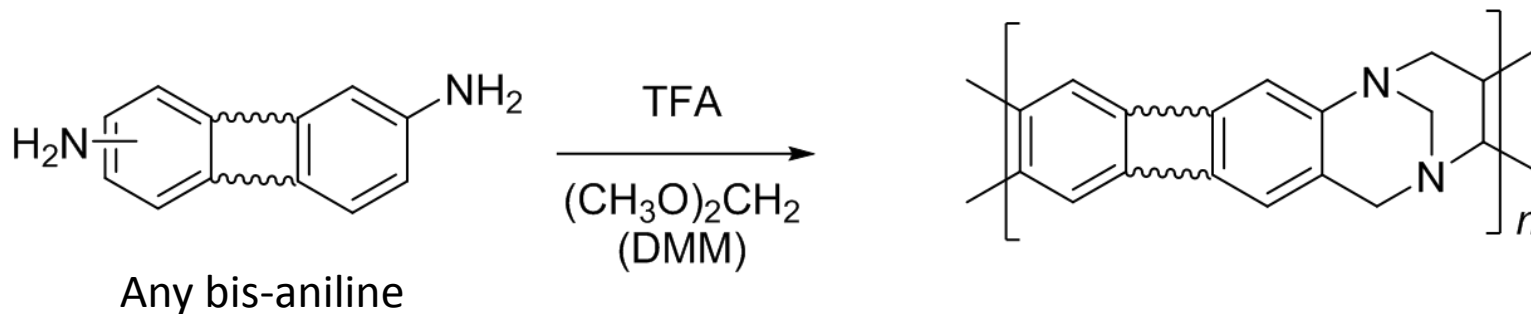
Bridged bicyclic ring structure (rigidity); non-linear shape, basic

PIMs via Tröger's base formation



R = Me, Et, Pr, *i*-Pr; isolated yields in range 79-96 %

D. Didier, *Tetrahedron*, 2008, 64, 6252

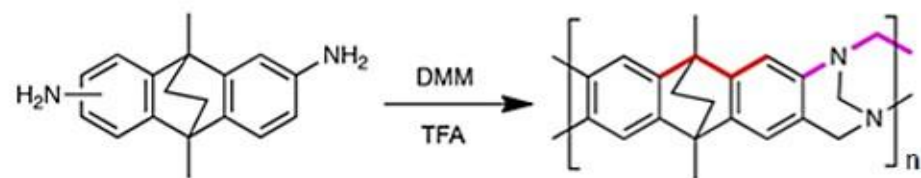


Step-growth polymerisation

N. B. McKeown, M. Carta, M. J. Croad, *PCT Int. Appl.* WO 2012035327 A1 20120322, (2012)

M. Carta, R. Malpass-Evans, M. Croad, Y. Rogan, M. Lee, I. Rose, N. B. McKeown, *Polym. Chem.*, 2014, 5(18), 5255

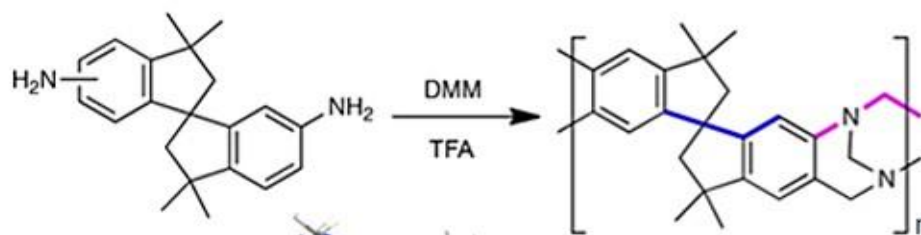
PIMs via Tröger's base formation



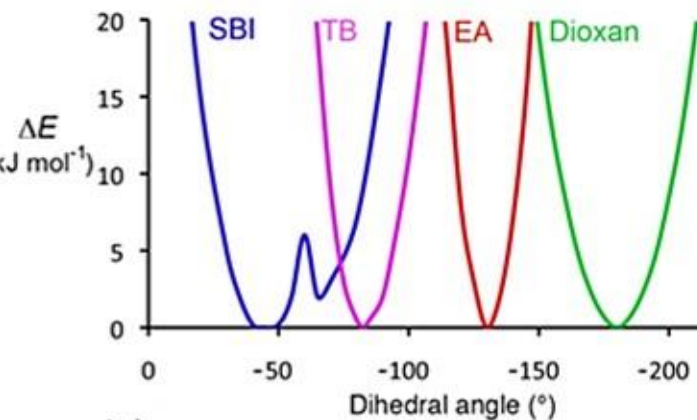
PIM-EA-TB



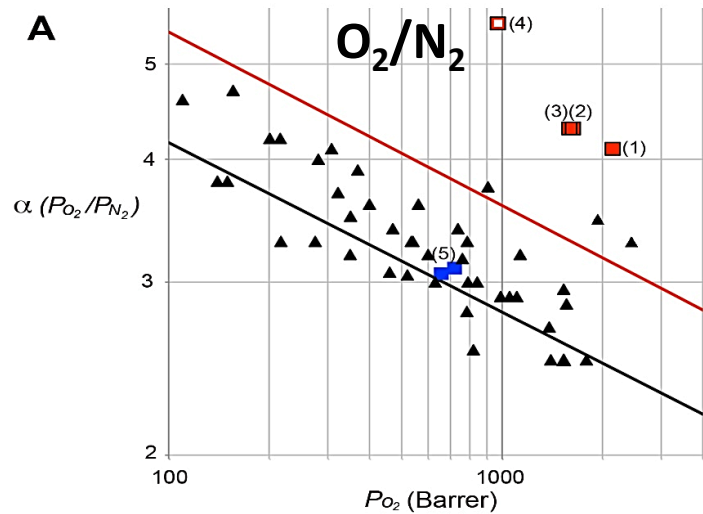
PIM-1



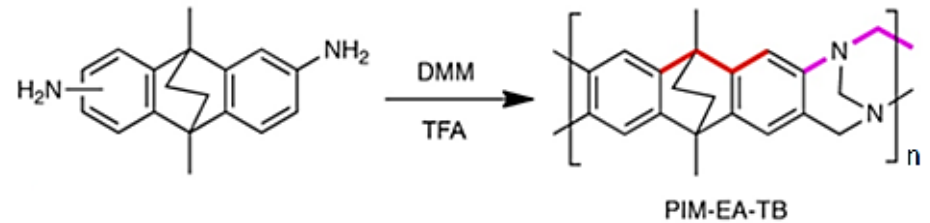
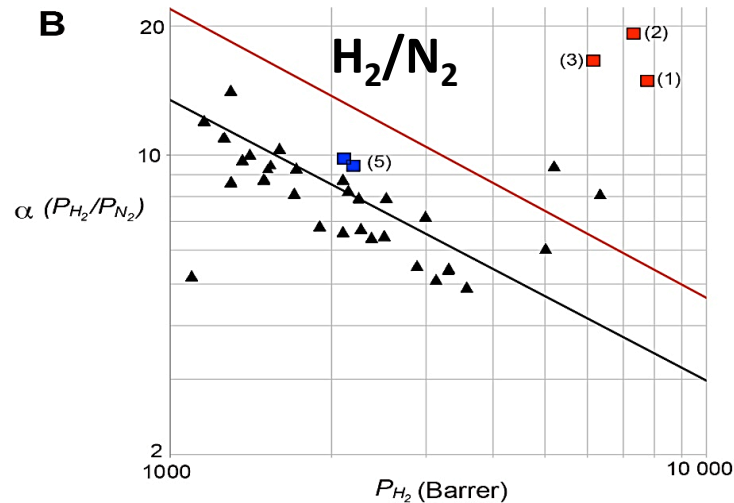
PIM-SBI-TB



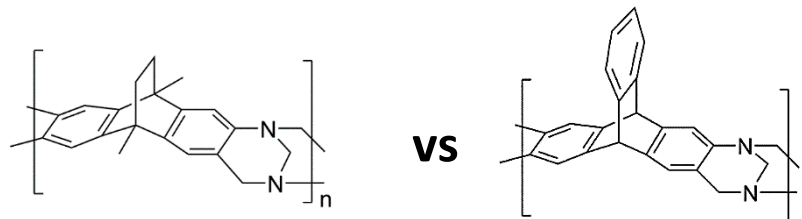
Performance of Tröger's base-PIMs



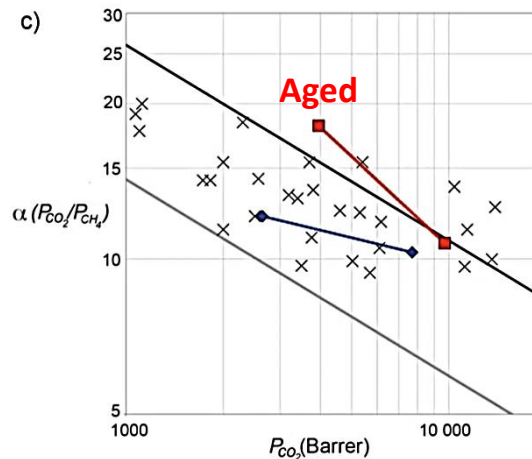
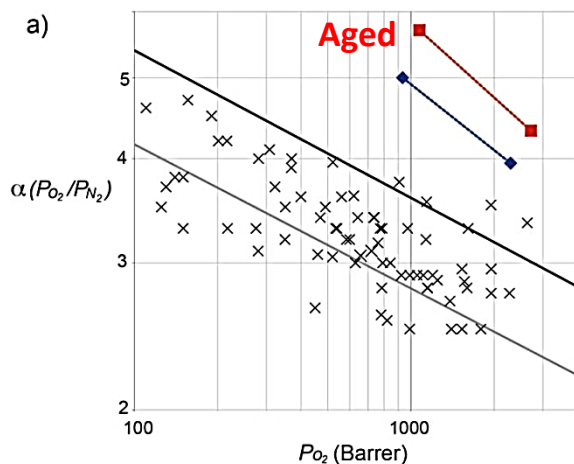
Sample	Transport parameters	O ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	H ₂
PIM-EA-TB	P_x [Barrer]	2150	7140	699	7760
	$\alpha (P_x/P_{N_2})$	4.1	13.6	1.3	14.8
	D_x	318	87	36	>7000
	S_x	6.0	57.0	14.8	<0.8
PIM-1	P_x [Barrer]	1530	11200	1160	3300
	$\alpha (P_x/P_{N_2})$	2.5	18.4	1.9	5.4
	D_x	390	160	71	5000
	S_x	3.0	53.2	12.4	0.5



Triptycene-TB Ladder Polymers



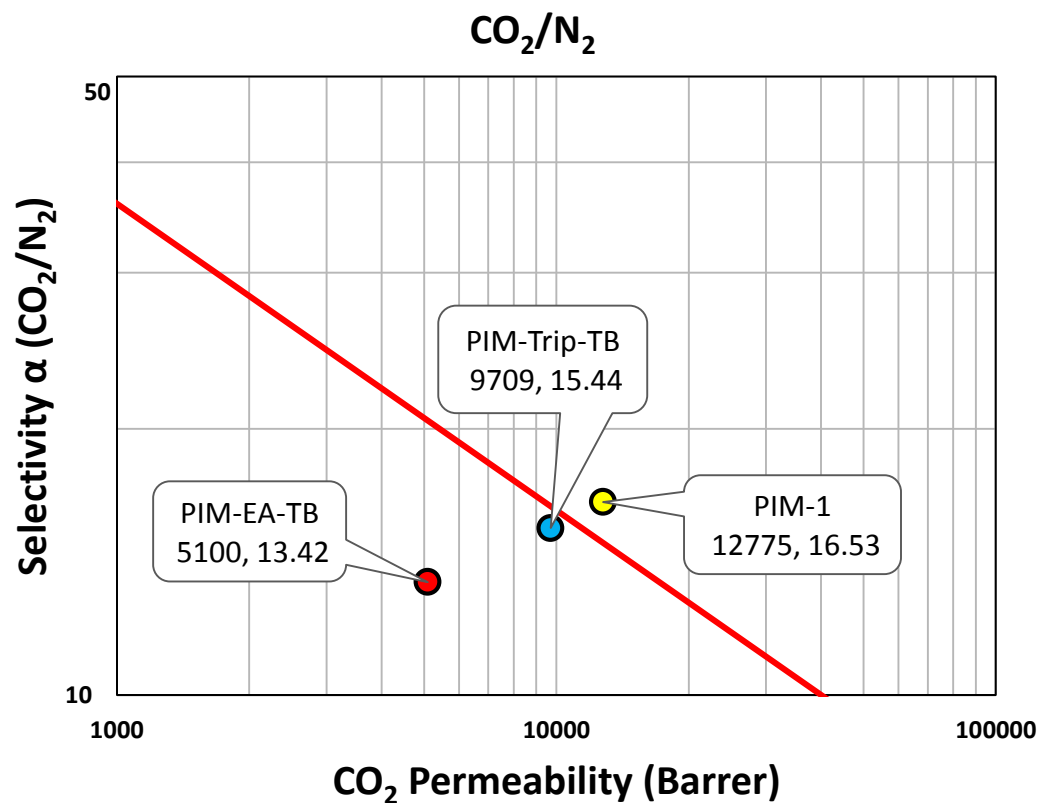
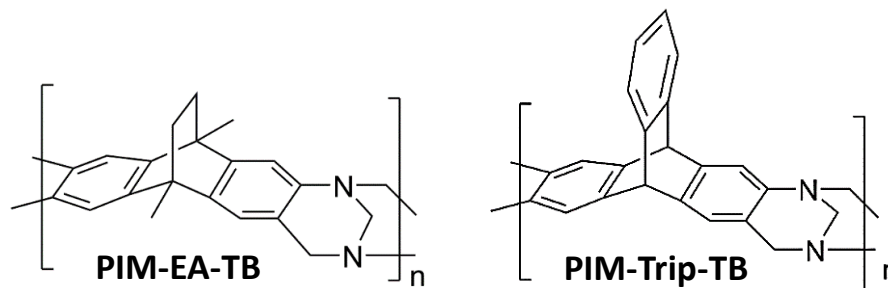
	N ₂	O ₂	CO ₂	CH ₄	H ₂	He
P_x (PIM-Trip-TB)	629	2718	9709	905	8039	2500
[Barrer]	(189)	(1073)	(3951)	(218)	(4740)	(1585)
α (P_x/P_{N_2})	-	4.3	15.9	1.4	12.8	4.0
(PIM-Trip-TB)	(-)	(5.7)	(21.0)	(1.4)	(25.1)	(8.4)
P_x (PIM-EA-TB)	580	2294	7696	774	8114	2685
[Barrer]	(188)	(933)	(2644)	(219)	(4442)	(1630)
α (P_x/P_{N_2})	-	3.95	13.3	1.3	14.0	4.6
(PIM-EA-TB)	(-)	(4.95)	(14.1)	(1.2)	(23.6)	(8.7)



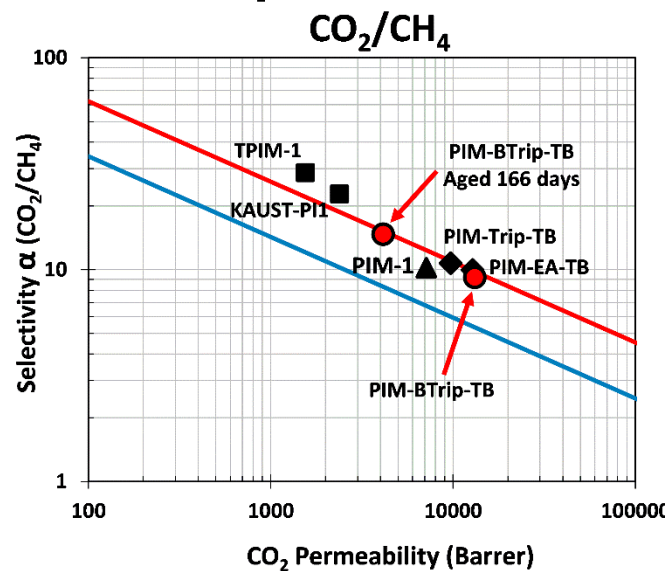
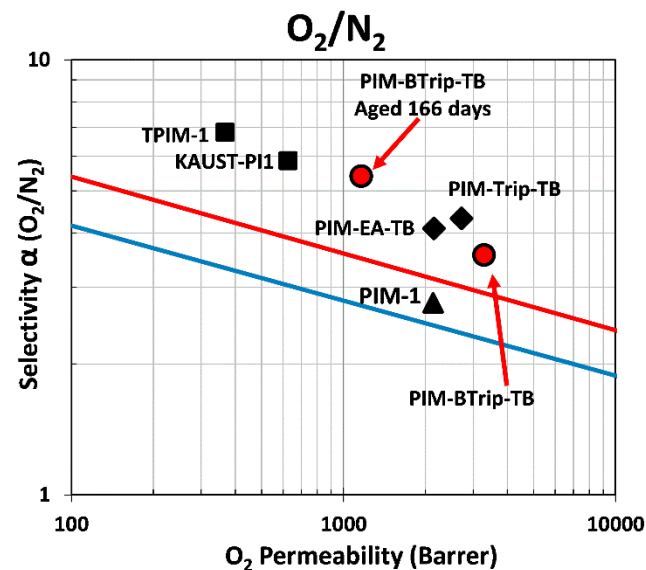
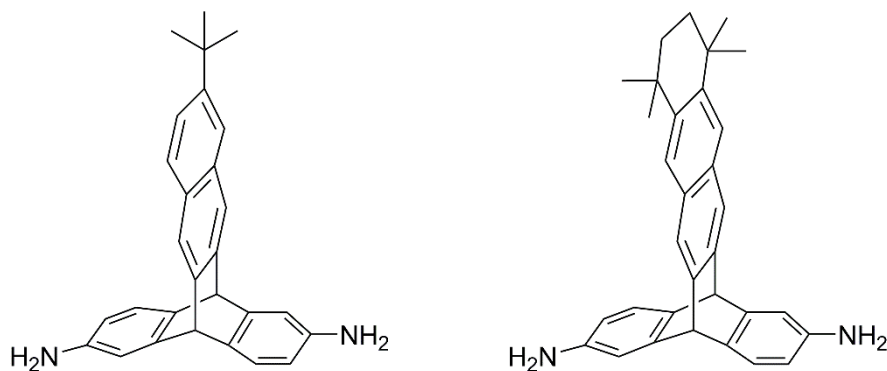
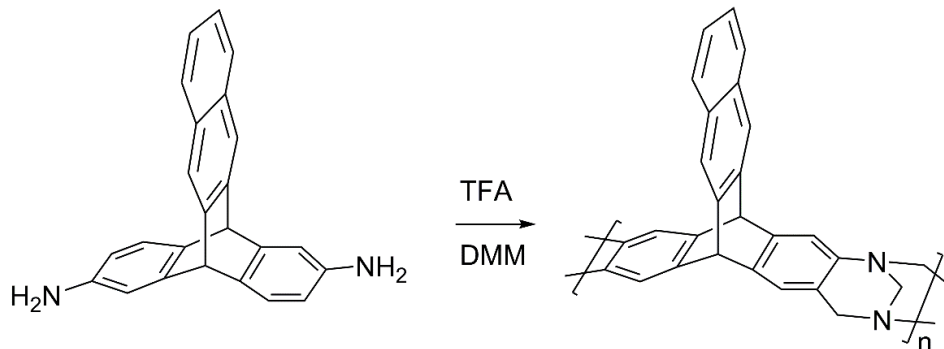
Trip-TB

EA-TB

CO₂ Permeability enhancement

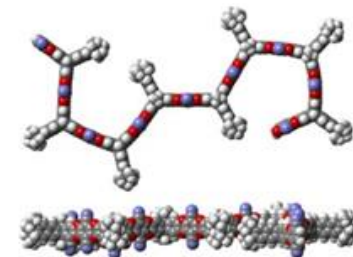
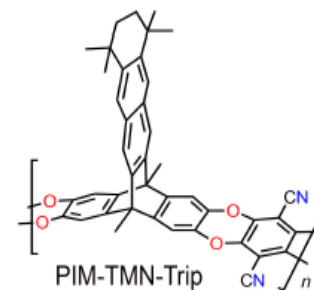
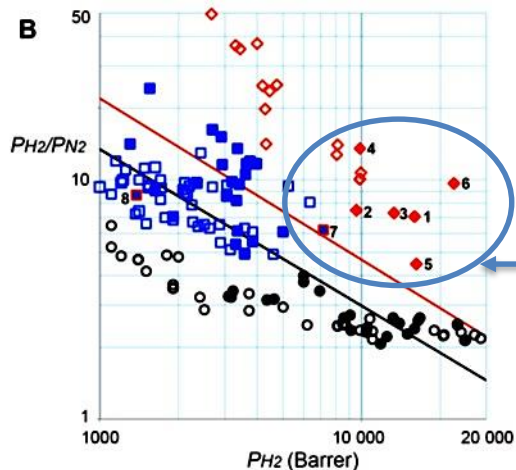
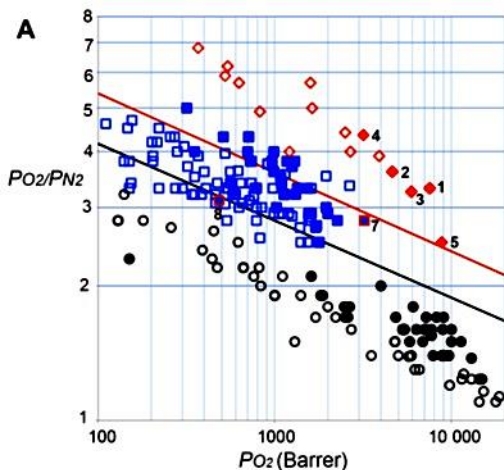


CO₂ Permeability enhancement



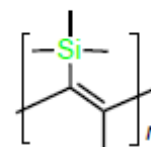
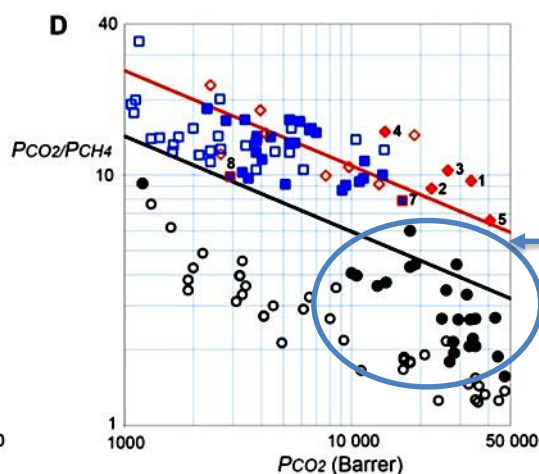
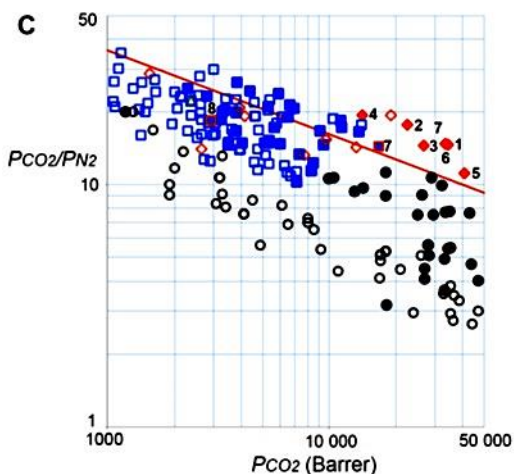
CO₂ Permeability enhancement

Polybenzodioxane benzotriptycene polymers



PIM-TMN-Trip

P_{CO₂} = 35000 Barrer



PTMSPs *

P_{CO₂} = 40000 Barrer

* Y. Hu, M. Shiotsuki, F. Sanda, B. D. Freeman, T. Masuda, *Macromolecules*, 41, 8525 (2008).
M. Shiotsuki, F. Sanda, T. Masuda, *Polym. Chem*, 2, 1044 (2011).

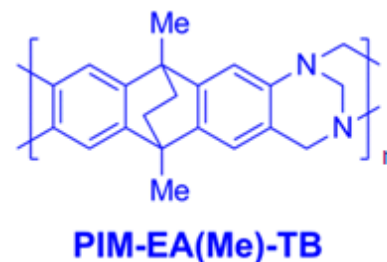
I. Rose, C G. Bezzu, M. Carta, B. Comesaña-Gándara, E. Lasseguette, M. C. Ferrari, P. Bernardo, G. Clarizia, A. Fuoco, J. C. Jansen, K. E Hart, T. P. Liyana-Arachchi, C. M. Colina, N.B. McKeown *Nat. Mater.* 2017 16 (9), 932

Conclusions

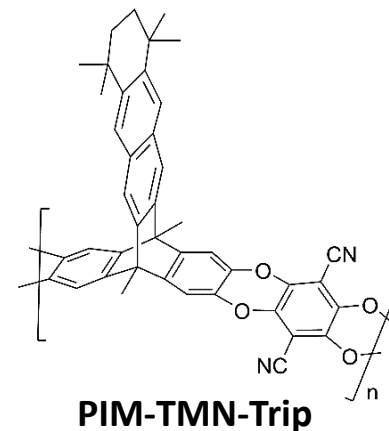
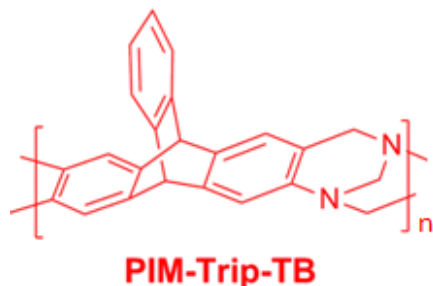


Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

- We succeeded in the difficult task of improving the performance of PIM-1 synthesizing polymers such as SBF-PIM and PIM-TB
- We succeeded in modifying the rigidity of monomers obtaining ultra permeable polymers



- Tröger's base (TB) chemistry demonstrated great potential for the synthesis of new PIMs for selective gas separations
- We succeed in tuning the properties of monomers to selective improve gas separation of important gas pairs



Acknowledgments



Current group

Dr Rhodri Williams
Natasha Hawkins

Old Group and collaborators

Prof. Neil B. McKeown
Dr C. Grazia Bezzu
Dr Richard Malpass-Evans
Dr Ian Rose
Dr Bibiana Comesaña Gándara

Dr Maria-Chiara Ferrari
Dr Elsa Lasseguette

Dr Johannes (John) Jansen
Dr Alessio Fuoco
Dr Elisa Esposito

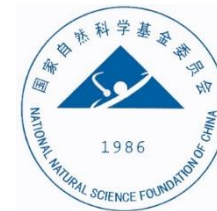
Prof Coray M. Colina



School of Engineering



Sponsors and organisers



英国文化教育协会
英国大使馆文化教育处



RESEARCHER
LINKS

