Hydrogen Separation

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This presentation does not include any proprietary or confidential information

Project ID# PDP25

Overview

Timeline

- Start Date: 10/01/04
- End Date: 9/30/05
- % Complete: 67

Budget

- Total Project Funding (FE)
 - DOE Share = \$960
 - Contractor = \$0
- FY04 Funding = \$0
- FY05 Funding = \$960k

Barriers

- (from FE's H₂ from Coal RD&D Plan)
- WGS Reaction—Barrier E--Operating Limits
- H₂ Separation—Barriers H, I, J--Thermal Cycling, Impurity Intolerance, & Undesired Atomic Rearrangement

Partners

- U. Balachandran, ANL
- R. Buxbaum, REB Research
- F. Lau, GTI
- R. Judkins/B. Bischoff, ORNL
- T. Armstrong, ORNL



Background





Background (Cont.)



Objectives

- Task 1. WGS Membrane Reactors -- demonstrate that a Pd-Cu membrane reactor (MR) can enhance CO conversion of the fWGSR and recover H₂ in the presence of sulfur.
- Task 2. Pd-Cu Membranes -- a) determine degree of S resistance of Pd-Cu membranes, b) investigate the mechanism of any Pd-Cu S resistance, and c) determine the effects of other gas impurities (e.g., CI, NH₃, COS) on permeability.
- Task 3. Novel H₂ Production and Separation-conduct exploratory research in new areas related to hydrogen.



Approach

- Task 1. WGS Membrane Reactors -- a) determine the optimum MR configuration and sweep rate for steady-state testing, b) evaluate performance of Pd & Pd-Cu MRs over a range of conditions, c) examine effect of H₂S on MR performance
- Task 2. Pd-Cu Membranes -- a) determine effect of Cu content on S resistance, b) evaluate effect of S concen. and exposure on Pd-Cu permeability, and c) initiate study of non-S impurities on Pd-Cu permeability.
- Task 3. Novel H₂ Production and Separation -- a) CO₂ permeable membranes for separating CO₂ and H₂, b) ternary membrane materials that are contaminant resistant, and c) performance testing of novel membranes from external membrane developers.



NETL Hydrogen Separation Facilities

- 3 H₂ Membrane Test Units
- Temperatures to 900°C
- Pressures to 400 psi
- Disk & tubular membranes
- 1/4" to 1/2" membranes
- Membrane separation & reactor configurations
- "Clean" and "sulfur-laden" gas feedstocks
- Online analysis of products by GC
- 2 Membrane Screening Systems for unsteady state or exposure tests







Technical Accomplishments Task 1—WGS Membrane Reactors

• Effect of H₂O on Pd-Cu Permeability:

– Water (steam) was shown to have a negligible effect on H_2 permeance through the Pd(80)-Cu(20) membrane.

– The membrane surfaces were pitted after exposure to H_2O .

• Effect of CO on Pd-Cu Permeability:

- -CO was observed to slightly reduce H₂ permeance at T<350 and T>765°C
- -CO, or the byproducts produced from CO, was shown to have little or no effect on H_2 permeance of Pd(80)-Cu(20) at 475°C.
- However, at T~635°C significant permeance reduction is observed. This is probably due to the deposition of carbon, the formation of which is strong at this temperature.

– Pitting was also observed after exposure to CO.



WGS Membrane Reactor Concept

Pure Hydrogen



Effect of H₂O on Permeability of Pd(80)-Cu(20)





Effect of H₂O on Surface Morphology of 1mm Pd(80)-Cu(20)

SEM/EDS Analysis







Fresh sheet

After H₂ exposure

After H₂O exposure (50:50 H₂:H₂O at 350 – 900°C and 75–400 psig)

* Roughening/pitting of the Pd-Cu surface is observed after exposure to steam

* Research on "pitting" depth versus exposure time underway



Effect of CO on Pd(80)-Cu(20)



Effect of CO on Surface Morphology of 1mm Pd(80)-Cu(20)

SEM/EDS Analysis







SEM micrograph of fresh sheet

SEM micrograph of membrane surface after CO exposure (H₂/CO at 75 psig and 465, 635, 765 and 900°C)

* Roughening/pitting of the Pd-Cu surface is observed after exposure to CO

* Research on "pitting" depth verses exposure time underway



Technical Accomplishments Task 2—Pd-Cu Membranes

- Effect of H₂S on Pd-Cu Permeability:
 - The fcc phase of Pd-Cu alloys was shown to be resistant to H_2S with respect to permeance.
 - Information on effect of S on surface morphology is still being gathered







Pd(60)-Cu(40), 1000µm



Pd(60)-Cu(40), 100µm





Technical Accomplishments Task 3—Novel H₂ Production and Separation

- Preliminary permeability tests were completed with a Pd-based ternary alloy. Flux results compared to Pd, but no data on S resistance yet.
- Initiated experiments in a laboratory sulfur exposure chamber--Pd-Cu alloys (100 to 0% Pd) at 350, 450, 765°C for 1 h to 7 d under H₂ and 1000 ppm H₂S. SEM-EDS and XRD to observe the effect of sulfur exposure on the alloy.
- Completed or planning membrane performance tests in collaboration with ANL, ORNL, Eltron, and Synkera.



Responses to Reviewers' Comments Last Year

• This project was not reviewed last year



Future Work

- Determine temperature and time dependence of membrane pitting in the presence of H₂S, H₂O, and CO.
- Conduct testing on the influence of other contaminants, such as CO₂, NH₃, and HCI on Pd-Cu alloy membranes.
- Conduct WGS membrane reactor tests in fabricated Pd(80)-Cu(20) helical coils
- Conduct WGS MR experiments in the presence of H₂S
- Determine the mechanism of sulfur poisoning and resistance of Pd-Cu alloys



2004-05 Publications and Presentations

- ✓ K. Rothenberger et al., "Permeability of WPI's Pd-Coated Stainless Steel Membrane", Journal of Membrane Science, V244, pp55-68,07/04.
- F. Bustamante et al., "Kinetics of the Uncatalyzed Reverse WGS Reaction at Elevated Temperature and Pressure", AIChE Journal, Vol. 50, No. 4, 04/04.
- B. Howard et al., "H2 Permeability of Supported Pd-Cu Alloy Membranes Over a Wide Range of Temperature and Pressure," Journal of Membrane Science, V241/2, pp207-218, 04/04.
- B. Morreale et al., "Effects of Sulfur on H2 Permeability of Pd-Cu at Unsteady State," Journal of Membrane Science, V241/2, pp219-224, 04/04.
- M. Ciocco et al., "Sulfur Resistance of Pd-Cu Membranes," International Technical Conference on Coal Utilization and Fuel Systems, Clearwater FL, 04/04.
- F. Bustamante et al., "Conducting the Hi-T, Hi-P WGSR in a Pd Membrane Reactor," Int'l Technical Conference on Coal Utilization and Fuel Systems, Clearwater FL, 04/04.
- R. Enick et al., "Conducting the Homogeneous WGSR in a Pd-Cu Alloy Membrane Reactor at High T & P," National Hydrogen Association Conference, Los Angeles CA, 04/04.
- R. Killmeyer et al., "WGS Membrane Reactor Studies," poster in proceedings--EERE Annual Review, Philadelphia PA, 05/04.
- ✓ F. Bustamante et al., "Kinetics of the Hi-T Forward WGS Reaction in an Empty Quartz Reactor and Quartz Reactors Packed with Inconel, Pd or Pd-Cu," in press, AIChE Journal, 04/05.
- B. Howard, B. Morreale– submitted Record of Invention for discovery of correlation between S tolerance and crystalline structure of Pd-Cu, 04/04
- K. Rothenberger et al., "High Pressure Permeance of Porous Stainless Steel Coated with a Thin Pd Film via Electroless Plating", Journal of Membrane Science, Vol. 244, pp. 55-68, 11/04.
- O. Iyoha et al., "Conducting the Hi-T, Hi-P WGS Reaction in Pd and Pd-based Reactors," presentation only--AIChE Meeting, Austin TX, 11/04.
- K. Rothenberger et al., "Exper. & Comp. Chemistry Approaches to Develop Advanced H2 Separation Membranes," presentation only--Pittsburgh-Cleveland Catalysis Soc., Pittsburgh PA, 12/04.
- P. Kamakoti et al., "1st Principles Predictions of H2 Flux Thru Sulfur-Tolerant Dense Binary Alloy Membranes," Science, Vol. 307, January 28, 2005.
- K. Rothenberger et al., "An Analytical Scheme for Evaluation of H2 Permeability in Metals at High T&P," poster only--PITTCON 2005, Orlando FL, 02/05.
- K. Rothenberger et al., "Summary of Pd-Cu Testing in the Presence of H2S," National Hydrogen Association Conference, Arlington VA, 03/05

Indicates refereed journal paper



Hydrogen Safety

- The most significant hydrogen hazard associated with this project is:
 - A continuous leak of hydrogen from one of our test units
- Our approach to deal with this hazard is:
 - All H_2 -related reactors are contained in purge vessels through which an inert gas (N_2) is continually streaming and venting.
 - Gas alarm systems are in place in areas where gases such as H_2 , H_2S , CO, CO₂, etc. are in use.

