



MACBETH

Membranes And Catalysts Beyond
Economic and Technological Hurdles

Pd membranes

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*Winter School
Membrane Reactors in Chemical Industry
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Eindhoven University of Technology*



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°869896.

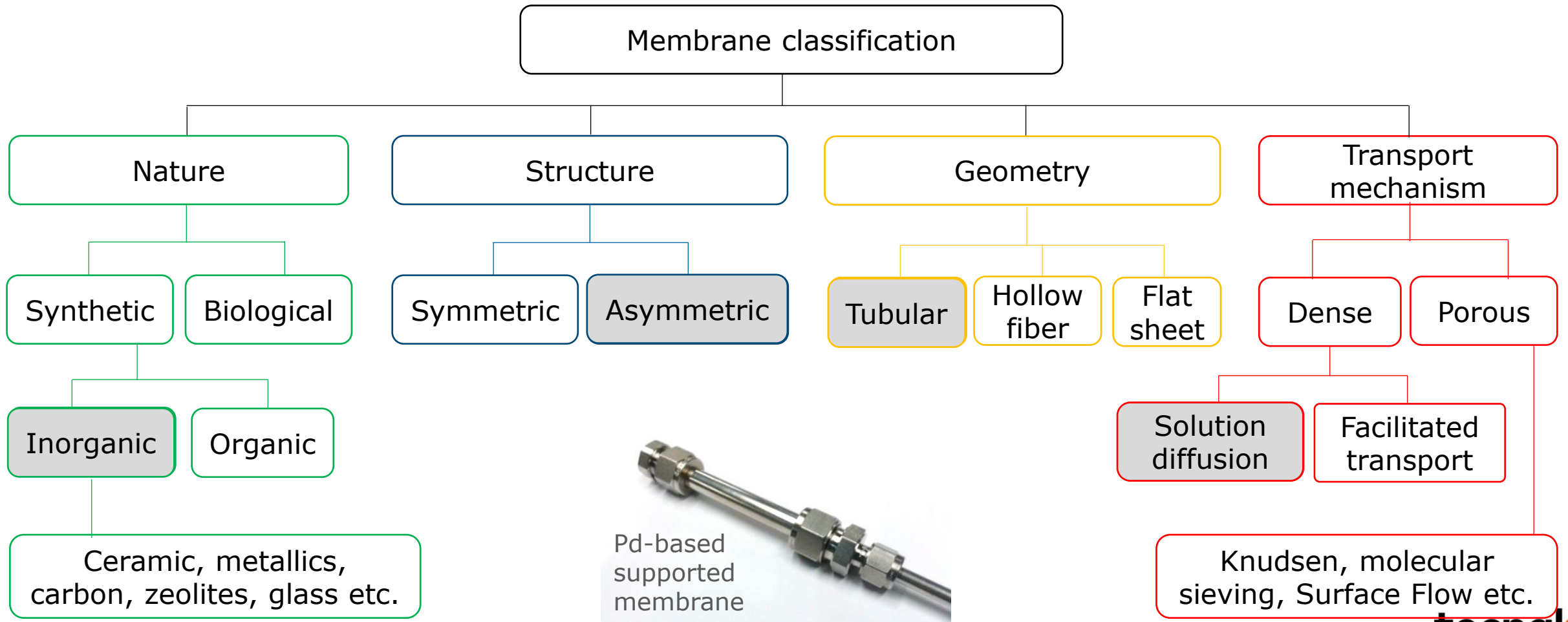
Content

- Membranes for H₂ separation
- Why Palladium?
- Membrane preparation
- Properties
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- Applications/EU projects

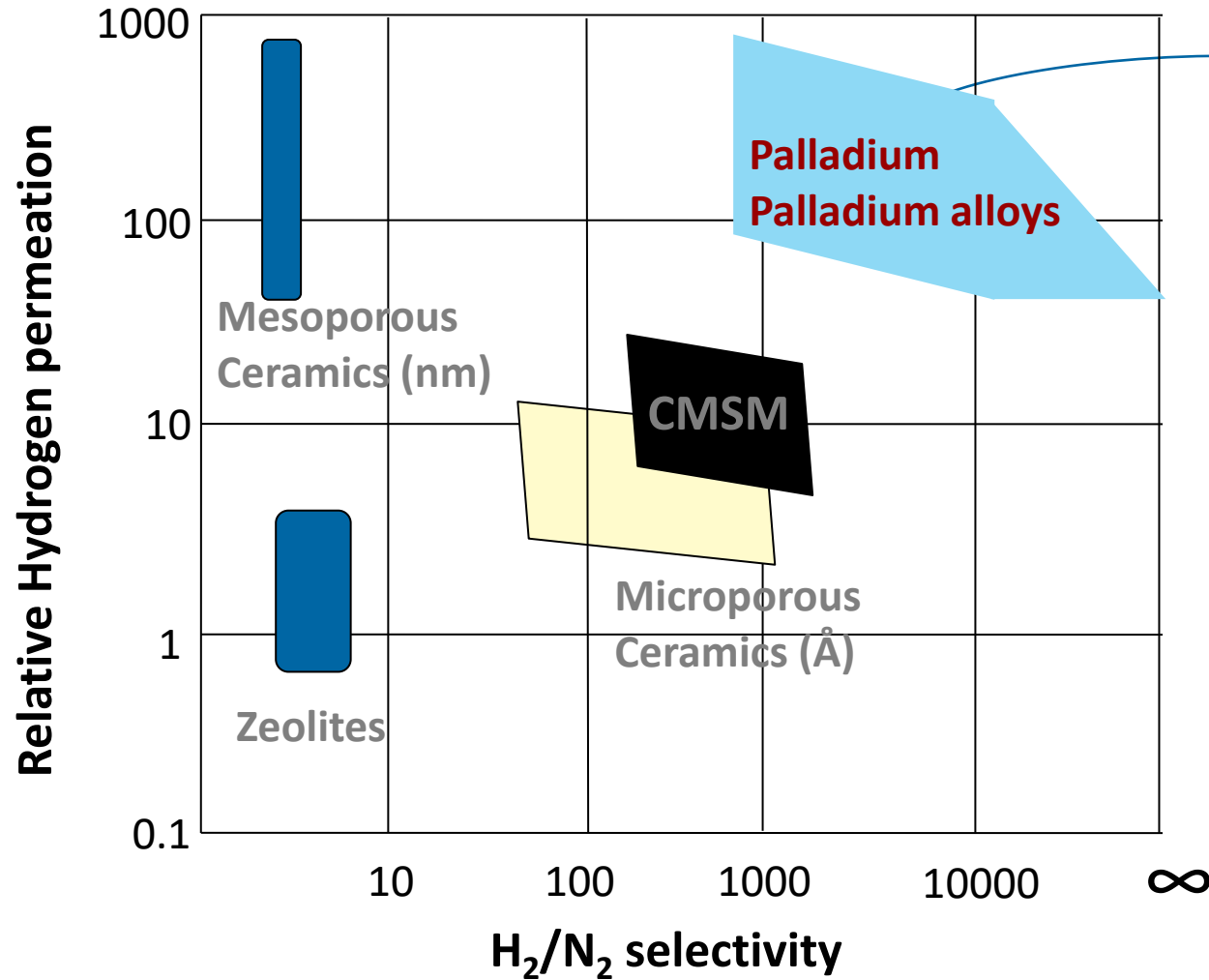


Membranes for H₂ separation

Membranes for gas separation



Membranes for H₂ separation



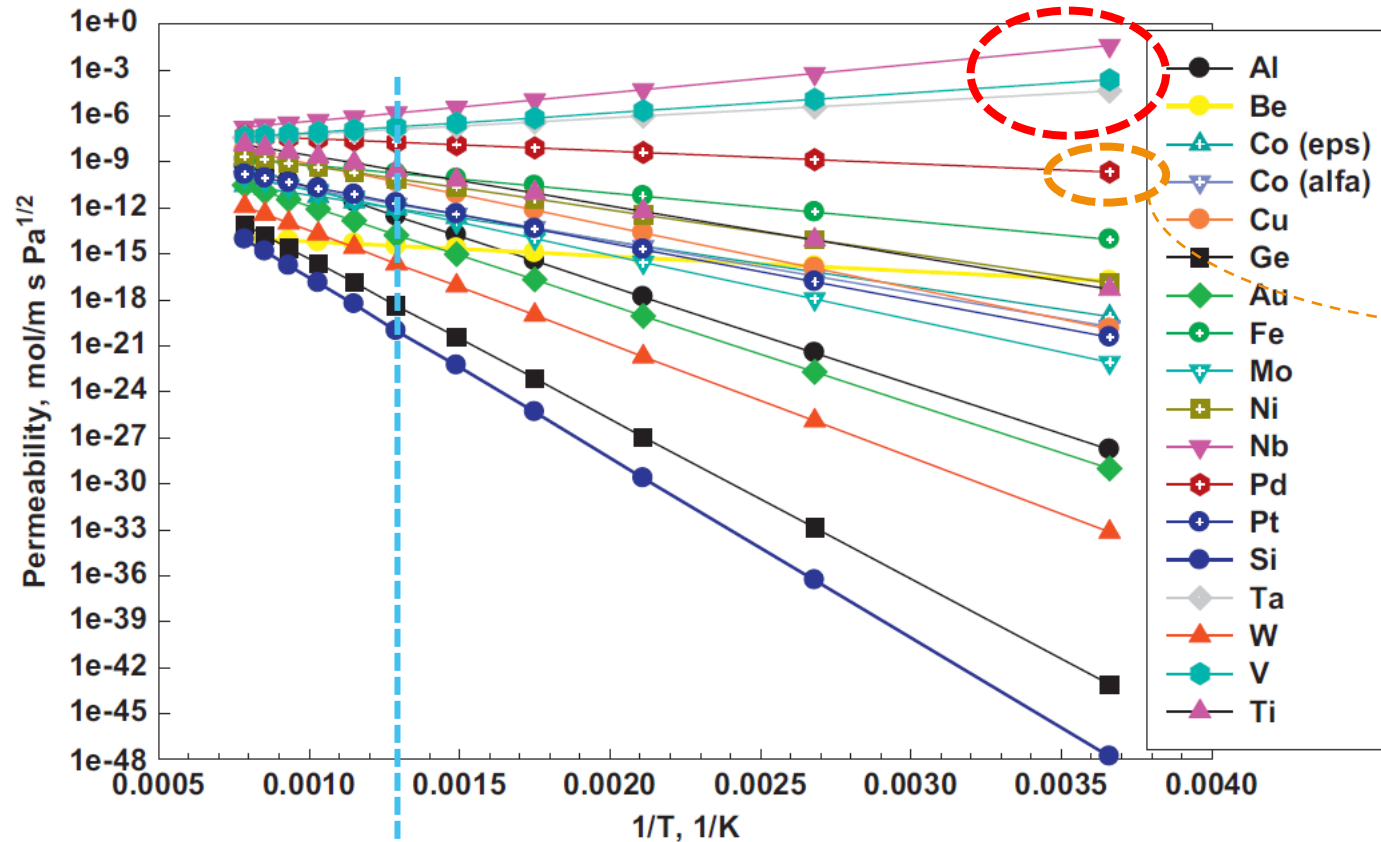
Why Palladium?

Defect free Pd membrane:
∞ selective to H₂

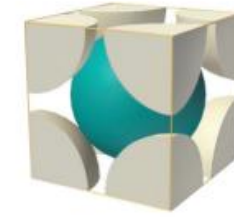


Why Palladium?

Why Palladium?



Nb
V
Ta



Strong surface resistance to hydrogen transport

BCC

Pd



FCC

Metal	Crystal structure	H ₂ permeability at 500 °C (mol/m·s·Pa ^{0.5})
Nb	BCC	1.6 · 10 ⁻⁶
Ta		1.3 · 10 ⁻⁷
V		1.9 · 10 ⁻⁷
Fe	FCC	1.8 · 10 ⁻¹⁰
Pd		1.9 · 10 ⁻⁸
Pt		2.0 · 10 ⁻¹²



Membrane preparation

Membrane preparation

➤ Fabrication techniques (supported membranes)

Dry techniques

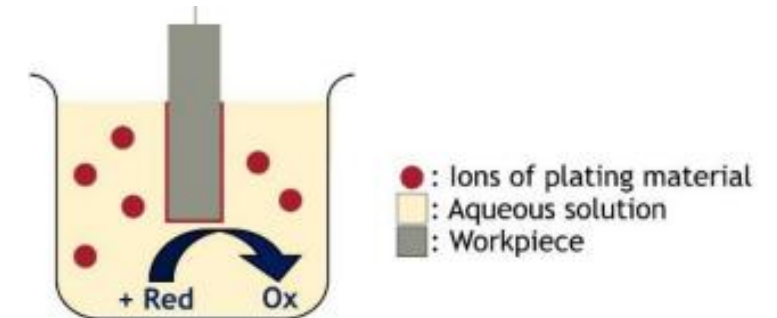
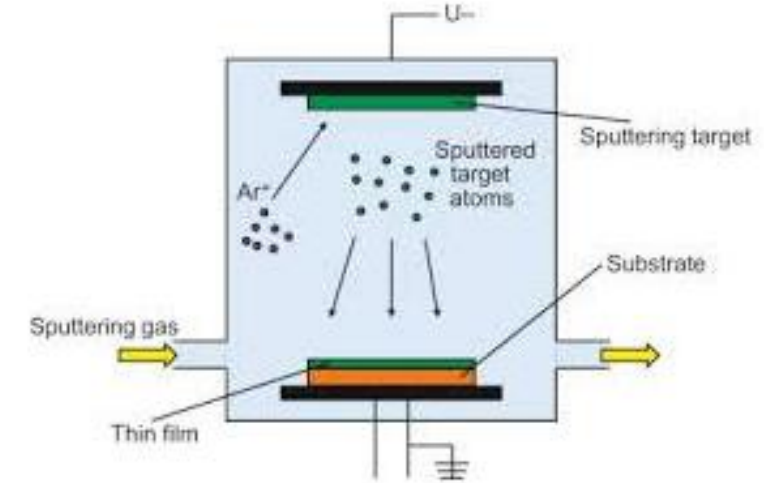
PVD (Plasma vapor deposition)

CVD (Chemical vapor deposition)

Wet techniques

ELP (Electroless plating)

EP (Electroplating)



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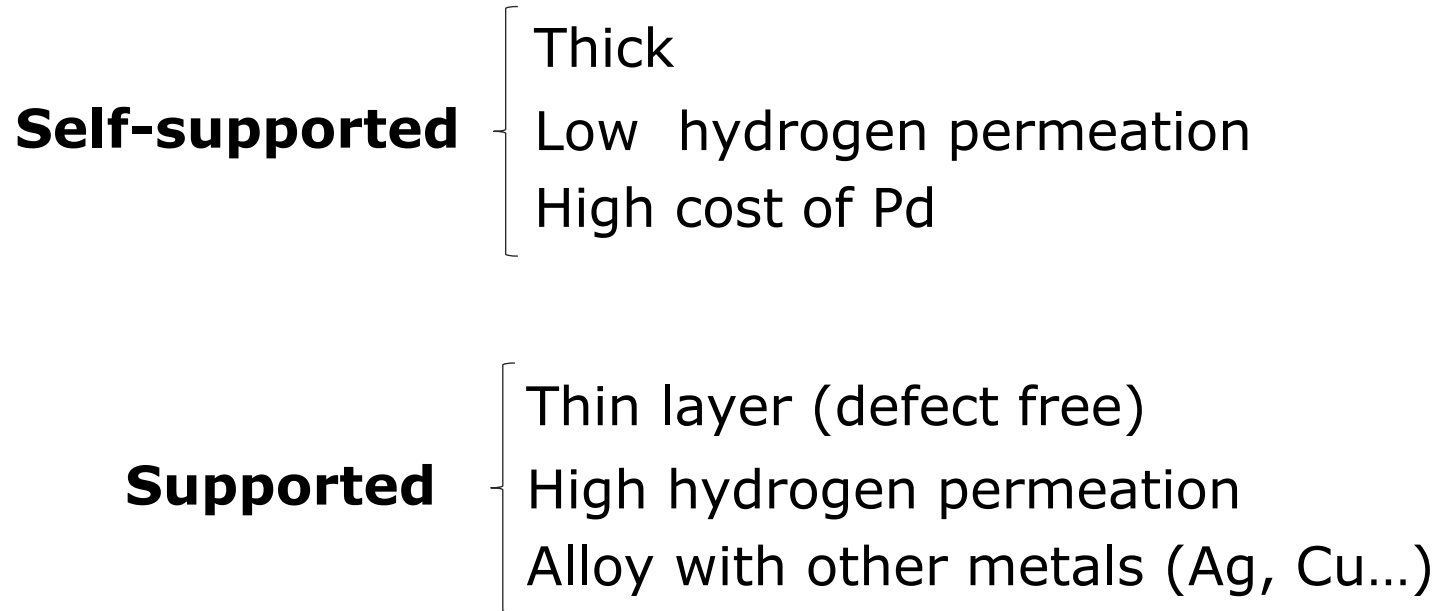
Membrane preparation

➤ Fabrication techniques (supported membranes)

Technique	Pros	Cons
PVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used for many metals• High deposition rate• Control of thickness and composition of alloys• No liquid wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expensive equipment• Influence of support geometry (shadowing)
CVD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complex geometries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low deposition rate• Toxic reactants• Small-scale (complex to scale-up)
Electroless plating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High deposition rate• Complex geometries• Cheap equipment• Simple operation• Ease of scale up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For limited number of metals• Limited number of elements in the alloy (ternary alloy difficult)
Electroplating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High deposition rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support must be conductive• Need of electricity• Mainly used for pure metal (not alloys)

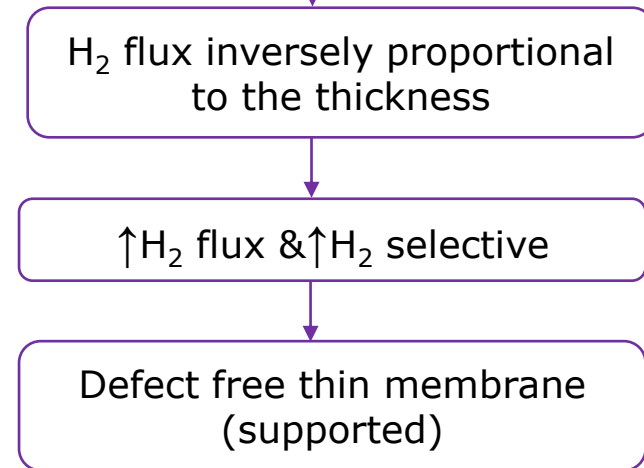
Membrane preparation

➤ Importance of the support



$$H_2 \text{ flux} = J_{H_2} = \frac{P_e^0}{\delta} e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}} (P_{ret}^n - P_{perm}^n)$$

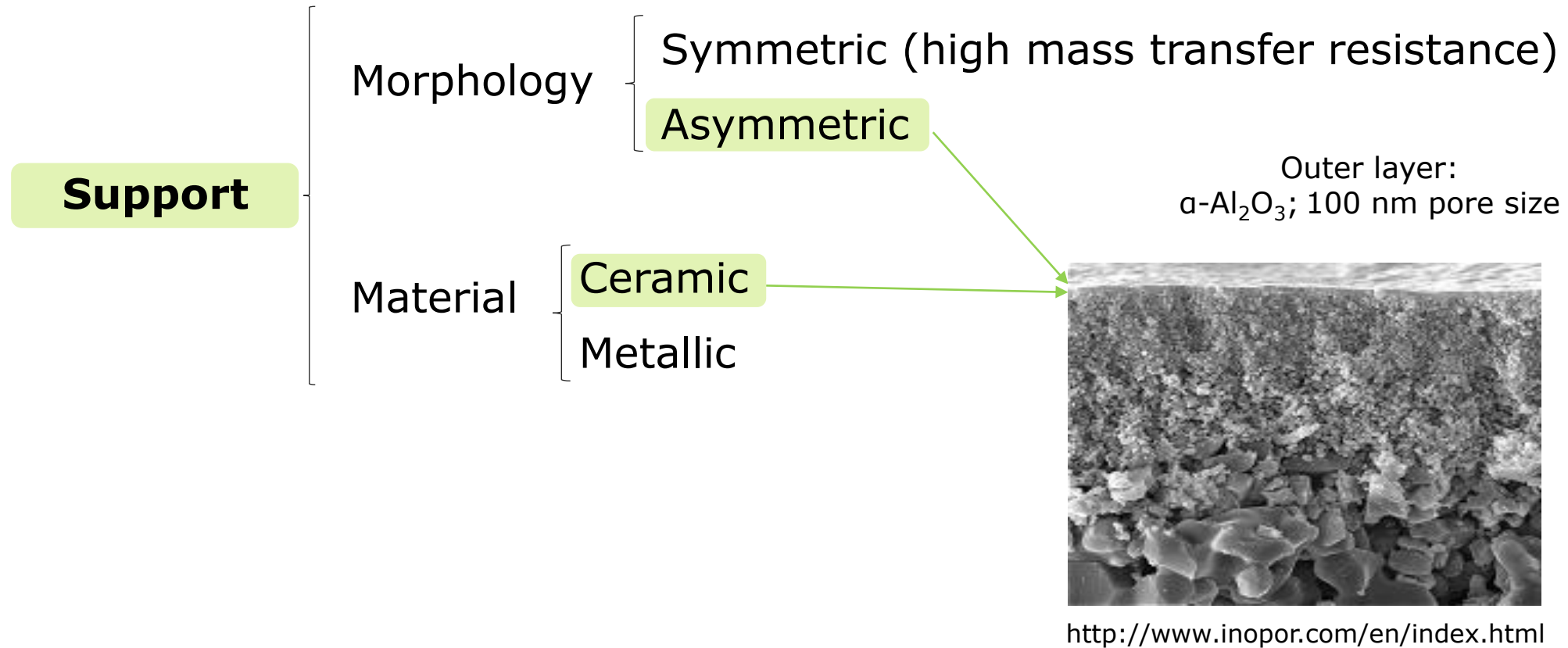
P_e^0 : Pre-exponential factor of H_2 permeability
($\text{mol m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \text{Pa}^{-n}$)
 δ : Membrane thickness (m)
 n : n-value f(limiting step)



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Membrane preparation

➤ Importance of the support



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Membrane preparation

➤ Importance of the support

- ✓ Low mass transfer resistance
- ✓ Small pore size
- ✓ Smooth surface
- ✓ Easy to integrate into a reactor
- ✓ No chemical interaction with Pd-based layer

Asymmetric ceramic support

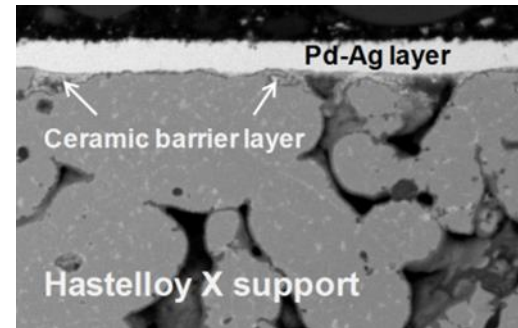
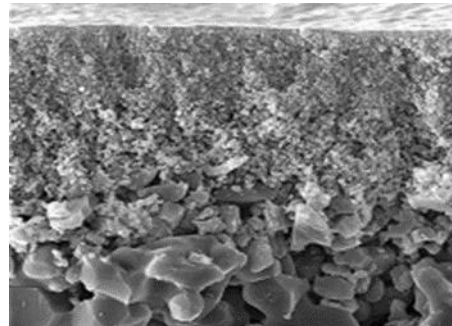
Asymmetric metallic support

Ceramic support: α -Al₂O₃, ZrO₂...
Metallic support: interdiffusion barrier

Membrane preparation

➤ Importance of the support

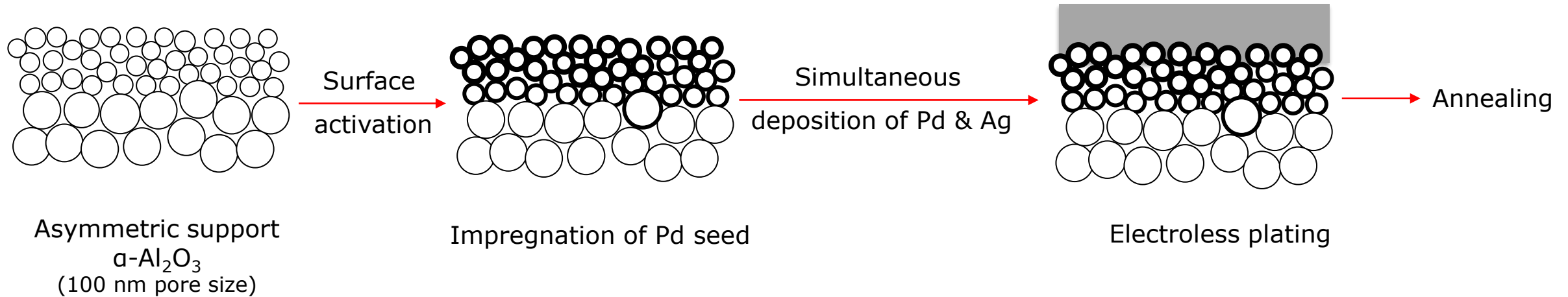
		Support material (asymmetric)	
		Ceramic	Metallic
Pros		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low resistance to gas permeation• Small por size• Smooth surface• Less expensive than metallic supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low resistance to gas permeation• Mechanically strong• No problem with sealing• Easy to connect to a reactor



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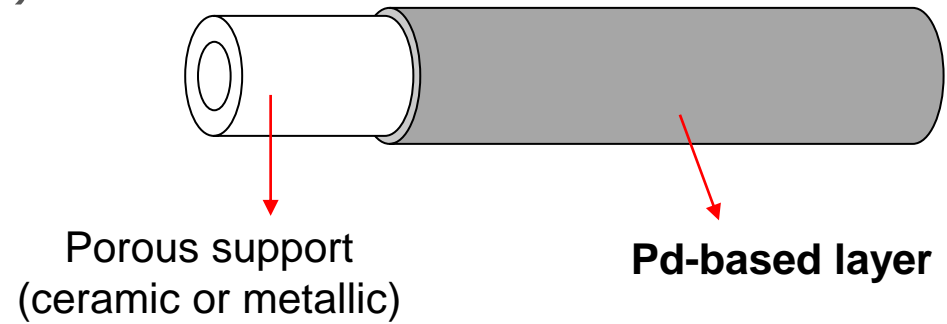
Membrane preparation

- Deposition of thin Pd-based supported membranes (< 5 μm)
(for high H_2 permeation and selectivity)



Membrane preparation

- Deposition of thin Pd-based supported membranes ($< 5 \mu\text{m}$)
(for high H_2 permeation and selectivity)



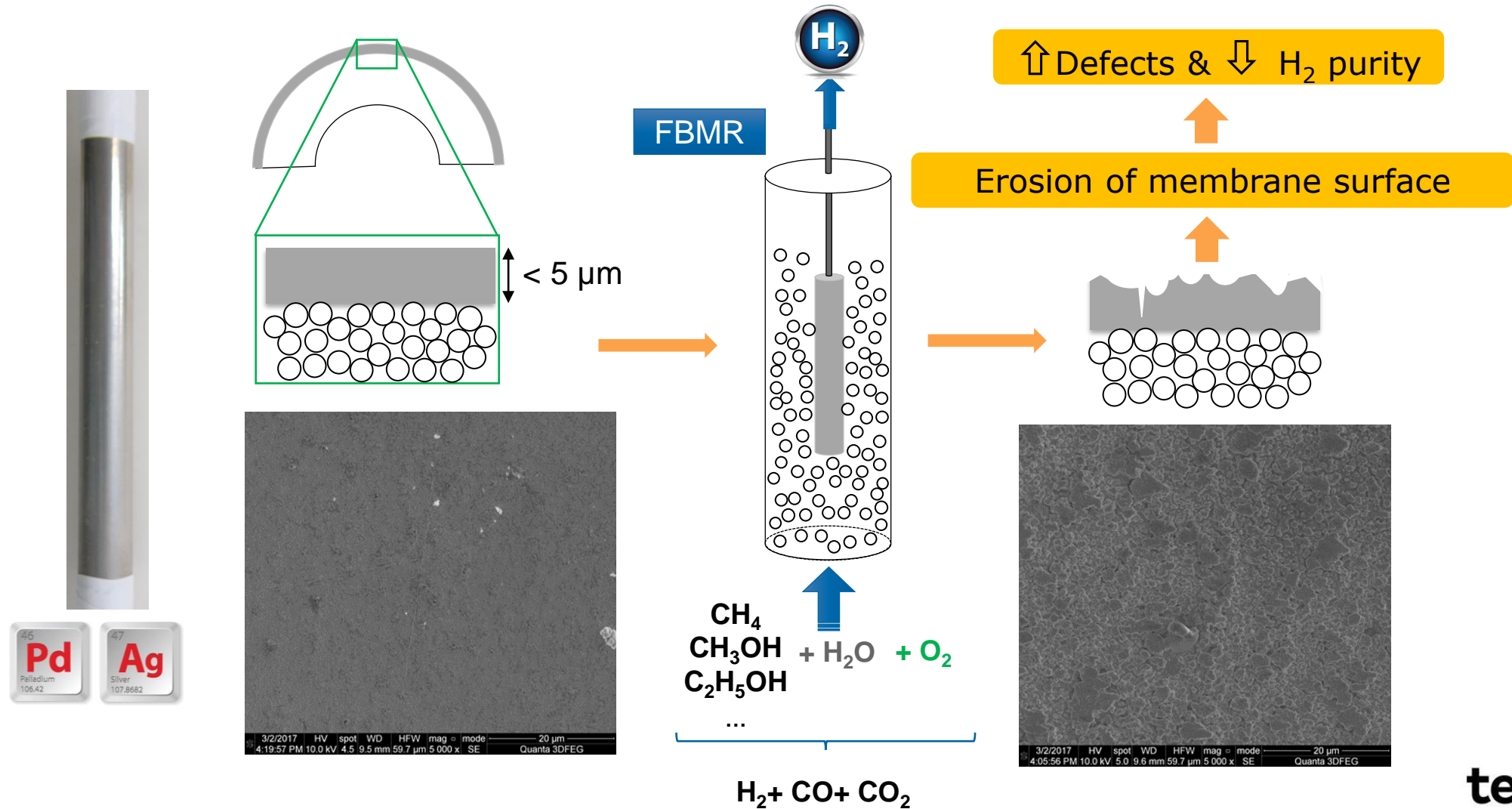
Ceramic supported thin Pd-based membranes
(with Swagelok-graphite connectors)



Metallic supported thin Pd-based membranes
(welded to dense metal tubes)

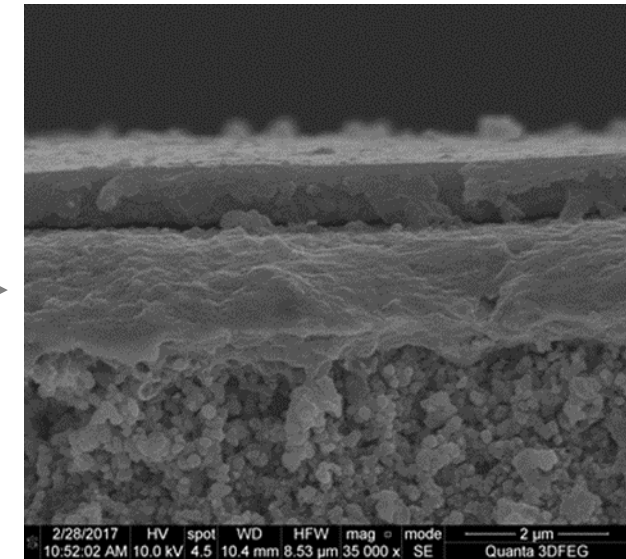
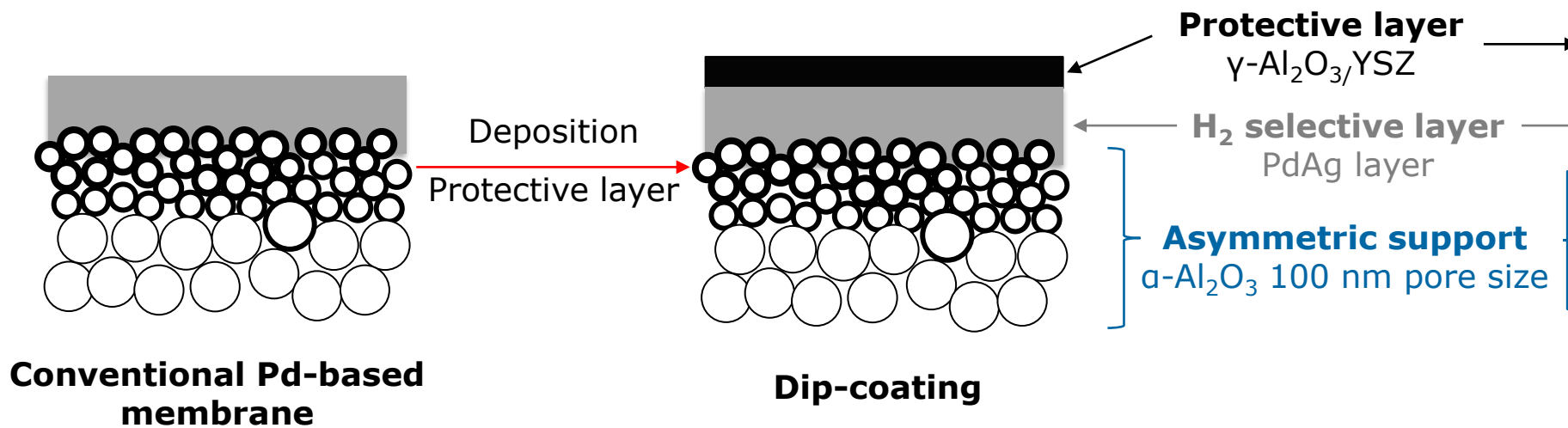
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Membrane preparation



Membrane preparation

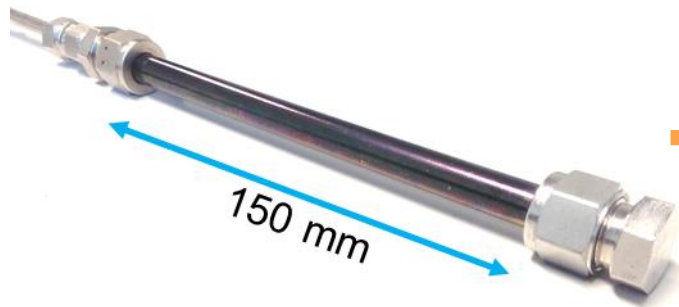
- Deposition of thin Pd-based double-skinned (DS) membranes (for high H₂ permeation, selectivity and attrition-resistant)



SEM image in cross section of **Pd-based DS membrane**

Membrane preparation

- Pd-based double-skinned (DS) membranes
(for high H₂ permeation, selectivity and attrition-resistant)



Scaling-up membrane production
1 per batch to 8 per batch



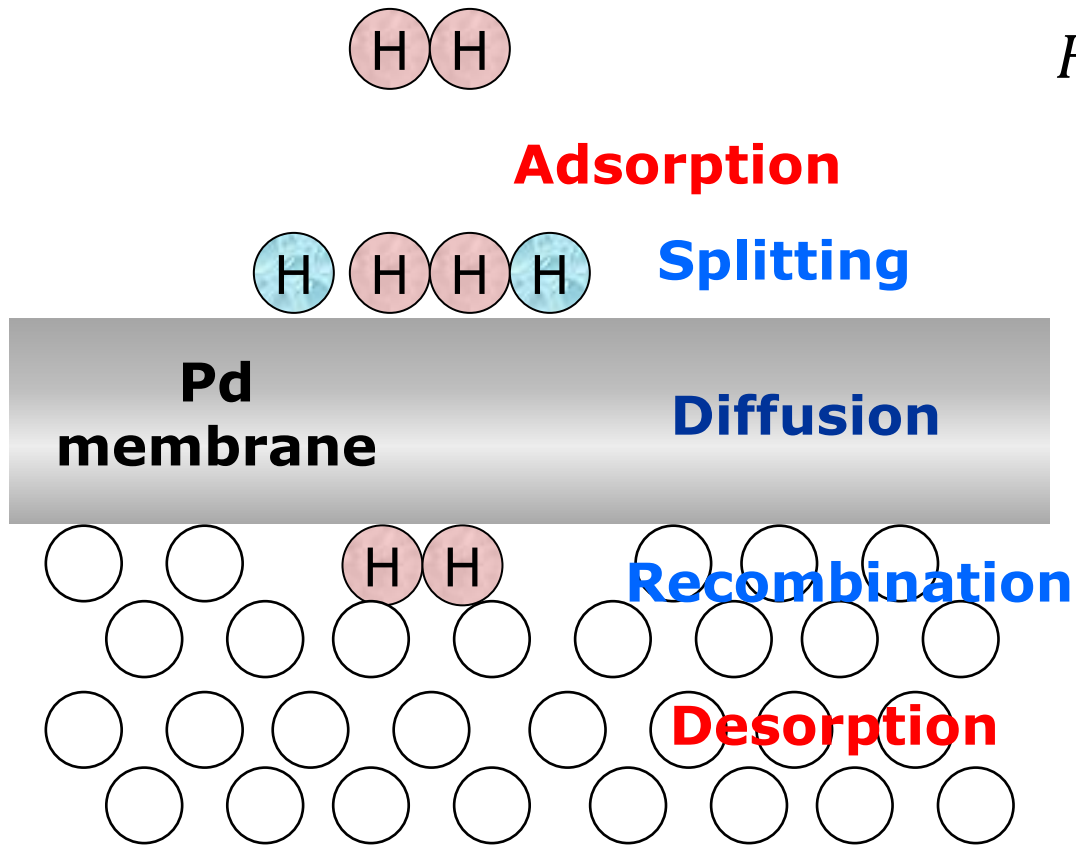
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Properties

Properties

- Diffusion mechanism: Solution-diffusion



$$H_2 \text{ flux} = J_{H_2} = \frac{P_e^0}{\delta} e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}} (P_{ret}^n - P_{perm}^n)$$

P_e^0 : Pre-exponential factor of H₂ permeability
(mol m⁻¹ s⁻¹ Pa⁻ⁿ)

δ : Membrane thickness (m)

n: n-value f(limiting step)

n= 0.5 (Bulk)

n= 1 (Surface)

Porous support

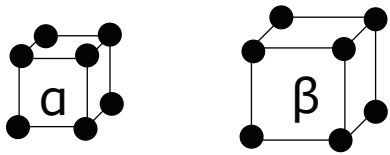
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Properties

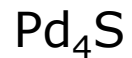
➤ Problems associated with Pd membranes

Embrittlement

α - β phase transition of PdH
(<293 °C)



Sulphur poisoning



Defective membranes

+Ag (up to 23%)
+Cu (up to 40%)

↓ Phase transition temp.
↑ H_2 permeability
↓ Membrane price

+Au (up to 5%)

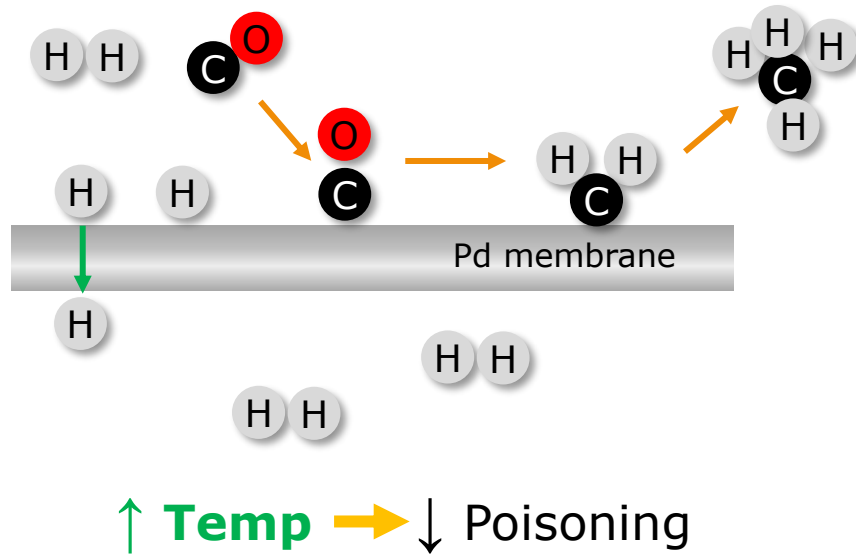
↑ H_2 permeability

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Properties

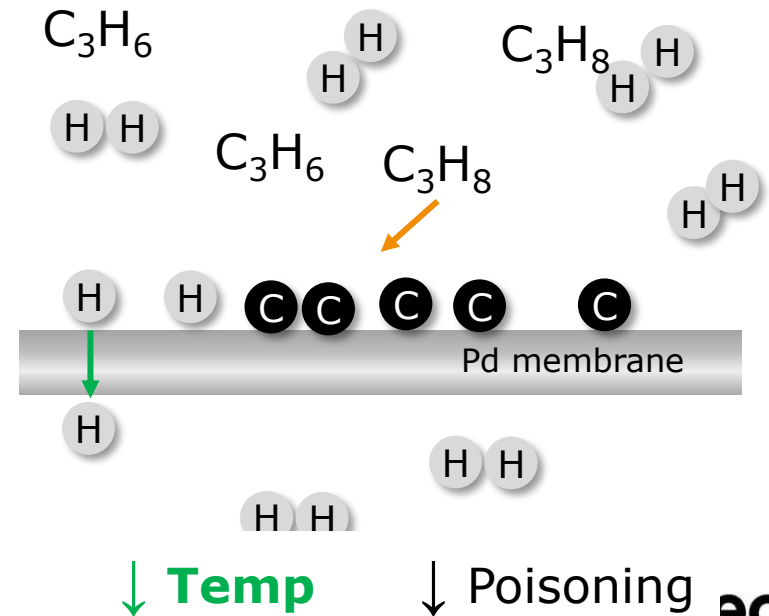
- Problems associated with Pd membranes

CO poisoning (syngas)



H₂ permeation inhibition

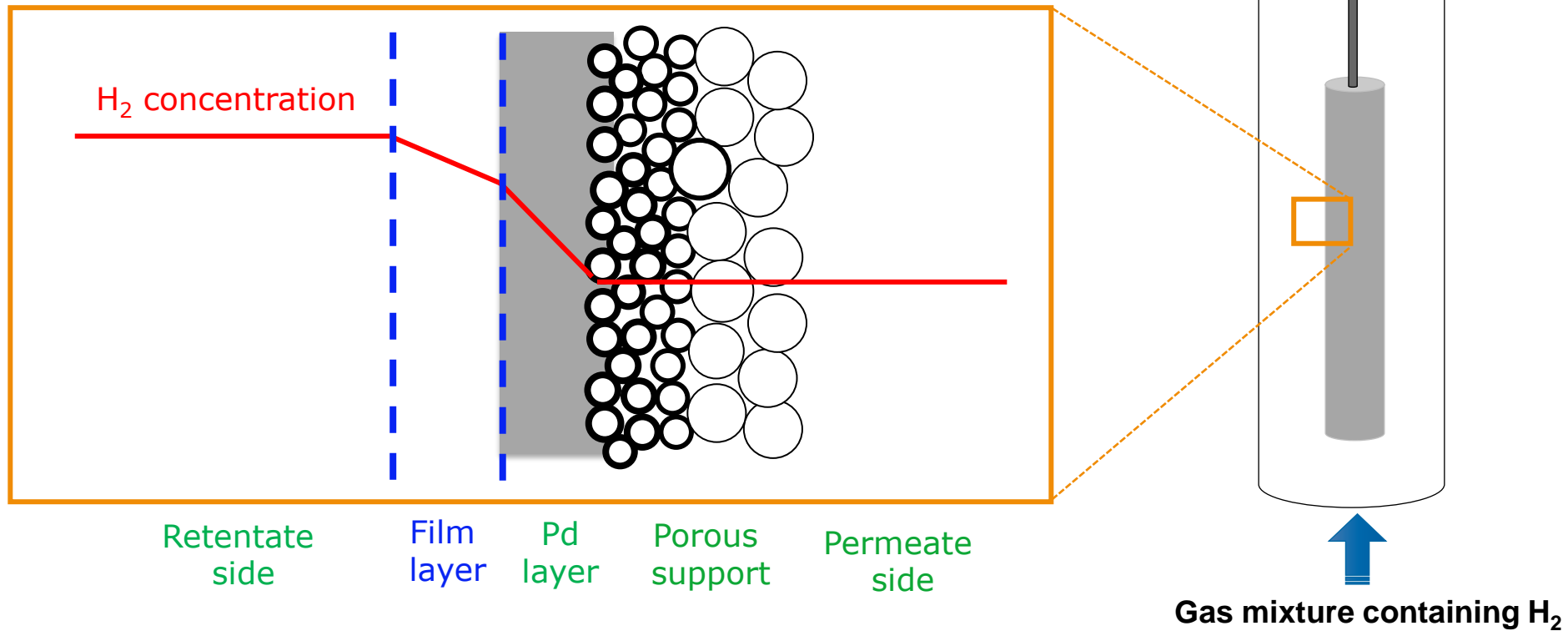
Carbon deposition (propane dehydrogenation)



Properties

- Problems associated with Pd membranes

Concentration polarization (thin layers)



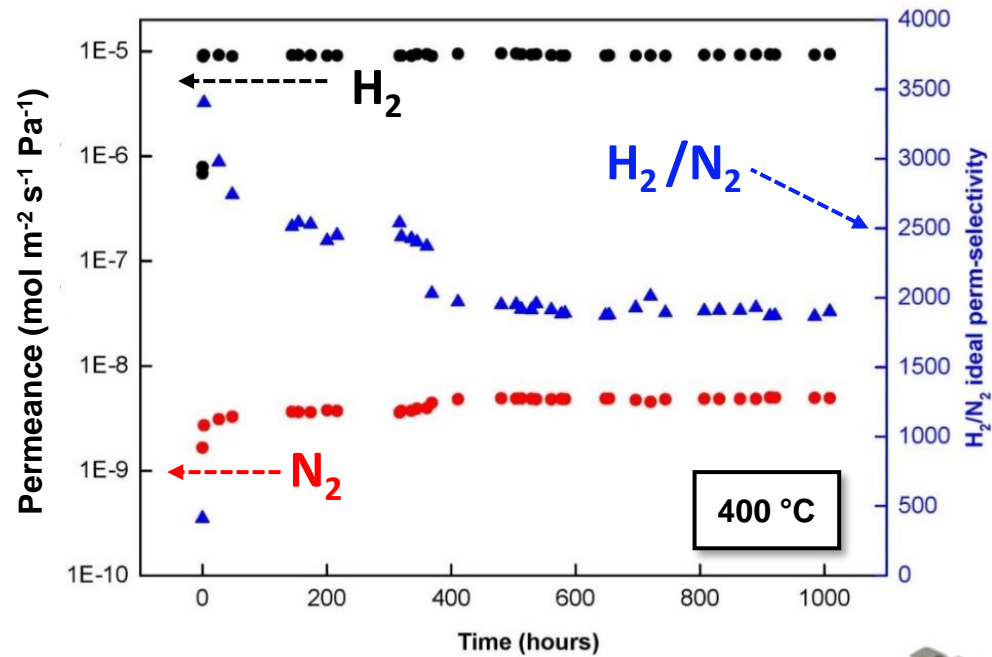


Membrane performance

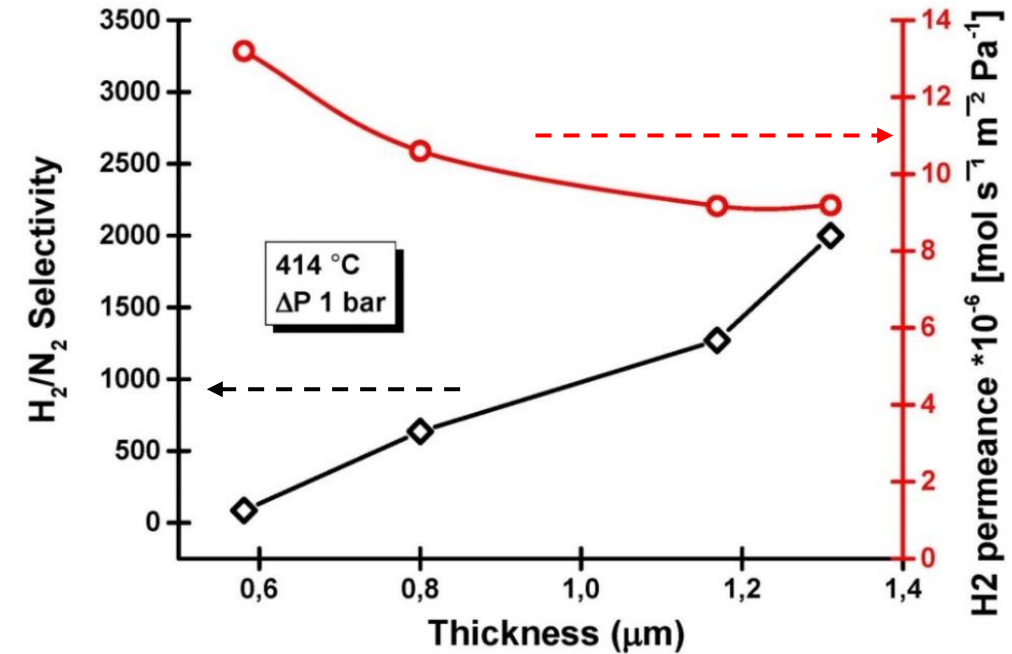
- Ultra-thin $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ thick (ceramic support)
- Thin 4-5 μm thick (metallic support)
- Stability test in an empty reactor (metallic support)
- Stability test in FBMR (metallic support)
- Chemical interaction with catalyst

Membrane performance

- Ultra-thin ($\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ thick) Pd-Ag membranes (ceramic support)



1.3 μm thick Pd-Ag membrane



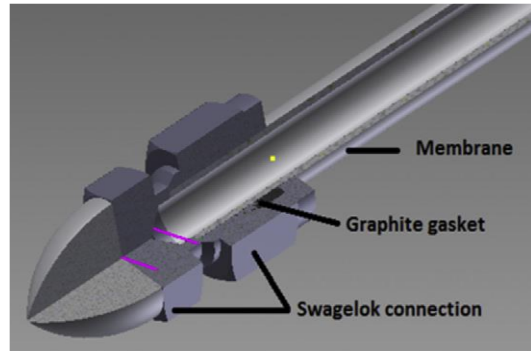
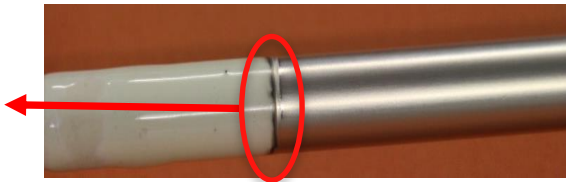
J. Melendez et al., J. Membr. Sci 528 (2017) 12-23

Membrane performance

- Thin (4-5 μm thick) Pd-Ag membranes (metallic support)

Ceramic support

Leak zone



No Leak

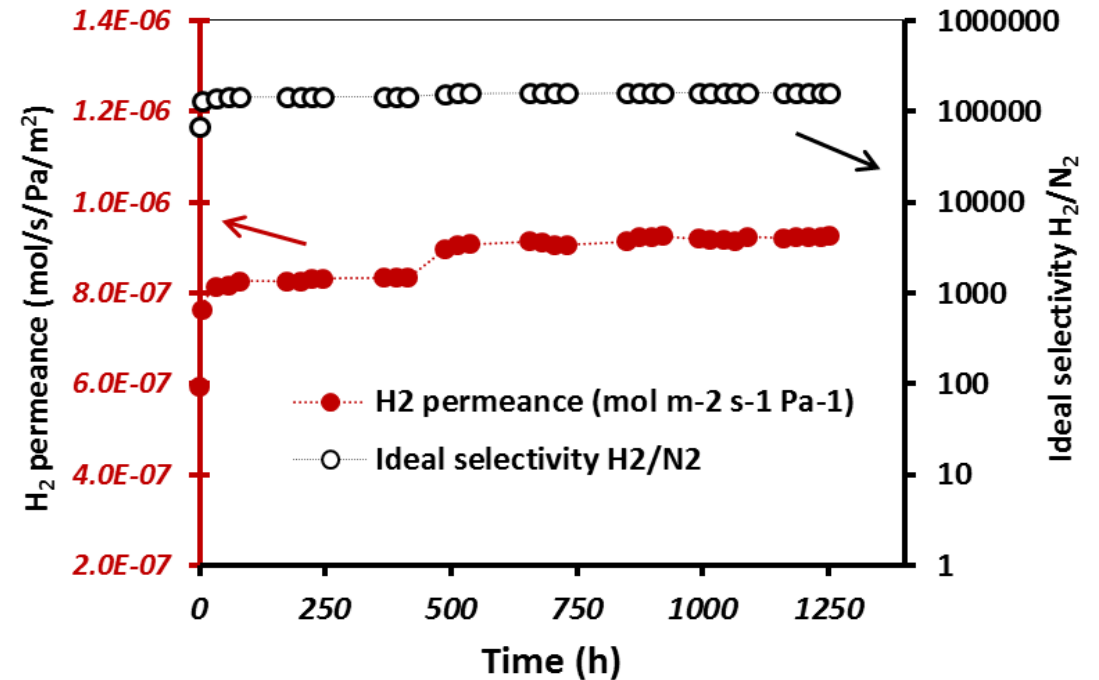


No Leak



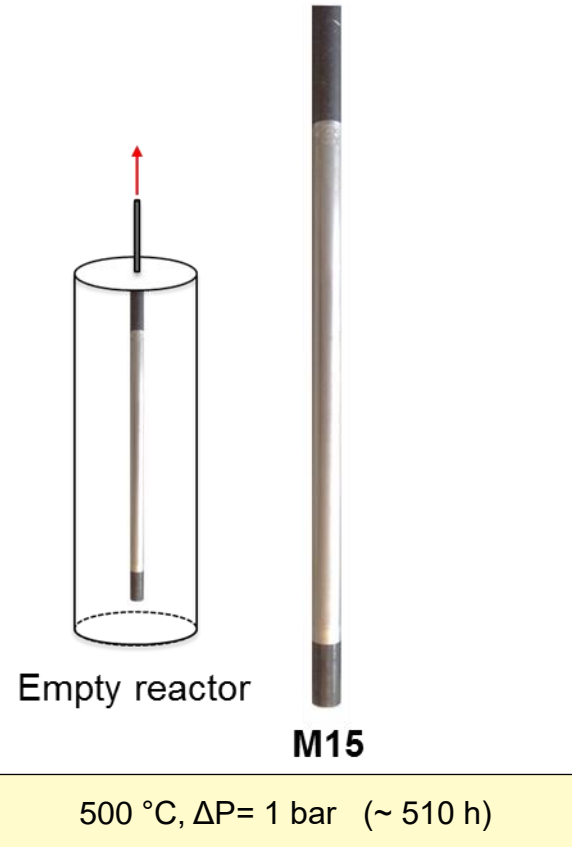
Metallic support

Long term permeation test at 400 °C



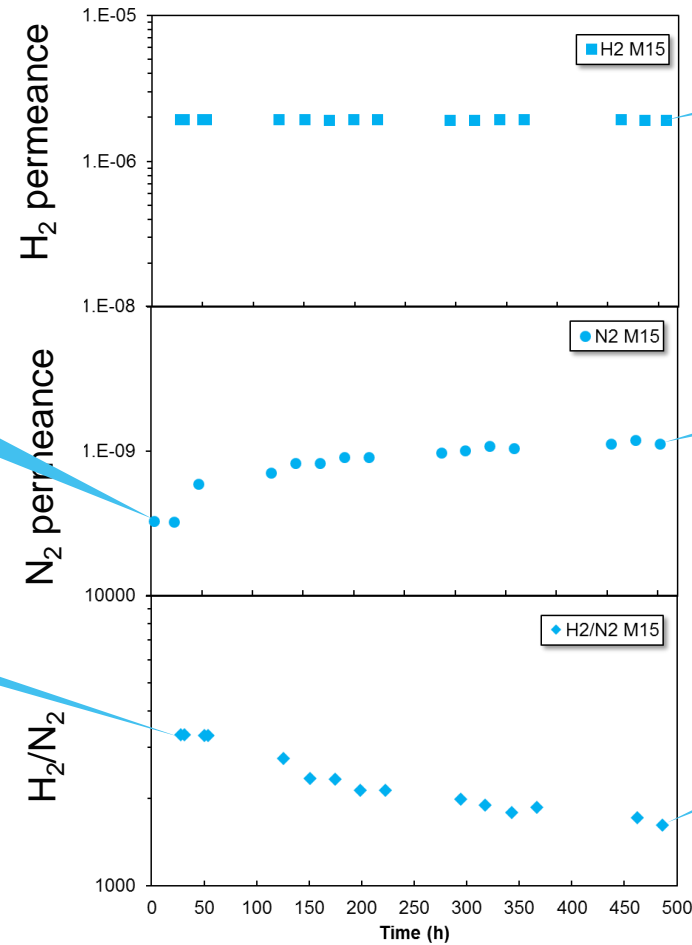
Membrane performance

- Stability test in an empty reactor
Metallic supported Pd-based membrane



$5.89 \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{Pa}^{-1}$

3300

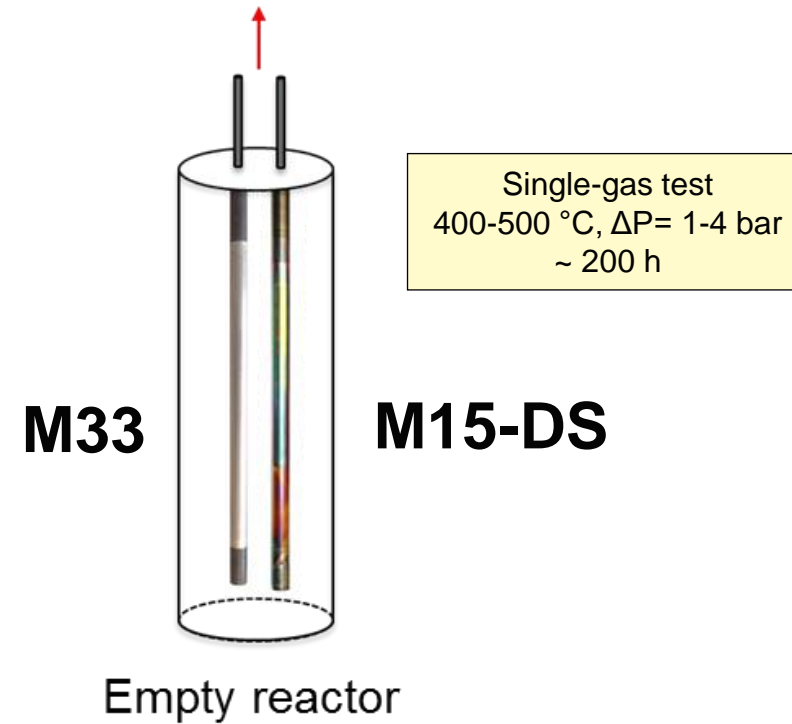
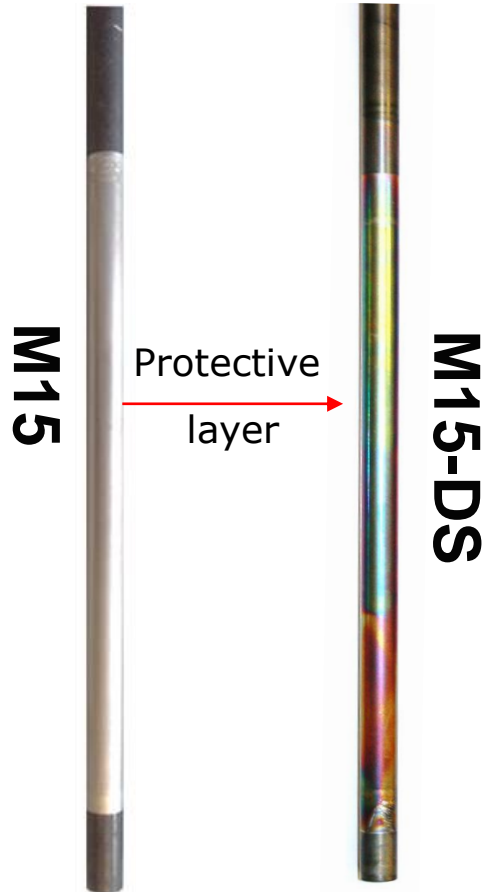


A. Arratibel et.al. J. Membr. Sci. 563 (2018) 419

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Membrane performance

- Stability test in an empty reactor
Metallic supported Pd-based membrane

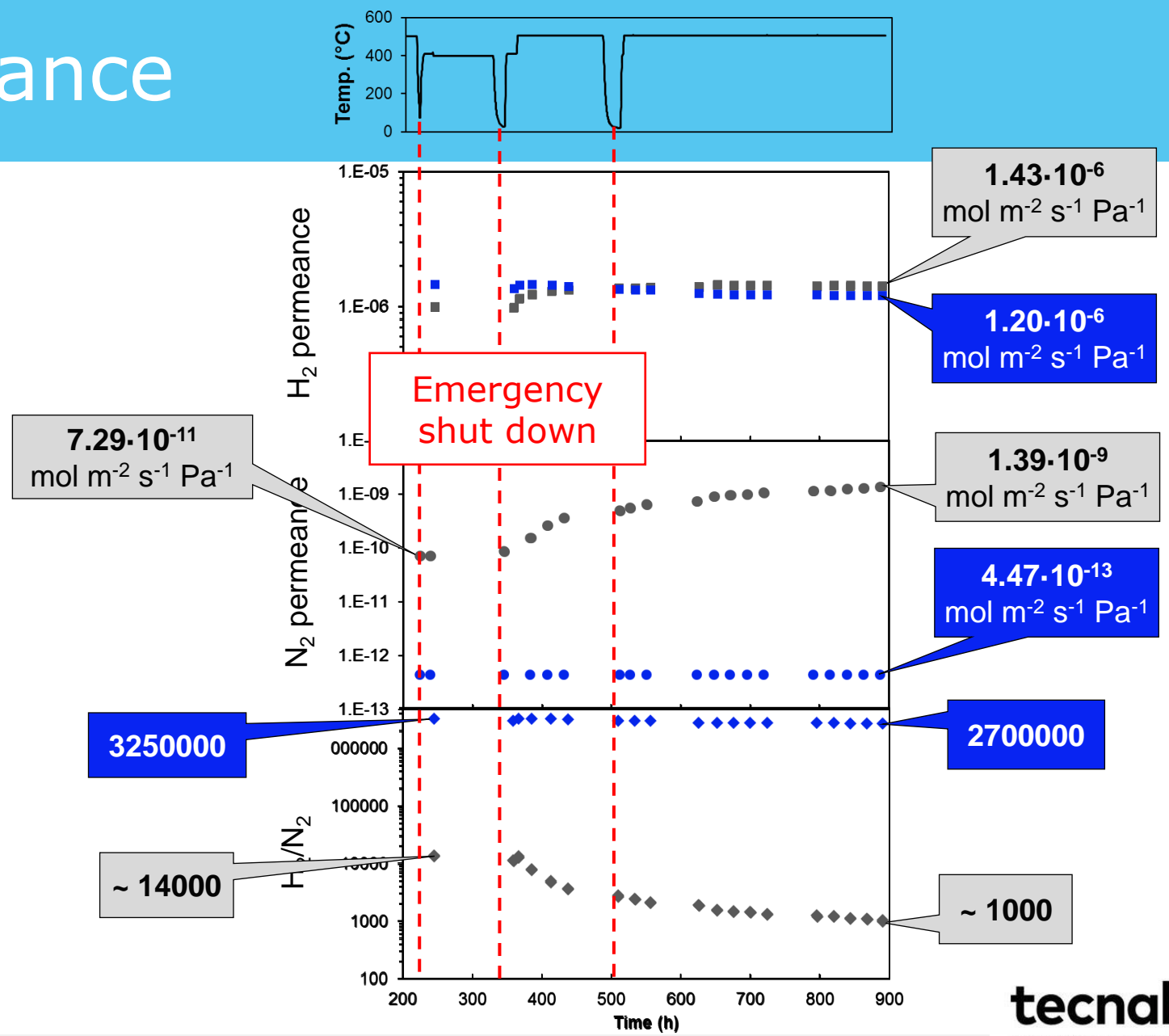
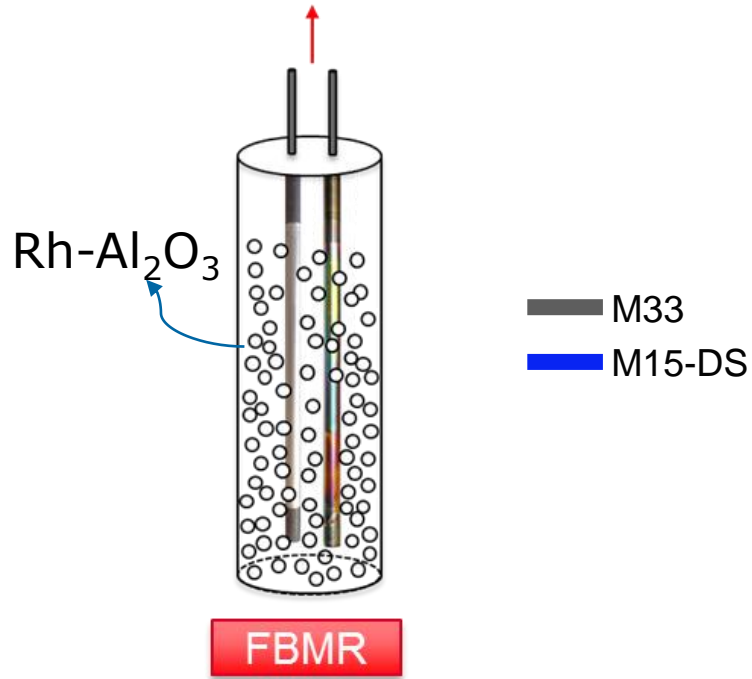


Parameter	M15	M15-DS	M33
H ₂ permeance* (mol m ⁻² s ⁻¹ Pa ⁻¹)	1.92·10 ⁻⁶	1.55·10 ⁻⁶	1.34·10 ⁻⁶
Ideal H ₂ /N ₂ permselectivity	3300	3500000	93300

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Membrane performance

- Stability test in FBMR (400-500 °C, $\Delta P = 4$ bar ~ 615 h)



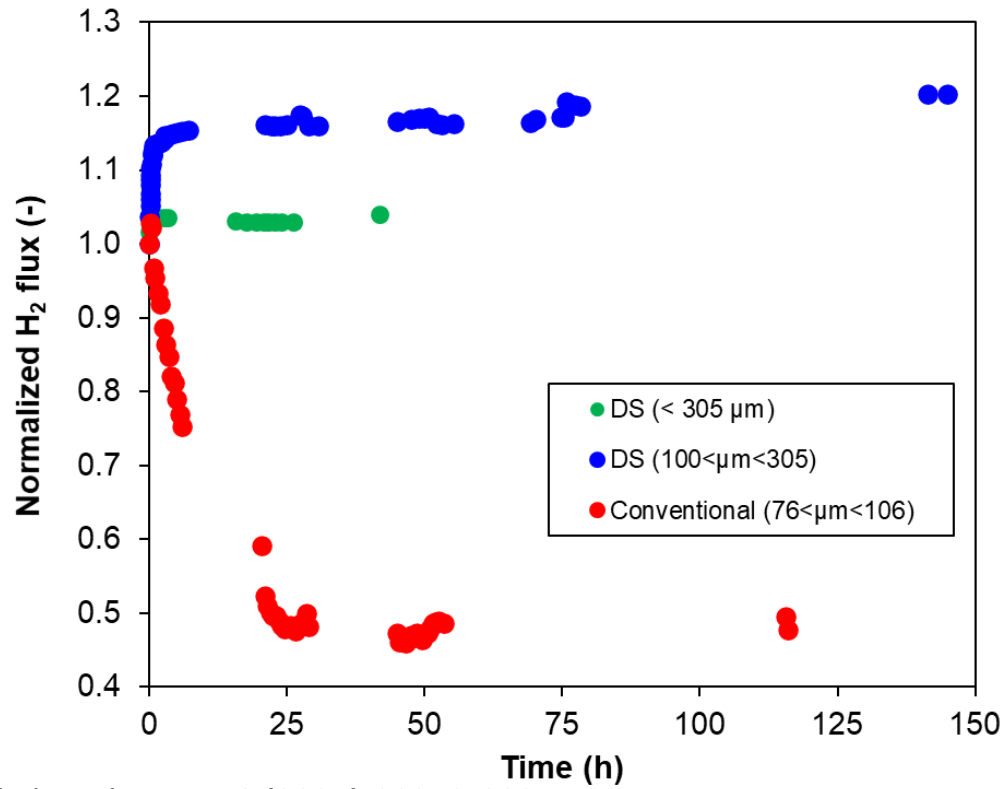
A. Arratibel et.al. J. Membr. Sci. 563 (2018)419

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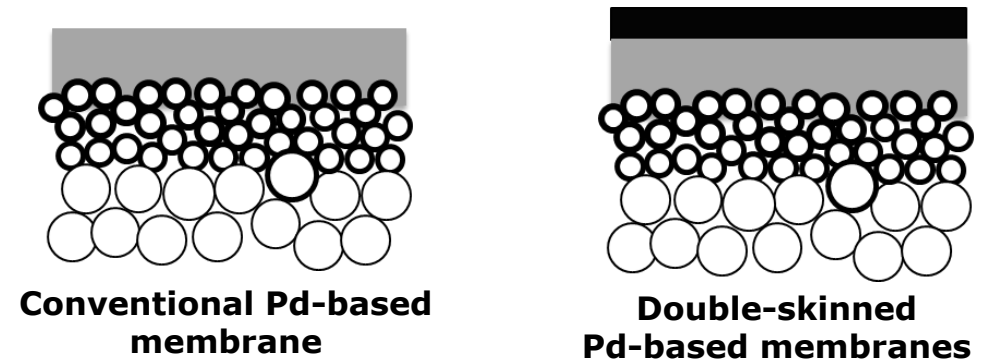
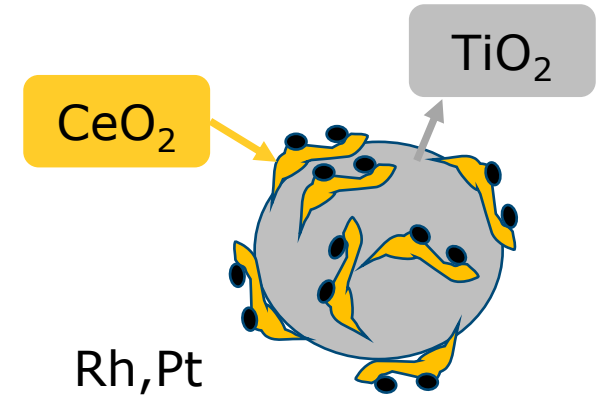
Membrane performance

➤ Chemical interaction with catalyst

400 °C; Pure H₂ permeation test



A. Arratibel et.al. IJHE 46 (2021) 20240-20244



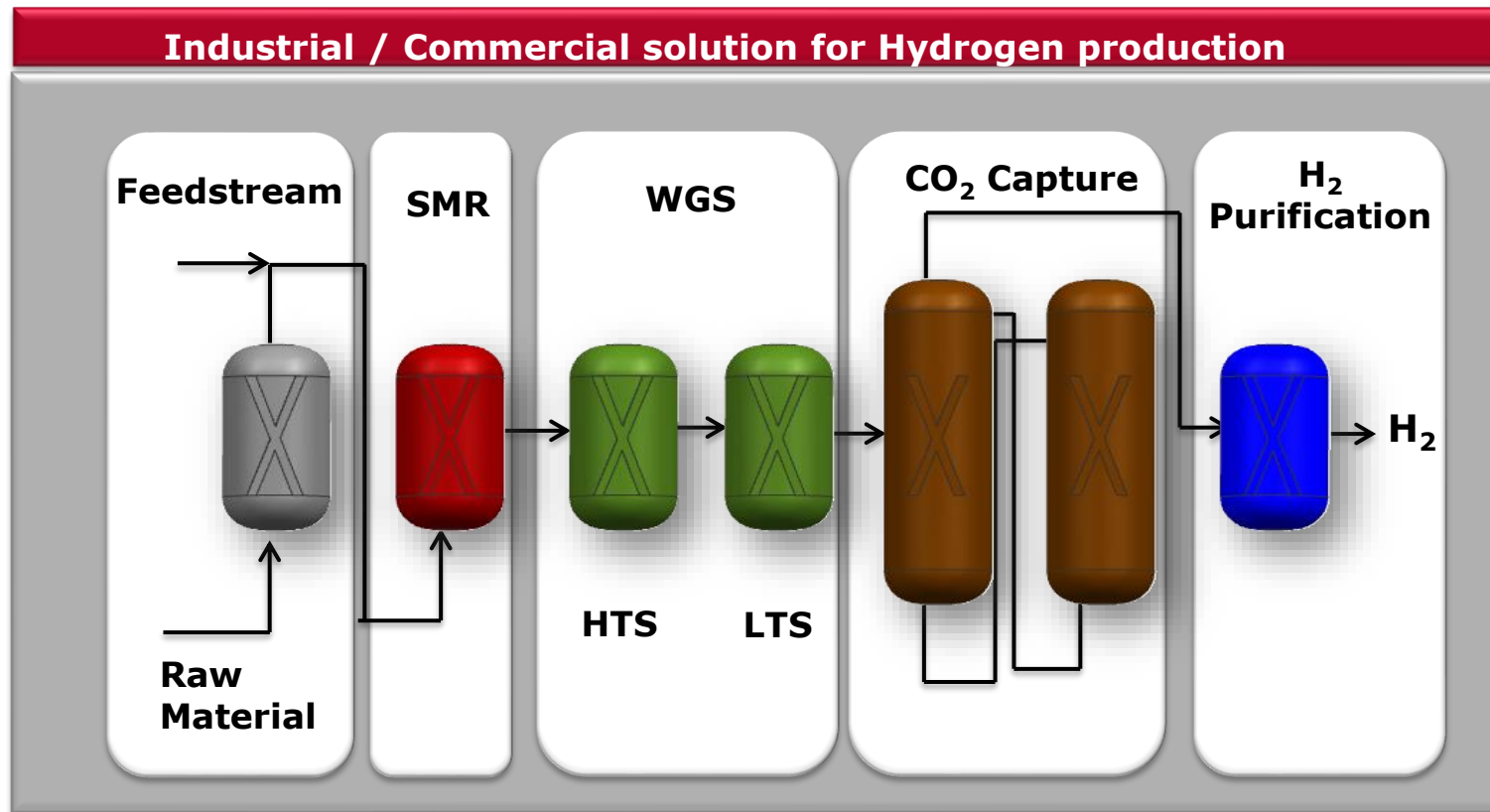
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Applications/EU projects

Applications

- Process intensification/ Membrane reactors



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Applications/EU projects

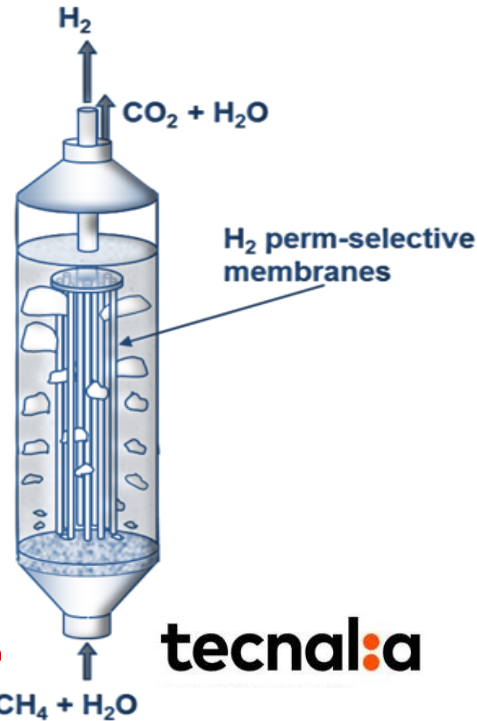
Feedstock

Natural gas
Biogas
(Bio)ethanol

Syngas

Ammonia

Membrane reactor



Reaction

Reforming

Water gas shift

Dehydrogenation

EU Projects



➤ EU projects on membrane reactors for H₂ production

Water gas shift reaction (WGS)



Steam reforming of methane (SMR)



Ethanol steam reforming



Ammonia decomposition



➤ EU projects on membrane reactors for H₂ production

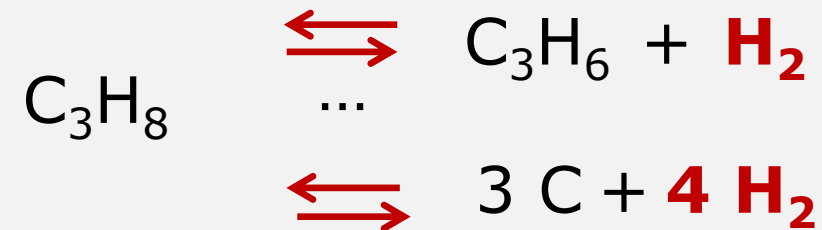


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[1] Steam reforming of methane (SMR)

[2] Biogas reforming (CH₄ -CO₂)

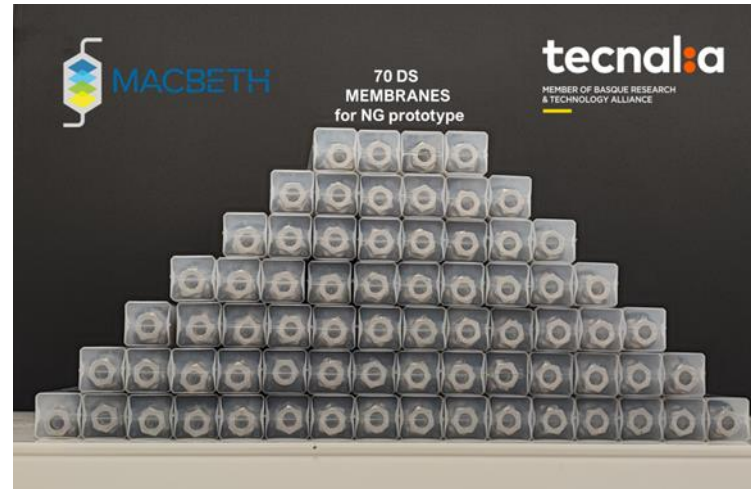
[3] Propane dehydrogenation (PDH)



Applications/EU projects



➤ EU projects on membrane reactors for H₂ production



[1] SMR (70)

[2] CH₄ -CO₂ (125)

[3] PDH (20)



215 membranes of 40-45 cm long manufactured for 5 demoplants

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 869896.



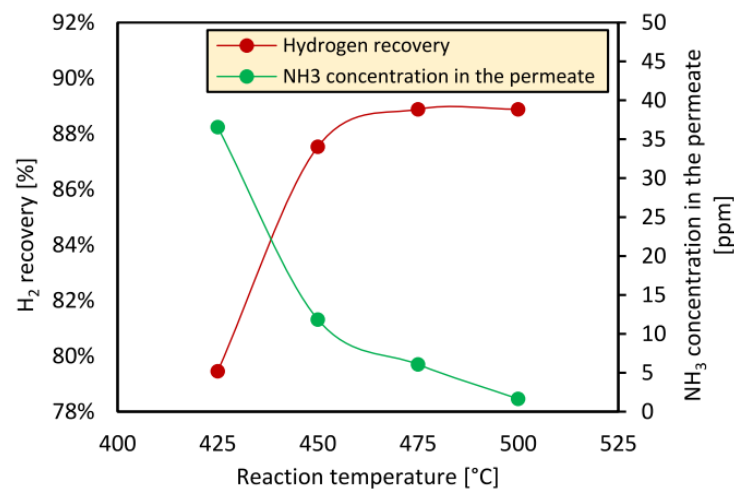
➤ Ammonia decomposition

450 °C & 1 barg

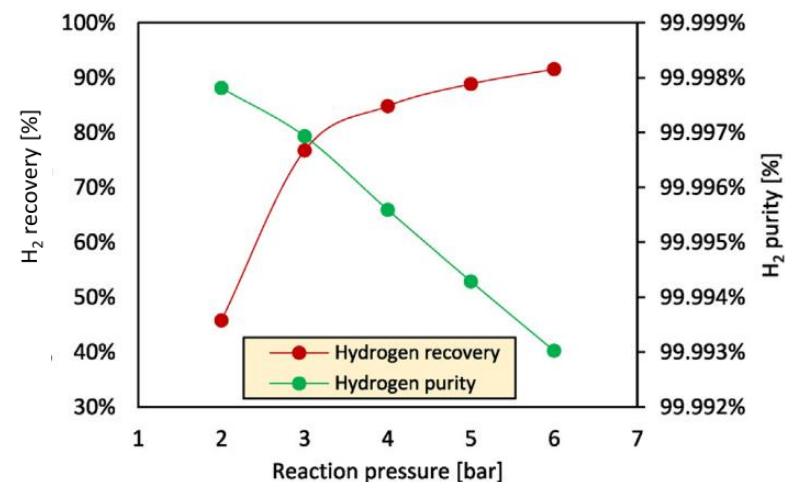
Membrane code	Thickness Selective layer (μm)	H ₂ permeance (mol s ⁻¹ m ⁻² Pa ⁻¹)	N ₂ permeance (mol s ⁻¹ m ⁻² Pa ⁻¹)	Pressure exponent (-)	Ideal H ₂ /N ₂
A-2	~ 1	2.22·10 ⁻⁶	4.26·10 ⁻¹⁰	0.80	5210
A-3	~ 6-8	1.15·10 ⁻⁶	1.66·10 ⁻¹¹	0.72	68960

500 °C; 4 bar(a); Ff= 0.5 L_N/min NH₃

H ₂ recovery (%)	NH ₃ concentration in the permeate (ppm)
93.2	47 (± 2.1)
84.8	<0.75



A-3; 5 barg; 0.5 L_N/min NH₃



A-3; 500 °C; 0.5 L_N/min NH₃

V. Cechetto et al., *IJHE* 47 (2022) 21220-21230



Thank you for your attention!