

# Brennecke Research Group

Joan F. Brennecke

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Univ. Notre Dame until Summer 2017



The University of Texas at Austin  
McKetta Department  
of Chemical Engineering

Starting August 1, 2017

Labs in EERC

# Who am I?

## Alumna Joan Brennecke To Join Faculty

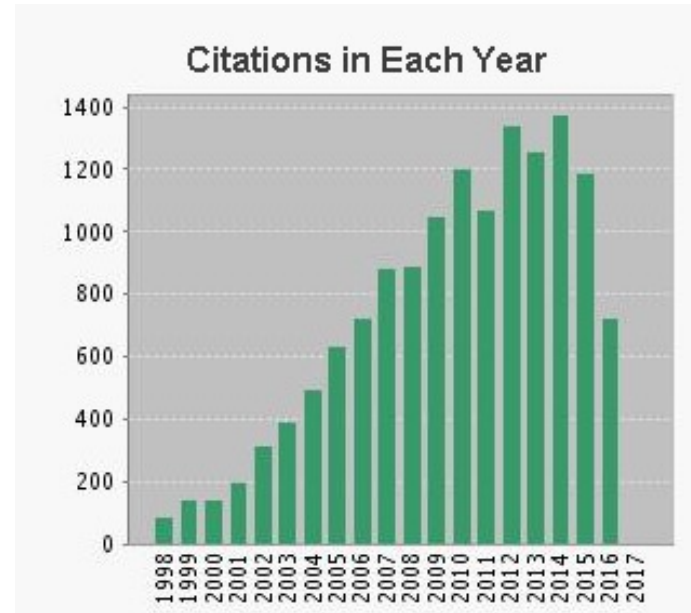
The McKetta Department of Chemical Engineering is proud to announce alumna and renowned researcher [Joan Brennecke](#) (B.S. '84) will join our faculty as a professor beginning fall 2017.

Brennecke, a leading expert in energy and sustainability, was recruited with key support from Texas Gov. Greg Abbott and his new Governor's University Research Initiative ([GURI](#)) grant program. The program aims to bring the world's best and brightest minds to Texas universities to spur innovation and drive economic activity. Brennecke is one of 10 researchers to receive a GURI grant in 2016 to come to Texas universities, marking the program's first round of awards.



# Who Am I?

- B. S. UT Austin 1984
- M.S., Ph.D. Univ. Illinois 1987, 1989
- At Notre Dame since 1989
- >160 pubs; >14,000 citations
- H-index 53
- ACS Ipatieff and Murphree, DOE E.O. Lawrence, AIChE Professional Progress
- National Academy of Engineering

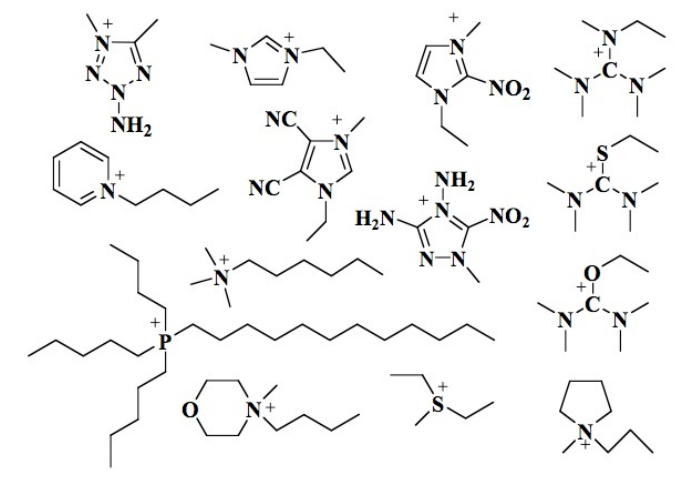


# Ionic Liquids

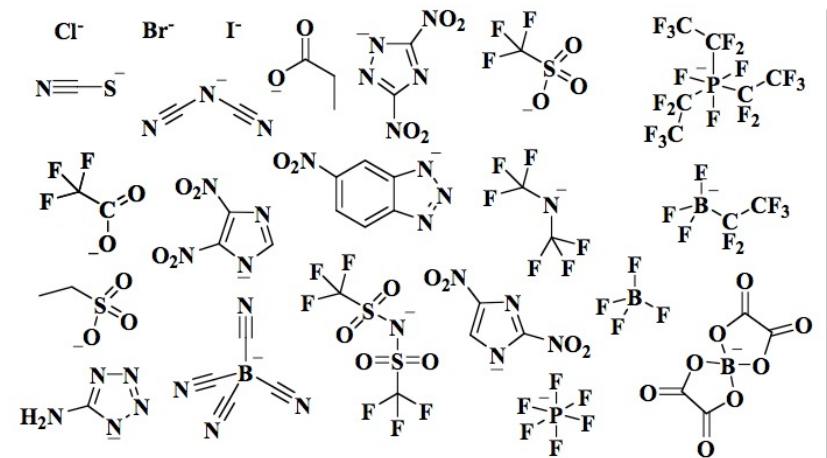
- Pure salts that are liquid around ambient temperature
  - Not simple salts like alkali salts
- Many favorable properties
  - **Low volatility**
  - Anhydrous
  - High thermal stability
  - Huge chemical diversity



Examples of cations



Examples of anions



# Overall Hypothesis

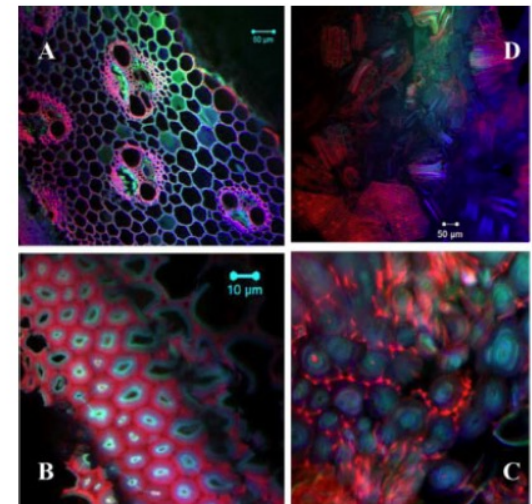
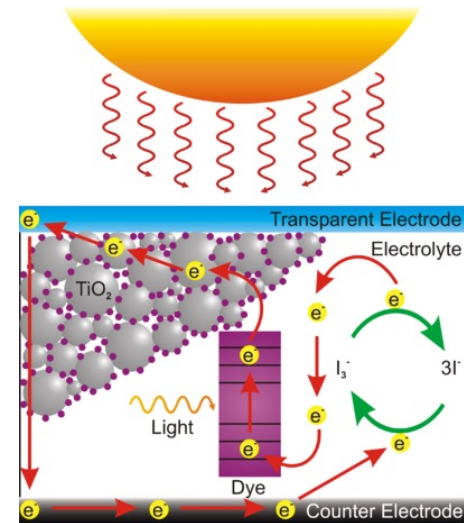
- Relationship between molecular structure and function
  - Enthalpic interactions and entropy
  - Some characteristics like conventional liquids, but some like solids
- If you can specify the desired chemical and physical properties to perform a give function, we can design an IL with those properties

# What We Do

- Design, synthesis and purification of new ILs
- Thermophysical properties
  - Melting points, decomposition temperatures, viscosities, densities, ionic conductivities
  - Excess enthalpies
- Phase behavior
  - Gas solubilities, VLE, LLE, SLE
- Electrochemical properties
  - Electrochemical windows, electrochemical reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>, electroplating
- Reactivity (with CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Macroscopic thermodynamic modeling

# Energy Applications

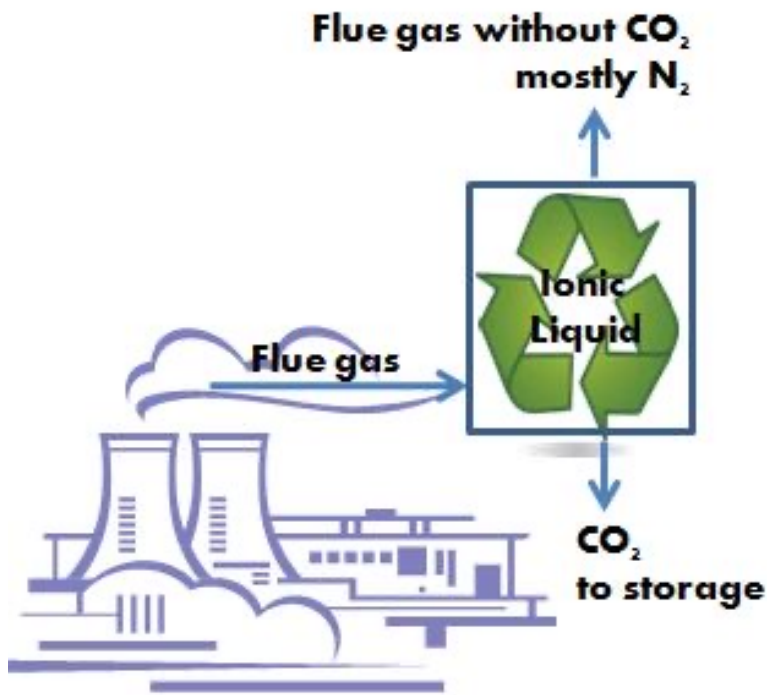
- **Separations**
  - CO<sub>2</sub> capture
  - Desulfurization
  - Organics from fermentation broths
- **Cooling and Heating**
  - Absorption cooling
  - Co-fluid vapor-compression refrigeration and heat pumps
- **Biomass Processing**
- **Electrolytes**
  - Batteries
  - Fuel cells
  - Supercapacitors
  - Dye sensitized solar cells
- **Heat Transfer Fluids**



**Figure 4.** In situ dynamic study of switchgrass dissolution in ethyl methyl imidazolium acetate. Confocal fluorescence images of switchgrass stem section before pretreatment (a), and after 20 (b) and 50 (c) min of pretreatment. Complete breakdown of organized plant cell wall structure (d) is observed after 2h.



# ILs for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture



STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
GLOBAL CLIMATE & ENERGY PROJECT



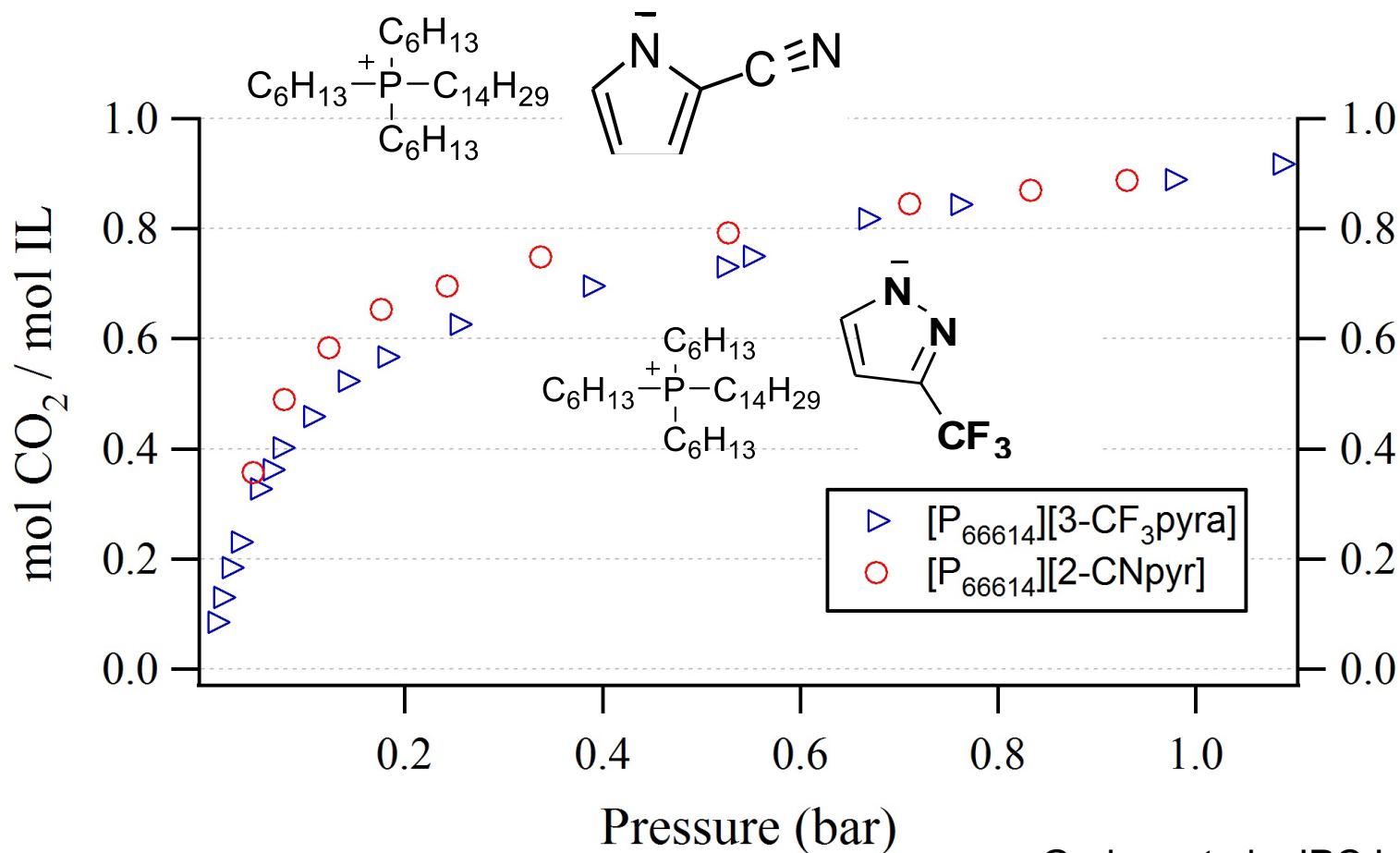


# Ionic Liquids for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- Equimolar capacity – 1 mol CO<sub>2</sub>/mol IL

# AHA – aprotic heterocyclic anions

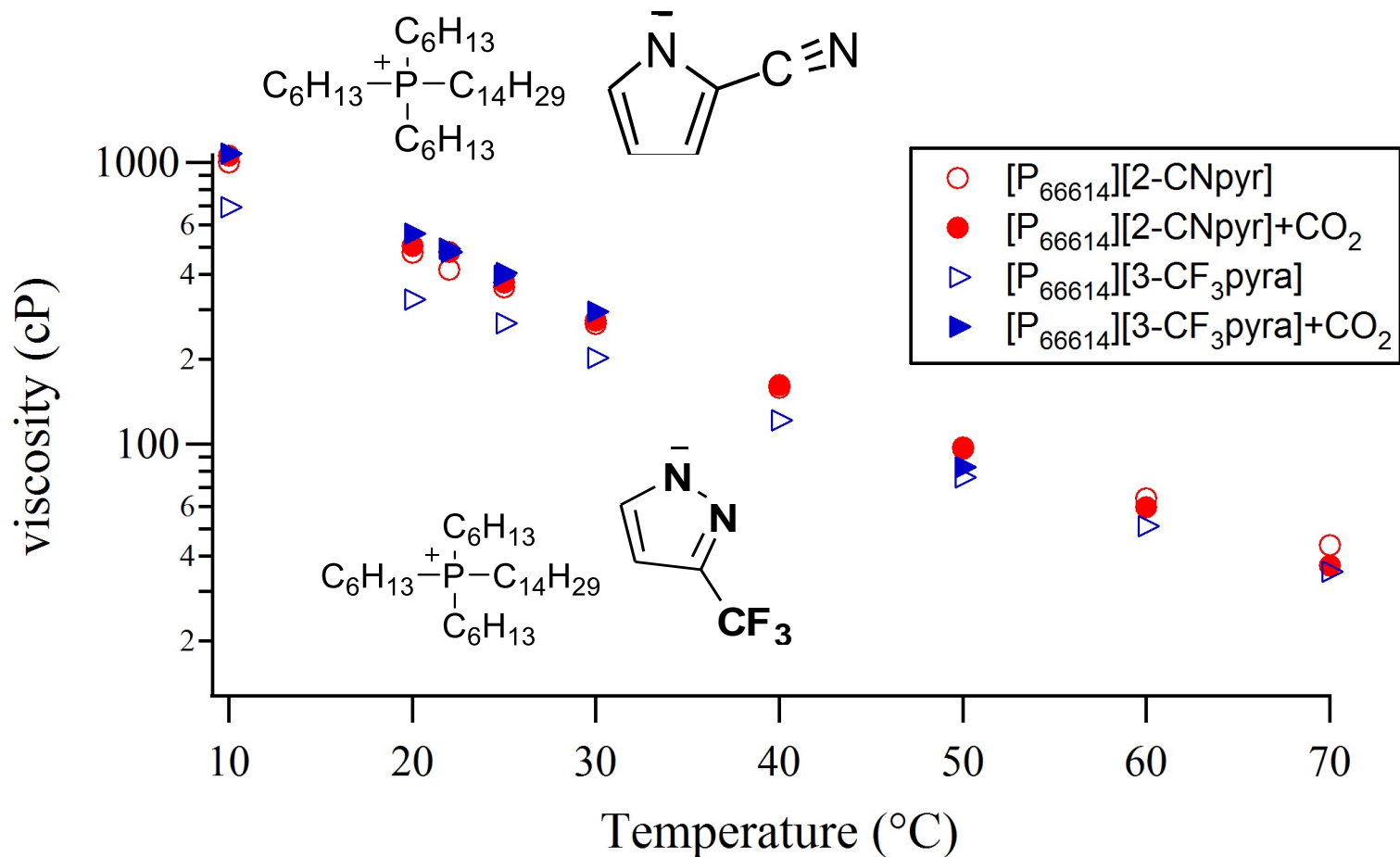
- Retain amine in ring structure
- Further reduce free hydrogens to reduce hydrogen bonding



# Ionic Liquids for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- Equimolar capacity – 1 mol CO<sub>2</sub>/mol IL
- No viscosity increase upon reaction with CO<sub>2</sub>

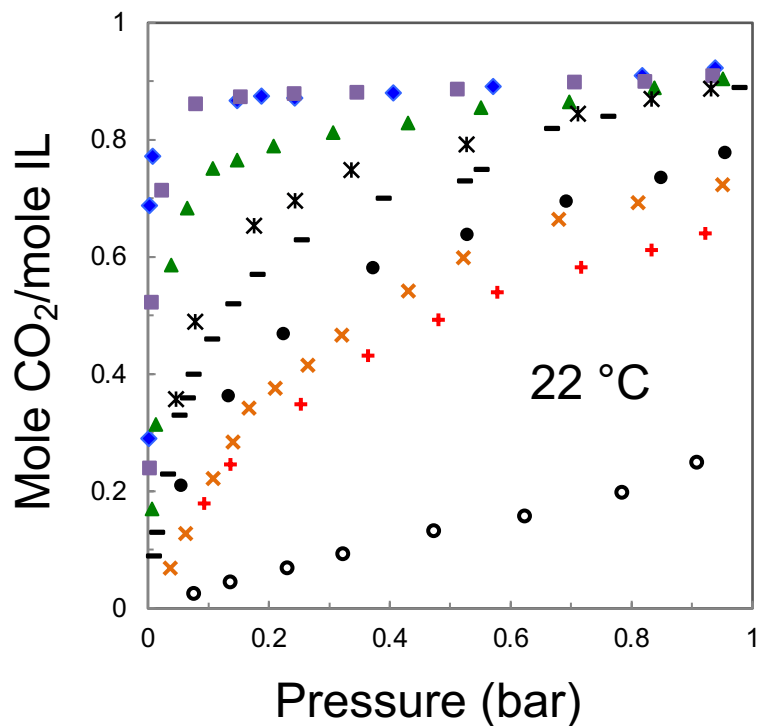
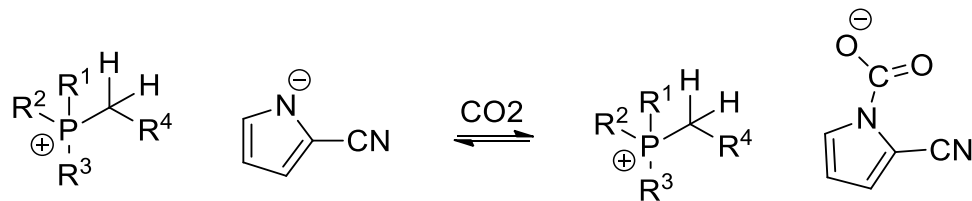
# Eliminate Viscosity Increase by Using AHA – aprotic heterocyclic anions



# Ionic Liquids for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- Equimolar capacity – 1 mol CO<sub>2</sub>/mol IL
- No viscosity increase upon reaction with CO<sub>2</sub>
- Tunable enthalpy of reaction

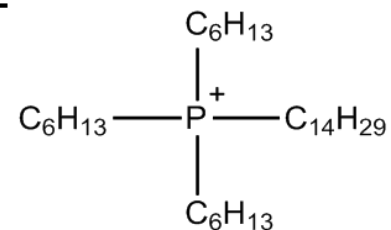
# Tuning Reaction Enthalpy of AHA ILs



- ◆ [Inda]
- [Bnlm]
- ▲ [6-BrBnlm]
- × [2-SCH<sub>3</sub>Bnlm]
- \* [2-CNPyra]<sup>a</sup>
- [3-CF<sub>3</sub>Pyra]<sup>a</sup>
- + [3-CH<sub>3</sub>-5-CF<sub>3</sub>Pyra]
- [3-Triaz]
- [4-Triaz]

$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}$  (kJ/mol)

- 54
- 52
- 48
- 41
- 45
- 44
- 41
- 37
- 42



Seo et al., JPC B, 2014, 118, 5740

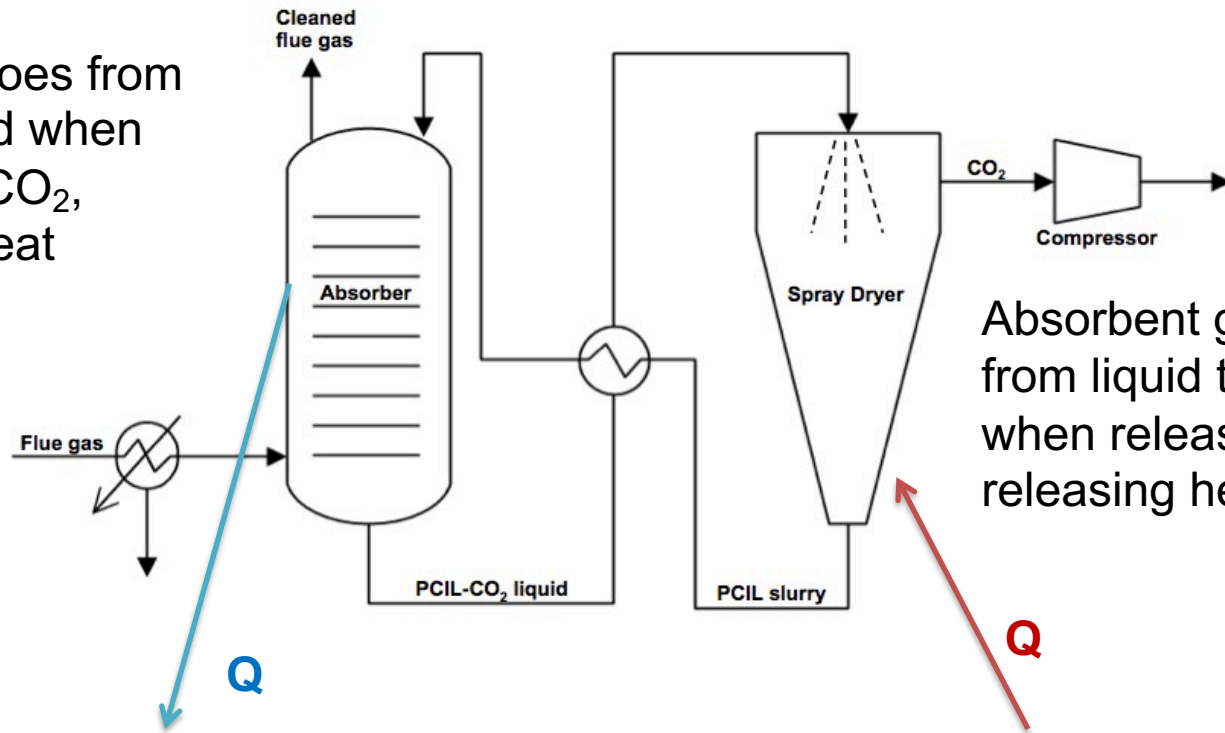
# Ionic Liquids for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture

- Equimolar capacity – 1 mol CO<sub>2</sub>/mol IL
- No viscosity increase upon reaction with CO<sub>2</sub>
- Tunable enthalpy of reaction
- Phase change ionic liquids



# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture with Phase Change Material

Absorbent goes from solid to liquid when reacts with CO<sub>2</sub>, absorbing heat



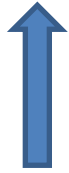
'Melting' of absorbent reduces cooling duty

Absorbent goes from liquid to solid when releases CO<sub>2</sub>, releasing heat

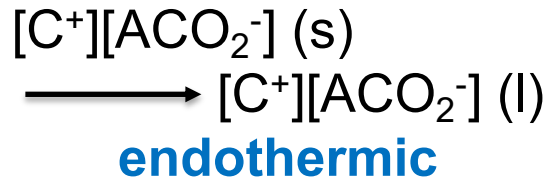
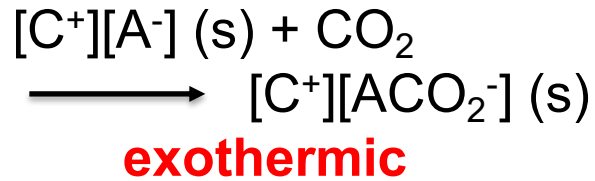
Heat duty in stripper reduced by the heat of fusion of the phase change material

# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture with Phase Change Material

## Absorber



Remove  
50 kJ/mol



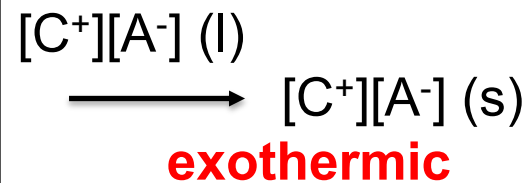
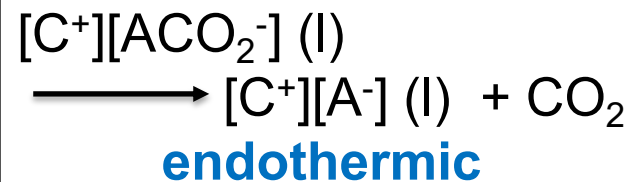
Add  
20 kJ/mol

$Q_{net} = \text{Remove } 30 \text{ kJ/mol}$

## Regenerator



Add  
50 kJ/mol

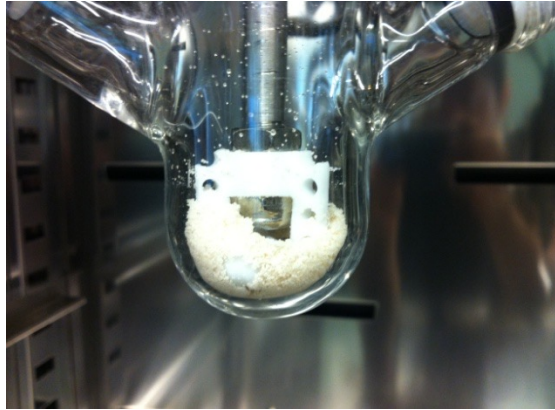


Remove  
20 kJ/mol

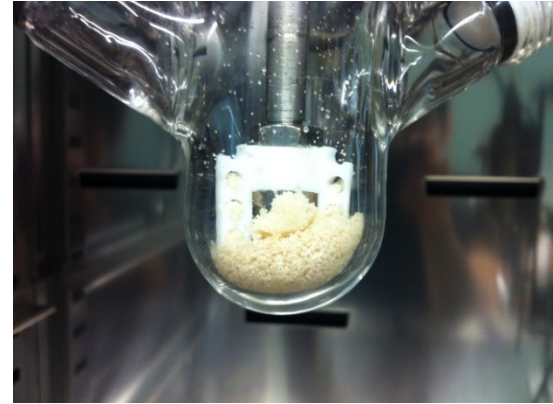
$Q_{net} = \text{Add } 30 \text{ kJ/mol}$

# Phase Change Ionic Material

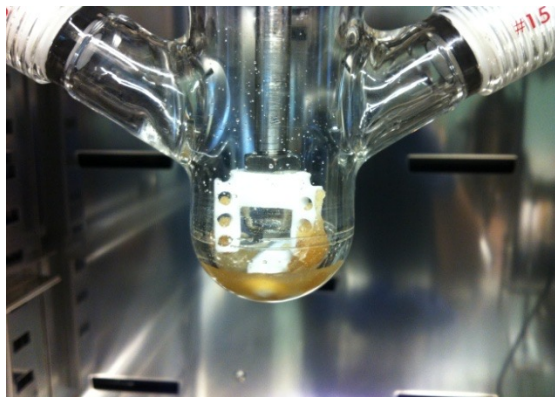
70 °C



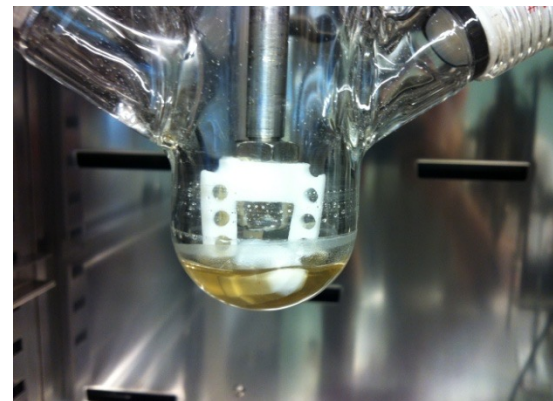
Pure material;  $T_m=166$  °C; no CO<sub>2</sub>



60 mbar CO<sub>2</sub>

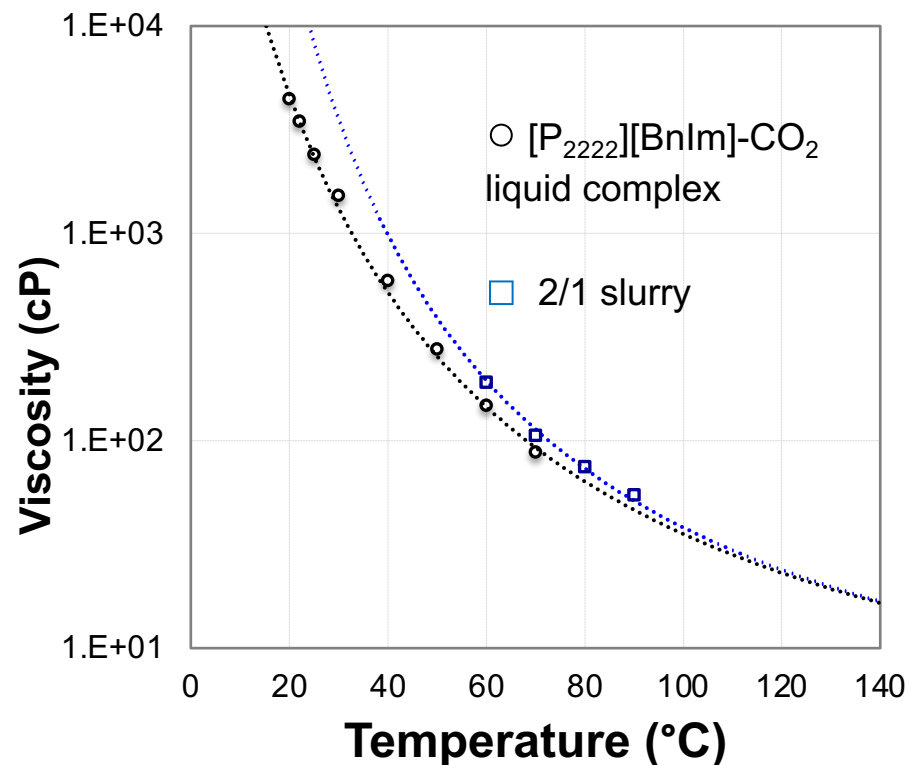
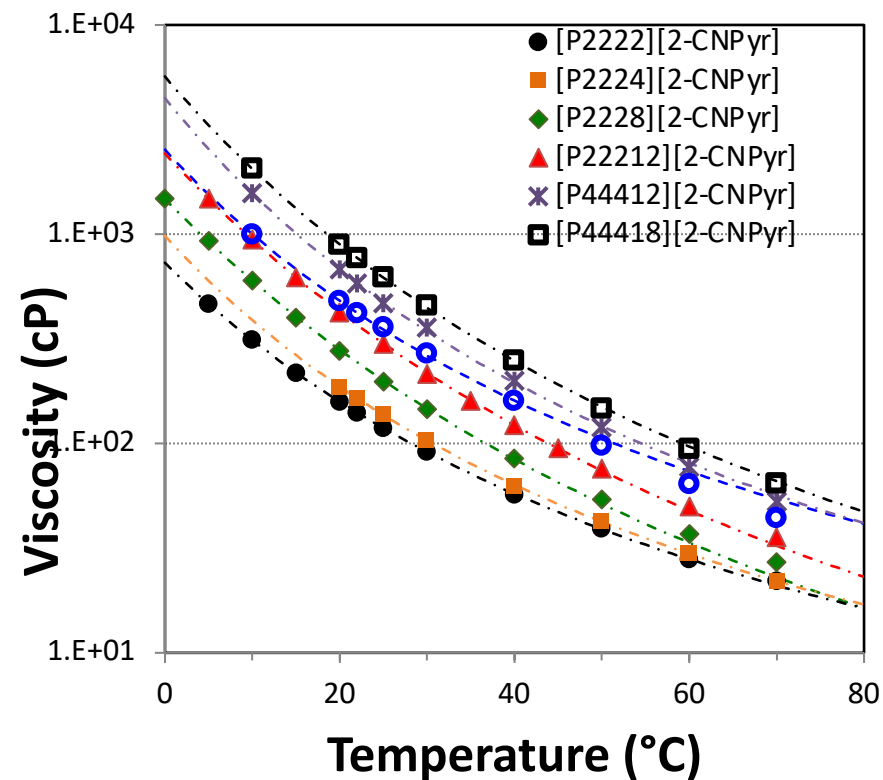


100 mbar CO<sub>2</sub>



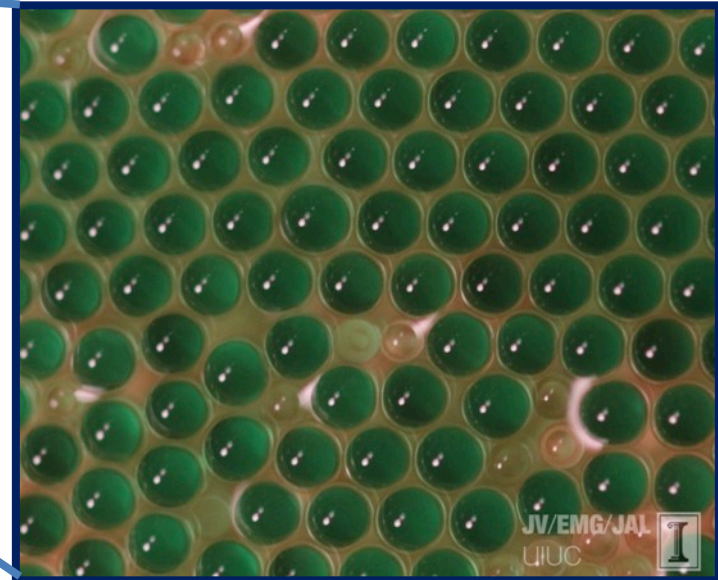
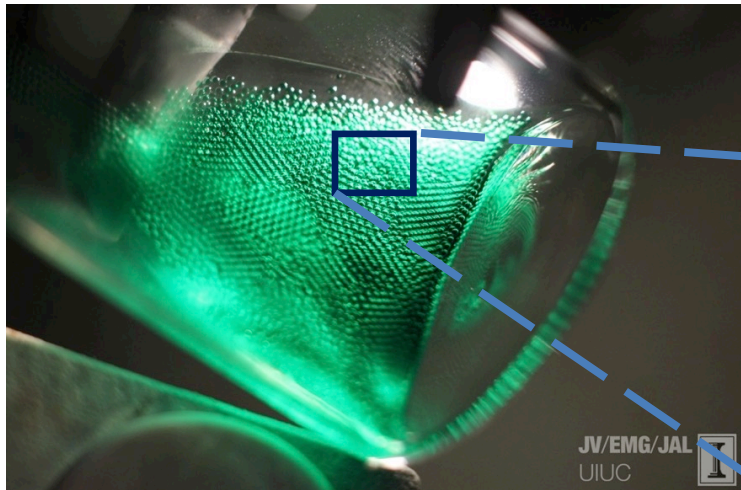
150 mbar CO<sub>2</sub>

# Challenge: High Viscosity/Poor Mass Transfer



# Microencapsulation

- Idea: improve mass transfer by increasing mass transfer AREA
- Successfully encapsulated ILs and PCILs



- Need shell materials with selectivity of  $\text{CO}_2$  over water

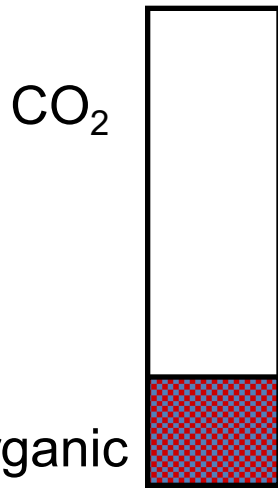
# Other Projects!

- Aromatic/aliphatic liquid-liquid separations
- Dissolution of biomass with protic ILs
- Recovery of organics (aromatics, sugars, etc.) using CO<sub>2</sub> as an antisolvent
- Hybrid polymer/IL membranes for gas separations
- Protic ILs for fuel cell applications
- Reversible electroplating of mirrors for space

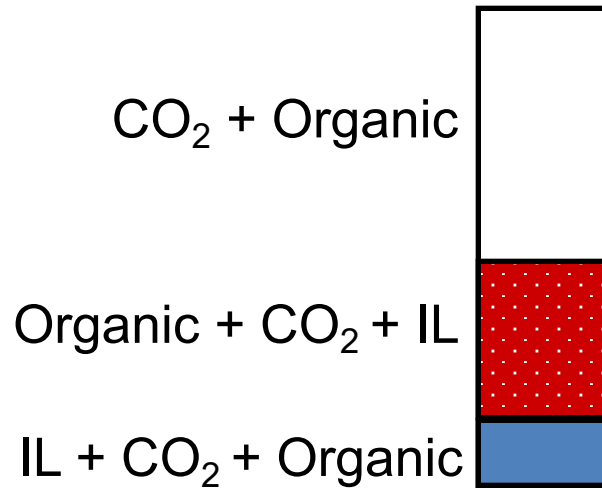
# Separation of \*\*\*\* from IL by VLLE

$$(L_1=L_2-V)$$

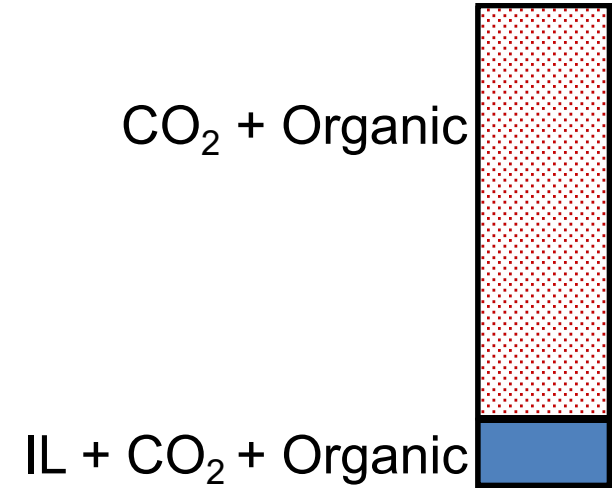
$$(L_1-L_2=V)$$



Ambient P



~70 - 80 bar



P > 80 bar  
T > CO<sub>2</sub> T<sub>c</sub>

(Scurto et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 124, 2002, 10276)

Addition of CO<sub>2</sub> will induce the homogeneous liquid phase (IL/organic) to form two liquid phases – leading to the separation of organics from ILs



# Where are my former group members?

- Faculty - Auburn, Kstate, Kansas, Queens Univ. Belfast, Univ. Costa Rica, U.Mass Lowell, Creighton Univ., UI, Case Western
- Govt - EPA
- Industry - Dow, Chemours, Hyundai, Nissan, Praxair, Exxon-Mobil, P&G, Lyondell Basell, Bayer, SolidEnergy, Rohm&Haas, Eli Lilly, Goodyear, RTI, P2Science, SimSci, United Technologies, ...

# Brennecke Group

- Looking for 2 grad students to start this year
- Bringing 5 grad students and 2 postdocs from ND
- Ask Mike Lucas (Keitz group) about me
  - [mlucas2@utexas.edu](mailto:mlucas2@utexas.edu)
  - CPE 4.470

