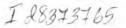
### SYNTHESIS AND CHARECTERIZATION OF BIOPOLYMER MODIFIED WITH PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVE FOR CARBON DIOXIDE ADSORPTION

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Peperazine Dervative for Carbon Dioxide Adsorption

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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A new adsorbent biopolymer which is an abundant renewable resource from the nature has been successfully modified with a piperazine derivative for CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption. The biopolymer was purified by alkali treatment to obtain 96.43 % degree of deacetylation in the purified biopolymer and used as the reactive adsorbent for amine functionalization. For the modification, the purified biopolymer was functionalized with the piperazine-2-carboxylic acid in the mixture solution of glacial acetic acid, isopropyl alcohol, and water. The structure of the modified biopolymer was characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). It showed the evidence of the formation of amide linkages between the amine group of the biopolymer and the carboxyl group of the piperazine derivative. When the mole ratio of biopolymer to piperazine-2-carboxylic acid was varied (1:1, 1:2 and 1:5), the degree of substitution was determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The ratio of 1:2 and 1:5 showed high degree of substitution that was 72.71% and 71.60%, respectively. However, both of these ratios are not significantly different, the optimal piperazine-2-carboxylic acid to biopolymer was the ratio of 1:2, where the modified biopolymer contained highly reactive amine groups (piperazine) in the structure for CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption. Thermogravimetric analysis showed that the modified biopolymer was obtained thermally stable up to 190 °C, which could be used for CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption and desorption.

# บทคัดย่อ

ศศิธร ศรีสุวรรณวิเชียร: การสังเคราะห์และพิสูจน์เอกลักษณ์ของไบโอพอลิเมอร์ที่ถูก ปรับปรุงค้วยสารอนุพันธ์ของเปพาราซีนสำหรับการคูคซับก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซค์ (Synthesis and Charecterization of Bioplymer Modified with Piperazine Dervative for Carbon Dioxide Adsorption) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: รศ.ดร. จินตนา สายวรรณ์ และ ศ.ดร. ไพทูรย์ ตันติเวชวุฒิกุล 76 หน้า

ตัวดูดซับชนิดใหม่ที่ทำจากใบโอพอลิเมอร์ซึ่งเป็นวัสดุทดแทนที่มีจำนวนมากและหาได้ ตามธรรมชาติได้ถูกนำมาปรับปรุงผลสำเร็จด้วยสารอนุพันธ์ของเปพาราซึนในสารละลายผสมของ กรดอะซิติก ไอโซโปรปิลแอลกอฮอลและน้ำ ทำการพิสูจน์เอกลักษณ์โครสร้างของโมดิไฟด์ใบโอ พอลิเมอร์ด้วยฟูเรียร์ทรานส์ฟอร์มอินฟราเรดสเปกโทรสโครปี (เอฟทีไออาร์) พบว่ามีหลักฐานที่ แสดงให้เห็นว่าเกิดเอมายด์เชื่อมต่อระหว่างหมู่ฟังก์ชันเอมีนของไบโอพอลิเมอร์และหมู่คาร์บอก ซิลของสารอนุพันธ์เปปพาราซีน เมื่อแปรค่าอัตราส่วนโมลของไบโอพอลิเมอร์ต่อกรดเปพาราซีน-2-การ์บอกซิลิก (1:1,1:2 และ 1:5) โดยการหาค่าการเข้าไปแทนที่ของสารอนุพันธ์ของเปปพารา ซีนด้วยไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ ลิควิดโครมาโตกราฟี (เอชพีแอลซี) พบว่าอัตราส่วน 1:2 และ 1:5 ให้ค่า ดีกรีการเข้าแทนที่สูงถึง 72.71 % และ71.60 %. ตามลำดับซึ่งไม่มีความแตกต่างอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ดังนั้นอัตราส่วนโมลของไบโอพอลิเมอร์กับกรดเปพาราซีน-2-การ์บอกซิลิกที่เหมาะสม คือ 1:2 ที่ ให้โมดิไฟด์ใบโอพอลิเมอร์มีปริมาณหมู่เอมีน (เปพาราซีน) สูงอยู่ภายในโครงสร้างซึ่งเป็นหมู่ไว ต่อปฏิกิริยาการดูดซับก๊าซการ์บอนไดออกไซด์ การวิเคราะห์การเปลี่ยนแปลงน้ำหนักของโมดิ ไฟด์ใบโอพอลิเมอร์ด้วยความร้อนพบว่ามีความเสถียรทางความร้อนได้สูงถึง 190 องสาเซลเซียส ซึ่งสามารถนำไปใช้เพื่อการดูดซับและคายการดูดซับของก๊าซการ์บอนไดออกไซด์ได้

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|        |  | PAGE |
|--------|--|------|
| Title  | e Page   | i    |
| Abs    | tract (in English)   | iii  |
| Abs    | tract (in Thai)  | iv   |
| Ack    | nowledgements  | v    |
| Tabl   | le of Contents   | vi   |
| List   | List of Tables   |      |
| List   | of Figures   | xi   |
| СНАРТЕ | R  |      |
| I      | INTRODUCTION   | 1    |
| II     | LITERATURE REVIEW  | 2    |
|        | 2.1 Carbon Dioxide Emission                                  | 2    |
|        | 2.2 Carbon Dioxide Capture Technology                        | 2    |
|        | 2.2.1 Pre-combustion Technology                              | 3    |
|        | 2.2.2 Post-combustion Technology                             | 3    |
|        | 2.2.3 Oxy-combustion Technology                              | 4    |
|        | 2.3 Review of Possible CO <sub>2</sub> Separation Techniques | 6    |
|        | 2.3.1 Absorption Processes                                   | 6    |
|        | 2.3.2 Membrane Technology                                    | 14   |
|        | 2.3.3 Cryogenic Processes                                    | 14   |
|        | 2.3.4 Adsorption   | 15   |
|        | 2.4 Biopolymer and Modified Biopolymer                       | 24   |
| III    | EXPEERIMENTAL  | 32   |
|        | 3.1 Chemicals  | 32   |
|        | 3.2 Procedures   | 32   |
|        | 3.2.1 Purification of Biopolymer                             | 32   |
|        | 3.2.2 Determination of Degree of Deacetylation               |      |
|        | (%DD) of Biopolymer  | 33   |

| CHAPTER |   | PAGE |
|---------|---|------|
|         | 3.2.3 Preparation of Modified Biopolymer              | 34   |
| IV      | RESULTS AND DISCUSION                                 | 36   |
|         | 4.1 Purification of Biopolymer and Characterization   | 36   |
|         | 4.1.1 Purification of Biopolymer                      | 36   |
|         | 4.2 Modification and Characterization of Biopolymer   | 40   |
|         | 4.2.1 Modification of Biopolymer                      | 40   |
|         | 4.2.2 Characterizations of Modified Biopolymer        | 41   |
| V       | CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDTAIONS                       | 50   |
|         | 5.1 Conclusion  | 50   |
|         | 5.2 Recommendations                                   | 50   |
| REFI    | ERRENCES  | 51   |
| APPI    | ENDICES   | 58   |
|         | Appendix A Determination of Degree of Deacetylation   |      |
|         | of Purified Biopolymer by Fourier                     |      |
|         | Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR)               | 58   |
|         | Appendix B Determination of Degree of Deacetylation   |      |
|         | of Purified Biopolymer by pH metrical                 |      |
|         | Titration   | 60   |
|         | Appendix C Determination of Degree of Substitution of |      |
|         | Modified Biopolymer by High-Performance               |      |
|         | Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)                          | 62   |
|         | Appendix D Modification of Purified Biopolymer        |      |
|         | (Preparation Method in Section 3.2.3 in               |      |
|         | Chapter III)  | 69   |
|         | Appendix E Thermogravimetric Analysis                 | 73   |
| CUR     | RICULUM VITAE   | 76   |

## LIST OF TABLES

| TABLE |  | PAGE |
|-------|--|------|
| 2.1   | Advantages and disadvantages of CO <sub>2</sub> capture technologies | 5    |
| 2.2   | Typical operating conditions and data for amines.                    | 7    |
| 2.3   | Overall rates constants for 1.0 M amine at 25 °C                     | 12   |
| 2.4   | Summary of amine adsorbent   | 22   |
| 4.1   | Degree of substitution of modified biopolymer                        | 44   |
| 4.2   | Thermal parameters (characteristic temperatures and weight           |      |
|       | loss) obtained from thermogravimetric analysis.                      | 48   |

## LIST OF FIGURES

| FIG | FIGURE  |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 2.  | Block diagrams illustrating post-combustion, pre-combustion                     | ,  |
|     | and oxy-combustion systems.   | 3  |
| 2.  | ·   |    |
|     | amine-based systems.  | 8  |
| 2.  | Structural formula of piperazine (PZ).  | 10 |
| 2.  | Comparison of PZ/MDEA blends to conventional blends                             | 10 |
| 2.  | Comparison of mass transfer coefficients in 8 m PZ (filled                      |    |
|     | shapes) and $7 \text{ m MEA}$ (open shapes) from 40 to 100 °C                   | 13 |
| 2.  | CO <sub>2</sub> reaction pathway.   | 19 |
| 2.  | Structure of biopolymer.  | 25 |
| 2.  | Synthetic route for the preparation of quaternary piperazine                    |    |
|     | derivatives of chitosan.  | 26 |
| 2.  | Reaction pathway of chitosan conjugated with gallic acid                        |    |
|     | via conjugating agents.   | 28 |
| 2.  | 0 Synthesis of CH-PyCA complex.   | 30 |
| 2.  | the synthesis of modified chitosan with piperazine.                             | 31 |
| 4.  | Titration curve of purified biopolymer.   | 36 |
| 4.  | FTIR spectra of virgin biopolymer and purified biopolymer                       | 37 |
| 4.  | Baselines for determination of the peak absorbance and                          |    |
|     | relative intensity of amie and CH-stretching.                                   | 38 |
| 4   | Peak ratio of absorbance of the band at 1655 cm <sup>-1</sup> to that of        |    |
|     | the band at 2867 cm <sup>-1</sup> ( $A_{1655}/A_{2867}$ ) against the degree of |    |
|     | deacetylation.  | 39 |
| 4.  | Reaction of purified biopolymer with piperazine-2-carboxylic                    |    |
|     | acid.   | 40 |
| 4.  | FT-IR spectrum of purified biopolymer (BP).                                     | 42 |
| 4.  | FT-IR spectrum of piperazine-2-carboxylic acid                                  |    |
|     | dihydrochloride.  | 42 |

| FIGURE  |    |
|---|----|
| 4.8 FT-IR spectrum of modified biopolymer (1A).                   | 43 |
| 4.9 Chromatogram of 0.5 % w/v piperazine-2-carboxylic acid        |    |
| standard.   | 45 |
| 4.10 Calibration curve of piperazine-2-carboxylic acid at various |    |
| moles.  | 45 |
| 4.11 Chromatogram of filtered solution of modified biopolymer     |    |
| at ratio of 1:1 (1A).   | 46 |
| 4.12 Chromatogram of filtered solution of modified biopolymer     |    |
| at ratio of 1:2 (2A).   | 46 |
| 4.13 Chromatogram of filtered solution of modified biopolymer     |    |
| at ratio of 1:5 (3A).   | 47 |
| 4.14 Thermograms of purified biopolymer, piperazine-2-carboxylic  |    |
| acid and modified biopolymer in the nitrogen atmosphere           |    |
| with a heating rate of 10°C/min.                                  | 49 |