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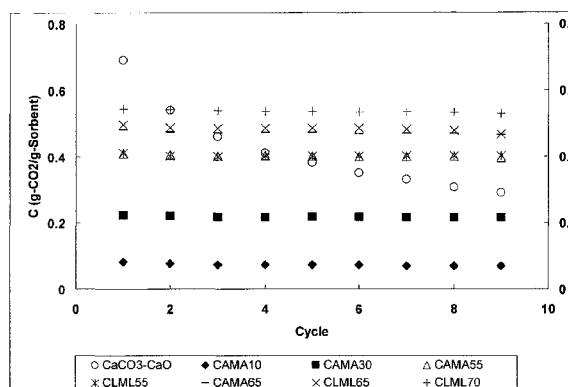


Figure 4

(57) Abstract: A method of producing a CO₂ adsorbent and CO₂ adsorbents. The method including the steps of: (a) producing a mixture of at least one calcium salt and at least one metal support cation in at least one solvent; (b) drying the mixture to produce a solid containing a calcium metal salt; and (c) calcining the dried solid to produce a sorbent of calcium oxide dispersed in a porous metal support.

A Method for Producing Sorbents for CO₂ Capture under High Temperatures

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a method of producing sorbents, particularly for the capture of CO₂. The method and resulting sorbents find particular use in high temperature processes.

Background of the invention

Global warming due to the emission of CO₂ into the atmosphere is a public concern. This, combined with the possible introduction of commercial incentives to limit greenhouse gases, particularly atmospheric carbon, CO₂ control technologies are in demand. Electricity and heat generation account for 41% of the total CO₂ emissions in 2005, and the demand will be doubled by 2030 according to the World Energy Outlook projects. One method to reduce CO₂ emissions by power generation sectors of industry is the use of non-carbon power generation, such as by hydropower and nuclear power generation. However, fossil fuels currently are the most important sources of world electricity and heat generation, providing 70% of the generation. This is particularly so for coal, which supplied 39% of the electricity generation in 2005, and which is sufficiently abundant to be used for the next 130 years at the coal production rates of 2007. This suggests that clean coal technology, which includes the process known as CO₂ capture and storage (CCS), is likely to be an important part of the solution to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Under a CCS system, CO₂ is captured from coal power plants and then transported and stored rather than being emitted to the atmosphere. There are a range of factors affecting the application of CCS and two important ones are the technical maturity and costs. The CO₂ capture process is the most expensive component in most CCS systems. Therefore it is critical to develop low-cost CO₂ capture technologies to make the commercialization of CCS possible. In fact, in order for the CO₂ capture technologies to be widely adopted, they must ideally bring economic gain rather than loss.

One alternative is the development of new systems of power generation with in-situ CO₂ capture. In these systems, CO₂ capture materials are used under high temperatures. Examples of such systems include the zero emission coal technology proposed by the Zero-Emission Coal Alliance (ZECA) with a claimed efficiency of 68%, and the Japanese Hydrogen Production by Reaction Integrated Novel Gasification process (HyPr-RING) with a claimed plant efficiency of over 53%. In these systems, the CO₂ capture material plays a very important role in enhancing the overall efficiency of the systems. When coal or natural gas is gasified (reformed) together with the CO₂ capture material, high purity hydrogen is produced while CO₂ is captured in the material. Then, the hydrogen, free of CO₂, may be used as a source of carbon-free energy to generate power. These and other techniques are referred to as advanced zero emission power (AZEP) generation technologies.

Another particularly important use of a CO₂ capture material would be in sorption-enhanced steam methane reforming (SE-SMR). In SE-SMR, natural gas is reformed with pressurised steam and oxygen in a reforming reactor to produce synthesis gas (CO + H₂). If a CO₂ capture material is also added into the reactor, high purity hydrogen will be generated, and the H₂ may then be used separately as a source of energy.

A further important application of a CO₂ capture material is in CO₂ separation from a gas mixture. When the gas mixture is passed through a reactor bed of CO₂ capture material, CO₂ will be captured by the material while the rest of the mixture will exit the reactor (assuming the other gases in the mixture do not react with the material). Thus, the application of the capture material in post-combustion capture of CO₂ in the flue gas of coal-fired power plants is possible. Obviously, other uses for a CO₂ capture material can be envisaged.

From a commercial perspective, the CO₂ capture material should ideally (a) be sufficiently robust that it can be recycled numerous times without any appreciable loss of performance in terms of its CO₂ capture and liberation abilities (known as reversibility), (b) have a fast reaction rate, and (c) have a high capture capacity. Some suitable sorbents for CO₂ capture at high temperature have been identified in the art to

be $\text{Li}_2\text{ZrO}_3/\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4$ and CaO . CaO is cheap and widely available which makes it very attractive.

Indeed, CaO has been identified to be thermodynamically one of the most suitable materials for CO_2 capture at high temperatures (eg in the range of about 300°C to about 700°C) due to its fast reaction rate and high capture capacity at those conditions. Additionally, it can be used either on its own or in combination with other minerals, where CaO is the main component. The reactions involved in the CO_2 capture process can be described by equations (1) and (2).

(1) $\text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3$ (CO_2 capture by CaO – carbonation/adsorption)

(2) $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO}$ and CO_2 (release of CO_2 from CaCO_3 – calcination/desorption)

However, the CO_2 capture capacity and reversibility of CaO and CaO -based materials reduces after a few carbonation/calcination cycles. This is believed to be due to the CaCO_3 undergoing sintering at the high temperature required for calcination. Sintering is a phenomenon where the CaCO_3 crystals adhere to each other and results in a decrease in reaction surface area of the sorbent, which results in lower capture capacity for CO_2 in the next carbonation cycle.

It would be desirable for the problems with the currently available CO_2 capture materials, and particularly CaO systems, to be avoided or at least alleviated or ameliorated.

Reference to any prior art in the specification is not, and should not be taken as, an acknowledgment or any form of suggestion that this prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in Australia or any other jurisdiction or that this prior art could reasonably be expected to be ascertained, understood and regarded as relevant by a person skilled in the art.

Summary of the invention

The inventors have found that the incorporation of CaO into an inert porous metal oxide produces a sorbent with desirable properties.

Accordingly, in one aspect, the present invention relates to a method of producing a CO₂ adsorbent, the method including the steps of:

- (a) producing a mixture of at least one calcium salt and at least one metal support cation in at least one solvent;
- (b) drying the mixture to produce a solid containing the calcium metal salt; and
- (c) calcining the dried solid to produce a sorbent of calcium oxide dispersed in a porous metal support.

The calcium salt in the mixture of step (a) may be produced by the addition of one or more of calcium, calcium organic salt, or calcium oxide (CaO) to a solvent to dissolve the calcium ions. The metal support cation in the mixture of step (a) may be produced by the addition of metal, organometallic salt, or metal oxide to a solvent to dissolve the metal ions. The solvent will vary depending on the particular calcium salt and metal support cations in the mixture. It is preferable that the solvent is appropriately selected to allow substantially complete dissolution of the salt in the solvent. Further, it is preferable that sufficient solvent is provided in the method so that there is substantially complete dissolution of the salt in the solvent.

After calcination, the CaO is substantially un-sintered and is dispersed in, on, or among a porous metal support. The skilled person will understand the meaning of dispersed in this context and given Figure 14 and the process steps taken to form the CO₂ adsorbent. Briefly, the CaO is distributed among the porous metal support, and the porous metal support is distributed among the CaO. Preferably, this distribution is uniform, in that it is substantially evenly spread. More preferably, the CaO crystals or grains are more separated from each other by porous metal support, eg MgO, than those in CaO CO₂ capture materials of the prior art. For example, the CaO crystals or

grains may be about 150 nm in diameter, while the MgO crystals or grains that separate them may be about 30 nm in diameter. Other size particles will also work and can be prepared by design. The porous metal support is preferably inert to the CO₂ capture process.

In one embodiment of the invention, the mixture is produced by mixing a calcium organic salt (as the calcium salt) with at least one organometallic salt (as the metal support cation) in a solvent. The calcium organic salt preferably has an anion selected from the group consisting of acetate, benzoate, propionate, citrate, lactate, gluconate, formate and stearate. The organometallic salt may be derived from a metal such as magnesium, aluminium, silicon, titanium, lanthanum, cerium, zirconium, or hafnium have an anion selected from the same group as the calcium organic salt (ie the group consisting of acetate, benzoate, propionate, citrate, lactate, gluconate, formate and stearate). Preferably, the metal ion is magnesium, aluminium, silicon or titanium. Suitable solvents for the mixture are water, mineral or organic acid, or a low molecular weight alcohol.

In another embodiment of the invention, the mixture is produced by mixing a CaO (as the calcium salt) with at least one metal oxide (as the metal support cation) in a solvent. The metal oxide may be selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide (MgO), aluminium oxide, silicon oxide, titanium oxide, lanthanum trioxide, cerium oxide, zirconium oxide, hafnium oxide or compounds/minerals containing any of these oxides. Preferably, the metal ion is magnesium, aluminium, silicon or titanium. A suitable solvent is an organic acid, more preferably one selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, benzoic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, gluconic acid, formic acid and stearic acid.

In an alternative to the above embodiment, the CaO and metal oxide may be provided for in a mineral containing both CaO and the metal oxide. The calcium and metal oxide content in the mineral is preferably substantially completely dissolved in the organic acid, and the solution/mixture dried and calcined to form the CaO supported in a porous metal support. A preferred form of mineral containing both CaO and MgO is dolomite.

The calcium salt is preferably calcium D-gluconate monohydrate, calcium acetate hydrate, calcium citrate tetrahydrate, calcium L-lactate hydrate, or calcium formate. More preferably, the calcium salt is calcium D-gluconate monohydrate or calcium acetate hydrate. Most preferably, the calcium salt is calcium D-gluconate monohydrate.

It is preferable that the calcium salt is added in an amount that results in greater than 0 wt% and up to a maximum of about 95 wt% of CaO in the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material. More preferably, the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material includes at least about 10 wt% CaO, 30 wt% CaO, 52 wt% CaO, or 55 wt% CaO. More preferably still, the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material includes more than about 65 wt% CaO, 67 wt% CaO, 70 wt% CaO, or 75 wt% CaO. Preferably, the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material includes less than about 85 wt% CaO, or 83 wt% CaO. For instance, the calcium salt may be added in an amount that results in greater than about 67 wt% and up to a maximum of about 95 wt% of CaO in the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material. Or, the calcium salt may be added in an amount that results in greater than about 67 wt% and up to a maximum of about 85 wt% of CaO in the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material. Or, the calcium salt may be added in an amount that results in greater than about 67 wt% and up to a maximum of about 83 wt% of CaO in the final solid CO₂ adsorbent material. The porous metal support material is preferably MgO lanthanum trioxide, cerium oxide, zirconium oxide, hafnium oxide or aluminium oxide or mixtures thereof. MgO is most preferred. A CO₂ adsorbent made with calcium and MgO is referred to herein as a calcium magnesium oxide (CMO) sorbent.

The calcination is conducted at a temperature of from about 650 °C to about 1000 °C, with the preferred temperature being typically about 900 °C, preferably in the presence of inert gas or atmosphere. The duration of the calcination would be known to those skilled in the art, and, for instance, may be about 30min. Importantly, despite the calcination temperature being greater than the Tammann temperature of the CaO, the inventors believe that the sintering of the CaO is at least hindered by the presence of the MgO.

The CO₂ adsorbent is not limited to CO₂ capture, but can also be used for, for instance, desulphurisation due to the CaO being an active sulphur capture component.

The CO₂ sorbents of the present invention are particularly suited to high temperature application. In particular, the temperature may be above about 300 °C. More particularly, the temperature may be above about 500 °C and range as far as about 880 °C (providing the upper temperature is lower than the sintering temperature of the metal support).

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a CO₂ adsorbent including

greater than 0 wt% to about 95 wt% calcium oxide; and

about 5 to less than 100 wt% of a metal oxide, the metal being selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminium, silicon, titanium, lanthanum, cerium, zirconium and hafnium;

wherein the calcium oxide is dispersed amongst the metal oxide support.

Preferably, the metal ion is magnesium, aluminium, silicon or titanium.

In this aspect the CO₂ adsorbent may include about 10 to about 85 wt% calcium oxide and about 15 to about 90 wt% metal oxide, and preferably about 67 to about 85 wt% calcium oxide and about 15 to about 33 wt% metal oxide. More preferably, the CO₂ adsorbent may include about 67 to about 83 wt% calcium oxide and about 17 to about 33 wt% metal oxide.

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a calcined CO₂ adsorbent including

greater than 0 wt% to about 95 wt% calcium oxide; and

about 5 to less than 100 wt% of a metal oxide, the metal being selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminium, silicon, titanium, lanthanum, cerium, zirconium and hafnium;

wherein the calcium oxide is substantially un-sintered and is dispersed amongst the metal oxide support.

Preferably, the metal ion is magnesium, aluminium, silicon or titanium.

In this aspect the CO₂ adsorbent may include about 10 to about 85 wt% calcium oxide and about 15 to about 90 wt% metal oxide, and preferably about 67 to about 85 wt% calcium oxide and about 15 to about 33 wt% metal oxide. More preferably, the CO₂ adsorbent may include about 67 to about 83 wt% calcium oxide and about 17 to about 33 wt% metal oxide.

Another aspect of the invention provides a CO₂ adsorbent formed from the dissolution of a mixture of at least one calcium salt and at least one metal support cation in at least one solvent; drying the mixture to produce a solid containing a calcium metal salt; and calcining the dried solid to produce a sorbent of calcium oxide dispersed in a porous metal support.

An advantage of the present invention is that the resultant CO₂ adsorbent typically has a greater porosity than that of a CO₂ adsorbent prepared by a prior art method (which is generally from about 10 m²/g to about 20 m²/g in BET surface area). Preferably, the CO₂ adsorbent as the present invention has BET surface area of greater than about 20 m²/g. More preferably, the CO₂ adsorbent as the present invention has BET surface area of greater than about 30 m²/g, or more preferably still has a BET surface area of at least about 70 m²/g.

Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 shows the decomposition of calcium D-gluconate monohydrate (CG) and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate (MG).

Figure 2 is graph of CaO conversion when testing the adsorption and desorption of CO₂ using a sorbent formed according to the invention (CMO sorbent) over a number of cycles. CaO component of this sorbent is 55 wt%, and was prepared from precursors of calcium acetate and magnesium acetate. This sorbent is denoted as CAMA55. Experiment conditions: carbonation (ie adsorption) at 650 °C for 60 min with 15% CO₂; calcination (ie desorption) at 900 °C for 10 min with pure N₂.

Figure 3 is graph of the study shown in figure 2 showing mass of captured CO₂ per gram sorbent. The profile of CO₂ adsorption capacity of CMO sorbent over a number of cycles; CO₂ adsorption capacity, C, is defined as mass of adsorbed CO₂ / mass of sorbent (unit: g-CO₂ / g-sorbent); Experiment conditions: carbonation (ie adsorption) at 650 °C for 60 min with 15% CO₂; calcination (ie desorption) at 900 °C for 10 min with pure N₂.

Figure 4 is graph showing the sorbent CO₂ capture capacity over a number of cycles for CMOs formed in accordance with the method of the invention with Ca:Mg ratios varying from 10 wt% CaO to 70 wt% CaO; The sorbents were prepared from precursors where the organic anion of the calcium was the same as that of the magnesium, eg calcium acetate (CA) and magnesium acetate (MA). Other components were calcium lactate (CL) and magnesium lactate (ML). Experiment conditions: carbonation (ie adsorption) at 650 °C for 60 min with 15% CO₂; calcination (ie desorption) at 900 °C for 10 min with pure N₂.

Figure 5 is graph showing the sorbent CO₂ capture capacity over a number of cycles for CMOs formed in accordance with the method of the invention with Ca:Mg ratios varying from 10 wt% CaO to 70 wt% CaO; The sorbents were prepared from precursors where the organic anion of the calcium was different to that of the magnesium, eg calcium acetate (CA) and magnesium lactate (ML). Other components were calcium lactate (CL), magnesium acetate (MA), and calcium formate (CF). Experiment conditions: carbonation (ie adsorption) at 650 °C for 60 min with 15% CO₂; calcination (ie desorption) at 900 °C for 10 min with pure N₂.

Figure 6 shows TGA profiles of CO₂ capture capacity for sorbents synthesized from other precursors except CG and MG using the present method when tested under the conditions of AZEP and SE-SMR.

Figure 7 shows CO₂ capture capacity as a function of the number of cycle, for the sorbents with different CaO content (52-75 wt.%) synthesized from calcium D-gluconate monohydrate and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate. Experimental conditions: carbonation at 650 °C for 30 minutes in 15% CO₂ and calcination at 900 °C for 10

minutes in 100% N₂. The capture capacity profile with time for sorbent CGMG67 is also illustrated.

Figure 8 shows TGA profiles of CO₂ capture capacity for sorbent CGMG67 when tested under the derived optimum condition for energy storage systems in the chemical heat pumps.

Figure 9 shows TGA profiles of CO₂ capture capacity for sorbents synthesized from CG and MG when tested under the conditions of AZEP and SE-SMR.

Figure 10 shows temperature profiles of multiple carbonation-calcination cycles, A: a typical condition (condition1) for AZEP and SE-SMR, B: the optimum condition (condition 2) for energy storage systems in the heat pump systems.

Figure 11 compares conversions of a typical sorbent synthesized by our method (CGMG75) and conventional CaO at the first capture cycle under typical conditions of AZEP and SE-SMR.

Figure 12 shows XRD patterns of dried solids after first-heating-step (drying) from solution mixture of calcium D-gluconate monohydrate and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate.

Figure 13 shows XRD patterns of final sorbents after second-heating-step (calcination) prepared from different precursors and calcined at different gas environments.

Figure 14 shows a scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) image of a typical sorbent (CGMG75) and the corresponding STEM-EDS maps of the Ca-K α and Mg-K α signals in a selected area (Ca, dark / larger; Mg, lighter / smaller).

Figure 15 (A) shows a summary of CO₂ capture capacity of last cycle for synthesized sorbents except that from CG and MG, while (B) shows a summary of CO₂ capture capacity of last cycle for CGMG sorbents including materials with CaO amounts of 52, 67, 75, 85, 95, and 100 (ie control) wt%.

Figure 16 shows the N₂ adsorption isotherm for CGMG52 (CaO content 52 wt% in MgO).

Figure 17 shows the BJH pore size distribution of CGMG52 (CaO content 52 wt% in MgO).

Figure 18 shows the N₂ adsorption isotherm for CGMG67 (CaO content 67 wt% in MgO).

Figure 19 shows the BJH pore size distribution of CGMG67 (CaO content 67 wt% in MgO).

Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

The invention is described below predominantly with reference to the inert porous metal support being MgO. However, as it would be appreciated by the skilled person, other materials may be substituted for, or used in conjunction with, MgO.

CMO sorbents were synthesised having CaO supported on MgO. Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that the MgO component within the sorbent is non-reactive with CaCO₃ at the reaction conditions, and thus functions as an inert porous that separates the CaO (ie its crystals or grains). It is believed by the inventors that the sintering of CaCO₃ in the CO₂ loaded sorbent is largely hindered because the CaO grains inside the sorbent are separated by MgO. That is, the method of the present invention produces ultrafine CaO particles uniformly separated by an inert support material. Such a CMO sorbent can be reliably used over a number of cycles with less reduction in reversibility as compared to prior art CaO systems. For instance, a CMO of the present invention was used over a number of cycles without any appreciable reduction in capabilities at an adsorption temperature of 650 °C and a desorption temperature of 900 °C. It is believed that CMO materials prepared according to the method of the invention have a substantially uniform distribution of separated CaO grains over a MgO support, and that this contributes to their superior performance over naturally occurring CaMgO minerals which are not uniformly distributed.

1. Preparation of the CMO sorbent

The preparation of the CMO sorbent in accordance with an embodiment of the invention is described as follows:

1. A calcium salts was selected as a precursor from the group consisting of calcium acetate, calcium benzoate, calcium propionate, calcium citrate, calcium lactate, calcium gluconate, calcium formate or calcium stearate. In the examples illustrated in the Figures, the calcium salt precursors were calcium acetate hydrate (CA, approx. 99%, Sigma-Aldrich), calcium L-lactate hydrate (CL, $\geq 98\%$, Fluka), calcium formate (CF, $\geq 99\%$, Fluka) and calcium D-gluconate monohydrate (CG, $\geq 98\%$, Sigma-Aldrich).
2. At least one metal support cation was selected as a precursor from the group where the metal is magnesium, aluminium, silicon or titanium and the anion is selected from the group consisting of acetate, benzoate, propionate, citrate, lactate, gluconate, formate or stearate (ie the same anions as for the calcium salt). In the examples illustrated in the Figures, the metal support cation precursors were magnesium acetate tetrahydrate (MA, $> 99\%$, Amresco), magnesium L-lactate hydrate (ML, $\geq 95\%$, Fluka) and magnesium D-gluconate monohydrate (MG, $\geq 98\%$, Sigma).
3. Pre-determined amounts of calcium salts and magnesium salts were substantially completely dissolved in a common solvent such as distilled water, respectively. The amounts of both salts was pre-determined from the desired CaO content, ie preferably from above 0 to about 83 wt%, within the total final CMO sorbent.
4. The two solutions were heated to promote dissolution of the salts in the respective solvent, and then they were mixed together in a common container.
5. The container was placed on a hot plate and the mixture was stirred for a period of time, say 1 hour, at a constant temperature. Suitable temperatures range from

- about room temperature to about 300 °C. Stirring and heating in this step are optional.
6. The mixture was then dried at a temperature of higher than about 100 °C until there is complete evaporation of the solvent, in this case water, to form a dry solid containing calcium and magnesium salts. Depending on the salts initially used the mixture produced may be, for example, calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) or a mixture of calcium acetate and magnesium lactate (CAML). The drying step may be done in accordance with known batch or continuous drying methods. The drying temperature may be lower but the process will take longer to complete.
 7. The dried solid was collected from the container and ground, preferably in a ball mill or using a mortar and pestle, to form a fine powder. The grinding process is optional.
 8. The dried solid was calcined for 30 minutes at a temperature of between about 650 °C to about 1000 °C with the preferred temperature being typically about 900 °C, preferably in the presence of inert gas or atmosphere, to convert the calcium magnesium salts to CMO. This temperature range is typical for CaCO_3 decomposition in the sorbent. In some cases, new calcium-based compounds may be formed during this process. For example, $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{O}_{33}$ may be formed during this calcination process when the precursor of support is aluminium organic salt or aluminium oxide.
 9. The as-obtained CO_2 adsorbent material is thus in a form which can be used as an active component for use as a CO_2 sorbent. Optionally, the material may undergo further processing to produce a CO_2 sorbent in a more easily handleable form, eg using commercial particle or pellet fabrication technologies, for example core-in-shell, spray dry or pelletization.

Determination of masses of CMO precursors before synthesis

The amounts of calcium precursors and support precursors were pre-determined from the desired CaO component, ranging from 10-95 wt%, within the final sorbents. When magnesium precursors were chosen as supports, the weight ratios between precursors and products were simply determined by experimental data as shown in Table S1. These ratios were obtained from the observations of decompositions of precursors in a Cahn thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA, model 121) at a heating rate of 20 °C/min from room temperature to 900 °C in air/N₂. An example of TGA profile for decomposition process of the precursors is shown in Figure 1 (calcium D-gluconate monohydrate and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate).

Table 1 Weight ratios between precursors and final products (CaO or MgO).

Precursor	Calcination condition	Product	Weight ratio
calcium acetate hydrate (CA)	N ₂ , 900°C, 30min	CaO	3.1
calcium L-lactate hydrate (CL)	N ₂ , 900°C, 30min	CaO	5.3
calcium formate (CF)	Air, 900°C, 30min	CaO	2.3
calcium D-gluconate monohydrate (CG)	Air, 900°C 1.5h	CaO	9.5
magnesium acetate tetrahydrate (MA)	N ₂ , 900°C, 30min	MgO	5.3
magnesium L-lactate hydrate (ML)	N ₂ , 900°C, 30min	MgO	5.2
magnesium D-gluconate hydrate (MG)	Air, 900°C, 1.5h	MgO	11.5

Testing of the CMO sorbents produced

13 different CMO sorbents produced in accordance with the method described above were tested with the results illustrated in Figures 2 to 5.

CO₂ chemisorption experiments were performed using a thermobalance (TGA, Cahn model 121). The procedure was as follows:

1. About 55 mg sorbent was added into the sample holder in a glass reactor.
2. The reactor was heated from room temperature to the carbonation temperature (650 °C in this study) at a heating rate of 20 °C /min in N₂ of 85 ml/min.
3. When the carbonation temperature was reached, a 15ml/min flow of CO₂ reactant gas (resulting 15% CO₂ concentration) was introduced into the TGA and the reactor was then maintained at 650 °C for 30 minutes.
4. Subsequently, CO₂ flow was discontinued and the reactor was heated to 900 °C at 20 °C /min for calcination in N₂ of 85 ml/min. The temperature was kept constant for 10 minutes to ensure complete calcination.
5. The weight and temperature of the sample were continuously calculated from the weight change and used as indicators of CO₂ capture performance.
6. The multi cycles were repeated at the same carbonation and calcination conditions.

Figure 2 and 3 show typical profiles of CaO conversion and captured CO₂ per gram sorbent over a number of cycles. These figures were drawn from the experimental results on a sorbent with 55 wt% CaO component, prepared from precursors of calcium acetate and magnesium acetate. This sorbent is denoted as CAMA55 and its maximum captured CO₂ per gram sorbent during each cycle is shown in Figure 4. The experimental conditions are carbonation at 650 °C for 60 min with 15% CO₂; calcination at 900 °C for 10 min with pure N₂.

In Figure 2, the dashed line is the temperature profile and the solid line is the CaO conversion. The conversion X (mol/mol) is the molar ratio of the reacted CaO over the initial CaO. Theoretically, 56 mg CaO sorbent may capture a maximum mass of 44 mg CO₂. The conversion is calculated using the equation: $X = ((m - m_0) / 44) / (m_0 \cdot x\% / 56)$,

Where m (mg) is the recorded mass of the solid products during reaction, m_0 (mg) is the initial mass of CMO sorbent; $x\%$ is mass proportion of CaO in the CMO sorbent.

In Figure 3, the lighter dashed line is also the temperature profile, and the darker solid line is CO₂ capture capacity, C , which is defined as mass of adsorbed CO₂ per gram CMO sorbent.

Figures 2 and 3 show that this sorbent meets the chemical requirements of: 1) fast carbonation with CO₂ (about 90% conversion within a few minutes as shown in Figure 2, 3), high CO₂ capture ability (about 0.4 g-CO₂/g-sorbent) when the CaO component (the active component to be reacted with CO₂) is 55 wt% in the sorbent as shown in Figure 3.

It can be seen that CMA55 sorbent produced in accordance with the method of the invention showed good reversibility, with almost constant capture capacities for 9 carbonation calcination cycles, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

In the drawings of Figures 4 and 5 the following notations are used to depict the following salts; CA: (calcium acetate), MA: (magnesium acetate) CL: (calcium lactate); CF: (calcium formate), and the numbers 10, 30, 55, 65, 70 are used to indicate the mass proportion of CaO in the CMO sorbent. For example, CAML65 means the sorbent with 65 wt% CaO loading prepared from calcium acetate and magnesium lactate.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the results of multicyclic performance of CO₂ capture capacity of 13 different sorbents produced in accordance with the method in this invention, compared to that of CaO decomposed from commercial CaCO₃. For clear comparisons, the maximum value of capture capacity, C (captured CO₂ per gram sorbent), within each cycle was shown in Figure 4 and 5 and the profile (those in Figure 2 and 3) was not shown. It can be seen from the results of capture and desorption cycle data that while the amount of captured CO₂ was at a level commensurate with the amount of CaO in the sorbent, the presence of the CaO in the sorbent dispersed uniformly throughout the porous MgO provided consistent and numerous adsorption of CO₂ over a number of cycles. All CaO conversions of the produced sorbents have been found to

be over 90%. Figures also show that CaO decomposed from commercial CaCO_3 exhibits a fast decay of capture capacity.

Figure 6 shows TGA profiles of CO_2 capture capacity for sorbents synthesized from these precursors using the method of the invention and when tested under the conditions of AZEP and SE-SMR.

Figure 7 shows the capture capacity of three CO_2 sorbents as a function of cycle number, produced using calcium D-gluconate monohydrate (as calcium precursor) and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate (as support precursor), as a function of cycle number. The weight fraction of CaO in the sorbents was 52, 67 or 75 wt% (denoted as CGMG52, CGMG67 and CGMG75). Figure 7 also clearly demonstrates the capture capacity was largely maintained over 24 cycles. In comparison, the capacity of a conventional CaO would decrease to about 24.2% (0.19 g CO_2 /g sorbent) of its theoretical maximum possible capacity (0.786 g CO_2 /g sorbent) after 24 cycles. Evidence suggests that there is also a maximum weight fraction of CaO in the sorbent, beyond which the sorbent loses its sintering-resistant property. The observed maximum possible weight fraction of CaO for the sorbent to be sintering resistant (between 75 and 85 wt%) is consistent with the theoretical value, 82.7 wt%, predicted by the 3 dimensional percolation theory. The value corresponding with the theoretical minimum weight percentage of support material to maintain a continuum framework to separate CaO is 17.3 wt% (or 15 vol. %). Theoretically therefore, a CO_2 adsorbent according to the present invention should be formed for all weight ratios of CaO to MgO between about 83:17.

An additional investigation shows that the CO_2 capture capacity of our sorbent (e.g. CGMG67) increased from 0.33 g/g at 1st cycle to 0.39 g/g at 17th cycle (Figure 8) and then kept constant when tested under the derived optimum carbonation condition in energy storage systems in chemical heat pumps (Figure 10). Therefore our sorbents are also suitable for these systems, where the carbonation temperature is much higher to store as much energy as possible. The method could also be possibly used or adapted to other applications in which material sintering is of concern, for example in sorbent or catalyst development.

Figure 9 shows TGA profiles of CO₂ capture capacity for sorbents synthesized from CG and MG when tested under the conditions of AZEP and SE-SMR.

Additionally, the sorbents studied demonstrated a significantly lower temperature of regeneration when compared with conventional CaO. For example, the regeneration completion temperature of CGMG75 (~788 °C) is about 100 °C lower than that of conventional CaO (~890 °C) (Figure 11). The lower regeneration completion temperature (or faster regeneration rate) translates to a lower heat duty in the regeneration cycle and hence a higher process efficiency which is highly beneficial for AZEP and SE-SMR applications.

Diffraction pattern experiments were performed using an x-ray diffractometer (Bruker D8 Advance) equipped with a Cu tube, graphite monochromator, and scintillation counter.

Figure 12 shows the XRD pattern for the dried solids resulting from the aqueous solution mixture of calcium D-gluconate monohydrate and magnesium D-gluconate hydrate following first heating process (ie drying).

Figure 13 shows the XRD patterns for five final sorbents (ie after the second heating process (ie calcination)). These sorbents were calcined in a tube furnace in order to obtain sufficient quantity for XRD analysis. It is known that CaO absorbs water vapor in atmosphere quickly so all the samples were taken out of the furnace for XRD analysis when they were still hot to minimize hydration. In some cases, Ca(OH)₂ was still observed although a quicker measurement was able to reduce the peaks of Ca(OH)₂.

High resolution transmission electron microscopy (HTEM), scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) and energy dispersive x-ray (XEDS) analyses were used to investigate sorbent CGMG75 after the second heating step (ie calcination). The procedure was as follows:

1. The sample (a mixture of CaO and MgO) was dispersed in high purity ethanol;

2. A few drops of the suspension were transferred by pipette onto the carbon film supported by a 300 mesh copper TEM grids; and
3. Images were taken in a Philips Tecnai 20 FEG analytical electron microscope (FEG-AEM) operating at 200kV, fitted with an EDAX thin-window energy dispersive X-ray (XEDS) detector for detecting elements.

The results are shown in Figure 14. The sintering-resistant nature of the sorbents is believed to be owing to the inert support material effectively and uniformly separating the CaO particles. Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) of sorbent CGMG75, presented as a bright-field image and energy-dispersive x-ray (XEDS) maps in Figure 14, shows the formation of CaO particles of ~36 and ~120 nm, with nanocrystalline domains of MgO (~9 and ~50 nm) uniformly adhered to their surfaces. We believe that finely mixed salts of calcium gluconate and magnesium gluconate as confirmed by XRD patterns (Figures 12) are precipitated from the aqueous solution mixture in the first heating process (drying). Subsequently uniformly distributed CaO and MgO nanocrystalline domains are formed in the course of multi-step decomposition of these precursors (Figure 1) in the second heating process (calcination). Temperatures typically reach 900 °C, the MgO particles, with a sintering temperature of 1289 °C, act as a physical barrier to prevent the sintering and aggregation of the CaCO₃ nanoparticles, which typically sinter at 527 °C. Therefore the high CO₂ capture capacity of the sorbent is maintained over a multitude of carbonation-regeneration cycles.

BET surface area and porosity were measured by N₂ adsorption at liquid nitrogen temperature. The nitrogen adsorption isotherm and BJH pore size distribution are shown in Figures 16 and 17, respectively, for CGMG52. The nitrogen adsorption isotherm and BJH pore size distribution are shown in Figures 18 and 19, respectively, for CGMG67. The BET surface areas were 25.7 m²/g and 23.5 m²/g for CGMG52 and CGMG67, respectively.

2. Preparation of the calcium aluminium oxide (CAO) sorbent

The preparation of the CMO sorbent in accordance with an embodiment of the invention is described as follows: 1.3 g aluminum nitrate nonahydrate ($\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and 1.4 g of calcium oxide (calcined calcium acetate hydrate) were mixed with 25 ml 2-propanol and 228 ml distilled water in a container. The weight ratios of calcium oxide to $\text{Ca}_{12}\text{Al}_{14}\text{O}_{33}$ (support) then can be calculated to be 55/45. The solution was stirred for 1 h at 75 °C and dried at 110 °C for overnight. The sample was then calcined at 900 °C for 30 minutes in 100% N_2 in the TGA.

Determination of masses of CAO precursors before synthesis

When the aluminum precursor was chosen, the weight ratio of aluminum L-lactate and final product of $\text{Ca}_9\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{18}$ was determined by molecular weights relations (the weight ratio between calcium L-lactate hydrate and CaO was still determined by experimental ratio in Table S1).

3. Summary

To further explore the viability of our new method, a range of sorbents were produced with different combinations of precursors, as shown in Table 1. The precursors used included calcium acetate hydrate, calcium L-lactate hydrate, calcium formate, magnesium acetate, magnesium L-lactate hydrate, or aluminium lactate. The results are shown in Figure 15. When magnesium acetate or magnesium L-lactate hydrate was used as the support material precursor in conjunction with any calcium precursor, the sorbents produced contained CaO and MgO. However if aluminium lactate was used as the support material precursor with calcium L-lactate hydrate, then calcium aluminium oxide ($\text{Ca}_9\text{Al}_6\text{O}_{18}$) was formed as the 75%. All showed a high capture capacity close to the theoretical maximum, and also the capacity retained over cycles. Therefore a considerable array of different sorbents with sintering-resistant properties can be synthesized using our method. These sorbents all potentially possess the desired chemical properties for utilization in AZEP and SE-SMR technologies.

Table 1. Preparation conditions for sorbents and the support matrixes in final sorbents. The notations are: CG: calcium D-gluconate monohydrate ($\geq 98\%$, Sigma-Aldrich), CA:

calcium acetate hydrate (~99%, Sigma-Aldrich), CL: calcium L-lactate hydrate ($\geq 98\%$, Fluka), CF: calcium formate (≥ 99 , Fluka), MA: magnesium acetate tetrahydrate ($>99\%$, Amresco), ML: magnesium L-lactate hydrate (≥ 95 , Fluka), MG: magnesium D-gluconate hydrate ($\geq 98\%$, Sigma), AL: Aluminum L-lactate (97%, Aldrich), 10 (30, 50, 52, 55, 65, 67, 70, 75, 85, 95): the weight fraction of CaO in the sorbent. The sorbent CACLMAML was produced from CA and CL as Ca precursors, and MA and ML as Mg precursors.

Sample	Cal. atm.	Cal. time (h)	CaO wt. %	Support matrix
CGMG52	Air, furnace	1.5	52	MgO
CGMG67	Air, furnace	1.5	67	MgO
CGMG75	Air, furnace	1.5	75	MgO
CGMG85	Air, furnace	1.5	85	MgO
CGMG95	Air, furnace	1.5	95	MgO
CLAL50	Air, furnace	0.5	50	Ca ₉ Al ₆ O ₁₈
CFMA10	Air, furnace	0.5	10	MgO
CAMA30	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	30	MgO
CAMA55	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	55	MgO
CAMA65	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	65	MgO
CAMA70	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	70	MgO
CLML55	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	55	MgO
CLML65	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	65	MgO
CLML70	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	70	MgO
CAML55	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	55	MgO
CAML65	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	65	MgO
CAML70	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	70	MgO
CLMA55	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	55	MgO
CACLMAML50	N ₂ , TGA	0.5	50	MgO

It will be understood that the invention disclosed and defined in this specification extends to all alternative combinations of two or more of the individual features mentioned or evident from the text or drawings. All of these different combinations constitute various alternative aspects of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A method of producing a CO₂ adsorbent, including the steps of:

(a) producing a mixture of at least one calcium salt and at least one metal support cation in at least one solvent;

(b) drying the mixture to produce a solid containing a calcium metal salt; and

(c) calcining the dried solid to produce a sorbent of calcium oxide dispersed in a porous metal support.

2. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 1 wherein the mixture of a calcium salt and at least one metal support cation is produced by

the addition of at least one calcium containing material selected from the group consisting of calcium, calcium organic salt, and calcium oxide (CaO) to the solvent to dissolve the calcium ions; and

the addition of at least one metal containing material selected from the group consisting of metal, organometallic precursor, and metal oxide to a solvent to dissolve the metal ions.

3. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 2 wherein the organometallic precursor is a metal organic salt, the metal being selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminium, silicon, lanthanum, cerium, zirconium, hafnium and titanium.

4. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 3 wherein the metal organic salt is selected from the group consisting of metal acetate, metal benzoate, metal propionate, metal citrate, metal lactate, metal gluconate, metal formate and metal stearate, and the solvent is selected from the group consisting of water, mineral acid, organic acid and low molecular weight alcohol.

5. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 1 wherein the mixture includes calcium oxide and one or more metal oxides.
6. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 5 wherein the one or more metal oxides are selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide, aluminium oxide, silicon oxide, titanium oxide, lanthanum trioxide, cerium oxide, zirconium oxide, and hafnium oxide, and compounds or minerals containing any of these oxides.
7. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 6 wherein the metal oxide is magnesium oxide.
8. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 5 wherein the solvent is an organic acid selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, benzoic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, gluconic acid, formic acid and stearic acid.
9. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 1 wherein the mixture includes a compound or mineral containing both calcium oxide and the metal oxide as precursors to be dissolved in an adequate amount of the solvent.
10. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 9 wherein the compound or mineral is dolomite, which contains both calcium oxide and magnesium oxide.
11. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 9 wherein the solvent is an organic acid is selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, benzoic acid, propionic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, gluconic acid, formic acid and stearic acid.
12. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 1 wherein the at least one calcium salt and the at least one metal support cation is added in an amount which results in a calcium oxide content of greater than 0 wt% to about 95 wt% in the final adsorbent.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one calcium salt and the at least one metal support cation is added in an amount which results in a calcium oxide content of about 10 wt% to about 83 wt% in the final adsorbent.
14. The method of claim 12 wherein the at least one calcium salt and the at least one metal support cation is added in an amount which results in a calcium oxide content of greater than about 67 wt% to about 83 wt% in the final adsorbent.
15. The method of claim 12 wherein the mixture includes calcium oxide and one or more metal oxides.
16. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 15 wherein the one or more metal oxides is selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide, aluminium oxide, silicon oxide, titanium oxide, lanthanum trioxide, cerium oxide, zirconium oxide, and hafnium oxide, and compounds or minerals containing any of these oxides.
17. The method of producing the CO₂ adsorbent of claim 16 wherein the metal oxide is magnesium oxide.
18. Adsorbents comprising the CO₂ adsorbent produced by the method of any one of the preceding claims when used for high temperature CO₂ capture or desulphurisation.
19. The adsorbent of claim 18 wherein the temperature at which the adsorbent is used is greater than about 300 °C.
20. The adsorbent of claim 18 wherein the temperature at which the adsorbent is used exceeds the sintering (Tammann) temperature of calcium oxide.
21. A CO₂ adsorbent including greater than 0 wt% to about 95 wt% calcium oxide; and about 5 wt% to less than 100 wt% of an metal oxide, the metal being selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminium, silicon, titanium, lanthanum, cerium, zirconium and hafnium; wherein the calcium oxide is dispersed within the metal oxide support.

22. The CO₂ adsorbent of claim 21 including greater than about 10 wt% to about 85 wt% calcium oxide, and greater than about 15 wt% to about 90 wt% metal oxide.

23. The CO₂ adsorbent of claim 21 including about 67 to about 85 wt% calcium oxide and about 15 to about 33 wt% metal oxide.

24. The CO₂ adsorbent of claim 21 including about 67 to about 83 wt% calcium oxide and about 17 to about 33 wt% metal oxide.

25. A CO₂ adsorbent formed from the dissolution of a mixture of at least one calcium salt and at least one metal support cation in at least one solvent; drying the mixture to produce a solid containing a calcium metal salt; and calcining the dried solid to produce a sorbent of calcium oxide dispersed in a metal oxide support.

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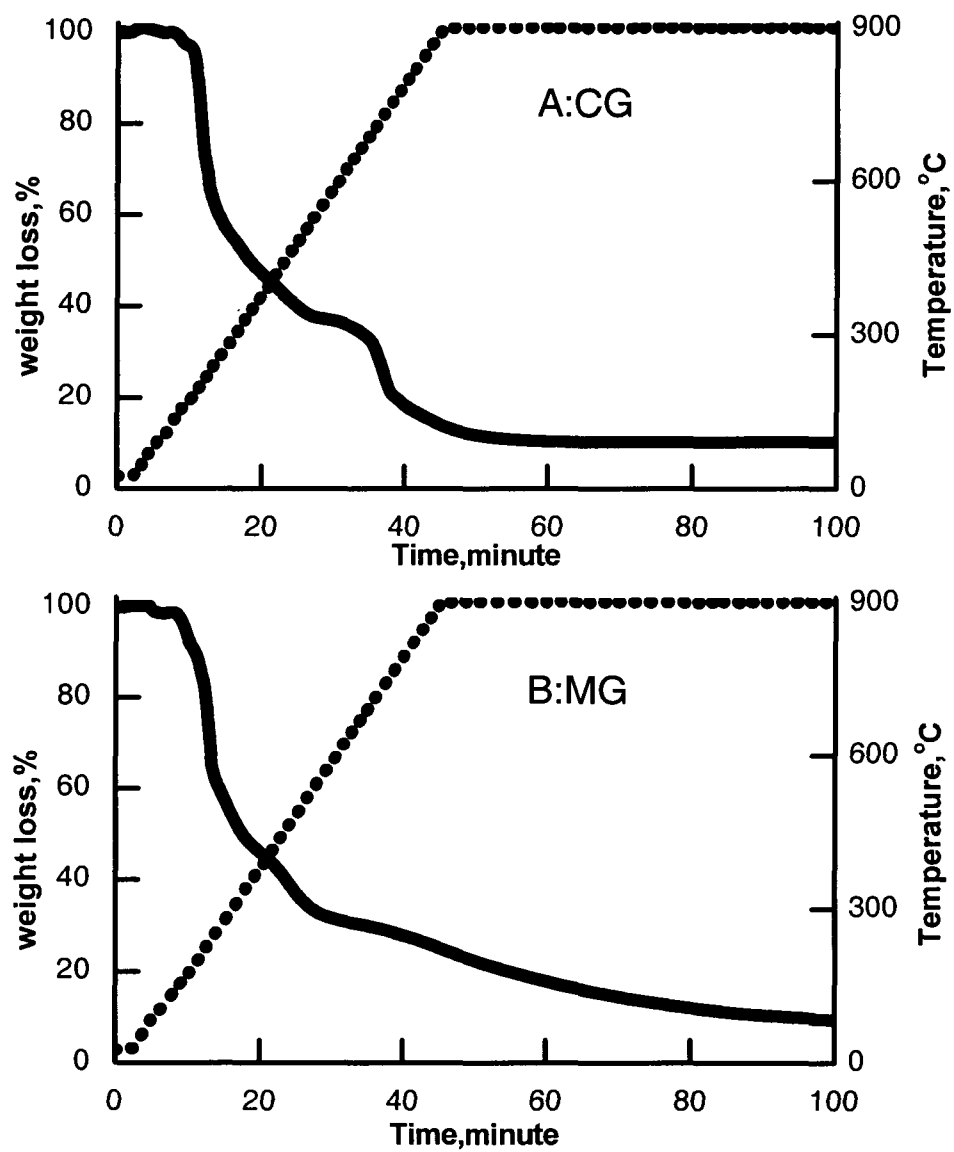


Figure 1

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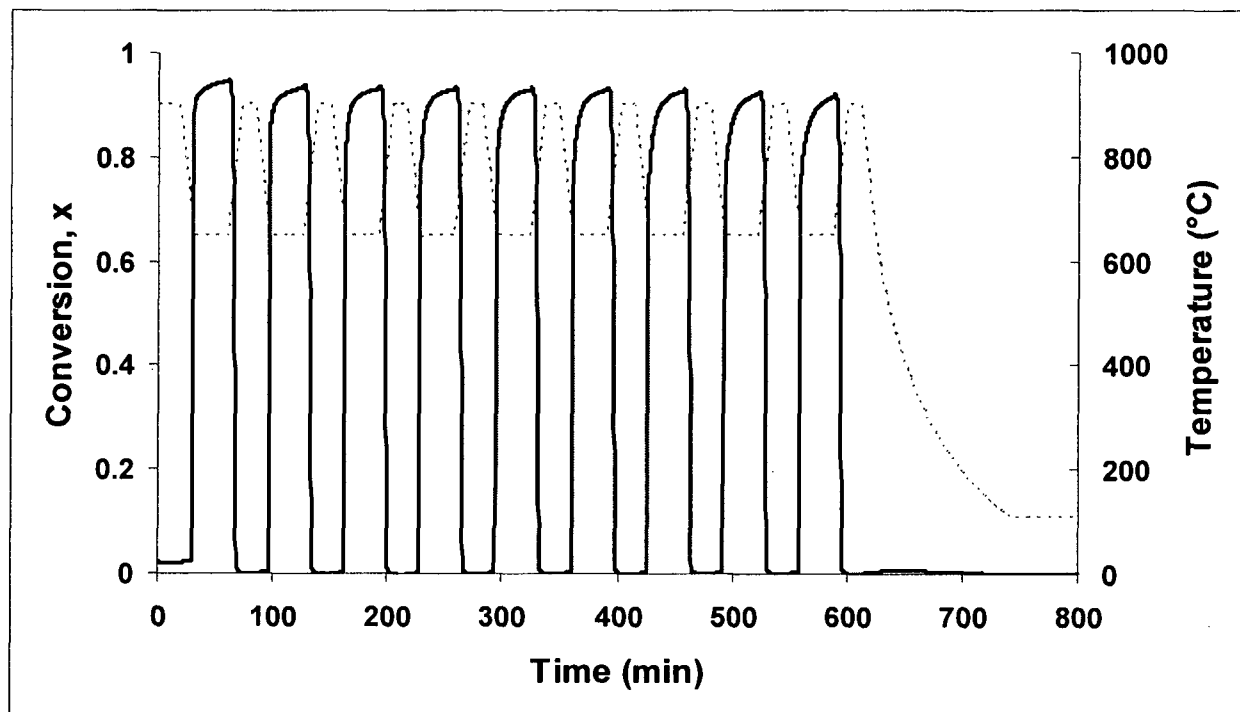


Figure 2

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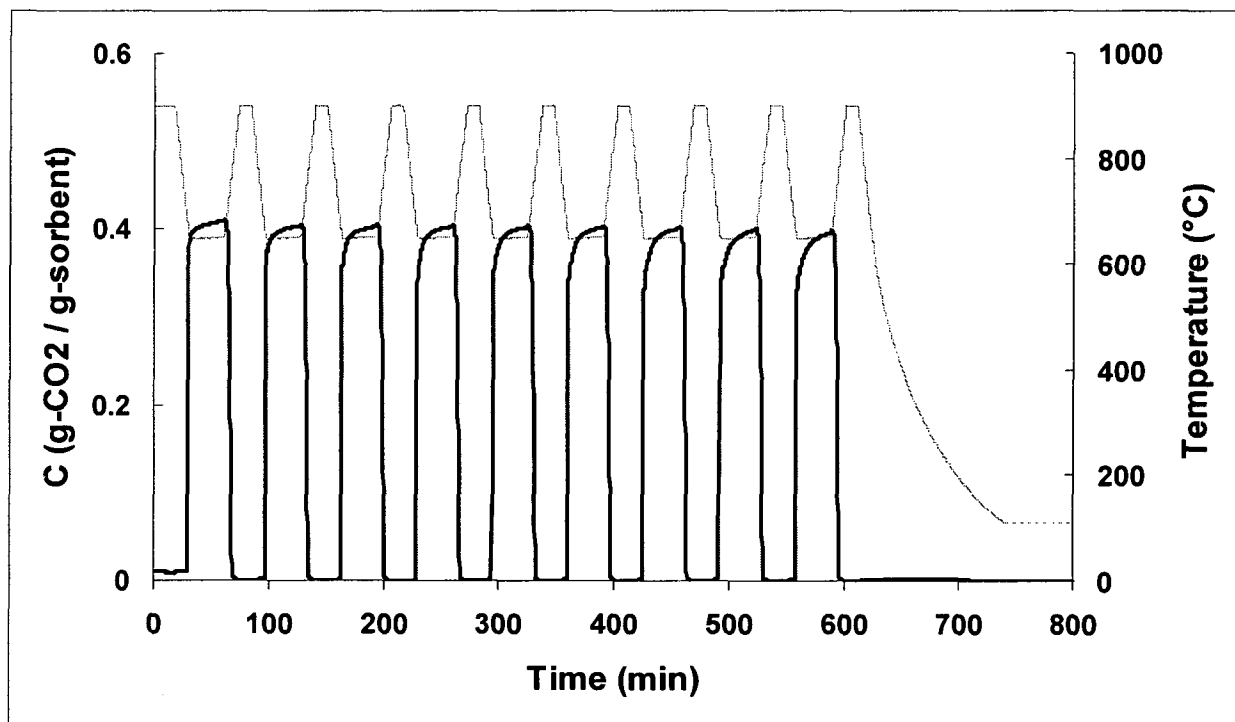


Figure 3

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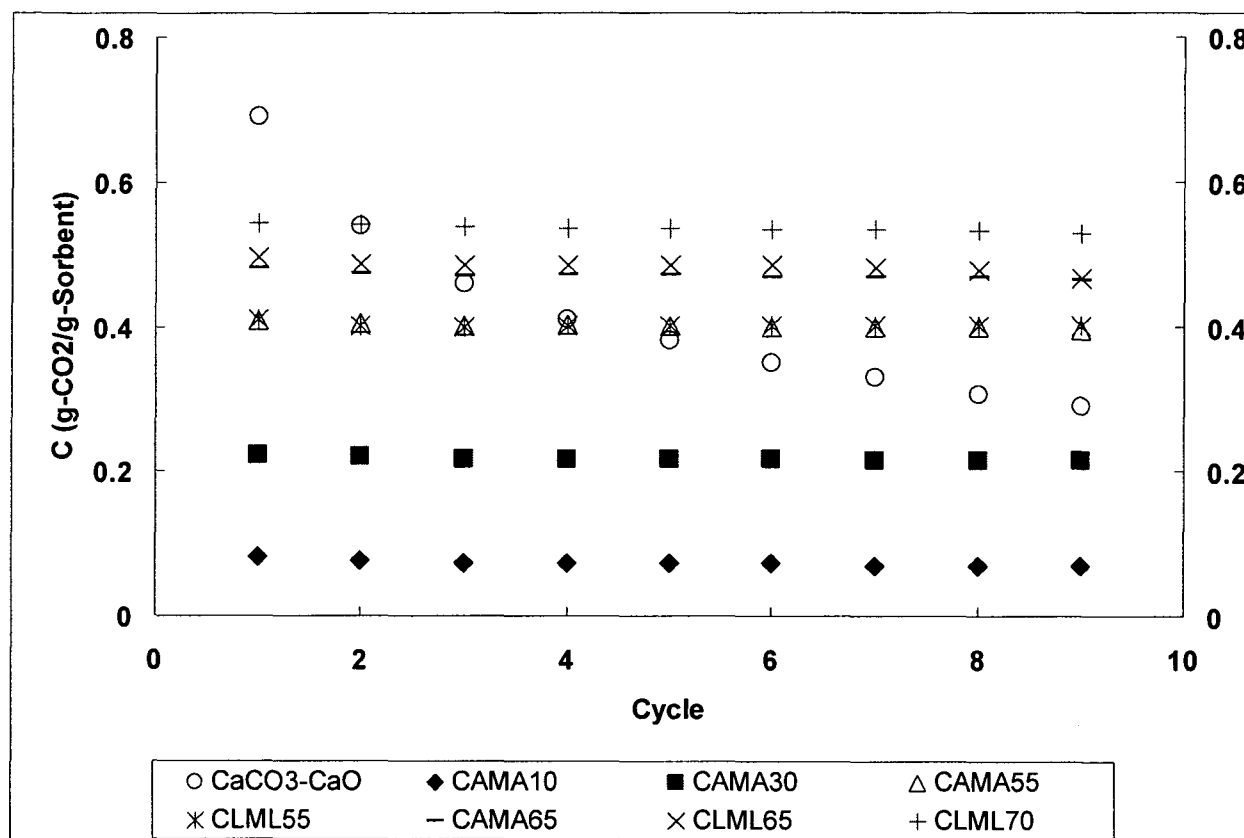


Figure 4

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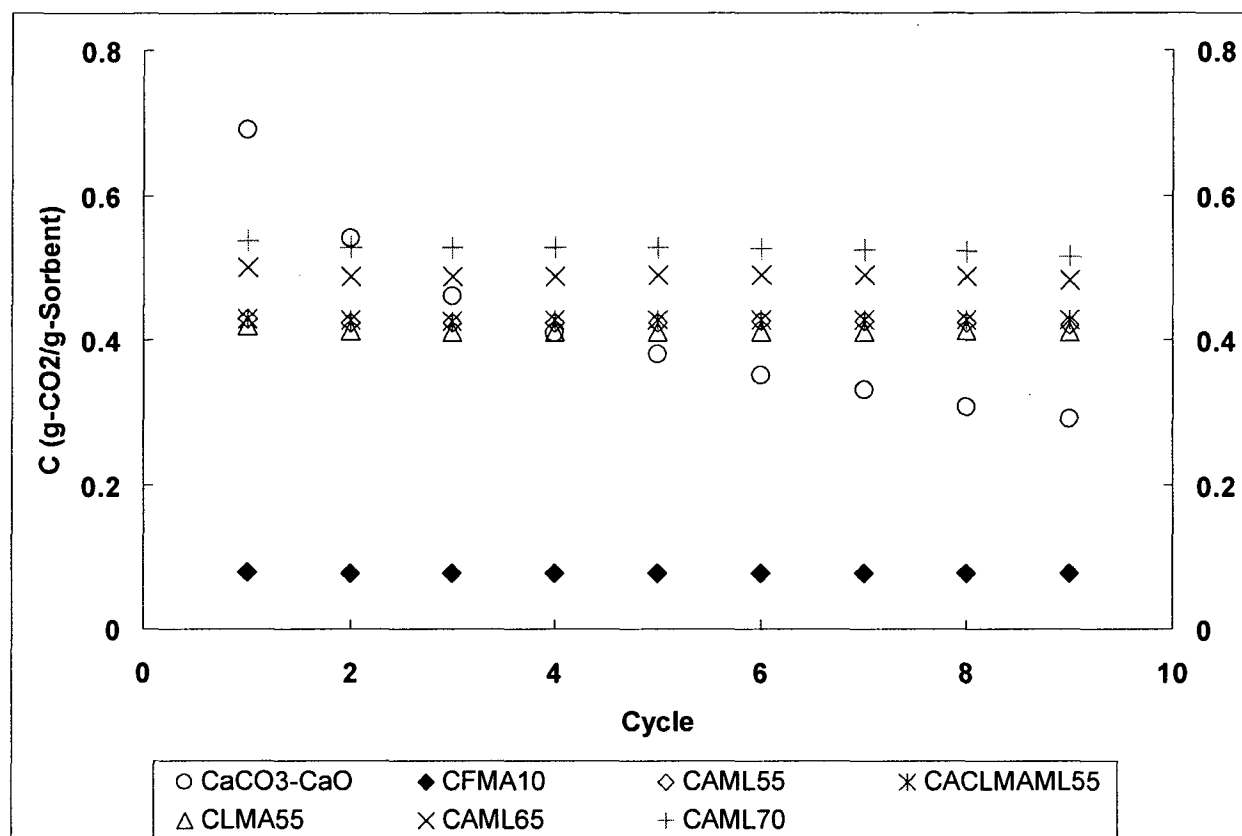


Figure 5

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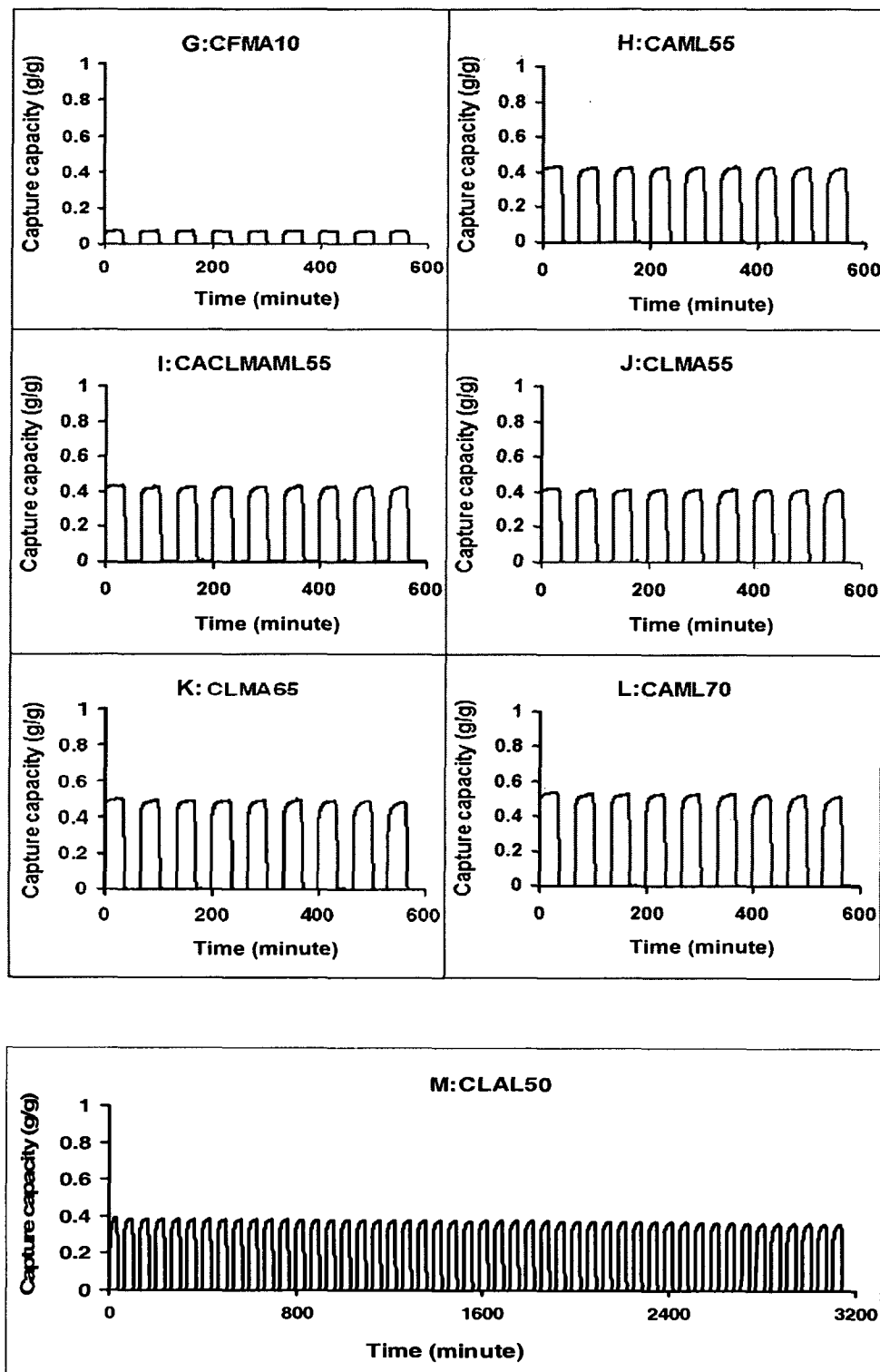


Figure 6

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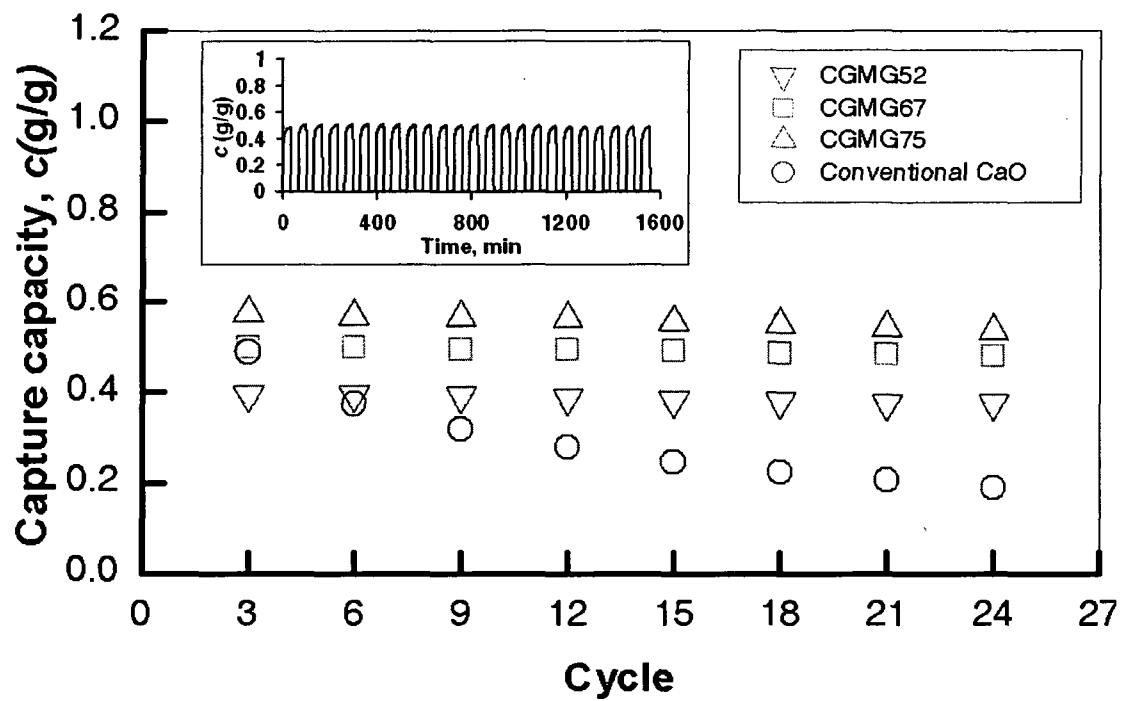


Figure 7

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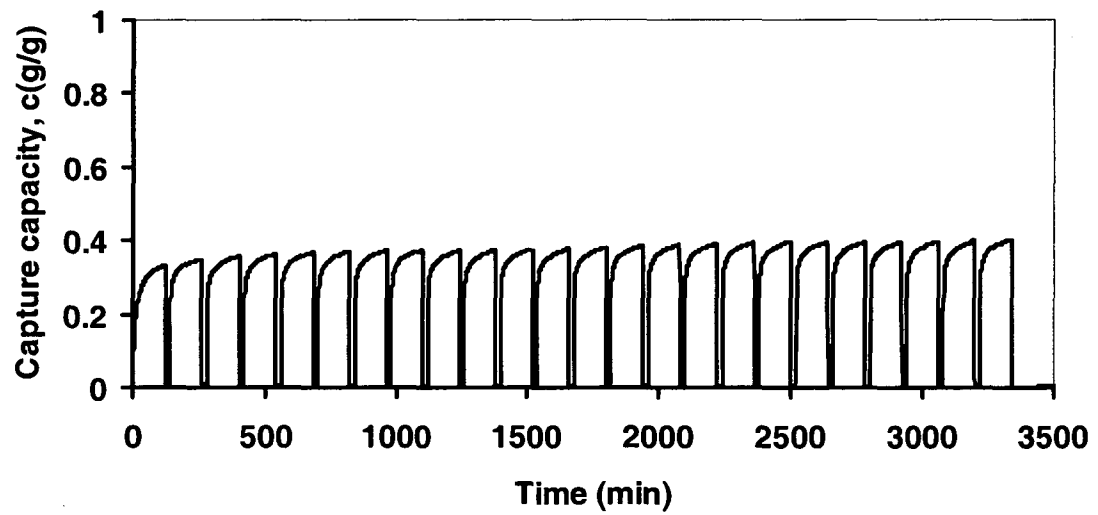


Figure 8

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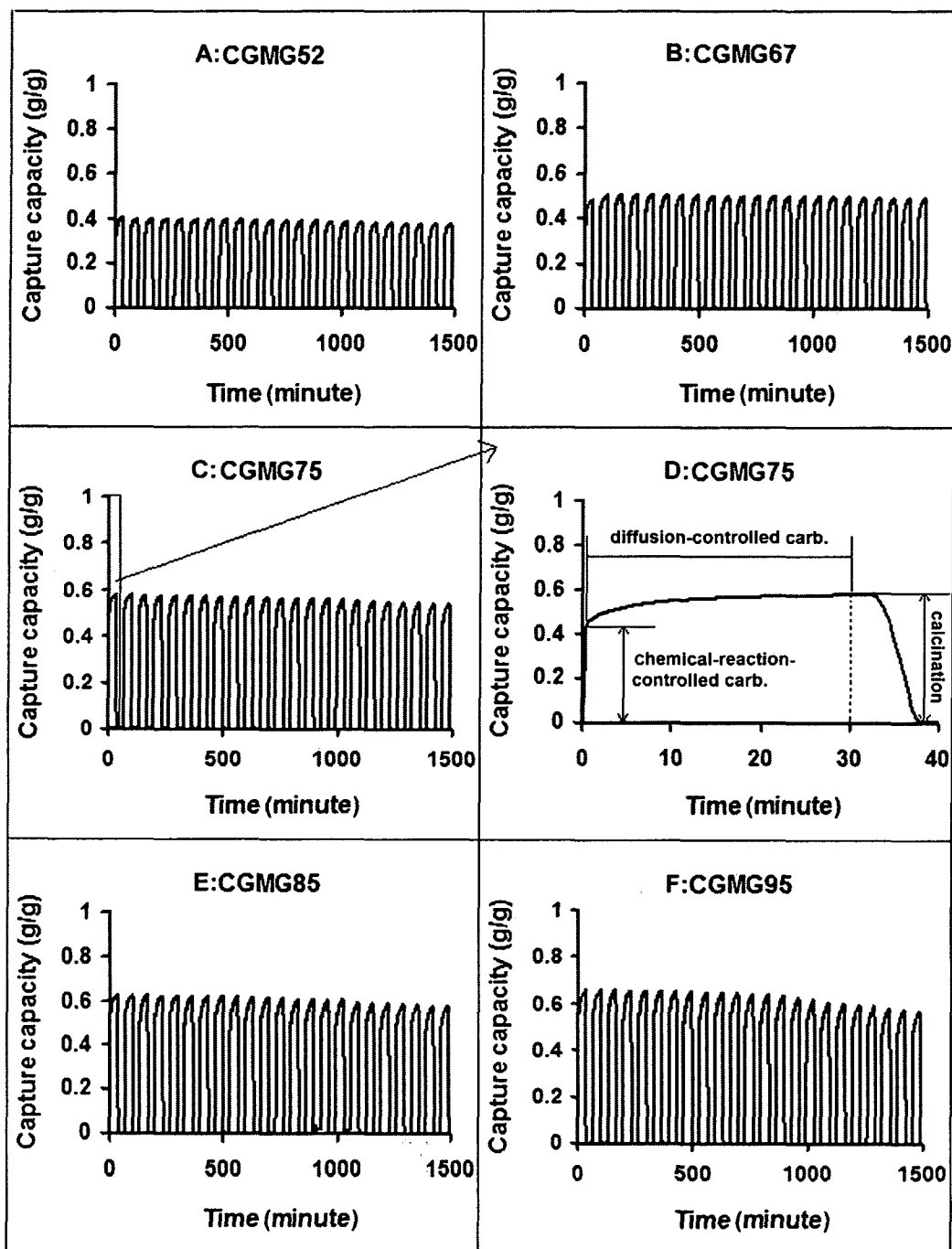


Figure 9

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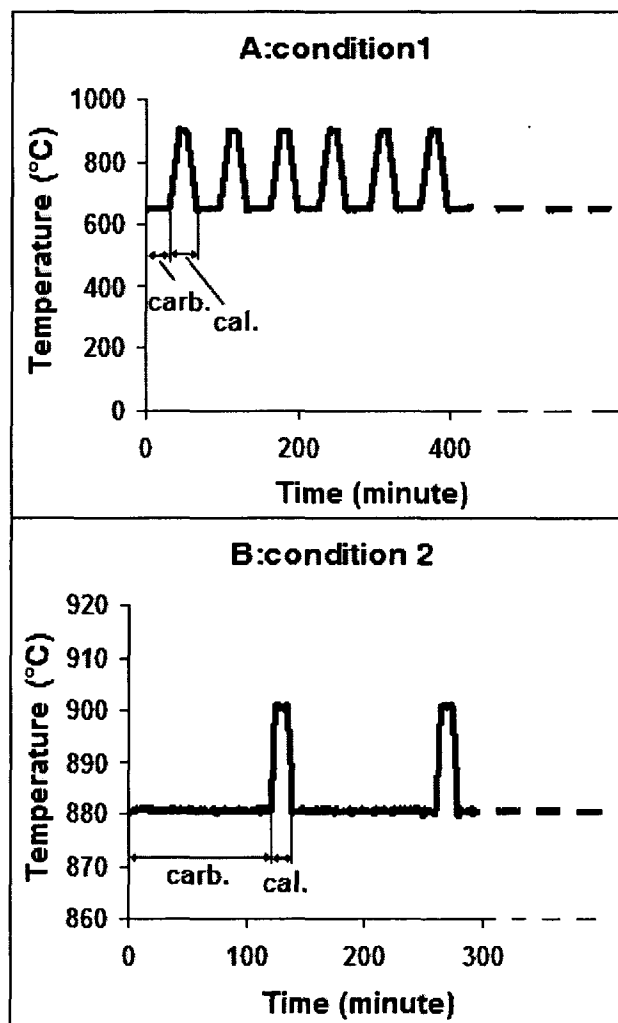


Figure 10

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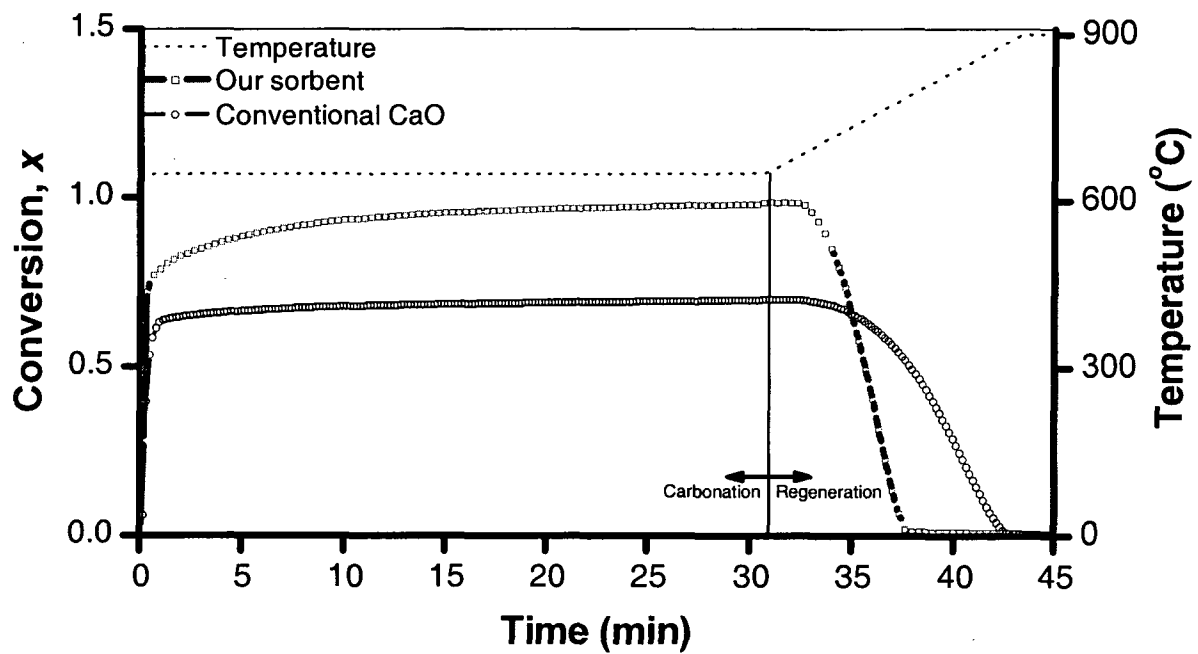


Figure 11

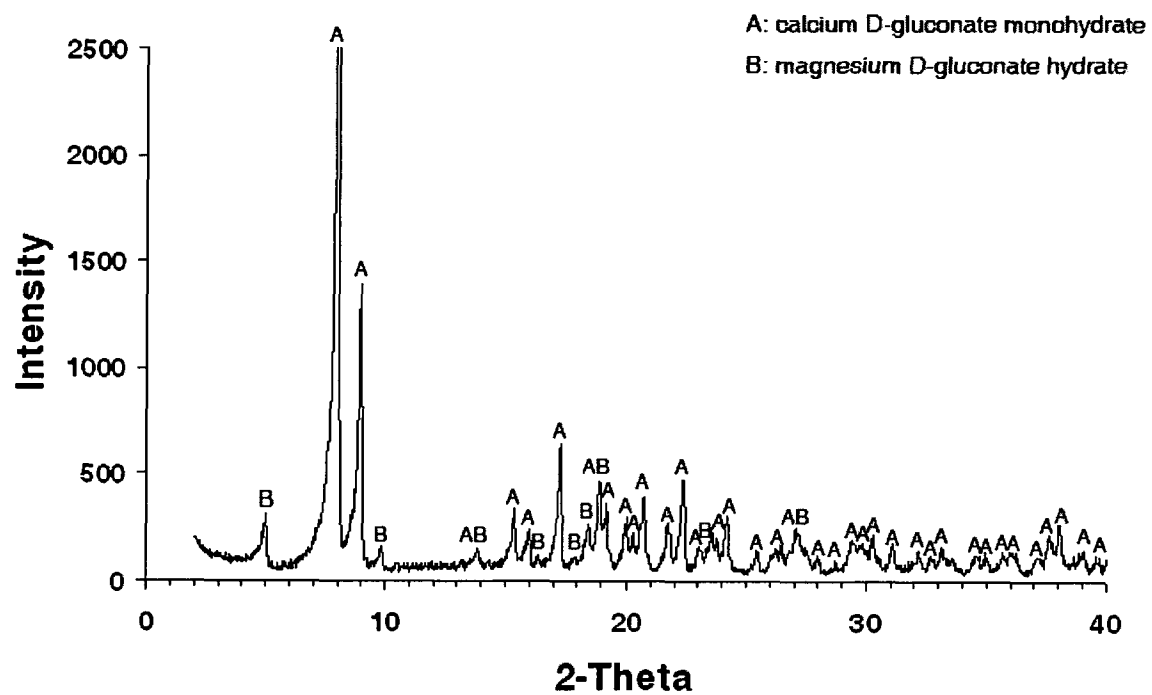


Figure 12

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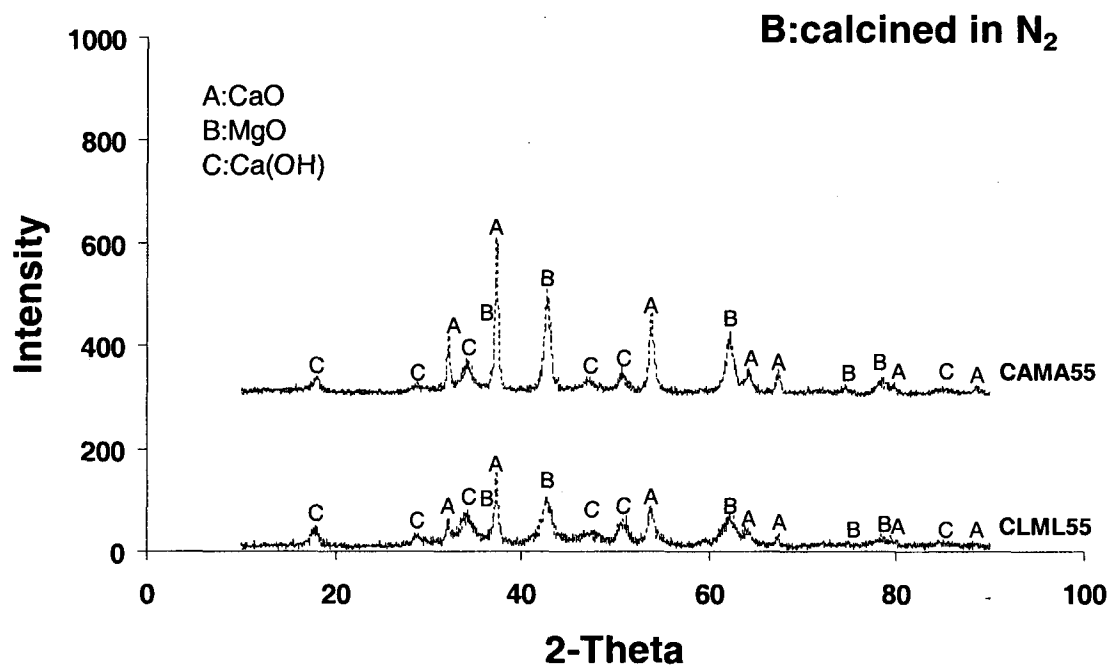
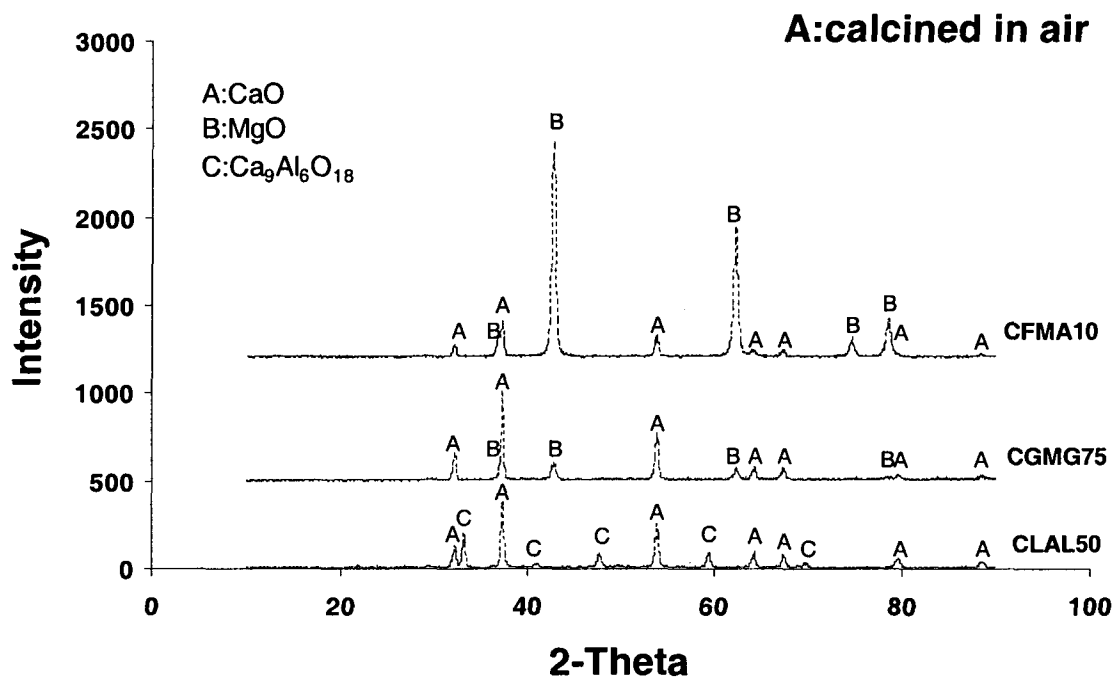


Figure 13

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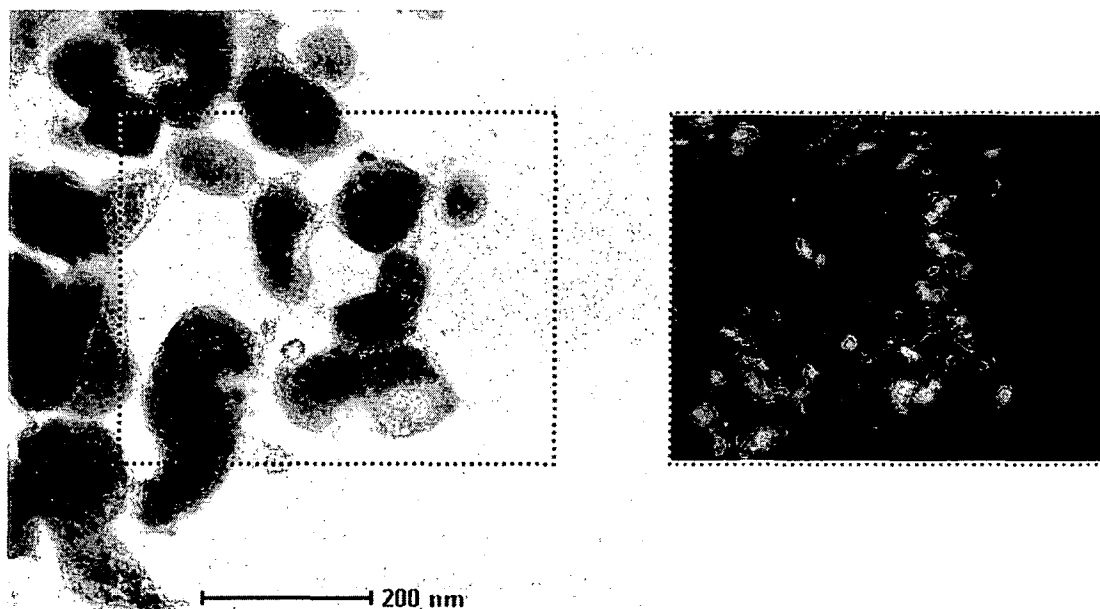


Figure 14

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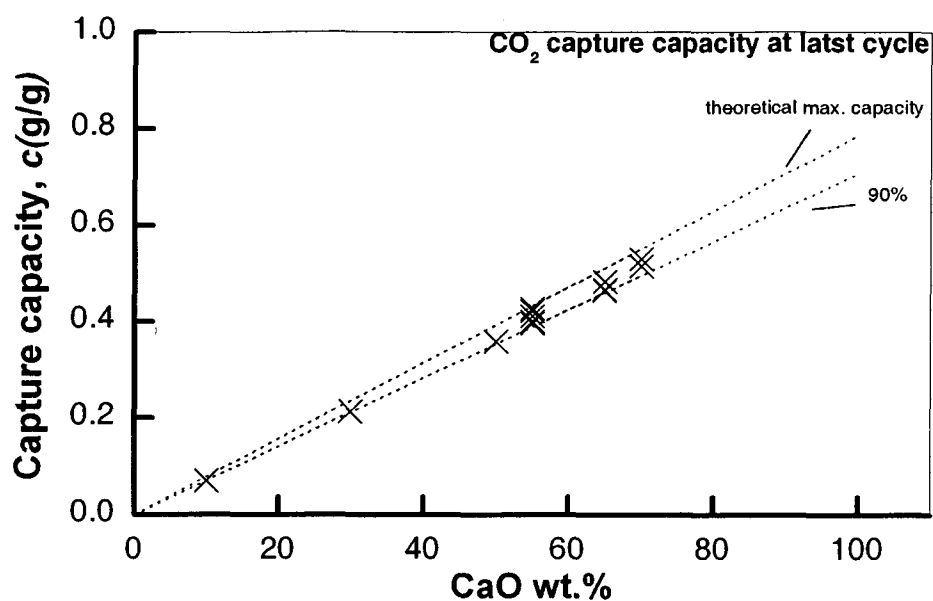


Figure 15A

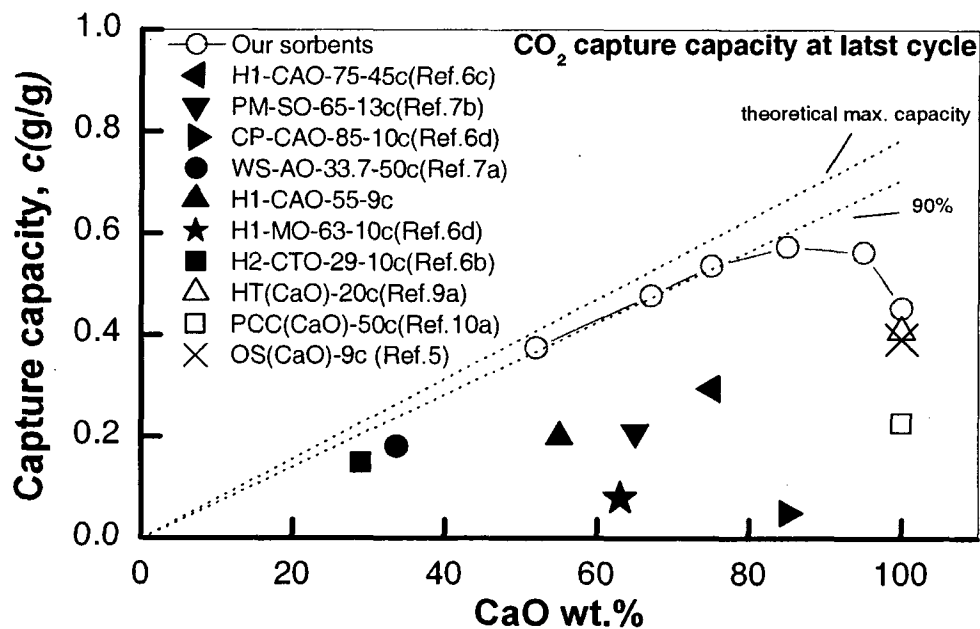
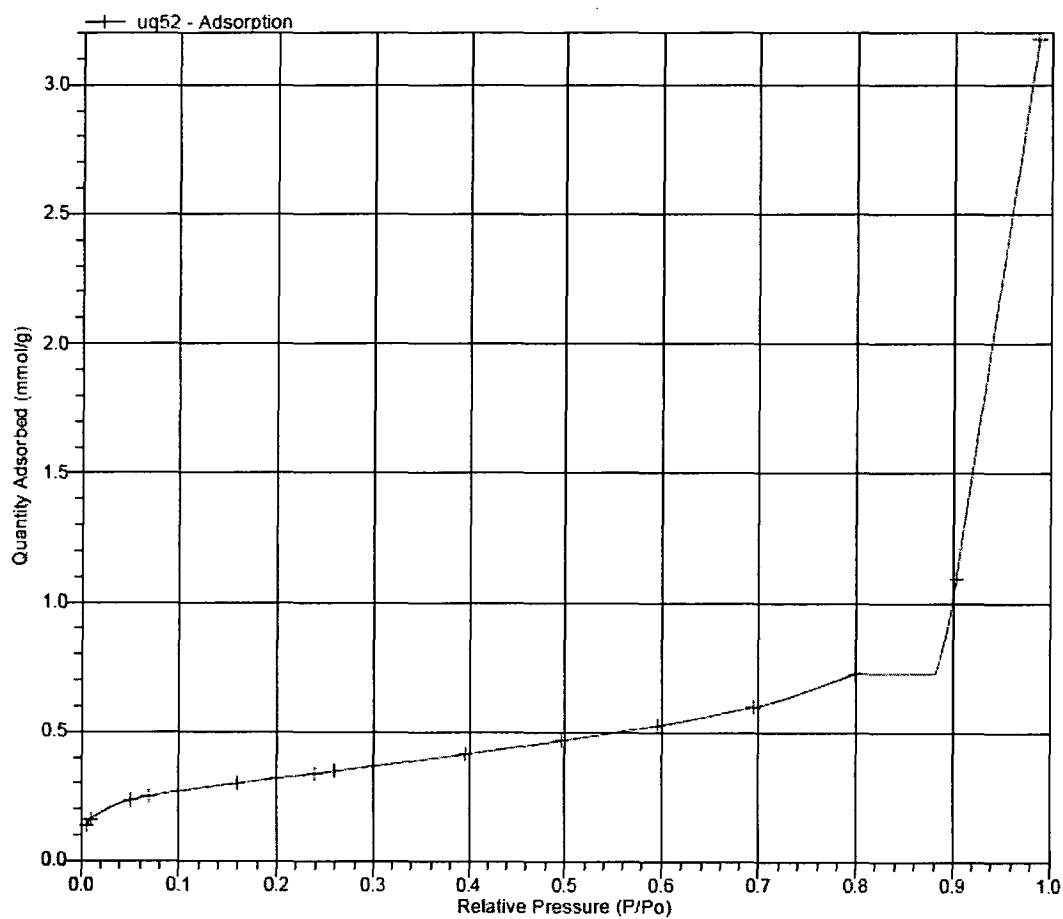


Figure 15B

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**Figure 16**

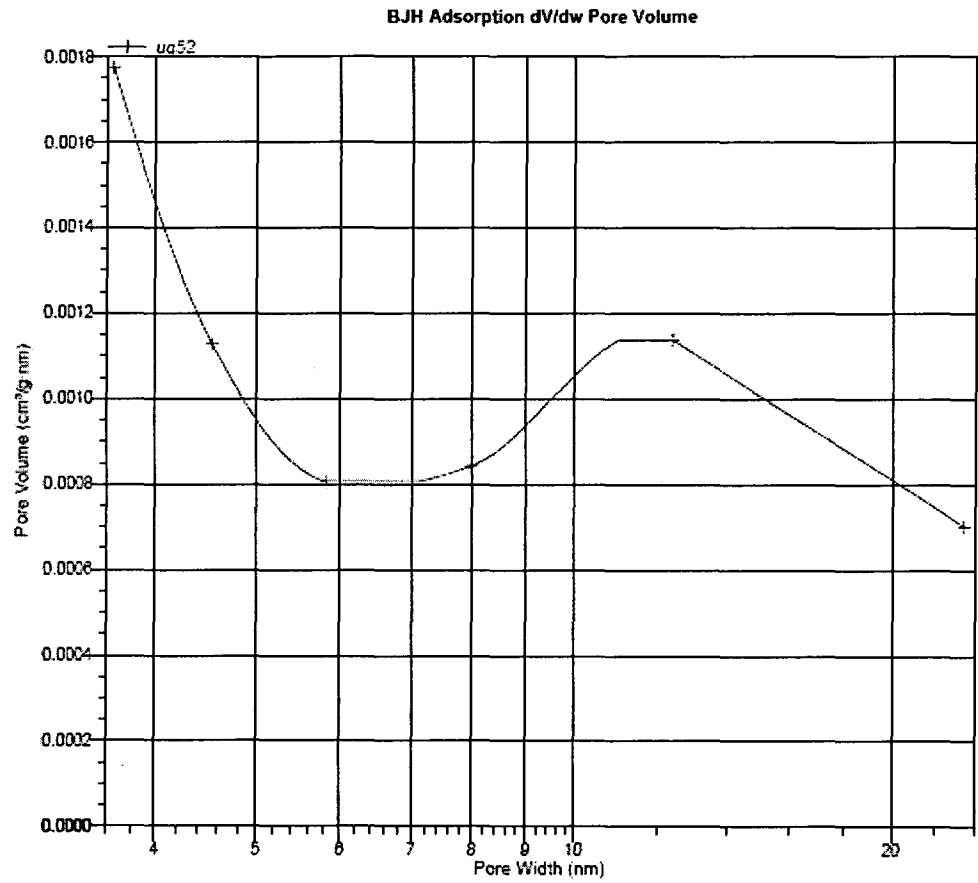


Figure 17

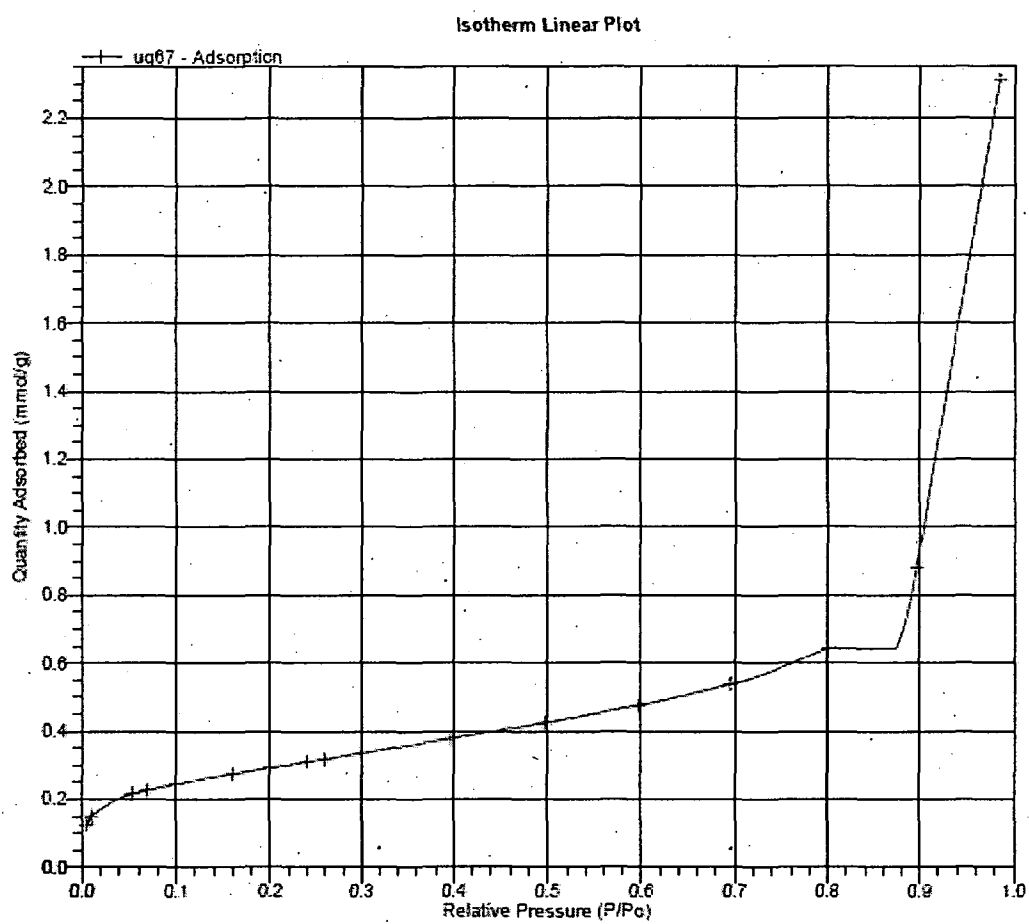
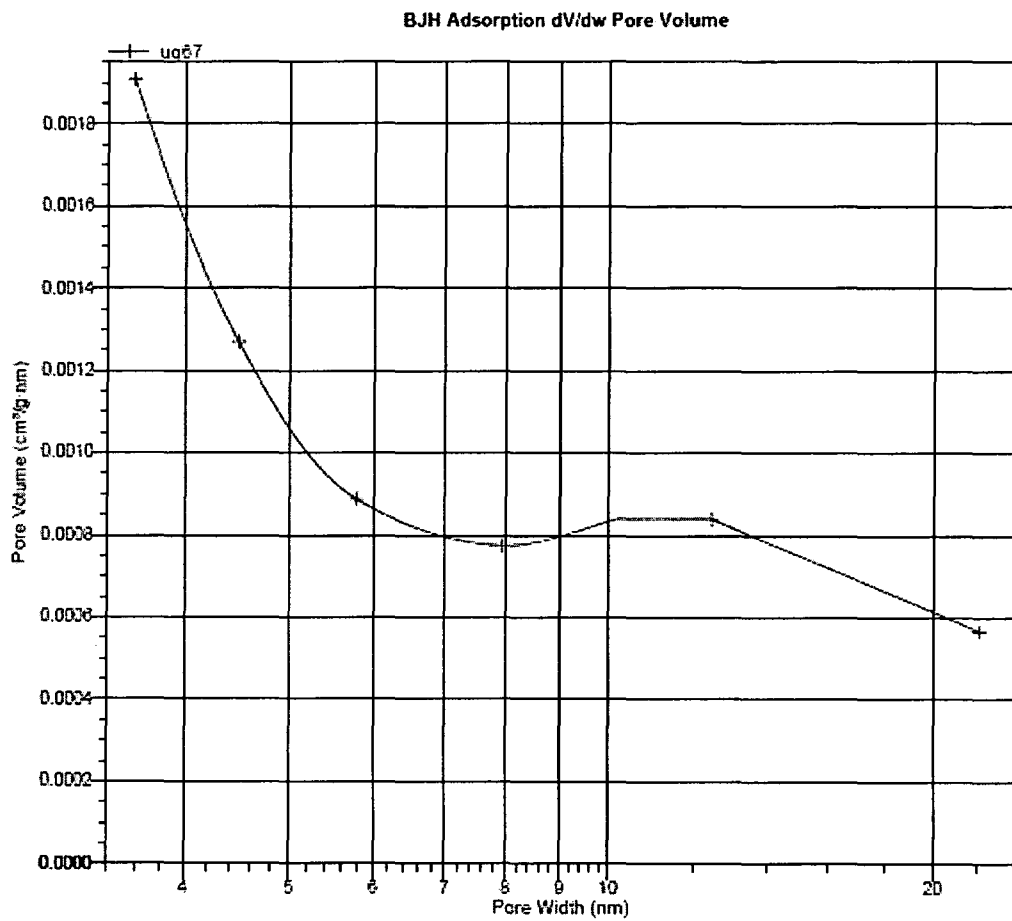


Figure 18

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**Figure 19**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2009/001465

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. **B01J 20/04** (2006.01) **B01D 53/62** (2006.01) **B01D 53/02** (2006.01) **C01F 11/04** (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, EPODOC: IPC B01J20/-, B01D53/-, C01F11/- & Keywords (calcium, magnesium, carbon dioxide, metal support, adsorb, add, solvent, dry, calcine) and like terms

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6080281 A (ATTIA) 27 June 2000 Column 10 line 1 to column 11 line 54	1 to 25
X	US 7199078 B2 (BERRIS et al.) 3 April 2007 Column 2 lines 49 to 56, column 3 line 28 to column 4 line 50, column 6 line 21 to column 7 line 31, claims 1 and 2	1 to 25
X	US 5866090 A (NAKAGAWA et al.) 2 February 1999 Column 9 lines 37 to 42, column 11 lines 7 to 11, column 14 lines 47 to 59	1 to 25

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C ☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
11 January 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report
29 JAN 2010

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2009/001465

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 7314847 B1 (SIRIWARDANE) 1 January 2008 Abstract, column 3 lines 27 to 65, column 6 line 60 to column 7 line 54, claims 1 to 5	1 to 25
X	US 5180703 A (ZIEBARTH et al.) 19 January 1993 See figure 1, abstract, claims 9 to 21	1 to 25
X	US 4433981 A (SLAUGH) 28 February 1984 Column 3 lines 7 to 68, column 5 lines 1 to 10	1 to 25
X	CN 1676210 A (UNIV TSINGHUA) 5 October 2005. English abstract retrieved from EPODOC database Abstract	1 to 2, 5, 6, 9, 18, 25
X	KR 100293204 B1 (POSCO et al.) 2 April 2001. English abstract retrieved from EPODOC database Abstract	1 to 2, 5, 6, 9, 18, 25
X	BO FENG et al. "Overcoming the problem of loss-in-capacity of calcium oxide in CO ₂ capture", Energy & Fuels 2006, 20, pages 2417-2420 See page 2418	1 to 25
E, X	WO 2009/144472 A2 (NTNU TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AS) 3 December 2009 Page 5 lines 1 to 32, page 11 lines 20 to 23, page 12 lines 5 to 11, page 26 line 3 to page 27 line 5, claims 1 to 14	1 to 25
A	US 6620763 B1 (VENKATARAMANI et al.) 16 September 2003 See whole document	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU2009/001465

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member			
US	6080281	AU	23903/95	WO	9528220
US	7199078	US	7021049	US	2003159435
US	5866090	JP	9099214	US	2006105909
US	7314847	NONE			
US	5180703	CA	2060797	CN	1077660
		EP	0511544	EP	0722775
		JP	5146675	JP	11319550
		PL	294249	MX	9201777
		US	5413771		
US	4433981	NONE			
CN	1676210	NONE			
KR	100293204	NONE			
WO	2009144472	NONE			
US	6620763	NONE			
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.					
END OF ANNEX					