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- (54) Titre : Method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures.
- (57) Abrégé : Method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures

The invention relates to a method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures, such as the separation of water from atmospheric air. It particularly relates to the recovery of drinking water.

Air is condensed on a given material which has a defined porous structure suitable for capillary condensation. The bonding energies involved are lower than those produced during adsorption condensation.

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Method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures

Description

The invention relates to a method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures, in particular for the separation of water from air, with the use of porous materials.

- 5 Many parts of the earth, especially arid regions such as the Sahelian zone or numerous torrid deserts located at a considerable distance from the sea, lack reserves of drinking water. Besides transporting drinking water, the only other possibility is to obtain it from moist air. Known in this
10 connection is the direct condensation of air below the dew point and the adsorption of water from zeolites, active charcoal or silica gels, see for example DE-PS 2660 068. Water stored in this manner is extracted from the material by warming and then condensed.

- 15 The known methods are not particularly effective in terms of the actual yield of water since the regeneration of the moisture absorbed by the material must overcome high bonding energies or is solely oriented to a daily absorbent filling
20 (see DE 44 30 901 C1 and EP 0003064 A1). Here adsorption occurs mostly at night and desorption by day, with the air being heated directly by resorting to solar collectors or indirectly with the use of heat accumulators. The recovery of water is then conducted by day (EP 0003 964 A1) or at night using a
25 cascade connection (DE 4430901 C1). A further known method for the expenditure of energy in the regeneration of adsorbents is the utilization of electric energy using wall grids or electrodes (DE 196 13 326 A1).

- 30 The Method of capillary condensation, long known from the relevant literature (BRUNAUER, Stephen, et. al.: Some Remarks about Capillary Condensation and Pore Structure Analysis. In: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science. Vol. 25. p. 353-358; KADLEC, O., DUBININ; M.M.: Comments on the Limits of

Applicability of the Mechanism of Capillary Condensation. In: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, Vol. 31, No. 4, Dec. 1969, p. 479-489) has so far only been employed for the extraction of solvents from gas (DE 2843416 A1, DE 196 13326 A1) without taking into account its existing potential for improved desorption.

The object of the present invention is to create a method for separating condensable substances from gases (and gas mixtures) which operates more effectively than the known methods.

The method according to the invention is characterized in that materials or matter suited for capillary condensation are used which are particularly suited to the climate (operating conditions) on site and which permit optimum regeneration yields. The special feature of the invention thus lies in the selection of the appropriate material and its inner structure. Instead of the previously used material, which was basically geared toward adsorption properties, a material is now selected with which it is possible for so-called capillary condensation to attain high volume-specific yields by virtue of shorter regeneration cycles. This also results in matching the capillary structure of the adsorbent with the adsorbate and with the medium (gas) containing the adsorbate or with external conditions.

Condensation proceeds by capillary pressure due to the existing pore radii, with the inner capillary structure to be selected providing an optimum volume-specific water bonding, for example, for the corresponding climatic conditions and high yields through short-time regeneration (more than 6 per night). The bonding forces to be overcome in the regeneration of moisture are thereby considerably weaker than binding by preceding adsorption or undefined capillary condensation. The recovery of drinking water from air can be performed quite effectively with the new method and is no longer limited to a single regeneration per adsorption body and day. Other

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applications are also conceivable, such as the recovery of solvents.

Preferably a hydrophobing material is employed. This limits the uptake of liquid by adsorption.

- 5 The material can be regenerated by using a combination of renewable sources of energy, such as solar energy, photovoltaics, wind energy and/or the supplementary storage of such energy with the appropriate accumulators.

- 6 The material exhibits micropores and/or mesopores ranging in size from 4 to 20 Angstrom units or from 20 to 500 Angstrom units, respectively. It is advantageous to use a material having different pore sizes which are optimally suited to the geographical site. In this manner, various air humidities can be accounted for and the optimum conditions for regeneration can be established.

By carefully choosing the right material it is also possible to achieve a selective separation of materials.

Other features of the invention are set forth in the claims and in the remaining description. In the following, the method will be further illustrated by example.

In a method for separating water from atmospheric air - in particular for the recovery of drinking water - in a first phase a current of moist air from the atmosphere, in desert areas preferably at night, is conducted through a pack of microporous material in order to transfer the water moisture contained in the air to the microporous material by means of capillary condensation. Suitable materials for use could be

- ceramics,
- activated charcoal,
- activated alumina,
- synthetic zeolites,

adsorber polymers,
adsorber resins,
molecular sieves,
silica gel,
5 cellulose materials.
compounds of the above substances and
mixtures of the materials.

10 The above materials can be employed inasmuch as they exhibit a distribution of pores and pore radii suitable for capillary condensation. In particular, the respective micropores and/or mesopores of a particular size are present. For adapting to the climatic conditions in the Sahelian zone, approximately 60% of the material exhibits pore radii of 40 to 200 Angstroms. The
15 pore radii of the remaining material lie outside of these limits, but preferably between 4 to 500 Angstroms.

20 In a second phase, the material is heated in order to vaporize the substance. For this purpose, in one embodiment an air current circulated in a closed cycle is warmed with an air heater by means of previously stored solar energy, or wind energy or by instantly generated wind or solar energy, and passed through the pack filled with the material in order to return to the microporous material the energy component which
25 had been released during capillary condensation. In the process, the water vapor bound to the material escapes and is absorbed by the circulating stream of air. The air current thus saturated with water vapor is passed through a condenser contained in the cycle and the water vapor in the air is
30 condensed out.

35 In another embodiment pursuant to the method according to the invention, the material is electrically heated for vaporizing the substance. This is possible through the use of an electrically conductive material, e.g. using electrically conducting ceramic as the adsorbent. The material can be connected to a voltage source fed by stored solar power. The flow of current in the material can also be generated by

induction. In any case, it is advantageous to employ a material with good thermal conductivity.

5 In another embodiment of the method according to the invention, the substance is heated in the material by microwaves and brought to the vaporization point. In this case, it is advantageous to use a non-metallic material.

10 Due to the optimum inner structure of the adsorbent material, adsorption and desorption of the substance are preferably carried out in a cyclical manner, for example, multiple times during the night. Also possible and advantageous is the execution of more than 6 cycles at night, with only a portion of the overall adsorption and desorption being realized at any given time. Depending on the inner structure, this portion contains the largest volume-specific water fraction. Thus more
15 than 600 l of water per ton of adsorbent can be recovered per night. The newly won substance (drinking water) is then available at the start of the day.

The recovery of water from an appropriate material (regeneration) requires considerably less adsorbent mass than
20 is the case in the present method involving the desorption of water vapor from conventional zeolites (appropriate for adsorption) or silica gels. In this respect, the material possesses a pore radii distribution which is defined and thus optimized for its particular application (temperature, humidity and air pressure at the site of water recovery).
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The material is particularly available in the form of granulates, pellets or packing bodies of a defined structure. Other forms are also possible.

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Patent claims

- 5 1. Method for separating condensable substances from gases or gas mixtures with the use of porous materials, in particular for the separation of water from air, characterized by the following features:
 - 10 a) employed as adsorbents are substances or materials suitable for capillary condensation, namely porous materials having a pore structure adapted to the environmental or climatic conditions present at the site of utilization,
 - b) the method is performed cyclically, namely with separation by capillary condensation of the condensable substances in the porous materials and desorption of the condensed substances from the porous materials being performed a plurality of times in succession.
- 20 2) Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that in each cycle only a portion of the overall adsorption and desorption is realized, namely the portion - depending on the inner structure of the adsorbents - containing the largest volume-specific fraction of condensable substances, in particular the water portion,
3. Method according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the porous material has micropores and/or mesopores.
- 5 4. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the material can be a hydrophilic as well as a hydrophobic material.

5. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the material comprises granulates pellets, or packing bodies of defined structure.
- 5 6. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that capillary condensation and subsequent regeneration occur cyclically at night, or capillary condensation occurs at night and regeneration by day.
- 10 7. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that, for separating water from atmospheric air, in a first phase a current of cool, moist air from the atmosphere is conducted through a pack with microporous or mesoporous material in order to transfer the water moisture contained in the air to the material by means of capillary condensation, that in a second phase an air current is warmed by an air heater by means of in particular previously stored solar energy or wind energy or by directly generated solar or wind energy and passed through the pack filled with the material in order to transfer the water vapor bound in the material to the air current, and that finally the air current thus saturated with water vapor is passed through a condenser and the water vapor in the air is condensed out.
- 15 20
8. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the material is electrically conductive or has electric conductors, in particular a grid of electric conductors.
- 25 9. Method according to Claim 8, characterized in that the regeneration of the substance from the material results in particular from the electric heating occurring in the material.
- 30 10. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the regeneration of the substance from the material occurs by heating (the substance or the material) by means of microwaves.

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11. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims 1 to 10, characterized in that approximately 60% of the material exhibits pore radii between 40 and 200 angstroms, and that the remaining material exhibits different pore radii, but preferably between 4 and 500 angstroms.

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12. Method according to at least one of the preceding Claims 1 to 11, characterized by an application for recovering water from air.