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(54) Title: COMPOSITE ADSORBENT BEAD, PROCESS FOR ITS PRODUCTION, GAS SEPARATION PROCESS AND GAS ADSORPTION BED

(57) Abstract: Composite adsorbent beads have a porous and non- adsorbent core comprising at least one inorganic material and a porous and adsorbent shell comprising at least one adsorbent layer comprising a porous adsorbent material on the surface of the core. The core preferably comprises agglomerated inorganic particles having a mean particle size equal to or smaller than the mean particle size of the surrounding agglomerated adsorbent particles. The beads preferably are manufactured by calcining together a non- sintered core and the adsorbent layer. The beads can be used at the outlet end of an adsorption column to improve performance.



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Composite adsorbent bead, process for its production, gas
separation process and gas adsorption bed

The present invention relates to composite adsorbent beads
5 for the separation of at least one gas component from a gas
mixture and has particular, but not exclusive, application
to gas purification processes using PSA and/or TSA
techniques. In particular, the invention provides improved
composite adsorbent beads, a process for the manufacturing
10 of composite adsorbent beads, and a gas separation process
and an adsorbent bed using composite adsorbent beads.

The application of adsorbents for gas separation and
purification is of increasing importance for many chemical
15 processes. In an adsorption gas separation process, a gas
mixture is brought into contact with an adsorbent. One gas

component is preferentially adsorbed thereby producing a gas phase enriched in the less strongly adsorbed component. When the adsorbent is saturated, the pressure is reduced and/or the temperature is increased, such that the preferentially
5 adsorbed gas component is released producing a desorbed gas stream enriched in the preferentially adsorbed component.

The separation process can be improved by increasing the mass transfer rate and/or the adsorption capacity of the
10 adsorbent particles. Other important factors determining the performance of the gas separation process are the physical strength and the density of the adsorbent particles. If the adsorbent particles do not have sufficient mechanical strength, they can break apart during adsorption processing
15 where the particles are exposed to high gas velocities, pressure changes and temperature changes. In addition, if the adsorbent density is too low for the specific gas velocity and particle diameter of the adsorption process, the adsorbent material may fluidise and leave the separation
20 process with the gas flow. Therefore, useful adsorbent materials have to show good mass transfer characteristics while retaining good mechanical (crush) strength to prevent them crumbling and creating increased pressure drop. Further, they should be resistant to fluidization, which is
25 aided by high bulk density (weight of adsorbent/unit volume of adsorption vessel) of the material.

For such processes, composite adsorbent beads are known from FR-A-2794993. The disadvantage of these composite adsorbent
30 beads is that they comprise sintered clay particles of 100 μm , since they are produced with a rotating pan agglomerator starting with sintered clay particles obtained by shattering

and sieving large lumps of sintered clay over a sieve separating out particles larger than 0.1 mm. Consequently the non-adsorbent cores have a low sphericity, a low surface area and/or a high particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} ,
5 in particular if the mean particle size of the composite adsorbent beads is small, for instance several hundred microns or smaller. Nothing is mentioned in relation to crush strength, surface area or particle size distribution of the cores of the composite adsorbent beads.

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EP-A-1 080 771 describes a gas separation process using composite adsorbent particles with an inner core comprising a non-porous and non-adsorbent material, e.g. sintered clays, such as kaolin, or alumina and at least one outer
15 layer comprising an adsorbent material. All the cores of the non-porous and non-adsorbent material are impermeable. Those composite beads can be used to improve the mass transfer in adsorption processes without reducing the particle size of the beads. Composite beads with a non-porous core have a
20 lower active adsorbent content in comparison to homogeneous adsorbent beads because they have an inactive core and typically contain at least as much inactive inorganic binder material in the shell as well known commercial homogeneous adsorbent beads. However the disadvantage of the lower
25 adsorption capacity is offset by the improved mass transfer rate. The improved mass transfer rate is a result of reducing the gas diffusion length in the particle, i.e. the diffusion length through the shell of the adsorbent beads (active adsorbent) is less than the diffusion length in a
30 homogeneous bead (which is the particle radius).

Composite beads with non-porous cores suffer from the problem that the outer layer tends to crack during the sintering and activation process at the high temperatures of between 200°C - 600°C applied. It is believed that this is
5 due to the fact that the cores of non-porous material, e.g. of quartz sand, foamed glass or pre-sintered inorganic agglomerates, have a different thermal expansion coefficient than the outer porous adsorbent layer.

10 The crush strength of the active adsorbent material can be improved by adding inorganic binder material; however this will further reduce the adsorption capacity and consequently the performance of the composite adsorbent particle. For composite adsorbent beads, which already have a low
15 adsorption capacity due to their inactive core, it is desirable to use little inorganic binder to retain as high an adsorption capacity as possible.

Nothing is mentioned in relation to both the sphericity and
20 the particle size distribution of the composite adsorbent in EP-A-1 080 771.

Another problem of composite beads having solid impermeable non-porous cores relates to the difficulty of producing them
25 in a small size. Composite beads with an average particle diameter of 1 mm or smaller are very difficult to produce due to the fact that solid cores with a size less than 0.7 mm and a narrow particle size distribution are not readily available.

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The importance of mass transfer performance in adsorption processing is well known. In pressure swing adsorption gas

separation processes smaller size adsorbent particles with a higher mass transfer performance can be placed at the outlet (product) end of the adsorption column, whereas larger adsorbent particles are placed at the feed end (see e.g. US-
5 A-4,964,888). The key drawback of this approach is that the small particles cause higher pressure drop in the column during operation. This higher pressure drop can both reduce performance of the adsorption process (higher pressure during regeneration hurts overall performance) and lead to
10 fluidization of the smaller particles.

It was therefore an object of the present invention to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art and to provide a composite adsorbent bead with an increased mass transfer
15 performance, increased bulk density relative to corresponding homogeneous adsorbents and/or having a sufficiently high specific (i.e. cross-sectional) crush strength as well as a lower tendency to crack during manufacturing or gas separation processing, which could be
20 provided in a wide range of particle sizes.

This technical problem is solved by forming the composite adsorbent bead with a porous and non-adsorbent core.

25 The technical problem is solved by the composite adsorbent bead with the features of claim 1, the process of producing composite adsorbent beads with the features of claim 11 and 12, the dried porous and non-adsorbent core of claim 14, the gas separation process with the features of claim 15, the
30 use of the composite adsorbent beads with the features of claim 16 and the adsorption vessel with the features of

claim 17. The further dependent claims describe preferred embodiments.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides
5 a composite adsorbent bead for the separation of at least one gas component from a gas mixture, the adsorbent bead having at least one porous and non-adsorbent core comprising at least one inorganic material and a porous and adsorbent shell comprising at least one layer comprising a porous
10 adsorbent material on the surface of the core.

In a preferred embodiment of this aspect, the core comprises agglomerated inorganic particles having a mean particle size equal to or smaller than the mean particle size of
15 surrounding agglomerated adsorbent particles forming said layer.

According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a process for the production of a composite adsorbent bead
20 of the first aspect comprising:

- a) producing a dried porous non-adsorbent core having a moisture content in the range of 0.1 wt% and 25 wt%, comprising an organic binder,
- b) applying a porous layer comprising adsorbent material,
25 and
- c) at least one heating step, whereby the organic binder material is removed.

According to a third aspect, the present invention provides
30 a dried porous and non-adsorbent core, suitable as an intermediate product for the production of a composite adsorbent bead by the process of the second aspect, said

core comprising agglomerated clay particles with a particle size in the range of 0.05 μm to 5 μm , an organic binder, and a moisture content in the range of 0.1 wt% and 25 wt%

5 According to a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a gas separation process for the separation of at least one gas component from a gas mixture comprising feeding a gas mixture comprising at least two gas components into an adsorption vessel comprising a bed of the composite
10 adsorbent beads of the first aspect and subjecting the gas mixture to conditions which allow the adsorption of at least one gas component which has to be separated from the gas mixture.

15 According to a fifth aspect, the present invention provides the use of composite adsorbent beads of the first aspect in a layered adsorption bed, preferably in Pressure Swing or Thermal Swing Adsorption processes and preferably as the layer at the outlet end of the bed

20

According to a sixth aspect, the present invention provides an adsorption vessel having an adsorption bed comprising composite adsorbent beads of the first aspect.

25 According to a seventh aspect, the present invention provides a process of producing composite adsorbent beads comprising forming a non-sintered core comprising an inorganic material having hydroxyl groups and an organic binder; coating the core with a layer comprising an
30 adsorbent material having hydroxyl groups, an organic binder and 2 to 20 wt% inorganic binder; and heating the coated

core to remove the organic binder and calcine the core and layer together.

Unless otherwise apparent from the context, the terms "bead" and variations thereof are used synonymously with "particle" and variations thereof.

Porosity in the present invention is defined as the ratio (typically cited as a percentage) of the total void volume in the material to the total material volume (void volume/particle volume). Porosity can be determined by mercury intrusion porosity according to ASTM method D4284, this is sometimes referred to as the permeable porosity. The particle volume is defined as the volume enveloped by the particle. The void volume can be, and in the experimental data reported herein was, determined by nitrogen adsorption at 77 K (cm^3 void/g solid). The crystal densities of the materials can be, and in the experimental data reported herein, were, then obtained by water pycnometry (g solid/cm^3 solid). The particle density can then be calculated from the crystal density and the void volume. For example, if the crystal density of the core was 2.6 g solid/cm^3 solid and the pore volume was 0.1 cm^3 void/g solid, then 2.6 grams solid contained 0.26 cm^3 void. The particle or envelope density is then given by $2.6 \text{ g solid}/(1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ crystal} + 0.26 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ void}) = 2.06 \text{ g solid/cm}^3$ particle. The total porosity is then determined by multiplying the pore volume by the particle density ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ void/g solid} \times \text{g solid/cm}^3 \text{ particle} = \text{cm}^3 \text{ void/cm}^3 \text{ particle}$).

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The core material must be porous, preferably permeable, but non-adsorbing. Non-adsorbing in the present invention is

defined relative to the shell material as having a nitrogen capacity at least 20 times lower than the shell material at 101 kPa pressure and 30°C.

5 The composite beads of the present invention are a solution to the above-mentioned problems of the prior art. The same size or even larger diameter beads at the outlet of the bed can be used with increased mass transfer properties (owing to the short diffusion length in the composite bead shell).

10 If the same size beads are used, no pressure drop penalty is incurred during processing. If larger particles are used, then both faster mass transfer and lower pressure drop on the outlet of the bed is possible. Further, the composite beads have higher density than homogenous adsorbent

15 particles. This higher density will allow higher gas velocities in the process before the onset of fluidization even if smaller adsorbent particles than the main homogeneous adsorbent are used. This means that the composite beads of the present invention can be used in

20 layered beds (composite adsorbent at the bed outlet) to improve adsorption processes in either of two ways. First, the same size or even larger diameter composite beads than the main homogeneous adsorbent can be placed at the adsorber outlet to improve mass transfer and possibly lower bed

25 pressure drop. The prior art techniques increase bed pressure drop while this solution keeps pressure drop unchanged or even reduces pressure drop. Second, the composite beads of the invention will not fluidize despite higher pressure drop owing to their increased density over

30 that of the homogeneous adsorbent.

The composite adsorbent beads of the present invention can also be used as "active" bed hold-down material. In many gas phase adsorption processes, large diameter, dense beads are placed on the outlet (top) of the bed. The function of these
5 dense beads is to ensure that smaller particle "active" adsorbent beneath them (closer to the feed end of the bed) do not fluidize or rotate when gas is flowing through the bed. Typically these hold-down beads are larger diameter than the active adsorbent below them and are non-porous to
10 increase their density. Owing to their non-porous nature these current hold-down beads do not have adsorption capacity for impurity removal and hence are "inactive". The composite adsorbent beads of the present invention can act as both a physical hold-down (large diameter and higher
15 density than active adsorbent below) and an active adsorbent for gas adsorption. This will help the overall adsorption process by replacing inert hold-down beads with composite adsorbent beads with adsorption capacity for impurities and high mass transfer.

20 These proposed solutions are especially important in plant retrofits or plant debottlenecking. If one wants to improve the performance of an existing adsorption plant (increase production or increase recovery) one is constrained by the
25 diameter and length of the existing adsorption beds. In many cases the prior art solution of adding smaller particles on the bed exit is not possible because the existing operation parameters of the plant will lead to fluidization of the smaller particles. The current solution (same size or larger
30 particles and/or denser particles) avoids the fluidization and increased pressure drop of the prior art solution.

The examples provided show that the mass transfer performance of the composite beads is enhanced when the core material has significant porosity (10-50%) and pore volume (0.05 to 0.3 cm³/g). Good crush strength of the beads is retained even at these high levels of porosity in the core. The examples also show that improved crush strength of the final composite bead is obtained when the core and shell materials are calcined together. This is contrary to the prior art, where "sintered" cores were taught.

It was found that the mass transfer performance of the inventive beads is more than 2 times greater than well known comparable homogeneous adsorbents of the same particle diameter, as is shown in Table 1, and that the composite adsorbent beads according to the invention can be applied in a wide range of sizes in industrial adsorption columns without being crushed to deliver their surprisingly improved performance. The examples provided also show that the composite beads can be used in both pressure swing and thermal swing processes. The examples also show that the composite beads can be used either as a solitary separation layer or in a layered bed system with the composite beads on the outlet (product) end of the adsorption vessel. In the layered bed approach, the homogeneous adsorbent and the shell of the composite adsorbent on the outlet of the bed preferably are the same adsorbent material.

Another key aspect of the current invention is that adsorbent beads with sufficient mechanical strength can be produced to withstand the rigors of adsorption processing. Hollow adsorbent spheres demonstrate good mass transfer properties during adsorption; however they lack the required

mechanical strength to be used in pressure or temperature swing adsorption processes. Crush strength is a standard parameter measured for the specification of adsorbent beads. For the purpose of this application, the specific crush strength is the crush strength according to the ASTM D-4179 method divided by the cross sectional area of the composite adsorbent bead. The crush strength of commercially available 2 mm LiLSX beads from Zeochem (Zeochem™ Z10-05-03) is 11.1 N. The corresponding specific crush strength is 3.5 N/mm² (see Table 1). Based on this measurement, a minimum desired specific crush strength of a bead for adsorption processing can be considered to be 3 N/mm².

It was surprising that according to the present invention a composite adsorbent bead can be provided, wherein the shell comprises less than 20% wt/wt of at least one inorganic binder material and still have a specific crush strength of more than 3 N/mm². Inorganic binders reduce the adsorption capacity of the composite adsorbent bead, so it is desirable to employ as little inorganic binder as possible in the shell material.

In a preferred embodiment, the composite adsorbent bead has a bulk density from 560 to 2000 kg/m³, more preferably 600 to 1500 kg/m³, especially 800 to 1500 kg/m³. The bulk density of a composite adsorbent bead is defined as the weight of adsorbent contained in a given volume consisting of a collection of beads having the same composition and essentially the same diameter. The bulk density is preferably higher than the density of the shell. For the purpose of this document the bulk density is measured according to ASTM D6683.

It is further preferred that the at least one core is substantially spherical and it is particularly preferred that the at least one core has a sphericity in the range of 0.7 to 1. Sphericity of an adsorbent particle is a shape factor, which gives the ratio of the surface area of a sphere, with the same volume as the given adsorbent particle to the surface area of the particle. It was found, that with cores of a low sphericity (less than 0.7) it is difficult to reach a high bulk density.

It is preferred that the at least one core comprises 50 to 100 wt% of agglomerated clay particles, in particular attapulgite, bentonite or kaolin clay. Composite adsorbent beads having a core of these materials show particularly good crush strength and bulk density. The best results could be found for porous cores comprising agglomerated clay particles with a diameter in the range of 0.01 to 5 μm .

In a further preferred embodiment, the at least one core is formed of graphite or a metal, preferably selected from the group consisting of Mg, Fe, Ni, Co, Cu, Zn, Al, Sn, Pb and its alloys.

Preferably, the at least one core has a thermal conductivity in the range of 1 to 450 W/mK.

The at least one adsorbent material is preferably selected from the group consisting of activated alumina, activated carbon and zeolites, preferably ZSM, Chabazite, X, A, or Y type zeolites and even more preferably of low silica X type

and those zeolites mentioned in EP-A-1080771 (p. 7, [0043] - p. 9, [0049]).

It is further preferred that the at least one layer of shell material comprises less than 20% wt, more preferably 2 to 20 wt%, of at least one inorganic binder material, preferably selected from the group consisting of silica, clay, aluminium oxide, aluminophosphate, polysiloxane and mixtures thereof. In comparison to homogeneous adsorbent beads, all composite adsorbent beads show a reduced adsorption capacity per unit weight, since the inert core of non-adsorbent material does not have significant adsorption capacity. It is therefore important that the porous and adsorbent shell material comprises only a minimum of an inert and non-adsorbent binder material, such that the composite adsorbent bead still has a sufficiently high crush strength, but has only a limited reduction in adsorption capacity. The specific crush strength should be at least 3 N/mm² otherwise the composite adsorbent beads might crumble if they are applied in industrial adsorption beds.

It is further preferred that the composite adsorbent beads according to the invention have a diameter of 0.1 to 5 mm, more preferably 0.25 to 4 mm, especially 0.25 to 3 mm. The best results could be achieved with an outer diameter in the range of 0.5 mm to 3 mm.

An improved adsorption performance can be achieved with composite adsorbent beads having a ratio of the core diameter to the composite bead diameter in the range of 0.5 to 0.98, preferably in the range of 0.6 to 0.8.

It is preferred that the core material has an overall porosity in the range of 10-50%, preferably in the range of 20 to 40%. The preferred pore volume of the core material is between 0.02 to 0.3 cm³/g, more preferably in the range of 0.05 to 0.2 cm³/g. The preferred BET surface area of the core material is between 20 and 400 m²/g, more preferably between 40 and 200 m²/g and especially between 40 and 150 m²/g.

It is preferred that the composite adsorbent beads have an overall porosity greater than 40%.

It is further preferred that the interior of the composite adsorbent beads is formed of multiple cores which are all together coated by the outer layer. Typically, a number from 3 up to 100 cores can be incorporated within one adsorbent bead.

Composite adsorbent beads have an advantage over homogeneous adsorbent beads in that they lead to improved volumetric productivity in pressure swing adsorption processes without increase in pressure drop. However pressure drop will increase if the particle size of the adsorbent particles is smaller and/or the particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} is higher. It is therefore important to be able to provide a collection of composite adsorbent beads having both a suitable particle size and a low particle size distribution. When classifying a certain collection of particles with sieves, the collection of particles with a high sphericity will lead to a collection with a lower particles size distribution ratio. To reach a high efficiency in the production of a collection of composite adsorbent beads it

is therefore important that the sphericity of the composite adsorbent is high.

To overcome the problem of the high particle size

5 distribution ratio, there has been developed a process which leads to a narrow particle size distribution ratio. The process is a spouting bed agglomeration process such as for instance is defined in WIPO patent application publication number WO-A-2004/101132 by Michael Jacob et al. This
10 spouting bed provides agglomerates with a high sphericity and a low value particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} . However other processes that can produce agglomerates having suitable sphericity and particle size distribution can be used.

15

Another important feature of the current invention is the formation of the composite bead with a core material that has not been heat treated prior to addition of the shell material. In this way, the shell material (typically a
20 zeolite) and the core material (typically a clay) are fired or calcined together. Typical calcination temperature used in the production of the current composite beads is 200 to 600°C. It is believed that the co-firing process allows for better adhesion of the core and shell materials. The bond
25 formed between the core and shell materials during calcination is an oxygen bond formed by reaction of hydroxide groups present on the core and shell material. The types of reactions expected are as follows: $\text{Al-OH} + \text{Si-OH} + \text{heat} = \text{Al-O-Si} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. For example, a surface hydroxyl on a
30 zeolite in the form of Al-OH can react with a surface hydroxyl on a core material in the form of Si-OH during calcination to form $\text{Al-O-Si} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. This may also explain

better bonding between the core and shell materials, and hence better crush strength of the composite particles, as the number of hydroxyl groups on the surface of the core material increases. The total number of surface hydroxyls will increase as the surface area, and porosity, of the core increases. Thus, having some porosity in the core and co-firing of green cores and shell material are important aspects for production of useful composite adsorbent beads with required mass transfer and crush strength properties.

Calcination or sintering of the core material at high temperature (greater than 600°C) will allow hydroxyl groups on the surface of the core to react with each other and thereby remove surface sites required to bind with the shell material. It is also important that the core and the shell material are subjected to one and the same heat treatment, such that the core still comprises the organic binder material before the composite bead is subjected to the heat treatment, to obtain sufficiently good crush strength.

It has been found, that composite adsorbent beads prepared from cores having a narrow particle size distribution ratio lead to composite adsorbent beads having also the same or very similar particle size distribution and a high sphericity. The effect is that composite adsorbent beads can be provided having the above-mentioned properties.

The porous and non-adsorbent core preferably comprises agglomerated clay particles with a particle size in the range of 0.01 μm to 5 μm and an organic and/or inorganic binder. The particle size is preferably in the range of 0.05 μm to 2 μm . The clay material is preferably selected from the group consisting of kaolin, attapulgite, and bentonite.

The organic binder material is preferably a water soluble polymer consisting of polyvinylalcohol, modified starch or modified cellulose.

5 For the purpose of this application, the general definition of clay by sedimentologists is used, which is that clay consists of fine-grained soil particles having a particle size smaller than 4-5 μ m. This infers, that the core made with the KM 242 (Keramische Masse) consists of equal or more
10 than 50% wt clay, since its D_{50} is 4 μ m.

Because the mean particle size of the non-adsorbent particles in the core should preferably be similar to that of the adsorbent shell, the maximum mean particle size of
15 the non-adsorbent clay particles should also be not more than $D_{50} = 5\mu$ m, to prevent inhomogeneity, that could reduce the crush strength. A mean particle size below 0.01 μ m is not desirable, because it does not lead to an improved sphericity and it is difficult to formulate, since it blocks
20 the filters of the agglomeration equipment.

The adsorbent should be formulated following a method known to those skilled in the art of formulating adsorbents. High levels of organic binders, such as polysiloxane, that leave
25 a high inorganic residue should not be applied. The fine residue can block the pores of adsorbents such as zeolites.

It is clear, that composite adsorbent beads, that have a core comprising 100% agglomerated clay particles that have
30 very similar D_{50} and particle size distributions as the surrounding zeolite layer have a similar or greater porosity and permeability than the porous outer adsorbent layer.

The present invention preferably comprises, inter alia, one or any combination of the following aspects:

- 5 • the core material has a porosity in the range of 10 to 50 %, preferably 20 to 40
- the core material is permeable
- the core material has a pore volume in the range of 0.02 to 0.3 cm³/g, preferably 0.05 to 0.2 cm³/g
- 10 • the core material has a BET surface of 20 to 400 m²/g, preferably of 40 to 200 m²/g, especially 40 to 150 m²/g
- the core has a particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} of less than 1.6, preferably less than 1.4 and more preferably less than 1.1
- 15 • the core material has a thermal conductivity in the range of 1 to 450 W/mK
- the ratio of the core diameter to the ratio of the composite adsorbent bead in the range of 0.5 to 0.98, preferably in the range of 0.6 to 0.8
- 20 • the core has a sphericity of 0.7 to 1
- the adsorbent bead has a bulk density in the range of 560 to 2000 kg/m³
- the adsorbent bead has a specific crush strength in the range of 1 to 7 N/mm²
- 25 • the adsorbent bead has a diameter of 0.1 to 5 mm, preferably 0.25 to 3 mm
- the adsorbent bead has an overall porosity of greater than 40%
- the adsorbent bead has a sphericity of 0.7 to 1

- the adsorbent bead has a particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} of less than 1.6, preferably less than 1.4 and more preferably less than 1.1
- the adsorbent bead has a specific surface in the range of 350 to 800 m²/g, preferably in the range of 600 to 800 m²/g
- the at least one core comprises from 50 to 100 wt% of agglomerated clay particles, preferably selected from the group consisting of kaolin, attapulgite and bentonite and optionally from 0 to 50 wt% of graphite or a metal, preferably selected from the group consisting of Mg, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Al, Sn, Zn, Al, Sn, Pb and its alloys
- the core formed of particles having a diameter size of 0.01 to 5 µm
- the at least one adsorbent material is selected from the group consisting of zeolites, preferably ZSM, Chabazite, X, Y, or A type zeolites, even more preferably low silica X
- the at least one layer comprises 2 to 20 wt% of at least one inorganic binder material, preferably selected from the group consisting of silica, clay, aluminium oxide, aluminophosphate, polysiloxane or mixtures thereof.

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It will be appreciated that the invention is not restricted to the details described above with reference to the preferred embodiments but that numerous modifications and variations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the following claims. In particular, although the invention has particular

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application to the gas purification using PSA and/or TSA techniques, the invention has application to other processes, such as chromatography, in which one or more gases are separated from a mixture for purification,
5 analysis or the like.

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the following figures and examples, which by no means shall limit the scope of the invention.

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Figure 1 shows a plot of nitrogen diffusivity of various adsorbents as a function of total porosity in the core material in the composite bead.

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Figure 2 shows a plot of particle crush strength as a function of porosity in the core material.

Figure 3 shows a plot of nitrogen pore volume in the core versus nitrogen diffusivity.

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Figure 4 shows a plot of the oxygen production rate versus the feed velocity in a layered bed.

Figure 5 shows a plot of the oxygen production versus the
25 oxygen recovery.

Example 1

Clay powder obtained from Fa. Goerg and Schneider type Masse
30 Nr. 242 having a particle size range from 3 μm and 7 μm was pelletized in a Glatt Rotor coater type SR unit. The clay powder was fluidized in the rotor coater and polyvinyl

alcohol (Mowiol™ 4/88; Ter Hell & Co. GmbH) solution having a solid content of 20% wt. was sprayed into the fluidized bed in an amount of 4,3g polyvinyl alcohol/100 g clay powder. After reaching a certain humidity level, the

5 acceleration forces that occur in this process result in the formation of agglomerates, which are then rounded out into uniform and dense pellets that were dried in the fluid bed.

The resultant dry clay cores were classified in a second
10 step with a sieve to reduce the standard deviation of the mean diameter of the pellets from +/- 22% to +/- 10%. Mean diameters of, e.g., 2500 µm, 1400 µm, 350 µm, 200 µm and 150 µm are producible.

15 Subsequently, the core fraction needed was loaded into a Glatt SR rotor coater and sprayed with a zeolite suspension comprising 2 wt% inorganic binder (Evonik Aerosil 380) and 6.5% PVA (Mowiol™ 4/88) per kg of zeolite and 2 wt% of glycerine per kg zeolite. The coating was continued until
20 the target average adsorbent particle size was reached. The zeolite powder type 5A was obtained from UOP and the zeolite powder type LiLSX was obtained from Chemie Werk Bad Köstritz.

The dimensions of the cores of the various batches were as
25 indicated in Table 1 below.

Subsequently, the composite beads were subjected to a heat treatment in line with the following procedure:

30 Placing 9 mL of beads into a stainless steel tube which has an 8 mm inner diameter

Placing the tube in a furnace and passing a 390 mL per minute flow of air containing less than 50 ppmV of CO₂ and less than 10 ppmV H₂O through the tube.

- 5 Increasing the temperature inside the furnace from ambient temperature to 500°C at a rate of 1°C/min and holding for 4 hours at 500°C.

The samples reference numbers 317-13 and 317-20 were
10 produced in this way. In the case of sample reference number 321-20, prior to the heat treatment described above, the sample was dried in an oven blanketed by a dry air stream containing less than 50 ppmV of CO₂ and less than 10 ppmV H₂O. This drying was conducted by heating to a series of
15 temperatures (50, 90, 110, 130, 150, 170, 190, 210, and 230 °C) and holding at each temperature for at least 45 minutes. The sample was not exposed to ambient air before undergoing the heat treatment.

20 The crush strength was measured according to ASTM method ASTM D4179 while the bulk density was determined according to ASTM D6683. Crush strengths were measured on products after final heat treatment. The results of testing of the composite beads and corresponding homogeneous beads is shown
25 in Table 1.

Table 1 includes N₂ capacity of each adsorbent as well as the N₂ mass transfer coefficient. The N₂ capacity at 40°C and 101 kPa N₂ was determined by weight uptake in a thermogravimetric
30 analyzer. The mass transfer properties of the adsorbents were evaluated using a standard volumetric adsorption apparatus. The experiment consisted of exposing an adsorbent

sample, which is initially at vacuum and 30°C to a measured amount of N₂ at 760 Torr (101 kPa). The change in pressure was then followed as a function of time. A similar pressure history using the same weight of quartz beads in place of
5 the adsorbent sample is subtracted from the pressure-time data to obtain a plot of the amount of N₂ adsorbed as a function of time. From the initial slope of the uptake curve, a N₂ diffusion parameter in units of inverse time (sec⁻¹) can be obtained.

10

The theory behind the derivation of the diffusion parameter is given in Chapter 6, section 6.2 of Ruthven (Ruthven, D. M., Principles of Adsorption and Adsorption Processes, John Wiley & Sons, New York (1984)).

15

The results in Table 1 show that the specific crush strength of all composite bead samples was more than 3 N/mm². In addition, the composite adsorbent beads according to the invention have a considerably improved mass transfer
20 performance over homogeneous beads of the same diameter. In the case of 5A materials, a 2.1 mm composite bead had a nitrogen mass transfer coefficient 6 times greater (1.28/0.50) than a 2.0 mm homogeneous bead (Grace Davison grade 522). A 2 mm composite bead with a shell of LiLSX
25 showed a nitrogen mass transfer coefficient 2.6 times greater than a 2 mm homogeneous LiLSX (Sample 305-22, Zeochem™ Z10-05-03).

30

The results in Table 1 also show that small particles with porous cores can be produced as well. Sample 317-20, a 0.5 mm composite bead with 5A shell, showed a nitrogen mass transfer coefficient of 2.03 sec⁻¹. In all cases, the density

of the composite bead samples produced in accordance with the invention have bulk densities higher than their corresponding homogeneous adsorbent. For the 2 mm 5A samples, the density enhancement is about 14%, while for

5 LiLSX, the density enhancement is about 24%.

Table 1

Sample	317-13	321-20	317-20	Grace 522, homogeneous 5A	305-22 Zeochem™ Z10-05-03, homogeneous LiLSX
Core diameter (mm)	1.4	1.4	0.3	N/A	N/A
Bead diameter (mm)	2.1	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.0
Diameter ratio	0.67	0.70	0.60	N/A	N/A
N ₂ Mass transfer coefficient (sec ⁻¹)	1.28	0.76	2.03	0.50	0.29
Adsorption capacity (101 kPa N ₂ at 40°C)	0.18 mmole/g	0.28 mmole/g	0.21 mmole/g	0.48 mmole/g	0.84 mmole/g
Core material	Porous clay	Porous clay	Porous clay	N/A	N/A
Zeolite Shell material	5A	LiLSX	5A	N/A	N/A
Bulk density of composite beads (kg/m ³)	807	755	622	711	610
Specific crush Strength (N/mm ²)	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.7	3.5

Example 2

Kaolin Powder(Omya Kaolin Nr. 86) having a mean particle size of 0.35 μm was suspended in water at room temperature and mixed with an ultra thorax mixer into a suspension of 38 wt%. 5 g polyvinyl alcohol (Mowiol™ 4/88)/100 g kaolin powder was added and 10 g glycerin/100 g kaolin powder.

This suspension was sprayed into a spouting bed unit, type GF3, to produce dry kaolin cores with a mean diameter of 1000 μm . The inlet air temperature was held at between 100 to 140 °C and the outlet air temperature between 30 °C and 60 °C.

The cores had a moisture content of 0.5 wt%. Subsequently, the cores were loaded into a Glatt SR rotor coater and were sprayed with a zeolite suspension comprising 2 wt% inorganic binder (silica powder Aerosil™) and 6.5% PVA (Mowiol™ 4/88) per kg of zeolite and 2 wt% of glycerine per kg zeolite. The zeolites were standard zeolite powders obtained from Chemie Werk Bad Köstritz.

The mean particle size D_{50} and D_{90} of the clay cores was determined with a Retsch Camsizer™. The mean particles size D_{50} was 1005 μm ; D_{10} was 867 μm and D_{90} was 1244 μm . The sphericity was determined to be 0.9. A lower value of the sphericity can lead to an inferior crush strength, since it leads to a shell with a variation in the layer thickness. Cores with a particles size distribution ratio ≤ 1.6 and a sphericity of greater than 0.7 can be produced with the spouting bed process without any significant sieving. Improved particle size distribution and sphericity can be

obtained by continuously recycling the oversized and undersized fractions. The oversized fraction can be crushed and recycled into the process continuously. Due to the high wear on the agglomerates the sphericity is improved at the same time.

All cores of the exemplified composite adsorbent according to the invention comprise in the range of 50%-100% wt of agglomerated clay particles having a diameter of between 0.01-5 μm . This also leads to a sphericity greater than 0.7. Cores with a sphericity greater than 0.7 can also be made by starting the agglomeration with clay particles having a particle size greater than 5 μm and coating these with an amount of 50% wt of very fine clay particles to obtain a sphericity greater than 0.7.

Good composite adsorbent beads according to the invention can be prepared, by using more than 90% of a clay having a mean particle size which is equal or smaller than the mean particle size of the adsorbent. Particles with a diameter greater than 5 μm should preferably be absent, since they can lead to lower sphericity.

Composite adsorbent beads with good crush strength sphericity and particle size distribution were also made by applying clay with a mean particle size D_{50} of 4 μm (KM242) and LiLSX Zeolite powder having a D_{50} of 4.5 μm or 5A zeolite powder with a D_{50} of 3.1 μm . Adsorbent powder having a mean particle size greater than 5 μm is highly undesirable, since it leads to lower mass transfer through the longer micropores. Therefore the mean particle size of the adsorbent should preferably not be greater than 5 μm .

Example 3

This example shows the importance of sphericity and clay
 5 particle size of the core material on the crush strength of
 the composite adsorbent produced as described in Example 1
 (Table 2).

Table 2

Core material	Ceramic Mixture	Kaolin Clay
Core Material name	KM 242	Burgess 86
Particle size range of core material	3-7 μm	
Mean particle size of core material	4 μm	0.35 μm
D ₅₀ of core	1.44 mm	1.39 mm
Sphericity of core	0.910	0.938
Crush strength of 2 mm composite adsorbent (5A Zeolite)	2.7 N	4.4 N

10

Both composite adsorbent beads showed improved volumetric
 productivity over state of the art homogeneous products of
 the same size and same adsorbent material. The sphericity of
 the composite adsorbent beads was further improved during
 15 the application of the adsorbent during the layering
 process.

Example 4

20 To test the hypothesis that formation of a bond between the
 core and shell materials during calcination improves crush
 strength, the crush strength of composite beads of 0.48 mm

diameter with a core diameter of 0.3 mm was prepared as previously described in Example 1. The clay used in both cases was kaolin and the inorganic binder was 2 wt% Evonik Aerosil™ 380. In one case, the clay core was heat treated to 900°C prior to composite bead formation, while in the other case; the core and shell were co-fired at 500°C. The crush strength of both final beads was measured. The measured crush strength of the beads formed with the sintered core (prior heated to 900°C) was 0.8 N/mm², while that value for the composite bead that was co-fired was 3.6 N/mm². The composite bead that was co-fired had a crush strength substantially higher than the bead produced with a sintered core. This example shows the importance of co-firing to produce an improved crush strength bead.

Example 5

The present example shows that high density composite beads can be formed with the current production technique. In addition, low amounts of inorganic binder can be employed in the shell material and keep adequate crush strength. This lower binder content in the shell improves the overall capacity of the composite beads.

Cores of quartz sand coated in the same Glatt SR rotor coater having an outer layer of zeolite and inorganic binder in a ratio 80/20% wt were compared with samples of composite adsorbent beads according to the invention. Composite beads made with the porous clay core were produced having an outer layer of zeolite to inorganic binder of 98/2%. In both cases the inorganic binder used in the outer shell was attapulgite

clay. The coating and heat treatment procedure used are those described in Example 1.

Table 3 shows a comparison of properties of homogeneous
5 beads, composite beads with a solid, non-porous core (sand)
and with a porous core (clay) with essentially the same
particle diameter. The results show that the composite bead
produced using the porous clay core has a higher crush
strength than the homogeneous bead or the bead produced with
10 a non-porous sand core.

This surprising effect may be explained in part by the fact,
that the non-porous quartz sand core has a lower sphericity
and the outer adsorbent layer consequently has only a very
15 low density between the edges of the core. Sphericity of an
adsorbent particle is a shape factor, which gives the ratio
of the surface area of a sphere with the same volume as the
given adsorbent particle to the surface area of the
particle. The sphericity of the quartz sand core was lower
20 than the sphericity of the porous clay core which had a
sphericity of more than 0.8. It has been found that solid
non-porous cores having a sphericity less than 0.7 have
lower crush strength than those with a sphericity greater
than 0.7.

25

Table 3

Sample	Homogeneous (Grace 522)	Impermeable Quartz Sand Core	Porous Clay Core
Inorganic Binder Content in adsorbent or shell	17% wt	20% wt	2% wt
Particle diameter/ core diameter	n.a.	0.68	0.68
Average Bead diameter (mm)	2.0	2.1	2.1
Bulk Density of beads (kg/m ³)	711	976	807
Specific crush strength (N/mm ²)	5.7	7.4	8.1
Nitrogen pore volume of core (cm ³ /g)	N/A	0.006	0.118

Example 6

5

Figure 1 shows a plot of nitrogen diffusivity determined for various adsorbents as a function of total porosity in the core material in the composite bead. All composite beads were produced as described in Example 1. The nitrogen

10 diffusivity in units of cm²/sec was determined by multiplying the nitrogen mass transfer coefficient in units of sec⁻¹ (determined as described in Example 1) by the thickness of the adsorbent shell squared (sec⁻¹ x (cm)²). The nitrogen diffusivity is a measure of the nitrogen mass transfer rate.

15 Larger nitrogen diffusivity corresponds to a faster mass transfer rate and the better adsorbent performance in adsorption processing. The nitrogen diffusivity was used as a performance parameter versus the nitrogen mass transfer coefficient since beads of slightly different shell

thickness were studied and the value of nitrogen diffusivity compensates for that difference. The total porosity was determined as previously noted. The nitrogen pore volume (and BET surface area) was determined by nitrogen adsorption
5 at 77 K at a relative pressure of 0.98. The total pore volume was calculated using Gurvich's rule. The unit employed was an ASAP 2010 from Micromeritics. The crystal density of the cores was determined by water pycnometry (ASTM D 854-00). The crystal density of the porous clay
10 cores varied from 2.48 to 2.64 g/cm³, while the sand cores showed crystal densities of 2.22 g/cm³.

The core materials tested were extracted from finished composite beads. The cores were obtained by rolling the
15 composite bead material between two aluminum plates until the shell was fractured from the core. The cores at this point contained some shell material. The core was then washed 3-4 times with deionized water to free the core of any remaining shell material. The cores were then dried at
20 100°C prior to air activation to 400°C. Nitrogen BET surface area and pore volume were obtained on the core materials at 77 K on the air activated materials.

The results of Figure 1 show that as the porosity in the
25 core increases, the nitrogen diffusivity increases. The prior art teaches the use of non-porous cores, but the results of Figure 1 clearly show that porous cores show higher mass transfer properties than non-porous cores. The bead with 100% porosity is a hollow core material that shows
30 excellent adsorption mass transfer characteristics.

Unfortunately, as shown in Figure 2, the crush strength of the hollow core material is too low to be of use in

industrial application. The two composite beads produced according to the prior art (non-porous sand cores with total porosity from 1.3 to 1.9%) show low mass transfer performance. The three porous clay cores with porosities
5 ranging from 17 to 33% show nitrogen diffusivities at least 2 times greater than corresponding non-porous core materials.

Figure 2 shows a plot of particle crush strength as a
10 function of porosity in the core material. The results show that with core porosity from 1.3 to 33%, the specific crush strength of the composite beads is sufficient for industrial application (3 N/mm^2). In addition, beads with a core
15 porosity of over 30% have essentially the same crush strength as beads with a core porosity of 1.3%. It is surprising that a bead with such a high porosity should have such a high crush strength. Based on both a polynomial and linear fit of the data, cores of porosity of almost 90%
20 could be used before the crush strength reaches unacceptable levels.

The results in Figure 1 can also be presented in table form. Table 4 shows the porosity, nitrogen pore volume and BET surface area of various core materials and the corresponding
25 nitrogen diffusivity and crush strength of the composite beads formed using that core. The hollow core material, despite its good mass transfer performance, has inadequate mechanical strength to be used in cyclic adsorption processes. The other point of note is that despite the
30 significant porosity in the porous core samples, the crush strength remains at a high level. Thus, the porous core leads to improved mass transfer properties, improved bulk

density and sufficient crush strength for adsorption processing.

Figure 3 shows a plot of nitrogen pore volume in the core versus nitrogen diffusivity. The plot clearly shows that cores with larger nitrogen pore volume yield composite beads with improved mass transfer properties.

Table 4

Core	Core Porosity	Nitrogen diffusivity of composite bead (cm ² /sec)	Nitrogen pore volume of core (cm ³ /g)	BET surface area of core (m ² /g)	Specific Crush strength of composite bead (N/mm ²)
Hollow	N/A	2.48×10^{-3}	N/A	N/A	1.3
Sand	1.3%	2.35×10^{-4}	0.006	6.5	7.5
Sand	1.9%	2.77×10^{-4}	0.008	17	8.2
Clay	17%	6.75×10^{-4}	0.083	27	6.6
Clay	24%	7.40×10^{-4}	0.119	47	7.3
Clay	33%	8.40×10^{-4}	0.184	96	8.9

Example 7

The total porosity of cores, shells and composite particles was measured by nitrogen pore volume and water pycnometry as described previously. Table 5 shows the total porosity in the composite bead, the core and the shell of two materials made as per Example 1, but with two different core materials. Both shell materials are 5A zeolite, the particle diameters were 2.1 mm and the ratio of particle diameter to

core diameter was 0.68. The core and shell material were separated as indicated in Example 6.

Table 5

Core	Total porosity in composite bead	Total porosity in core	Total porosity in shell
Sand	38%	1.3%	54%
Clay	46%	33%	52%

The results of the example show that in the case of the porous clay core, the porosity of the core is 63% (33%/52%) of that of the shell material. This clearly shows that the core is highly porous. In the case of the sand core, the porosity of the core is only 2.4% (1.3%/54%) of that of the shell material.

Example 8

A key aspect of the current invention is that the core material in the composite bead is porous and non-adsorbing. Example 6 clearly shows that porosity in the core material results in improved mass transfer adsorbents versus non-porous cores. However, it is desired that the core material adsorb as little gas as possible. This is because the more adsorption that takes place in the core material, the longer the diffusion path length and the slower the mass transfer. The porosity in the core helps with improving crush strength and density of the composite bead as already shown, but may also improve mass transfer by creating an additional driving force for bulk diffusion into the porous core.

To test the adsorption capacity of the core and shell materials, nitrogen adsorption isotherms were measured at 30°C and 101 kPa pressure in a standard volumetric adsorption apparatus (Micromeritics ASAP 2010). Prior to the adsorption measurements, the samples were activated in vacuum at 400°C. Table 6 gives the nitrogen capacities of a porous clay core from sample 317-13 in Table 1, a homogeneous 5A (Grace grade 522) and a homogeneous LiLSX (Zeochem Z10-03-05).

Table 6

Sample	Nitrogen capacity at 30°C, 101 kPa (mmole/g)
Porous clay core	0.0015
Grace 522	0.54
Zeochem Z10-03-05	0.93

The results in Table 6 clearly show that even though the clay core is porous (nitrogen pore volume of 0.119 cm³/g), the nitrogen adsorption capacity is over 300 times less than that of homogeneous 5A or LiLSX. This result shows that while the porous core does provide porosity, it does not partake in the adsorption process to an appreciable extent.

Example 9

Hydrogen PSA pilot unit testing has been done to compare the performance of 5A zeolite composite adsorbent beads according to the invention prepared according to the method defined in Example 1 (0.5 mm with 0.3 mm core) and a homogeneous 5A zeolite adsorbent bead (0.35 mm) obtained from Shanghai Hengye Corporation. A cycle of 4/1/1 (4 bed system

with 1 bed on feed and 1 equalization; US-A-3,430,418) was used to treat a 135 psig (10.3 bar absolute) feed gas consisting of 73% H₂, 18% CO₂, 5% CH₄, 3% CO and 1% N₂. Each bed had an inside diameter of 0.87 inches (2.2 cm), a length
5 of 5 feet (150 cm) and was packed with 50 vol% 5A at the product end of the bed and 50 vol% 0.75 mm carbon (Kureha BAC). The H₂ product purity was controlled at 1 ppm CO. The two 5A samples were compared in terms of H₂ recovery (H₂ produced per cycle/H₂ in feed stream per cycle) and bed size
10 factor (BSF). The BSF units are cubic meters of total adsorbent required to produce 1000 Nm³/h of H₂. Clearly, an adsorbent that yields higher H₂ recovery (higher efficiency) and a smaller bed size factor (smaller bed to produce a given volume of H₂) is preferred. Results of the testing show
15 that at a 10 second feed (adsorb) time, the homogenous adsorbent showed a H₂ recovery of 68.9% and a BSF of 0.80. The corresponding results with the 5A composite adsorbent bead according to the invention show a H₂ recovery of 70.9% and a BSF of 0.74. These results show that the porous
20 composite adsorbent bead according to the invention exhibits higher recovery and lower BSF than the homogenous adsorbent.

This result was obtained even with a composite bead larger in diameter than the corresponding homogeneous bead. The
25 large diameter beads lead to lower pressure drop and improved process performance. This example shows that the composite adsorbent beads from the current invention can outperform homogeneous adsorbents in pressure swing adsorption application where the composite adsorbent beads
30 replace all the homogeneous adsorbent beads in the adsorption vessel.

Example 10

Example 9 shows the utility of the composite adsorbent bead according to the invention in PSA application. The
5 importance of mass transfer performance in PSA applications is well documented (e.g. US-A-4,964,888). US-A-4,964,888 shows that the high mass transfer adsorbent needs to be placed only at the product end of the bed where the impurity mass transfer zone is located. US-A-4,964,888 solves the
10 problem of improving mass transfer rate in the mass transfer zone by using smaller adsorbent particles. The issue with using small particles is 1) they increase the pressure drop in the system which is undesirable and 2) they can fluidize under the operational flow velocities in the PSA process.
15 The composite adsorbent bead according to the invention eliminates these issues because the particle size is larger and the bulk density is higher than the materials proposed in US-A-4,964,888. However, mass transfer is also important in TSA (temperature swing adsorption) processes as well,
20 especially TSA systems where large adsorbent particles (2 mm and greater) are used since the percentage of the bed which contains the mass transfer zone is greater the larger the adsorbent particles.

25 To test the utility of the composite adsorbent bead according to the invention in TSA application N₂ breakthrough curves in helium carrier gas were measured. Prior to all experiments, the beds were regenerated in flowing He at 150°C for 8 hours at a flow rate of 10 standard liters/min.
30 In these tests, a 0.87 inch (2.21 cm) diameter and 6 foot (189 cm) long column was used. The feed gas was 500 ppm N₂ in He with the following feed conditions: 350 psig (25 MPa

absolute), 25°C and a flow rate of 4718 Nm³/m² cross sectional area/hour. The adsorbents tested included a homogenous 5A bead (Grace grade 522, 2.0 mm diameter, 711 kg/m³), a 5A composite bead according to the invention (sample 317-13, 2.1 mm diameter, 1042 kg/m³) and a bed with homogeneous 5A beads on the feed end of the bed (77%, 140.8 cm) and composite 5A adsorbent beads on the product end of the bed (23%, 42.1 cm). The results of the breakthrough testing are shown in the following Table 7.

Table 7

Adsorbent	Equilibrium capacity (mmole/cm ³ of bed)	Length of unused Bed (cm)	Time to 1 ppm N ₂ breakthrough (sec)	Time to 250 ppm N ₂ breakthrough (sec)	Dynamic capacity (mmole/cm ³ of bed)
Grace 522	0.0133	63.5	576	882	0.0087
Composite 5A bead	0.0059	40.8	300	386	0.0046
77% Grace 522/23% Composite 5A bead	0.0116	41.5	606	784	0.0090

The equilibrium capacity is calculated by the time to the midpoint of N₂ breakthrough (flow rate x mole fraction of nitrogen in gas x time to midpoint/volume of bed) and the length of unused bed (LUB) is calculated by the expression $LUB = L[1 - (t_i/t_m)]$, where L is the length of the bed, t_i is the time to 1 ppm breakthrough and t_m is the time to 250 ppm breakthrough. The dynamic capacity is calculated by the time to initial N₂ breakthrough (1 ppm). The results in the table show that the homogeneous 5A bead has a greater equilibrium and dynamic capacity than the composite 5A bead, but the composite 5A bead has a shorter LUB (which is one half of the mass transfer zone length). When a split bed of

homogenous 5A beads and composite 5A beads are used, the dynamic capacity is the greatest. This means a split bed of homogeneous 5A beads (for high equilibrium capacity) and 5A composite adsorbent beads according to the invention (for shorter mass transfer zone length) can increase the dynamic capacity of a TSA system. The dynamic capacity of a TSA system is important since the on-stream time of the beds is limited by initial impurity breakthrough. So a split bed of homogenous 5A beads and composite 5A beads can treat 3.5% (0.0090 mmole/cm³/0.0087 mmole/cm³) more feed gas prior to 1 ppm nitrogen breakthrough. This example shows the utility of the composite bead of the current invention in a thermal swing adsorption process and in a layered bed configuration.

15 Example 11

The following example shows that the composite beads of the current invention have application in a PVSA (Pressure-Vacuum Swing Adsorption) process wherein the composite adsorbent beads are placed on the outlet of the bed. A single bed PVSA (Pressure-Vacuum Swing Adsorption) system with an inner bed diameter of 66.55 mm was filled with two layers of adsorbent. Starting at the feed end, a 129 mm layer of Alcan Alumina AA300, 8x14 mesh was loaded. The packed bed density of the Alcan alumina was 846.1 grams/liter. Next, a 301 mm layer of Köstrolith™ LiLSX from CWK (Chemiewerk Bad Köstritz), 1.6 to 2.5 mm diameter beads (hereafter homogeneous LiLSX) was loaded. The mass-weighted mean particle size for the homogeneous LiLSX was 1.86 mm and the packed bed density was 660.9 grams/liter.

The system runs a basic cycle which consists of 3 steps: feed (including repressurization with feed), evacuation, and purge (with gas from the product tank). The evacuation time was 8.0 seconds and the purge time was 4.0 seconds. A series of experiments at different feed rates were run. The feed rate was set by adjusting a bypass valve between the compressor and the adsorber bed. As the bypass valve was closed, the feed air flow rate increased. The feed end of the adsorbent bed operates over the pressure range 40 to 140 kPa. The 140 kPa level was maintained at different feed flow rates by adjusting the feed time. For the homogeneous LiLSX, the feed time was 11.4 seconds. If needed, a vacuum bypass valve was used to maintain the minimum pressure of 40.7 kPa. Product flow rate was adjusted to maintain product purity at 90 +/- 0.5%

The system was run at 3 different linear velocities from 179.8 to 240.8 mm/second. The linear velocity is calculated as the actual volumetric flow rate into the feed end of the column divided by the cross sectional area of the empty column and it is a simple average over the course of the feed step. The resulting values for product flow rate at standard conditions of 21 °C and 101 kPa and oxygen recovery in the product are shown in Table 8 and Figures 4 and 5. The pressure drop across the entire height of the packed adsorbent bed was measured by a bi-directional differential pressure transducer. During the evacuation step, the average pressure drop across the adsorbent bed was 12.24 inches of water (3.05 kPa). The performance of the homogeneous LiLSX represents the current art.

The same PVSA system as described above was used for testing a layer of composite LiLSX beads as per the current invention on the outlet of the bed. The adsorbent bed was loaded with three layers of adsorbent. Starting at the feed end, a 129 mm layer of Alcan Alumina AA300, 8x14 mesh was loaded. The packed bed density of the Alcan alumina was 861.2 grams/liter. Next, a 150 mm layer of homogeneous LiLSX was loaded. The packed bed density of the homogeneous LiLSX layer was 666.8 grams/liter. Finally, a 150 mm layer of inert core LiLSX beads (sample 321-22) with an average core diameter of 1.4 mm and an average overall diameter of 2.0 mm was loaded. The packed bed density of the inert core LiLSX layer was 808.9 grams/liter.

Sample 321-22 was produced in the same way as sample 321-20 except for heat treatment. Heat treatment was conducted in a larger stainless steel tube (41.3 mm internal diameter) loaded with 350 mL batches, through which a flow rate of 17 liters per minute of air containing less than 50 ppmV of CO₂ and less than 10 ppmV H₂O was passed. The tube was placed in a furnace and heated from ambient at a rate of 1°C/min to 250°C and held at 250°C for 5 hours. Heating was then resumed at a rate of 1°C/min to 500°C and held at 500°C for 5 hours. The furnace was then turned off and the sample allowed to cool, while the 17 liter per minute air flow was maintained.

The evacuation time was 8.0 seconds and the purge time was 4.0 seconds. The feed end of the adsorbent bed operates over the pressure range 40 to 140 kPa. The 140 kPa level was maintained at different feed flow rates by adjusting the feed time. For this layered main adsorbent combination, the

feed time was 9.2 seconds. Product flow rate was adjusted to maintain product purity at 90 +/- 0.5%

The system was run at 4 different linear velocities from
5 210.3 to 448.1 mm/second, calculated as above. As before,
the results are shown in Table 8 and Figures 3 and 4. In
both production rate and oxygen recovery, the layering of
homogeneous LiLSX followed by inert core LiLSX beads on the
vessel outlet is far superior to a bed loading of only
10 homogeneous LiLSX. At a feed velocity of about 210 mm/sec,
the layered bed shows an oxygen recovery of about 50% while
that for the single layer of homogeneous LiLSX is only about
29%. This large difference in oxygen recovery significantly
reduces the power required to produce a given volume of
15 oxygen. In addition, the layered bed approach increases the
oxygen productivity as shown in Figure 4. At an oxygen
recovery of about 32%, the homogeneous LiLSX bed can produce
about 1.2 standard liters of oxygen per minute, while the
layered bed can produce over 1.8 standard liters of
20 oxygen/min. This result shows that for a given bed size, the
layered adsorbent approach can produce more oxygen. Thus,
the layered bed approach in oxygen PVSA can improve both
oxygen recovery (lower operating costs) and improve oxygen
production/unit volume of bed and thereby lower capital
25 costs.

This improvement in oxygen PVSA performance for the layered
bed occurred even though the solid core LiLSX was a larger
bead diameter than the homogeneous LiLSX. During the
30 evacuation step, the average pressure drop across the
adsorbent bed in the layered approach was 10.61 inches of
water (2.64 kPa). The corresponding pressure drop for the

smaller diameter homogeneous LiLSX was 12.24 inches of water (3.05 kPa). The lower pressure drop allowed by the larger inert core beads will result in additional power savings versus the homogeneous LiLSX beads.

5

Table 8

Main Adsorbent Vessel Loading	Feed Velocity (mm/s)	Product flow rate (std liters /min)	Product recovery (% oxygen)
100% Homogeneous LiLSX	179.8	1.15	32.5%
	207.3	1.12	29.0%
	240.8	1.08	25.8%
50 vol% Homogeneous LiLSX followed by 50 vol% solid core composite LiLSX	210.3	1.73	50.2%
	277.4	1.82	44.1%
	362.7	1.78	37.4%
	448.1	1.82	34.5%

Claims

1. Composite adsorbent bead for the separation of
5 at least one gas component from a gas mixture,
the adsorbent bead having at least one porous
and non-adsorbent core comprising at least one
inorganic material and a porous and adsorbent
shell comprising at least one layer comprising a
10 porous adsorbent material on the surface of the
core.
2. Composite adsorbent bead of claim 1, wherein the
core material has a porosity in the range of 10
15 to 50 %, preferably 20 to 40 % and/or a pore
volume in the range of 0.02 to 0.3 cm³/g,
preferably 0.05 to 0.2 cm³/g.
3. Composite adsorbent bead of claim 1, wherein the
20 core comprises agglomerated inorganic particles
having a mean particle size equal to or smaller
than the mean particle size of surrounding
agglomerated adsorbent particles forming said
layer.
- 25
4. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding
claims, wherein the core has a particle size
distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} of less than 1.6,
preferably less than 1.4 and more preferably
30 less than 1.1 and a sphericity of 0.7 to 1

5. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the core meets one or any combination of the following specifications:

- 5 • a thermal conductivity in the range of 1 to 450 W/mK
- a sphericity of 0.7 to 1
- a BET surface of 20 to 400 m²/g, preferably of 40 to 200 m²/g, especially 40 to 150 m²/g
- 10 • a core formed of particles having a diameter in the range of 0.01 to 5 µm
- a particle size distribution ratio D₉₀/D₅₀ of less than 1.6, preferably less than 1.4 and more preferably less than 1.1
- 15 • a porosity in the range of 10 to 50 %, preferably 20 to 40 %
- is permeable and/or
- a pore volume in the range of 0.02 to 0.3 cm³/g, preferably 0.05 to 0.2.

20

6. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the composite adsorbent bead meets one or any combination of the following specifications:

- a bulk density in the range of 560 to 2000 kg/m³, preferably 600 to 1500 kg/m³, especially 800 to 1500 kg/m³
 - a specific crush strength in the range of 1 to 7 N/mm²
 - a diameter of 0.1 to 5 mm, preferably 0.25 to 4 mm, more preferably 0.5 to 3 mm
 - a ratio of the core diameter to the ratio of the composite adsorbent bead in the range of 0.5 to 0.98, preferably in the range of 0.6 to 0.8
 - an overall porosity greater than 40%
 - a sphericity of 0.7 to 1
 - a particle size distribution ratio D_{90}/D_{50} of less than 1.6, preferably less than 1.4 and more preferably less than 1.1
 - a specific surface in the range of 350 to 800 m²g⁻¹, preferably in the range of 600 to 800 m²g⁻¹ and/or
 - less than 20% wt, preferably 2 to 20 wt%, of at least one inorganic binder material in the adsorbent layer.
7. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one core comprises

- from 50 to 100 wt% of agglomerated clay particles, preferably selected from the group consisting of kaolin, attapulgite and bentonite

- 5
- from 0 to 50 wt% of graphite or an metal, preferably selected from the group consisting of Mg, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Al, Sn, Zn, Al, Sn, Pb and its alloys.

- 10
8. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one adsorbent material is selected from the group consisting of zeolites, preferably ZSM, Chabazite, X, Y, or A type zeolites, preferably low silica X.

15

9. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one layer comprises 2 to 20 wt% of at least one inorganic binder material, preferably selected from the group
- 20
- consisting of silica, clay, and aluminium oxide.

10. Composite adsorbent bead of any of the preceding claims, wherein the core and shell materials have been calcined together.

25

11. Process for the production of a composite adsorbent bead according to any of the preceding claims, comprising:
- a) producing a dried porous non-adsorbent core

having a moisture content in the range of 0.1 wt% and 25 wt%, comprising an organic binder,

b) applying a layer comprising adsorbent material,

5 c) at least one heating step, whereby the organic binder material is removed.

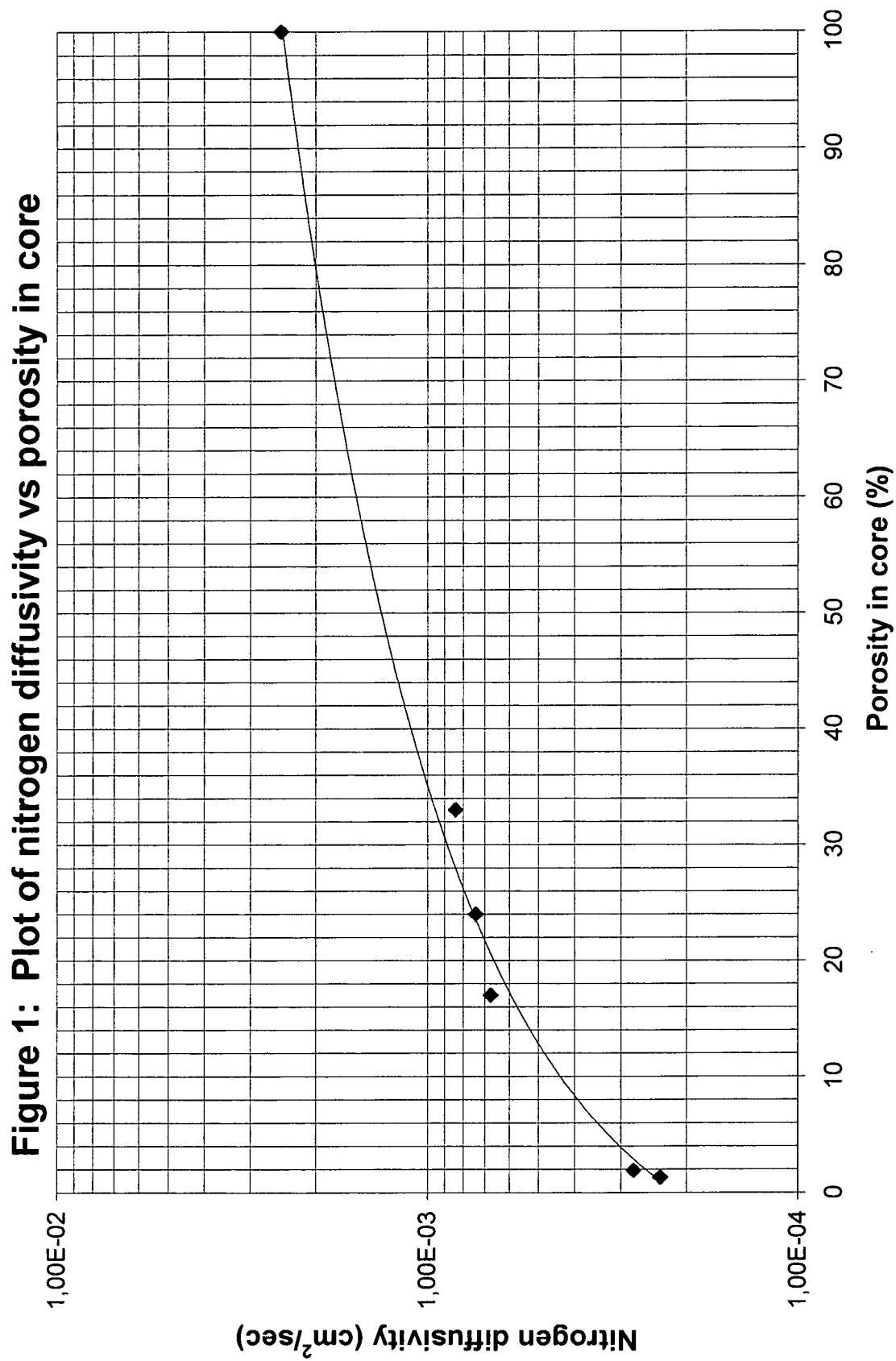
12. Process of producing composite adsorbent beads comprising forming a non-sintered core
10 comprising an inorganic material having hydroxyl groups and an organic binder; coating the core a layer comprising an adsorbent material having hydroxyl groups, an organic binder and 2 to 20 wt% inorganic binder; and heating the coated
15 core to remove the organic binder and calcine the core and layer together.

13. Process of claim 12, wherein the inorganic core material is clay, preferably selected from the
20 group consisting of kaolin, attapulgite and bentonite; the adsorbent material is selected from the group consisting of zeolites, preferably ZSM, Chabazite, X, Y, or A type zeolites, preferably low silica X; and the
25 inorganic binder is selected from the group consisting of silica and clay.

14. Dried porous and non-adsorbent core, suitable as an intermediate product for the production of a
30 composite adsorbent bead comprising agglomerated clay particles with a particle size in the range

of 0.05 μm to 5 μm and an organic binder.

15. Gas separation process for the separation of at least one gas component from a gas mixture comprising feeding a gas mixture comprising at least two gas components into an adsorption vessel comprising a bed of the composite adsorbent beads of any of claims 1 to 10 and subjecting the gas mixture to conditions which allow the adsorption of at least one gas component which has to be separated from the gas mixture.
16. Use of a composite adsorbent bead according to any of claims 1 to 10 in layered adsorption beds, preferably in Pressure Swing or Thermal Swing Adsorption processes.
17. Adsorption vessel having an adsorption bed comprising composite adsorbent beads according to any of claims 1 to 10.
18. Adsorption vessel of claim 17, wherein the adsorption bed comprises the composite adsorbent beads on the outlet end of the adsorption vessel and/or homogeneous adsorbent bead at the inlet end of the vessel.



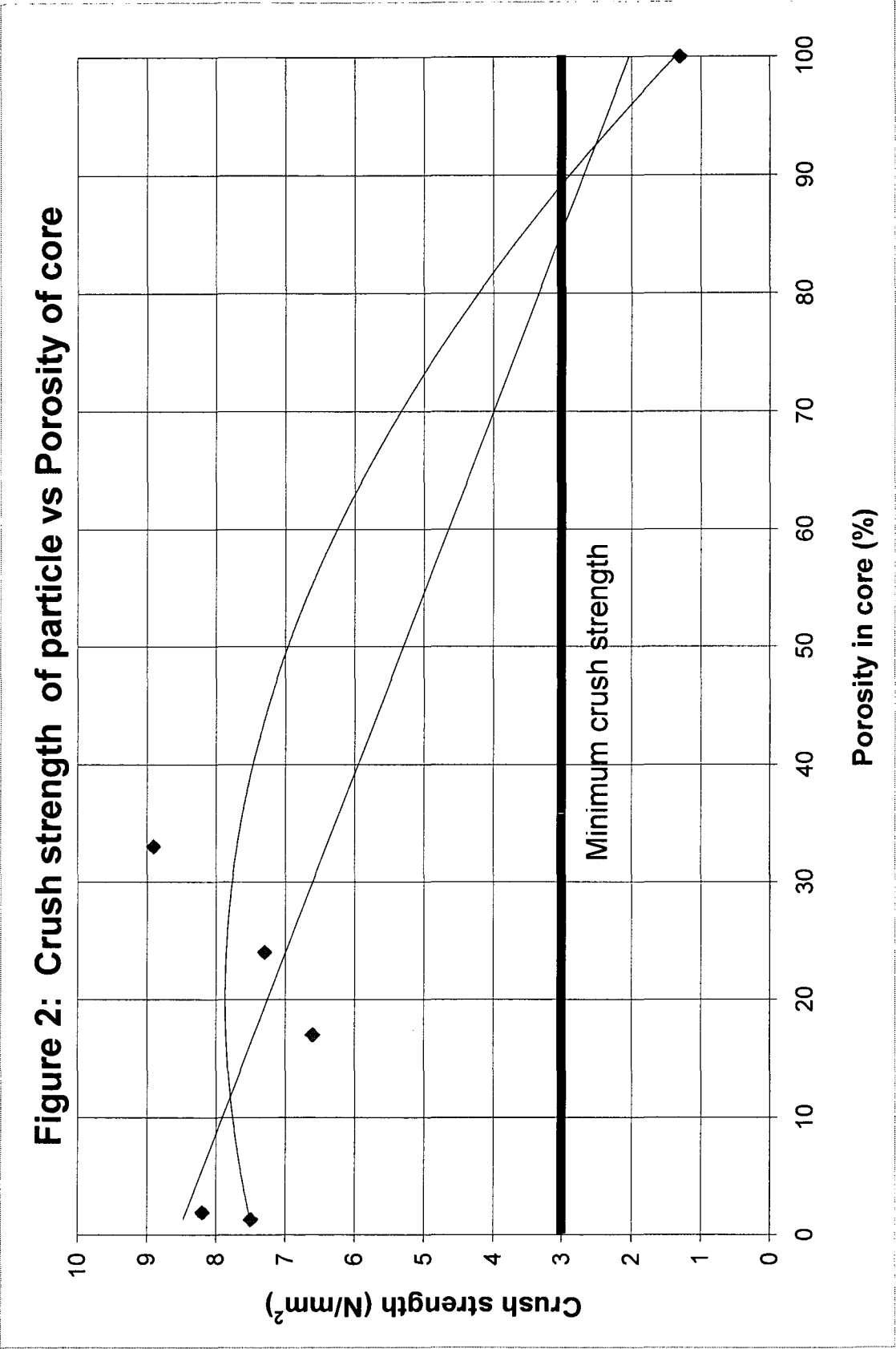


Figure 3: Nitrogen diffusivity vs nitrogen pore volume in the core

