

Investigation of Xe adsorbents in conditions relevant for IMS noble gas systems

sck cen

Belgian Nuclear Research Centre



CTBTO

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radioelements **IRE**

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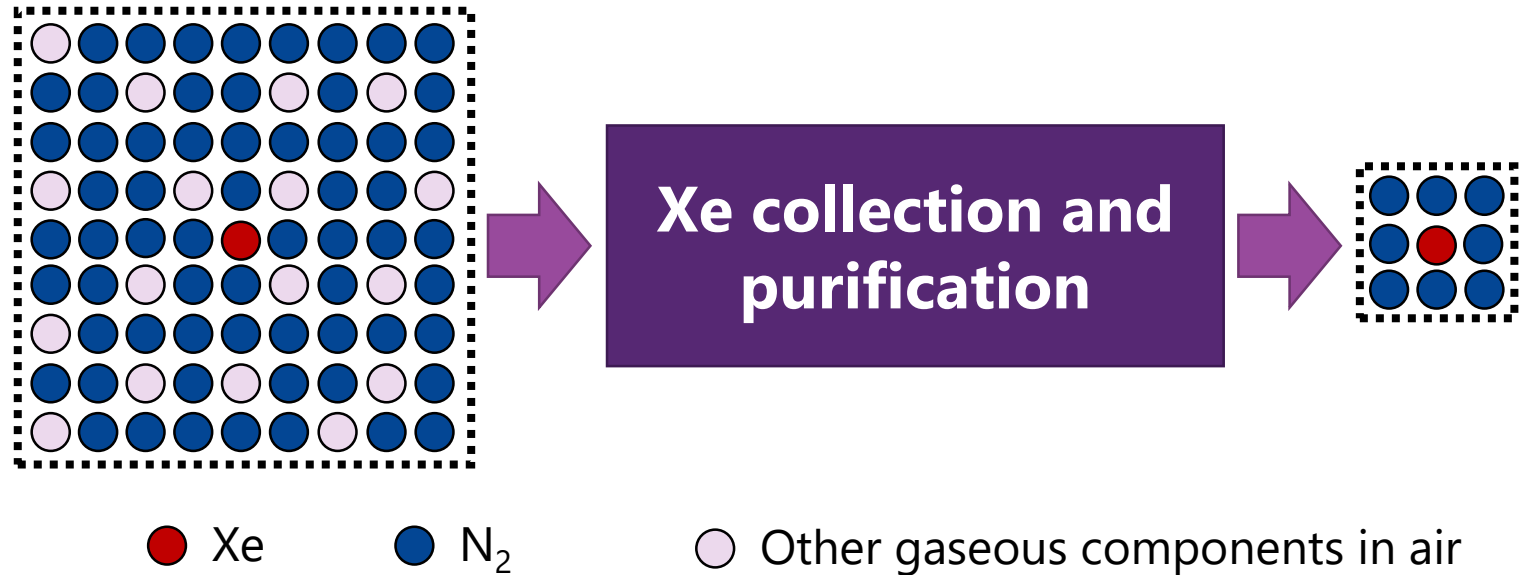
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³ Institute for RadioElements (IRE)

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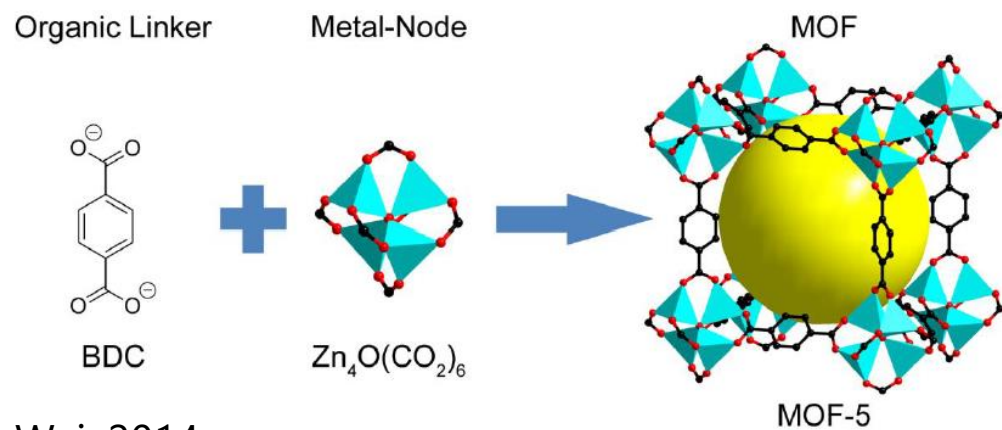


Introduction

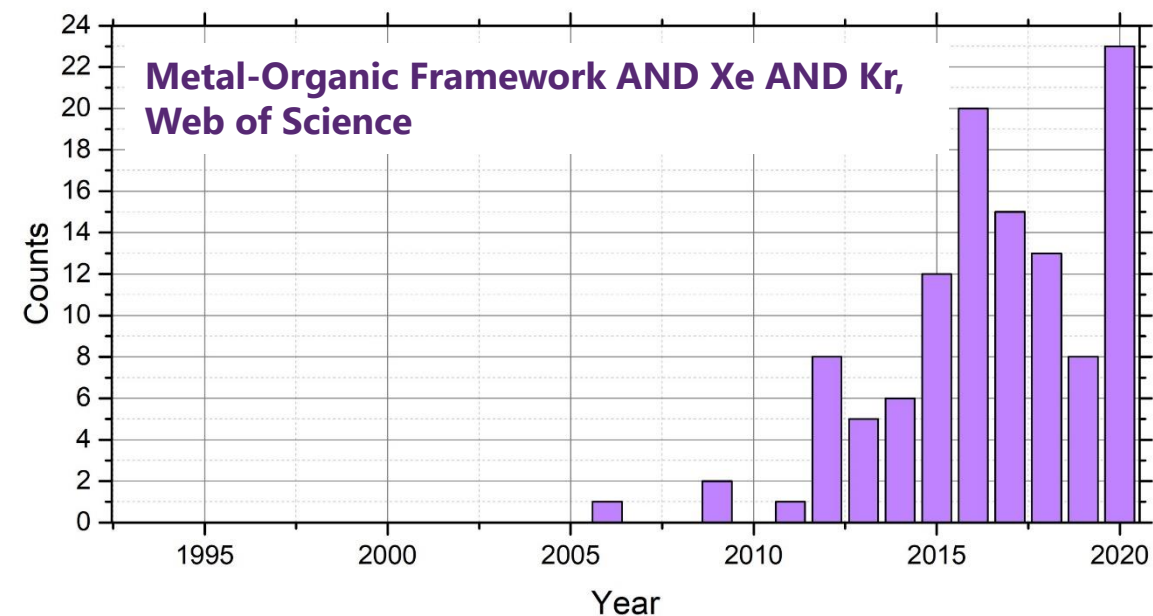
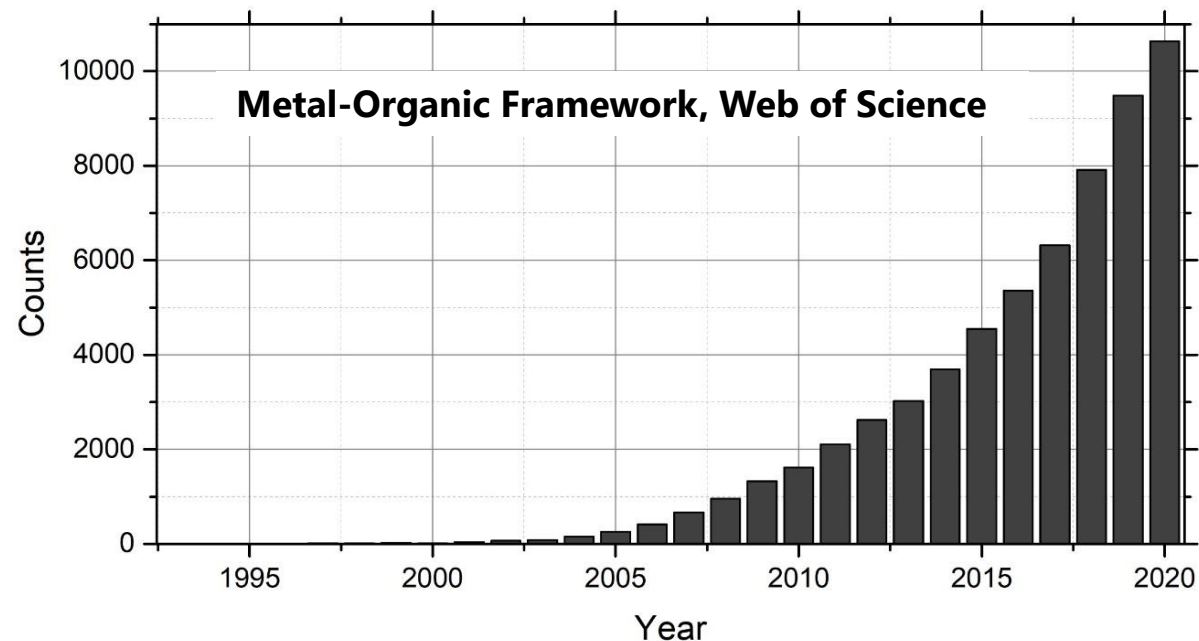
New class of adsorbents

- Metal-Organic Frameworks
 - Promising adsorbents for various separation processes

➔ **Xe/Kr separation**

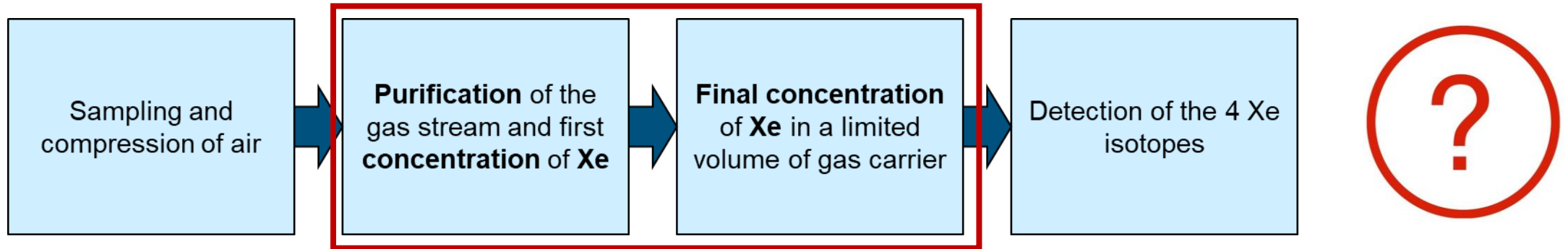


Wei, 2014.



Introduction

- Could these MOFs have potential to enhance Xe collection and purification in IMS NG systems ?



- More specifically
 - Efficient Xe collection from air (adsorption) ?
 - Efficient separation of Xe from other gaseous components (desorption) ?
 - Durability against adsorption/desorption cycles ?

➡ **EU JA VII: Study of materials for improved adsorption of Xe**

➡ **Ongoing further research**

Selected adsorbents

- Reference adsorbents
 - Activated carbon: Nusorb GXK
 - Silver-exchanged zeolites: Ag-ETS-10 & Ag-ZSM-5
- MOFs – Selection criteria (end 2018)
 - Only commercially available MOFs
 - > 10 g
 - Hydrothermal stability
 - Xe adsorption properties (from Xe/Kr separation literature)

➔ **HKUST-1, Ni-DOBDC, UiO-66 and ZIF-8**

Activated Carbon (AC)



Nusorb GXK

Silver-exchanged Zeolite (AgZ)



Ag-ETS-10
(SAUNA III)



Ag-ZSM-5
(SPALAX-NG)

Metal-Organic Framework (MOF)



Ni-DOBDC



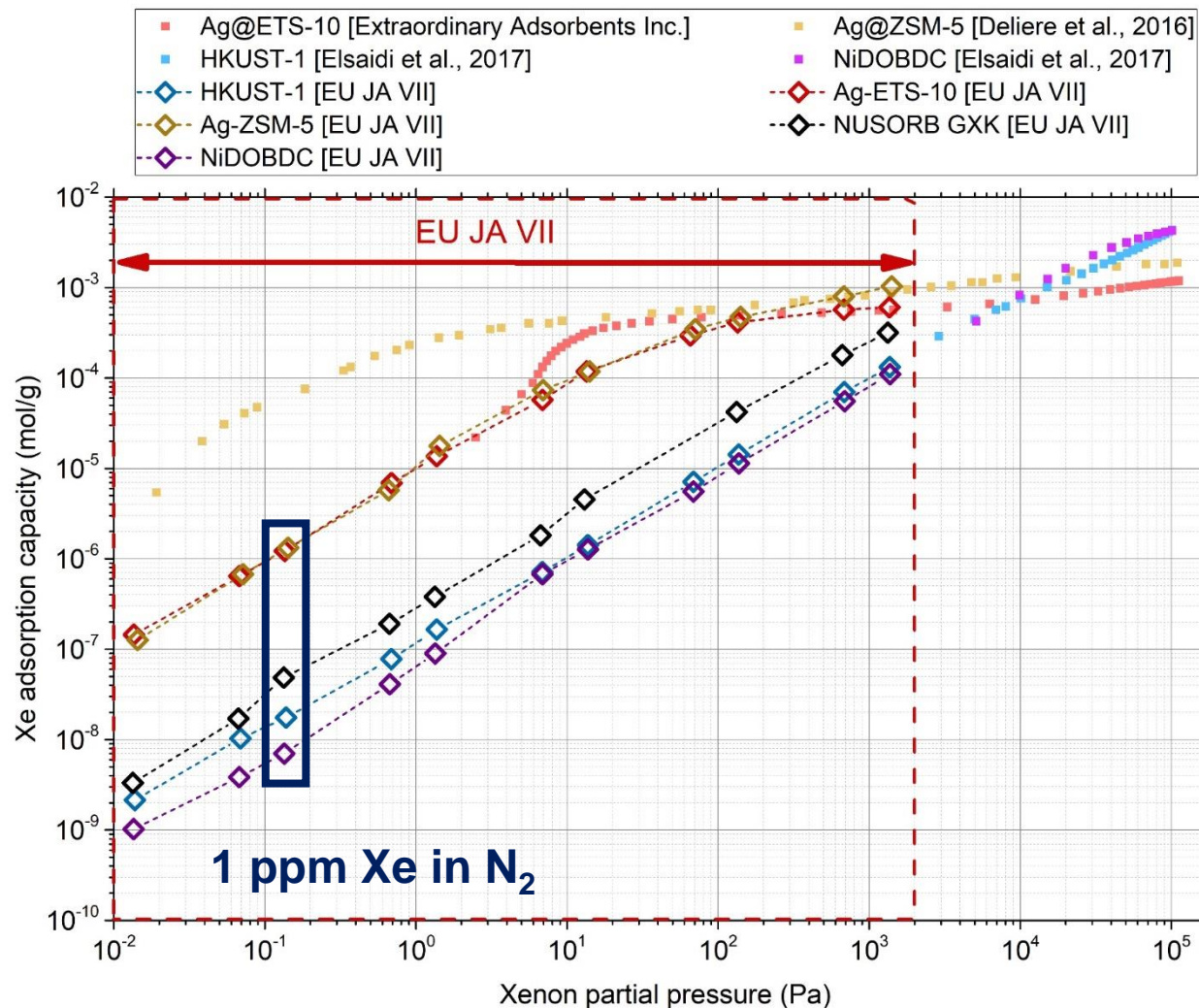
HKUST-1

Xe collection

- Literature
- Known pure Xe adsorption capacity for $P_{Xe} > 1000$ Pa

**Xe concentration in air = 87 ppb
8.7 mPa for air at 1 bar** ?

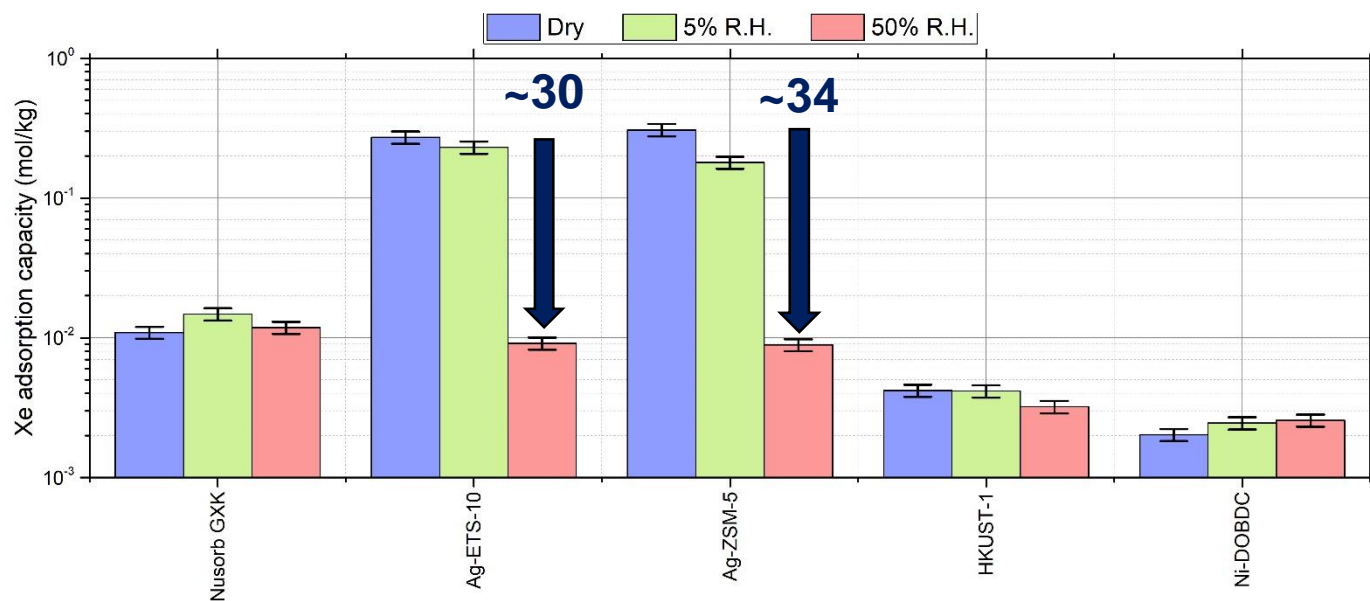
- EU JA VII project
- Xe adsorption capacity in N_2
 - 0.01 Pa to 1000 Pa
 - Much higher for AgZ at low P_{Xe}



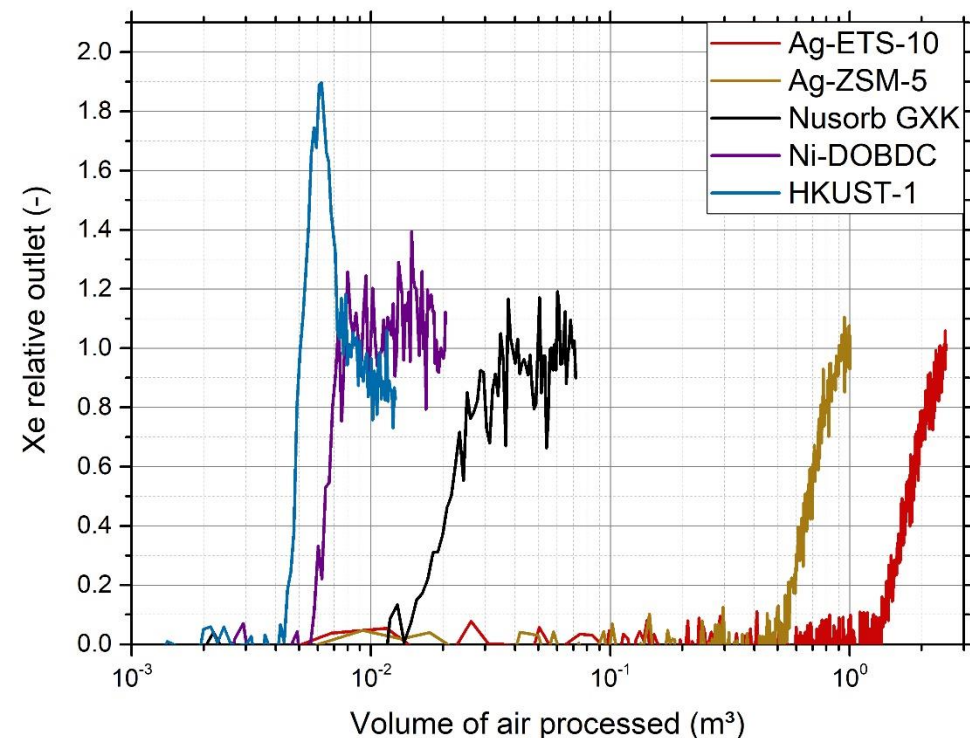
Material	Ratio to HKUST-1
Ag-ZSM-5	76 (19)
Ag-ETS-10	70
Nusorb GXK	2.7
HKUST-1	1.0
Ni-DOBDC	0.40

Xe collection

- Xe adsorption in air
 - >100 times higher for AgZ than MOFs
- Effect of moisture on Xe adsorption capacity
 - Significant decrease on AgZ



$$V_{\text{adsorbent}} = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$



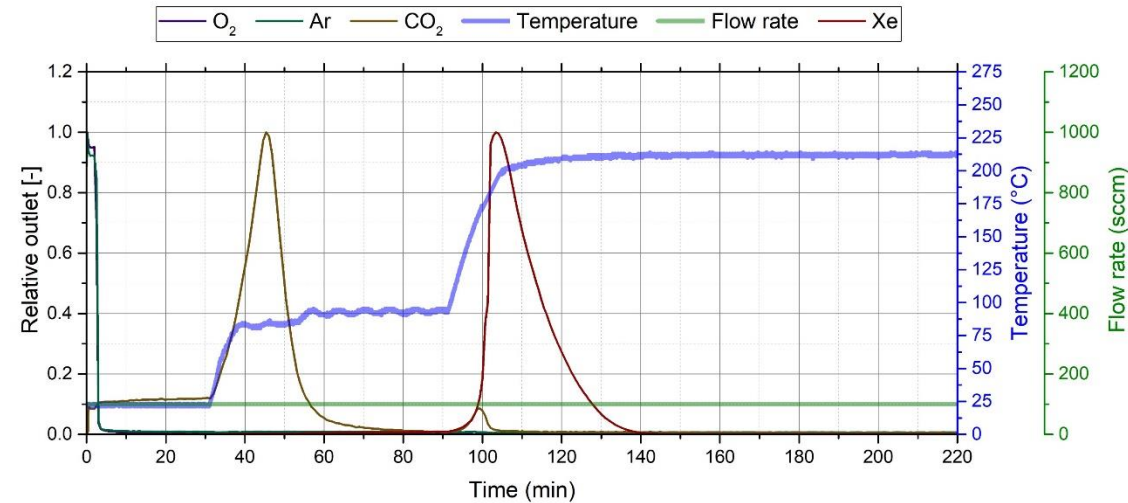
**New measurements ongoing
(time resolution, selectivities)**

Xe separation

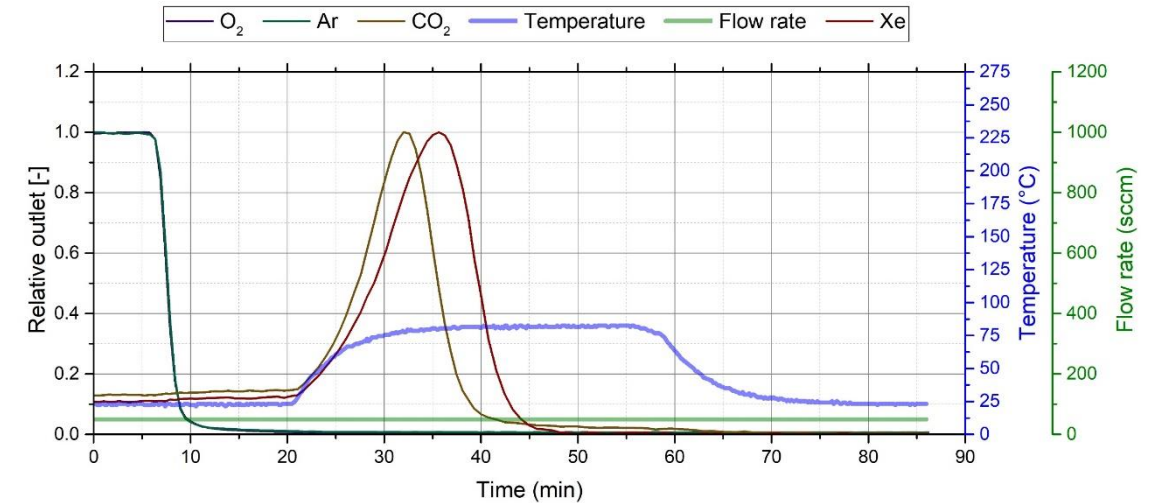
- Xe separation from O₂, Ar and CO₂
 - Desorption with varying T and F
 - Best results obtained on AgZs

Material	Xe (%)	O ₂ (%)	Ar (%)	CO ₂ (%)
Ag-ETS-10	91%	< 1%	< 1%	1%
Ag-ZSM-5	87%	< 1%	< 1%	6%
NUSORB	91%	2%	< 1%	27%
Ni-DOBDC	89%	21%	12%	2%
HKUST-1	90%	2%	1%	86%

Ag-ETS-10



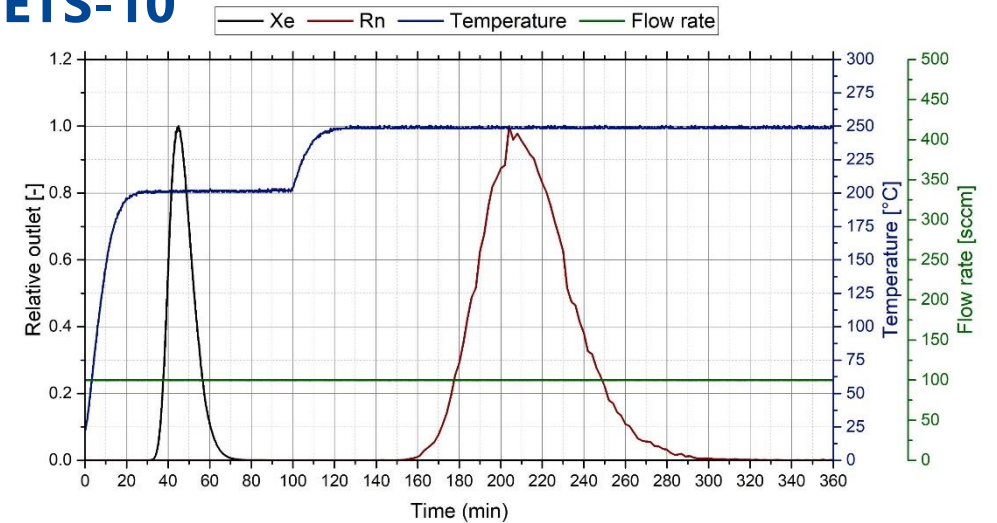
HKUST-1



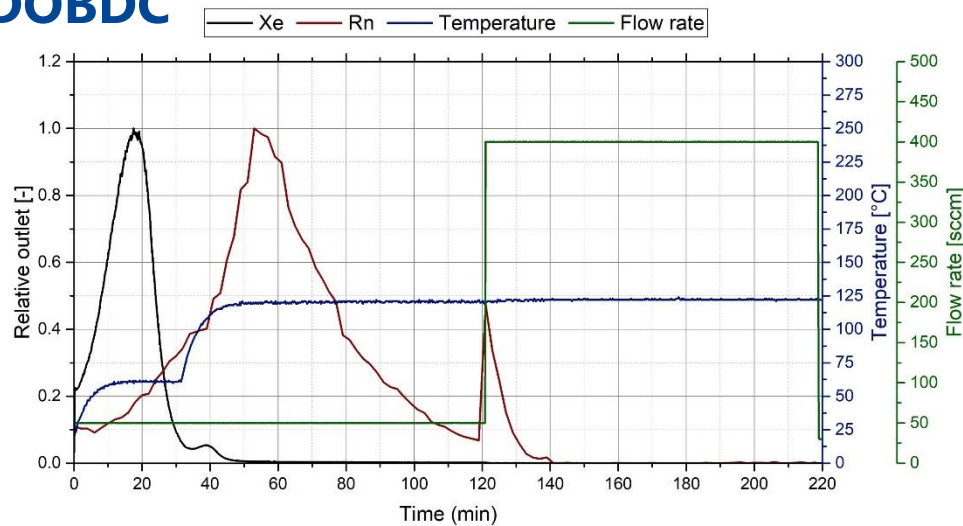
Xe separation

- Xe separation from Rn
- Excellent separation on all adsorbents except Ni-DOBDC and Nusorb GXK

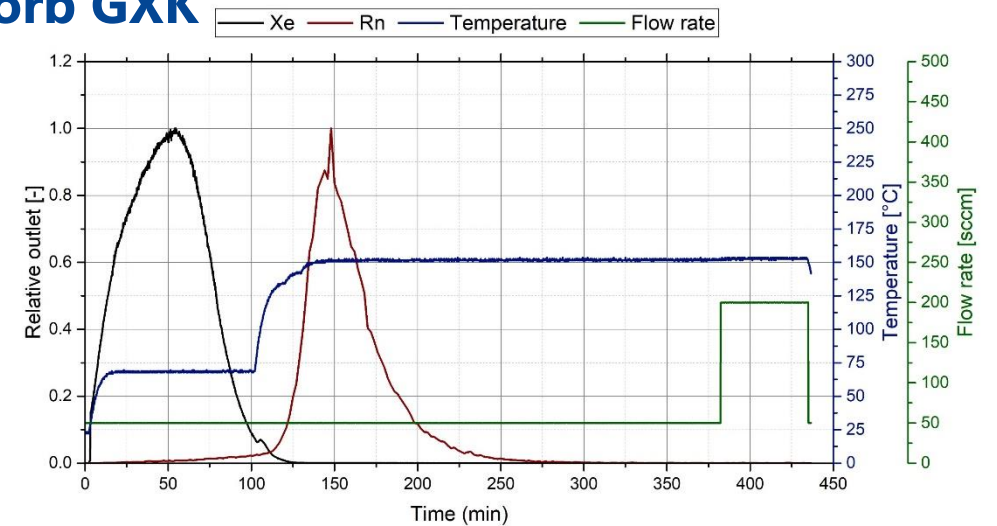
Ag-ETS-10



Ni-DOBDC



Nusorb GXK

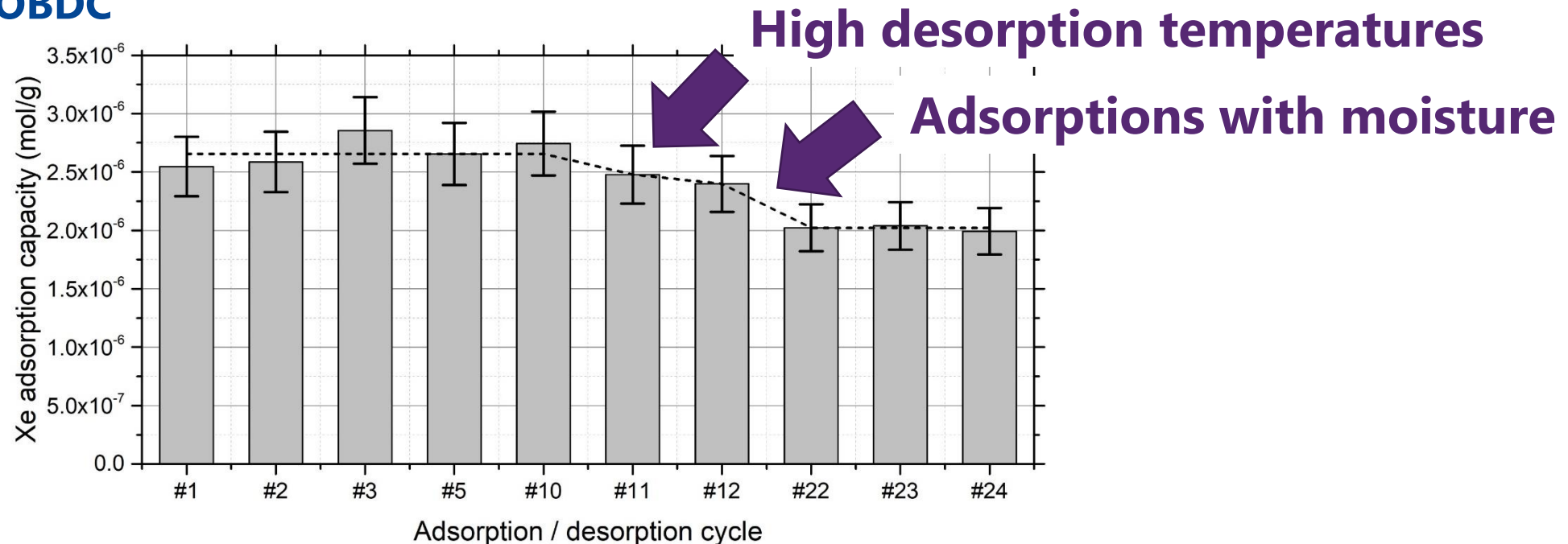


Durability adsorption/desorption cycles

- Followed-up through
- 250 ppm Xe in air adsorption capacity

Material	# cycles	Max. T (°C)	Decrease in Xe adsorption ?
Ag-ETS-10	18	262	X
Ag-ZSM-5	13	254	X
Nusorb GXK	15	217	X
HKUST-1	12	154	X
Ni-DOBDC	24	191	V

Ni-DOBDC



Conclusions & perspectives

- The two AgZs are outperforming the two MOFs
 - BUT sensitive to moisture !
- First time that MOFs were investigated in these conditions
- Further research on the 5 adsorbents
 - Xe selectivity on N₂, O₂, Ar, CO₂ and Kr in air (ongoing)
 - Other characterizations ongoing (e.g. surface area, electron microscopy, ...)
- Many other MOFs at laboratory scale
 - Should be monitored for their application in IMS NG systems



