

Evaluation of CO₂ Absorption Performance of Paracyclophane-oligoamine in Ethylene Glycol Solution

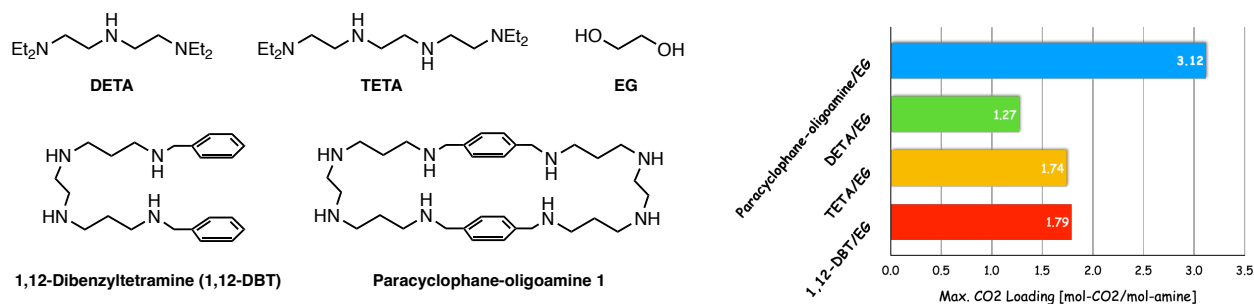
Nobuhiro Kanomata,^{a,*} Nao Senga^a

^aDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Waseda University, 3-4-1 Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 196-8555, Japan

Abstract

Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) is widely recognized as a key strategy for mitigating global warming in the 21st century. Our previous studies demonstrated that amine-ethylene glycol (EG) solutions exhibit excellent CO₂ absorption performance owing to EG's dual role in promoting carbonate formation and enhancing carbamate formation with these amines.¹⁾

In this study, we synthesized a cyclophane-based amine **1**²⁾ bearing eight secondary amine moieties in its bridging chains as a promising candidate for CO₂ capture. The CO₂ absorption and desorption properties of **1** were investigated in an EG solution under simulated flue gas conditions (13% CO₂ in N₂). As a result, approximately 80% of its amino groups participated in CO₂ chemisorption, achieving a CO₂ absorption capacity of 3.12 mol-CO₂/mol-amine. This performance significantly exceeds those of DETA (1.27 mol-CO₂/mol-amine), TETA (1.74 mol-CO₂/mol-amine), and 1,12-dibenzyltetramine (1,12-DBT) (1.79 mol-CO₂/mol-amine), thereby highlighting the superior CO₂ capture capability of paracyclophane-oligoamine **1**.



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Keywords: paracyclophane-oligoamine; amine-ethylene glycol mixture; CO₂ absorption and desorption; chemisorption; CCS

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +81-3-5286-3193

E-mail address: kanomata@waseda.jp