

INTRODUCTION

We fabricated new mixed matrix membranes (MMMs) based on poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide), PPO, a dense permeable and hydrogen selective glassy polymer. The MMMs were obtained by adding graphene at different percentages, up to 15%_{wt}, and the gas transport properties were measured via a pure gas permeometer at 35°C and 65°C.

SAMPLES PREPARATION

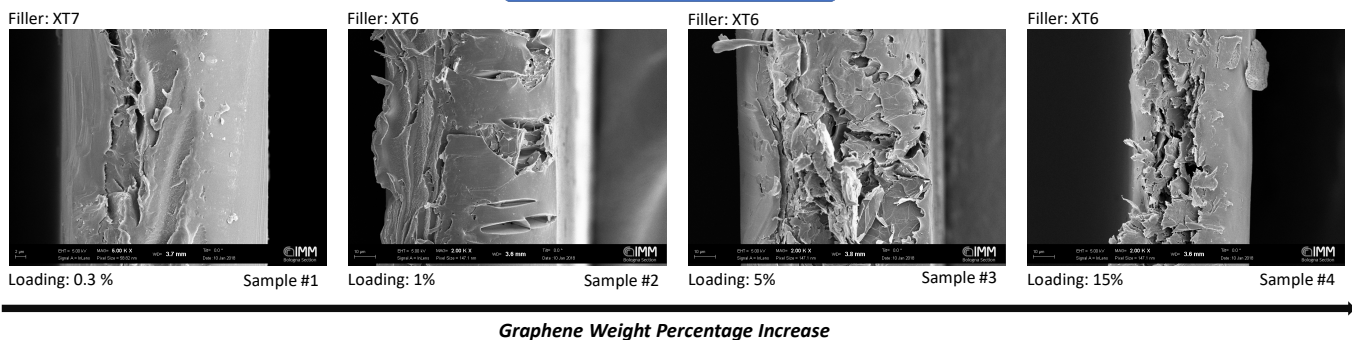
Two different graphene nanoparticles, XT6 and XT7, provided by Graphene XT were used for this study. Solid PPO (Sigma Aldrich) was dissolved in chloroform (purity > 99,5%, Sigma Aldrich) at 5%_{wt} and, after the graphene addition, the suspension was sonicated, 15 min. and 1 hr. for XT6 and XT7 respectively, stirred for 1 day and casted in a glassy Petri dish at 50 °C. A post-treatment at 200°C under vacuum for 1 day stabilizes the polymer properties.

FILLER CHARACTERISTICS

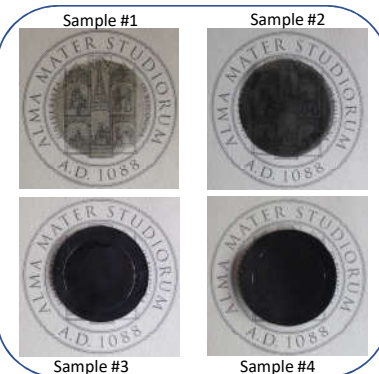
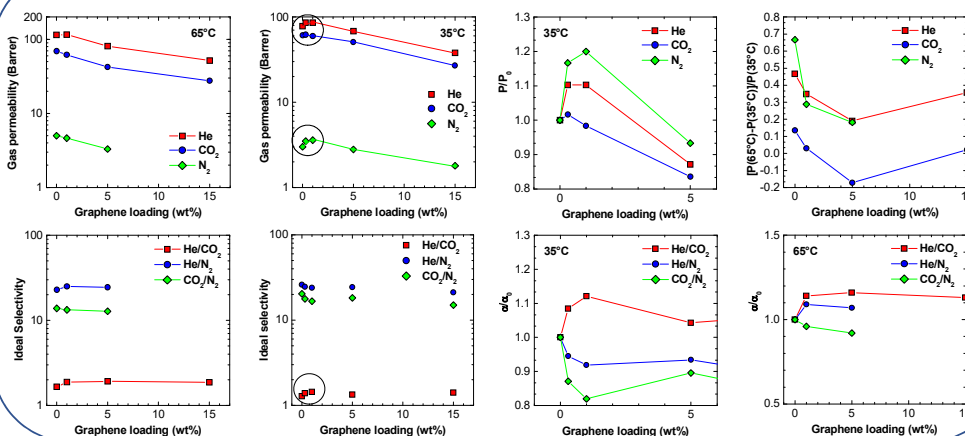
In the table below we show the nanofillers geometrical characteristics and the %_{wt} in respect to PPO used in this study.

Filler Type	Lateral Dimension	Thickness	% _{wt} in PPO
	μm	nm	
XT6	5	6.0-8.0	1.0 - 5.0 - 15.0
XT7	20	2	0.3

SEM PICTURES



PERMEABILITY & SELECTIVITY



$$P_0 = \text{PPO permeability}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \text{PPO selectivity}$$

CONCLUSIONS

- Graphene in small quantities enhances the PPO free volume, permeability & selectivity.
- Higher loadings of graphene increase the tortuosity and lower the PPO permeability.
- Graphene addition reduces the polymer chain mobility and the temperature-dependence of permeability & selectivity of the polymer, ultimately enhancing its stability.

References

- [1] R.Rea et al., *Polymers* **2018**, 10,19
- [2] L.Olivieri et al., *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2015**, 54
- [3] Y. Huang et al., *J. Polym. Sci.: Part B: Polym. Phys.* **2007**, 45
- [4] B.M. Yoo et al., *Curr. Op. Chem. Eng.* **2017**, 16