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**Lerche, Benedicte Mai; Thomsen, Kaj; Stenby, Erling Halfdan**

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# **Amino acid salt solutions as solvents in CO<sub>2</sub> capture from flue gas; CO<sub>2</sub> loading capacity and precipitation.**

Benedicte Mai Lerche<sup>a</sup>, Erling H. Stenby<sup>b</sup> and Kaj Thomsen<sup>a</sup>

**CERE (Center for Energy Resources Engineering)** <sup>a</sup>**Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering.** <sup>b</sup>**Department of Chemistry, DTU (Technical University of Denmark) Søtofts plads building 229, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby. DK**

**E-mail: [bml@kt.dtu.dk](mailto:bml@kt.dtu.dk)**

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New solvents based on the salts of amino acids have emerged as an alternative to the alkanolamine solutions, for the chemical absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from flue gas. But only few studies on amino acids as CO<sub>2</sub> capturing agents have been performed so far. One of the interesting features of amino acid salt solutions is their ability to form solid precipitates upon the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub>. The occurrence of crystallization offers the possibility of increasing the CO<sub>2</sub> loading capacity of the solvent. However, precipitation can also have negative effect on the CO<sub>2</sub> capture process. The chemical nature of the solid formed is a decisive factor in determining the effect of precipitation on the process.

For the purpose of studying the CO<sub>2</sub> loading capacity of amino acid salt solutions, we developed an experimental set-up based on a dynamic analytical mode, with analysis of the effluent gas. Using this set-up, the CO<sub>2</sub> loading capacity of aqueous solutions of the potassium salts of selected amino-acids (glycine, taurine, lysine proline, and glutamic acid) were examined, and the relation between the initial amino acid salt concentration and precipitation ability of each solution were determined. Experiments were performed at a partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> close to 10 kPa, and a total pressure around 100 kPa, and a temperature close to 298 K. The obtained precipitates were analyzed using X-ray diffraction and infra-red spectroscopy. It was verified that the precipitate consisted of the amino acid itself in the case of glycine, taurine, and lysine, while in the case of proline, and glutamic acid, the precipitate was found to be bicarbonate. These results give an important contribution to further understanding the potential of amino acid salt solutions in CO<sub>2</sub> capture from flue gas.