Metal-doped carbon aerogels prepared from oil shale by-products

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Introduction

• Aerogels are porous materials which are derived from gel by replacing the liquid component with gas, without collapsing the gel solid network [1]





[1] S.S. Kistler. Coherent Expanded Aerogels and Jellies - Nature, 1931, 127, 741.

Properties and applications

- Properties:
 - low-density (usually 0,020 g/cm³ or higher)
 - typically 95%-99% air, open-porous (pore sizes from 1-100 nm)
 - low thermal conductivity (as low as 0,016 W/m*K)
 - high specific surface area (up to 3200 m²/g, carbon aerogel)

•Applications:

thermal insulators, adsorbent, desiccant, filtering, electrode materials, drug delivery system, platforms for chemical sensors etc.



Organic and carbon aerogels

• Resorcinol-formaldehyde organic aerogels are the most studied



Carbon aerogels are obtained by pyrolysing organic aerogels



Carbon aerogel properties: consist almost entirely of carbon, have high surface areas (up to 3200 m²/g), continous porous structure and can be electrically conductive

Applications: catalyst support, adsorbent, materials for electrodes

5-methyresorcinol as a local alternative

- Produced by extraction from oil shale retort liquor
- 5-methylresorcinol (MR) is an appropriate compound for preparing organic aerogels [2].
 - faster gelation times than resorcinol
 - gelation at room temperature
- Organic aerogels prepared by using MR as a precursor, have
 - densities as low as 0.1 g/cm³
 - surface areas higher than $350 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.
 - carbon aerogel surface areas up to 2000 m²/g

Metal-doped aerogels

- Doping carbon aerogels with metals enables to modify the structure of the materials, catalytic activity and electrical conductivity.
- Methods that have been used for doping aerogels with metals can be divided roughly into three categories [3]:
 - Adding the metal precursor before gelation into the sol
 - The ion-exchange method
 - Immersing aerogels in metal precursors

[3] C. Moreno-Castilla, F.J. Maldonado-Hódar. Carbon aerogels for catalysis applications - *Carbon*, 2004, 43, 3, 455-465.

My research

- Preparation of metal-doped carbon aerogels from 5methylresorcinol (MR) and 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylbenzoic acid (dHMBA).
- Metal ions are introduced through the ion-exchange process and reduced during pyrolysis.
- Testing of prepared aerogels for new applications





Copper-doped carbon aerogels

The method for preparation



Data on CA-s with metals

- Surface areas of aerogels are up to 520 m²/g and pore volumes up to 610 mm³/g.
- Metal ions are reduced during carbon aerogel preparation.



X-ray diffraction analysis result for copper-doped carbon aerogel

 By changing the molar ratio of MR and dHMBA, the metal content can be varied from 1% to 20%, depending on the metal used. Carbon aerogels contain metal nanoparticles.



Transmission electron microscope picture of a cobalt-doped carbon aerogel.



Pore size distribution analysis results

Applications for prepared materials

- Catalyst carriers
 - We have tested aerogels doped with lanthanides



- Chemical sensors printed on paper
 - Can be used for detecting toxic chemicals
 - Carbon surface adsorbs many organic species onto surface, so measurements based on an electrical response can be conducted.
 - Paper is cheap and biodegradable

Conclusion

- Estonian oil shale production by-products 5methylresorcinol and 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methyl benzoic acid are good precursors for organic and carbon aerogel preparation.
- The method enables to prepare carbon aerogels with high surface areas and to easily control the metal content in aerogels.
- Prepared aerogels are promising materials for several applications.

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