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Polyamines with reactive CO₂ diffusion for carbon capture: the obvious and the unexpected

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Polyamines have emerged as a leading materials platform for sorbents in direct air capture (DAC) of CO₂ and membranes for post-combustion capture (PCC) due to their reactions with CO₂. Such reactions compete with hydrogen bonding among amine groups, are sensitive to temperature and water content, and can self-limit the further diffusion and sorption of CO₂ in polyamines. These unique characteristics give rise to interesting, often conflicting phenomena in DAC sorbents and PCC membranes, which have not been resolved at the molecular level. Herein, we highlight the imbalanced effects of substrates on amine efficiency for CO₂ sorption, the complex interplay of temperature and time on pseudo-equilibrium CO₂ sorption, and the intricate effects of water vapor on CO₂ sorption and desorption in DAC. For PCC membranes, both facilitated and hindered CO₂ transport are critically reviewed with an integrated experimental and simulation approach. We elucidate the role of CO₂-reactive diffusion in both sorbent and membrane applications, providing cohesive guidance for designing polyamine-based systems to enhance CO₂ capture performance.

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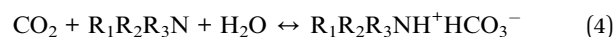
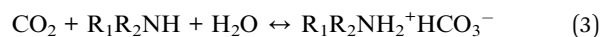
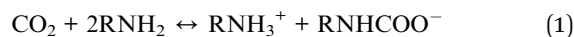
1 Introduction

The use of abundant carbon-based energy sources (such as coal, natural gas, oil, and traditional biomass) has dramatically improved living conditions for our society, but it inevitably increases atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, influencing the global climate. These carbon-based energy sources are inexpensive, account for 80–90% of global energy consumption, and are expected to continue playing a significant role in the energy landscape due to their well-established infrastructure and reliability. Therefore, mitigating CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere has emerged as a grand challenge for our society.

Various approaches to carbon capture have been explored, and two have attracted significant attention for their potential impacts.¹ First, CO₂ can be captured from the air (*i.e.*, direct air capture, or DAC), thereby directly reducing atmospheric CO₂ concentration.^{2–4} Such technologies can be used at any location and may be carbon-negative. To this end, solid sorbents are widely used for DAC, as they offer low energy input, low operating costs, and good scalability. Second, CO₂ can be captured from flue gas at various point sources after combustion of carbon sources (*i.e.*, post-combustion carbon capture, or PCC).^{5–7} For instance, flue gas streams from coal-fired power plants contain 10–13% CO₂, 82% N₂, and other components such as O₂ and H₂O. As an add-on approach, it does not disrupt existing industrial or power plants

and may significantly reduce CO₂ emissions, as these point sources account for ~40% of CO₂ emissions. To this end, membrane technology has emerged as one of the leading technologies due to its high energy efficiency, small footprint, and avoidance of chemical use and emission.^{5,8–10}

Interestingly, polyamines have emerged as a leading materials platform for both DAC sorbents^{11–14} and PCC membranes.^{7,8,15,16} Amine groups are key to achieving high CO₂ sorption capacity and selectivity over the major components of air (N₂ and O₂).^{17,18} Eqn (1) and (2) elucidate the reaction mechanisms for the reaction between primary and secondary amines and CO₂. Under dry conditions, these amines react with CO₂ to form ammonium carbamate.^{19,20} The maximum molar ratio of CO₂/N can reach 0.5 and increase to 1.0 in the presence of moisture (forming bicarbonates), as shown in eqn (3). Eqn (4) also shows that tertiary amines can react with CO₂ at a 1:1 molar ratio in the presence of water vapor:



Separated review articles have been published on polyamines for DAC sorbents^{12,21,22} and PCC membranes.²³ The effect of amine type and its structure (*e.g.*, tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA), polyethylenimine (PEI), and diethylenetriamine (DETA)) on CO₂ sorption performance has

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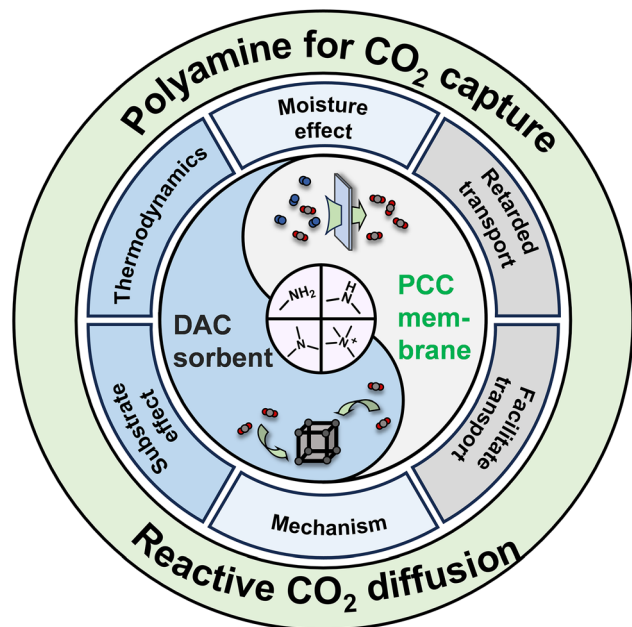


Fig. 1 Overview of polyamine-based sorbents for direct air capture (DAC) and membranes for post-combustion carbon capture (PCC: CO₂/N₂ separation).

also been reviewed in the literature.^{21,22} In most cases, the affinity of amines for CO₂ was exploited to enhance CO₂ sorption and permeation, resulting in superior CO₂ separation performance. However, unusual phenomena have been reported in the literature: CO₂ sorption in polyamines increased with increasing temperature;^{13,24,25} their affinity hindered CO₂ diffusion and reduced CO₂ permeability, resulting in unexpectedly high N₂/CO₂ and H₂/CO₂ selectivity.^{26,27} These apparent contradictions in these two processes have not been resolved at the mechanistic level.

This paper highlights the unusual behaviors of polyamines for DAC sorbent and PCC membrane applications, underlying reactive CO₂ diffusion and its impact on CO₂ capture performance, and provides a cohesive framework for CO₂ transport in both sorbents and membranes (Fig. 1). First, we critically review polyamines on a broad spectrum of substrates for DAC and underline how substrates affect reactive CO₂ diffusion and sorption in these sorbents. The effect of water vapor, temperature, and time on CO₂ capture capability is revealed. Second, polyamine-based membranes for PCC are discussed, and the facilitated and hindered transport mechanisms are elucidated and contrasted through modeling and experiments. Finally, the contradictory results are analyzed to emphasize CO₂ reactive diffusion in polyamines, shedding light on the design of next-generation sorbents and membranes with enhanced carbon capture performance.

2 Polyamine-based sorbents for direct air capture

The key to DAC is high-performance sorbents with high CO₂ sorption capacity, long-term durability, and low costs.^{12,28,29}

Polyamines, such as polyethylenimine (PEI), have been widely used due to their strong interactions with CO₂, and they are often incorporated into porous supports to enhance the accessibility of amines to dilute CO₂ in air and to reduce pressure drops through the sorbents.^{22,30–32}

The morphology of the support materials used to incorporate or append polyamines for DAC applications plays a significant role in determining carbon capture performance.^{11,13} Support materials are selected based on key properties, including high surface area, appropriate pore size and pore structure, and good thermal and mechanical stability, as well as their interactions with polyamines. All these factors determine the distribution of polyamines (such as their layer thickness on the inner wall) and the structural characteristics of the resulting sorbents (such as pore size and porosity), thereby impacting CO₂ diffusion to amine sites and CO₂ sorption kinetics, including effects of diffusion resistance.^{19,33} Notably, various approaches have been adopted to reduce diffusion limitations in these sorbents and enhance CO₂ accessibility to active amine sites, such as incorporating surfactants³⁴ and low viscosity diluents like polyethylene glycol (PEG)³⁵ and ionic liquids.³⁶ Additionally, supports with bimodal porous structures have been shown to facilitate rapid CO₂ diffusion while maintaining high amine loading.³⁷

A variety of porous materials suitable for amine impregnation have been explored for DAC applications, including silica, zeolites, polymeric porous substrates, and newly emerging microporous materials such as metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) and covalent organic frameworks (COFs). Table 1 lists representative polyamine sorbents, based on various substrates and amine structures (primary, secondary, and tertiary amines), along with their DAC properties. In general, it is difficult to directly compare the capture performance of the sorbents due to the complex interplay between the supports' pore morphologies and interactions with polyamines, and there is no quantitative analysis or prediction of the effect of the porous support on DAC properties, in addition to CO₂ binding strength and diffusion resistance. Therefore, instead of conducting a comprehensive review, we highlight representative sorbents with high CO₂ sorption capacities, particularly their unusual behaviors, including the effects of temperature and water vapor on DAC performance. Detailed mechanisms are also provided in Section 4. Discussion and conclusion.

2.1 Sorbents based on inorganic porous substrates

Porous silica supports, such as SBA-15, have been widely used to incorporate PEI for DAC applications. SBA-15 was further modified with hydrophobic vinyltrimethoxysilane (VTMS), as shown in Fig. 2a.⁴⁸ The modified support was then acid-etched to remove boron and hydrolyze the remaining methoxy groups, followed by impregnation with 20 wt% PEI. The generated hydroxyl groups had a good affinity towards PEI. Additionally, a hydrophobic agent, HMDS (hexamethyldisilazane), was also used to modify SBA-15, enhancing the surface morphology.

Fig. 2b illustrates how surface hydrophobicity affects PEI distribution on the support and amine efficiency of the



Table 1 Physical properties and DAC performance of representative sorbents based on polyamines. Gas mixtures contain 400 ppm CO₂ in air

| Substrates | | Polyamines | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|------------|--------|--|-----------|
| Types | Names | Types ^a | Content (%) | Surface area (m ² g ⁻¹) | Temp. (°C) | RH (%) | CO ₂ sorption (mmol g ⁻¹) | Ref. |
| Silica | Silica | PEI | 47 | — | 25 | 0 | 2.4 | 38 |
| | HS | TEPA | 70 | — | 30 | 0 | 5.2 | 39 |
| | H-SiO ₂ | PEI | ~70 | — | 30 | 19 | 3.4 | 40 |
| | γ-Alumina | PEI | 48.1 | — | 25 | 0 | 1.7 | 41 |
| | γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | TEPA | 20 | — | -20 | 0 | 0.81 | 42 |
| | SBA-15 | PEI | 40 | — | 25 | 70 | 2 | |
| | | | TEPA | — | 500–800 | 25 | 0 | 1.5–2.5 |
| | | LPII | 50 | 80 | 25 | 0 | 1.2 | 44 |
| | | PPI | 40 | — | 35 | 0 | 1.4 | 45 |
| | | PEI | 39.9 | — | 25 | 0 | 1.1 | 41 |
| | | Ph-3-ED | 60 | — | 35 | 0 | 1.9 | 46 |
| | | | 35 | 30 | 2.9 | | | |
| | | Ph-3-PD | 50 | 55 | 35 | 0 | 0.56 | |
| | | AEAPTMS | — | 45 | 25 | 0 | 1.7 | 47 |
| | | V-B-SBA-15 | PEI | 20 | 600–900 | 25 | 40 | 2.5–3 |
| | Ti-SBA-15 | PEI | 31.8 | 209 | 25 | 0 | 0.64 | 49 |
| | Zr-SBA-15 | PEI | 34.7 | 230 | 25 | 0 | 0.85 | 49 |
| | Mg/Al-MMO | PEI | 67 | — | 25 | 0 | 2.3 | 50 |
| | | TEPA | 67 | — | 25 | 0 | 3.0 | 51 |
| | Titania-silsesquioxane aerogel | APTES | — | — | 30 | 0 | 1.6 | 52 |
| Porous polymers | Solupor | PEI | 48 | — | 25 | 0 | 0.53 | 13 |
| | | PEI | 48 | — | 25 | 30 | 1.3 | |
| | PIM-1 (powder) | PEI | 21 | 220 | 35 | — | 0.23 | 53 |
| | PIM-1 (fibers) | PEI | 25 | 30 | 35 | — | 0.25 | |
| | PF-15 | TAEA | 21 | 8 | 25 | 50 | 1.0 | 54 |
| | NFC | AEAPDMS | 50 | 7.1 | 25 | 40 | 1.4 | 55 and 56 |
| | Ion exchange resin | Quaternary ammonium | — | 800 | 23 | 0.5 | 0.98 | 57 |
| | | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MOFs | Mg ₂ (dobpdc) | MMEN | 12 | 70 | 25 | 0 | 2.1 | 58 |
| | | EN | — | 1253 | 25 | 0 | 2.8 | 59 |
| | MIL-101(Cr) | TREN | 45 | — | 25 | 0 | 2.8 | 60 |
| | | PEI | 45 | — | 25 | 0 | 1.1 | |
| | MIL101(Cr)/CA | TEPA | 10 | 1247 | -20 | 70 | 0.46 | 61 |
| | | PEI | 10 | 1200 | -20 | 70 | 0.66 | |
| COFs | MOF-808 | PA | — | — | 25 | 50 | 0.7 | 62 |
| | COF-999 | PEI | — | — | 25 | 75 | 2.1 | 63 |
| | COF-609 | TAPA | — | — | 25 | 50 | 0.39 | 64 |
| | COF-709 | SH-bPEI | — | — | 25 | 75 | 1.2 | 65 |
| | PE-MCM-41 | Triamine | — | 367 | 25 | 0 | 0.98 | 66 |
| Hybrid materials | SIPs | PEI | 49 | — | 25 | 0 | 3.7 | 67 |
| | | NPEI | 49 | — | 25 | 0 | 2.8 | 67 |
| | PAN/OPZN | NPEI | — | — | 25 | 0 | 1.7 | 68 |
| | Li-SX zeolite | — | — | >600 | 25 | 0 | 1.3 | 69 |

^a Ph-3-ED: phenyl-3-ethylene diamine; Ph-3-PD: phenyl-3-propylenediamine; PPI: branched poly(propylenimine); AEAPTMS: *N*-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethane-1,2-diamine; APTES: 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; NFC: nanofibrillated cellulose; TREN: tris(2-aminoethyl)amine; TEPA: tetraethylenepentamine; TAPA: tris(3-aminopropyl)amine; TAEA: tris(2-aminoethyl)amine; SH-bPEI: sulfhydryl-grafted PEI; AEAPDMS: *N*-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane; PIM-1: polymer of intrinsic microporosity; PF-15: fibers of amidoxime functionalized PIM-1.

sorbents. On untreated substrates, PEI showed strong affinity for the surface due to its strong hydrogen bonding with surface silanol groups; HMDS treatment reduced amine-silanol interactions, and the high PEI loading resulted in plug-like domains. By contrast, for VTMS-treated support (V-SBA-15), the vinyl groups exerted a caging effect, limiting PEI mobility and its interactions with silanol groups, thereby improving amine accessibility.

Fig. 2c shows water isotherms for the substrates alone to compare their hydrophobicity and better understand the distribution and interactions of PEI after impregnation. H-SBA-15 and V-SBA-15 exhibited low water uptake due to their hydrophobic surface, whereas the pristine SBA-15 and V-B-SBA-15 showed higher water uptake. Particularly, V-B-SBA-15 had silanol nests that promoted water condensation. When incorporating 20 wt% PEI, SBA-15, H-SBA-15, and V-SBA-15 showed



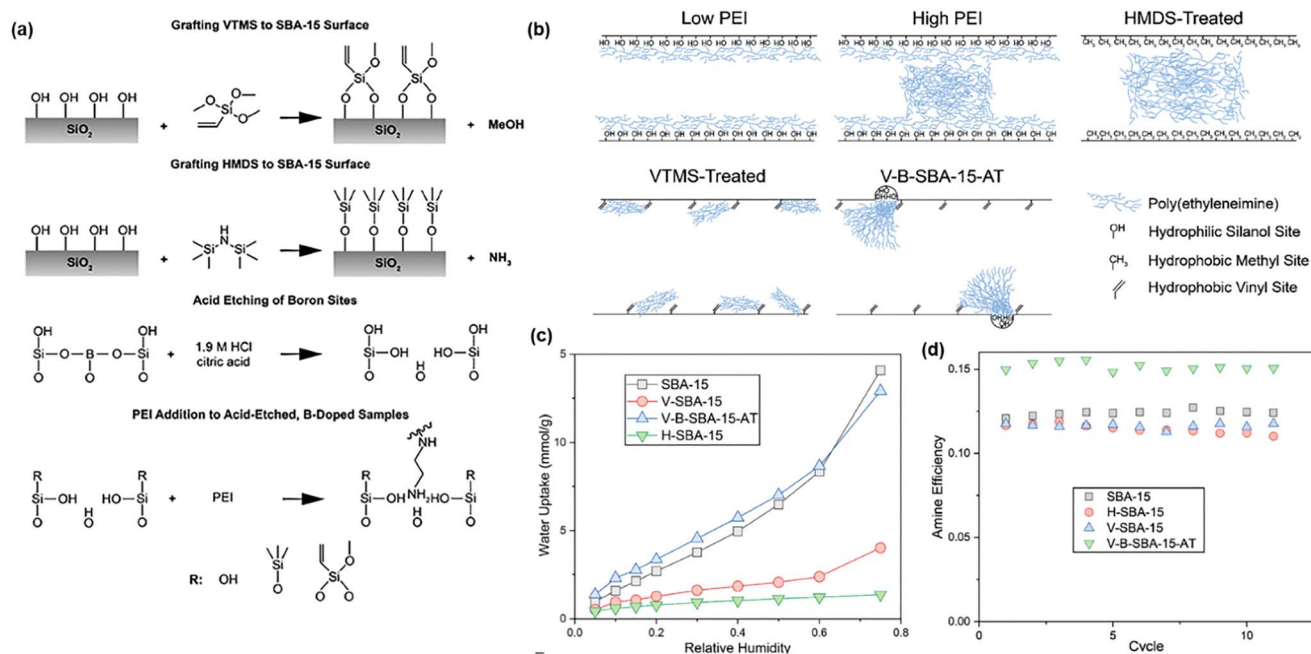


Fig. 2 PEI incorporated into SBA-15 modified using VTMS and HMDS. (a) Reaction scheme showing surface functionalization, acid etching of boron sites, and subsequent PEI incorporation. (b) Schematic illustration of porous supports with different PEI loadings and surface treatments. (c) Water sorption isotherms at 30 °C. (d) Amine efficiency at 40% RH and 400 ppm CO₂. Copyright 2024 Wiley.⁴⁸

similar amine efficiency with 400 ppm CO₂ and 40% RH (Fig. 2d). By contrast, the V-B-SBA-15 showed 25% higher amine efficiency and good stability over 11 cycles. Additionally, H-SBA-15 showed degraded performance after 10 cycles due to its high hydrophobicity and the loss of PEI during thermal desorption.

2.2 Sorbents based on polymeric porous supports

Polymeric substrates have been used to prepare DAC sorbents due to their excellent processability, good handleability, and low costs, such as PIM-1 with microporosity and high surface area (>700 m² g⁻¹).^{54,70} Fig. 3a displays cellulose acetate hollow fibers containing MIL-101(Cr) (MIL-101(Cr)/CA), which were first spun *via* “dry-jet wet quench” process and then functionalized with polyamines such as tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) and PEI *via* the wet impregnation method.⁶¹ The fibers were porous, resulting in low pressure drops. Fig. 3b displays that the obtained sorbent exhibited a working capacity of 0.9 mmol g⁻¹ during a temperature swing operation between -20 and 60 °C. The samples did not degrade throughout the 10 sorption/desorption cycles.

A commercial support, Solupor, made of high-density polyethylene (HDPE), was impregnated with branched PEI by wet impregnation (Fig. 3c).^{13,71} Fig. 3d displays the effect of temperature and testing time on the sorption performance of a sorbent containing 48% PEI. Interestingly, increasing the temperature from 25 to 50 °C increased CO₂ pseudo-equilibrium sorption capacity by 36% from 0.53 to 0.72 mmol g⁻¹ due to greater CO₂ diffusivity, which can be attributed to non-equilibrium CO₂ sorption caused by its self-restricted diffusion and pore blocking by PEI. As CO₂ reacts with PEI, it

cross-links the PEI surface and lowers CO₂ diffusion (Fig. 3e). Increasing the temperature from 25 to 50 °C reduced the CO₂ content on the PEI surface and accelerated CO₂ diffusion into the films, enhancing CO₂ sorption. On the other hand, further increasing the temperature to 65 °C reduced CO₂ sorption capacity due to the dominant thermodynamic effect. The effect of diffusion-limited sorption has also been reported elsewhere.^{24,25,72} For instance, increasing the temperature from -20 to 25 °C increased the sorption capacity by 70% from 1.26 to 2.14 mmol g⁻¹ in 50 mass% TEPA-modified MIL-101(Cr).⁷³

2.3 Sorbents based on MOFs

MOFs have emerged as a highly attractive platform for CO₂ capture due to their tunable pore structures, high surface areas, and thus high CO₂ sorption capacity.^{74,75} Many MOFs containing open metal sites, such as MOF-74,⁷⁶ exhibit remarkable CO₂ uptake once guest molecules are removed from the framework. However, these materials often exhibit structural instability in the presence of water vapor, thereby reducing CO₂ sorption. Amine functionalization has been employed not only to enhance structural robustness but also to substantially improve CO₂ adsorption capacity through a moisture-assisted mechanism.

Fig. 4 compares the DAC performance of sorbents based on MIL-101(Cr) and a conventional γ -Al₂O₃ impregnated with TEPA.¹¹ Interestingly, MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA(30) showed weak chemisorption dominance (*i.e.*, CO₂ desorption occurred below 25 °C), while Al₂O₃-TEPA(20) showed strong chemisorption dominance (*i.e.*, CO₂ desorption occurred above 25 °C). Fig. 4a displays that MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA(30) mostly formed carbamic



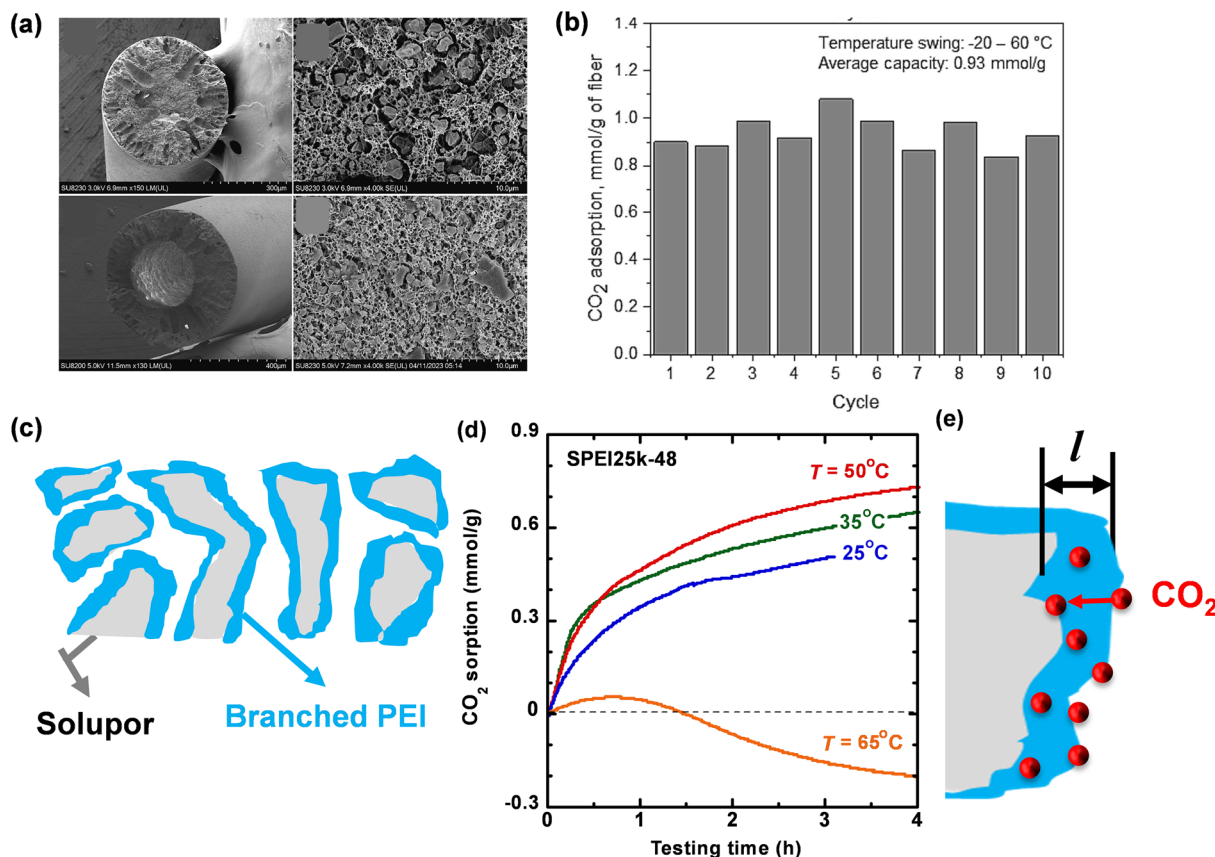


Fig. 3 Sorbents based on polymeric porous supports. (a) SEM images of dense and hollow MIL-101(Cr)/CA fibers; (b) PEI10 MIL-101(Cr)/CA fibers for TPD cycles under dry 400 ppm CO₂.⁶¹ Copyright 2023 Elsevier. (c) PEI-incorporated Solupor (SPEI). (d) Effect of testing time and temperature on CO₂ sorption in the SPEI containing 48 mass% PEI (25k).¹³ (e) Schematic of CO₂-reactive diffusion in PEI films. Copyright 2024 American Chemical Society.

acid with weak binding energy due to the strong amine-support interaction, along with a small amount of ammonium carbamate ion pairs, while Al₂O₃-TEPA(20) only formed ammonium carbamate with strong binding energy (Fig. 4b), which can be ascribed to the weak amine-support interactions and amine clustering. Nevertheless, there are no quantitative models in the literature for how support properties affect CO₂ binding strength under DAC conditions.^{11,42,77}

Fig. 4c and d compares the effect of temperature and humidity on the sorption performance of MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA(30) and Al₂O₃-TEPA(20). Decreasing temperature increased the sorption capacity of MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA but decreased the capacity of Al₂O₃-TEPA, suggesting that the sorption in MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA was dominated by thermodynamic equilibrium, and the sorption in Al₂O₃-TEPA was limited by CO₂ diffusion into the bulk TEPA.

Fig. 5 demonstrates superior DAC performance by pip2-Mg₂(dobpdc) (pip2 = 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperidine).⁷⁸ Mg₂(dobpdc) containing diamines exhibited a maximum CO₂ uptake at a molar ratio of 1 for CO₂:diamine; by contrast, pip2-Mg(dobpdc) exhibited a CO₂:diamine ratio of 1.5 due to the cooperative chemisorption and physisorption steps.

Fig. 5b shows pure CO₂ adsorption isotherms with a two-step adsorption profile at 25, 40, and 50 °C, implying cooperative

chemisorption and physisorption. At 25 and 40 °C, the first step of adsorption occurred at 50 and 150 mbar, yielding uptakes of 1.3 and 1.5 mmol g⁻¹, respectively. The second step showed a doubling of sorption capacity compared to the first step, yielding total capacities of 4.9 and 4.6 mmol g⁻¹, respectively. A similar increase in CO₂ uptake was observed at 50 °C; however, the uptake value was lower than that at lower temperatures. Fig. 5c shows the stability of pip2-Mg₂(dobpdc) over 500 cycles of adsorption-desorption, where the adsorption was conducted for 15 min with a dry CO₂/N₂ (60/40) mixture at 30 °C, and the desorption took place for 1 min under dry CO₂ at 80 °C. The sorbent demonstrated a consistent sorption capacity of 3.8 mmol g⁻¹.

2.4 Sorbents based on COFs

COFs have also been explored for CO₂ capture due to their pore structure and tunability, combining the structural advantages of MOFs with enhanced chemical and thermal stability enabled by covalent bonding.^{79,80} Fig. 6a displays the synthesis of an amine-functionalized COF (COF-999), achieving high CO₂ sorption capacity, fast kinetics, and low regeneration energy.⁶³ Crystalline olefin-linked COF precursor (COF-999-N₃) was first synthesized, and then the azide group was converted to an amine group *via* the Staudinger reaction. The obtained COF-



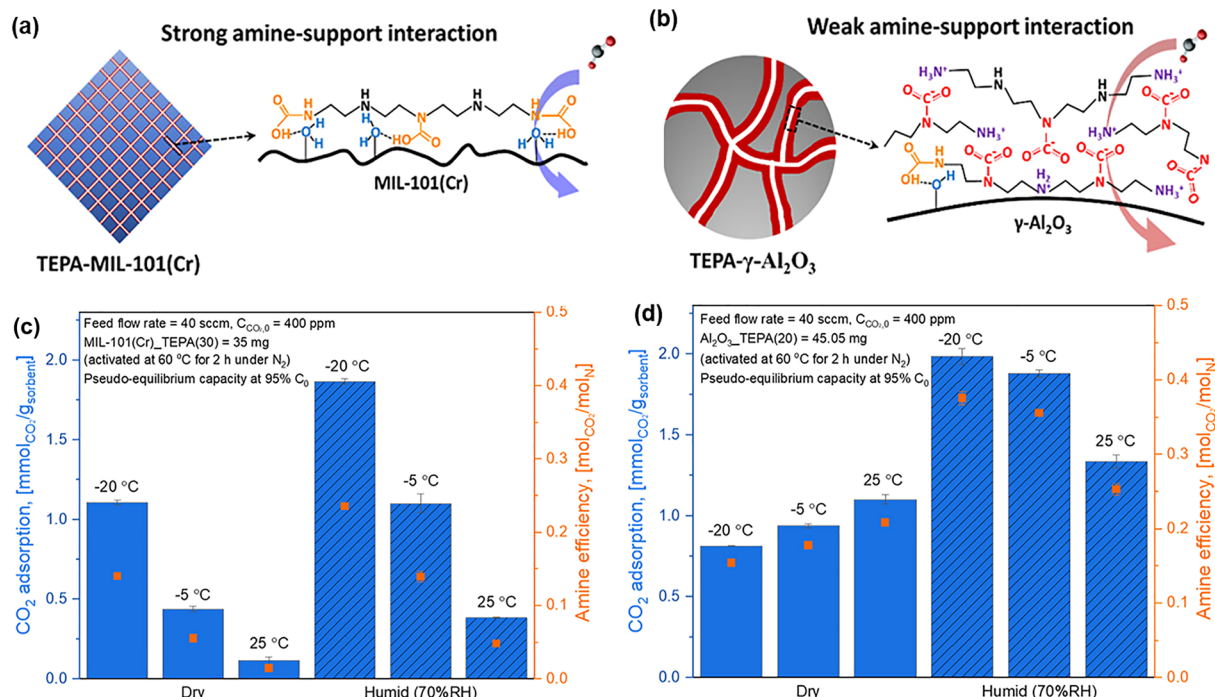


Fig. 4 Comparison of TEPA-containing sorbents based on γ -Al₂O₃ and MIL-101(Cr). Reaction mechanism of CO₂ with (a) γ -Al₂O₃-TEPA (with weak amine-support interaction) and (b) MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA (with strong amine-support interaction). Pseudo-equilibrium adsorption and amine efficiency of (c) MIL-101(Cr)-TEPA(30) and (d) γ -Al₂O₃-TEPA(20) at various temperatures under dry and humid (70% RH) conditions. Copyright 2023 American Chemical Society.¹¹

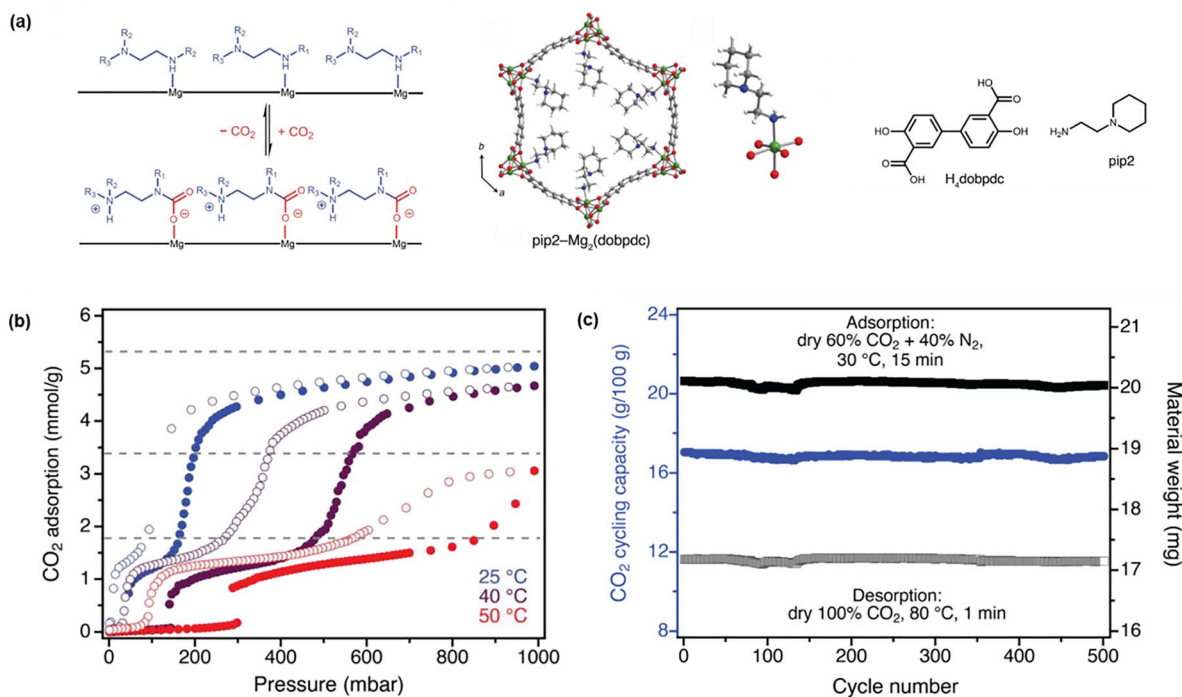


Fig. 5 Superior DAC performance by pip₂-Mg₂(dobpdc). (a) (Left) CO₂ adsorption mechanism, (mid) simulated structure, and (right) H₄dobpdc and pip₂ structures; (b) CO₂ sorption isotherms at 25, 40, and 50 °C. (c) Temperature-swing adsorption-desorption cycle at atmospheric pressure. Copyright (2024) American Chemical Society.⁷⁸



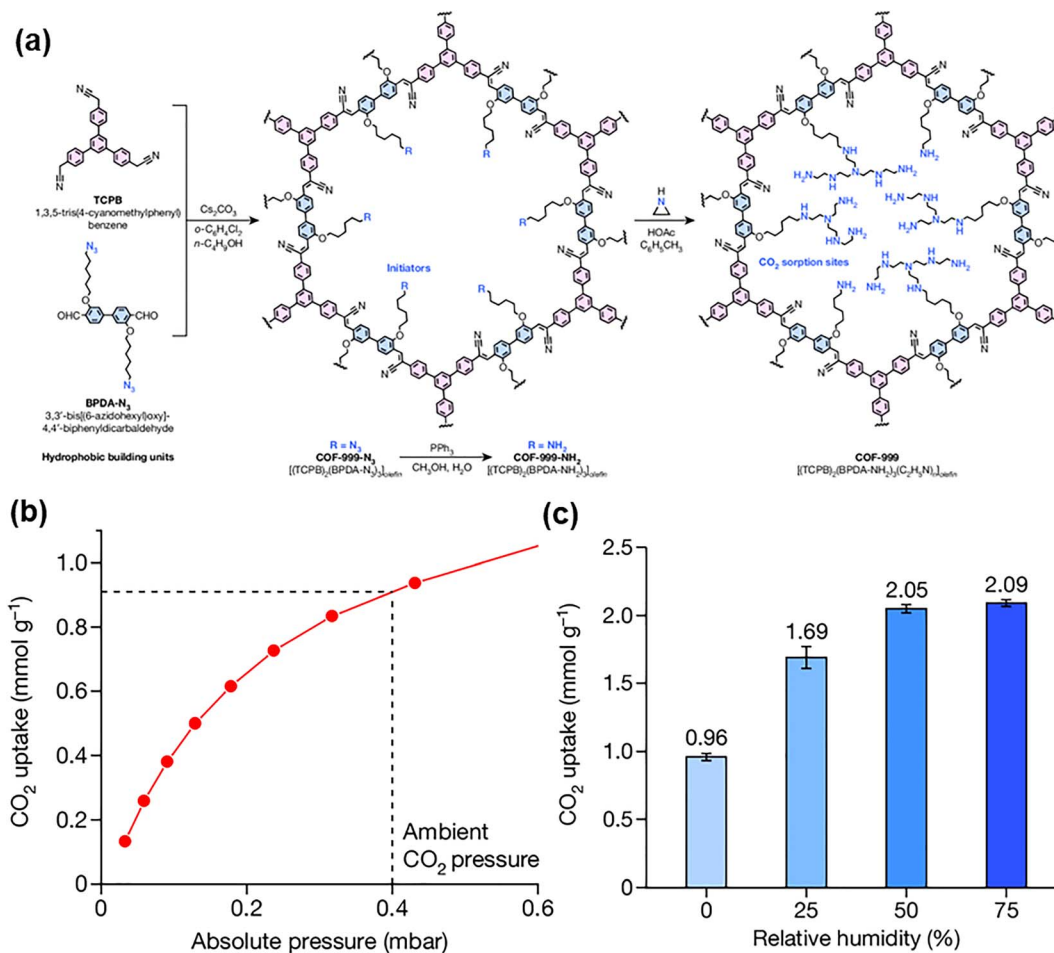


Fig. 6 DAC sorbent based on COF-999. (a) Schematic diagram of the material synthesis; (b) CO₂ sorption isotherm with 400 ppm CO₂; (c) CO₂ sorption uptake with RH values of 0%, 25%, 50% and 75% at 400 ppm CO₂. Copyright 2024 Springer Nature.⁶⁵

999-NH₂ was further treated with aziridine to produce polyamines in the pores, ultimately yielding COF-999. Fig. 6b shows that COF-999 exhibited CO₂ uptake of 0.91 mmol g⁻¹ with 400 ppm CO₂. The CO₂ sorption capacity increased with increasing RHs (Fig. 6c). The sorbent achieved a CO₂ sorption capacity of 2.09 mmol g⁻¹ under 75% RH at 25 °C.

2.5 Sorbents based on hybrid liquid-nanoparticles

Hybrid materials have been developed for DAC sorbents using waterless CO₂ solvents, such as ionic liquids (ILs), CO₂-binding organic ligands, and liquid-like nanoparticle organic hybrid materials (NOHMs).⁶⁷ Fig. 7a shows that PEI-functionalized NOHMs (NOHM-I-PEI) can be encapsulated in a polymer shell by UV curing and formed into thin films. The solvent impregnated polymers (SIP) particles were synthesized by grinding these films, and the CO₂ capture mechanism of the NOHM-I-PEI-incorporated SIPs (NPEI-SIPs) is shown in Fig. 7a.

Fig. 7b compares the CO₂ capture kinetics of the hybrid material (NPEI-SIPs) containing 49% NOHM-I-PEI with that of the pristine NOHM-I-PEI. The NPEI-SIPs exhibited CO₂ sorption capacity of 5.55 mmol CO₂ per g NOHM-I-PEI, much higher than that for NOHM-I-PEI (0.09 mmol CO₂ per g). The base liquid exhibited high viscosity, resulting in very slow sorption kinetics; by

contrast, the polymer matrix in the SIPs showed high CO₂ diffusivity, leading to fast kinetics. Fig. 7c shows that introducing water vapor (80% RH) increased CO₂ sorption capacity.

2.6 Moisture-driven DAC based on polyamine derivatives

Most polyamines are thermally regenerated after CO₂ sorption, leading to high energy consumption, and they are susceptible to oxidative degradation at high temperatures.^{81,82} Recently, a novel approach of moisture-swing-based DAC has been developed with the sorbents regenerated at high RH and ambient temperature,^{83–86} as shown in Fig. 8. These processes are often based on polyamine derivatives, such as quaternary ammonium-containing polymers. Specifically, CO₂ is captured under dry conditions and released upon exposure to higher RH levels, as shown in the equations in Fig. 8a. The hydroxide-functionalized quaternary ammonium groups react with CO₂ under dry conditions to form bicarbonate (eqn (i)). When exposed to high RH levels, water drives the reverse reaction, thereby converting bicarbonate to carbonate and releasing CO₂ (eqn (ii) and (iii)), enabling sorbent regeneration.

Fig. 8b displays the effect of RHs on CO₂ sorption in an example moisture-swing sorbent (fGO), prepared by functionalizing graphene oxide (GO) with glycidyltrimethylammonium



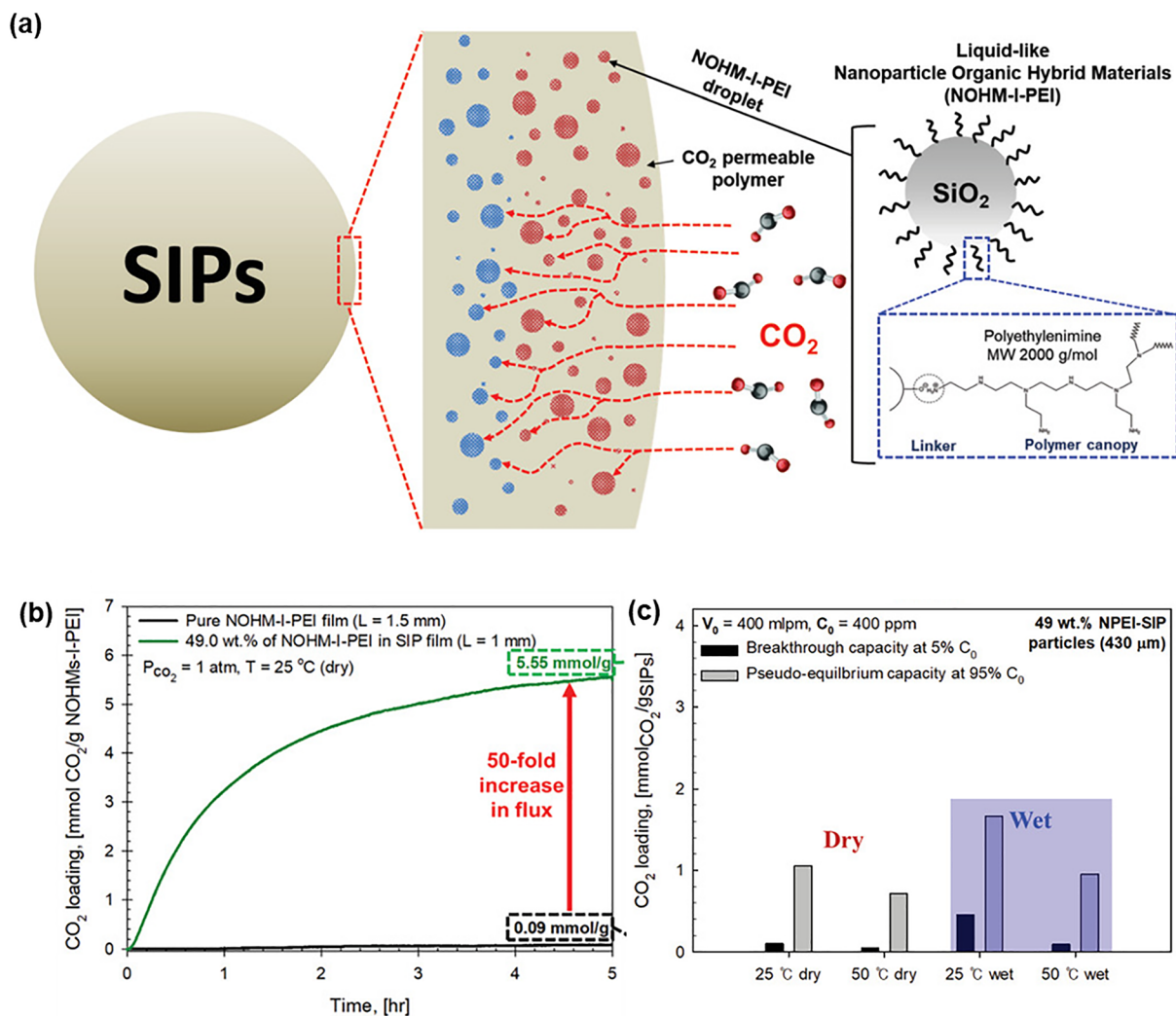


Fig. 7 CO₂ capture in NPEI-SIPs containing 49 mass% NOHM-1-PEI. (a) Structure and sorption mechanism. (b) Comparison with pristine NOHM-I-PEI. (c) Effect of humidity on CO₂ capture for 400 ppm CO₂.⁶⁷ Copyright 2021 Wiley.

chloride.⁸³ The fGO displayed the highest CO₂ uptake at 20% RH, followed by a decline in capacity as RH increased to 100%, giving a moisture-swing working capacity of 2.3 mmol g⁻¹.

Moreover, the fGO sorbent exhibited excellent cycling stability, retaining performance for over 40 adsorption-desorption cycles, with only a 7.5% loss after 50 cycles.

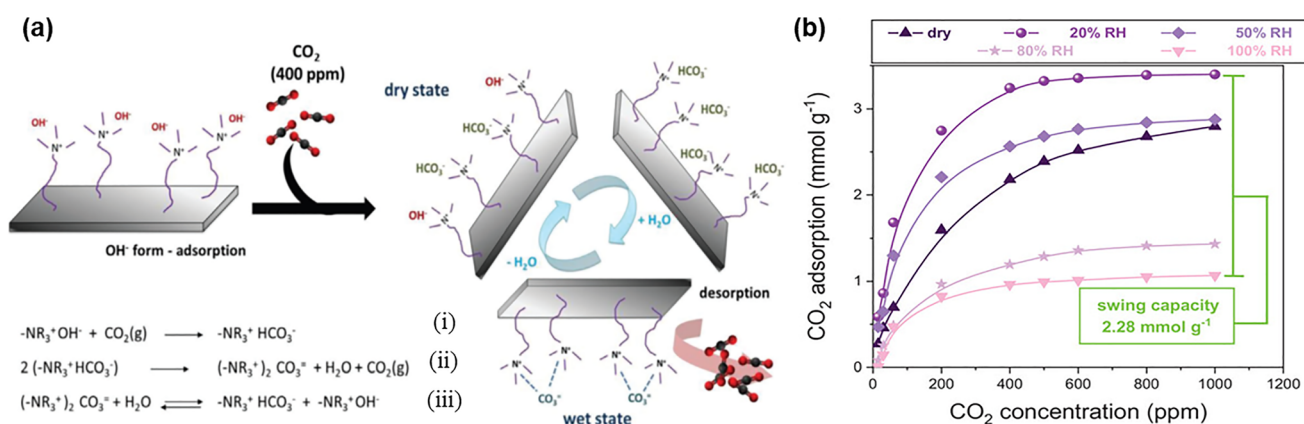


Fig. 8 Moisture-swing sorbents based on quaternary ammonium-functionalized graphene oxide (fGO). (a) Sorption and desorption mechanism, including three reactions, and (b) effect of humidity on CO₂ sorption.⁸³ Copyright 2024 Wiley.



3 Polyamines for membrane CO₂ separation

3.1 Modeling of facilitated CO₂ transport in polyamines

Gas transport in non-facilitated polymers is usually described using the solution-diffusion model, and gas permeability

(P_A , Barrer, $10^{-10} \frac{\text{cm}^3(\text{STP})\text{cm}^{-1}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm Hg}}$) is expressed as:

$$P_A = S_A \times D_A \quad (5)$$

where S_A is the gas solubility, and D_A is the gas diffusivity. Gas permeance of a membrane (Q_A , GPU, $10^{-6} \frac{\text{cm}^3(\text{STP})}{\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm Hg}}$) with a thickness (l , cm) is given by:

$$Q_A = P_A/l \quad (6)$$

Polyamines have been widely reported to facilitate CO₂ transport in the presence of water through reversible reactions with amines.^{87,88} For example, in eqn (3), reagents and products can be simplified using the following abbreviations: A = CO₂, B = R-NH₂, C = HCO₃⁻, and D = R-NH₃⁺. Water solubility in polyamines is significantly larger than CO₂ solubility, and therefore, it is considered a constant.⁸⁹ The total amine concentration in polyamines (C_T) can be defined as follows:

$$C_T = C_B + C_D \quad (7)$$

The reaction equilibrium constant (K_{eq}) can be defined as:

$$K_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_C C_D}{C_A C_B} \quad (8)$$

Assuming that the CO₂ partial pressure in the permeate is negligible, CO₂ flux (J_{CO_2}) can be calculated as follows:⁹⁰

$$J_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{D_A}{l} C_A^F + \frac{D_C}{l} C_C^F \quad (9)$$

where the superscript F indicates the properties in the feed. CO₂ concentration at the feed side (C_A^F) can be calculated using Henry's law: $C_A^F = H_A p_A^F$, where H_A is the Henry constant for CO₂.

HCO₃⁻ concentration can be correlated to the CO₂ concentration using eqn (7) and (8).

$$C_C^F = \frac{K_{\text{eq}} C_A}{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{4C_T}{K_{\text{eq}} C_A^F}} - 1 \right) \quad (10)$$

By using eqn (9) and (10), CO₂ permeance (Q_{CO_2}) can be written as:⁹⁰

$$Q_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{J_{\text{CO}_2}}{p_A^F} = \frac{D_A H_A}{l} + \frac{D_C K_{\text{eq}} H_A}{2l} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{4C_T}{K_{\text{eq}} H_A p_A^F}} - 1 \right) \quad (11)$$

where the 1st term on the right side of the equation describes Fickian diffusion, and the 2nd term accounts for the carrier-mediated diffusion for facilitated transport.

The physical properties parameters used in eqn (11) can be determined from CO₂ sorption isotherms. Additionally, a lumped form of eqn (7) was used to investigate the effect of CO₂ partial pressure on permeance, as follows.

$$\frac{Q_{\text{CO}_2}}{Q'_{\text{CO}_2}} = 1 + \eta \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{4C_T}{K_{\text{eq}} H_A p_A^F}} - 1 \right) \quad (12)$$

where Q'_{CO_2} is the permeance due to the solution-diffusion mechanism, and η represents the contribution of the facilitated transport. This facilitated transport model was validated using experimental data. As an example, eqn (12) agrees well with experimental CO₂ permeances as a function of CO₂ partial pressure (0.1–100 kPa) and operating temperatures (57–77 °C).⁹⁰

To better understand the complex mechanism of facilitated transport, the role of amine carriers in these membranes was examined at the molecular level using computational approaches, including density functional theory (DFT) calculations and molecular simulations.^{91–93} For example, DFT methods were utilized to investigate the amine-CO₂ chemistry of poly(*N*-vinylformamide-*co*-vinylamine) (PNVF-*co*-VAM) with fixed carriers and two mobile carriers, piperazine glycinate (PZ-Gly) and 2-(1-piperazinyl)ethylamine sarcosinate (PZEA-Sar) (Fig. 9a).⁹² CO₂ interacts with amino groups *via* two primary reaction pathways: carbamate pathway (eqn (1) and (2)) and bicarbonate pathway (eqn (3) and (4)), in which the bicarbonate pathway with equimolar stoichiometry provides a higher CO₂ sorption capacity.

Fig. 9b displays that PZEA-Sar and PZ-Gly exhibited lower relative electronic energy ($\Delta E_{\text{carbamate}}$) values (−18.1 and −17.5 kcal mol⁻¹, respectively), compared to VAM (−13.8 kcal mol⁻¹) following the carbamate pathway, suggesting that CO₂ has a higher reactivity towards the primary amino group on the mobile carrier than the fixed carrier. The simulation results confirmed that adding PZEA-Sar to PNVF-*co*-VAM increased CO₂ permeance, with an increase greater than that observed with PZ-Gly. Furthermore, an MD simulation suggested that CO₂ diffused faster through the bicarbonate state than through the carbamate state, since bicarbonate species can not only associate with protonated carriers but also hop between them.⁹³ CO₂ reaction intermediates (carbamate and bicarbonate species) were also confirmed using *operando* surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) in combination with *in situ* transmission FTIR spectroscopy.⁹⁴

3.2 Polyamine-based membranes with facilitated CO₂ transport

Amines can act as either fixed or mobile carriers within the polymer matrix. For fixed-carrier polyamines, the reactive amino groups are covalently bonded to the polymer backbone, in which CO₂ molecules can hop across amine reactive sites down the concentration gradient.^{93,95,96} Alternatively, amine groups can be dispersed as small molecules within the polymer



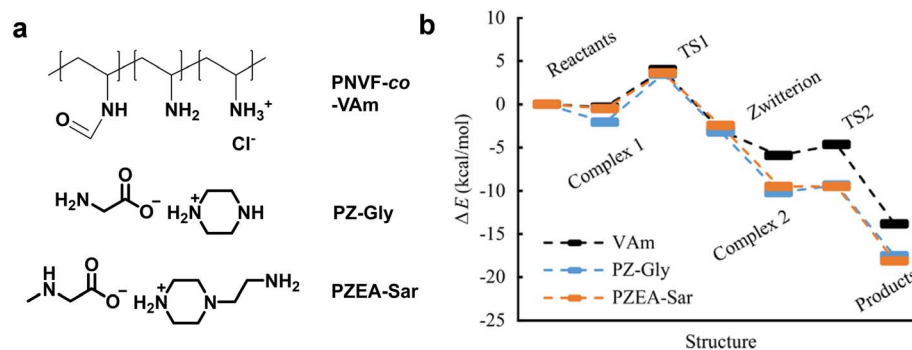


Fig. 9 DFT and MD calculation of facilitated CO₂ diffusion in PZ-Gly and PZEA-Sar. (a) Chemical structures. (b) Relative electronic energy ($\Delta E_{\text{carbamate}}$) of structures in the amine-CO₂ reactions of carriers. Copyright 2020 American Chemical Society.⁹²

matrix, where they reversibly react with CO₂ and diffuse through the membrane, thereby enhancing CO₂ transport efficiency. Table 2 lists the representative polyamines and their CO₂/N₂ separation properties in water-saturated gas mixtures. In general, there is no correlation between the amine content and CO₂/gas separation properties,⁹⁷ while increasing water content typically increases CO₂ permeance and CO₂/gas selectivity.^{98,99}

Fig. 10 illustrates the structure, composition, and CO₂/N₂ separation performance of polyamine-based TFC membranes.⁸ Fig. 10a displays the configuration of membranes comprising a dense selective layer (~170 nm) supported on a porous support (30 μm). The selective layer contained both PNVF-co-VAm and PEGu as the fixed layer and PZEA-Sar as the mobile layer, which together provided a balance between CO₂ reactivity and structural integrity. Increasing the temperature from 67 to 77 °C increased CO₂ permeance from 2500 to 4200 GPU, accompanied by a slight decline in CO₂/N₂ selectivity. Additionally, PEI-decorated multilayered montmorillonite (MMT)

was incorporated into PVAm membranes, resulting in CO₂ permeance of 217 GPU and CO₂/N₂ selectivity of 112.¹¹¹

Fig. 11a shows a hybrid-integrated (HI) membrane comprising a modified amine-rich surface layer and a polymeric support layer with superior CO₂/N₂ separation properties.⁷ Two commercial membranes, polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE AF), were selected as the support layer. The amine-functionalized PDMS and PTFE AF (am-PDMS and am-PTFE) exhibited lower CO₂ permeability than their pristine membranes, and CO₂ permeability decreased slightly with increasing pressure, consistent with the facilitated transport mechanism (Fig. 11b). By contrast, these membranes exhibited much higher mixed-gas CO₂/N₂ selectivity than their unmodified membranes (Fig. 11c). These membranes exhibited CO₂ permeability >1000 Barrer and CO₂/N₂ selectivity >100, surpassing the 2019 upper bound.¹¹²

Polyamines can also be used to fabricate porous materials (metal-induced ordered microporous polymers, or MMPs) for

Table 2 Representative polyamine-based facilitated transport membranes with CO₂ permeability (P_{CO_2} , Barrer) or permeance (Q_{CO_2} , GPU) and CO₂/N₂ selectivity with gas mixtures saturated by water

| Polyamines ^a | Amine loading (wt%) | Thickness (μm) | Temp. (°C) | Pressure (bar) | CO ₂ : N ₂ mixture | Q_{CO_2} | P_{CO_2} | CO ₂ /N ₂ selectivity | Ref. |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|------|
| PVAm | | 1.2 | 25 | 2 | 10 : 90 | 104 | | 197 | 100 |
| PG ^b (PVAm) | 65 | 0.25 | 57 | 0.1 | 20 : 80 | 945 | | 87 | 101 |
| HMMP-1 (PVAm) | 0.1 | 0.18 | 45 | 2 | 15 : 85 | 1544 | | 252 | 102 |
| PZEA-Sar/PEGu (PNVF-co-VAm) | | 0.17 | 67 | 4 | 20 : 80 | 2397 | | 186 | 8 |
| ProK (PVA) | 40 | 0.5 | ≈ 23 | 2 | 10 : 90 | 791 | | 40 | 103 |
| UiO-66-NH ₂ (aPEO) | 10 | 0.328 | 23 | 2.36 | 15 : 85 | 1400 | | 76 | 6 |
| MMP-3 | | 0.05 | 25 | 2 | 15 : 85 | 3000 | | 78 | 104 |
| am-PTFE AF | | 0.01 | 25 | 1.2 | 10 : 90 | | ~1000 | ~1000 | 7 |
| TMC/DNMDAm/DGBAmE | | 0.5 | 22 | 1.1 | 10 : 90 | 1613 | | 138 | 105 |
| PMVAm | | 12 | 102 | 1 | 20 : 80 | 6804 | | 350 | 20 |
| Lupamin® 9095/AIBA-K/AF-MWNT (PVA) | 40 | 21 | 107 | 15 | 20 : 40 | 886 | | 428 | 106 |
| PAA-C ₃ H ₇ (PVA) | 70 | 25 | 110 | 2 | 20 : 40 | 295 | | 335 | 88 |
| NH ₂ -Co/ZIF-8 (PEO) | 5 | 300 | 25 | ~0.1 | 10 : 90 | 2916 | | 47 | 107 |
| Porphyrin (PSF) | 20 | | ≈ 23 | 2–10 | 50 : 50 | 134 | | 115 | 108 |
| NUS-8-NH ₂ (PIM-1) | 10 | 54 | 25 | 2 | 20 : 80 | 14 638 | | 29 | 109 |
| UiO-66-NH ₂ @IL (PIM-1) | 10 | ~70 | 20 | 1 | | 8283 | | 23 | 110 |

^a The matrix is displayed in brackets. ^b PG: piperazine glycinate. PNVF-co-VAm: poly(*N*-vinylformamide-co-vinylamine); PEGu: poly(ethylene guanidine); PZEA-Sar: 2-(1-piperazinyl)ethylamine sarcosinate; ProK: potassium proline; PMVAM: poly(*N*-methyl-*N*-vinylamine); HMMP: high-valence MMP; MMP: metal-induced ordered microporous polymers; AIBA-K: 2-aminoisobutyric acid potassium salt.



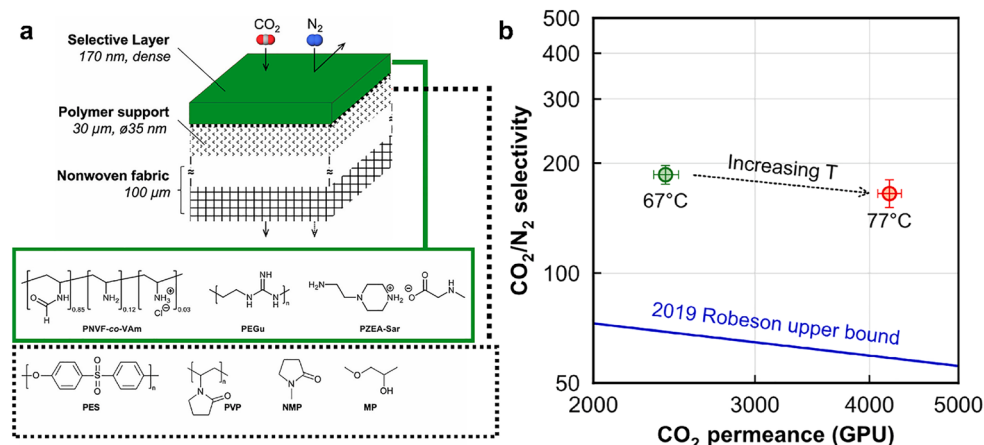


Fig. 10 Superior CO₂/N₂ separation performance in FTMs based on PNVF-co-VAm. (a) Schematic illustration and chemical composition, and (b) CO₂/N₂ separation performance of the scale-up membrane at 67 and 77 °C.⁸ Copyright 2024 Elsevier.

CO₂/N₂ separation.¹⁰⁴ PVAm or PEI were selected as the amine-rich polymer, while aceclofenac or 4-chloroisophthalic acid served as small organic linkers, and Cu(CH₃COO)₂ or Zn(NO₃)₂·6H₂O as divalent metal ions (Fig. 12a). The Cl and carboxylate groups interacted with the polymer chains through dipolar interactions, forming the MMP structure (Fig. 12b). TFC membranes with a selective layer as thin as 50 nm on an mPSP support were fabricated over large areas (>100 cm²) (Fig. 12c

and d). The membrane exhibited a CO₂ permeance of 3000 GPU and CO₂/N₂ selectivity of 78 in the presence of saturated water vapor at 25 °C (Fig. 12e).

3.3 Polyamine-based membranes with hindered CO₂ transport

Although a variety of amine-modified polymers exhibit improved CO₂/N₂ selectivity under humidified conditions,

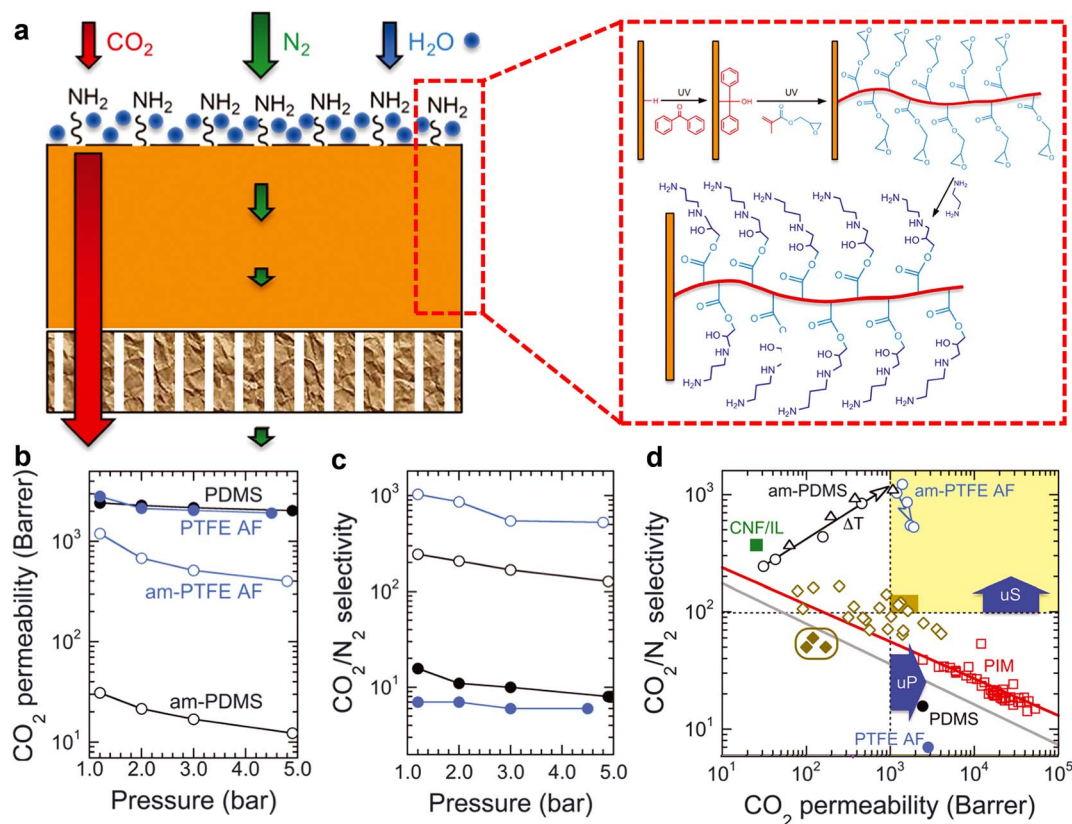


Fig. 11 Superior CO₂/N₂ separation properties in hybrid-integrated membranes of polymeric supports with amine-enriched surface. (a) Schematic. (b) CO₂ permeability and (c) CO₂/N₂ selectivity as a function of pressure. (d) Comparison with other polymers. The solid gray and red lines represent the 2008 (ref. 113) and 2019 upper bound,¹¹² respectively. Copyright 2022 AAAS.⁷



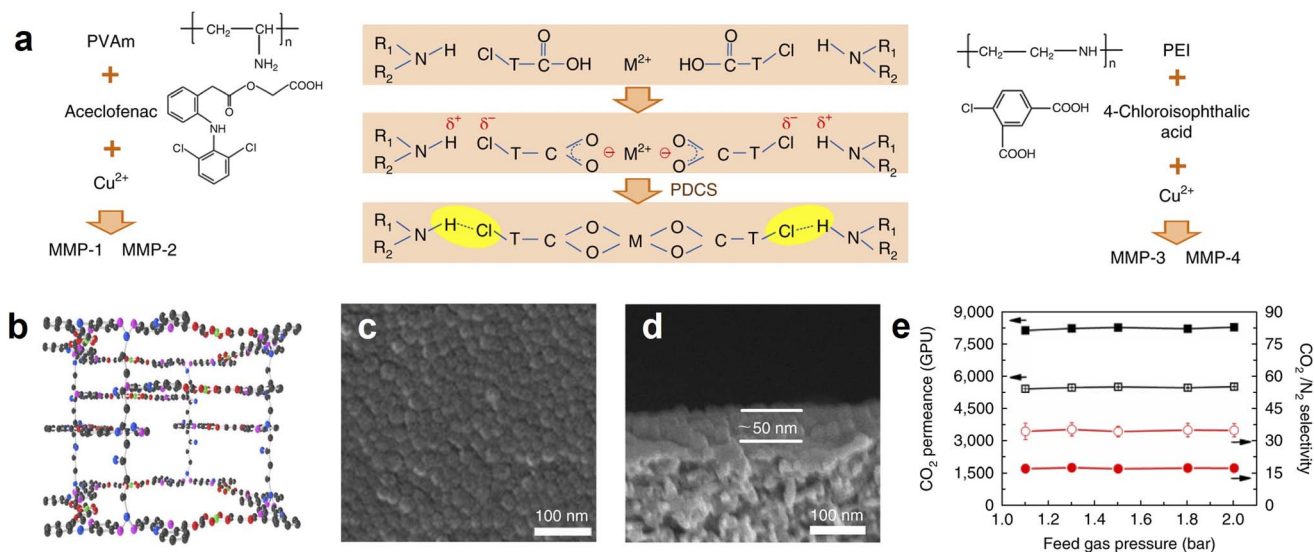


Fig. 12 Polyamine-derived MMP by the polymer-directed chemical synthesis (PDCS) strategy. (a) Schematic. (b) Independent frameworks of MMP-1. (c) Surface, (d) cross-section image, and (e) CO₂/N₂ separation performance of MMP-1/mPSf membrane. Filled and open points represent the mPSf and MMP/mPSf membrane, respectively. The feed gas was humid CO₂/N₂ mixed gas (v/v: 15/85) at 25 °C and 1–2 bar.¹⁰⁴ Copyright 2019 Springer Nature.

contradictory results have also been reported. For example, amine-functionalized polysulfone (PSF) was synthesized by introducing three basic substituents, namely arylamine, benzylamine, and phthalimide, leading to PSF-NH₂, PSF-CH₂-NH₂, and PSF-CH₂-imide, respectively (Fig. 13a).¹¹⁴ Only PSF-CH₂-

NH₂ showed enhancement in CO₂ solubility and CO₂/CH₄ solubility selectivity, and introducing arylamine and phthalimide diminished CO₂/CH₄ solubility selectivity (Fig. 13b and Table 3). For instance, PSF-NH₂ (38%) showed CO₂ solubility of 2.2 cm³ (STP) (cm⁻³ atm⁻¹) and CO₂/CH₄ solubility selectivity of

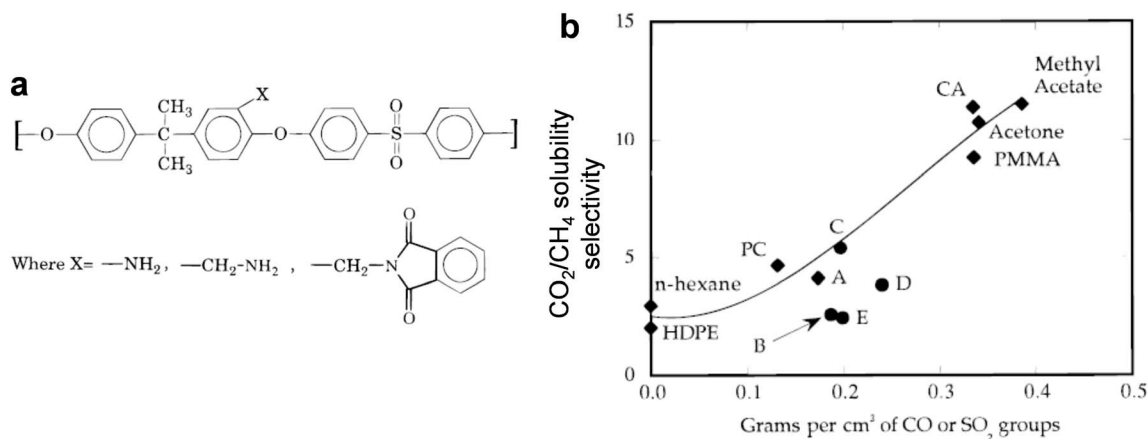


Fig. 13 Ineffective amine groups in amine-functionalized PSF. (a) Chemical structures. (b) Effect of polar group concentration on CO₂/CH₄ solubility selectivity. A = PSF, B = PSF-NH₂ (16%), C = PSF-NH₂ (51%), D = PSF-CH₂-imide (51%), and E = PSF-NH₂ (38%). Copyright 1996 American Chemical Society.¹¹⁵

Table 3 FFV and CO₂/CH₄ separation properties of the modified and unmodified PSF at 35 °C.^{114,116} S_{CO₂} has a unit of cm³ (STP) cm⁻³ atm⁻¹, and D_{CO₂} has a unit of 10⁻⁸ cm² s⁻¹

| Polymers | FFV | S _{CO₂} | S _{CO₂} /S _{CH₄} | D _{CO₂} | D _{CO₂} /D _{CH₄} | P _{CO₂} (Barrer) | P _{CO₂} /P _{CH₄} |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| PSF | 0.147 | 2.08 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 23 |
| PSF-NH ₂ (16%) | 0.134 | 1.90 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 24 |
| PSF-NH ₂ (38%) | 0.118 | 2.20 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 25 |
| PSF-CH ₂ -NH ₂ (51%) | 0.125 | 3.04 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 1.95 | 18 |
| PSF-CH ₂ imide (51%) | 0.122 | 1.76 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 2.12 | 26 |



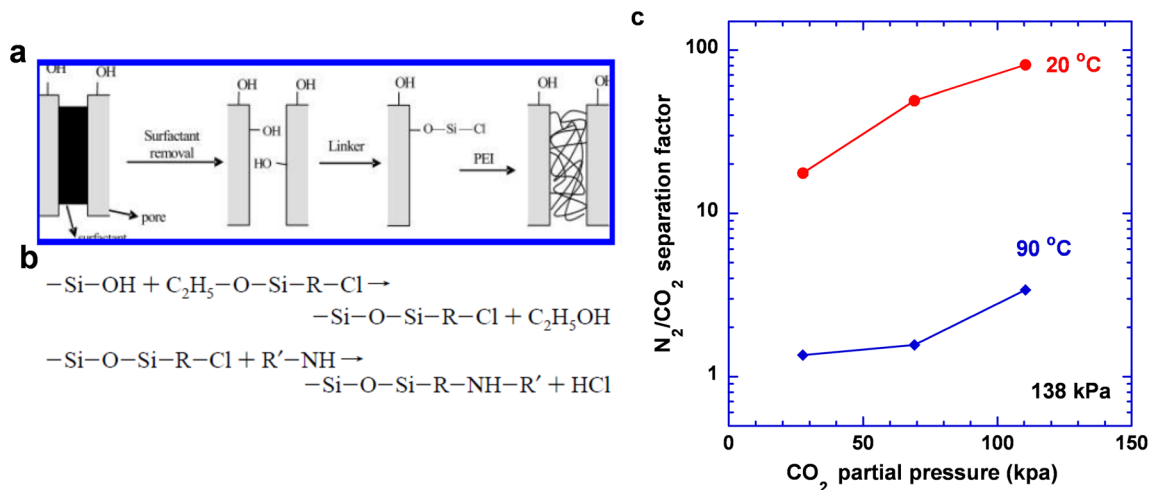


Fig. 14 Unexpectedly high N_2/CO_2 separation factor in HTMs based on PEI-modified MCM-48. (a) Membrane structure. (b) Reaction. (c) Effect of CO_2 partial pressure on N_2/CO_2 separation factor at 20 and 90 °C with 2.6% water vapor.²⁶ Copyright 2007 American Chemical Society.

2.8 at 35 °C, which were comparable to those of PSF (2.08 cm^3 (STP) ($\text{cm}^{-3} \text{atm}^{-1}$) and CO_2/CH_4 solubility selectivity of 3.1, respectively).

The amine functionalization decreased CO_2 diffusivity and thus permeability, which can be attributed to reduced fractional free volume (FFV). All amine-functionalized PSFs showed

similar CO_2/CH_4 selectivity (Table 3), suggesting that amines interact with CO_2 with extremely low efficiency. Similarly, functionalization of PSF with tertiary amine groups (benzyl-dimethylamine or DMA) or quaternary ammonium groups did not enhance CO_2 solubility or CO_2/CH_4 solubility selectivity.¹¹⁶

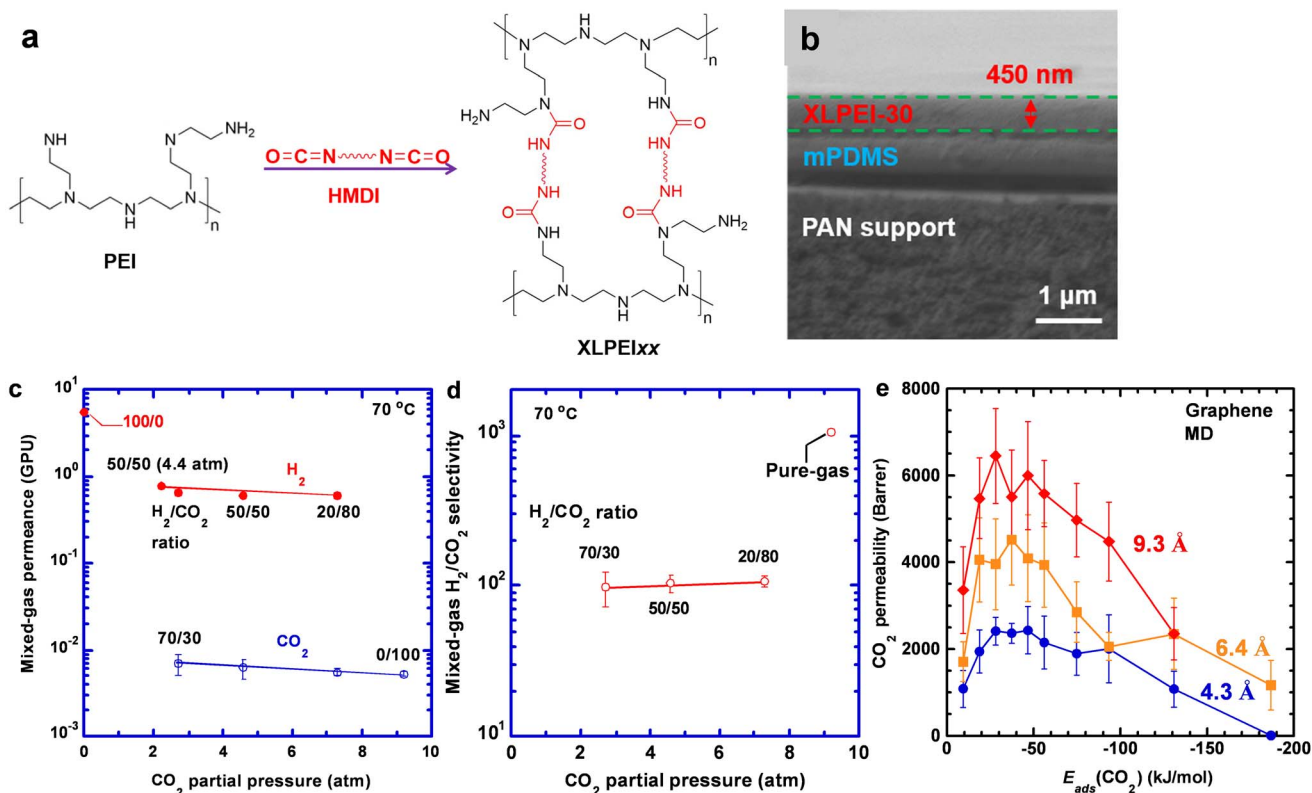


Fig. 15 Superior H_2/CO_2 separation performance of HTMs of XLPEI30.²⁷ (a) Synthesis of XLPEIs from PEI and HMDI. (b) Cross-sectional SEM image. (c) Mixed-gas permeance and (d) H_2/CO_2 selectivity as a function of the feed CO_2 partial pressure at 70 °C and 9 atm. (e) Mixed-gas CO_2 permeability as a function of CO_2 adsorption energy ($E_{\text{ads}}(\text{CO}_2)$) in simulated nanoporous graphene membranes with pore diameter from 4.3 to 9.3 Å. The error bars were calculated from ten replicate runs.



Fig. 14 presents another example of PEI-based hindered transport membranes (HTMs) with an unusual N_2/CO_2 separation factor.²⁶ A mesoporous MCM-48 membrane was impregnated with PEI, and the obtained membrane exhibited unexpectedly high N_2/CO_2 selectivity (18–81) at 20 °C, even in the presence of 2.6% water vapor, and the selectivity increased with increasing CO_2 concentration (or partial pressure) in the feed. By contrast, the membrane exhibited N_2/CO_2 separation factor of ~ 1 at 90 °C (Fig. 14c), which is still unexpected, considering the high content of amine groups in the membranes.

PEI can be cross-linked with hexamethylene diisocyanate (HMDI) at a 7:3 mass ratio (Fig. 15a) and used to form TFC membranes with a 450 nm-selective layer (XLPEI30, Fig. 15b).²⁷ Despite the high content of amine groups, the membrane exhibited H_2 permeance of 5.5 GPU and H_2/CO_2 selectivity of 1100, the highest reported for known polymeric membranes. The membrane was further evaluated with various H_2/CO_2 mixtures at 9.0 atm and 70 °C (Fig. 15c and d). The mixed-gas H_2 permeance was much lower than the pure-gas value (where CO_2 partial pressure is 0 atm) because of the ionic cross-linking of the XLPEI30 by the sorbed CO_2 during the mixed-gas permeation. Higher CO_2 partial pressure increased CO_2 sorption and cross-linking degree, decreased free volume, and decreased gas permeance, but retained mixed-gas H_2/CO_2 selectivity at 100.

Water vapor content plays an important role in determining H_2/CO_2 selectivity. Increasing relative humidity at 70 °C from 25% to 100% decreased H_2/CO_2 selectivity from 10 to 0.14.²⁷ To elucidate the hindered transport at the molecular level, CO_2 transport through a nanoporous graphene membrane was simulated using MD simulations (Fig. 15e), with adjustable CO_2 adsorption energies ($E_{ads}(CO_2)$) from -9.3 to -190 kJ mol⁻¹ and pore diameters from 4.3 to 9.3 Å. CO_2 permeability initially increased with increasing $E_{ads}(CO_2)$ due to the enhanced affinity, but then decreased as the affinity became too strong for the sorbed CO_2 to desorb and diffuse through the membrane. Consequently, CO_2 permeability exhibited a volcano-shaped trend across all three pore sizes, with peaks at about -37 kJ mol⁻¹, indicating the boundary between CO_2 -facilitated and hindered transport. Notably, this was only for dry conditions; when water vapor was introduced, it participated in the reaction between CO_2 and amines, facilitating CO_2 transport, decreasing H_2/CO_2 selectivity with increasing RH levels.

4 Discussion and conclusion

Polyamines with a strong affinity towards CO_2 have emerged as one of the most promising classes of materials for CO_2 capture, and their highly tunable molecular architecture has greatly expanded the design space for DAC sorbents and PCC membranes. As expected, polyamines react with CO_2 , resulting in high CO_2 sorption capacity even at CO_2 levels as low as 400 ppm, and introducing water vapor further enhances CO_2 sorption capacity. However, several unusual, sometimes counterintuitive phenomena have been reported and are summarized below.

1. The amine efficiency towards CO_2 sorption depends sensitively on the substrates, and the measured pseudo-equilibrium CO_2 sorption may unconventionally increase with increasing temperature, reflecting the importance of the CO_2 diffusion and access of amine sites.

2. Polyamines can exhibit hindered CO_2 diffusion, leading to much lower CO_2 diffusivity than expected and unexpectedly high N_2/CO_2 or H_2/CO_2 selectivity. These results differ dramatically from those of FTMs, showing that CO_2 transport can be governed by reactive diffusion rather than a solution-diffusion mechanism.

3. The presence of water vapor influences CO_2 sorption and desorption, which has been harnessed to design moisture-swing sorbents and membranes for uphill CO_2 permeation based on polyamine derivatives.^{84,85}

The key to understanding these discrepancies lies in the role of reactive CO_2 diffusion in polyamines.^{93,117} As CO_2 diffuses through polyamines, it reacts with amines, forming ionic cross-links among polymer chains, increasing chain rigidity, reducing CO_2 diffusivity, and shielding the remaining polyamines from CO_2 access. However, no quantitative models are available to describe this behavior.^{13,27} Furthermore, the strong interaction between CO_2 and amines may prevent the CO_2 dissociation and dramatically reduce its overall diffusivity. Consequently, the reported CO_2 sorption data are mostly at pseudo-equilibrium, and sorption is influenced by temperature thermodynamically and kinetically.

We expect that polyamines will remain a dominant materials platform for DAC sorbents and PCC membranes, and they may be optimized through integrated experimental and modeling studies. A key priority will be the creation of robust predictive frameworks that couple CO_2 sorption thermodynamics with mass-transfer kinetics, providing fundamental understanding of CO_2 reactive diffusion and facilitating scale-up from bench-top demonstration to commercial deployment.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Data availability

Data are available upon request to the corresponding author.

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