

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION:

COMPOSITE AMINE ABSORBENT, REMOVAL UNIT, AND REMOVAL METHOD

5 Field

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a composite amine absorbent, a removal unit, and a removal method.

Background

[0002] In recent years, a greenhouse effect caused by CO₂ has been pointed out as one of the causes of a global warming phenomenon and thus countermeasures of the global warming phenomenon have become an urgent task in protecting the global environment. Generation sources of CO₂ include every field of human activity in which fossil fuels are burnt and requirements for reduction in the exhaust of CO₂ tend to increase more and more. With this tendency, methods for bringing flue gas of boilers into contact with an amine-based CO₂ absorbent to remove and recover CO₂ in flue gases and methods for storing the recovered CO₂ without releasing the recovered CO₂ into the atmosphere have been intensively studied for power generation facilities using a large quantity of fossil fuels such as thermal power stations. As a process for removing and recovering CO₂ in the flue gas using the amine-based CO₂ absorbent, a process for bringing the flue gas into contact with the CO₂ absorbent in an absorber, heating the absorbent in which CO₂ is absorbed in a regenerator, and releasing CO₂ and reusing the absorbent by regenerating the absorbent and circulating the regenerated absorbent in the absorber has been employed.

[0003] As the CO₂ absorbent, for example, an absorbent including amine compounds has been developed (refer to Patent Literature 1 to Patent Literature 5).

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0004] Patent Literature 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2018-183729

5 Patent Literature 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2020-022933

Patent Literature 3: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2020-044489

10 Patent Literature 4: Published Japanese Translation of PCT International Publication for Patent Application No. 2007-527791

Patent Literature 5: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2018-122278

Patent Literature 6: Japanese Patent No. 6841676

15 Summary

Technical Problem

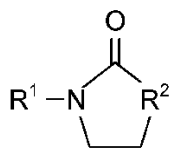
[0005] Use of the absorbents described in Patent Literature 1 to Patent Literature 5 allows at least one of CO₂ and H₂S included in a processing-target gas to be
20 separated from the gas by the absorbent. Here, as the absorbing performance of the absorbent becomes better, the absorbent can more efficiently recover CO₂ and H₂S that are target to be absorbed. Here, an absorbent having a low performance of releasing absorbed CO₂ and H₂S results in
25 requiring more energy for releasing CO₂ and H₂S from the absorbent, and thus an increase in efficiency as the unit is limited.

[0006] With the view of the above problem, an object of the present disclosure is to provide a composite amine
30 absorbent, a removal unit, and a removal method in which an absorbing performance is excellent and absorbed CO₂ and H₂S can be efficiently released.

Solution to Problem

[0007] To solve the above problem, a composite amine absorbent according to the present disclosure absorbs at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in a gas. The composite amine absorbent includes:

- 5 a chain monoamine (a);
- a diamine (b);
- a cyclic compound (c) represented by following chemical formula:



- 10 where R¹: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group,
- R²: oxygen or N-R³, and
- R³: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group; and
- 15 water (d).

[0008] To solve the above problem, a removal unit according to the present disclosure uses the above described composite amine absorbent. The removal unit includes: an absorber configured to bring a gas including

20 at least one of CO₂ and H₂S into contact with the absorbent to remove at least one of CO₂ and H₂S; and an absorbent regenerator configured to regenerate a solution absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S. The regenerated solution formed by removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the

25 absorbent regenerator is reused in the absorber.

[0009] To solve the above problem, a removal method according to the present disclosure uses the above-described composite amine absorbent. The removal method includes: bringing a gas including at least one of CO₂ and

30 H₂S into contact with the absorbent to remove at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber; regenerating a solution

absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber regenerator; and reusing in the absorber the solution regenerated by removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the absorbent regenerator.

5 Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0010] According to the present disclosure, a linear chain monoamine (a), a diamine (b), and a cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula are dissolved in water to form an absorbent, whereby absorbed CO₂ and H₂S can be efficiently released and energy efficiency can be improved, while the absorbent maintains absorbing properties of CO₂ or H₂S or both due to interaction in a composite manner and the synergistic effect of these compounds.

Brief Description of Drawings

15 [0011] FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating the configuration of a CO₂ recovery unit apparatus using the absorbent of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a graph illustrating each result of the reduction ratio in reboiler duty in Examples in Table 2 and first Comparative Example.

FIG. 3 is a graph illustrating each result of the reduction ratio in reboiler duty in Examples in Table 3 and first Comparative Example.

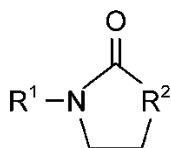
FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating each result of the reduction ratio in reboiler duty in Examples in Table 6 and second Comparative Example.

Description of Embodiments

[0012] Hereinafter, suitable Examples of the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to the attached drawings. The present disclosure, however, is not limited by these Examples. In the case where a plurality of Examples exist, the present disclosure also

includes configurations in which Examples each are combined.

[0013] The composite amine absorbent according to the present disclosure is an absorbent to absorb at least one of CO₂ and H₂S and comprises a chain monoamine (a), a diamine (b), and a cyclic compound (c) represented by the chemical formula illustrated in "Chemical Formula 2", and water (d).



10 R¹: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

R²: oxygen or N-R³

R³: any one of a hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

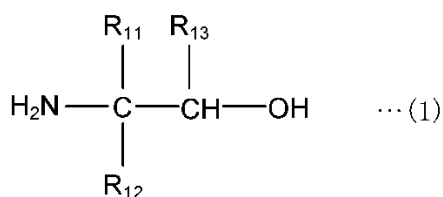
15 In other words, the composite amine absorbent is a liquid in which the chain monoamine (a), the diamine (b), and the cyclic compound (c) represented by the above chemical formula are dissolved in water. In the present disclosure, the chain monoamine (a), the diamine (b), and the cyclic
20 compound (c) represented by the above chemical formula are dissolved in water to form the absorbent, whereby the absorbed gas stripping properties are excellent, while the absorbent maintains the absorbing properties of CO₂ or H₂S or both to a gas including at least one of CO₂ and H₂S due
25 to interaction in a composite manner and the synergistic effect of these compounds. In other words, the heat duty required for release at a reboiler can be reduced while the reaction rate of the absorbent is kept high.

[0014] Here, the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a) includes at least one of a primary linear chain monoamine (Component a1, a primary chain monoalkanolamine),

a secondary linear chain monoamine (Component a2, a secondary chain monoalkanolamine), and a tertiary linear chain monoamine (Component a3, a tertiary chain monoalkanolamine). A combination of the two-component linear chain amines of the primary linear chain monoamine and the secondary linear chain monoamine, a combination of the two-component linear chain amines of the primary linear chain monoamine and the tertiary linear chain monoamine, a combination of the two-component linear chain amines of the primary linear chain monoamine and the tertiary linear chain monoamine, and a combination of the three-component linear chain amines of the primary linear chain monoamine, the secondary linear chain monoamine, and the tertiary linear chain monoamine may also be employed.

15 [0015] As the primary linear chain monoamine (Component a1, a primary chain monoalkanolamine), a primary monoamine having a low steric hindrance property (Component a1L) or a primary monoamine having a high steric hindrance property (Component a1H) is preferable. Here, in the primary linear chain monoamine, examples of the primary monoamine having the low steric hindrance property (Component a1L) include at least one compound selected from monoethanolamine (MEA), 3-amino-1-propanol, 4-amino-1-butanol, and diglycol amine. A combination of these amines may also be employed.

20 [0016] In the primary linear chain monoamine, compounds represented by the chemical formula illustrated in "Chemical Formula 3" are preferable as the primary monoamine having the high steric hindrance property (Component a1H).

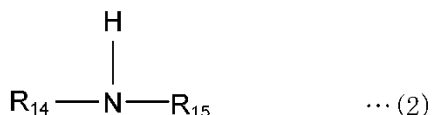


R₁₁ TO R₁₃: HYDROGEN OR HYDROCARBON GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 3

[0017] Specific examples of the primary monoamine having the high steric hindrance property (Component a1H) include at least one compound selected from 2-amino-1-propanol

5 (2A1P), 2-amino-1-butanol (2A1B), 2-amino-3-methyl-1-butanol (AMB), 1-amino-2-propanol (1A2P), 1-amino-2-butanol (1A2B), and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP). The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. A combination of these amines may also be employed.

10 [0018] As the secondary linear chain monoamine (a2), compounds represented by the chemical formula illustrated in "Chemical Formula 4" are preferable.

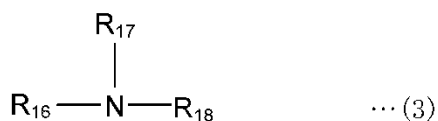


R₁₄: STRAIGHT CHAIN HYDROCARBON GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 4

R₁₅: HYDROXY ALKYL GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 4

[0019] Specific examples of the secondary linear chain monoamine (a2, a secondary chain monoalkanolamine) include
 15 at least one compound selected from N-methylaminoethanol, N-ethylaminoethanol, N-propylaminoethanol, and N-butylaminoethanol. The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. A combination of these amines
 20 may also be employed.

[0020] As the tertiary linear chain monoamine (a3), compounds represented by the chemical formula illustrated in "Chemical Formula 5" are preferable.



R₁₆: HYDROCARBON GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 4

**R₁₇: HYDROCARBON GROUP OR
HYDROXY ALKYL GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 4**

**R₁₈: HYDROCARBON GROUP OR
HYDROXY ALKYL GROUP HAVING CARBON NUMBER OF 1 TO 4**

[0021] Specific examples of the tertiary linear chain monoamine (a3, a tertiary chain monoalkanolamine) include at least one compound selected from N-methyldiethanolamine, N-ethyldiethanolamine, N-butyldiethanolamine, 4-dimethylamino-1-butanol, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-di-n-butylaminoethanol, N-ethyl-N-methylethanolamine, 3-dimethylamino-1-propanol, and 2-dimethylamino-2-methyl-1-propanol. The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. A combination of these amines may also be employed.

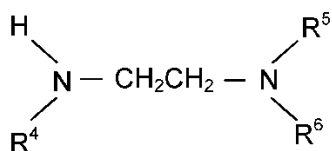
[0022] The diamine (b) (Component b) includes at least one diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents. The diamine containing the amino groups having the same number of substituents preferably includes at least one of a primary linear chain polyamine, a secondary linear chain polyamine, and a secondary cyclic polyamine.

[0023] Here, examples of the primary linear chain polyamine include at least one compound selected from ethylenediamine (EDA) and propanediamine (PDA). The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. Examples of the secondary linear chain polyamine include at least one compound selected from N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine (DMEDA), N,N'-diethylethylenediamine (DEEDA), and N,N'-dimethylpropanediamine (DMPDA). The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. A combination

[0024] Examples of the secondary cyclic polyamine include at least one compound selected from piperazine (PZ), 2-methylpiperazine (2MPZ), and 2,5-dimethylpiperazine (DMPZ). The present disclosure, however, is not limited to these compounds. A combination of these amines may also be employed.

[0025] The diamine (Component b) includes at least one diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents (b1) and at least one linear diamine containing amino groups having different numbers of substituents (b2). As the diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents (b1), the various amines described above may be used.

15 [0026] The linear diamine containing amino groups having
the different numbers of substituents (b2) satisfies the
chemical formula illustrated in [Chemical Formula 6].



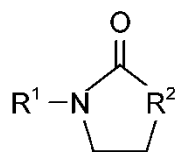
R⁴: any one of a hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a
20 carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

R⁵: any one of a hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

R⁶: a hydroxy alkyl group

In the case where R^4 is not hydrogen, R^5 is also not
25 hydrogen

[0027] As the cyclic compound (Component c), various compounds satisfying the following chemical formula may be used as described above.



R¹: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

R²: oxygen or N-R³

5 R³: any one of a hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group

[0028] Here, the cyclic compound is preferably a cyclic compound in which R¹ in [Chemical Formula 7] is hydrogen or the hydrocarbon group same as R¹⁴ and R¹⁶ to R¹⁸, and R² is
10 oxygen or R³ is the hydrocarbon group same as R¹⁴ and R¹⁶ to R¹⁸.

[0029] Subsequently, the blending ratios of each of the components (Component a, Component b, and Component c) are preferably determined as follows. The total concentration
15 of the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), the diamine (b) (Component b), and the cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula is preferably 20% by weight or more and 80% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent, more preferably 30% by weight or more and 75% by
20 weight or less relative to the entire absorbent, and further preferably 40% by weight or more and 70% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent. Setting the total concentration within this range allows the absorbent to excellently function.

25 [0030] The linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a) is preferably 15% by weight or more and 60% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent and further suitably 20% by weight or more and 55% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent. The diamine (b) (Component b) is
30 preferably 1% by weight or more and 25% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent and further suitably 2% by

weight or more and 20% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent. The cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula is preferably 1% by weight or more and 30% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent and
5 further suitably 1% by weight or more and 20% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent.

[0031] As the blending ratio of the diamine (b) (Component b) and the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula to the linear chain
10 monoamine (a) (Component a), a blend in a weight ratio of (diamine (b) + cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula)/(chain monoamine (a)) of 0.033 or more and 3.7 or less, that is, $0.033 \leq (b + c)/a \leq 3.7$ is preferable and a blend of $0.067 \leq (b + c)/a \leq 0.75$ is more preferable.

15 [0032] The blend ratio of the diamine (b) to the cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula is preferably a weight ratio of diamine (b)/cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula of 0.033 or more and 18 or less. In other words, a blend of $0.033 \leq b/c \leq 18$ is
20 preferable and a blend of $0.20 \leq b/c \leq 5.0$ is more preferable.

[0033] As the blend ratio of water, the blend ratio (% by weight) of water (Component d) is determined to be the remainder of the total weight of the linear chain monoamine
25 (a), the diamine (b), and the cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0034] In the present disclosure, the absorption temperature in the absorber of the chemical absorption method at the time of contact with the flue gas including,
30 for example, CO₂ is preferably set to the range of 30°C to 80°C. To the absorbent used in the present disclosure, a corrosion inhibitor, an antidegradation agent, and the like are added, if necessary.

[0035] As a partial pressure of CO₂ at the CO₂ absorber inlet at the time of absorption of CO₂ in the gas to be processed, a low CO₂ partial pressure (for example, 0.003 MPa to 0.1 MPa) is preferable from the view point of the application of the chemical absorption method.

[0036] In the present disclosure, as the regeneration temperature in the regenerator that releases CO₂ and the like from the absorbent in which CO₂ and the like are absorbed, the bottom temperature of the absorbent regenerator is preferably 110°C or more in the case where the pressure in the regenerator is 130 kPa to 200 kPa (absolute pressure). This is because regeneration at a temperature of less than 110°C requires a larger circulation volume of the absorbent in the system, which is not preferable from the viewpoint of regeneration efficiency. More suitably, regeneration at a temperature of 115°C or more is preferable.

[0037] Examples of gases to be processed by the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, coal gasification gases, synthesis gases, coke oven gases, petroleum gases, natural gases, and flue gases. Any gases that include acidic gases such as CO₂ and H₂S are acceptable.

[0038] The processes that can be employed in the method of the present disclosure for removing CO₂ or H₂S or both from the gases are not limited. An example of a removal unit that removes CO₂ will be described with reference to FIG. 1.

[0039] FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating the configuration of a CO₂ recovery unit according to Example 1. As illustrated in FIG. 1, a CO₂ recovery unit 12 according to Example 1 includes a flue gas cooling device 16 cooling a flue gas 14 including CO₂ and O₂ discharged

from industrial combustion facilities 13 such as a boiler and a gas turbine with cooling water 15, a CO₂ absorber 18 including a CO₂ recovery section 18A removing CO₂ from the flue gas 14 by bringing the flue gas 14 including cooled
5 CO₂ into contact with the CO₂ absorbent (hereinafter, also referred to as an "absorbent") 17 absorbing CO₂, and an absorbent regenerator 20 regenerating the CO₂ absorber by releasing CO₂ from the CO₂ absorber (hereinafter, also referred to as a "rich solution") 19 in which CO₂ is
10 absorbed. In the CO₂ recovery unit 12, the regenerated CO₂ absorbent (hereinafter, also referred to as a "lean solution") 17 from which CO₂ is removed in the absorbent regenerator 20 is reused in the CO₂ absorber 18 as the CO₂ absorbent.

15 [0040] In FIG. 1, a symbol 13a is a flue gas duct, a symbol 13b is a stack, and a symbol 34 is condensed water of steam. The CO₂ recovery unit 12 may be installed afterward to recover CO₂ from an existing flue gas source or may be installed simultaneously for a new flue gas
20 source. A damper that can be opened and closed is installed in the line for the flue gas 14 and is opened when the CO₂ recovery unit 12 is under operation. The flue gas source is set to close when the operation of the CO₂ recovery unit 12 is stopped, while the flue gas source is
25 still operating.

[0041] In the CO₂ recovery method using this CO₂ recovery unit 12, the pressure of the flue gas 14 from the industrial combustion facilities 13 such as a boiler and a gas turbine including CO₂ is firstly raised by a flue gas
30 blower 22. Thereafter, the flue gas is sent to a flue gas cooling device 16, cooled with cooling water 15 in this device, and sent to a CO₂ absorber 18.

[0042] In the CO₂ absorber 18, the flue gas 14 is in

countercurrent contact with the CO₂ absorbent 17 serving as the amine absorbent according to this Example and CO₂ in the flue gas 14 is absorbed into the CO₂ absorbent 17 by chemical reaction. After CO₂ is removed in the CO₂

5 recovery section 18A, the CO₂-removed flue gas is brought into gas-liquid contact with circulating rinse water 21 including the CO₂ absorbent supplied from a liquid distributor in a rinsing section 18B in the CO₂ absorber 18 to recover the CO₂ absorbent 17 accompanying the CO₂-

10 removed flue gas, and thereafter the flue gas 23 from which CO₂ has been removed is discharged outside the system. The pressure of the rich solution 19, which is the CO₂ absorbent in which CO₂ is absorbed, is raised by a rich solution pump 24 and the rich solution 19 is heated in a

15 rich/lean solution heat exchanger 25 by the lean solution, which is the CO₂ absorbent 17 regenerated in the absorbent regenerator 20 and fed to the absorbent regenerator 20.

[0043] The rich solution 19 released from the top to the inside of the absorbent regenerator 20 is subjected to an

20 endothermic reaction with the water vapor supplied from the bottom to release a large part of the CO₂. The CO₂ absorbent from which a part of or a large part of CO₂ has been released in the absorbent regenerator 20 is referred to as a semi-lean solution. When this semi-lean solution

25 reaches the bottom of the absorbent regenerator 20, the semi-lean solution turns into a CO₂ absorbent 17 from which almost all CO₂ has been removed (lean solution). A part of this lean solution 17 is heated by steam 27 in a reboiler 26 to supply steam for CO₂ release inside the absorbent

30 regenerator 20.

[0044] On the other hand, from the top part of the absorbent regenerator 20, CO₂-accompanying gas 28 with water vapor released from the rich solution 19 and the

semi-lean solution in the regenerator is led out, the water vapor is condensed by a condenser 29, water is separated in a separation drum 30, and CO₂ gas 40 is released outside the system, separately compressed by a compressor 41, and recovered. This compressed and recovered CO₂ gas 42 passes through a separation drum 43 and thereafter is injected into an oil field using Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) or stored in an aquifer to take measures against global warming. Reflux water 31, which is separated and refluxed from the CO₂-accompanying gas 28 with steam in the separation drum 30, is supplied to each of the upper part of the absorbent regenerator 20 and the rinse water 21 side by a reflux water circulation pump 35. The regenerated CO₂ absorbent (lean solution) 17 is cooled by the rich solution 19 in the rich/lean solution heat exchanger 25, and subsequently the pressure of the regenerated CO₂ absorbent 17 is raised by a lean solution pump 32, cooled by a lean solution cooler 33, and thereafter fed into the CO₂ absorber 18. This embodiment only describes a general overview of the CO₂ recovery unit and some of the accompanying units are omitted from the description.

[0045] Hereinafter, suitable Examples that demonstrate the effects of the present disclosure will be described. The present disclosure, however, is not limited thereto.

25 [0046] [Example]

Absorption of CO₂ was performed using an absorption test apparatus, which is not illustrated. FIG. 2 is a graph illustrating the measured results of the relationship of the reduction ratio in reboiler duty between the three-component composite amine absorbent (a mixture formed by dissolving a linear chain monoamine (Component a), a diamine (Component b), and a cyclic compound (Component c) satisfying a chemical formula in water (Component d)) in

Examples 1-1 to 1-18 and Comparative Example. The combinations of R^1 and R^2 of the cyclic compounds satisfying the chemical formula are listed in [Table 1] below and the list of components in the Examples is listed in [Table 2] below. In Examples below, the concentration of (linear chain monoamine (Component a) + diamine (Component b)) relative to the entire amount was determined to be 47% by weight to 60% by weight.

[0047]

Table 1

Chemical Formula	R^1	R^2
I-1	H	O
I-2	CH ₃	
I-3	CH ₃ -CH ₂	
I-4	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-5	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-6	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-7	H	N-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH
I-8	CH ₃	
I-9	CH ₃ -CH ₂	
I-10	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-11	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-12	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	

10

[0048]

Table 2

Example	Chain monoamine (a)		Diamine (b)	Cyclic compound (c) in Table 1.1 represented by Chemical Formula I		
				Component		Total concentration of (c) (% by weight)
1-1	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-6	-	30
1-2	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-6	-	15
1-3	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-6	-	5
1-4	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Propanediamine	I-6	-	15-30
1-5	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-7	I-12	
1-6	N-Ethylaminoethanol	-	2-Methylpiperazine	I-9	I-1	
1-7	N-Ethylaminoethanol	-	Piperazine	I-3	I-9	
1-8	N-Butylaminoethanol	-	2-Methylpiperazine	I-11	I-1	
1-9	N-Butylaminoethanol	-	Piperazine	I-5	I-11	
1-10	N-Ethylaminoethanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-9	I-1	
1-11	N-Butylaminoethanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-11	I-1	
1-12	N-Methyldiethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-8	-	
1-13	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Ethylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-8	I-9	
1-14	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Butylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-8	I-11	
1-15	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-9	-	
1-16	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	N-Ethylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-3	I-9	
1-17	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	N-Butylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-9	I-5	
1-18	4-Dimethylamino-1-butanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-2	-	

[0049] [Examples 1-1 to 1-3]

In Example 1-1, monoethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and cyclic compounds in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-6 in Table 1 were used as the cyclic compound (Component c) (c) satisfying the chemical formula, and these compounds were dissolved and mixed in water (Component d) to prepare absorbents. In Example 1-1, the concentration of Component c to the entire amount was determined to be 30% by weight.

[0050] In Example 1-2, the same amine components as the amine components in Example 1-1 were used and the concentration of Component c relative to the entire amount was determined to be 15% by weight. In Example 1-3, the same amine components as the amine components in Example 1-1 were used and the concentration of Component c relative to the entire amount was determined to be 5% by weight.

[0051] Subsequently, in Examples 1-4 to 1-18, the amine components were changed with respect to Example 1-1 and the concentration of Component c relative to the entire amount was determined to be between 15% by weight or more and 30% by weight or less. In the case where Component c is cyclic compounds satisfying a plurality of chemical formulas, the concentration of Component c relative to the entire amount is the total concentration of Component c.

[0052] In Example 1-4, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 1-1 was prepared except that the diamine (b) (Component b) was changed to propanediamine with respect to Example 1-1.

[0053] In Example 1-5, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 1-1 was prepared except that two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in

which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-7 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-12 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0054] In Examples 1-6, N-ethylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), 2-methylpiperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0055] In Example 1-7, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 1-6 was prepared except that piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-3 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0056] In Examples 1-8, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 1-6 was prepared except that N-butylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the

chemical formula.

[0057] In Examples 1-9, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 1-7 was prepared except that N-butylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-5 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0058] In Examples 1-10, N-ethylaminoethanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0059] In Examples 1-11, N-butylaminoethanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0060] In Examples 1-12, N-methyldiethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain

monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8 in Table 1 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0061] In Examples 1-13, N-methyldiethanolamine and N-ethylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0062] In Examples 1-14, N-methyldiethanolamine and N-butylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0063] In Examples 1-15, N-ethyldiethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 1 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0064] In Examples 1-16, N-ethyldiethanolamine and N-

ethylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-3 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

10 [0065] In Examples 1-17, N-ethyldiethanolamine and N-butylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and two cyclic compounds of a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 1 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-5 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

20 [0066] In Examples 1-18, 4-dimethylamino-1-butanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b) (Component b), and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-2 in Table 1 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0067] For each of Examples described above, reboiler duty at the time of a process in which the absorbent released CO_2 was measured. In test conditions, absorption conditions were 40°C and 10 kPa CO_2 and a regeneration condition was 120°C. The absorbent in which CO_2 was absorbed in an absorber was heated with a reboiler in a regenerator and the heat duty was determined from the

amount of steam supplied to the reboiler when the same amount of CO₂ was released from the regenerator and the specific enthalpy of steam under each condition. As Comparative Examples, absorbents in which the cyclic compound (c) of the chemical formula was not included and the total concentration of the linear chain monoamine (a) and the diamine (b) are the same as the total concentration of each Example, that is, Component c was substituted with water were prepared and the reduction ratio in reboiler duty was calculated by the same way with respect to each Example. FIG. 2 illustrates the results of the reduction ratios in reboiler duty when the reboiler duty in Comparative Example was determined to be 100%, that is, $((\text{Reboiler duty in Comparative Example} - \text{Reboiler duty in Example}) / \text{Reboiler duty in Comparative Example}) \times 100 [\%]$ was calculated with respect to each Example.

[0068] As illustrated in FIG. 2, use of the absorbents in Examples allows the reboiler duty, which is the heat duty required for releasing the target gas from the absorbent, to be reduced by 5% or more compared to the absorbent that does not include the cyclic compound (c) of the chemical formula. No difference in the efficiency of CO₂ absorption of the absorbent was observed between Examples and Comparative Examples.

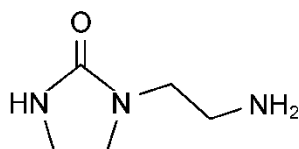
[0069] Subsequently, with respect to Examples 1-5', 1-13', and 1-14' in Table 3 below, which are the same as Examples 1-5, 1-13, and 1-14, the reduction ratios in reboiler duty were measured in the case where the cyclic compounds (Component c) were replaced with the cyclic compounds in Comparative Examples. In Examples 1-5', 1-13', and 1-14' below, the concentrations of (linear chain monoamine (Component a) + diamine (Component b)) relative to the entire amount were set to 47% by weight to 55% by weight.

[0070]

Table 3

Example	Chain monoamine (a)		Diamine (b)	Cyclic compound (c) in Table 1.1 represented by Chemical Formula I		
				Component		Total concentration of (c) (% by weight)
1-5'	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	I-7	I-12	15-20
1-13'	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Ethylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-8	I-9	
1-14'	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Butylaminoethanol	Piperazine	I-8	I-11	

[0071] In Comparative Examples, absorbents in which 1-(2-aminoethyl)-imidazolidin-2-one represented in [Chemical Formula 8] below was included instead of the cyclic compound of Component (c) in the same concentration in Examples were prepared.



[0072] FIG. 3 illustrates the results of the reduction ratios in reboiler duty calculated based on the comparison between Examples and Comparative Examples. As illustrated in FIG. 3, use of the absorbents in Examples allows the reboiler duty, which is the heat duty required for releasing the target gas from the absorbent, to be reduced by 2% to 6% compared to an absorbent including the cyclic compound different from the present disclosure as Component (c).

[0073] Subsequently, as Example 2, Example using an absorbent including a diamine (b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents and a chain diamine (b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents as the diamines of (Component b) will be described. FIG. 4 is a graph illustrating the results of measuring the relationship of the reduction ratios in reboiler duty between three-component composite amine absorbents (mixtures formed by dissolving the linear chain monoamine (Component a), the diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents (Component b1), the chain diamine containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents (Component b2, and the cyclic compound (Component c) represented by the chemical formula illustrated in [Chemical Formula 2]) in water (Component d)) in Examples 2-1 to 2-18 and Comparative

Examples. The combinations of R¹ and R² of cyclic compounds of (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula of [Chemical Formula 2] are listed in Table 4 below, the combinations of R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶ in [Chemical Formula 6] of the chain diamines (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents are listed in Table 5 below, and the list of components in Examples are listed in Table 6 below. In Examples below, the concentration of (linear chain monoamine (Component a) + diamine (Component b)) relative to the entire amount was determined to be 47% by weight to 60% by weight.

[0074]

Table 4

Chemical Formula	R ¹	R ²
I-1	H	O
I-2	CH ₃	
I-3	CH ₃ -CH ₂	
I-4	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-5	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-6	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-7	H	N-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH
I-8	CH ₃	
I-9	CH ₃ -CH ₂	
I-10	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-11	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	
I-12	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	

[0075]

Table 5

Chemical Formula	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶
II-1	H	H	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH
II-2	CH ₃	CH ₃	
II-3	CH ₃ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₃	
II-4	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₃	
II-5	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₃	
II-6	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	
II-7	CH ₃	CH ₂ -CH ₃	
II-8	CH ₃ -CH ₂	CH ₃	
II-9	CH ₃	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	
II-10	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	CH ₃	
II-11	CH ₃ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	
II-12	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂	CH ₂ -CH ₃	

[0076]

Table 6

Example	Chain monoamine (a)		Diamine (b)			Cyclic compound (c) in Table 1.1 represented by Chemical Formula I		
			Diamine (b1) containing amino groups having same number of substituents	Diamine (b2) containing amino groups having different number of substituents	Concentration of (b2) (% by weight)	Component		Total concentration of (c) (% by weight)
2-1	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-1	13	I-6	-	20
2-2	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-1	8	I-6	-	20
2-3	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-1	1	I-6	-	20
2-4	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Propanediamine	II-1	3-8	I-6	-	10-20
2-5	Monoethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-6		I-7	I-12	
2-6	N-Ethylaminoethanol	-	2-Methylpiperazine	II-11		I-9	I-1	
2-7	N-Ethylaminoethanol	-	Piperazine	II-3		I-3	I-9	
2-8	N-Butylaminoethanol	-	2-Methylpiperazine	II-5		I-11	I-1	
2-9	N-Butylaminoethanol	-	Piperazine	II-1		I-5	I-11	
2-10	N-Ethylaminoethanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-8		I-9	I-1	
2-11	N-Butylaminoethanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-1		I-11	I-1	
2-12	N-Methyldiethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-9		I-8	-	
2-13	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Ethylaminoethanol	Piperazine	II-7		I-8	I-9	
2-14	N-Methyldiethanolamine	N-Butylaminoethanol	Piperazine	II-10		I-8	I-11	
2-15	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-3		I-9	-	
2-16	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	N-Ethylaminoethanol	Piperazine	II-3		I-3	I-9	
2-17	N-Ethyldiethanolamine	N-Butylaminoethanol	Piperazine	II-12		I-9	I-5	
2-18	4-Dimethylamino-1-butanol	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Piperazine	II-2		I-2	-	

[0077] [Examples 2-1 to 2-3]

In Example 2-1, monoethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-1 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-6 in Table 4 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula. In Example 2-1, the concentration of (Component b2) relative to the entire amount was set to 13% by weight and the concentration of (Component c) relative to the entire amount was set to 20% by weight.

[0078] In Example 2-2, the same amine components as the amine components in Example 2-1 were used and the concentration of (Component b2) relative to the entire amount was set to 8% by weight. In Example 2-3, the same amine components as the amine components in Example 2-1 were used and the concentration of (Component b2) relative to the entire amount was set to 1% by weight.

[0079] Subsequently, in Examples 2-4 to 2-18, the amine components were changed with respect to Example 2-1. The concentration of (Component b2) relative to the entire amount was set to 3% by weight to 8% by weight and the concentration of (Component c) relative to the entire amount was set to 10% by weight to 20% by weight.

[0080] In Example 2-4, an absorbent having the same compositions as the composition in Example 2-1 was prepared except that propanediamine was used as the diamine (b1)

(Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents with respect to Example 2-1.

[0081] In Example 2-5, an absorbent having the same composition as the composition in Example 2-1 was prepared except that a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula I-6 in Table 4 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-7 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-12 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0082] In Example 2-6, N-ethylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), 2-methylpiperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-11 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0083] In Example 2-7, N-ethylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was

determined to be the chemical formula II-3 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-3 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

10 [0084] In Example 2-8, N-butylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), 2-methylpiperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-5 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

25 [0085] In Example 2-9, N-butylaminoethanol was used as the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-1 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-5 in Table 4

and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

5 [0086] In Example 2-10, N-ethylaminoethanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as a diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a
10 combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-8 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined
15 to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

20 [0087] In Example 2-11, N-butylaminoethanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a
25 combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-1 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined
30 to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-1 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical

formula.

[0088] In Example 2-12, N-methyldiethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as a
5 diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-9 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having
10 the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8 in Table 4 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

15 [0089] In Example 2-13, N-methyldiethanolamine and N-ethylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of
20 R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-7 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8
25 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0090] In Example 2-14, N-methyldiethanolamine and N-
30 butylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of

R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-10 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-8 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-11 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

10 [0091] In Example 2-15, N-ethyldiethanolamine and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a
15 combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-3 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined
20 to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 was used as the cyclic compound (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0092] In Example 2-16, N-ethyldiethanolamine and N-ethylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines
25 (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-3 in Table 4 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component
30 b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-3 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of

R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0093] In Example 2-17, N-ethyldiethanolamine and N-butylaminoethanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-12 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-9 in Table 4 and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-5 in Table 4 were used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0094] In Example 2-18, 4-dimethylamino-1-butanol and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol were used as the linear chain monoamines (a) (Component a), piperazine was used as the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing amino groups having the same number of substituents, a diamine in which a combination of R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 was determined to be the chemical formula II-2 in Table 5 was used as the chain amine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents, and a cyclic compound in which a combination of R^1 and R^2 was determined to be the chemical formula I-2 in Table 4 was used as the cyclic compounds (c) (Component c) satisfying the chemical formula.

[0095] As Comparative Examples, an absorbent in which the chain diamine (b2) (Component b2) containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents and the

cyclic compound (c) satisfying the chemical formula (Component c) were not included in their weight and the weight of the linear chain monoamine (a) (Component (a) and the diamine (b1) (Component b1) containing the amino groups having the same number of substituents was the same as in each Example was prepared as Comparative Example to calculate similar heat duty of the reboiler. FIG. 4 illustrates the results of calculating the reduction ratios in reboiler duty in Examples with respect to each Example when reboiler duty in Comparative Example is determined to be 1.

[0096] As illustrated in FIG. 4, use of the absorbents in Examples allows heat quantity of the reboiler to be reduced by 10% or more compared to the absorbents in Comparative Examples.

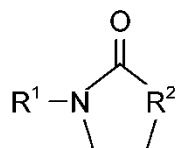
[0097] As described in above Examples, use of the composite amine absorbent including the chain monoamine (a), diamine (b), a cyclic compound (c) satisfying [Chemical Formula 2], and water (d) allows the release of absorbed CO₂ and H₂S to be easily released and heat duty required for absorbed gas stripping to be reduced. This allows the energy required for CO₂ and H₂S recovery to be further reduced. The reaction rate can also be maintained as the absorbent. This allows performance as the absorbent to be improved.

[0098] The present disclosure discloses the following inventions. The present disclosure is not limited to the following inventions.

(1) A composite amine absorbent to absorb at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in a gas, the composite amine absorbent including:

- a chain monoamine (a);
- a diamine (b); and

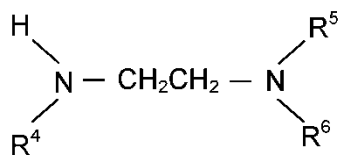
a cyclic compound (c) represented by the following chemical formula:



where R¹: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group,
 5 R²: oxygen or N-R³, and
 R³: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group, and a hydroxyalkyl group having a carbon number of 1 to 4; and water (d).

- 10 (2) The composite amine absorbent as described in (1), wherein the chain monoamine (a) includes at least one of a primary chain monoalkanolamine, a secondary chain monoalkanolamine, and a tertiary chain monoalkanolamine.
- (3) The composite amine absorbent as described in (1) or
 15 (2), wherein the diamine (b) includes at least one diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents.
- (4) The composite amine absorbent as described in (3), wherein the diamine containing amino groups having the same
 20 number of substituents includes at least one of a primary chain polyamine, a secondary chain polyamine, and a secondary cyclic polyamine.
- (5) The composite amine absorbent as described in (1) or (2), wherein the diamine (b) includes at least one diamine
 25 containing amino groups having the same number of substituents and at least one chain diamine containing amino groups having different numbers of substituents.
- (6) The composite amine absorbent as described in (5), wherein the diamine containing amino groups having the same
 30 number of substituents includes at least one of a primary chain polyamine, a secondary chain polyamine, and a secondary cyclic polyamine.
- (7) The composite amine absorbent as described in (5),

wherein the chain diamine containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents includes at least one compound satisfying:



- 5 R^4 : any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group,
 R^5 : any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group, and
 R^6 : a hydroxyalkyl group, and
- 10 wherein for R^4 not being hydrogen, R^5 is also not hydrogen.
- (8) The composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (7), wherein a total concentration of the chain monoamine (a), the diamine (b), and the cyclic compound (c) of the chemical formula is 20% by weight or more and 80% by
- 15 weight or less relative to the entire absorbent.
- (9) The composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (8), wherein a concentration of the chain monoamine (a) is 15% by weight or more and 60% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent.
- 20 (10) The composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (9), wherein a concentration of the diamine (b) is 1% by weight or more and 25% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent.
- (11) The composite amine absorbent as described in (1) to
- 25 (10), wherein a concentration of the cyclic compound (c) of the formula is 1% by weight or more and 30% by weight or less relative to the entire absorbent.
- (12) The composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (11), wherein a weight ratio of ((diamine (b) +
- 30 cyclic compound (c) of chemical formula/(chain monoamine (a))) is $0.033 \leq (b + c)/a \leq 3.7$.

(13) The composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (12), wherein a weight ratio of diamine (b)/cyclic compound (c) of chemical formula is a blend of $0.033 \leq b/c \leq 18$.

5 (14) A removal unit using the composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (13), the removal unit including:

an absorber configured to bring a gas including at least one of CO₂ and H₂S into contact with the absorbent to
10 remove at least one of CO₂ and H₂S; and

an absorbent regenerator configured to regenerate a solution absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S,

wherein the regenerated solution formed by removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the absorbent regenerator is
15 reused in the absorber.

(15) The removal unit as described in (14), wherein

the absorber has an absorbing temperature of 30°C to 80°C, and

the absorbent regenerator has a regeneration
20 temperature of 110°C or more.

(16) A removal method using the composite amine absorbent as described in any one of (1) to (13), the removal method including:

bringing a gas including at least one of CO₂ and H₂S
25 into contact with the absorbent to remove at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber;

regenerating a solution absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber regenerator; and

reusing in the absorber the solution regenerated by
30 removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the absorbent regenerator.

(17) The removal method according to claim 16, wherein

an absorbing temperature in the absorber is 30°C to

80°C; and

a regeneration temperature in the absorbent regenerator is 110°C or more.

Reference Symbols List

- 5 [0099] 12 CO₂ Recovery Unit
 - 13 Industrial Combustion Facility
 - 14 Flue Gas
 - 16 Flue Gas Cooling Device
 - 17 CO₂ Absorbent (Lean Solution)
- 10 18 CO₂ Absorber
 - 19 CO₂-Absorbed CO₂ Absorbent (Rich Solution)
 - 20 Absorbent Regenerator
 - 21 Rinse water

CLAIMS

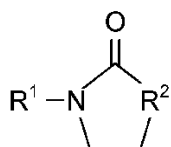
[Claim 1]

A composite amine absorbent to absorb at least one of
5 CO₂ and H₂S in a gas, the composite amine absorbent
comprising:

a chain monoamine (a);

a diamine (b);

a cyclic compound (c) represented by following
10 chemical formula:



where R¹: any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a
carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group,

R²: oxygen or N-R³, and

15 R³: any one of hydrogen and a hydroxyalkyl group; and
water (d), wherein

the diamine (b) comprises at least one diamine
containing amino groups having a same number of
substituents,

20 a concentration of the chain monoamine (a) is 15% by
weight or more and 60% by weight or less relative to the
entire absorbent,

a concentration of the diamine (b) is 1% by weight or
more and 25% by weight or less relative to the entire
25 absorbent, and

a concentration of the cyclic compound (c) of the
formula is 1% by weight or more and 30% by weight or less
relative to the entire absorbent.

30 [Claim 2]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1,

wherein the chain monoamine (a) comprises at least one of a primary chain monoalkanolamine, a secondary chain monoalkanolamine, and a tertiary chain monoalkanolamine.

5 [Claim 3]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1, wherein the diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents comprises at least one of a primary chain polyamine, a secondary chain polyamine, and a
10 secondary cyclic polyamine.

[Claim 4]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1, wherein the diamine (b) comprises at least one diamine
15 containing amino groups having a same number of substituents and at least one chain diamine containing amino groups having different numbers of substituents.

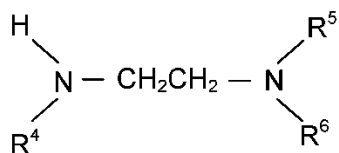
[Claim 5]

20 The composite amine absorbent according to claim 4, wherein the diamine containing amino groups having the same number of substituents comprises at least one of a primary chain polyamine, a secondary chain polyamine, and a secondary cyclic polyamine.

25

[Claim 6]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 4, wherein the chain diamine containing amino groups having the different numbers of substituents comprises at least
30 one compound satisfying:



where R^4 : any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group,
 R^5 : any one of hydrogen, a hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 to 4, and a hydroxyalkyl group, and
5 R^6 : a hydroxyalkyl group, and
wherein for R^4 not being hydrogen, R^5 is also not hydrogen.

[Claim 7]

10 The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1,
wherein a total concentration of the chain monoamine (a),
the diamine (b), and the cyclic compound (c) of the
chemical formula is 20% by weight or more and 80% by weight
or less relative to the entire absorbent.

15 [Claim 8]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1,
wherein a weight ratio of ((diamine (b) + cyclic compound
(c) of chemical formula)/(chain monoamine (a))) is $0.033 \leq$
(b + c)/a ≤ 3.7 .

20

[Claim 9]

The composite amine absorbent according to claim 1,
wherein a weight ratio of diamine (b)/cyclic compound (c)
of chemical formula is a blend of $0.033 \leq b/c \leq 18$.

25

[Claim 10]

A removal unit using the composite amine absorbent
according to any one of claims 1 to 9, the removal unit
comprising:

30 an absorber configured to bring a gas including at
least one of CO_2 and H_2S into contact with the absorbent to
remove at least one of CO_2 and H_2S ; and

an absorbent regenerator configured to regenerate a

solution absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S,

wherein the regenerated solution formed by removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the absorbent regenerator is reused in the absorber.

5

[Claim 11]

The removal unit according to claim 10, wherein the absorber has an absorbing temperature of 30°C to 80°C, and

10 the absorbent regenerator has a regeneration temperature of 110°C or more.

[Claim 12]

A removal method using the composite amine absorbent
15 according to any one of claims 1 to 9, the removal method comprising:

bringing a gas including at least one of CO₂ and H₂S into contact with the absorbent to remove at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber;

20 regenerating a solution absorbing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in an absorber regenerator; and

reusing in the absorber the solution regenerated by removing at least one of CO₂ and H₂S in the absorbent regenerator.

25

[Claim 13]

The removal method according to claim 12, wherein an absorbing temperature in the absorber is 30°C to 80°C; and

30 a regeneration temperature in the absorbent regenerator is 110°C or more.