



Supplementary Material

An Analysis of the Effect of ZIF-8 Addition on the Separation Properties of Polysulfone at Various Temperatures

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S1.1. Procedure for the calculation of mobility

The diffusive flux J_i can be expressed either in terms of concentration gradient $\nabla\omega_i$ or in terms of penetrant chemical potential gradient $\nabla\mu_i$, that is the actual driving force for diffusion:

$$J_i = -\mathfrak{D}_i \rho \nabla\omega_i = -\mathcal{L}_i \frac{\omega_i \rho}{RT} \nabla\mu_i \quad (\text{S1})$$

In the first expression for the flux, originally given by Fick, the mutual diffusion coefficient \mathfrak{D}_i appears, while in the second one the mobility, \mathcal{L}_i , or self-diffusion coefficient, is used. The mobility has a purely kinetic meaning and is related to the resistance of molecular motion in the solid mixture. [51–54] As a consequence of this equivalence, the coefficient \mathfrak{D}_i can be rewritten as:

$$\mathfrak{D}_i = \frac{\mathcal{L}_i}{RT} \frac{\partial\mu_i}{\partial \ln\omega_i} \quad (\text{S2})$$

If we assume the ideal gas model for the penetrant chemical potential in the gas phase, due to its low pressure, the chemical potential of gas i can be related to the gas pressure and temperature and the respective pure component value, $\mu_{i,pure}$ at the same T and p as:

$$\mu_i = \mu_{i,pure}(T, p) + RT \ln p_i \quad (\text{S3})$$

So that the relation between the mutual diffusion coefficient and mobility can be rewritten as

$$\mathfrak{D}_i = \mathcal{L}_i \frac{\partial \ln p_i}{\partial \ln \omega_i} \quad (\text{S4})$$

Where the term multiplying the mobility is defined as α

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{\partial \ln p_i}{\partial \ln \omega_i} \quad (\text{S5})$$

It is evident from its definition that α expresses a relation between the gas partial pressure in the external gaseous phase, and its corresponding concentration in the membrane polymeric phase, and is ultimately related to the solubility isotherm of the gas in the polymer membrane. This term is entirely thermodynamic in nature and is thus usually named the thermodynamic factor. Note that, based on the above equations the mutual

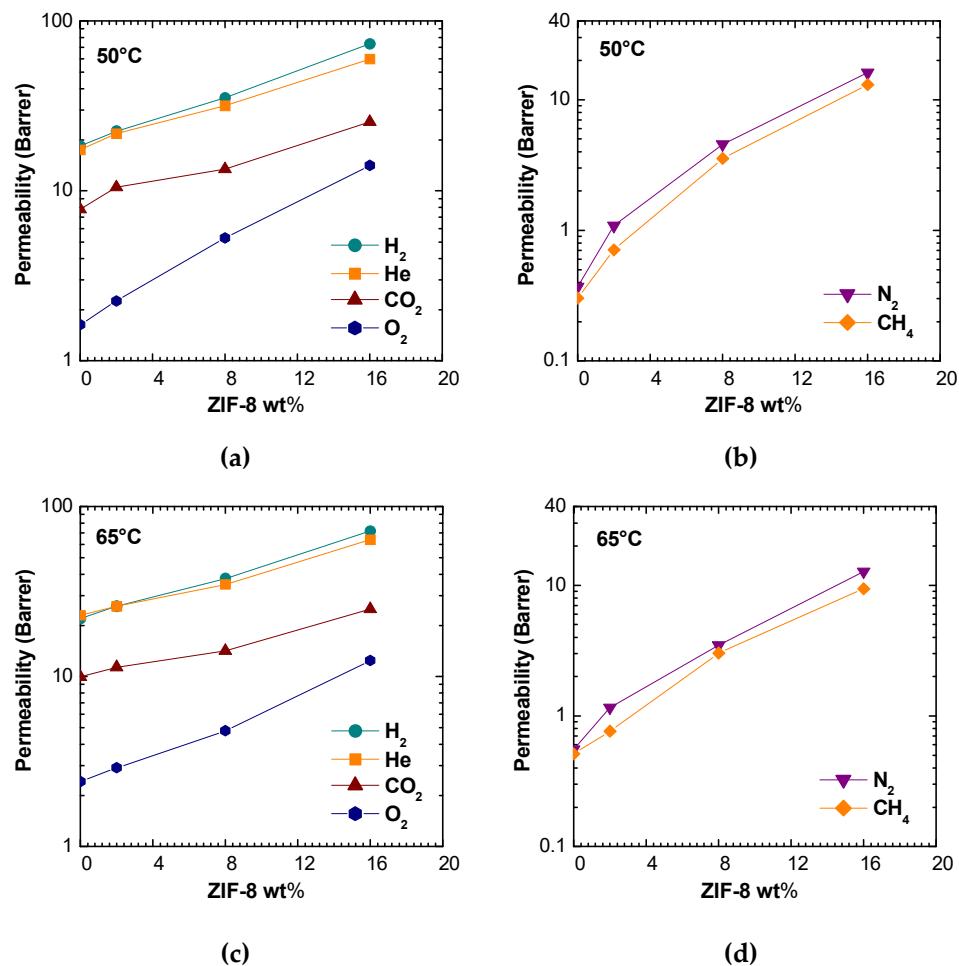


Figure S1. Permeability of various gases in PSf/ZIF-8 mixed matrix membranes as a function of ZIF-8 wt%: (a), (b) at 50°C; (c), (d) at 65°C.

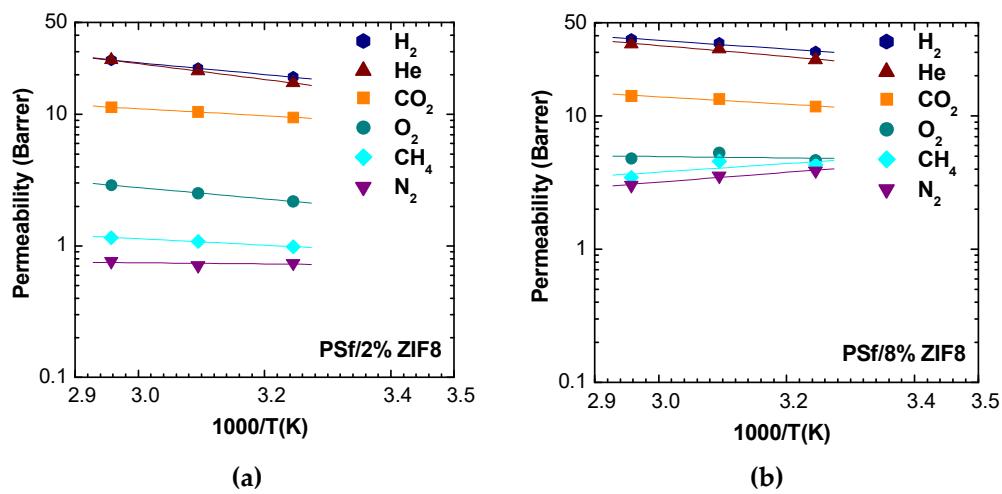


Figure S2. Permeability and selectivity in PSf/ZIF-8 mixed matrix membranes as a function of $1000/T$: (a) Permeability in PSf/2% ZIF-8; (b) Permeability in PSf/8% ZIF-8.

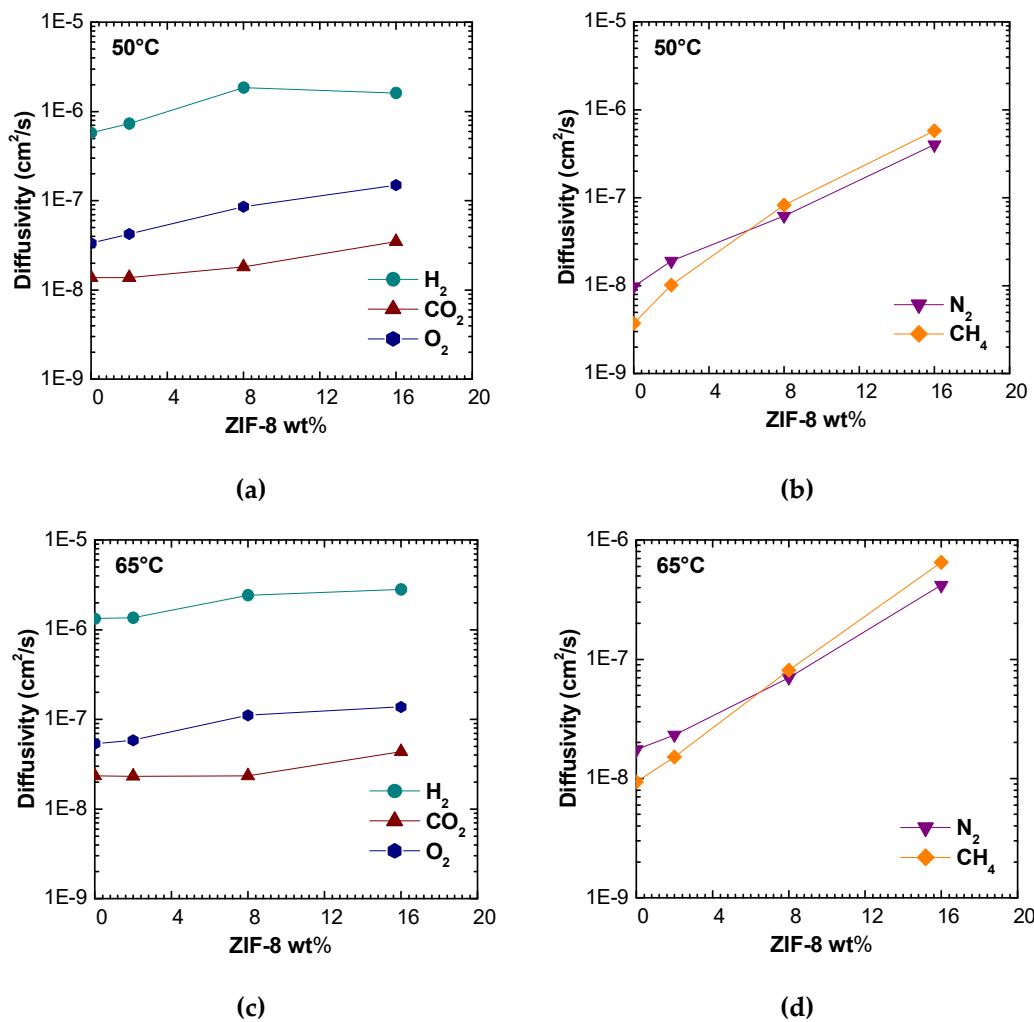


Figure S3. Diffusivity of various gases in PSf/ZIF-8 mixed matrix membranes as a function of ZIF-8 wt%: (a), (b) at 50°C; (c), (d) at 65°C.

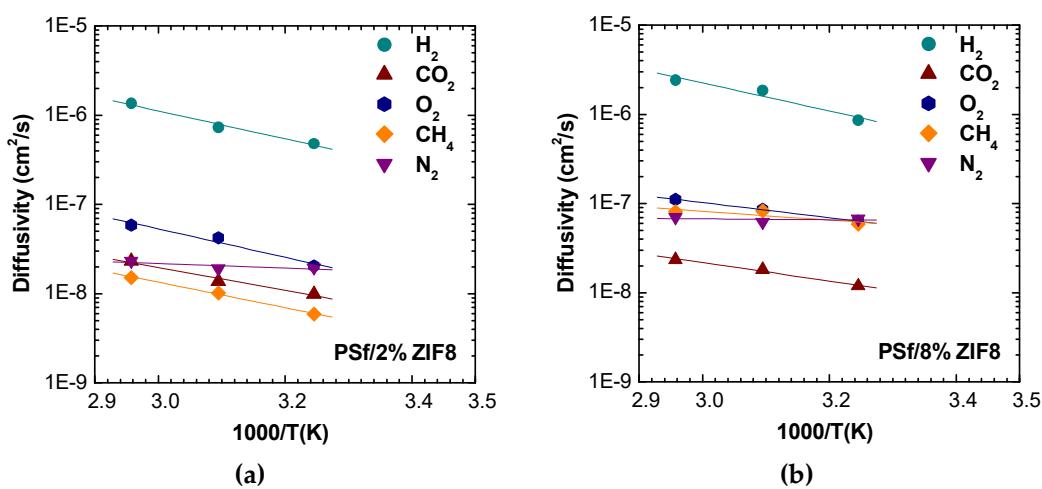


Figure S4. Diffusivity of various gases in PSf/ZIF-8 mixed matrix membranes as a function of 1000/T: (a) PSf/2% ZIF-8; (b) PSf/8% ZIF-8.

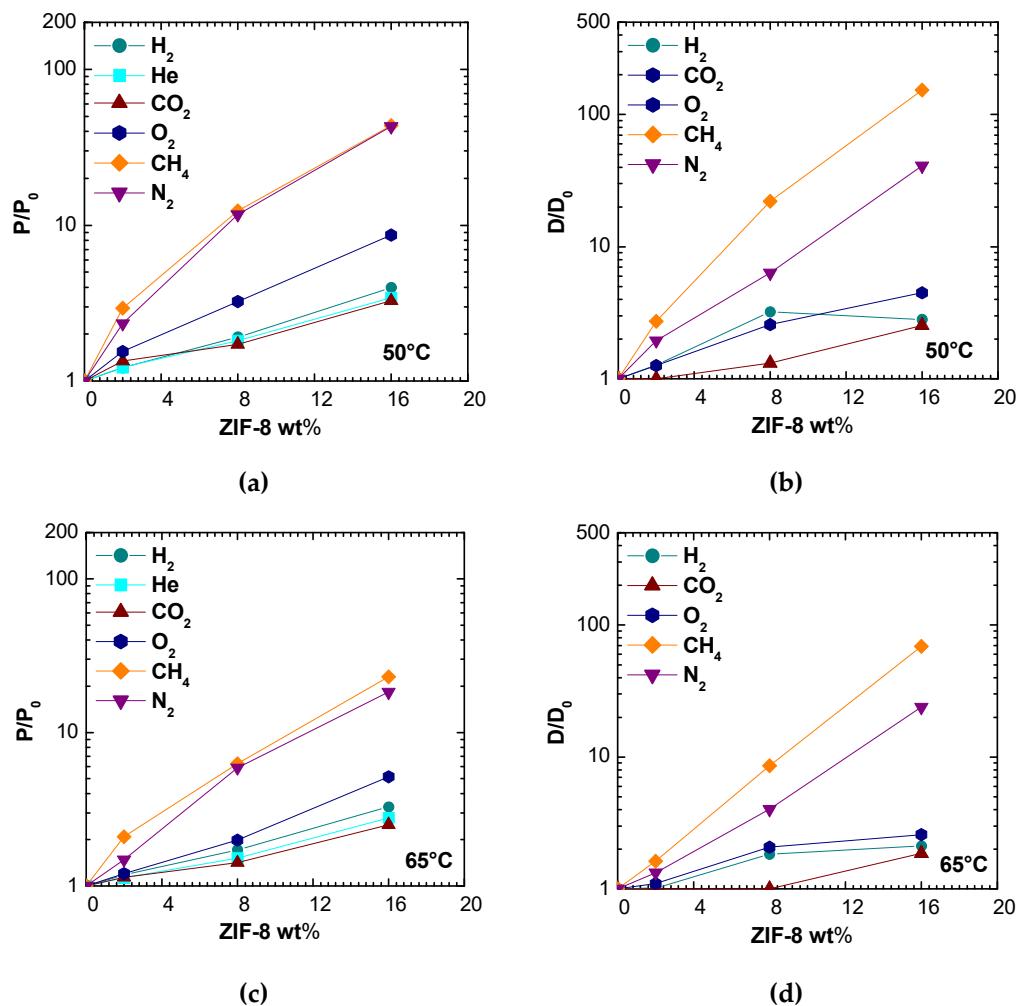


Figure S5. Relative permeability and diffusivity increase of various gases in PSf/ZIF-8 mixed matrix membranes as a function of ZIF-8 wt%: (a), (b) at 50 °C; (c), (d) at 65 °C.