

TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

電子報第 209 期

活動訊息

◆ 論文徵稿

即日起徵求**「能源與綠色製程」、「食品與生技醫藥」、「淨零碳排與精密製造」**等3大主題領域的研究論文,邀請各界踴躍投稿,及蒞 臨與會交流。

論文**摘要收件截止日期9月10日**,投稿信箱:<u>tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw</u> https://www.tscfa.org.tw/ec99/rwd1480/news.asp?newsno=43

◆ 第23屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會暨113年度會員大會

時間:2024年10月18日(五)

地點:高雄蓮潭國際會館R102會議室

◆ Supergreen 2024 (The 13th International Conference on Supercritical Fluids)

時間:2024年11月29日-12月1日

地點:韓國首爾

◆ 14 th ISSF(International Symposium on Supercritical Fluids) & 9th ISHA (International Solvothermal and Hydrothermal Association Conference)

日期: JUNE 15-20, 2025

地點: Bali, Indonesia

CHAIR: JAEHOON KIM, SOUTH KOREA

<u>Scientific Meetings – ISASF (supercriticalfluidsociety.net)</u>

※協會將組團由理事長帶隊前往,屆時歡迎會員踴躍參加!

產業新聞

◆ 碳捕捉封存及再利用的前景可期

資料來源:<u>https://www.ctee.com.tw/news/20240821700105-439901</u>

◆ 23 屆超臨界流體技術研討會 10/18 蓮潭國際會館登場 資料來源:

https://money.udn.com/money/story/5723/8192810?from=edn search result

淨零永續

產業節能減碳資訊網 INDUSTRIAL BERRGY SAYING AND CARBON REDUCTION INFORMATION WEB

https://ghg.tgpf.org.tw/

→ 淨零永續學校

https://college.itri.org.tw/nzschool/



團體會員介紹

◆ 喬璞科技股份有限公司

教育訓練班

- ◆ (日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 09/30~10/05
- ◆ (夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班 09/30~10/13

技術文摘

- ◆ A Comprehensive Review on Advanced Extraction Techniques for Retrieving Bioactive Components from Natural Sources (從天然來源中提取生物活性成分的先進萃取技術的全面綜述)
- ◆ A versatile pressure-cell design for studying ultrafast molecular-dynamics in supercritical fluids using coherent multi-pulse x-ray scattering (一種多功能壓力單元設計,用於使用連貫多脈衝 X 射線散射研究超臨界流體中的超快分子動力學)
- ◆ Critical Threshold for Bubble-like Nucleation during Pseudoboiling at Supercritical Pressures (超臨界壓力假沸騰期間類氣泡成核的臨界閾值)
- ◆ Polysaccharide-based aerogels fabricated via supercritical fluid drying: a systematic review (透過超臨界流體乾燥製備的多醣基氣凝膠:系統性評價)
- ◆ Potential of Multilateral Closed Loop Geothermal Systems for Power Generation Using Water and Supercritical CO₂(多邊閉環地熱系統利用水和超臨界二氧化碳發電的潛力)
- ◆ Preparation of Erlotinib hydrochloride nanoparticles (anti-cancer drug) by RESS-C method and investigating the effective parameters (RESS-C 法製備鹽酸厄洛替尼奈米粒(抗癌藥)與有效參數探討)
- ◆ Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Shock Behavior Near the Critical Point (臨界點附近的 超臨界二氧化碳衝擊行為)

台灣超臨界流體協會

電話:(07)355-5706 E-mail: tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw



TSCFA 台灣超臨界流體協會

第二十三屆

超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會



論文徵稿

發表日期 | 113年10月18日 (五)

申請收件截止日期 | 113年9月10日(二)

審核結果通知日期 | 113年9月20日(五)

發表地點

蓮潭國際會館R102會議室 (高雄市左營區崇德路801號)

論文主題

- ⑥ 能源與綠色製程
- ◎ 食品與生技醫藥
- ◎ 淨零碳排與精密製造

聯絡資訊:

台灣超臨界流體協會 吳家瑩小姐 專線:(07)355-5706 投稿信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

協會網址: https://www.tscfa.org.tw/

主辦單位 | TSCEA 台灣超臨界流體協會











2024年 第二十三屆 超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會 暨113年度會員大會

親愛的貴賓 您好:

台灣超臨界流體協會謹訂於民國113年10月18日(星期五),假高雄蓮潭國際會館 R102會議室,舉辦「第23屆超臨界流體技術應用與發展研討會」,並於當日下午16時 舉行113年度會員大會。 恭請

蒞臨指導

技術研討會暨年會籌備會 主 任 委 員 梁明在 理 事 長副主任委員 蘇至善副理事長台灣超臨界流體協會全體理監事暨籌備會委員

数邀

17年度研討會暨會員大會議程

時間		議	程	內	容
09:30~10:00	報到	110,000			
10:00~10:10	開幕式(主任委員致歡迎詞/貴賓	致詞)			
10:10~11:00	大會演講(I)				
11:00~11:50	大會演講(Ⅱ)				
11:50~12:30	Poster英文簡報評選(3min/人)				
12:30~13:30	午餐				
13:30~14:00	邀請演講(I)				
14:00~14:30	邀請演講(Ⅱ)				
14:30~15:00	邀請演講(Ⅲ)				
15:00~16:00	海報論文展示及廠商展示區交流/	茶敍			
15:30~16:00	會員大會報到				
16:00~16:05	理事長致詞				
16:05~16:35	會務報告				
16:35~16:45	第11屆理監事選舉				
16:45~17:10	提案討論				
17:10~17:40	邀請演講(IV)	理	監事選	學開票	作業
17:40~17:50	宣佈第十一屆理監事當選名單				
17:50~18:00	前往晚宴餐廳				
18:00~20:00	晚宴、頒贈揭助廠商威謝狀、研究論文優良及佳作獎				

晚宴地點:蓮潭國際會館-國際三廳



碳捕捉封存及再利用的前景可期

2024.08.21 工商時報

碳捕捉、封存與再利用 (Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage·CCUS) 技術被視為實現減碳目標的核心技術之一。CCUS 能有效減少鋼鐵、水泥等高碳排放產業的二氧化碳排放,透過捕捉高碳排放源,將其壓縮後運輸至可再利用或封存的場域,從而降低整體碳排放。這項技術的優勢在於其減碳潛力巨大,並能促進化石能源的清潔利用,並進一步製成藍色、綠色碳氫化合物等可再利用產品。

目前,主要的碳捕捉技術包括薄膜技術、吸收技術與吸附技術,其中化學吸收法是主流,物理吸附與薄膜技術雖尚未大規模商業化,但未來技術與市場的成熟將使其具有更大的發展潛力。預計到 2030 年,全球二氧化碳捕捉量將達到 10.24 億噸,並在 2050 年達到 60.4 億噸。如果各國能按計畫實現二氧化碳捕捉能力,則 2030 年有望達成甚至超越預設的減碳目標,從而加速實現「2050 淨零碳排」的全球目標。

碳捕捉後的二氧化碳大部分將進行封存,但這一過程面臨諸多技術挑戰,如場域安全評估、後續監測以及昂貴的成本。此外,封存後需確保無洩漏,進一步增加了技術難度。現階段最常見的封存技術是將二氧化碳注入廢棄油田以提高原油採收率,或將其儲存在800公尺以下的枯竭油氣層與深層含鹽地層中,這些地層接近二氧化碳的臨界壓力,封存量大幅提升。其他如海洋封存技術發展較緩慢,礦化封存雖穩定且安全,但自然反應速率緩慢,需創新技術與合適場域的開發。

碳捕捉後也能進行碳再利用、儘管碳再利用率僅有8%,但它具有巨大的市場潛力。 二氧化碳可轉化為燃料、化學能源或農業用途,直接或間接使用於產品製造,如乾 冰、碳酸飲料,或經過反應生成化學品、聚合物等替代石化產品。這些技術發展方 向將成為未來研究的重點。

■到 2040 年, CCUS 將占減碳技術應用的 24%

根據國際能源署(IEA)的預測,到 2040 年,CCUS 技術在全球減碳技術應用中將占 24%的比例,遠高於 2017 年的預測。這一增長的驅動力來自國際碳費、碳稅的推動以及巴黎協定與聯合國永續發展目標的影響。各國政府和產業越來越重視 CCUS 技術的效益,並加強相關技術的研發和專利申請。

由於碳捕捉占 CCUS 成本的近三分之二,因此提高捕捉效率、降低成本是各國研發的重點方向。根據台灣經濟部智慧財產局以 Derwent Innovation 的分析,全球碳捕捉

封存與再利用的專利數量中,碳捕捉技術專利占 58.7%,其中吸收技術(化學、物理吸收)占 39.1%,吸附技術占 26.7%,薄膜技術占 21.7%。目前吸收技術相對成熟且應用成本較低,因此成為主流技術,而吸附與薄膜技術則為未來發展的重點方向。

碳封存技術專利占全球 CCUS 專利的 6.4%,其中封存技術占 80.1%,運輸儲存技術占 13.2%,監測安全技術占 6.7%。隨著技術的發展,這些專利的應用將同步增長。 碳再利用技術專利占 34.9%,其中間接轉化化學品的專利數量最多,應用於甲醇、 甲烷等產品。

全球已有約 40 個 CCUS 商業設施開始營運,主要應用於工業製造流程、燃料轉換和 發電中。目前,CCUS 價值鏈中有 500 多個專案處於不同的開發階段,預計到 2030 年將新增 50 個碳捕捉設施。

■台灣碳捕捉專利申請名列全球第七,相關法令規章待補強

台灣「碳捕捉、利用及封存」行動計畫預計在 2023~2024 年間投入 37.23 億元發展 CCUS 技術。其中,國科會將投入 4.43 億元,進行生質物、廢棄物氣化發電示範應 用及推動化學吸收技術的示範驗證;環保署將投入 0.43 億元,完善 CCUS 法規規劃 與配套措施;經濟部則投入 32.37 億元進行碳捕捉技術開發和應用規劃與示範驗證。

台灣在碳捕捉技術專利申請方面位列全球第七,主要集中於吸收技術(39.8%)、吸附技術(35.7%)、其他技術(16.3%)及薄膜技術(8.2%)。然而,由於缺乏商轉封存案例,台灣在碳封存專利申請方面偏少。相對而言,碳再利用專利的申請數量較多,主要集中於工研院等機構。

儘管台灣在 CCUS 技術上已有進展,但基礎設施建設和研發能量仍需持續投入。尤其在碳封存階段,台灣缺乏合適的法令規章,且公眾對碳封存的接受度仍存疑慮,需要加強社會溝通。借鑒德國和日本的經驗,台灣可透過科學數據驗證及環評規範,進一步推動 CCUS 技術的發展和應用,將有助於企業掌握趨勢和商機,並有助於實現淨零碳排的目標。

資料來源:https://www.ctee.com.tw/news/20240821700105-439901



23 屆超臨界流體技術研討會 10/18 蓮潭國際會館登場

2024/08/29 經濟日報 黃逢森

台灣超臨界流體協會 TSCFA 邁入第 20 週年里程碑! 2024 年第 23 屆超臨界流體技術研討會暨 113 年度會員大會,將於 10 月 18 日登場,集合海內外學、研頂尖專家,分享超臨界領域前瞻技術、探討當前產業的挑戰與機遇。

今年大會舉辦地點在高雄蓮潭國際會館 R102 會議室(高雄市左營區崇德路 801 號)·特別邀請韓國 Prof.Kim 及日本 Prof.Tomai 派員專題演講,以及國立台北科技大學化學工程與生物科技系、國立中山大學半導體及重點科技研究學院的學者及亞果生醫 (股)公司執行長謝達仁等產學界專業人士,為促進產官為促進產官學研各界之交流,歡迎各界對超臨界流體技術有興趣的產業及學者報名參加。

該協會積極推動「超臨界流體技術」產業應用與發展‧藉著每年舉辦研討會‧分享研發成果及產業創新應用‧期以開拓新市場、創造應用領域商機;舉辦 TSCFA 2024年「第23屆超臨界流體技術研討會」邀請專家學者作專題演講與論文發表‧涵蓋「食品與生技醫療」、「能源與綠色製程」、「材料與精密製造」等三大類‧期能引入新技術應用的觀念及觸發潛在商機。並將研發成果與國內產業界分享‧歡迎報名參加‧聽演講、學技術、展市場、交朋友、開眼界。

超臨界流體為業界公認的綠色化學技術之一,採用 CO2 為萃取劑,具有無毒、無色、無味、無臭、不燃、易回收、操作溫度低等優點,可在低溫下萃取熱不穩定物質,因而成為當今食品、藥品工業最重要的萃取分離和純化技術之一。 台灣超臨界流體協會電話(07)355-5706

資料來源:https://money.udn.com/money/story/5723/8192810?from=edn_search_result





香璞科技股份有限公司

Jope Technology Co. Ltd.,

◎關於喬璞

喬璞科技成立於 2012 年,是全球第一家將超臨界流體(SF)與模擬移床層析技術 (SMB)加以完美結合,建置製備級超臨界流體模擬移動床(SF-SMB)的公司。提供分離 純化的製程開發以及客製化層析設備設計、承包和監造,滿足客戶從產品開發到生產 階段的分離純化需求,達到縮短研發時程及降低操作成本等目標。

從研發、製程放大設計到設備組裝,具有專業的技術;卓越的品質,保證設備高效穩定地操作。SF-SMB 全程使用超臨界 CO₂,易於回收再利用、節省溶劑成本,是綠色、環保、經濟製程的首選。

◎服務項目

- SF-SMB、SMB、Pre-SFC、Prep-HPLC 及 SFE 設備
- 製程開發、製備級設備設計以及純化和分離設備建廠...等服務
- 營養保健品、藥品和精細化學品純化的 OEM 和 ODM
- 高壓裝置







https://www.jope-smb.com/

TEL: (07)616-0610 FAX: (07)616-0622

ADD: 高雄市燕巢區安林三街 31 號





TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

●上課日期:113/09/30~10/02 08:00~17:00;10/04~10/05 08:00~17:00(實習)

●上課時數:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練課程時數 35 小時+ 2 小時(測驗)。

●課程內容:高壓氣體概論 3HR、種類及構造 3HR、附屬裝置及附屬品 3HR、 自動檢查與檢點維護 3HR、安全裝置及其使用 3HR、操作要領與 異常處理 3HR、事故預防與處置 3HR、安全運轉實習 12HR、高壓 氣體特定設備相關法規 2HR,共 35 小時。(另加學科測驗 1 小時 及術科測驗約 1~2 小時)

●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2樓 產業人力發展組】

●參加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。

●費用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整,本會會員享九折優惠。

●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。

◆結訓資格:期滿經測驗成績合格者,取得【高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全 衛生訓練】之證書。

報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會

2.報名信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協會」連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立即開收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名稱	高壓氣體特定語	體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練 上調					113年09/30~10/05			
姓	名	出生年月日	身份證字號	手機號碼	畢業相	校名			/	公司產品	品
服	務單位						電	話			
服	務地址						傳	真			
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※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。

上課日期時間表

課程名稱:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

2024/09/30 ()	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/10/01 (_)	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/10/02 (三)	$08:00 \sim 17:00$
2024/10/04 (四)	08:00~17:00 (實習第 1 組)
2024/10/05 (五)	08:00~14:00 (實習第1組)



TSCFA台灣超臨界流體協會

Taiwan Supercritical Fluid Association

(夜間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班



需要有操作證照的單位,歡迎向協會報名。

●上課日期:(夜班)09/30~10/09 18:30~21:30;10/12~10/13 08:00~17:00(實習)

●上課時數:高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練課程時數 35 小時+ 2 小時(測驗)。

●課程內容:高壓氣體概論 3HR、種類及構造 3HR、附屬裝置及附屬品 3HR、 自動檢查與檢點維護 3HR、安全裝置及其使用 3HR、操作要領與 異常處理 3HR、事故預防與處置 3HR、安全運轉實習 12HR、高壓 氣體特定設備相關法規 2HR,共 35 小時。(另加學科測驗 1 小時 及術科測驗約 1~2 小時)

●上課地點:高雄市楠梓區高楠公路 1001 號【金屬工業研究發展中心研發大樓 2樓 產業人力發展組】

参加對象:從事高壓氣體特定設備操作人員或主管人員。

●費 用:本班研習費新台幣 7,000 元整,本會會員享九折優惠。

●名 額:每班30名,額滿為止。

●結訓資格:期滿經測驗成績合格者,取得【高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全 衛生訓練】之證書。

●報名辦法:1.傳真報名:(07)355-7586台灣超臨界流體協會

2.報名信箱:tscfa@mail.mirdc.org.tw

3.研習費請電匯至 兆豐國際商銀 港都分行(代碼017)

戶名:社團法人台灣超臨界流體協會 帳號:002-09-018479(註明參加班別及服務單位)或以劃線支票抬頭寫「台灣超臨界流體協會」連同報名表掛號郵寄台灣超臨界流體協會,本會於收款後立即開收據寄回。

※洽詢電話:(07)355-5706 吳小姐繳交一吋相片一張及身份證正本



報 名 表

課	程名稱	高壓氣體特定語	壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練 上調					113	113年09/30~10/		
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※ 出生年月日、身份證字號、畢業校名、電話、地址須詳填,以利製作證書。

上課日期時間表

課程名稱:(日間班)高壓氣體特定設備操作人員安全衛生教育訓練班

2024/09/30 (—)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/01 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/02 (三)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/03 (四)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/04 (五)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/07 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/08 ()	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/09 (三)	18:30 ~ 21:30
2024/10/12 (六)	08:00~17:00 (實習第1組)
2024/10/13 (日)	08:00~14:00 (實習第1組)



A Comprehensive Review on Advanced Extraction Techniques for Retrieving Bioactive Components from Natural Sources

從天然來源中提取生物活性成分的先進萃取技術的全面綜述

By Yogesh A. Bhadange, Jitendra Carpenter*, and Virendra Kumar Saharan*
Department of Chemical Engineering, Malaviya National Institute of Technology,
Jaipur 302017, India

Abstract

The extraction of bioactive components from natural sources has gained significant attention in recent years due to increasing demand for natural and functional constituents in various industries, including pharmaceuticals, food, and cosmetics. This review paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the studies on extracting bioactive components from natural sources using different advanced extraction techniques. It highlights the need for efficient extraction methods to preserve these components' integrity and bioactivity. Various extraction techniques as supercritical-fluid extraction, microwave-assisted extraction, ultrasound-assisted extraction, subcritical solvent extraction, and solid-phase microextraction are explored in detail, highlighting their principles, advantages, and limitations. The review further examines the impact of different factors on the extraction process, including solvent selection, extraction time, temperature, ultrasonication-amplitude, etc. Additionally, emerging techniques, such as green extraction methods and nanotechnology-based approaches, are discussed, emphasizing their potential to enhance the extraction efficiency and sustainability of the process. Furthermore, the review presents case studies and experimental results from recent research articles, providing insights into applying different extraction techniques for specific bioactive components, such as phenolics, flavonoids, alkaloids, and essential oils. It discusses the extraction yield, bioactivity, and potential utilization of the extracted components in various industries. Overall, this review paper is valuable for researchers, scientists, and industry professionals interested in extracting bioactive components from natural sources. It consolidates the current knowledge on different advanced extraction techniques, their optimization parameters, and their potential applications, facilitating further advancements in the field and the development of innovative extraction methods for bioactive component extraction from natural sources.

資料來源:<u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acsomega.4c02718</u>



A versatile pressure-cell design for studying ultrafast molecular-dynamics in supercritical fluids using coherent multi-pulse x-ray scattering

一種多功能壓力單元設計·用於使用連貫多脈衝 X 射線散射研究超臨界流體中的超快 分子動力學

By Priyanka Muhunthan; Haoyuan Li; Guillaume Vignat; Edna R. Toro; Khaled Younes; Yanwen Sun; Dimosthenis Sokaras; Thomas Weiss; Ivan Rajkovic; Taito Osaka; Ichiro Inoue; Sanghoon Song; Takahiro Sato; Diling Zhu; John L. Fulton; Matthias Ihme

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²SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA

Abstract

Supercritical fluids (SCFs) can be found in a variety of environmental and industrial processes. They exhibit an anomalous thermodynamic behavior, which originates from their fluctuating heterogeneous micro-structure. Characterizing the dynamics of these fluids at high temperature and high pressure with nanometer spatial and picosecond temporal resolution has been very challenging. The advent of hard x-ray free electron lasers has enabled the development of novel multi-pulse ultrafast x-ray scattering techniques, such as x-ray photon correlation spectroscopy (XPCS) and xray pump x-ray probe (XPXP). These techniques offer new opportunities for resolving the ultrafast microscopic behavior in SCFs at unprecedented spatiotemporal resolution, unraveling the dynamics of their micro-structure. However, harnessing these capabilities requires a bespoke high-pressure and high-temperature sample system that is optimized to maximize signal intensity and address instrument-specific challenges, such as drift in beamline components, x-ray scattering background, and multi-x-ray-beam overlap. We present a pressure cell compatible with a wide range of SCFs with built-in optical access for XPCS and XPXP and discuss critical aspects of the pressure cell design, with a particular focus on the design optimization for XPCS.

資料來源:https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0158497



Critical Threshold for Bubble-like Nucleation during Pseudoboiling at Supercritical Pressures

超臨界壓力假沸騰期間類氣泡成核的臨界閾值

By Ming Dong, Jinliang Xu*, and Yan Wang

Beijing Key Laboratory of Multiphase Flow and Heat Transfer for Low Grade Energy Utilization, North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206, China

Abstract

Supercritical pseudoboiling was proposed in the 1950s–1960s. Recently, evaporationlike and boiling-like heat transfer have been directly observed in macroscopic scales, and the contribution of pseudoboiling to the total heat transfer rate has been quantitatively characterized experimentally. Here, we explore the critical threshold to generate a bubble-like nucleus at supercritical pressure at the atomic scale, characterized by the total energy (Te = Ke + Pe, where Ke and Pe are kinetic energy and potential energy, respectively). Molecular dynamics simulations are performed, including an argon fluid box heated by a solid wall having its temperature above the fluid temperature. The fluid pressure is controlled by a movable piston wall opposite the heating wall. The effects of pressure, nonuniform heating, and surface wettability on pseudoboiling are investigated. It is found that the criterion Te > 0 should be satisfied for subcritical boiling, matching that reported previously. The criterion for supercritical pseudoboiling was newly obtained such that Te > 0.012 eV at 8 MPa for argon, but the threshold increases as pressure increases. Nonuniform heating and surface wettability do not affect the critical threshold of Te for bubble-like nucleation but affect the location of the initially generated bubble-like nucleus and the stabilized pseudofilm or pseudonucleate heat transfer modes, where the former is similar to (vapor) film boiling and the latter is similar to nucleate boiling at subcritical pressure. Because pseudoboiling occurs without surface tension at supercritical pressure, we observe that the bubble-like structure may not display a perfectly smooth gas-liquid interface but may display an irregular pattern instead. Our work explains pseudoboiling from the viewpoint of the competition between kinetic energy and potential energy and presents a link regarding boiling in the two domains of subcritical pressure and supercritical pressure.

資料來源:<u>https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.langmuir.4c01477</u>



Polysaccharide-based aerogels fabricated via supercritical fluid drying: a systematic review

透過超臨界流體乾燥製備的多醣基氣凝膠:系統性評價

By Tatiana S. Demina, Nikita V. Minaev & Tatiana A. Akopova
Institute of Photon Technologies, Kurchatov Complex of Crystallography and Photonics,
NRC Kurchatov Institute, 2 Pionerskaya St., Troitsk, Moscow, Russia

Abstract

Due to their biocompatibility and biodegradability, polysaccharide-based aerogels produced through supercritical fluid drying attract a lot of attention in the food industry, pharmaceuticals, tissue regeneration, etc. The aim of this study is to systematically review the types of polysaccharides used for aerogel fabrication, the approaches to their gelation before supercritical fluid drying, and the conditions of the drying. The literature screening was conducted according to the PRISMA protocol to give a full picture. Aerogels can be made using a wide range of polysaccharides (alginates, chitosan, agar, cellulose, carrageenans, starch, pectin, chitin, b-glucans, xanthan, guar gum, gellan gum, hyaluronic acid, tragacanth gum, locust bean gum), as well as polysaccharide-based biomaterials and artificial composites containing inorganic substances. The natural origin of the polysaccharides and a diversity of their chemical structure allow to explore a wide range of processing conditions for fabrication of aerogels for various applications. Different strategies to dissolve and gel the polysaccharides, aiming to reduce a number of required steps to aerogel formation and control its morphology, were reported. An analysis of the protocols used for supercritical drying of the formed gels showed trends toward process simplification and the implementation of one-pot strategies, as well as the better control over aerogel morphology, which open up opportunities for a wide application of polysaccharidebased aerogels in practice.

資料來源:<u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00289-024-05359-x</u>



Potential of Multilateral Closed Loop Geothermal Systems for Power Generation Using Water and Supercritical CO₂

多邊閉環地熱系統利用水和超臨界二氧化碳發電的潛力

By O. Khankishiyev; Y. Wu; H. Karami; S. Salehi; H. Farajli Polytechnic University of Turin, Piedmont, Italy

Abstract

The super-hot enhanced geothermal systems were simulated to generate remarkably high megawatts of electricity per well, while in practice, the extreme underground conditions proved to be challenging for long-term production operations. This paper presents a comprehensive investigation into Multilateral Closed Loop Geothermal Systems (CLGS) using water and supercritical CO₂, targeting enhanced power generation in high-temperature geothermal environments up to 350°C, while eliminating production issues such as heavy corrosion and scale formation.

Focused on optimizing system performance and ensuring well integrity, the study employs advanced flow and thermal models alongside mechanical simulation models to investigate the heat production performance of CLGS under different well design and production settings and examine the behavior of casing and cement under the subsurface temperatures. By exploring multilateral well completion techniques and varying operational parameters such as the number of laterals, injection pressure, and mass flow rate, the research identifies strategies to maximize energy recovery and minimize the levelized cost of electricity.

Significant enhancements in power generation are demonstrated, particularly with the use of supercritical CO₂, which despite its lower specific heat capacity, achieves higher temperature outputs at increased resource temperatures, effectively lowering electricity costs. Sensitivity analyses highlight the critical impact of well design on system efficiency, revealing optimal flow rates and the importance of insulated tubing to prevent heat loss. Structural modeling results further indicate potential failure risks due to stress concentrations at crucial lateral junctions in the well architecture. Key findings include a production temperature decline of 15-20°C after 20 years and significant economic benefits from increasing resource temperatures and the number of lateral sections. The paper underscores the potential of CLGS to significantly improve the economic and operational sustainability of geothermal power generation, offering robust insights into the strategic deployment of these systems in challenging geothermal environments.



Keywords: geologist, volcanology, plate tectonics, drilling operation, modeling & simulation, reservoir geomechanics, enhanced recovery, geological subdiscipline, structural geology, reservoir surveillance

資料來源: https://doi.org/10.2118/220007-MS



Preparation of Erlotinib hydrochloride nanoparticles (anti-cancer drug) by RESS-C method and investigating the effective parameters

RESS-C 法製備鹽酸厄洛替尼奈米粒(抗癌藥)與有效參數探討

By Majid Bazaei, Bizhan Honarvar, Nadia Esfandiari, Seyed Ali Sajadian & Zahra Arab Aboosadi

Department of Chemical Engineering, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran

Abstract

The size of the drug particles is one of the essential factors for the proper absorption of the drug compared to the dose of the drug. When particle size is decreased, drug uptake into the body increases. Recent studies have revealed that the rapid expansion of supercritical solution with cosolvent plays a significant role in preparing micron and submicron particles. This paper examines the preparation of Erlotinib hydrochloride nanoparticles using a supercritical solution through the cosolvent method for the first time. An examination of the parameters of temperature (318–338 K), pressures (15–25 MPa) and nozzle diameter (300–700 µm) was investigated by Box-Behnken design, and their respective effects on particle size revealed that the nozzle diameter has a more significant impact on particle size than the other parameters. The smallest particles were produced at temperature 338 K, pressure 20 MPa, and nozzle diameter 700 µm. Besides, the ERL nanoparticles were characterized using SEM, DLS, XRD, FTIR, and DSC analyses. Finally, the results showed that the average size of the ERL particles decreased from 31.6 µm to 200–1100 nm.

資料來源:<u>https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-024-64477-8</u>



Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Shock Behavior Near the Critical Point

臨界點附近的超臨界二氧化碳衝擊行為

By Jinhong Wang, Teng Cao, Ricardo Martinez-Botas

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, UK

Abstract

This paper aims to provide an understanding of sCO2 inviscid adiabatic normal shock behavior near the critical point and to develop an explicit tool for faster prediction of the shock relations that can aid the supercritical turbomachinery design process. An iterative algorithm was developed to compute shockwave behaviors for nonideal fluids. Three important shock behavior parameters were investigated: postshock Mach number, shock strength, and polytropic efficiency. A comparative study was carried out between air (ideal gas assumption), ideal gas CO2 (ideal gas assumption), and nonideal fluid CO2 (Span-Wagner equation of state). The distinct differences show the inadequacy of the perfect gas shock relations when predicting sCO2 shock behavior near the critical point. The results of nonideal fluid calculations show a general trend of stronger shock strengths and higher polytropic efficiencies toward lower preshock entropy conditions. This is also distinctive near the critical point due to the reduced speed of sound. Finally, explicit expressions for these parameters were retrieved using symbolic regression. The fitted models have significant improvements compared to the prediction from perfect gas shock relations with a 5-20% point reduction in relative errors. This study also shows the potential for machine learning to be applied in nonideal fluid effects modeling and the methodology developed in this paper can be easily introduced to other working fluids in their ranges of interest.

資料來源:<u>https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4063384</u>