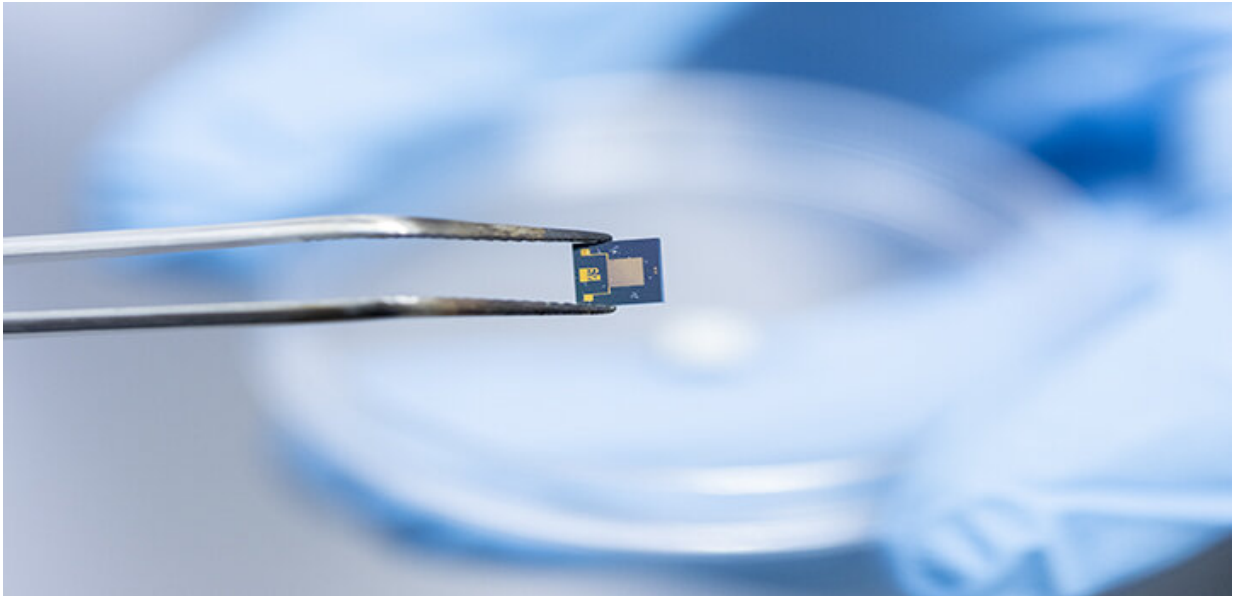


MOFs can sense and sort troublesome gases

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This electrode is used for collecting the sensing properties of MOFs. Credit: 2019 KAUST

From astronauts and submariners to miners and rescue workers, people who operate in small, enclosed spaces need good air quality to work safely and effectively. Electronic sensors now developed by a KAUST team can simultaneously detect at least three critical parameters that are important to monitor to ensure human comfort and safety.

These new sensors use fluorinated [metal-organic frameworks](#) (MOFs) as the sensing layer. MOFs are [porous materials](#) comprising a regular array

of metal atoms held together by small organic-molecule linkers to form a repeating cage-like structure. KAUST's Mohamed Eddaoudi, who led the two studies of the sensor's efficacy, explains that by altering the metal and organic components, MOFs can be tuned for applications ranging from gas separation and storage to catalysis and sensing.

"Many people have attempted to develop simple, efficient, low-cost SO₂, CO₂ and H₂O sensors without success," say researchers Mohamed Rachid Tchalala, Youssef Belmabkhout and Prashant Bhatt, all from Eddaoudi's lab.

The approach taken by Eddaoudi's group was to develop a fluorinated MOF, which Belmabkhout and Tchalala tested as sensor materials for these gases. Testing of these state-of-the-art materials was in collaboration with Khaled Nabil Salama and his team.

The first study shows how the sensor can measure the concentration of carbon dioxide and the level of humidity in the air. While the second study of the same fluorinated MOFs shows it can detect the harmful and corrosive gas sulfur dioxide, or even selectively remove it from powerplant flue gas.

"Traces of SO₂ are invariably present in the flue gas produced by factories and powerplants, and SO₂ can poison materials developed to trap CO₂ for carbon capture and storage," say Belmabkhout and Bhatt. "AIFIVE-1-Ni can soak up SO₂ with an affinity 66 times higher than for CO₂, while showing good stability to SO₂ exposure."

The MOFs could also be used with two simple, low-cost high-sensitivity sensor platforms. Quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) sensors that are coated with a thin film of either MOF detected the change in mass with the absorption of SO₂, or water and CO₂. Similarly, MOF-coated interdigitated electrode [sensors](#) detected a change in electronic

properties with the absorption of water and CO₂.

Both sensor platforms, the team showed, could monitor moisture and CO₂ levels under real atmospheric conditions. "The signal is calibrated against CO₂ concentration, humidity level and mixtures of both," Tchalala explains. A QCM-based sensor could also detect SO₂ in the air at levels of just 25 parts per million.

More information: M. R. Tchalala et al, Fluorinated MOF platform for selective removal and sensing of SO₂ from flue gas and air, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-09157-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-09157-2)

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