Microphase-separated lamellar structure formed by surface graft polymerization and its implication for ${\rm CO_2}$ separation

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Microphase-separated lamellar structure polymer membranes are prepared by surface graft polymerization of poly(ethylene glycol)behenyl ether methacrylate onto poly(trimethylsilyl) propyne in the presence of allylamine. The contribution of allylamine is to control the crystalline phase, configuration and permeation properties. The high performance (CO_2 permeability of 501 Barrer and CO_2/N_2 ideal selectivity of 77.2) is achieved, which exceed the Robeson upper bound limit. This work exhibits the possibility of surpassing the upper bound limit through a simple surface modification method.