## Development of Carboxymethylated Nanocellulose-Ionic Liquid Membranes for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture Under Tunable Humidity Conditions

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The exploration of bio-based polymers for polymeric membranes in carbon capture applications has gained significant attention in recent years. This study investigates the development of a membrane based on carboxymethylated NFC (C-NFC) and 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium acetate ([EMIM][Ac]), chosen for its high CO<sub>2</sub> solubility. The highly charged surface of C-NFC ensures homogeneous dispersion of [EMIM][Ac], resulting in a stable water-based system. This work highlights the potential of C-NFC+[EMIM][Ac] membranes for humidity-tunable CO<sub>2</sub> capture, offering a sustainable and efficient solution for post-combustion gas separation.

Single-gas permeation tests ( $CO_2$  and  $N_2$ ) were performed under humid conditions at 35 °C and 50 °C to assess the effects of relative humidity (RH) and temperature on gas transport properties. Preliminary results show substantial improvements in both  $CO_2$  permeability and  $CO_2/N_2$  selectivity with increasing IL content. At elevated temperatures, a further increase in  $CO_2$  permeability was observed with higher IL loading, suggesting the possible formation of a transient  $CO_2$ —IL complex. Notably,  $N_2$  permeability remained consistently low across varying humidity and temperature conditions, indicating a strong affinity of the membrane system for  $CO_2$ . With 50 wt% IL loading at 50°C, an optimal selectivity (~300) was achieved at 50% RH—under which NFC-based membranes typically function as gas barriers, highlighting the impact of [EMIM][AC] incorporation.

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