

# What is the concentration threshold of nanoparticles ~~into~~ within the membrane structure? A case study of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/PSf nanocomposite membrane

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## Abstract

In this study the effects of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles concentration were investigated on the membrane structure/performance ~~were determined~~; the boundary of variations was detected; introduced as Nanoparticle Concentration Threshold (NCTh); and ~~was~~ used for forecasting the field of membrane application. For this purpose, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles with a size of 70 nm and a concentration between 0 to 0.52 wt.% were added to the membrane matrix. Loading threshold of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles were evaluated and the properties of the nanocomposite membrane were compared up-above and sub-below the loading threshold ~~were compared~~. Rheometric analysis, contact angle measurement, SEM images, and filtration experiments showed that concentration threshold of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles was 0.39 wt.%. Based on their properties, the antifouling performance of those membranes possessing Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentration below the threshold was evaluated in a membrane bioreactor (MBR).

**Key words:** nanocomposite membrane; Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles; concentration threshold.

## 1. Introduction

Nanocomposite membranes have attracted a growing research interest in recent years, [1-3] because they elevate membrane hydrophilicity with the help of by means of hydrophilic nanoparticles, which is considered as a good remedy for increasing the membrane resistance against fouling [4-8]. Metal oxide nanoparticles, as materials with extraordinary hydrophilicity, have received great attention in recent years [9- 11]. The membrane structures resulting-obtained from the presence of nanoparticles in a polymeric matrix can be used as a multi-functional tool on the account of possessing the simultaneous specific properties of the nanoparticles and the polymer matrix [9]. Based on the conducted studies, the presence of nanoparticles generally leads to hydrophilicity development and fouling reduction of polymeric membranes in filtration operations [9-11]. In addition, the presence of TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Ag and Fe, results in an increase in mechanical and thermal resistance of polymeric membranes [9-13]. ZnO [14], TiO<sub>2</sub> [15-25], and Ag [26-29] have anti-bacterial properties, ZrO<sub>2</sub> [30, 31] and Fe [32- 34] have catalytic and mechanical properties, SiO<sub>2</sub> possesses conductive features [34-38], and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticle donates magnetic properties to a polymeric membrane [39, 40, 41].

Expect to??? nanoparticle type, the effect of nanoparticles on the structure and filtration performance of nanocomposite membranes depends on the size [17], how they were-are added to the polymeric matrix [19, 41] and amount of nanoparticles [9, 12, 25, 43, 44]. In-term ~~of~~ Regarding the nanoparticles loading concentration, different researchers have blended nanoparticles into the membrane matrix and reported the best concentration without giving any hint to-about the boundary and reason behind the variations [14-41].