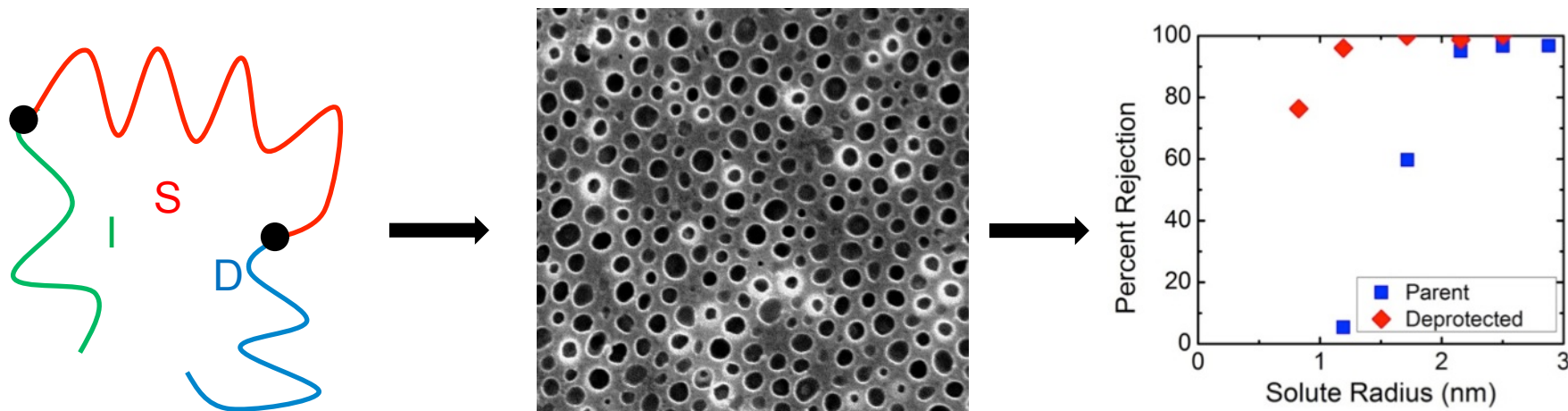


Tunable Nanoporous Membranes with Chemically Tailored Pore Walls from Triblock Terpolymer Templates

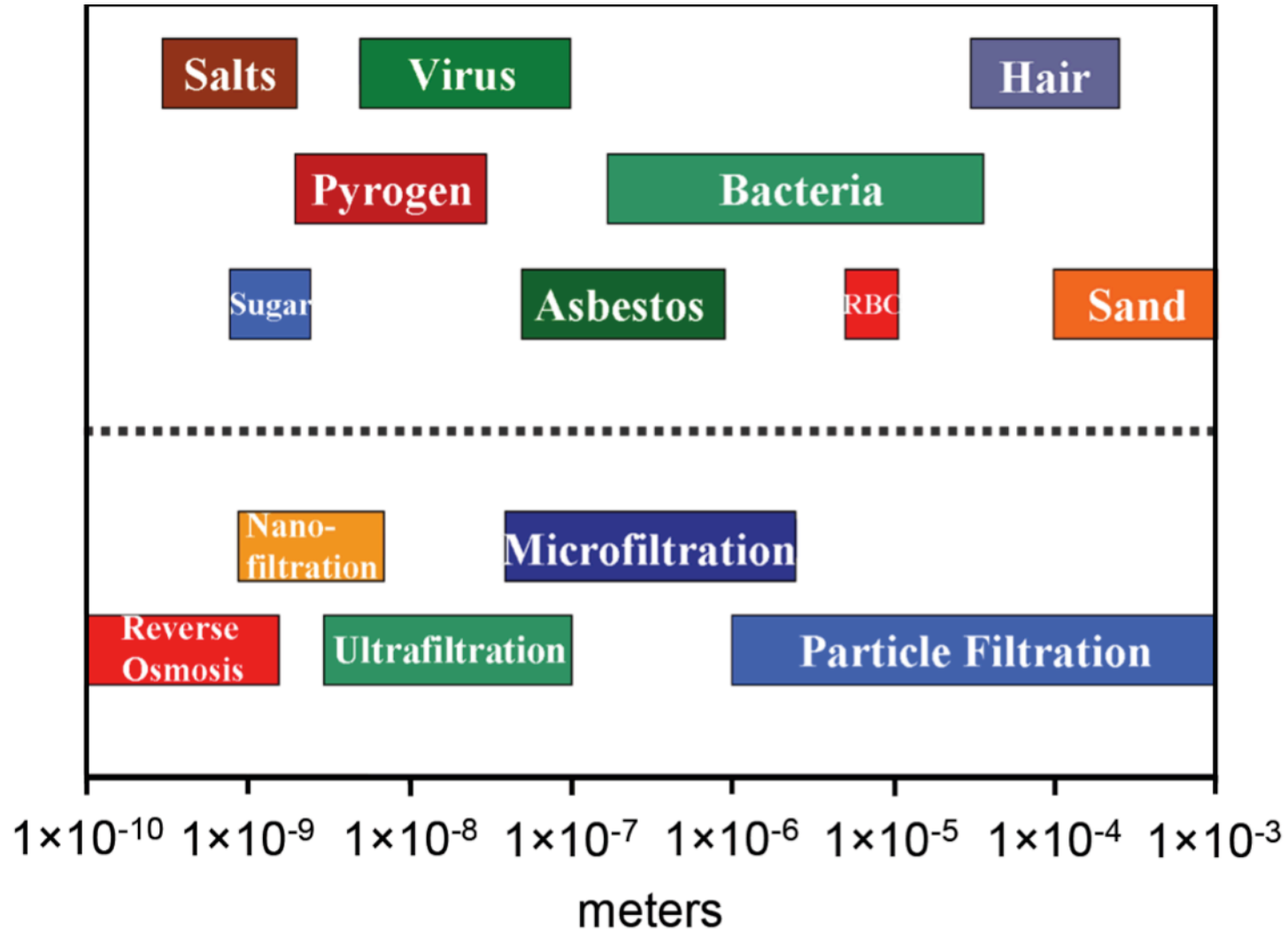


Presented by Jacob L. Weidman¹

With research from Ryan A. Mulvenna,² John A. Pople,³
Bryan W. Boudouris,² and William A. Phillip¹

william.a.phillip.1@nd.edu

Filtration is Size-Selective

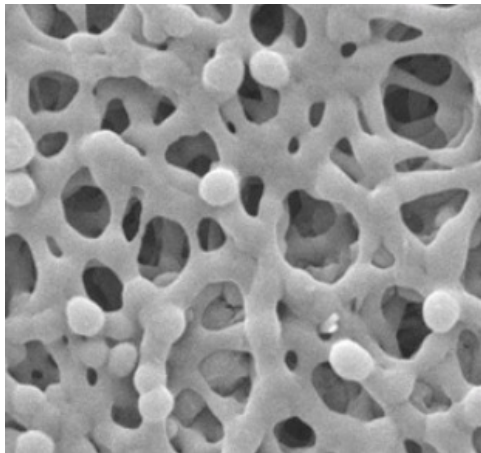


A New Membrane Material

Desired qualities for ultrafiltration membranes:

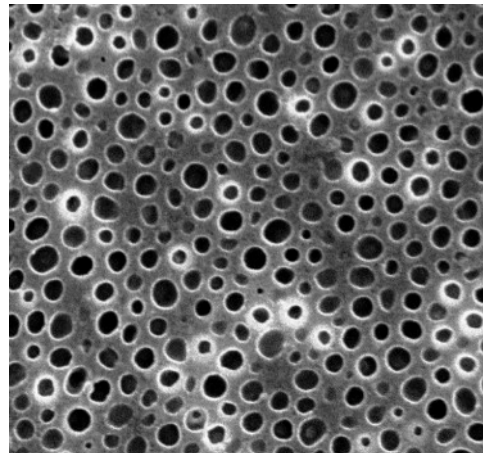
- High flux
- Good selectivity
- Mechanical integrity
- Low fouling

Phase inversion



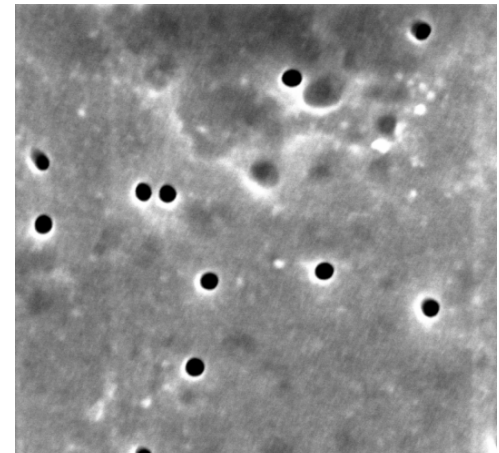
400 nm

Self-assembled



400 nm

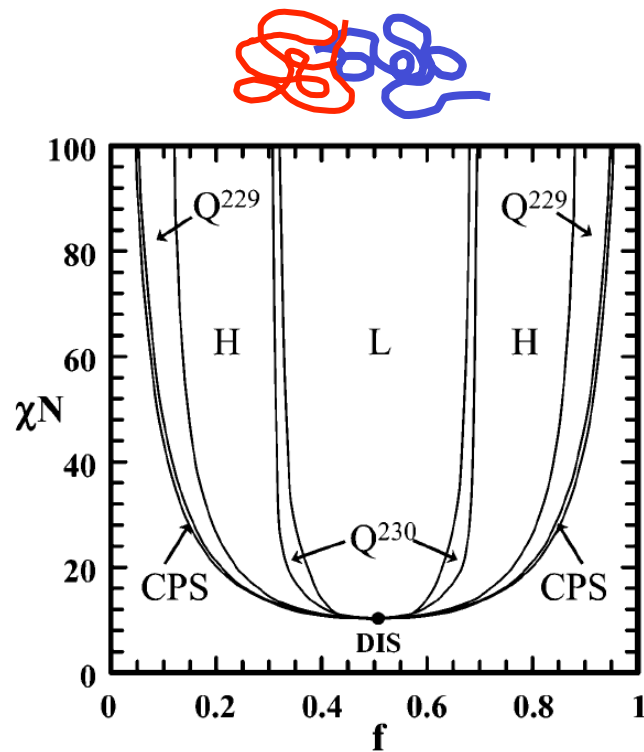
Track-etched



400 nm

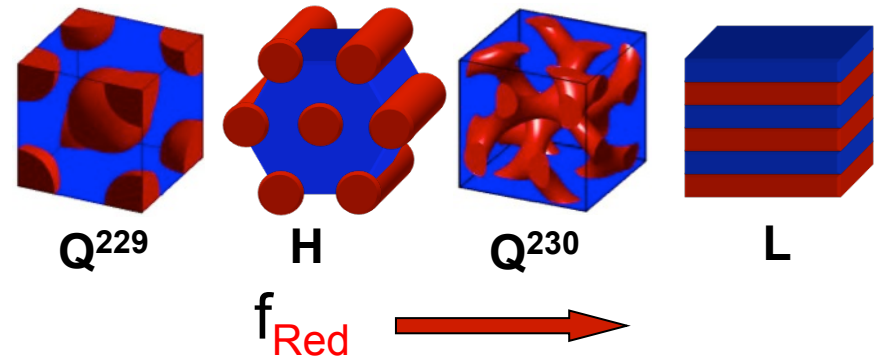
Block Copolymers Self-Assemble

Theoretical Coil-Coil Diblock Copolymer Phase Diagram

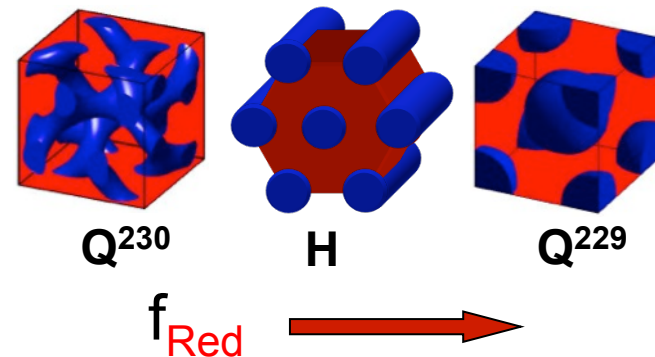


N = number of segments
 χ = interaction parameter
 f = polymer volume fraction

Red Polymer *MINORITY* PHASE



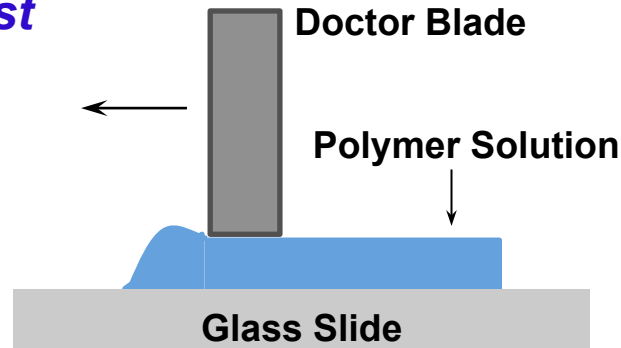
Red Polymer *MAJORITY* PHASE



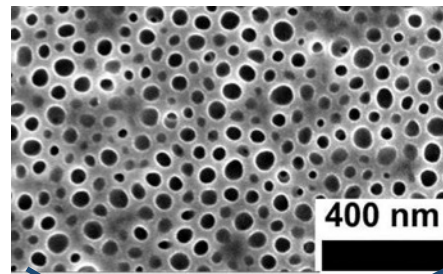
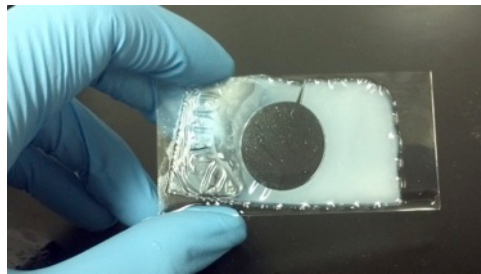
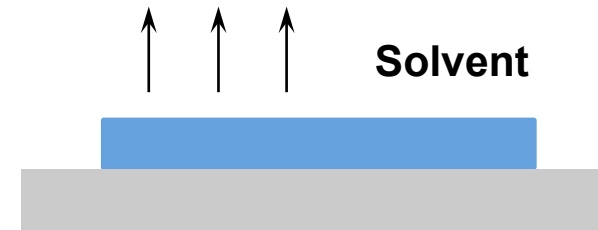
Membrane Cast by SNIPS

SNIPS- Self-assembly and Non-solvent Induced Phase Separation

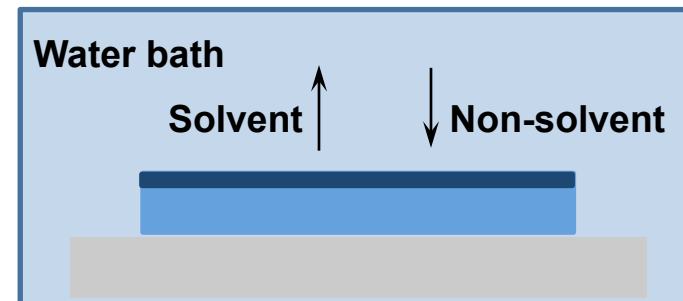
Cast



Evaporate



Precipitate



Membrane

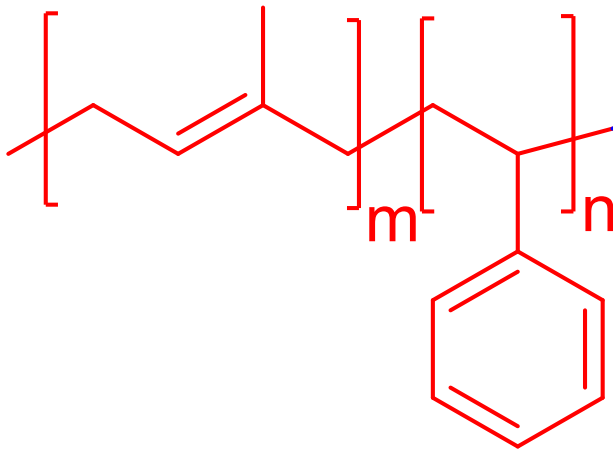
Self-assembly

Selective Layer

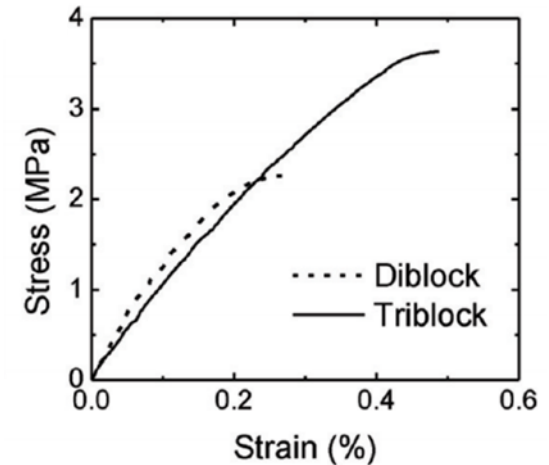
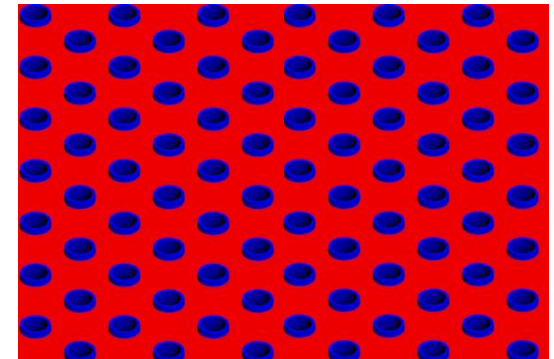
Support Layer



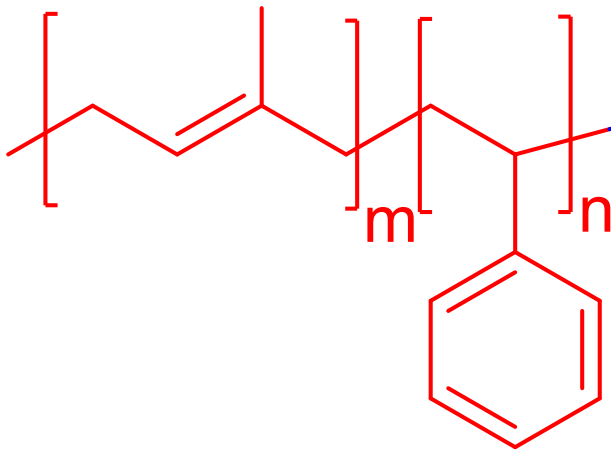
Prior Efforts Limited by Functionality



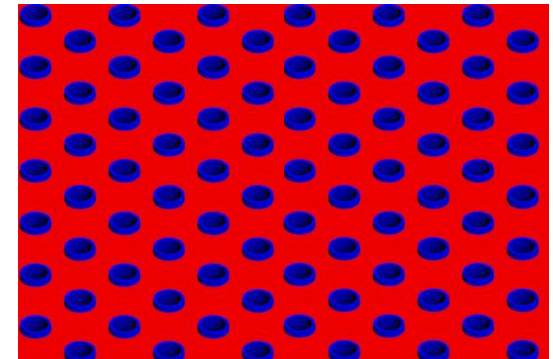
Cast
→
Membrane



Pore Walls Can be Functionalized



Cast
 →
 Membrane



Block

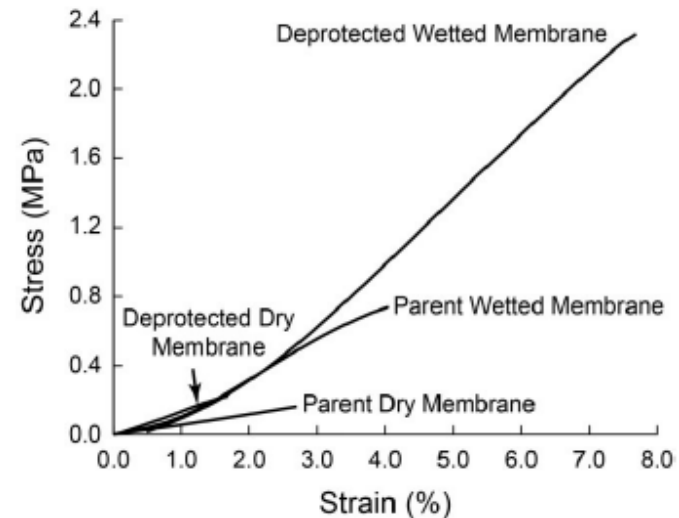
Polyisoprene

Polystyrene

Function

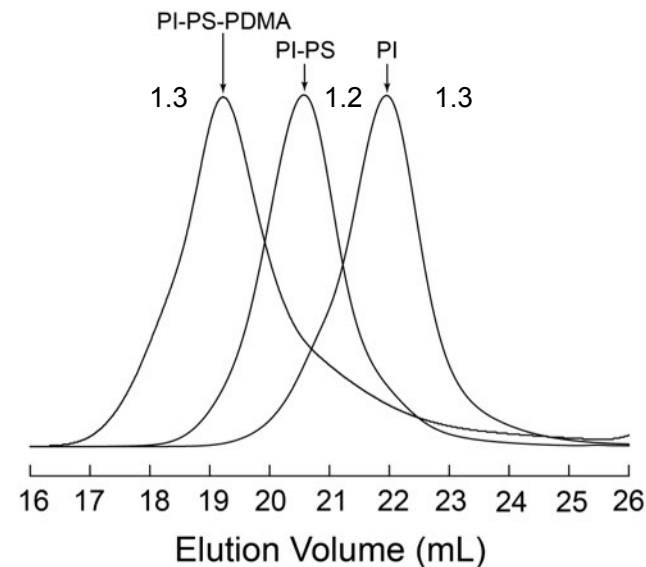
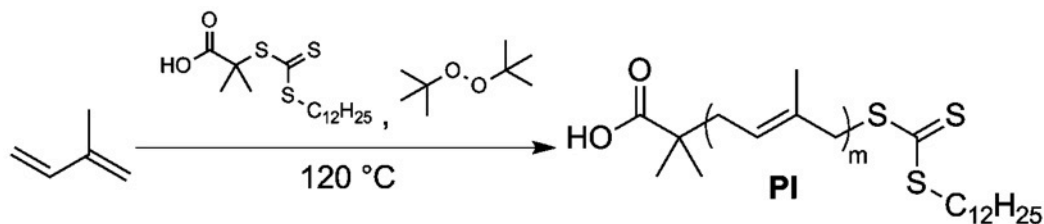
Decreases brittleness

Forms matrix



Triblock Polymerization by RAFT

RAFT- Reversible Addition-Fragmentation chain Transfer

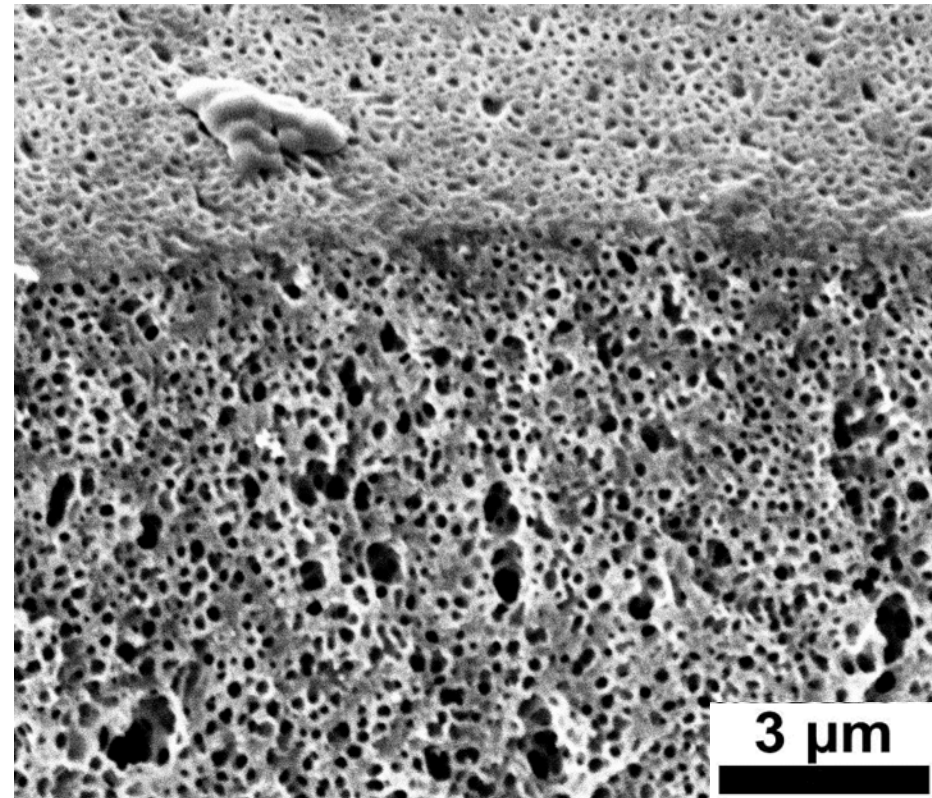
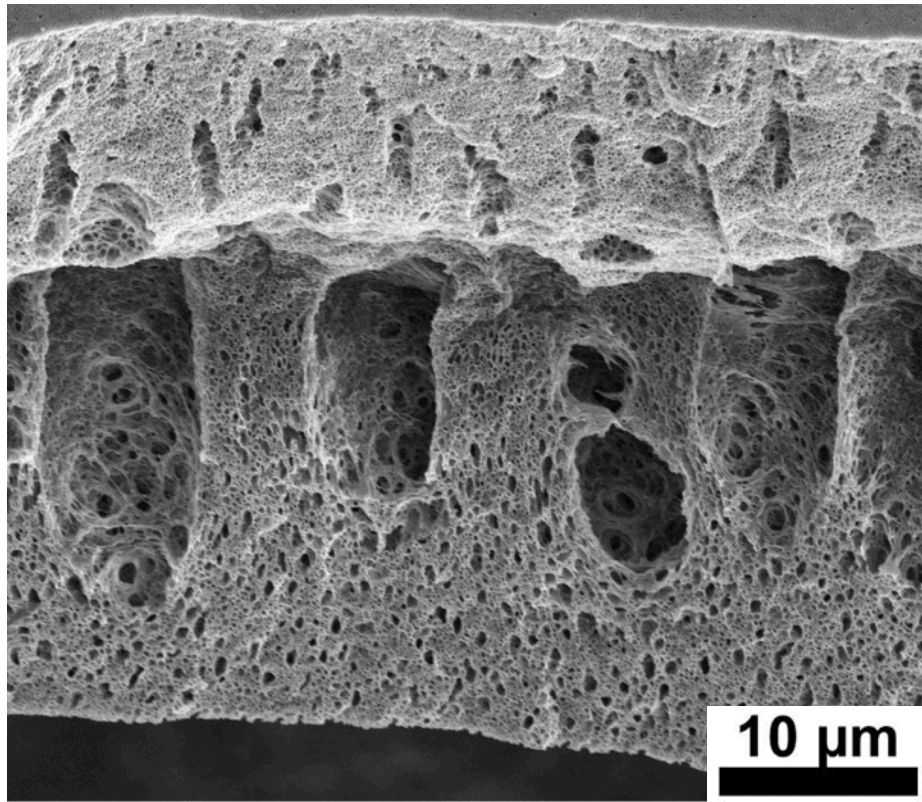


Low dispersity

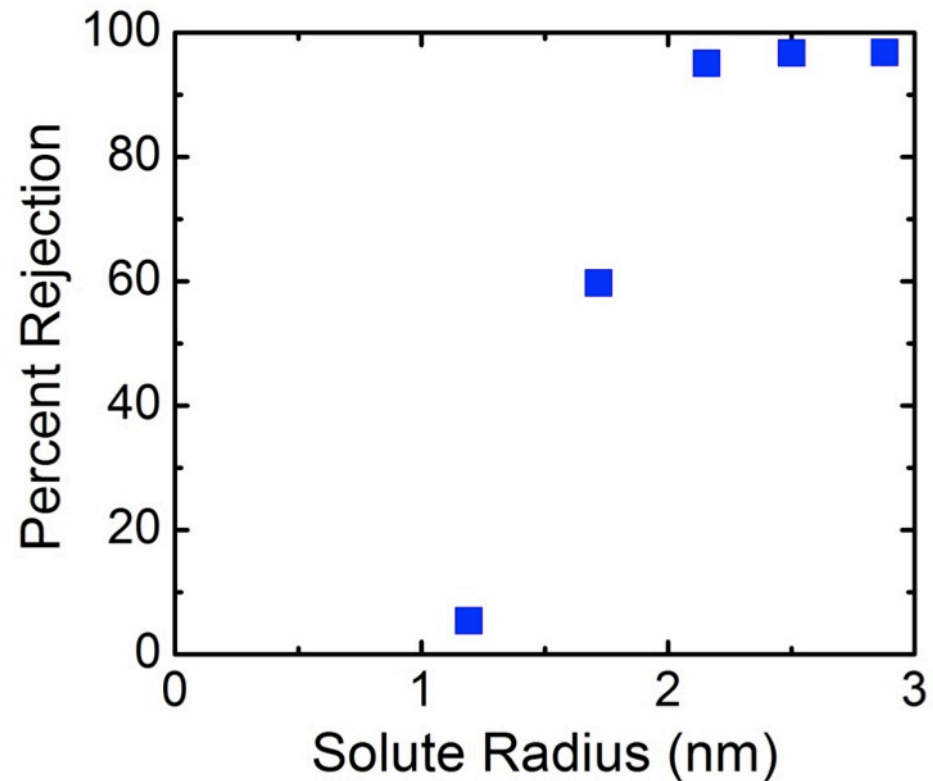
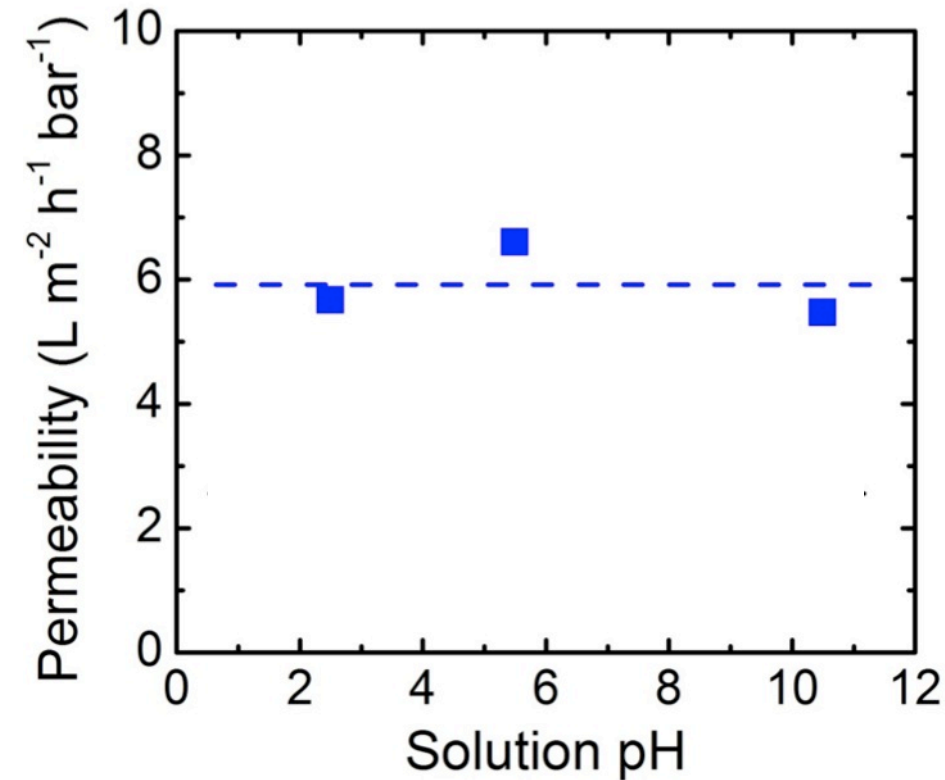
Metal-free

Tolerant of
atmospheric
conditions

Asymmetric Membrane Produced

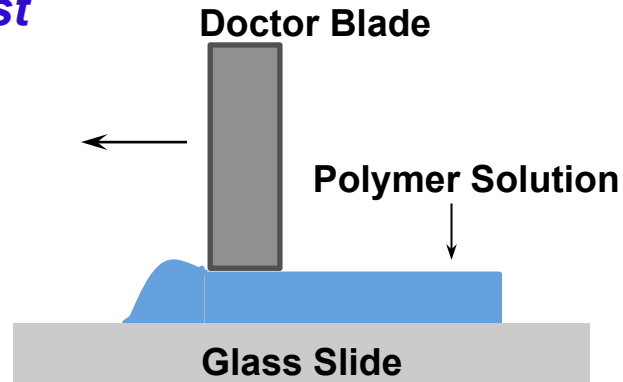


A Permeable and Selective Membrane

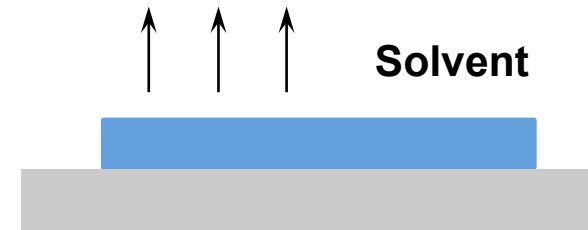


Membrane Functionalization

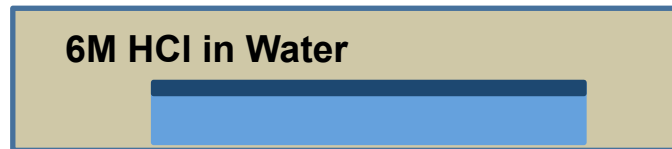
Cast



Evaporate

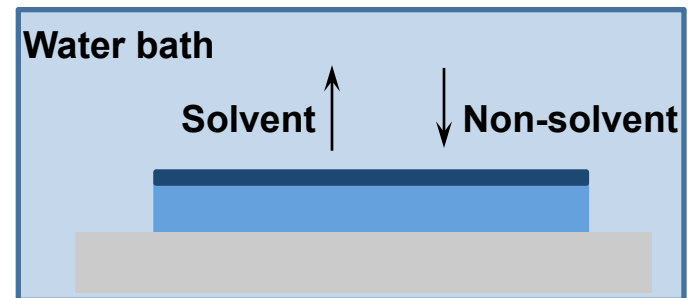


Functionalization

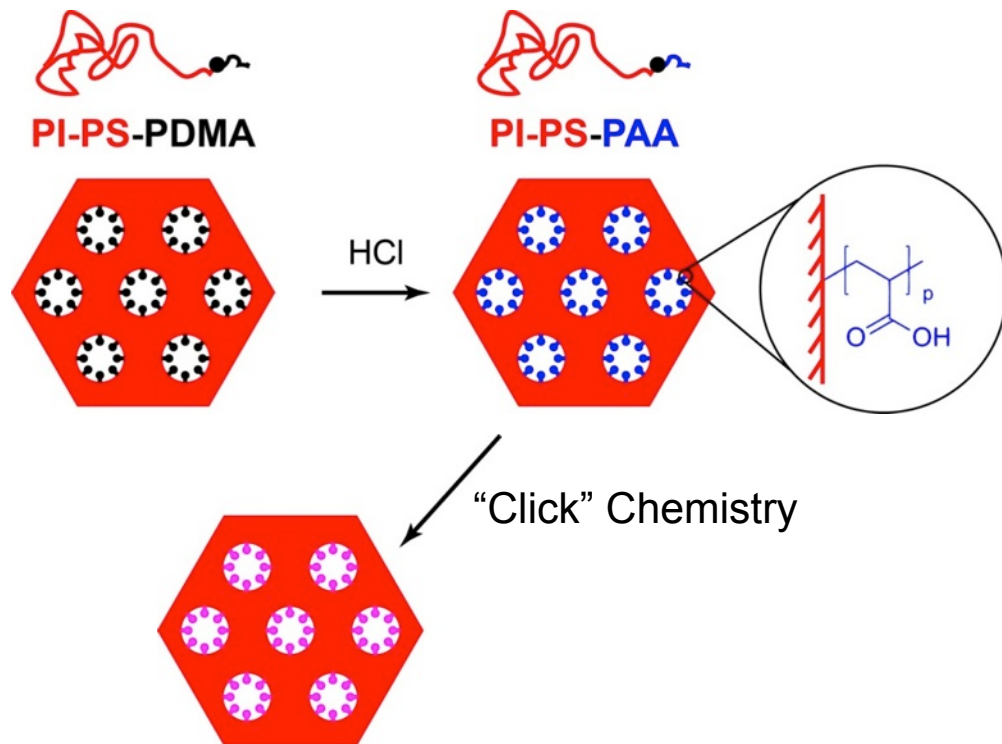


Heat to 85°C
React for 2 days

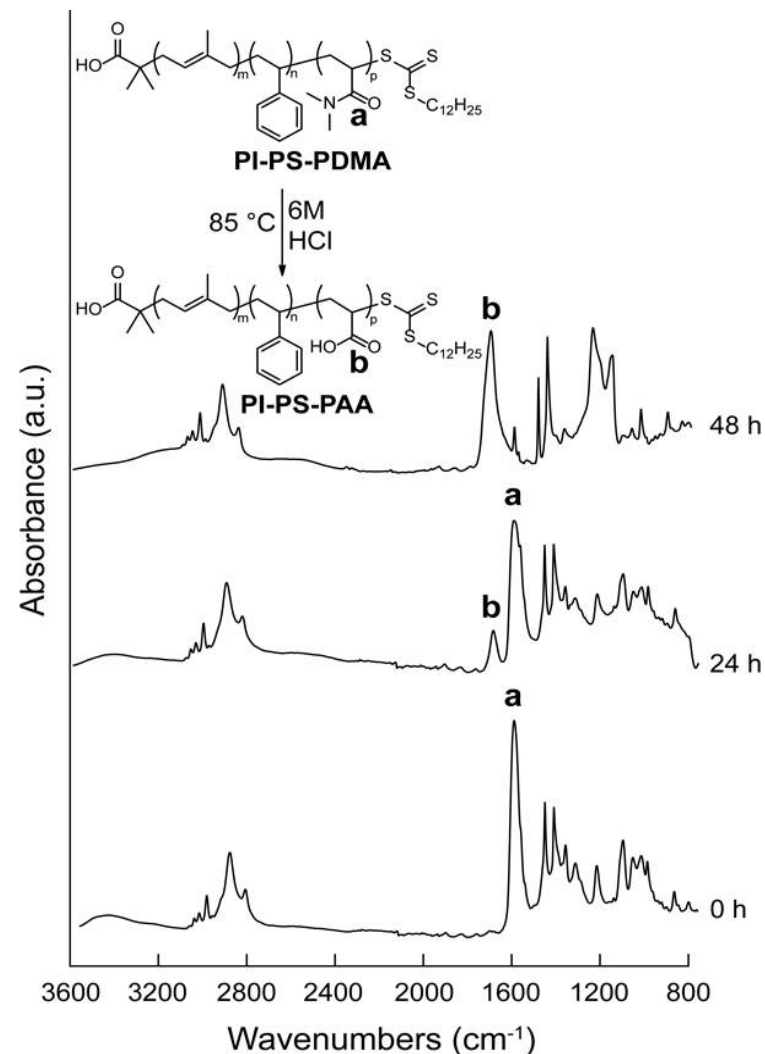
Precipitate



Functionalization Alters Pore Chemistry

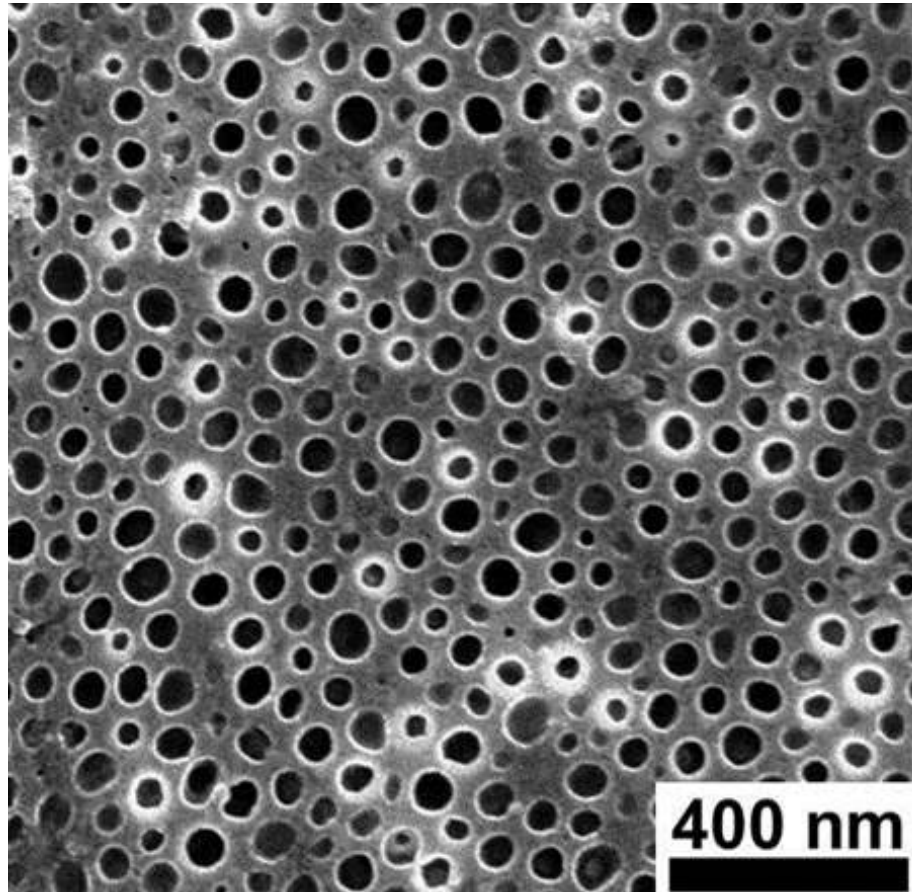


Pore walls can be reacted to a variety of functional groups (pink dots).

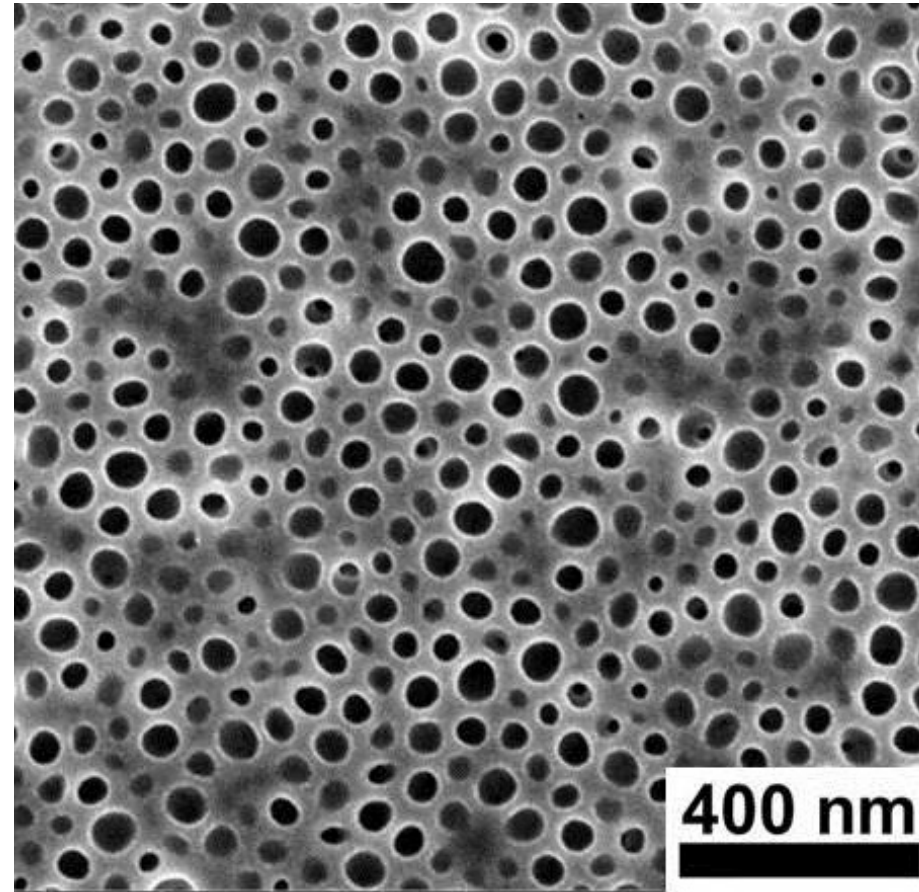


Porous Structure Retained

Parent

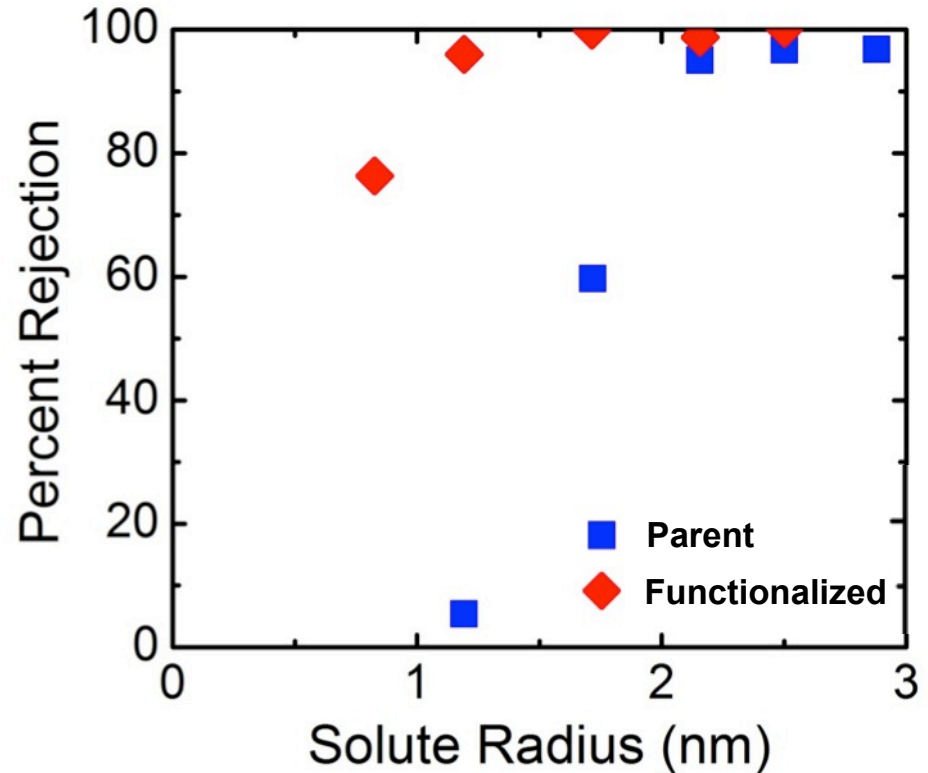
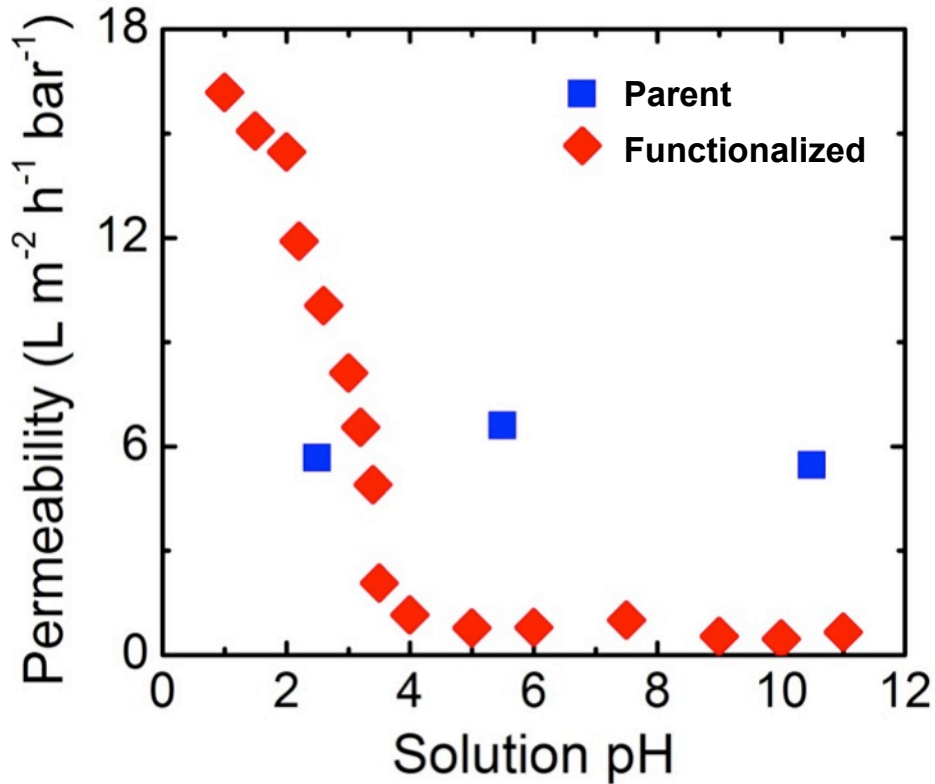


Functionalized

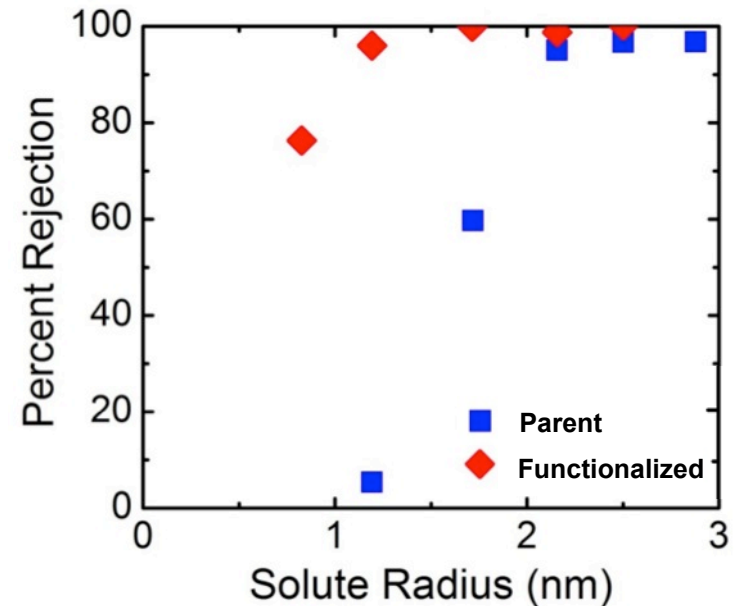
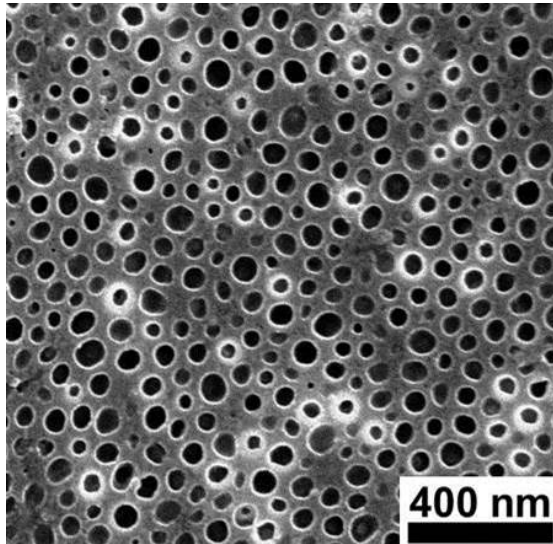


Less than 4% deviation in average pore size and porosity

A Selective pH-responsive Membrane

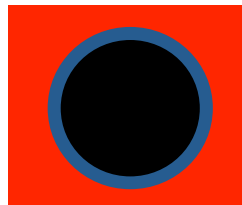


How Pore Wall Groups Affect Pore Size



Dry state (SEM)

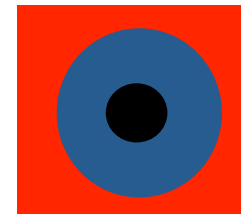
Average- 52 nm



Wet State (MWCO)

Parent Membrane

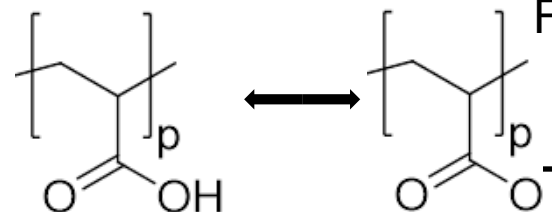
Estimated- 8.1 nm



Functionalized

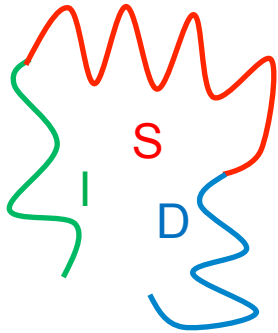
Estimated

-2.6 nm



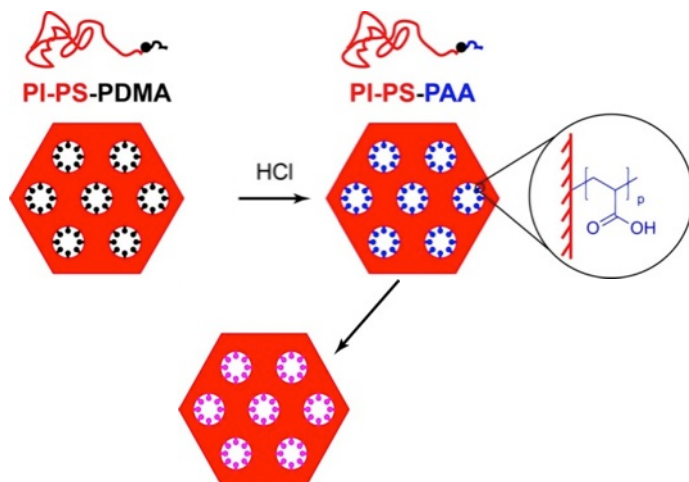
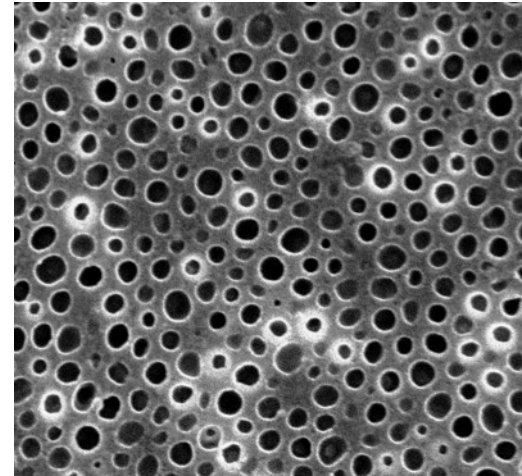
- AFM to compare wet/dry pore sizes
- New functional to line pore walls
- Transport tests for targeted applications

Conclusions



Controlled radical polymerization allows for a scalable production method of terpolymer with tunable block lengths and low dispersity.

This material produces robust selective membranes with a high density of monodisperse pores in the self-assembled selective layer.



Pore walls have been successfully deprotected to a functionalizable polyacrylic acid group, lending itself to a variety of applications by simple chemical conversion.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to:

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Ryan A. Mulvenna



Professor William A. Phillip

John Pople

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THANK YOU!!