Effects of Immobilized AgNO₃ in Composite Polysulfone-Polyethyleneimine Membrane towards Antibacterial Properties

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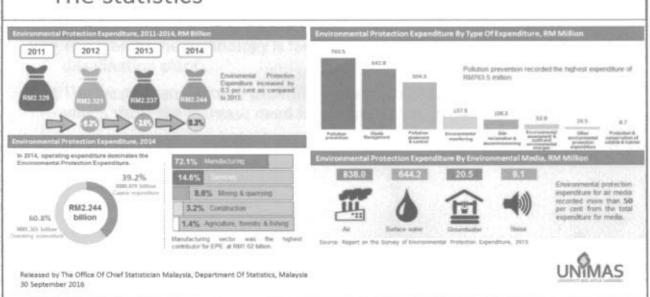


Scope

- · What make a membrane?
- · How to prepare a membrane?
- · How antibacterial agent work?
- · Analyzing the membrane
- Future of membrane technology



The statistics



Forecast



Growing acceptance of wastewater management

"The necessity for safe, usable water has created the demand for water recycling, which has led to an increase in demand for membranes in the desalination and wastewater management industries. Also, rising awareness regarding health and safety and stringent environmental regulations are further boosting the adoption of membranes," says Mahitha, a lead analyst at Technavio for plastics, polymers, and elastomers research.¹

https://www.technavio.com/report/global-plastics-polymers-and-elastomers-global-membrane-market-2017-2021



Summary

- The membrane technology is far from saturated (replacement and desalination plant).
- The waste management expenditure was RM642.8 mil. for 2015 which show the increase need for membrane to provide clean water.



Objective

- To investigate the effect of silver nitrate to membrane morphology
- The relationship of membrane morphology to flux
- The effect of silver nitrate content to antibacterial properties



What make a membrane?

In definition

 A membrane is a thin layer of semi-permeable material that separates substances when a driving force is applied across the membrane.

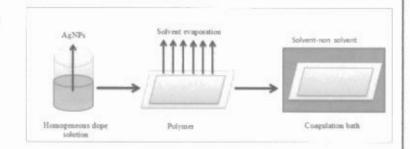


Preparing a membrane

Composition of silver nitrate varied from 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 & 2.0%

Dope solution:

Polysulfone, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, Polyethyleneimine, activated carbon

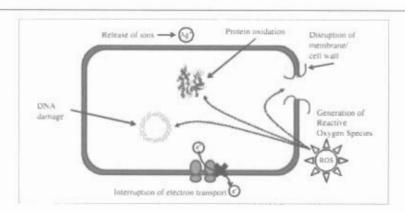


Sample of flat sheet membrane





Antibacterial mechanism



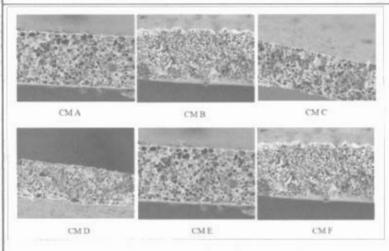
In general, there are three mechanism stipulated contribute to silver antibacterial properties.

- a. Disruption of cell wall
- b. Reactive oxygen species
- c. Interruption of electron transport

1)El-nour, K. M. M. A., Al-warthan, A. & Ammar, R. A. A. 2010 Synthesis and applications of silver nanoparticles. Arab. J. Chem. 3, 135-140.

(doi:10.1016/j.arabjc.2010.04.008)
2)Sewada, I., Fachrul, R., Ito, T., Ohmukai, Y., Maruyama, T. & Matsuyama, H. 2012 Development of a hydrophilic polymer membrane containing silver nanoparticles with both organic antifouling and antibacterial properties. J. Memb. Sci. 387–388, 1–6. (doi:10.1016/j.memsci.2011.06.020)

Membrane morphology



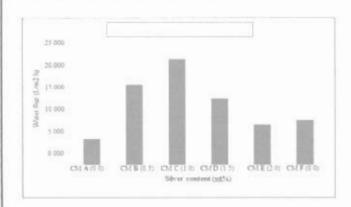
Membrane	Composition (wt %)				
type	AgNO ₃	PSf	PEI	NMP	AC
CM A		15.0	-	85.0	-
CM B	0.5	15.0	0.3	83.7	0.5
CM C	1.0	15.0	0.3	83.2	0.5
CM D	1.5	15.0	0.3	82.7	0.5
CM E	2.0	15.0	0.3	82.2	0.5
CM F	-	15.0	0.3	84.2	0.5

- ¹PEI act as pore forming agent
 - · Exist in polymer-rich
- All composite membrane show a spongelike structure
- ²Appearance of macrovoid might be cause by Marangoni Effect

1)Ananth, a., Arthanareeswaran, G. & Warg, H. 2012 The influence of setraethylorthosilicate and polyethyleneimine on the performance of polyethersuifo membranes, Despiration 287, 61–70. (doi:10.1016/j.desel.2011.11.030)
2)Khares, V. P., Greenbergs, A. R., Zartmans, J., Krantzb, W. B. & Todd, P. 2002 Macrovoid growth during polymer membrane casting. Despiration 145, 17–23

UMMAS

Flux, $J_0 = \frac{V}{A\Delta t}J_0$ is pure water flux (Lm⁻² h ⁻¹), Q is the permeate volume (L), A is the membrane area (m²) and Δt is the time (h)



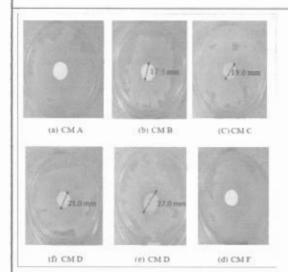
increasing the concentration of silver nanoparticles on the membrane resulting low water flux due to barrier created by the presence of silver nanoparticles or agglomeration of nanoparticles on the membrane surface

1)Phelane, L., Muya, F. N., Richards, H. L., Baker, P. G. L. & Iwuoha, E. I. 2014 Polysulfone Nanocomposite Membranes with improved hydrophilicity. Electrochim. Acta 128, 326–335. (doi:10.1016/j.electacta.2013.11.156)

Z[Basri, H., Ismail, A. F. & Aziz, M. 2011 Polyethersulfone (PES) – silver composite UF membrane : Effect of silver loading and PVP molecular weight on membrane morphology and antibacterial activity. DES 273, 72–80. (doi:10.1016/j.desal.2010.11.010)



Antibacterial result



- · Diameter of each membrane samples were 17 mm
- Incubated at 36°C for 24 hours
- Kirby Bauer test carried out to investigate effective inhibition
- We believed the sponge-like structure help to retain the silver nanoparticles inside the membrane matrix therefore contribute to 27mm inhibition area

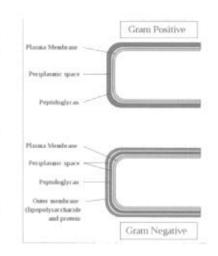


Summary

- Sponge-like structure has affect the membrane flux considerably with highest flux around 22 L/m².h
- The sponge-like structure help retain silver in membrane matrix



Possible future study



Effect of silver antibacterial agent to gram negative and gram positive bacteria





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IMPORTANT DATES

Full paper submission deadline : 20th April 2017 Notification of Acceptance : 31st May 2017

Camera-ready Submission Deadline : 30th June 2017 Early Bird Registration Deadline : 30th June 2017 Normal Registration Deadline : 20th July 2017