

Microfiltration Polysulfone (PSU) Membranes for Polar Product Recovery

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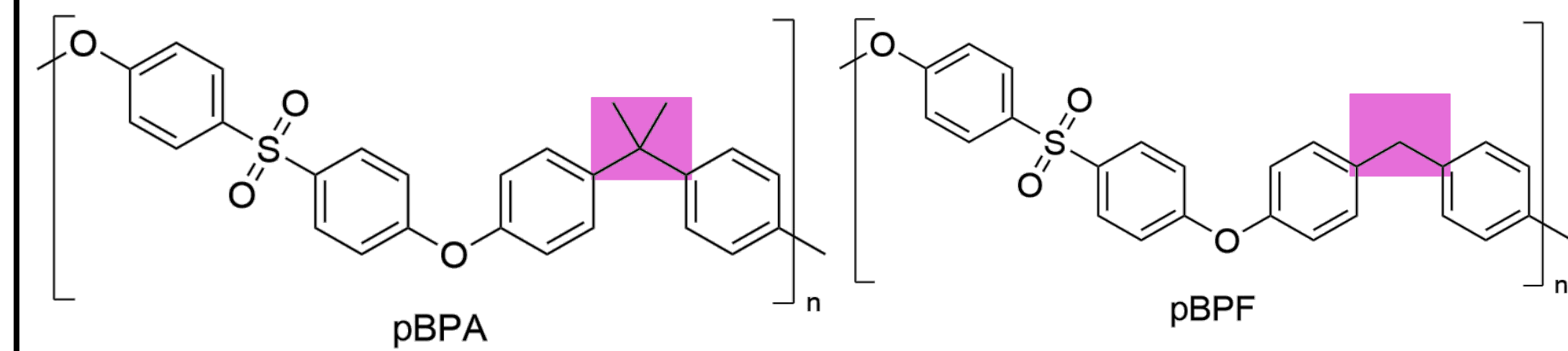


MOTIVATION

Studying PSU microfiltration membranes will advance the field of membrane technology, specifically separating polyurethane depolymerization products, and how it is applicable to wastewater treatment.

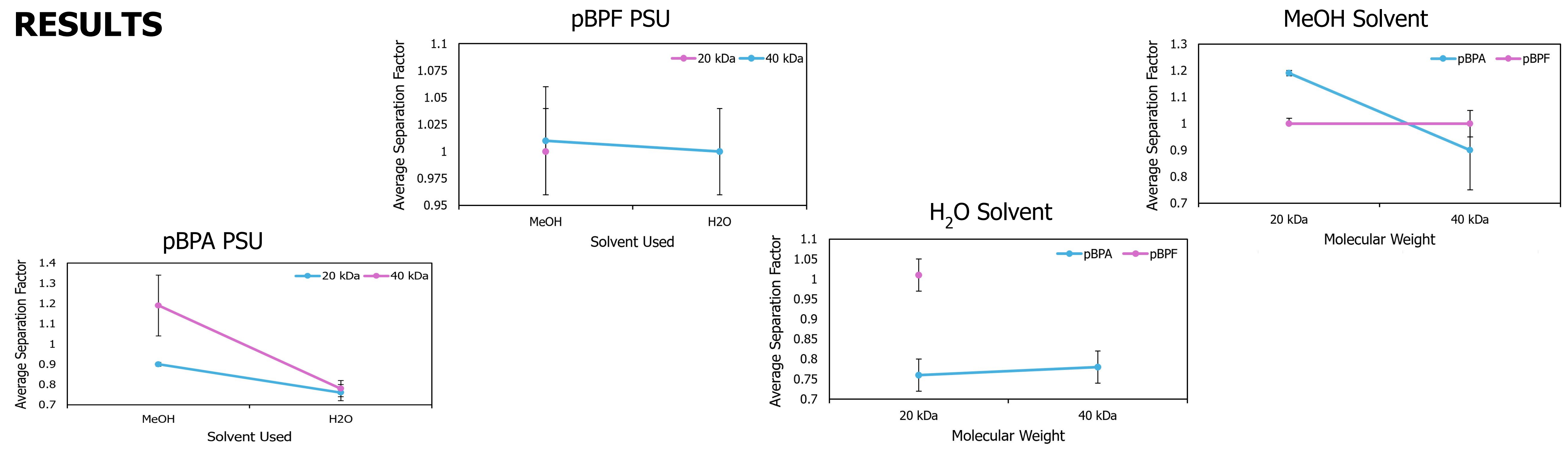
BACKGROUND

→ PSU made with Bisphenol A or F (pBPA/pBPF)

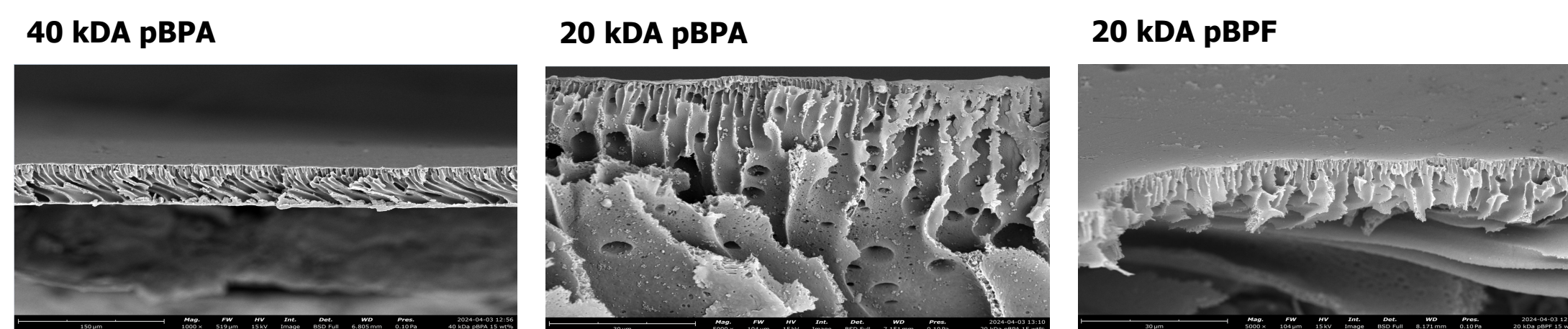


- Product from PU depolymerization includes polyols like poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG)
- PEG water soluble
- Use microfiltration PSU membranes to filter out PEG from water streams

RESULTS



SEM Imaging:



CONCLUSION

- Membranes with smaller pore sizes more effectively filter out the PEG
- pBPA shows better separation efficiency than pBPF
- The farther from a separation factor of 1, the better separation observed

REFERENCES

- (1) Pietrelli, L. et al., *Chemosphere* 2021, **273**, 129725.
- (2) Tokiwa, Y., et al., *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2009, **10** (9), 3722–3742.
- (3) Obotey Ezugbe, E., et al., *Membranes*, 2020, **10** (5).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Membrane performance represented by measured and calculated values:

Productivity

$$\text{Flux } J = \frac{1}{A_m} \left(\frac{dm}{dt} \right)$$

Permeance

$$Q = \frac{J}{\text{Driving Force}} = \frac{J}{P_i - P_{down} Y_i}$$

Permeability

$$\bar{P}_i = S_i \times D_i = Q_i l$$

Separation Efficiency

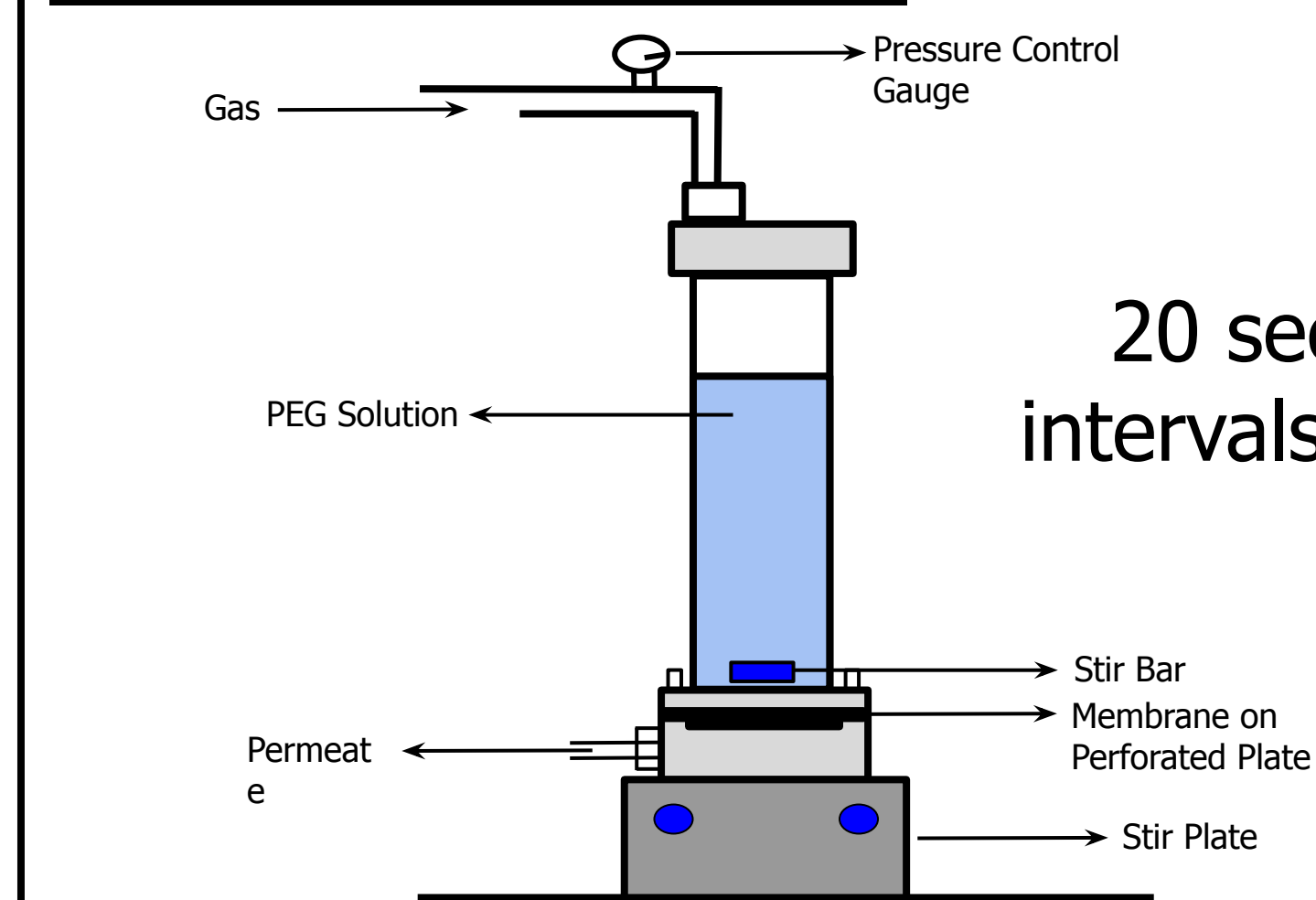
$$\text{Selectivity } \beta = \frac{Q_i}{Q_j}$$

$$\text{Separation Factor } \alpha = \frac{P_i/P_j}{F_i/F_j} = \left(\frac{P}{1-P} \right) \left(\frac{1-F}{F} \right)$$

A_m = membrane cross-section area
 $\frac{dm}{dt}$ = change in permeate mass over time
 P_i = equilibrium vapor pressure of i in the feed
 P_{down} = downstream pressure
 D_i = diffusion coefficient
 S_i = sorption coefficient
 l = membrane thickness
 $P_{i,j}$ = fraction of components in permeate
 $F_{i,j}$ = fraction of components in feed

METHODS

Dead-end Cell Filtration



15 min runtime
20 sec aliquots at time intervals of 5, 10, 15 min