

OFFICIAL ABSTRACT and CERTIFICATION

Next Generation Ultrafiltration for Wastewater Treatment: Characterization and Performance of Fouling-Resistant Polymeric and Lyocell Cellulose Nanofiber Membranes

Riya Patel

Jericho High School, Jericho, NY, USA

Sustainable and hydrophilic cellulose nanofiber (CNF) coated membranes possess wastewater reclamation applications to meet increasing global water demands. In this investigation, CNF coated electrospun polyacrylonitrile (ePAN) and lyocell membranes' characterization and fouling-resistant behavior were compared to establish inexpensive and efficient membranes. Pre- and post-fouling characterizations were completed with SEM, zeta potential, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), water contact angle, computational fouling mechanisms and, turbidity.

Dead-end filtration performance of CNF coated ePAN membranes demonstrated reduced fouling (98% flux recovery) at high area densities (AD; 0.40AD) and high degrees of oxidation (DO; 1.80DO). Reduced fouling due to high AD was supported by SEM and high DO was confirmed through zeta potential, FTIR, and water contact angle findings. Fouling-resistant CNF coated lyocell exhibited 100% flux recovery, and both ePAN and lyocell membranes had flux recoveries greater than polyvinylidene difluoride (40%). Computational derivation of fouling mechanisms highlights the dominance of cake formation in ePAN (36.1%) and lyocell (30.6%). Turbidity determined superior permeate quality of lyocell (0.41 nephelometric turbidity units) compared to ePAN and polyvinylidene difluoride.

Enhanced membrane efficiency was achieved with CNF coated hierarchical ePAN membranes at high ADs and DOs under low pressures. The high flux, fouling resistance, and superior permeate quality of CNF coated lyocell membranes illuminate an avenue for cellulose-based membranes as a promising alternative to polymeric ultrafiltration materials for the progression towards wastewater reclamation for developing countries. Future investigations include determining fouling resistance in a cross-flow system and industrializing the lyocell synthesis process.

Category

Pick one only — mark an "X" in box at right

Animal Sciences

Behavioral & Social Sciences

Biochemistry

Biomedical & Health Sciences

Biomedical Engineering

Cellular & Molecular Biology

Chemistry

Computational Biology & Bioinformatics

Earth & Environmental Sciences

Embedded Systems

Energy: Sustainable Materials and Design

Engineering Mechanics

Environmental Engineering

Materials Science

Mathematics

Microbiology

Physics & Astronomy

Plant Sciences

Robotics & Intelligent Machines

Systems Software

Translational Medical Sciences

1. As a part of this research project, the student directly handled, manipulated, or interacted with (check ALL that apply):

☐ human participants

☐ potentially hazardous biological agents

☐ vertebrate animals

☐ microorganisms

☐ rDNA

☐ tissue

2. I/we worked or used equipment in a regulated research institution or industrial setting: ☒ Yes ☐ No

3. This project is a continuation of previous research. ☐ Yes ☒ No

4. My display board includes non-published photographs/visual depictions of humans (other than myself): ☐ Yes ☒ No

5. This abstract describes only procedures performed by me/us, reflects my/our own independent research, and represents one year's work only: ☒ Yes ☐ No

6. I/we hereby certify that the abstract and responses to the above statements are correct and properly reflect my/our own work. ☒ Yes ☐ No

This stamp or embossed seal attests that this project is in compliance with all federal and state laws and regulations and that all appropriate reviews and approvals have been obtained including the final clearance by the Scientific Review Committee.

