

GRAFTED HYDROGEL WITH SWITCHABLE SURFACE
WETTABILITY BASED ON TEMPERATURE RESPONSIVE
POLY(*N*-ISOPROPYLACRYLAMIDE) FOR
OIL/WATER SEPARATION

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DEDICATION

THANK YOU ALLAH

The Almighty, The Guidance, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful

Love special dedicate to...

Special inspiring of my late father: Tn. Hj. Suradi B. Hj Sarimon

Most encouraging of my lovely mother: Pn. Hjh. Khasah Bt. Hj Amin;

my remarkable family members

All my fellow friends,

Those who has always support me endlessly

Million Thanks to all of you....

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ABSTRACT

The ever-increasing oily wastewater from industry and frequently oil spill accidents have fueled the demands for special wettable materials that can effectively separate oil-water mixtures. Therefore, this study emphasized on the development of temperature responsive poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm) hydrogel grafted onto the polyethylene terephthalate (PET) nonwoven textile (PNIPAAm-*g*-PET) via ultraviolet light emitting diodes (UV LED) photopolymerization system. In the first part, the effect of surface functionalizations and grafting onto unmodified PET (UPET) and functionalized PET textiles via carboxylation (CPET) or hydrolysis (HPET) were explored. The investigations were conducted by using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, field emission scanning electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy and surface wettability. These analyses have shown that the HPET surface exhibited high accessibility of the –OH groups, more porous and rougher compared to the CPET and UPET surfaces, which yielded to be more efficient for grafting. Due to these reasons, PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET textile possesses better wettability, anti-oil staining property and reversible switchability functions from hydrophilic/oleophobic to hydrophobic/oleophilic. In addition, the functionalized PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET textile exhibited considerable permeability (1600 L/m².hr.bar) and good selectivity (~95%), and therefore, was selected for the next study. In the second part of this study, the PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET textiles were optimally synthesized via response surface method (RSM) approach. Good models with R-squared values between 0.94 to 0.99 in the RSM analysis revealed that the optimal conditions were achieved as follows: the immersion of activated HPET textiles for 7 minutes in the pre-gel solution containing 20 wt% *N*-isopropylacrylamide monomer and 5.53 wt% *N,N'*-methylenebisacrylamide crosslinker (PN20C5.53.E7) and 20 minutes exposure to UV light irradiation. The responses obtained from this study for the degree of grafting, oil/water permeability and oil rejection were best predicted at 31.3%, 1559 L/m².hr.bar and 96.23%, respectively. With respect to the actual oil/water separation performances, the permeation of the PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET-PN20C5.53E7 textile was reduced by 8-folds but remarkably improved the oil rejection (~97%). In addition, the PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET consistently maintained satisfactory results by achieving considerable flux recovery ratio values, ~80% by solely gravity-driven even after 7 cycles of measurements. Besides, this grafted PET textiles also exhibited unique self-cleaning property as oil can be repelled instantaneously (~30 seconds) from the textile surface. Lastly, the synthesized PN20C5.53E7 textile was further subjected to separation experiments by using cooking oil, crude oil and oily machinery waste. The overall oil rejection results of the PN20C5.53E7 textiles were >90% when temperature at below LCST and rapidly decreases to <60% when temperature rises above the LCST. Importantly, the PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET textile has possessed higher surface hydrophilicity, stability and recyclability. As a conclusion, the innovation of PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET nonwoven textile has a bright prospect for oil and water separation, owing to its switchability mechanism triggered by temperature change.

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan sisa buangan air berminyak dari industri dan kekerapan kemalangan tumpahan minyak mendorong permintaan yang tinggi dalam penghasilan bahan bersifat kebolehasahan yang dapat memisahkan campuran air dan minyak dengan berkesan. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah memberi penekanan kepada pembangunan hidrogel poli(*N*-isopropilakrilamida) (PNIPAAm) responsif suhu yang dicangkukkan pada tekstil bukan tenunan polietilena tereptalat (PET) (PNIPAAm-*g*-PET) melalui sistem fotopempolimeran cahaya ultraviolet pancaran diod (UV LED). Pada peringkat pertama, kesan pengubahsuaian permukaan dan cangkukkan pada tekstil PET yang tidak diubahsuaikan dan yang telah difungsikan melalui karboksilasi (CPET) atau hidrolisis (HPET) telah diterokai. Pencirian telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan spektroskopi transformasi inframerah Fourier, mikroskop elektron imbasan pancaran medan, mikroskopi daya atom dan kebolehasahan permukaan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa permukaan HPET mempamerkan lebih banyak kumpulan -OH, permukaan yang lebih berliang dan kasar berbanding dengan permukaan CPET dan UPET, yang mana ianya dapat menghasilkan cangkukan yang lebih berkesan. Oleh itu, tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET memiliki kebolehasahan yang baik, sifat anti-lekatan minyak dan fungsi kebolehtukaran berbalik dari hidrofilik/oleofilik kepada hidrofobik/oleofobik. Selain itu, tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET yang difungsikan mempamerkan kebolehtelapan berpatutan ($1600 \text{ L/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr} \cdot \text{bar}$) dan pemilihan yang baik ($\sim 95\%$), oleh itu, dipilih untuk kajian seterusnya. Dalam peringkat kedua kajian ini, tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET telah disintesis secara optimum melalui pendekatan kaedah sambutan permukaan (RSM). Model-model yang baik dengan nilai R-kuadrat antara 0.94 hingga 0.99 dalam analisis RSM menunjukkan keadaan optimum dicapai seperti berikut: rendaman tekstil HPET yang diaktifkan selama 7 minit di dalam larutan pra-gel yang mengandungi monomer *N*-isopropilakrilamida, 20 wt% dan *N,N'*-metilenabisakrilamida pemaut-silang, 5.53 wt% (PN20C5.53.E7) dan pendedahan selama 20 minit pada sinaran UV. Keputusan dari kajian ini dalam darjah cangkukan, kebolehtelapan minyak/air dan penolakan minyak dapat dijangkakan baik masing-masing pada 31.32%, $1559 \text{ L/m}^2 \cdot \text{hr} \cdot \text{bar}$ dan 96.23%. Berdasarkan tahap pisahan minyak/air yang sebenar, kebolehtelapan tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET-PN20C5.53E7 berkurangan sebanyak 8 kali ganda, namun menunjukkan kecekapan pemisahan minyak yang sangat baik ($\sim 97\%$). Di samping itu, tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET mengekalkan hasil yang memuaskan dengan mencapai nilai perolehan fluks yang tinggi, $>80\%$ walaupun selepas 7 kitaran ujikaji pada tekanan graviti. Selain itu, tekstil PET yang dicangkukkan ini juga mempamerkan sifat pembersihan diri yang unik kerana minyak boleh disingkirkan dengan mudah (~ 30 saat) dari permukaan tekstil. Akhir sekali, tekstil PN20C5.53E7 yang disintesis telah melalui eksperimen pemisahan menggunakan minyak masak, minyak mentah dan sisa minyak jentera yang dikumpul. Hasil penolakan minyak keseluruhan tekstil PN20C5.53E7 adalah $>90\%$ apabila suhu dibawah tahap LCST dan nilai merosot menjadi $<60\%$ apabila suhu meningkat di atas LCST. Yang penting, tekstil PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET mempunyai sifat permukaan hidrofilik yang lebih tinggi, stabil dan boleh dikitar semula. Sebagai kesimpulan, inovasi tekstil bukan tenunan PNIPAAm-*g*-HPET mempunyai prospek yang cerah untuk digunakan dalam pemisahan minyak dan air disebabkan oleh mekanisma kebolehtukaran yang teracetus akibat perubahan suhu.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	-	Acrylic Acid
AAm	-	Acrylamide
CH ₃ COOH	-	Acetic Acid
AFM	-	Atomic Force Microscopy
ANOVA	-	Analysis of Variance
ATRP	-	Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization
APTES	-	3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane
BP	-	Benzophenone
CA	-	Contact Angle
CB	-	Carbon Black
CCD	-	Central Composite Design
CCRD	-	Central Composite Rotatable Design
CI	-	Confident Limit
CNF	-	Carbon Nanofiber
CRP	-	Carbon Nanotube
CPET	-	Carboxylated Polyethylene Terephthalate
DG	-	Degree of Grafting
C ₂ H ₄ CO ₂	-	Ethanol
Fe ₃ O ₄	-	Ferum (III) Oxide
FESEM	-	Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope
FRP	-	Free Radical Polymerization
FRR	-	Degree of Flux Recovery
FTIR	-	Fourier Tranform Infrared Spectroscopy
GNPs	-	Graphene Nanoplatelets

HGMNC	-	Hydrogel Magnetic Nanocomposite
HPET	-	Hydrolyzed Polyethylene Terephthalate
HR	-	Relative Humidity
HCl	-	Hydrochloric Acid
KPS	-	Potassium Peroxodisulfate
KMnO ₄	-	Potassium Permanganate
LCST	-	Lower Critical Solution Temperature
LED	-	Light Emitting Diodes
LPSA	-	Laser Particle Size Analyzer
MBAA	-	<i>N,N</i> -methylenebisacrylamide
MLS	-	Method of The Least Square
OCA	-	Oil Contact Angle
NaOH	-	Sodium Hydroxide
NaN ₃	-	Sodium Azide
NHMAA	-	<i>N</i> -Hydroxymethyl Acrylamide
NIPAAm	-	<i>N</i> -Isopropylacrylamide
PAAm	-	Polyacrylamide
PNIPAAm	-	Poly(<i>N</i> -Isopropylacrylamide)
PHFBMA	-	Poly(hexafluorobutyl methacrylate)
PDMS	-	Polydimethylsiloxane
PVDF	-	Polyvinylidene Difluoride
PEG	-	Polyethylene Glycol
PEGD	-	Polyethylene Glycol Diacrylate
PEGM	-	Polyethylene Glycol Methacrylate
PEO	-	Polyethylene Oxide
PES	-	Polyethersulfone
PET	-	Polyethylene Terephthalate

PHEMA	-	Polyhydroxyethyl Methacrylate
PLA	-	Poly(lactic Acid)
PMMA	-	Polymethylmethacrylate
PDMAEMA	-	Poly(dimethylamino) Ethyl Methacrylate
PP	-	Polypropylene
PS	-	Polystyrene
PSF	-	Polysulfone
PVPy	-	Poly(<i>N</i> -vinylpyrrolidone)
RAFT	-	Reversible Addition Fragmentation Chain Transfer Polymerization
RSM	-	Response Surface Methodology
SAA	-	Surface Active Agent
SAMs	-	Self-Assembled Monolayers
SE	-	Standard Error of the Fit
SFE	-	Surface Free Energy
SIP	-	Surface Initiated Polymerization
TEMED	-	<i>N,N'</i> - Tetramethylethylenediamine
TRH	-	Temperature Responsive Hydrogel
UCST	-	Upper Critical Solution Temperature
UF	-	Ultrafiltration
UV	-	Ultraviolet
WCA	-	Water Contact Angle
ZnO	-	Zinc Oxide

LIST OF SYMBOLS

A	-	Effective Surface Area
γ_s	-	Surface Free Energy
γ_s^p	-	Polar Component of Surface Tension
γ_s^d	-	Dispersion Component of Surface Tension
θ	-	Degree
λ	-	Wavelength
μm	-	Micrometer
mW/cm^2	-	Intensity of UV Irradiation
C_f	-	Feed Concentration
C_p	-	Permeate Concentration
d	-	Diameter
J_w	-	Water Permeability
kW	-	Kilowatt
kPa	-	Kilopascal
mL	-	Milliliter
mM	-	miliMolar
MPa	-	Megapascal
nm	-	Nanometer
N	-	Normality
N	-	Switching Coefficient
R^2	-	Regression Coefficient
$R(\%)$	-	Rejection Coefficient
R_{ms}	-	Root Mean Square Average Roughness
W_f	-	Weight of PET sample After Modification

W_i	-	Initial Weight of PET sample
$L/m^2.hr.bar$	-	Permeability

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Hydrogels are constructed of three dimensional hydrophilic polymeric networks which exhibit excellent water absorbing and retaining capacity. Hydrogels can maintain the dimensional stability in aqueous media due to their crosslinking structure which can be considered as soft and rubbery materials. Predominantly, hydrogels are classified into two categories; conventional and stimuli responsive for which polyacrylamide (PAAm) and poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm) hydrogels, respectively are the typical examples (Ayub et al, 2017; Samchenko et al, 2011).

Conventional hydrogels exhibit swelling behavior due to their hydrophilic nature. Furthermore, conventional hydrogels also possess antifouling properties towards oil, protein, cell/bacteria or microorganisms (Chen et al, 2015a; Chen et al, 2016; Zhao et al, 2013a) as they can build compact hydration layer on the surface through hydrogen bonding or ionic bonding. Smart or stimuli responsive hydrogels exhibit similarities with conventional hydrogels except that they exhibit sudden volume change in response to the external stimuli of the environment. Hydrogels containing such ‘sensor’ properties can undergo reversible volume phase transition upon changes in the environmental condition. There are many physical and chemical stimuli which has been applied to induce various responses of the smart hydrogels such as temperature (Sun et al, 2018b; Zhang et al, 2018), pH (Wei et al, 2018), ionic strength of medium (Zhao et al, 2014b), lights (ter Schiphorst et al, 2016), magnetic or electric field (Reddy et al, 2011) and many more. This unique feature of hydrogels has been frequently applied in many fields that involving environmental engineering (Ou et al, 2016; Wei et al, 2018), biomedical technologies (Liu et al, 2018a), tissue

engineering (Wu et al, 2018) and others (Liu et al, 2016b; Xue et al, 2013b; Xue et al, 2014).

The demand for the innovation of smart hydrogels is particularly devoted to the temperature responsive hydrogels (TRH) such as PNIPAAm hydrogel. This is owing to its unique temperature responsive swelling, antifouling and wettability (Adrus and Ulbricht, 2013; Büning et al, 2018; Klouda et al, 2011; Wang et al, 2015b). The PNIPAAm hydrogel exhibits a sharp phase transition at 32°C which is termed as the lower critical solution temperature (LCST). Below the LCST, PNIPAAm hydrogel is extremely water swollen and highly hydrated. But above its LCST, PNIPAAm hydrogel undergoes a reversible phase transition from swollen to shrunken dehydrated state (Adrus and Ulbricht, 2012a; Samchenko et al, 2011). Other researchers interpreted PNIPAAm as a crosslinked thermo-responsive hydrogels which can be switched from the hydrophilic (swollen state) to hydrophobic (de-swollen state) when heated above the LCST (Ganesh et al, 2015; Li et al, 2016).

In the past decades, many researchers have dedicated their research towards the surface modification of hydrophobic substrates in order to control their properties such as hydrophobicity, adhesion or wettability (Shi et al, 2018; Zhao et al, 2014a). For instance, hydrogels grafting on the solid polymer substrate was proposed as one of the alternative methods to improve the antifouling properties of various substrates (Kato et al, 2003; Zhao et al, 2013b). The preparation hydrogels grafting via photografting technique on polymer substrate depends on decisive factors such as photoinitiator, crosslinker and conditions of photopolymerization. Photopolymerization process can be conducted by using several ultraviolet (UV) light sources: mercury (Sokker et al, 2011) or light emitting diodes (LED) (Ayub et al, 2017).

The surface modification of hydrophobic polyethylene terephthalate (PET) textile with hydrophilic substances such as hydrogels has improved properties such as wettability, softness, absorbency and antifouling resistance (Chenxi et al, 2014; Goddard and Hotchkiss, 2007; Guo et al, 2019). Chen et al (2002b) discovered that PNIPAAm hydrogel grafted with polypropylene (PP) nonwoven and PET films

exhibited better wettability. The PET textile is considered a good substrate for hydrogels grafting as it is low cost, flexible, thin and lightweight as well as having anti-wrinkle properties (Hadjizadeh et al, 2010; Makoto et al, 2013; Štular et al, 2018). The PET substrate is also widely used in many applications such as scaffolds in tissue engineering fields (Liang et al, 2018), filter materials (Makoto et al, 2013; Zhao et al, 2018) and drainage membrane (Nguyen-Tri et al, 2014).

The TRH grafting on a surface textile substrate has been developed as a tool in smart responsive material. This smart TRH grafting has the ability to tune wettability induced by temperature change (Ganesh et al, 2015; Tripathi et al, 2014; Zhang et al, 2018). Besides, TRH grafting on textile substrate enhanced hydrophilic surface that could lead to better antifouling properties. In addition, it has a switchable wettability function and great antifouling surface resistance towards oil (Chen et al, 2016; Deng et al, 2009; Xiang et al, 2018). Hence, this unique feature of TRH grafting has gained attention to be considered as a new alternative tool for oil/ water separation.

Currently, PNIPAAm hydrogel grafting for oil/water separation using photopolymerization is still limited. Plus, the studies on the interplay between the PNIPAAm hydrogels and the PET textile via chemical functionalization are need to be considered due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic incompatibility. Surface functionalization via carboxylation or hydrolysis have been proven to impart more hydrophilicity and specific functionalities on the PET surface (Geismann and Ulbricht, 2005; Ng et al, 2009). So far, most of the studies used the physical coating approach to attach hydrogel onto a substrate (Li et al, 2015; Wen et al, 2013). With respect to the stability of the hydrogel, the chemical grafting method was more suitable for modifying the surface chemistry of textile and the surface functionalization of textile has effectively enhanced the grafting with this smart PNIPAAm hydrogel.

Subsequently, the selected PNIPAAm-g-PET textile was further investigated at decisive parameters in order to obtain the optimal conditions in synthesis of the modified PNIPAAm-g-PET with significant performances in oil/water separation. The surface wettability of the PNIPAAm-g-PET can be switchable from hydrophilic/oleophobic to hydrophobic/oleophilic induced by temperature change.

Moreover, the synthesis of modified PNIPAAm-g-PET textile has provided the PET textile to be more hydrophilic and anti-oil fouling resistant, which making it easily recyclable and recoverable. Apparently, the study on the modification of PNIPAAm hydrogel onto PET textile for oil/water separation has not been reported yet. Therefore, the outcome of this study could be brought benefit and novelty to the society. This smart PNIPAAm grafted PET textile would have a vivid potential in the future as a novel separation material.

1.2 Problem Statement

An increase of oily wastewater from industrial activities and frequent oil spilled have brought extensive damage to the environment and energy wastage. In order to comply with the environmental regulations, many approaches have been introduced to develop new separation materials that could enhance the oil/water separation performances.

Existing hydrophobic/oleophilic materials for oil/water separation such as carbon absorber and aerogels still inherent some drawbacks such as deficient sorption capacity, low stability and flexibility as well as poor separation efficiency (Baig et al, 2018; Du et al, 2019; Wang and Wang, 2019). These '*oil-removing*' type of materials are easily fouled by oil or grease which lead to pore clogging due to their intrinsic oleophilicity. Hence, these problems have caused serious flux reduction and poor selectivity. These materials also show deficient recoverability which ultimately caused the secondary pollution.

Most recently, the research of hydrogels has gained attention as the '*water-removing*' type of materials which exhibit opposite wettability to oil. The hydrophilicity of hydrogels induced the formation of the hydration layer on the surface that can repel oils. Hydrogels also possess antifouling surface resistance towards protein, cell/bacteria or microorganism. However, bulk hydrogels have limitations in term of slow response in swelling rate and damage after exposure to frequent loading-unloading cycle as there are mechanically unstable. Hence, hydrogels coated onto the

substrate either films, membranes or textiles can be a solution to overcome these problems (Cao et al, 2014; Ou et al, 2016; Zhang et al, 2018).

Nevertheless, the physical coating of hydrogel has a limitation for practical applications due to its poor interfacial surface properties. For instance, the modification of stainless steel meshes via physical coating resulted in coating delamination from the substrate surface (Weifeng et al, 2014). Additionally, stainless steel meshes are difficult to be chemically modified due to the lack of reactive functional groups on their surface. In this regard, the grafting method is more suitable for modifying the surface chemistry of polymer substrates such as textile in order to improve the compatibility with hydrogel. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) textile is one of the most commonly used substrates (Chen et al, 2002b). Yet, it has a limitation with regards to its surface properties. This is due to the intrinsically hydrophobic surface of PET textile nonwoven. Hence, several techniques have been applied, including surface functionalization via carboxylation and hydrolysis which can improve the hydrophilicity of PET and then, impart the effectiveness in grafting with hydrogel (Ng et al, 2009).

The PNIPAAm grafting onto the PET nonwoven textile has not been reported yet. In addition, the TRH PNIPAAm has an ability to tune the surface from hydrophilic-oleophobic to hydrophobic-oleophilic (Cao et al, 2014; Jindan et al, 2016). Thus, the aims of this research are to synthesize the smart TRH-PNIPAAm grafting with PET nonwoven textile substrate via UV LED photografting approach. Moreover, this research has attempted the optimization procedure in synthesizing PNIPAAm grafted PET that could achieved the optimal performances in the oil/water separation. Hence, this smart PNIPAAm hydrogel grafted PET textile can be used as a water-removing tool for oil/ water separation with more economic and environmentally friendly as well as possessing longer lifespan.

1.3 Objectives

Based on the aforementioned problem statements, this research is focused on the TRH PNIPAAm grafted onto PET nonwoven (PNIPAAm-g-PET) textile. The PNIPAAm-g-UPET textile is a benchmark for preparation and characterization. The objectives of this research are:

1. To evaluate the effect of surface modification on the PET textile via carboxylation and hydrolysis functionalizations in term of chemical structure, morphology, topography, surface wettability and permeability.
2. To prepare and characterize the unmodified and modified PNIPAAm-g-PET textiles in terms of degree of grafting (DG), surface functional groups, morphology, topography, surface wettability, permeability and oil-staining property.
3. To determine the optimum parameters for the preparation of the modified PNIPAAm-g-PET textiles that resulting in the highest of DG, oil/water permeability and oil rejection by using response surface methodology (RSM).
4. To evaluate the performances of modified PNIPAAm-g-PET in terms of permeability, selectivity, switchability and recyclability towards various oils sources (cooking oil, crude oil and machinery waste oil) at different temperatures.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The scopes of this research study are divided into three stages in order to meet the objectives. The first part consists of the preparation of the functionalized PET nonwoven textiles via carboxylation and hydrolysis functionalizations. After that, the PNIPAAm hydrogel were grafted onto the unmodified and functionalized PET

nonwoven textiles under UV LED irradiation for 20 minutes. The effect of the photografting of PNIPAAm hydrogel onto the PET was further analyzed based on the DG.

The evaluations of the ungrafted and grafted textiles samples in term of basic characterizations were carried out with respect to the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), field emission scanning microscopic (FESEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM) and contact angle measurements (CA). Besides that, the functional characterizations of the PET textiles including permeabilities and anti-oil staining property have also been tested. Later, the selected functionalized PNIPAAm-g-PET was determined based on the basic and functional characterizations

By selecting the suitable functionalization conditions of PET textile, the optimization procedure in synthesizing the grafted PNIPAAm-g-PET was determined. Three independent variables were selected for the optimization study; concentration of monomer (10–20 wt%), concentration of crosslinker (2-8 wt%) and equilibration time of PET textiles in pre-gel NIPAAm solution (5–25 minutes) using the designated of experimental (DoE) of response surface methodology (RSM). An appropriate tuning on the synthesis parameters of PNIPAAm-g-PET has to be realized in order to achieve significant performances for oil/water separations include the DG, permeability and total oil rejection. Each individual and interactive relationships amongst variables and responses that give the optimal results in the oil/water separation were evaluated in details

The scope of study also verifies the feasibility of the modified PNIPAAm-g-PET textile for oil/water separation through different tests; permeability, selectivity and recyclability. The switchability of the modified PNIPAAm-g-PET textile was studied by evaluating the permeability, oil rejection, optical images of oils particles and oils particles distribution for various of oils resources: cooking oil, crude oil and waste machinery oil at different temperatures.

1.5 Significant of the study

1. The initial part of this study was an attempt to make the PET surface more hydrophilic and compatible with hydrogel for further grafting. This enhancement of hydrophilic/oleophobic surfaces of PET textiles can be achieved by using functionalizations via carboxylation and hydrolysis.
2. Next, the development of the quadratic regression model was used to determine the suitable formulation for the preparation of TRH PNIPAAm-g-PET textiles that give optimal performance for oil/water separation. Up to now, there is no relevant study reported on the correlation between the oil/water separation and preparation parameters of PNIPAAm-g-PET textiles.
3. Efforts were made to investigate switchability function of the grafted PET textiles triggered by temperatures. It could be expected that outcomes from this study would be beneficial for the development of adjustable PNIPAAm-g-PET textile with an improvement towards oil-fouling resistance. The materials produced from this study are easily recyclable with excellent switchable from wetting to anti-wetting surfaces or vice versa.

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