低ファウリング性を有する PVDF 製限外ろ過膜の研究

(東レ株式会社)○橘 高志・志村 俊・花川 正行 Study of PVDF ultrafiltration membranes with low-fouling properties (Toray Industries, Inc.) ○Takashi Tachibana, Shun Shimura, Masayuki Hanakawa,

Poly (vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) Ultrafiltration membranes have been widely used for separation processes in various fields due to high chemical resistance and good filtrate water quality. From the viewpoint of stable operation of membranes, both the pore structure and the surface condition of the membranes are very important in order to reduce penetration and adhesion of foulants to membranes. In order to obtain design guidelines for the pore structure, we evaluated the membrane structure formation process during the non-solvent induced phase separation (NIPS) process by *in-situ* small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS). As a result, it was confirmed that the growth of the radius of gyration became slower with increasing molecular weight of PVDF (Fig. 1). In order to obtain design guidelines for low-adhesion surfaces, we also evaluated the adhesion of organic materials by the quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) method. It was confirmed that the amount of adhesion of BSA or β-glucan were significantly reduced by coating with low-adhesion polymers.

Keywords: Membrane; phase separation, adhesion

ポリフッ化ビニリデン(PVDF)製の限外ろ過膜は、化学的耐久性や、ろ過品質優れていることから、様々な分離プロセスに用いられている。分離膜の長期安定ろ過の観点で、膜へのファウラントの侵入や付着を抑制する、膜構造と表面状態の両方が重要である。そこで、膜構造の設計指針を得るために、in-situ 小角 X 線散乱(SAXS)による非溶媒誘起相分離(NIPS)過程の膜構造形成プロセス評価を行った。その結果、分子量の増大に伴い、慣性半径の成長が緩やかになることを確認した(Fig. 1)。また、低付着性表面の設計指針を得るために、水晶振動子マイクロバランス(QCM)法による有機物の付着評価を行い、低付着性のポリマーをコーティングすることにより、BSA または β -グルカンの付着量が大幅に低減することを確認した。(Fig. 2)

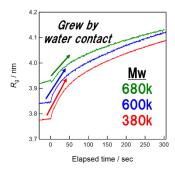


Fig.1 Diameter of aggregate calculated by Guinier approximation

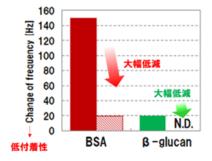


Fig.2 Amount of BSA and β-glucan adherence