Graphene Oxide Embedded Reverse Osmosis Membrane in Both Active and Support Layers

<u>Hee-Ro Chae¹</u>, Chung-Hak Lee^{1,*}, Pyung-Kyu Park², In-Chul Kim³

1 Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

2 Yonsei University, Wonju, Gangwon-do, Republic of Korea

3 Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

Introduction

- The key properties of a RO membrane
 - Water permeability, salt rejection, anti-biofouling, chlorine resistance
- Graphene oxide (GO)



- : Numerous hydrophilic & negatively charged functional groups
- Thin-film composite (TFC) membrane



RO: reverse osmosis MPD: m-phenylenediamine

Notation

- Notation of the TFC membranes
 - → TFC membrane with GO embedded in Active and/or Support layers



- : **S**-GO-TFC membrane
- **A-GO-TFC** membrane
- : AS-GO-TFC membrane

Characterization of the TFC membranes

- Most hydrophilic & negatively charged AS-GO-TFC membrane
 - \rightarrow Numerous functional groups of GO



GO concentraion in MPD solution (ppm)

GO concentraion in MPD solution (ppm) 4

Surface roughness of the TFC membranes

<u>Decrease</u> of surface roughness with GO in <u>active</u> layer
<u>Increase</u> of surface roughness with GO in <u>support</u> layer



Water permeability of the TFC membranes



Anti-biofouling of the TFC membranes

• CLSM images of the bacteria fouled on membranes



Anti-biofouling of the TFC membranes



GO concentraion in MPD solution (ppm)

Chlorine Resistance of the TFC membranes



GO concentraion in MPD solution (ppm)

Acknowledgment

This research was supported by the Technology Development Program to Solve Climate Changes of the National Research Foundation (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT & Future Planning (NRF-2010-0029075) and the Convergence Technology Program funded by Korea Ministry of Environment (2015001640001).

Thank you for your attention!