



Centre for Nanotechnology
and Smart Materials



Preparation and characterization of polysaccharides/PVA blend nanofibrous membranes prepared by electrospinning

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Summary

- Introduction
- Aim
- Results
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements

Introduction

Preparation and characterization of polysaccharides/PVA blend nanofibrous membranes by electrospinning method

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➔ Main Goal:

- ➔ Development of a mid-layer nanofibrous porous support for exploitable thin-film composite (TFC) membranes for water filtration



Electrospinning of a blend containing polysaccharides and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) into a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) basal microfiltration membrane.



Introduction

➤ Electrospinning:

- production of polymer fibres with diameters in the sub-micron size range, through the application of an external electric field, keeping intact the bulk properties of the polymers.

Electrospun membranes:

- unique structural features (e.g. high surface to volume ratio, and very good mechanical performance);
- several applications such as air and liquid filtration, tissue engineering, optical and chemical sensors.

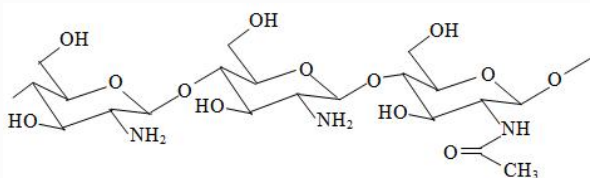


Introduction

Polysaccharides

Chitosan (CS)

- Alkali polysaccharide
- Hydrophilic
- Gel-forming properties
- Antibacterial properties
- Heavy metal ion chelation ability



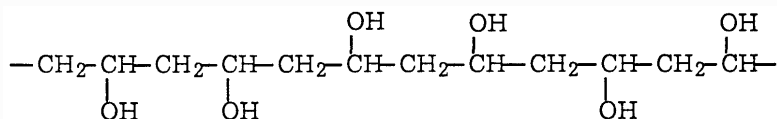
Cyanobacterial extracellular polymeric substances (EPS)

- Isolated from *Cyanothece* sp.CCY 0110 (Mota, R., et al. *Carbohydr Polym* (2013) 92, 1408-1415)
- Acidic polysaccharide
- Large number of different monosaccharides (usually 6 to 13),
- Hydrophobic
- Anti-viral properties
- Strong affinity towards metal ions

Introduction

Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA)

- synthetic polymer
- water soluble
- non-toxic
- biocompatible
- chemically and thermally stable

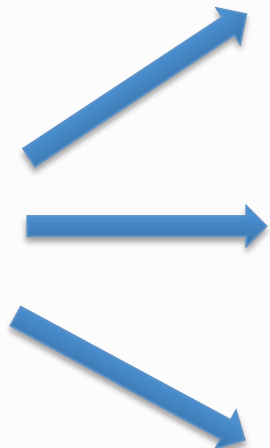


Experimental



PVDF basal filter
(5cm Ø, 0.2mm porosity)

+



PVA 12%wt (in H₂O)

or

PVA 12%wt + Chitosan (CS) 0.5%wt (in 1% Acetic acid aq. solution)

Alkali polysaccharide
DD ~85

or

PVA 12%wt + cyanobacterial extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) 0.5%wt (50/50 DMSO:H₂O)

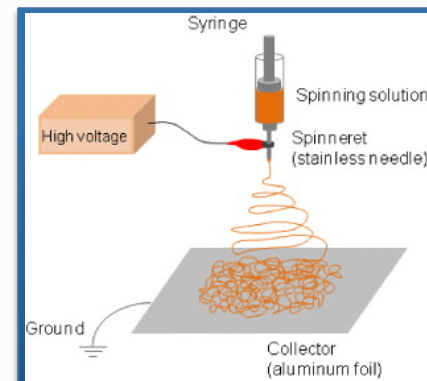
Acid polysaccharide

Experimental

➔ Electrospinning:

Conditions:

- Room temperature
- 10mL syringe with needles of 0.5mm of inner diameter
- Electric field: 20 to 23kV
- Feed rate: 0.2mL/h
- Conductivity and viscosity of the polymer solutions:



<http://iopscience.iop.org/1468-6996/13/1/015003/article>

Polymer blend (%wt)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$)	Viscosity (cP)
12% PVA	874 ± 9	96 ± 3
12% PVA + 0.5% EPS	1149 ± 26	563 ± 3
12% PVA + 0.5% CS	1274 ± 20	442 ± 12

Experimental

➤ Characterization of electrospun PVA and PVA/polysaccharides membranes

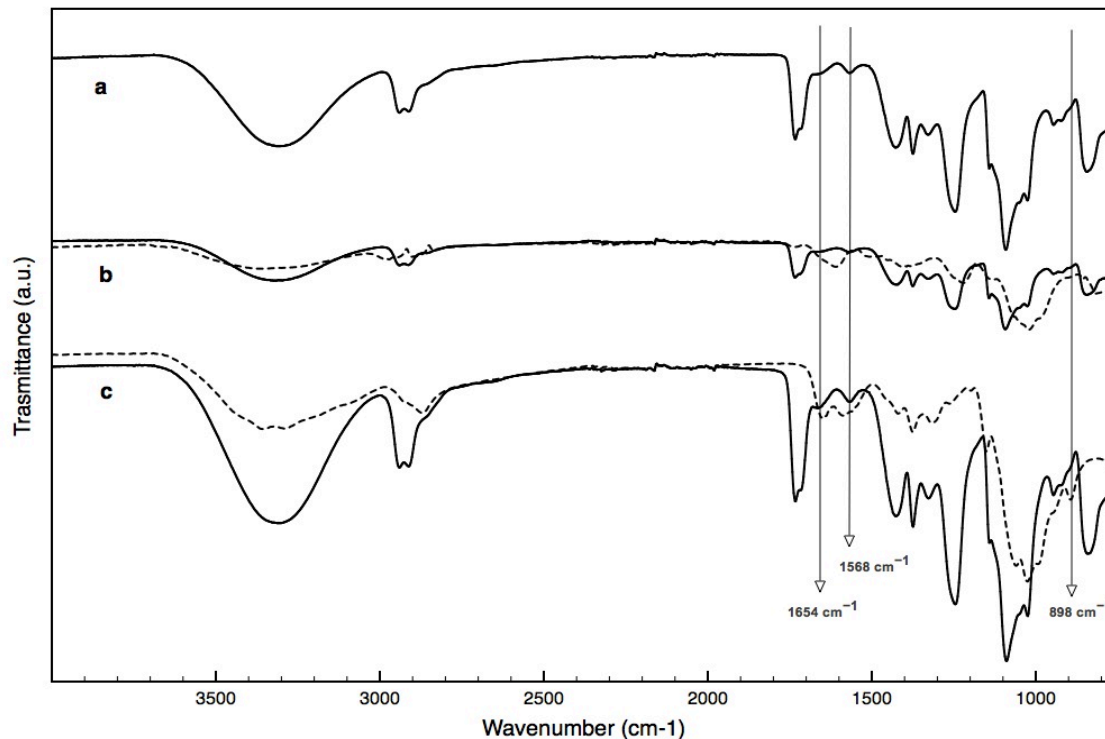
- **ATR-FTIR** (Attenuated Total Reflectance-Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy)
- **EDS** (Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy)
- **AFM** (Atomic Force Microscopy)
- **SEM** (Scanning Electron Microscopy)
- DMA (Dynamic Mechanical Analysis)
- TGA (Thermal Gravimetric Analysis)
- DSC (Differential Scanning Calorimeter)
- **Metal Chelation Efficiency**



Investigation of the morphology, diameter, structure, mechanical and thermal properties.

Results

ATR-FTIR



(a) PVA nanofiber and pure polymer

(b) PVA /EPS nanofiber (*solid line*) and pure EPS polymer (*dashed line*)

(c) PVA/CS nanofiber (*solid line*) and pure CS polymer (*dashed line*)

Results

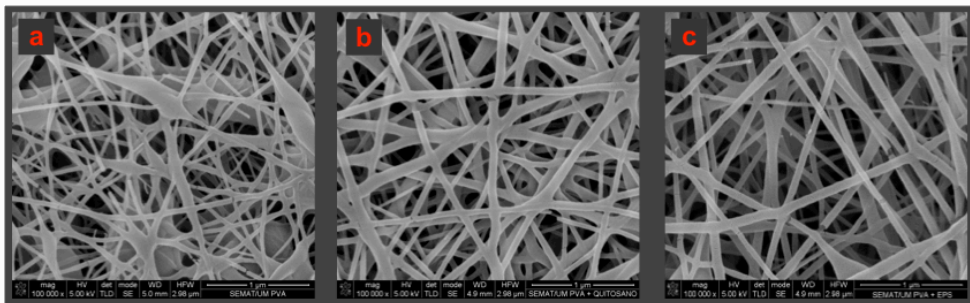
EDS analysis

Variation of weight and atomic percentages of the atoms C, O, N and S in the electrospun nanofibres

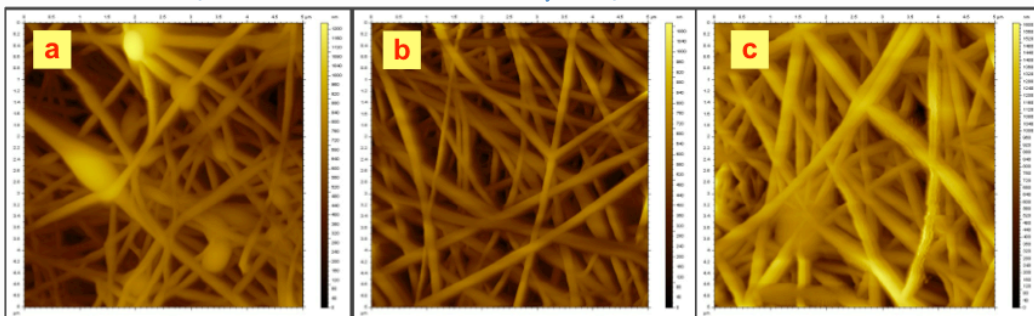
Element	PVA		PVA/CS		PVA/EPS	
	Wt %	At %	Wt %	At %	Wt %	At %
C	44.30	51.44	42.27	49.26	37.32	44.25
O	55.70	48.56	55.84	48.85	61.97	55.40
N	-	-	1.89	1.89	-	-
S	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.35
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Results

SEM (amplification 100.000x)



AFM (scanned area 5x5 μ m)



Electrospun membranes:

- (a) 12%wt PVA
- (b) 12%PVA and 0.5%CS
- (c) 12%PVA and 0.5%EPS

PVA/polysaccharides membranes (b,c):

- Uniform and smooth morphology
- No beads formation
- Narrow diameter distribution from \sim 50 to 130nm.

Results

► Metal Chelation Test

Dead-end filtration of a standard solution of hexavalent chromium (2mg/mL) prepared using potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$)



Before filtration, electrospun membranes were cross-linked with glutaraldehyde (GA) to maintain its morphology and prevent it from dissolution during filtration.

Increase in chromium binding capacity of ~5% in both PVA/polysaccharide blended membranes



Remarkable result given the low amount (0.5%) of added polysaccharides.

Final Remarks

- Successful preparation of electrospun PVA/polysaccharides (CS or EPS) blend nanofibrous membranes
- Presence of intermolecular hydrogen bonds between the polysaccharides and PVA (indicated by thermal and mechanical analysis)
- Electrospun PVA/polysaccharides blended membranes showed better tensile mechanical properties when compared with PVA alone, and resisted more against disintegration in the temperature range 10-50 °C.
- In **future work**, these membranes will be further coated with an ultra-thin selective top layer.

Acknowledgements

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- ▶ Project INVISIBLE NETWORK n.º. 13857 * SI I&DT Mobilizador



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