

Gang Li¹ | Shanhong Ma² | He Yang² | Shuanshi Fan¹ | Xuemei Lang¹ |
Yanhong Wang¹ | Wentao Li³ | Yuanzhi Liu³ | Liang Zhou⁴

201 0 0 0 -2
21 0 0 , 1 21
201 - 00 -0 0

()

0.

-2 -1

%

O.

0°

[illegible]

4

$$0 \leq t < \infty$$

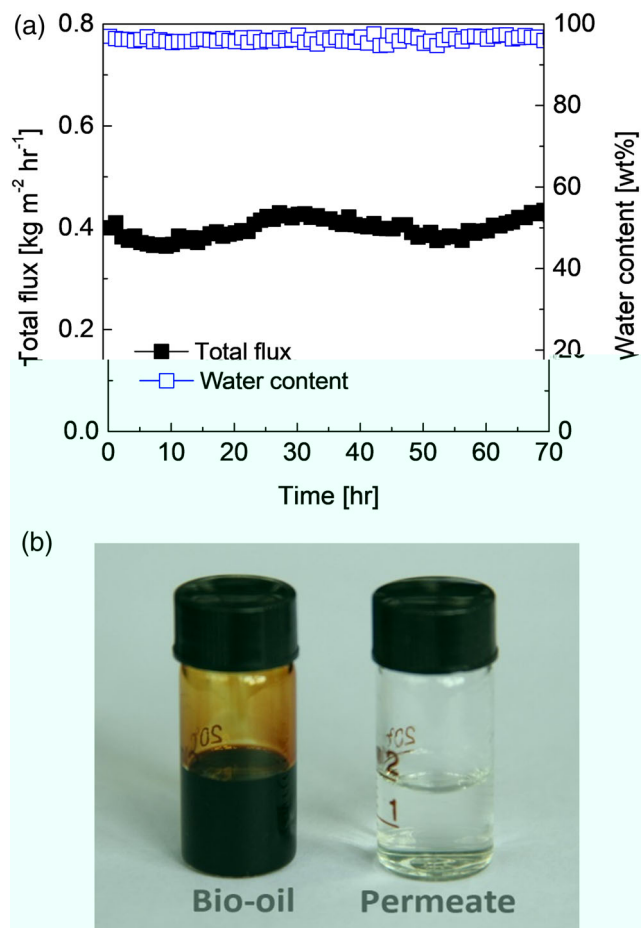


FIGURE 3 (a) Total flux and water content vs. time. (b) Bio-oil and permeate.

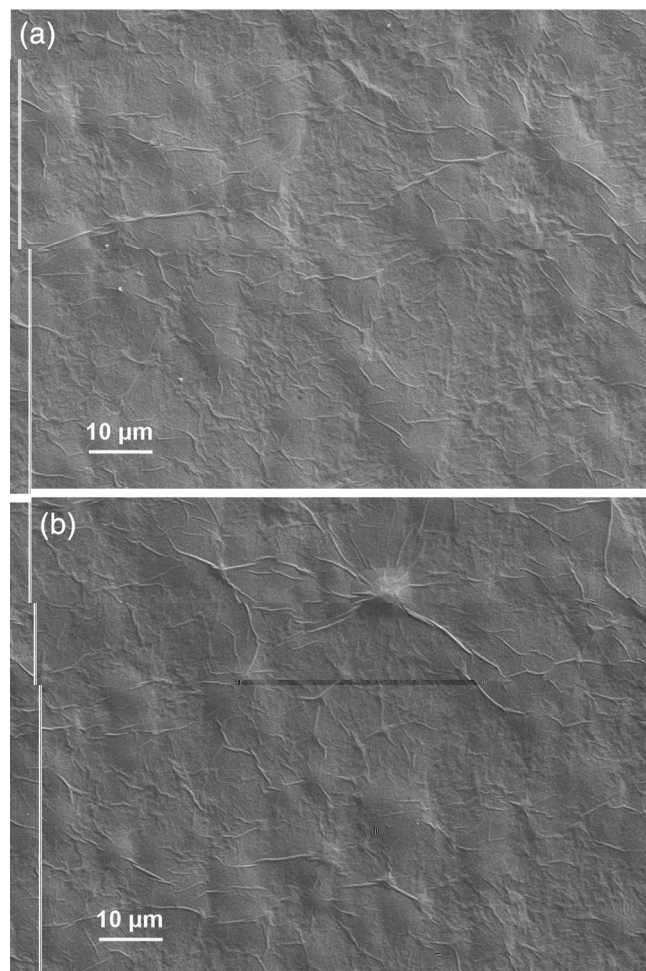


FIGURE 4 (a) SEM image of the membrane surface. (b) SEM image of the membrane surface.

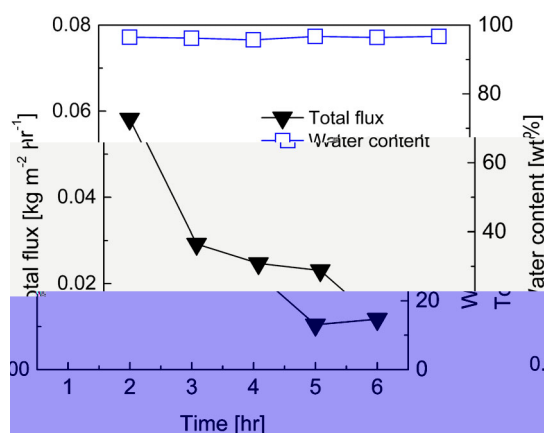


FIGURE 5 Total flux and water content vs. time.

The results of the permeation experiments are presented in Figure 3(a). The total flux of the membrane was relatively stable, ranging from 0.35 to 0.45 kg m⁻² hr⁻¹. The water content of the membrane was also stable, ranging from 90 to 100 wt%. The permeate was clear and colorless, while the bio-oil was dark and opaque. The SEM images of the membrane surface (Figure 4) show a highly textured, wrinkled surface, which is typical for membranes used in pervaporation. The water content of the membrane (Figure 5) was also stable, ranging from 90 to 100 wt%.

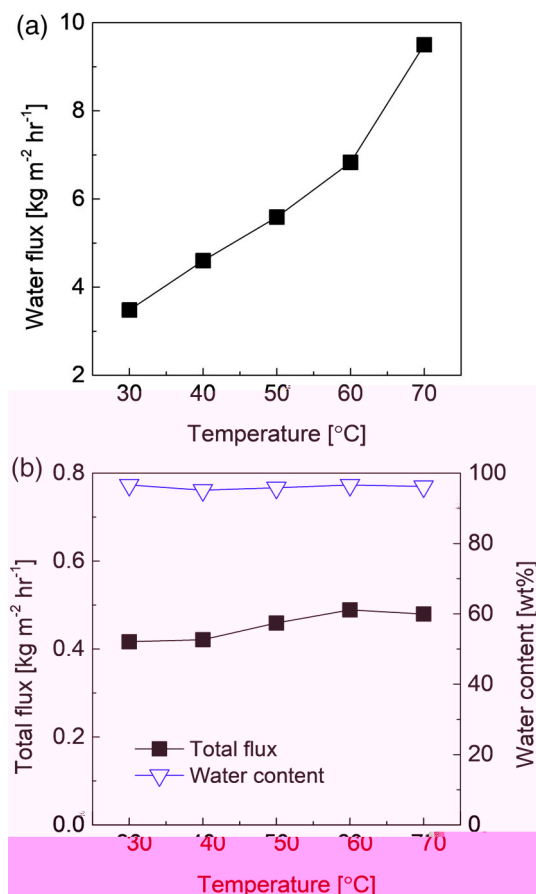


FIGURE 6

3.3 Insights into the nanochannel structures and antifouling mechanism of the GO membrane

The water flux and total flux of the GO membrane were measured as a function of temperature. The water flux increased significantly with temperature, from 3.5 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 9.5 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The total flux also increased slightly with temperature, from 0.42 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 0.48 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The water content of the GO membrane was measured as a function of temperature and was found to be constant at approximately 95 wt% across the entire temperature range from 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The water flux and total flux of the GO membrane were measured as a function of temperature. The water flux increased significantly with temperature, from 3.5 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 9.5 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The total flux also increased slightly with temperature, from 0.42 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 0.48 $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{hr}^{-1}$ at 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The water content of the GO membrane was measured as a function of temperature and was found to be constant at approximately 95 wt% across the entire temperature range from 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

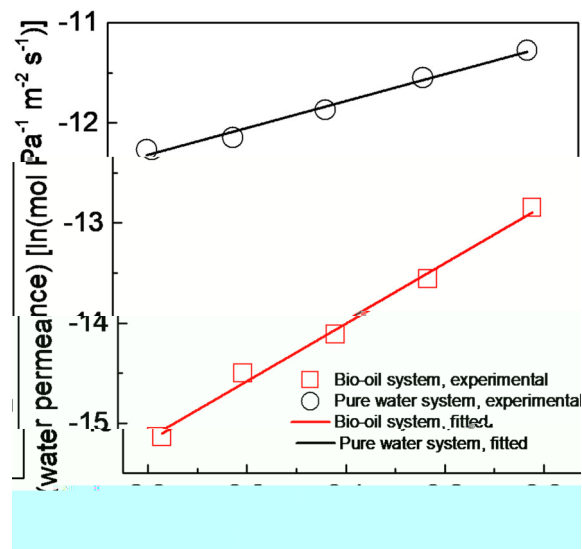


FIGURE 7

The water permeance of the bio-oil system was measured as a function of the natural logarithm of the product of the diffusion coefficient and the driving force. The water permeance of the bio-oil system was found to be constant at approximately -15.0 $\ln(\text{mol Pa}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})$ across the entire range of $\ln(D_j \Delta H_{Sj})$ from -15.0 to -12.5. The water permeance of the pure water system was measured as a function of the natural logarithm of the product of the diffusion coefficient and the driving force. The water permeance of the pure water system was found to be constant at approximately -11.0 $\ln(\text{mol Pa}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})$ across the entire range of $\ln(D_j \Delta H_{Sj})$ from -15.0 to -12.5.

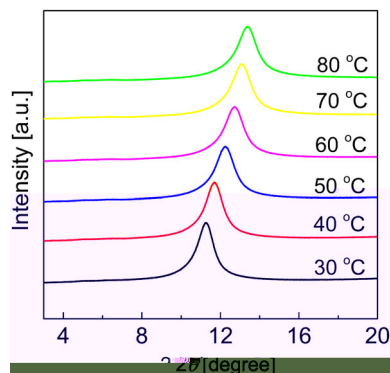


FIGURE 8 XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C). The plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). A sharp peak at approximately 11.2° is visible at 30 °C and 40 °C, which broadens and shifts slightly as temperature increases to 80 °C.

Figure 8 shows the XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C). The plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). A sharp peak at approximately 11.2° is visible at 30 °C and 40 °C, which broadens and shifts slightly as temperature increases to 80 °C.

The XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C) are shown in Figure 8. The plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). A sharp peak at approximately 11.2° is visible at 30 °C and 40 °C, which broadens and shifts slightly as temperature increases to 80 °C.

The XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C) are shown in Figure 8. The plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). A sharp peak at approximately 11.2° is visible at 30 °C and 40 °C, which broadens and shifts slightly as temperature increases to 80 °C.

The XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C) are shown in Figure 8. The plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). A sharp peak at approximately 11.2° is visible at 30 °C and 40 °C, which broadens and shifts slightly as temperature increases to 80 °C.

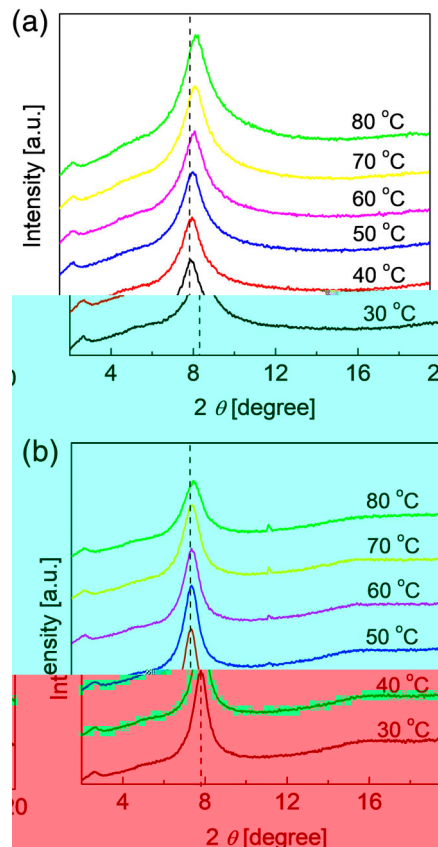


FIGURE 9 XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C) with insets. The main plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). An inset shows a zoomed-in view of the peak at 11.2° for temperatures 30 °C and 40 °C, highlighting the sharpness of the peak at lower temperatures.

The XRD patterns of PAA-coated PVDF at various temperatures (30 °C to 80 °C) are shown in Figure 9. The main plot shows Intensity [a.u.] on the y-axis and 2θ [degree] on the x-axis (4 to 20). An inset shows a zoomed-in view of the peak at 11.2° for temperatures 30 °C and 40 °C, highlighting the sharpness of the peak at lower temperatures.

[illegible]