SURFACTANT ADSORPTION ON HYDROPHOBIC SURFACES

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ABSTRACT

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The applications of surfactants have become more important for many industrial activities such as detergency, oil recovery and wastewater treatment. The adsorption of the surfactant is the most essential mechanism for governing the ability of the surfactant to wet solid surfaces; known as wettability. According to Zisman's relation, the surface tension of the liquid (YLV) is solely considered the main factor of wetting, but in some cases the adsorption of the surfactant onto the solid/liquid interface can play an important role. In this study, the adsorption isotherm and contact angle measurements of three surfactants - sodium octyl benzene sulfonate (NaOBS), cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) and polyoxyethylene octyl phenyl ether (OPEO10) - on three surfaces of high polar plastics - polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polyhexamethylene adipamide (Nylon6,6) - were conducted as a function of surfactant concentration and salinity. For NaOBS and OPEO10, the solid/liquid interfacial tension decreased with increasing surfactant concentration, whereas this phenomenon was not observed in case of CPC, the reason was the opposite charge between the head group and the surfaces had an effect to the appearance of surfactant adsorption. In the presence of NaCl, CPC solution that had the same γ_{LV} did not produce the same contact angle because it unlikely distributed among the solid/liquid and liquid/vapor interfaces. However, this effect was not observed for NaOBS, possibly due to the difference structure and charge of CPC and NaOBS.

บทคัดย่อ

อลิษา พุทธรักษ์ : การคูคซับของสารลดแรงตึงผิวบนพื้นผิวที่ไม่ชอบน้ำ (Surfactant Adsorption on Hydrophobic Surfaces) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : รศ. คร. สุเมธ ชวเคช, ศ. จอห์น เอฟ สเกมาฮอร์น และ ผศ. คร. บุนยรัชต์ กิติยานันท์ 74 หน้า ISBN 974-9937-56-2

การประยุกต์ใช้สารลดแรงตึงผิว มีบทบาทสำคัญในกิจกรรมทางพาณิชย์หลายประเภท เช่น การทำความสะอาค, การนำน้ำมันมาใช้ใหม่ และ การบำบัคน้ำเสีย เป็นค้น การคูคซับของสาร ลคแรงตึงผิวเป็นกลไกลที่สำคัญที่จะควบคุมความสามารถในการเปียกบนพื้นผิวของแข็ง เนื่องจาก ในทฤษฎีที่มีอยู่จะคำนึงถึงการคูคซับของสารลคแรงตึงผิวระหว่างพื้นผิวของสารละลายกับอากาศ แต่ความจริงแล้วในบางกรณีการคูคซับของสารลดแรงตึงผิวบนพื้นผิวของของแข็งกับ สารละลายก็มีความสำคัญเช่นเคียวกัน งานวิจัยนี้มุ่งศึกษาถึงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปริมาณการคูค ซับของสารลดแรงตึงผิวและมุมของการเปียกบนพื้นผิวของสารลดแรงตึงผิว คือ NaOBS CPC และ OPEO10 บนพลาสติกที่มีความเป็นขั้วสูง ได้แก่ PMMA, ABS และ Nylon6,6 ภายใต้ ความเข้มข้นของสารถคแรงตึงผิวและอิเลกโตรไลท์ที่ต่างกัน ผลการศึกษาพบว่า สำหรับ NaOBS และ OPEO₁₀ แรงตึงผิวระหว่างของแข็งกับสารละลายลคลงตามปริมาณการดูคซับของสารลค แรงตึงผิวที่เพิ่มขึ้น ในขณะที่ปรากฏการณ์นี้ จะไม่พบใน CPC เนื่องมาจากประจุที่ตรงกันข้าม ระหว่างหัวของสารลคแรงตึงผิวกับพื้นผิวของพลาสติกมีผลต่อการคูคซับของสารลคแรงตึงผืว และพบว่าการเติมเกลือลงในสารละลาย CPC ที่มีแรงตึงผิวระหว่างพื้นผิวของสารละลายกับ อากาศเท่ากัน จะให้ค่ามุมของการเปียกที่ต่างกัน อาจเนื่องมาจากคุณสมบัติทางธรรมชาติที่ต่างกัน ของพื้นผิวของแข็ง/ของเหลว เมื่อเทียบกับพื้นผิวของของเหลว/อากาศ ซึ่งส่งผลให้ โมเลกูลของ CPC ดูดซับบนรอยต่อระหว่างพื้นผิวในปริมาณที่ต่างกันมาก ค่าแรงตึงผิวระหว่างพื้นผิวของ สารละลายกับอากาศ และ ของแข็งกับสารละลาย ลคลงในอัตราส่วนไม่เท่ากัน แต่ผลการทคลองนี้ ไม่เกิดขึ้นกับกรณีของ NaOBS ซึ่งอาจเป็นผลมาจากความแตกต่างทางโครงสร้าง และประจุของ สารถดแรงตึ่งผิว

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