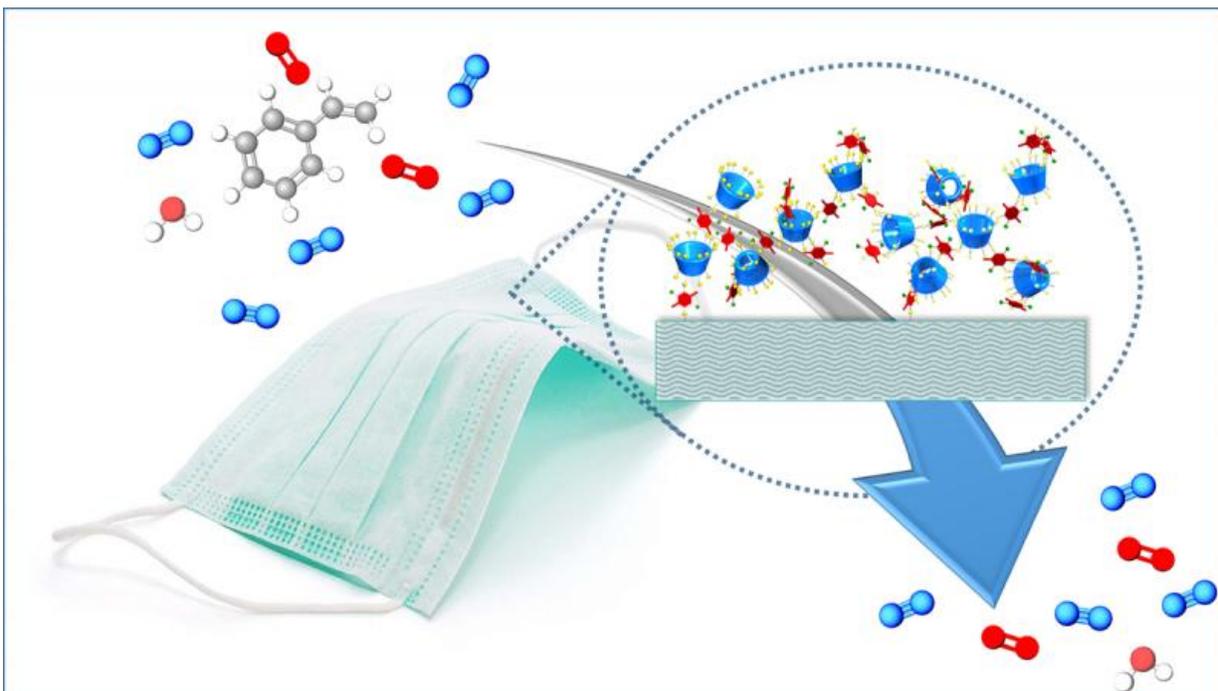


Functional textiles clean pollutants from air and water

November 10 2016, by Tom Fleischman



Cup-shaped beta-cyclodextrin polymers are infused into fabric during the polymerization process, giving the fabric the ability to sequester pollutants in both water and air. Credit: Juan Hinestroza/Provided

A stark and troubling reality helped spur Juan Hinestroza to what he hopes is an important discovery and a step toward cleaner manufacturing.

Hinestroza, associate professor of fiber science and director of undergraduate studies in the College of Human Ecology, has been to several manufacturing facilities around the globe, and he says that there are some areas of the planet in which he could identify what color is in fashion in New York or Paris by simply looking at the color of a nearby river.

"I saw it with my own eyes; it's very sad," he said.

Some of these overseas facilities are dumping waste products from textile dyeing and other processes directly into the air and waterways, making no attempt to mitigate their product's effect on the environment.

"There are companies that make a great effort to make things in a clean and responsible manner," he said, "but there are others that don't."

Hinestroza is hopeful that a technique developed at Cornell in conjunction with former Cornell chemistry professor Will Dichtel will help industry clean up its act. The group has shown the ability to infuse cotton with a beta-cyclodextrin (BCD) polymer, which acts as a filtration device that works in both water and air.

Their work is detailed in a paper, "Cotton Fabric Functionalized with a β -Cyclodextrin Polymer Captures Organic Pollutants from Contaminated Air and Water," published online Oct. 24 in *Chemistry of Materials*, an American Chemical Society journal.

First author Diego Alzate-Sánchez and Dichtel are now at Northwestern University. Other contributors are former postdoctoral researchers Brian J. Smith (now an assistant professor at Bucknell) and Alaaeddin Alsaiee (now at Arkema Inc.).

Cotton fabric was functionalized by making it a participant in the

polymerization process. The addition of the fiber to the reaction resulted in a unique polymer grafted to the cotton surface.

"One of the limitations of some super-absorbents is that you need to be able to put them into a substrate that can be easily manufactured," Hinestroza said. "Fibers are perfect for that – fibers are everywhere."

Scanning electron microscopy showed that the cotton fibers appeared unchanged after the polymerization reaction. And when tested for uptake of pollutants in water (bisphenol A) and air (styrene), the polymerized fibers showed orders of magnitude greater uptakes than that of untreated [cotton fabric](#) or commercial absorbents.

Hinestroza pointed to several positives that should make this functionalized fabric technology attractive to industry.

"We're compatible with existing textile machinery – you wouldn't have to do a lot of retooling," he said. "It works on both air and water, and we proved that we can remove the compounds and reuse the fiber over and over again."

Hinestroza said the adsorption potential of this patent-pending technique could extend to other materials, and be used for respirator masks and filtration media, explosive detection and even food packaging that would detect when the product has gone bad.

And, of course, he hopes it can play a role in a cleaner, more environmentally responsible industrial practices.

"There's a lot of pollution generation in the manufacture of textiles," he said. "It's just fair that we should maybe use the same textiles to clean the mess that we make."

More information: Diego M. Alzate-Sánchez et al. Cotton Fabric Functionalized with a β -Cyclodextrin Polymer Captures Organic Pollutants from Contaminated Air and Water, *Chemistry of Materials* (2016). DOI: [10.1021/acs.chemmater.6b03624](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemmater.6b03624)

Provided by Cornell University

Citation: Functional textiles clean pollutants from air and water (2016, November 10) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-11-functional-textiles-pollutants-air.html>

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