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支撑层对聚酰胺膜形成及分离性能影响研究进展

高舒嘉^{1,*}, 晋长杨², 张海跃¹, 李俊¹

(1. 北京市市政工程设计研究总院有限公司, 北京 100082; 2. 北京市自来水设计有限责任公司, 北京 100089)

摘要 【目的】通过界面聚合法制备的聚酰胺膜, 因其成本低、能耗小、选择性高、渗透性强等优点, 已成为解决水处理与资源回收问题的重要技术之一。然而, 膜的性能仍受到多种因素的制约, 特别是支撑层的理化特性对聚酰胺膜的通量和选择性具有显著影响。因此, 需要系统整理和分析当前支撑层结构特性及其优化策略对聚酰胺膜性能的调控机制。【方法】文章综述了支撑层的孔径、亲水性及复合支撑层等因素对聚酰胺复合膜性能的影响, 重点分析了以微滤膜和超滤膜为支撑层对界面层形成的影响, 并探讨了支撑层的优化与改性策略, 包括中间层引入、共混掺杂以及反应性支撑层等技术对膜性能的调控作用。【结果】合理调控孔径有利于均匀释放单体, 减少缺陷形成, 防止胺单体堵塞, 从而兼顾高通量与高选择性; 合理改善支撑层亲水性能够促进水相单体均匀分布, 形成更薄且均匀的聚酰胺层。此外, 共混掺杂技术可有效调控支撑层的孔隙分布与亲水性, 而通过引入中间层或反应性支撑层技术, 能够改善聚酰胺界面层与支撑层之间的结合力, 提升膜的机械强度与耐受性。【结论】针对未来发展, 支撑层的功能化设计及新型改性技术是提高聚酰胺复合膜性能的有效手段, 应聚焦于同时实现高通量、高选择性以及长期抗污染性能, 以满足工业水处理与资源回收的实际应用需求, 为高效膜分离技术的发展提供理论与实践支持。

关键词 界面聚合 聚酰胺 支撑层 微滤 超滤

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Research Progress of Influence of Support Layers on Formation and Separation Performance for Polyamide Membranes

GAO Shujia^{1,*}, JIN Changyang², ZHANG Haiyue¹, LI Jun¹

(1. Beijing General Municipal Engineering Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Beijing 100082, China;

2. Beijing Waterworks Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Beijing 100089, China)

Abstract [Objective] Polyamide membranes prepared via interfacial polymerization have emerged as a critical technology for addressing water treatment and resource recovery challenges due to their advantages of low cost, low energy consumption, high selectivity and high permeability. However, the performance of membranes is significantly influenced by various factors, particularly the physicochemical properties of the support layer, which play a crucial role in determining flux and selectivity. Therefore, it is essential to systematically sort out and analyze the structural characteristics and optimization strategies of support layers to elucidate their mechanisms for regulating polyamide membrane performance. [Methods] This paper reviews the effects of support layer properties, including pore size, hydrophilicity, and composite structures on the performance of polyamide composite membranes. Special attention is given to the impact of microfiltration and ultrafiltration membranes as support layers on the formation of the polyamide layer. Additionally, it explores optimization and modification strategies for support layers, such as the introduction of intermediate layers, blending with additives, and reactive support layer technologies, to enhance membrane performance. [Results] Properly regulating pore size facilitates uniform monomer release, reduces defect formation, and prevents amine monomer blockage, thereby achieving a balance between high permeability and selectivity. Optimizing the hydrophilicity of the support layer promotes

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[通信作者] 高舒嘉(1998—), 女, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为水污染控制与管理, E-mail: 22110366@bjtu.edu.cn.

uniform distribution of aqueous monomers, resulting in the formation of thinner and more uniform polyamide layers. Furthermore, blending and doping strategies effectively regulate the pore structure and hydrophilicity of the support layer. The introduction of intermediate layers or reactive support layer technologies enhances the interfacial adhesion between the polyamide layer and the support layer, thereby improving the membrane's mechanical strength and resistance to operational stresses. [**Conclusion**] For future development, the functional design and novel modification of support layers are promising strategies to improve the performance of polyamide composite membranes. Research efforts should focus on simultaneously achieving high flux, high selectivity, and long-term antifouling properties to meet the demands of industrial water treatment and resource recovery applications. These developments will provide both theoretical insights and practical solutions for advancing efficient membrane separation technologies.

Keywords interfacial polymerization polyamide(PA) support layer microfiltration(MF) ultrafiltration(UF)

水资源短缺一直是全球面临的重大挑战之一,为应对这一挑战,用于废水净化、海水淡化、水再生利用的聚酰胺复合(PC)膜技术发挥了关键作用^[1-2]。传统PC膜通常采用超滤(UF)膜或微滤(MF)膜作为支撑层,支撑层不仅提供机械支撑和孔隙结构,还通过与界面聚合(IP)形成的界面层共同实现溶质分离与渗透功能。界面层的形成涉及水相胺单体[如间苯二胺(MPD)、哌嗪(PIP)和聚乙烯亚胺(PEI)]与油相酰氯单体[如均苯三甲酰氯(TMC)]在两相界面处的聚合反应,从而形成纳米级致密层。根据界面层的孔径大小,PC膜可进一步划分为纳滤(NF)膜和反渗透(RO)膜。

近年来,随着水处理需求的不断提高,研究者们^[3-9]广泛关注界面聚合条件和后续改性技术对膜性能的调控。例如,通过调节单体浓度、反应时间和温度,可分别控制界面层厚度、交联度和致密性,以同时优化膜的水通量与选择性。此外,水相溶液中嵌入纳米材料、采用混合单体聚合、表面接枝以及不同酰氯单体的组合改性,也成为近年来提升PC膜性能的主流方法。

在优化界面层的同时,研究者^[10-14]也逐渐认识到支撑层物化特性对膜性能的显著影响。支撑层孔径、亲水性及其复合结构不仅直接影响界面层的形成质量,还对膜的机械性能、分离能力与通量特性起到关键调控作用。然而,目前尽管已有多篇综述^[15-18]对PC膜的界面聚合机制及膜性能优化进行了系统性分析,鲜有文章系统阐述支撑层的物化特性及其优化策略在PC膜性能调控中的作用。因此,本综述重点针对支撑层在PC膜形成与分离性能中的影响机制展开深入分析,聚焦支撑层孔径、亲水性及复合支撑结构的优化策略及其调控原理,探讨不同支撑层改性方法(如中间层引入、共混掺杂

及反应性支撑层技术等)对PC膜分离性能的具体贡献,揭示其对界面层形成机制、膜分离性能和通量的内在关系。旨在为PC膜的设计与优化提供科学依据。

1 独立界面层

独立界面层是指在无支撑层情况下,两相单体直接反应形成的聚酰胺(PA)层。因其缺乏独立的机械支撑结构而不能单独进行过滤试验,需要转移至超滤或微滤支撑层上形成超薄PC膜。与传统PC膜制备不同,其制备方法省去了水相溶液浸没步骤,一般是将支撑层预沉积在含胺单体的水相溶液中,然后向含有胺单体的水相溶液中快速注入含酰氯单体的有机相溶液,并使其均匀分布在水相溶液表层,在其充分交联后将其转移至支撑层上[图1(a)]^[19],最后进行热交联。

事实上,IP反应是一种典型的放热反应,而无支撑层的IP反应更有利于散热,从而减轻界面层的局部加热和褶皱。局部热量减少同时也会降低热致脱气作用,致使膜表面的结节状结构明显减少^[20-22]。因此,无支撑界面层较有支撑层的界面层表面更光滑更薄,并伴随着少量结节产生[图1(b)]^[23-24]。由于这种制备方式可使界面层厚度达到几纳米级别[图1(c)]^[20,23-24],这可能会极大降低水分子渗透阻力,一些研究者在IP反应成功后,将独立界面层附在UF支撑层顶表面,进而制备超薄PC膜,在水渗透性方面得到极大提升。但这种方式可能在附着过程中造成界面层褶皱,致使其稳定性下降。近几年,这种无载体IP技术已广泛应用于NF膜^[25-26]和RO膜^[27-28]中。

在利用扫描电镜(SEM)对PC膜厚度进行测定时,PA层与基底之间的界限不够清晰,往往会导致较大的测量误差。因此,许多学者选择通过制备独

立界面层来更加精确地测定其厚度。Zhang 等^[29]以 N-甲基吡咯烷酮 (NMP) 溶剂溶解聚砜 (PSF) 膜得到无支撑层的 MPD-TMC 膜,然后以轮廓仪准确得到界面层厚度;Yuan 等^[30]在剥离无纺布后,用有机溶剂溶解 PSF 制备得到单独界面层以进行厚度测量。此外,原子力显微镜 (AFM) 可直接对界面层厚

度进行量化[图 1(d)]。例如,通过使用 N, N-二甲基甲酰胺 (DMF) 有机溶剂溶解 PC 膜的聚醚砜 (PES) 基底,将界面层转移至硅片上,再利用 AFM 探针膜表面划痕,测量得到的高度差即为 PA 层的厚度^[31]。另有研究者^[19]将独立界面层直接转移至多孔阳极氧化铝板上,通过 AFM 对其厚度进行测量。

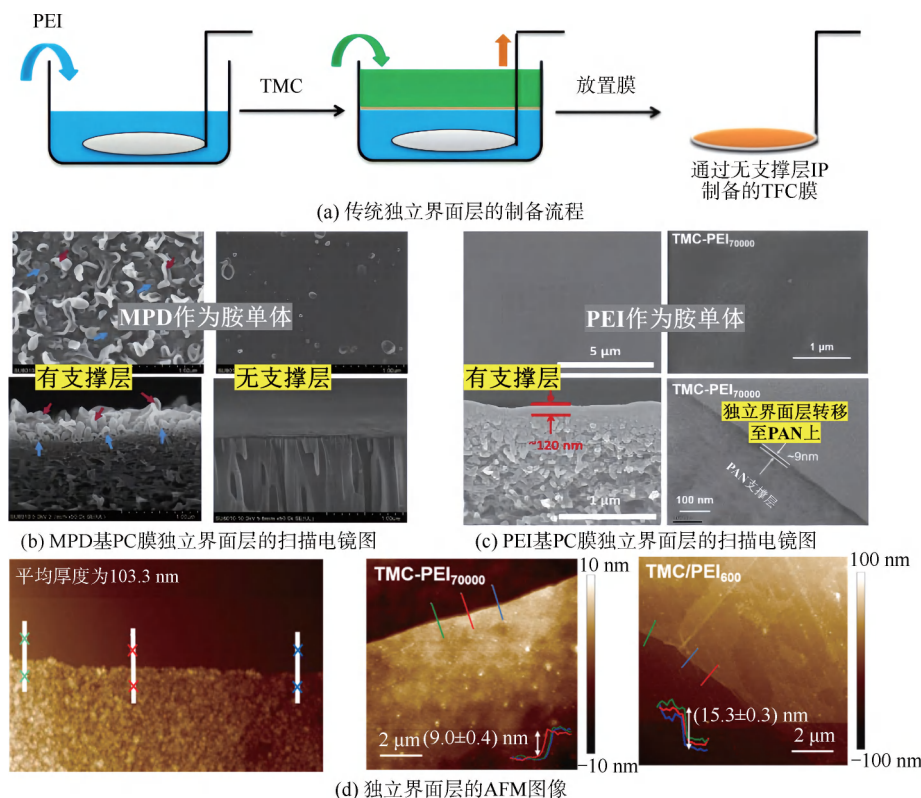


图 1 独立界面层制备与形貌特征 PCPC^[19,23-24,31-32]

Fig. 1 Preparation and Morphological Characteristics of Free-Standing Interfacial Layer^[19,23-24,31-32]

2 支撑层对界面层形成及性能的影响

2.1 孔尺寸

水在 PC 膜中的运输过程不仅与界面层有关,而且多孔支撑层也会影响水分子的运输路径,同时,在 IP 反应过程中会影响界面层形成。关于支撑层孔径大小对界面层结构影响,目前研究中存在争议。一般对于 MF 支撑层,较小的孔径更易制备出具有较高选择性 PA 层;相反,对于 UF 支撑层,则较大孔径更易制备出良好选择性 PA 层^[10,29,33-35]。因此,在讨论底膜孔尺寸对界面层影响,应当将支撑层种类划分为 UF 膜和 MF 膜。表 1 列举了不同支撑层制备的 PC 膜的关键参数。由表 1 可知,支撑层孔径、界面层厚度和粗糙度显著影响膜的截留性能和水渗透性。合理调控支撑层孔径可优化界面层结

构,从而提升分离性和渗透性。同时,不同支撑层材料[如尼龙 66、聚偏氟乙烯 (PVDF)、PSF]与胺单体的匹配也尤为重要。通过共混掺杂和引入中间层等优化策略,可显著提升 PC 膜性能,为其在工业分离中的高效应用提供新的可能性。

2.1.1 MF 膜

在 PC 膜热交联过程中,支撑层的收缩对膜渗透性能产生较大影响。与 UF 支撑层相比,MF 支撑层孔径较大,可降低因热交联收缩而造成渗透率下降的影响。Li 等^[36]以尼龙 MF 膜(孔径为 0.05 ~ 0.45 μm)和聚酰亚胺 UF 膜(XP84)作为多孔支撑层分别制备得到 TFC-尼龙 66 和 TFC-XP84 聚酰胺膜,TFC-尼龙 66 对染料的截留率高达 98%,在 0.3 MPa 条件下的渗透系数高于 TFC-XP84 膜 2 倍

表 1 不同支撑层特性对 PC 膜性能的影响
Tab. 1 Influence of Different Support Layer Characteristics on Performance of PC Membranes

支撑层种类	胺单体	支撑层 孔径/nm	界面层 厚度/nm	界面层 粗糙度/nm	截留性能	水渗透性/ ($L \cdot m^{-2} \cdot h^{-1} \cdot MPa^{-1}$)	参考 文献
尼龙 66	MPD	50.0~450.0	42	119.0	酸性品红:98.00%	乙醇:160.00	[36]
尼龙 66	MPD	<2.0	43	58.0	—	乙醇:76.20	
尼龙 66	MPD	200.0	约为 100	—	NaCl:92.90%	纯水:15.48, NaCl:7.00	[34]
聚丙烯微滤膜(PPMM)/单宁 酸(TA)/二乙基三胺(DETA)	MPD	322.0	38	—	Na ₂ SO ₄ :95.00%	Na ₂ SO ₄ :330.000	[37]
聚乙烯微滤膜(PEMM)/TA/DETA	MPD	122.0	36	—	Na ₂ SO ₄ :96.00%	Na ₂ SO ₄ :90.00	
聚乙烯(PE)/MPD	MPD	约为 200.0	<200	75.1	NaCl:99.30%	NaCl:130.00	[38]
聚酮(PK)	PIP	33.0~83.0	42~58	28.1~77.4	Na ₂ SO ₄ >98.30%	纯水:66.30~221.00	[39]
PVDF-1	MPD	100.0	—	122.0	—	纯水:45.10	[40]
PVDF-2	MPD	220.0	—	126.0	—	纯水:29.60	
PVDF-3	MPD	450.0	—	123.0	—	纯水:105.20	
PSF	MPD	1.9	—	52.0	NaCl:99.30%	NaCl:33.10	[41]
PSF	MPD	19.5	—	65.0	NaCl:98.30%	NaCl:39.80	
PSF	MPD	14.1	6~15	43.0	NaCl:99.38%	NaCl:42.70	[11]
PSF/PVP	PIP	55.0	50	17.0	Na ₂ SO ₄ >97.00%	Na ₂ SO ₄ :176.00	[13]
PSF/聚乙烯吡咯烷酮(PVP)	MPD	40.0	275	45.0	NaCl:98.40%	NaCl:29.00	

多,并且在 0.6 MPa 内,TFC-尼龙 66 具有更高的稳定性。Huang 等^[34]以型号为尼龙 66 MF 膜作为支撑层制备了 PC 膜,发现在小孔径上形成的 PA 层比在大孔径更厚,并且孔径越大孔隙率越高的支撑层有利于形成粗糙度更大的 PA 层。试验结果表明,0.2 μm 孔径的支撑层制备的 NF 膜通量和截留最优,而超过 0.2 μm (0.45 μm) 支撑层容易形成缺陷致使选择性下降。Zhang 等^[37]在 PPMM 疏水性 MF 膜上沉积了 DETA 与 TA 的混合物,以增强基底亲水性,然后在其上制备了 NF 膜,MF 基底的大孔隙和高孔隙度导致高水渗透通量,大大超过了大部分 UF 基底的 NF 膜[渗透率为 150 $L/(m^2 \cdot h \cdot MPa)$ 左右],Na₂SO₄ 截留率为 95%左右,并且在 0.8 MPa 内的梯度压力测试中截盐率几乎不变,表现出良好的稳定性。Dou 等^[38]将 PEMM 浸入 MPD 溶液中以提高基底的亲水性,再在 PE 上面经过 IP 反应制备得到 RO 膜,该膜对 NaCl 的截留率达到 99.3%,并且在 0.9 MPa 条件下经历 250 h 过滤,截留和水通量都具有良好的稳定性。此外,膜表面孔径与 PA 层交联度密切相关。一般来说,交联度越大孔径越小,而支撑层孔隙越大,储存的水溶液越多,有助于单体

交联,进而产生粗糙且包含皱缩脊状结构界面层。Xu 等^[39]通过调节 PK 膜的孔结构和表面糙度,成功制备并优化了 PK 多孔基底支撑的 NF 膜,PK 支撑膜表面粗糙,具有较大的有效水渗透面积,有利于将胺溶液均匀分散在支撑层表面,并且促进 IP 反应(图 2)。另外基底的大孔隙能容纳更多的胺溶液造成交联度提升,进而缩小了 PA 层孔径。当 PK 基膜孔径为 0.04 μm 时,得到最佳性能纳滤膜,对 Na₂SO₄ 截留率为 98.3%,渗透率为 138 $L/(m^2 \cdot h \cdot MPa)$ 。

此外,大孔隙 MF 膜可能会使胺溶液渗透造成膜堵塞^[42],为了解决支撑层大孔造成的界面层缺陷,Zhou 等^[40]将独立界面层抽滤至 PVDF 膜(孔径为 0.1、0.22、0.45 μm)上制得 PC 膜,与传统 IP 系复合膜对比,这大大降低了缺陷孔隙的产生,在提高盐通量的同时兼顾了高截留性。目前,MF 基底作为 PC 膜支撑层的研究较少,但 MF 基底具有 3 大优势:(1)较大孔径和高孔隙率有助于储存胺溶液,均匀分散反应单体,促进交联反应;(2)较大孔径减少热交联过程中的膜结构收缩,提高膜渗透性和机械稳定性;(3)较低的生产成本使 MF 基底 PC 膜具备更强的市场竞争力。然而,孔径过大可能导致 PA

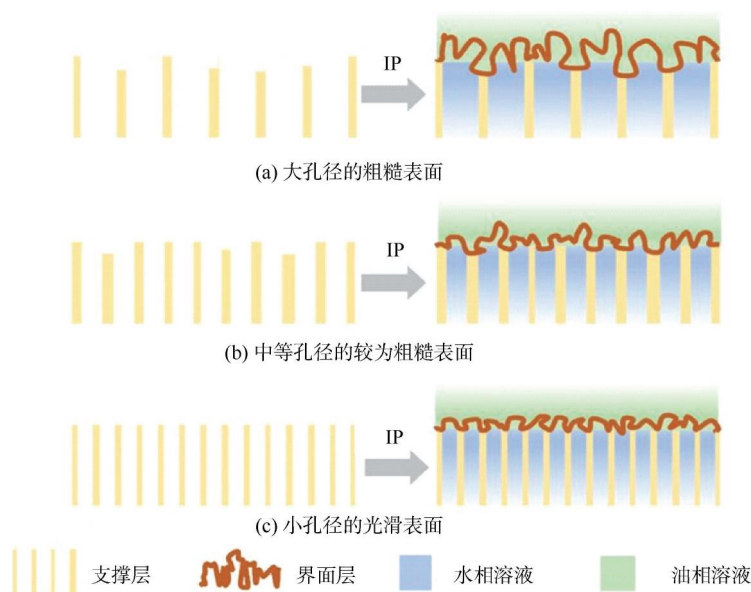


图2 微滤孔尺寸对界面层形成的影响^[39]

Fig. 2 Influence of MF Pore Size on Formation of Interface Layer^[39]

层缺陷或无法承受更高压力,因此,寻找合适孔径的微滤支撑层将是未来研究的重点。

2.1.2 UF膜

目前大多数PC膜制备均在UF膜上进行的,多数支撑层由聚醚砜(PES)、PSF、PVDF等材料合成的^[33,43]。由于性质稳定、孔径小、孔隙率高常用于制备商业NF膜和RO膜。事实上,水相溶液中胺单体的释放,无论是通过扩散、喷发还是对流,都受到支撑层多孔结构的影响。Ghosh等^[14]基于对超滤孔径范畴,水接触角为 $60^{\circ}\sim 80^{\circ}$,粗糙度为 $5\sim 10\text{ nm}$ 的PSF支撑层的进行了分析,并提出了“火山爆发”模型[图3(a)],该模型描述了MPD从饱和支撑膜内通过PSF表层孔爆发的过程。随着MPD喷发并分配至有机相中,它在侧向扩散,形成跨越孔口区域的连续PA薄膜。侧向膜生长连接了初始的丛并不断增长,导致PC膜特有的粗糙形态。Li等^[44]认为支撑层表面孔径较小时(超滤范畴),胺单体主要通过扩散和简单对流迁移,当孔径变大时,它会转变为剧烈的马朗洛尼对流,从而在界面层的顶表面形成许多球状和蠕虫状的突起。

一般来说,表面粗糙度较高的亲水膜往往具有更高的水通量,但这种高粗糙度表面可能会给溶质提供附着位点,致使其抗污染性下降。通常,表面粗糙度随着UF底膜孔径增大有先增大后减小的趋势。Ren等^[45]将基底中空纤维膜平均孔径从 4.57

nm 增加至 13.2 nm ,导致界面层表面粗糙度增加,但平均孔径进一步增加到 27.6 nm ,导致粗糙度降低。Wang等^[41]认为底膜表面及以上区域的MPD浓度较高,更容易形成颗粒。当支撑层表面孔较大时,MPD的扩散速度更快、更均匀,从而得到更均匀的PC膜。此外,底膜具有多孔底部有利于顶表面形成发育良好脊谷结构界面层[图3(b)]。基于上述研究,UF支撑层对界面层形成中的影响机制可概括为2点:(1)孔径较小以扩散主导释放,形成相对均匀的界面层;而较大孔径则引发对流效应,增强形貌复杂性;(2)支撑层的粗糙度可通过改变单体吸附与迁移路径,进而可调控PA层厚度与表面结构。

2.2 亲水性

支撑层亲/疏水性对PA层的形成同样至关重要。疏水PSF支撑层可能有助于促进胺的喷射,这最终会导致形成更粗糙的界面层结构,并提高PC膜的水渗透性。相反,使用亲水性支撑层可能会形成低渗透性的薄层界面层^[10],而如果支撑层过于疏水,胺单体溶液难以在膜表面均匀铺展,导致聚合反应不均匀,形成的PA层可能存在缺陷,影响膜的分离性能和使用寿命^[46]。

然而,Jimenez-Solomon等^[47]发现,亲水孔可以有效地储存胺溶液,从而在IP反应过程中保证充足的胺单体供应,进而形成更具渗透性的PA层。因此,需要对疏水支撑层进行亲水改性,如Zhang

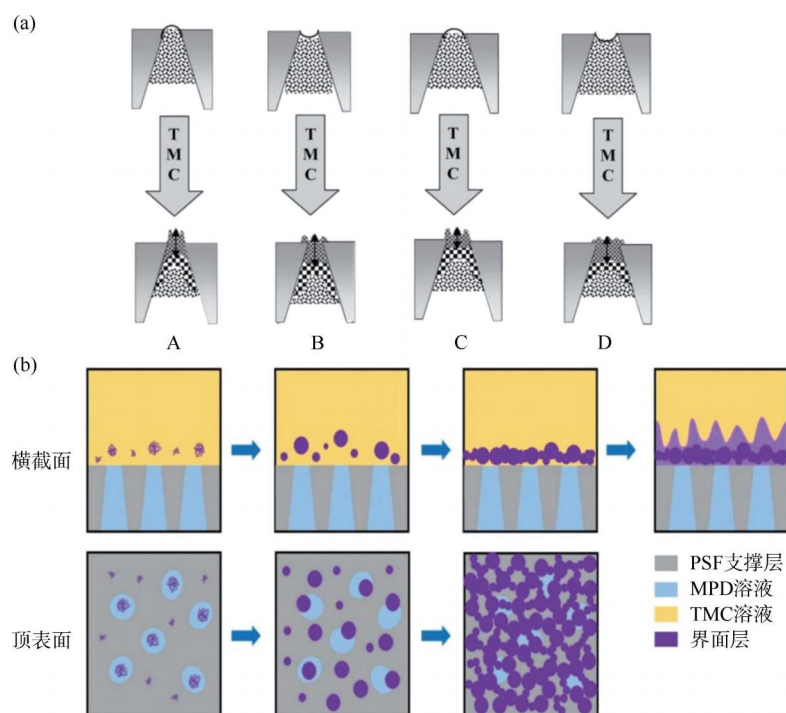


图3 (a)胺单体在多孔支撑层上的“火山喷发”模型;(b)多孔支撑层顶表面和界面层山脊-谷底结构的形成^[14, 41]

Fig. 3 (a) "Volcanic Eruption" Model of Amine Monomer on a Porous Support Layer; (b) Formation of the Porous Support Layer's Top Surface and the Ridge-and-Groove Structure of Interfacial Layer^[14, 41]

等^[37]利用 TA/DETA 的混合溶液涂覆在 3 种疏水 MF 膜 [PPMM、PEMM、聚偏氟乙烯微滤膜 (PVDFMM)] 以提高基底亲水性,未改性的支撑层制备的 NF 膜对 Na_2SO_4 截留率几乎为 0,而涂覆 60 min 后截留率能达到 95% 以上,并且在丙酮、酸、碱浸泡下,以及连续 12 h 过滤中表现出良好的稳定性。Dai 等^[13]利用 PVP 对 PSF 支撑层进行亲水改性。结果发现,疏水 PSF 上的 RO 膜 (MPD/TMC) 展现出更高的水渗透性和盐截留率,而 NF 膜 (PIP/TMC) 在 PSF 亲水基膜上表现的性能更佳。对于 MPD/TMC 体系,更亲水的支撑层上局部 MPD 浓度和热量生成减少,抑制了界面纳米气泡的生成,导致 RO 膜粗糙度和水通量下降。在 PIP/TMC 体系中,由于局部 PIP 浓度被稀释,亲水支撑层会使 NF 膜的界面层变得更薄更松散(图 4)。总之,支撑层亲疏水性影响界面层的形成,其机制包括胺溶液的铺展性、界面单体浓度梯度、反应热量分布及纳米气泡的生成等。但支撑层亲疏水性对 PC 膜形成机理和性能调控尚无统一论,这可能与材料表面化学特性、单体扩散行为以及动态反应条件等复杂因素交织相关。未来研究应关注动态 IP 反应过程,结合

实时表征技术精准调控支撑层表面性能,深入揭示界面层的生长机制,为优化膜性能提供理论支撑。

3 复合支撑层

3.1 共混掺杂

许多学者^[48-50]为获得高性能 PC 膜通过将添加剂掺杂入支撑层,如纳米材料、无机颗粒、凝胶等,可显著提高支撑层的亲水性和孔隙率,从而提升膜的水通量、抗污染性能和机械强度。这些改性措施有助于形成更均匀的 PA 层,并达到优化膜厚度和致密度的目的,进而提高膜的分离效率和使用寿命。然而,添加剂的均匀分散存在一定难度,若分散不均会影响膜的整体性能。同时,添加剂掺杂可能引入微观缺陷,降低膜的稳定性和寿命,尤其在高浓度无机颗粒时,可能导致机械强度下降^[49]。此外,使用高质量添加剂的成本增加,也可能限制其在大规模工业应用中的推广。

共混掺杂的复合支撑层通过改变支撑层表面化学和结构特性,显著影响 IP 反应过程中单体的扩散行为及界面层特性。例如, Xu 等^[51]将氧化石墨烯 (GO) 掺入 PES 中,由于 GO 对 PEI 单体有“拖拽”效应,从而减缓 PEI 的扩散速度,使得形成较薄 PA

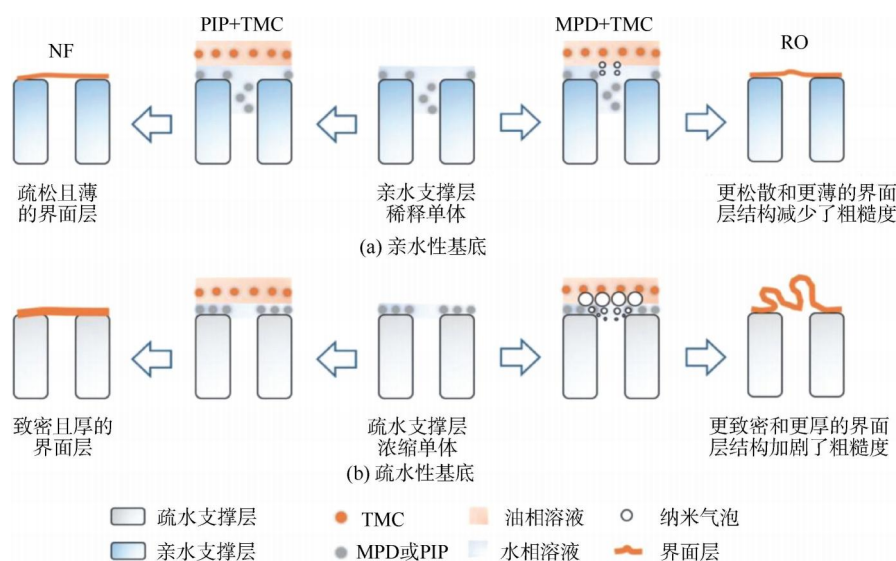


图4 基底亲水性对PC膜结构影响的机制^[13]

Fig. 4 Mechanism of Impact of Substrate Hydrophilicity on PC Membrane Structure^[13]

层(68.7 nm 降至 59.8 nm),而另一方面,GO 的羟基会与 PEI 反应形成酯键,从而与 PEI 形成竞争关系,降低了交联度从而扩大了膜孔径。这种结构调控使膜的水渗透性增长了近 2 倍[50 L/(m²·h·MPa)增至 111.5 L/(m²·h·MPa)]。Yuan 等^[30]在 PSF 铸膜液中混入 UIO-66-NH₂ 材料提升了底膜表面粗糙度(图 5),从而增加了 PIP 和 TMC 扩散差异,导致形成条纹结构的界面层,这有利于增加水分子的渗透位点,Na₂SO₄ 的水渗透性从 72 L/(m²·h·MPa)提升至 158 L/(m²·h·MPa)。然而,这种条纹结构的表面可能会减弱膜的抗污染性。因此,有必要在这种条纹结构的基础上,进一步优化设计和实施有效的抗污染措施(如涂覆亲水性材料、引入抗污涂层或优化清洗工艺),以兼顾膜的分离性能与长期稳定性。

3.2 引入中间层

通过在支撑层表面涂覆或过滤亲水聚合物^[52]、纤维丝^[53]、二维金属材料^[54]等,使界面层和支撑层中间长出中间层可优化 PC 膜性能。Zhao 等^[52]在通过在 PVDFMM 上涂覆聚多巴胺(PDA),PDA 通过其丰富的反应位点加强界面层与支撑层的结合,促进反应均匀性,形成了更均匀的界面层。Li 等^[53]引入硫酸化纤维素纳米纤维丝(SCNF)作为中间层,SCNF 在增加粗糙度的同时调控了分子扩散通道,提升截留与渗透性能,使 NF 膜在 0.2 MPa 下的 Na₂SO₄ 截留率高于 98%,水渗透性为 300 L/(m²·h·MPa)。Xu 等^[54]通过将二维过渡金属碳化物过滤至 PES MF 膜上,二维材料通过阻隔胺向有机相扩散,同时

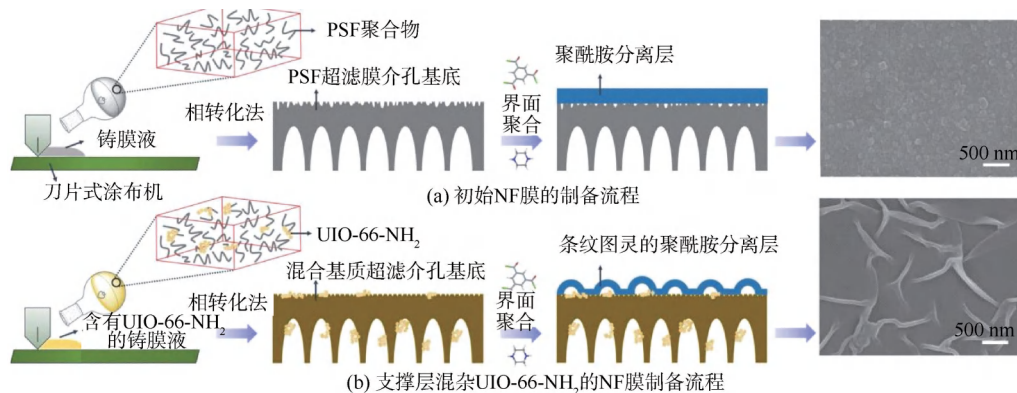


图5 共混掺杂改性支撑层对NF膜的影响^[30]

Fig. 5 Influence of Blended and Doped Modified Support Layer on NF Membranes^[30]

调控界面纳米孔隙形成,显著提高了界面层致密性与选择性,其中 Na_2SO_4 截留率达 96%,水渗透性提高为 $457 \text{ L}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{MPa})$,是原始膜的 4.5 倍。微孔有机纳米管(MONs)因其高的微孔隙率、良好的热稳定性和可调控的化学功能,在调控 PC 膜方面展现出巨大的潜力。Han 等^[55]利用二维共价有机

框架(COF)作为中间层(图 6),调控了界面层的孔隙率和厚度,制备的膜在 pH 值为 10 条件下实现高水通量 $[417 \text{ L}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{MPa})]$,对硼和磷的截留率分别达到 78.0% 和 96.8%。分子模拟表明,引入 MONs 不仅减少了胺分子向有机相边界的扩散,还增加了膜表面水分子的密度和膜的孔隙率。

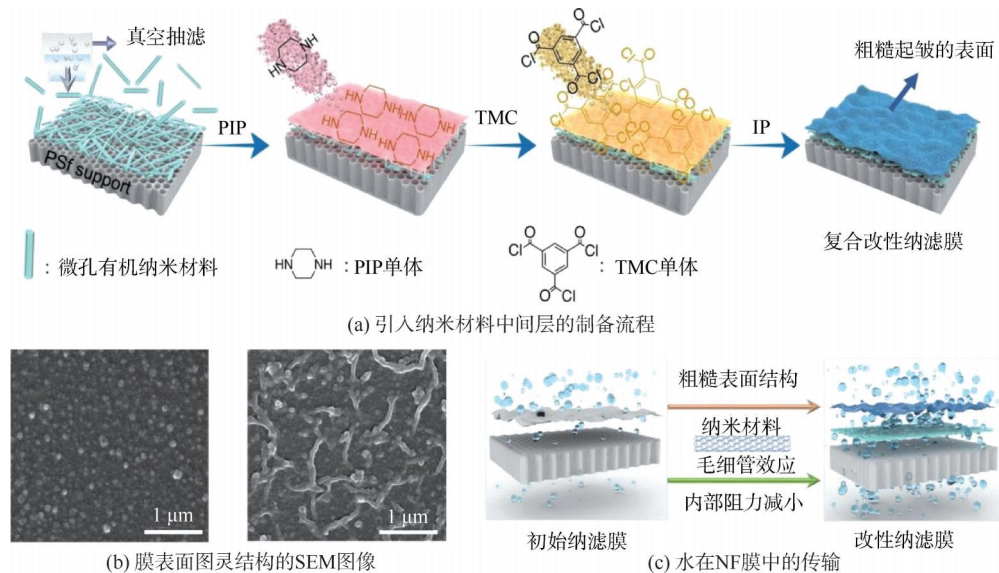


图 6 引入中间层改性支撑层对 NF 膜的影响^[55]

Fig. 6 Influence of Introducing an Intermediate Layer of Modified Support Layer on NF Membranes^[55]

尽管中间层技术在性能提升上表现出巨大潜力,但面临易脱落、制备复杂、均匀性不足等问题。需加强深入分析中间层材料与支撑层及界面层的界面作用机制,优化中间层结构稳定性。

3.3 反应性支撑层

传统的支撑层并不参与 IP 反应,但反应性支撑层内含反应单体,可在不加入额外单体条件下,直接与油相单体反应形成界面层,在制造高性能 PC 膜中也颇具极大潜力。例如,将含有羟基的共聚物

混入支撑层中(图 7),这些羟基可以进一步与 TMC 反应形成酯键,因此制备出来的 PC 膜较为疏松,与原始 PC 膜相比,在几乎不影响截留率的同时增强水渗透性^[12,33,56]。此外,传统超亲水性支撑层[如聚丙烯腈(PAN)]上制备的界面层容易脱落^[57-58],反应性基底有望解决界面层脱落的问题,比如反应性支撑层可以通过共价键或静电吸引同时增加界面层与支撑层的紧密强度,并由于其亲水特性促进水分子运输^[27]。

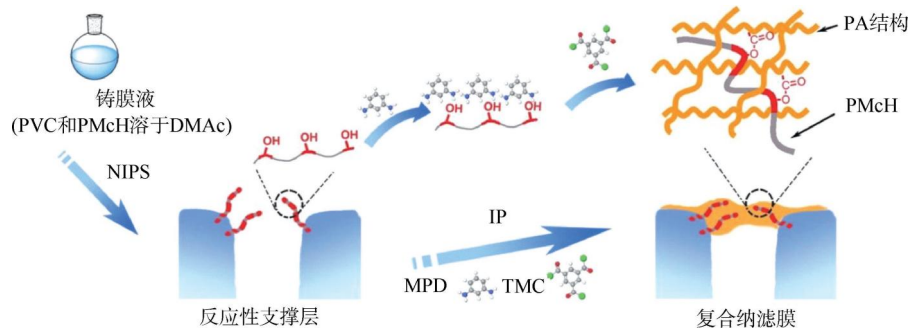


图 7 含羟基反应性支撑层制备 NF 膜的流程^[56]

Fig. 7 Flow of Preparation of NF Membranes with Reactive Support Layer Containing Hydroxyl Groups^[56]

从理论上讲,反应性支撑层不仅解决了界面层附着力不足的问题,还可能改善膜的综合性能,尤其是在水通量和溶质截留方面的长期稳定性。然而,制备这类膜时仍需要关注共聚物的选择与配比、反应条件的优化以及膜的机械稳定性等因素。例如,如何在保证界面层附着强度的同时避免过多的反应性单体造成膜孔结构的阻塞,仍然是未来研究需要解决的一个关键问题。

4 展望

PC膜的制备主要是通过支撑层上以胺单体和酰氯单体经IP形成。本文主要分析了支撑层孔径、亲水性和复合支撑层对纳滤膜截留和渗透性能的影响。首先,独立界面层技术因其能够减小膜的厚度和减少结节结构,展现出显著的潜力。其次,支撑层的孔尺寸、亲水性和复合结构等理化特性对界面层的形成和最终膜性能产生重要影响。MF膜和UF膜的不同孔径在膜的渗透性和选择性方面各有优势。最后,通过共混掺杂、引入中间层、反应支撑层等技术可以进一步提升膜的性能。基于本综述,笔者认为支撑层影响NF膜性能的研究应集中以下3个方面。

(1)未来的研究可以进一步优化支撑层的孔径和结构设计,结合MF膜和UF膜的优势,通过精细调整孔径大小和分布,提升PC膜的渗透性和选择性。尤其是针对不同应用场景,开发适应性更强的支撑层结构,以满足多样化的需求。

(2)亲水性支撑层的改性技术在未来将是提升PC膜性能的关键。深入研究亲水改性材料和方法,如共混掺杂和表面涂覆技术,进一步改善支撑层的亲水性和膜表面的润湿性,从而增强界面层的均匀性和稳定性,提高膜的水通量和抗污染能力。

(3)未来可以通过引入多功能复合支撑层,如新型纳米材料、无机颗粒和二维金属材料等,提升PC膜的综合性能。这些复合支撑层不仅可以提高膜的机械强度和热稳定性,还可以优化界面层的结构和性能。同时,探究多功能复合支撑层在实际工程应用中的可行性和经济性,以推动PC膜技术的产业化应用。

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