

Carbon nanotube-aromatic polyamide nanocomposite membranes for micropollutants and boron rejection.

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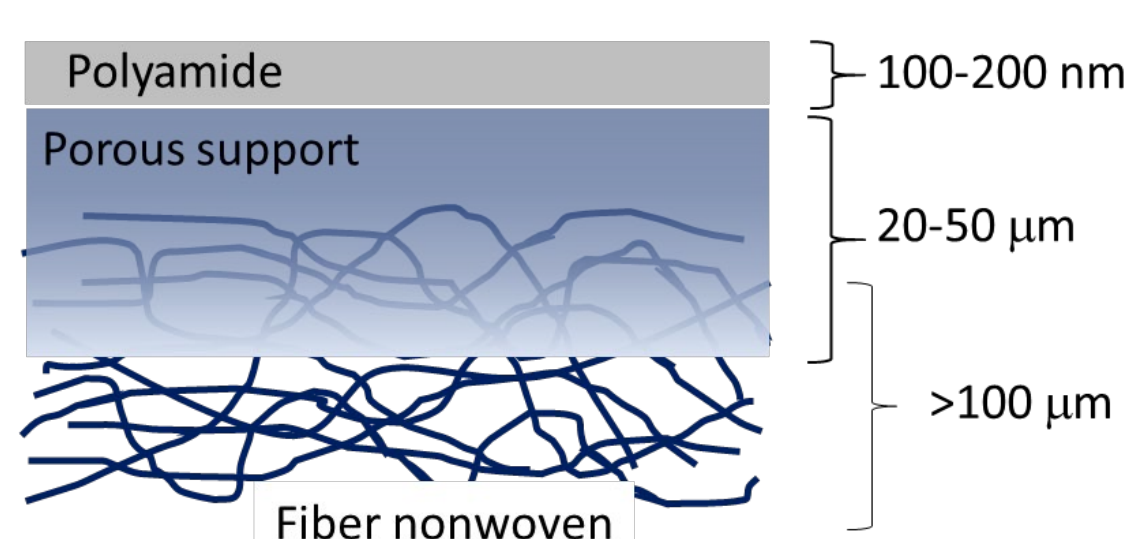
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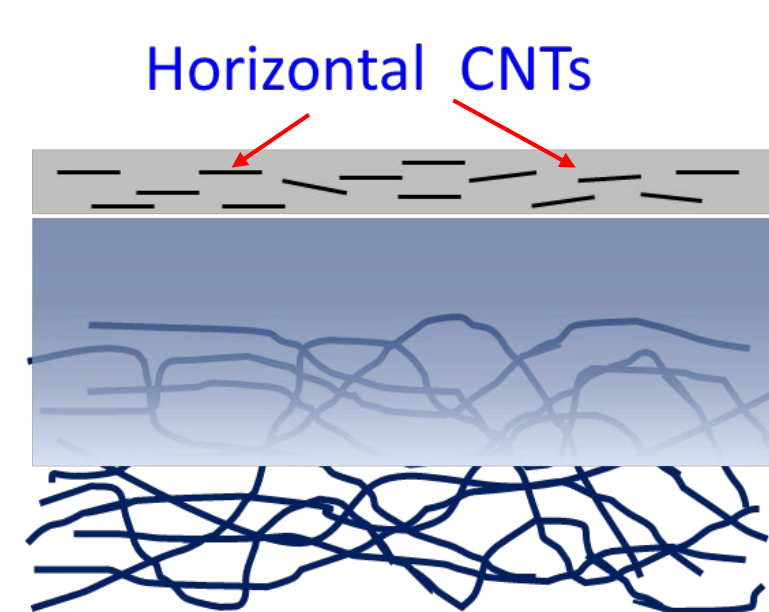
3 Research center for Environmental Quality Management, Kyoto University.

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Typical polyamide thin film composite membrane

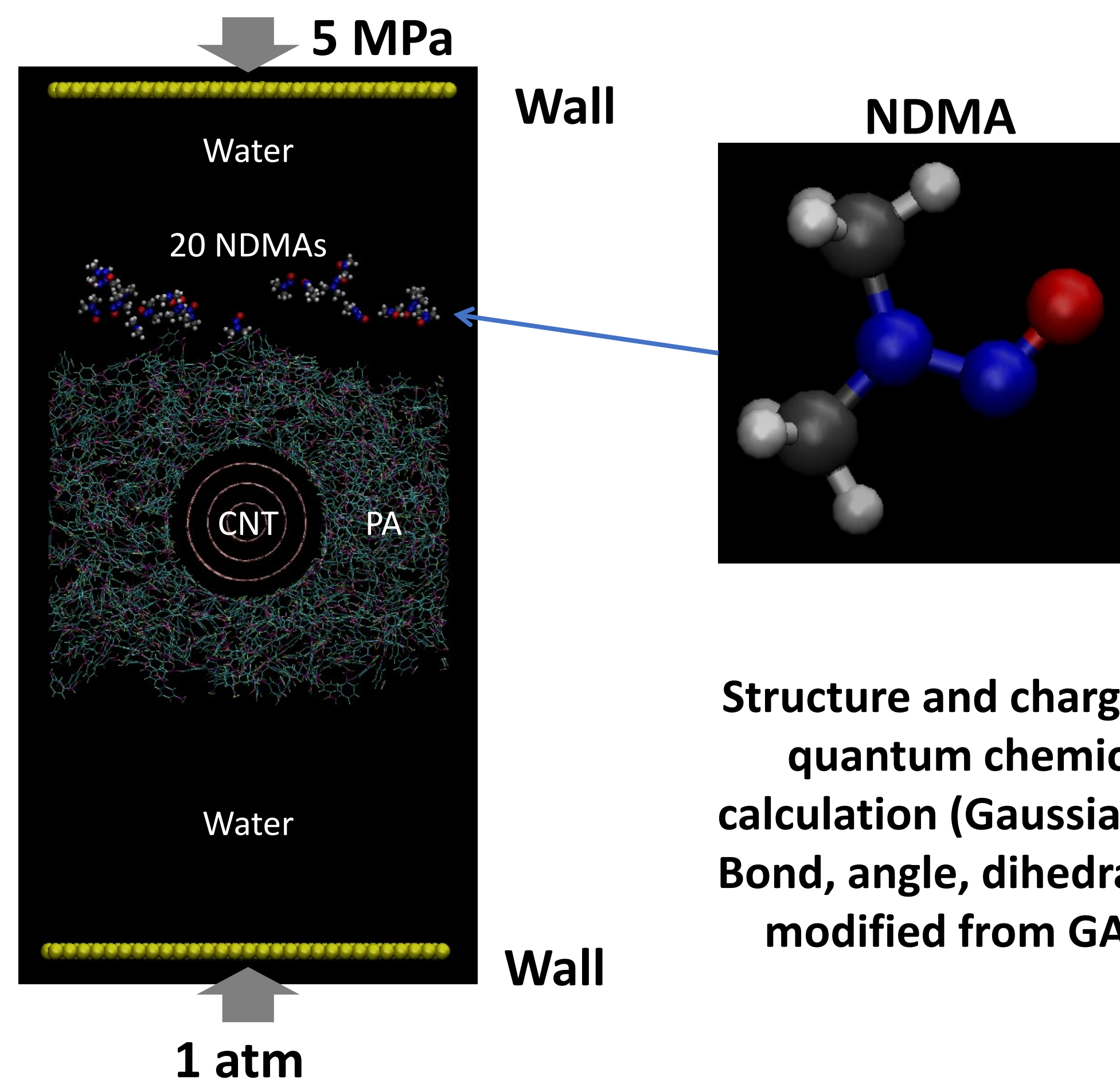


CNT-PA nanocomposite thin film membrane



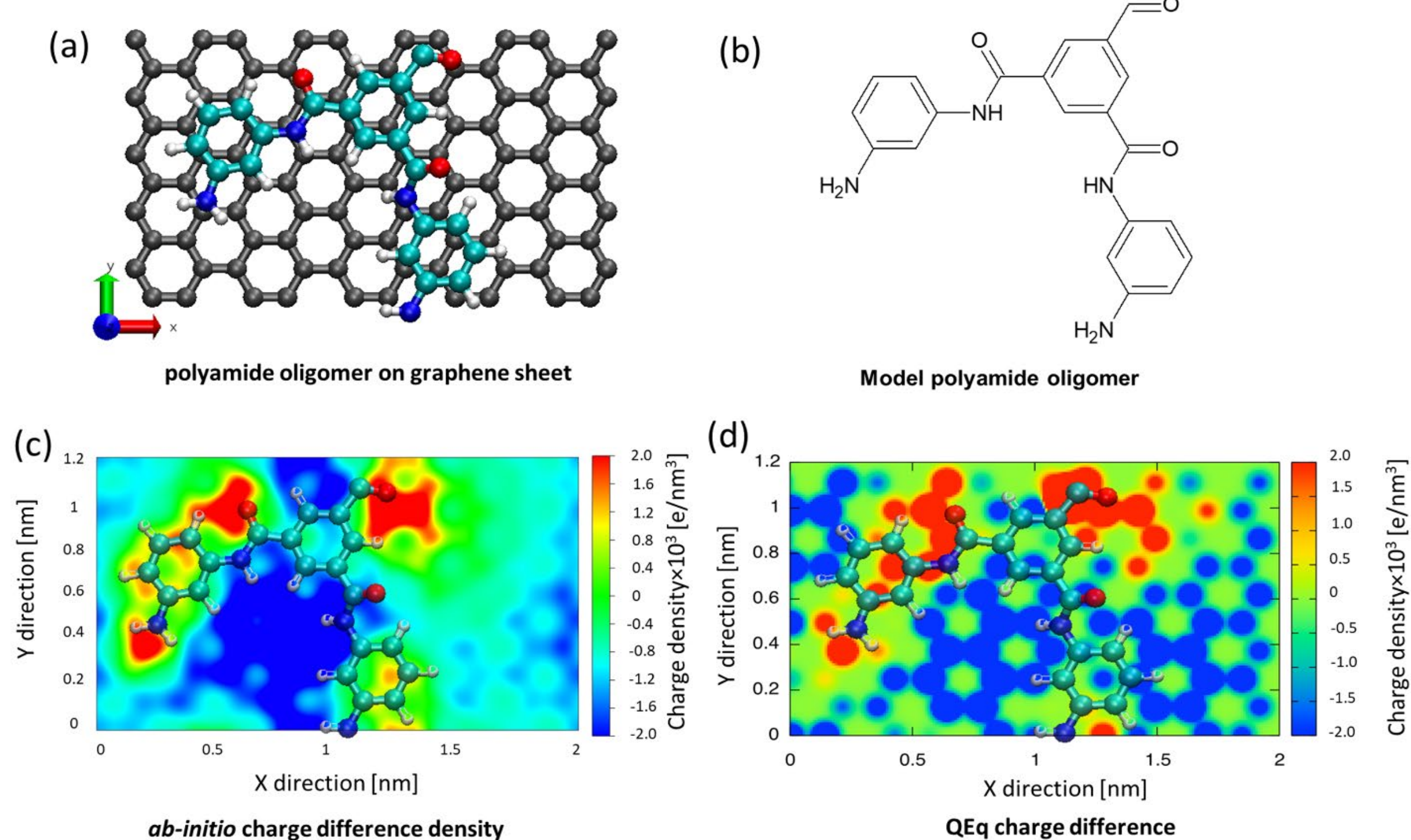
Membrane studied in this work

N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) simulations

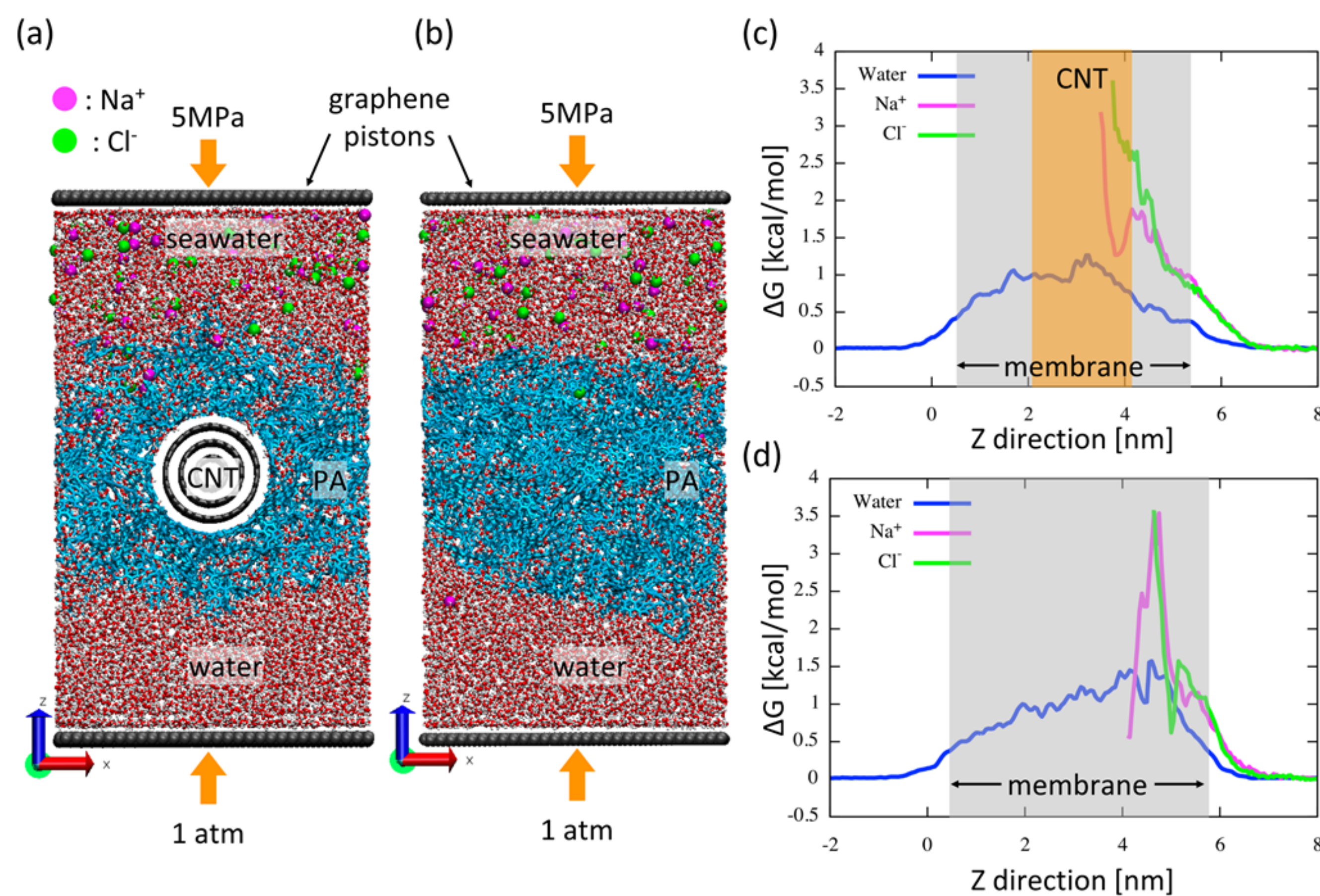


Structure and charge: quantum chemical calculation (Gaussian)
Bond, angle, dihedral: modified from GAFF

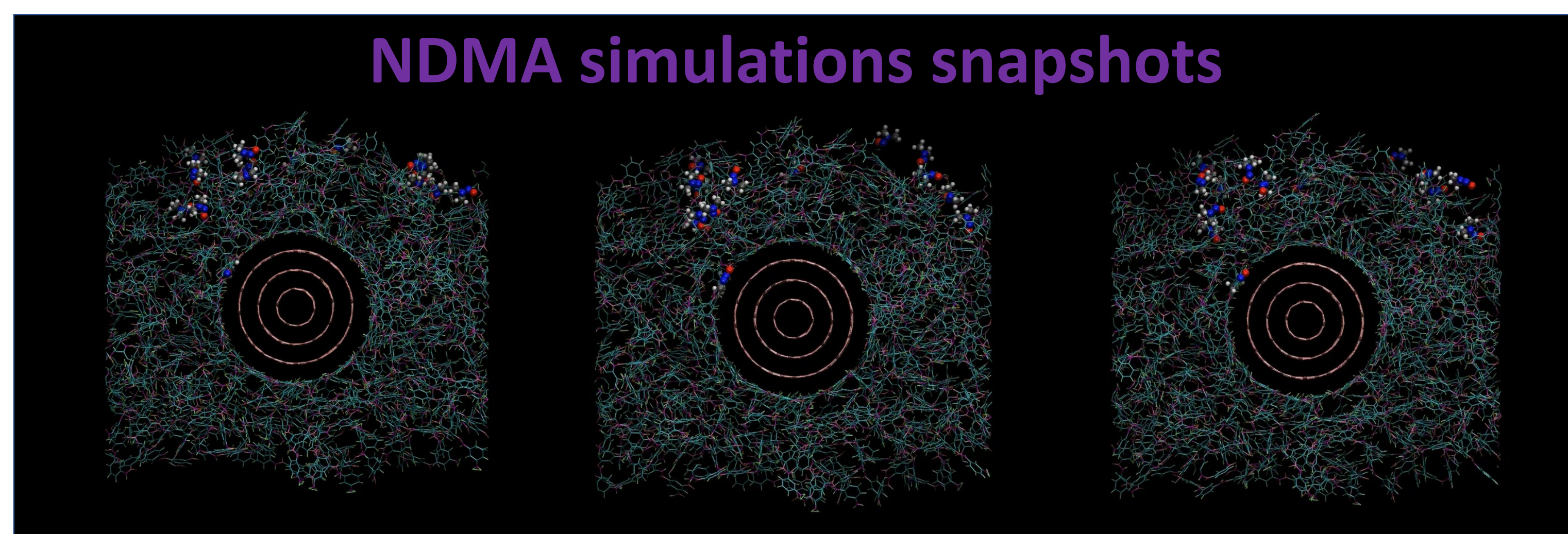
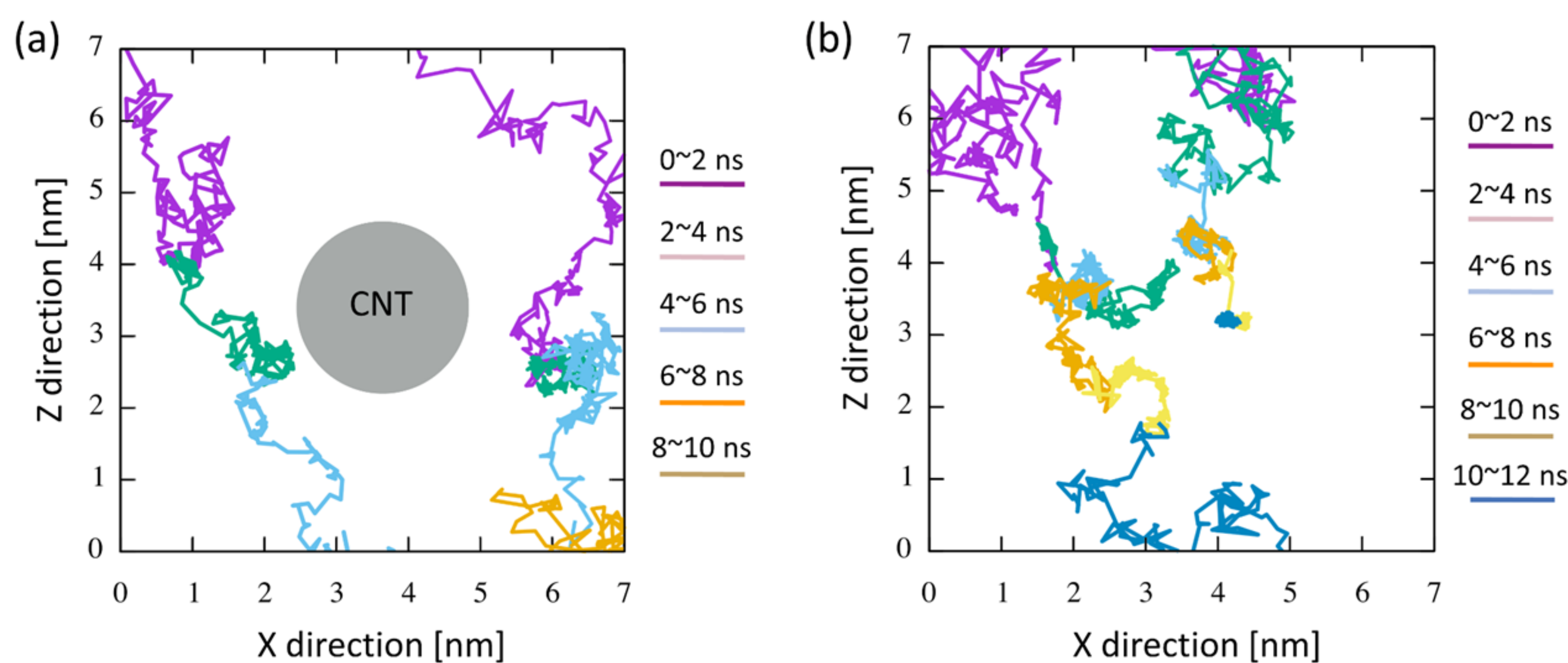
Charge calculation: ab initio vs QEq



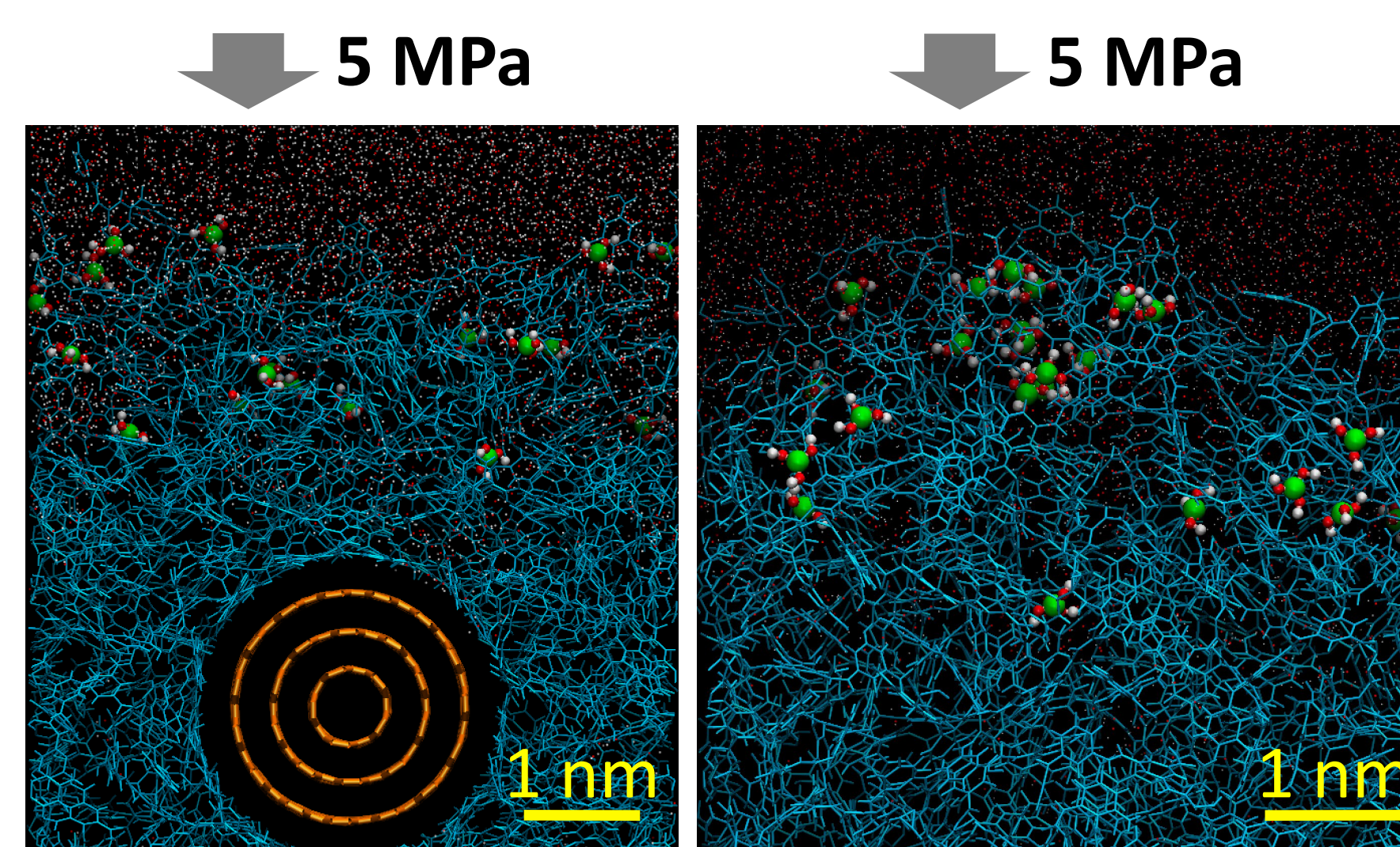
Water permeation is studied using a classical piston set-up



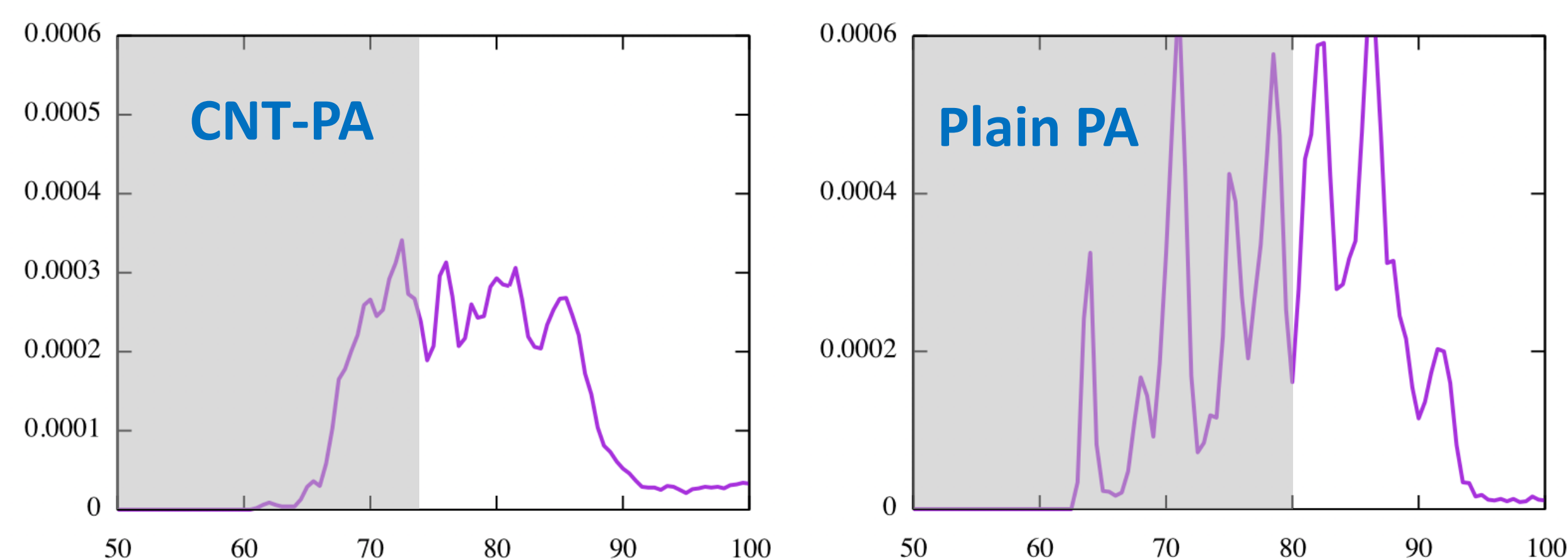
Data is collected from classical atomistic molecular dynamics



Boron permeation simulations



Boron density profiles in the membranes



Conclusions

CNT-PA membranes show a dense structure less prone to swell that can potentially have higher rejection rates of micropollutants

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-Water Diffusion Mechanism in Carbon Nanotube and Polyamide Nanocomposite Reverse Osmosis Membranes: A Possible Percolation-Hopping Mechanism, Takumi Araki, Rodolfo Cruz-Silva, Syogo Tejima, Josue Ortiz-Medina, Aaron Morelos-Gomez, Kenji Takeuchi, Takuya Hayashi, Mauricio Terrones, and Morinobu Endo, Phys. Rev. Applied 9, 024018 – Published 20 February 2018