

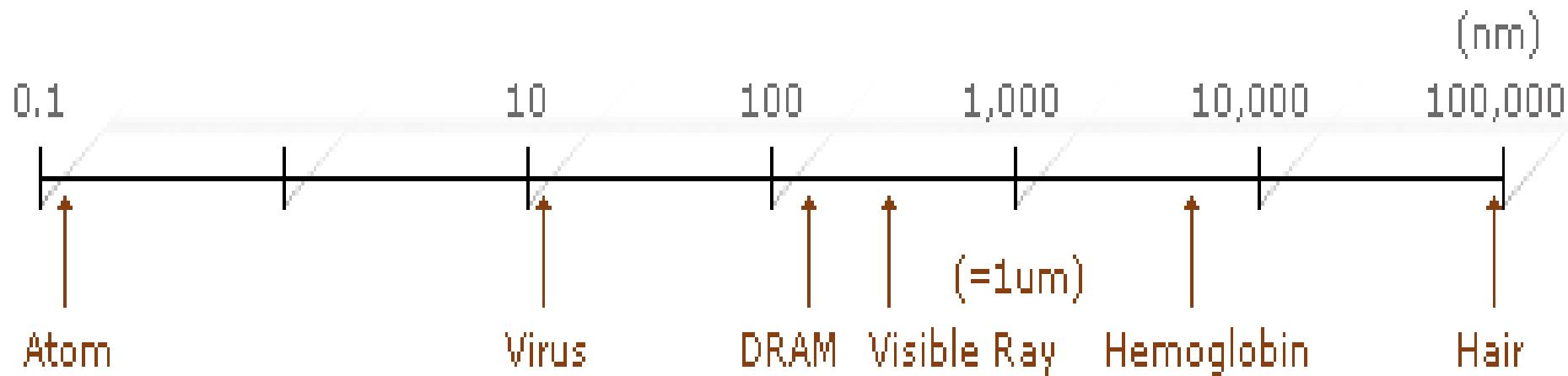
Functional Textiles: Nanotechnology Approaches

Assistant Prof. Dr. Somprasong Parsarpatet

Assistant Prof. Dr. Apichart Sonthisombat

Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi

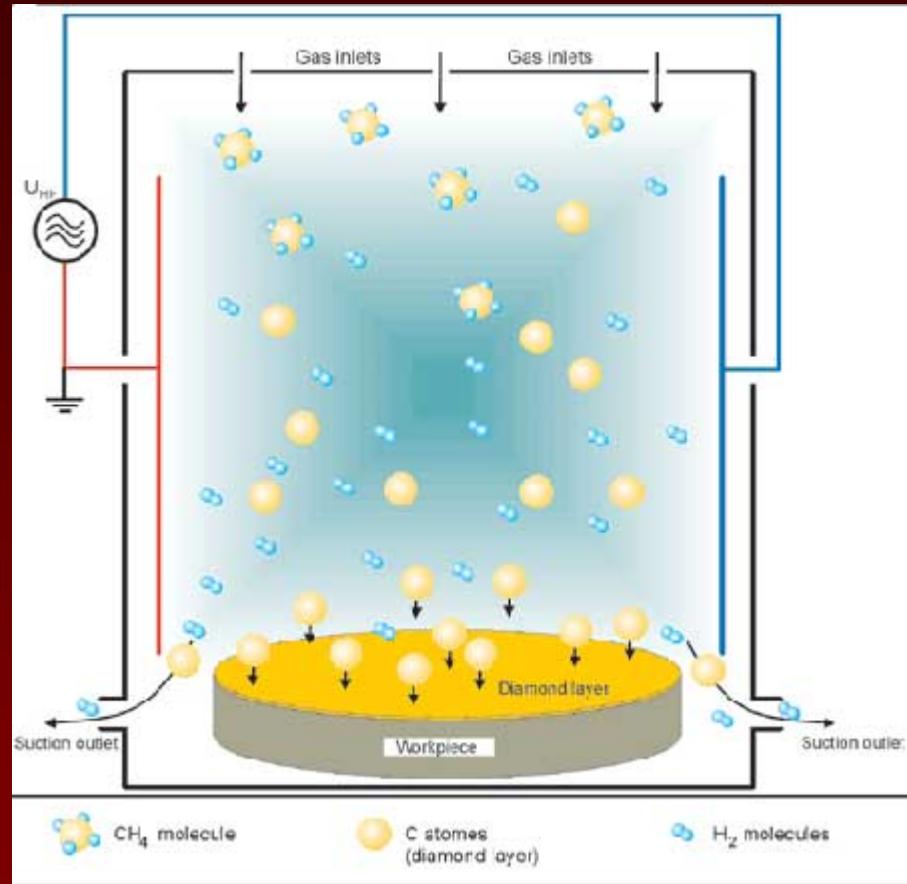
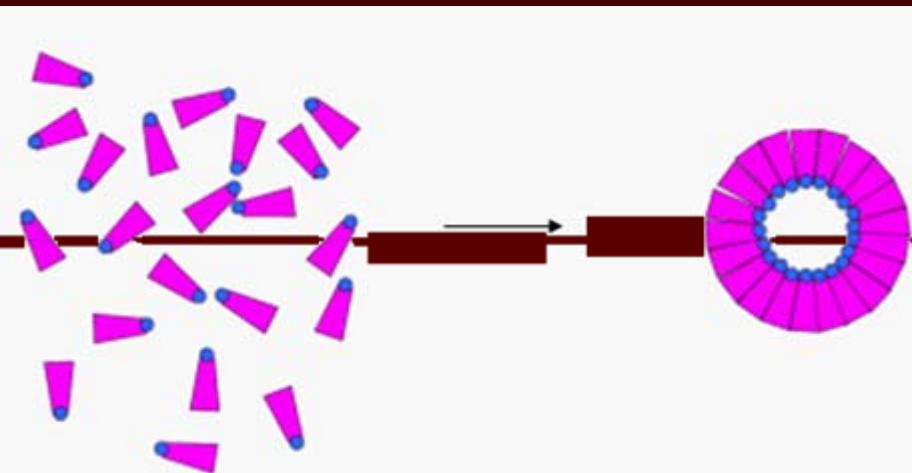
What is Nanotechnology?



Ways to Produce Nanomaterials

- **Bottom-Up Technique**
 - Self-Assembly
 - Sol-gel
 - Chemical Vapor Deposition
 - Nanomanipulation
 - 3D Printing
- **Top-Down Technique**
 - Milling
 - Plasma Particles

Self-Assembly



Chemical Vapor Deposition

<http://www.csacs.mcgill.ca/selfassembly.htm>

[http://www.ieee-virtual-museum.org/collection/tech.php?
taid=&id=2345958&lid=1](http://www.ieee-virtual-museum.org/collection/tech.php?taid=&id=2345958&lid=1)

An Example of Direct Preparation of Silver Nanoparticles in Textiles

Ag^+

Silver Nitrate Solution (Exhaustion)



Ammonia + Reducing Agent
(Hydrazine, Glycerol, Glucose)

Ag

Silver Nanoparticles Grown in Textiles

Note: Main Problem is how to make them evenly coated on fabric

Nanopowders by a modified sol-gel method (Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Japan)

Metal Alkoxide + Acetylacetone (ACA)

0.1 M Laurylamine Hydrochloride (LAHC)

Aqueous Solution

Stirring at room temperature for 1 h

↓
Stirring at 40°C for 24 h

Nanopowders by a modified sol-gel method (Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Japan)

Keep at 80°C for 1 week



Dry at 80°C for 24 h

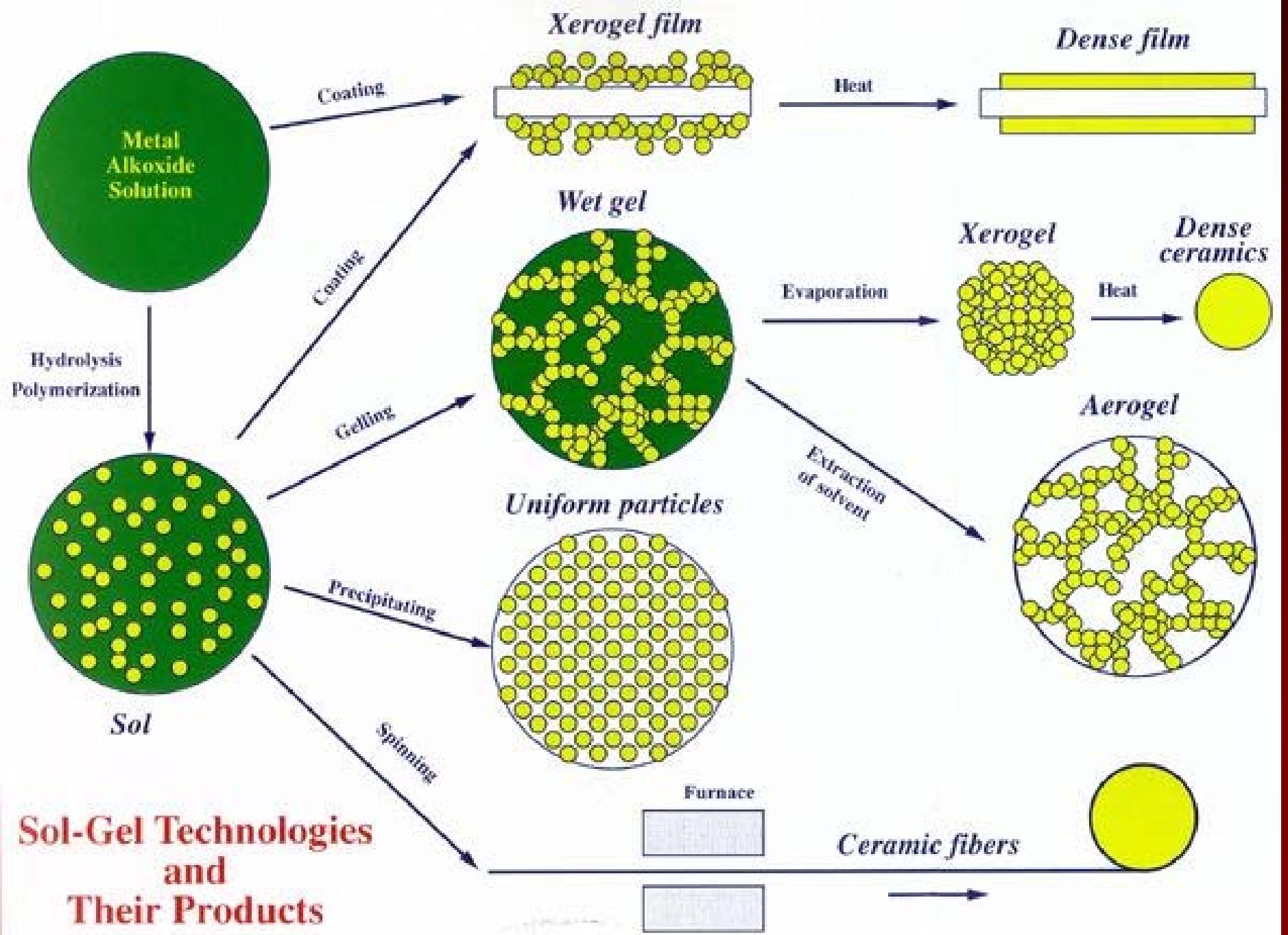


Calcinations at 400°C for 4 h

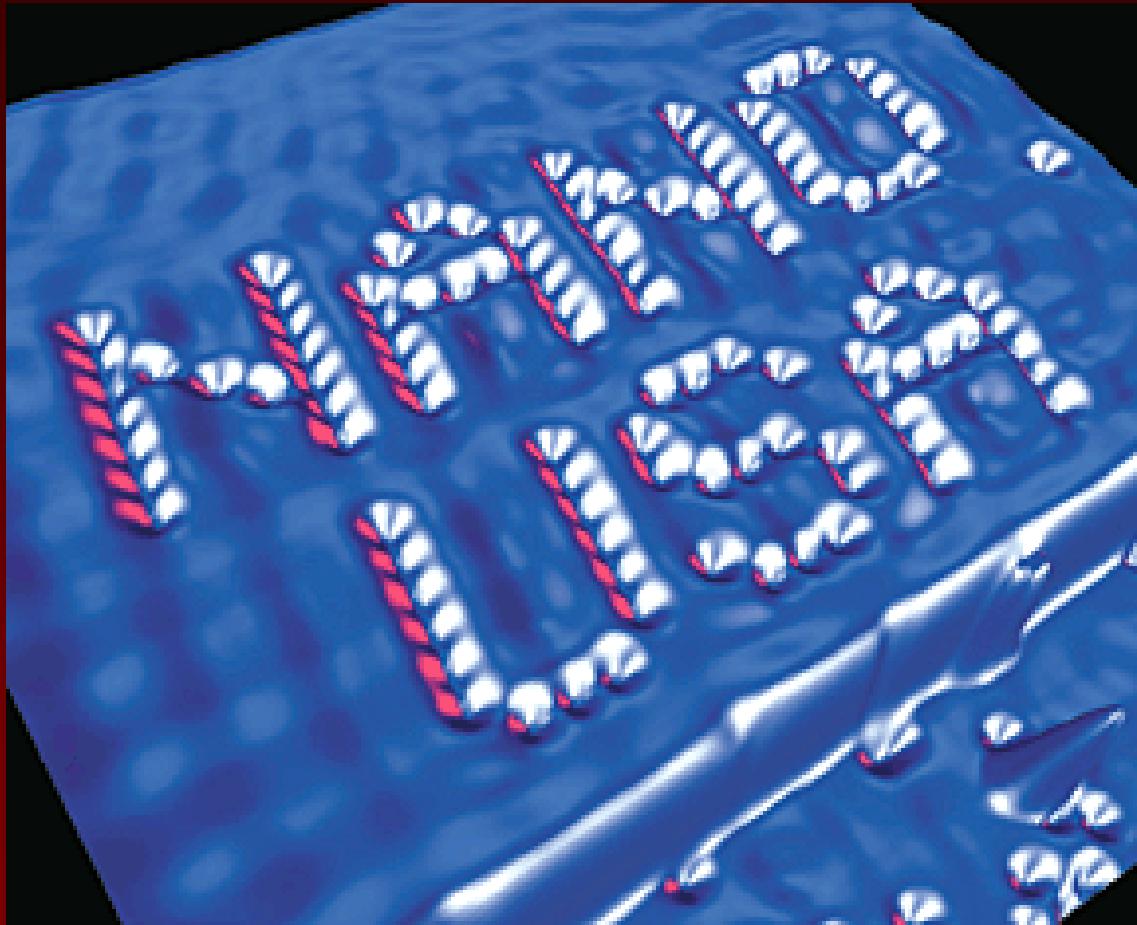


Characterization

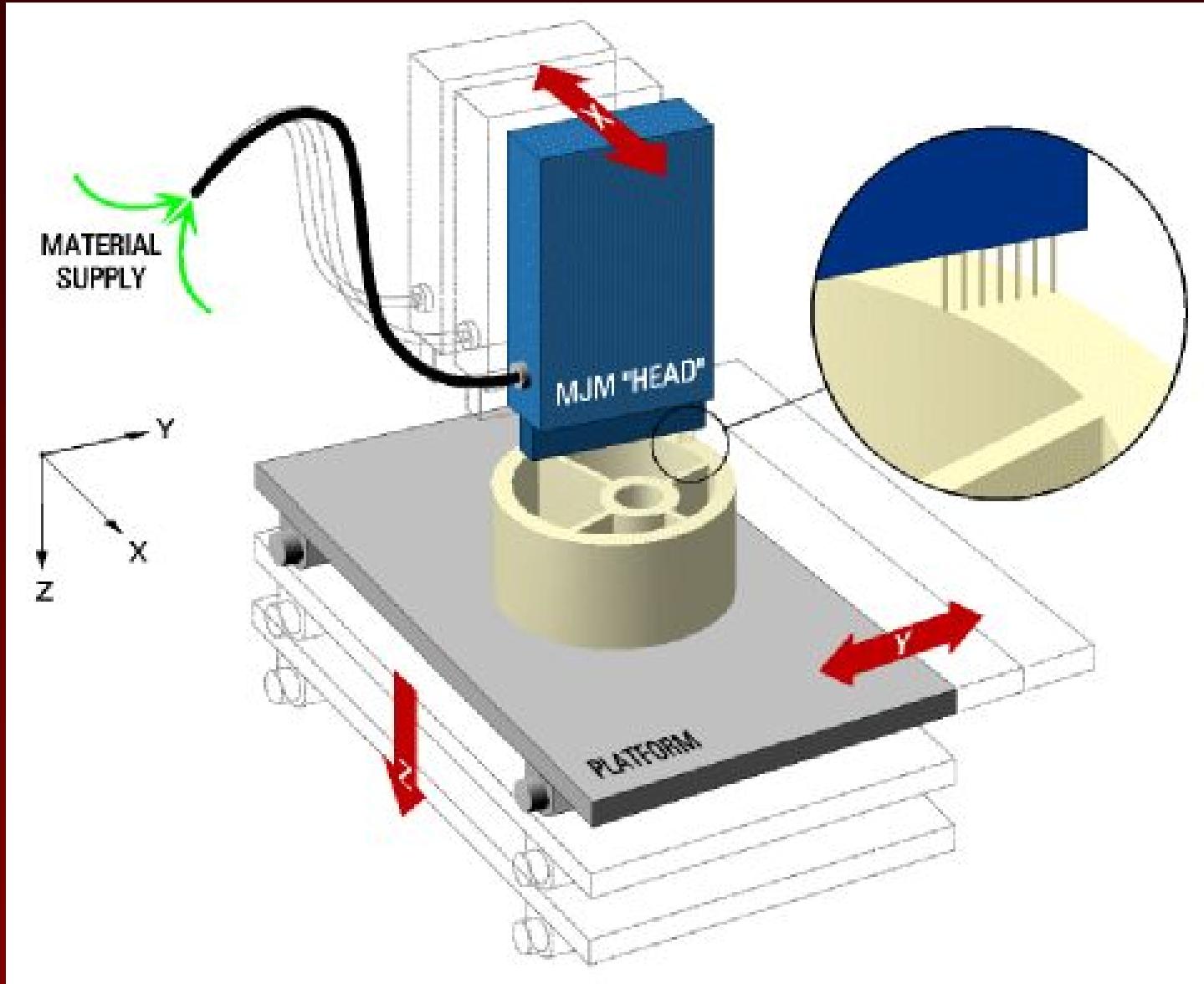
Results: The modified sol-gel process using a surfactant enabled to fabricate various metal oxides possessed high crystallinity with crystal size about 5-15 nm, high surface area (44-80 m²/g) and average pore diameter about 3-6 nm.



Sol-Gel Technologies and Their Products



An Example of Nanomanipulation



An Example of 3D-Printing Machine

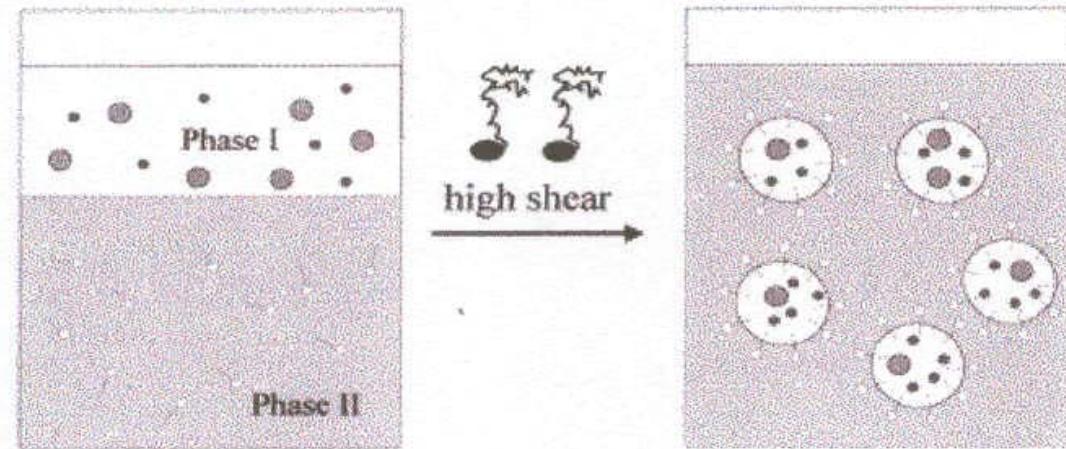
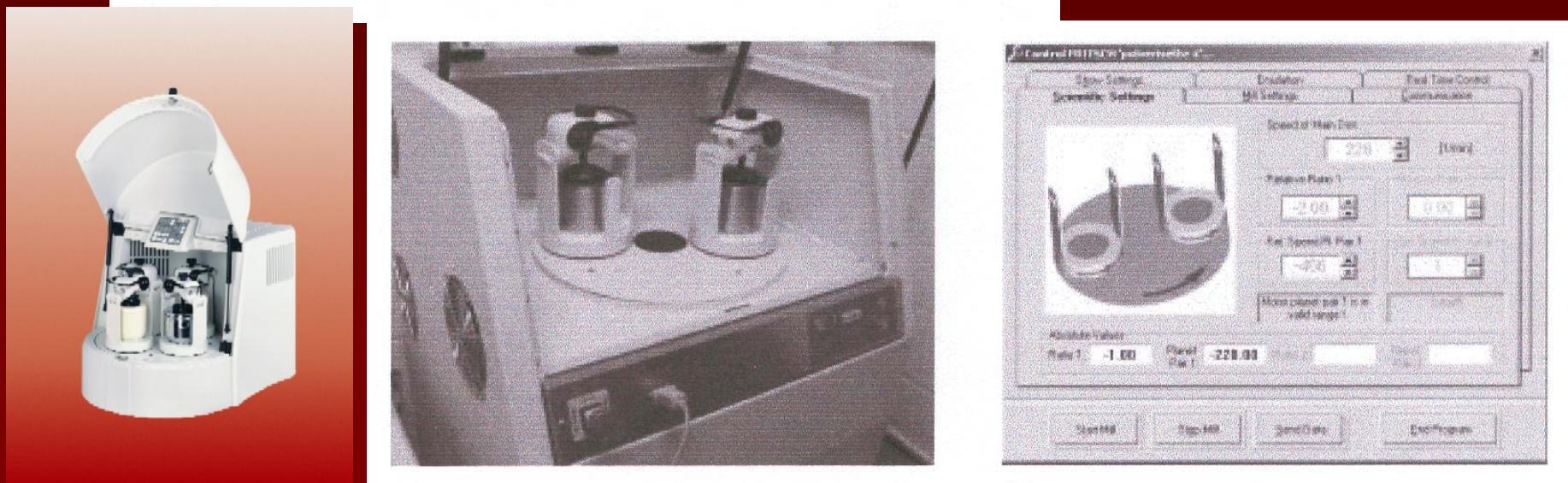


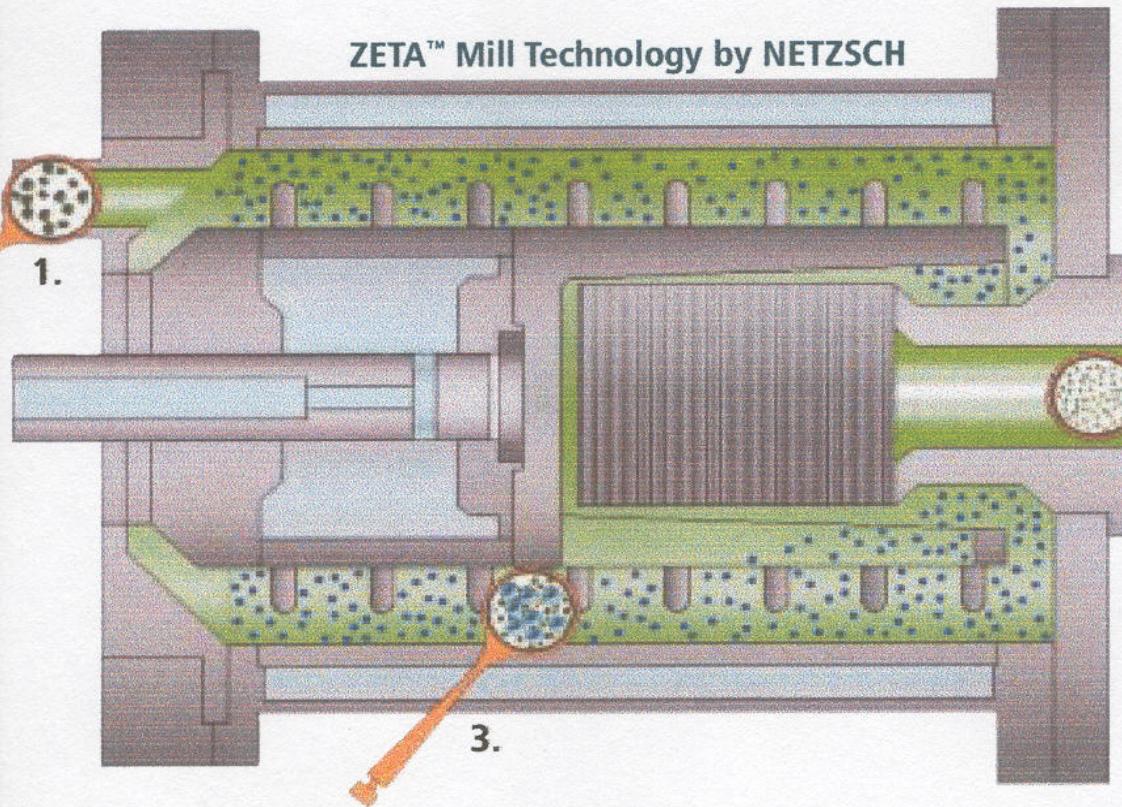
Fig. 1. The miniemulsion principle.

Encapsulation



Ball Milling Machine for Nanoparticle Preparation

ZETA™ Mill Technology by NETZSCH



- 1. Particles with an initial fineness of 1 to 20 µm**
- 2. Particles can be ground down to a medium fineness of 40 to 200 nm**
- 3. Grinding media size between 100 and 500 µm**

Types of Media: polymers, ceramic, glass, steel or tungsten carbide

Milling Machine for Nanoparticle Preparation

Nanotechnology for Textiles

1. Water Repellent Effect

2.UV-Protection Effect

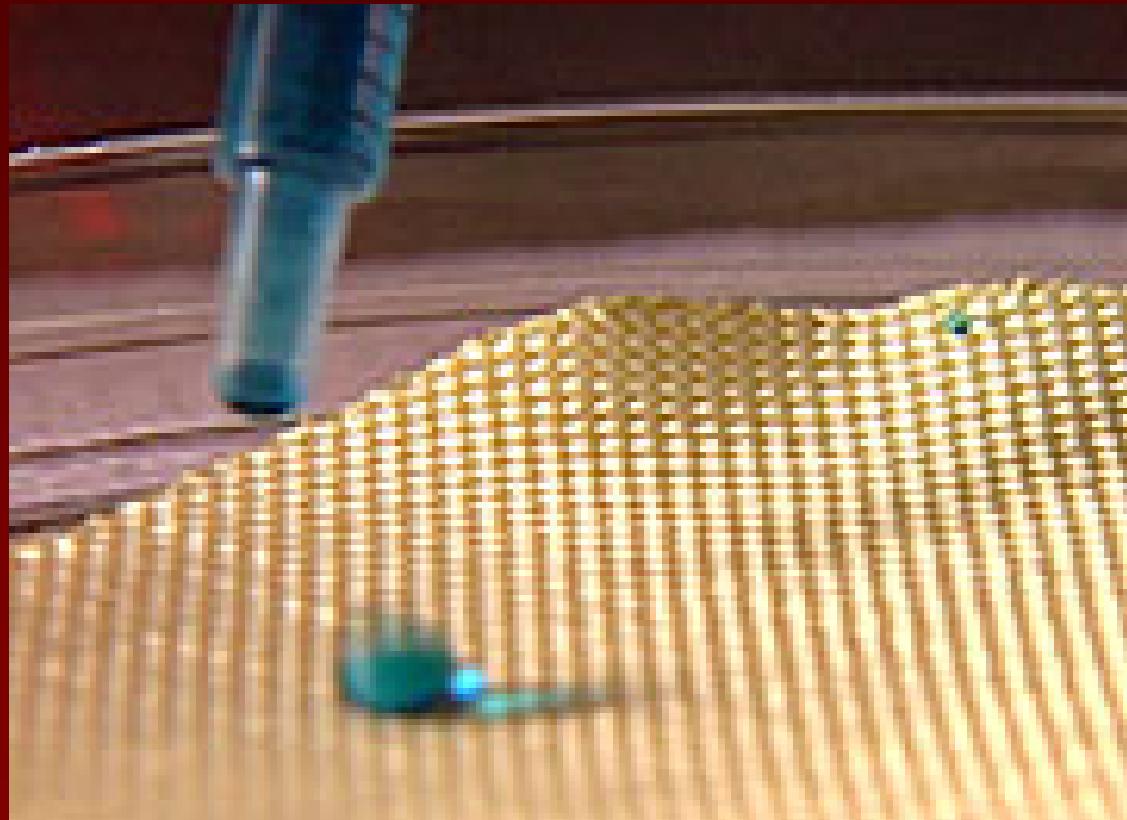
3. Antimicrobial Effect

4. Antistatic Effect

5. Wrinkle Resistance Effect

Nanotechnology for Textiles

1. Water Repellent Effect



<http://www.corporate.bASF.com/en/innovationen/felder/nanotechnologie/?id=Opz3Z56hHbcP-kb#7>

http://www.sciencentral.com/articles/view.php3?article_id=218392046&language=english



Contact angle approx.
95°



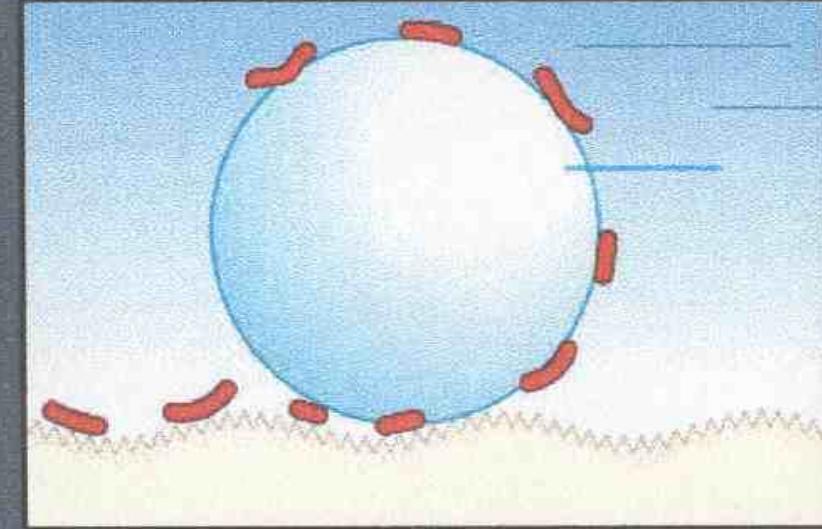
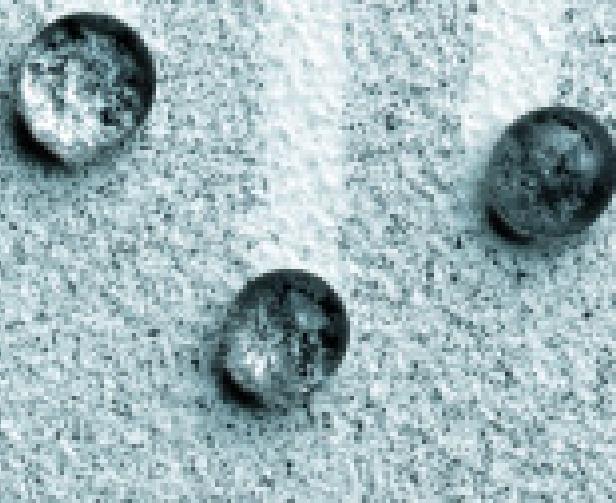
flat water droplet



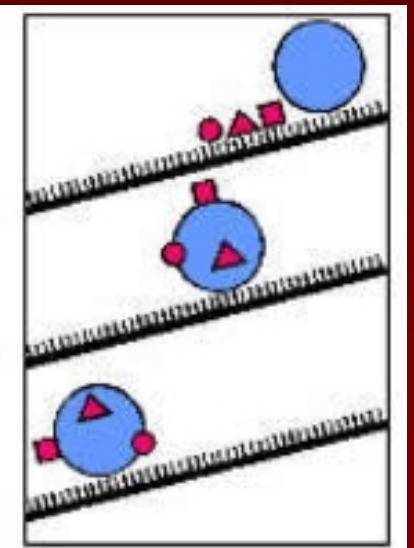
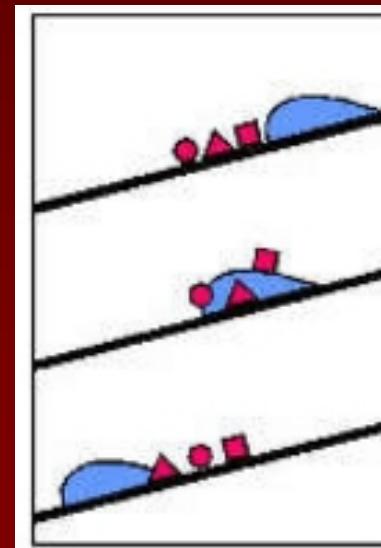
Contact angle > 110°



almost round water drop



Self-cleaning surfaces



2.UV-Protection Effect



1 % unmilled ZnO

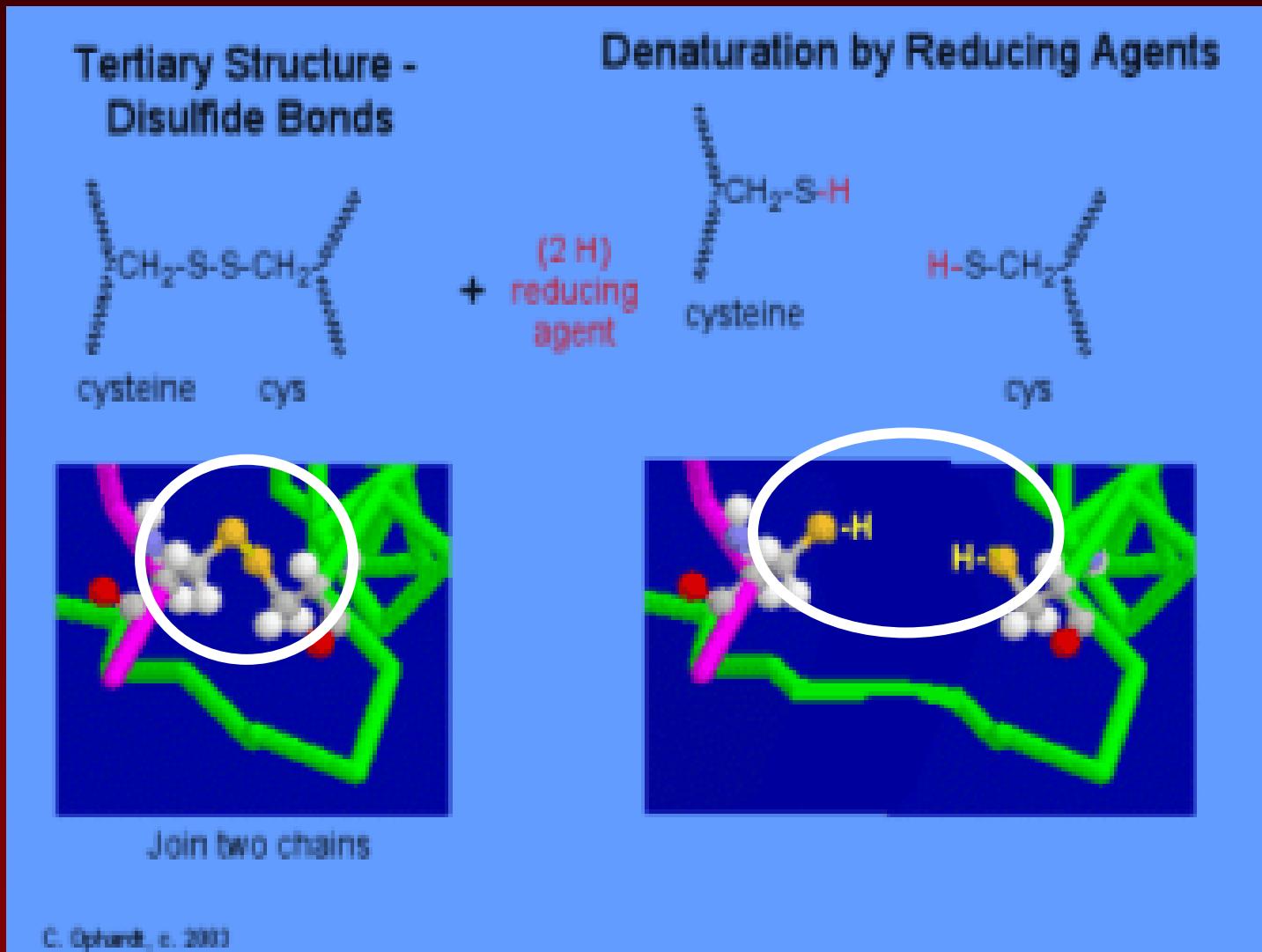


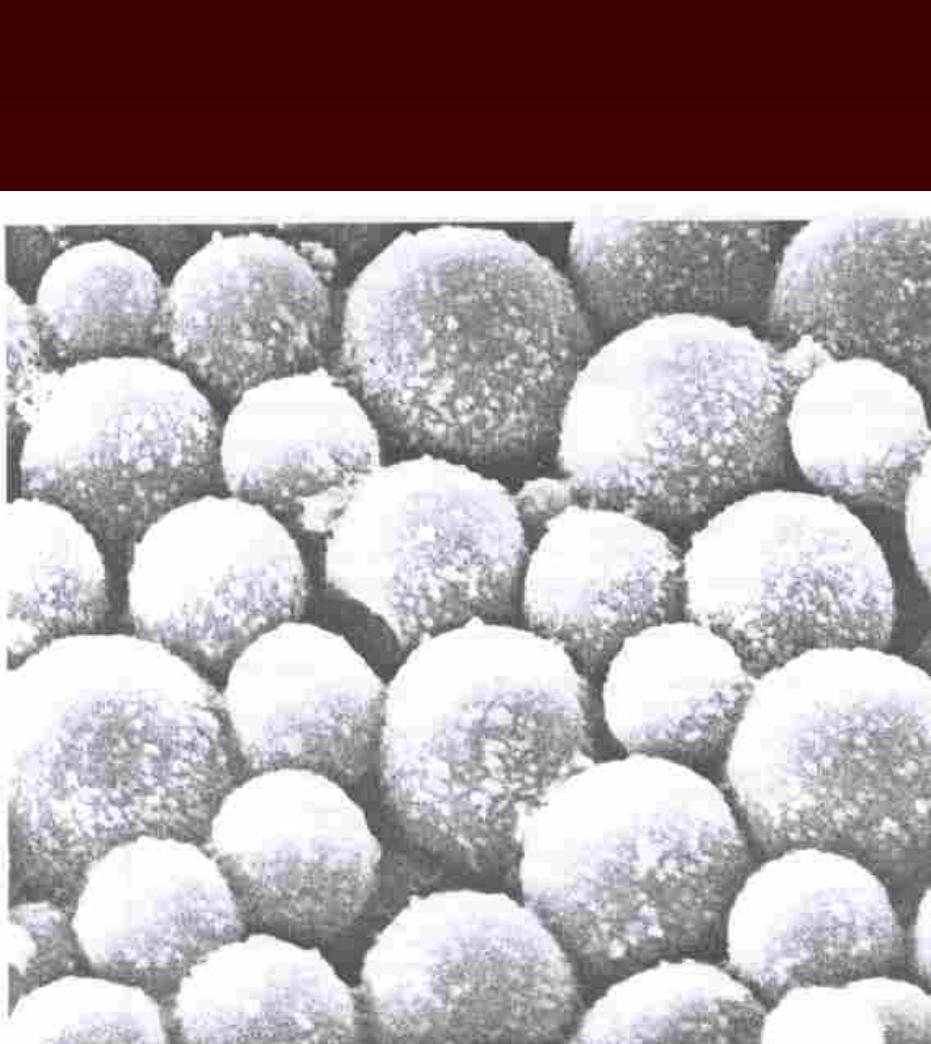
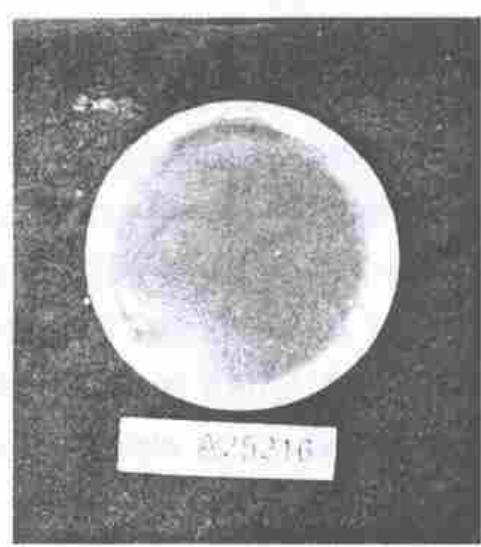
1 % milled ZnO



ZnO Nanoparticles for UV Protection

3. Antimicrobial Effect




Used organism	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (ATCC 6538P)	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (ATCC43652)
Bacteriostatic Activity Value	5.3	4.6
Biostatic rate(%)	99.9	99.9

(KOTITI ; Korea Textile Inspection & Testing institute)

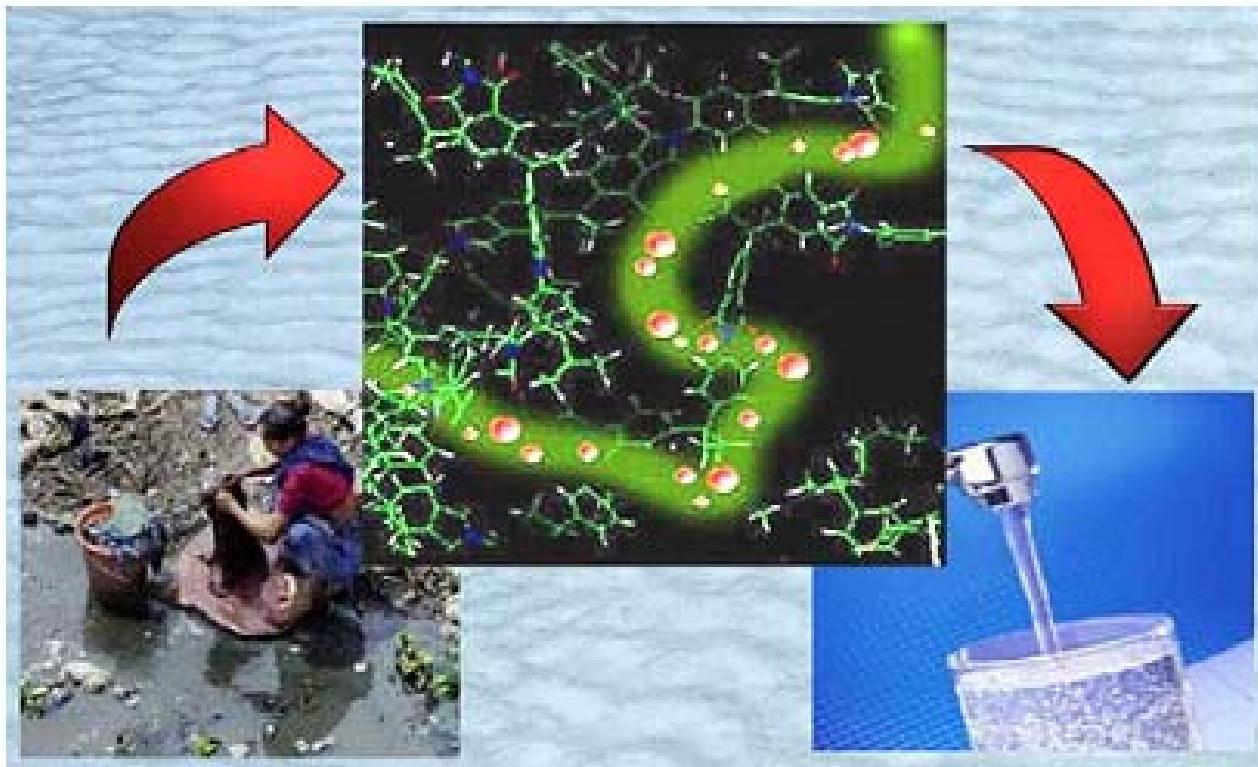
NanoSilver for Anti-microbial Effects

4. Antistatic Effect

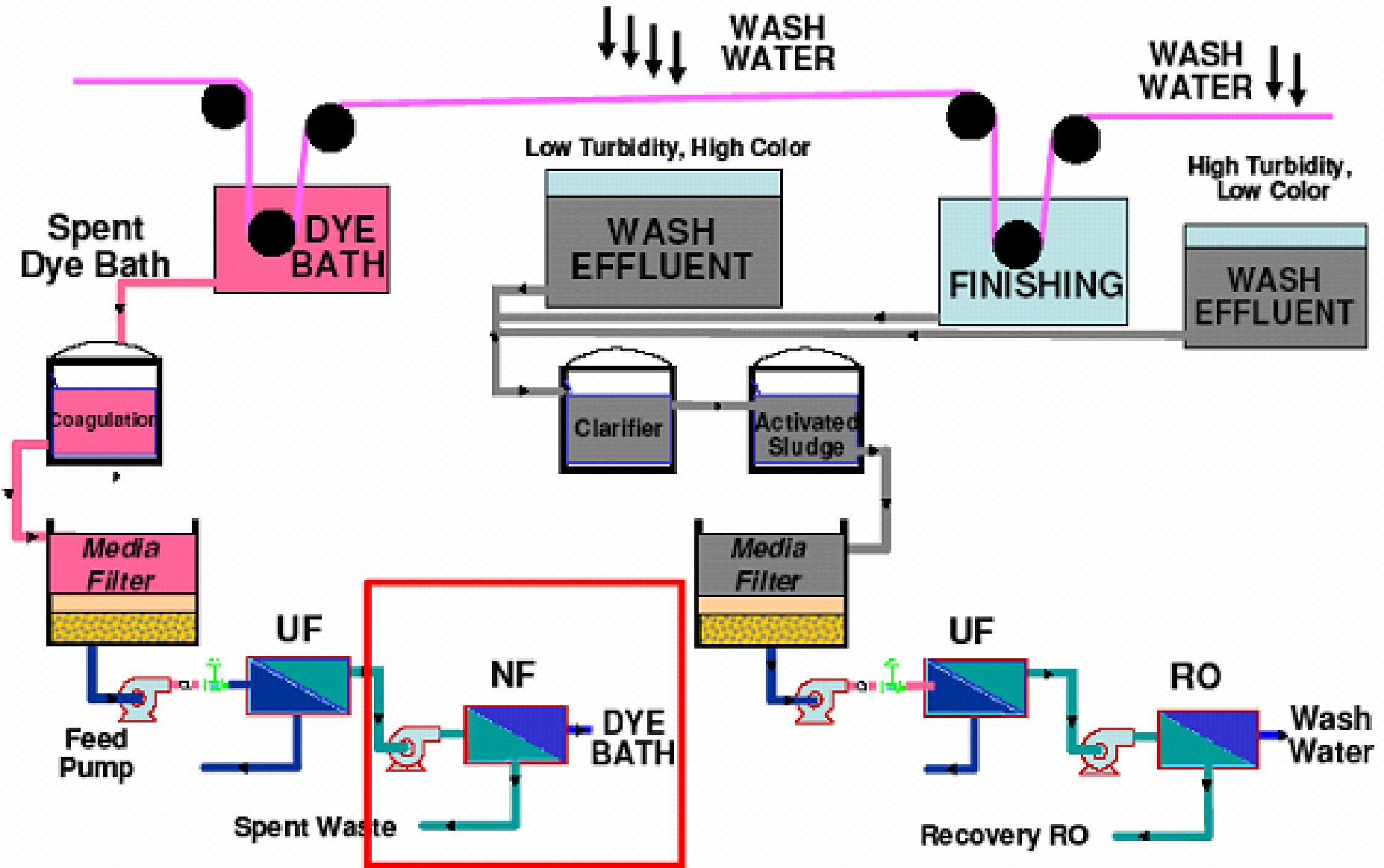
5. Wrinkle Resistance Effect



6. Water Filter



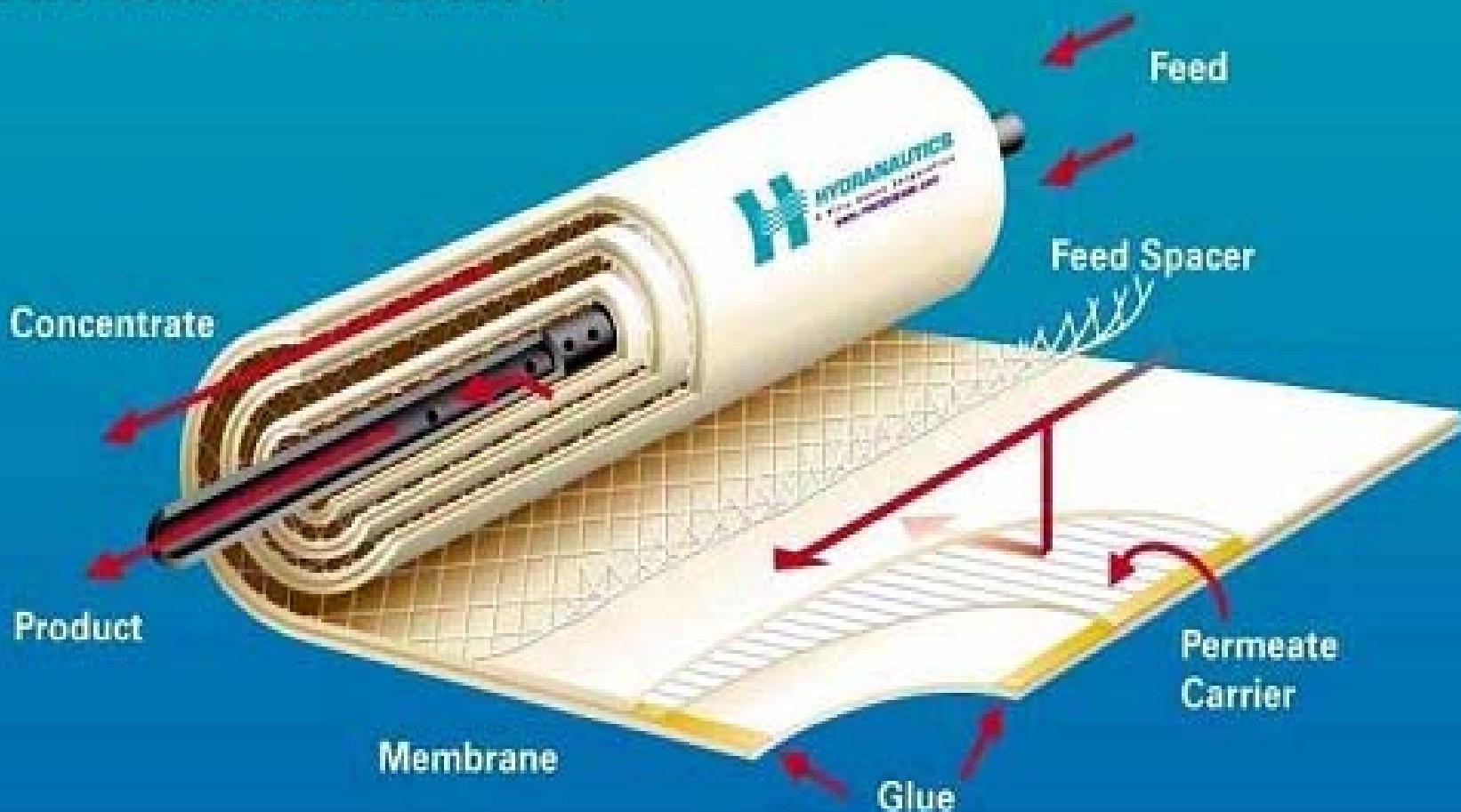
Clean, safe water passes through
microstructured membranes.





<http://membranes.com/docs/papers/New%20Folder/HYDRACoRe70%20pHT%20Sugar%20Refining.pdf>

1. Membrane (Fabric, Barrier Layer)
2. Leaf Glue
3. Permeate Carrier



x 25

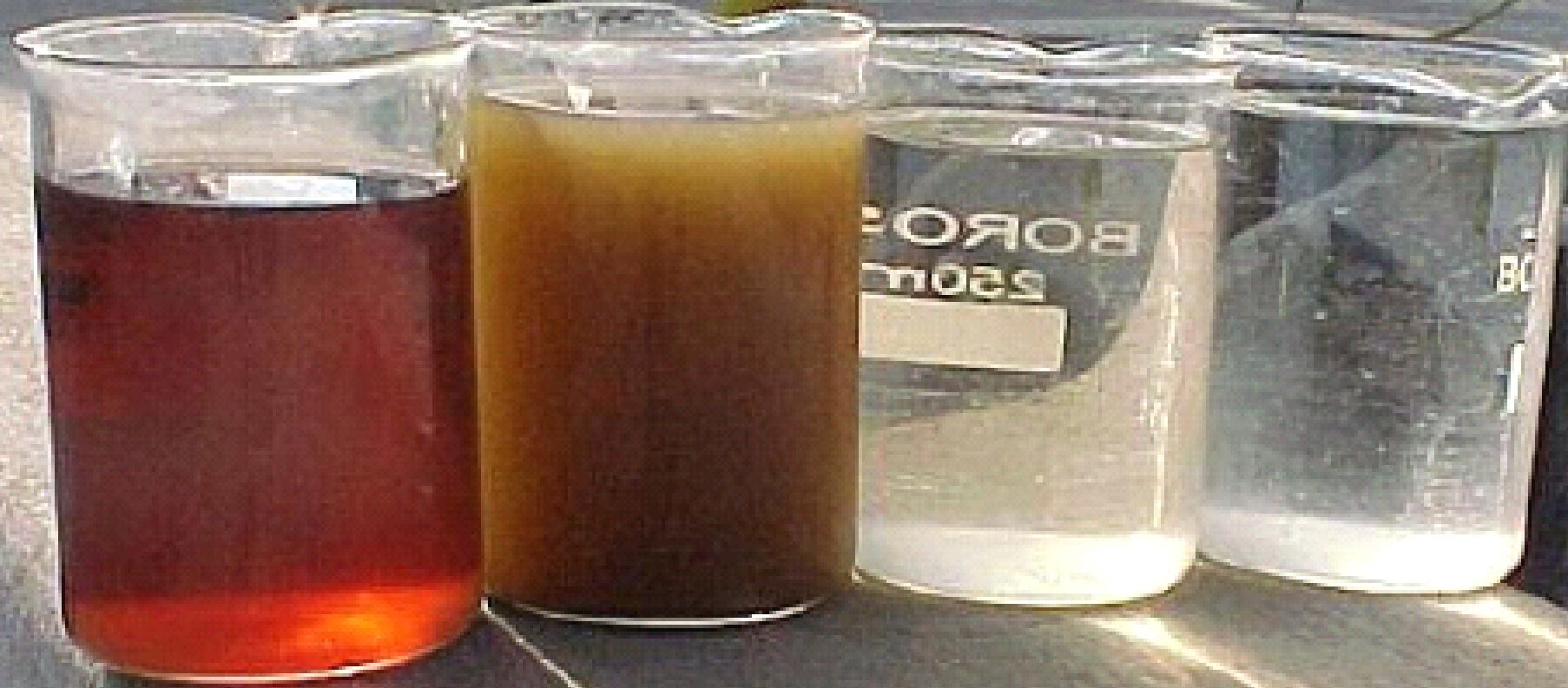
x 35 0005 20 kV

RAW DYE
BATH

UF WASH
WATER

UF
PERMEATE

NF
PERMEATE





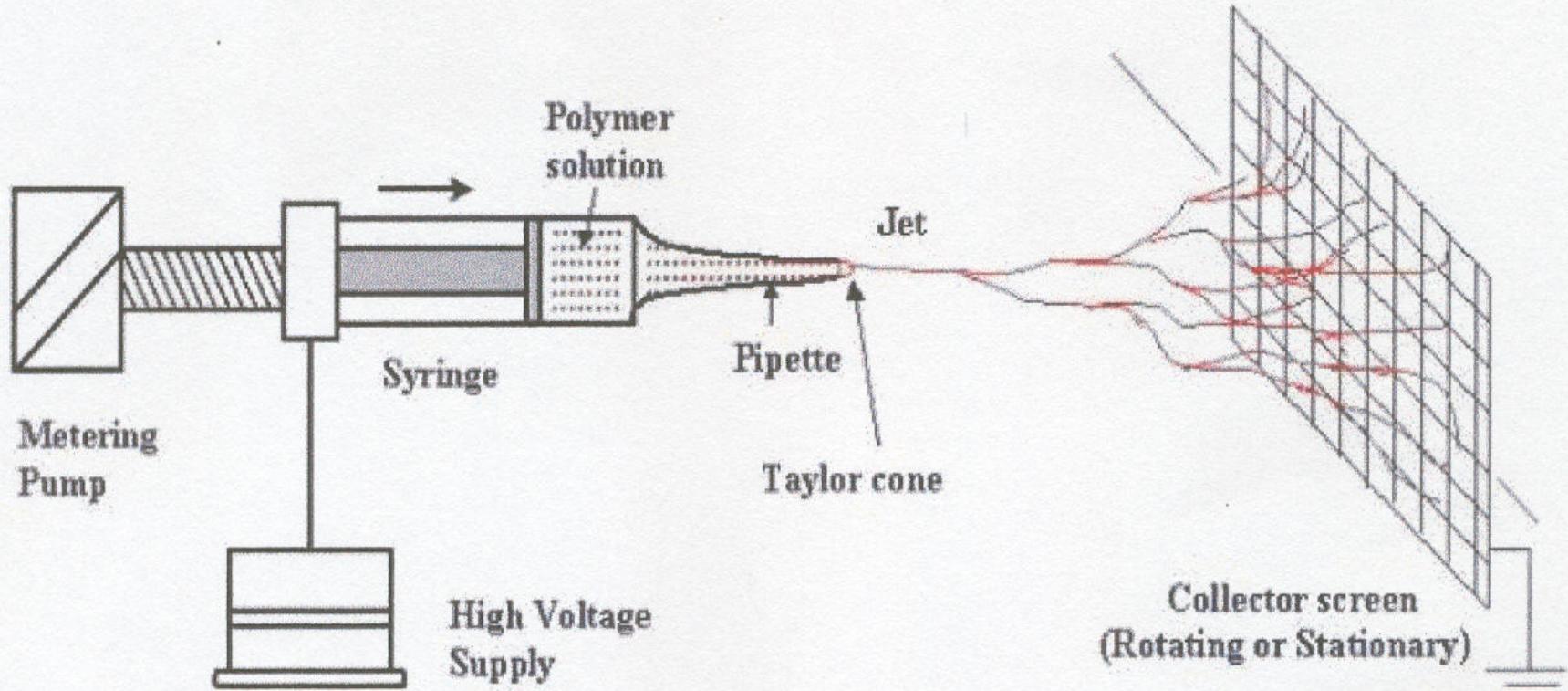


7. Carbon Nanotube



8. Luminescent Polyester Fiber

9. Nanofibers via Electrospinning



Polymeric Nanofibers and Nanofiber Webs: A New Class of Nonwovens

Timothy Gafe * , Kristine Graham Donaldson Co., Inc., PO Box 1299, Minneapolis, MN 55440

Table 1. Comparison of Fiber Diameters from Various Fiber / Nonwoven Web Processes

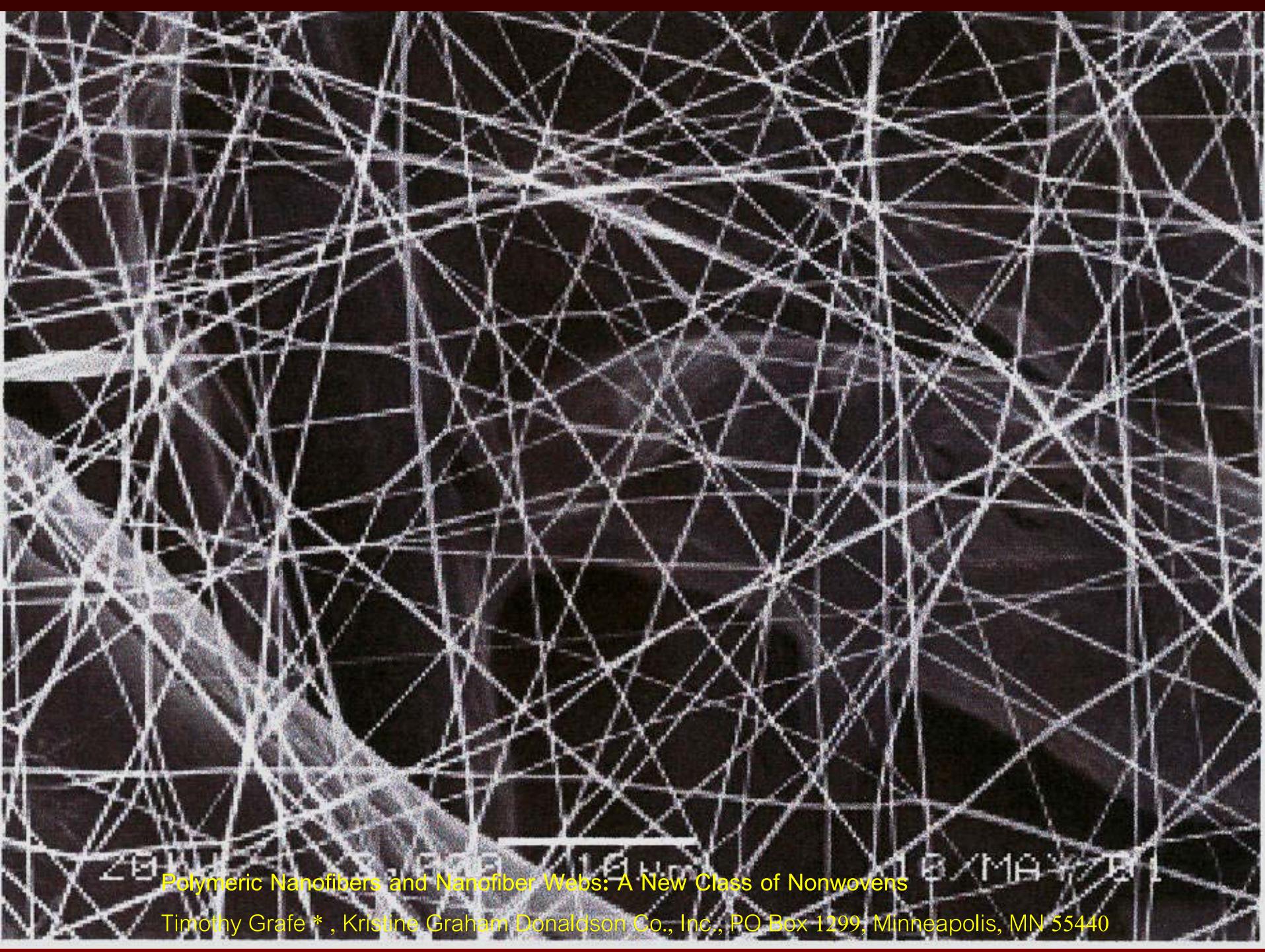
Fiber Type	Fiber Size Range, microns	Fiber Size Range, denier
Electrospun Nanofibers	0.04 – 2	0.00002 – 0.06
Meltblown Fibers	2 – 10	0.03 - 1
Spunbond Fibers	15 - 40	1.5 - 12

Denier Calculation based on fiber specific gravity = 1. Specific gravity values of common fiber polymers range from 0.92 (PP) to 1.14 (PA66) to 1.38 (PET).

Table 2. Fiber Surface Area per mass of Fiber Material for various Fiber Sizes

Fiber Type	Fiber Size, microns	Fiber Surface Area per mass of fiber material, m ² /g
Electrospun Nanofiber	0.05	80
Electrospun Nanofiber	0.2	20
Small Meltblown Fiber	2.0	2
Spunbond Fiber	20	0.2

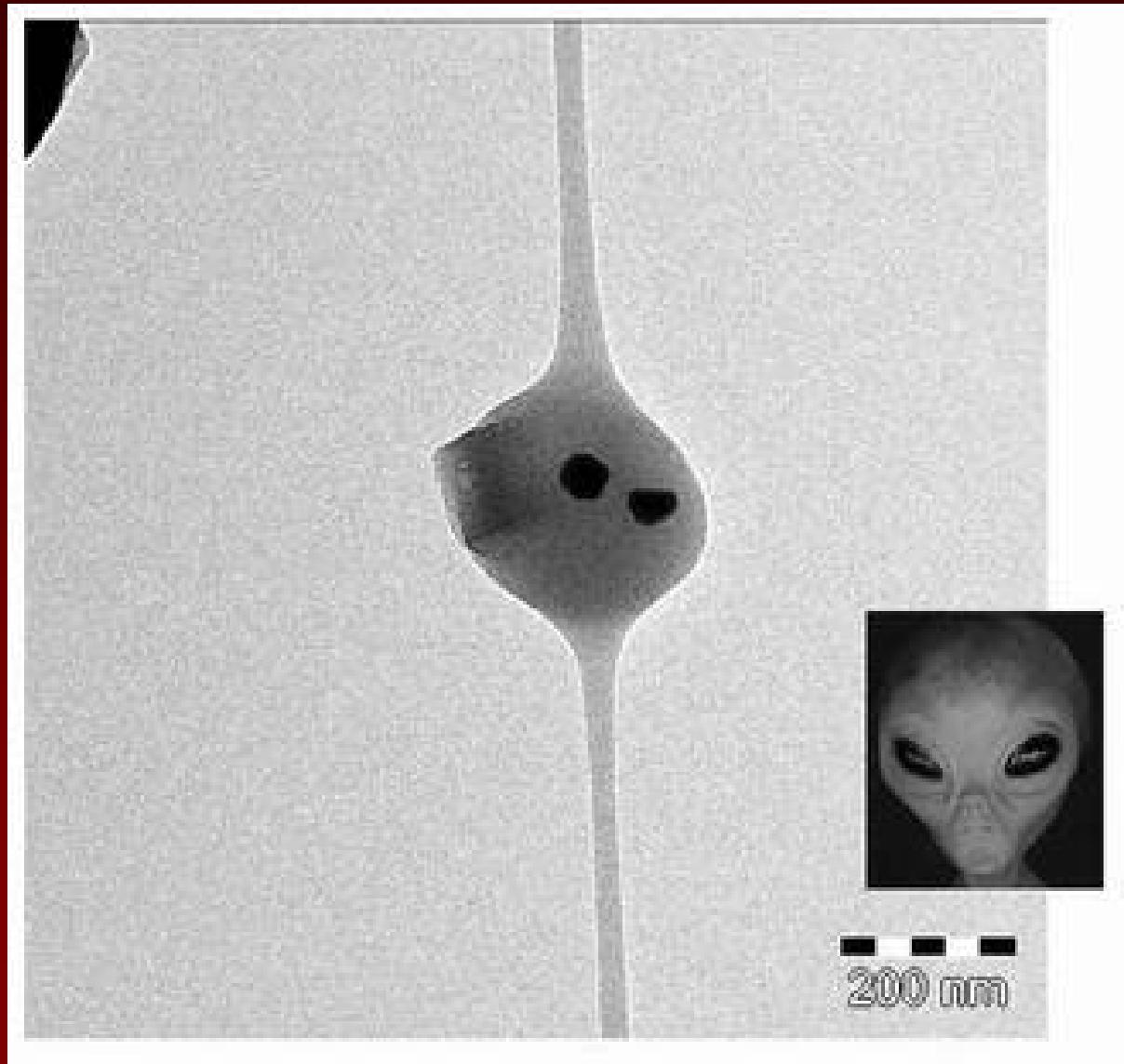
Specific Surface area calculations based on fiber specific gravity = 1.



Polymeric Nanofibers and Nanofiber Webs: A New Class of Nonwovens

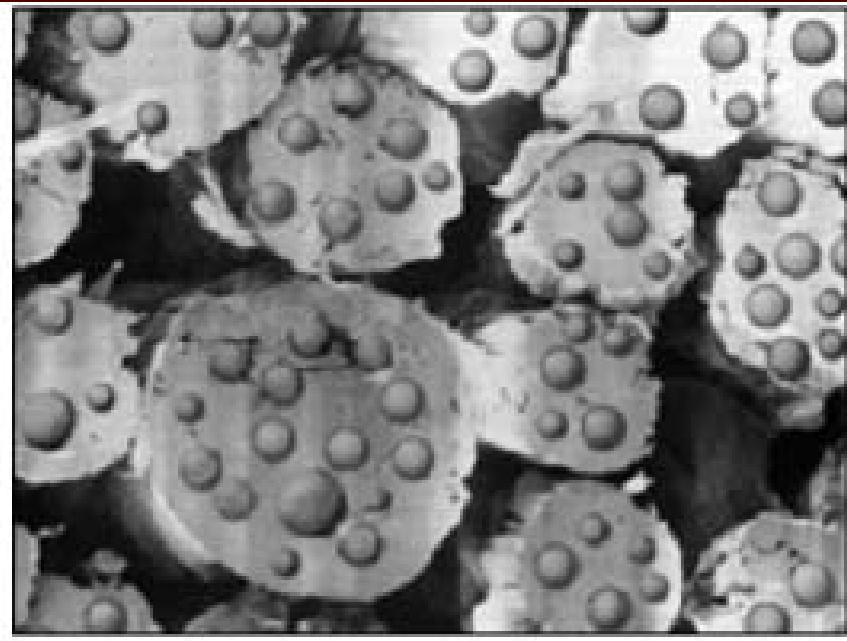
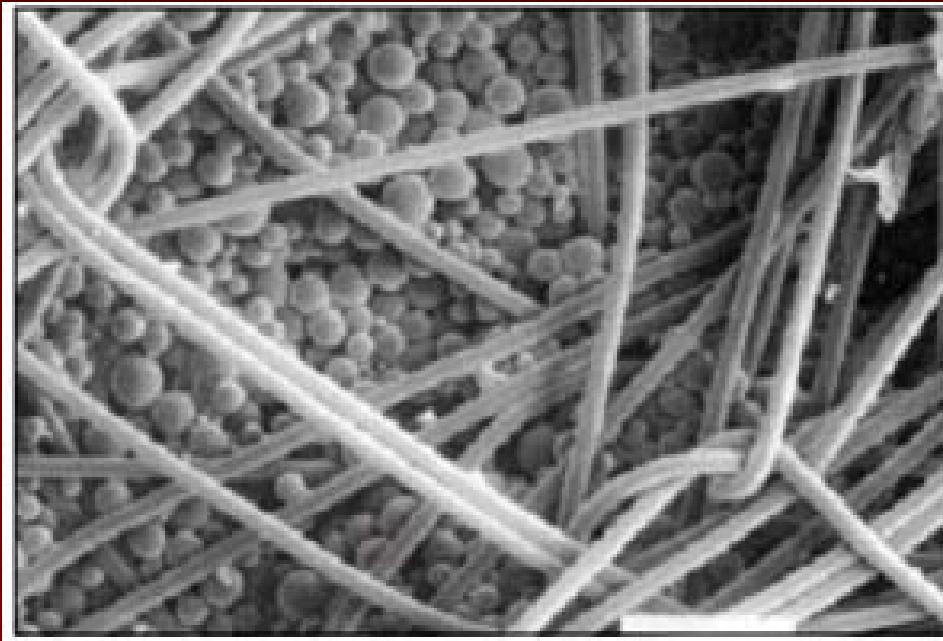
Timothy Gafe * , Kristine Graham Donaldson Co., Inc., PO Box 1299, Minneapolis, MN 55440

10. Counterfeit Nanofibers



11. Fragrance Release Textiles

11.1 Microcapsules



Phase Change Materials

G.Nelson, Microencapsulation in Textile Finishing, *Reviews of Progress in Textile Coloration*, 31(2001), pp. 57-64.

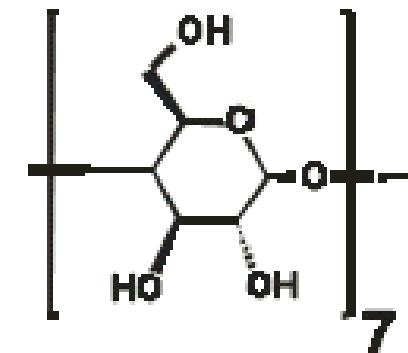
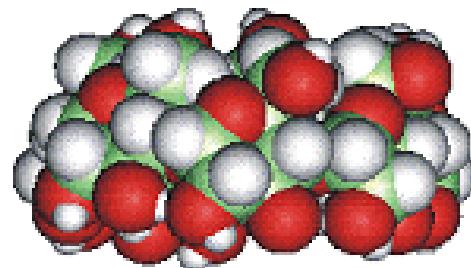
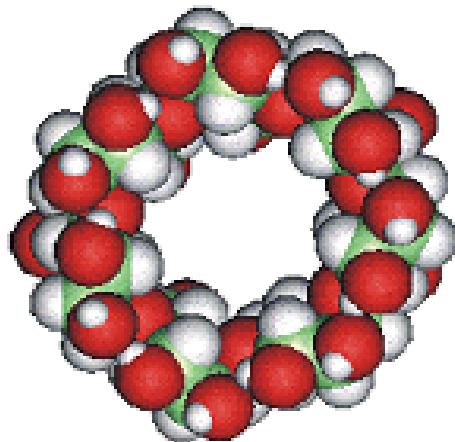
Color change of M/C



pictures before and after exposure to the sunlight(ultraviolet)

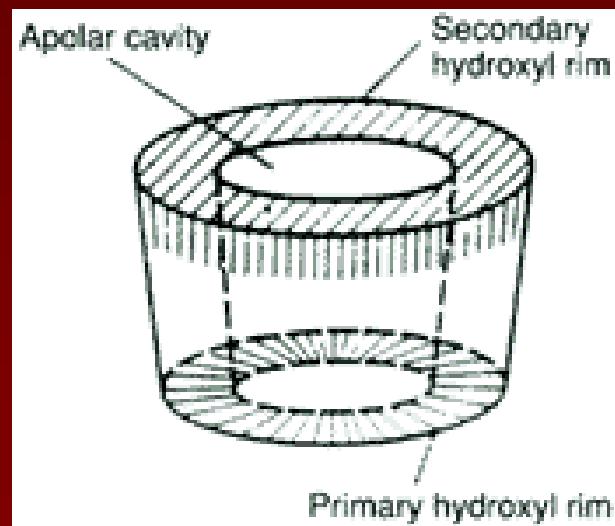
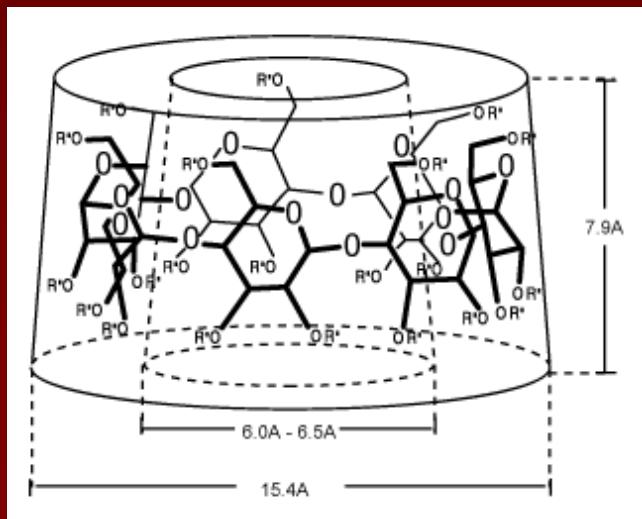
Thermochromic Dyes in Microcapsules

11.2 Cyclodextrins

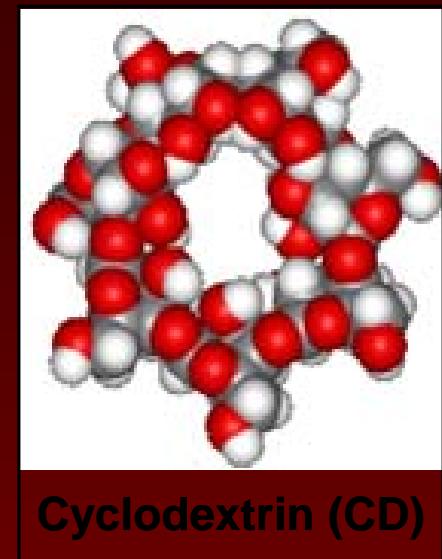
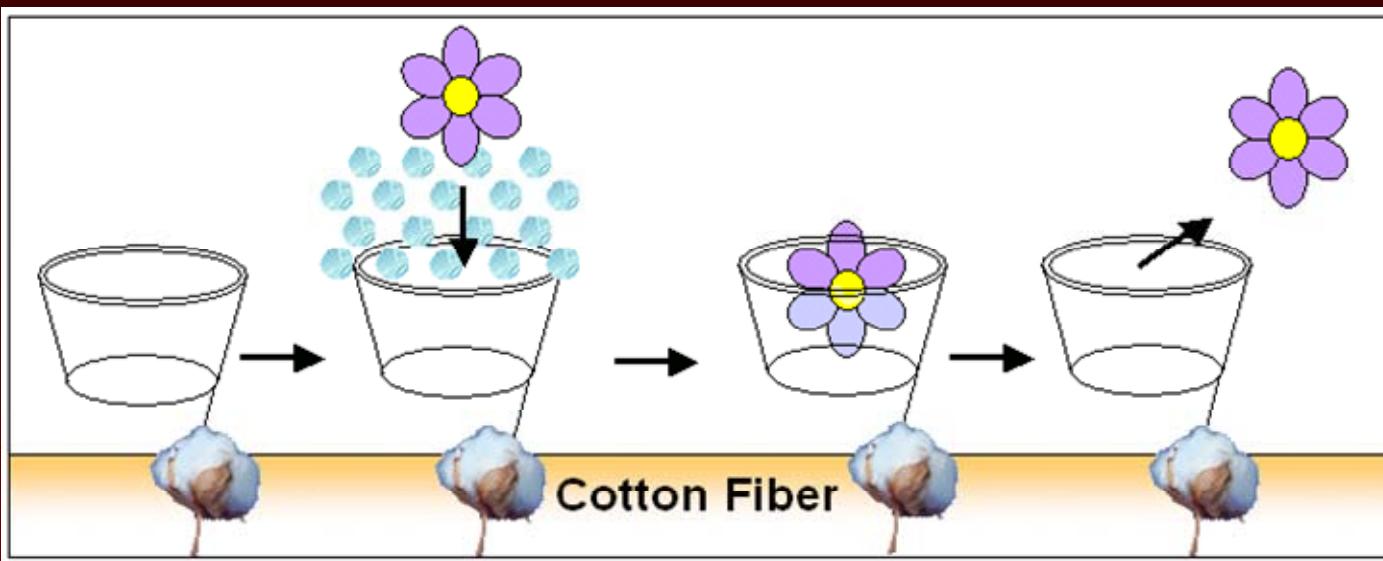


β -cyclodextrine

M.R. ten Breteler, V.A. Niestrasz and M.M.C.G. Warmoeskerken, Textile Slow-Release Systems with Medical Applications, *AUTEX Research Journal*, vol. 2 no. 4, December 2002, pp.175-189.



A.Tonelli, and P.Hauser, Delivery of Textile Additives with Inclusion Compounds, *National Textile Center Research Briefs-Chemical Processes Competency*, June 2001, pp.51-52.



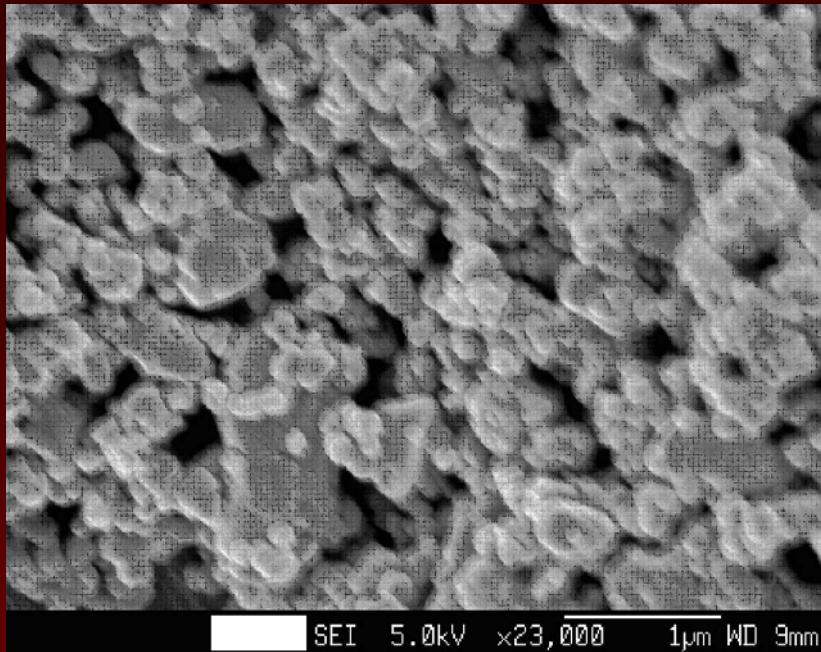
Fragrance Can Be Trapped with
Cyclodextrin Which is Cross-linked
(Resin Finish) with Cotton Fibers



Slow Released Fragrance in Garments with
Different Kinds of Finishing Processes
Comparisons of Untreated and Treated Fabrics

Product Applications

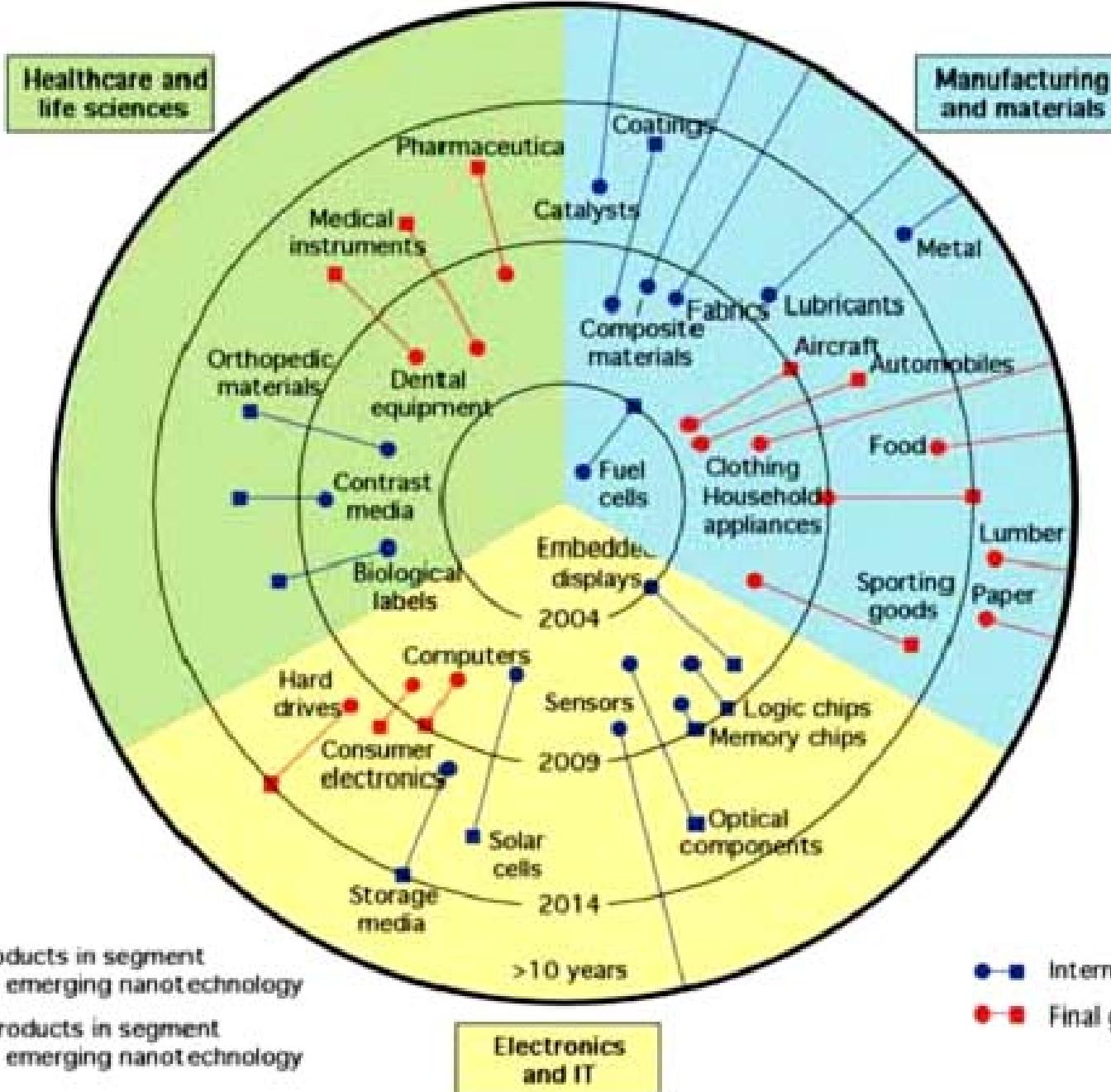
Anti-microbial	Textile Fibers, Thermoplastics, Permanent Coating, Wood Preservation
Catalysts	Environmental Catalysts, Fuel Cells
Performance Coating	UV-Attenuating Coating, Abrasion-Resistant Coating, Charge Dissipating
Personal Care	Sunscreen Formulations, Foot Powder, Deodorant/Antiperspirant, Shaving Products, Oral Care
Polishing	Glass Polishing, Semi-conductor Polishing



SEI 5.0kV x23,000 1µm WD 9mm



An Example of Using TiO₂ Microparticles Mixed With Concrete for Road Building



Nanotechnology for Military and Civil Purposes

1. Human Centrics

2. Vehicles

3. Marine

4. Aerospace

5. Space

6. Weapons and Law Enforcement

7. Logistics

8. Security and Surveillance

Human centric

- Self supporting
- Connectivity
- Mobility
- Ambient intelligence

MATERIALS

brain-machine
interface

robotics

exo-skeletons

ambient
intelligence

smart
uniform

360°adaptive
vision systems

helmet sensors

biometric
identification

lightweight
protective clothes

flexible
displays

wireless
network

event driven
info

wearable rf/
electric/opto/acoustic
health sensors

smart
textiles

position & motion
sensors

pda tags digital identification

biofluidic
sensors

membranes
food/water/air

5 YRS

15 YRS

tissue
engineering

nutraceuticals

wearable power

μ-power

active biochemical
protection

targeted drug
delivery

solar cell in-foil

μ-fuel cell

artificial
organs & blood

nerve/muscle
stimulation

energy scavenging

μ-nuclear battery

(wireless sensoric)
implants

biofuels

BIOLOGY

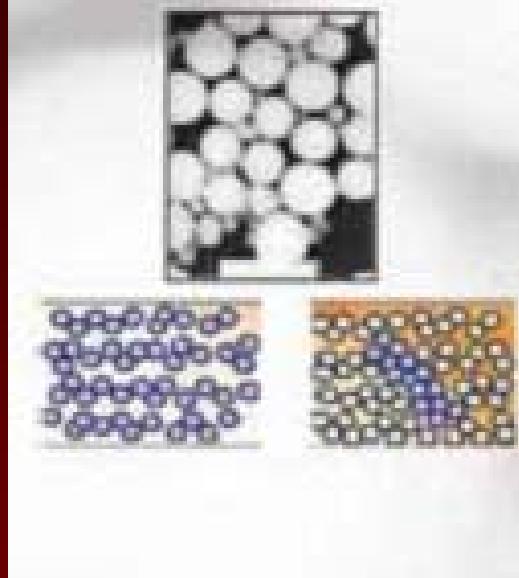
ENERGY

Technology radar

Passive 'Liquid armour'

+

Fibers

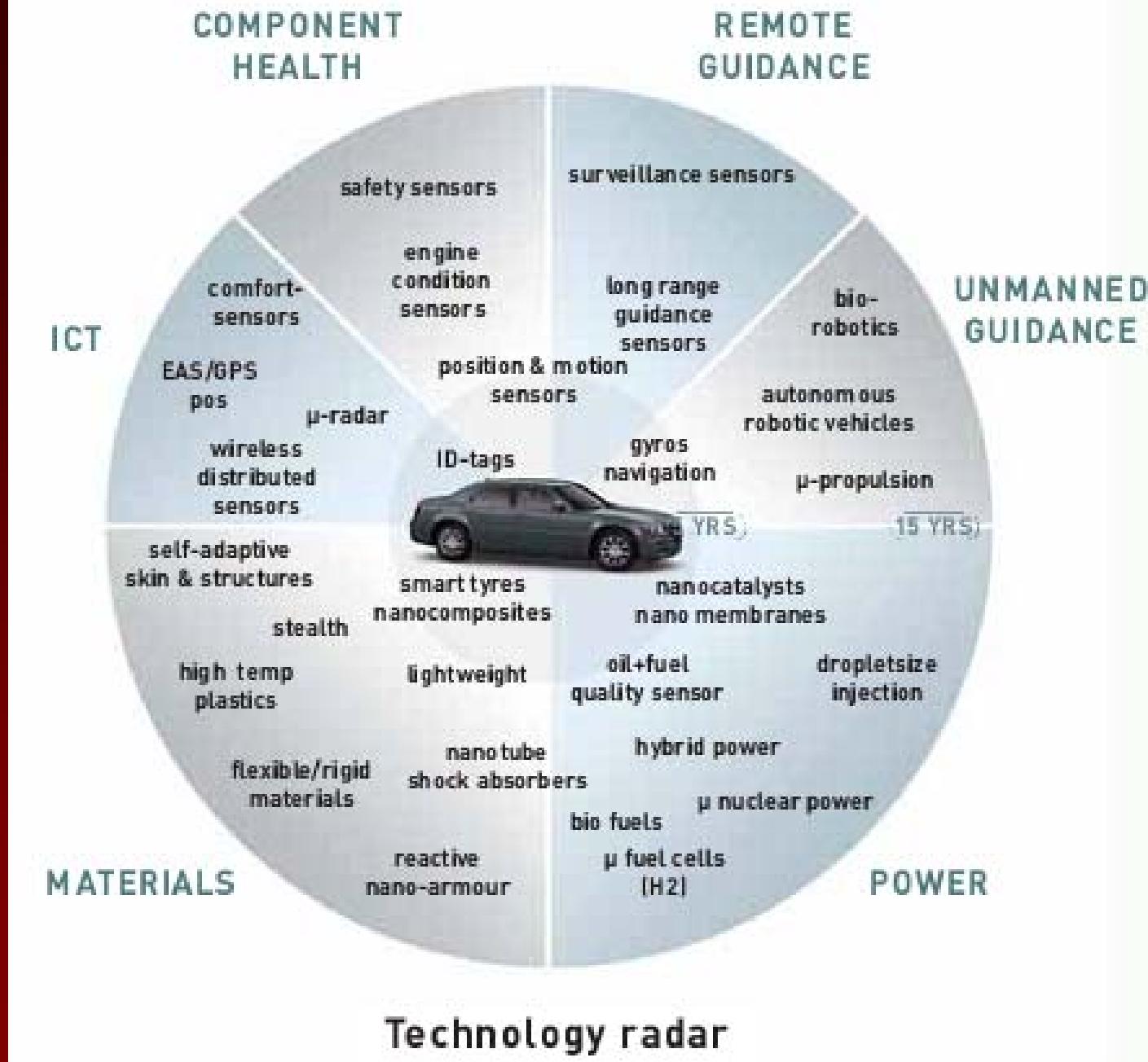


http://www.physics.ucla.edu/research/biophysics/pubs/pdf/ap_nanotube_fabric.pdf

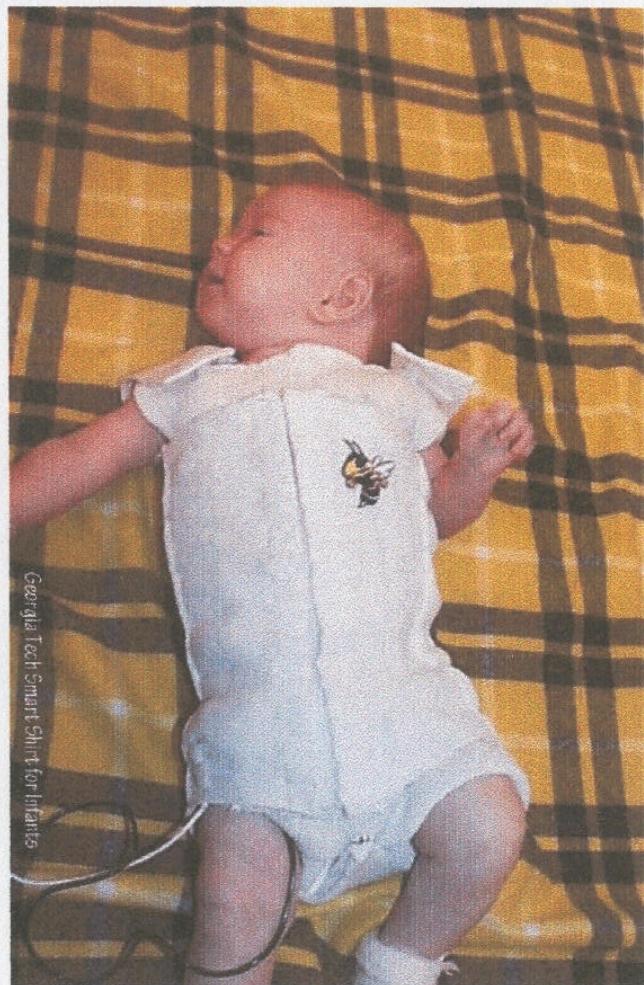
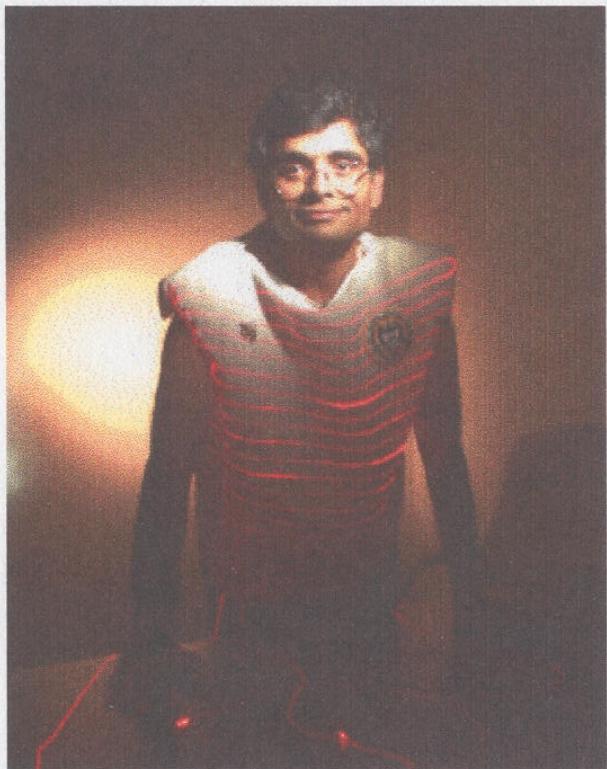
<http://www.futuretechnologycenter.nl/downloads/nanobook.pdf>

Vehicles

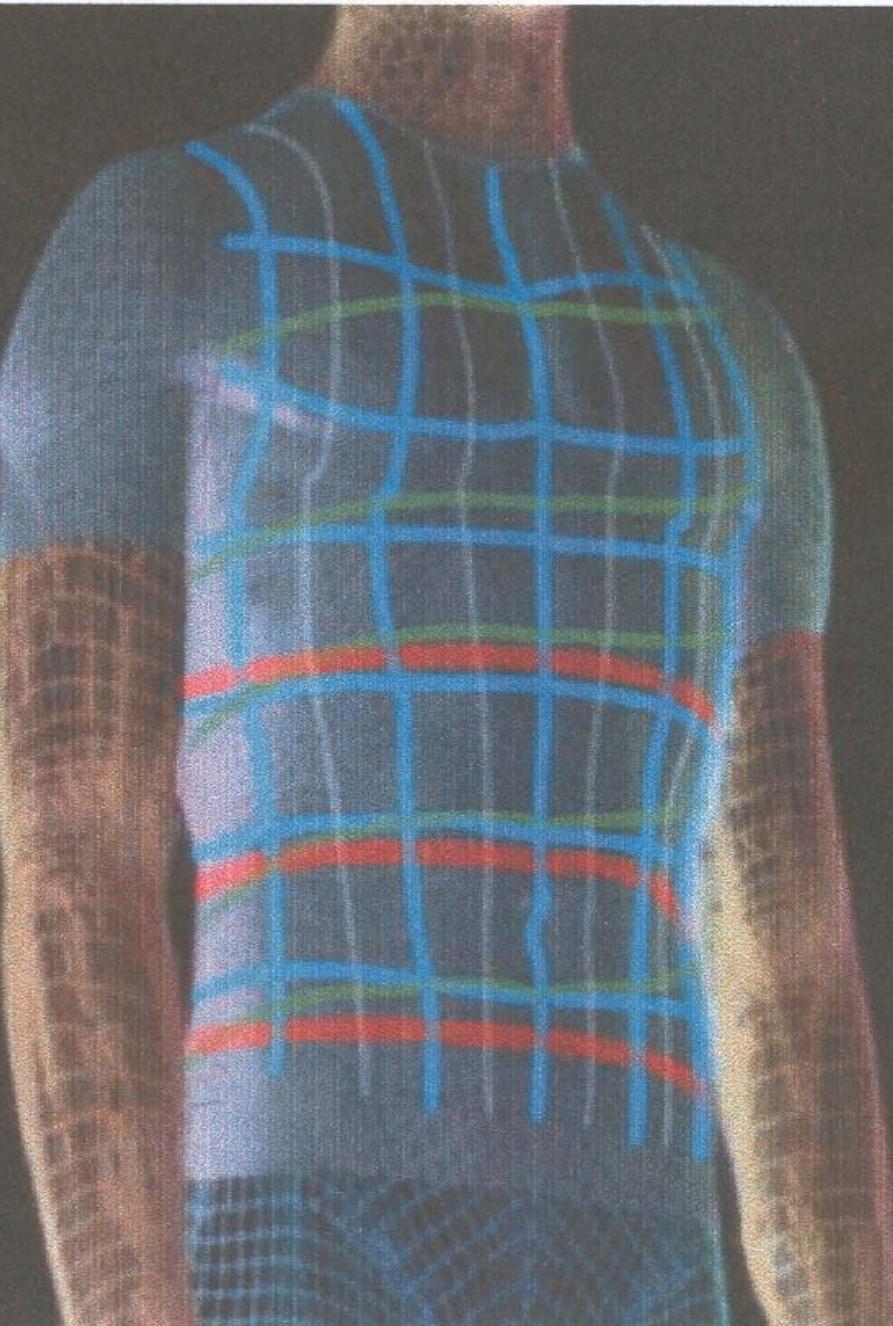
- Lightweight
- Multi-purpose
- Intelligence-guided
- Protection
- Low energy
- Comfort







<http://www.smartshirt.gatech.edu>



The Smart Schematic

- Electrical Conducting Component
- Optical Sensing Component
- Form-Fitting Component
- Static Dissipating Component
- Comfort Component

Smart uniform

Teleweapon
linked to
helmet visor

Textiles

- Climate control
- All impact protection
- EC / EMC / bullets
- Liquid armour
- Adaptive camouflage
- Electronic textiles



Helmet

- Lightweight / high impact
- EEG
- High impact visor
- Filtering air
- O₂ supply

Body condition

Micro vehicle

- Survey / scouting
- Attack

Backpack

- Lightweight
- High comfort
- Lab on chip 1st diagnosis
- Bio/ food analysis
- Basic wound treatment
- Medicine
- Nutricon

Micro fuel cell

Shoes

- RFID tag
- Custom fit and breathing

Nanoparticles

+

Fibers

+

Polymer



Polymer +
nanoparticles



Nanoceramics

Options

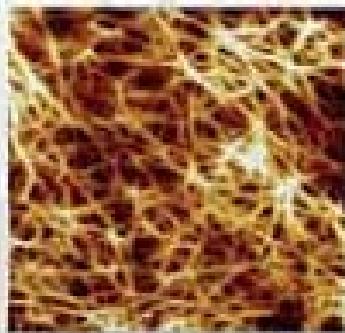
1. Fibers + composite of polymer & nanoparticles
2. Fibers + mixture of polymer & nanoparticles in fibers
3. Fibers filled with nano powder

Fibers

Dyneema, Kevlar, M5 [magelene], nano fibers

Particles

Nano tubes, al si zeolites, cubicles, nano clay platelets, hexagons, chitosan, nanocoated metal / ceramic particles etc..



CNT buckypaper



M5

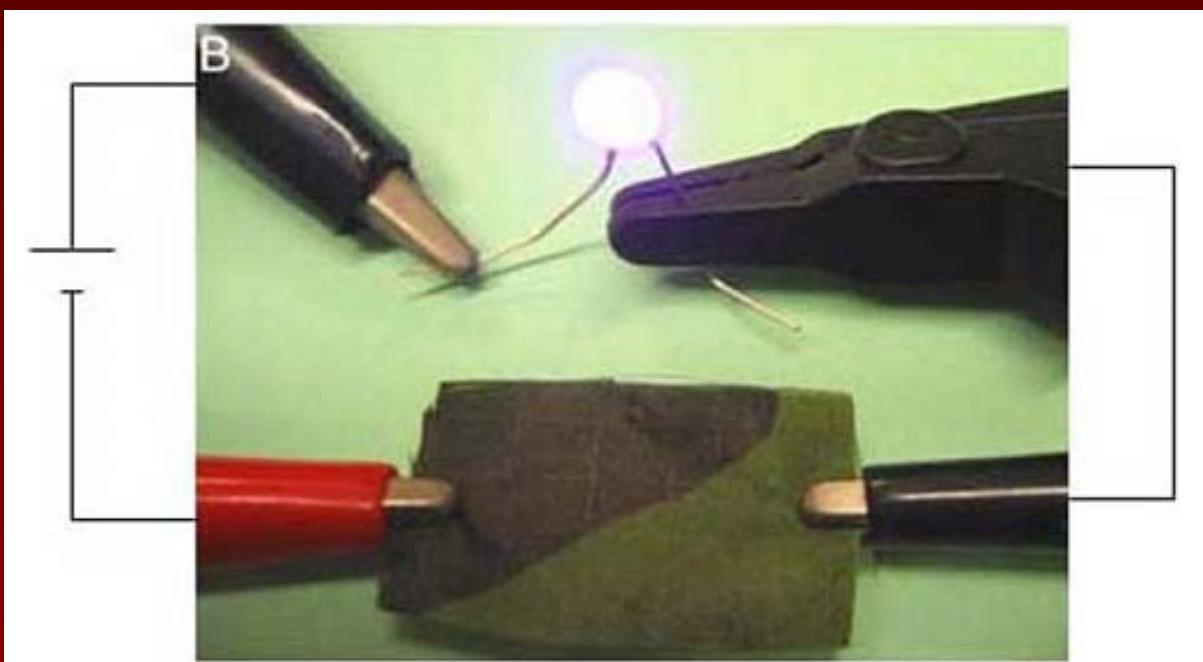
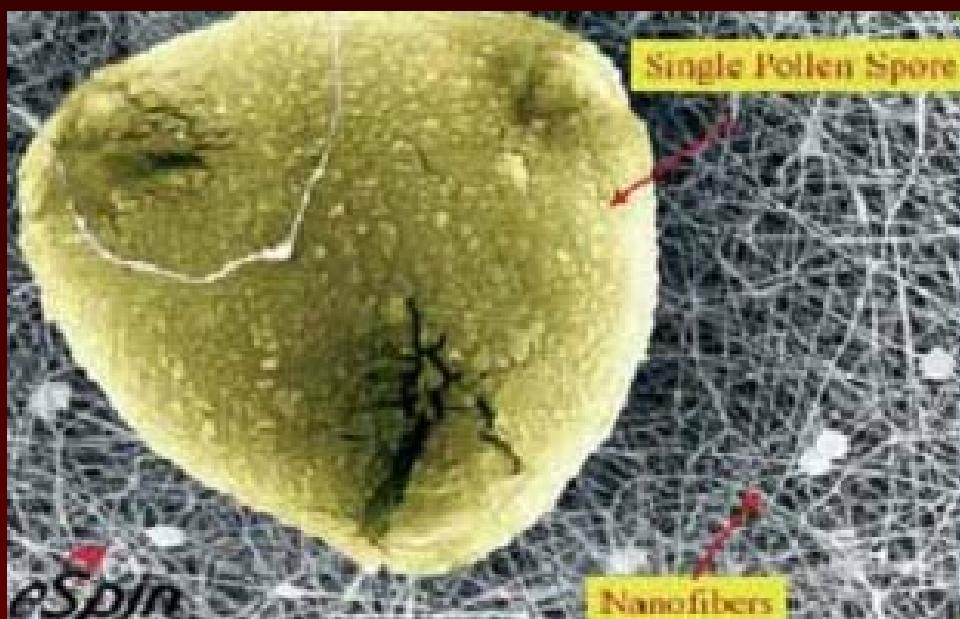


Nanoclay



Nanoparticles

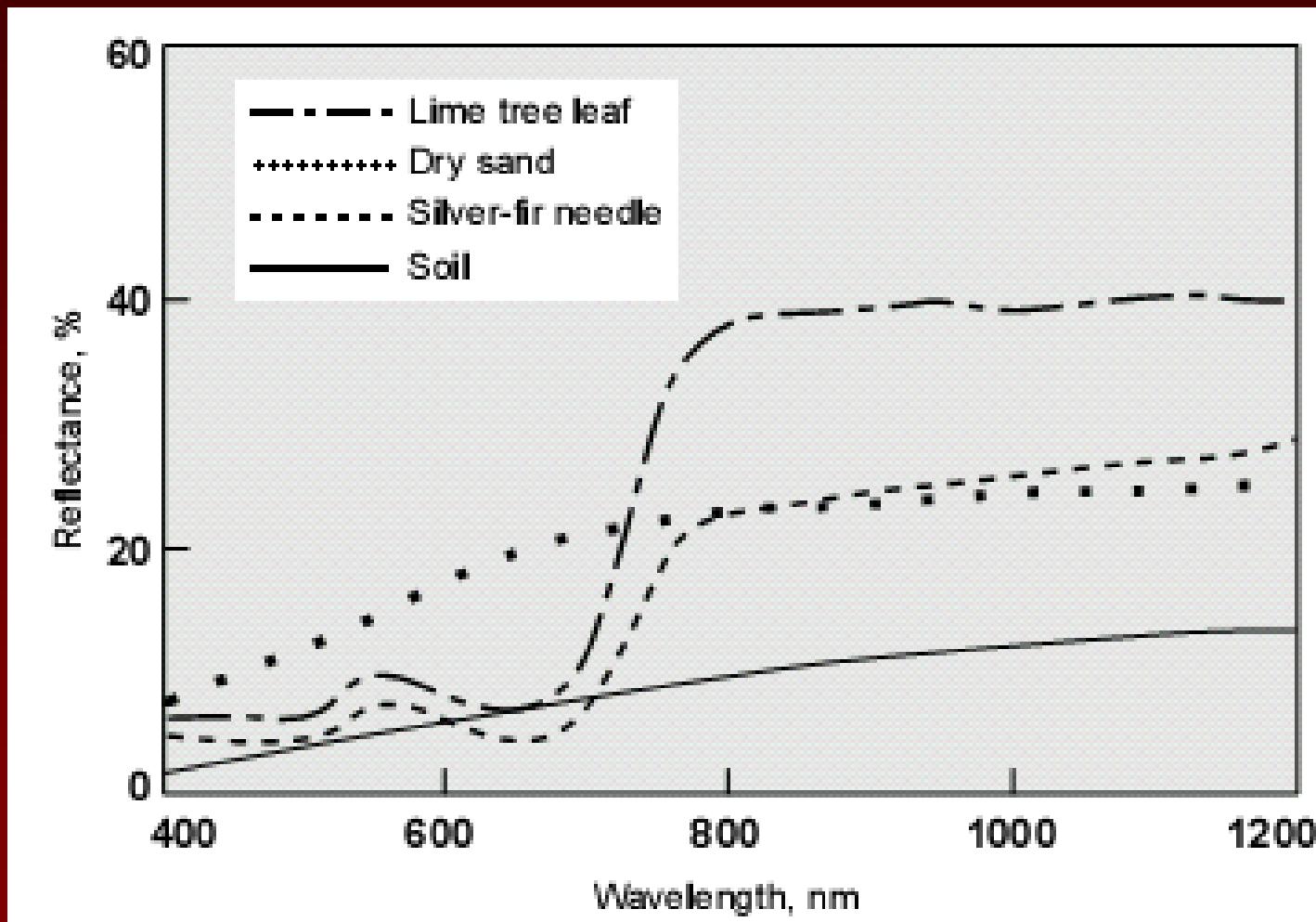




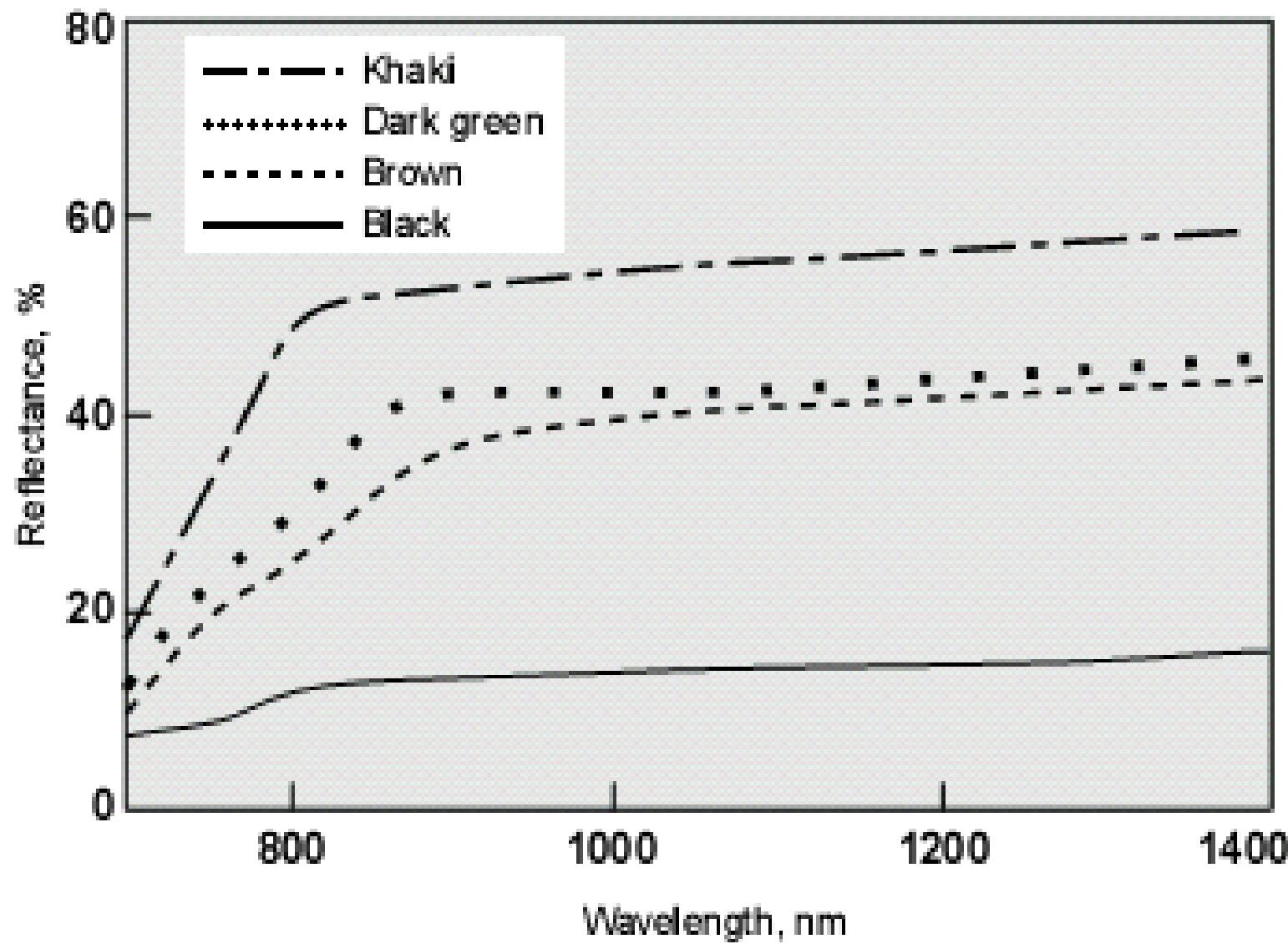
http://www.physics.ucla.edu/research/biophysics/pubs/pdf/ap_nanotube_fabric.pdf

<http://www.futuretechnologycenter.nl/downloads/nanobook.pdf>

IR and Visible Light Camouflage Military Suits



S.M.Burkinshaw, G.Hallas and A.D.Towns, Infrared Camouflage, *Reviews of Progress in Textile Coloration*, 26(1996), pp. 47-53.



Shade	Dyes
Pale brown	CI Vat Brown 6 (Cibanone Brown F3B) CI Vat Brown 1 (Cibanone Brown FBR) CI Vat Orange 15 (Cibanone Golden Orange F3G)
Dark brown	CI Vat Brown 35 (Cibanone Yellow Brown FG) CI Vat Black 27 (Cibanone Olive F2R) CI Vat Red 24 (Cibanone Red F4B)
Pale green	CI Vat Green 28 (Cibanone Green F6G) CI Vat Black 27 (Cibanone Olive F2R) CI Vat Orange 15 (Cibanone Golden Orange F3G)
Dark green	CI Vat Green 28 (Cibanone Green F6G) CI Vat Black 27 (Cibanone Olive F2R) Cibanone Brilliant Green F4G
Grey	CI Vat Black 30 (Cibanone Grey F2GR) CI Vat Brown 35 or CI Vat Orange 15 CI Vat Black 27 (Cibanone Olive F2R)

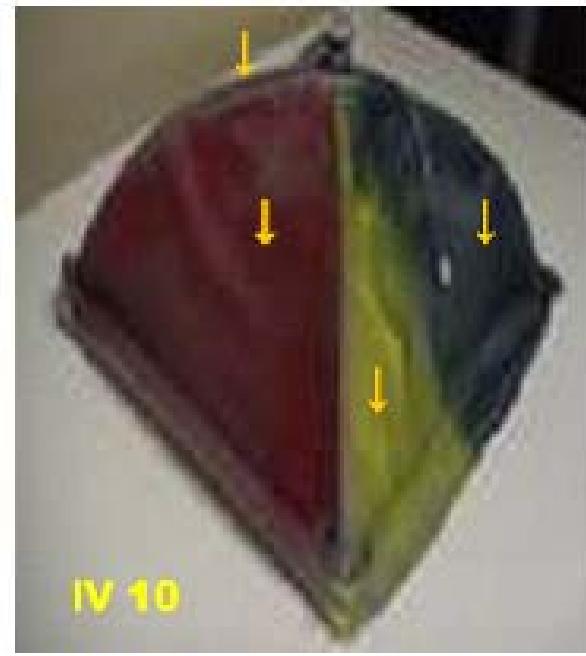
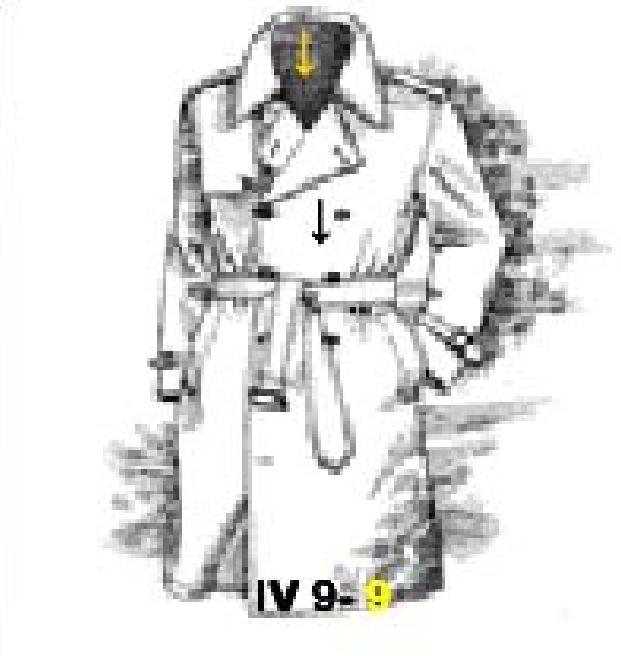
Source: *Dyes for Infrared Camouflage*, Ciba Ltd, Basle, Switzerland.

Camouflage Dyestuffs Recommended by Ciba

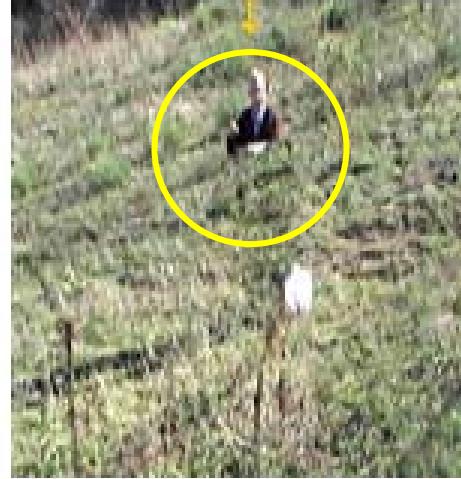


IR Camouflage Suit without Stealth Hat (Left)
and with Stealth Hat (Right)

<http://www.saferplane.com/stealthIV.pdf>



IR Stealth Hat (Left) Camouflage Suit (Middle)
and Multicolour Tent (Right)



Normal unconcealed Stealth OFF

Partial Stealth ON

Full Stealth, person

Daytime Visibility Stealth of Personnel

Problems from Nanomaterials?

Poor ventilation → Inhalation
(lung cancer?) need nanofilter

Digestion/penetration thru skin
(Skin cancer?)

Surface Area too much (high
affinity?)

Unknown properties of the
materials????? etc.

Plasma Treatment

Assistant Prof. Dr. Somprasong Parsarpatet

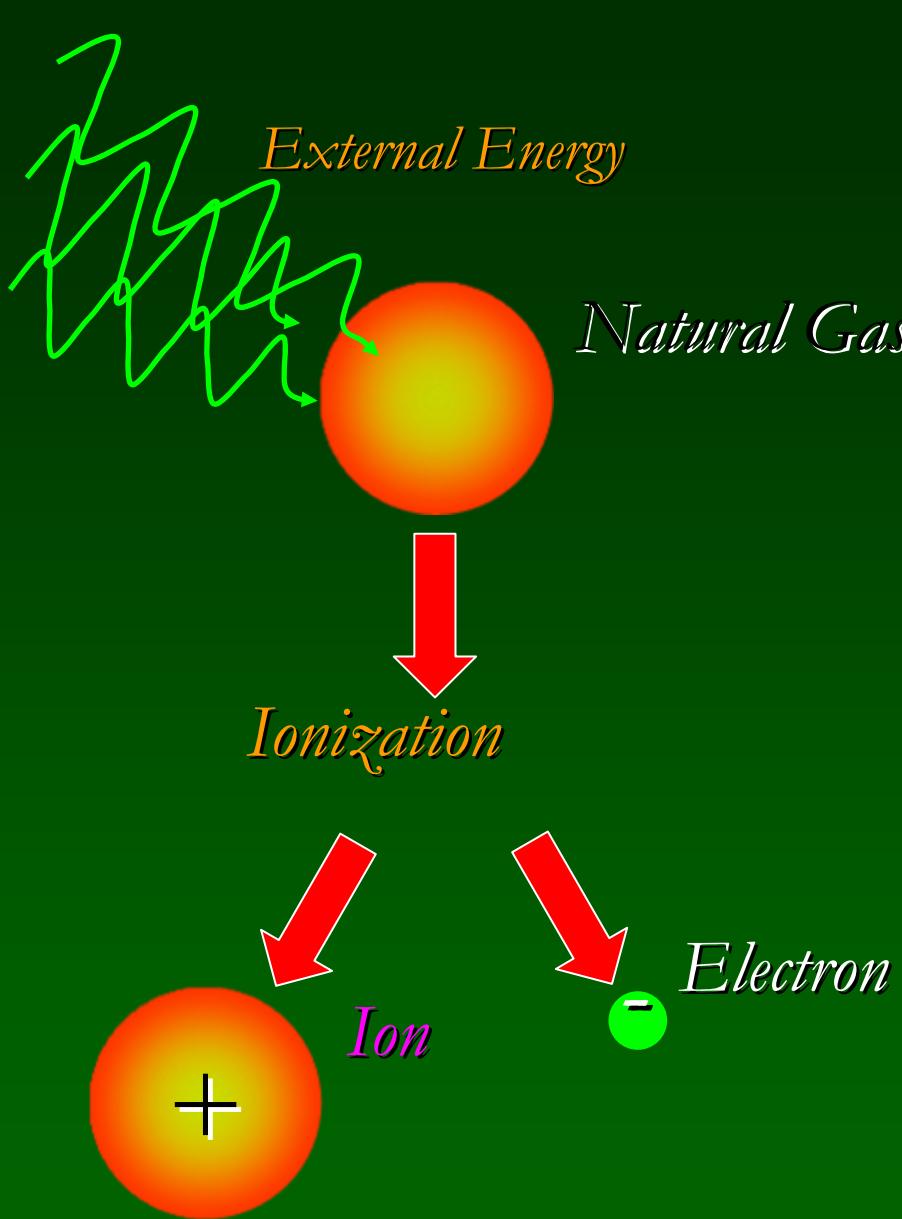
Assistant Prof. Dr. Apichart Sonthisombat

Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi

What is Plasma?



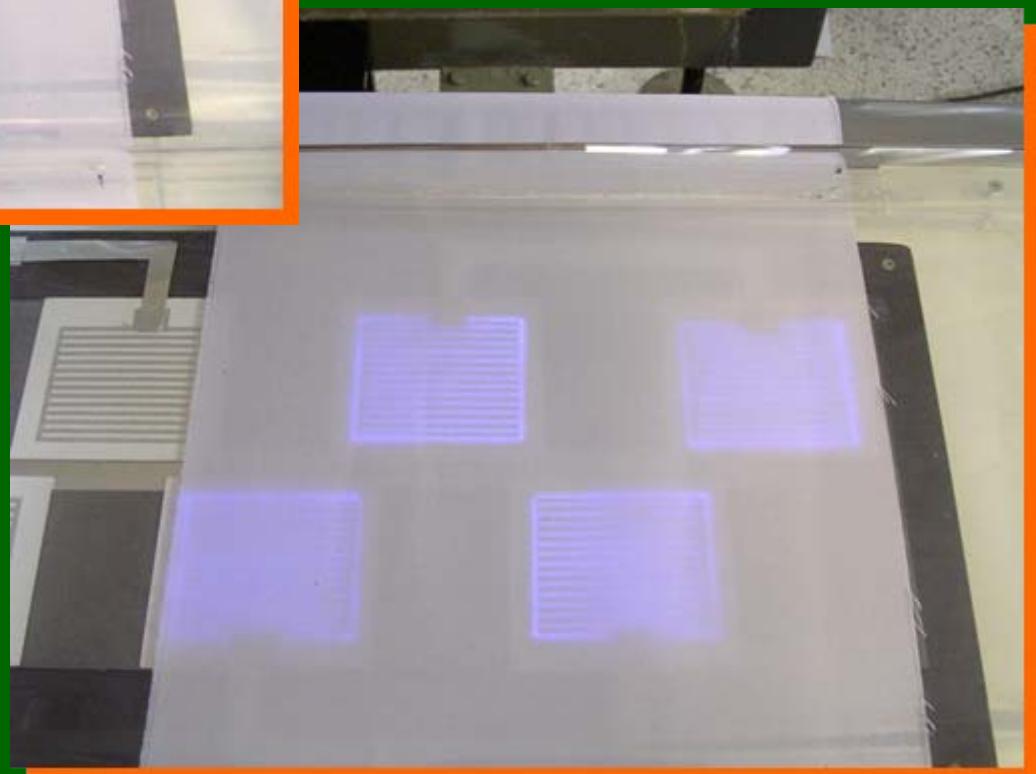
<http://acms.lodestar.be/europlasma/bestanden/Plasma%20technology%20%20what%20is%20plasma.pdf>



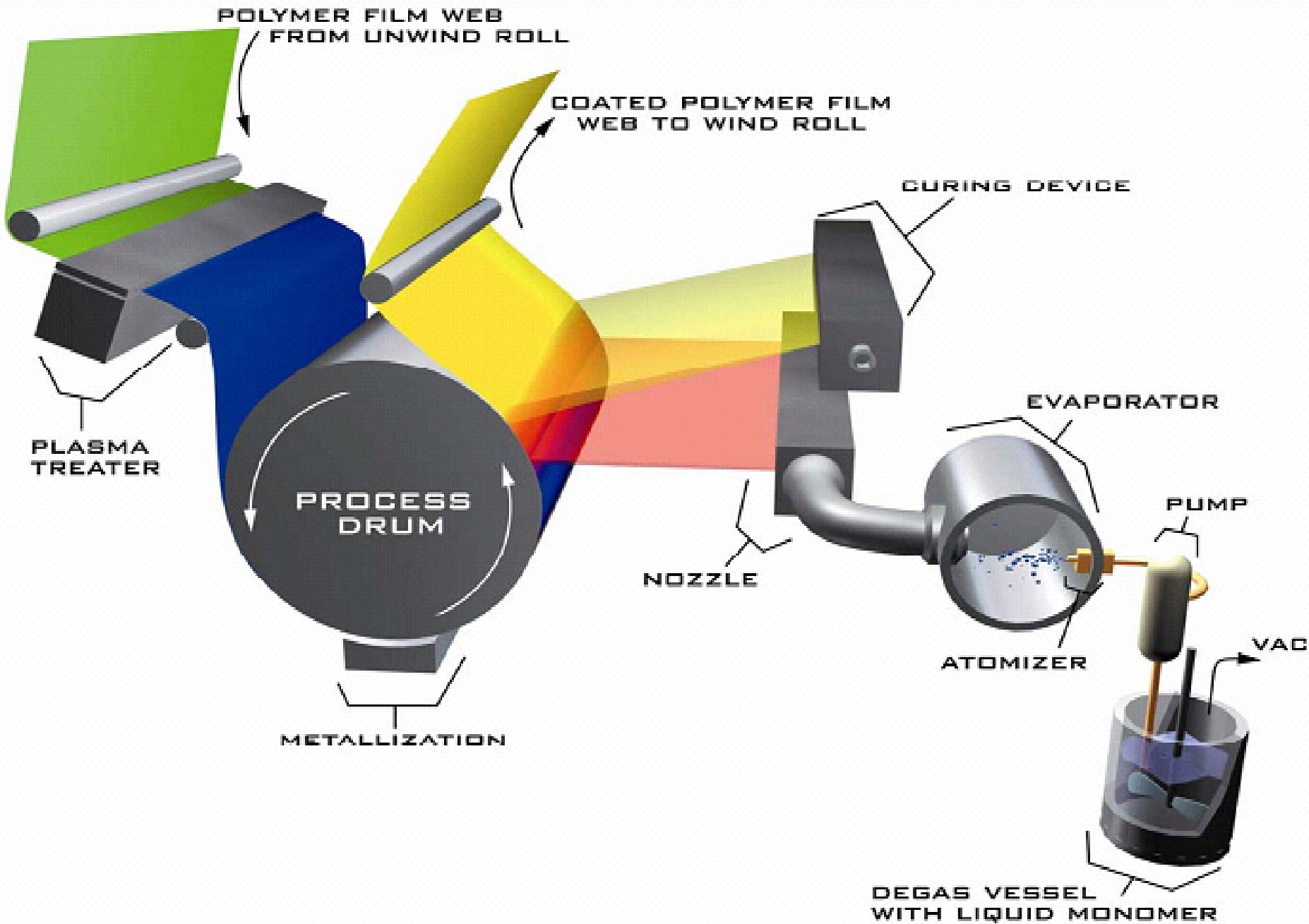
Solid	Liquid	Gas	Plasma
Example Ice H_2O	Example Water H_2O	Example Steam H_2O	Example Ionized Gas $\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{H}^+ + 2\text{e}^-$
Cold $T < 0^\circ\text{C}$	Warm $0 < T < 100^\circ\text{C}$	Hot $T > 100^\circ\text{C}$	Hotter $T > 100,000^\circ\text{C}$ $I > 10 \text{ electron Volts!}$
Molecules Fixed in Lattice	Molecules Free to Move	Molecules Free to Move, Large Spacing	Ions and Electrons Move Independently, Large Spacing

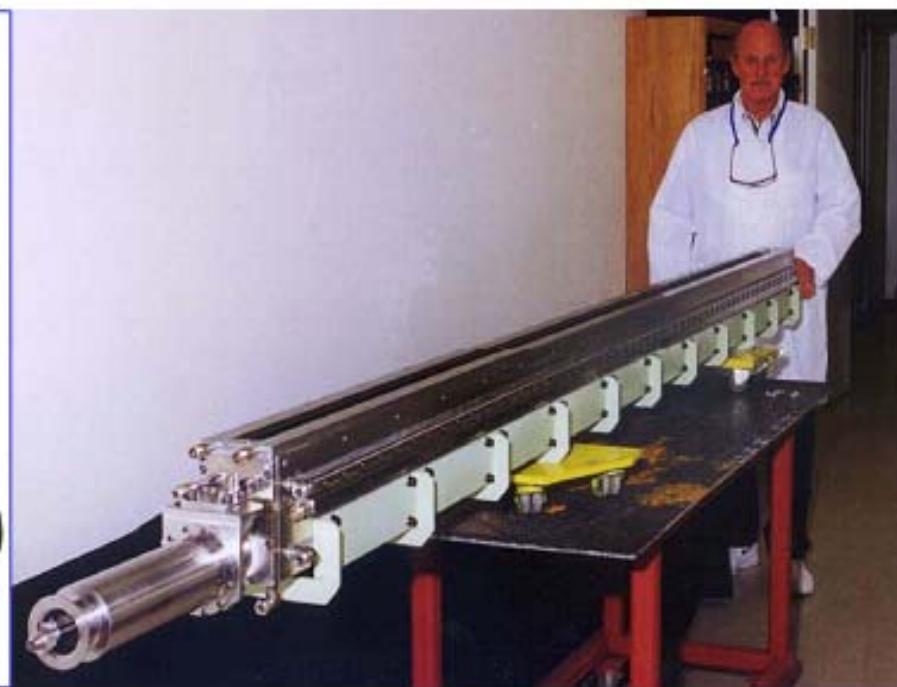


Research Funded by THTI



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Converting Non Woven PP Fabric to Teflon-Like Oil/Water Repelling Media

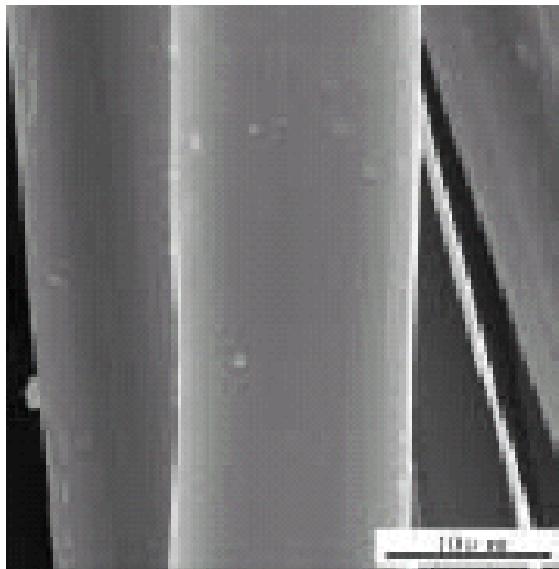


Sigma Coated Oil
and Water
Repellant

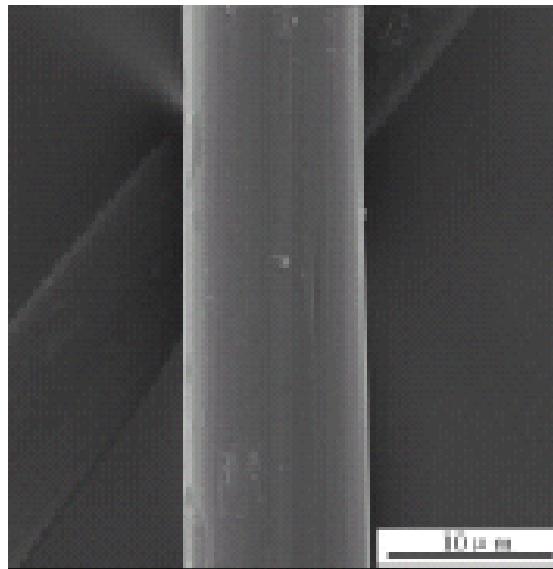
Oil Wetting and
Water Repellant
(control)

Oil

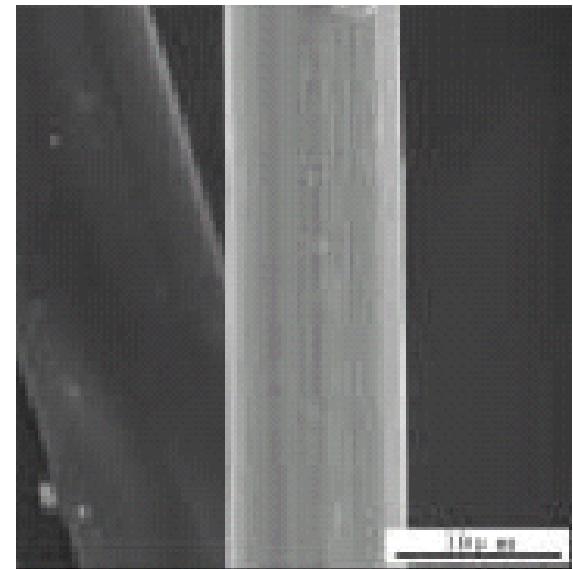
Water



(a)



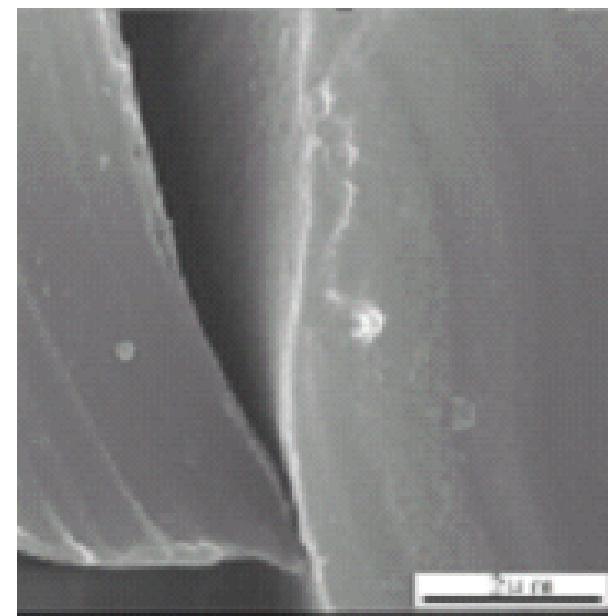
(b)



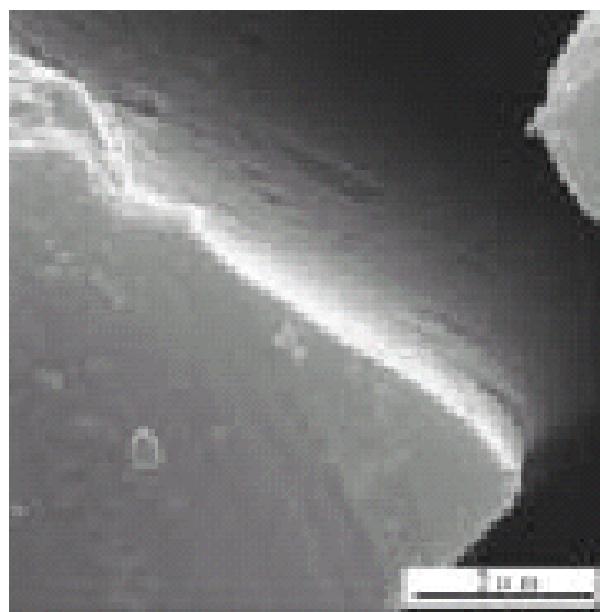
(c)

Plasma Treatment on Degummed Silk Fibers

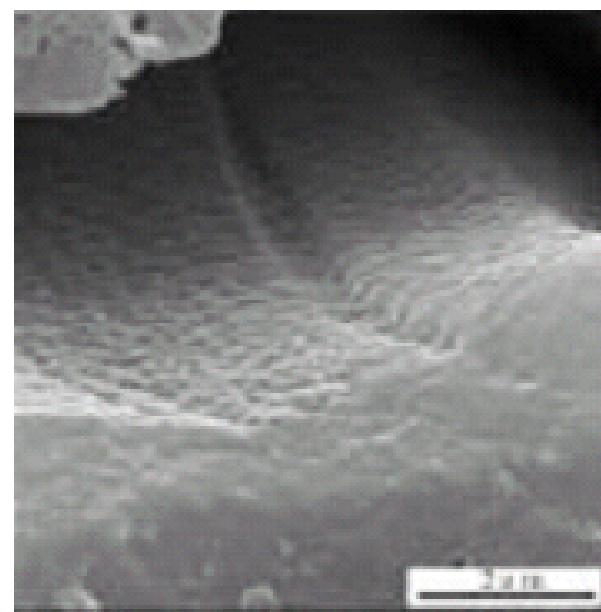
- a) Untreated b) Oxygen Plasma Treated for 1 min. c) Oxygen Plasma Treated for 5 min.



(a)



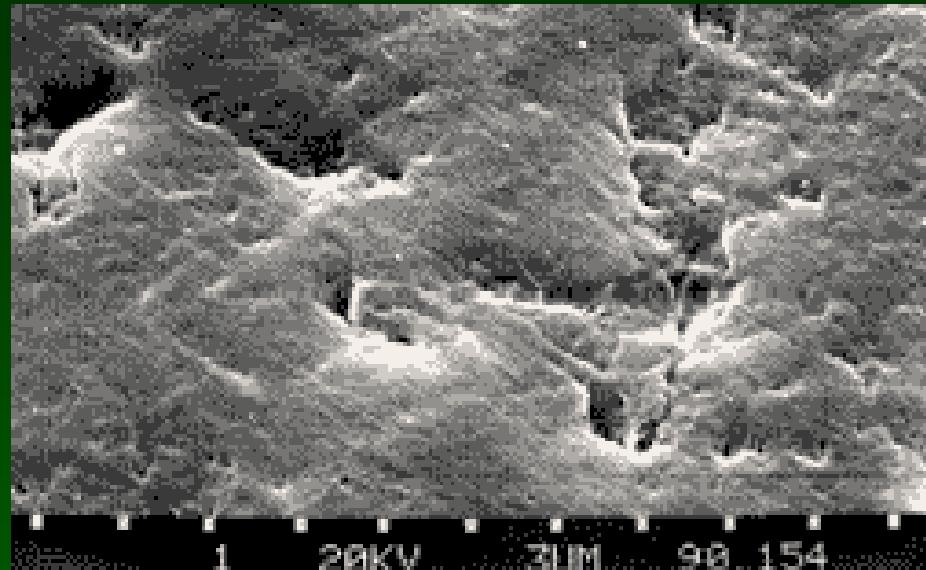
(b)



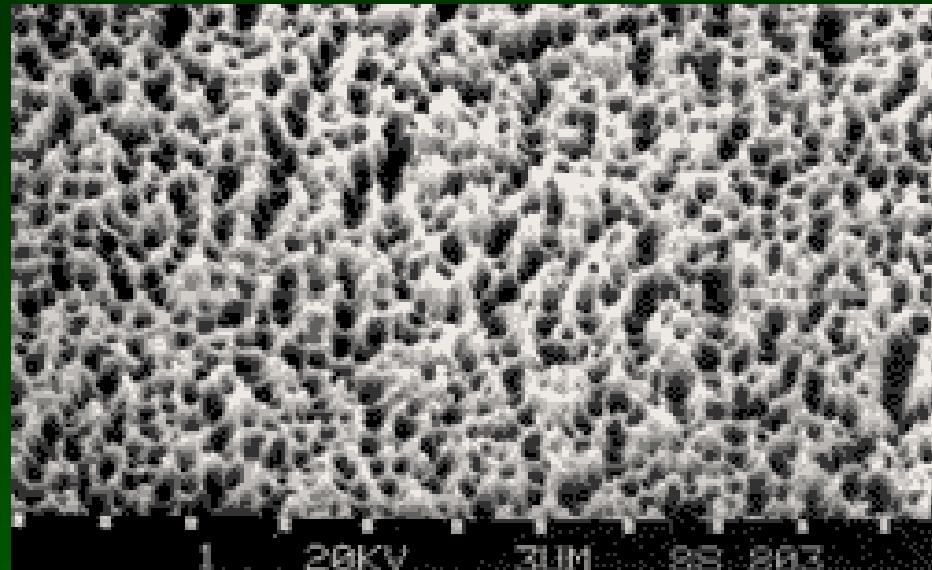
(c)

Plasma Treatment on Degummed Silk Fibers

- a) Untreated b) Oxygen Plasma Treated for 5 min. c) Oxygen Plasma Treated for 15 min.



1 20KV 31.1M 90 154

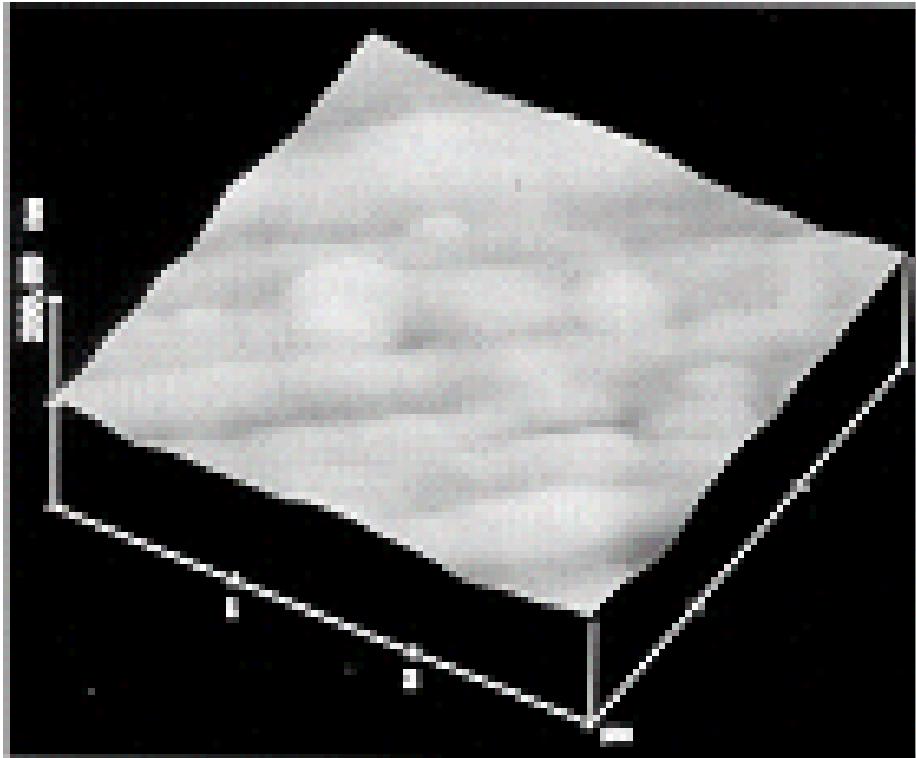


1 20KV 31.1M 90 203

Plasma Treatment on PTFE

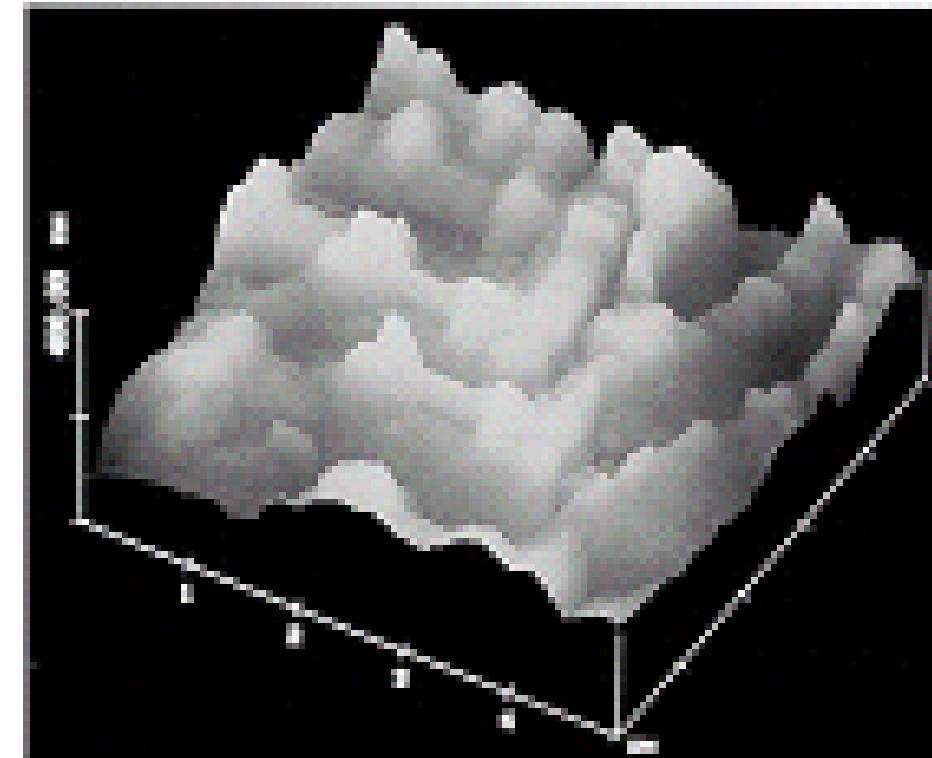
Untreated (Left)

Plasma Treatment (Right)



Effects of Plasma Treatment on Surface of Nonwoven

Untreated (Left)



Plasma Treated (Right)

	Surface Energy dynes/cm		Water CONTACT ANGLE degrees	
	BEFORE	AFTER	BEFORE	AFTER
1. Hydrocarbons				
Polypropylene	29	>73	87	22
Polyethylene	31	>73	87	42
Polystyrene	38	>73	72.5	15
ABS	35	>73	82	26
Polyamide, Polyethylen copolymer	<36	>73	63	17
Epoxy	<36	>73	59.0	12.5
Polyester	41	>73	71	18
Rigid PVC	39	>73	90	35
Phenolic	Note	>73	59	36.5
2. Fluorcarbons				
Polytetrafluoroethylene/ Polyethylene copolymer	37	>73	92	53
Fluorinated ethylene propylene	22	72	96	68
Polyvinylidene	25	>73	78.5	36
3. Elastomers				
Silicone	24	>73	96	53
Natural rubber	24	>73	Note	Note
Latex	Note	>73	Note	Note
Polyurethane	Note	>73	Note	Note

Effects of Plasma Treatment on Some Fibers

Styrene butadiene rubber	48	>73	Note	Note
4. Fluoroelastomers				
Fluor carbon copolymer elastomer	<36	>73	87	51.1
5. Engineering thermoplastics				
Pet	41	>73	76.5	17.5
Poly carbonate	46	>73	75	33
Polyamide	40	>73	79	30
Poly aramid	Note	>73	Note	Note
Polyaryel ether ketone	<36	>73	92.5	3.5
Poly acetal	<36	>73	Note	Note
Poly phenylene oxide	47	>73	75	38
Pbt	32	>73	Note	Note
Poly sulfone	41	>73	76.6	16.5
Poly ether sulfone	50	>73	92	9
Poly arylsulfone	41	>73	70	21
Poly phenylene sulfide	38	>73	84.5	28.5

Effects of Plasma Treatment on Some Fibers

Q & A

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