Fabrication and characterization of superhydrophobic coatings on cotton fabrics using silica nanoparticles for self-cleaning applications

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Abstract

The marvelous self-cleaning properties of lotus leaves and their superhydrophobic nature inspire the researchers to mimic such functionalities on cotton fabrics. The present work aimed to prepare and characterize true non-sticky superhydrophobic properties on cotton samples. The required combination of micro and nanostructure roughness was achieved by depositing the silica nanoparticles (SiNPs) on cotton surfaces by dip-coating method. To enhance adhesion and durability of silica particles with cotton, SiNPs were functionalized with 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane (APTES) before deposition. The surface energy of SiNPs coated cotton samples was lowered by functionalizing with 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane (PFOTS). The morphology, surface chemistry and wettability characterizations of prepared samples were performed by scanning electron microscope (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) and contact angle measurement system (goniometer) respectively. SEM micrographs revealed the nice decoration of SiNPs (having particles size range 90-150 nm) on the cotton fibers leaving to the hierarchical roughness. The EDX analysis confirmed the coatings of SiNPs and PFOTS. Contact angle measurements exhibited the superhydrophobic nature of prepared surfaces by static water contact angle of 157±2° and sliding angle of less than 5°. The functionalized SiNPs/PFOTS cotton fabrics can effectively be used for self-cleaning applications.

Keywords: Superhydrophobicity, Contact angle, Cotton fabrics, Silica nanoparticles, Self-cleaning

1. Introduction

Superhydrophobic coatings have achieved great attraction owing to their potential applications in non-wetting, antibacterial, anti-icing and self-cleaning [1-4]. Superhydrophobicity can be defined as a non-wetting state having water contact (CA) greater than 150° and it can further be divided into two categories as: 1) sticky superhydrophobic surfaces which have CA>150° and sliding angle (SA) less than 5°, 2) non-sticky superhydrophobic surfaces which have CA>150° and SA< 5° [1]. Both sticky and non-sticky superhydrophobic surfaces have their importance in practical applications.

Controlling the surface wettability depends strongly upon two major factors; surface energy and surface roughness. For achievement of superhydrophobic behavior of the surface a suitable combination of both factors is very important. Furthermore, the role of hierarchical (a combination of micro- and nano-level) roughness cannot be ignored as revealed by microstructural examination of naturally occurring superhydrophobic surfaces such as lotus leaf, rice leaf and butterfly wings [1,5]. In the case cotton fabric surfaces, micro-level roughness already exists due to the fibrous structure of woven fabrics. Researchers only need to add secondary nano-level roughness to achieve the hierarchical structures. For this purpose, fabrication of different types of nanostructures on the cotton fibers is carried out; for example deposition of spherical shaped metallic (silver, gold) nanoparticles [6,7], coatings of ZnO nanorods [8], incorporation of carbon nanotubes [9], combination of TiO2 nanostructures [10] and decoration of silica nanoparticles [2, 3, 11]. But the use of SiNPs can be preferred because surface chemistry of fibers of cotton and silica matches very well and both have

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OH-group which helps in applying the same material for lowering the surface energy instead of using different lower energy compounds for this purpose [12, 13]. Various approaches are used to prepare superhydrophobic coating on the cloth such as dip-coating methods, Chemical bath deposition, Wet chemical etching, Electrophoretic deposition, Electro spinning, spray coating, chemical vapor deposition and plasma etching [14]. Similarly to deposit the SiNPs on cotton fabrics different methods are in practice such as electrostatic layer-by-layer (LbL) assembly [2], padding [15] and dip-coating [16].

In present work, we used the wet chemistry approach ‘sample immersion method’ which is a slightly modified form of the dip-coating technique to deposit the silica nanoparticles on the cotton fabrics. Our method provides various advantages for example, large samples can be treated with SiNPs, additional binding agent can be added in the same step and even the temperature of the solution can also be controlled during the deposition process. Finally the hydrophobization of silicate cotton sample was also done by treating with fluoroalkylsilane. The combination of surface morphology and surface energy allowed tuning the surface wettability of cotton samples from superhydrophilic to near-superhydrophobic to non-sticky superhydrophobic nature.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Material and chemicals

The pristine, plain-weave cotton fabrics used on this work was obtained from local textile mills. Tetraethylorthosilicate (TOES), 3-Aminopropyltrietoxysilane (APTES), Ammonium hydroxide (NH4OH), Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH), Ethanol, 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane (PFOTS), and Deionized (DI) water. All the chemicals used were of research grade and used without any further purification.

2.2. Synthesis of silica nanoparticles

Silica nanoparticles (SiNPs) used for the decoration of cotton fibers were prepared by suing the well-known Stöber method mentioned elsewhere [17] with some modifications. First of all, 50 ml of ethanol and 20 ml of aqua ammonia were mixed in a 500 ml flask under magnetic stirring (250 rpm) and heated to 40 °C. Then 4 ml TOES was added drop-wise (one per second) with the help of dropper. The solution was further heated under constant stirring for one hour. The color of the solution changed from transparent to white turbid. The silica particles from this white suspension were obtained by centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 20 min (Figure 1). The obtained silica particles were washed thrice with ethanol-water and finally stored for further use. Different stages during the preparation of SiNPs are shown in Figure 1.

2.3. Deposition of silica nanoparticles on cotton fabrics

First, pristine cotton fabrics was washed twice with non-ionic detergent and bleached to clean it properly then dried at room temperature and finally cut into 3 cm x 4 cm samples. Before depositing the SiNPs on cotton, SiNPs were functionalized with APTES to enhance the adhesion of SiNPs with cotton fibers. For this purpose, a literature reported method [18] with some alterations was used for the APTES treatment. Briefly, first 2% v/v solution of APTES in ethanol was prepared and the SiNPs were added and mixed well by stirring, the solution, color changed into milky shade. Then clean cotton samples were immersed into this milky suspension overnight and covered with aluminum foil. Next day, all cotton samples were taken out from the suspension and dried in oven at 80 °C for 10 min. In the next step, all samples were padded at 110°C under the padder pressure of 2kg/cm². Finally samples were cured at 120°C in oven for 40 min.

Figure 1 Different stages during the preparation of silica nanoparticles (SiNPs)
2.4. Hydrophobization of Cotton samples with Fluoroalkylsilane (PFOTS)

In order to further lower the surface energy, SiNPs coated cotton samples were treated with highly fluorinated solution of PFOTS using our already reported methods [19]. Briefly, 3% v/v solution of PFOTS was prepared in ethanol and all samples were immersed into it. The sample remained dipped in PFOTS solution for 3 hrs under a constant stirring of 70 rpm. Finally all samples were taken out from the solution, dried and cured in furnace box at 150 °C in air for 10 min.

A summary of all the steps involved in the fabrication of superhydrophobic coatings on the cotton sample is schematically presented in figure 4.

2.5. Characterizations of functionalized cotton samples

In order to study the morphology of pristine, SiNPs coated and PFOTS treated cotton samples Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM, Carl ZEISS EVO 10, Germany) was used. Energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) analysis of the cotton samples at each stage during the treatment was also conducted to study the changes occurring in the surface chemistry.
The surface wettability was also examined at each stage by measuring the contact angle using the Contact Angle Measurement System (SEO-Phoenix-MT(A), Korea).

### 3. Results and discussion

Controlling surface wettability is an important parameter for designing the functional surfaces for practical applications. The comprehensive analysis of naturally occurring surfaces having wettability from superhydrophilic (CA<10°) to superhydrophobic (CA>150°) nature revealed that surface roughness especially hierarchical structures plays vital role than surface chemistry in controlling the wetting properties [20, 21].

Thus in our work, we coated SiNPs on the cotton fibers to achieve the required multi-leveled roughness and PFOTS treatment was carried to minimize the surface energy which lead to the non-wetting state of cotton surfaces. Surface structures of cotton samples before and after different treatments was examined by Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and the wetting properties at each stage was studied using the CA measurements. The obtained SEM micrographs and CA results are discussed in the light of existing literature.

The morphology of pristine cotton sample, as shown in Figure 5(a,b), was found of typical smooth longitudinal fibril structure. Most of the fibers were free from any contamination except very few particles which could be some dust or some other impurities as can be noticed in the magnified view (Figure 5b). The pristine cotton samples, exhibited complete wetting (superhydrophilic) with CA <10° (Figure 4c). As the cotton samples were made of cellulose fibers which own a large number of hydroxyl (OH) groups and thus water readily absorbed and spread on untreated cotton due to hydrogen bonds with water molecules [22, 23]. This wicking of water caused the complete wetting of pristine cotton samples as shown in figure 5c.

![Figure 5](image_url) (a) SEM image of pristine cotton sample revealing the longitudinal fibril structure, (b) magnified SEM view showing the smooth and clean fibers. (c) Image of water CA on untreated cotton samples indicating the superhydrophilic behavior.

The surface wettability of pristine cotton samples after APTES-functionalized SiNPs coatings changed from superhydrophilic nature (CA <10°) to near-superhydrophobic (CA ≈147°) as shown in Figure 6c. The reasons of this increased CA can be explained as that the APTES modified the surface energy of both the cotton fibers and SiNPs. Because the APTES molecules can make hydrogen bonding from both ends with the OH-groups of fibers as well as silica NPs [24, 25]. APTES is a lower energy chemical as compared to OH-groups and thus can reduce the energy of silica and cotton fibers by self-assembling of NH2-end groups. Therefore, a combination of enhanced roughness due to hydrophobized SiNPs and cotton fibers lead to the lowered surface wettability and increased the value of static water CA (Figure 6c).
The morphology of the cotton samples after APTES-functionalized SiNPs coatings and PFOTS treatment is presented in Figure 7. The density of deposited NPs seemed to be enhanced. This could be the result of the polymerization due to the hydrolysis and condensation of saline groups during PFOTS treatment [13, 26]. The size of SiNPs clusters also appeared to increase owing to this polymerization. Moreover, a close observation in the magnified view (Figure 7b) revealed a thick organic layer of saline groups which not only is hydrophobized by lowering the surface energy but also provided the structure stability due to polymerization. The value of static water CA further increased to 157±1° exhibits the true superhydrophobicity of surfaces as shown in Figure 7c. Furthermore, the value of dynamic water droplet was found to be less than 5° (Figure 7d) indicating the true non-sticky nature of cotton surfaces which is believed very important for self-cleaning applications.

As mentioned above, surface wettability can be controlled by tuning the surface roughness and surface energy. The treatment PFOTS lowered the energy of already developed hierarchical roughness owing to the fluorine end group. This ideal combination minimized the surface wettability and thus true superhydrophobicity achieved. Actually in hierarchical structures water cannot penetrate into the surface structures due the presence of air pockets and water
droplet only touches the minimum places of the solid as explained by Cassie and Baxter in their model [27]. Since water droplet touches only very few places of solid structures and remains in ‘floating state’ on the air pockets and thus can easily roll off at a negligible angle [28]. That’s why the value of SA on our prepared superhydrophobic cotton was less than 5° (Figure 7d). A nice view of water droplets on the functionalized superhydrophobic cotton fabrics is shown in Figure 8, where droplets seem to sit on air pockets in ‘floating’ Cassie-Baxter state.

![Figure 8](image)

**Figure 8** CCD image of different water droplet on the SiNPs coated cotton sample after PFOTS, showing the beautiful superhydrophobic view.

### 4. Conclusion

In this study, non-sticky superhydrophobic coatings were fabricated on pristine cotton fabrics using a wet chemical sample immersion method. The required hierarchical roughness was achieved by decorating the cotton fibers with APTES-functionalized silica nanoparticles. The surface energy of the fashioned structures was lowered by applying the highly fluorinated coatings of Perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane (PFOTS). The SEM morphological analysis revealed that the size of deposited SiNPs was in the range of 90-150 nm. The surface wettability of prepared cotton samples was assessed by measuring by static and dynamic water contact angle at different stages. The surface wettability of cotton samples was turned from superhydrophilicity (CA <10°) to true superhydrophobicity (CA> 150°) with non-sticky behavior (SA<5°). It was observed that a suitable combination of hierarchical structures and lower surface energy can provide true superhydrophobic behavior.

### Compliance with ethical standards

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**Conflict of interest statement**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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