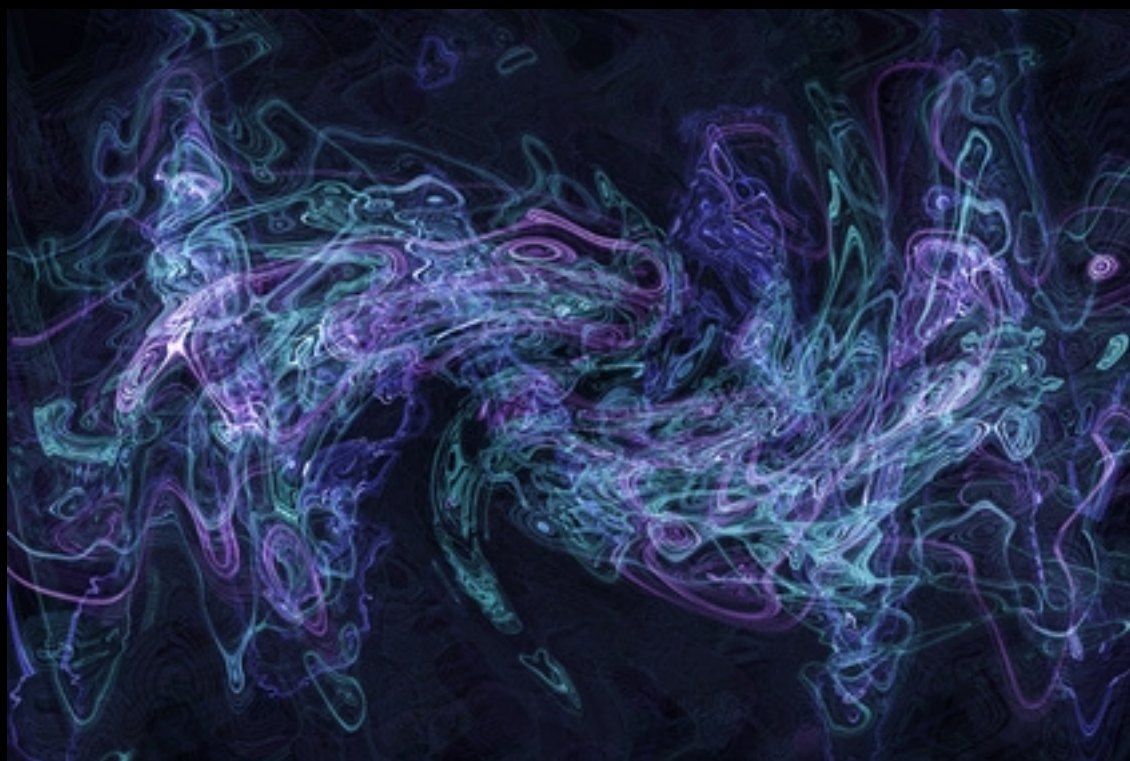


# Ultrasonic Technology: Its Application in Textile Wet Processing



By: Kumar Satyam and Prof. S. K. Laga

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## **Abstract**

The field of ultrasonic is still making strides towards perfection, but already many applications of ultrasonic energy have been found in science and technology. Ultrasonic is the science of sound waves above the limits of human audibility. The effects of ultrasound on textile finishing especially on biopolishing have been investigated. Use of biopolishing in the textile industry has become more popular in recent years. Although biopolishing offers many advantages, there are a few drawbacks when compared to traditional methods, namely, expensive processing costs and relatively slow reaction rates. Introducing ultrasonic energy during biopolishing treatment of cotton fabric significantly improves enzyme efficiency without affecting the strength of the fabric.

When a liquid, in which gas is dissolved, is irradiated by a strong ultrasonic wave, many tiny bubbles, a phenomenon known as acoustic cavitations appears.

The bubbles repeat their expansion and contraction according to the pressure oscillation of an ultrasonic wave. Some bubbles collapse violently at the contraction phase of an ultrasonic wave. The temperature and pressure inside the bubbles are increased to 5000 K and 300 atm respectively or more in the strong collapse.

Due to the high temperature and pressure inside the bubbles in the strong collapse, water vapor inside the bubbles is dissociated and chemical ducts such as OH, O, and H radicals, as well as H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> molecules are created inside the bubbles [1]. Because of this energy, power ultrasound can be used for the rehabilitation of industrial sites or the reclamation of polluted land by the removal of chemical and biological contamination from soil [2].

The most prevalent purpose of usage in industry is the cleaning process realized with the aid of ultrasonic cavitations. It has been an alternative solution in the cleaning of surfaces having indentations and projections such as dirty machine parts, medical equipment and electronic components that are hard to clean with classical methods. Ultrasonic cleaning will be used ~n the overall cleaning of foreign matters on textile material and, combined with enzymes; ultrasound will remove the disadvantage of enzymes whose moving ability is low due to their large molecules and facilitate the realization of the effect required from an enzyme[3, 4]. On the other hand, studies on usage in the textile industry are new and it has not been put into practice yet. Today there are several studies on the use of ultrasound in textile finishing processes [5-8].

In recent years, power ultrasound has been used in dyeing, washing and the enzymatic scouring process, since it increases the mass transfer effect. Even though it is being used in these areas, it is not yet clearly understood how ultrasound improves mass transfer. It is characterized as a kind of black box, because the effect of the frequency and intensity

of ultrasound, the effect of environmental conditions and the reason for the interaction between the textile surface and ultrasonic waves are not known [9].

Mass transfer is usually in limited levels in conventional pretreatment and finishing processes. For this reason, these processes need respectively longer processing times, more water and chemicals. Thus, more energy is consumed [9]. The efficiency of the wet finishing process is increased by raising the mass transfer towards to the inner parts of the textile material.

Textile material can be described as a porous, not homogeneous medium. Woven textile material has two different pores being interspaced between yarns and fibres. The basic steps of mass transfer in textile materials are:

- \* Mass transfer from the pores between fibres to the pores between yarns.
- \* Mass transfer from the pores between yarns to the interface of textile material/liquid.
- \* Mass transfer from the textile material/liquid interface to the liquid [9].

Since the pores between the fibres are smaller, their resistance to the liquid flow is greater and they cause a large part of the liquid to flow through these pores between the yarns without penetrating into the pores between fibres [9, 10].

While the mass transfer between the yarns is realised by convection, diffusion is the way of mass transfer from the fibres to the solution. The step determining the speed in mass transfer is diffusion, since it happens more slowly than convection [9].

Warmoeskerken mentions two terms: stagnant region and convective region, in order to describe the flow towards the yarns and mass transfer. A stagnant region in a yarn is where there is no flow. A convective region is the outer side of a yarn into which the flow can penetrate to a certain degree (Figure 1). Mass transfer is realised by molecular diffusion in the stagnant region, and by convective diffusion in the convective region.

Since convective diffusion is faster than molecular diffusion, the stagnant region determines the speed of removing the impurities. This means to contract the stagnant region by mechanical energy in so far as it is possible. Ultrasonic energy provides us with this [9-11].

Even though enzymatically processing cotton goods provides some savings [12], there is a drawback of high costs and relatively low reaction speed of enzymes. Both steps including the transfer of enzyme

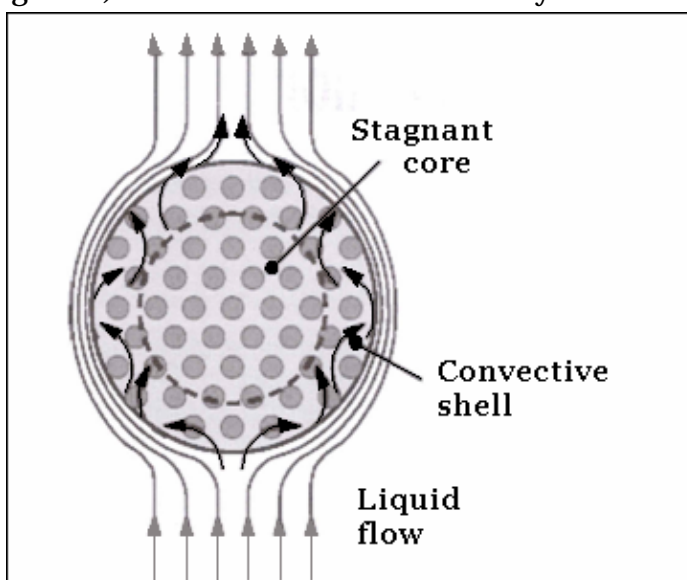


Figure 1: Liquid flow in and around the textile material. (Dots illustrate the fibres in the yarn) [9].

macromolecules and products obtained as a result of hydrolysis are based upon the principle of diffusion, and the speed of diffusion determines the reaction speed of hydrolysis. In general, large enzyme macromolecules (12.0 to 150.0 kDa) have lower diffusion speed. For example, in the processing of cellulose it has the tendency to react with the outer cellulosic fibres of cotton yarn. As a result, extreme fibre damage can be observed. Diffusion of the enzymes can be improved by giving mechanical movement. However, in this way it is not so easy to give mechanical movement on the interface of liquid/fibre where enzymatic reaction is realised. In this case, ultrasound technology seems as an alternative [13].

In general, the sonication of liquids creates two effects: cavitation and heating. Microscopic cavitation bubbles cause a mechanical movement effective on the liquid/solid interface in the form of strong shock waves. There are two important properties of cavitation. The effect of cavitation in heterogeneous systems is hundreds of times more than homogeneous ones. The maximum effect of cavitation in water is seen at 49°C.

This temperature is also optimum for most of enzymatic processes. The most important point is that shock waves in ultrasound do not inactivate the enzyme. The diffusion of enzyme onto the fibre surface increases as long as it does not affect the activation [13].

The following mechanisms take place in the ultrasonic process:

- Increase in the swelling of fibres in water.
- Decrease in the glass transition temperature of the fibre Increase in the diffusion coefficient of the dye molecule.
- Increase in the fibre/dye partition coefficient.
- Improvement in the movement of dye molecules to the fibre surface.
- Disintegration of aggregates having high molecular weight in the solution [14].

### **Effect of Ultrasonic Energy on the Desizing and Enzymatic Scouring Processes Realised in the Same Bath:**

C. Karaboga et al carried out a research study on 'Desizing and bioscouring using ultrasonic technique'. For these trials, after a desizing process of 20 minutes, the bio-scouring process with alkali pectinase was realised and results obtained from trials, in which ultrasonic energy was used for varying times and ultrasonic energy was not used, were evaluated.

As can be seen from Figures 4, a distinct increase was achieved both in desizing degree and in wettability value in the presence of ultrasound when the scouring process was performed with alkali pectinase after a pretreatment with Amylase for 20 minutes. Another important point to be considered is that the wettability value was fairly high in the first 15 minutes of the scouring process realised in the presence of ultrasound. Thus, without extending the processing time, satisfactory results can be obtained by ultrasonic scouring process that is performed for 15 minutes.

This gives rise to significant time and energy savings. Additionally, good results obtained by single-step enzymatic processes realised in the same bath with ultrasound

enable processing in the same liquor without any need of an intermediate process step. In this way, time, water and energy reductions are possible.

The reason for achieving such good results in such a short time with ultrasonic energy is thought to be the efficient cleaning of the waxes and starch which give the fabric a hydrophobic character with the aid of sound waves.

### **Evaluation of Desizing and Enzymatic Scouring Processes Realized in Different Baths in Connection with the Ultrasound Parameter and Results Obtained**

Trials, in which gray cotton woven fabric was desized with amylase enzyme and was scoured only with pectinase enzyme in a different bath (by preparing new liquor), are in this group. For these trials, fabric was subjected to the enzymatic desizing process for 20 minutes in fixed 0.75 g/ l amylase concentration, and then the enzymatic scouring process was realized in a different bath with and without ultrasound in a fixed 0.75 alkali pectinase concentration for varying durations. Desizing degrees and wettability values of the trials are shown in Figures 5.

With regard to conventional processing, better results were achieved in both desizing degrees and wettability values with the aid of ultrasound. Increasing the time of processing with alkali pectinase after 30 minutes did not increase the wettability value in the same amount.

Therefore a processing time of approximately 30 minutes is sufficient. When the results of trials performed in the same bath and different baths were compared from the viewpoint of desizing degree and wettability value, it was observed that processing in different baths gives higher values. The reason is thought to be the processing in new and clean liquor.

However, comparisons with regard to processing times give an interesting result. When desizing and bio-scouring were performed in the same bath, there was a difference of 0.1 cm (4.6 and 4.7 cm) between the wettability values of 15 and 30 minutes processing times. This difference was 0.6 cm (4.9 cm and 5.5 cm) when different baths were used. Hence, increasing the time to 30 minutes does not have a significant advantage when desizing and bioscouring are realised in the same bath.

On the other hand, in the case of using different baths, increasing the time to 30 minutes causes an increase in wettability. The reason for this is thought to be a certain amount of contamination because of the desizing during processing in the same bath.

A contaminated bath shows a cleaning effect in the first 15 minutes, but as the time is extended, this decreases because of excessive contamination in the bath.

### **Breaking Strengths and Weight Changes of Treated Fabrics**

The breaking strength is also another important parameter related with the treatment conditions. In order to investigate the effect of pretreatment processes and ultrasound on the strengths of fabrics, the most effective treatment conditions from the trial plan

were selected and the strength and weight changes of these fabrics were examined. It is seen that there was a difference between greige fabric and pretreated fabrics.

However, the decrease, which was slight and nearly 6%, was also an expected result because they were long time wet processes with a liquid with pH 5.5 and pH 9 at 55°C. On the other hand, the treatments with and without ultrasound showed nearly the same strength values. Finally, percentage weight changes of fabrics were investigated, and it was found that all the processes had fabrics of decreased weight. Especially after desizing with US weight loss was more evident than others were.

### **Conclusions:**

When ultrasound is applied in desizing, realized with amylase enzyme or the scouring process performed with pectinase enzyme, the desizing degree and fabric wettability are distinctively higher than the processing without ultrasound. This is achieved by making use of the mechanism of ultrasound to activate the enzymes with big molecules and the property of supporting the double-sided mass transfer from liquor to fabric, and from fabric to liquor. Hence, the existence of ultrasound in the processing medium increases the efficiency of the enzymes.

Some of these enzymatic processes were performed in the same bath and in a single step, others were realised in different baths. Good results obtained when ultrasound was applied in the same bath are especially important, because in this case it is possible to continue with the same liquor without any need of an intermediate process. Thus, less water, time and energy are consumed and less waste is generated. As a result, processing in the same bath becomes more important from the viewpoint of economy. However, in the case of using different baths, higher wettability and desizing degrees are achieved.

When ultrasound is applied; both desizing degrees and wettability values can be achieved in short processing times (for example 15/20 minutes). Increasing the processing time does not caused an important increase in results required effect can be obtained in short processing time and low enzyme concentration.

Especially in the case of a single bath, extending the time does not influence the wet ability very much. However, the use of different baths to extend the processing time to 30 minutes increases the wettability to a certain amount, because the bath is clean. In both cases, these processing times are much less in comparison to conventional methods. Ultrasonic energy decreases processing times significantly. In this way, less chemical is consumed and thus more ecological method is applied.

The importance of these environmentally-friendly techniques is increasing, as the industry tends to use ecological enzymatic processes more and more because of the necessity to comply with certain compulsory measures and also to achieve environmental standards.

Mass transfer in textile pretreatment and finishing processes is usually only on a limited levels. For this reason, these processes necessitate long processing times and big amounts of water, chemical and energy consumption.

The efficiency of wet finishing processes is increased by increasing the mass transfer towards to the inner parts of the textile material.

The effect of ultrasound power is an important technique increasing the mass transfer towards the textile material, and in this way it is possible to eliminate the disadvantages given above without affecting the strength of the fabric.

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