

Supporting Information

Water-wettable polypropylene fibers by facile surface treatment based on soy proteins

Carlos Salas,^{†,&} Jan Genzer,[‡] Lucian A. Lucia,[†] Martin A. Hubbe,[†] Orlando J. Rojas,^{†,‡,\$,}*

[†] Department of Forest Biomaterials, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695, USA.

[&] Department of Chemical Engineering, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida 5101, Venezuela

[‡] Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695, USA.

^{\$} School of Chemical Technology, Department of Forest Products Technology, Aalto University, 00076 Aalto, Finland

(*) Corresponding author: Orlando J. Rojas (Email: ojrojas@ncsu.edu), Tel. +1-919-5137494

Johannsmann model to calculate the adsorbed mass

In the Johannsmann model, the shift in QCM frequency (Δf) is related to the complex shear compliance of the thin film ($\hat{J}(\omega)$) by Eq. 1:¹

$$\Delta \hat{f} \approx f_o \frac{1}{\pi Z_q} (\omega \rho d + \hat{J}(\omega) \frac{\omega^3 \rho^2 d^3}{3}) \quad (1)$$

where $Z_q = \sqrt{\rho_q \mu_q} = 8.8 * 10^{-6} kg * m^{-2} s^{-1}$ is the bulk acoustic impedance of crystalline AT-cut quartz, $\omega = 2\pi f$ and f is the resonance frequency of the crystal; ρ is the density of the fluid; ρ_q is the specific density of the quartz, μ_q is the elastic shear modulus of quartz and d is the thickness of the film.

Equation A can be rearranged by using the equivalent mass m^* (Eq. 2), which can be used to calculate the true adsorbed mass under the assumption that $\hat{J}(\omega)$ is independent of ω^2 resulting in equation 3:

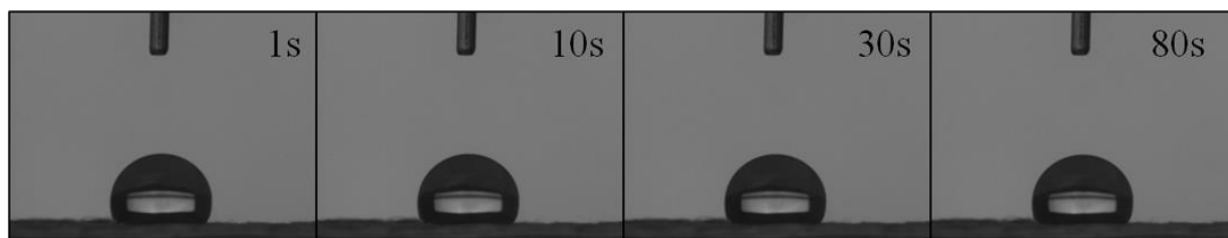
$$m^* = -\frac{Z_q}{2f_o} \frac{\Delta f}{f} \quad (2)$$

$$m^* = m^o \left(1 + \hat{J}(\omega) \frac{\omega^2 \rho d^2}{3}\right) \Rightarrow m^* = m^o \left(1 + \hat{J}(\omega) \frac{f^2 \rho d^2}{3}\right) \quad (3)$$

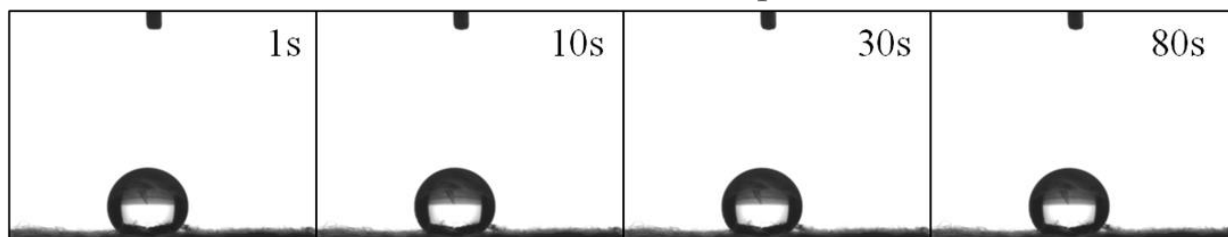
From equation 3 the true mass can be calculated from a plot of m^* against f^2 to give m^o as the intercept.

Contact angle images of nonwoven surfaces

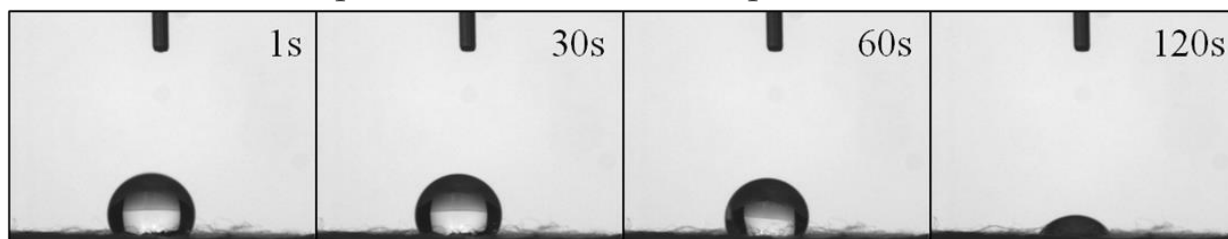
Neat PP



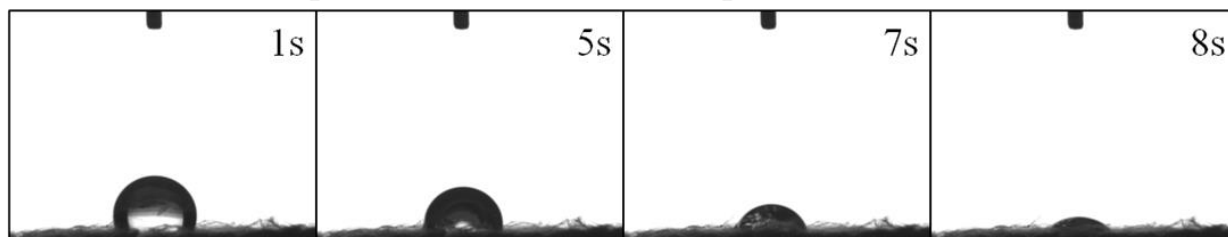
PP after DODA adsorption



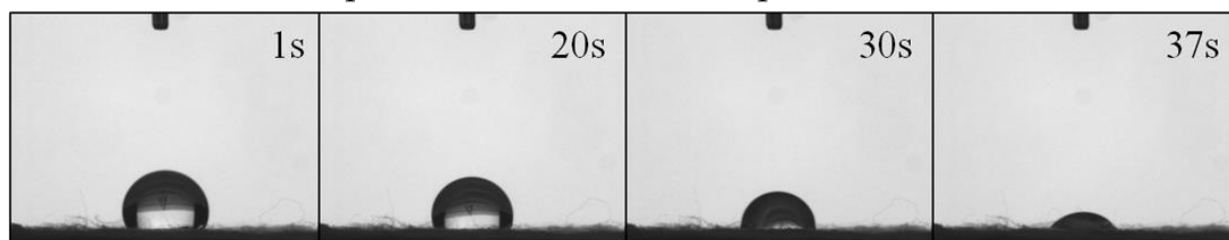
DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of 11S Native



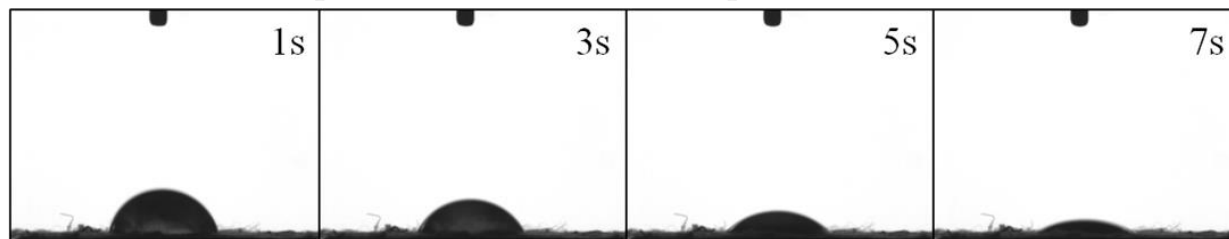
DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of 11S denatured



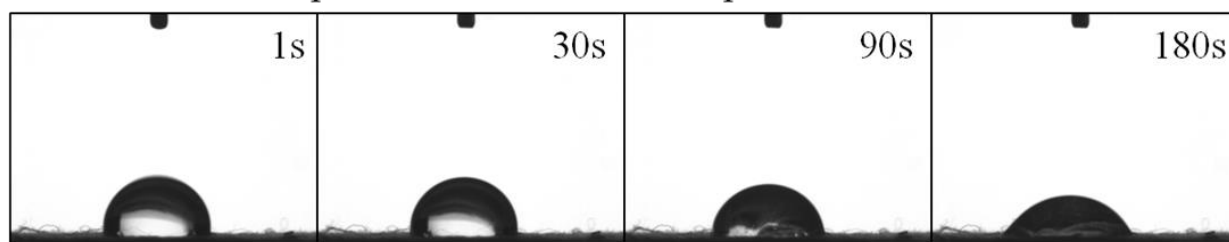
DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of 7S Native



DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of 7S Denatured



DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of Isolate Native



DODA-preadsorbed PP after adsorption of Isolate Denatured



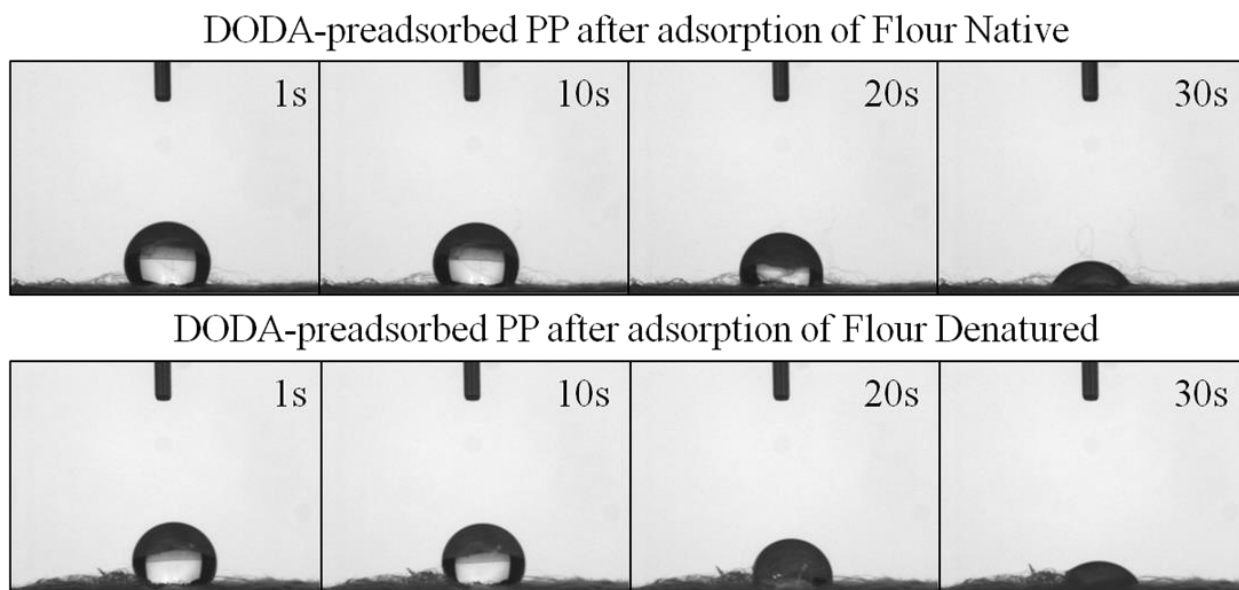


Figure SI-1. Contact angle images for the PP substrates after different treatments studied.

References

1. Johannsmann, D.; Mathauer, K.; Wegner, G.; Knoll, W., *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter* **1992**, 46, 7808-7815.
2. Naderi, A.; Claesson, P. M., *Langmuir* **2006**, 22, 7639-7645.