Supplementary materials

Comparison between a Conventional Anti-Biofouling Compound and a Novel Modified Low-Fouling Polyethersulfone Ultrafiltration Membrane: Bacterial Anti-Attachment, Water Quality and Productivity

Norhan Nady ^{1,*}, Noha Salem ², Ranya Amer ³, Ahmed El-Shazly ⁴, Sherif H. Kandil ⁵, Mohamed Salah El- Din Hassouna ²

- ¹ Polymeric Materials Research Department, City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications (SRTA-City), Borg El-Arab City 21934, Alexandria, Egypt.
- ² Department of Environmental Studies, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research, Alexandria University, Alexandria 21321, Egypt; nohasalem560@yahoo.com (N.S.), s.hassouna@gmail.com (M.S.E.-D.H.).
- ³ Environment and Natural Material Research Institute (ENMRI), City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications (SRTA-City), New Borg El-Arab 21934, Alexandria, Egypt; ranyaamer@yahoo.com.
- ⁴ Chemicals and Petrochemical Engineering Department, Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), Alexandria 21934, Egypt; ahmed.El-shazly@yahoo.com.
- ⁵ Department of Materials Science, Institute of Graduate Studies and Research, Alexandria University, Alexandria 21321, Egypt; s.kandil@usa.net. (S.H.K.)
- * Correspondence: norhan.nady77@yahoo.com; Tel.: +20-109-091-8521.

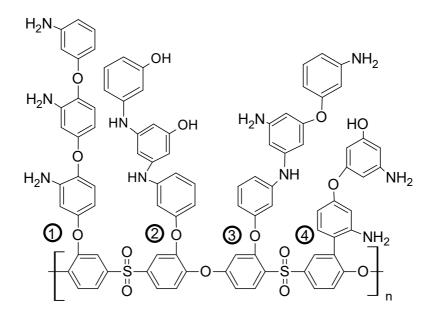


Figure S1. Schematic representation of four possible chemical structure(s) of the PES surface after modification with 3-aminophenol (3-AP), containing O-linked and N-linked structures [47].



Figure S2. Photos of seawater (a) before coagulant addition, (b) after sedimentation, and (c) after pretreatment.

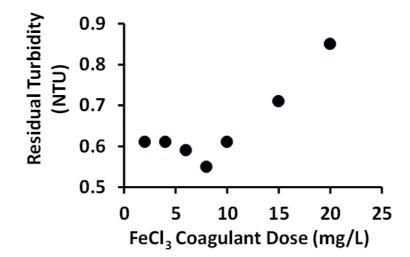


Figure S3. Residual turbidity as a function of coagulant (FeCl₃) concentration (mg L⁻¹ seawater).