

REFERENCES

- Adak, A., Pal, A., and Bandyopadhyay, M. (2006). Removal of phenol from water environment by surfactant-modified alumina through adsolubilization. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 277 (1-3), 63-68.
- Arunwuttipong, P. (2006) Adsolubilization of organic compounds in mixed anionic-nonionic surfactant admicelles adsorbed on a solid oxide surface. M.S. Thesis, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Bakshi, M.S., Kaura, A., and Kaur, G. (2006). Effect of temperature on the unfavorable mixing between tetraethylene glycol dodecyl ether and Pluronic P103. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 296, 370-373.
- Bakshi, M.S., Kaur, N., and Mahajan, R.K. (2006). A comparative behavior of photophysical properties of Pluronic F127 and Triton X-100 with conventional zwitterionic and anionic surfactants. Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry, 183, 146-153.
- Bakshi, M.S. and Sachar, S. (2005). Influence of temperature on the mixed micelles of Pluronic F127 and P103 with dimethylene-bis-(dodecyldimethyl ammonium bromide). Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 296, 309-315.
- Bharatiya, B., Aswal, V.K., Hassan, P.A., and Bahadur, P. (2008). Influence of a hydrophobic diol on the micellar transitions of Pluronic P85 in aqueous solution. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 320, 452-459.
- Castro, E., Taboada, P., and Mosquera, V. (2006). Characterization of triblock copolymer E₆₇S₁₅E₆₇-surfactant interactions. Chemical Physics, 325, 492-498.
- Desai, P.R., Jain, N.J., Sharma, R.K., and Bahadur, P. (2001). Effect of additives on the micellization of PEO:PPO:PEO block copolymer F127 in aqueous solution. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 178, 57-69.

- Dickson, J. and O'Haver, J.H. (2002). Adsolubilization of naphthalene and α -Naphthol in C_n TAB admicelles. Langmuir, 18, 9171-9176.
- Esumi, K., Sakai, K., and Torigoe, K. (2000). Reexamination of 2-Naphthol adsolubilization on alumina with sodium dodecyl sulfate adsorption. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 224, 198-201.
- Esumi, K., Goino, M., and Koide, Y. (1996). The effect of added salt on adsorption and adsolubilization by a gemini surfactant on silica. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 118, 161-166.
- Esumi, K., Uda, S., Suhara, T., Fukui, H., and Koide, Y. (1997). Cationic surfactant adsolubilization of 2-Naphthol and naphthalene with titanium dioxide having dodecyl chain. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 193, 315-318.
- Esumi, K. (2001). Interactions between surfactants and particles: dispersion, surface modification and adsolubilization. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 241, 1-17.
- FØrland, A. and Marit, B. (2007). Adsorption of phenol and benzyl alcohol onto surfactant modified silica. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 310, 431-435.
- Ganguly, R., Aswai, V.K., Hassan, P.A., Gopalakrishnan, I. K., and Kulshreshtha, S.K. (2006). Effect of SDS on the self-assembly behavior of the PEO-PPO-PPO triblock copolymer $(EO)_{20}(PO)_{70}(EO)_{20}$. Journal of Physical Chemistry, 110, 9843-9849.
- Gao, Y., Li, L.B., and Zhai, G. (2008). Preparation and characterization of Pluronic/TPGS mixed micelles for solubilization of camptothecin. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects. (In Press)
- Gerardino, D., Luigi, P. and Ali, K. (2004). Temperature and concentration effects on supramolecular aggregation and phase behavior for poly(propylene oxide)-b- poly(ethylene oxide)-b- poly(propylene oxide) copolymers of different composition in aqueous mixtures, 1. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 279, 379-390.

- Gu, T. and Rupprecht, H. (1990). Hemimicelle shape and size. Colloid and Polymer, 268, 1148-1150.
- Hart, G. (1927). The nomenclature of silica. American mineralogist, 12, 383-395.
- Iler, R. K. (1979). The chemistry of silica. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Ivanova, N.I., Parfenova, A.M., and Amelina, E.A. (2006). Interactions between nonpolar surfaces in mixed solutions of cationic and nonionic surfactants. Moscow University Chemistry Bulletin, 62, 147-151.
- Kabnov, V.A., Lemieux, P., Vinogradov, S., and Alakhov, V. (2002). Pluronic blockcopolymers: novel functional molecules for gene therapy. Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 54, 223-233.
- Kitiyanan, B., O'Haver, J., Harwell, J.H., and Osuwan, S. (1996). Absolubilization of styrene and isoprene in cetytrimethyl ammonium bromide admicelle on precipitated silica. Langmuir, 12, 2162-2168.
- Lee, C.L. and Lee, J.C. (2001). Treatment of solution with binary solutes using an admicellar enhance CSTR: background solute effect. Chemosphere, 47, 277-282.
- Li, L. and Tan, Y.B. (2007). Preparation and properties of mixed micelles made of Pluronic polymer and PEG-PE. Journal of Colloid and Interfaces Science, 317, 326-331.
- Mahajan, R.K., Kaur, N., and Bakshi, M.S. (2005). Cyclic voltametry investigation of the mixed micelles of conventional surfactants with L64 and F127. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 276, 221-227.
- Mahajan, R.K., Kaur, N., and Bakshi, M.S. (2005). Cyclic voltametry investigation of the mixed micelles of cationic surface surfactants with Pluronic F68 and TritonX-100. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 255, 33-39.
- Mata, J.P., Joshi, T., Varade, D., Ghosh, G., and Bahadur, P. (2004). Aggregation behavior of a PEO-PPO-PEO block copolymer + ionic surfactants mixed systems in water and aqueous salt solutions. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 247, 1-7.

- Mortensen, K. (2001). PEO-related block copolymer surfactants. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 183-185, 277-292.
- Nakashima, K. and Bahadur, P. (2006). Aggregation of water-soluble block copolymers in aqueous solutions: recent trends. Advances in Colloid and Interface Science, 123-126, 75-96.
- Nuysink J. and Koopal.L.K. 1982. The effect of polyethylene oxide molecular weight on determination of its concentration in aqueous solutions. Talanta, 29, 495-501.
- Ortona, O., D'Errico, G., Paduano, L., and Vitagliano, V. (2006). Interaction between cationic, anionic, and non-ionic surfactants with ABA block copolymer Pluronic PE6200 and with BAB reverse block copolymer Pluronic 25R4. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 301, 63-77.
- Parida, S.K., Dash, S., Patel, S., and Mishra, B.K. (2006). Adsorption of organic molecules on silica surface. Advances in Colloid and Interface Science, 121, 77-110.
- Pradubmook, T., O'Haver, J.H., and Malakul, P. (2003). Effect of pH on adsolubilization of toluene and acetophenone into adsorbed surfactant on precipitated silica. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 224, 93-98.
- Rosen, M. J. (2004). Surfactant and Interfacial Phenomena. New Jersey: Wiley, John & Sons, Incorporated.
- Saphanuchart, W., Saiwan, C., and O'Havor, J.H. (2007). Temperature effects on adsolubilization of aromatic solutes partitioning to different regions in cationic admicelles. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 317, 303-308.
- Silverstein, R.M., Bassler, G.C., Morrill, T.C. () Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds. United States of America: Wiley, John & Sons, Incorporated.
- Tan, Y. and O'Haver, J. (2004). Lipophilix linker impact on adsorption of styrene adsolubilization in polyethoxylated octylphenols. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 232, 101-111.

- Tan, Y. and O'Haver, J. (2004). Use of the BET adsorption isotherm equation to examine styrene adsorption by nonionic surfactants at the water-silica interface. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 279, 289-295.
- Wang, J., Han, B., Yan, H., Li, Z., and Thomas, R.K. (1999). Adsorption and adsorption behaviors of cationic surfactant and hydrophobically modified polymer mixtures on Na-Kaolinite. Langmuir, 15, 8207-8211.
- Wang, X., Wang, J., Wang, Y., Ye, J., Yan, H., and Thomas, R.K. (2005). Properties of mixed micelles of cationic gemini surfactants and nonionic surfactant Triton X-100: effects of the surfactant composition and the spacer length. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 286, 739-746.
- West, C.C. and Harwell, J.H. (1992). Surfactants and subsurface remediation. Environment Science Technology, 26, 2324.
- Yamnaka, Y. and Esumi, K. (1997). Adsorption of hydroxyethylcellulose or hydrophobically modified cellulose and anionic surfactant from their binary mixtures on particles. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 122, 121-133.
- Zhang, Y., Lam, Y.M., and Tan, W.S. (2004). Poly(ethylene oxide)-poly(propylene oxide)-polymer(ethylene oxide)-g-poly(vinylpyrrolidone): Association behavior in aqueous solution and interaction with anionic surfactants. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 285, 74-79.
- Zhang, R., Liu, J., Han, B., Wang, B., Sun, D., and He, J. (2005). Effect of PEO-PPO-PEO structure on the compressed ethylene-induced reverse micelle formation and water solubilization. Polymer, 46, 3936-3941.
- Zhao, X., Shi, Y., Wang, T., Cai, Y., and Jiang, G. (2008). Preparation of silica-magnetite nanoparticle mixed hemimicelle sorbents for extraction of several typical phenolic compounds from environmental water samples. Journal of Chromatography A. (In Press)

APPENDICES

Appendix A Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC) Determination of Surfactants

The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of single surfactants; cationic surfactant, cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB); anionic surfactant, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS); nonionic surfactant, polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether (OPEO₁₀ or Triton X-100); triblock copolymer, Pluronic L64 (PEO₁₃PPO₃₀PEO₁₃) are shown in table A1, A2, A3, and A4, respectively.

The critical micelle concentration (CMC) of mixed surfactant system, cationic surfactant-triblock copolymer; cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB)–Pluronic L64, anionic surfactant-triblock copolymer; sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)–Pluronic L64, nonionic surfactant-triblock copolymer; polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether (Triton X-100)–Pluronic L64 are shown in table A5, A6, and A7, respectively.

Table A1 CMC determination of cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB)

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0	72.14
0.10	70.12
0.20	68.82
0.30	62.74
0.40	58.46
0.50	51.87
0.60	49.68
0.70	49.02
0.80	46.78
0.83	46.04
0.86	45.98
0.90	45.82
0.92	45.80
0.95	45.79
0.98	45.81
1.00	45.81
1.10	45.80
1.20	45.79
1.60	45.80
1.90	45.80
2.30	45.80
2.80	45.79
3.20	45.80

Table A2 CMC determination of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0	72.14
0.10	70.40
0.50	69.45
0.90	68.45
1.20	66.25
1.90	61.53
2.20	59.45
2.50	59.10
2.80	58.70
3.10	57.42
3.40	53.23
3.80	51.41
4.20	50.98
4.60	49.82
4.80	46.68
5.60	44.47
6.70	42.80
7.20	42.68
7.50	41.25
7.80	40.25
8.00	40.25
8.10	40.25
8.20	40.25
8.40	40.25
9.00	40.25
9.60	40.25
10.00	40.25
10.20	40.26
10.50	40.25
10.90	40.25
11.10	40.27
11.40	40.26
11.70	40.25
12.00	40.25

Table A3 CMC determination of polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether, (OPEO₁₀ or Triton X-100)

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0	71.14
0.05	68.35
0.10	58.47
0.15	52.21
0.17	49.23
0.20	45.70
0.22	43.07
0.24	38.84
0.26	38.84
0.28	38.84
0.30	38.83
0.34	38.83
0.40	38.84
0.50	38.84
0.70	38.84

Table A4 CMC determination of triblock copolymer; Pluronic L64

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0	71.14
0.345	68.32
0.69	54.26
1.03	48.39
1.38	43.52
1.72	40.48
2.07	37.43
2.41	37.44
2.76	37.44
3.10	37.45
3.45	37.44
3.79	37.44
4.14	37.43
4.48	37.42
4.83	37.44
5.17	37.43

Table A5 CMC determination of cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB)–
Pluronic L64

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0.21	72.14
0.41	67.33
0.62	56.37
0.72	45.04
0.77	44.95
0.83	44.74
0.89	44.74
0.97	44.74
1.03	44.74
1.24	44.74
1.45	44.79
1.66	44.74
1.86	45.01
2.07	44.74
4.14	44.74
6.21	44.74
8.28	44.93
10.34	44.93

Table A6 CMC determination of sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)–Pluronic L64

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0.21	72.14
0.83	71.39
1.45	69.34
2.07	68.02
3.10	67.59
3.93	64.86
4.34	61.38
4.97	53.19
5.59	51.11
6.00	49.48
6.41	45.01
6.62	43.12
6.83	42.06
7.03	42.06
7.24	42.06
8.28	42.06
10.34	42.07
12.41	42.09

Table A7 CMC determination of polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether (Triton X-100)– Pluronic L64

Concentration (mM)	Surface tension (mN/m)
0.21	72.14
1.03	66.32
1.86	54.09
2.07	42.98
2.28	40.57
2.48	38.12
2.69	38.12
2.90	38.12
3.10	38.12
3.31	38.11
4.14	38.12
6.21	38.12
8.28	38.12
10.34	38.12

Appendix B Adsorption of surfactants onto silica

The adsorption isotherms of single surfactant system cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) and polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether, (OPEO₁₀ or Triton X-100) at 30°C, are shown in table B1, and B2, respectively.

Weight of silica = 0.15 g

Volume of surfactant solution = 15 ml

Table B1 The adsorption isotherm of cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) onto silica

Initial concentration (μM)	Equilibrium concentration (μM)	Adsorbed surfactant ($\mu\text{mole/g}$ of silica)
200	37.68	16.232
1000	71.70	92.830
1500	465.18	103.482
2000	917.05	108.295
2500	1374.66	112.534
3000	1832.79	116.721
3500	2306.18	119.382
4000	2779.88	122.012
4500	3265.59	123.441
5000	3759.16	124.084

Table B2 The adsorption isotherm of polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether, (OPEO₁₀ or Triton X-100) onto silica

Initial concentration (μM)	Equilibrium concentration (μM)	Adsorbed surfactant ($\mu\text{mole/g}$ of silica)
200	157.55	4.245
230	167.09	6.291
280	166.29	11.371
320	175.14	14.486
360	179.17	18.083
400	190.41	20.959
200	145.16	5.484
400	188.84	21.116
440	187.17	25.283
480	206.24	27.376
500	209.20	29.080
550	217.41	33.259
600	242.04	35.796
650	220.39	42.961
700	224.40	47.560
750	222.47	52.753
900	220.71	67.929
1000	231.08	76.892
2000	350.53	164.947
3000	411.24	258.876
4000	1130.13	286.987
5000	2073.31	292.669
6000	3151.09	284.891
7000	3940.66	305.934
8000	4848.74	315.126

Table B2 The adsorption isotherm of polyoxyethylene octyl phenol ether, (OPEO₁₀ or Triton X-100) onto silica (Cont.)

Initial concentration (μM)	Equilibrium concentration (μM)	Adsorbed surfactant ($\mu\text{mole/g}$ of silica)
9000	5807.80	319.220
10000	6899.14	310.086
12000	8927.26	307.274
14000	11535.93	246.407
16000	13275.00	272.500
20000	17838.26	216.175

Appendix C Adsolubilization of organics

The adsolubilization of phenol in the adsorbed layer of CTAB–Pluronic L64, SDS–Pluronic L64, Triton X-100–Pluronic L64, and Pluronics L64 at 30°C, are shown in table C1, C2, C3, and C4, respectively.

Weight of silica = 0.15 g

Volume of phenol-surfactant solution = 15 ml

Aqueous solubility limit of phenol = 71.3207 mM

Table C1 Adsolubilization of phenol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with CTAB–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized phenol (mmol/g of silica)
3	0.2	0.28
6	0.7	0.58
9	1.4	0.76
15	2.7	1.23
17	3.5	1.35
19	4.1	1.49
22	6.8	1.52
25	4.9	2.01
28	7.2	2.08
30	8.8	2.12
33	11.4	2.16
35	11.9	2.31
40	16.5	2.35
48	18.8	2.92
50	22	2.8
55	26.1	3.05
60	28.8	3.12
65	34.9	3.01
70	42.9	2.71
75	48.9	2.61

Table C2 Adsolubilization of phenol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with SDS–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized phenol (mmol/g of silica)
3	2.6	0.04
6	4.4	0.16
9	1.4	0.76
17	8.9	0.81
19	8.6	1.04
22	10.2	1.18
25	12.1	1.29
28	14.5	1.35
30	16.1	1.39
33	18.7	1.43
35	19.1	1.59
38	21.6	1.64
40	22.9	1.71
45	26.9	1.81
48	29.5	1.85
55	35.8	1.92
60	40.3	1.97
65	44.6	2.04
70	49.2	2.08

Table C3 Adsolubilization of phenol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Triton X-100–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized phenol (mmol/g of silica)
3	2.8	0.02
6	5.66	0.034
9	1.4	0.76
12	11.14	0.086
15	14.07	0.093
28	17.6	1.04
34	22.3	1.17
38	25.64	1.236
42	29.13	1.287
46	32.94	1.306
54	40.24	1.376
60	45.65	1.435
65	47.1	1.79

Table C4 Adsolubilization of phenol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized phenol (mmol/g of silica)
3	1.7	0.13
6	2.2	0.38
15	2.6	1.24
20	4.7	1.53
25	7.8	1.72
30	11.7	1.83
35	15.5	1.95
40	19.7	2.03
45	23	2.2
50	27.4	2.26
55	31.6	2.34
60	36.2	2.38
65	40.9	2.41
70	46.4	2.36

The adsolubilization of 2-naphthol in the adsorbed layer of CTAB–Pluronic L64, SDS–Pluronic L64, Triton X-100–Pluronic L64, and Pluronic L64 at 30°C, are shown in table C5, C5, C7, and C8, respectively.

Weight of silica = 0.15 g

Volume of 2-naphthol-surfactant solution = 15 ml

Aqueous solubility limit of 2-naphthol = 5.1165 mM

Table C5 Adsolubilization of 2-naphthol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with CTAB–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized 2-naphthol (mmol/g of silica)
0.02	0.011	0.0013
0.25	0.030	0.0225
0.61	0.180	0.0433
0.84	0.316	0.0519
1.21	0.384	0.0826
1.69	0.600	0.1079
2.01	0.554	0.1460
2.64	0.831	0.1810
2.95	1.001	0.1940
3.17	0.998	0.2170
3.54	1.324	0.2215
3.95	1.493	0.2460
4.12	1.689	0.2430
4.35	1.745	0.2610
4.63	2.084	0.2543
5.23	2.784	0.2450
5.62	3.268	0.2356

Table C6 Adsolubilization of 2-naphthol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with SDS–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized 2-naphthol (mmol/g of silica)
0.25	0.170	0.009
0.41	0.232	0.018
0.84	0.586	0.025
1.21	0.727	0.048
1.68	1.094	0.058
2.01	1.287	0.073
2.64	1.655	0.099
2.95	1.916	0.103
3.54	2.389	0.115
3.95	2.883	0.107
4.12	2.999	0.112
4.36	3.415	0.094
4.63	3.607	0.102

Table C7 Adsolubilization of 2-naphthol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Triton X-100–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized 2-naphthol (mmol/g of silica)
0.02	0.015	0.0008
0.25	0.253	0.0001
0.41	0.373	0.004
0.61	0.491	0.0120
0.84	0.665	0.0170
1.21	1.036	0.0174
1.54	1.327	0.0214
1.68	1.416	0.0262
2.01	1.731	0.0283
2.64	2.080	0.0561
3.17	2.446	0.0723
3.54	2.826	0.0713
3.95	3.227	0.0724
4.22	3.495	0.0721

Table C8 Adsolubilization of 2-naphthol in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized 2-naphthol (mmol/g of silica)
0.02	0.022	0.0002
0.25	0.114	0.014
0.61	0.341	0.027
0.84	0.362	0.047
1.21	0.630	0.058
1.54	0.830	0.071
2.01	0.914	0.110
2.64	1.301	0.134
2.95	1.525	0.142
3.17	1.509	0.166
3.54	1.709	0.183
3.72	1.827	0.189
3.95	2.008	0.195
4.22	2.393	0.182
4.36	2.555	0.180
4.63	2.813	0.181
5.23	3.441	0.179
5.62	3.864	0.176

The adsolubilization of naphthalene in the adsorbed layer of CTAB–Pluronic L64, SDS–Pluronic L64, Triton X-100–Pluronic L64, and Pluronics L64 at 30°C, are shown in table C9, C10, C11, and C12, respectively.

Weight of silica = 0.15 g

Volume of naphthalene- surfactant solution = 15 ml

Aqueous solubility limit of naphthalene = 0.234 mM

Table C9 Adsolubilization of naphthalene in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with CTAB–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized naphthalene (mmol/g of silica)
0.0078	0.003	0.0005
0.0234	0.008	0.0015
0.0468	0.023	0.0023
0.0702	0.026	0.0044
0.0858	0.029	0.0057
0.1170	0.039	0.0078
0.1260	0.0446	0.0081
0.1482	0.053	0.0095
0.1532	0.054	0.0099
0.1638	0.058	0.0106
0.1942	0.071	0.0122
0.2106	0.092	0.0118
0.2305	0.114	0.0116
0.2321	0.120	0.0112
0.2340	0.127	0.0107

Table C10 Adsolubilization of naphthalene in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with SDS–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized naphthalene (mmol/g of silica)
0.0078	0.007	0.00008
0.0234	0.018	0.0005
0.0468	0.039	0.0008
0.0702	0.060	0.0010
0.0858	0.0642	0.0021
0.1170	0.083	0.0034
0.1370	0.077	0.0039
0.1482	0.095	0.0053
0.2110	0.142	0.0069

Table C11 Adsolubilization of naphthalene in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Triton X-100–Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized naphthalene (mmol/g of silica)
0.0078	0.004	0.0004
0.0234	0.021	0.0002
0.0468	0.033	0.0014
0.0702	0.050	0.0020
0.0858	0.063	0.0022
0.1170	0.091	0.0026
0.1370	0.085	0.0032
0.1482	0.115	0.0034
0.1644	0.133	0.0031
0.2106	0.170	0.0040

Table C12 Adsolubilization of naphthalene in an adsorbed layer of silica modified with Pluronic L64

Initial concentration (mM)	Equilibrium concentration (mM)	The amount of adsolubilized naphthalene (mmol/g of silica)
0.0078	0.000	0.0004
0.0234	0.001	0.0013
0.0468	0.002	0.0024
0.0702	0.037	0.0037
0.0858	0.005	0.0048
0.0101	0.005	0.0052
0.0117	0.007	0.0068
0.1260	0.007	0.0072
0.1482	0.007	0.0077
0.1532	0.008	0.0112
0.1638	0.008	0.0175
0.1942	0.010	0.0153
0.2106	0.010	0.0164
0.2305	0.010	0.0173

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Ms. Rachaya Hanyanuwat

Date of Birth: March 14, 1985

Nationality: Thai

University Education:

2003-2007 B.S. in Petrochemical and Polymeric Materials, Engineering and Industrial Technology, Silpakorn University, Nakornpathom, Thailand.

2007-2009 M.S. in Petrochemical Technology, The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Presentation

Hanyanuwat, R., Malakul, P., Nithitanakul, M., O'Haver, J.H. (2008, April 23) Adsolubilization of Organic Compounds by Silica Modified with Mixed Conventional Surfactan and EO/PO-Based Block Copolymer. Paper presented at The 15th PPC Symposium on Petroleum, Petrochemicals, and Polymers, Bangkok, Thailand.

