

ABSTRACT

In order to obtain not only a high osmotic pressure but also lower a cloud point, a thermo-sensitive draw solute includes a polyoxyalkylene adduct represented by a general formula: $R^1O(AO)_nR^2$ (1), where R^1 denotes a residue after withdrawal of a hydroxy group from a monovalent alcohol having a carbon number ranging from 6 to 13, R^2 denotes a hydrogen atom or denotes an alkyl group or an alkenyl group having a carbon number ranging from 1 to 13, AO denotes an oxyalkylene group having a carbon number ranging from 2 to 4, n denotes an average added mole number of an alkylene oxide ranging from 1 to 235, and where n is two or more, the two or more AOs may be the same or different from each other. R^1 is a residue of an aliphatic monovalent alcohol having a carbon number ranging from 6 to 13, a residue of an aliphatic linear monovalent alcohol having a carbon number ranging from 6 to 13, or a residue of an aliphatic branched monovalent alcohol having a carbon number ranging from 6 to 13.