

Supporting Information

Green-Solvent-Processed Fibrous Membranes with Water/Oil/Dust Resistant and Breathable Performances for Protective Textiles

Wen Zhou,[†] Xi Yu,[†] Yang Li,[‡] Wenling Jiao,[†] Yang Si,^{,†,‡} Jianyong Yu,^{†,‡} Bin Ding^{*,†,‡}*

[†]State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Textiles, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China

[‡]Innovation Center for Textile Science and Technology, Donghua University, Shanghai 200051, China

*Corresponding author:

binding@dhu.edu.cn, orcid.org/0000-0003-1499-2154.

yangsi@dhu.edu.cn, orcid.org/0000-0001-8716-0549.

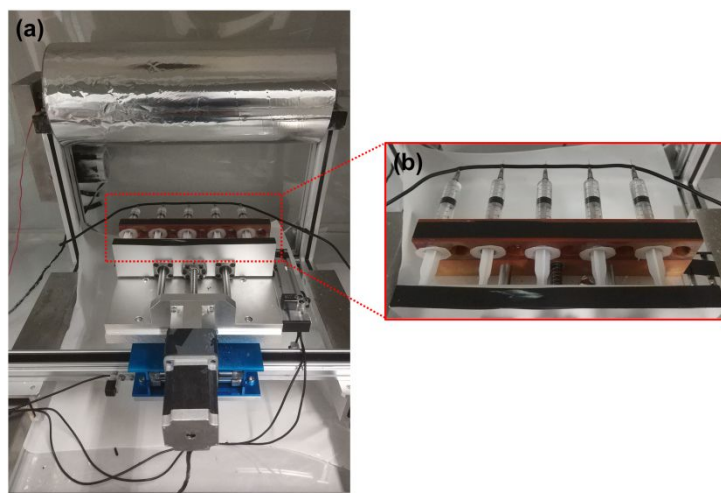


Figure S1. Photographs showing (a) the DXES-8 electrospinning machine and (b) five plastic syringes loaded on the filling pump.

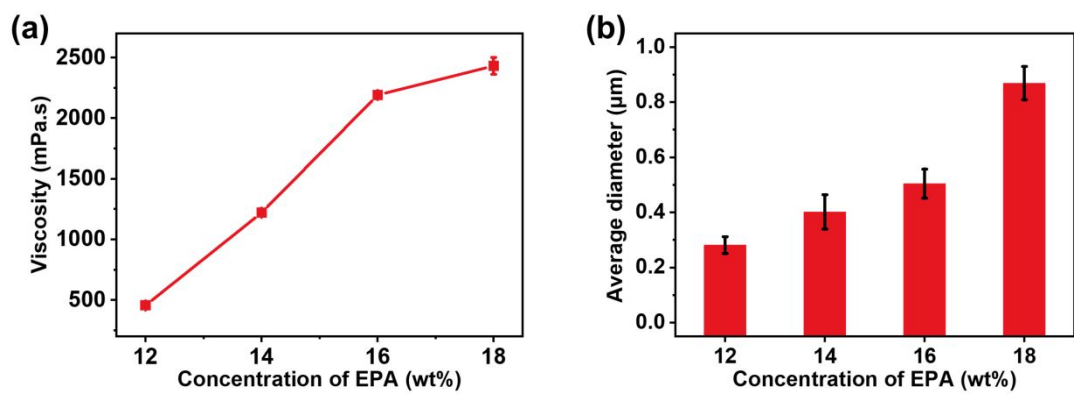


Figure S2. (a) The viscosity of spinning solutions and (b) average diameter of the obtained fibers with various EPA concentrations.

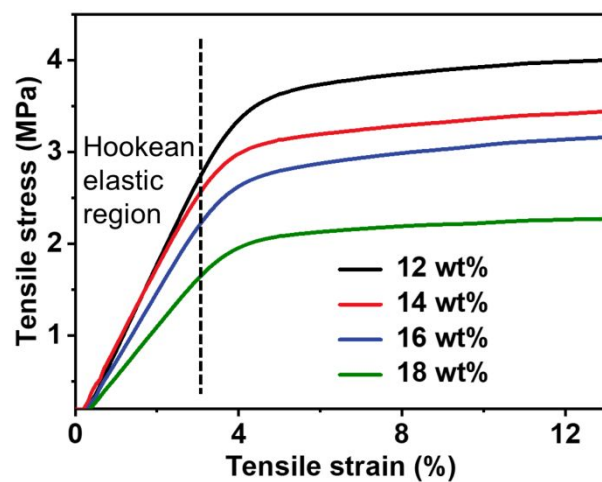


Figure S3. The start region of tensile stress-strain curves of the fibrous membranes with various EPA concentrations.

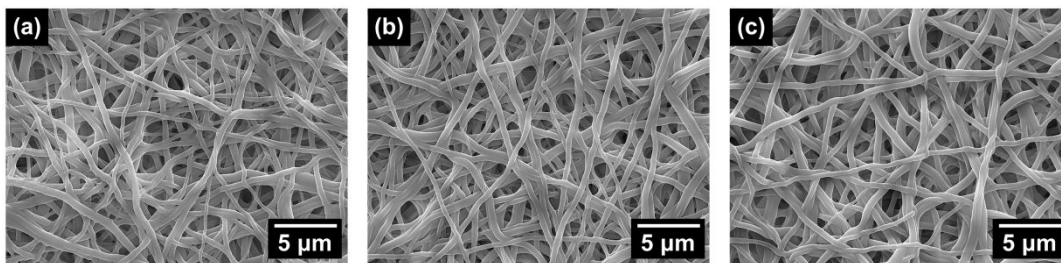


Figure S4. SEM images of the TEPA fibrous membranes fabricated from various WFP concentrations of (a) 2, (b) 4, and (c) 8 wt%.

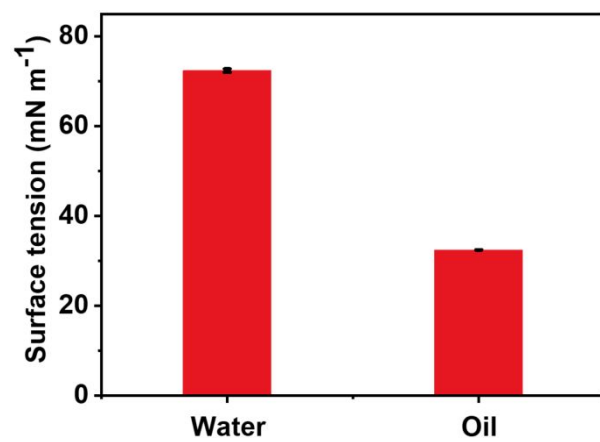


Figure S5. The surface tension of water and oil.

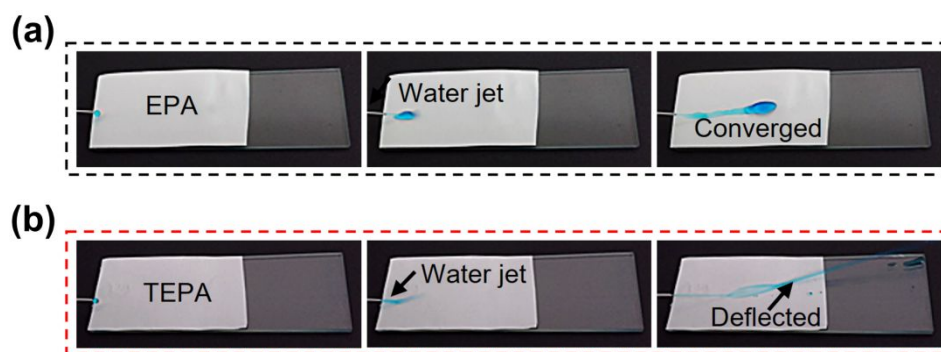


Figure S6. The impact of liquid jets on the surface of the (a) EPA-2 and (b) TEPA-3 fibrous membranes.

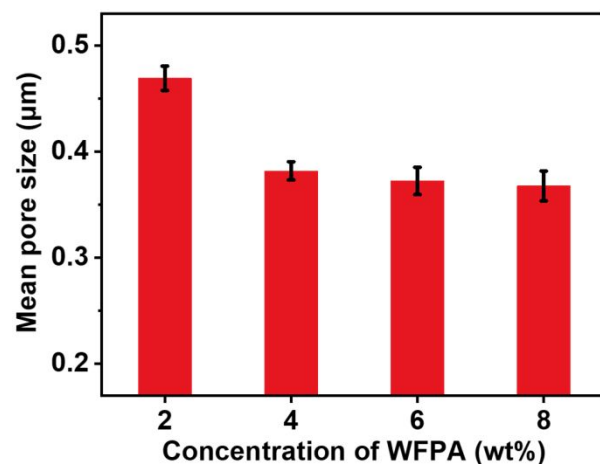


Figure S7. The mean pore size of the TEPA membranes with various WFPA concentrations.

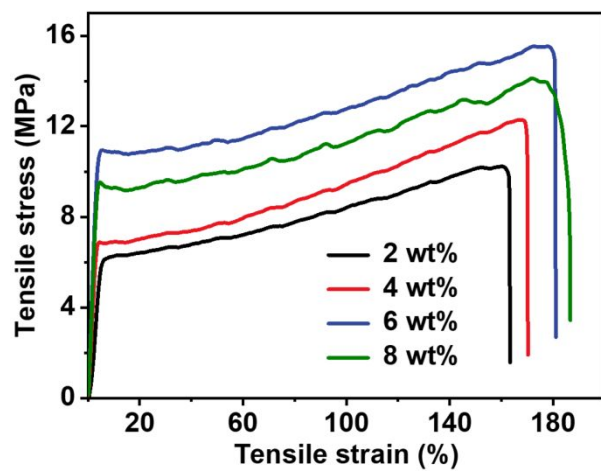


Figure S8. Tensile stress-strain curves of the TEPA membranes with various WFPA concentrations.

Table S1. XPS data of the TEPA membranes fabricated from various WFPa concentrations.

Sample	C%	O%	N%	F%	F/C
TEPA-0	78.51	8.72	12.77	0	0
TEPA-1	50.43	9.04	1.35	40.53	0.80
TEPA-2	47.74	7.09	0.68	44.49	0.93
TEPA-3	39.32	9.05	2.91	48.72	1.24
TEPA-4	45.45	10.12	1.68	42.75	0.94