

# Supporting Information

## Biomimetic Aligned Micro-/Nanofibrous Composite Membranes with Ultrafast Water Transport and Evaporation for Efficient Indoor Humidification

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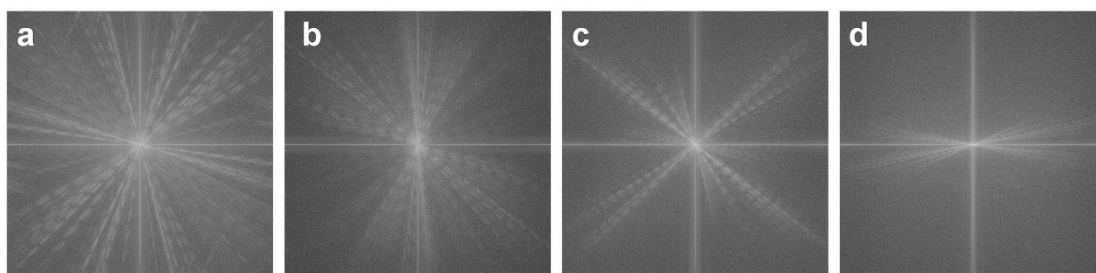
\*Email: yujy@dhu.edu.cn.

**Supplementary Information contains:**

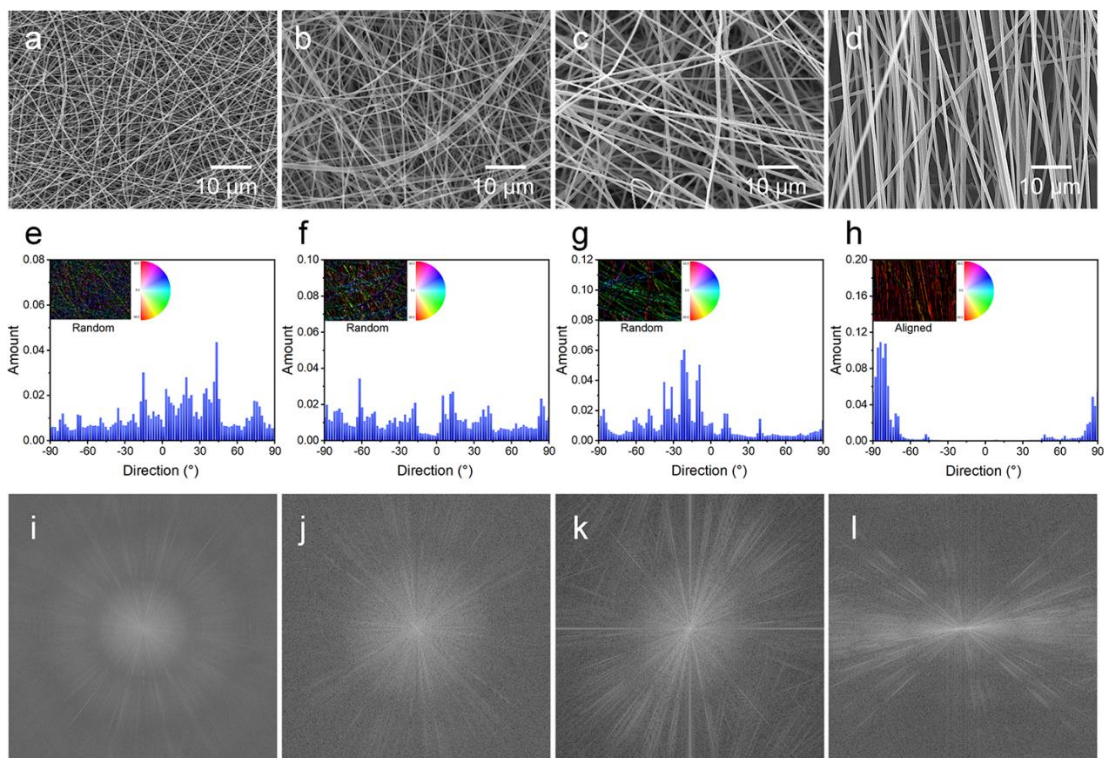
Supplementary Figures S1-S13

Supplementary Tables S1-S3

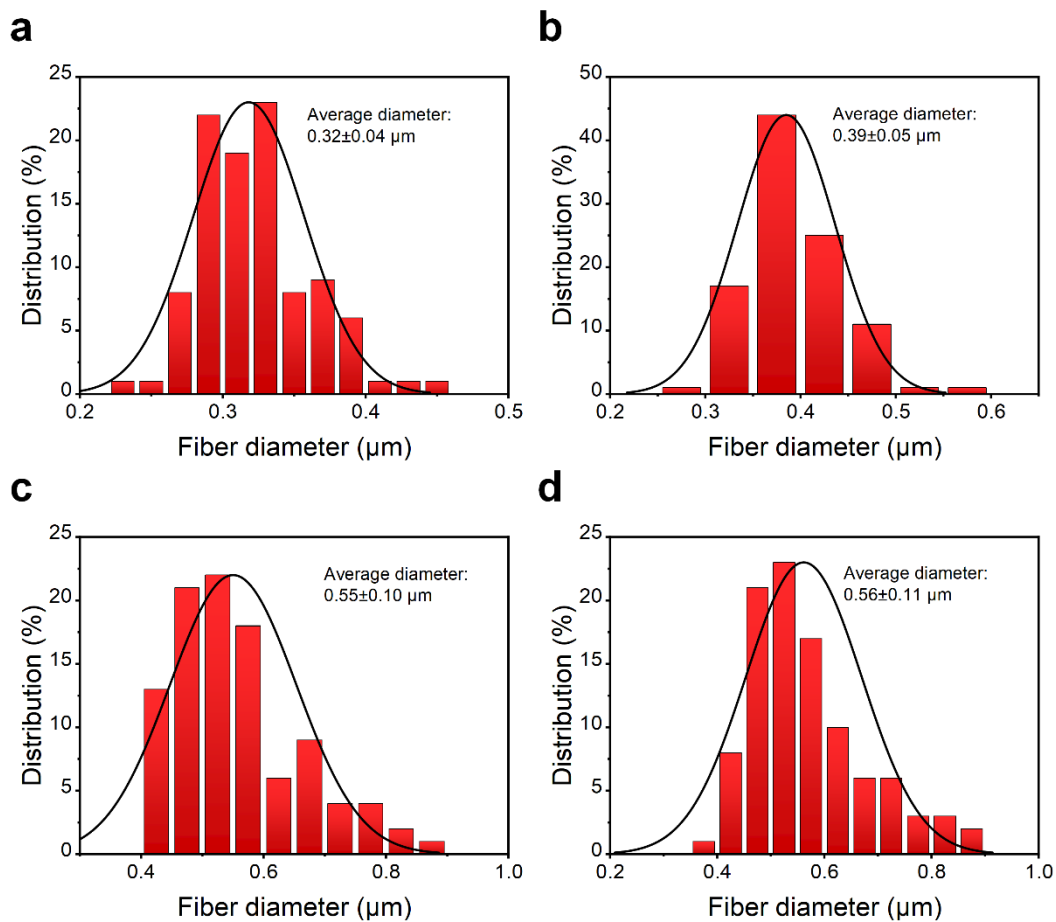
Supplementary Movies S1-S7



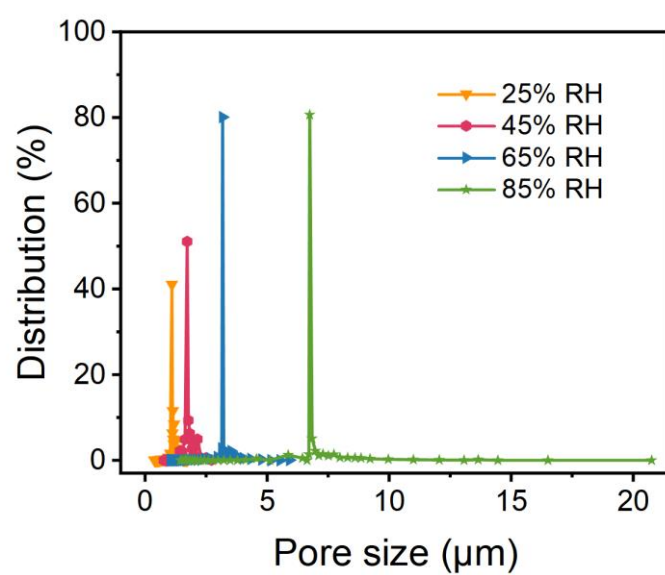
**Figure S1.** 2D-FFT for PAN NFMs at various RH of (a) 25%, (b) 45%, (c) 65%, and (d) 85%.



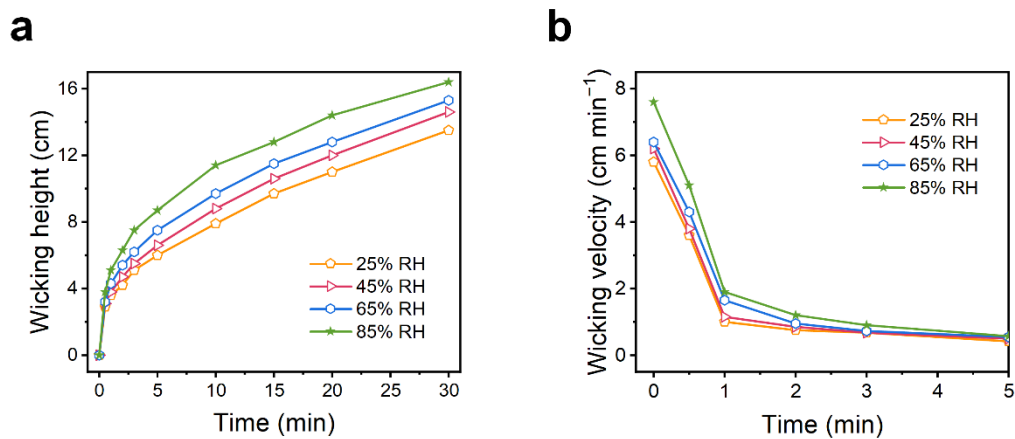
**Figure S2.** SEM images of PAN NFMs at various RH of (a) 25%, (b) 45%, (c) 65%, and (d) 85%. (e–h) Directionality histograms for PAN NFMs in (a–d). Color images of nanofibers indicate the angle mapping of fiber orientations. (i–l) 2D-FFT for PAN NFMs in (a–d).



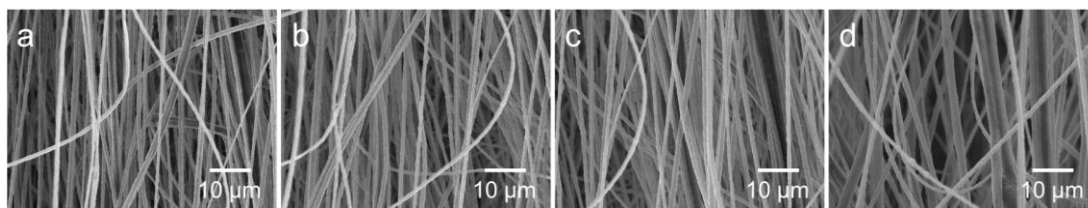
**Figure S3.** Fiber diameter distribution of PAN NFMs at different RH of (a) 25%, (b) 45%, (c) 65%, and (d) 85%.



**Figure S4.** Pore size distribution of PAN NFMs at different RH of (a) 25%, (b) 45%, (c) 65%, and (d) 85%.



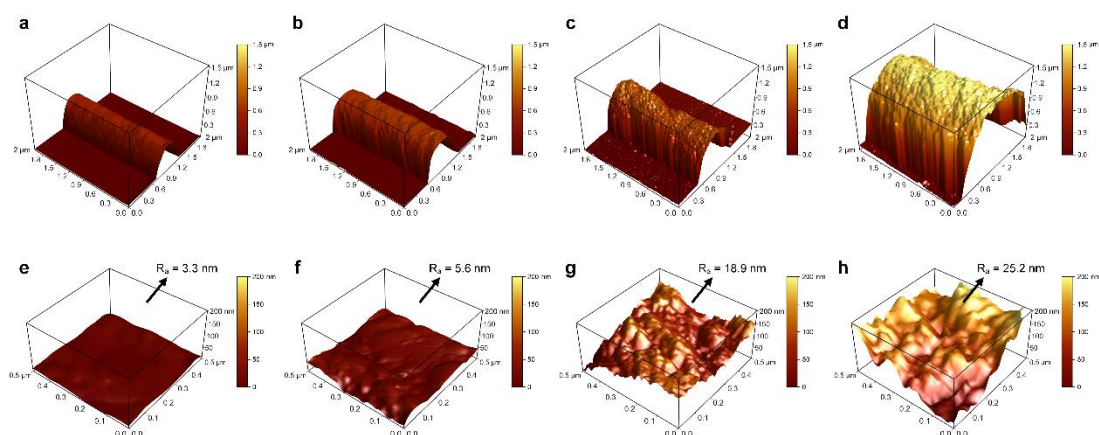
**Figure S5.** Wetting behavior of the micro-/nanofibrous composite membranes at different RH: (a) wicking height and (b) wicking velocity.



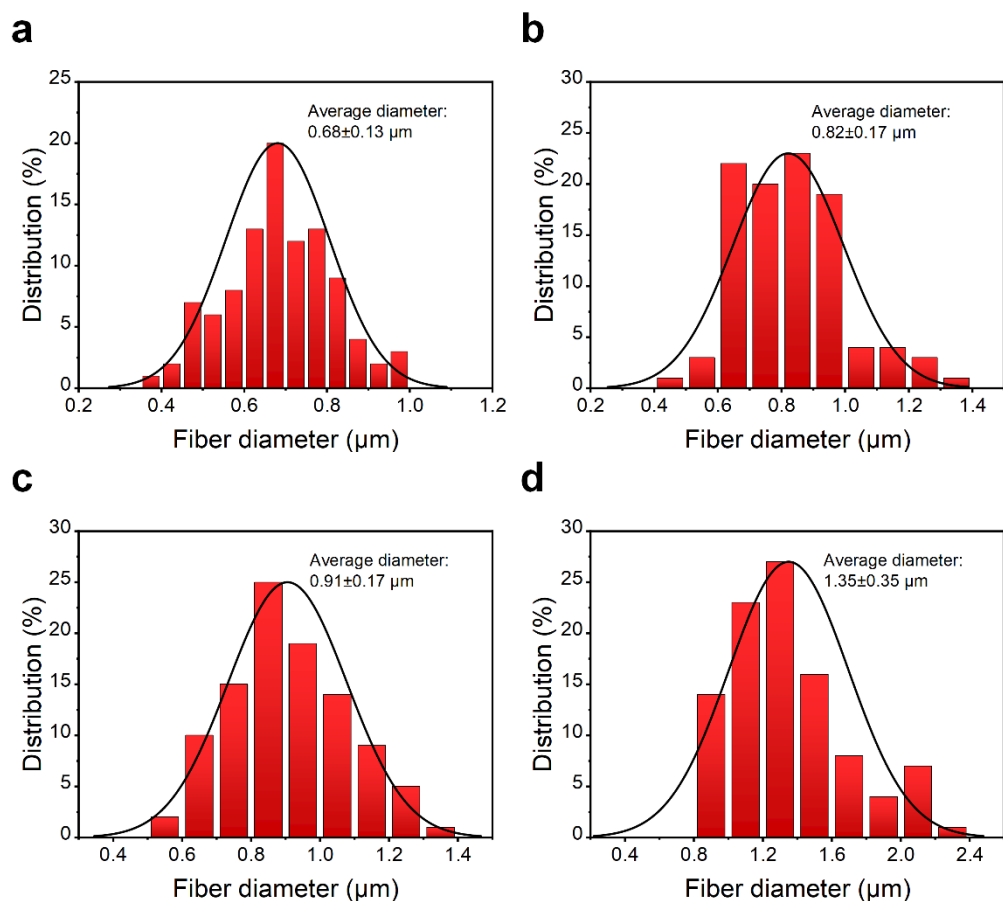
**Figure S6.** SEM images of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> NFMs with various concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs:

(a) 5 wt %, (b) 10 wt %, (c) 20 wt %, and (d) 30 wt %.

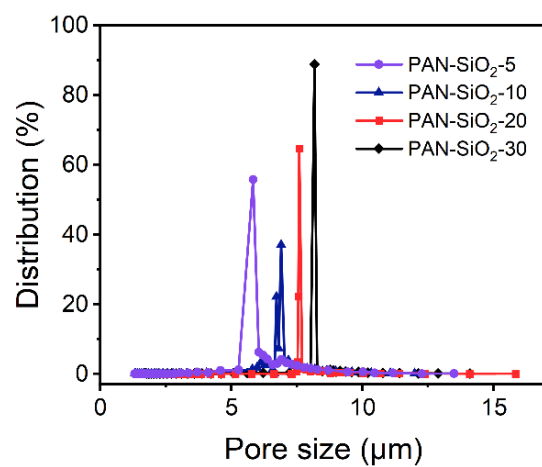




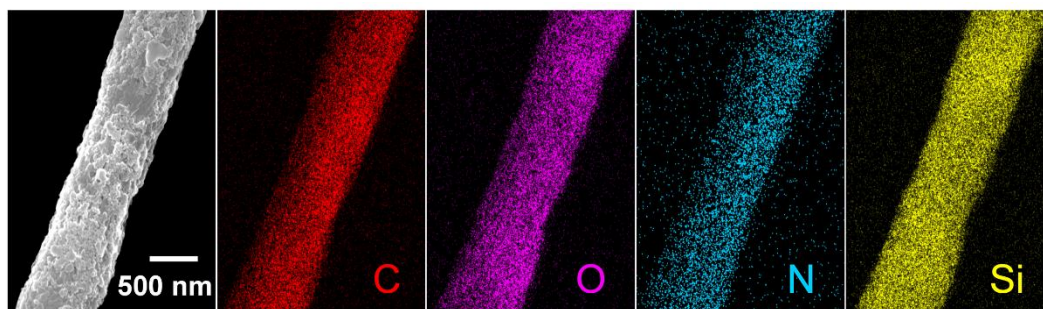
**Figure S7.** (a-d) 3D AFM images of the original PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers with various concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs: (a) 0 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 10 wt %, and (d) 30 wt %. The images were further plane fitted to calculate the average roughness of the corresponding (e) PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-0, (f) PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-5, (g) PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-10, and (h) PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-30 fiber.



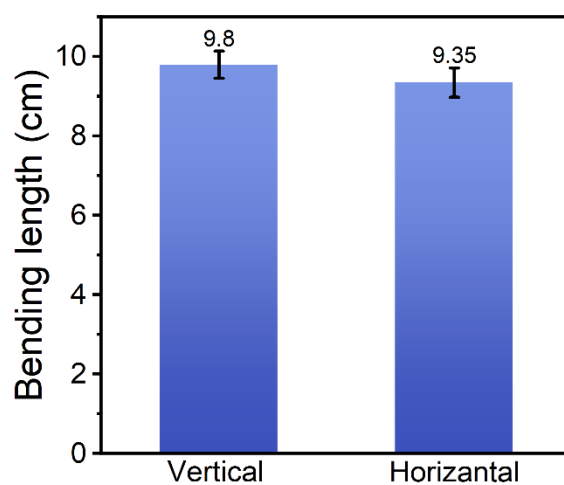
**Figure S8.** Fiber diameter distribution of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> NFMs with various concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs: (a) 5 wt %, (b) 10 wt %, (c) 20 wt %, and (d) 30 wt %.



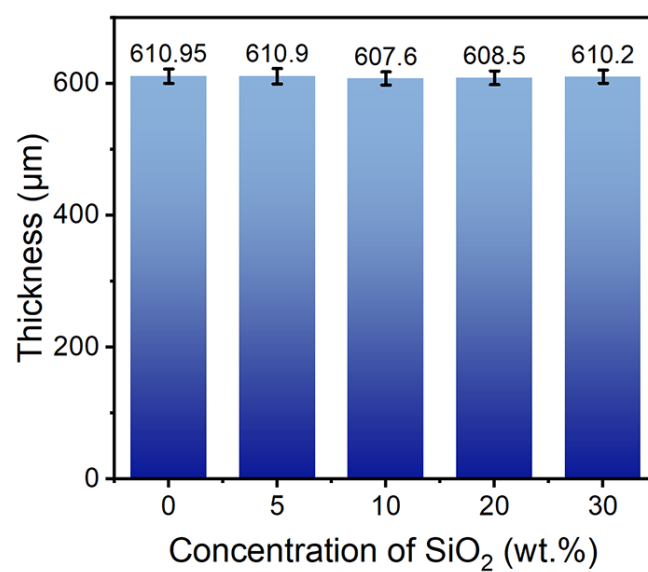
**Figure S9.** Pore size distribution of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> NFMs with various concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs: (a) 5 wt %, (b) 10 wt %, (c) 20 wt %, and (d) 30 wt %.



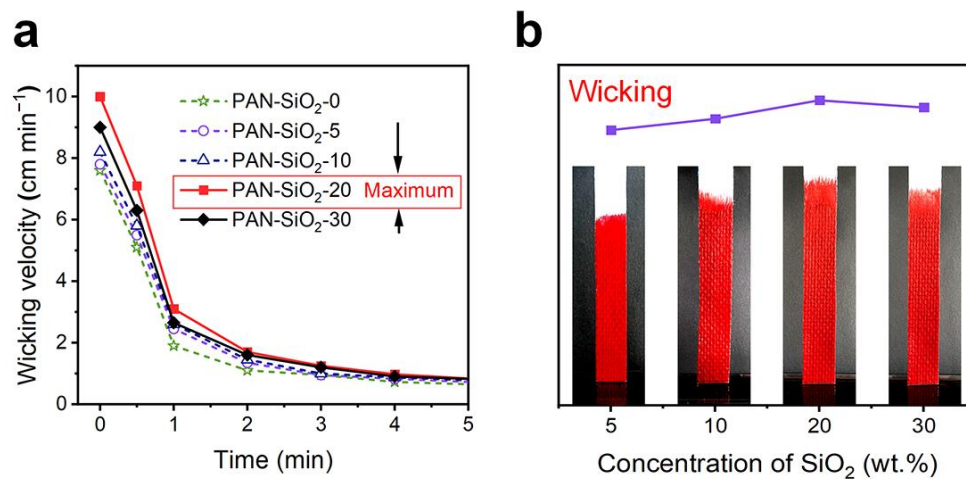
**Figure S10.** FE-SEM image and corresponding elemental maps of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-20 nanofiber.



**Figure S11.** The mechanical stiffness of PAN nanofiber/NW composite membrane. The vertical and horizontal bending lengths were 9.8 cm and 9.35 cm, respectively.



**Figure S12.** The thickness of highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofiber/NW composite membranes with different concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs.



**Figure S13.** Wetting behavior of the PAN nanofiber/NW composite membranes with different concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs: (a) wicking height and (b) Optical photographs.

**Table S1.** Humidification performance of the nonwoven fabric and micro-/nanofibrous composite membranes.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Wicking velocity (cm 30min<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Water absorption (%)</b>	<b>Pressure drop (Pa)</b>	<b>Water evaporation rate (mL h<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Humidity capacity (mL h<sup>-1</sup>)</b>
Nonwoven	9.3	346	0	0.28	327
Composite membranes	19.5	497.7	14.4	0.34	514



**Table S2.** Properties of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> precursor solutions with various SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs concentrations.

<b>PAN (wt %)</b>	<b>SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs concentration (wt %)</b>	<b>Viscosity (cps)</b>	<b>Surface Tension (mN m<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Conductivity (uS cm<sup>-1</sup>)</b>
10	0	1060.97	35.47	298
10	5	1253.03	35.42	290
10	10	2606.80	34.76	284
10	20	3226.46	34.12	278
10	30	4256.43	33.24	275

**Table S3.** XPS data of PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub> NFMs with different concentrations of SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs.

<b>SiO<sub>2</sub> NPs concentration (wt %)</b>	<b>Atomic content (%)</b>			
	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Si</b>
0	75.75	19.78	4.47	0
5	74.80	20.63	4.07	0.50
10	73.28	20.21	5.33	1.18
20	69.48	19.75	8.10	2.67
30	63.22	17.78	13.46	5.54

**Movie S1.**

Water transport process from the top view of the random PAN NFM, the 200  $\mu\text{L}$  red ink droplet was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S2.**

Water transport process from the top view of the highly aligned PAN NFM, the 200  $\mu\text{L}$  red ink droplet was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S3.**

Wetting behavior of the highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-0 nanofiber/NW composite membrane, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  water was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S4.**

Wetting behavior of the highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-5 nanofiber/NW composite membrane, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  water was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S5.**

Wetting behavior of the highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-10 nanofiber/NW composite membrane, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  water was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S6.**

Wetting behavior of the highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-20 nanofiber/NW composite membrane, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  water was dropped on the surface of membrane.

**Movie S7.**

Wetting behavior of the highly aligned PAN-SiO<sub>2</sub>-30 nanofiber/NW composite membrane, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  water was dropped on the surface of membrane.