

Supplementary material

Facilely preparation photo-response TiO₂@copper wire mesh with quick on/off switchable superwetting for high efficiency oil-water separation

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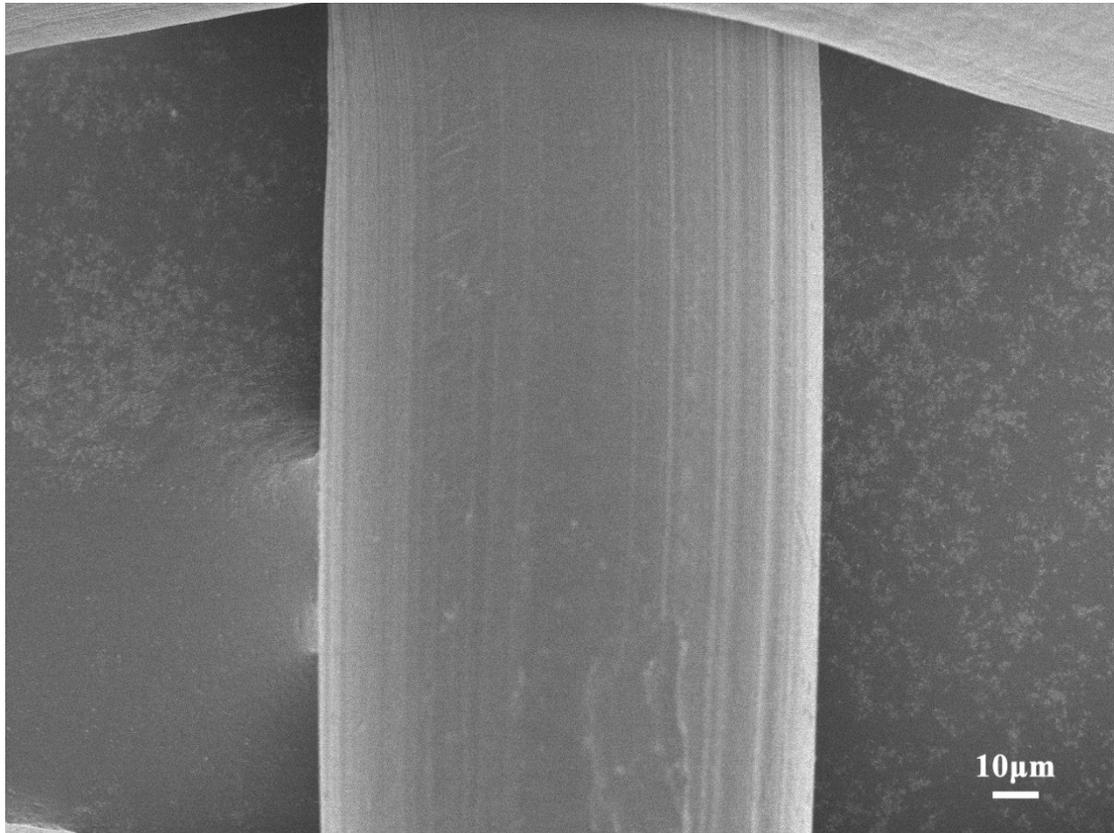


Figure S1. Local enlarged SEM image of the original copper wire mesh.

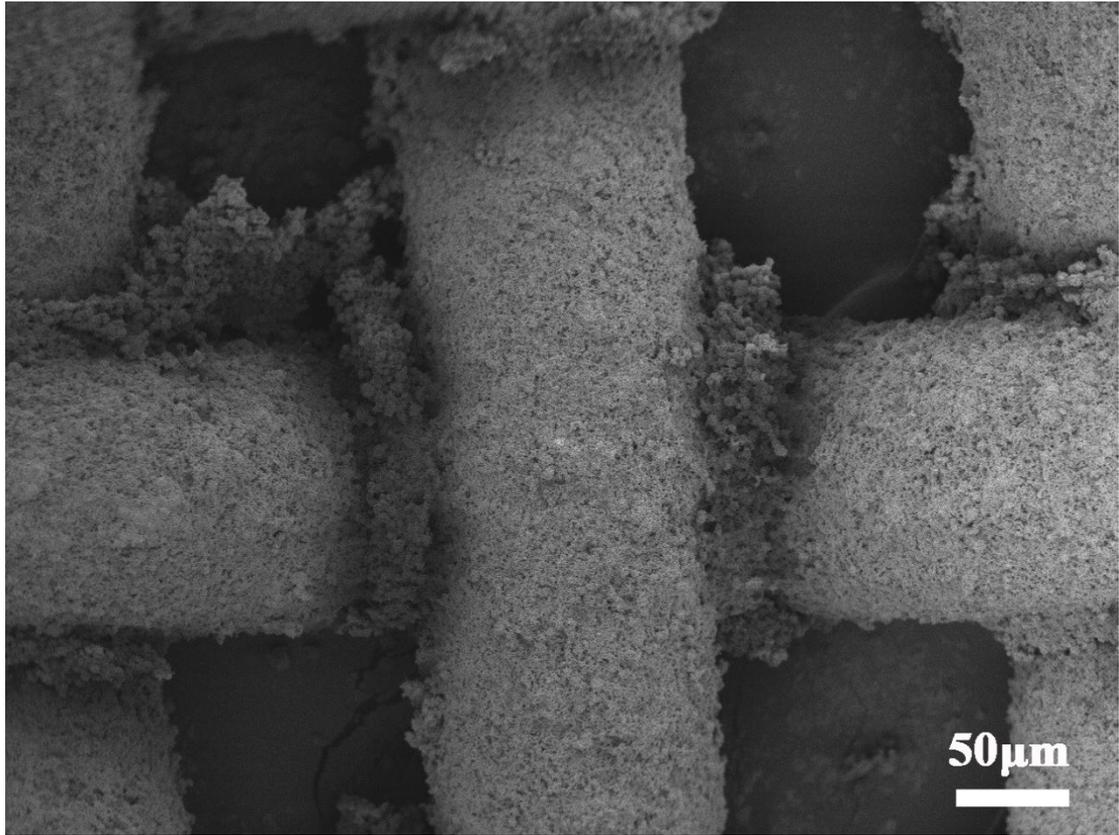


Figure S2. SEM images of CWM after STA modification

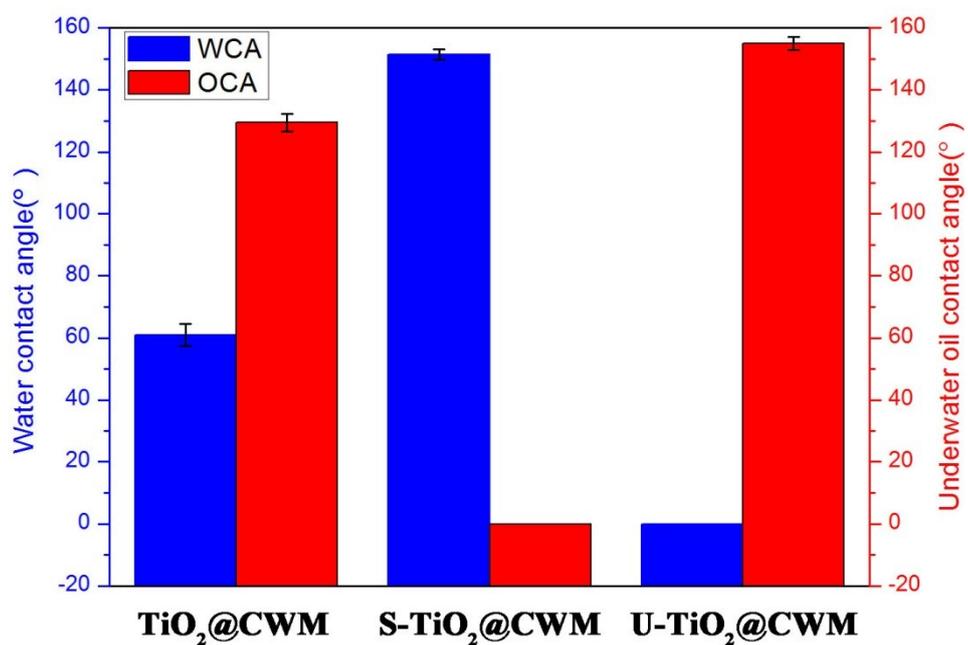


Figure S3. WCA and underwater OCA of TiO₂@CWM under different modification conditions

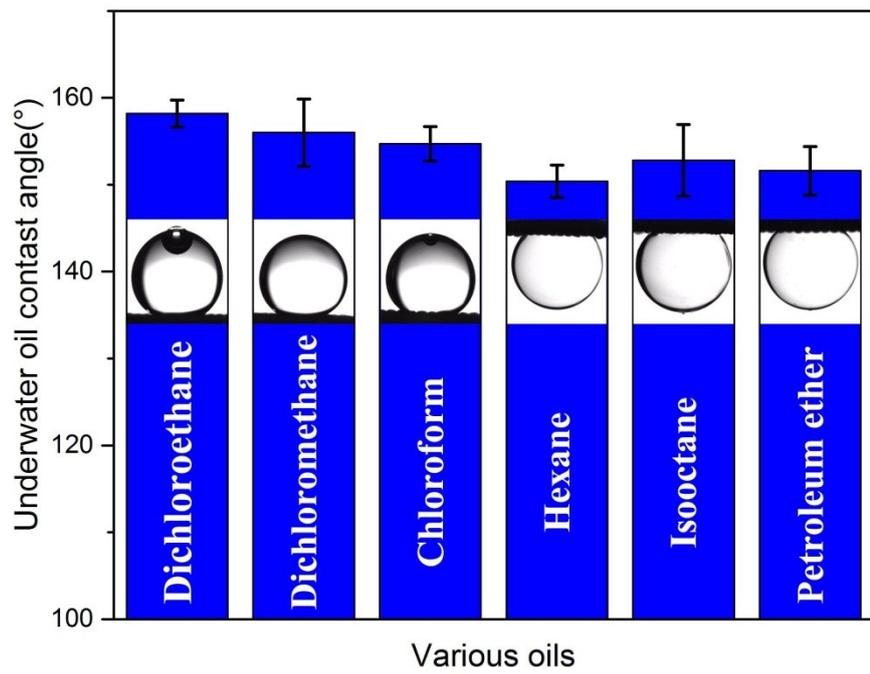


Figure S4.The underwater OCA of different oils was also tested.

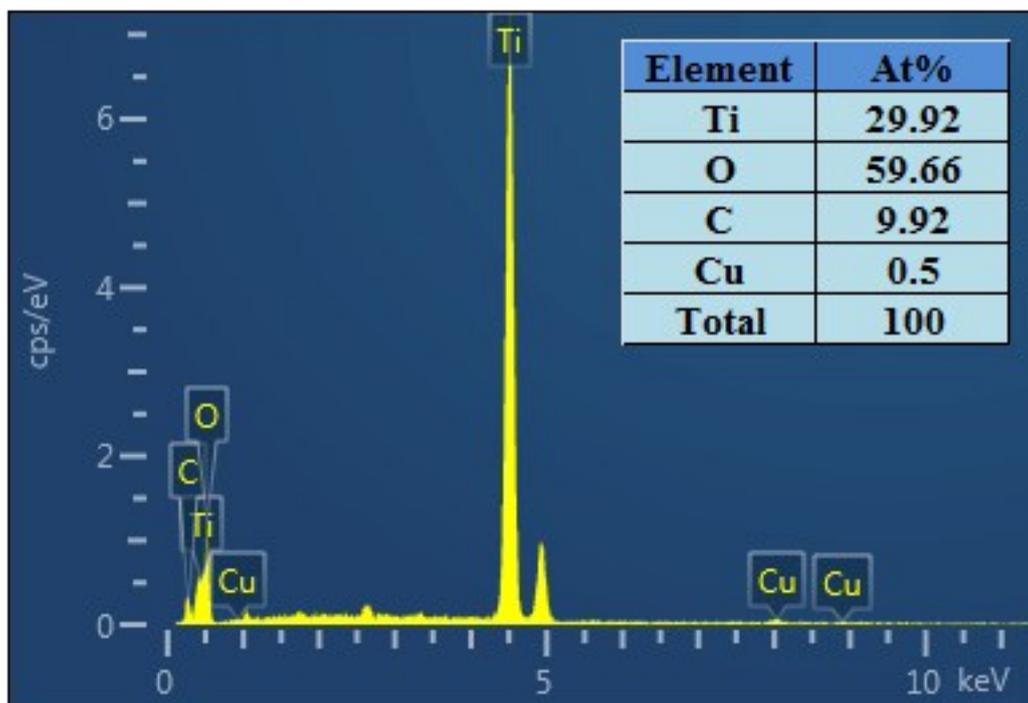


Figure S5. EDS analysis of TiO₂@CWM after UV irradiated.

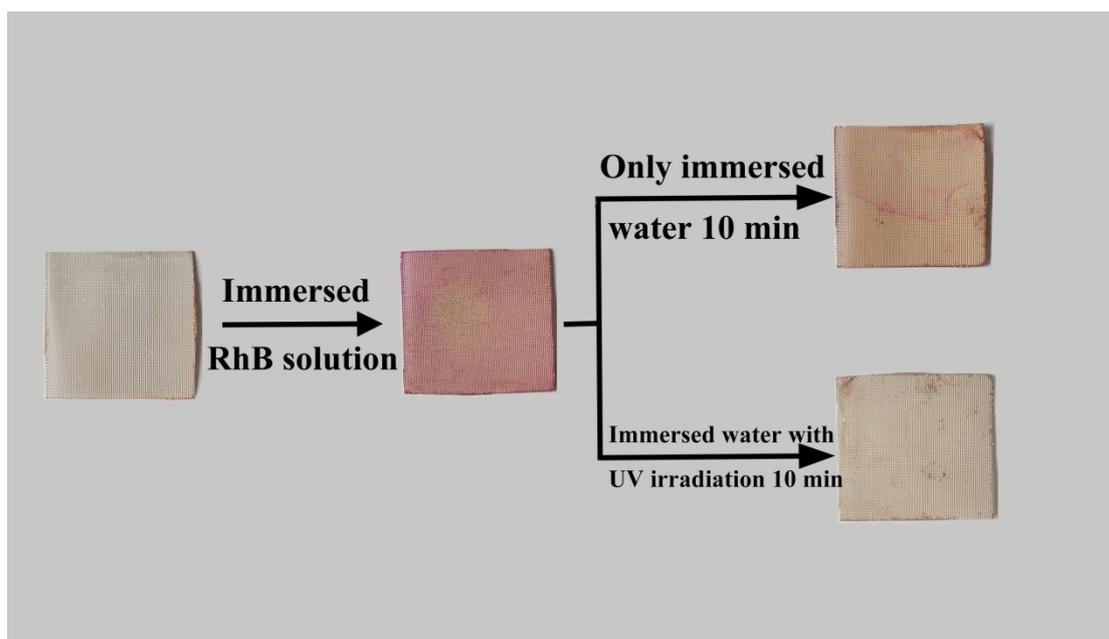


Figure S6. Pollution and self-cleaning process of TiO₂@CWM.

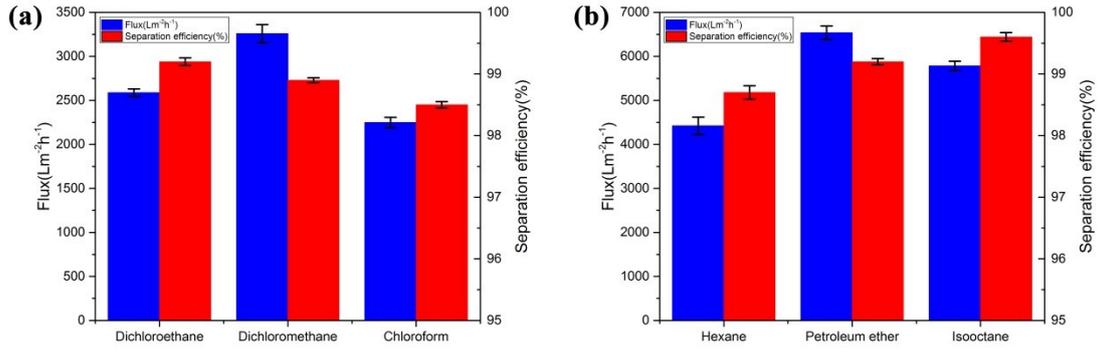


Figure S7. The separation capability of the TiO₂@CWM (a) heavy oil-water mixture and (b) light oil-water mixture after self-cleaning process.



Figure S8. The WCA of U-TiO₂@CWM after 20 cycles of abrasion.

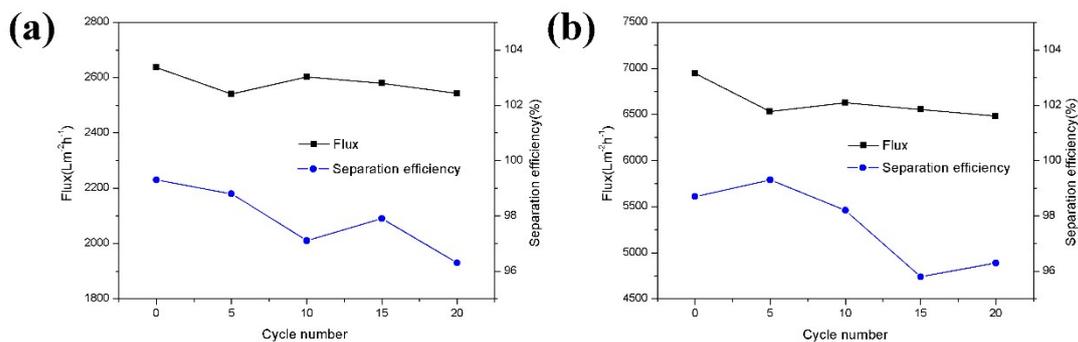


Figure S9. (a) Heavy oil - water separation efficiency and flux of S-TiO₂@CWM after abrasion test. (b) Light oil-water separation efficiency and flux of U-TiO₂@CWM after abrasion test.

Video S1. Dichloroethane-water separation process of the TiO₂@CWM: oil quickly permeated through the mesh, while water was blocked in the upper glass tube.

Video S2. Petroleum ether-water separation process of the TiO₂@CWM: water quickly permeated through the mesh, while oil was blocked in the upper glass tube.

Video S3. The friction properties of the prepared TiO₂@CWM were measured by sandpaper and weight.

Video S4. The friction surface of the TiO₂@CWM was the same as that of the non-friction surface, and the water drops can roll rapidly.