

## Online Electronic Supporting Information for

### Titania nanowires coated PEI/P25 membranes for photocatalytic and ultrafiltration applications

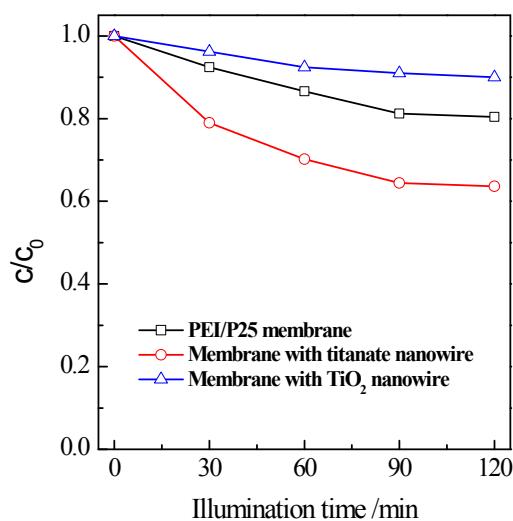
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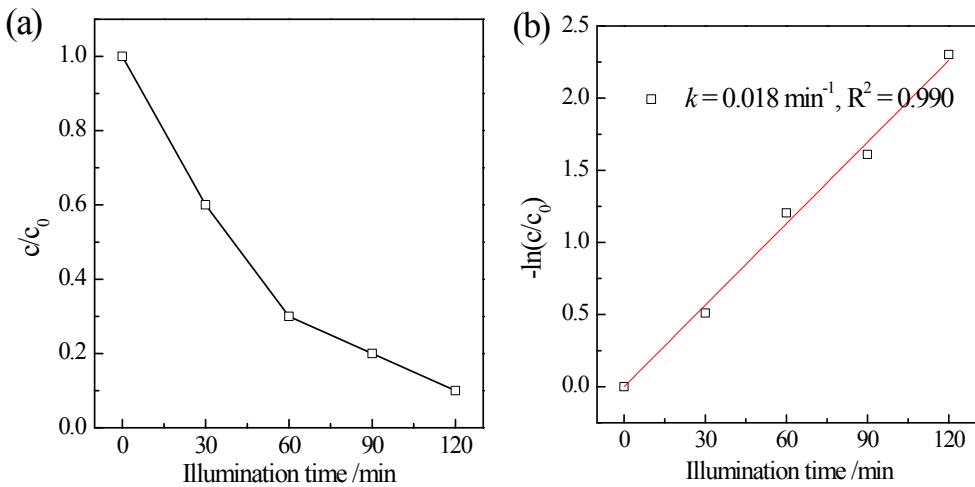
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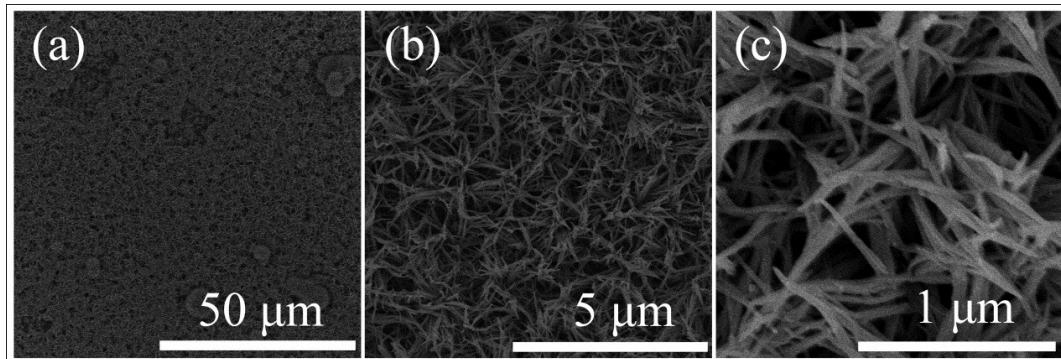
**Fig. S1** Dark adsorption curves of rhodamine B in water in the presence of the PEI/P25 membrane (a), that after precipitations of titanate nanowires (b) and that after surface functionalization with  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanowires (c).



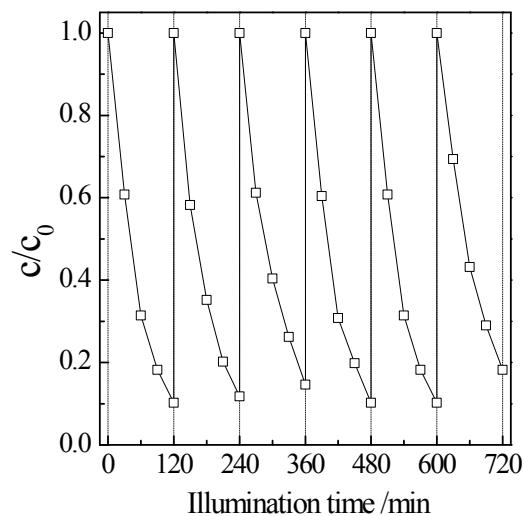
**Fig. S2** Photodegradation curve (a) and the corresponding fitting result (b) using the pseudo-first-order reaction of rhodamine B in water in the presence of the PEI/P25/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanowire membrane under the simulated solar light illumination. The light source is a 500 W Xe-lamp. The intensity of UV and visible irradiance reaching the sample was measured to be ca. 5.0 and 100 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, using irradiance meters UV-A and FZ-A, Beijing Normal University, China. The light intensity was measured for the wavelength range of 320-400 nm with a peak wavelength of 365 nm for UV light, and 400-1000 nm for visible light.



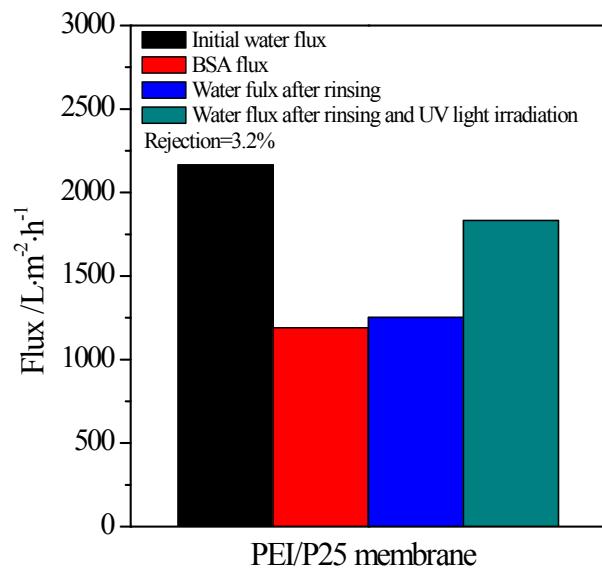
**Fig. S3** Photograph of the PEI/P25 hybrid membrane surface functionalized with TiO<sub>2</sub> nanowires.



**Fig. S4** FESEM morphologies of  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanowires precipitated on the PEI/P25 membrane, after ultrasonic cleaning for 30 min.



**Fig. S5** Photodegradation curves of rhodamine B in water in the presence of the PEI/P25 hybrid membrane surface functionalized with  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanowires, after ultrasonic cleaning for 30 min. The photodegradation evaluations were repeated for six cycles.



**Fig. S6** Flux value of the surface roughened PEI/P25 membrane.

**Table S1** Comparison of the comprehensive performance for TiO<sub>2</sub>-containing hybrid polymeric ultrafiltration membranes reported in the literatures.

Membrane	Water flux (L m <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	BSA concentration (g L <sup>-1</sup> )	BSA flux (L m <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	BSA Rejection (%)	Water flux recovery (%)	References
PES <sup>a</sup> -TiO <sub>2</sub>	1046 <sup>h</sup>	0.3	260	75	82.3	[1]
PSF <sup>b</sup> -TiO <sub>2</sub> /HEMA <sup>c</sup>	148.77 <sup>h</sup>	0.1	/	93	83.37	[2]
PVDF <sup>d</sup> -GO/TiO <sub>2</sub>	487.8 <sup>h</sup>	1.0	320	92.5	82.1	[3]
PSF-NRG <sup>e</sup> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	233.7 <sup>h</sup>	0.5	121.9	92.5	92.9	[4]
PVC <sup>f</sup> -TiO <sub>2</sub>	317.84 <sup>i</sup>	1.0	220	99.21	94.2	[5]
PVDF-TiO <sub>2</sub>	103.5 <sup>h</sup>	1.0	50	85.6	96.9	[6]
PVDF/rGO <sup>g</sup> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	221 <sup>j</sup>	0.5	/	99	94.9	[7]
PEI-TiO <sub>2</sub>	595	1.0	414	93.3	88.3	This work

<sup>a</sup> polyethersulfone; <sup>b</sup> polysulfone; <sup>c</sup> 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate; <sup>d</sup> polyvinylidene fluoride; <sup>e</sup> N-doped graphene oxide; <sup>f</sup> Polyvinyl chloride; <sup>g</sup> reduced graphene oxide; <sup>h</sup> operational pressure 0.1 MPa; <sup>i</sup> operational pressure 0.15 MPa; <sup>j</sup> operational pressure is 3.0 MPa.

## References

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