**Supplementary Information** 

## Paper-based Membrane on Silicone Floater for Efficient and Fast Solar-driven Interfacial Evaporation under One Sun

Zizhao Wang<sup>1</sup>,<sup>†</sup>, Qinxian Ye<sup>1</sup>,<sup>†</sup>, Xingbo Liang<sup>2</sup>, Jiale Xu<sup>1</sup>, Chao Chang<sup>1</sup>, Chengyi Song<sup>1</sup>, Wen Shang<sup>1</sup>, Jianbo Wu<sup>1</sup>, Peng Tao<sup>1</sup>,\* and Tao Deng<sup>1</sup>,\*

<sup>1</sup>School of Materials Science and Engineering, and State Key Laboratory of Metal Matrix Composites, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Rd, Shanghai, 200240, P. R. China. <sup>2</sup>Science and Technology on Solid-State Laser Laboratory, Beijing, 100015, P. R. China.

<sup>†</sup>These authors equally contribute to this work.

Correspondence: taopeng@sjtu.edu.cn (P. T); dengtao@sjtu.edu.cn (T. D)



Fig. S1 Raman spectra of PGO and PrGO composite membrane.



**Fig. S2** (a) 3D optical images of air-laid paper and PGO composite membrane. (b) SEM images of air-laid paper and PrGO composite membrane. The air-laid paper sample has smooth fibers and the rGO flakes are partially decorated on the fiber surface in the PrGO membrane.



**Fig. S3** Dynamic wetting of water droplet on air-laid paper, PGO membrane and PrGO membrane captured by a high-speed camera.

![](_page_2_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S4** (a) Optical absorption spectra of wet PrGO composite membrane with 10 wt% loading of rGO before and after ultrasonication for 40 min. (b) Optical absorption spectra of wet PrGO composite membrane (10 wt%) before and after immersing with water for 24 h. (c) Photographs of dry and wet PrGO membrane under stretch.

![](_page_2_Picture_2.jpeg)

Fig. S5 SEM image of PDMS foam showing the porous microstructure.

![](_page_3_Figure_0.jpeg)

Fig. S6 Absorption spectrum of dry air-laid paper.

![](_page_3_Figure_2.jpeg)

**Fig. S7** (a) Optical images of the PrGO membrane before and after solar evaporation tests for 120 h. (b) Comparison of evaporation performances (mass loss during evaporation) for PrGO-PIL interfacial evaporation system during first test and after tested for 120 h.

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S8** Comparison of instantaneous steady-state evaporation efficiency for five different evaporation systems: pure water, water floating with air-laid paper, water floating with PrGO membrane (PrGO), air-laid paper supported by floating PIL (P-PIL), and PrGO supported by floating PIL (PrGO-PIL).

![](_page_4_Figure_2.jpeg)

**Fig. S9** Comparison of evaporation mass loss for PrGO-PIL interfacial solar-driven evaporation system with different layers of PrGO membrane under one-sun illumination for 30 min.

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

**Fig. S10** (a) Evolution of temperature distribution for PrGO-PIL evaporation system with illumination time captured by an infrared camera. (b) Temperature distribution of other evaporation systems (water, paper, paper-PIL, PrGO) after one-sun solar illumination for 300 s captured by an infrared camera.

![](_page_5_Figure_2.jpeg)

**Fig. S11** Repeated solar desalination of seawater (3.5 wt% NaCl solution) by PrGO-PIL solar-driven interfacial evaporation system under one-sun illumination for 30 min.