Thermal plasma-synthesized gray-black TiO₂ with abundant

oxygen vacancies for high-efficiency solar desalination

Fei Li, ^{ab+} Chang Liu,^{ab+} Yuanjiang Dong, ^{ab} Huacheng Jin, ^a Baoqiang Li, ^a Fei Ding, ^a and Fangli Yuan*ac

a.State Key Laboratory of Mesoscience and Engineering. Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing 100190, China

b.University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing 100049, China. Address here.

c.Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing 100049, China

[†] The authors have done the same work and contributed the same.



Fig.S1 Images of G-TiO₂ product produced by thermal plasma in one minute.



Fig.S2 Top view(a) and side view(b) of the three-dimensional evaporator.



Fig.S3 Particle size distribution of G-TiO₂.



Fig.S4 TEM images of G-TiO_{2.}



Fig.S5 Schematic diagram of mass change of seawater evaporation for 50h under one solar radiation intensity.



Fig.S6 Top view(a) and side view(b) of the shell formed by salt crystals.



Fig.S7 Comparison of sea water evaporator before(a) and after(b) desalting after 50h evaporation.