Supplementary Information (SI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2024

# **Supporting Information**

### Design of Unidirectional Water-Transport Skin-Derived

## Wearable Material Through Engineering Natural Pore-Size Gradient

## for Personal Wet-Thermal Management

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**Supplementary Information contains:** 

Supplementary Figures S1-S15

Supplementary Table S1

Supplementary Movies S1-S4

#### 1. Supplementary Figures



Fig. S1 Pore size distribution (a) and water contact angle (b) of N-Skin



Fig. S2 Stress-strain curves of WPU/PLM and WPU/LM membranes



**Fig. S3** (a-b) SEM images of water-processed WPU fibrous membranes derived from different WPU contents of (a) 20, (b) 40, and (c) 60 wt%. (d)The peel test using nipper of the WPU fibrous

membranes.



Fig. S4 FT-IR spectra of as-prepared samples



Fig. S5 Transport behavior of the water droplet of 20 μL (a) on the WPU side and (b) the corresponding PVDF side of UWT-Skin with different WPU spining time. (c) WCA photographs with time for water droplet (5 μL) on the WPU side with different spining time. (d) SEM images of WPU side with different spining time on UWT-Skin.



Fig. S6 Unidirectional water-transport behavior of UWT-Skin without WPU fibrous membrane after being exposed to a natural environment for 0 h (a) and 12 h (b).



Fig. S7 Transport behavior of the water droplet of 20 μL (a) on the WPU side and (b) the corresponding PVDF side of UWT-Skin with different PVDF spraying time. (c) SEM images of PVDF side with different spraying time on UWT-Skin.



Fig. S8 WCA on WPU side surface (a), PN-Skin-middle surface (b), and PVDF side surface (c) of

UWT-Skin.

a <sub>1</sub>	28 mm	ε=50%	42 mm	4 5 6	$\mathbf{r}$
a2 WPU side	1234	1 2 3 4 • 2s	1 2 3 4 • 3 5		PVDF side No water
b <sub>1</sub>	30 mm	4 5 ε=50%	45 mm		
b2 PVDF sid		1 2 3 4 4 s	<b>1</b> 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	WPU side

Fig. S9 Unidirectional water-transport performance of UWT-Skin at 50% strain when water was

dropped on the WPU side (a) and the PVDF side (b).



Fig. S10 Unidirectional water-transport behavior of UWT-Skin when left in everyday

### environment for 6 months



Fig. S11 Unidirectional water-transport behavior of UWT-Skin after UV radiation for 24 h



Fig. S12 Transport behavior of the water droplet of 20 μL on the UWT-Skin with different soaked times. (a) from WPU side to PVDF side, (b) from PVDF to WPU side.



Fig. S13 Adhesion tests between the wetted skin and UWT-Skin.



Fig. S14 Microclimate temperature between the samples and the dry simulated skin over time (a).

#### 2. Supplementary Tables

	R	Ref.
Plant fibers/polylactic acid	993	[1]
Polyacrylonitrile nanofibrous membrane/polydimethylsiloxane coating	696.6	[2]
Hydrophobic SiO <sub>2</sub> coating/polyester fabric	965.7	[3]
Polydimethylsiloxane coating/cotton	721	[4]
Cellulose acetate nanofibrous membrane	919	[5]
Tannic acid-polyethylenimine/octadecylamine-cotton	693.3	[6]
Polyacrylonitrile/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /polypropylene fabric	870	[7]
Tannic acid@3-aminopropyltriethoxysilan@Fe(III)/	577.5	[8]
polyester-covered cotton		
UWT-Skin	731	This work

Table S1 Previously reported fiber materials with unidirectional water-transport.

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- [8] Du P, Wang J, Zhan X, et al. Asymmetric multienergy-coupled radiative warming textiles for personal thermal-moisture management[J]. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 2023, 15(34): 41180-41192.

## 3. Supplementary Movies

Movie S1 Water transport behavior of N-Skin from top view

Movie S2 Water transport behavior of UWT-Skin from top view

Movie S3 Water transport behavior of UWT-Skin from side view

Movie S4 Water transport behavior of UWT-Skin placed vertically from side view