Supporting Information

Anomalous Effects of Water Flow through Charged Nanochannel Membranes

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Legends:



Figure S1. Illustration of the number of deposited n(PSS/PAH) multilayer in the nanochannel membrane.











1.5(PSS/PAH)



2.5(PSS/PAH)



Figure S2. SEM images of n(PSS/PAH) multilayer coated 100 nm TEPC membranes.



Figure S3. TEM images of 3.5(PSS/PAH) nanotubes. 3.5(PSS/PAH) multilayer coated 100 nm TEPC membranes were treated with dichloromethane to liberate the nanotubes. Subsequent nanotubes were imaged using TEM.



Figure S4. Photograph of the experimental system used to measure the liquid levels in two half-cells. **a.** DSA 100 Contact Angle Measuring System. **b.** A needle in the instrument was used to indicate the liquid level. **c.** Schematic representation of cell for water transport experiments.

	λ	D		λ	D
Ion	10^{-4} m ² Smol ⁻¹	$10^{-5} \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$	Ion	10^{-4} m ² Smol ⁻¹	$10^{-5} \text{cm}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$
	cations			anions	
H^+	349.65	9.311	Cl	76.31	2.032
Li ⁺	38.66	1.029	NO ₃ -	71.42	1.092
Na^+	50.08	1.334	SO_4^{2-}	80.0	1.065
K^+	73.48	1.957	HSO4 ²⁻	52.0	1.385
Mg^{2+}	53.0	0.706	PO ₄ ³⁻	92.8	0.824
Ca ²⁺	59.47	0.792	HPO ₄ ²⁻	57.0	0.759
Sr^{2+}	59.4	0.791	$H_2PO_4^-$	36.0	0.959
Ba ²⁺	63.6	0.847			

Table S1. Ionic conductivity and diffusion coefficient at infinite dilution

[Lide, D. R.; Weast, R. C. Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, p304-305. CRC Press: 2002.]