

Supplementary Materials

Turning Tissue Waste into High-Performance Microfiber Filters for Oily Wastewater Treatment

Gaoliang Wei, Jun Dong, Jing Bai, Yongsheng Zhao * and Chuanyu Qin

Key Laboratory of Groundwater Resources and Environment (Ministry of Education, China), College of New Energy and Environment, Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China; glwei@jlu.edu.cn (G.W.); dongjun@jlu.edu.cn (J.D.); baijing927@jlu.edu.cn (J.B.); qincyu@jlu.edu.cn (C.Q.)

* Correspondence: zhaoyongsheng@jlu.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-413-8502608

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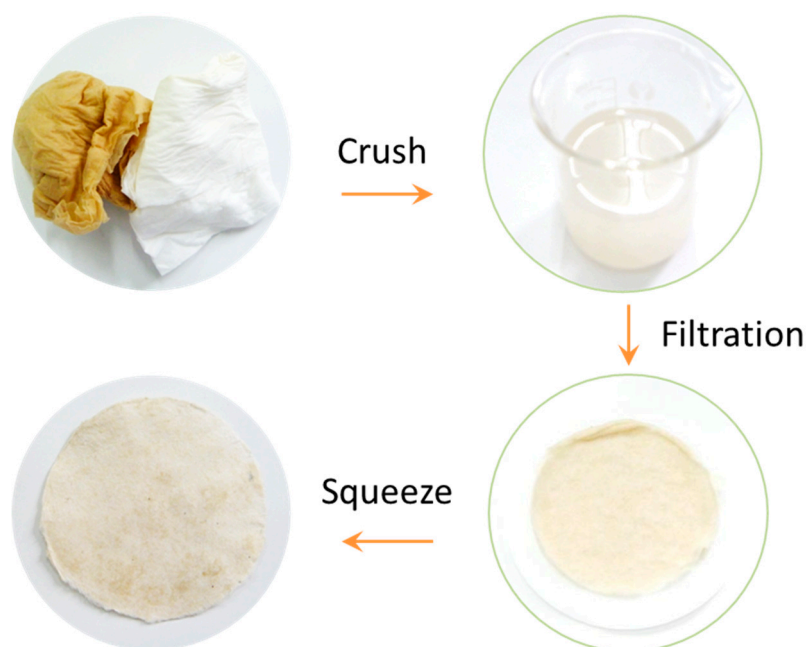


Figure S1. Preparation process of microfiber filters derived from tissue waste.

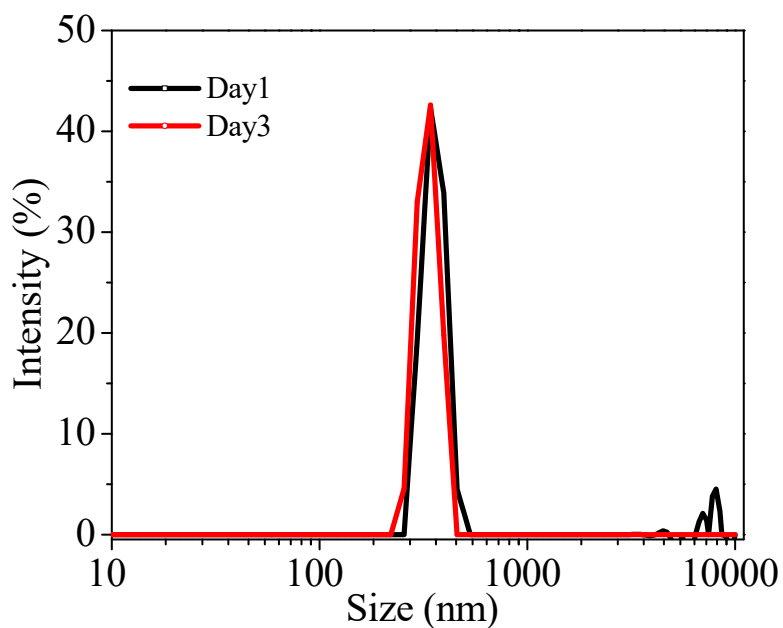


Figure S2. Diameter distribution of oil droplets in as-prepared emulsion and the one after standing for 3 days. The diameter distribution of oil droplets do not change with the increase of time within 3 day, which suggests the emulsion can be stable for at least 3 day.

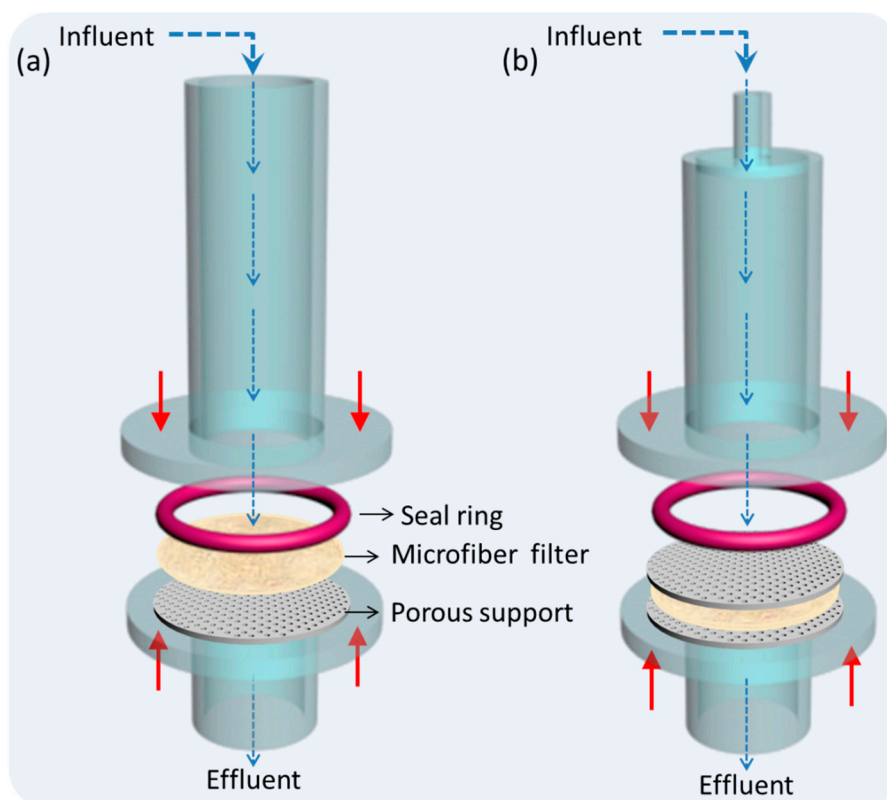


Figure S3. Schematic illustration of the setups for filtration of free oil/water mixtures (a) and emulsions (b).

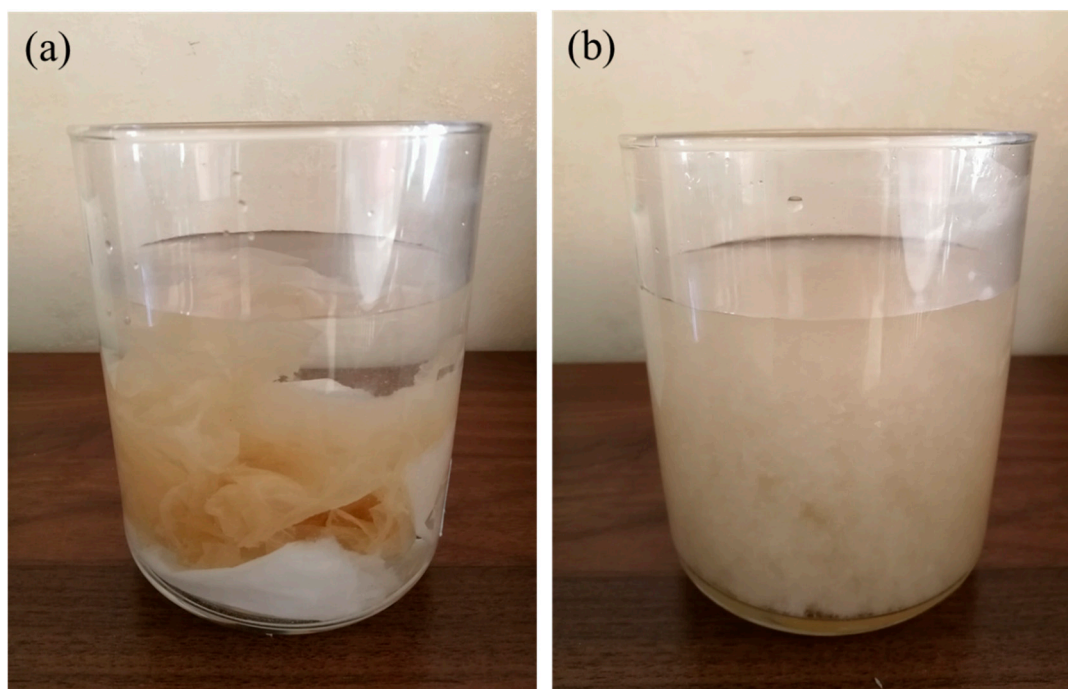


Figure S4. (a) Tissue before crush in water. (b) Obtained turbid pulp.

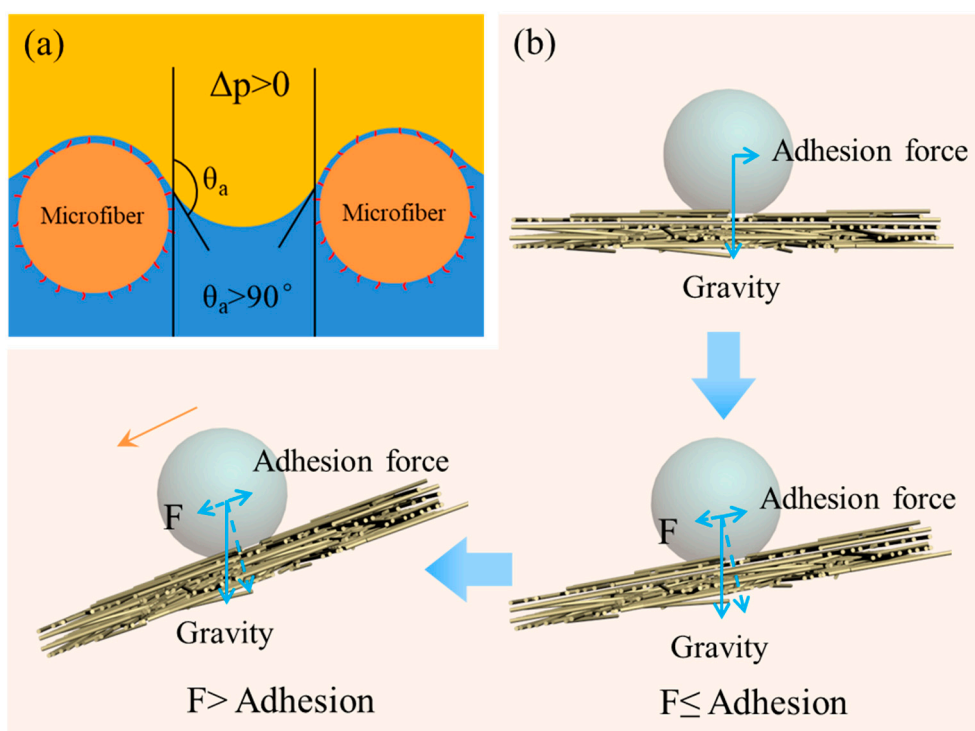


Figure S5. (a) Schematic illustration of wetting modes of the oil/water/microfiber system. (b) Schematic illustration of the change of force exerted on an oil droplet with the increase of inclination angle.

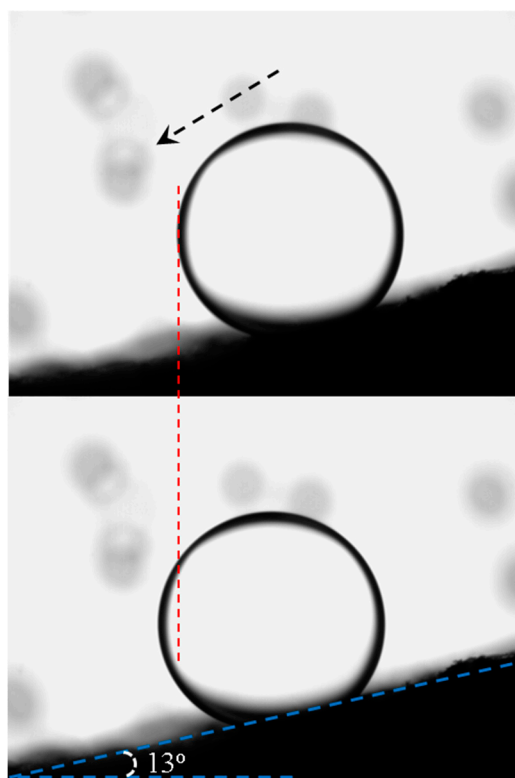


Figure S6. Rolling angle measurement of 1,2-dichloroethane on filter surface.

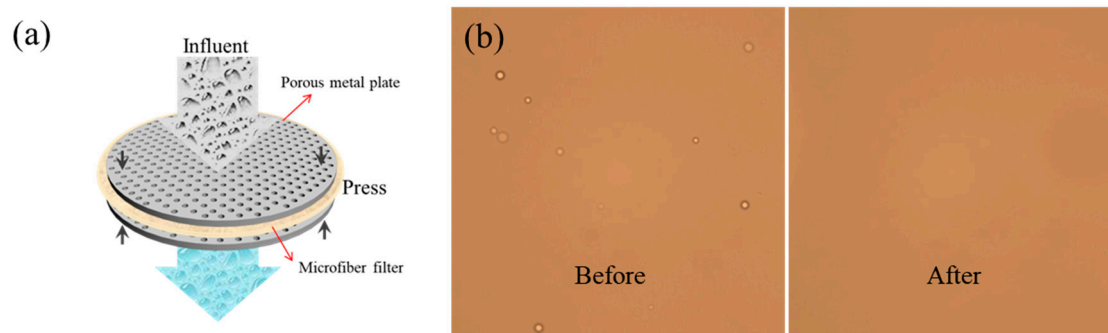


Figure S7. (a) Illustration of the sandwich-like structure of the microfiber filter and two porous metal plates. (b) Optical microscope images of emulsion before and after filtration.



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