## Supplementary information for

## Electrospun porous poly(tetrafluoroethylene-cohexafluoropropylene-co-vinylidene fluoride) membranes for membrane distillation

Yong Zhang <sup>a,b,c</sup>, Bin Yang <sup>d</sup>, Kuiling Li <sup>a,b,c</sup>, Deyin Hou <sup>a,b,c</sup>, Changwei Zhao<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Jun Wang <sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Environmental Aquatic Chemistry, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 18 Shuangqing Road, Beijing 100085, China

<sup>b</sup> National Engineering Laboratory for Industrial Wastewater Treatment, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 18 Shuangqing Road, Beijing, 100085, China

<sup>c</sup> University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 19 Yuquan Road, Beijing, 100049, China

<sup>d</sup> School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Heibei University of Technology, Tianjin, 5340 Xiping Road, 300130, China

*E-mail address: junwang@rcees.ac.cn*. *Tel:* +86-10-62849198

## 1. Atomic force microscope images of the membrane surfaces

The roughness of membrane surface was quantificated by atomic force microscope (AFM) image (NanoScope IIIa, Digital Instruments,USA). All the membrane samples were measured by using a same tip with tapping mode. Ra: average surface roughness; Rq: the root mean square surface roughness.

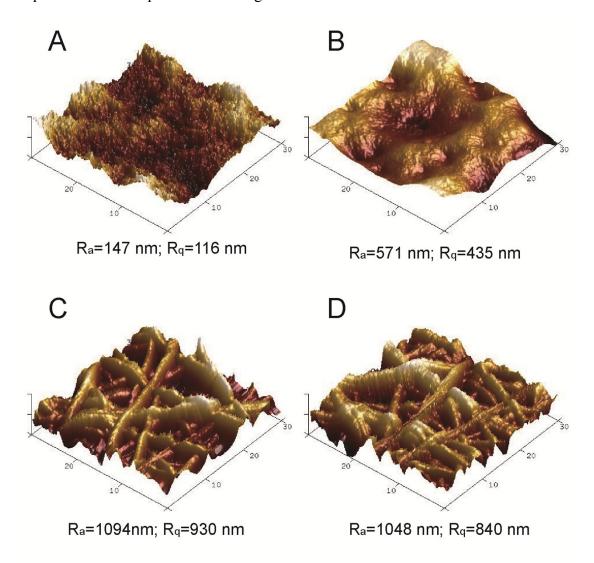


Figure S1. AFM images of the surfaces of (A) PVDF membrane; (B) M7 (10wt% THV); (C) M6(15wt% THV); (D) M8 (20wt% THV)

2. SEM images of the cross sections

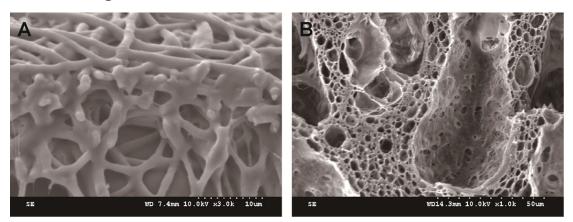


Figure S2. SEM images of cross sections of (A) THV membrane (M6); (B) PVDF membrane