

## ***Supporting Information for***

### **Surface Characteristics of Thin Film Composite Polyamide Membranes Dictate Silver Nanoparticle Loading Efficacy**

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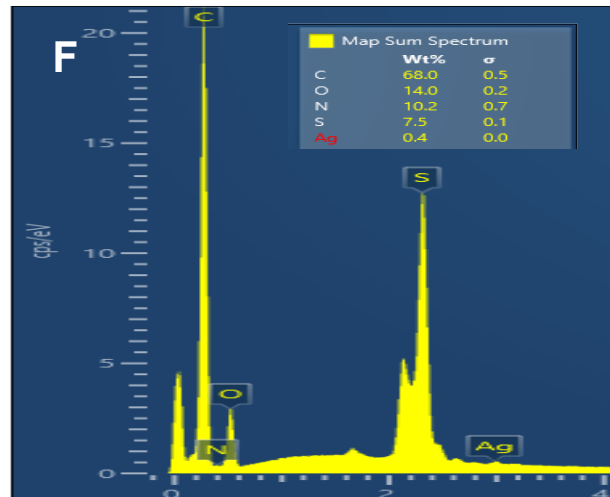
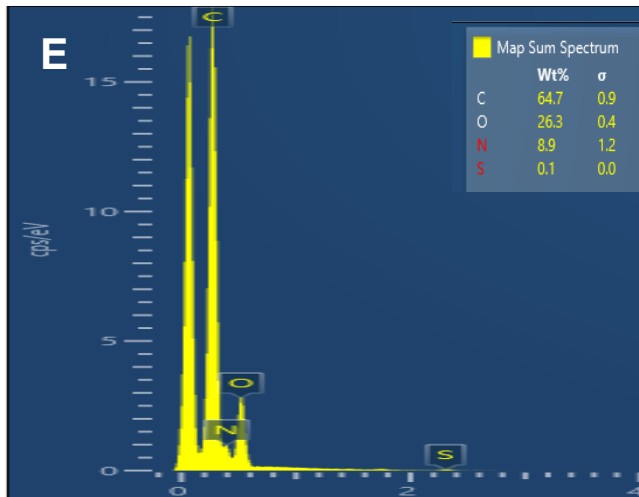
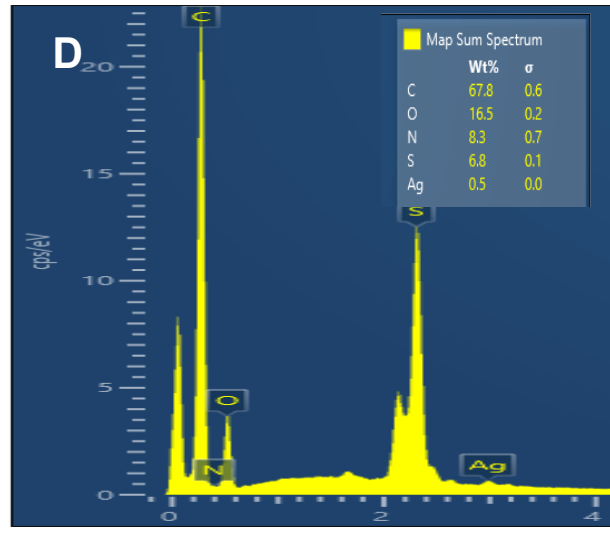
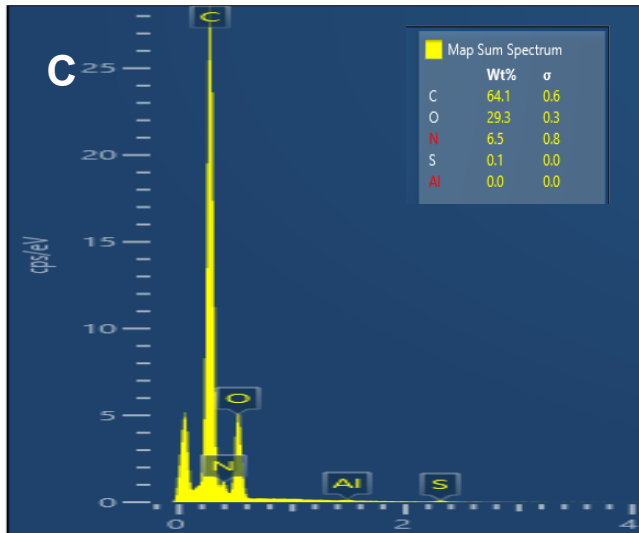
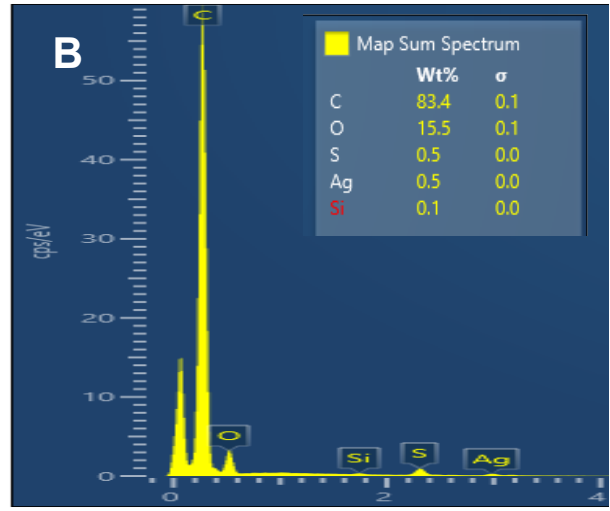
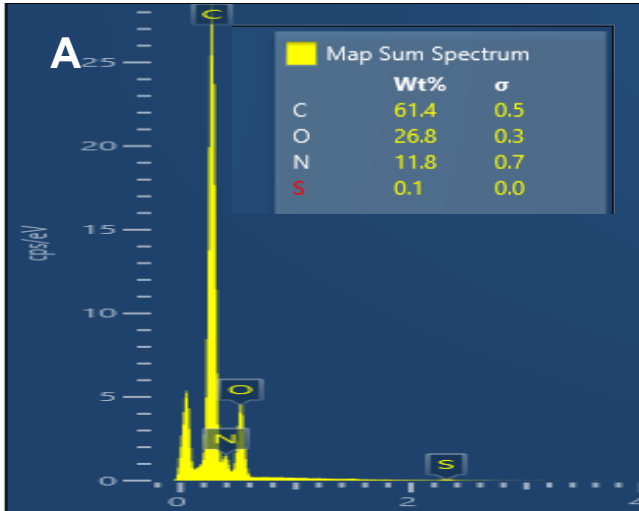
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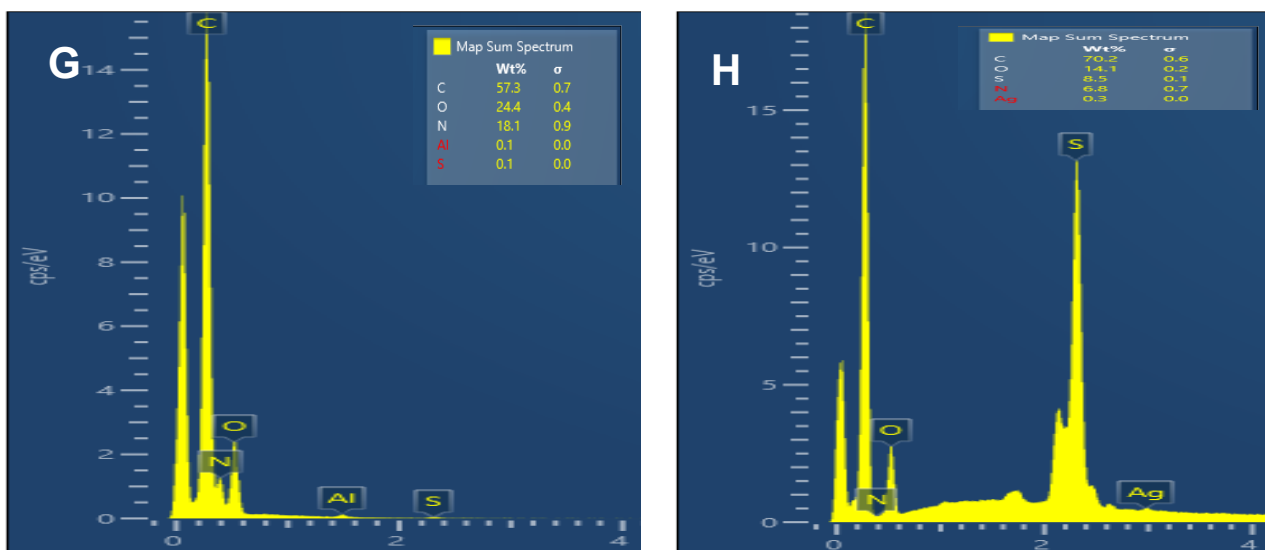
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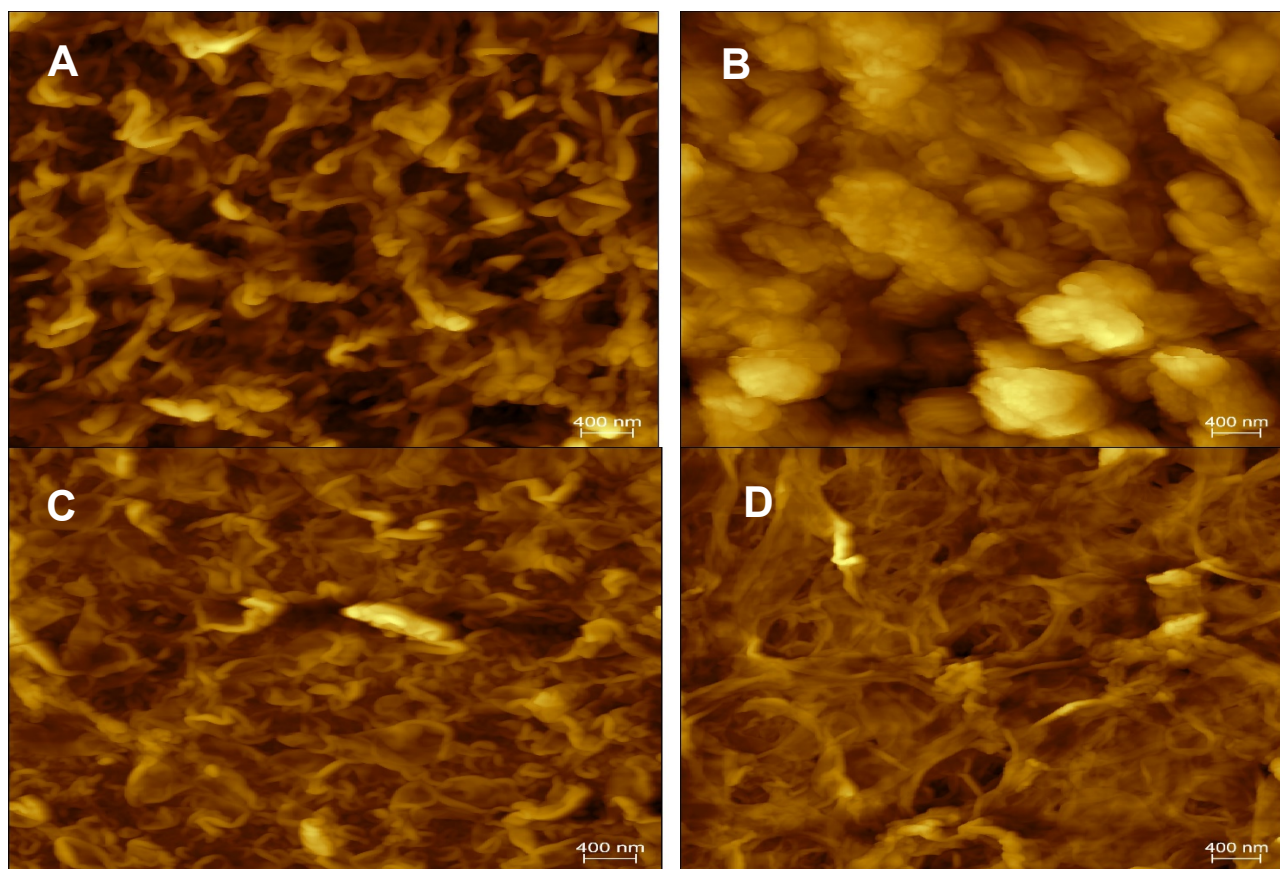
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**Figure S1.** EDS spectra of (A,C,E,G) pristine and (B,D,F,H) AgNP-loaded SW 30, BW 30, AMI H, and NF 270 membranes.



**Figure S2.** AFM-based surface topography images of pristine membranes (A) BW 30, (B) SW 30, (C) AMI H, and (D) NF 270.

**Table S1.** Summary of antimicrobial efficacy and water flux with silver loading by functionalizing different functional components.

AgNPs preparation	Materials	Required amount	Loading $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$	Bacterial inactivation %	Water permeability coefficient $\text{L m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1} \text{bar}^{-1}$	Salt rejection coefficient $\text{L m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$	Ref.	
precursor: $\text{AgNO}_3$ reducing agent: $\text{NaBH}_4$	-	-	-	-	pristine: $2.41 \pm 0.14$	pristine: $0.28 \pm 0.05$	[1]	
	SW 30	1:1 mM	$0.8 \pm 0.02$	$90.7 \pm 3.8\%$ ( <i>E. coli</i> )	$2.12 \pm 0.20$	$0.22 \pm 0.01$		
		2:2 mM	$1.5 \pm 0.03$	$91.2 \pm 2.6\%$ ( <i>E. coli</i> )	$2.01 \pm 0.10$	$0.21 \pm 0.02$		
		5:5 mM	$3.7 \pm 0.4$	$90.7 \pm 3.8\%$ ( <i>E. coli</i> )	$2.01 \pm 0.12$	$0.27 \pm 0.02$		
	cellulose fibers	100:800 mM	13.4	almost 100% ( <i>E. coli</i> )	-	-	[2]	
	blotting paper	10:1 mM	$2.2 \pm 0.7$	CFU/mL reduced from $10^9$ to $10^5$ ( <i>E. coli</i> )	-	-	-	[3],[4]
		25:1 mM	$6.0 \pm 1.4$					
	stainless steel	300:300 mM	1.463	CFU decreased from 60.9% to 25.1% ( <i>E. coli</i> )	-	-	[5]	
	BW 30	3:3 mM	$4.1 \pm 0.16$	-	-	-	this study	
	SW 30	3:3 mM	$2.9 \pm 0.3$	-	-	-		
AMI H	3:3 mM	$2.8 \pm 0.5$	-	-	-			
NF 270	3:3 mM	$2.3 \pm 0.13$	-	-	-			
PDA+AgNP	XLE	PDA: 0.4 g $\text{AgNO}_3$ : 4 g/L	0.2 to 13.3	$42.4 \pm 5.7\%$ ( <i>E. coli</i> ) $62.7 \pm 9.3\%$ ( <i>B. subtilis</i> )	reduced from $54.3 \pm 1.4$ to $32.1 \pm 2.8$ $\text{L m}^{-2} \text{h}^{-1}$	NaCl reduction reduced to ~10%	[6]	
Ag-zeolite coating using PVA and PDA	NF 90	$\text{AgNO}_3$ : 0.1 N zeolite: 0.05 g PVA: 0.23 to 0.43 g dopamine HCl: 2 mg/mL	1.85 to 3.75	CFU/mL reduced from $\sim 10^8$ to $\sim 10^5$ ( <i>P. aeruginosa</i> )	-	-	[7]	
GO/Ag	TFC FO	GO: 100 mg, $\text{AgNO}_3$ : 5mM $\text{NaBH}_4$ : 5 mM	4	-	water flux increase 3% for FO and 13% for RO	decreased ~2.5% for FO and increased ~3.5% for RO	[8]	

**Table S2.** Binding energies and atomic percentages of bonds on pristine RO and NF membranes.

Sample label	Peak @ 284.6 eV		Peak @ 286.0 eV		Peak @ 287.6 eV	
	$\delta_{BE}$ (eV)	%	$\delta_{BE}$ (eV)	%	$\delta_{BE}$ (eV)	%
SW 30	1.9	78.2	0.8	14.8	1.2	6.9
BW 30	2.0	53.8	2.0	40.7	1.8	5.9
AMI H	2.4	60.7	0.8	10.9	2.3	14.3
NF 270	3.0	63.5	3.0	20.1	3.2	16.4

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