

Solar-driven water evaporation using a collaborative photothermal conversion material system based on carbonized waste polyphenylene sulfide and copper sulfide

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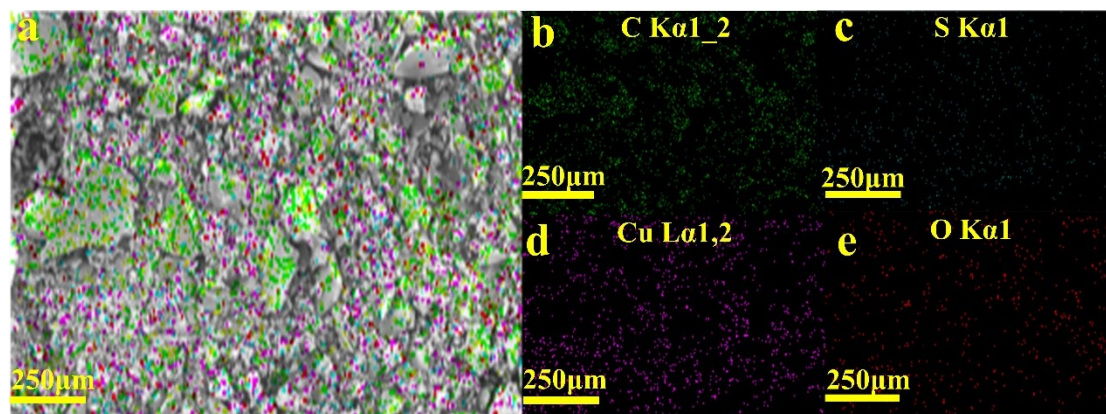


Fig S1. EDS image of upper surface of the CP/CUS mixture.

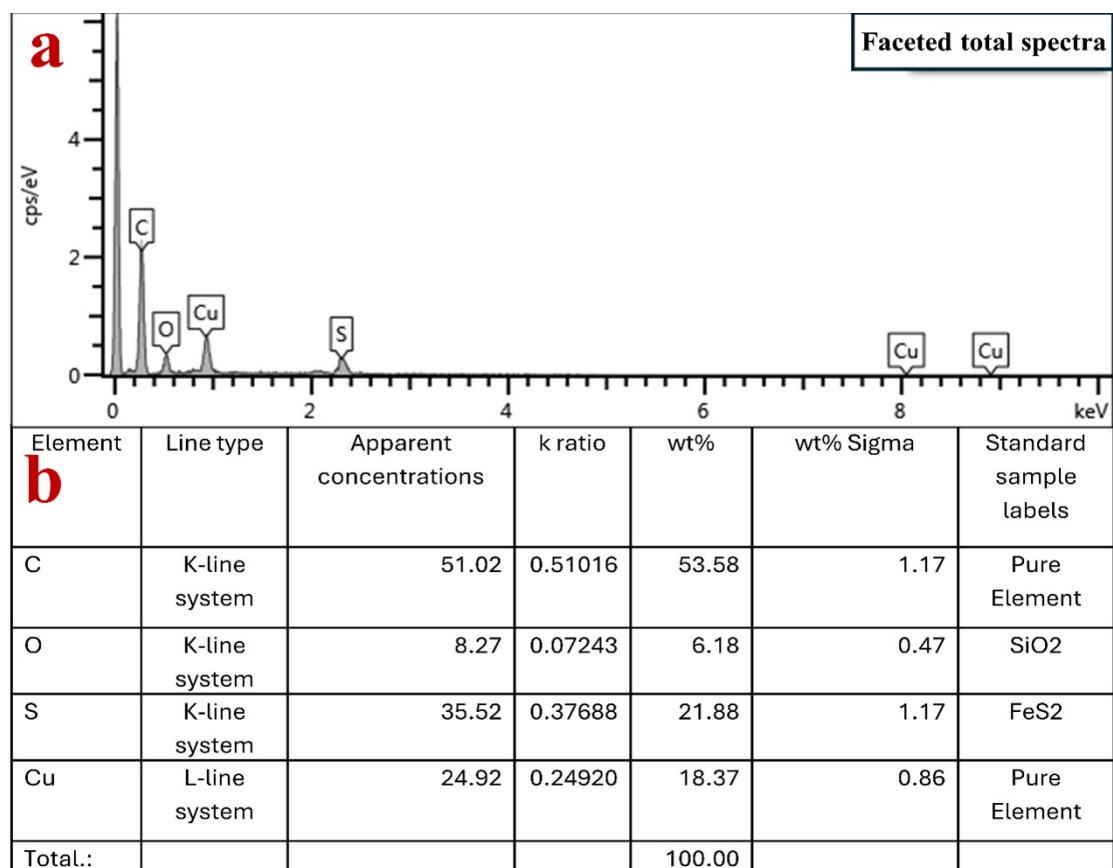


Fig S2. Faceted total spectra of CP/CuS mixtures and distribution information of the corresponding elements.

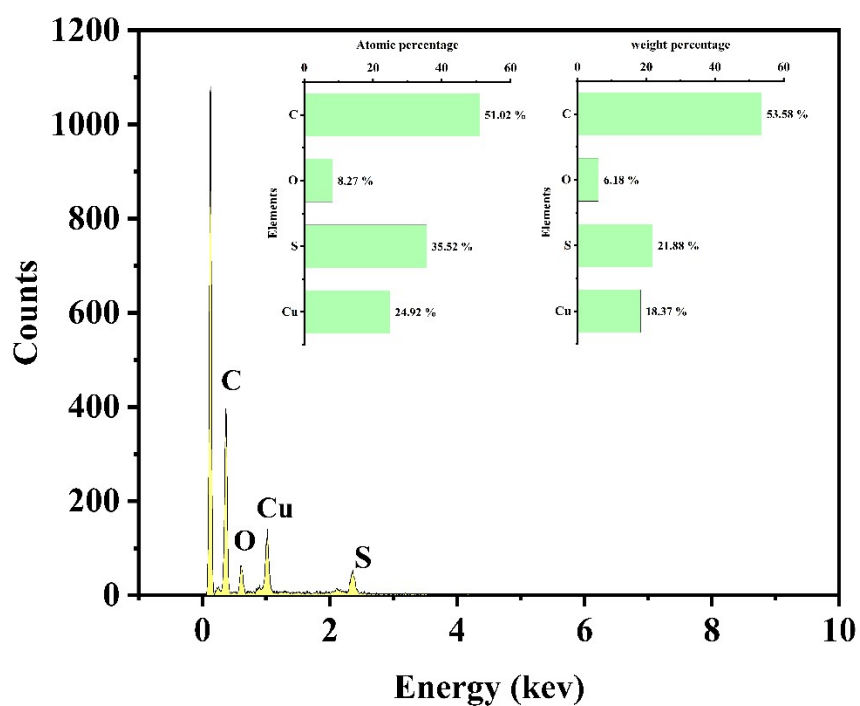


Fig S3. Generalised map of the faceted total spectra of CP/CuS mixtures and information on the distribution of the corresponding elements.

Material	Water Evaporation rate (kg m ⁻² h ⁻¹)	Efficiency at 1 sun (%)	Absorption (%)	Ref.
Wood/CNTs	~0.98	65	~98	[37]
Wood/Graphite	1.2	80	>95	[38]
Graphene oxide/MX GO film	1.27	90.7	–	[23]
Graphene/carbon	1.45	80	>94	[32]
Graphene sponge /Graphene foil	1.558	90	97.57	[31]
Polypyrrole coated natural latex foam	1.69	89.6	~97.4	[30]
Cobalt-based MOF	1.76	98	94.94	[25]
MnO ₂ - modified cotton cloth	2.2	91.1	97-98	[47]
CP/CuS-Wood	2.67	89.5	85	[35]
Porous carbon polyhedron	2.68	93.2	98.23	This work
	2.74	98.2	99	[40]

Table S1. Comparison of the CP/CuS-Wood optical hot water evaporator with the literature

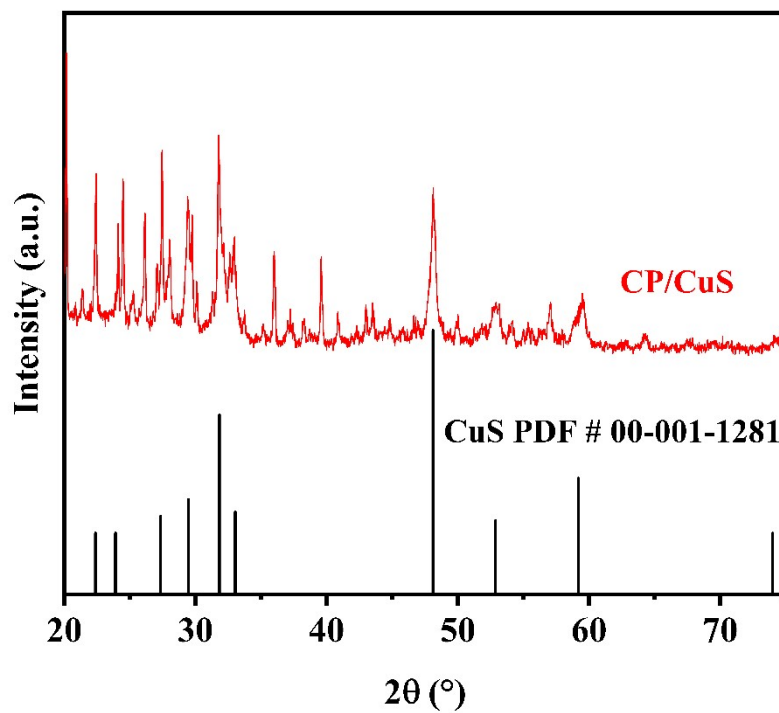


Fig S4. XRD spectrum of photothermal material CP/CuS.

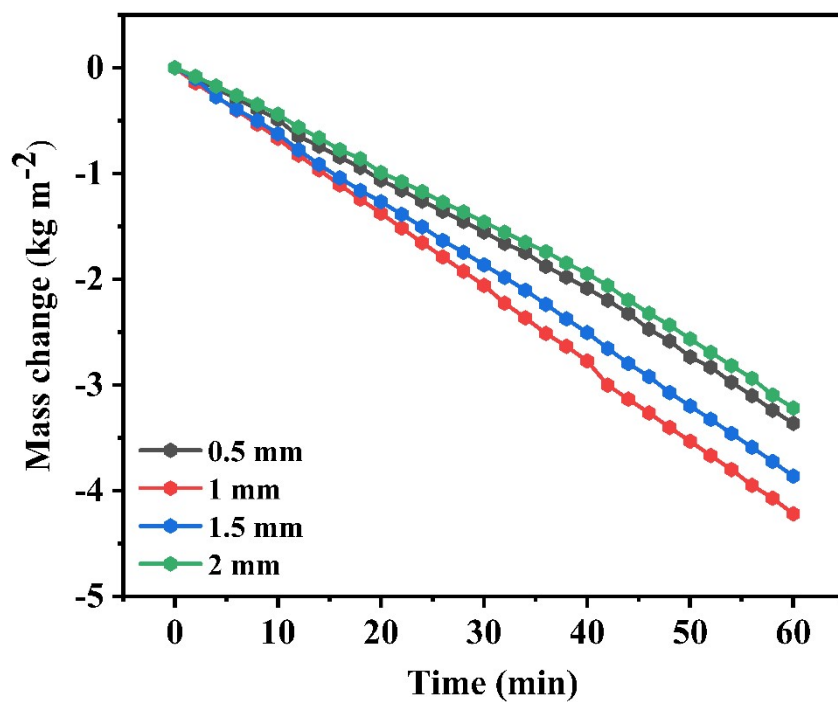


Fig S5. The mass loss in a hot water evaporator is dependent on the thickness of the CP/CuS photosensitive material.