

Supporting Information

Charge transport in electrospinning of
polyelectrolyte solutions

Patrick Martin, Eyal Zussman

NanoEngineering Group, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel

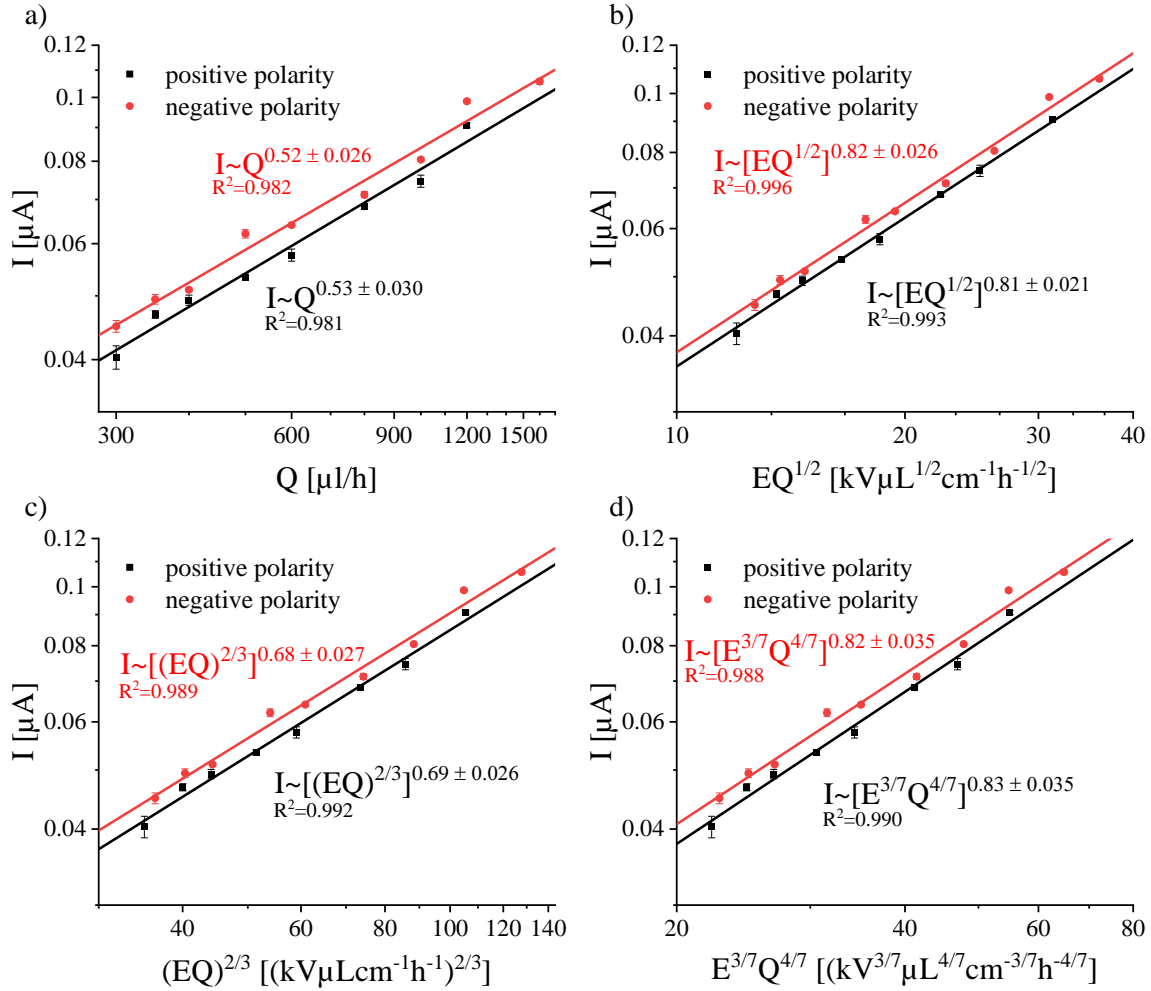


Fig. S1: Emitted current during electrospinning of neutral PVP in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v): a) depending on Q ; b) as a function of $EQ^{1/2}$; c) as a function of $(EQ)^{2/3}$ (viscosity-dominated jet); d) as a function of $E^{3/7}Q^{4/7}$ (capillary-dominated jet). Error bars are based on standard deviation.

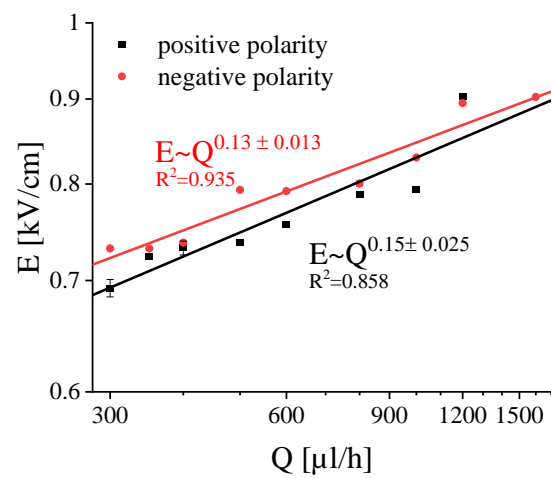


Fig. S2: Applied electric field as a function of Q for a stable cone-jet electrospinning process of neutral PVP in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v). Error bars are based on standard deviation.

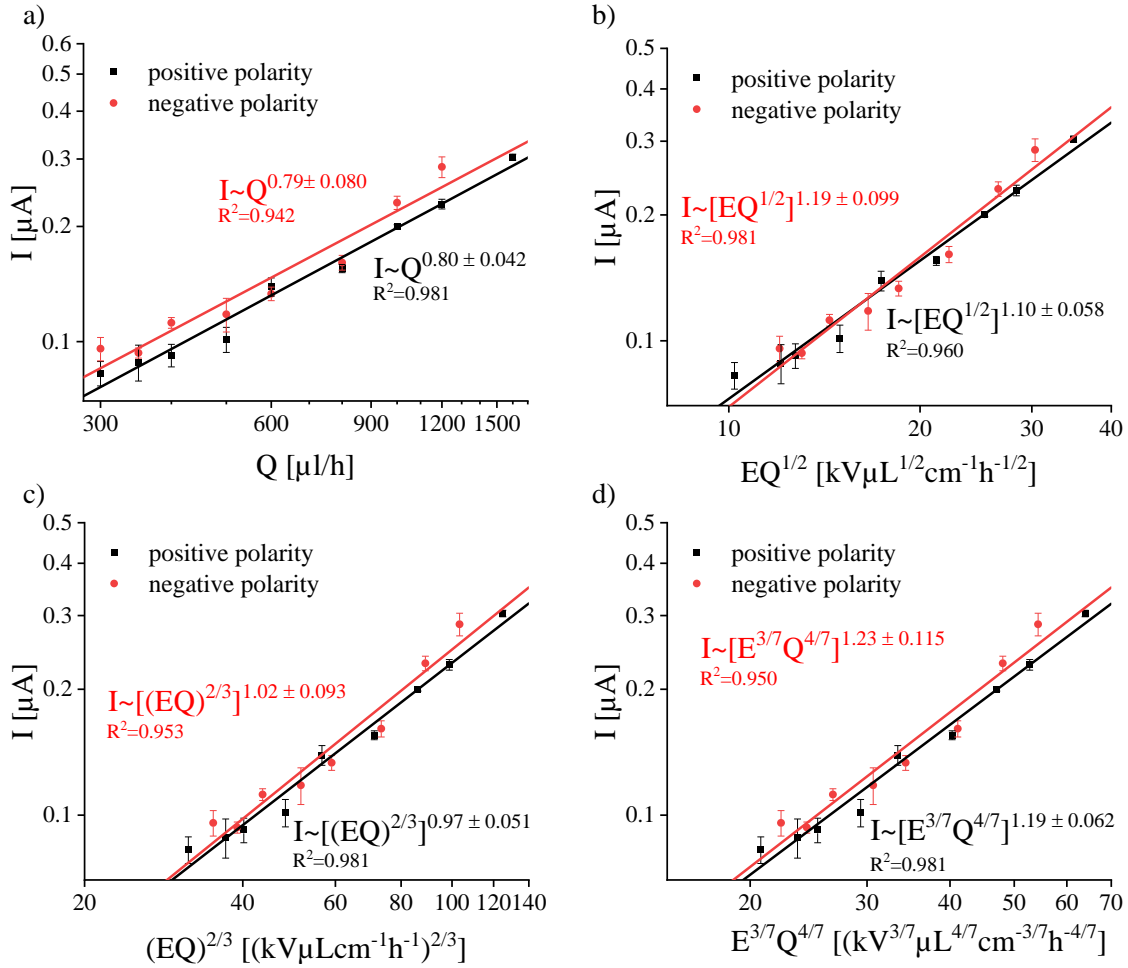


Fig. S3: Emitted current during electrospinning of uncharged PAA at pH 2.8 in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v): a) depending on Q ; b) as a function of $EQ^{1/2}$; c) as a function of $(EQ)^{2/3}$ (viscosity-dominated jet); d) as a function of $E^{3/7}Q^{4/7}$ (capillary-dominated jet). Error bars are based on standard deviation.

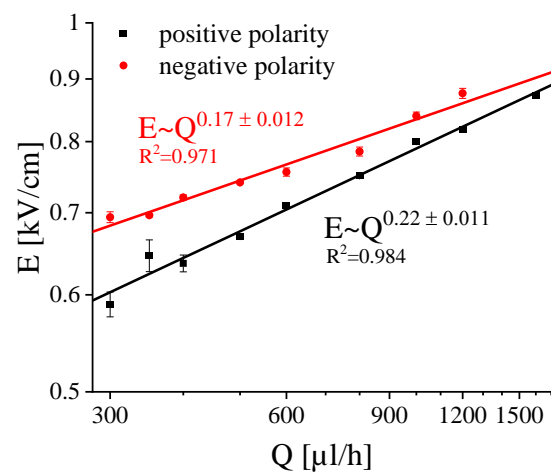


Fig. S4: Applied electric field as a function of Q for a stable cone-jet electrospinning process of uncharged PAA at pH 2.8 in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v). Error bars are based on standard deviation.

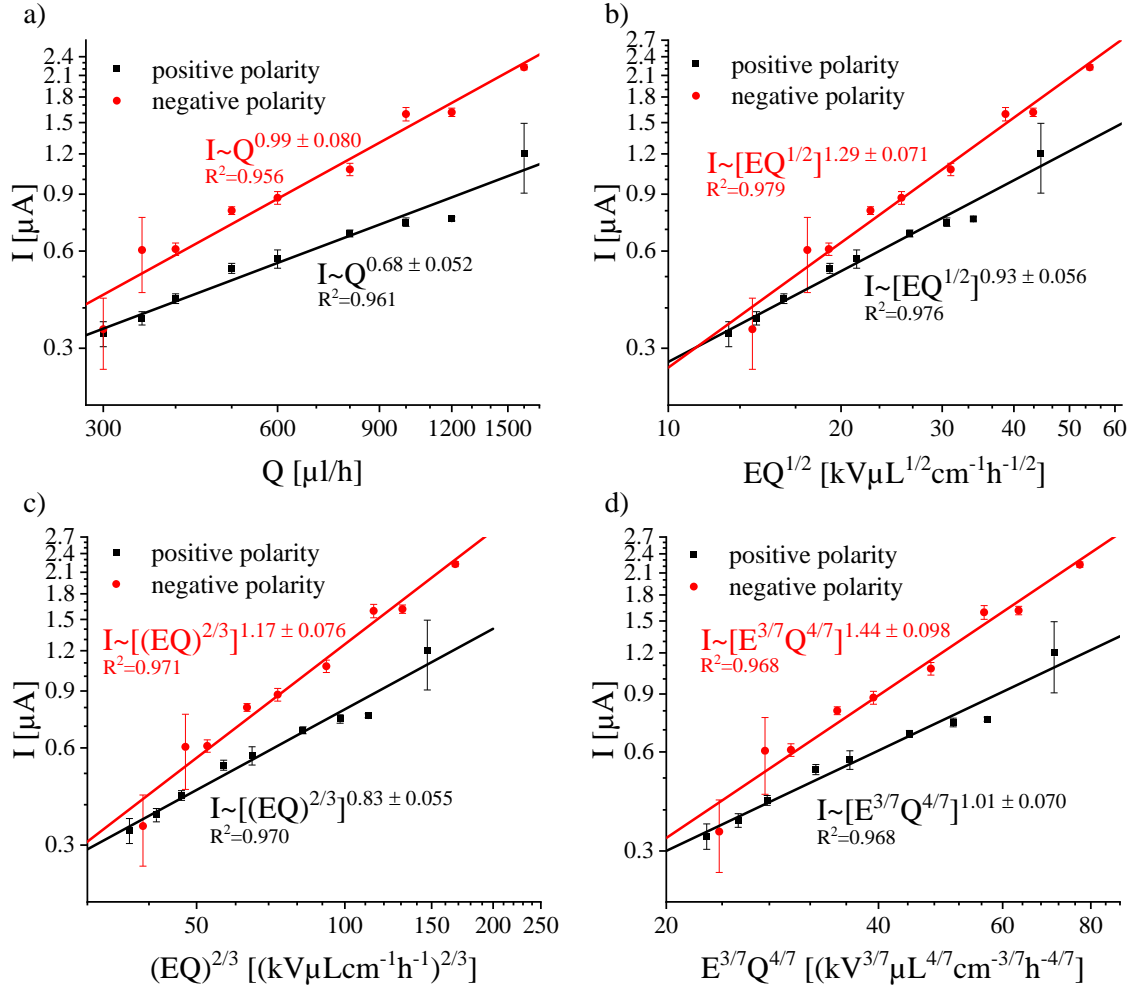


Fig. S5: Emitted current during electrospinning of charged PAA at pH 4.5 in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v): a) depending on Q ; b) as a function of $EQ^{1/2}$; c) as a function of $(EQ)^{2/3}$ (viscosity-dominated jet); d) as a function of $E^{3/7}Q^{4/7}$ (capillary-dominated jet). Error bars are based on standard deviation.

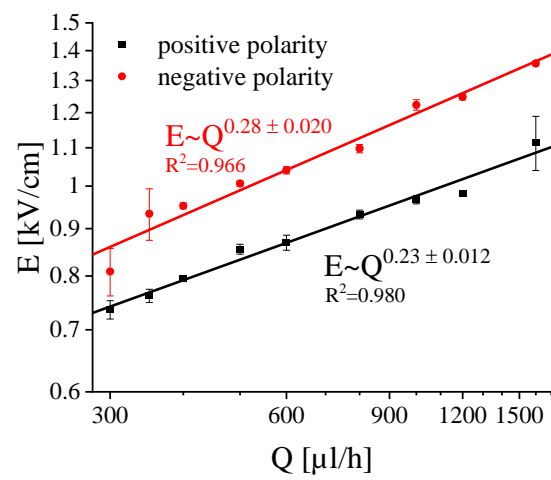


Fig. S6: Applied electric field as a function of Q for a stable cone-jet electrospinning process of charged PAA at pH 4.5 in water/ethanol (6/4 v/v). Error bars are based on standard deviation.