

Supplementary Information

Characterization of the thermolysis products of Nafion membrane: A potential source of perfluorinated compounds in the environment

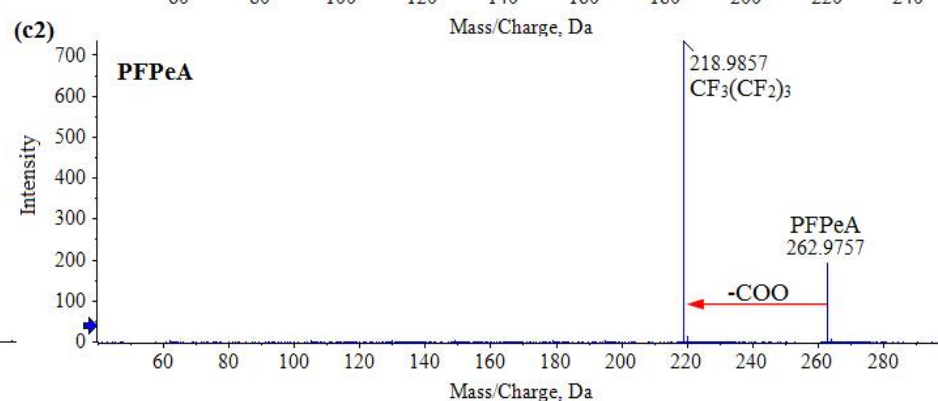
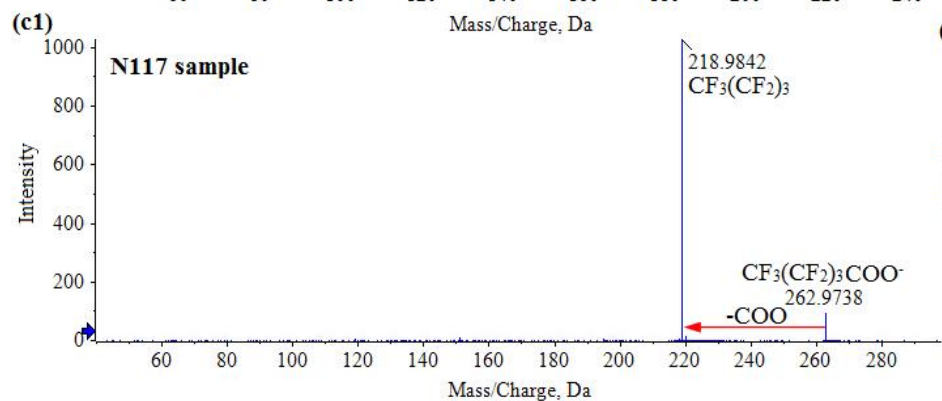
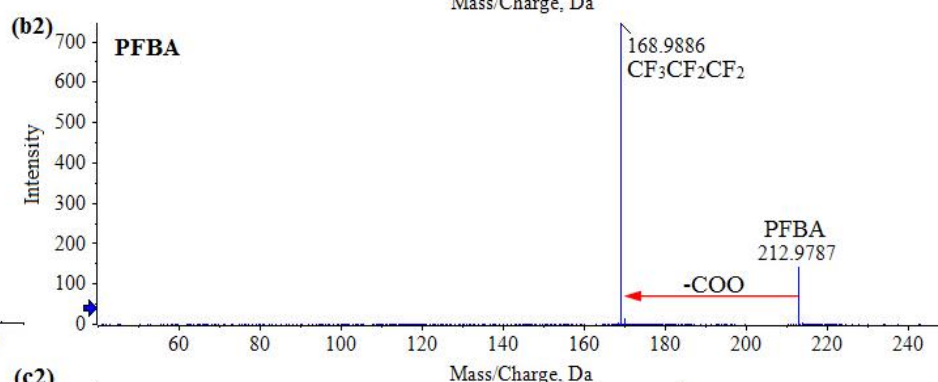
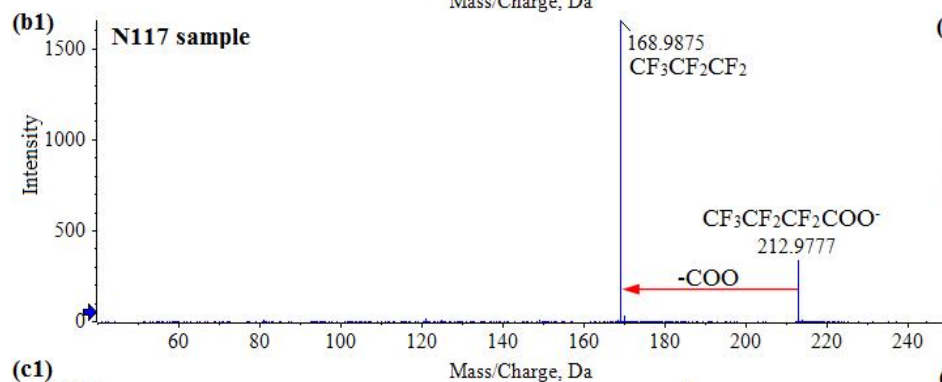
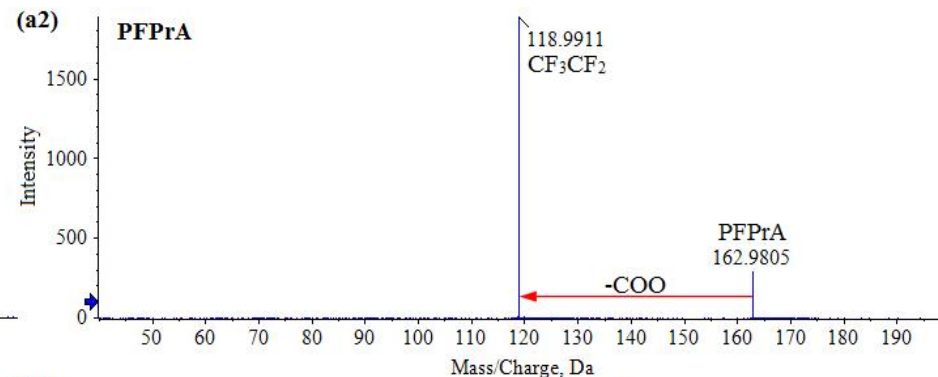
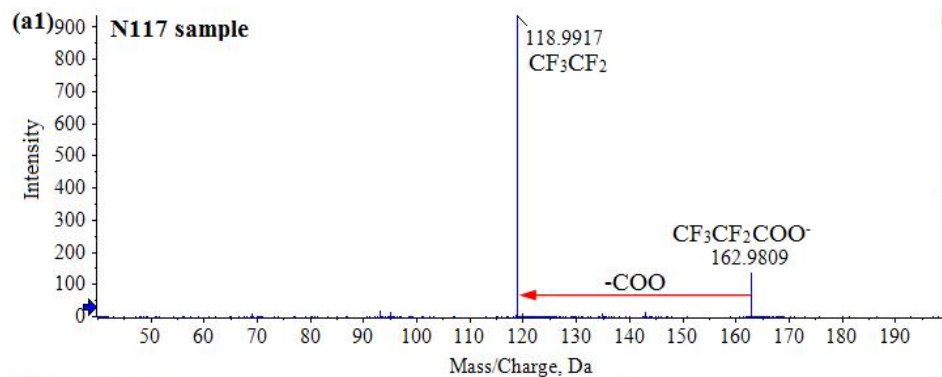
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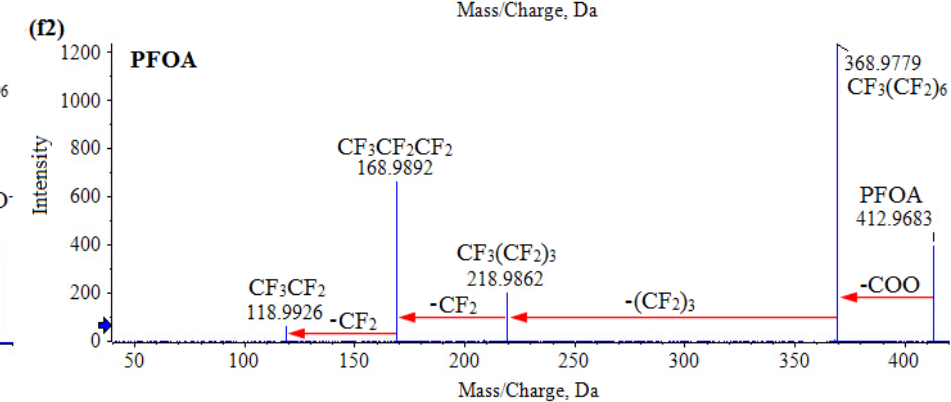
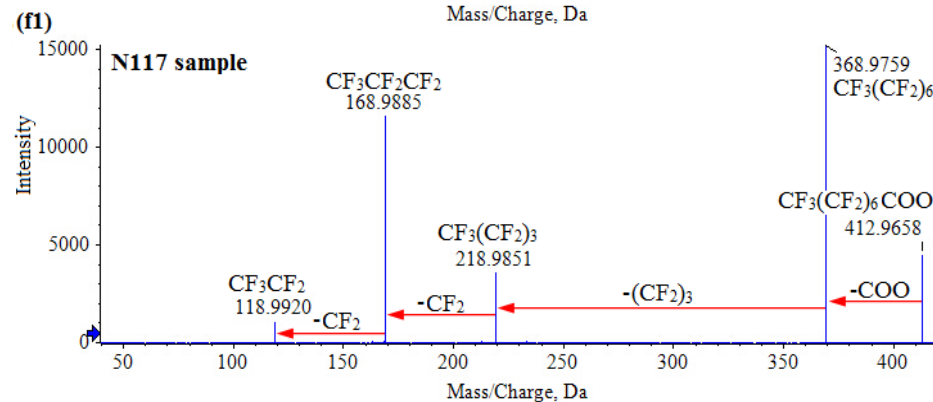
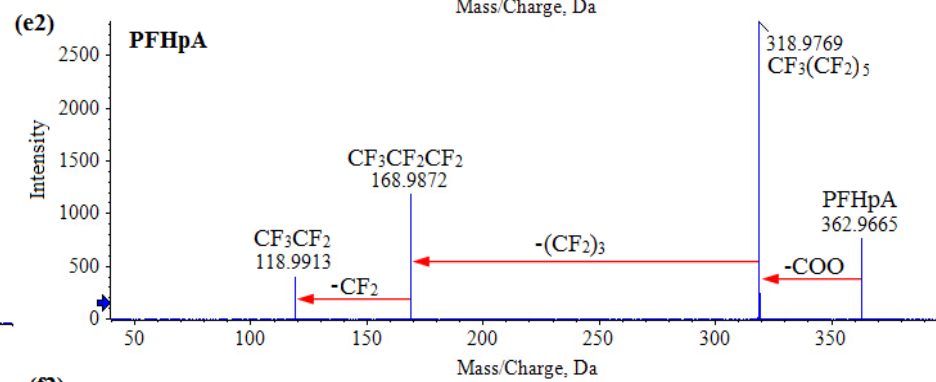
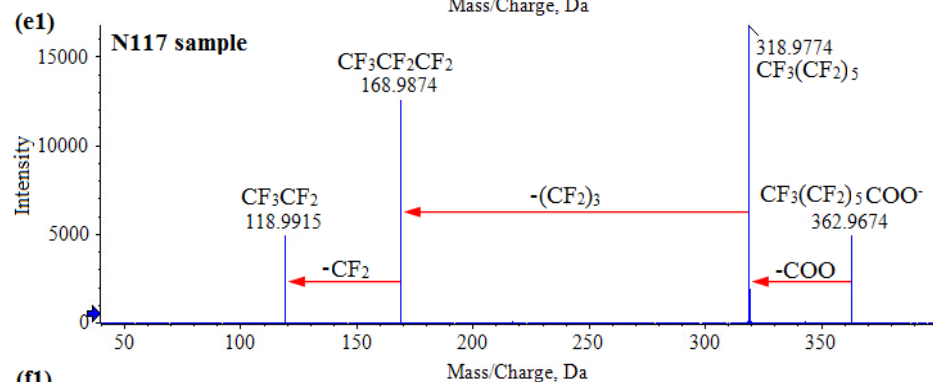
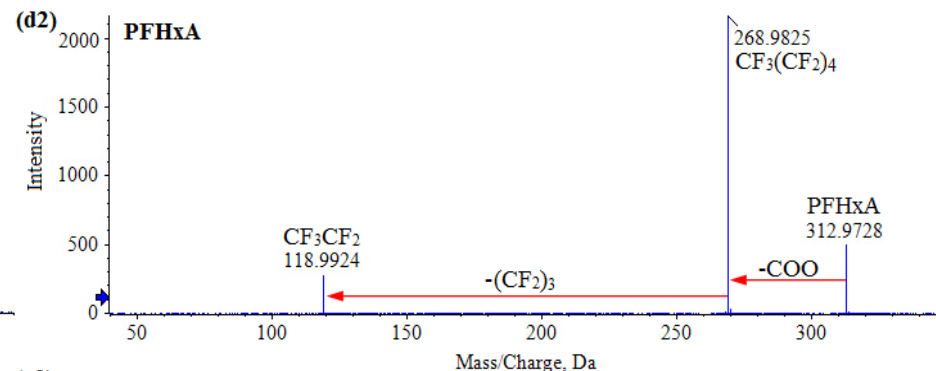
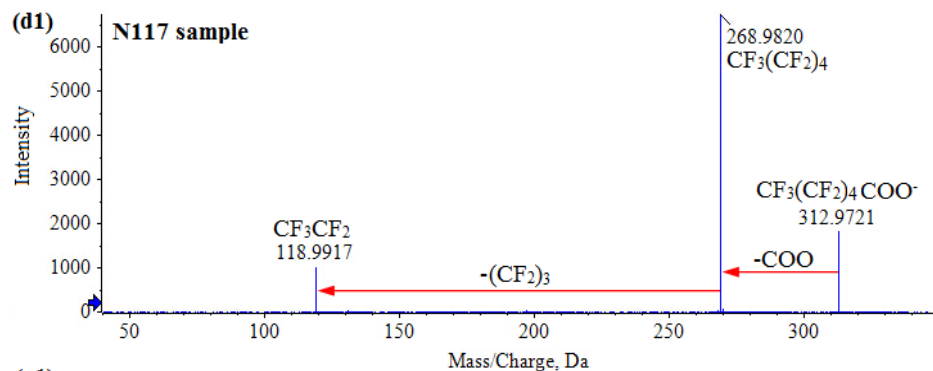
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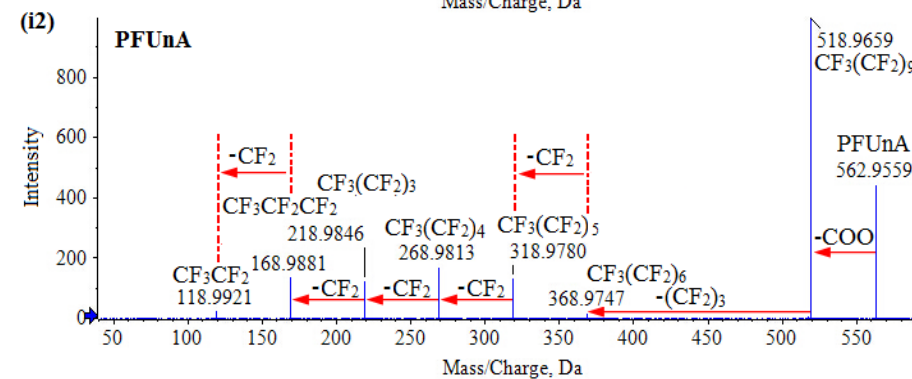
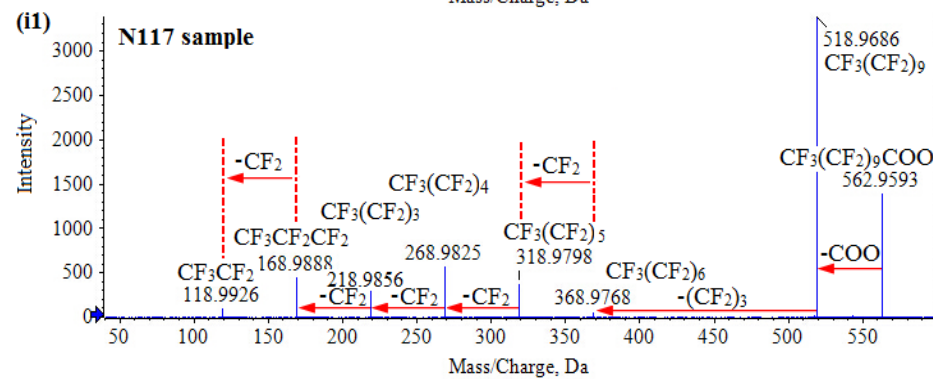
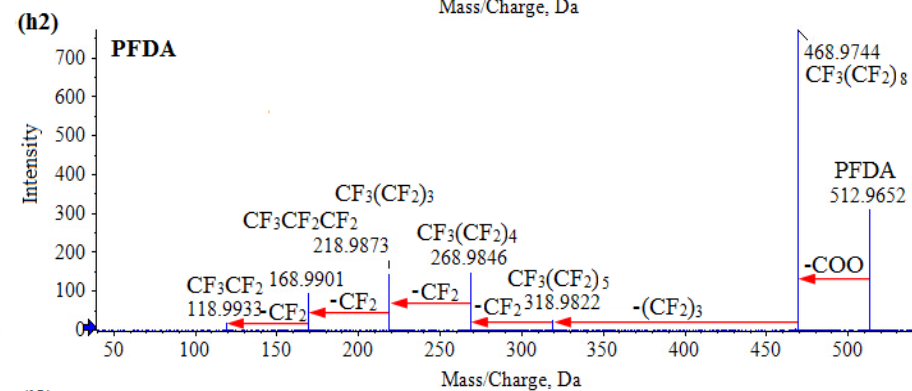
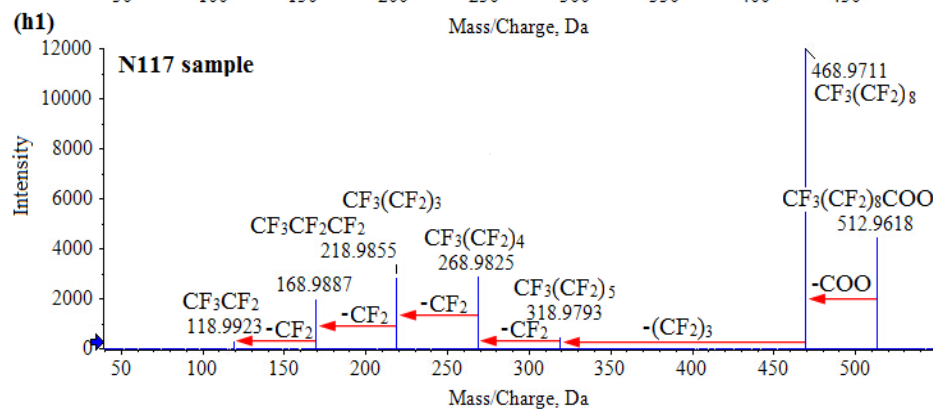
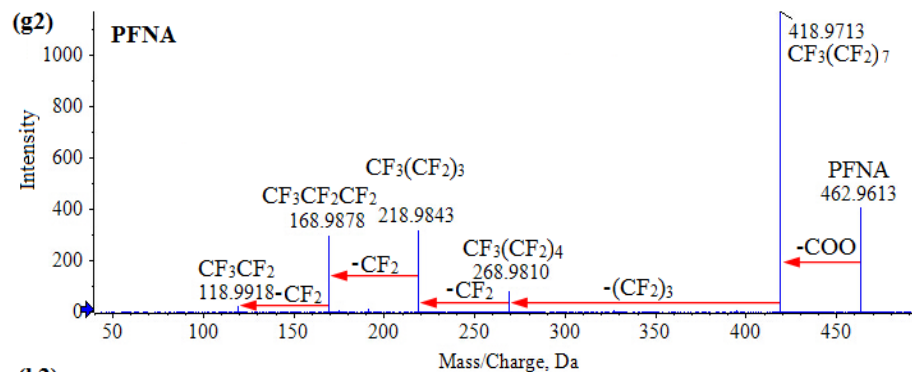
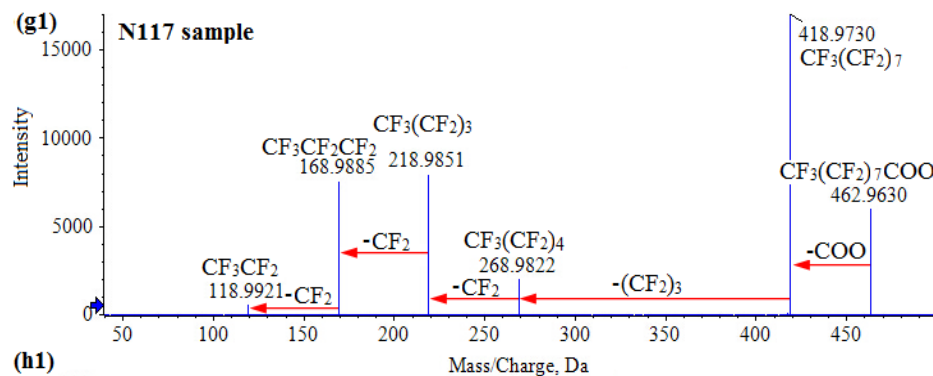
*** Corresponding authors:**

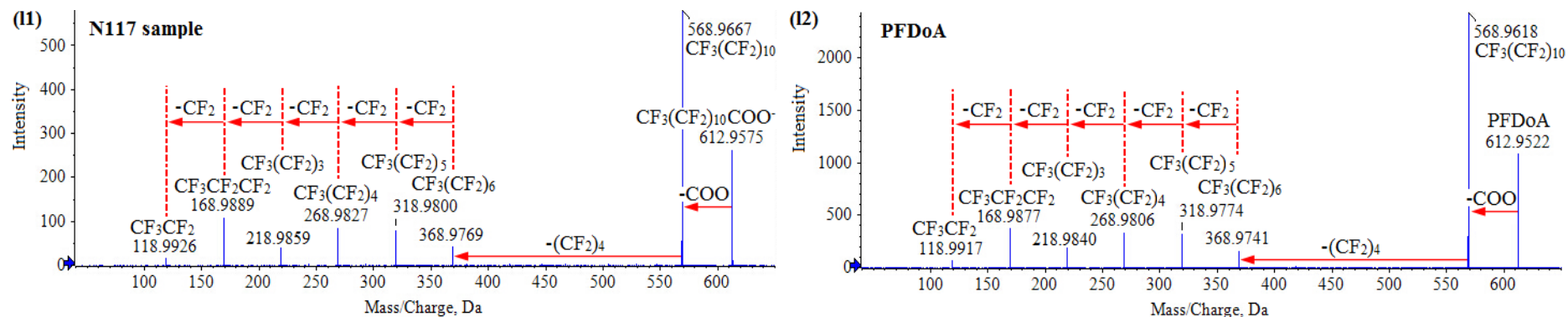
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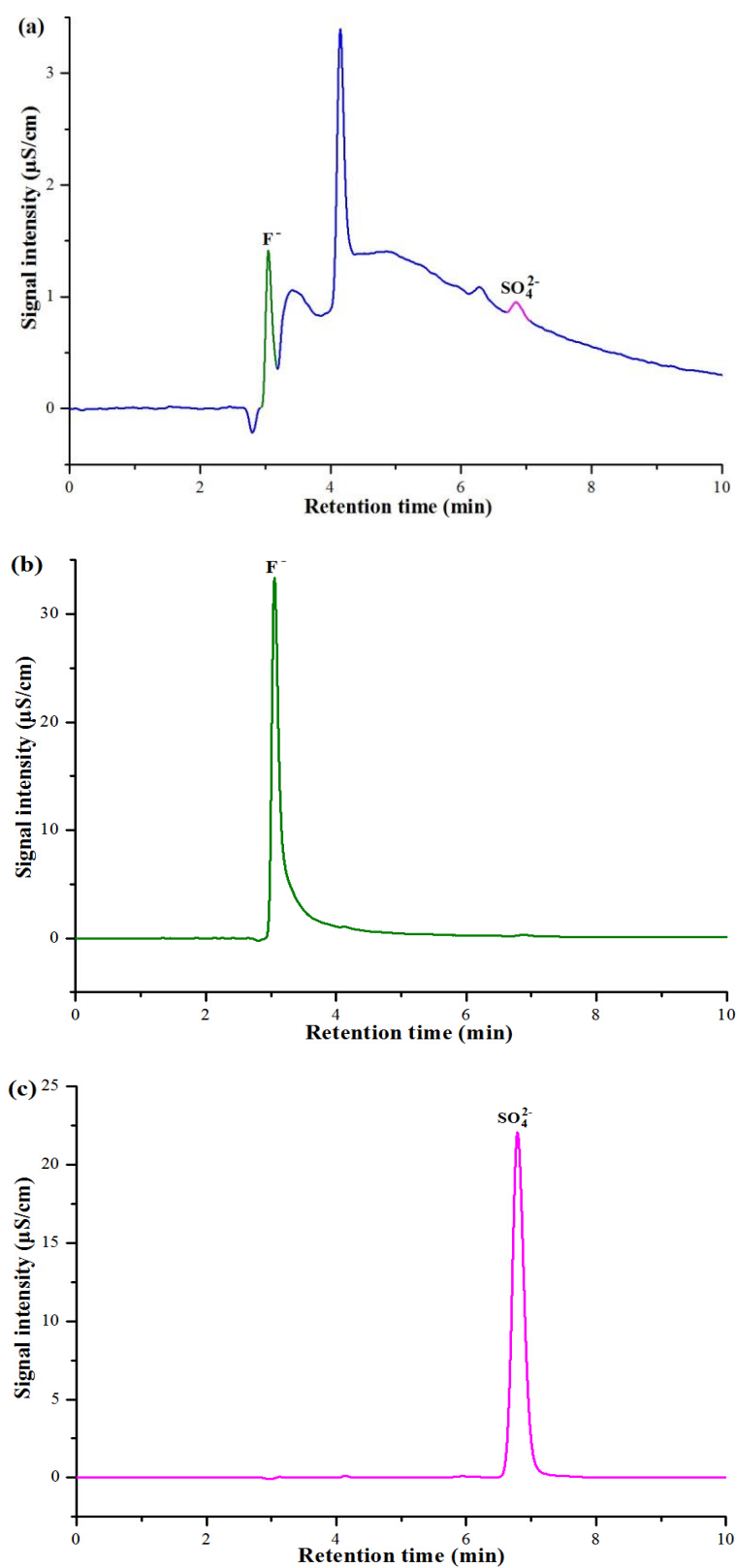




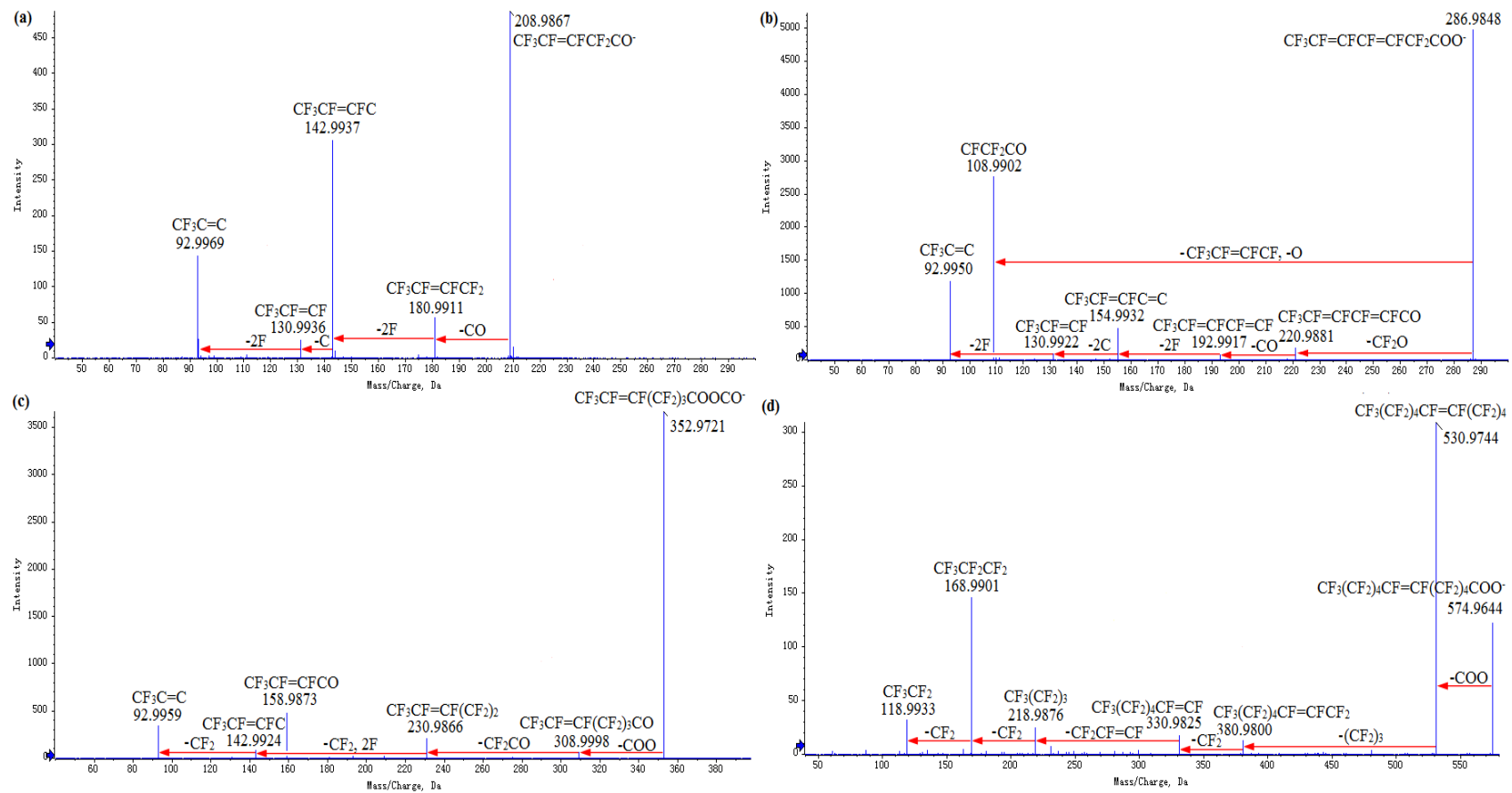




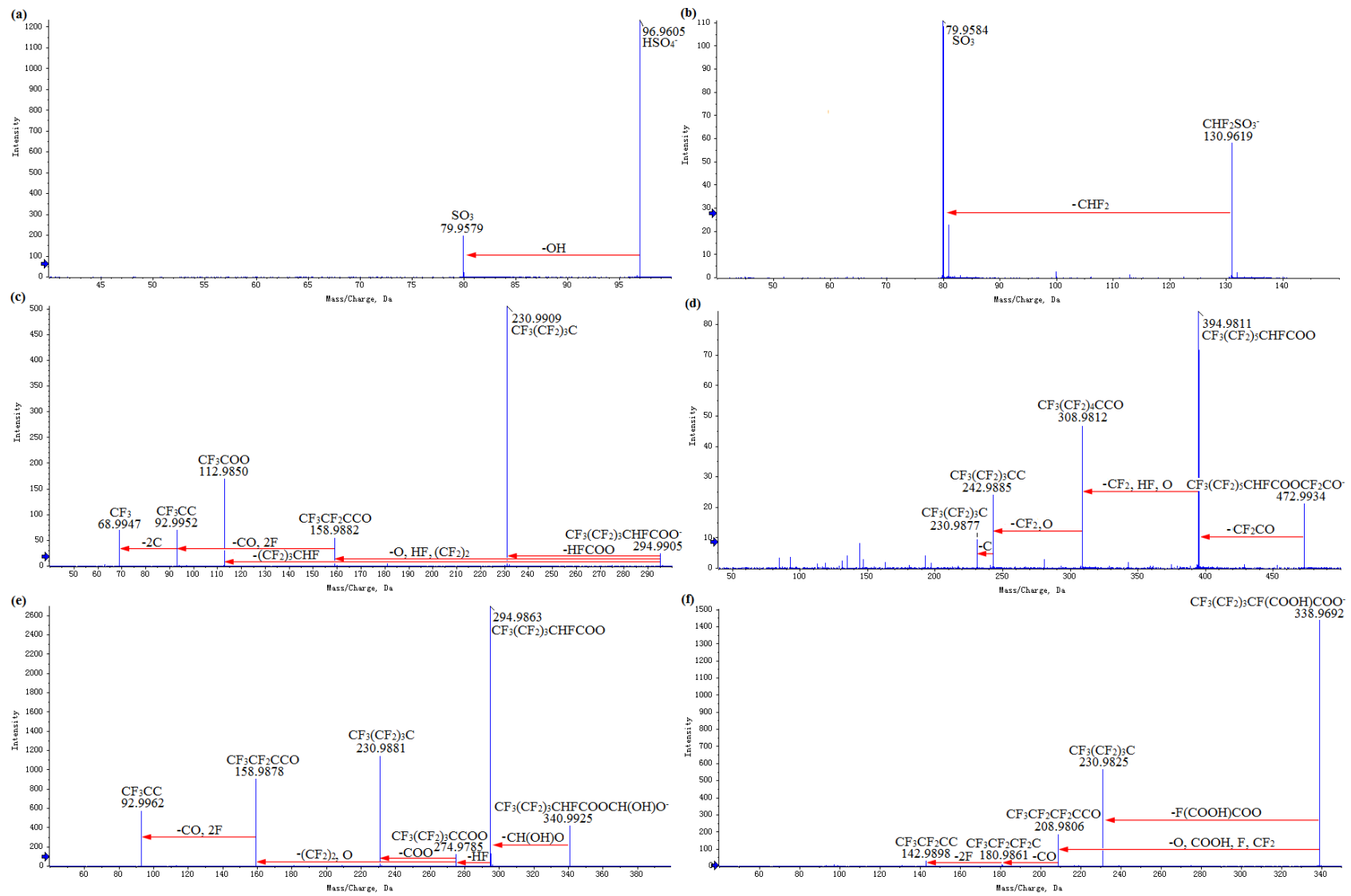
Supplementary Figure S1. Q-TOF MS/MS spectra of product ion scan of selected m/z values (a1, 162.9809; b1, 212.9777; c1, 262.9738; d1, 312.9721; e1, 362.9674; f1, 412.9658; g1, 462.9630; h1, 512.9618; i1, 562.9593; 11, 612.9575) of N117 thermolysis products, and the validations by the corresponding standard solutions of PFCAs (a2, PFPrA; b2, PFBA; c2, PFPeA; d2, PFHxA; e2, PFHpA; f2, PFOA; g2, PFNA; h2, PFDA; i2, PFUnA; 12, PFD0A; 50 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ for each compound) and the proposed structures for their major fragments.



Supplementary Figure S2. The observed ion chromatogram (IC) of NaOH absorption solution (a), which indicates the formation of F^- and SO_4^{2-} ions during N117 thermolysis, NaF solution (20 mg L^{-1} ; b) and Na_2SO_4 solution (20 mg L^{-1} ; c).



Supplementary Figure S3. Q-TOF MS/MS spectra of product ion scan of several representative m/z values of PFC analogues (a, 208.9867; b, 286.9848; c, 352.9721; d, 574.9644), and the proposed structures for their major fragments.

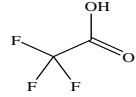
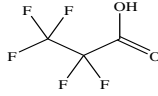
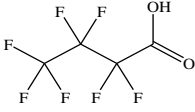
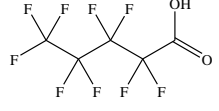
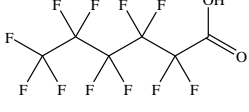
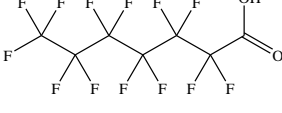


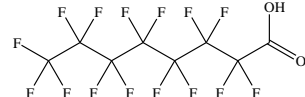
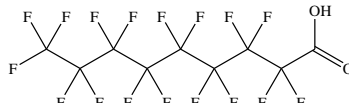
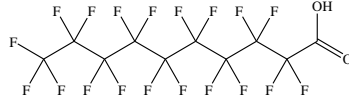
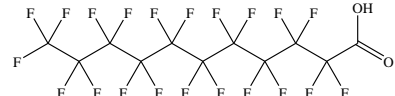
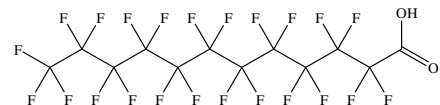
Supplementary Figure S4. Q-TOF MS/MS spectra of product ion scan of selected m/z values of several other products (a, 96.9605; b, 130.9619; c, 294.9905; d, 472.9934; e, 340.9925; and f, 338.9692), and the proposed structures for their major fragments.

Supplementary Table S1. The proposed chemical structures of several other m/z values observed in this study, and their possible cleavage sites (highlighted in red).

m/z values	Molecular formula	Proposed chemical structures
208.9867	$C_5F_7O^-$	
180.9911	C_4F_7	
142.9937	C_4F_5	
130.9936	C_3F_5	
352.9721	$C_8F_{11}O_3^-$	
308.9998	$C_7F_{11}O$	
230.9866	C_5F_9	
142.9924	C_4F_5	
574.9644	$C_{12}F_{21}O_2^-$	
530.9744	$C_{11}F_{21}$	
380.9800	C_8F_{15}	
330.9825	C_7F_{13}	

Supplementary Table S2. Chemical names, formula and molecular structures (linear isomers) of PFCA analogues ($C_nF_{2n+1}COOH$, $n = 1-11$) of interest in this study.

Chemical name	Formula	Abbreviation	Molar weight ($g\ mol^{-1}$)	Chemical structure
Trifluoroacetic acid	CF_3COOH	TFA	113.99	
Perfluoropropanoic acid	C_2F_5COOH	PFPrA	163.99	
Perfluorobutanoic acid	C_3F_7COOH	PFBA	213.99	
Perfluoropentanoic acid	C_4F_9COOH	PFPeA	263.98	
Perfluorohexanoic acid	$C_5F_{11}COOH$	PFHxA	313.98	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	$C_6F_{13}COOH$	PFHpA	363.98	

Perfluorooctanoic acid	$C_7F_{15}COOH$	PFOA	413.97	
Perfluorononanoic acid	$C_8F_{17}COOH$	PFNA	463.97	
Perfluorodecanoic acid	$C_9F_{19}COOH$	PFDA	513.97	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	$C_{10}F_{21}COOH$	PFUnA	563.96	
Perfluorododecanoic acid	$C_{11}F_{23}COOH$	PFD _o A	613.96	

Supplementary Table S3. The thermal degradation products of perfluorosulfonic acid copolymer ^a.

Compound	Evolution Temperature, °C	mg g ⁻¹ Sample
SO ₂	280	15
CO ₂	300	30
HF	400	- ^b
CO	400	3
R _f COF	400	10 ^c
COF ₂	400	3
COS	400	Trace
R _f OH	400	Trace

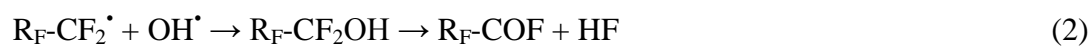
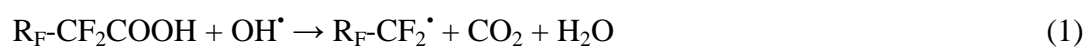
^a Cited from DuPont Fuel Cells¹.

^b Significant level but concentration could not be determined because HF reacts with and absorbs on cell walls.

^c Mixture of products.

Supplementary text

Chemical degradation mechanism of Nafion in fuel cells. Currently, the unzipping reaction has been termed as a commonly accepted chemical degradation mechanism. It is generally initiated by the attack of some radicals on the H-containing end groups, causing the release of HF and CO₂ and the formation of new carboxylate groups at the chain ends, and finally resulting in the membrane degradation^{2,3}. The proposed reactions between OH[•] and end groups -CF₂COOH are shown below (eq 1-3)^{2,4}.



Supplementary References

1. DuPont Fuel Cells. Safe Handling and Use of Perfluorosulfonic Acid Products (Technical Information). (2009).
2. Wu, J. F. *et al.* A review of PEM fuel cell durability: Degradation mechanisms and mitigation strategies. *J. Power Sources* **184**, 104-119 (2008).
3. Danilczuk, M., Lancucki, L., Schlick, S., Hamrock, S. J. & Haugen, G. M. In-depth profiling of degradation processes in a fuel cell: 2D spectral-spatial FTIR spectra of Nafion membranes. *ACS Macro Lett.* **1**, 280-285 (2012).
4. Curtin, D. E., Lousenberg, R. D., Henry, T. J., Tangeman, P. C. & Tisack, M. E. Advanced materials for improved PEMFC performance and life. *J. Power Sources* **131**, 41-48 (2004).