



PFAS Replacement in the Hydrogen Economy/Electrochemistry



ECHA Technical Submission: <https://tinyurl.com/IonomrECHA>
Canada Gazette submission: <https://tinyurl.com/CanadaPFAS>

Outline

- 1) **Intro to H2 and CCU foci**
- 2) **Research Challenges** – the high bar set for PFSA replacement
- 3) **Drivers to innovate** – *both* direct replacement and indirect substitutions enable a better, safer, cost-effective, and world-scalable clean energy economy
- 4) **Support for acceleration** – a mere four projects for an all-EU supply chain hydrogen economy

Company Overview

Ionomr – the leader in next-gen ion-exchange materials

50+ Employees
Rochester, NY, USA & Vancouver, Canada

\$50M+ USD Funding incl.
Bekaert, ArcelorMittal,
Shell, Chevron, Samsung,
Asahi Kasei, & SAIC

Two Breakthrough
Materials Families

IONOMR
INNOVATIONS



Diverse Marketplace

Hydrogen Production, Fuel
Cells & CCUS



Industry Experts

Supported by more than 10
years / 100K hours of R&D



Innovative

50-year breakthroughs in both
AEM and PEM solutions



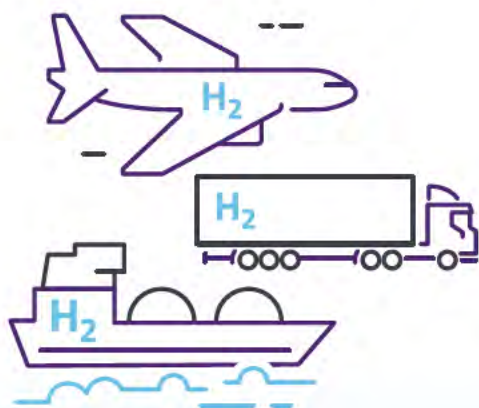
Protected IP

Broad patent portfolio incl.
composition-of-matter

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Target Verticals

Heavy Duty Fuel Cells



Cost & Efficiency Breakthrough

The first durable, high performance non-PFAS, and the first high-temperature operation, a 30+ year goal, enabling large reductions to system cost & complexity

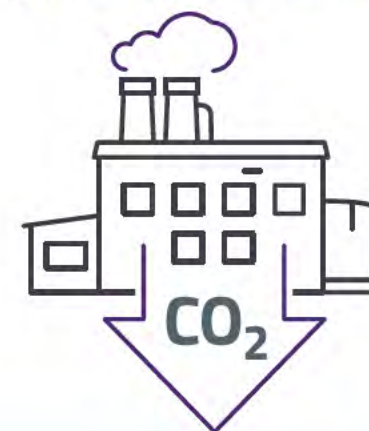
Green Hydrogen



Enabling CAPEX-effective H₂

10,000+ hour durability demonstration of the first AEMWEs operating in industry-relevant conditions & form factors, exceeding EU 2024 goals

CO₂ Capture & Conversion (CCU)

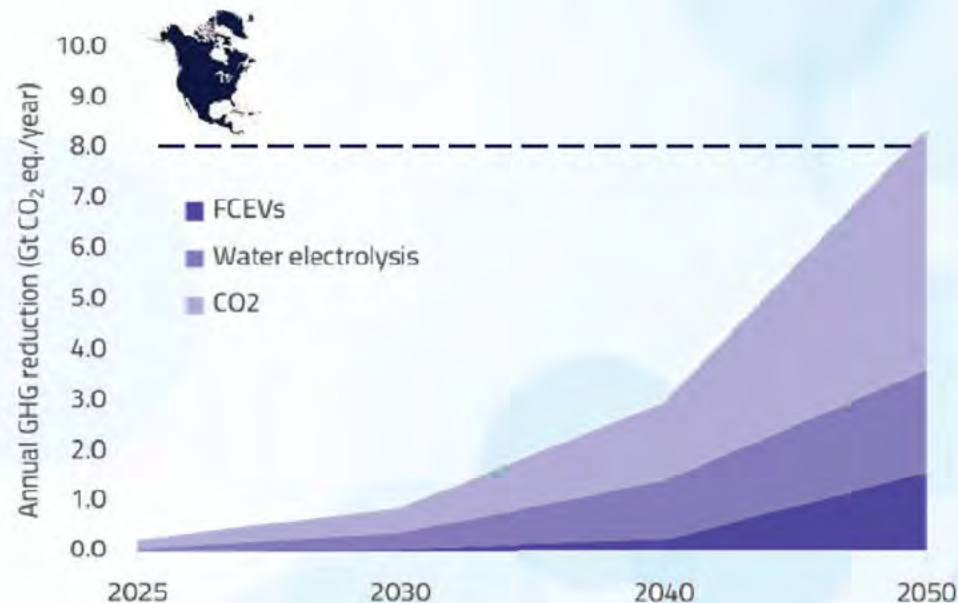


Unlocking Carbon-to-Value

Integrated in numerous electrochemical systems for carbon capture and conversion, incl. the first long-lived direct conversion to high-value ethylene/'C2+'

Decarbonizing the Most Difficult GHGs

Ionomr's target markets H₂ & CCU capable of >8 Gt CO_{2eq} per year by 2050



“Limiting warming to 1.5 °C would reduce economic damages relative to 2 °C... the accumulated global benefits will exceed US \$20 trillion” – Burke et al (Nature, 2019)

Additional Applications

Next-Gen Batteries

- Li-ion Electrode Additives
- Advanced Solid-State + Na/K Separators & Coatings
- LiS, Li-Air, solid-state NiMH



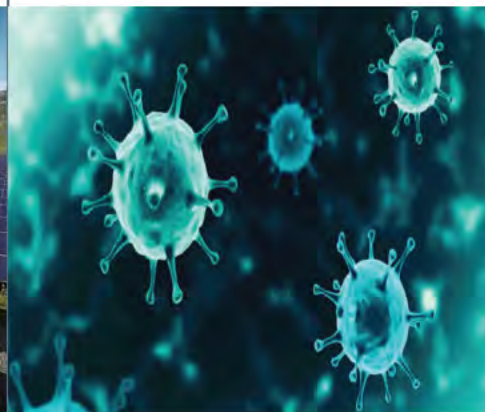
Long-Duration Energy Storage

- Hydrogen Compression
- Redox Flow Batteries
- Metal-Air Batteries



Anti-Microbial Coatings

- Surface coatings
- Fabrics
- Plastics integration



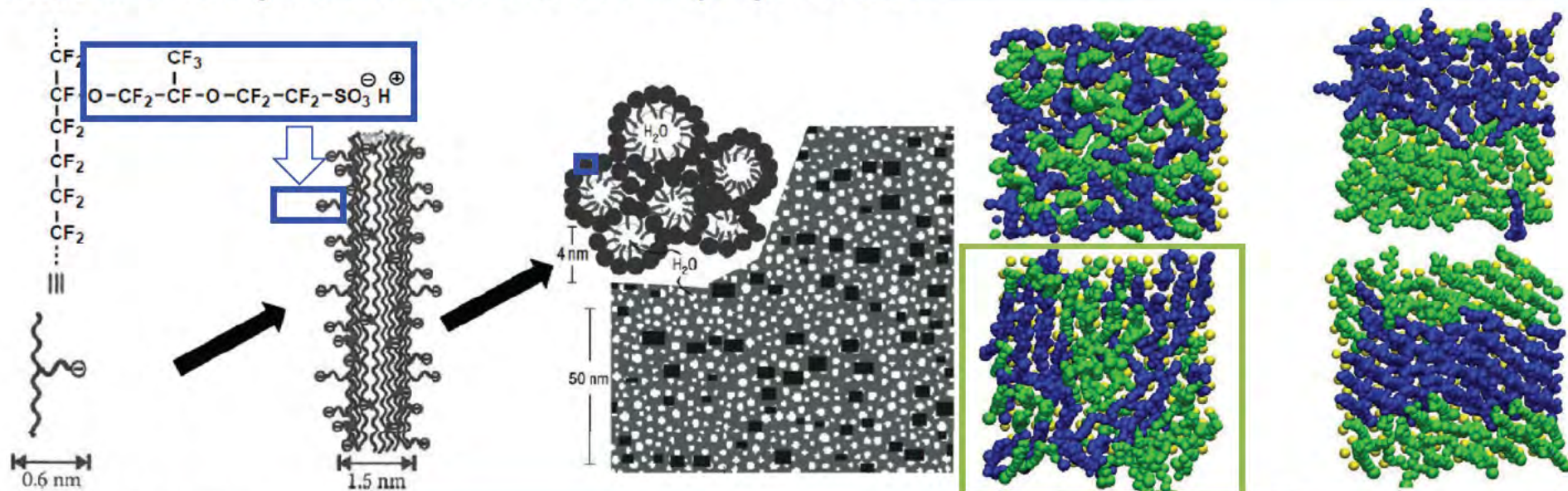
Chemicals & Circular Economy

- Lithium Hydroxide
- Battery Recycling
- Process Water Re-use



Ion-Exchange Materials in Target Applications

- Perfluorosulfonic acids (PFSAs) – Nafion (Chemours), with Aquivion (Solvay/Syensqo), & formerly 3Mion – underlie all the most efficient & safe electrochemistry
- Main negative application properties are low softening point (T_g) & high gas permeability
- Functional units degrade into molecules of the very highest concern



[1] C&EN 100(24), 2022

[2] M Eikerling *et al* J. Chem. Phys. 2008 & KD Kreuer *et al* Chem. Rev. 2005

Only functional strategy is
non-predictive to develop

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Acidic Fluoropolymers Measurably Degrade

- Even if acidic fluoropolymers can be made without surfactants & process aids, they degrade into materials of the highest concern & impact (PFOS & PFOA-like materials C2-C12)
- Additional issue is PFOS/GenX or similar is needed for ePTFE processing, used for reinforcement

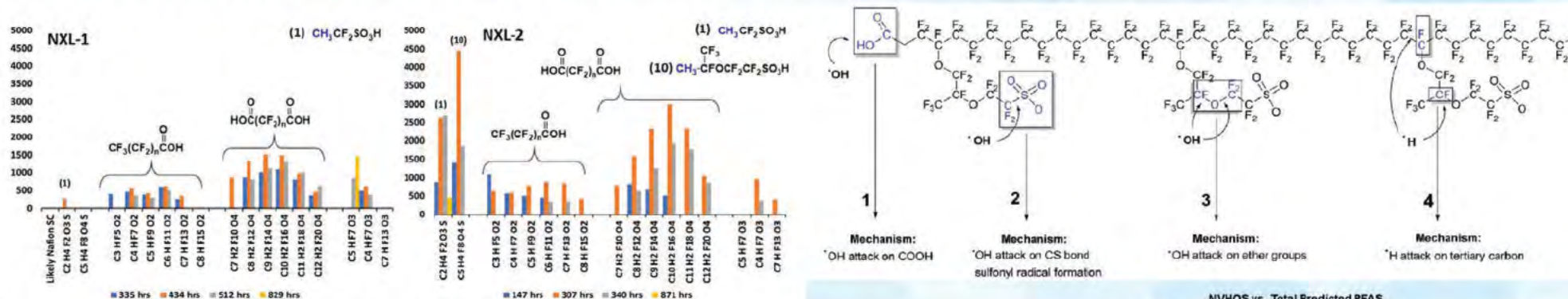
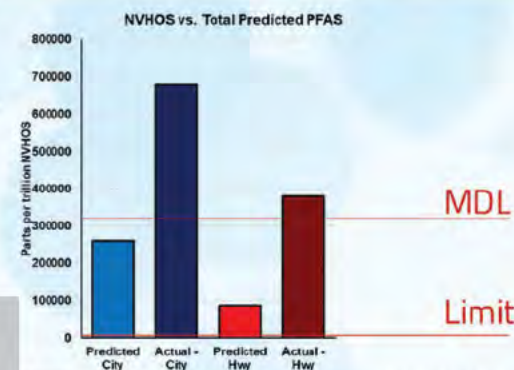


Figure 8. Fragments detected from Nafion XL Membrane-1 (left) and Membrane-2 (right) calhode effluent water at four time points. (Note: no fragments detected in the NXL-1 51 h and NXL-2 24 h samples).

- Fluoride release is typically only measured but direct PFAS acid emissions
- range from ~5% (WL Gore) to ~33% (3M) of measured F⁻ release
- In particular the H[•] pathways are unprotected (R)

- [1] M. Yandrasits & coworkers *J. Electrochem. Soc. Rep.* 168(2), 2021. DOI: 10.1149/1945-7111/abe56a
 [2] M. Bodner *et al.* *ECS Trans* 2017 80(8), 2017. DOI: 10.1149/08008.0559ecst
 [3] L. Ghassemzadeh, K.D. Kreuer, & coworkers *J Power Sources* 2009.
 [4] M Zaton, J Roziere, & DJ Jones, *RSC Sustain. Energy Fuels* 1(3) 2017.

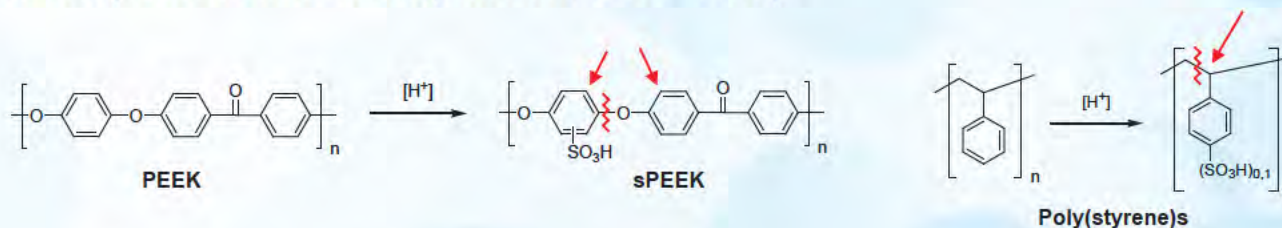


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Initial Hydrocarbons Performed, Failed on Durability

Sulfonated derivatives of poly(ether ether ketone) and poly(styrene)

- Higher degrees of acid functionalization (IECs ~ 2.5) performed well Nafion (IEC ≈ 1.0) but borderline water soluble
- Lower gas crossover – better efficiency
- Honda (working vehicles) and NASA (Gemini earth-orbiting mission 1962 - 1965)



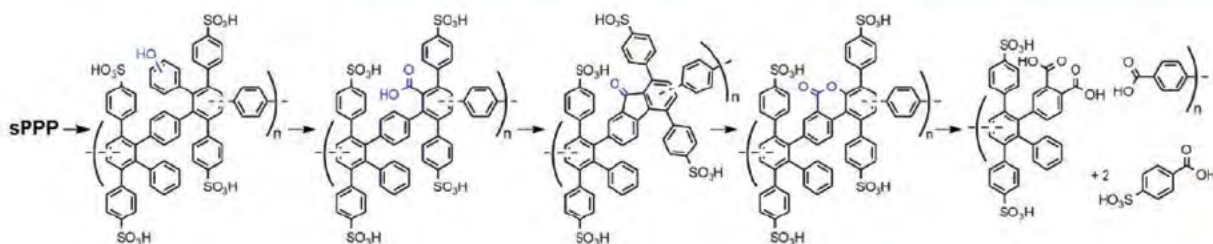
Challenges

- **Chemical stability** – far greater sensitivity to oxidative degradation than PFASs
- **Performance across design window, especially in electrodes** – conductivity highly sensitive to hydration state
- **No viable fixes to these issues**
 - ‘Protection’ routes turned these into PFASs
 - Acid functionalization control (post-functionalized)
 - Dimensional and mechanical instabilities
 - Solubility in hot water at IECs > 2.5 meq. g^{-1}

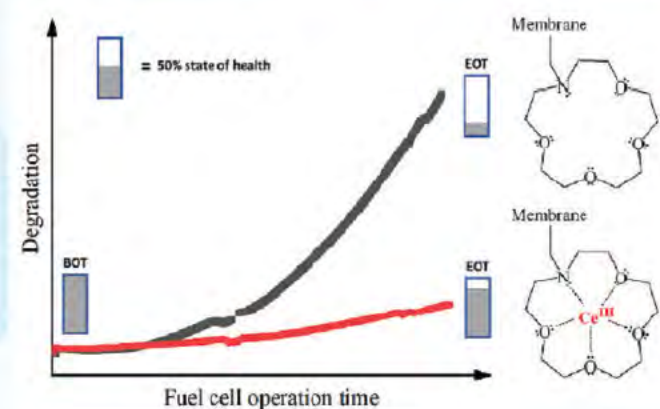
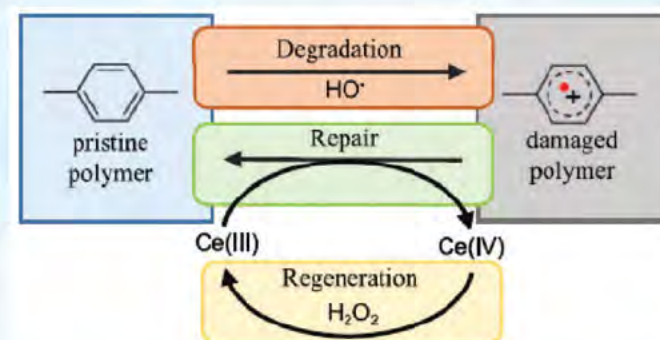
The First Stable Hydrocarbon PEMs

Polyphenylenes have been developed as innately stable, but also the only known non-F systems capable of self-repair

- Reversible fast radical addition step
- Many paths not resulting in chain scission
- Addresses key concern, the long-duration chemical stability



- [1] de Wild, Gubler *et al.* *J Power Sources*. **2023**, 560, 232525;
 [2] Adamski, Peressin, Holdcroft *Materials Advances* **2021**, 2, 4966.
 [3] Holmes, Holdcroft *et al.* *Chem Mater* **2019**, 31, 1441-1449.



Two Breakthrough Chemistries, Four Products

Polymer

Ionomer (electrode binder) powders

Pemion®



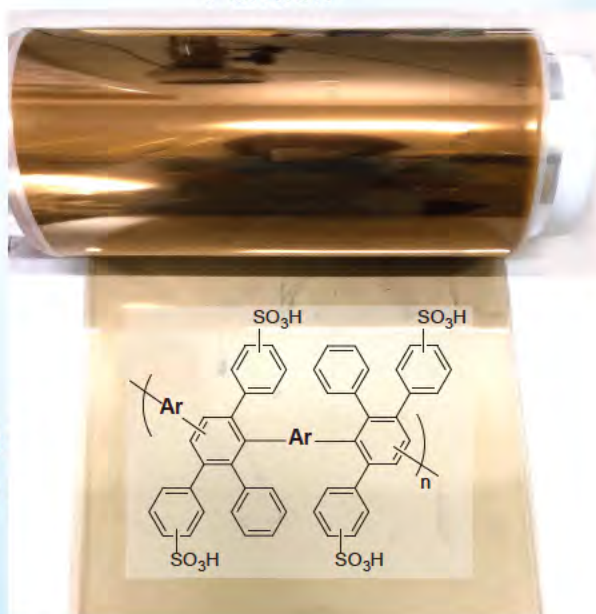
Aemion®



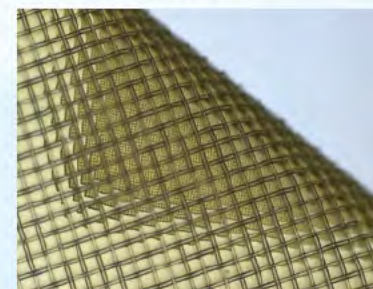
Films/Membranes

Composites (nonwoven & woven)

Pemion®

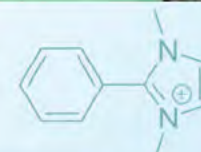


Aemion®

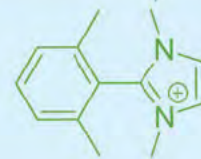


Developmental breakthroughs in AEM (2008) & PEM (2012) from a world-leading materials lab @ SFU. Patents and know-how from fundamental ideas and processes to specific formulations, coating, device and integration

Unprotected
= Unstable



Protected
= Stable



Pemion® Provides Transformative Properties

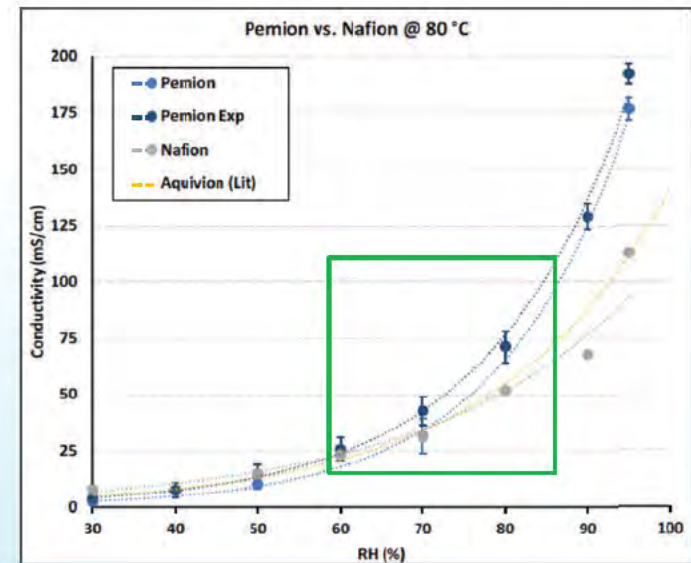
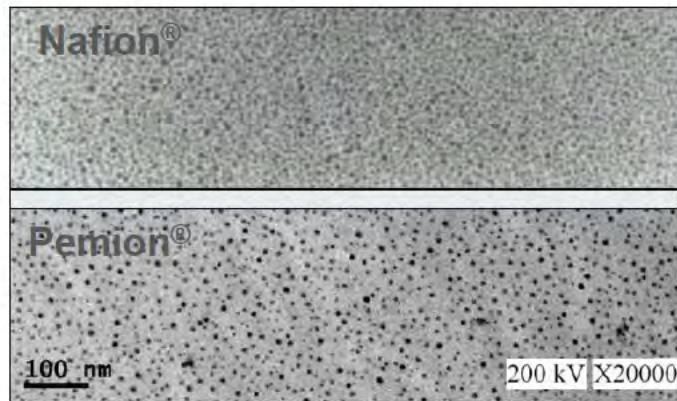


An ideal PEM should have:		PFSA	Pemion®
	High performance Proton-conductivity, water transport	✓	✓
	Selectivity Minimal permeability to gases (H ₂ , N ₂ , O ₂)	!	✓
	Durability Long lifetimes to meet system requirements	✓	✓
	Cost-effective and scalable chemistries To meet rapidly growing PEM demands	!	✓
	Be made from env't-friendly materials To match the goals of the hydrogen ecosystem	✗	✓
	High temperature stability For <i>in-situ</i> operation up to 120 °C*	✗	✓

Out-Performing PFSA

- Mid humidity (RH) range (60-85%) *ex-situ* approximates low RH fuel cell operation → water transport from fully humidified H₂ recirculation
- Conductivity > 1.5x advantage vs. PFSA at 80 °C
- >2 to >>3x advantage at room temperature & below

Pemion exhibits well-defined phase segregated morphology linked to high protonic conduction

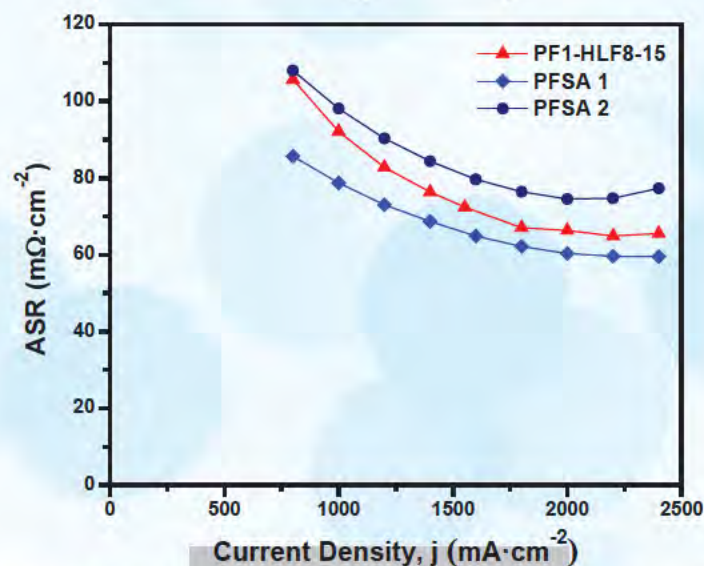
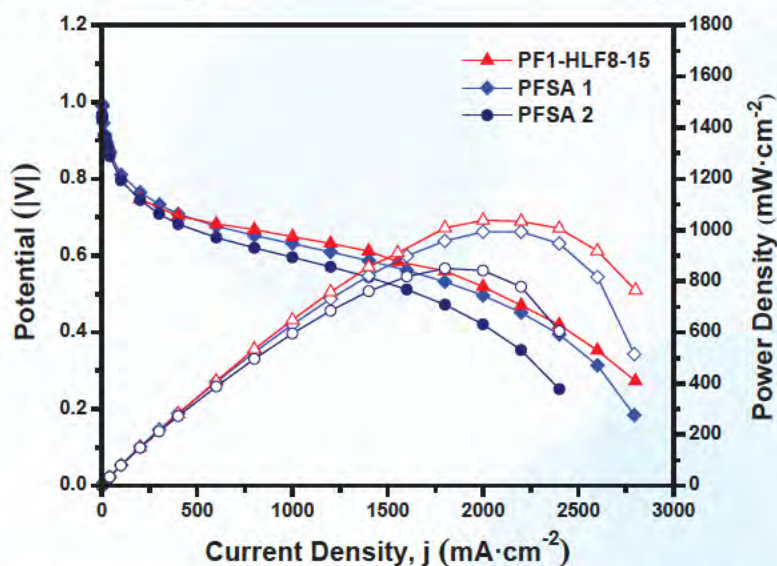


Ex-situ in-plane conductivity of monolithic films at 80 °C as a function of RH: Pemion as-produced, mid-range RH controlled Pemion variant c.f., Nafion 211, and Aquivion (yellow line, literature).

Pemion® – Ultra-Low-Humidity Performance

Exceptional performance in extremely low-RH conditions meets or exceeds SOTA PFSA

- **Completely unprecedented for hydrocarbon-based materials**
- Enabling PFSA replacement in all use-cases. Lower area resistance combined with greater temperature capabilities again indicates electrode engineering will exceed performance significantly.

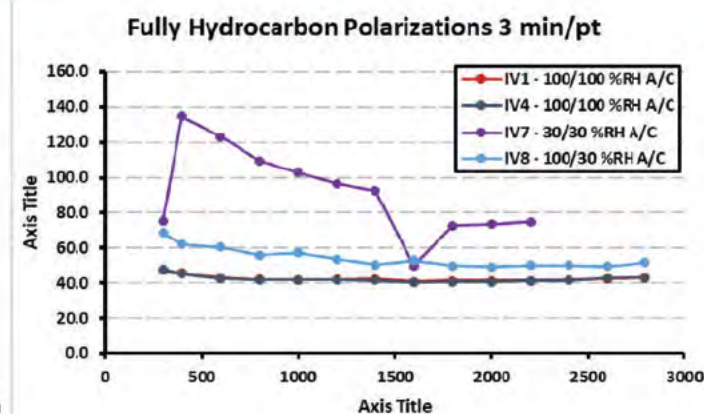
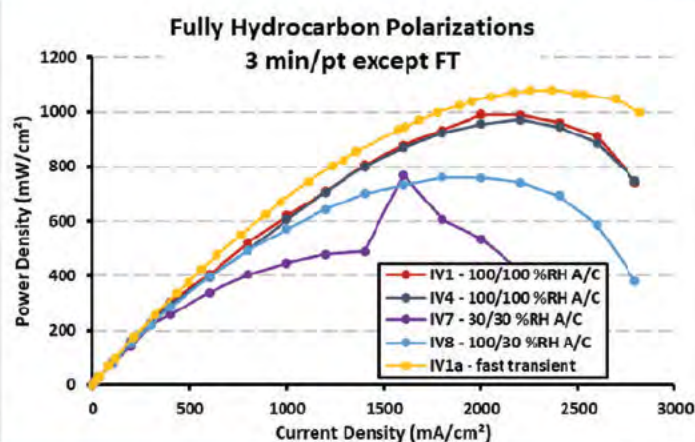
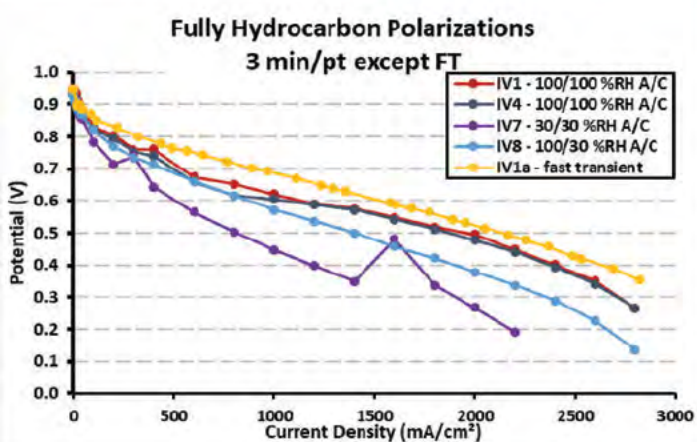


Graph 3: Polarization (left) and resistance (right) curves of membranes measured under 30/30 % RH, H_2/Air 150 kPa_g symmetrical, 80 °C (3 min/pt)

Pemion® – Fully Hydrocarbon Performance

Highly preliminary data in non-optimized conditions, but performances near-parity

- Comparable area resistance in all conditions, comparable kinetics both high and low RH
- Strong indicator unit cell design & optimization fully effective to approximate performance parity



High Temperature Operability $\geq 110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Pemion: No observable losses over 72 hour test – High performance and voltage stability

PFSA: 30% performance loss over 48 h (-2.7 mV/h)

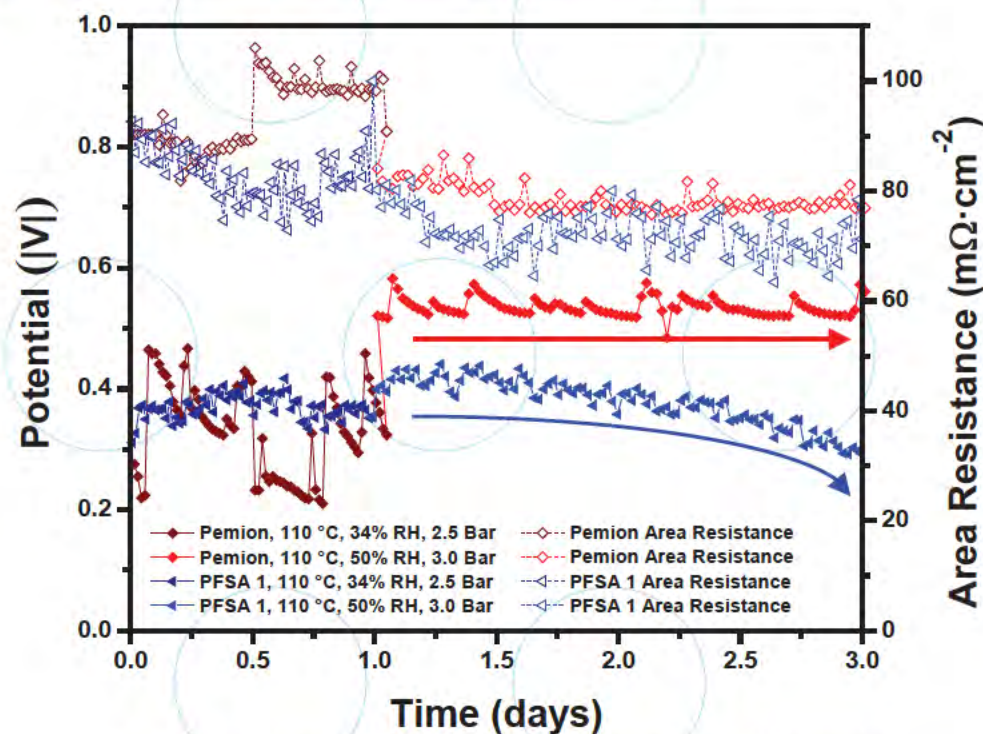
Potential to unlock:

- HD stack 'right-sizing'
- Small heat exchangers
- Aviation applications

Conditions:

- 2.5 A/cm^2 current hold ($\sim 1.4\text{ W/cm}^2$)
- 1. 24 h at 34% RH, 2.5 bar_g, 1.5/1.8 H₂/air stoich., then
- 2. 48 h at 50% RH, 3 bar_g, 1.5/1.8 H₂/air stoich.

Strong indicators of benefits at full scale w/ anode recirculation & enhanced water flux

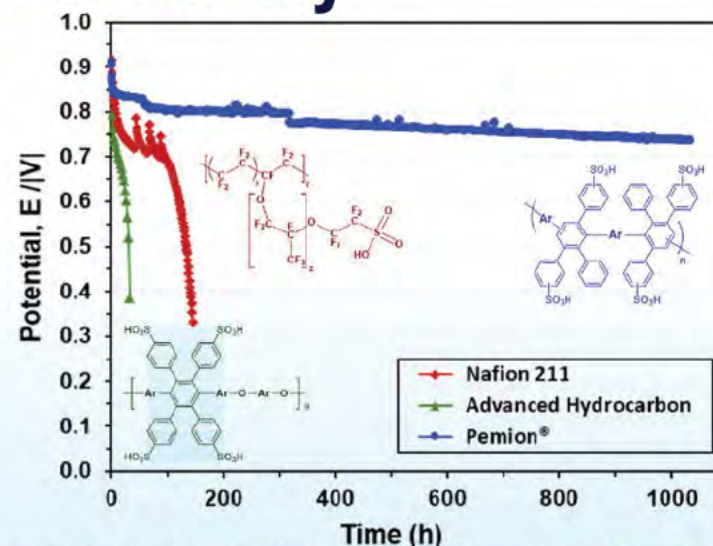


Graph 5: Potential (left axis) and area resistance (right axes) membranes measured under HT operation at 110 °C.

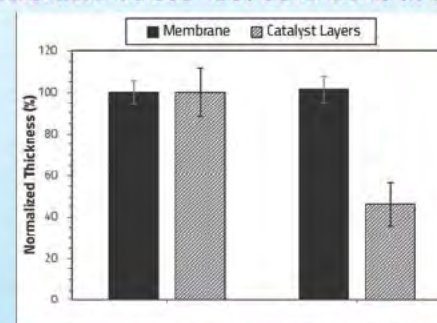
Pemion® – Extreme Chemical Stability

The Pemion® polymer is **inherently chemically resilient** against radical-induced degradation

- 1000 h without failure (2x DOE membrane target) **without radical scavengers**
- DOE-specified chemical stability accelerated stress test – extended hold at open circuit voltage under 30% RH, 90 °C
- Successful PEMFC operation after accelerated stress test @ ~70% of initial performance
- **Harsher stress test exhibited no membrane thinning** with no radical scavengers while >50% reduction in PFSA-based catalyst layers, an entirely unexpected result



DOE Chemical Accelerated Stress Test Conditions at 30/30 % RH, 90 °C, OCV

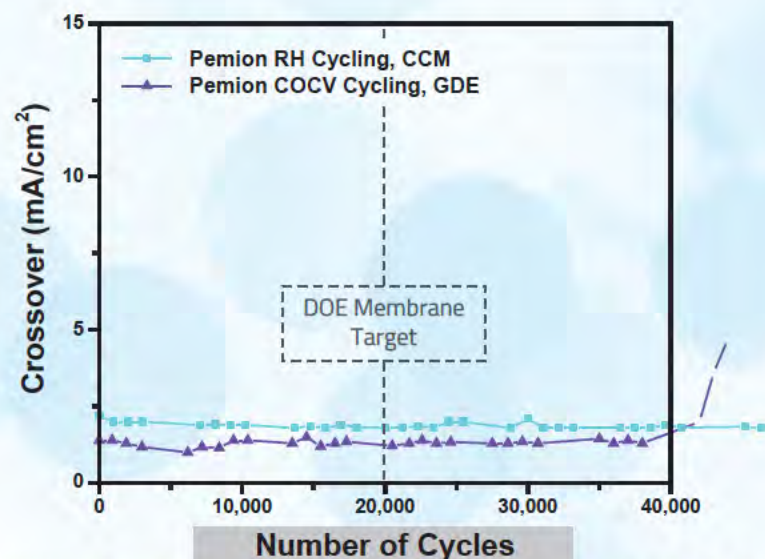
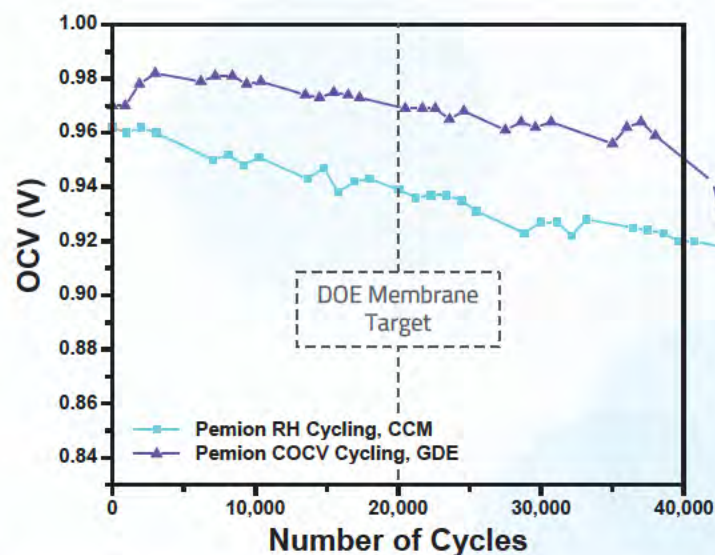


DOE Combined Chemical-Mechanical Accelerated Stress Test Conditions

Pemion® >2x US DOE Durability Targets

First and only hydrocarbon-based material to ever achieve main industry durability targets

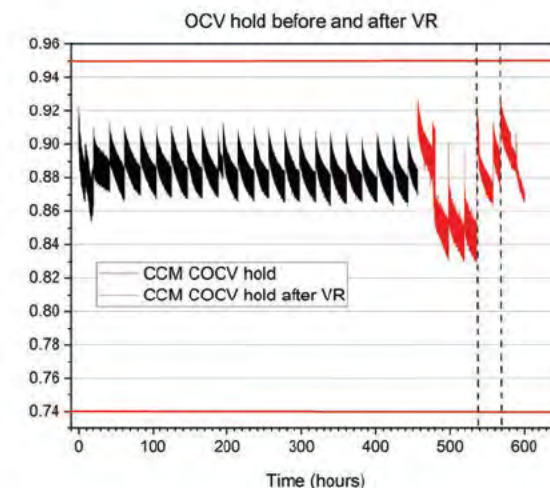
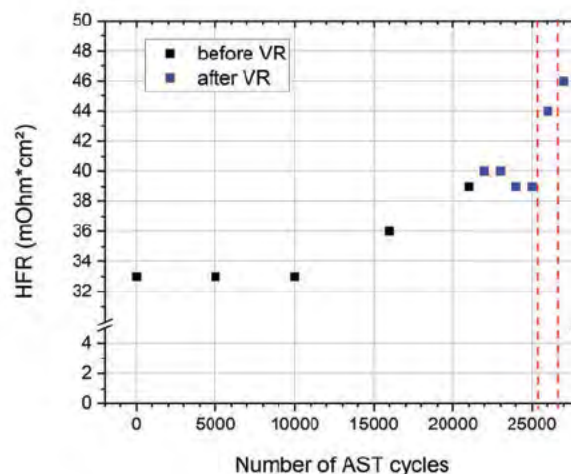
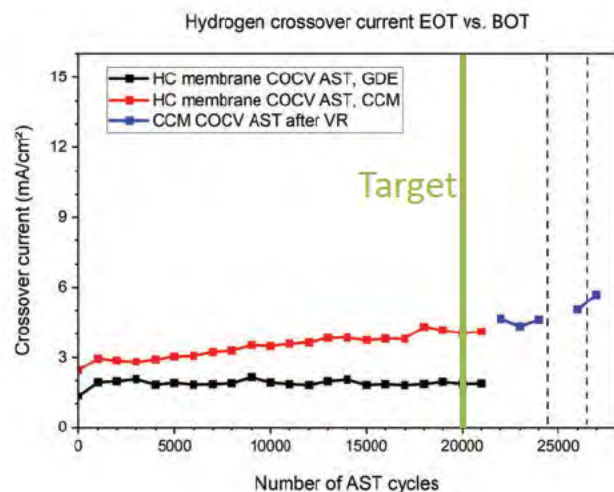
- Multiple tests showcase limited degradation across entire target timeline
- **20k cycle target achieved, and doubled**, under combined chemical/mechanical (COCV cycling) via DOE protocol
- Membrane gas crossover < 1/3 PFSA membranes for life of test



Graph 7: OCV (left) and gas crossover current (right) curves of membranes measured under COCV (OCV and cycling RH 0 to 100%) at 90 °C.

* Tests stopped – did not fail.

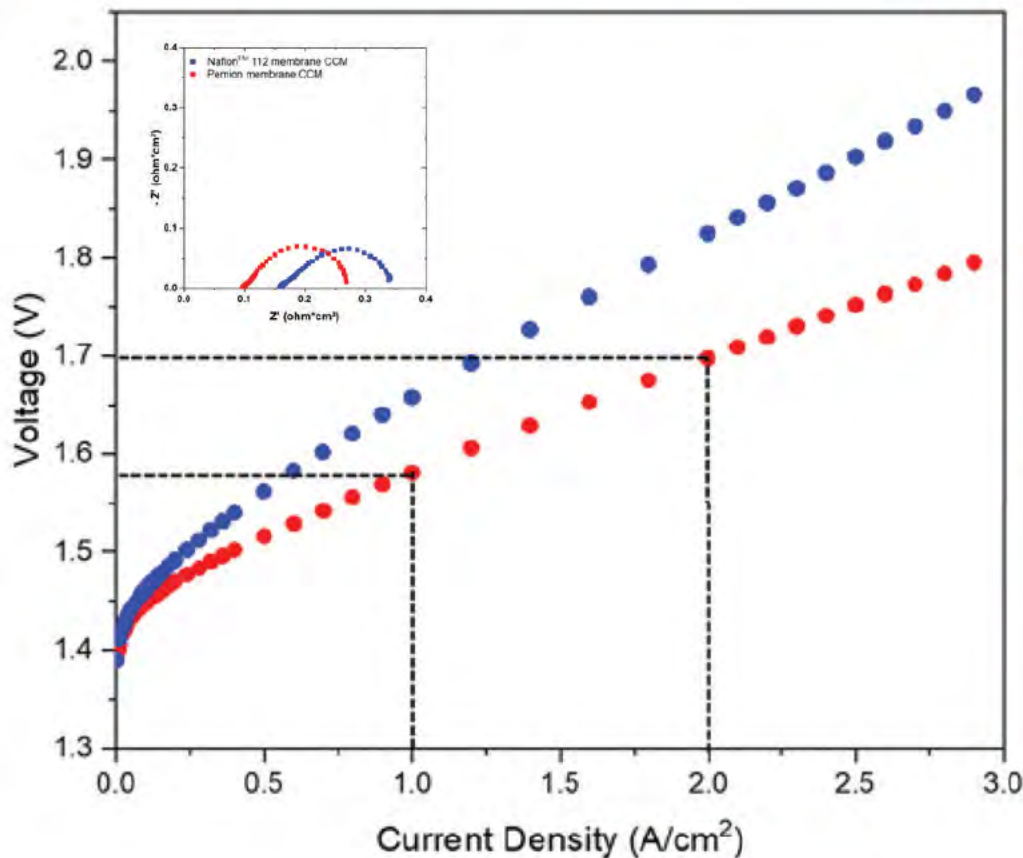
AST OCV chemical-mechanical OCV hold, current x-over and HFR: before and after VR



- GDE setup: HLF8 + PFSA- based electrodes
- CCM setup: HLF8 + HNN8-based electrodes

- 20k target was passed in GDE and CCM setup
- Voltage recovery (0.08-0.12 V steps for 1h at 140 % RH) to increase stress to the membrane
- Accelerated degradation after application of VR procedure, but no instant failure
- Hypothesis: oversaturation in VR accelerates degradation
 - critical for real application (e.g. cold/wet, start-up/shut-down conditions)

PEMWE Proof of Concept



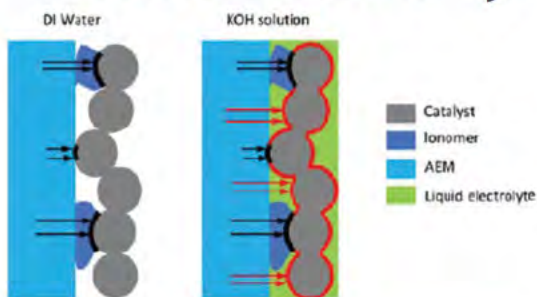
In-situ Results

- Significantly performance gain, >ultimate targets
- 5x lower hydrogen crossover (parasitic loss) markedly improves safety & efficiency
- Stable methods found for integration

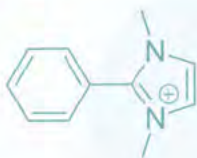
Further Requirements:

- Dedicated membrane engineering (known additives, known processes, no technology risks)
- Test system capacity – no capable stands today, relying on partners is 5-10x slower than in-house

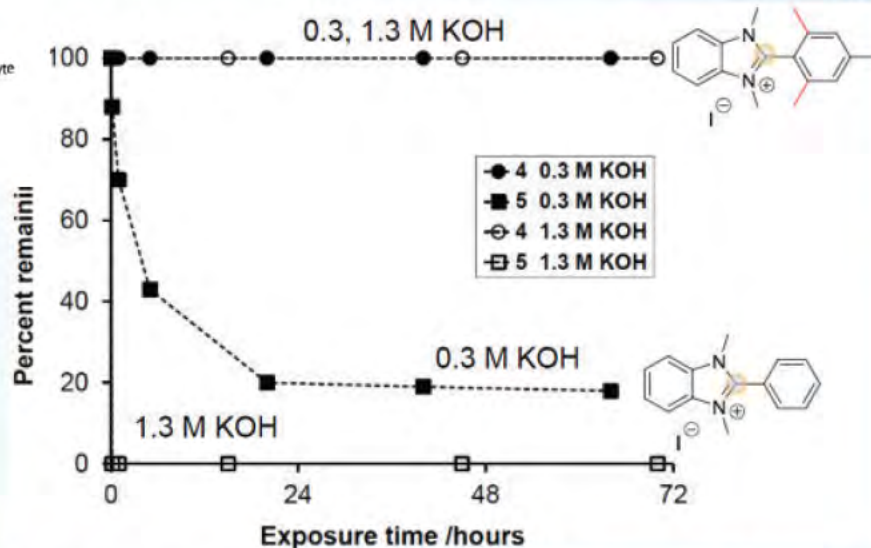
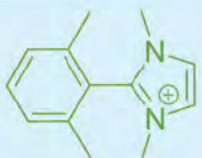
Aemion+[®], the only Alkaline-Stable AEM



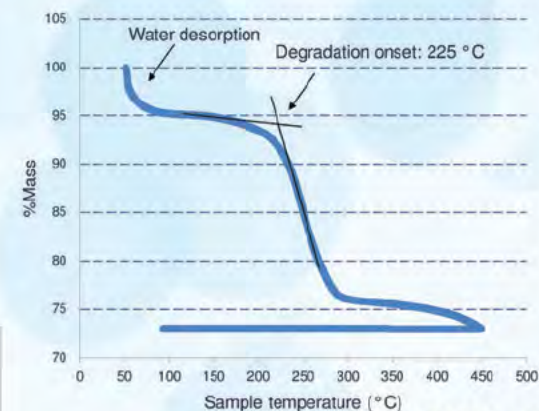
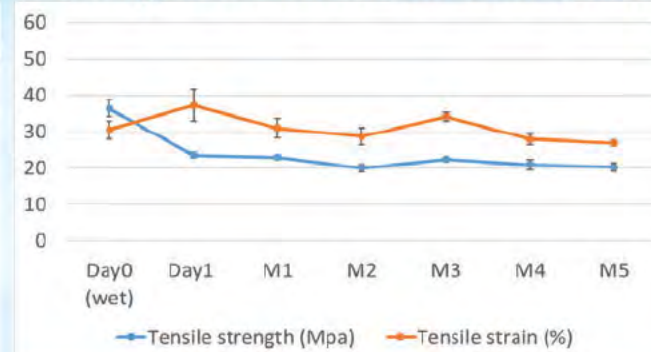
Unprotected
= Unstable



Protected
= Stable
Aemion+[®]



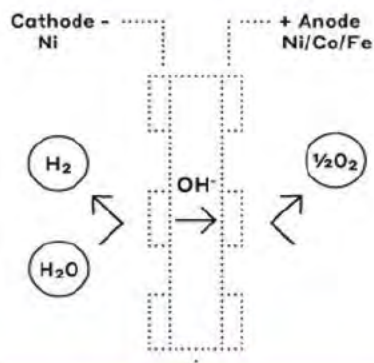
Stable for >4x NREL round-robin that failed every known material at the time



See Weber & coworkers, ECS, 2021 - <https://doi.org/10.1039/C6EE00656F>
Also see Danilovic & coworkers, ECS 2022 - <https://doi.org/10.1149/1945-7111/ac4fed>

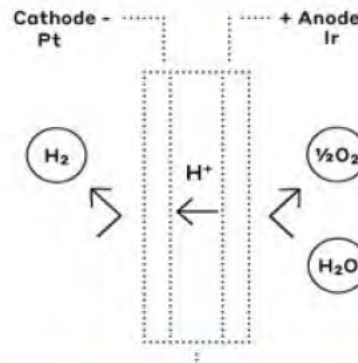
Aemion+® Unlocks Disruptive Hydrogen Economics

Alkaline electrolysis



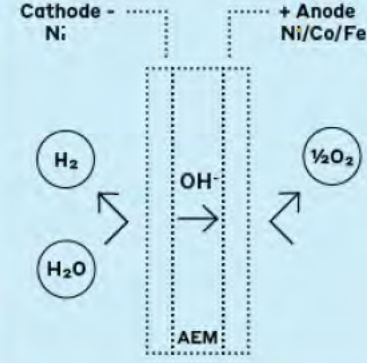
AEL
\$500/kW

PEM electrolysis



PEM
\$650/kW

AEM electrolysis



AEM
<\$350/kW

AEMWE is a hybrid of the two systems – AEL components and PEMWE design, de-risking scalability

EU Clean H₂ JU 2030 #s

BENEFITS



Scalable
High Stability

Highly Compact
Pairs with Renewables

Compact + Scalable
Pairs with Renewables

ISSUES



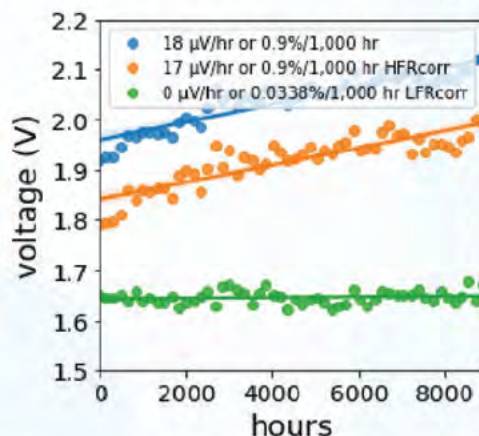
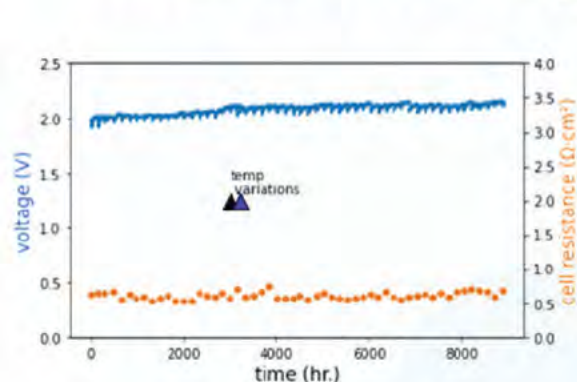
Very Large Systems
Poor Renewables Pairing
Low Safety at Pressure

Scale Issues: Ir & PFAS
Very High Cost
Toxic Material Use

Moderate Performance
Poor Durability
Poor Consistency

**Ionomr's
Breakthroughs
Solve These**

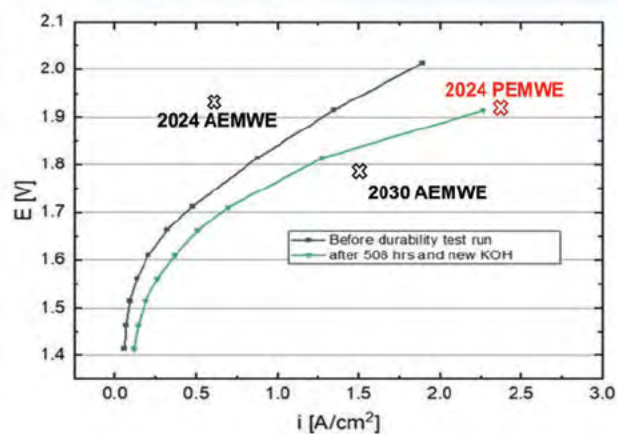
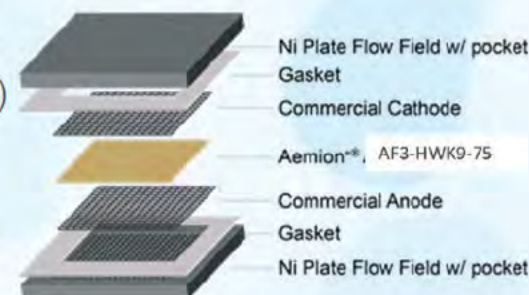
Breakthrough Durability & Performance



Measured cell voltage

'Low frequency' resistances
(metal component oxidation)

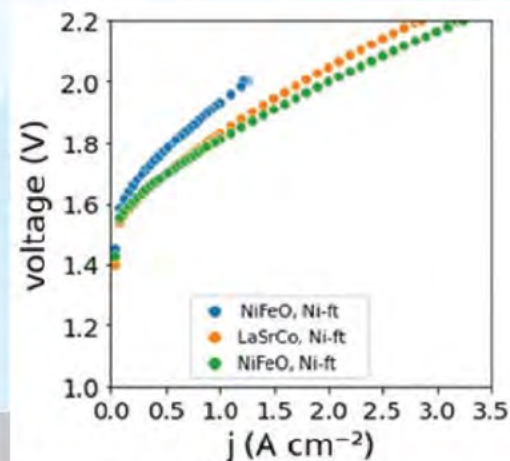
No membrane-associated
losses



Exceeding every ~ 24 EU target, now
achieving all 2030 targets

Numerous demonstrations of breakthrough
durability, >1000x achieved in AEMWE:

- No measurable membrane degradation in tests over 1 year (**10,000+ h to date**)
- Multiple whole-system degradation points >5000 h showing 'ultimate' target >100,000 h to failure



← S. Alia & coworkers @ NREL, through Shell Gamechanger program

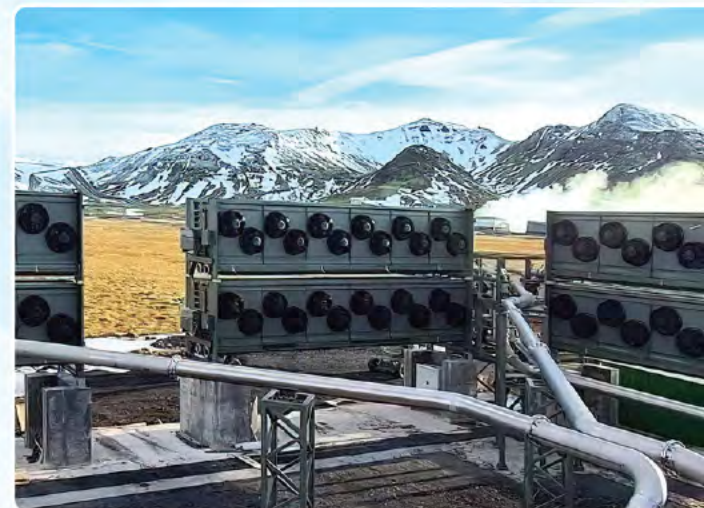
MR INNOVATIONS

Resources Needed for Speed & OEM-Motivation •

- 1) **Regulatory pressure is the only true way to motivate the marketplace**
 - Major pressure at present to 'sell what you have' and minimize development isn't honest about supply chain risk for PFAS products due to liability alone (see: 3M) and we also need to eliminate iridium
- 2) **Significant direct support – development & system test labs, coating equipment, large pilots** – Ionomr, Bekaert, Siemens Energy, Ionysis+[Fuel Cell OEM like PowerCell] funding (IPCEIs or similar) would soundly impact all targets in only four projects
- 3) **Retrofit support for existing automated systems (e.g. R2R coaters)** – for the few companies who have already built manufacturing lines that need to be adapted to new materials
- 4) **Keep the faith** – this is only a win for technology, scalability, the economy, and European energy security / supply chain because with climate-critical technology and multiple markets >30% CAGR, everyone *can* be winners



Thank You!



ECHA Technical Submission: <https://tinyurl.com/IonomrECHA>
Canada Gazette submission: <https://tinyurl.com/CanadaPFAS>

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