

Enhanced Air Filtration Performances by Coating Aramid Nanofibers on a Melt-blown Nonwoven

Kangli Xu^{a1}, Lei Zhan^{a1}, Rui Yan^a, Qinfen Ke, Anlin Yin^{b*}, Chen Huang^{a*}

^aEngineering Research Center of Technical Textiles, Ministry of Education, College of Textiles, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China

^bCollege of Material and Textile Engineering, Nanotechnology Research Institute, Jiaxing University, Jiaxing, 314001, China

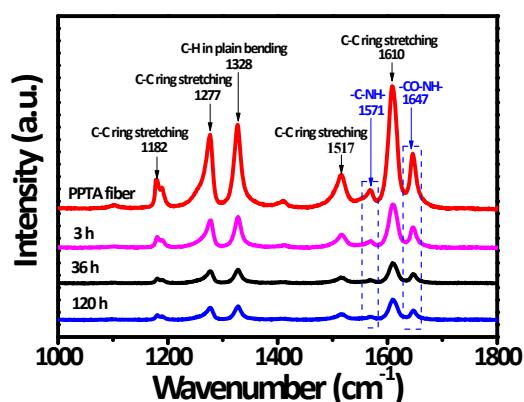


Fig. S1. Raman scattering patterns of ANF/DMSO.

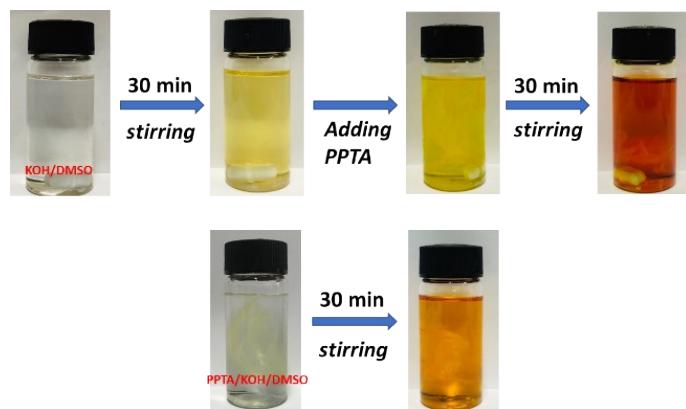


Fig. S2. Two different routes for preparing ANF/DMSO. Color changes presented in the photograph showed that stirring of KOH and DMSO for 30 minutes in advance can accelerate the deprotonation of PPTA in DMSO.

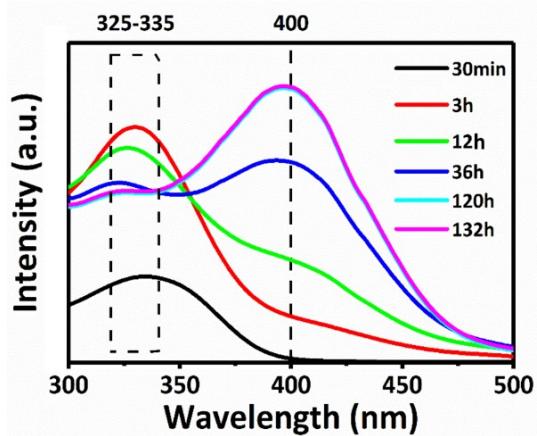


Fig. S3. UV/VIS spectra of ANF dispersion at various times.

Table S1. Functional groups corresponding to different wavenumbers.

Serial Number	Wavenumber(cm ⁻¹)	Assignment
1	3500-3100	N-H stretching vibrations
2	1680-1630	C=O stretching vibrations
3	1540	O=C-N deformation coupled vibration
4	1514	N-H stretching vibrations
5	1260	C=O stretching vibrations
6	1018	O=C-N deformation coupled vibration

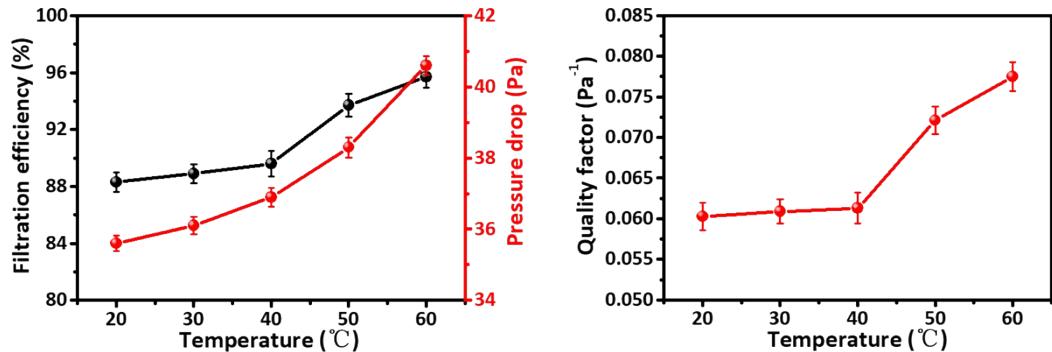


Fig. S4. Filtration performances of ANF/melt-blown nonwovens under different ANFs preparation temperatures.

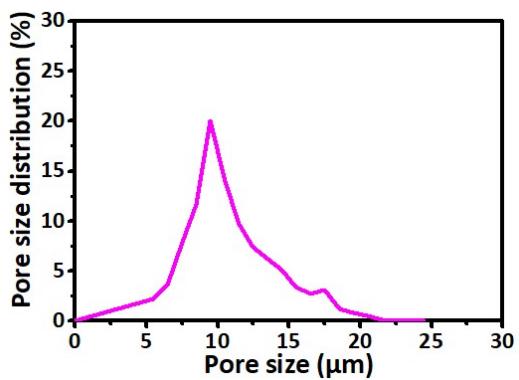


Fig. S5. Pore size distribution of pure melt-blown nonwoven.

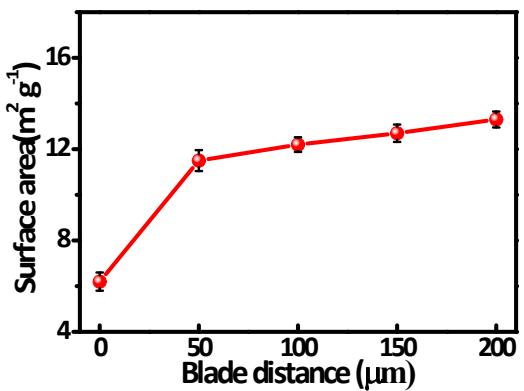


Fig. S6. Specific surface area of ANF/melt-blown nonwoven with different blade distances.

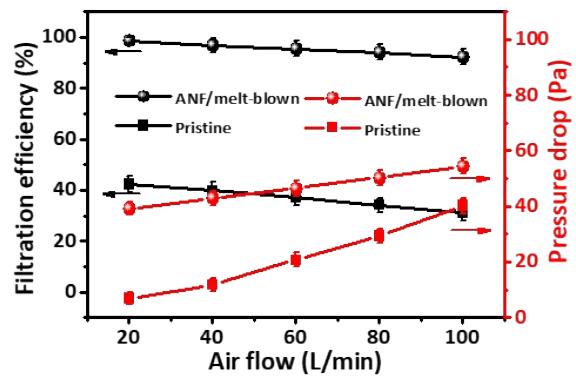


Fig. S7. Filtration performances of ANF/melt-blown and pristine melt-blown nonwoven composites under different air flows.