



European Materials Research Society

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Daniela Galliani

University of Milano-Bicocca  
Material Science Department

# Conjugated Polymer Nanocomposite

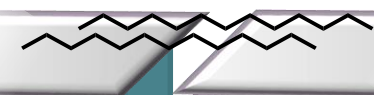
*Towards a Novel Material  
for Thermal Energy  
Microharvesting*



# Wearable Thermoelectric Microharvesters

Human Body

Thermal resistance  
 $10^2 \text{cm}^2 \text{KW}^{-1}$

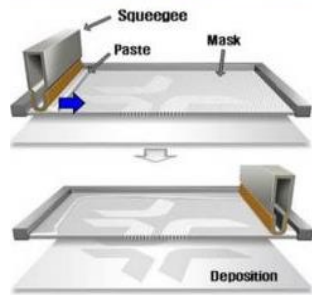
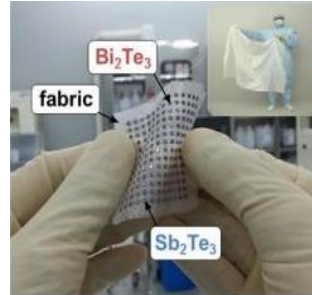


p  
type  
leg

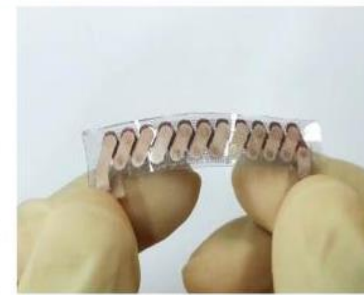
n  
type  
leg

$\Delta T < 15 \text{K}$

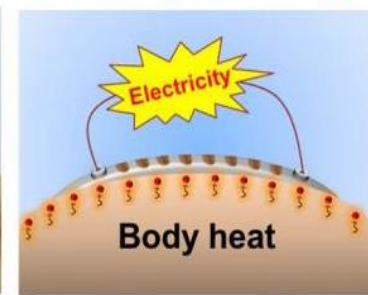
Outside



Screen printing  
 technique



Wearable thermoelectric  
 generator



Power generation  
 on human body

Power Density  
 $3,82 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$



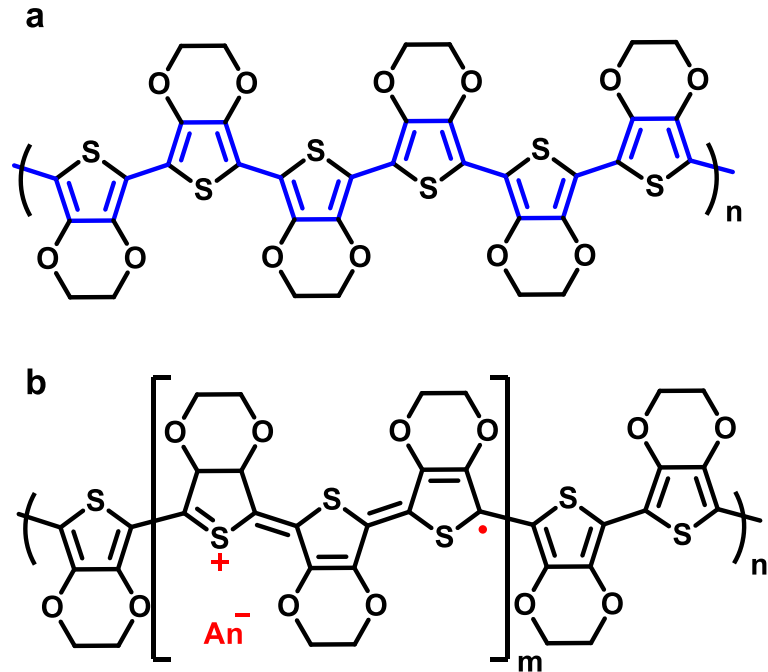
# Conjugated Polymers

Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)  
**PEDOT**

Low TE efficiency



Nanostructuring



An<sup>-</sup> = Tos<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, PSS<sup>-</sup>, ecc



# Conjugated Polymer Nanocomposite

Materials	S ( $\mu\text{V/K}$ )	PF ( $\mu\text{W/m K}^2$ )	ZT	Year
PEDOT:PSS/SWCNT	30	25	0.02	2013
PEDOT:PSS/MWCNT	70	500	-	2010
PEDOT:PSS/Bi <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	60	130	0.1	2010
PEDOT:PSS/Te	163	70.9	0.1	2013
PEDOT:PSS/Au NPs	26.5	51.2	~0.1	2014
PEDOT:PSS/Au nanorods	12	30	-	2014
PEDOT:PSS/Ge	~50	165	0.1	2014

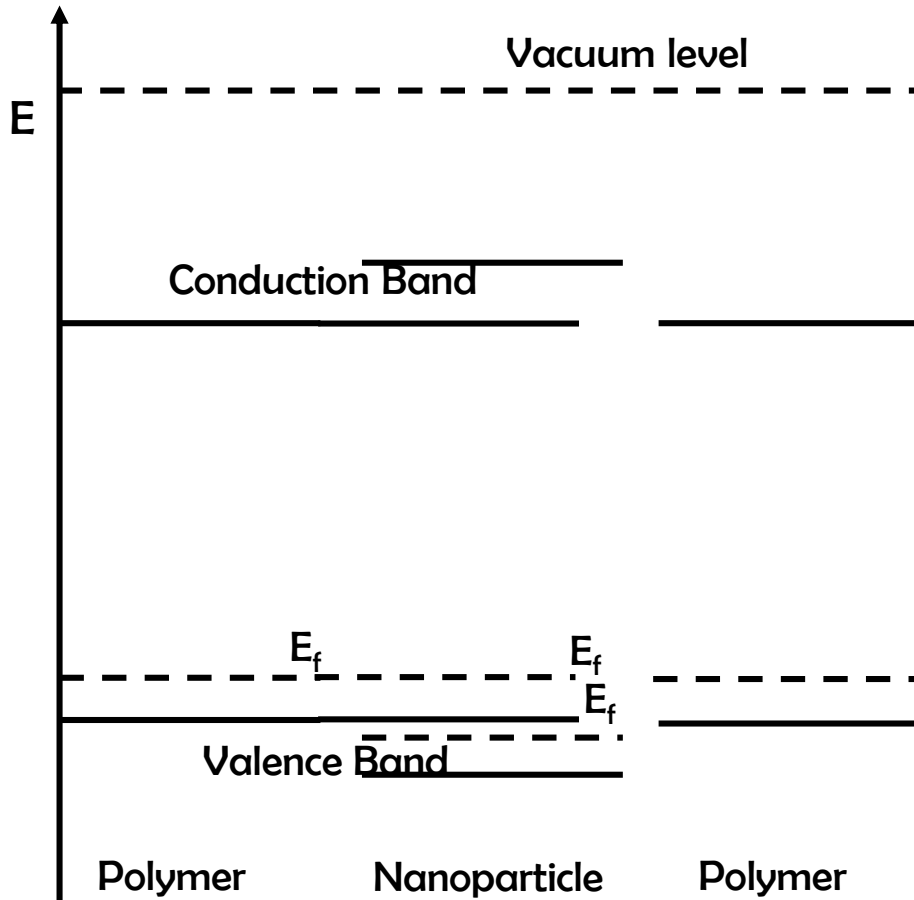
Wide variety of materials!

Nanomaterial

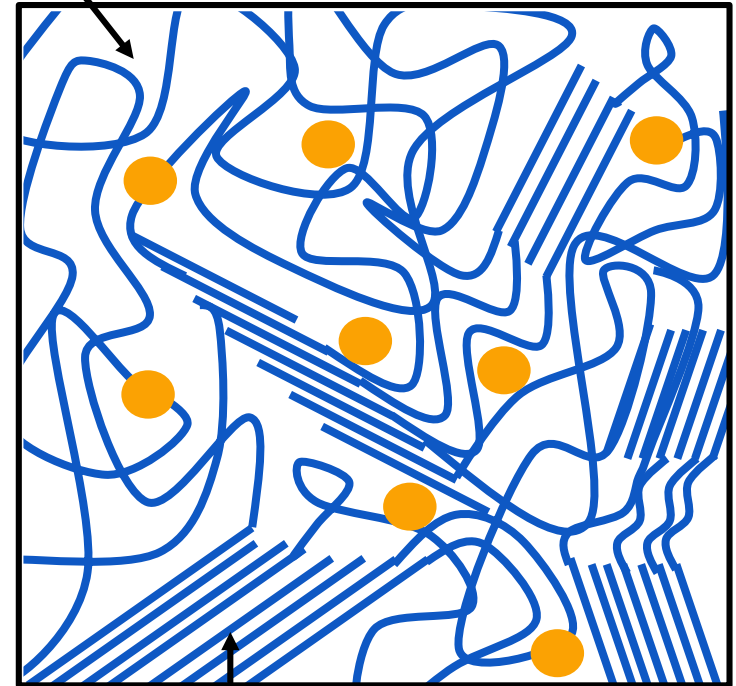
Synthesis Method

**CHOOSING CRITERIA**

# Energy Filtering Effect

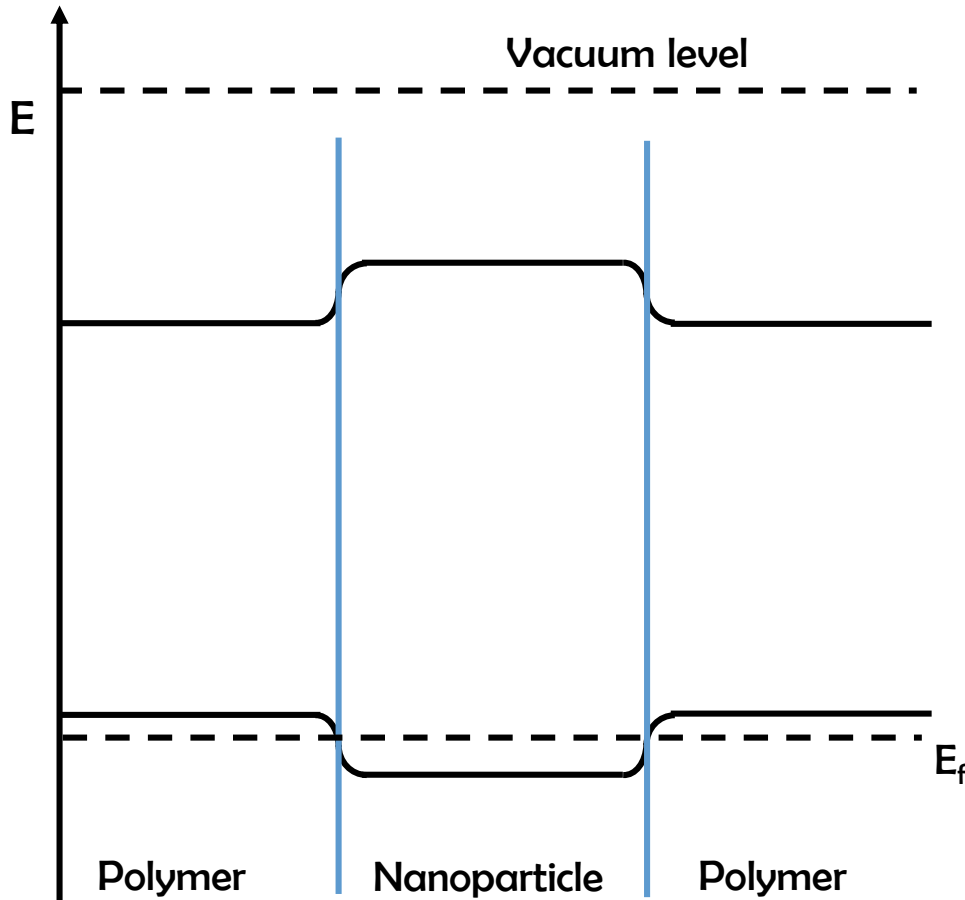


Amorphous zone

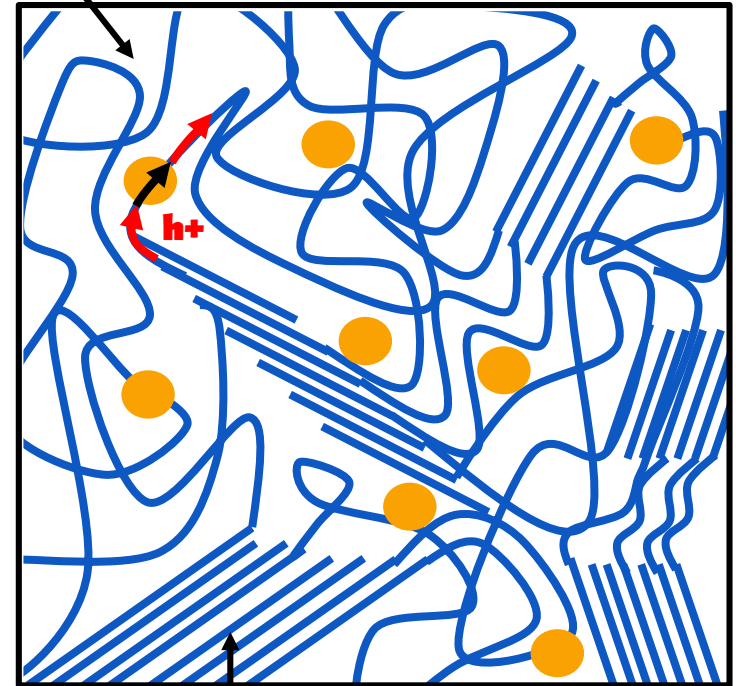


Crystalline domains

# Energy Filtering Effect

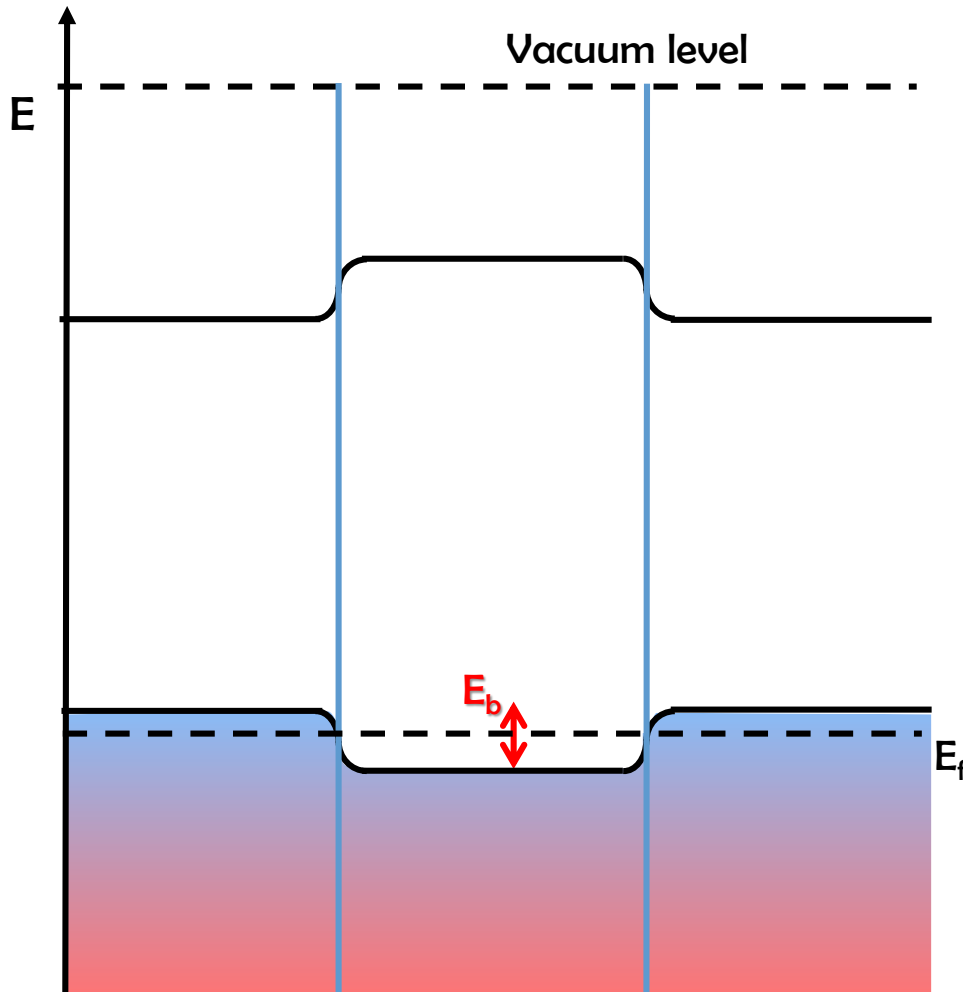


Amorphous zone



Crystalline domains

# Energy Filtering Effect



$$\alpha = \frac{8\pi^2 k_b^2}{3eh^2} m^* T \left( \frac{\pi}{3n} \right)^{2/3}$$

Decrease of carrier concentration

$n$

Localization of low velocity holes

Increase of average carrier mobility

$\mu$

$$\sigma = 1/\rho = ne\mu$$



# Energy Filtering Effect

## CHOOSING CRITERIA

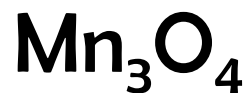
- Intimate contacts between CP and NPs
  - Similar work functions of the CP and the NPs
  - Interfacial barrier height below 100 meV
- ➡ Chemical interaction between CP and NPs
  - ➡ Choice of CP and NP material



# EXPERIMENTAL WORK

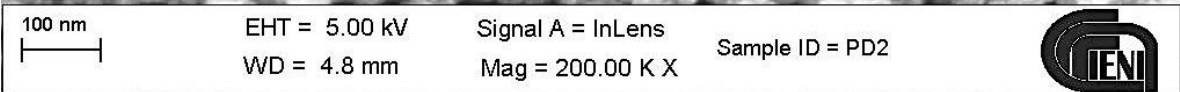
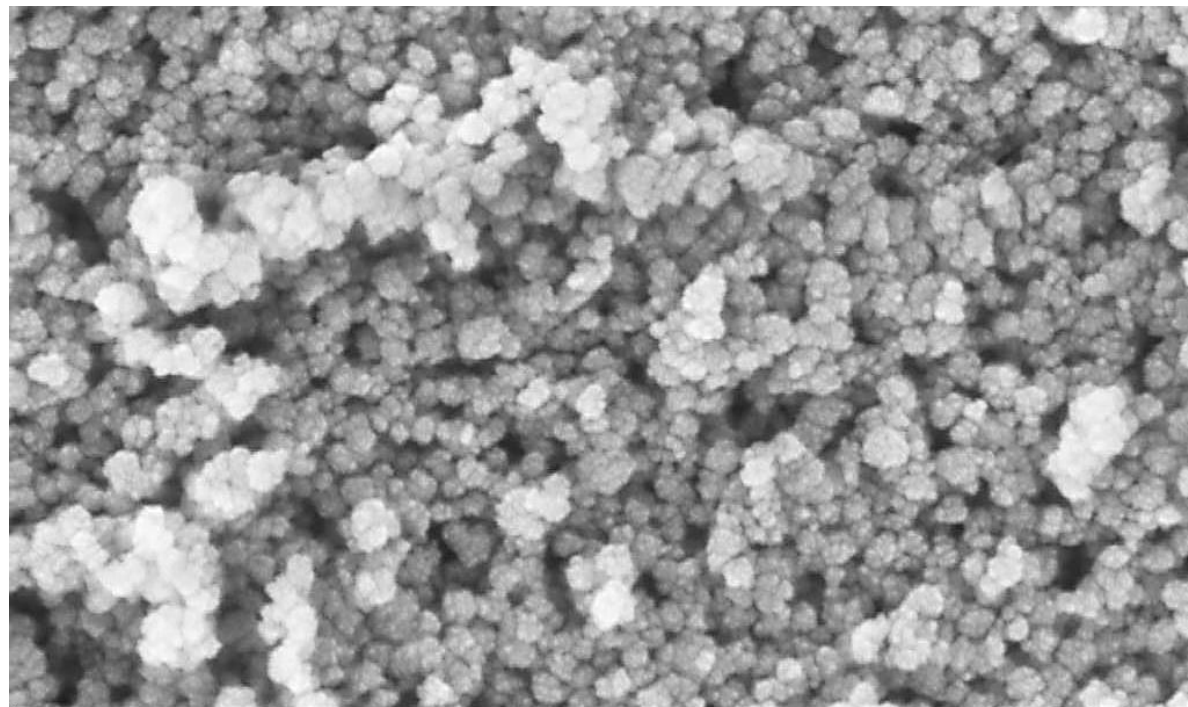


# Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Nanoparticles



p-type material

work function: 4,4 eV

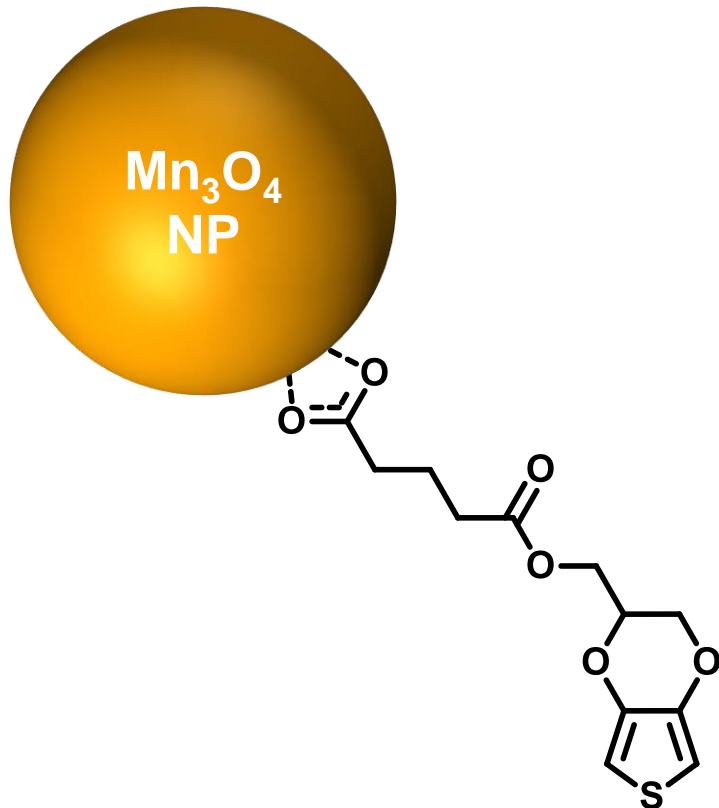


Thanks to Dr. Simone Battiston  
IENI-CNR, Padova

Starting salt	Size control agent	Reagent	T (°C)	Size SEM determined (nm)
MnCl <sub>2</sub> ·4H <sub>2</sub> O	Ethanolamine	H <sub>2</sub> O	25	25±6



# Nanoparticle Functionalization



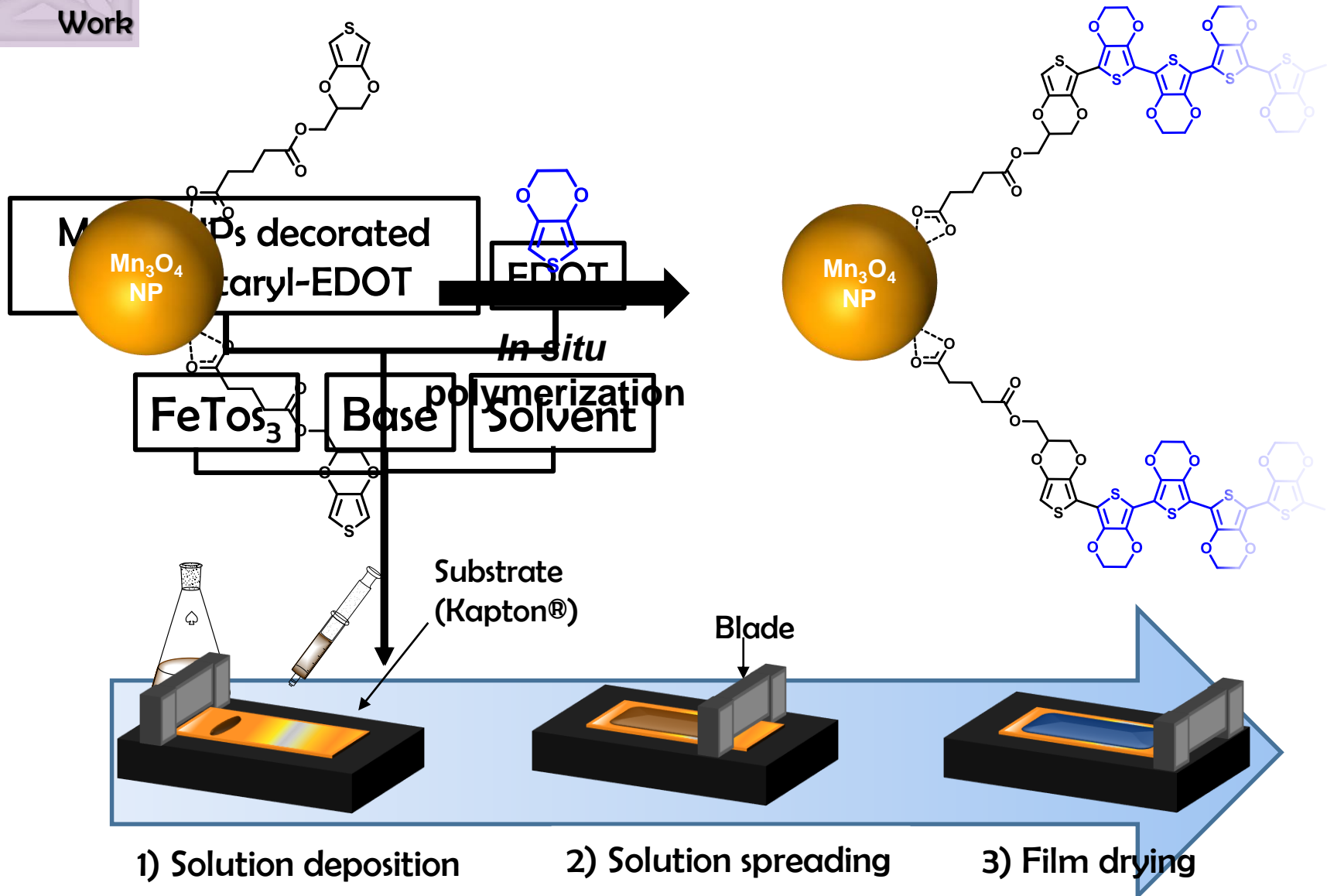
Glutaryl-EDOT



Homogeneous dispersion

# Hybrid Film Making

Experimental  
Work



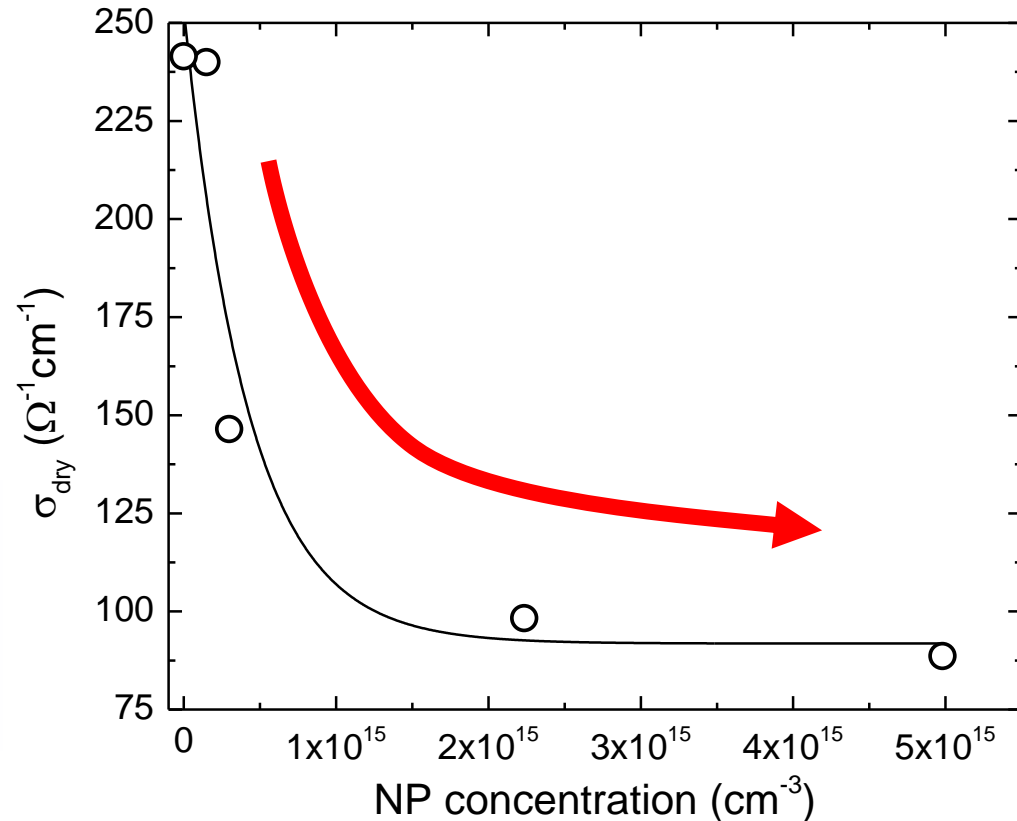
# RESULTS

# Thermoelectric Characterization

	[NP] (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$\sigma_{\text{dry}}$ ( $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	$\alpha_{\text{dry}}$ ( $\mu\text{VK}^{-1}$ )
PEDOT:Tos	0	242±9	15.8±0.9
HF1	1.5·10 <sup>14</sup>	240±9	14.8±0.5
HF2	3.0·10 <sup>14</sup>	147±6	15.5±0.7
HF3	2.2·10 <sup>15</sup>	98±4	15.0±0.2
HF4	3.0·10 <sup>15</sup>	89±3	15.5±0.8

$$\sigma = ep\mu$$

$$\sigma = ep(\mu_0 + \mu_1 e^{-[NP]/N_0})$$



[NP]: NP density

$\sigma$ : electrical conductivity

$\alpha$ : Seebeck coefficient

$e$ : electronic charge

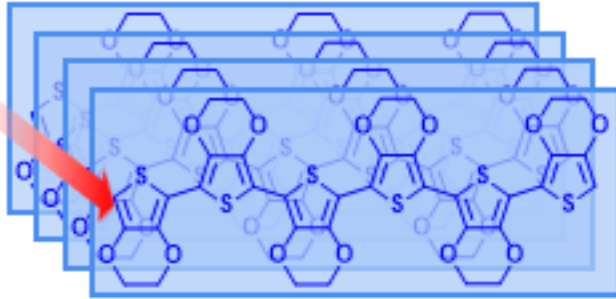
( $1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C)

$p$ : charge carrier density (holes) [ $\text{cm}^{-3}$ ]

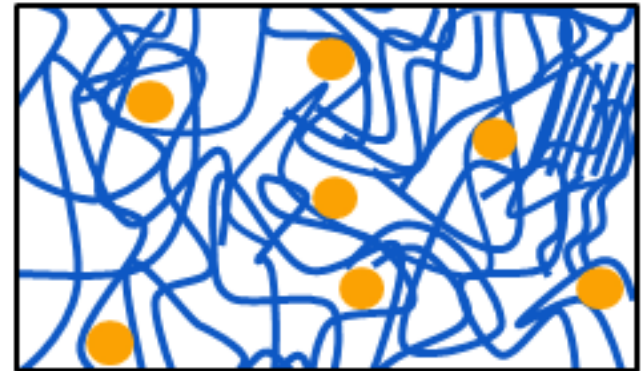
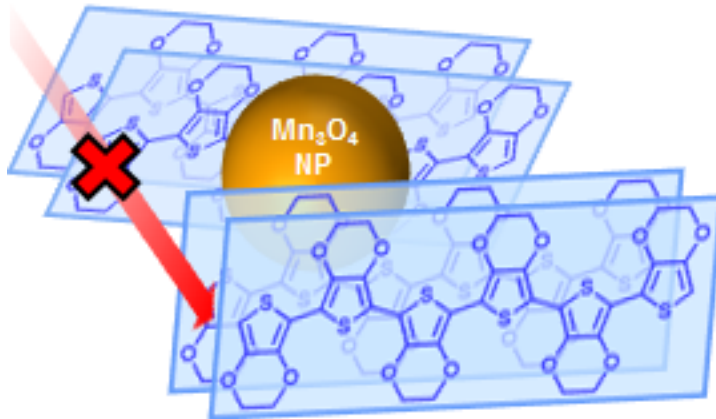
$\mu$ : charge carrier mobility [ $\text{cm}^2/(\text{V}\cdot\text{s})$ ]

$\mu_0, \mu_1, N_0$ : constants

# Nanoparticle Influence on Polymer Morphology



Crystalline domain

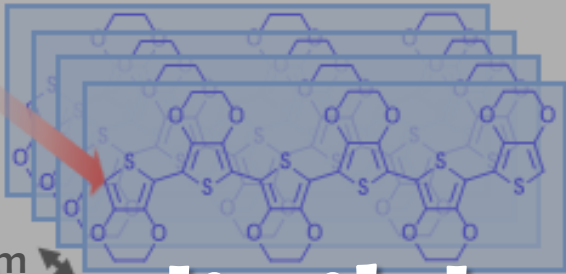


# Humidity Effect

Results

## Detrimental effect on $\sigma$ :

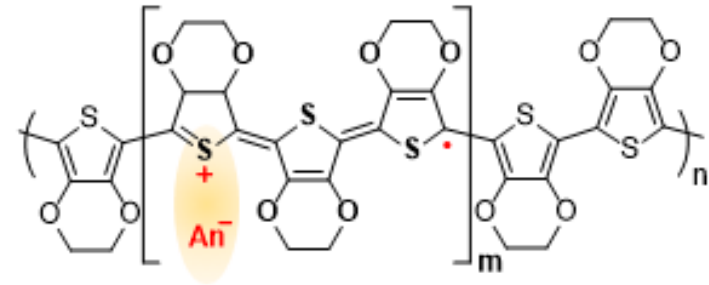
Water interposition between polymer chains



**Negligible in  
NP presence**

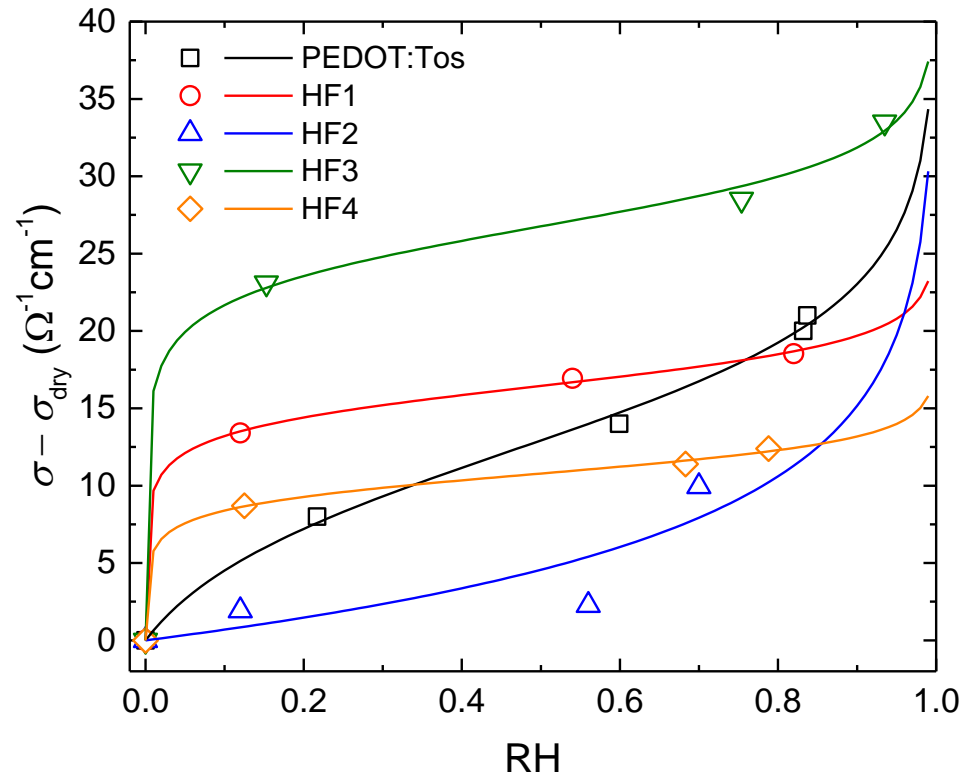
## Beneficial effect on $\sigma$ :

Counterion solvation





# Humidity Effect



	[NP] (cm <sup>-3</sup> )
PEDOT:Tos	0
HF1	1.5·10 <sup>14</sup>
HF2	3.0·10 <sup>14</sup>
HF3	2.2·10 <sup>15</sup>
HF4	3.0·10 <sup>15</sup>

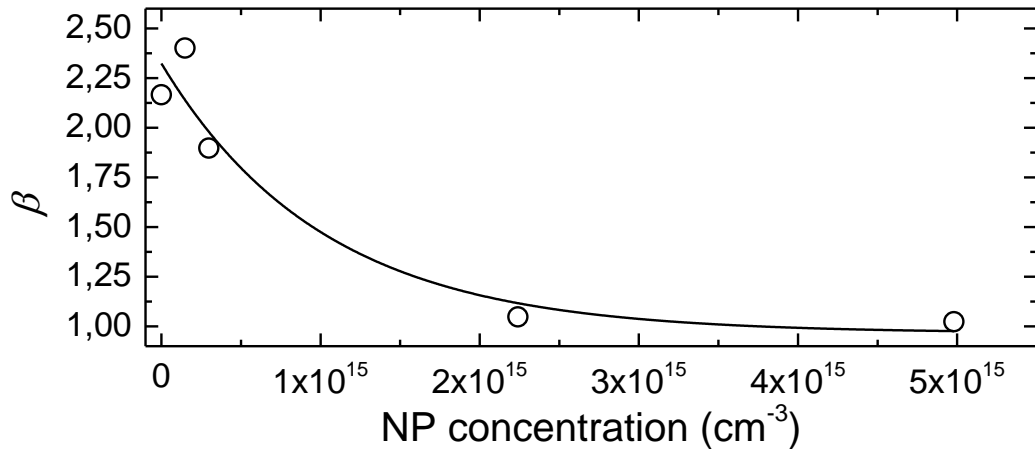
[NP]: NP density  
 $\sigma$ : electrical conductivity  
 $e$ : electronic charge  
 (1.6·10<sup>-19</sup> C)  
 $x_w$ : water molar fraction  
 $\beta$ : dimensionless function  
 ( $\beta > 0$ )

$$\sigma - \sigma_{\text{dry}} = \beta([NP])x_w \left( \sigma_0 + \sigma_1 e^{-[NP]/N_0} \right)$$

# Humidity Effect

## Understanding parameters

$$\sigma - \sigma_{\text{dry}} = \beta \xi(\text{RH}; \delta_x, x_0) \left( \sigma_0 + \sigma_1 e^{-[NP]/N_0} \right)$$



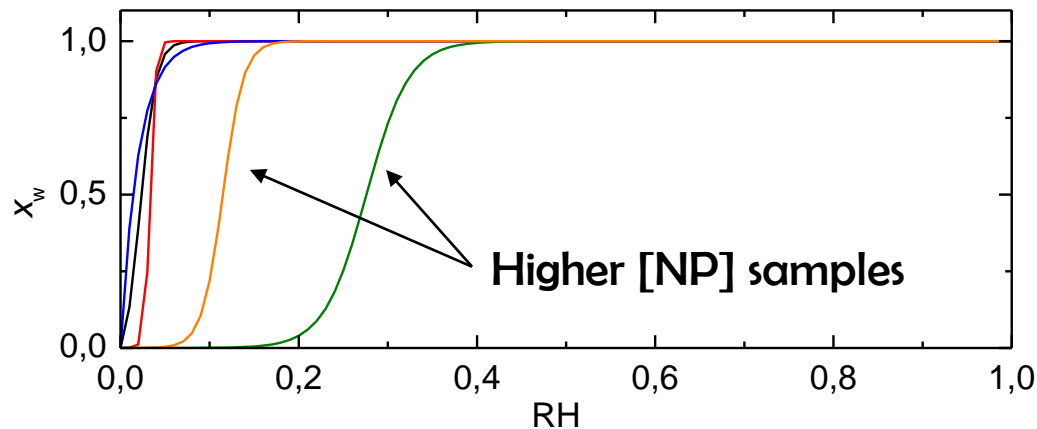
Parameter  $\beta$  (variation of  $p$  due to  $x_w$ ) exponential decay vs  $[NP]$



Water molecules sequestration by NPs



Broader  $x_w$  vs RH curves for higher  $[NP]$  samples

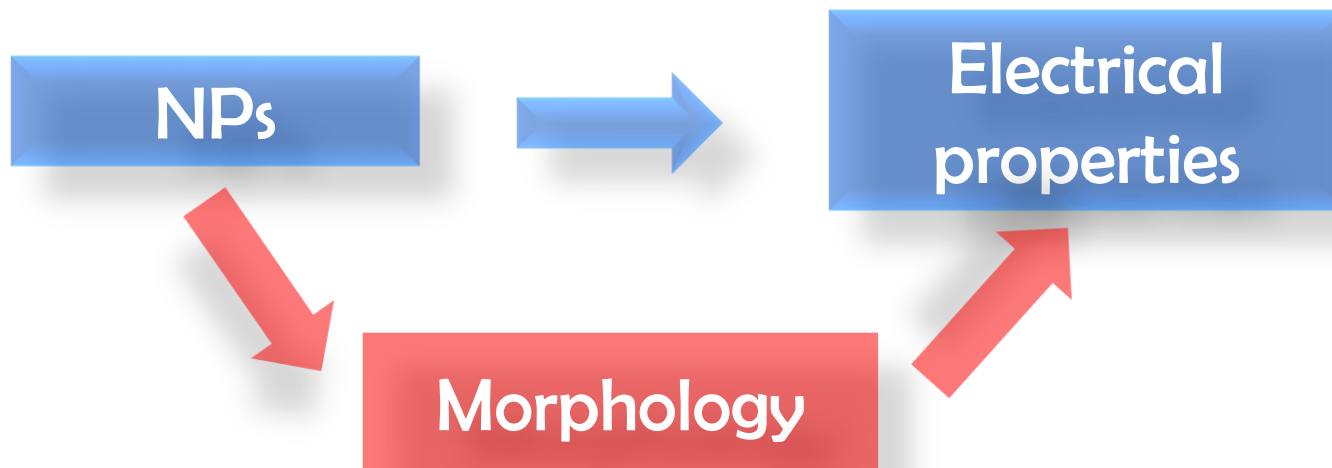


# Conclusions and Further Developments

Conclusion

## *Results obtained:*

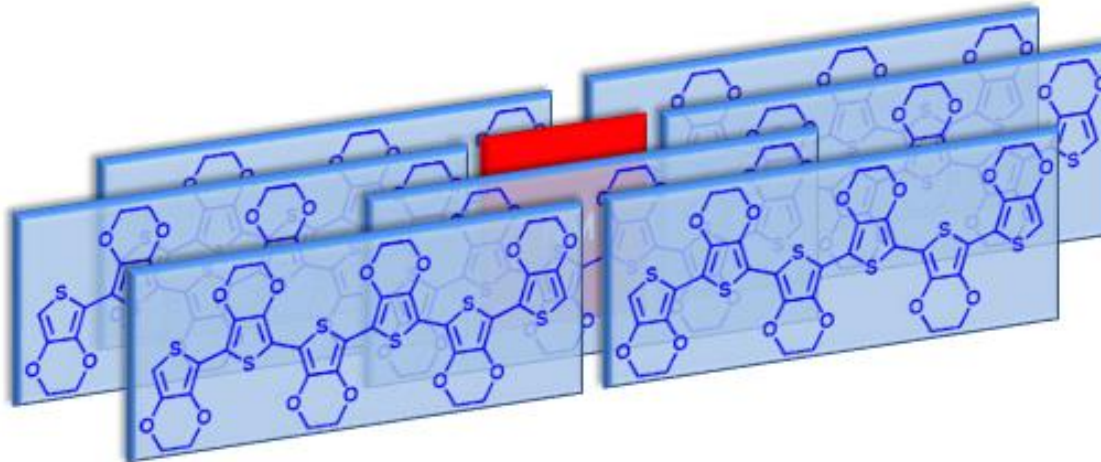
- A novel protocol to obtain hybrid material CP/INPs has been developed
- Understanding of morphology related aspects of the developed system



# Conclusions and Further Developments

## *Further Developments:*

- Development of a strategy to avoid nanomaterial detrimental effect on morphology



1. Implement polymerization and post-polymerization treatments to favor the rearrangements of NPs (head-to-tail)
2. Using 1D nanomaterial

# Thank you for your kind attention!

## Aknowledgments



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Co-Supervisor:

Dr. Luca Bertini



IENI-CNR Padova

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Dr. Simone Battiston



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