

**14th EUROPEAN
CONFERENCE ON
THERMOELECTRICS**



***Thermoelectric properties
of PEDOT nanocomposites
with electrochemically
tuned oxidation state***

**Daniela Galliani
PhD Student**

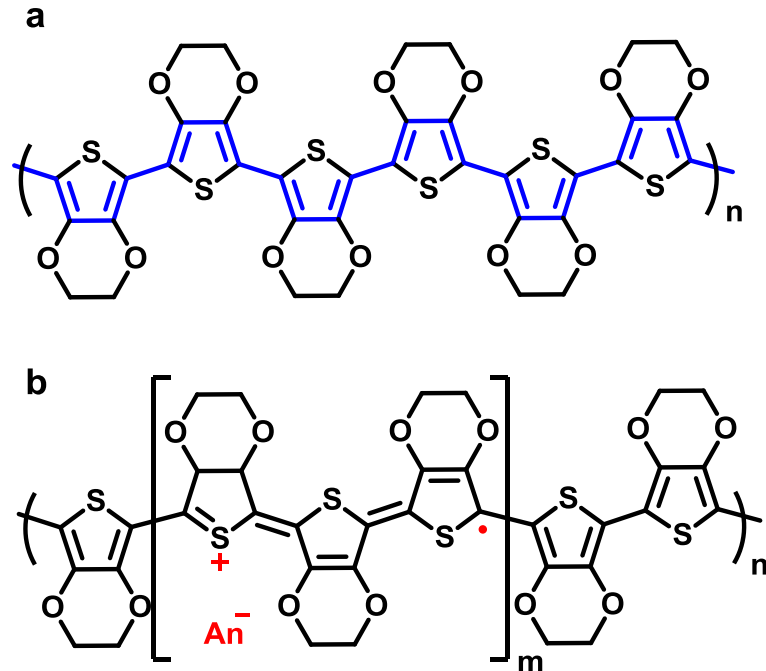
**University of Milano-Bicocca
Material Science Department**

Conjugated Polymers as Thermoelectric Materials

Poly(3,4-ethyldioxythiophene) PEDOT

Interesting Features

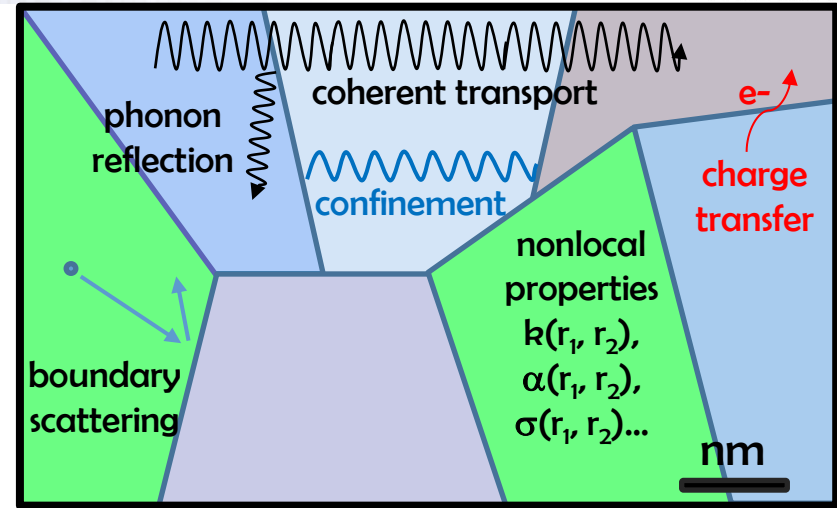
- Low thermal conductivity
- Medium-high electrical conductivity
 - Easy processability
- Tunable electronic properties
- Adaptability to flexible substrate
- Environmental stability



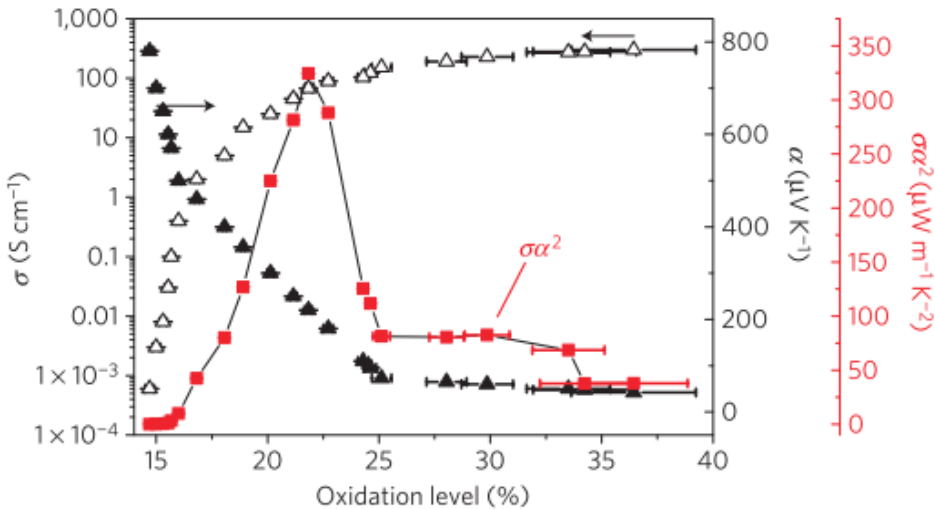
Performance Implementation Strategies

Nanostructuration

Inorganic
Material
Inspired
Strategies



Majumdar, A. *Science*, 2004, **303**, 777–8



Conjugated
Polymer
Tailored
Strategies

Secondary
Dopants
Treatment

Oxidation
Level Tuning

Counterion
Variation

OXIDATION

Chemical Paths

Electrochemical Paths

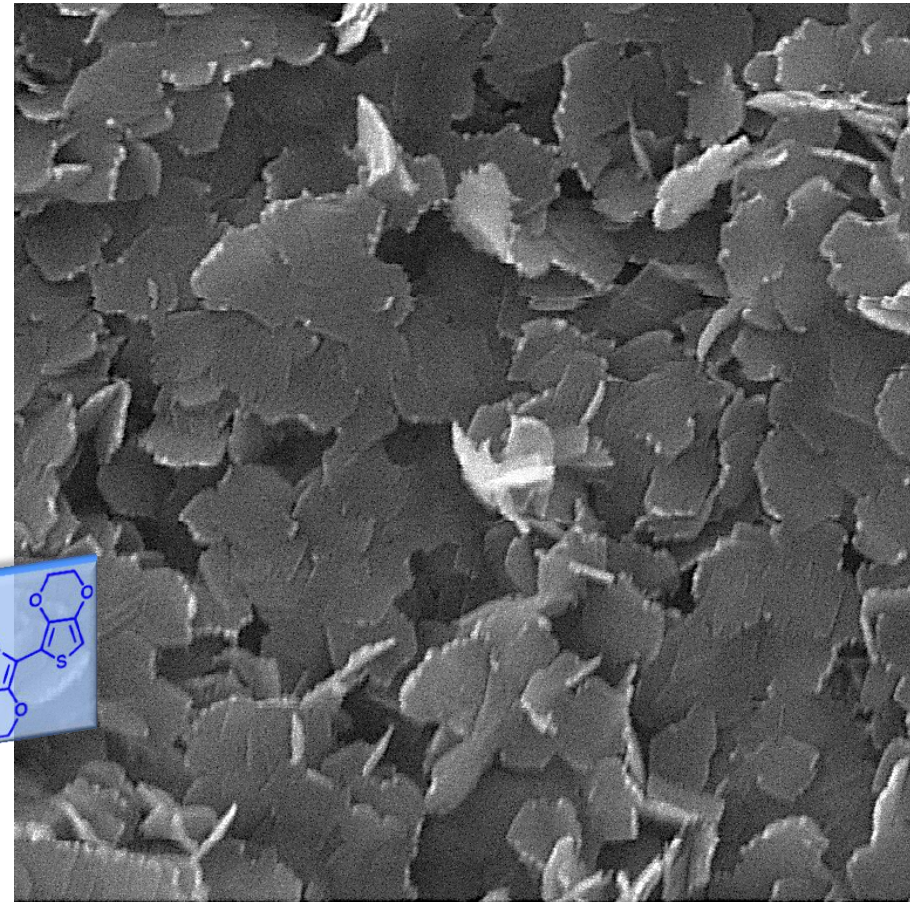
Polymerization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Easy process✓ Insulant substrate✓ Easy to embed nanomaterials✗ Low control process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Good control process✗ Conductive substrate✗ Low thickness films
Doping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ No need of conductive substrate✗ Low control process✗ Need of properly designed set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ High control level✓ Standard set up✗ Need of conductive substrate

Nanocomposite Film Making: CuO Nanolamellae

CuO

p-type material

work function: 5,3 eV

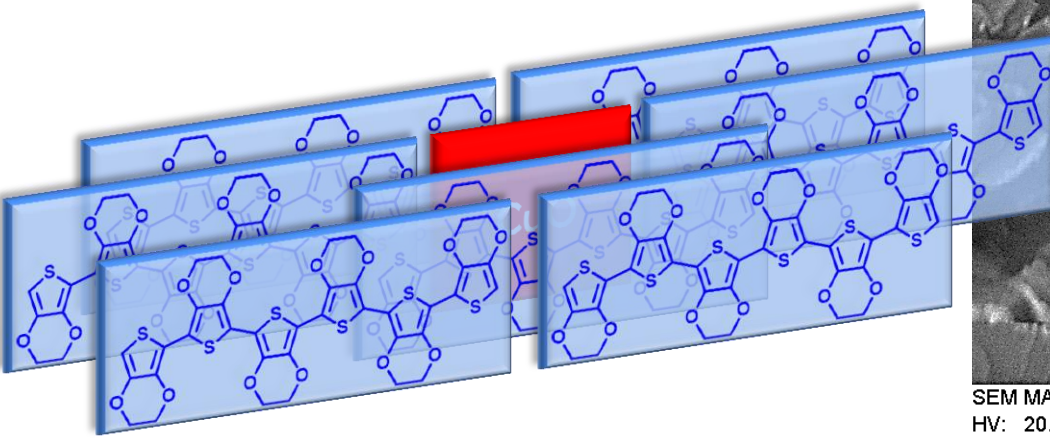


SEM MAG: 50.02 kx
HV: 20.0 kV
VAC: HiVac

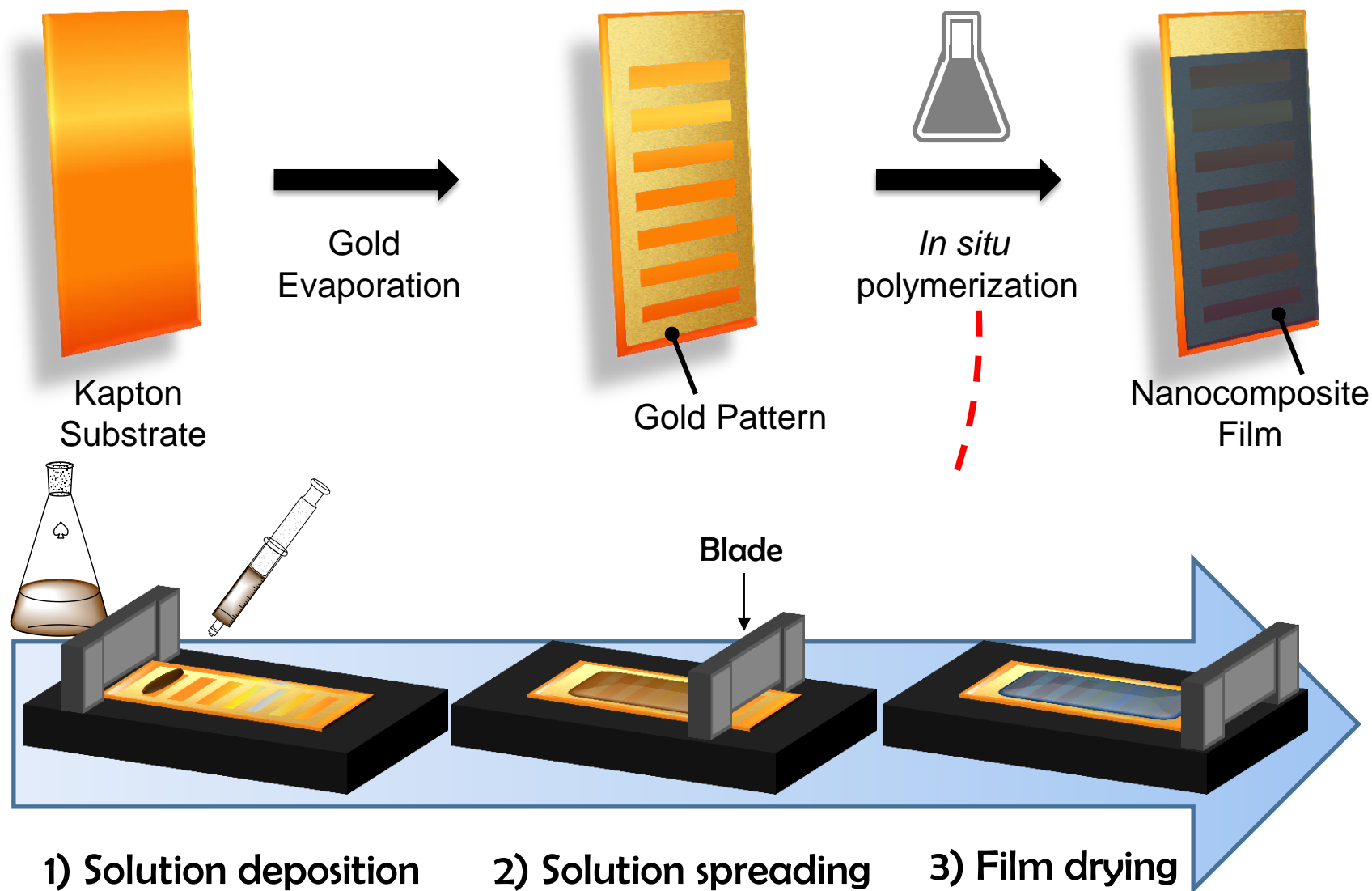
DET: SE Detector
DATE: 07/12/16
Device: TS5136XM

2 μ m

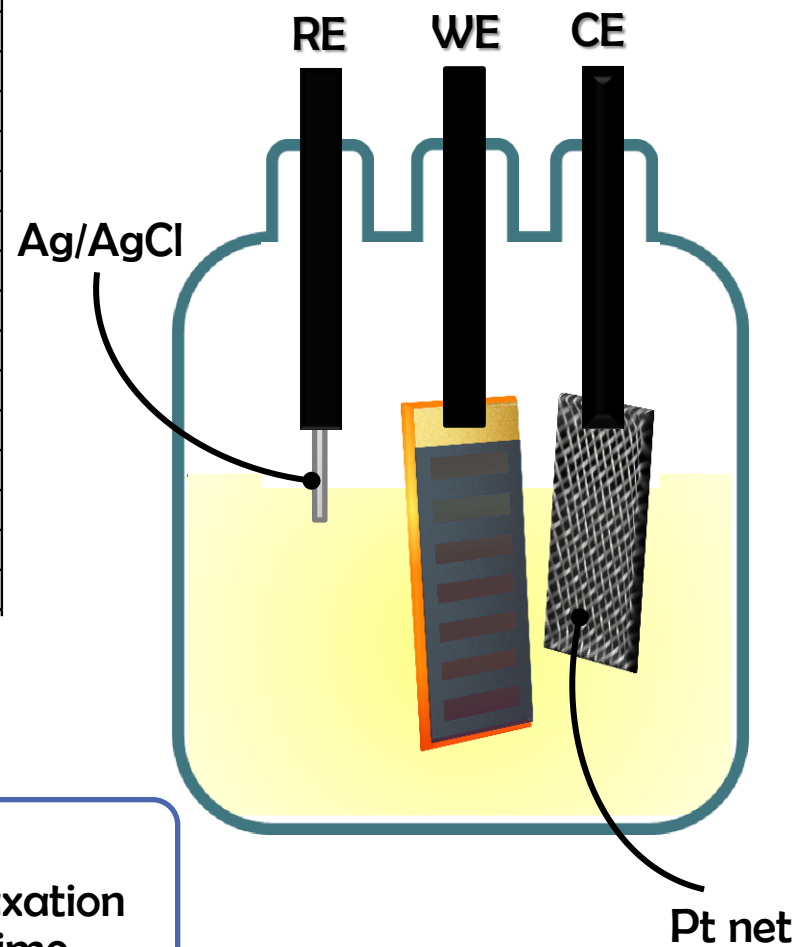
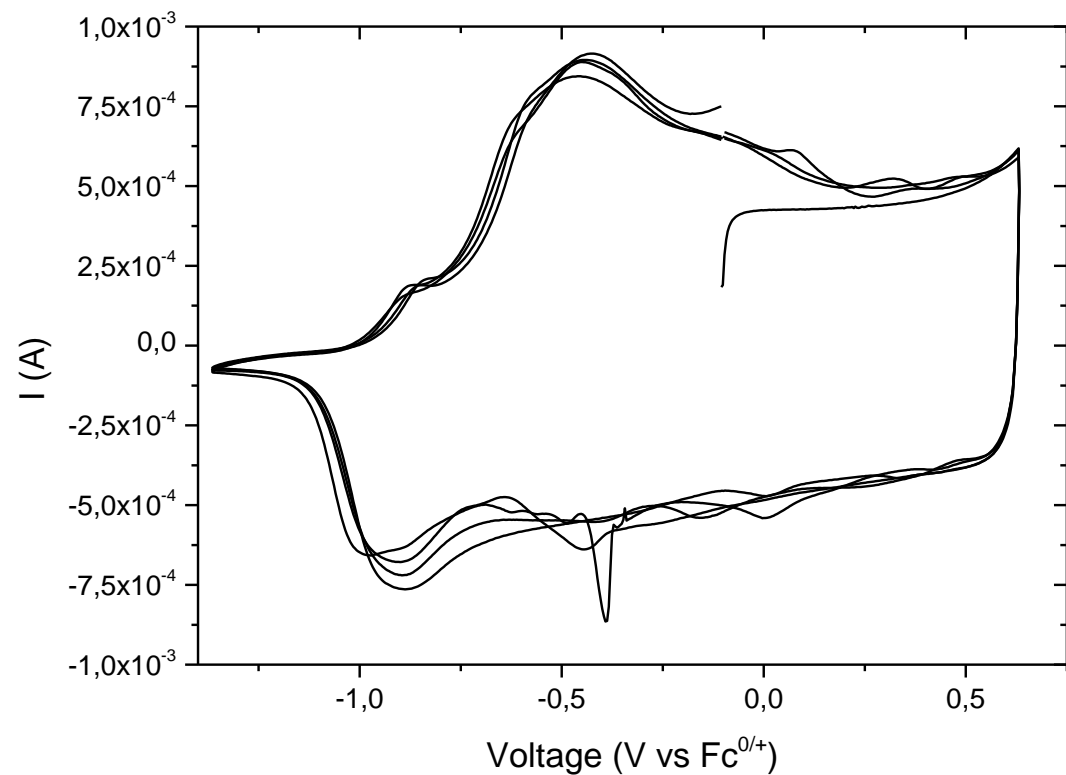
Vega ©Tescan
Digital Microscopy Imaging



Nanocomposite Film Making: Samples



Oxidation Level Tuning



5 cycles of CV
(3 mV/s)

Linear Scan
to desired
potential
(1 mV/s)

Relaxation
Time

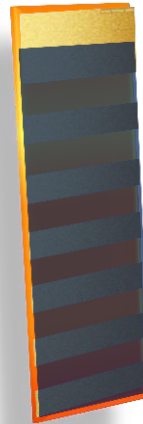
Nanocomposite Film Making: Samples

Continuous gold pattern
Not measurable sample



Modified
Oxidation Level
Sample

Discontinuous gold pattern
Measurable sample



Thermoelectric
Measurements

Charge Transport model for conducting polymers

Stephen Dongmin Kang¹ and G. Jeffrey Snyder² (Private communication)

¹Department of Applied Physics and Material Science, California Institute of Technology, CA 91125, USA

²Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern University, IL 60208, USA

Parameters

$\sigma_{E_0}(T)$ transport coefficient
 s transport parameter

$$\eta = \frac{E_F - E_t}{k_B T} \ll -1$$

non-degenerate limit
(E_t : transport edge)

$$\text{Transport function: } \sigma_E(E, T) = \sigma_{E_0}(T) \cdot \left(\frac{E - E_t}{k_B T} \right)^s \quad E > E_t$$

$$= 0 \quad E < E_t$$

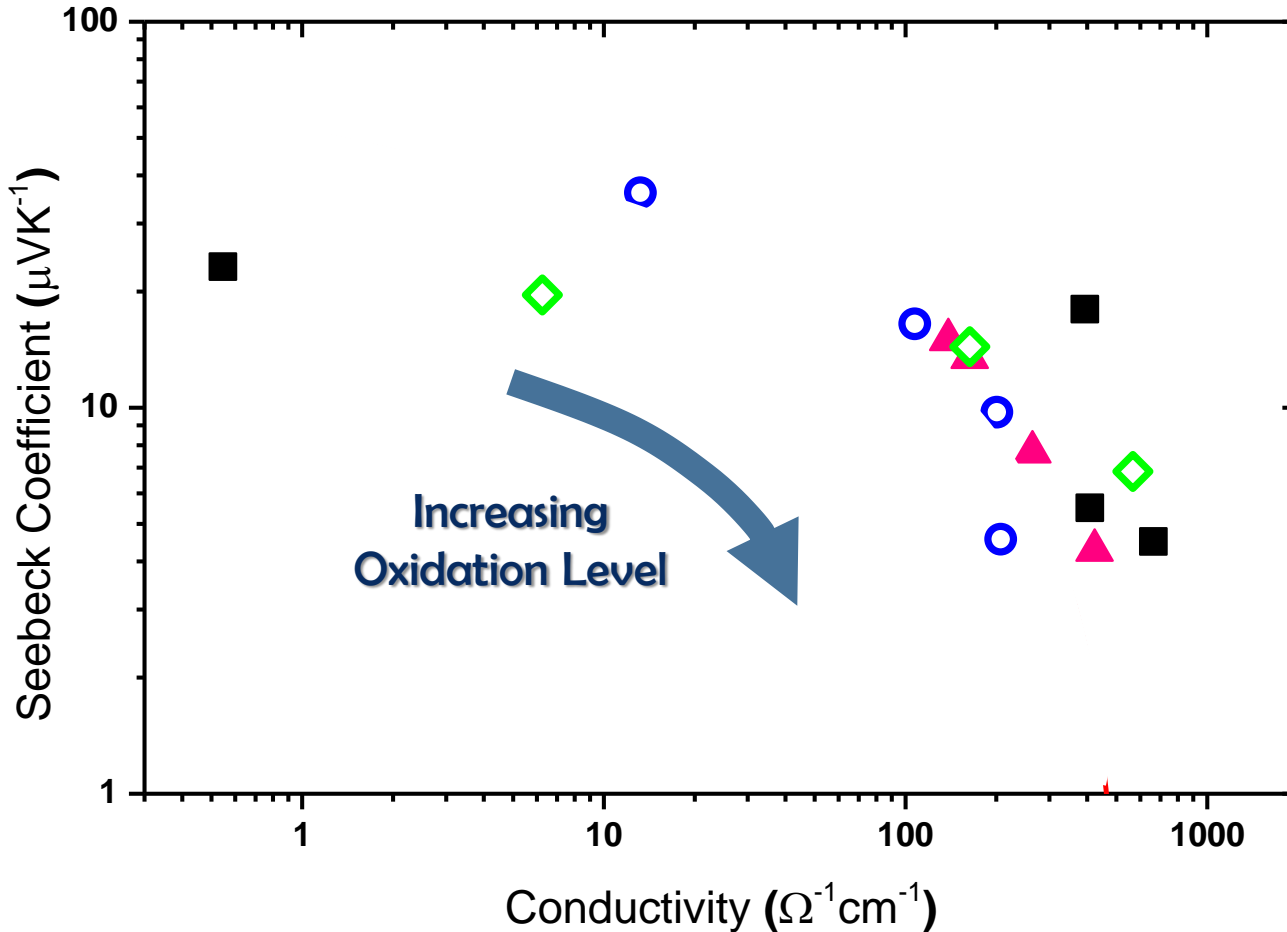
$$\text{Electrical conductivity: } \sigma = \int_{E_0} \sigma_E(T) s \Gamma\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial E}\right) e dE$$

Seebeck Coefficient:

$$S = \frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{k_B}{e} \right) \left[\int \left(\frac{E - E_t}{k_B T} \right) \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{E_0} s \Gamma\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial E}\right)} \right) dE \right]$$

Preliminary Results

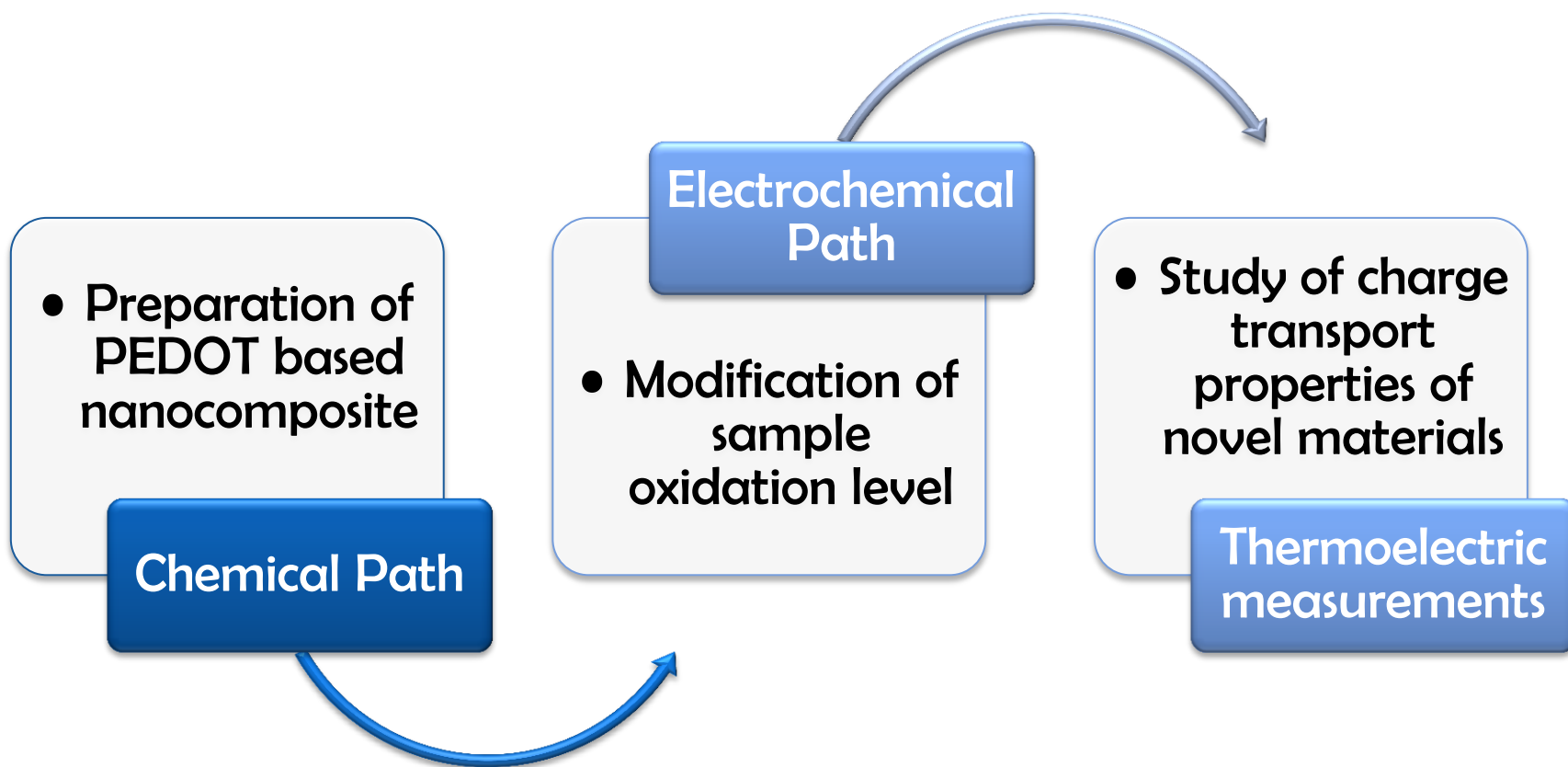
$$S = \frac{k_B}{e} \left[s + 1 - \ln \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{E_0} s \Gamma(s)} \right) \right]$$



$$s = 1$$
$$\sigma_{E_0} = 70 \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$$

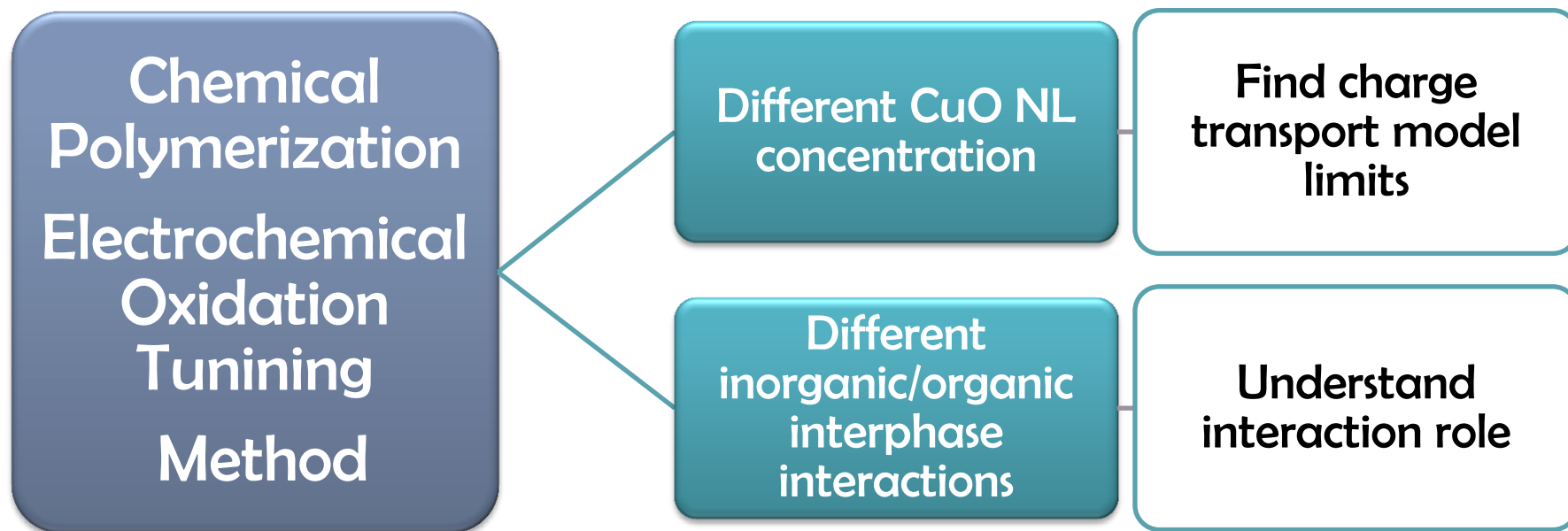
Preliminary Conclusions and Further Developments

Conclusions



Preliminary Conclusions and Further Developments

Further Developments



Thank you for your kind attention!

Questions
are
welcolme!

Aknowledgments



University of Milano-Bicocca



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Dr. Laura Zulian

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Dr. Luca Bertini

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Co-Supervisor:

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Anselmi-Tamburini

Charge Transport Model

Charge Transport model for conducting polymers

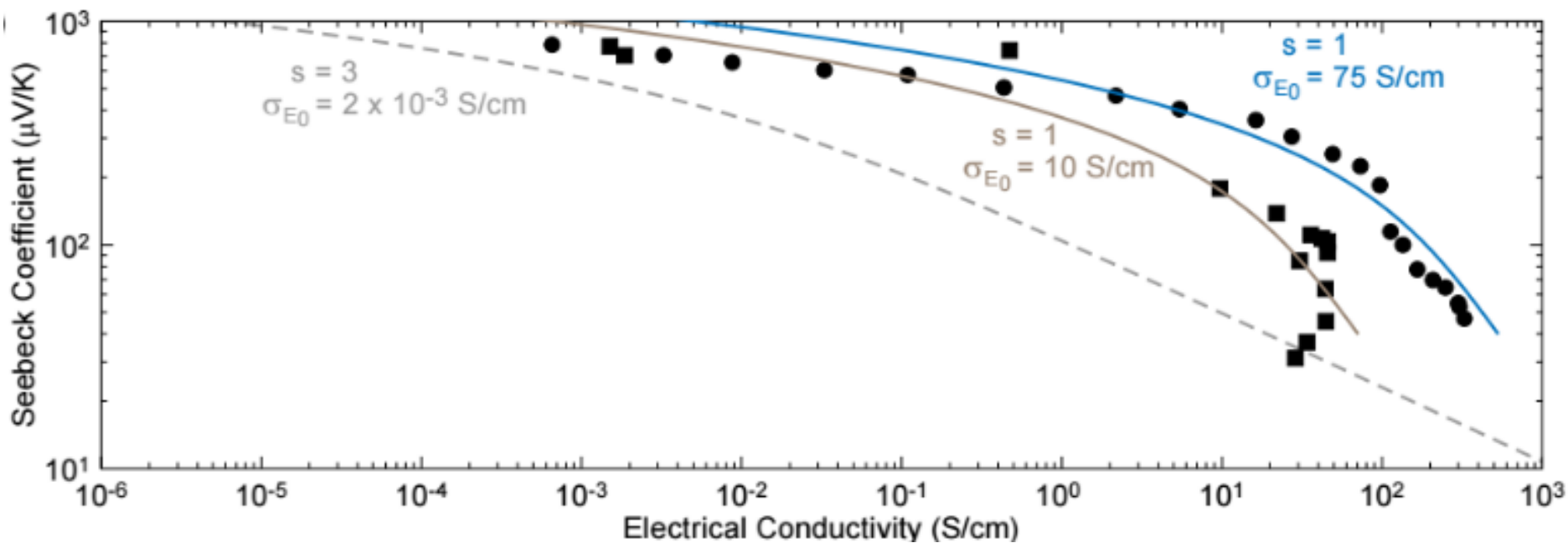
Stephen Dongmin Kang¹ and G. Jeffrey Snyder²
(Private communication)

function σE

Port Edge

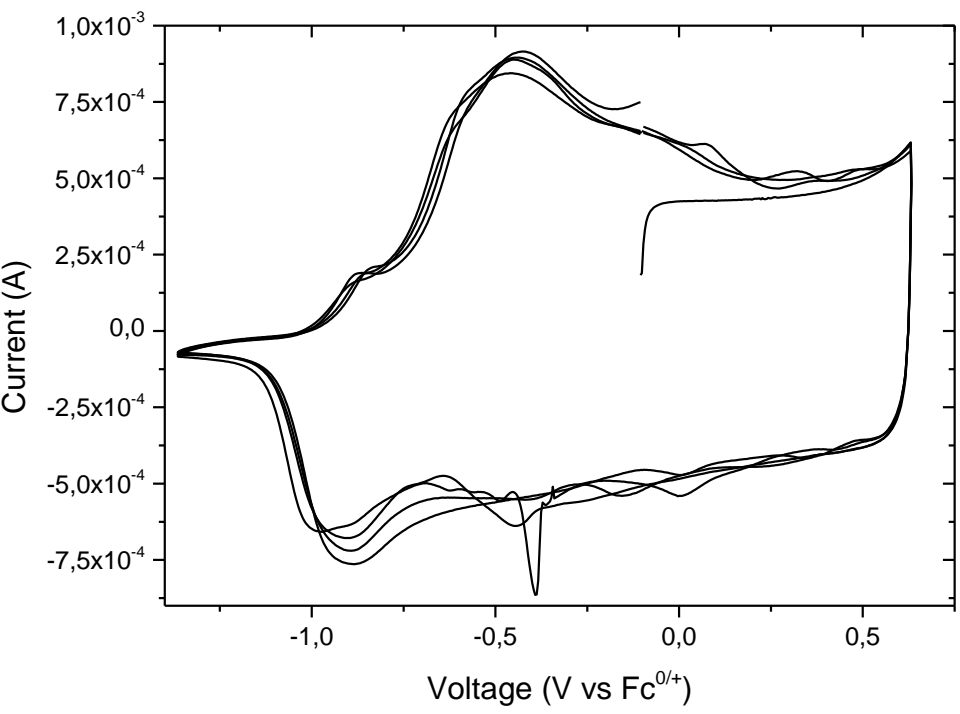
xl Potential

s=1 model

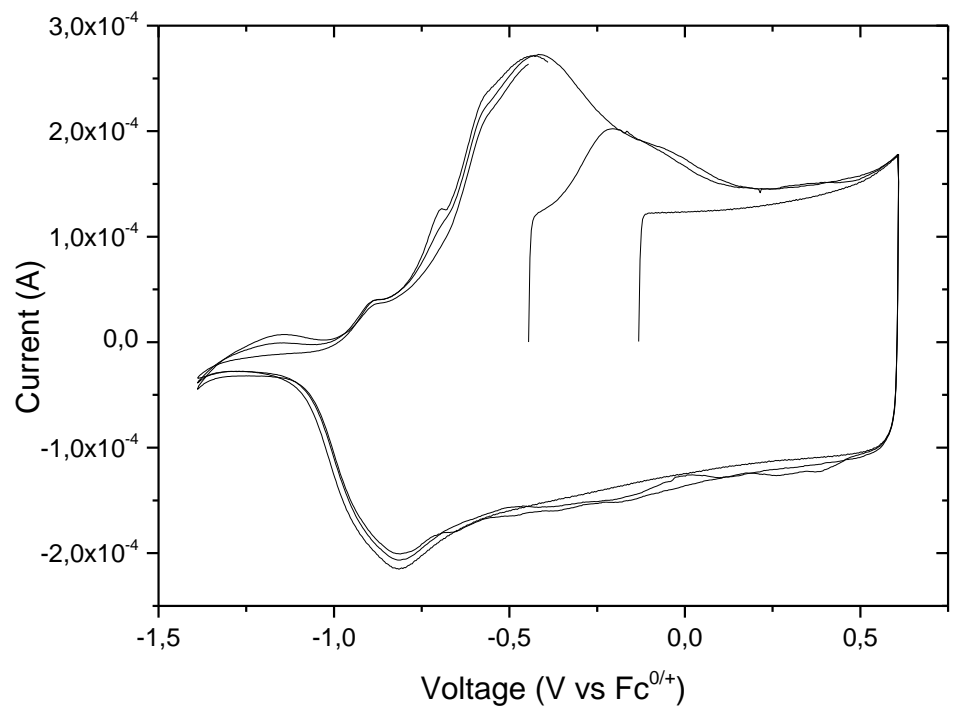


CV Comparison

PEDOT:Tos

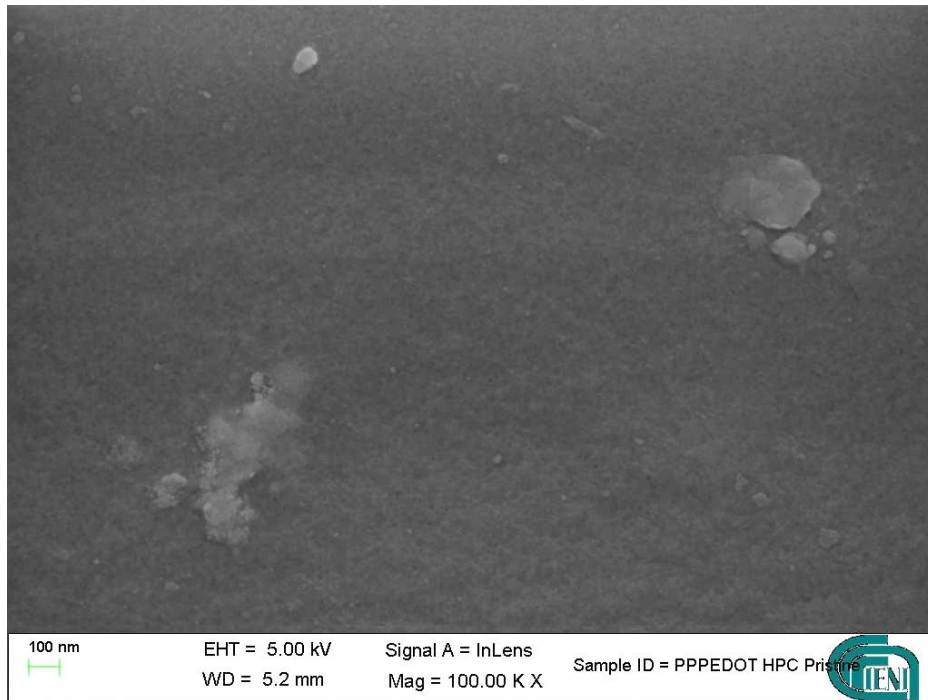


PEDOT:Tos/Cu NL ($2,94 \times 10^{-3} g/l$)

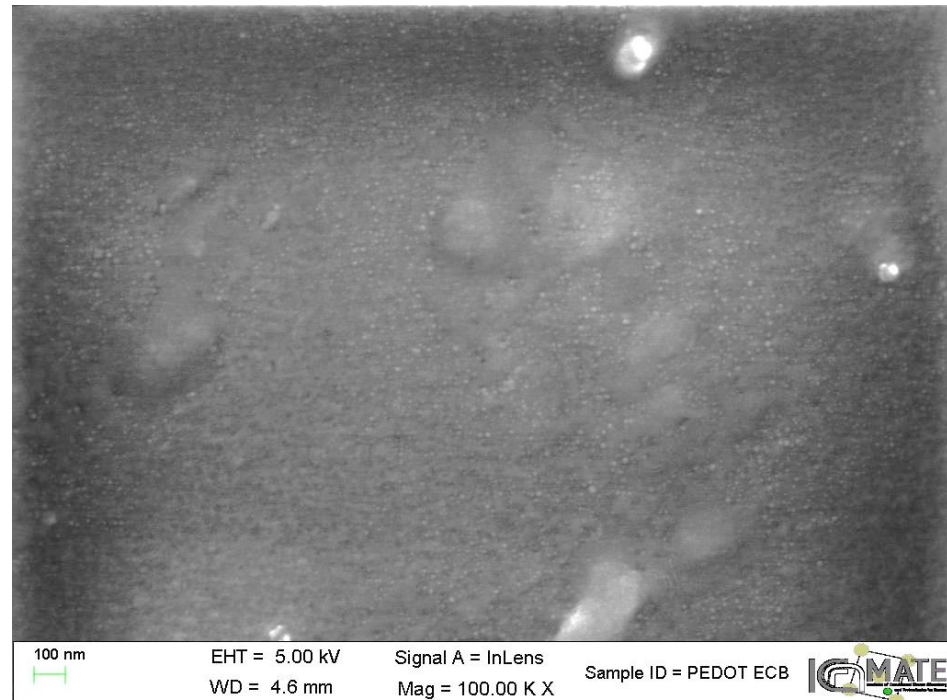


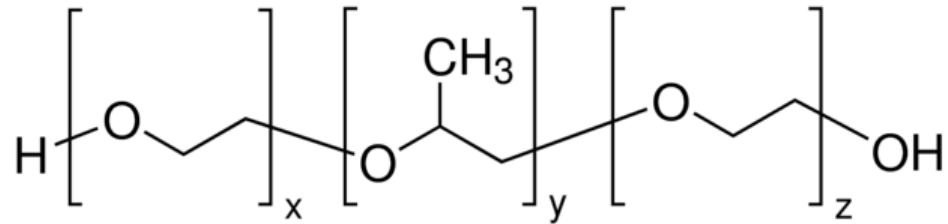
SEM images comparison

PEDOT:Tos before ECT



PEDOT:Tos after ECT

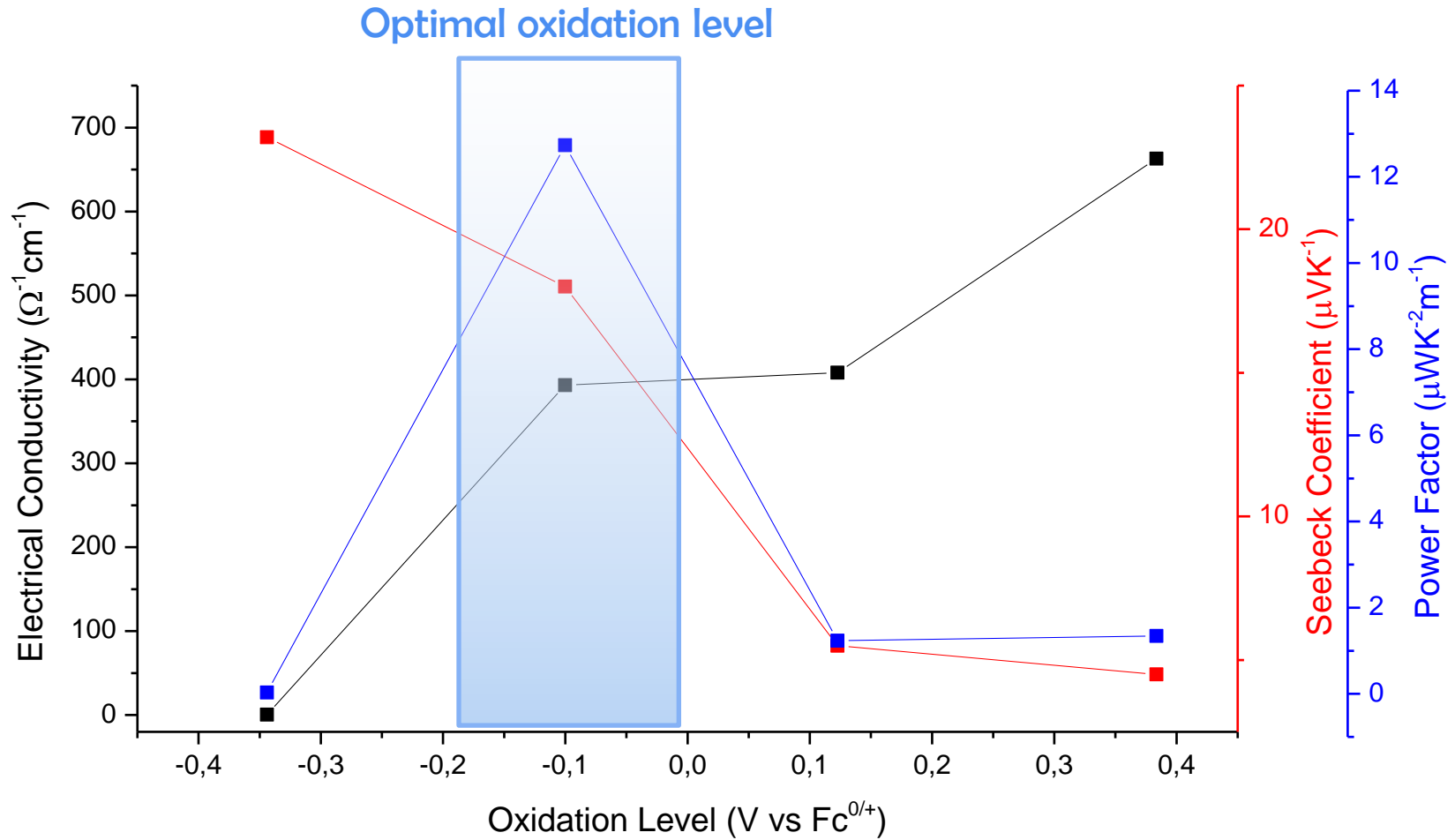




Poly(ethylene glycol)-*block*-poly(propylene glycol)-*block*-poly(ethylene glycol)

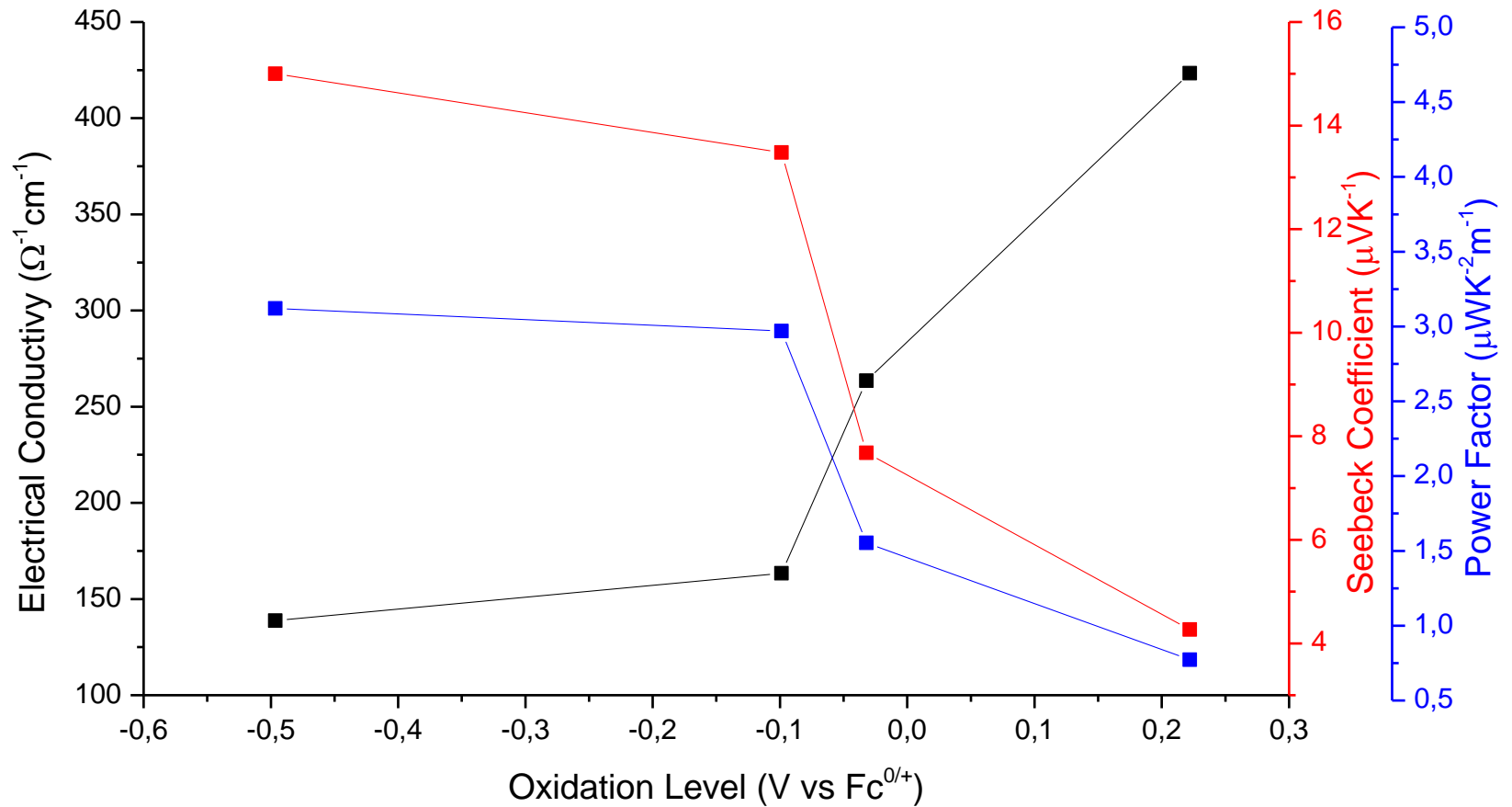
Oxidation Level Tuning: Results

PEDOT:Tos



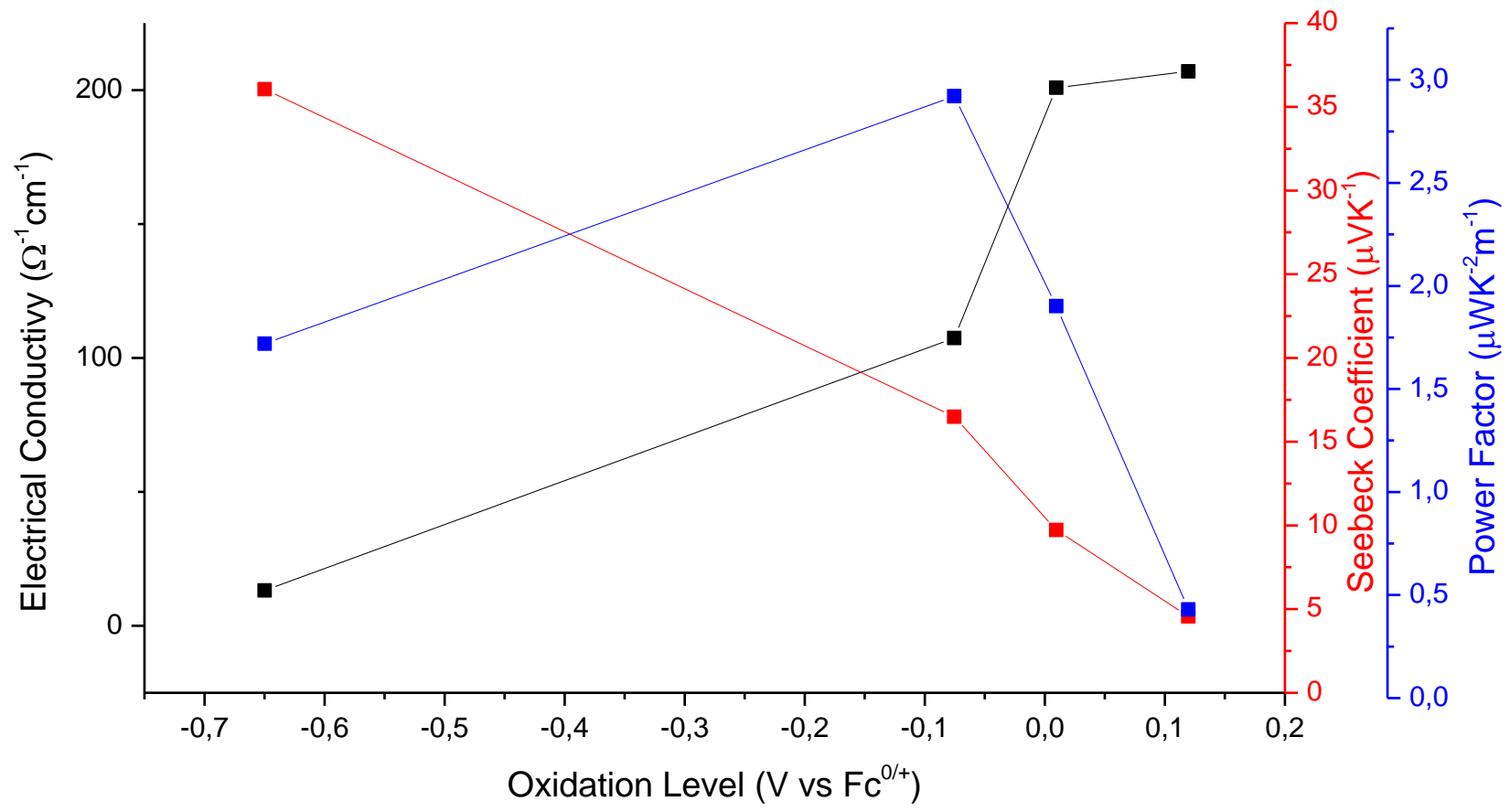
Oxidation Level Tuning: Results

PEDOT:Tos/Cu NL ($0.58 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g/l}$)

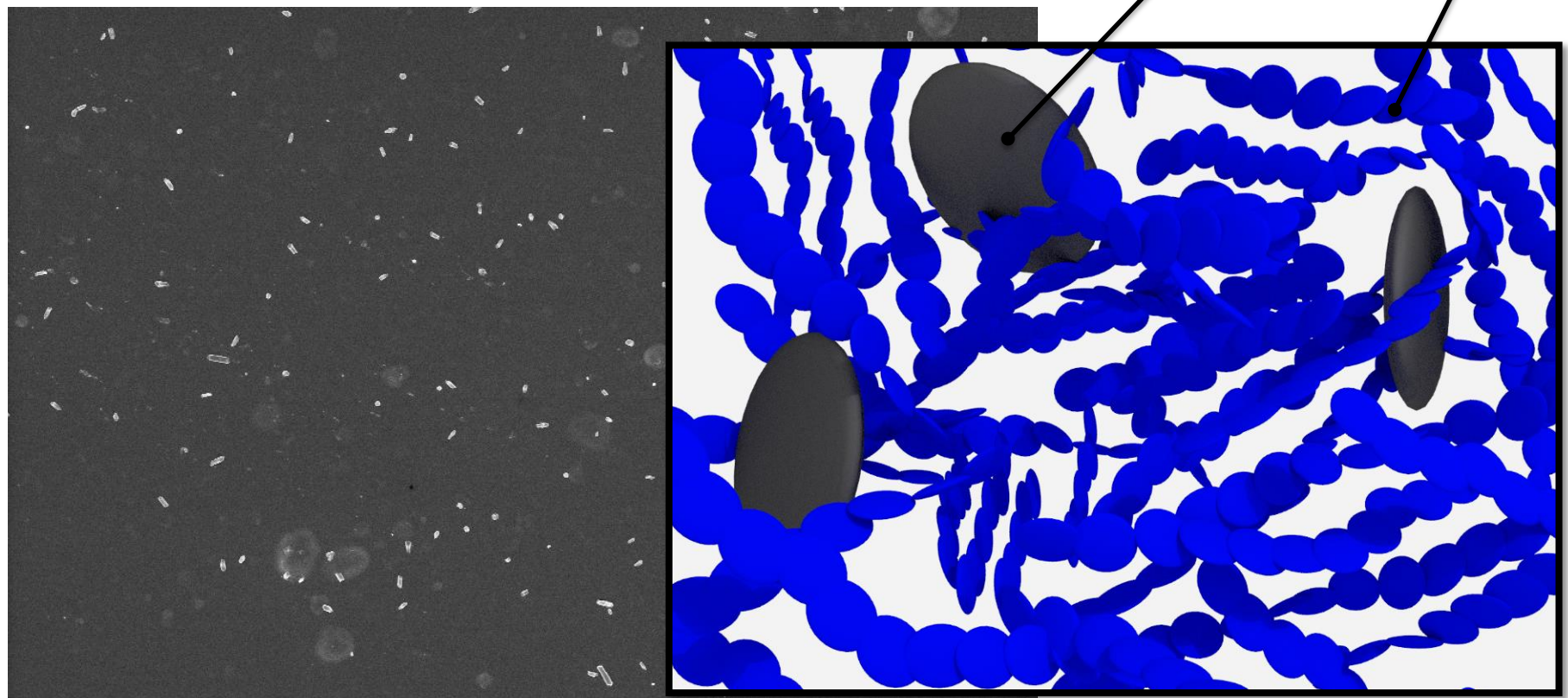


Results

PEDOT:Tos/Cu NL ($2.94 \times 10^{-3} g/l$)



NANOCOMPOSITE



PEDOT: Tos chain

Inorganic nanolamella

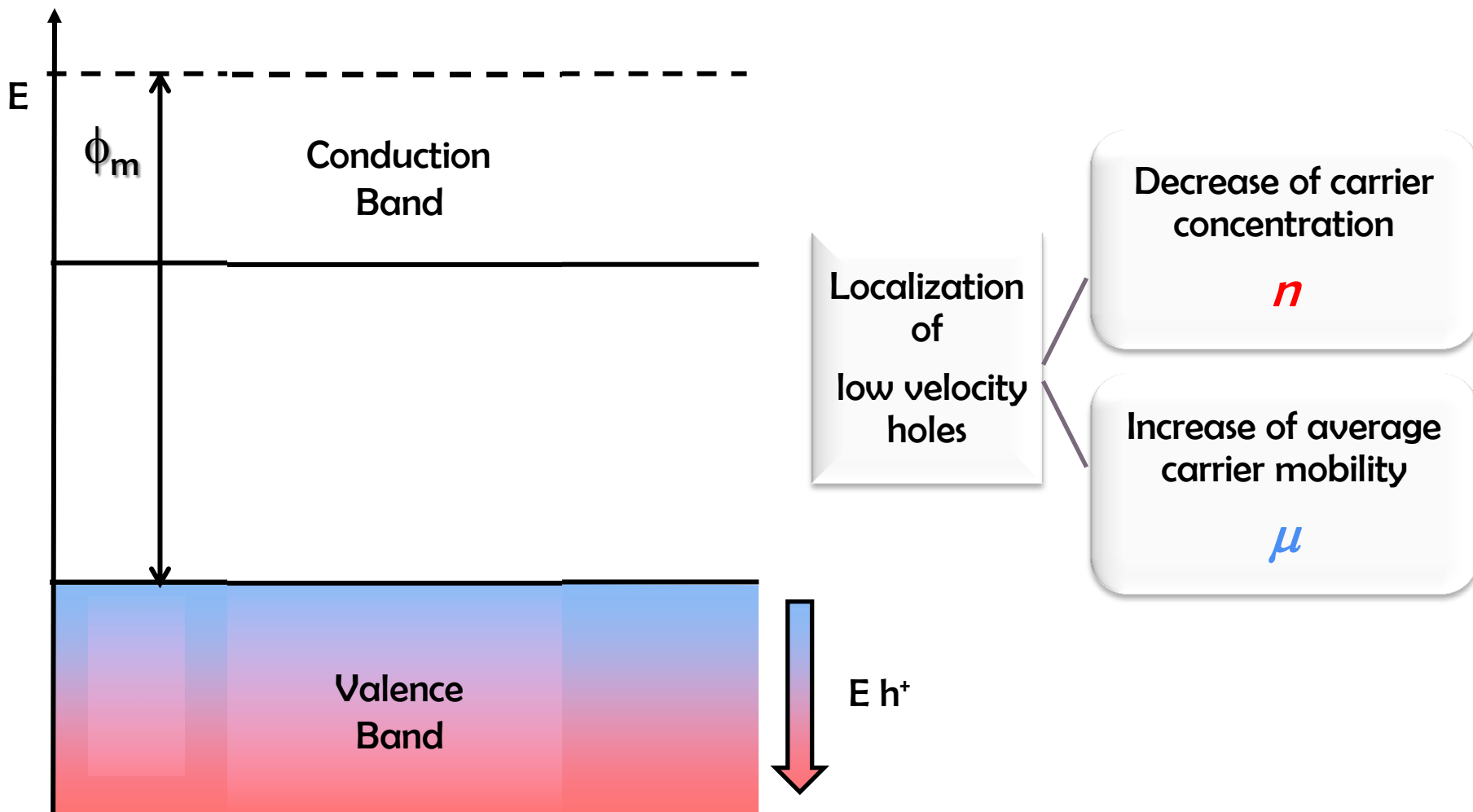
1 μm

EHT = 5.00 kV Signal A = InLens

WD = 5.0 mm Mag = 5.00 K X

Sample ID = CuO 1mg

Nanostructuration: Energy Filtering



Aim of the work

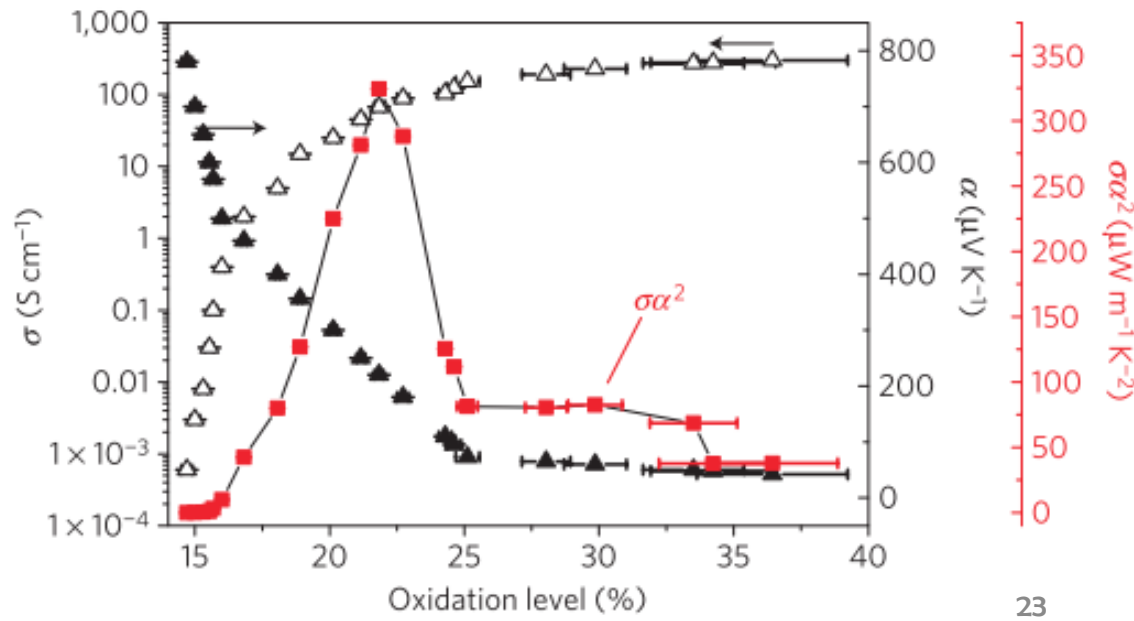
NANOCOMPOSITE



OXIDATION LEVEL TUNING

Materials	S ($\mu\text{V/K}$)	PF ($\mu\text{W/m K}^2$)	ZT
PEDOT:PSS/SWCNT	30	25	0.02
PEDOT:PSS/MWCNT	70	500	-
PEDOT:PSS/ Bi_2Te_3	60	130	0.1
PEDOT:PSS/Te	163	70.9	0.1
PEDOT:PSS/Au NPs	26.5	51.2	~ 0.1
PEDOT:PSS/Au nanorods	12	30	-
PEDOT:PSS/Ge	~ 50	165	0.1

Q. Wei et al. *Materials (Basel)*, 2015, **8**, 732–750.



1



Kapton Substrate

2

Gold Evaporation

3



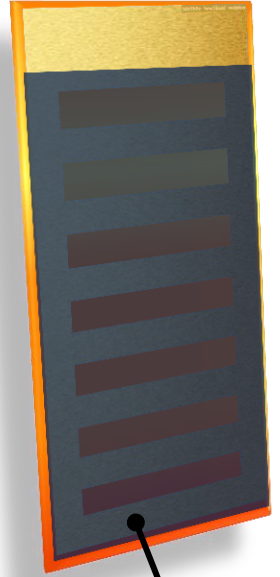
Gold Pattern

4



In situ polymerization

5



Nanocomposite Film

6

Electrochemical Treatment

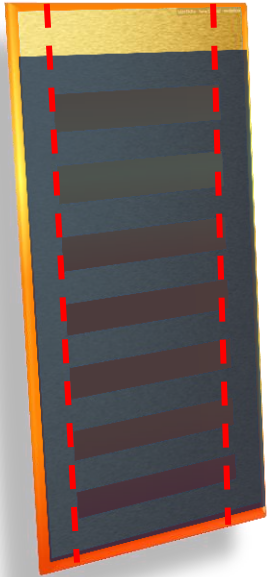


7

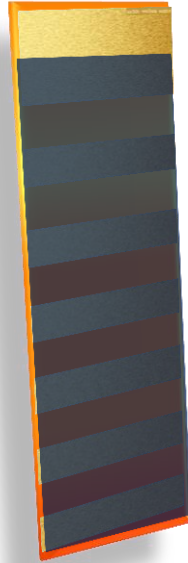
8

9

10



Cutting



Thermoelectric Measurements

Modified
Oxidation Level
Sample