

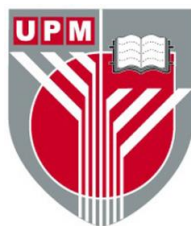


**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***ELECTROPOLYMERIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF  
POLY(3,4-ETHYLENEDIOXYTHIOPHENE, POLYANILINE,  
POLYPYRROLE AND THEIR COPOLYMERS***

***SHALINI KULANDAIVALU***

**FS 2015 27**



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By

**SHALINI KULANDAIVALU**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in  
fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Science**

**November 2015**

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**November 2015**

**Chairman: Dr Yusran Sulaiman, PhD**  
**Faculty: Science**

In recent years, conducting polymers have served as a core material for many new applications such as sensors, solar cells and electrochromic display devices. Among the methods to prepare conducting polymers (CPs), electrochemical method is the simplest and most cost effective. In this thesis, electropolymerization and characterization of three different CPs namely poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT), polyaniline (PANI) and polypyrrole (PPy) and its copolymer, PEDOT/PANI and PEDOT/PPy were studied. The effect of applied potentials,  $E_p$  (1.0 V to 2.0 V *vs.* Ag/AgCl) and monomer concentrations (1 mM, 5 mM and 10 mM) on prepared polymers films were investigated.

The electrochemical polymerization of EDOT, ANI and Py were performed potentiostatically at different  $E_p$  for 5 minutes in aqueous solution in the presence of lithium perchlorate ( $\text{LiClO}_4$ ) as supporting electrolyte. A new approach was used to perform the electrochemical copolymerization process of EDOT with ANI and EDOT with Py. The copolymer film was prepared at the potential obtained from the intercept points in the forward scan of cyclic voltammetry of the both corresponding monomers. A series of copolymer films were also electropolymerized at different EDOT/ANI and EDOT/Py concentration ratios at different  $E_p$  in aqueous solution containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$ .

The FTIR and Raman spectra confirmed the formation of homopolymers and copolymers. While, the morphology studies showed different structures of homopolymer and copolymers were obtained at different concentrations and  $E_p$ . The electrochemical properties of the resultant polymer films were further analyzed using cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). High specific capacitance and low charge transfer resistances,  $R_{ct}$  were obtained for films with

globular structures. The impedance studies of these films show lower  $R_{ct}$  at  $E_p$  of 2.0 V. Electrochemical studies for copolymers revealed that specific capacitance and  $R_{ct}$  values are significantly affected after the incorporation of ANI (or Py) into EDOT. Few equivalent circuit models were used to fit the impedance spectra of homopolymers and copolymer where the spectra were fitted well.

The morphologies and electrochemical properties of the homopolymers and copolymer are significantly influence by monomer concentration and  $E_p$ . Based on the work reported in this thesis, the comparative studies of FTIR and Raman spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), CV and EIS for PEDOT, PANI and PPy films illustrate that the films shows adherent and homogenous morphologies as well good electrochemical properties at 1.0 V and 10 mM conditions.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PEMPOLIMERAN SECARA ELEKTROKIMIA DAN PENCIRIAN BAGI  
POLI(3,4-ETILENADIOKSITIOFENA), POLIANILINA, POLIPIROL DAN  
KOPOLIMERNYA**

Oleh

**SHALINI KULANDAIVALU**

**November 2015**

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**Fakulti: Sains**

Beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini, polimer konduktif sering digunakan sebagai bahan asas dalam pelbagai aplikasi baru seperti sensor, sel solar dan peranti paparan elektrokronik. Antara kaedah yang digunakan untuk menyediakan polimer konduktif, kaedah elektrokimia adalah kaedah yang paling mudah dan menjimatkan kos. Dalam tesis ini, pempolimeran secara elektrokimia dan pencirian bagi tiga polimer konduktif yang berlainan iaitu poli(3,4-etilenadioksitiofena) (PEDOT), polyanilina (PANI) dan polipirol (PPy) dan kopolimer, PEDOT/PANI dan PEDOT/PPy telah dikaji. Kesan keupayaan,  $E_p$  (1.0 V to 2.0 V vs. Ag/AgCl) dan kepekatan monomer (1 mM, 5 mM and 10 mM) terhadap filem polimer telah dikaji.

Pempolimeran elektrokimia bagi EDOT, ANI dan Py telah dijalankan secara potentiostatik pada  $E_p$  yang berbeza selama 5 minit dalam larutan akueus yang mengandungi litium peklorat sebagai elektrolit sokongan. Satu pendekatan baru telah diperkenalkan untuk menjalankan proses pengkopolimeran elektrokimia EDOT dengan ANI dan EDOT dengan Py. Filem kopolimer telah dihasilkan pada  $E_p$  yang diperolehi daripada titik persilangan kitar ke depan dalam voltametri berkitar bagi kedua-dua monomer berkenaan. Kopolimer filem juga telah dihasilkan melalui pempolimeran elektrokimia pada nisbah kepekatan EDOT/ANI dan EDOT/Py yang berbeza pada  $E_p$  yang berlainan dalam larutan akueus yang mengandungi  $\text{LiClO}_4$ .

Kesemua spektrum Fourier spektroskopi inframerah (FTIR) dan Raman telah mengesahkan penghasilan homopolimer dan kopolimer. Manakala, kajian morfologi menunjukkan penghasilan homopolimer dan kopolimer dengan kepelbagaian struktur yang diperolehi pada keupayaan dan kepekatan yang berlainan. Sifat elektrokimia bagi filem polimer yang diperolehi telah dianalisis seterusnya menggunakan teknik voltametri berkitar dan spektroskopi impedansi elektrokimia. Nilai kapasiti tinggi dan rintangan permindahan caji,  $R_{ct}$  yang rendah telah diperolehi bagi filem polimer yang mempunyai struktur globular. Kajian impedansi bagi polimer filem yang dihasilkan pada  $E_p$  2.0 V menunjukkan nilai  $R_{ct}$  yang rendah. Kajian elektrokimia memberikan

kesan terhadap nilai kapasiti dan nilai  $R_{ct}$  apabila ANI (atau Py) digabungkan dengan EDOT. Beberapa model litar telah digunakan untuk disesuaikan dengan spektrum impedans bagi homopolimer dan kopolimer.

Morfologi dan sifat elektrokimia bagi polimer dan kopolimer dipengaruhi oleh kepekatan monomer dan  $E_p$ . Berdasarkan kerja yang dilaporkan dalam tesis ini, kajian perbandingan bagi FTIR, spektroskopi Raman, mikroskopi imbasan elektron (SEM), CV dan EIS untuk PEDOT, PANI dan PPy filem menunjukkan filem yang dihasilkan pada 1.0 V dan 10 mM mempunyai morfologi permukaan yang homogen dan melekat kuat pada elektrod serta sifat elektrokimia yang baik.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praises and thanks to God, the Almighty, for His showers of blessing, strengths and greatness upon me, in the completion of this master's thesis.

First and foremost, I would like to offer my deep and respectful gratitude and appreciation to my project supervisor, Dr Yusran Sulaiman who has supported me throughout my research with excellent guidance, constructive comments and endless supports. His continuous suggestions, efforts, motivation and immense knowledge throughout the experimental and thesis are highly appreciated.

Never to forget, I would like to take this golden opportunity to express my profound gratitude from the bottom of heart to my parents, Mr Kulandaivalu Kuppusamy and Mrs Sashikala Chandrasakir for their unconditional love, care, understanding and continuous spiritual support throughout all my studies at Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Special appreciation and affection are extended to my siblings for their endless supports, encouragements and motivation which have contributed to the success of this research.

My heartfelt gratitude is goes to my friends and lab mates. Without their constant assistance, moral support and valuable opinions throughout this journey, the research would not be accomplished.

Last but not least, I also would like to convey my warm appreciation to one and all, who directly or indirectly, have stood beside me and lent their hand in this journey.

“Appreciation is a wonderful thing. It makes what is excellent in others belong to us as well.”  
~Voltaire ~



I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 05 November 2015 to conduct the final examination of Shalini Kulandaivalu on her thesis entitled “Electropolymerization and Characterization of Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene), Polyaniline, Polypyrrole and Their Copolymer” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	i
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iii
<b>APPROVAL</b>	v
<b>DECLARATION</b>	vi
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	viii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xii
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	xiii
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xvii
 <b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem statement	2
1.3 Research objectives	3
 <b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 History of conducting polymers	5
2.2 Conducting polymer	8
2.3 Polymerization method	9
2.4 Conduction mechanism	11
2.5 Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)	16
2.6 Polyaniline	18
2.7 Polypyrrole	21
2.8 Copolymerization	23
 <b>3 METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1 Chemical/materials	25
3.2 Electropolymerization	25
3.2.1 Electropolymerization of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene, aniline and pyrrole	26
3.2.2 Preparation of PEDOT/PANI copolymer and PEDOT/PPy copolymer	27
3.3 Characterization	
3.3.1 Scanning Electron Microscopy	27
3.3.2 Raman Spectroscopy	28
3.3.3 Fourier transform Infrared Spectroscopy	28
3.3.4 Electrochemical measurements	29
 <b>4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1 Oxidation potential of 3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene, aniline and pyrrole	30
4.2 Potentiostatic electropolymerization of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene, aniline and pyrrole	33

4.2.1 Poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)	33
4.2.2 Polyaniline	38
4.2.3 Polypyrrole	42
4.3 Potentiostatic electropolymerization of copolymer	46
4.3.1 Copolymerization of the PEDOT/PANI	49
4.3.2 Copolymerization of the PEDOT/PPy	54
4.4 Structural Properties	58
4.4.1 Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy	58
4.4.1.1 Poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene)	58
4.4.1.2 Polyaniline	61
4.4.1.3 Polypyrrole	63
4.4.1.4 PEDOT/PANI copolymer	65
4.4.1.5 PEDOT/PPy copolymer	68
4.4.2 Raman spectroscopy	69
4.5 Morphological studies	75
4.5.1 Poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene)	76
4.5.2 Polyaniline	80
4.5.3 Polypyrrole	83
4.5.4 PEDOT/PANI copolymer	86
4.5.5 PEDOT/PPy copolymer	91
4.6 Electrochemical Properties	94
4.6.1 Cyclic voltammetry measurements	94
4.6.1.1 Poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene), polyaniline and polypyrrole	94
4.6.1.1.1 Effect of Potential	95
4.6.1.1.2 Effect of monomer concentration	99
4.6.1.2 PEDOT/PANI copolymer	102
4.6.1.3 PEDOT/PPy copolymer	105
4.6.2 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements	107
4.6.2.1 Poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene), polyaniline and polypyrrole	108
4.6.2.2 PEDOT/PANI copolymer	118
4.6.2.3 PEDOT/PPy copolymer	121
<b>5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
5.1 Conclusion	125
5.2 Recommendation	127
<b>REFERENCES</b>	128
<b>APPENDICES</b>	148
<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	157
<b>LIST OF PUBLICATIONS</b>	158

## LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
4.1	Onset potential ( $E_{op}$ ) of the monomers in various concentration	31
4.2	Applied potential for the copolymerization of PEDOT/PANI at different monomer concentration ratios obtained from forward scan of cyclic voltammogram	48
4.3	Applied potential for the copolymerization of PEDOT/PPy at varies monomer concentration ratios obtained from forward scan of cyclic voltammogram	55
4.4	Proposed FTIR assignments for the main vibrations of the PEDOT polymer	59
4.5	Proposed FTIR assignments for the main vibration of the PANI polymer films	60
4.6	Proposed FTIR assignments for the main vibration of the PPy polymer films	64
4.7	Assignments of the Raman bands for the PEDOT, PANI and PPy	71
4.8	Specific capacitance for the homopolymers prepared from 10 mM monomer solution containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> at different $E_p$ value	97
4.9	Specific capacitance of the prepared homopolymers electropolymerized at 1.0 V for all monomer concentrations	100
4.10	Specific capacitance of the prepared PEDOT/PANI copolymers at various monomer concentrations ratio	102
4.11	Specific capacitance of the prepared PEDOT/PPy copolymers at various monomer ratio concentrations ratio	106
4.12	Electrochemical parameters obtained from fitting data of Nyquist plots of 10 mM homopolymer based on the given circuits	112
4.13	Electrochemical parameters obtained from fitting data of Nyquist plots for the homopolymers electrodeposited at 1.0 V based on the given circuits	116
4.14	Electrochemical parameters obtained from fitting data of Nyquist plots for PEDOT/PANI copolymers based on the given circuits	119
4.15	Electrochemical parameters obtained from fitting data of Nyquist plots for PEDOT/PPy copolymers based on the given circuits	123

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Chemical structures of insulating polymers: (a) polypropylene (PP), (b) polystyrene, and (c) poly(vinyl chloride)	5
2.2	Chemical structures of conducting polymers (a) polyacetylene (PA), (b) polypyrrole (PPy), (c) polythiophene (PTh), (d) polyparaphenylene (PPP), (e) poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT), (f) polyparaphenylene vinylene (PPV) and (g) polyaniline (PANI) ( $y$ is the degree of polymerization)	6
2.3	Energy band in insulator, semiconductor and conductor	12
2.4	Structures of neutral chain, soliton, bipolaron and polaron	14
2.5	Polymerization of the 3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) into poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT)	16
2.6	Reduced and oxidation form of the polyaniline (PANI): (a) fully reduced leucoemeraldine base (LEB), (b) fully oxidized pernigraniline base (PAB) and (c) half oxidized emeraldine base (EB)	18
2.7	Chemical structures of polypyrrole (PPy) in insulating state (a) aromatic and (b) quinoid forms and in the oxidized state with (c) polaron and (d) bipolaron forms	20
3.1	The experimental block diagram for the electropolymerization and electrochemical measurements of the polymers and copolymers	25
4.1	Voltammetric cycles of the monomers (a) EDOT, (b) ANI and (c) Py recorded on the ITO substrate in a solution containing monomer (1 mM, 5 mM and 10 mM) and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	30
4.2	Chronoamperograms of PEDOT films electrodeposition on ITO substrate from (a) 1 mM (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM EDOT monomer in 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> at different anodic potentials	33
4.3	Diaz mechanism for electropolymerization of EDOT (Genies <i>et al.</i> , 1983, Sadki <i>et al.</i> , 2000) ( $n$ is the number of polymerization)	35
4.4	Chronoamperograms of PANI films electrodeposition on	39



ITO substrate from 0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub> solutions containing (a) 1 mM (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM aniline monomer at different applied potentials

4.5	Mechanism for electropolymerization of aniline	40
4.6	Chronoamperograms of PPy films electrodeposition on ITO substrate from the solutions containing (a) 1 mM (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM Py monomer and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> separately at different anodic potentials	43
4.7	Diaz mechanism for electrochemical polymerization of the Py to PPy (Sadki <i>et al.</i> , 2000)	44
4.8	Forward scan of cyclic voltammograms recorded on the ITO in the presence of (a) 1 mM EDOT, (b) 5 mM EDOT and (c) 10 mM EDOT overlaid with forward scan of cyclic voltammograms of 1 mM ANI, 5 mM ANI and 10 mM ANI in aqueous solution containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> between potential range of 0 V to 2.0 V	46
4.9	Forward scan of cyclic voltammograms recorded on the ITO in the presence of (a) 1 mM EDOT, (b) 5 mM EDOT and (c) 10 mM EDOT overlaid with forward scan of cyclic voltammograms of 1 mM Py, 5 mM Py and 10 mM Py in aqueous solution containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> between potential range of 0 V to 2.0 V	47
4.10	Chronoamperograms of the PEDOT/PANI film electrodeposited onto the ITO substrate at various monomer concentration ratios by employing oxidation potential taken from forward scan of cyclic voltammogram	49
4.11	The electrochemical copolymerization of (a) EDOT and (b) aniline monomer to produce (c) copolymer, PEDOT/PANI (Ghanem and El-ghaffar, 2010). ( <i>y</i> , <i>m</i> and <i>n</i> are the number of polymerization)	52
4.12	Chronoamperograms of the PEDOT/PPy copolymer film electrodeposition onto the ITO substrate at various monomer concentration ratios by employing oxidation potential taken from forward scan of cyclic voltammogram	54
4.13	The electrochemical copolymerization route between (a) EDOT and (b) pyrrole monomer to produce (c) copolymer, PEDOT/PPy ( <i>n</i> and <i>m</i> is the number of polymerization)	56
4.14	FTIR spectra of PEDOT film prepared at (a) 1.0 V, (b) 1.3 V, (c) 1.5 V, (d) 1.7 V and (e) 2.0 V from aqueous solution containing 5 mM EDOT monomer and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	58

4.15	FTIR spectra of PANI film prepared at (a) 0.7 V (b) 1.0 V, (c) 1.3 V, (d) 1.5 V, (e) 1.7 V and (f) 2.0 V from aqueous solution containing 5 mM aniline monomer and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	61
4.16	FTIR spectra of PPy film prepared at (a) 1.0 V, (b) 1.3 V, (c) 1.5 V, (d) 1.7 V and (e) 2.0 V from aqueous solution containing 10 mM pyrrole monomer and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	63
4.17	FTIR spectra of PEDOT/PANI copolymers	65
4.18	FTIR spectra for PEDOT/PPy copolymers	68
4.19	Raman spectra for polymer (a) PEDOT, (b) PANI, (c) PPy, (d) PEDOT/PANI and (e) PEDOT/PPy	70
4.20	SEM micrographs of PEDOT prepared from a solution containing 10 mM EDOT and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> prepared on ITO substrate at applied potential of (a) 1.0 V, (b) 1.3 V, (c) 1.5 V, (d) 1.7 V and (e) 2.0 V	76
4.21	SEM micrographs of PEDOT prepared at 1.0 V on ITO glass from (a) 1mM, (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM EDOT containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	78
4.22	SEM micrographs of PANI prepared from a solution containing 10 mM ANI and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> prepared on ITO substrate at applied potential of (a) 0.7 V, (b) 1.0 V, (c) 1.3 V and (d) 1.5V	80
4.23	SEM micrographs of PANI prepared at 1.3 V on ITO glass from (a) 1mM, (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM ANI containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	81
4.24	SEM micrographs of PPy prepared from a solution containing 10 mM Py and 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub> prepared on ITO substrate at applied potential of (a) 1.0 V, (b) 1.3 V and (c) 1.5 V	83
4.25	SEM micrographs of PPy prepared at 1.0 V on ITO glass from (a) 1mM, (b) 5 mM and (c) 10 mM pyrrole monomer containing 0.1 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	84
4.26	SEM micrographs of PEDOT/PANI copolymer films: (a) 1 mM PEDOT/1 mM PANI (1.24 V), (b) 1 mM PEDOT/5 mM PANI (1.25 V), (c) 1 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.77 V), (d) 5 mM PEDOT/1 mM PANI (1.08 V), (e) 5 mM PEDOT/5 mM PANI (1.08 V) and (f) 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.12 V)	86

4.27	SEM micrographs of PEDOT/PANI copolymer films: (a) 10 mM PEDOT/1 mM PEDOT (1.05 V), (b) 10 mM PEDOT/5 mM PEDOT (1.06 V) and (c) 10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PEDOT (1.07 V)	88
4.28	SEM micrographs of PEDOT/PPy copolymer films: (a) 1 mM PEDOT/1 mM PPy (1.15 V) and (b) 1 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.79 V)	90
4.29	SEM micrographs of PEDOT/PPy copolymer films: (a) 5 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.06 V), (b) 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.06 V), (c) 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.13 V) and (d) 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.74 V)	91
4.30	SEM micrographs of PEDOT/PPy copolymer films: (a) 10 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.04 V), (b) 10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.59 V) and (c) 10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.15 V)	92
4.31	Background of CV of bare ITO in 0.1 M KCl at the scan rate of 100 mV/s	93
4.32	The CVs for the (a)10 mM PEDOT, (b) 10 mM PANI and (c) 10 mM PPy for all $E_p$ recorded in 0.1 M potassium chloride (KCl) solution at the scan rate of 100 mV/s	96
4.33	The CVs for the (a) PEDOT, (b) PANI and (c) PPy films electropolymerized at 1.0 V for all monomer concentration recorded in 0.1 M potassium chloride (KCl) solution at the scan rate of 100 mV/s	99
4.34	The CVs of PEDOT/PANI recorded in 0.1 M potassium chloride (KCl) solution in the potential range of - 0.5 V to 0.5 V at the scan rate of 100 mV/s	101
4.35	The CVs of PEDOT/PPy recorded in 0.1 M potassium chloride (KCl) solution in the potential range of - 0.5 V to 0.5 V at the scan rate of 100 mV/s	105
4.36	Nyquist plot of bare ITO in a solution consisting of 5 mM $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$ and 0.1 M KCl. Inset Figure: Proposed equivalent circuit.	107
4.37	Nyquist plot of (a) 10 mM PEDOT, (b) 10 mM PANI and (c) 10 mM PPy deposited on the ITO glass at different $E_p$ . (d) Schematic representation of electrode polymer interface and polymer electrolyte interface. Inset: Magnified view of the Nyquist plot at high frequency region.	108

4.38	Equivalent circuits used to fit the measured 10 mM polymers: (a) PEDOT and (b) PANI and 10 mM PPy (1.0 V) and (c) PPy films electropolymerized at $E_p \geq 1.3$ V.	111
4.39	Nyquist plot of (a) PEDOT, (b) PANI and (c) PPy deposited from the solution containing different monomer concentration on the ITO glass at 1.0 V. The solid lines represent the best fitting results according to the equivalent circuits represented in Figure 4.38.	115
4.40	Nyquist plot of PEDOT/PANI copolymers deposited on the ITO glass in solution consisting 5 mM $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$ and 0.1 M KCl. Inset: Magnified representation of the Nyquist plot at the high frequency. The solid lines represent the best fitting results in accordance to the equivalent circuits represented in Figure 4.41.	118
4.41	Equivalent circuits used to fit the measured PEDOT/PANI copolymers: (a) 1 mM PEDOT / 5 mM PANI (1.25 V) and 5 mM PEDOT/ 1 mM PANI (1.08 V), (b) 1 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.77 V), 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.12 V), 10 mM PEDOT/ 5 mM PANI (1.06 V) and 10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.07 V) and (c) 10 mM PEDOT/ 1 mM PANI (1.05 V).	120
4.42	Nyquist plot of PEDOT/PPy copolymer series deposited on the ITO. Inset: Magnified representation of the Nyquist plot at the high frequency. The solid lines represent the best fitting results according to the equivalent circuits represented in Figure 4.43	122
4.43	Equivalent circuits used to fit the measured PEDOT/PPy copolymers: (a) 1 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.79 V), 5 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.06 V), 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.06 V), 5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.13 V) and 10 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.04 V) and (b) 10 mM PEDOT/ 10 mM PPy (1.15 V)	122

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

Symbol	Meaning	Usual unit
$a$	Area of electrode	$\text{cm}^2$
$C$	Capacitance	$\text{mF}/\text{cm}^2$
CPE	Constant phase element	F
$E$	Electrode potential	V
$E_{\text{op}}$	Onset potential	V
$E_{\text{p}}$	Applied potential	V
$I$	Current	A
$R_{\text{ct}}$	Charge transfer resistance	$\Omega$
$R_{\text{s}}$	Solution resistance	$\Omega$
$S$	Enclosed area in the CV curve	AV
$t$	Time	s
$\Delta U$	Potential window	V
$v$	Scan rate	V/s
$\chi^2$	Chi squared	-
$Z'$	Real impedance	$\Omega$
$Z''$	Imaginary impedance	$\Omega$
$Z_{\text{w}}$	Warburg impedance	$\Omega$

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AC	alternating current
ANI	aniline
ATR	attenuated total reflection
BTB	1,4-bis(2-thienyl)benzene
CA	chronoamperometry
CB	conduction band
CE	counter electrode
CP	conducting polymer
CPE	constant phase element
CV	cyclic voltammetry
DC	direct current
EB	emeraldine base
EDL	electrical double layer
EDOT	3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene
EDOT/ANI	3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/ aniline
EDOT/Py	3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/ pyrrole
EIS	electrochemical impedance spectroscopy
FTIR	Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy
HOMO	highest occupied molecular orbital
ICP	intrinsically conducting polymer
In	indole
ITO	indium tin oxide coated glass
k $\Omega$	kilo ohms
kHz	kilohertz
LEB	leucoemeraldine base
LSV	linear sweep voltammetry
LUMO	lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
M	molar
mA	milli ampere
mF/cm <sup>2</sup>	millifarad per centimetre square
mM	millimolar
mV	millivolt
nm	nanometer
OCP	open circuit potential
PA	polyacetylene
PAB	perningraniline base
PANI	polyaniline
PEDOT	poly(3,4- ethylenedioxythiophene)

PEDOT/PANI

PEDOT/PPy

PP

PPP

PPV

PPy

PSS

PTh

Py

RE

SDS

SEM

VB

V

WE

1 mM PEDOT (1.0 V)

1 mM PEDOT (1.3 V)

1 mM PEDOT (1.5 V)

1 mM PEDOT (1.7 V)

1 mM PEDOT (2.0 V)

5 mM PEDOT (1.0 V)

5 mM PEDOT (1.3 V)

5 mM PEDOT (1.5 V)

5 mM PEDOT (1.7 V)

5 mM PEDOT (2.0 V)

poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/  
polyaniline copolymer

poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/  
polypyrrole copolymer

polypropylene

polyparaphenylene

polyparaphenylene vinylene

polypyrrole

polystyrene sulfonate

polythiophene

pyrrole

reference electrode

sodium dodecylsulfate

scanning electron microscopy

valence band

volts

working electrode

1 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.0 V

1 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.3 V

1 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.5 V

1 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.7 V

1 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
2.0 V

5 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.0 V

5 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.3 V

5 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.5 V

5 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
1.7 V

5 mM EDOT solution containing  
LiClO<sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at  
2.0 V



10 mM PEDOT (1.0 V)	10 mM EDOT solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.0 V
10 mM PEDOT (1.3 V)	10 mM EDOT solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.3 V
10 mM PEDOT (1.5 V)	10 mM EDOT solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.5 V
10 mM PEDOT (1.7 V)	10 mM EDOT solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.7 V
10 mM PEDOT (2.0 V)	10 mM EDOT solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 2.0 V
1 mM PANI (0.7 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 0.7 V
1 mM PANI (1.0 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.0 V
1 mM PANI (1.3 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.3 V
1 mM PANI (1.5 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.5 V
1 mM PANI (1.7 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.7 V
1 mM PANI (2.0 V)	1 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 2.0 V
5 mM PANI (0.7 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 0.7 V
5 mM PANI (1.0 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.0 V
5 mM PANI (1.3 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.3 V
5 mM PANI (1.5 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.5 V
5 mM PANI (1.7 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing $\text{LiClO}_4$ electropolymerized at 1.7 V



5 mM PANI (2.0 V)	5 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 2.0 V
10 mM PANI (0.7 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 0.7 V
10 mM PANI (1.0 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.0 V
10 mM PANI (1.3 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.3 V
10 mM PANI (1.5 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.5 V
10 mM PANI (1.7 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.7 V
10 mM PANI (2.0 V)	10 mM ANI solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 2.0 V
1 mM PPy (1.0 V)	1 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.0 V
1 mM PPy (1.3 V)	1 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.3 V
1 mM PPy (1.5 V)	1 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.5 V
1 mM PPy (1.7 V)	1 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.7 V
1 mM PPy (2.0 V)	1 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 2.0 V
5 mM PPy (1.0 V)	5 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.0 V
5 mM PPy (1.3 V)	5 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.3 V
5 mM PPy (1.5 V)	5 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.3 V
5 mM PPy (1.7 V)	5 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.7 V

5 mM PPy (2.0 V)	5 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 2.0 V
10 mM PPy (1.0 V)	10 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.0 V
10 mM PPy (1.3 V)	10 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.3 V
10 mM PPy (1.5 V)	10 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.5 V
10 mM PPy (1.7 V)	10 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.7 V
10 mM PPy (2.0 V)	10 mM Py solution containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 2.0 V
1 mM PEDOT /1 mM PANI (1.24 V)	1 mM EDOT and 1 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.24 V
1 mM PEDOT /5 mM PANI (1.25 V)	1 mM EDOT and 5 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.25 V
1 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.77 V)	1 mM EDOT and 10 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.77 V
5 mM PEDOT/1 mM PANI (1.08 V)	5 mM EDOT and 1 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.08 V
5 mM PEDOT/5 mM PANI (1.08 V)	5 mM EDOT and 5 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.08 V
5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.12 V)	5 mM EDOT and 10 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.12 V
10 mM PEDOT/1 mM PANI (1.05 V)	10 mM EDOT and 1 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.05 V
10 mM PEDOT/5 mM PANI (1.06 V)	10 mM EDOT and 5 mM ANI monomer solution mixture containing LiClO <sub>4</sub> electropolymerized at 1.06 V

10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PANI (1.07 V)

1 mM PEDOT/1 mM PPy (1.15 V)

1 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.79 V)

5 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.06 V)

5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.06 V)

5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.13 V)

5 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.74 V)

10 mM PEDOT/5 mM PPy (1.04 V)

10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.15 V)

10 mM PEDOT/10 mM PPy (1.59 V)

10 mM EDOT and 10 mM ANI  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.07 V

1 mM EDOT and 1 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.15 V

1 mM EDOT and 5 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.79 V

5 mM EDOT and 5 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.06 V

5 mM EDOT and 10 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.06 V

5 mM EDOT and 10 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.13 V

5 mM EDOT and 10 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.74 V

10 mM EDOT and 5 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.04 V

10 mM EDOT and 10 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.15 V

10 mM EDOT and 10 mM Py  
monomer solution mixture  
containing  $\text{LiClO}_4$   
electropolymerized at 1.59 V

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

In this modern world, polymers and electronic devices are the two words interrelated with each other. Polymers often related with insulators or in other words, electrical conductance in polymers has been regarded as absurd phenomenon. However, the discovery of polyacetylene (PA), an electrically conductive polymer in 1977 (Chiang *et al.*, 1977) led to a new perception to polymer world. Over the last three decades, various conducting polymers (CPs) have been explored by the research community. The CPs also known as synthetic metals have been the important subject of studies in the interdisciplinary fields in science and technology. Particularly, the CPs are widely utilized as a material of choice for various potential applications due to its combination of the metal-like conductance (electronic features) with the polymeric properties (Tat'yana and Oleg, 1997, Wanekaya *et al.*, 2006).

Amongst the family of CPs known to date, poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT), polyaniline (PANI) and polypyrrole (PPy) were captured the intense research effort of the world scientists. Being a derivative of polythiophene, PEDOT has become the foremost  $\pi$ -conjugated polymer gained the recent research interest due to its high conductivity about 300 S/cm (Groenendaal *et al.*, 2000), low bandgap approximately 1.6 eV (Pigani *et al.*, 2004) and good stable upon oxidation (Pigani *et al.*, 2004, Wang, 2009). On the other hand, PANI exhibits several advantages, namely good environmental stability, good electrical conductivity and thermal stability (Bhadra *et al.*, 2009). Whereas, due to its rich attractive properties, such as high conductivity, excellent environmental stability, good redox reversibility and ease of synthesis (Garcia-Cruz *et al.*, 2015, Kupila and Kankare, 1994, Yalçinkaya *et al.*, 2010) PPy still remained as the most extensively explored CPs. PPy is a very stable polymer in aqueous and non-aqueous solution exhibiting low oxidation potential compared with other CPs (Patois *et al.*, 2005).

#### 1.2 Problem statement

Owing to the good properties of these polymers, the copolymerization of the monomers, aniline (ANI) or pyrrole (Py) with 3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) may lead to the new copolymers with great properties. By definition, copolymerization is a process of combination of different monomers to obtain a new copolymer with better properties comparable with the monomers. Indeed, a major work has been focused on the electrochemical copolymerization of EDOT with different monomers to

synthesize the copolymer with interesting properties. However, it is worth noting that most of the electrochemical copolymerization of EDOT were attempted in the presence of organic solvents such as acetonitrile and propylene carbonate or surfactants (Hu *et al.*, 2012, Nie *et al.*, 2008, Varis *et al.*, 2007, Zhang *et al.*, 2010) due to low solubility (2.1 g/l at 20 °C) of EDOT monomer in the aqueous solution (Qi and G. Pickup, 1998). Regardless, water still an appropriate choice for the polymerization media considering the environmental concern and economical issue. However, there were no studies reported on the copolymerization of EDOT monomer in the aqueous media without organic solvents or surfactants. Thus, this is the forcing force to study in details on the electrochemical copolymerization of the EDOT monomer with Py monomer (or with ANI monomer) in the aqueous medium with the absence of organic solvents or surfactants. Moreover, the differences in oxidation potential of the monomers determine the possibilities of the copolymerization. In present study, the onset potentials of the EDOT and Py are almost identical, whereas onset potentials of the EDOT and ANI are varies much. Therefore, incorporation of EDOT with ANI (and with Py) is achieved by using a new approach of copolymerization process to produce copolymer with the combination of the properties of both monomers.

### 1.3 Research Objectives

The ultimate goal of this thesis is to study and compare the properties of electropolymerized PEDOT, PANI, PPy films and their copolymer films. The objectives of this research are:

1. To prepare PEDOT, PANI, PPy, and their copolymers, PEDOT/PANI and PEDOT/PPy films via electropolymerization using chronoamperometry technique in aqueous solution containing perchlorate ion ( $\text{ClO}_4^-$ ) on ITO electrodes
2. To evaluate the physical and electrochemical properties of the resulting conducting polymer films using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS).
3. To study the effect of applied potential and concentration of monomers on the properties of prepared homopolymer (PEDOT, PANI and PPy) and copolymers (PEDOT/PANI and PEDOT/PPy)

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