6th International Conference and Exhibition on

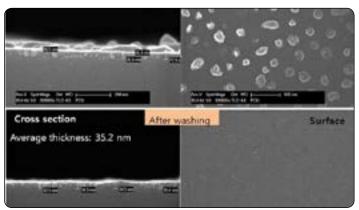
MATERIALS SCIENCE AND CHEMISTRY

May 17-18, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Synthesis and characterization of ultra-thin and ultra-highly conductive poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) nanofilm

Sungsoo Kim¹, Feng Ma¹ and Sangil Choi² ¹Pai Chai University, Korea ²Flexolution Corporation, Korea

Poly-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (PEDOT) is a very versatile and highly conductive polymer reported up to ca. 4,500 S/cm so far. In this study, PEDOT with an ultra-high conductivity of about 6,000 S/cm and an ultra-thin film of about 35 nm is presented. The PEDOT was processed via an oxidative chemical vapor phase polymerization method (VPP). Glass and PET surfaces were covered with ferric chloride (FeCl₃) oxidizing agent mixed with polyurethane diol (DUDO) and poly(ethylene glycol–propylene glycol–ethylene glycol) (PEG-PPG-PEG) prior to their exposure to 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) vapors. Optical microscope images show that the precursor film (oxidant mixture) covered on wafer or PET has very smooth and uniform surface. FE-SEM and AFM results revealed that PEDOT film after washing with n-butanol is very smooth, thin, and homogeneous (RMS is lower than 3 nm). Ultra-thin PEDOT films were further characterized by various other tools such as XRD, FT-IR, Raman, XPS, TGA, and so on. All other results obtained by various analyzing tools strongly support that PEDOT is indeed an ultra-highly conductive film far surpassing the most representative transparent electrode such as ITO (indium tin oxide).



Biography

Sungsoo Kim has his expertise in surface and colloid science as well as in materials science especially including conducting polymers and organic semiconductors. He has a broad and intensive experience in R&D in addition to accomplishments in supervision of many graduate students. He is currently working on several projects for an organic electrochemical transistor based on a functionalized PEDOT active layer.

skim@pcu.ac.kr

Notes: