



Electrical characterization of PEDOT:PSS beyond humidity saturation

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ABSTRACT

PEDOT:PSS humidity sensor was fabricated using a drop-casting method between thermally evaporated gold electrodes with 30 μm separation and 300 μm channel width on a glass substrate. AC, DC resistivity, and AFM techniques were used to characterize the PEDOT:PSS humidity sensor in the same environmental conditions. The change of resistivity was monitored with increasing relative humidity (RH) up to 90%. The resistivity increases linearly up to a maximum value, and then it starts to decrease abruptly above 80% relative humidity (RH) after saturation of water uptake. The decrease in resistivity above 80% RH seems to be due to the water meniscus layer formed on the saturated PEDOT:PSS film. Below 80% RH, the device works like a humidity sensor.

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1. Introduction

Conducting polymers (CPs) have been extensively used for various applications such as, light emitting diodes [1–2], photovoltaic cells [3], field-effect transistors (FETs) [4–6], and many types of sensors [7–12]. Due to their excellent physical and chemical properties such as relatively high electrical conductivity, ease of synthesis and design flexibility [1–2], CPs can be easily functionalized to improve the selectivity for different gases. Stability is one of the most important criteria for the application of organic [13–16] and inorganic devices [17–19]. Therefore, growths and stabilities of CPs have been extensively studied [13–16]. One of the well known, widely used conducting polymers is PEDOT:PSS. PEDOT itself is an insoluble polymer, but it becomes aqueous, if it is synthesized in the presence of poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS). The polycationic PEDOT chains are incorporated into a polyanionic PSS matrix to compensate the charges. By doping PSS, PEDOT becomes hole conductive and it is used as a hole injection layer in organic electronics [1–3]. The change of conductivity depending on the environmental conditions such as humidity and temperature is very important for device operation. The influence of relative humidity (RH) on electrical and optical properties of PEDOT:PSS has been studied extensively by several researchers [20–25]. Kawano et al. reported that the degradation of solar cell devices is a result of water absorption into the PEDOT:PSS layer [26]. This degradation of PEDOT:PSS layer appears

to be spatially inhomogeneous and related with the formation of insulating patches causing loss of device current and consequently decrease in device efficiency. Huang et al. reported that exposure of the PEDOT:PSS layer to water results in an increase in the resistivity of the device, consistent with previous observations [27]. Polyamide fibers coated with PEDOT–PSS polymer material were also studied for humidity and temperature sensor applications [28]. Recently Liu et al. demonstrated the use of PEDOT–PSS humidity sensor application for detecting gravimetric water content in the soil samples [29]. They showed a linear increase in resistivity up to 80% RH value and then the resistivity of PEDOT–PSS humidity sensor with 50-nm film thickness dramatically increased above that. However, we have obtained exactly different result above 80% RH. The increasing conductivity in our work might be originated from PSS content. Since PSS content in PEDOT is very important parameter for its conductivity. The thickness as a parameter is also very effective on transport properties of polymeric films.

In this study, we have reported the effect of relative humidity on DC and AC electrical resistivity of PEDOT:PSS film with 300-nm thickness beyond the humidity saturation point around 80% for long lasting humidity sensor applications. For the first time, the interface mechanism for the sharply increasing conductance of PEDOT:PSS films after saturation point was investigated in detail.

2. Experimental

PEDOT:PSS (Baytron P 4083) was supplied from Bayer Co. Glass substrates were cleaned in acetone 30 min in ultrasonic bath before use. The thickness of PEDOT:PSS films were measured with a Dektak profilometer from Veeco and found to be 300 nm. For the humidity

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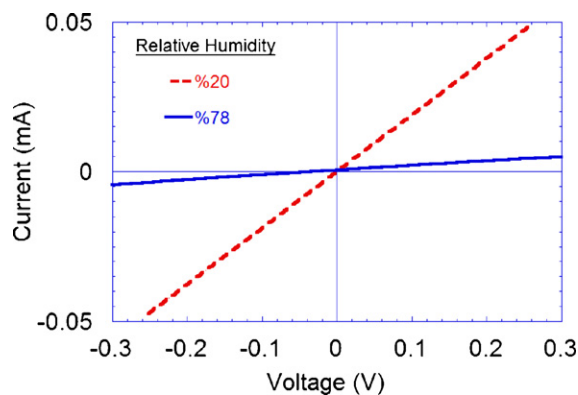


Fig. 1. I - V characteristic of PEDOT:PSS with respect to relative humidity.

sensor measurements, gold metal electrodes (purity 99.95%) with a thickness of 200 nm was thermally evaporated from a tungsten filament under 6×10^{-6} Torr vacuum to form a channel length of 30 μm and channel width of 300 μm using a shadow mask.

A 10- μl PEDOT:PSS suspension was drop casted between Au electrodes on a glass substrate and dried at room temperature. Electrical characterization was carried out with a Keithly 2420 source meter (Ohio, USA) at room temperature. The temperature change was measured around 24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and kept constant. A home-made environmental chamber was used to control the humidity and temperature. A EI-1050 selectable digital relative humidity and temperature probe with a response time of 4 s and a resolution of 0.03% RH was used with a USB controlled LabJack U12 ADC system combined with a single chip sensor module (SHT11) manufactured by Sensirion (Stäfa, Switzerland). 200 mV potential was applied and resistivity change was recorded with respect to various humidity levels. Resistivity measurements were also carried out with empty electrodes, water dropped empty electrodes and water dropped PEDOT:PSS coated electrodes.

The resistivity change was recorded for continuous humidity variations under 200-mV applied voltage. The morphology of the saturated and unsaturated PEDOT:PSS film on a glass substrate surface was examined with a Solver P47H atomic force microscope (NT-MTD) (Moscow, Russia) operating in tapping mode in air at room temperature. Diamond-like carbon (DLC) coated NSG01 DLC silicon cantilevers (from NT-MTD) with a 2-nm tip apex curvature were used at the resonance frequency of 150 kHz. The Nova 914 software package was used to control the SPM system and for the analysis of the AFM images.

3. Results and discussion

The humidity response of PEDOT:PSS was tested with various parameters such as I - V response, resistivity and relative humidity as a function of time and the resistivity during the desiccation and moistening process. Fig. 1 shows the I - V characteristic of PEDOT:PSS at humidity level, 20% and 78%, respectively. It is clear from Fig. 1 that the resistivity of PEDOT:PSS sharply increases from 5.3 to 65 k Ω by increasing humidity.

Fig. 2 shows the resistivity and relative humidity as a function of time. The resistivity increases in accord with RH up to 80% and then it starts to decrease when the moisture goes above it.

Crispin et al. reported that a single PSS chain interacts electrostatically over its length with many shorter PEDOT chains and the distance between adjacent PEDOT chains is small. Hence, this favors the hopping of charges between PEDOT chains. By increasing PSS ratio, the distance between PEDOT chains increases, so it leads to higher average hopping distance, and results in decrease of conductivity [30]. The resistivity of the PEDOT-PSS increases due to

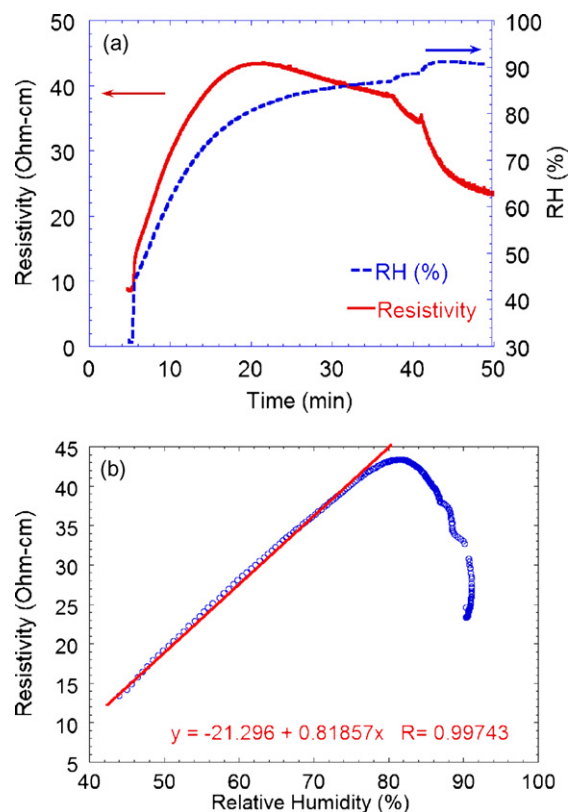


Fig. 2. Resistivity and relative humidity as a function of time (a) and resistivity versus relative humidity: the resistivity increases linearly up to 80% RH and then decreases dramatically (b).

decreasing interaction between PEDOT chains as a result of swelling of the polymer by the water uptake under high relative humidity.

On the other hand, dipole moments of doping materials may also influence the conductivity [27]. Since the water molecule has a considerable dipole moment, the conductivity of PEDOT:PSS may decrease when water is absorbed by PEDOT:PSS [31].

The presence of water molecules causes an increase in distance between PEDOT chains and thus the electron hopping process becomes more difficult. Hence, the conductivity decreases. As mentioned above, an interesting point in our study is that, the resistivity increases linearly up to 80% RH and then decreases dramatically above that value. This is most probably due to formation of water meniscus layer which dissolves PSS protons and also some atmospheric gases, such as O_2 and CO_2 . Thus it leads to an increase in conductivity after the saturation point. By the formation of water meniscus layer at saturation point, the hole conductivity of PEDOT:PSS, which is effected by humidity, becomes ionic conductivity. Here, saturation point is referred to the humidity level around 80% at which resistivity reaches to a maximum value. We checked the formation of water meniscus with AFM. The AFM images of PEDOT:PSS films before and after saturation of water uptake are given in Fig. 3.

As seen from the AFM surface topography given in Fig. 3(a) and (b), the small features of PEDOT:PSS film surface at 20% and 52% RH are clearly visible and highly resolved, whereas the same features at 85% RH are buried under the water meniscus layer and are barely visible in Fig. 3(c). It is clear that after saturation point, a water layer forms on PEDOT:PSS polymer surface and modifies the surface morphology. The surface morphology looks muddy due to water condensation above 80% RH. The rms surface roughness at 20% RH was measured as 0.8 nm and increased to 1.2 nm at 85% RH.

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