

Polymers for Future Electronics

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Gwangju Institute of Science and Engineering (GIST)
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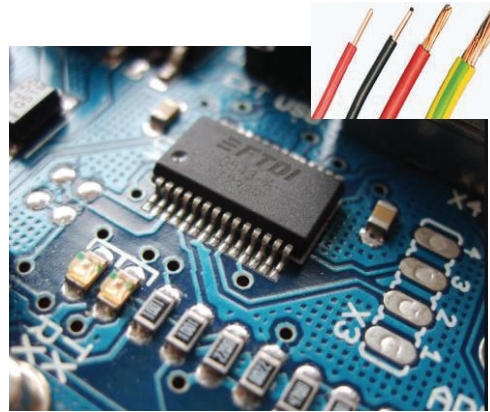
Myung-Han Yoon
(mhyoon@gist.ac.kr)



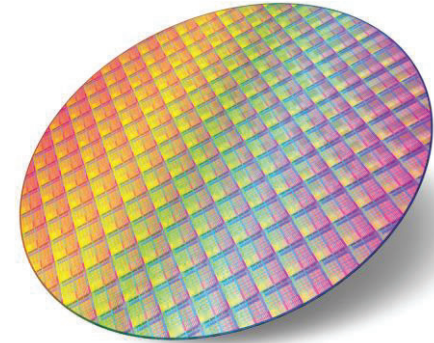
Materials for Current Electronics and Displays



<https://www.notebookcheck.net/>



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronics>

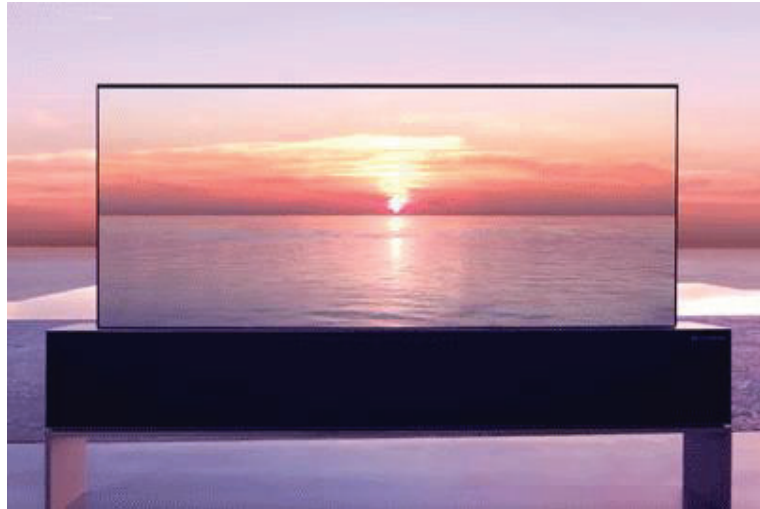


<https://siliconsemiconductor.net/>

Conductor (e.g., metals, metal oxides)
Semiconductor (e.g., silicon)
Insulator (e.g., metal oxide, **polymers**)
Circuit board (e.g., **polymers**; PCB)
Packaging (e.g., **polymers**)
Photoresist (e.g., **polymers**)
Display (e.g., glass, LCD, OLED)
Cases (e.g., **polymers**)

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Materials for Current Electronics and Displays



<https://aboutsoft.top/53-lg-rolled-up-tv-will-be-available-this-year.html>



<https://news.samsung.com/us/galaxy-z-flip-unpacked2020-future-changes-shape/>

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Contents: Polymers for Future Electronics

Part I. Human-friendly electronics



<https://spectrum.ieee.org/biomedical/devices/>

Part II: Green electronics



M. Irimia-Vladu, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2014

Concluding remarks

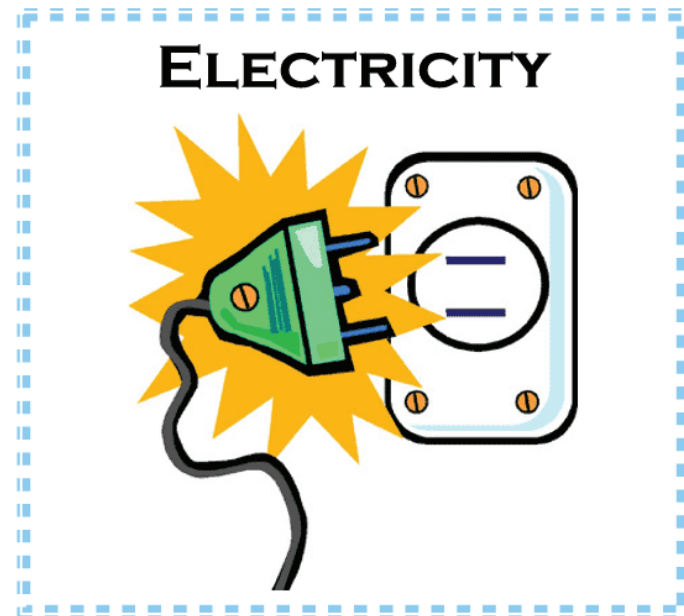
Conducting Polymers

Plastic: light, flexible, etc.



www.captainpao.com

But, electrically conductive!

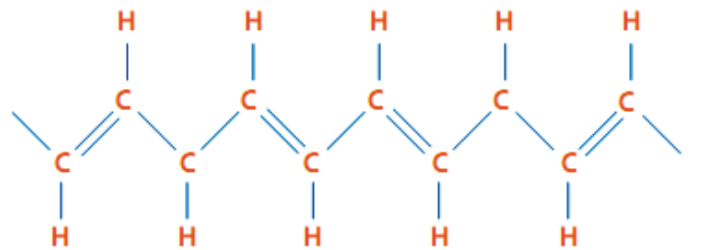


www.unpluggedliving.com

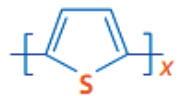
Beneficial for skin, textile, stretchable electronics

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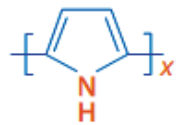
Conducting Polymers



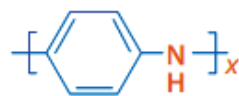
Trans-polyacetylene



Polythiophene



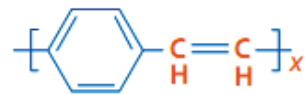
Polypyrrole



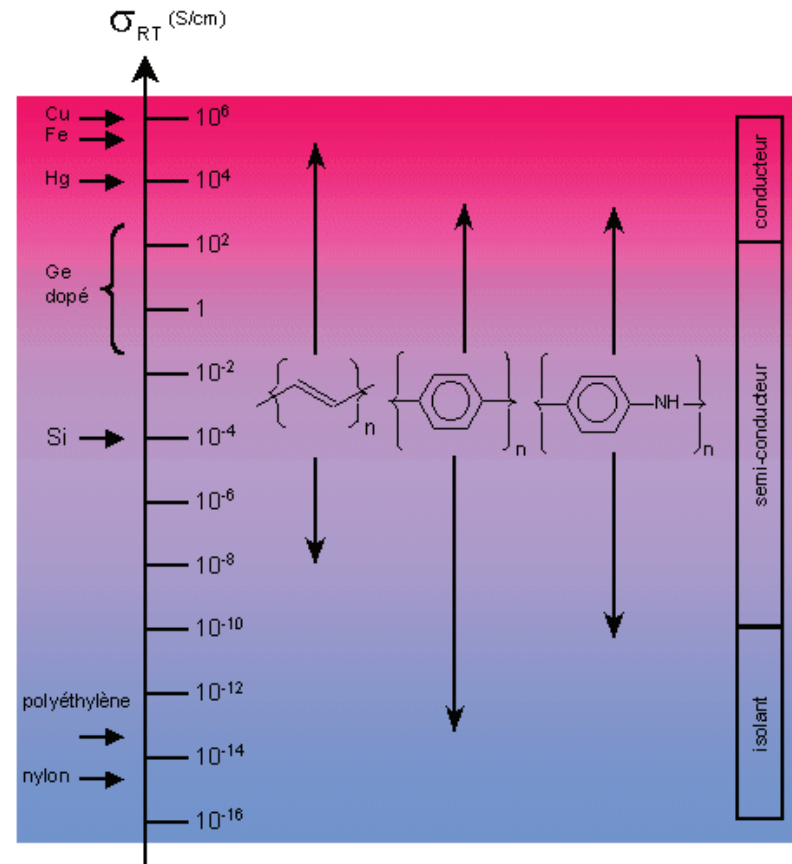
Polyaniline



Poly(*p*-phenylene)



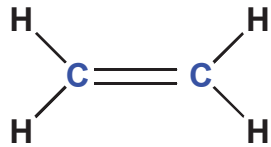
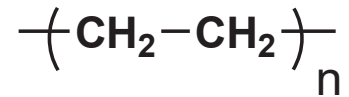
Poly(*p*-phenylenevinylene)



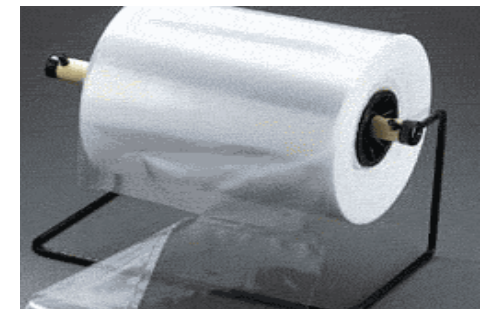
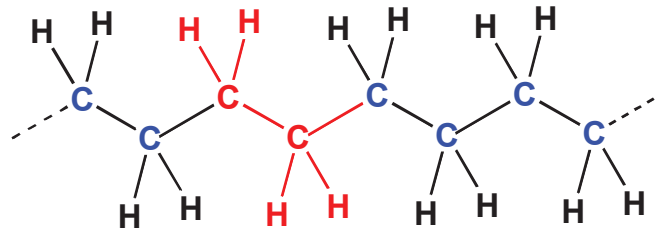
Decent electrical conductivity after doping
 Mechanical flexibility
 Solution processibility

Why Electrically Conductive?

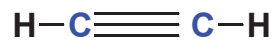
Traditional plastic: polyethylene



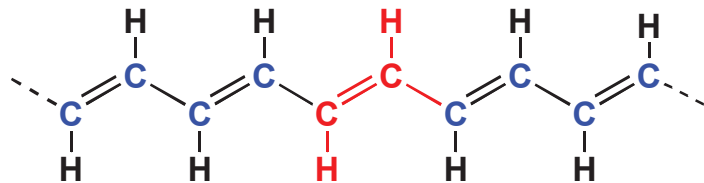
Ethylene



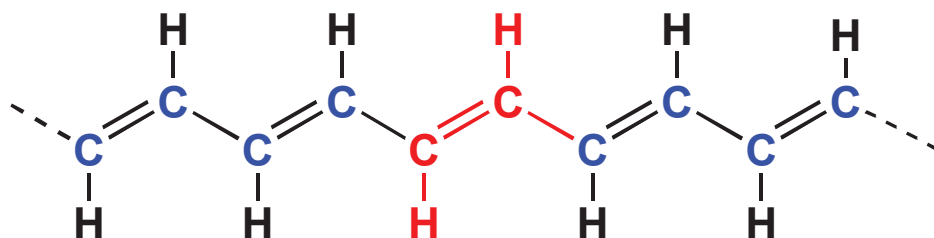
Conducting polymer: trans-polyacetylene



Acetylene

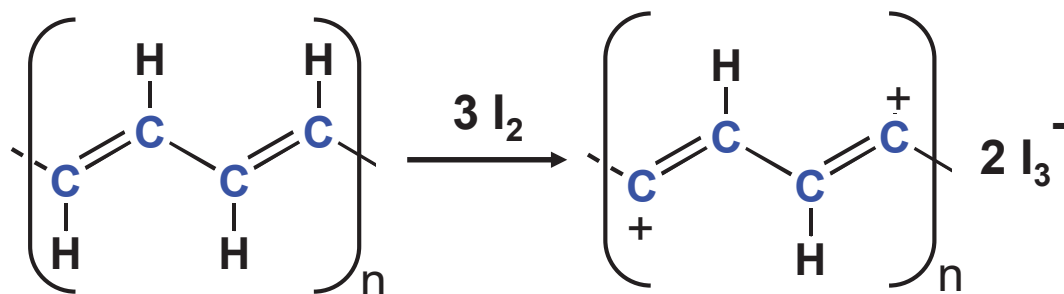


Why Electrically Conductive?



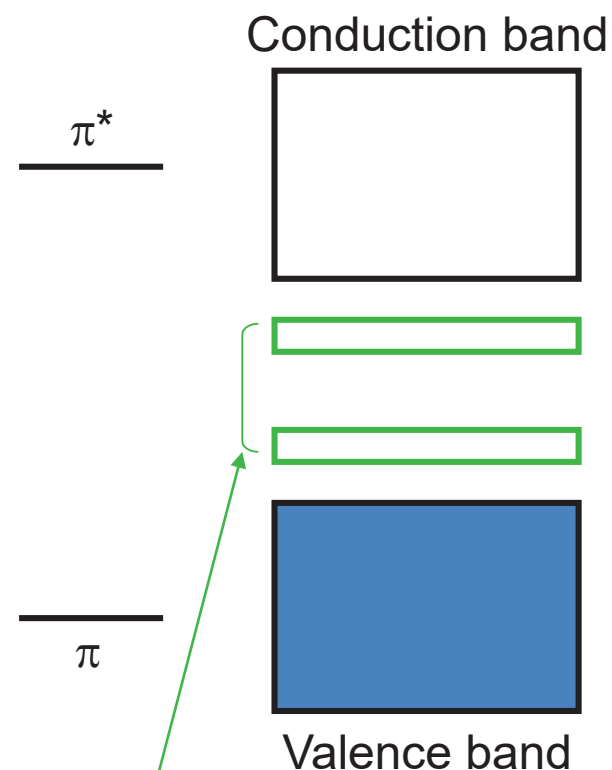
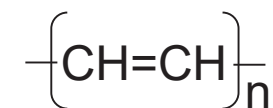
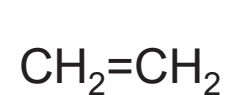
1. Conjugated π -system

- Alternating single and multiple bonds
- Enabling band-like electronic structures

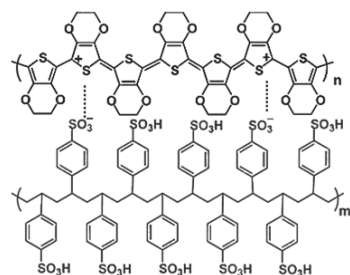


2. Doping (chemically or electrochemically)

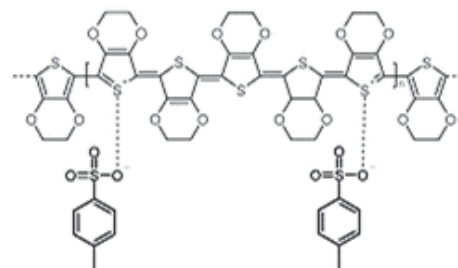
- Extra energy bands
- Charge carrier introduction



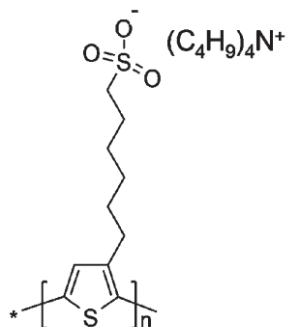
Organic Mixed Ionic-Electronic Conductors (OMIECs)



PEDOT:PSS

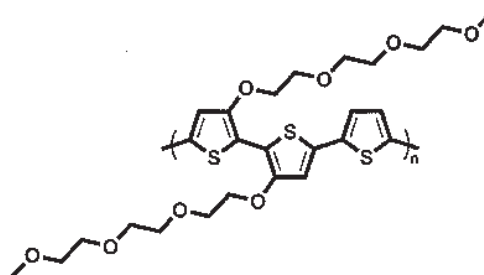


PEDOT:Tos



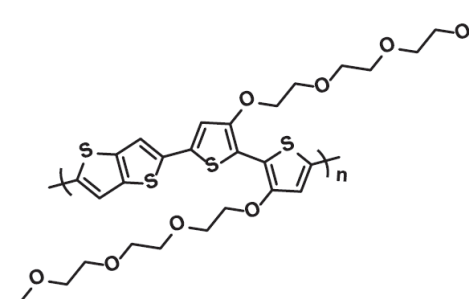
PTHS

Malliaras et al., Adv. Mater (2014)



P(g2T-T)

McCulloch et al., JACS (2016)



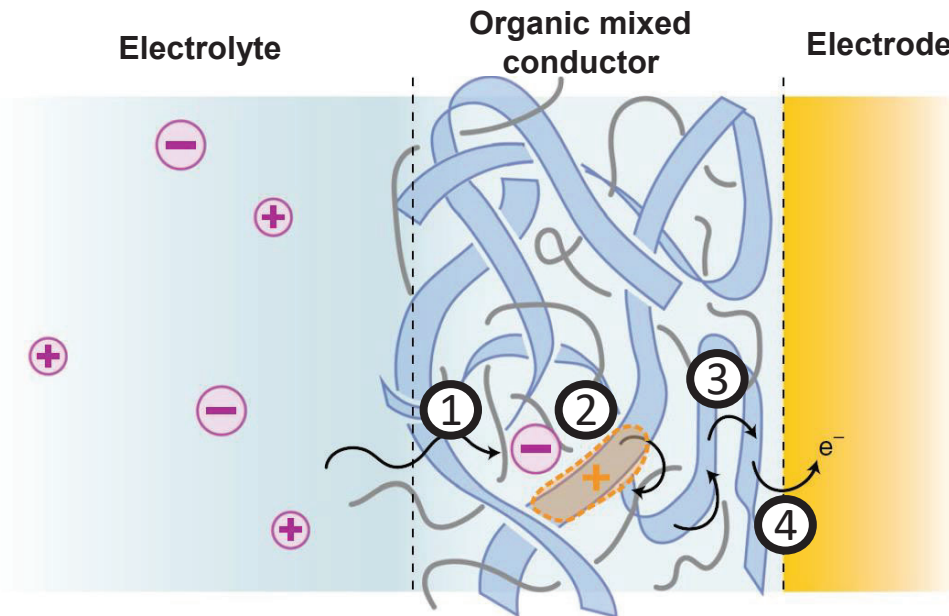
P(g2T-TT)

Rivnay et al., PNAS (2016)

Ionic and electronic conductivities

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Organic Mixed Ionic-Electronic Conductors



Paulsen et al. *Nature Mater.* 19:13-26 (2020)

- ① Dopant ion injection and migration
- ② Charge carrier (hole) stabilization by dopant ion
- ③ Charge carrier (hole) hopping
- ④ Charge transfer between active layer and electrode

***All processes take place simultaneously.**

Electronic transport
+
Ionic transport



**Electric/electrochemical
reaction with electrolytes**

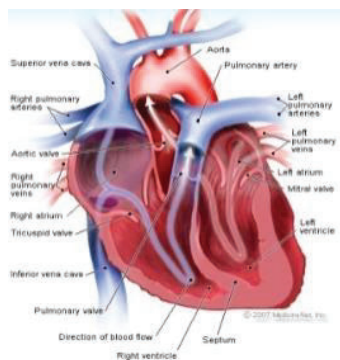


Suitable for *bioelectronics*

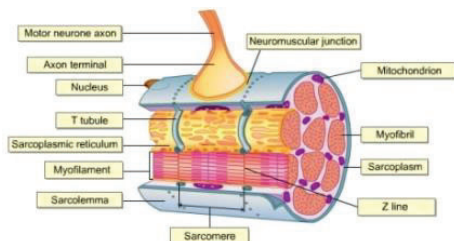
Organic mixed conductors can transport not only electrical but also ionic charge carriers, so they can be useful in *interfacing ion-based bioelectric signals*.

Organic Mixed Ionic-Electronic Conductors for Bioelectronics

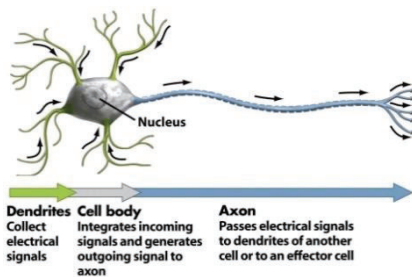
Bioelectricity



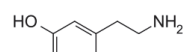
Heart



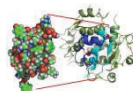
Muscle



Nerve



Dopamine

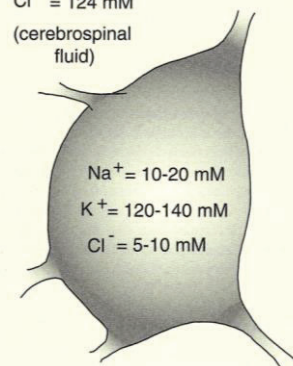


Insulin



Endocrinal system

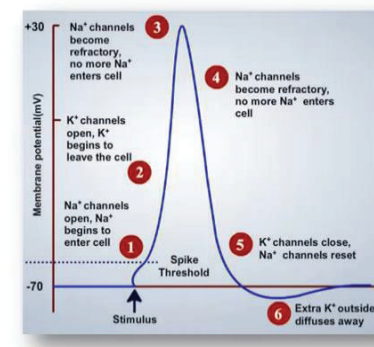
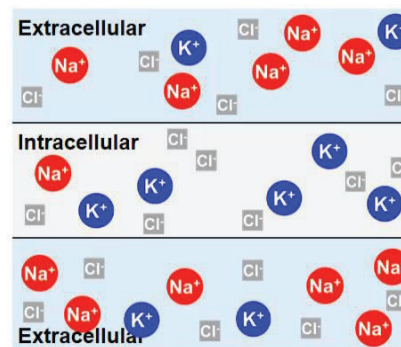
$\text{Na}^+ = 141 \text{ mM}$
 $\text{K}^+ = 3.3 \text{ mM}$
 $\text{Cl}^- = 124 \text{ mM}$
 (cerebrospinal fluid)



Nernst equation

$$V = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[\text{K}^+]_o}{[\text{K}^+]_i}$$

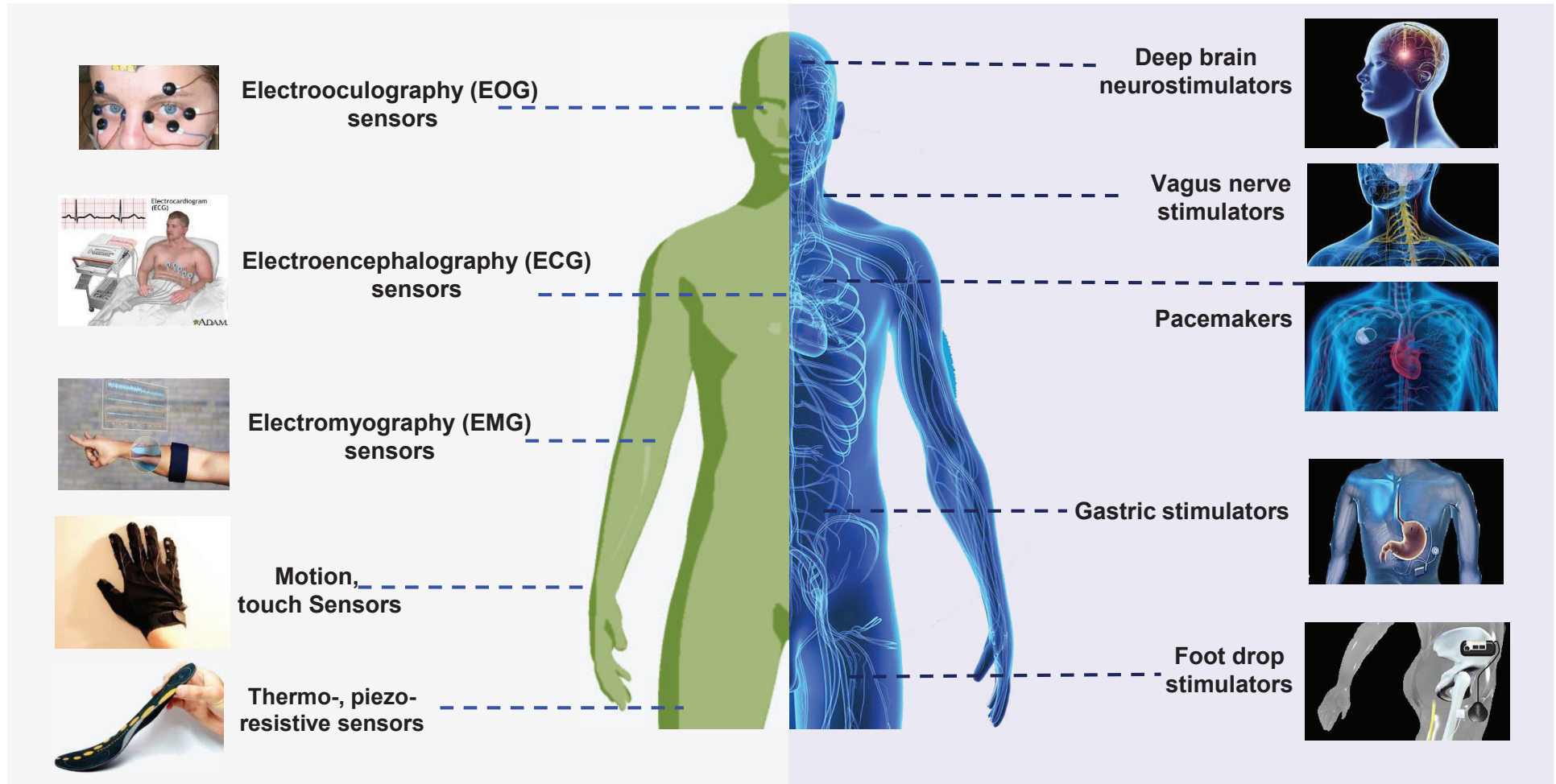
“Resting membrane potential”



Organic Mixed Ionic-Electronic Conductors for Bioelectronics

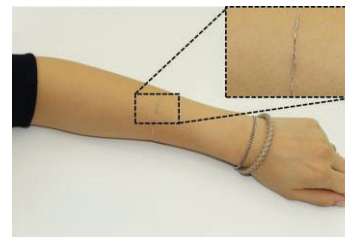
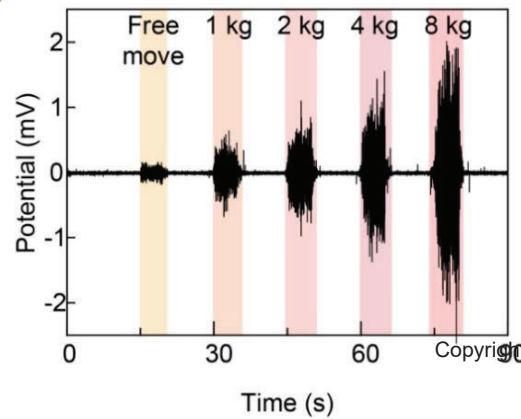
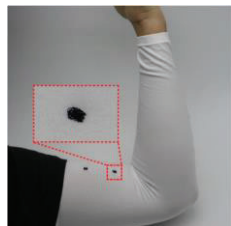
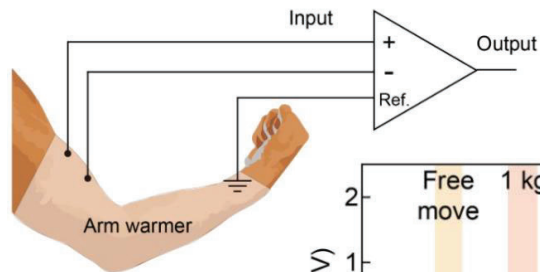
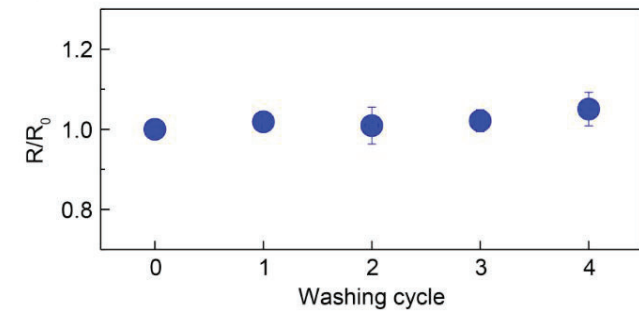
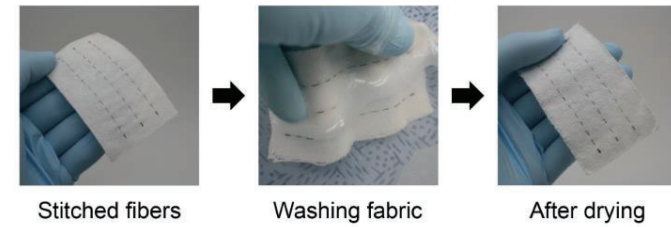
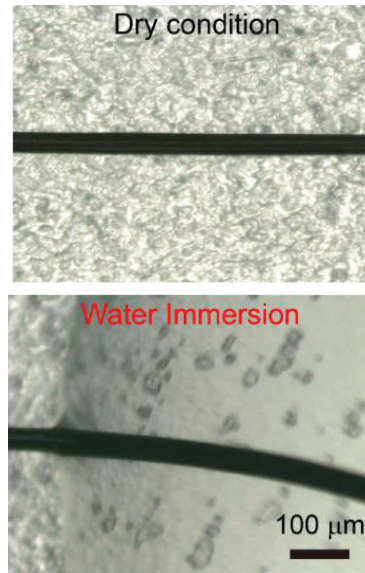
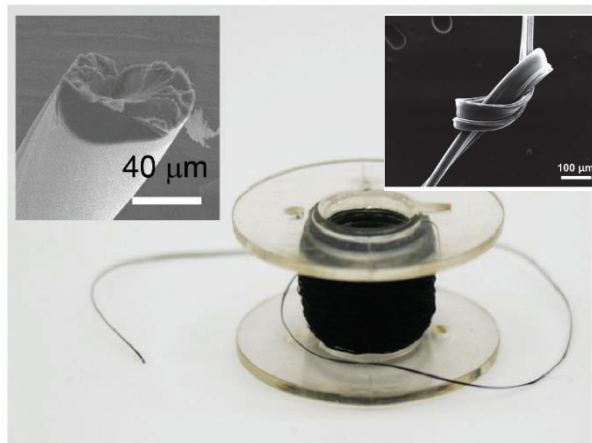
Wearable

Implantable

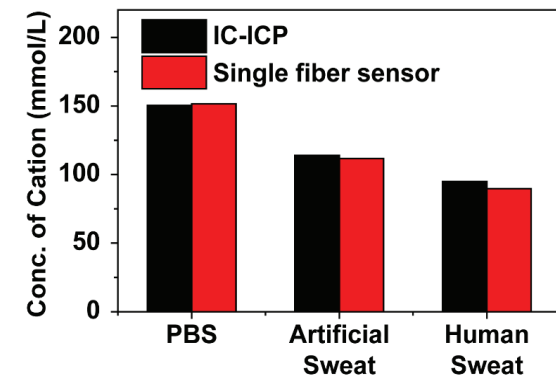
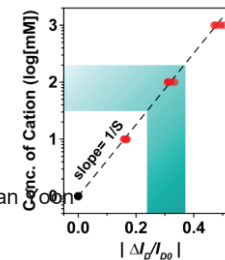


Many different types of bioelectronic devices have been developed for biological signal recording, information processing, and stimulation.

OMIEC Fibers for EMG and Sweat Sensing

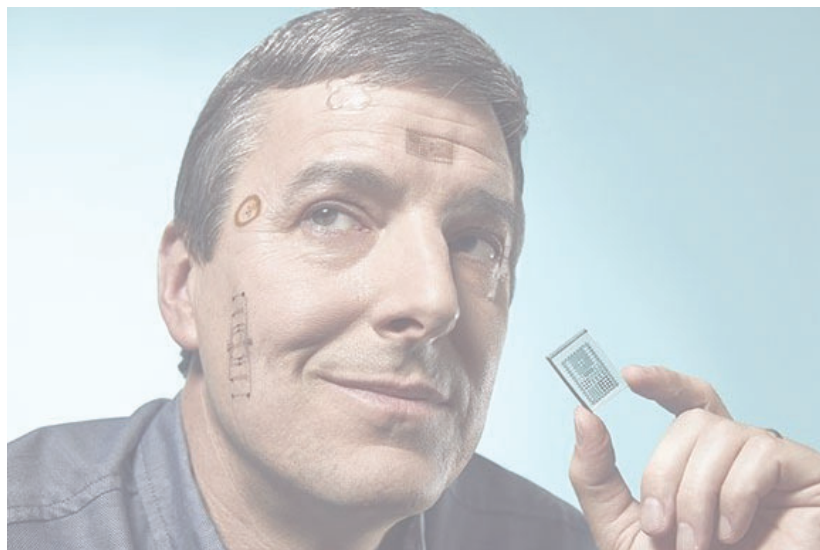


Sweat
 $[Na^+]: 56.7 \pm 28.9$
 $[K^+]: 4.5 \pm 1.56$



Polymers for Future Electronics

Part I. Human-friendly electronics



<https://spectrum.ieee.org/biomedical/devices/>

Part II: Green electronics



M. Irimia-Vladu, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2014

Concluding remarks

Pollution By Petroleum-based Non-degradable Plastic



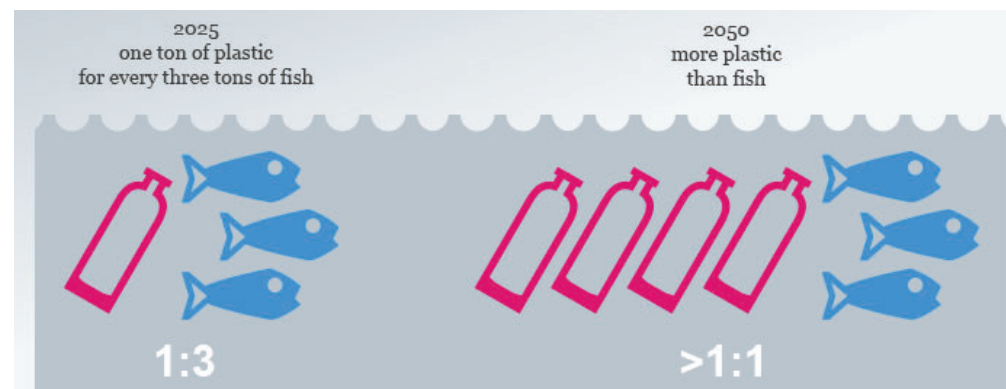
<https://egyptindependent.com/ocean-plastic-predicted-to-triple-within-a-decade/>



<https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/>

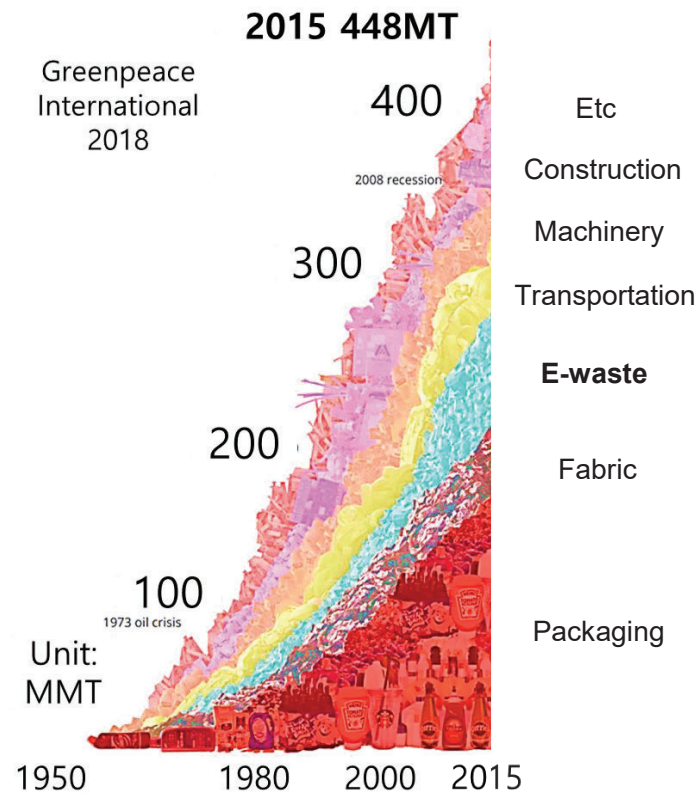


<https://www.scientificamerican.com/>



<https://www.dw.com/en/plastic-to-overweigh-fish-in-oceans-by-2050-study-warns/a-18990459>

E-waste

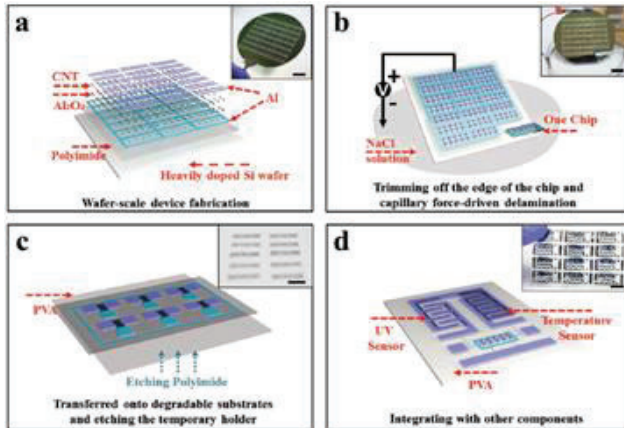


<https://www.governancenow.com/news/regular-story/can-we-handle-our-ewaste>

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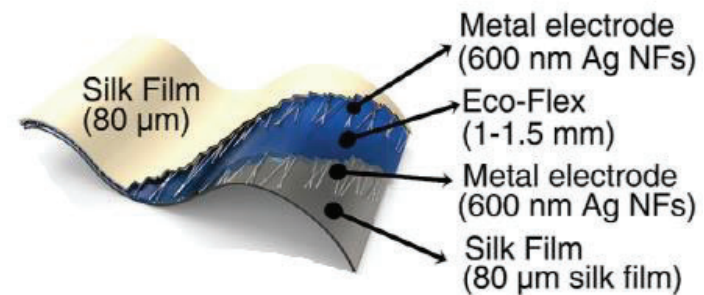
Green Electronic Materials

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)



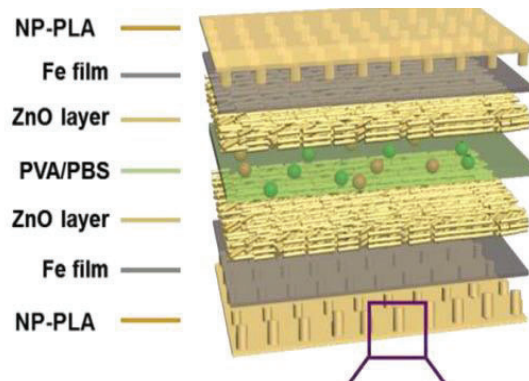
Youfan Hu et al
Adv. Funct. Mater. 2019

Silk fibroin



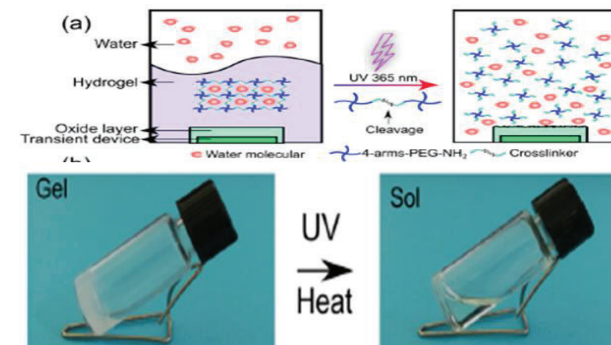
Guo Wenxi et al
Small 2019

Poly(lactic acid) (PLA)



Zhou Li et al
Adv. Sci. 2019

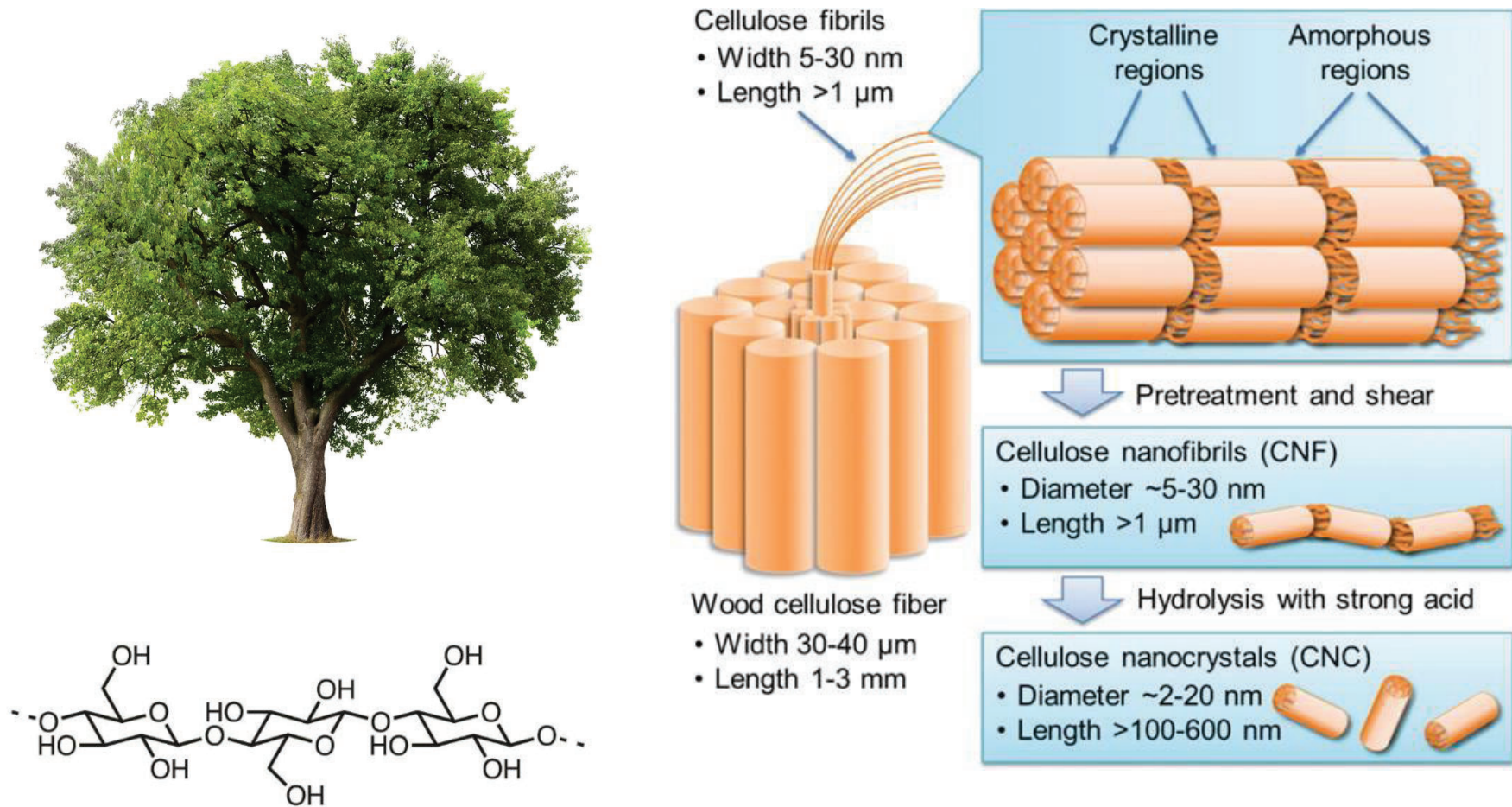
Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG)



Rong Zhao et al
ACS Appl. Mater. Inter. 2018

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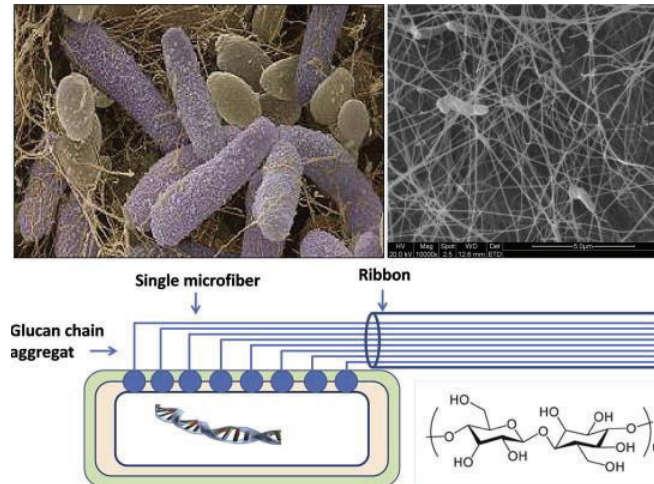
Nanocellulose



DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.77025

Nanocellulose from Natural Waste?

Bacterial cellulose



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodhyd.2013.07.012>

Rice straw



Sea pineapple



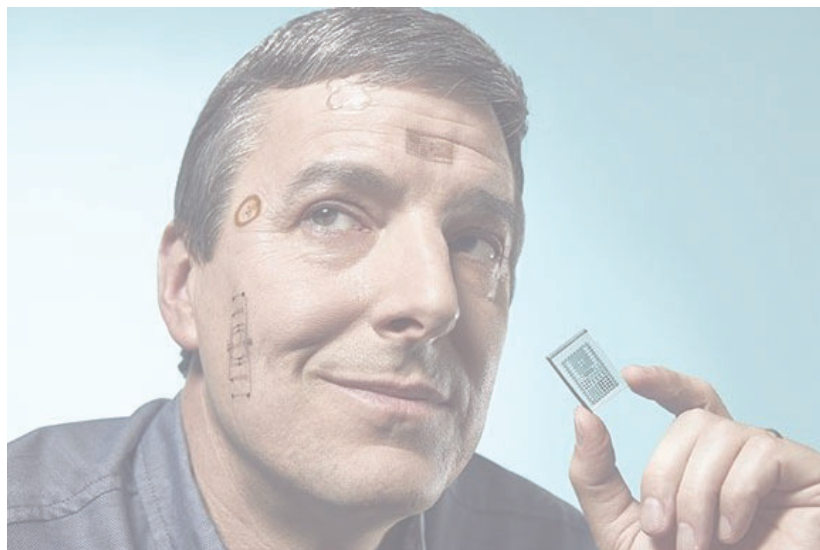
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Other Natural Waste Materials from Ocean



Polymers for Future Electronics

Part I. Human-friendly electronics



<https://spectrum.ieee.org/biomedical/devices/>

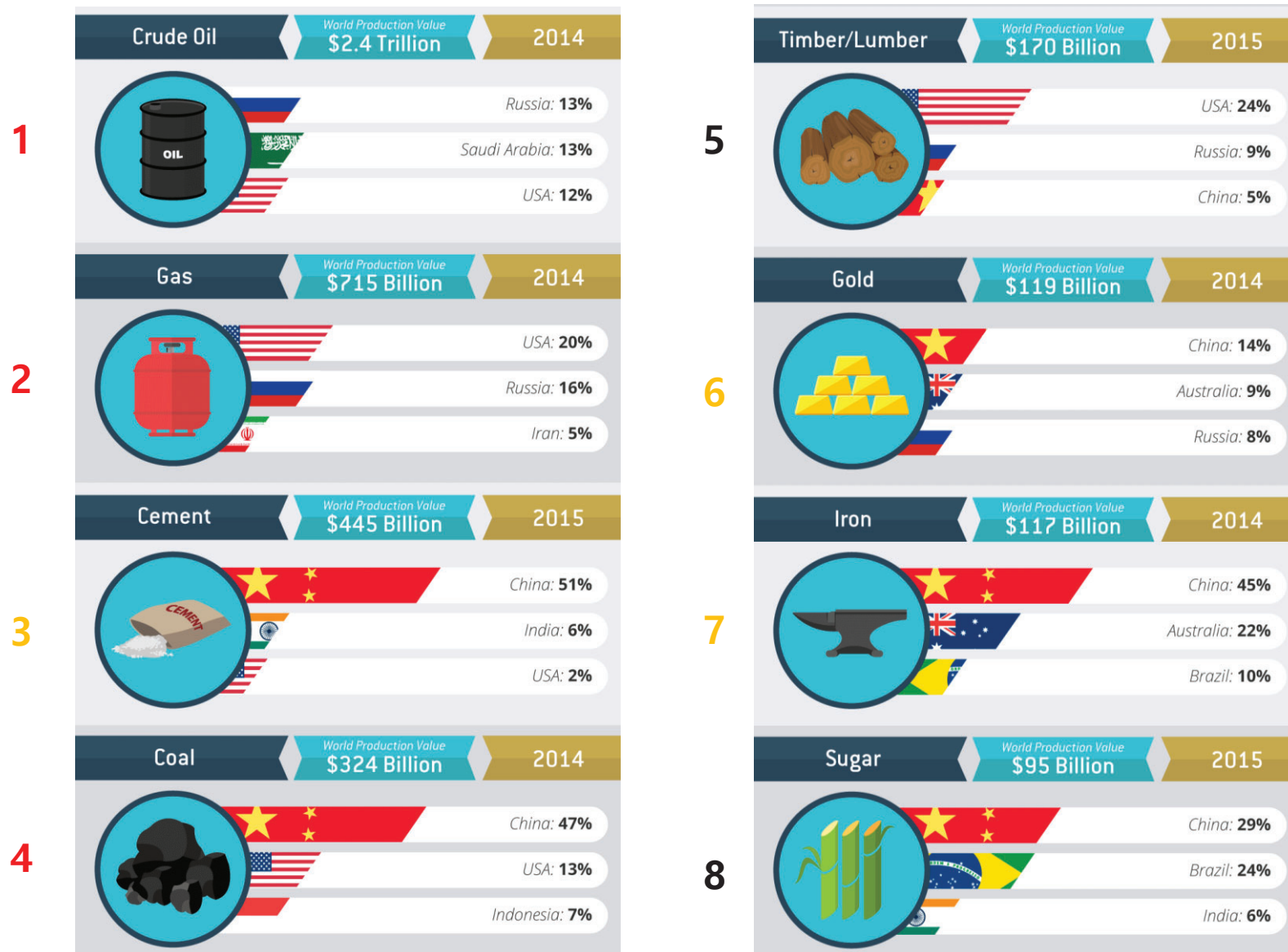
Part II: Green electronics



M. Irimia-Vladu, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2014

Concluding remarks

Rankings of Industrial Raw Materials



World Oil and Gas Uses

Oil and gas uses

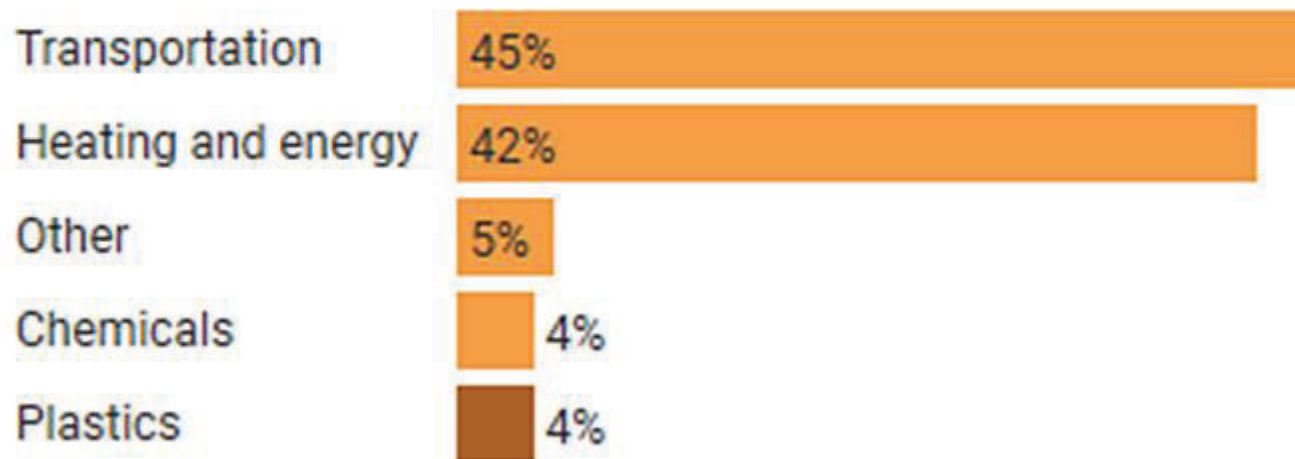
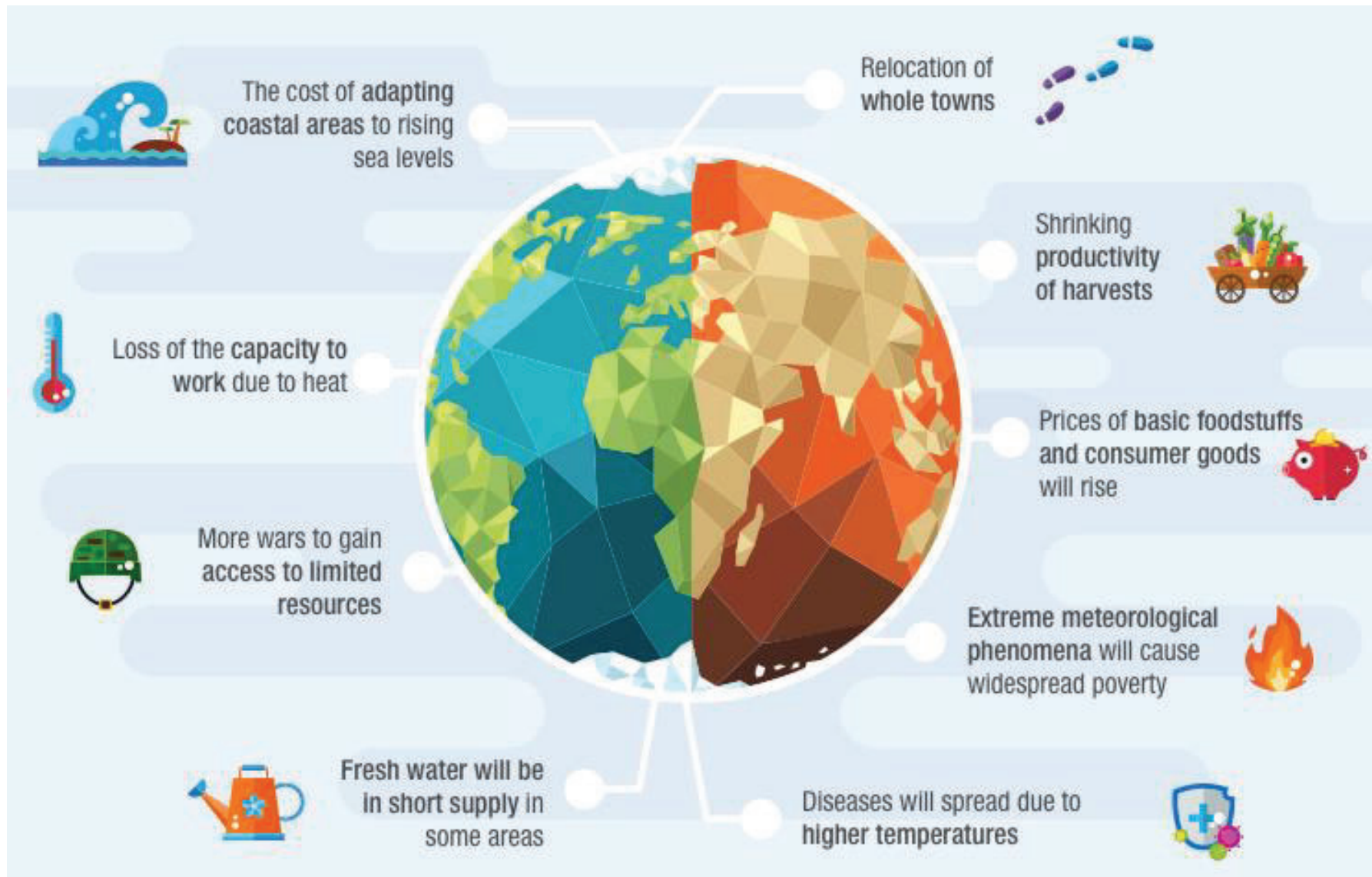


Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND • Source: [British Plastics Federation](#)

<https://plastics.com/polymer-news-technology-today-world-production-of-plastics/polymer-news-technology-today-oil-gas-uses-700x525/>

Fossil Fuel Dependence: Climate Change and Air Pollution



Commercial Plastic Production

Plastic around the globe

The term "plastic" covers many different types of polymers, each produced in many millions of tons in 2015.

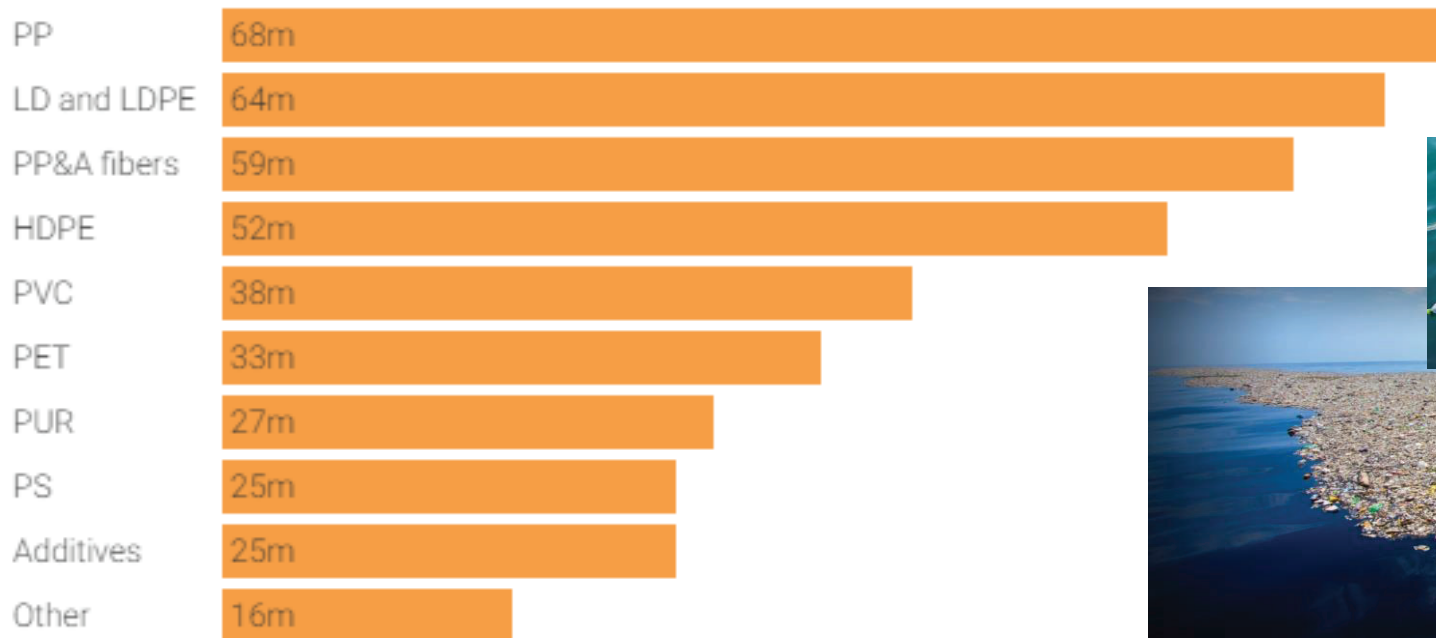
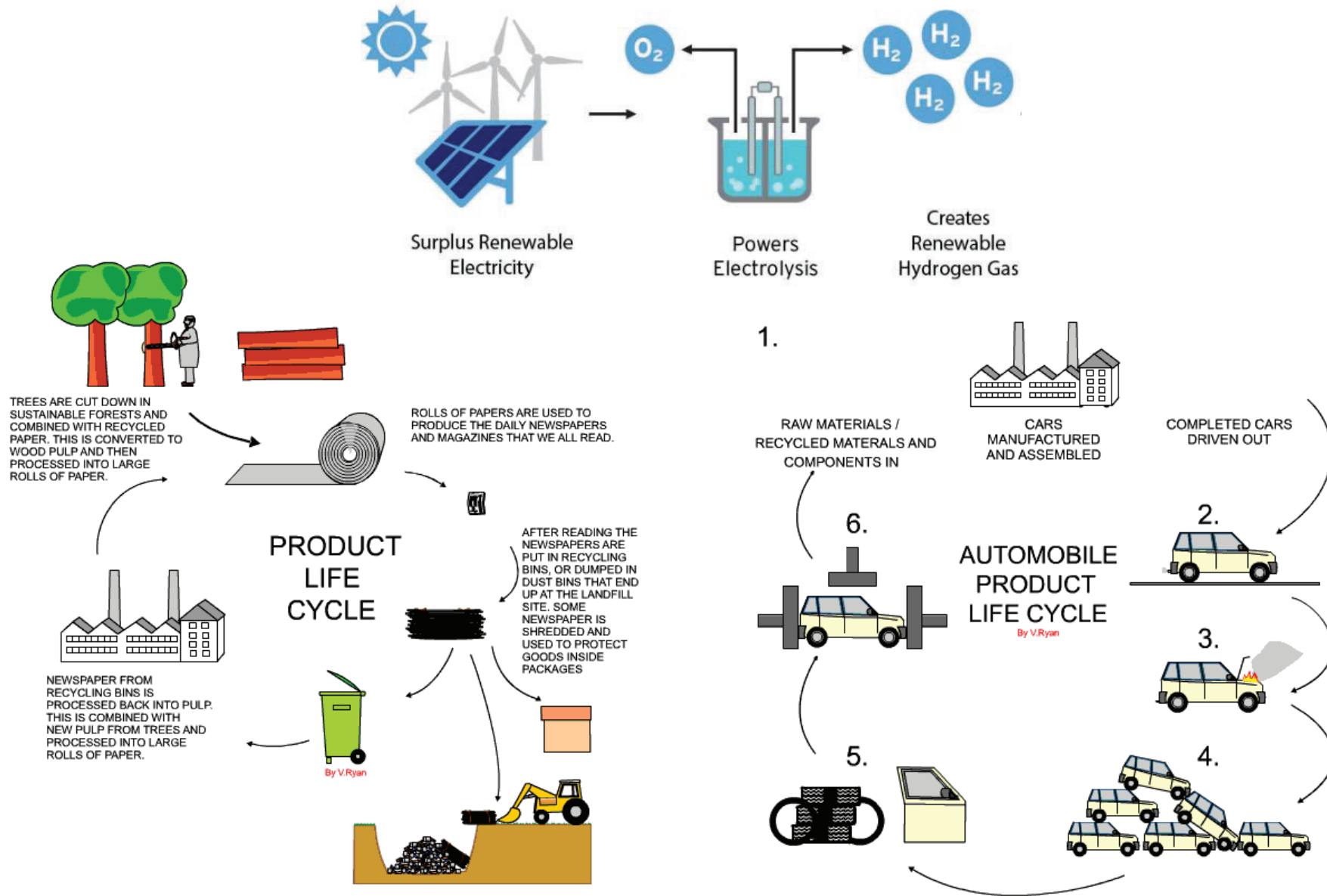


Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND • Source: [Science Advances \(2017\)](#) • [Get the data](#)



Renewable Energy and **Materials**



Thanks for Your Attention