

Effect of the molecular structure of oxetane additives on the enhancement of PEDOT:PSS films aqueous stability and conductivity

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Relevance

➤ What is PEDOT:PSS ?

➤ Properties (source: Heraeus (Clevios™))

- Mixed (ionic/electronic) and tuneable conductivity
ca. 10^{-3} S/cm (AI4083 – 1:6, w/w)

- ca. 0.1 S/cm (PH1000 – 1:2.5, w/w)

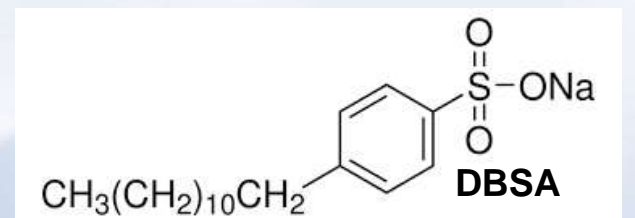
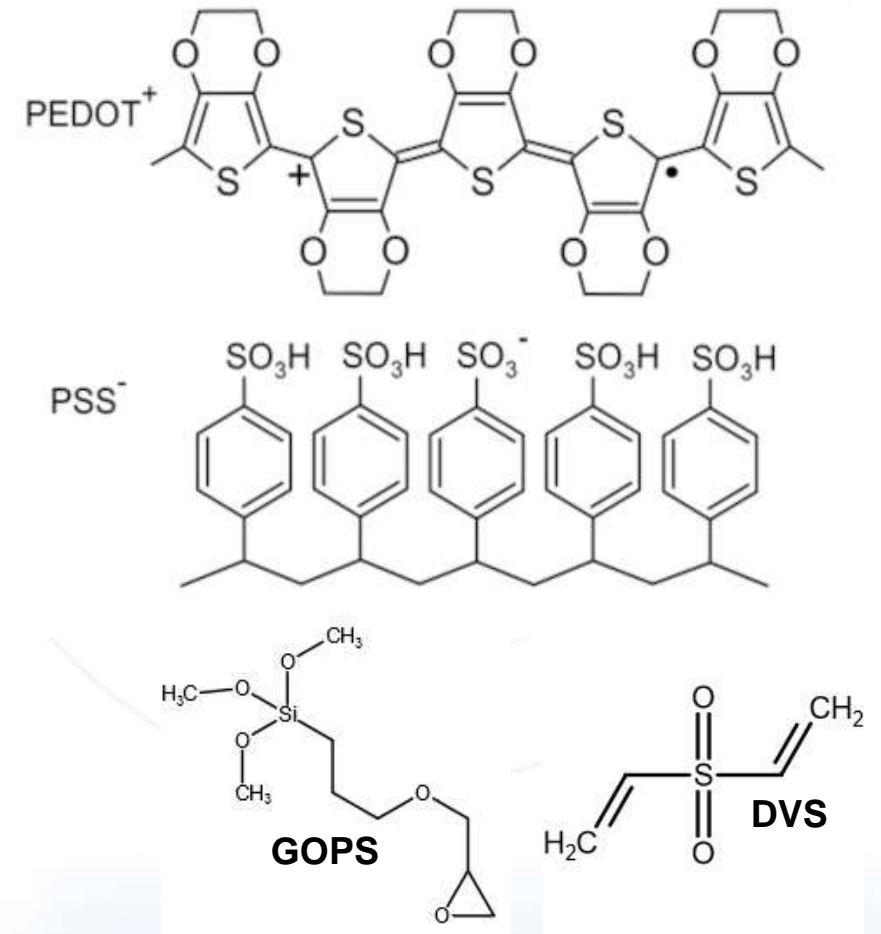
⇒ Increase up to ca. 4000 S/cm

- Stabilisation in aqueous media: cross-linking

- GOPS+EG+DBSA (σ_H 5-17 S/cm)

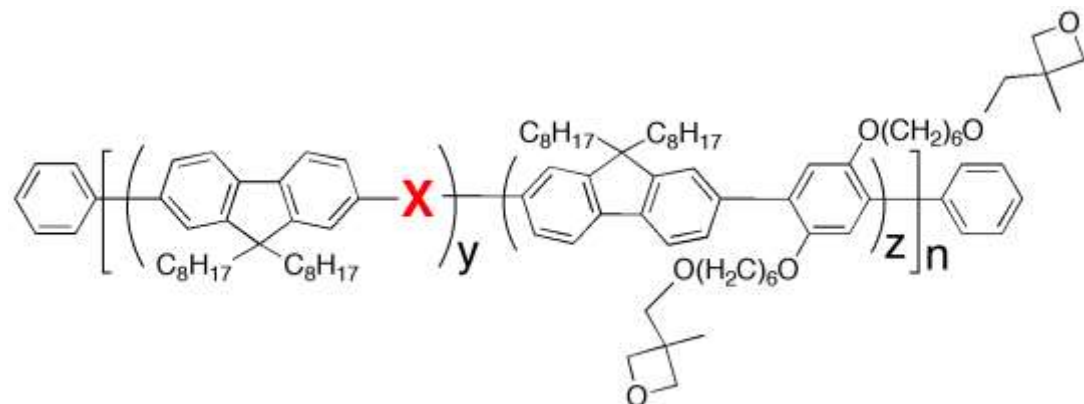
- DVS+EG+DBSA (σ_H 13 S/cm)

➤ Applications: (opto)electronics and biological

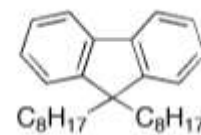


Our previous work with oxetanes

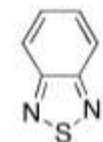
- Oxetane-functionalised conjugated polymers – formation of insoluble networks



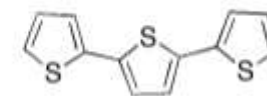
X =



F8Ox
(y=z=0.5)

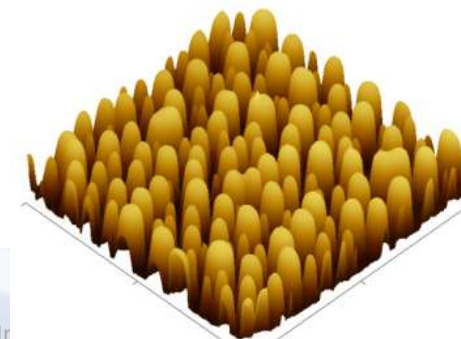
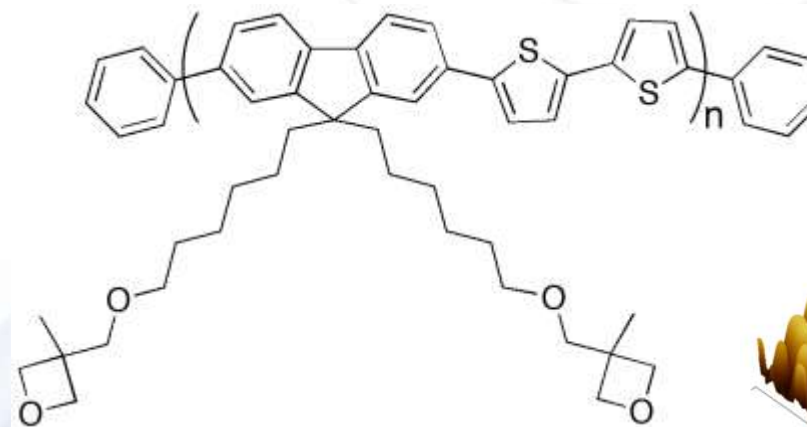
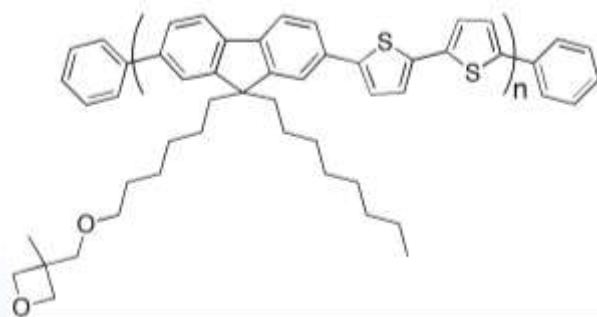
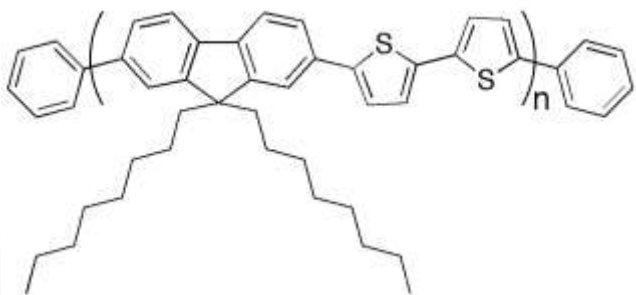


BTOx
(y=z=0.5)



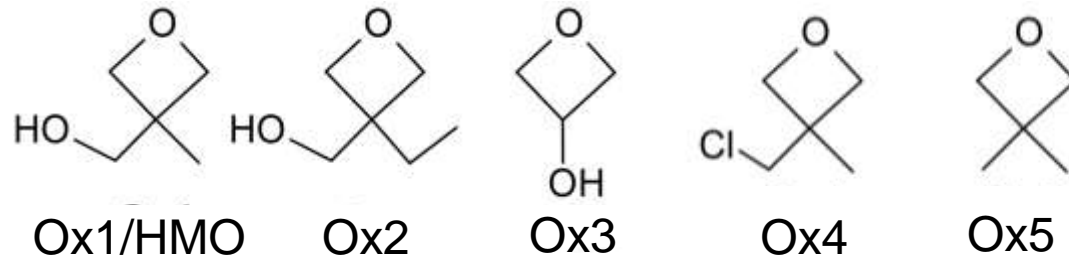
3TOx
(y=0.75, z=0.25)

Synth. Met. **158**, 643 (2008)



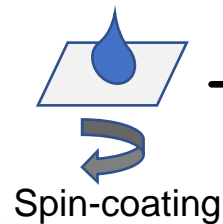
APL **91**, 063509(2007), *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **455**, 189 (2008), *JAP* **103**, 084510 (2008), *Macromolecules* **42**, 7903 (2009); *J. Mater Chem.* **21**, 12511 (2011)

Oxetanes as PEDOT:PSS additives

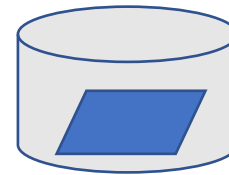


PEDOT:PSS (PH1000)aq.

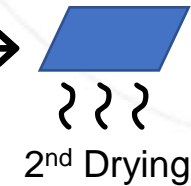
+
Ox1-Ox5



Ox1-Ox3: 120 °C, 10 min
Ox4, Ox5: 50 °C, 24 h

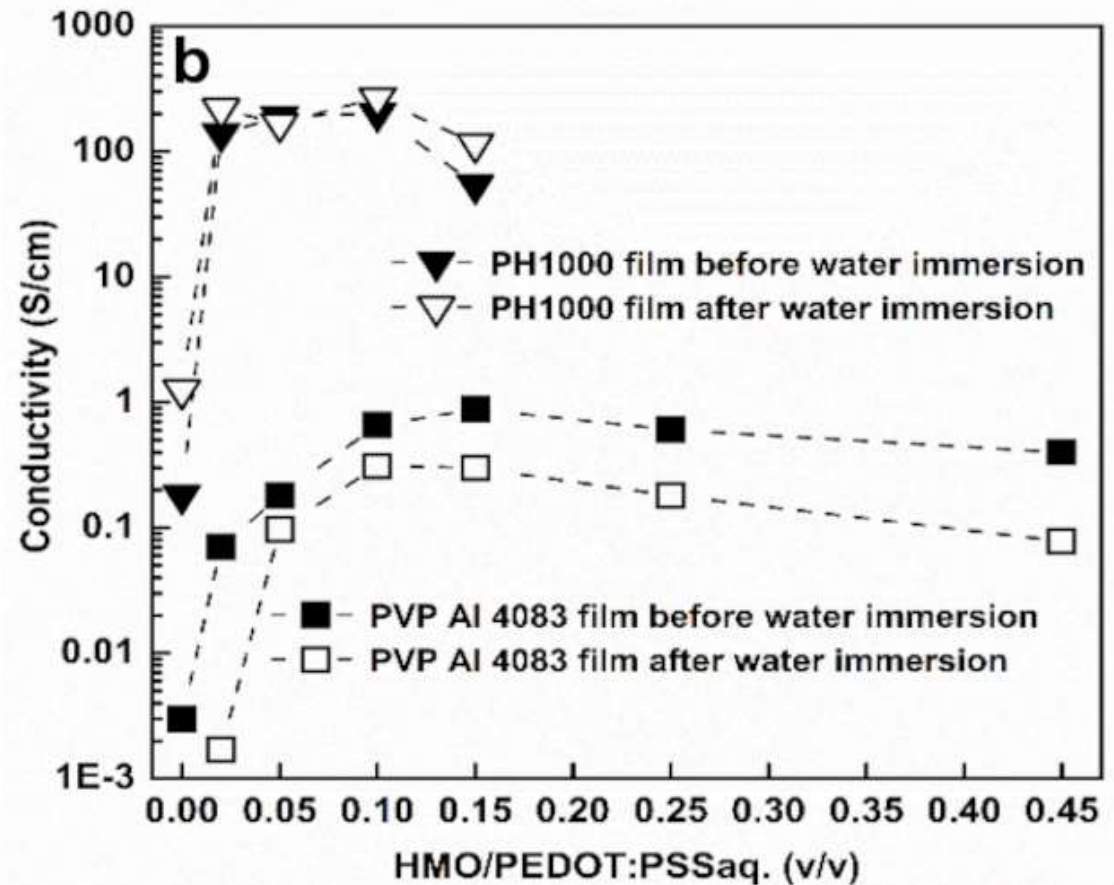
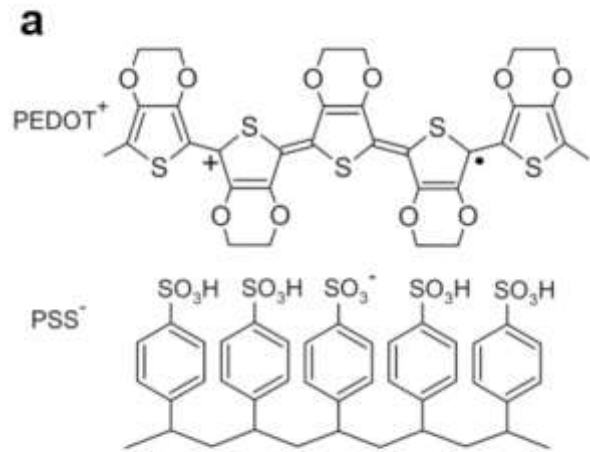
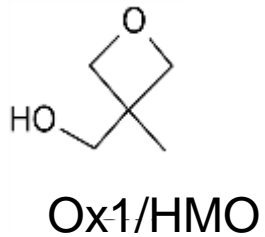


120 °C, 10 min



Adv. Mater. Interfaces 2100517 (2021); *Polymer* **282**,.126196 (2023); *Org. Elect.* **125**, 106987 (2024)

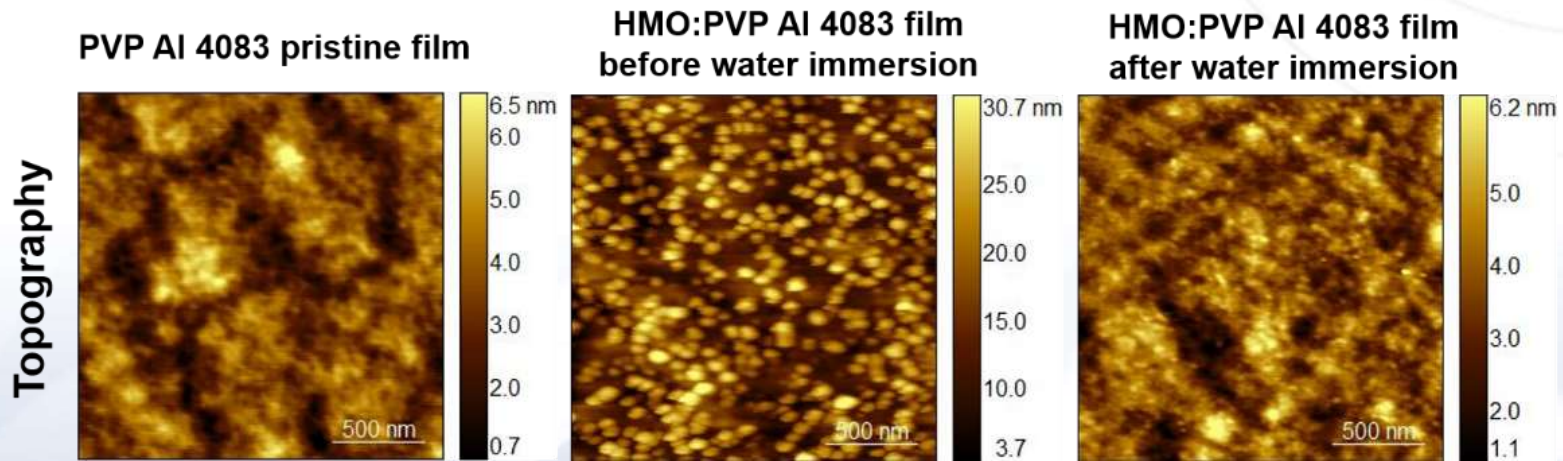
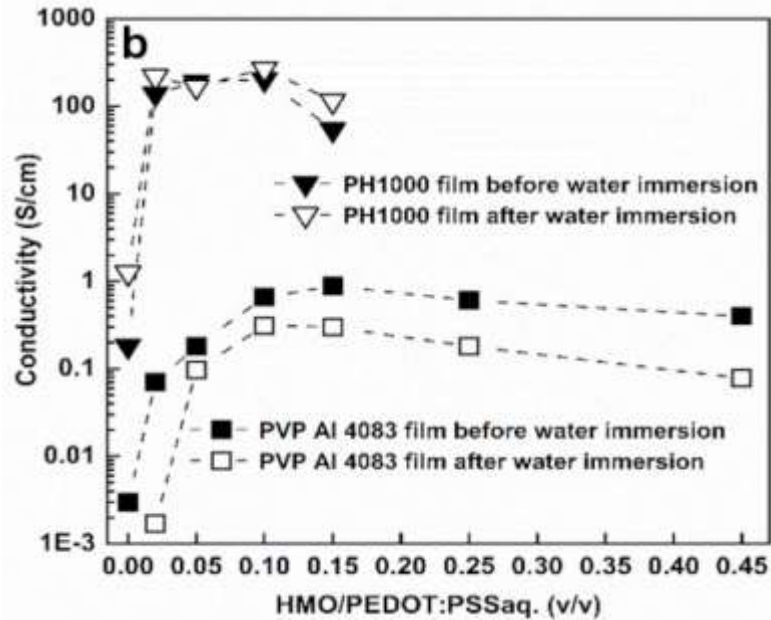
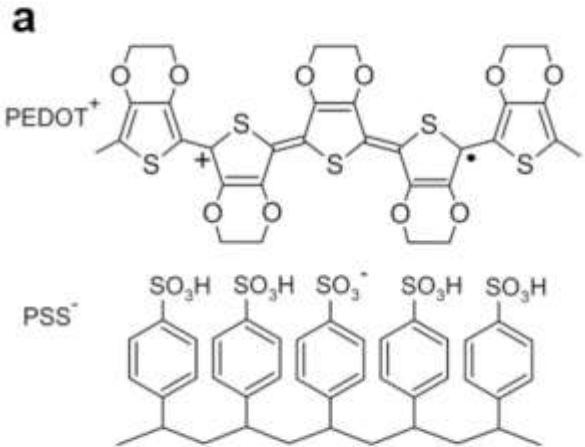
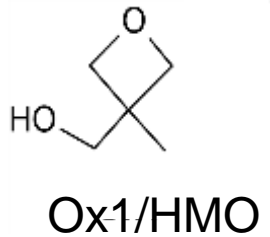
HMO as PEDOT:PSS additive



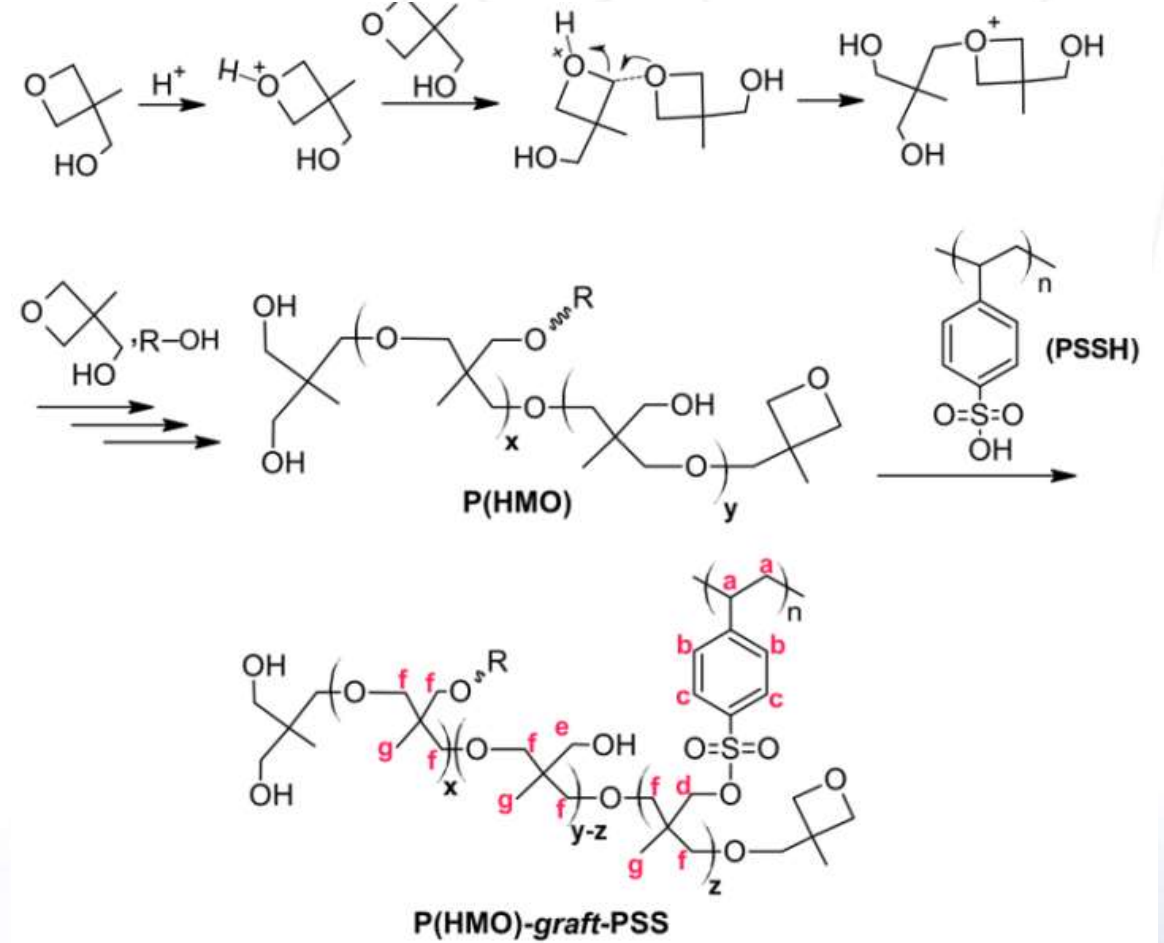
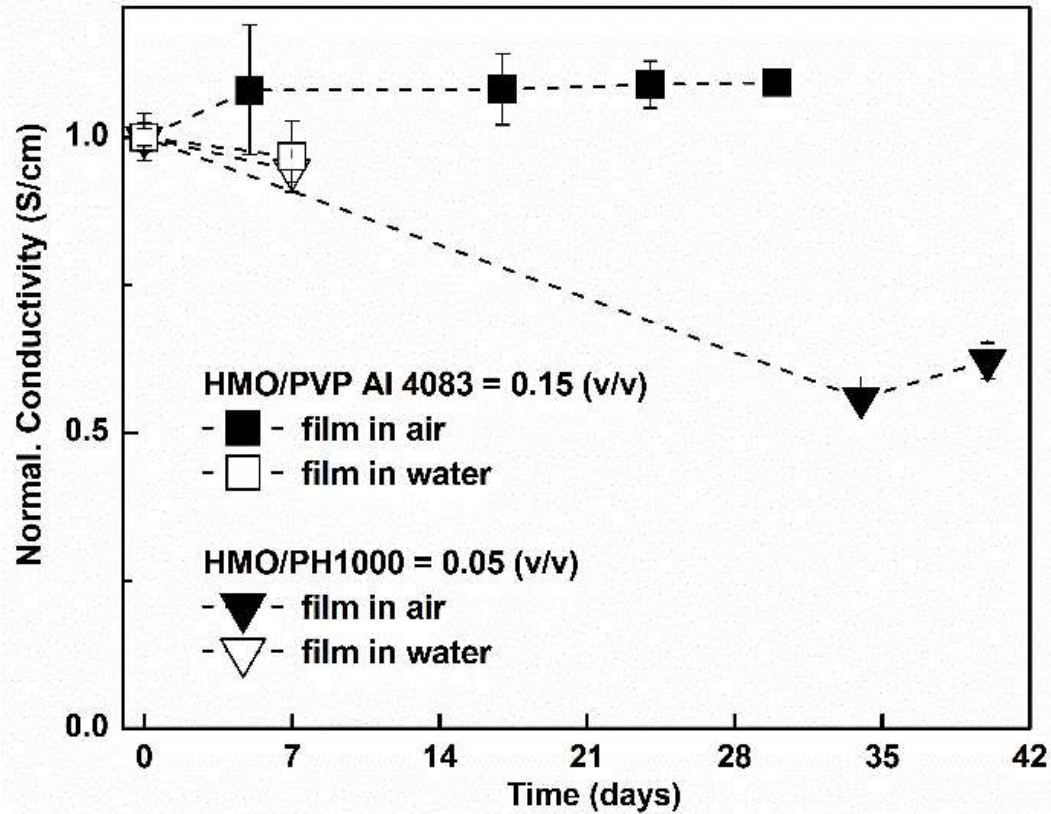
With respect to PEDOT:PSS: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma(\text{PH1000}) \text{ increases by ca. 3 orders of magnitude} \\ \sigma(\text{Al4083}) \text{ increases by 2 orders of magnitude} \end{array} \right.$

HMO as PEDOT:PSS additive

Need of the water immersion?

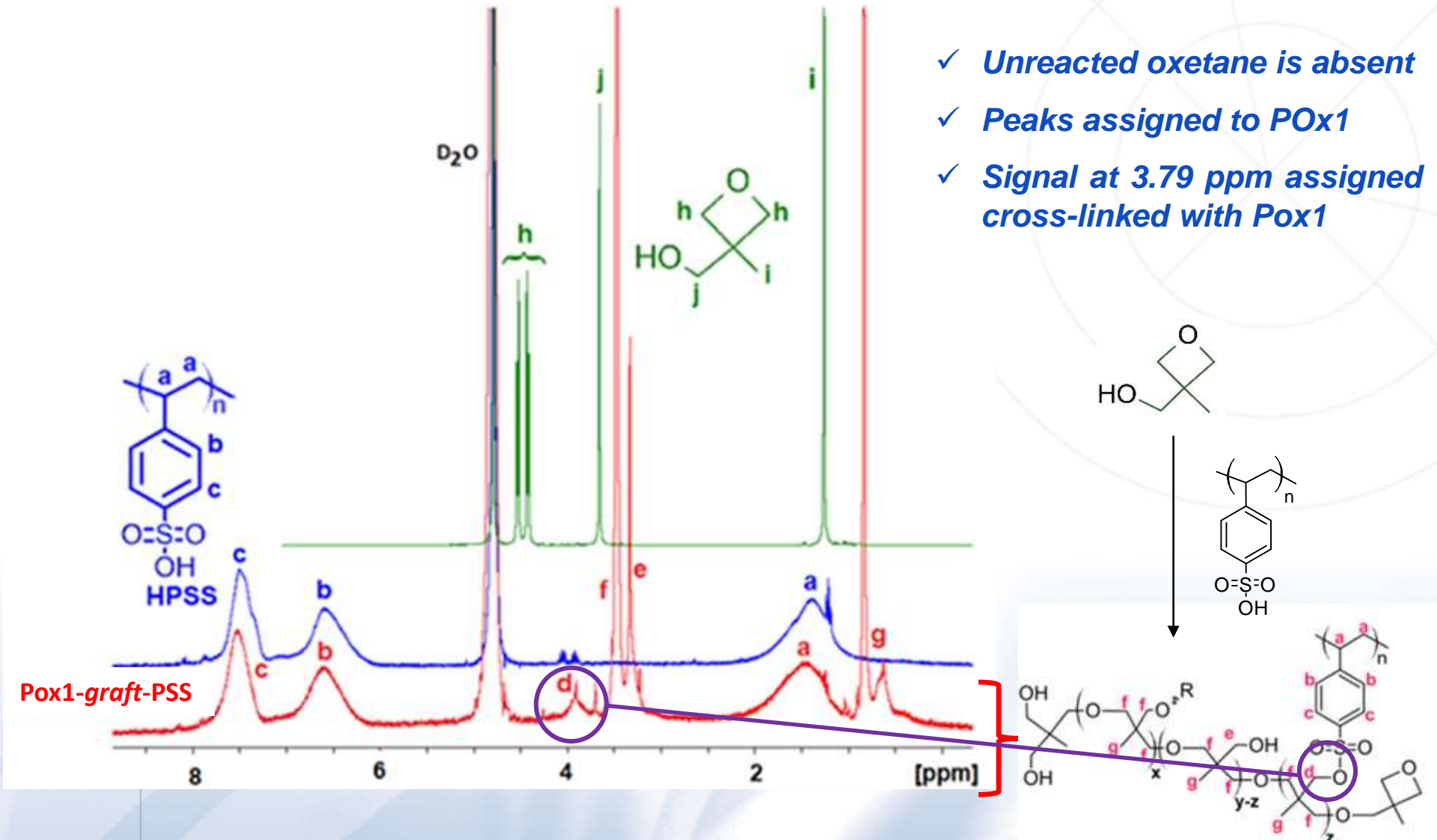


HMO as PEDOT:PSS additive: stability in water

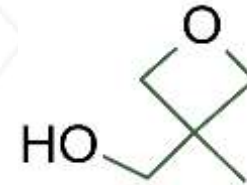
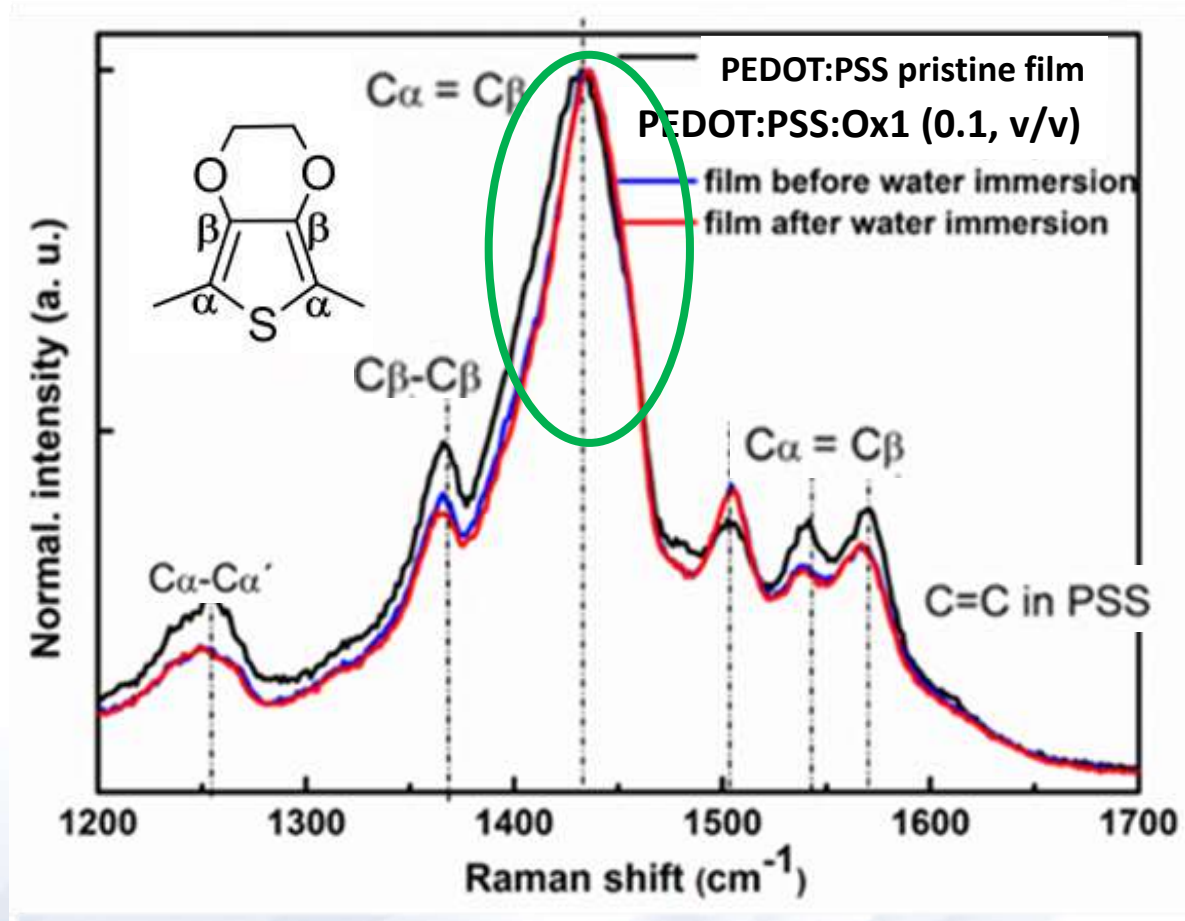


HMO as PEDO:PSS additive: condensation with PSS

^1H NMR of HPSS:Ox1 films (D_2O soln.)



Conformational changes of PEDOT:PSS network: Raman spectra



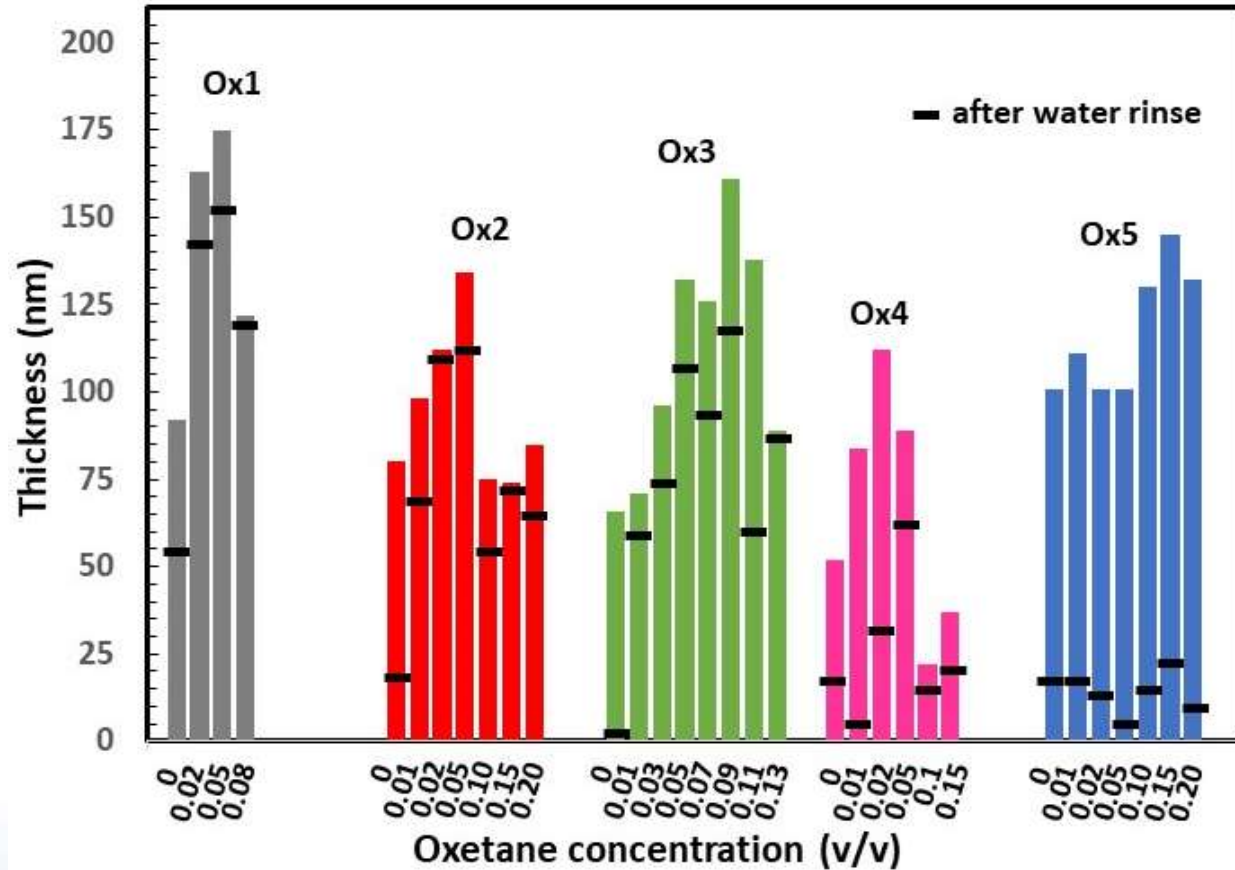
PEDOT:PSS:Ox1 films

Narrower C=C band

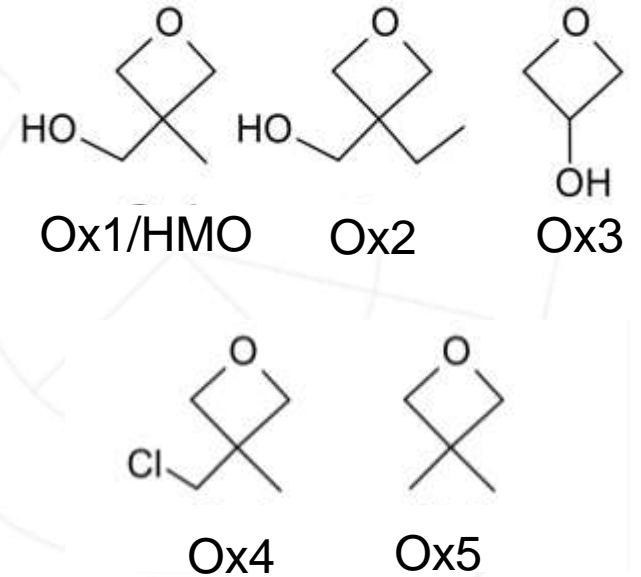


**More crystalline
PEDOT network**

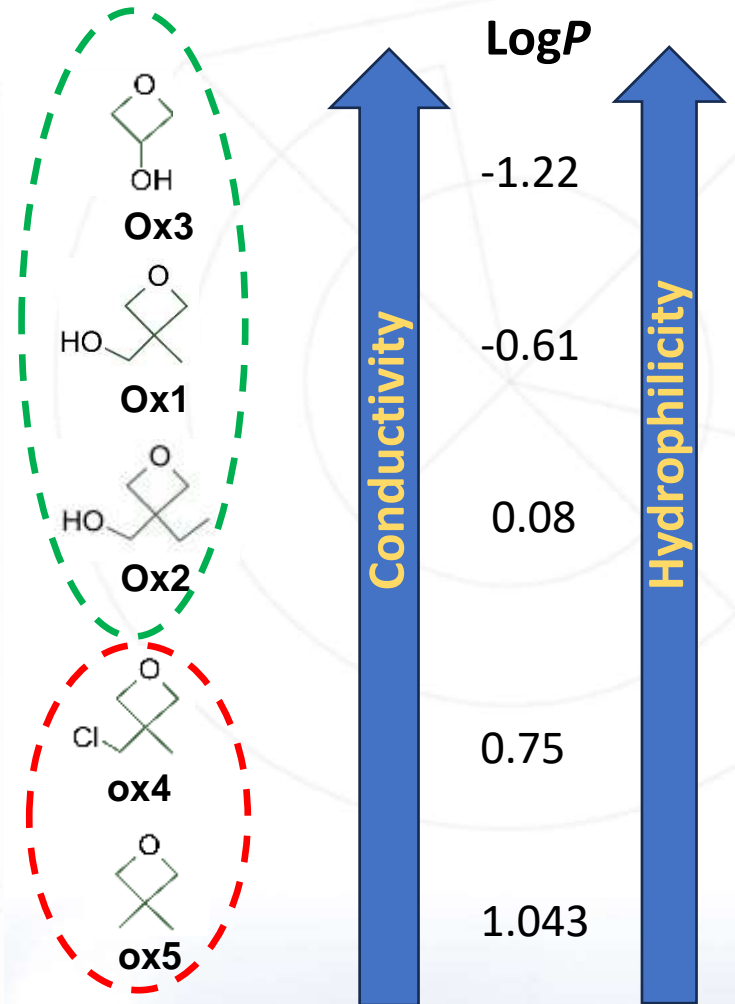
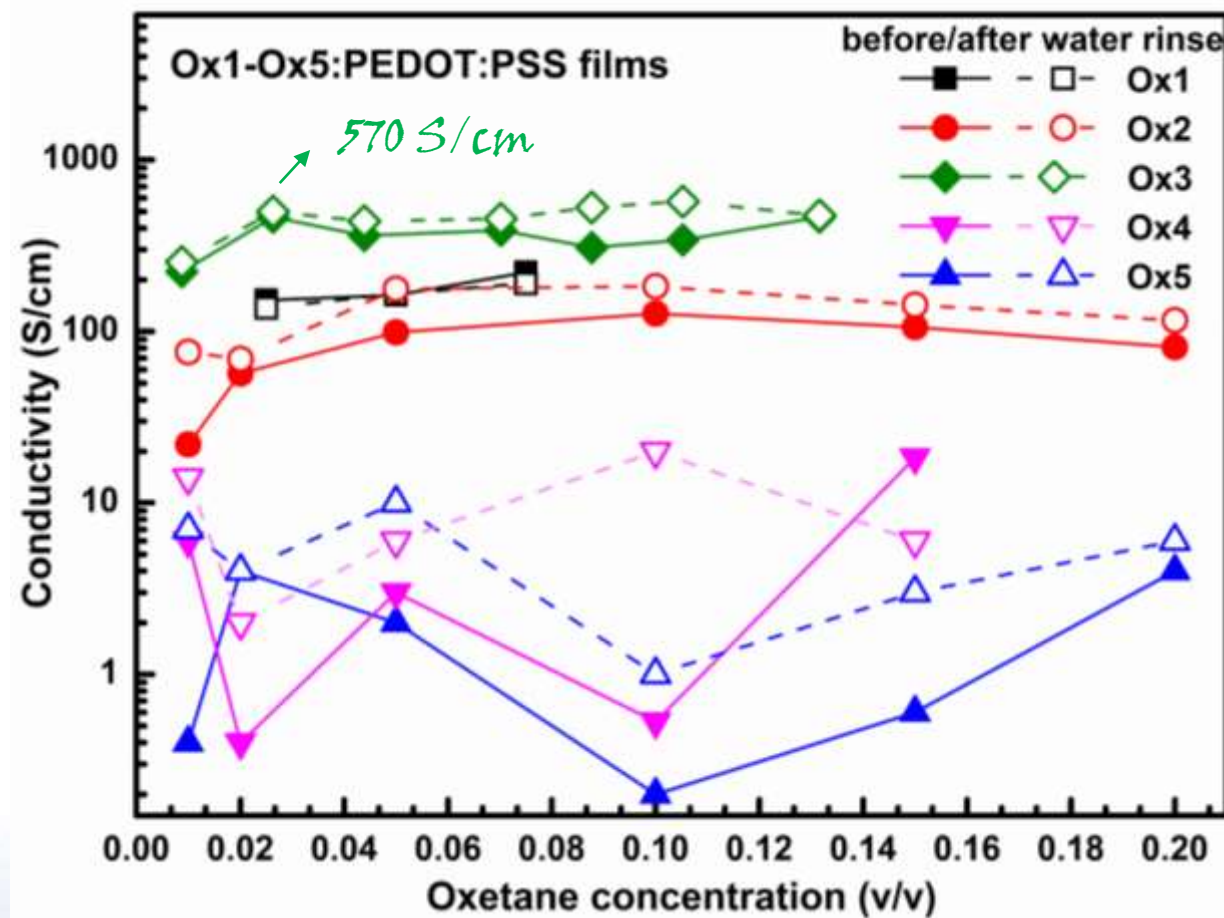
Oxetanes as PEDOT:PSS additives: optimisation



— thickness after water immersion

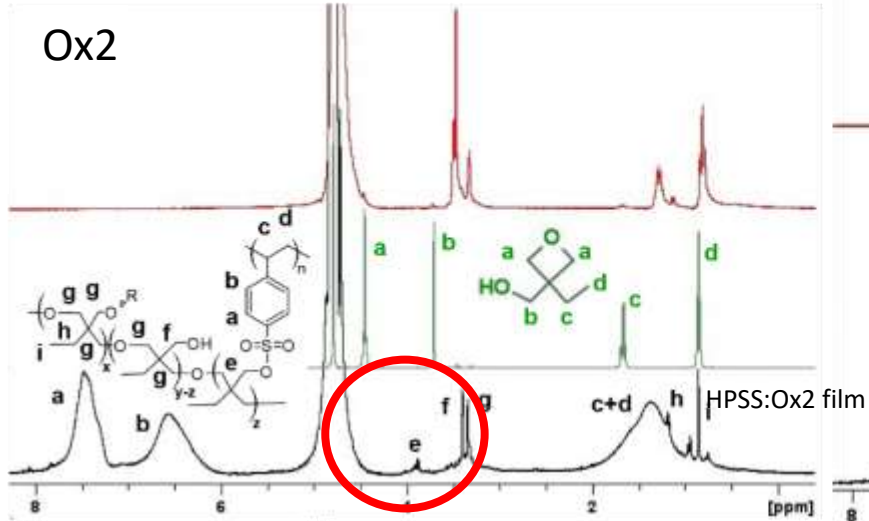
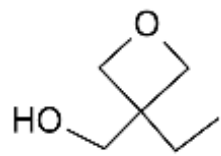


Oxetanes as PEDOT:PSS additives: optimisation

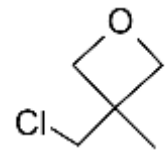
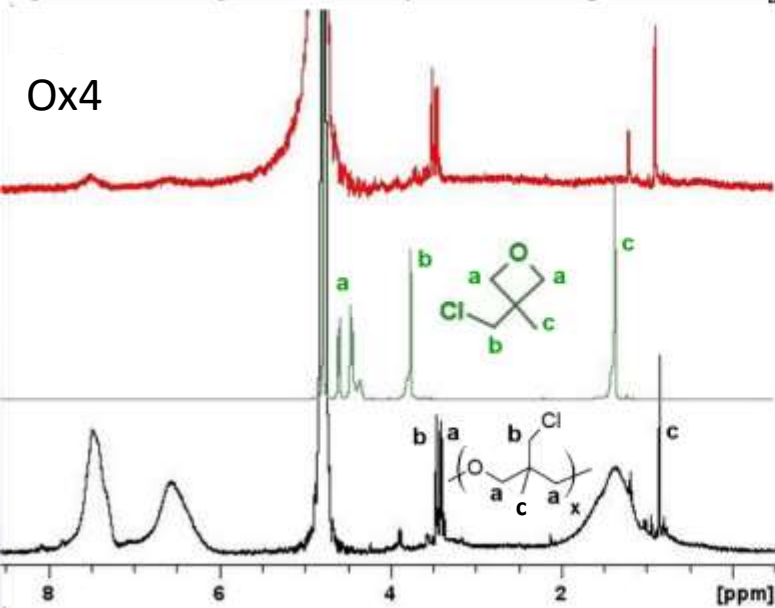
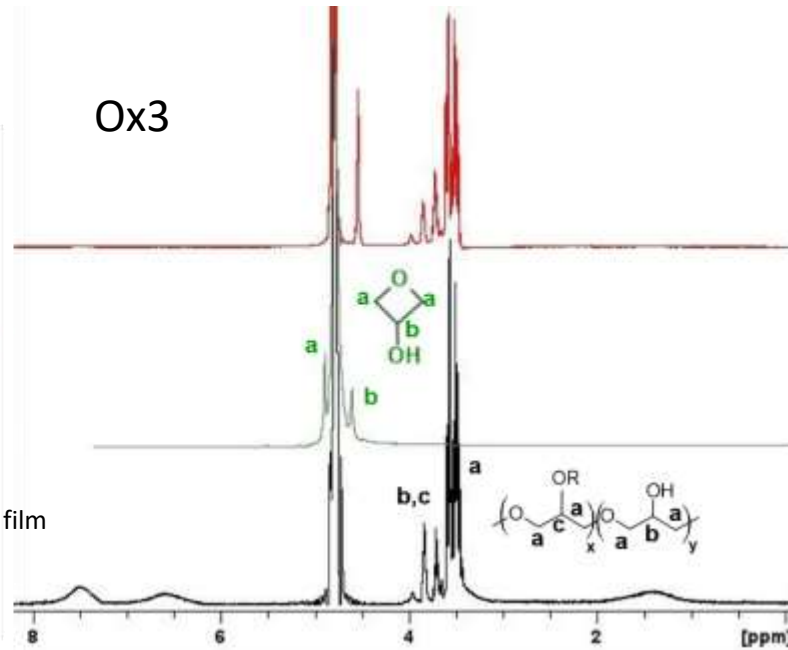


✓ ca. three orders of magnitude increase in PEDOT:PSS (PH1000) films' conductivity upon addition of Ox1, Ox2, Ox3

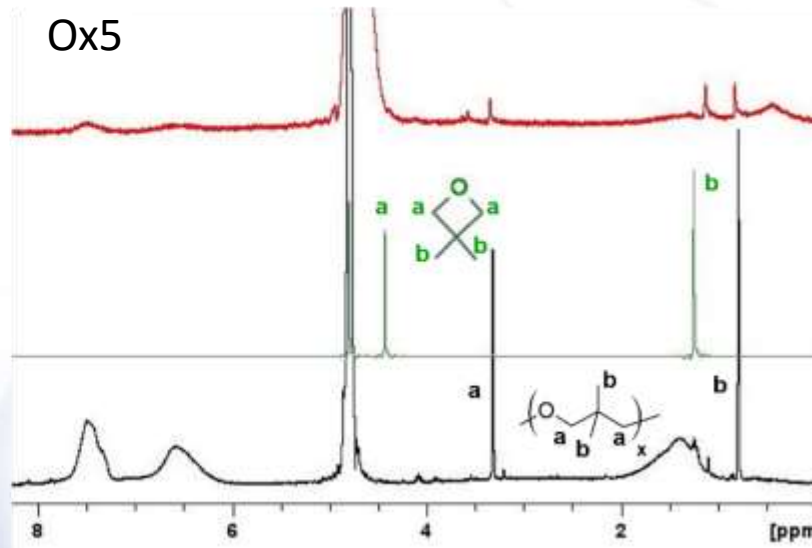
Oxetanes as PEDO:PSS additives: condensation with PSS



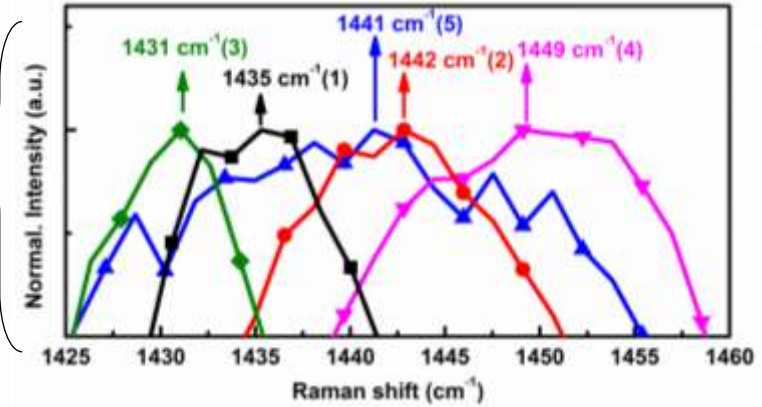
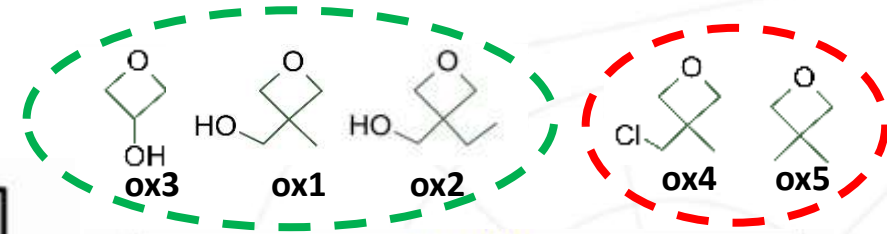
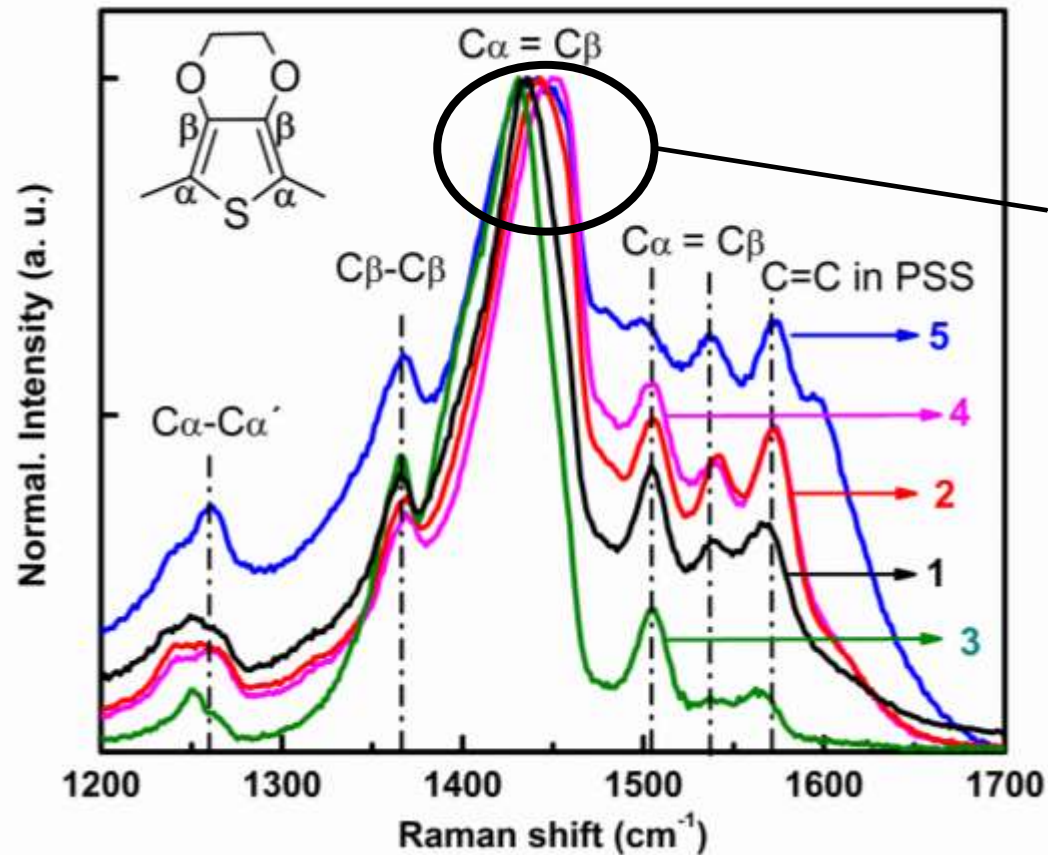
Ox3



Ox5



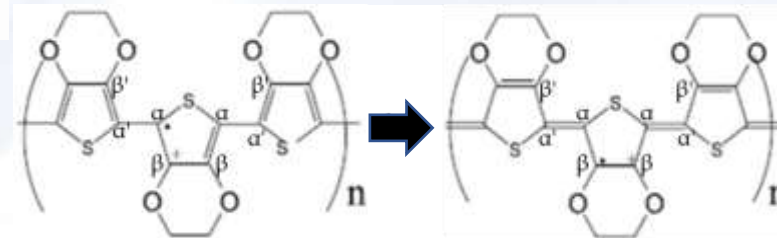
Conformational changes of PEDOT:PSS network: Raman spectra



Red shift of $C_{\alpha} = C_{\beta}$ peak



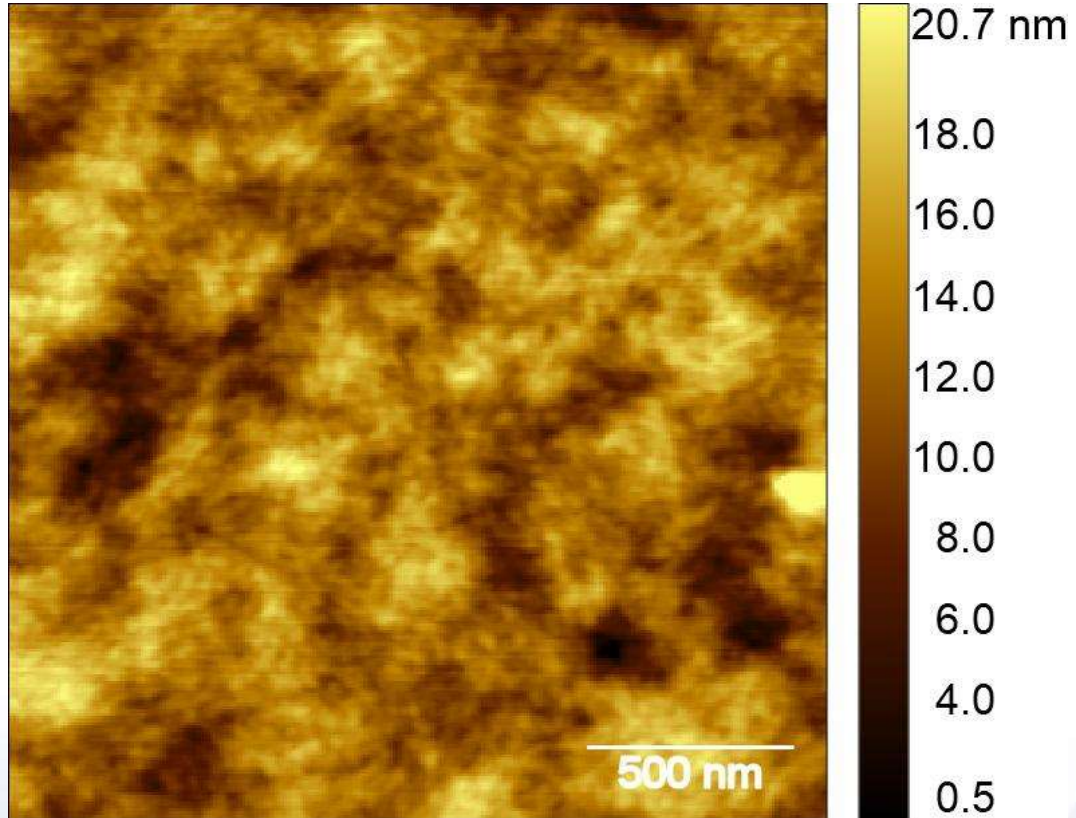
Benzenoid to Quinoid structure transition



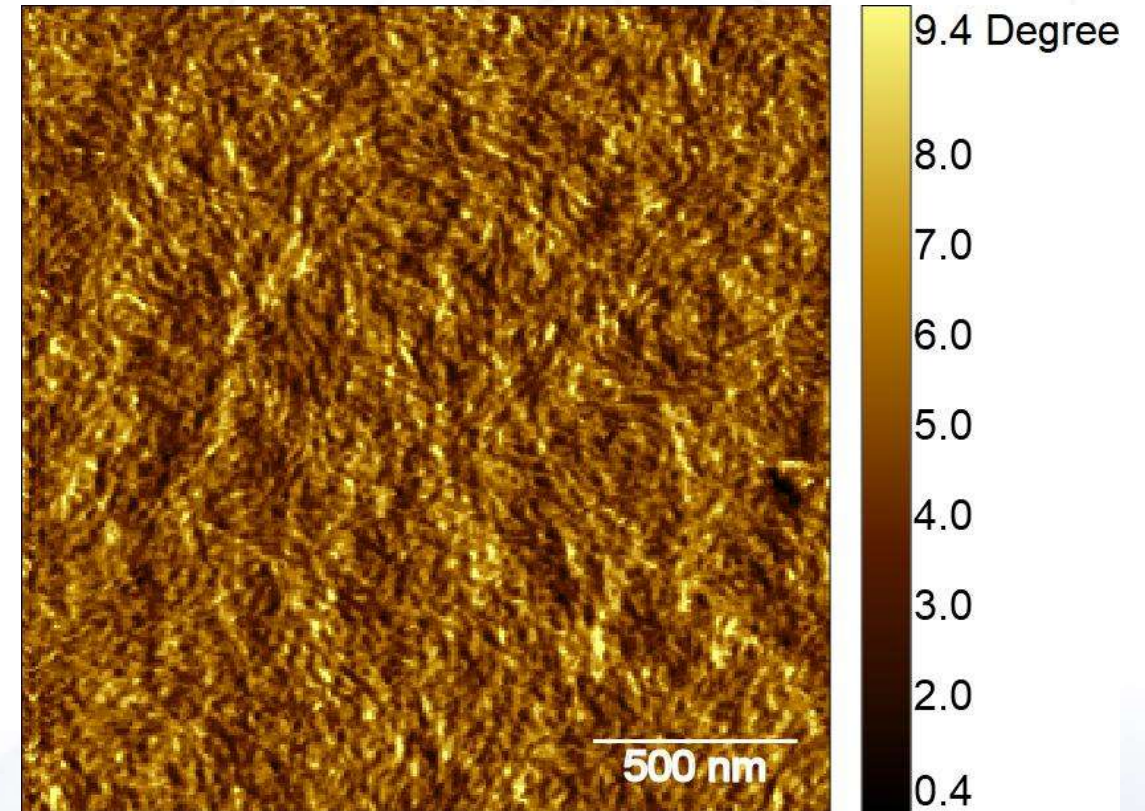
AFM images of most conducting films

PEDOT:PSS:Ox3 (0.03 v/v) film/glass after water immersion

Topography



Phase



Conclusions

1. The addition of oxetanes to the as-received PEDOT:PSS dispersion improves the films **structural stability** when in contact with water;
2. The use of Ox3, the most hydrophilic, improves the **conductivity** of PH1000 by more than **3 orders of magnitude** (from ca. 0.1 S/cm to 507 S/cm);
3. This improvement, involving mild conditions, **surpasses that obtained with GOPS** (+EG+DBSA), that reaches a conductivity of ca. 13 S/cm;
4. **Applications** where oxetane-crosslinked PEDOT:PSS films are in contact with aqueous solutions (OECTs and scaffolds for cells culture and electrical stimulation) are in progress.

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