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# Nanoscale Mapping of Charge Transport Properties of Conjugated Polymer Films by Conducting Atomic Force Microscopy



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#### Conjugated Polymer: Excellent Organic Semiconductor



Semiconducting properties are due to the conjugation of  $\pi$ -electrons along the polymer chains and the delocalization of  $\pi$ -electrons between  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking polymer chains.

http://www.chm.bris.ac.uk/webprojects2002/howell/LEP s/chemistry.html#

# **Charge-Carrier Transport**

![](_page_2_Figure_1.jpeg)

*n-type polymer* 

# Light-Harvesting

![](_page_3_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_1.jpeg)

http://www.shef.ac.uk/polopoly\_fs/1.88176!/image/Molecular-materials-1.jpg

#### From a View Point of Practical Application •••

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

Good solubility in organic solvents and ease of preparation of uniform thin-films of polymer materials are suitable for the low-cost and largescale device production based on the printing technology.

#### From a View Points of Practical Application •••

![](_page_6_Picture_1.jpeg)

http://www.printedelectronicsnow.com/

Good solubility in organic solvents and ease of preparation of uniform thin-films of polymer materials are suitable for the low-cost and largescale device production based on the printing technology. Solar cell

By using these attracting properties of conjugated polymers...

![](_page_7_Picture_2.jpeg)

http://www.plasticseurope.org/doc uments/document/201505081140 37-expo2015b.jpg

EL

# **Plastic Electronics**

FET

![](_page_7_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_7.jpeg)

http://www.flickr.com/phot os/rdecom/4146880795/

![](_page_7_Picture_9.jpeg)

### **Device Configuration based on Conjugated Polymers**

![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

Local charge transport
Function

Devices based on the conjugated polymers are usually consist of a thin film of a polymer or polymer blends sandwiched between electrodes with different WF. Charge transport is universal and important process for the functionalization in all materials for electronic applications.

### Charge Transport through a Hierarchical Nanostructure

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Conductive Atomic Force Microscopy (C-AFM)

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

CAFM is a powerful tool for a nanoscale observation of charge transport. Electrical properties, such as conductivity, I-V characteristics below the AFM tip can be measured at nanometer resolution.

# Conductive Atomic Force Microscopy (C-AFM)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

C-AFM can provide the insight into both local charge transport properties and their spatial distribution in the film.

# Our Approach

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

Visualize nanostructures for charge carrier transport in the polymer films, which could determine the overall electronic functions of the materials.

![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

1. Nanostructures for hole transport of *p*-type semicrystalline conjugated polymer films.

M. Osaka et al. Polymer, 54 (2013) 3443., J. Phys. Chem. C 119, (2015) 24307.

2. Nanostructures for electron transport of *n*-type conjugated polymer films.

Y. Kondo et al. ACS Macro Lett., **4**, (2015) 879.

3. Visualization of local charge transport of *p*/*n* conjugated polymer blend films for solar cell application.

Y. Kondo et al. ACS Macro Lett., **4**, (2015) 879. M. Osaka et al. Macromolecules, **50** (2017) 1618., ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces **9**, (2017) 15615.

#### Morphology-Dependent Hole Transport of P3HT Films

Macroscopic charge transport

Poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT)

![](_page_14_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### Film Morphology Shows Little about Charge Transport

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

# **C-AFM Measurements**

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Hole Current Images

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Distribution of Good Conductive Regions**

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

The relatively high current (high conductive) region in a film was outlined in black and relatively low current (low conductive) region was outlined in white, respectively.

![](_page_18_Picture_3.jpeg)

Spatial distributions of the relatively high and low conductive regions in the annealed film are well correlated with those in the asspun film.

### **Distribution of Good Conductive Regions**

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Growth of P3HT Nanocrystallites Measured by GIWAXS

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_3.jpeg)

### Nanostructure for Efficient Hole Transport of P3HT

50

-38

-26

pА

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

250 nm

#### From C-AFM current image

- ✓ Size of the high conductive region was ~200 nm.
- The locations of the relatively high conductive regions in the annealed film were well correlated with those in the as-spun film.

#### From GIWAXS analysis

- ✓ The size of P3HT crystallites was only 10 ~ 20 nm.
- They grew in size by several nm after thermal annealing.

![](_page_21_Picture_9.jpeg)

#### Nanostructure for Efficient Hole Transport of P3HT

50

-38

**L**26

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_3.jpeg)

For the high density regions, the electrical connectivity among the crystallites was effectively improved by the growth of individual crystallite size, leading to the formation of preferred hole-transporting pathways in the direction of film thickness..

![](_page_22_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

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## **Design of Hole and Electron Injection Electrodes**

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

Y. Zhou et al. Science, **336**, (2012) 327.

#### Selective Measurements of Hole and Electron Current

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Nanostructures for Electron Transport of N2200

#### 

Long-range ordering structures on  $\mu$ m length scale, which could not distinguished in the topographical image.

## Nanostructures for Electron Transport of N2200

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

There is not a strong correlation between the topographical structures and the current magnitudes.

### **Electron current**

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

Electron-current image is considered to represent a difference in the density of locally ordered (fibril-like) polymer structures in the film.

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

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# Charge Transport of *p*/*n* Polymer Blend

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

Direct observation of charge transport on a nanometer scale is critical for understanding a morphology-function relationship for the development of an efficient solar cell.

#### Local Charge Transport Properties of P3HT/N2200 Blend

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Hole and Electron Transport in P3HT/N2200 Blend

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

35

Height / nm

0

-6

Electron current / pA

0

The distribution of the holeand electron-transport ability in the blend film were visualized by scanning the probe over the film surface.

#### Hole and Electron Transport in P3HT/N2200 Blend

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

# High-Magnification Electron-Current Images

## Topography

## Percolation paths for electron transport

![](_page_33_Picture_3.jpeg)

Another advantage of the current imaging is its ability to reveal fine details of nanoscale structure of the blends, which is obscured in topographical imaging. Electron current / pA

# Summary

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

C-AFM current images reveal fine details of nanostructures for both hole- and electron-transport of polymer films, which are not easily distinguished in the topographical image.

The advantages of C-AFM to electrically resolve nanostructures of polymer films will contribute to further understanding of the mechanisms for the excellent charge transport and the creation of novel device functions.

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