

2001-11-28

New Progress of Intrinsic Conducting Polymers' Application

Wan CHEN

Cheng-hao LIANG

Yang XIE

Recommended Citation

Wan CHEN, Cheng-hao LIANG, Yang XIE. New Progress of Intrinsic Conducting Polymers' Application[J]. *Journal of Electrochemistry*, 2001 , 7(4): 396-402.

DOI: 10.61558/2993-074X.1434

Available at: <https://jelectrochem.xmu.edu.cn/journal/vol7/iss4/2>

This Review is brought to you for free and open access by Journal of Electrochemistry. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Electrochemistry by an authorized editor of Journal of Electrochemistry.

文章编号:1006-3471(2001)04-0396-07

本征导电聚合物开发的最新进展

陈婉,梁成浩*,谢阳

(大连理工大学,辽宁大连 116012)

摘要: 本征导电聚合物是一种新型功能高分子材料,因具有独特的化学、电化学和光学性能,在能源、电磁屏蔽和电致发光等领域有着广阔的应用前景.本文扼要综述本征导电聚合物的开发现状和目前存在的问题,并对其今后的发展趋势进行了展望.

关键词: 本征导电聚合物;塑料电池;电磁屏蔽材料;聚合物电致发光器件

中图分类号: O 646

文献标识码: A

自1978年MacDiarmid、Heeger和Shiokawa^[1]共同发现掺杂聚乙炔(Polyacetylene, PA)的电导率呈现金属态以来,一种新型高分子材料——本征导电聚合物(Intrinsic Conducting Polymer, ICP)诞生了.它的出现不仅打破了高分子材料只能作为绝缘体的传统观念,而且为低维固体电子学的完善作出了重要贡献,进而奠定了分子电子学的基础^[2].

经过20余年的研究,本征导电聚合物在材料合成、导电机理和技术上的应用都取得了很大的成果.它被定义为:经化学或电化学方法聚合的,以 π 共轭双键为主链的聚合物^[3].其典型代表物有聚乙炔、聚吡咯(Polypyrrole, PPy)和聚噻吩(Polythiophene, PTP)等.它们都具有较高的电子亲和性或较低的离子化势能,经化学或电化学掺杂(Doping)后可由半导体转变为导体.有关本征导电聚合物的掺杂和导电机理可参阅Su, Schrieffer和Heeger提出的孤子(Soliton)理论(简称SHH理论)^[4,19].

由于本征导电聚合物具有特殊的结构和优异的物理化学性能,所以它的应用前景十分广阔.本文对本征导电聚合物在能源、电磁屏蔽和电致发光等方面的研究进展作一简要的介绍.

1 塑料电池

1981年MacDiarmid和Heeger相继报导了以导电聚合物作正极的二次电池^[5~6].1987年,日本的桥石公司和精工电子公司^[7]联合研制了3V钮式Li-Al/LiBF₄-PC/PAn电池,并投放市场,成为第一个商品化的塑料电池.这种电池可用在计算机、存储器等装置中.近年,日本关西电子和住友电气工业合作试制了输出功率为106.9 W,电容量为855.2 Wh的高输出、大容量

收稿日期:2001-01-03;修订日期:2001-04-16

*通讯联系人

基金项目:教育部留学回国人员科研启动基金([2000]367)资助项目

锂 - 聚合物二次电池^[8], 预计可作为家用贮存电力的电源。

目前已上市的聚合物 - 锂二次电池主要有以下 3 个品种^[9~10], 即 AL-920、AL-2061、AL-2032. 现以日本 Bridgestone 公司生产的 AL-2016 型电池的主要性能与镉 - 镍电池^[11]进行比较, 如表 1 所示。

表 1 聚合物-锂二次电池与镉-镍电池的性能比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of the performance between polymer rechargeable battery and the rechargeable Cd-Ni battery

Battery parameters	Volume / cm ³	Working voltage/ V	Energy density		Cycle	Loss of capability in each month	Working temperature /	Advantages
			W · h · kg ⁻¹	W · h · L ⁻¹				
AL-2016	0.5	3	100	130	10 000	10 %	- 40 ~ 70	weight saving, easier to recycle
Cd-Ni battery	55.4	1.2	30	87	800	20 %	- 20 ~ 60	charge quickly, powerful

AL-2016 电池不仅在性能上优于镍 - 镉电池, 而且还满足环保方面的要求. 关于聚合物电池的工作原理, 已有文献作过详细的报导^[12~25], 值得一提的是, 导电聚合物也可分为 p-型聚合物和 n-型聚合物. 以 p-型聚合物为正极, n-型聚合物为负极组成的电池被称为“全塑料二次电池”^[16], 理论上这种电池具有工作电压高、成本低、安全性能好等优势。

尽管导电聚合物二次电池具有许多优点, 但目前的市场并不大, 这与它本身的缺陷有关. 譬如, 由于聚合物电极在空气和水中不稳定, 电池需加密封; 与无机层间化合物相比, 导电聚合物需要的有机电解液多。

作为电极的本征导电聚合物, 其发展方向可能有两方面. 一是作为锂二次电池的正极材料, 以解决锂电池充电的结晶化问题, 提高锂电池的性能. 二为向全塑料电池方向发展, 研制出易于回收、任意形状、安全可靠、不受资源限制的绿色电池。

2 除静电和电磁屏蔽材料

本征导电聚合物的室温导电率可在绝缘体-半导体-金属态范围内 (10^{-9} S/cm ~ 10^5 S/cm)^[2]变化, 且具有吸收电磁波的能力, 是抗静电和电磁屏蔽的理想材料. 美国 UNIAx 公司用有机磺酸掺杂的聚苯胺和商用高聚物共混, 制得各种颜色的抗静电地板^[8]. Kulkarni 与 Angelopoulos^[17]制备了聚苯胺基透明的可热固化涂料, 与基体有良好的粘合性, 并且抗化学腐蚀、耐磨损, 适用于抗静电场合。

聚合物屏蔽材料除用在大型计算机机房、电力系统外, 还可用于军事设备中. 据报道, 导电聚合物已成为飞机隐形涂装中的关键组分. BASF 公司的对此类隐形涂料的标价是 90 美元/磅^[18]。

屏蔽材料对电磁波屏蔽的优劣由屏蔽效能 (SE) 值来评估. 电磁屏蔽是指电磁波的能量被物体表面吸收或反射而使其传导受阻, 电磁波能量的衰减程度的大小表示屏蔽效能 (SE) 的好

坏,它以分贝(dB)表示.分贝值愈大,表明屏蔽效果愈好^[19]. (见表 2)

表 2 屏蔽效能的分级标准

Tab. 2 Standards of the electromagnetic wave shielding effect

SE(dB)	0	< 10	10 ~ 30	30 ~ 60	60 ~ 90	> 90
Value	none	worse	bad	medium	good	better

研究者们计算了一些导电聚合物的屏蔽效能(SE)值,发现聚苯胺的屏蔽效果较好,当聚苯胺的膜厚 $\geq 50 \mu\text{m}$ 时,其 SE 值在 $80 \sim 100 \text{ dB}$ ^[19] 范围内,完全可以满足工业和军事方面的要求.表 3 比较了导电聚合物与传统的电磁屏蔽材料的优缺点.

表 3 电磁屏蔽材料的优缺点

Tab. 3 Comparison of the electromagnetic wave shielding materials

Material	Advantages	Disadvantages
Intrinsic conducting	Weight savings.	Uneconomical
Polymers Metal	Easier processing. Good performance in shielding	Heavier in weight
Dispersion containing conductive carbon black	Lower price	Less homogeneous and poor mechanical performance

由上表可知,价格高是导电聚合物屏蔽材料市场化的主要障碍.但由于其性能优异,进一步扩大在电子、航空、汽车和印刷等领域的应用,降低成本的大规模生产将是今后大势所趋.

3 聚合物电致发光二极管

由于平面显示与通讯以及信息传输等领域密切相关,故各类新型的显示材料层出不穷.传统的 p-n 结无机半导体发光二极管(light emitting diodes, LED)虽在发光理论和制备工艺上较成熟,但由于器件制备工艺复杂、驱动电压高以及难于实现全色化等诸多问题,使得无机电致发光材料的研究处于停滞阶段^[20]. 80 年代兴起的液晶显示虽具有驱动电压低、易于全色化等优点,但由于它属于被动发光型,且很难实现大面积的平面显示,限制了它的进一步的发展.所以,自 1990 年英国剑桥大学研究小组报道聚苯撑乙烯(Poly(p-phenylene-vinylene), PPV)电致发光现象以来^[21],聚合物半导体材料便成为平面显示领域一个新的研究的热点.

为了使聚合物发光二极管适应市场的需要,研究者们作了大量的工作.在提高聚合物发光二极管的效率和降低工作电压方面,剑桥大学的 Friend^[22]等以 PPV 为空穴传输层,以 CNPPV1 为发光层和电子传输层制成的双层 LED,可以发出桔红光,外量子效率达 2.5%.杨阳等发现用导电玻璃/导电聚苯胺双层作阳极,会大大降低发光二极管的工作电压^[23].在延长器件寿命方面,IBM 研究小组使用导电聚苯胺作电极的隔离层,将发光器件的寿命延长了 1000 倍^[24]. UNIAx 公司报导的桔红色聚合物二极管,在 500 cd/m^2 的亮度下连续工作的半衰

期为 2000 h^[25].

由聚合物发光二级管制成的显示屏,理论上可以应用于一切需要显示的地方,其最大优势是可制成大面积、高密度、全色系显示屏^[26]. 据悉 Seiko-Epson 公司采用喷墨打印技术已生产出全色点阵寻址显示器^[27]. 我国在此方面的研究中也取得很大的成果. 譬如长春光学精密机械与物理研究所结合我国稀土资源丰富的特点,先后研制出红、绿和蓝发射的 OL ED,而且红色 Eu-OL ED 寿命在初始亮度为 100 cd/m² 时已达 400 h 以上,最高亮度可达 800~900 cd/m²^[28].

关于聚合物电致发光二极管的结构、工作原理已有报道^[29~33]. 以下(见表 4)仅对现阶段使用的显示器件与聚合物电致发光二极管器件的性能进行比较.

表 4 有机、无机电致发光二极管与液晶的性能

Tab. 4 Comparison of the polymer L ED, inorganic L ED and liquid crystals' performance

Item	Display elements distance / mm	Brightness / cd · m ²	Visual angle	Lifetime/ h	Drive voltage/ V	Display color
Organic L ED	0.11	80~130	180°	1000	5	complete
Semiconductive L ED	0.25	120	>70°	Permanence	200	single
Liquid crystals	0.264	nonluminous	±45°	30000	25	complete

可以发现,目前聚合物电致发光二极管存在的最大问题是寿命短^[34]. 其原因可归纳为以下 5 点:1) 有机物经由激发态后产生的化学老化;2) 驱动产生的热量使有机膜熔解;3) 微缺陷导致的绝缘破坏(如不均匀厚度或针孔);4) 电极/有机膜或有机膜/有机膜间的界面老化;5) 非晶态有机膜不稳定而导致的老化.

经过研究分析,已有如下解决方法:1) 合成新的聚合物,提高光量子效率、熔点和玻璃化温度;2) 改进器件的加工工艺,避免针孔产生,延长器件的寿命;3) 对于有机膜的晶化问题,既可探索合成一种不发生晶化的非晶质分子,又可用有机材料的混合膜来维持其非晶化.

4 结语

本征导电聚合物除了在上述领域有着广泛的应用外,还可与纳米技术、生物技术相结合,进一步拓展它的应用范围. 譬如,可用于制造分子导线^[35]、微执行器^[3]、电化学传感器^[36]、药物的可控释放^[37]、人工肌肉^[38]、电极的表面修饰(用于电催化、生物催化等)^[39~40]和交换膜^[41~42]等.

虽然本征导电聚合物有许多优异的性能,但尚未实现大规模的市场化. 事实上,实现这一过程是一个相当复杂的过程. 它不仅涉及本征导电聚合物本身的性能和应用中的工艺问题,同时与投资者的投资方向、相关的社会效益等有关. 要实现导电聚合物的市场化,还必须首先解决导电聚合物本身的稳定性、功能化、加工性和纳米化等问题. 其次还要满足环保方面的要求. 此外,在吸引投资方面,既要加大宣传力度,又要解决科研成果转化过程中的实际问题. 上述三个方面是实现导电聚合物大规模市场化所面临的机遇和挑战. 随着对导电聚合物的深入研究

和开发,预计以本征导电聚合物和功能有机分子材料为主体的有机电子材料和器件,将在无机半导体材料之后带来另一场新的技术革命.

New Progress of Intrinsic Conducting Polymers ' Application

CHEN Wan, LIANG Cheng-hao, XIE Yang

(Dept. of Chem. Engin., Dalian Univ. of Tech.,
Dalian 116012, China)

Abstract: As a kind of functional polymer, the intrinsic conducting polymer has the special chemical, electrochemical and optical properties. So it has wide application such as batteries, electromagnetic wave shielding, electroluminescent etc. Recent development and the problems of the intrinsic conducting polymers' application were briefly reviewed in this paper.

Key words: Intrinsic conducting polymers, Polymer solid battery, Electromagnetic wave shielding materials, Polymer electroluminescent device

References:

- [1] Paul J Nigrey, Alan G MacDiarmid, Heeger. A J, Electrochemistry of polyacetylene, $(\text{CH})_x$: Electrochemical doping of $(\text{CH})_x$ film to the metallic state[J]. J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1979:594.
- [2] Wan Meixiang. Conducting polymers[J]. Polymer Bulletin(in Chinese), 1999, 3:47.
- [3] Zhang Fuqiang, Wang Lixin. Intelligence of intrinsic conducting polymers[J]. Journal of Functional Polymers(Chinese), 1996, 9:3 461.
- [4] Su W P, Schrieffer J R, Heeger A J. Solitons in polyacetylene[J]. Phys. Lett., 1979, 42:251 698.
- [5] David Macinnes Jr., Mark A, Druy Paul J Nigrey, David P Nairns, Alan G MacDacrmid, Alan J. Heeger. Organic batteries: reversible n-and p-type electrochemical doping of polyacetylene, $(\text{CH})_x$ [J]. J. C. S., Chem. Comm., 1981:317.
- [6] Lawrence W Shacklette, Ronald L Elsenbaumer, Ronald R Chance, Joseph M Sowa, Dawn M L ivory, Granville G Miller, Ray H Baughman. Electrochemical doping of poly-(p-phenylene) with application to organic batteries[J]. J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1982:361
- [7] Nobuyuki Koura, Hirokazu Ejiri, Kazuyuki Takeishi. Polyaniline secondary cells with ambient temperature molten salt electrolytes[J]. J. Electrochem. Soc., 1993, 140:602.
- [8] Lu Min, Wu Yihua, Jiang Haixia. Properties and applications of polyaniline [J]. Functional Materials (Chiese), 1998. 29:4 353.
- [9] Ogawa M. Increasing capacity of Li rechargeable battery by using conducting polymer[J]. Nikkei Electronics (Jpn), 1987, 12:193.
- [10] Osaka T, Ueyama K. Lithium/ conducting polymer secondary batteries[J]. Chemical Industry(Jpn), 1989,

3:31.

- [11] Shong Wneshun. The Technology of Chemical Cells(in Chinese). [M]. Beijing :Light Industry press. 1998.
- [12] Genies E M, Hany P, Santier Ch. A rechargeable battery of the type polyaniline/propylene carbonate- $\text{LiClO}_4/\text{Li-Al}$ [J]. Journal of Applied Electrochemistry, 1988, 18:751.
- [13] Toshiyuki Momma, Satoko, Hideki Yarimizu, Tetsuya Osaka. Electrochemical redox properties of polypyrrole/ nafion composite[J]. J. Electrochem. Soc., 1995, 142:6 1766.
- [14] Petr Novák, Klaus M üller, Santhanam K S V, Otto Haas. Electrochemically active polymers for rechargeable batteries[J]. Chem. Rev., 1997, 97:207.
- [15] Paul J Nigrey, David MacInnes, Ir., David P Nairns, Alan G. MacDiarmid, Alan J Heeger. Lightweight rechargeable storage batteries using polyacetylene, $(\text{CH})_x$ as the cathode-active material[J]. J. Electrochem. Soc., 1981, 128(8) 1651.
- [16] Killian J G, Coffey B M, Gao F, Poehler T O, Searson P C. Polypyrrole composite electrodes in an all-polymer battery system[J]. J. Electrochem. Soc., 1993, 143:3 602.
- [17] Shong Yuexian, Wei Wei, Zheng Yuansuo, Xu Chuanxiang. Research progress on conductive polyanilines used in electromagnetic wave shielding and adsorption[J]. New Chemical Materials(Chinese), 2000, 28:3.
- [18] Marcel T A, Dekker Inc. Skotyeim. Handbook of conducting polymers[M]. New York. 1986. Jeffrey R. Ellis., Commercial Applications of Intrinsically Conducting Polymers., 1:489.
- [19] Pue Bubaozi. Conducting Polymer Materials(in Chinese) [M]. Beijing: Science press, 1989.
- [20] Meng Fanbao, Zhang Baoyan. Progress and application prospect of electroluminescent polymer [J]. New Chemical Materials(Chinese), 2000, 28:11 29.
- [21] Burroughes J H, Bradley D D C, Brown A R, Marks R N, Mackay K, Friend R H, Burns P L, Holmes A B. Light-emitting diodes based on conjugated polymers[J]. Nature, 1990, 347:11 539.
- [22] Greenham N C, Moratt S C, Bradley D D C, Friend R H, Holmes A B. Efficient light-emitting diodes based on polymers with high electron affinities[J]. Nature, 1993, 365:14 628.
- [23] Yang Y, Heeger A J. Polyaniline as a transparent electrode for polymer light-emitting diodes: lower operating voltage and higher efficiency[J]. Appl. Phys. Lett., 1994, 64:10 1245.
- [24] Karg S, Scott J C, Salem J R, Angelopoulos M. Increased brightness and lifetime of polymer light-emitting diodes with polyaniline anodes[J]. Syn. Met., 1996, 80:111.
- [25] He Tianbai, Hu Hanjie. New Development of Overseas Polymer Science(in Chinese) [M]. Beijing: Chemical Industry press. 1997.
- [26] James R Sheats, Homer Antoniadis, Mark Hueschen, William Leonard, Jeff Miller, Ron Moon, Daniel Roitman, Andrew Stocking Organic electroluminescent devices[J]. Science., 1996, 273:884.
- [27] Bailey N. The future of organic light-emitting diodes[J]. Inform. Display., 2000, 3:12.
- [28] Li Wenlian. New development in OLED display[J]. Journal of Liquid Cry-stals and Displays (Chinese), 2000, 15:2 159.
- [29] Lu Zhiyun, Yuan Tongsuo, Xie Minggui. Polymer electroluminescent materials and devices[J]. Materials Review(Chinese), 2000, 14:8 50.
- [30] Granlund T, Pettersson L A A, Andersson M R, Inganäs O. Luminescence probing of crystallization in a polymer film[J]. Journal of Applied Physics., 2000, 87:128 549.
- [31] Tessler N, Denton G J, Friend R H. Lasing from conjugated-polymer microcavities[J]. Nature., 1996, 382:22 695.

- [32] Michael Elliott C. Jody G Redepenning. Stability and response studies of multicolor electrochromic polymer modified electrodes prepared from tris (5,5'-dicarboxyester-2,2'-bipyridine) ruthenium (II) [J]. J. Electroanal. Chem. , 1986 , 197 :219.
- [33] Karg S, Riess W, Dyakonov V, Schwoerer M. Electrical and optical characterization of poly(phenylene-vinylene)light emitting diodes[J]. Syn. Met. , 1993 ,54 :427.
- [34] Li Wenlian. New progress of organic electroluminescence[J]. Chinese Journal of Liquid Crystals and Displays (Chinese) , 1996 , 11 :2 155.
- [35] Wenbin Liang, Charles R Martin. Template synthesized polyacetylene fibrils show enhanced supermolecular order[J]. J. Am. Chem. Soc. , 1990 , 112 :9 666.
- [36] Qibing Pei, Renyuan Qian. Electrode potentials of electronically conducting polymer polypyrrole[J]. Electrochimica Acta. , 1992 , 37 :6 1 075.
- [37] Baruch Zinger, Larry L. Miller. Timed release of chemicals from polypyrrole films[J]. J. Am. Chem. Soc. , 1984 ,106 :6 861.
- [38] Tim Stevens. Electrically conductive polymers[J]. Materials Engineering , 1991 , 2 :21.
- [39] Liliane Coche, Jena-claude Moutet. Electrocatalytic hydrogenation of organic compounds on carbon electrodes modified by precious metal microparticles in redox active polymer films[J]. J. Am. Chem. Soc. , 1987 , 109 :6 887.
- [40] Dong Shaojun, Che Guangli, Xie Yuangwu. Chemically Modified Electrodes(in Chinese) [M]. Beijing. Science press. 1995.
- [41] Paul Burgmayer, Royce W, Murray. An ion gate membrane:electrochemical control of ion permeability through a membrane with an emedded electrode [J]. J. Am. Chem. Soc. ,1982 , 104 :6139.
- [42] Joseph B Schlenoff, James C W Chien. Mass transport in polyacetylene and polypyrrole measured by ion self-exchange[J]. J. Am. Chem. Soc. ,1987 , 109 :6 269.