



### Synthesis and characterization of polythiophene and silver nanocomposites

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#### INTRODUCTION

Conducting polymers<sup>1</sup>

Not expensive

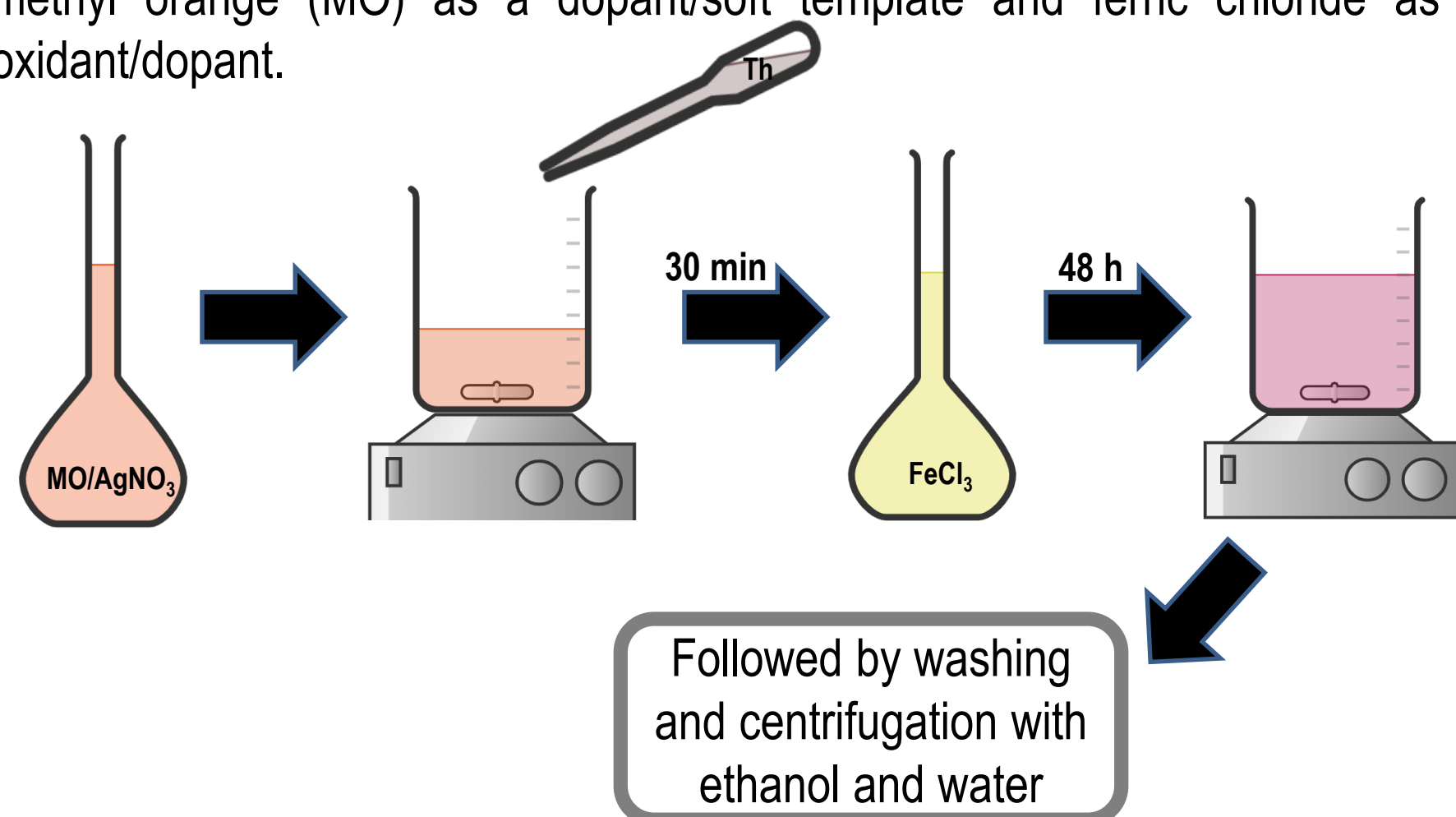
An alternative to replace toxic metals

Properties controlled by the doping process

Variety of applications, including biosensors

#### METHODOLOGY

In this work, nanocomposites of polythiophene (PTh) and silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) were synthesized in situ using a chemical procedure with  $\text{AgNO}_3$ , methyl orange (MO) as a dopant/soft template and ferric chloride as an oxidant/dopant.



#### RESULTS

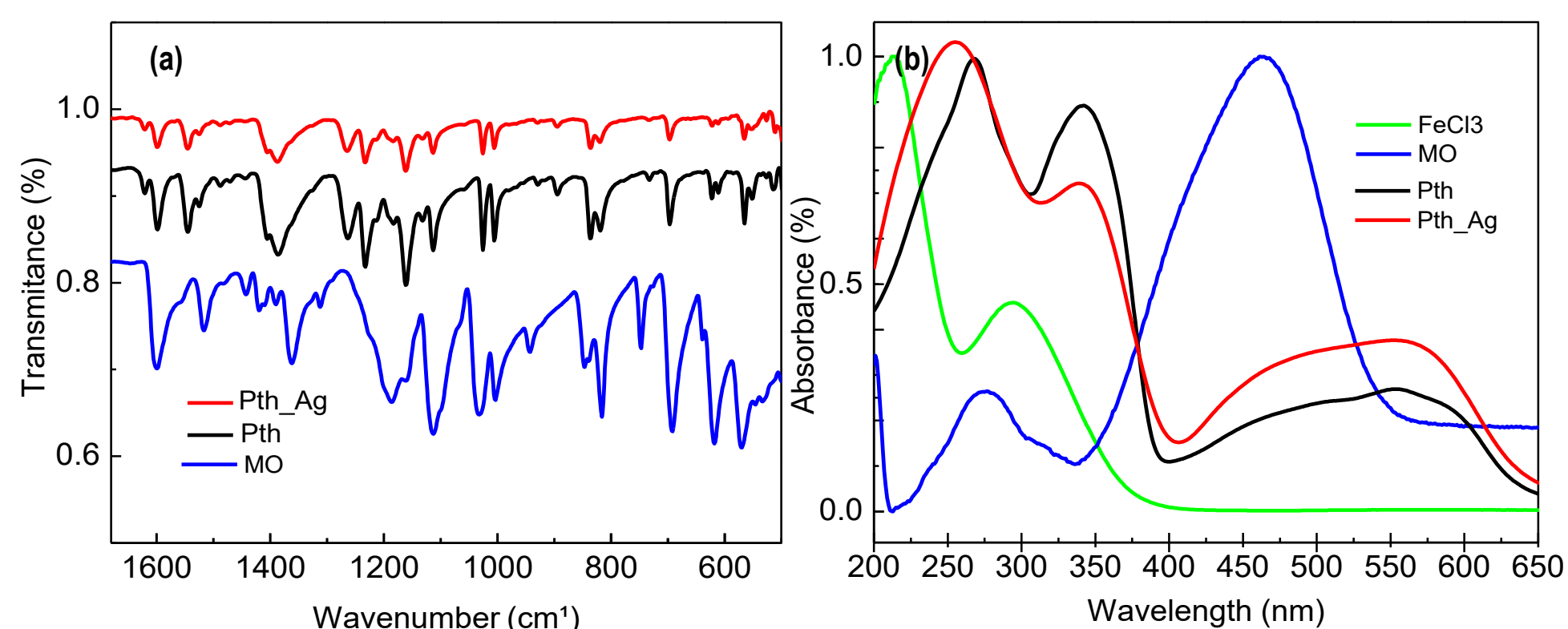


Figure 1: (a) FTIR and (b) UV-Visible spectra.

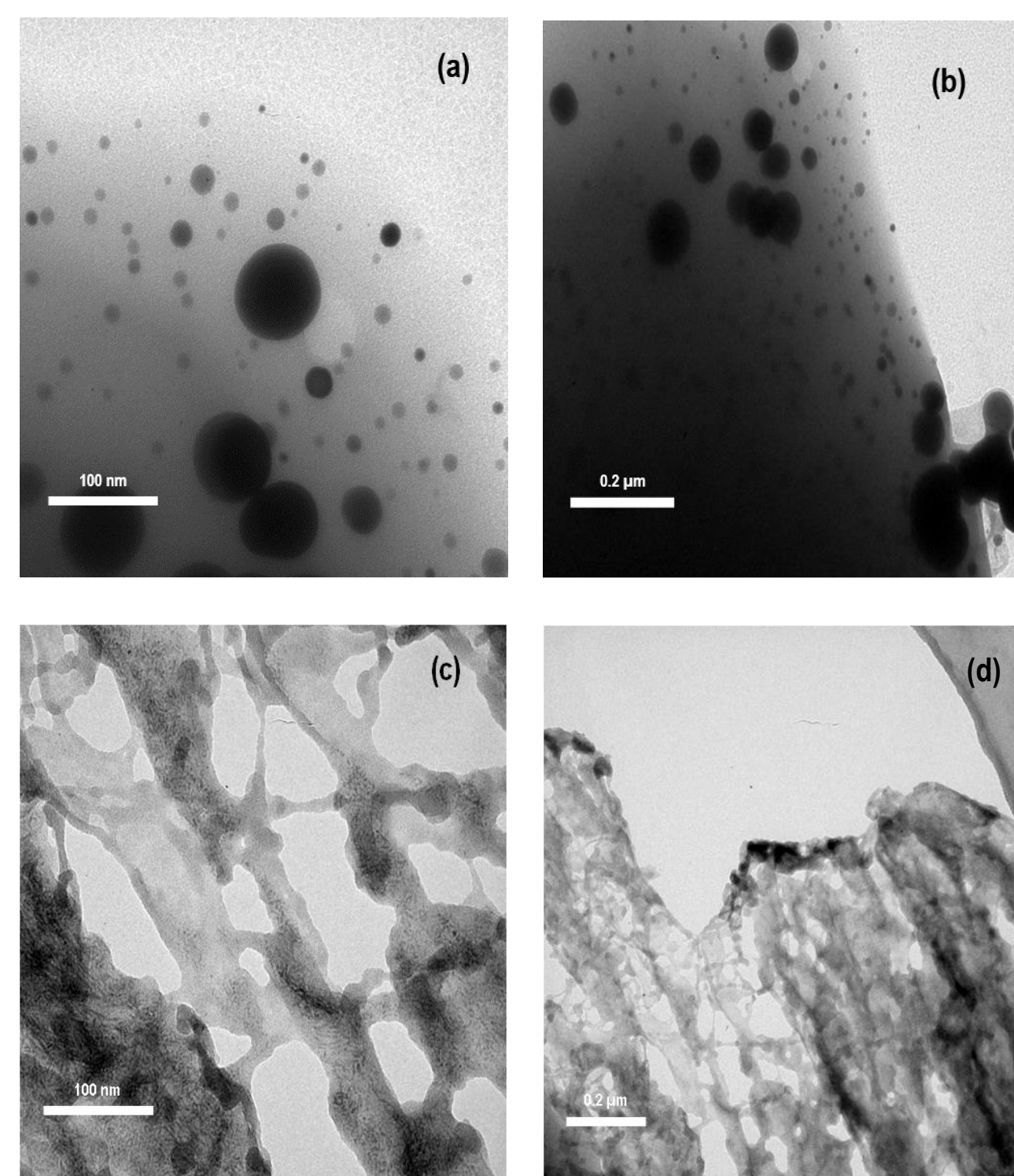


Figure 2: Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images showing differences in morphology for samples with (a and b) and without silver nanoparticles (c and d)

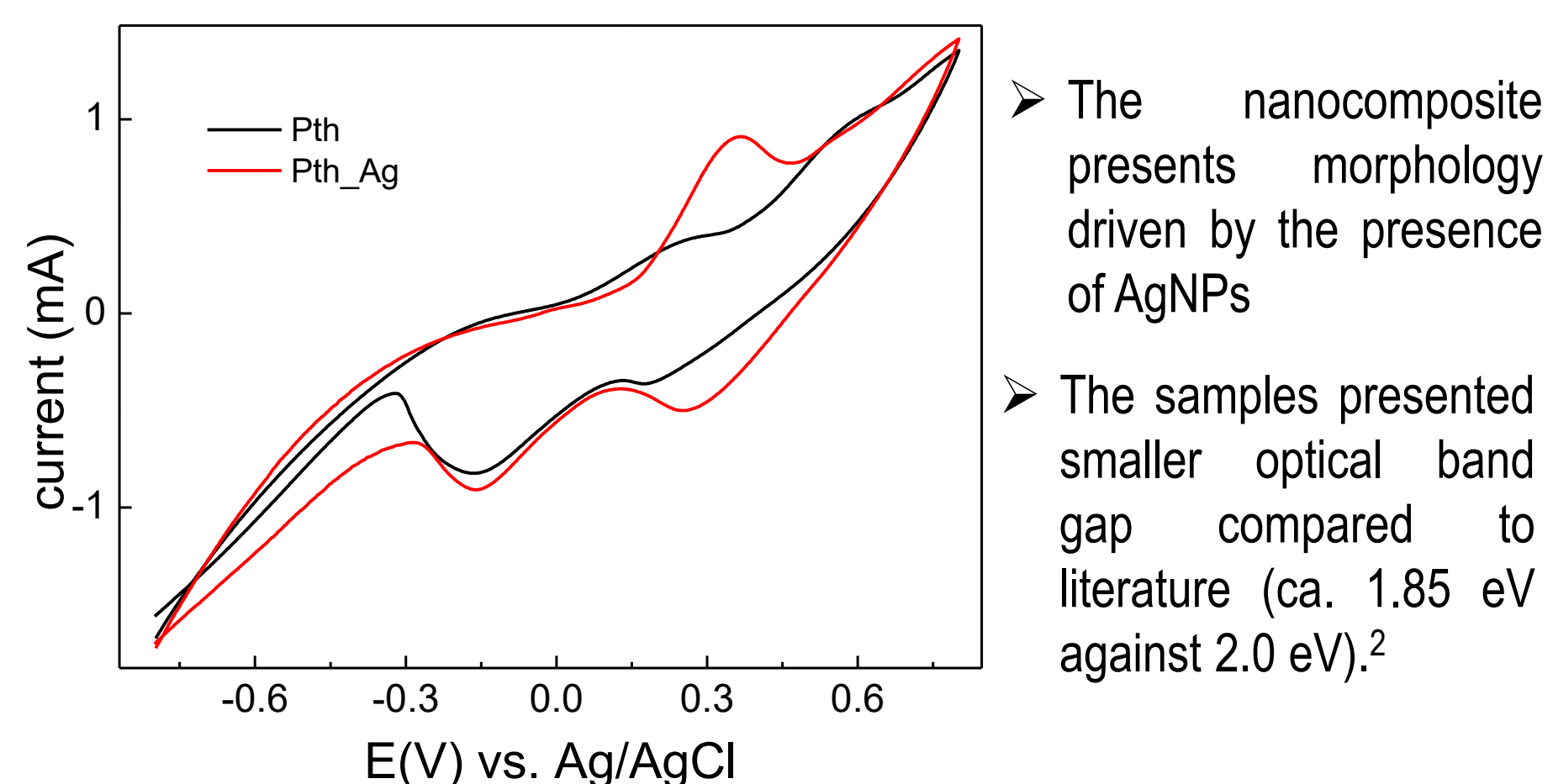


Figure 3: Cyclic voltammetry in  $\text{KNO}_3$  0.1 mol.L<sup>-1</sup>. Scan rate 20 mV.s<sup>-1</sup>.

➤ Qualitative results from  $I \times V$  data show a decrease in resistivity for the nanocomposite.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] J. Roncali, Chem. Rev. 92, 4, 711-738 (1992)
- [2] Chiang, C. K., Fincher Jr, C., Park, Y. W., Heeger, A. J., Shirakawa, H., Louis, E. J., Gau, S. C., MacDiarmid, A. G. Electrical conductivity in doped polyacetylene. Physical Review Letters, 39, 1098-101, 1977.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

