



Application Note AN-SEC-004

Spectroelectrochemical analysis of electrochromic materials

Study of the electrochemical behavior of polymeric films

Intrinsically conducting polymers (ICPs) have received significant attention due to their exceptional properties. These include excellent chemical, thermal, and oxidative stability, tunable electrical properties, catalytic abilities, optical and mechanical features, and more. ICPs are used in myriad applications: in sensors, antistatic coatings, light-emitting diodes, transistors, flexible devices, and as the active material in electrochromic devices e.g., «smart» windows which regulate the amount of light that passes through.

Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene), otherwise known as PEDOT, is one of the most promising ICPs on the market. This is due to its high conductivity, electrochemical stability, catalytic properties, high insolubility in almost all common solvents, and interesting electrochromic properties (i.e., transparent in the doped state and colored in the neutral state). In this Application Note, PEDOT film is evaluated by spectroelectrochemical techniques.

INSTRUMENTATION AND SOFTWARE

This Raman characterization study was carried out using a SPELEC RAMAN (785 nm laser) instrument (Figure 1a), a Raman probe corresponding to the laser wavelength, and a Raman spectroelectrochemical cell for screen-printed electrodes (SPEs).

UV-Vis spectroelectrochemical measurements were performed using a SPELEC instrument (Figure 1b), a reflection probe for this spectral range, and a reflection cell for SPEs.

a)



A photograph of the Metrohm DropSens SPELEC spectrometer. The device is a compact, rectangular unit with a light grey top and a white front panel. On the top surface, the Metrohm logo (a green stylized Omega symbol) and the brand name "Metrohm" are printed in black, with "DropSens" in a smaller font below it. The front panel features several controls and ports: on the left, a circular port labeled "ELECTRODE"; in the center, a large blue rotary knob labeled "SPELEC" above it and "SPECTROMETER" below it; on the right, two small toggle switches labeled "EXTERNAL PUMP ON/OFF" and "PULSE ON/OFF", a "FUNCTION SELECT" button with a blue slider, and a "READY" indicator light next to a "START" button. The device has rounded corners and appears to be made of metal or high-quality plastic.

Gold SPEs (220AT) modified with a PEDOT film were used in this study. This setup allows users to obtain clear and detailed yet concise information about the behavior of PEDOT located on the electrode surface. The SPELEC and SPELEC RAMAN instruments were controlled with DropView SPELEC software. DropView

www.metrohm.com

Table 1. Hardware and software equipment overview.

Equipment	Article number
Raman Instrument	SPELECRAMAN
Raman probe	RAMANPROBE
Raman spectroelectrochemical cell for SPEs	RAMANCELL
UV-Vis Instrument	SPELEC
Reflection probe	RPROBE-VIS-UV
Reflection spectroelectrochemical cell for SPEs	REFLECELL
Gold SPE	220AT
Connection cable for SPEs	CAST
Software	DropView SPELEC

APPLICATION: CHARACTERIZATION OF PEDOT

Raman spectroelectrochemistry was employed for the fingerprint characterization of the different oxidation states, neutral and doped, of PEDOT deposited on the Au SPE. The spectrum of the neutral state was

obtained at -0.40 V (Figure 2, blue line) and p-doped PEDOT at +0.50 V (Figure 2, red line) in a 0.1 mol/L lithium perchlorate (LiClO_4) aqueous solution.

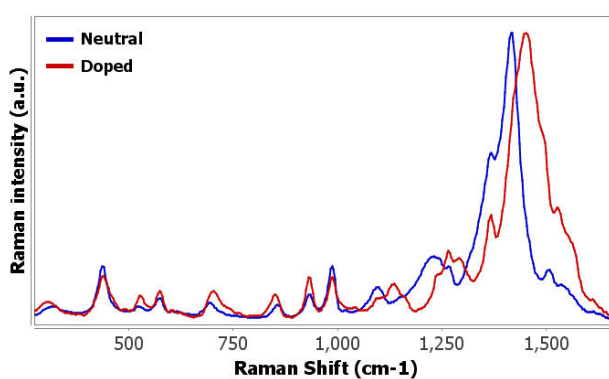


Figure 2. Raman spectra of neutral (blue line) and p-doped (red line) PEDOT.

Assignments of the vibrational modes for each Raman band are listed in **Table 2**. The characteristic vibrational modes depend on the polymer oxidation state, particularly those located in the Raman shift region (1100–1600 cm^{-1}). Several Raman bands of

PEDOT are up-shifted in the doped state. Note that although the $\text{C}_\alpha\text{-C}_{\alpha'}$ inter-ring stretching vibrational mode is not detected in neutral PEDOT, it is observed at 1293 cm^{-1} in the doped state.

Table 2. Vibrational assignment of neutral and doped PEDOT [1–3].

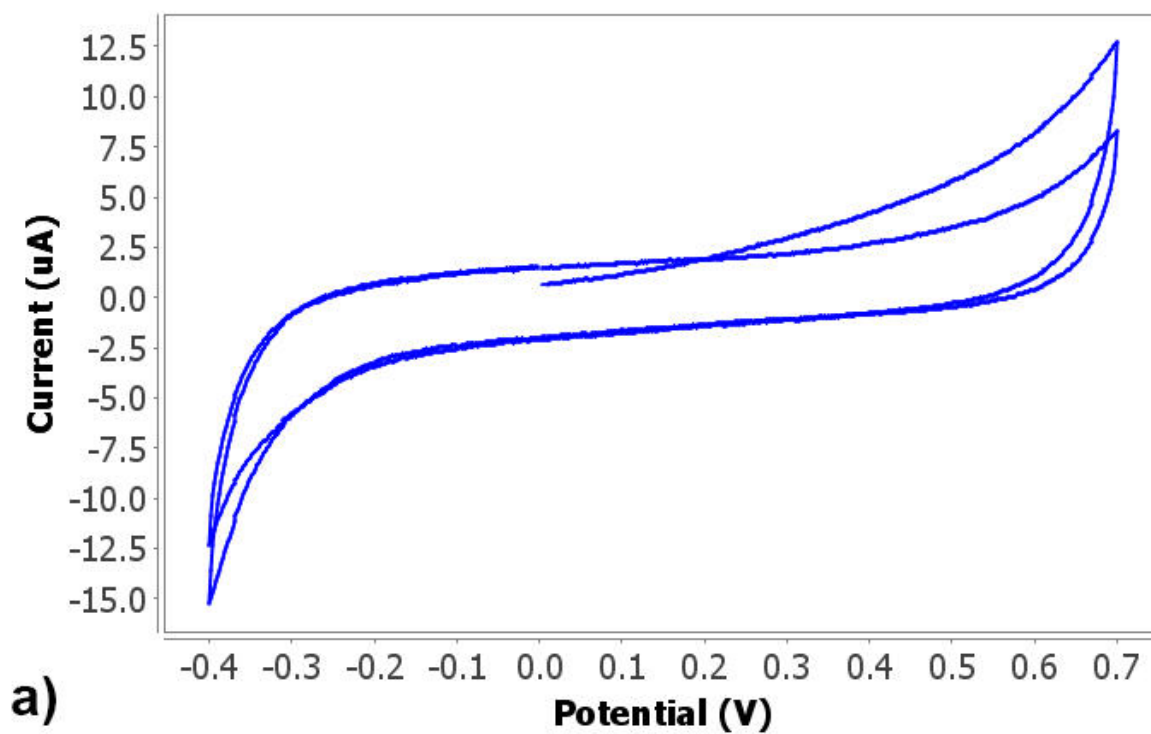
PEDOT Raman bands (cm^{-1})		Assignment
Neutral	Doped	
445	445	Oxyethylene ring deformation
580	580	Oxyethylene ring deformation
700	710	Symmetric $\text{C}_\alpha\text{-S-C}_{\alpha'}$ ring deformation
861	855	O-C-C deformation
992	992	Oxyethylene ring deformation
1101	1138	C-O-C deformation
1230	1234	$\text{C}_\alpha\text{-C}_{\alpha'}$ inter-ring stretching + $\text{C}_\beta\text{-H}$ bending
1266	1266	CH_2 twisting
-	1293	$\text{C}_\alpha\text{-C}_{\alpha'}$ inter-ring stretching
1372	1372	$\text{C}_\beta\text{-C}_{\beta'}$ stretching
1422	1455	Symmetric $\text{C}_\alpha=\text{C}_\beta(-\text{O})$ stretching
1510	1530	Asymmetric $\text{C}_\alpha=\text{C}_\beta$ stretching
1540	1560	Quinoid structure

Valuable qualitative information provided by UV-Vis spectroelectrochemistry allows the complete characterization of the PEDOT film previously deposited on the gold working electrode. Spectroelectrochemical experiments were performed in a 0.1 mol/L LiClO_4 aqueous solution, scanning the potential from 0.00 V to +0.70 V and back to -0.40 V

at 0.05 V/s for two cycles. UV-Vis spectra were recorded in reflection configuration (300 ms integration time), resulting in almost 300 spectra collected during the electrochemical experiment. Synchronization of the electrochemical and spectroscopic responses is completely assured by the SPELEC instrument.

Cyclic voltammetry (**Figure 3a**) does not show any remarkable electrochemical peaks associated with the change of the oxidation state of PEDOT. However, a

UV-Vis band centered at 525 nm is clearly observed in the simultaneously recorded spectra (**Figure 3b**).



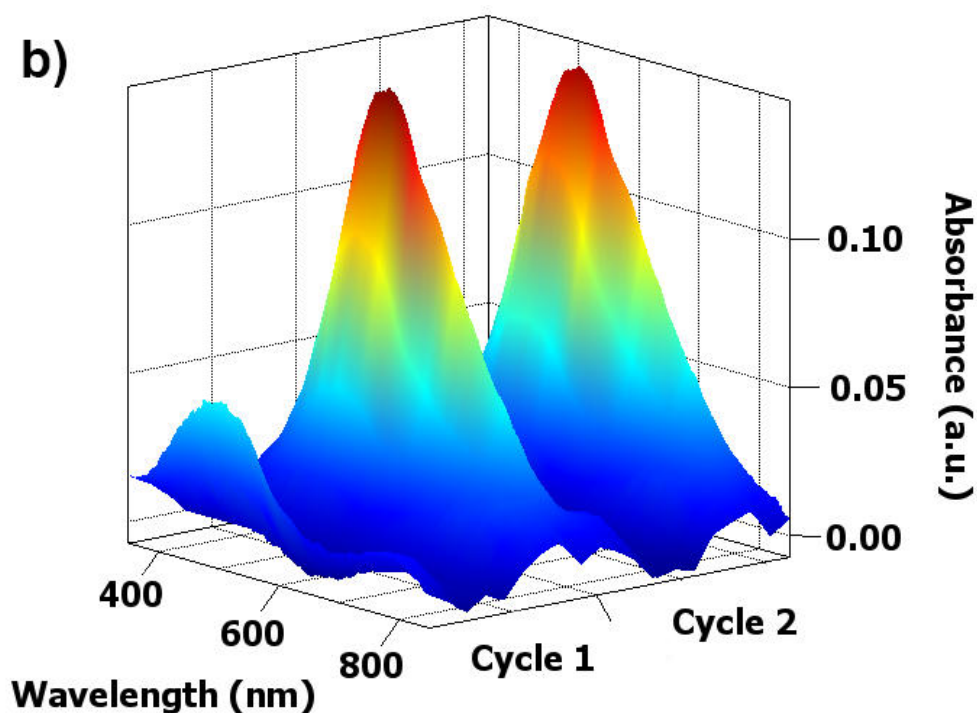


Figure 3. (a) Cyclic voltammogram and (b) 3D plot of the UV-Vis spectra obtained from PEDOT deposited on the 220AT SPE in 0.1 mol/L lithium perchlorate by scanning the potential from 0.00 V to +0.70 V and back to -0.40 V at 0.05 V/s for two cycles.

Evolution of the absorption band at 525 nm with changing potential is shown in **Figure 4**. Initially, absorbance decreases from 0.00 V to +0.70 V. In the backward scan, absorbance increases up to -0.40 V and decreases until 0.00 V, where it reaches a similar value as was at the beginning of the experiment. In

the second scan, the spectroscopic signal shows the same spectroelectrochemical behavior. Absorbance at 525 nm at -0.40 V achieves the same value in both cycles, demonstrating the stability of this film for at least two cycles.

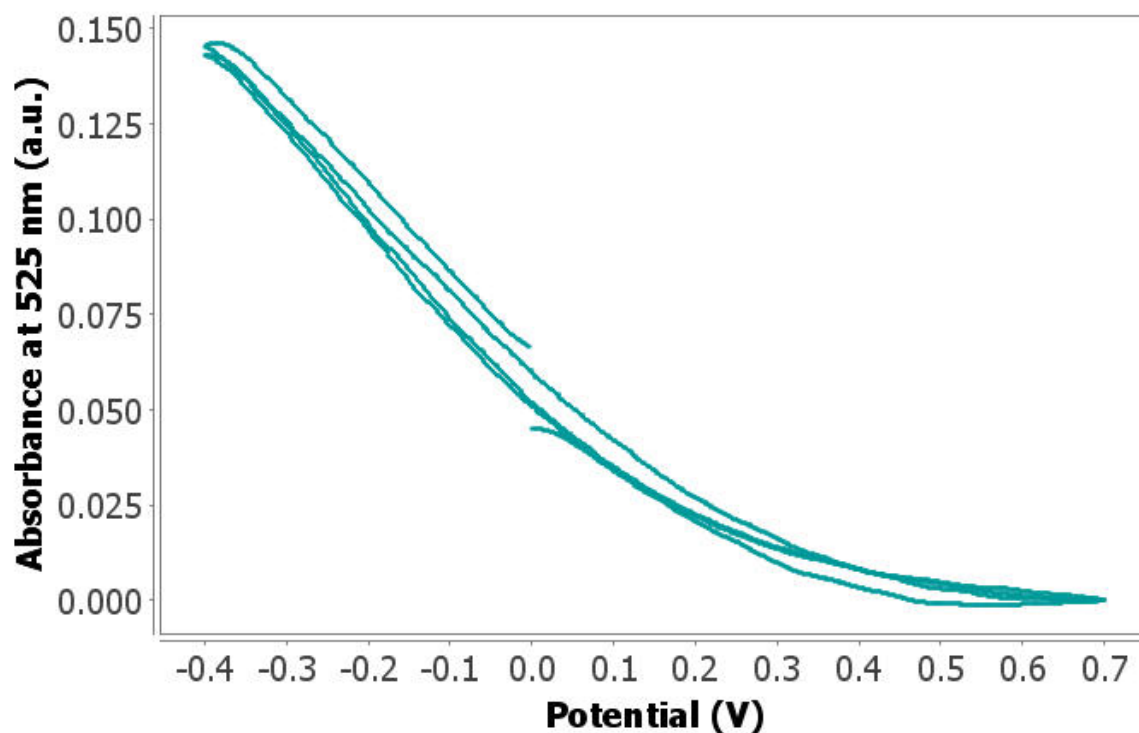


Figure 4. Evolution of the UV-Vis band at 525 nm with varying potential.

Evolution of this absorbance band with potential agrees with the electrochromic properties of PEDOT, being colorless in the doped state at positive potentials, while it is colored in the neutral state at negative potentials.

Figure 5 displays the relevant derivative

voltabsorptogram ($dAbs/dt$ vs. potential) at 525 nm. The derivative curve is only related to the faradaic component of the concomitant current flow. As can be observed in **Figure 5**, this derivative curve proves the polymer doping and de-doping processes through its reversible behavior.

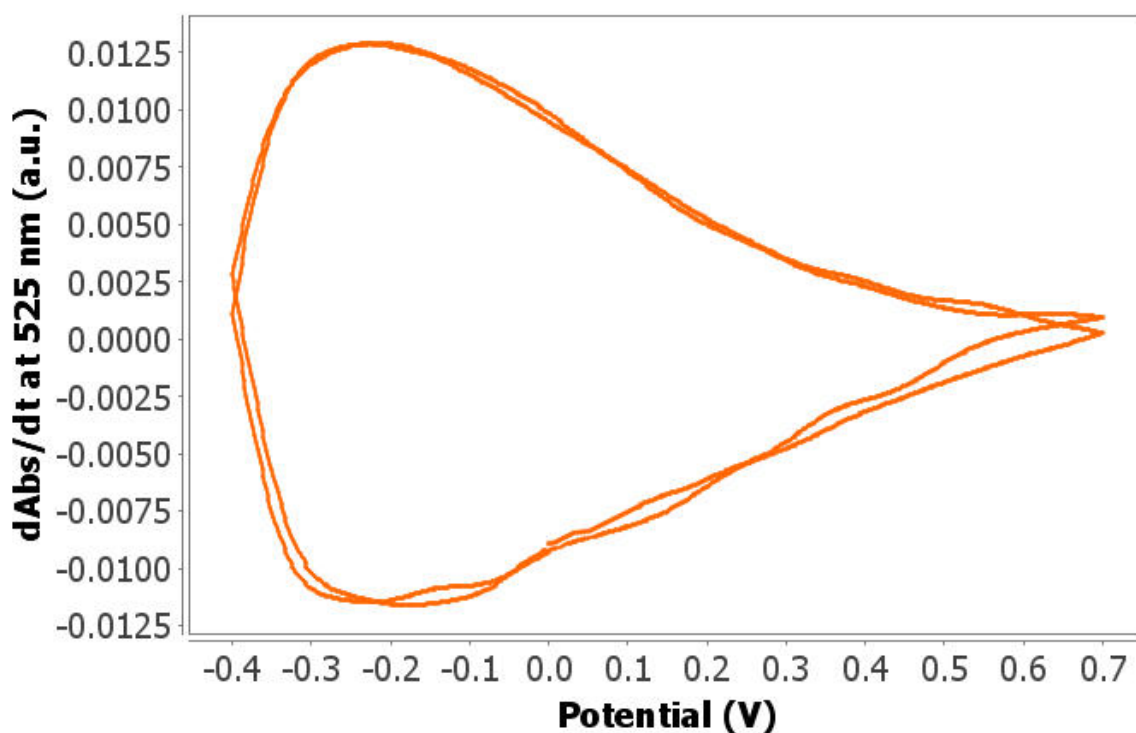


Figure 5. Derivative voltabsorptogram at 525 nm.

CONCLUSION

Spectroelectrochemistry is a multi-response technique that provides outstanding results in the characterization of electrochromic materials, e.g., PEDOT polymer.

Raman spectroelectrochemistry gives fingerprint results that allow discrimination between neutral and doped states of the sample since the position of Raman bands depends on the oxidation state. In addition, UV-Vis spectroelectrochemistry shows the presence of an absorption band in the visible region

that enables the spectral monitoring of the electrochemical characterization of PEDOT. Absorbance decreases at positive potentials (doped state) while increasing at negative potentials (neutral state).

Analysis of the stability of the PEDOT coating with potential as well as achieving a complete understanding of its optical properties are crucial in the development of new applications.

REFERENCES

1. Feng, Z.-Q.; Wu, J.; Cho, W.; et al. Highly Aligned Poly(3,4-Ethylene Dioxythiophene) (PEDOT) Nano- and Microscale Fibers and Tubes. *Polymer* **2013**, *54* (2), 702–708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polymer.2012.10.051>.
2. Garreau, S.; Louarn, G.; Froyer, G.; et al. Spectroelectrochemical Studies of the C₁₄-Alkyl Derivative of Poly(3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDT). *Electrochimica Acta* **2001**, *46* (8), 1207–1214. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0013-4686\(00\)00693-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0013-4686(00)00693-9).
3. Tran-Van, F.; Garreau, S.; Louarn, G.; et al. Fully Undoped and Soluble Oligo(3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene)s: Spectroscopic Study and Electrochemical Characterization. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2001**, *11* (5), 1378–1382. <https://doi.org/10.1039/b100033k>.

RELATED APPLICATION NOTES

[AN-SEC-001](#) Spectroelectrochemistry: an autovalidated analytical technique – Confirm results via two different routes in a single experiment.

[AN-SEC-002](#) Gathering information from spectroelectrochemical experiments – Calculation of

electrochemical parameters from data

[AN-RA-004](#) UV-Vis spectroelectrochemical monitoring of 4-nitrophenol degradation.

[AN-RA-005](#) Characterization of single-walled carbon nanotubes by Raman spectroelectrochemistry.

CONTACT

Metrohm Suisse SA
Industriestrasse 13
4800 Zofingen

info@metrohm.ch