



# **iJRASET**

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume: 9      Issue: XII      Month of publication: December 2021**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.39575>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# Silver Nanoparticulate Matter Reinforced Conducting Polymer Polyaniline Nanocomposite: Sol-Gel Processing, Schottky-Diode Making and Electronic Worthiness Testing

A. Kanni Raj

Professor, School of Freshman Engineering, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr.Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

**Abstract:** Polyaniline nanoparticles is synthesized by chemical oxidation of aniline by copper sulphate. Chemical reduction of silver nitrate by sodium citrate yields silver nanoparticles. Both aforesaid nanomaterials are mixed with polyvinyl alcohol to get nanocomposite gel. Nanoparticles are characterized by ultraviolet-visible absorption spectroscopy. Schottky diode is made by applying nanocomposite with copper wire on one side of aluminium foil and on other side attaching copper wire for another electrical contact. Current-voltage electrical characterization is analyzed by making simple circuit encompassing polyaniline/silver nanocomposite diode.

**Keywords:** Nanoelectronics, Nanoparticles, Polyaniline, Nanocomposite, Schottky-diode

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nano-electronics and nano-electro-mechanical systems are promising trendy research areas in engineering and technology, and applied electronics. Many molecular nano-scale devices (diodes, switches, wires, etc) are made and tested in research centers [1-5]. Amongst various nano-devices, considerable significance is making and testing Schottky diodes using conducting polymer and metal foils. This diode offers several advantages over conventional ones, viz., less voltage drop, low heating problem, greater efficiency, high current density levels and minimum capacitance [1, 5-10]. Poly-anilines (PA) are excellent conducting polymer. Because of its rich chemistry, poly-aniline is one of most researched polymers of past century. To tell elaborately, poly-aniline and its derivatives possess high chemical stability, easy preparatory scheme, high electrical conductivity and for being cheapest material choice [1, 6-12]. On other hand, silver possesses highest electrical conductivity, and is excellent metal for making conducting composites [1, 6-10, 13]. Electronics applications, such as photovoltaic cells, power supply units, radio-wave detection, etc need Schottky diode. Current nano-article is on making custom nanocomposite (NC) with polyaniline / silver, and fabricating Schottky diode out of it and testing for current-voltage characteristics [1, 6-10].

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Analar grade chemicals are used to produce nanoparticles (NP). Aniline and hydrated copper sulphate are reactants used to synthesize polyaniline nanoparticles. Silver nitrate and sodium citrate are reactants used to synthesize silver nanoparticles (10nm). First of all, making PA Nanoparticles is via chemical oxidation. To a solution of aniline in methanol, aqueous copper sulphate solution is added drop by drop with constant stirring. After 45min boiling, dark-green particles (poly-aniline) settles down [1, 6-11]. Secondly, making Ag Nanoparticles is via chemical reduction. To boiling aqueous silver nitrate, aqueous sodium citrate solution is added with vigorous stirring. After 1h boiling, solution is cooled to 25°C to precipitate light-brown particles (Ag) [1, 6-10, 13]. Next, making PA/Ag Nanocomposite is via colloid formation. Solution of PA nanoparticles in poly-vinyl alcohol (PVA) and that of silver nanoparticles in methanol are mixed and stirred for 2h to obtain PA/Ag nanocomposite gel [1, 6, 8-10]. Finally, Schottky-diode is fabricated by depositing PA/Ag nanocomposite at one side of the Al substrate. Electrical contact Cu wires are attached to Al fresh surface and PA/Ag nanocomposite. Characterisation is done using Ultraviolet-Visible spectra and Current-Voltage plots [1, 6-10].

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Nanocharacterization with UV-Vis Spectra

UV-Visible spectra gives distinct absorption peaks for PA nanoparticles and Silver nanoparticles (**Figures 1 & 2**). Optical absorbance spectra are recorded in 300-600nm region at room temperature. Absorption peak is observed at 335-405nm for PA dispersed in methanol [1, 6-11]. And, absorption peak is observed at 410nm for Ag nanoparticles [1, 6-10, 13].

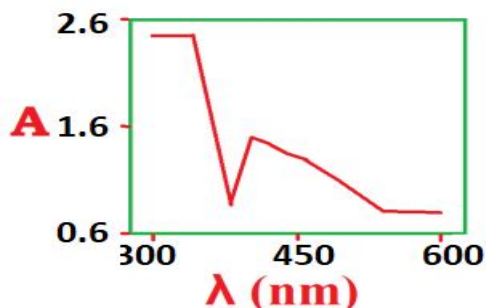


Figure 1. UV-Visible Spectral Peak for Polyaniline

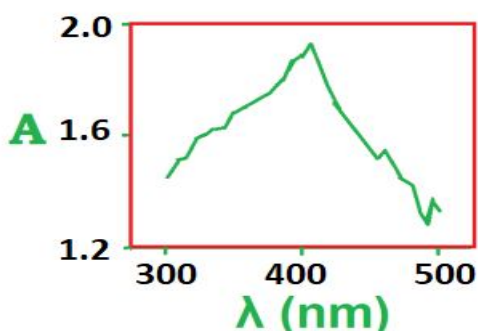


Figure 2. UV-Visible Spectra of Silver Nanoparticles

#### B. Basic I-V Characterization for Schottky Diode

In the second characterization of Schottky diode, current-voltage analysis circuitry and I-V plotting is done (are shown in **Figures 3 & 4**). Circuit with PA/Ag NC Schottky diode is made on breadboard, along with voltage source, multimeter, ammeter, wires, and resistor. I-V plot shows current flow definitely favoured only in one direction. Voltage drop across diode is only 0.12V. Resistivity changes with temperature. So, at higher voltages, there is substantial heating, current reading gradually goes up (for >5min @ 5V forward bias) indicating that lowering of resistance [1-3, 6-10]. If current is switched off for some time, resistance returns to its room temperature value. So when switched on again, current returns to its low starting value. It is noted that resistance of 3000Ω is quite high in comparison to normal diodes and power dissipation of 4.8μW is low in comparison to normal diode. For forward regions, forward voltage drop,  $V_F=0.12V$ ; forward current,  $I_F=40\mu A$ ; resistance of diode,  $R_F=3000\Omega$ ; and power dissipation of diode,  $\phi=4.8\mu W$ .

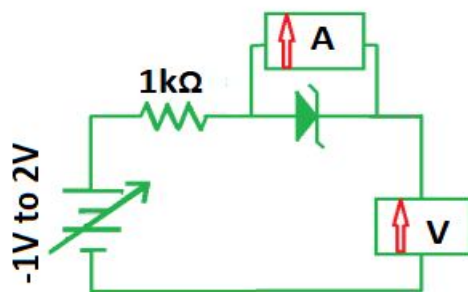


Figure 3. PA-Ag-PVA Schottky Diode in Circuit

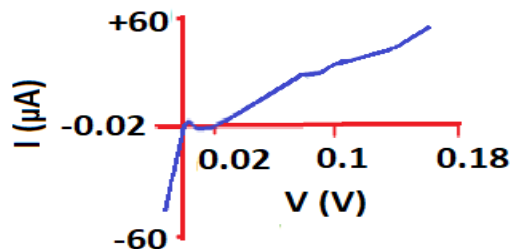


Figure 4. I-V plot for PA-Ag-PVA Schottky Diode

### C. Primary MIM Characterization of Schottky Diode

In the second characterization of Schottky diode, application of square wave pulse is implemented with a Function Generator (at 2.2kHz) and voltage characteristics is studied using an Oscilloscope (**Figures 5 & 6**). For input voltage  $V_{in} = -10V$  to  $+10V$  for PA/Ag Nanocomposite Schottky diode based circuit; voltage drop across diode,  $V_F = 10 - 0.005 = 9.9V$ ; and resistance in forward bias,  $R_F = (9.9/0.005) \times 1k\Omega = 1980k\Omega$ . As resistance is higher, voltage drop across diode is more and that across  $1k\Omega$  resistor is also more [1-3, 6-10].

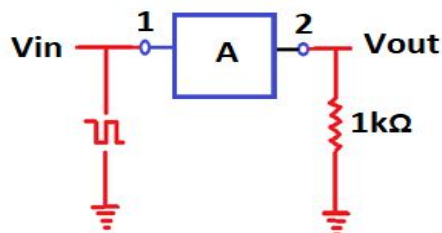


Figure 5. PA/Ag Diode in MIM Circuit (Mode I)

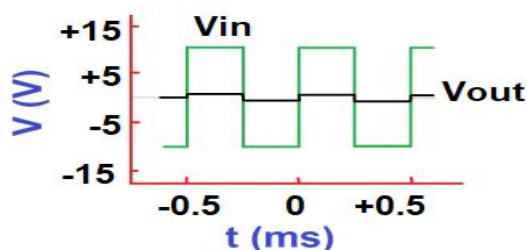


Figure 6. Vin-Vout of PA/Ag Diode for Vin(-10 to +10)

### D. Secondary MIM Characterization of Schottky Diode

For input voltage  $V_{in} = -9V$  to  $+9V$  for an equivalent circuits (**Figures 7-9**); voltage drop across diode,  $V_F = 9 - 5 = 4V$ ; and resistance in forward bias,  $R_F = (4/5) \times 1k\Omega = 0.8k\Omega$ . Hence, equivalent circuit one (in forward biased region), we get by circuit analysis; equivalent resistance,  $R_F = 1.8k\Omega$ , and capacitance,  $C = \tau/R = 0.27\mu F$ . Another equivalent circuit (in forward bias region), by circuit analysis, equivalent resistance  $R_F = (1 \times 0.8)/(1 + 0.8) = 0.44k\Omega$  and capacitance  $C = \tau/R = 1.125\mu F$ . Based on this review, PA/Ag NC diode is suitable for application in photovoltaics and serving as sensors [1-3, 6-10]

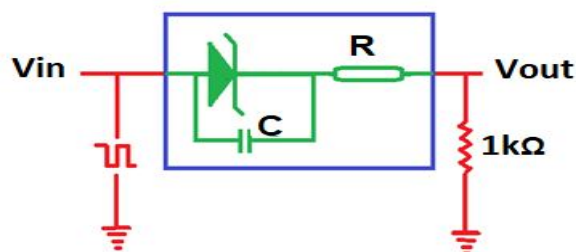


Figure 7: PA/Ag Diode in MIM Circuit (Mode II)



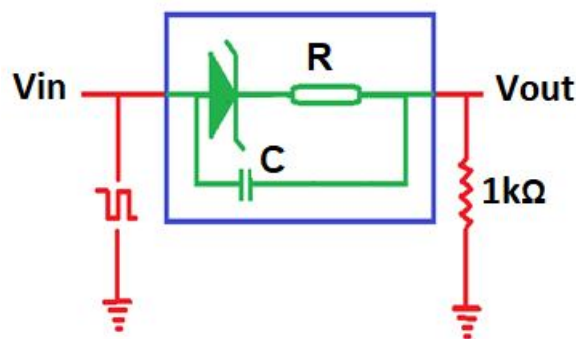


Figure 8: PA/Ag Diode in MIM Circuit (Mode III)

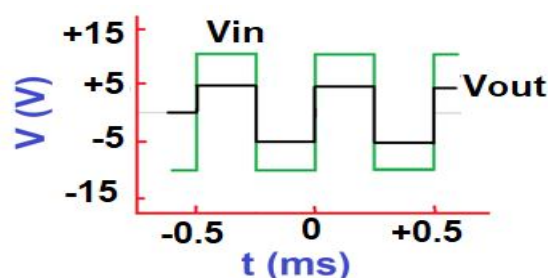


Figure 9 Vin-Vout of PA/Ag Diode for Vin(-9 to +9)

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Summarily, making PA/Ag nanocomposite Schottky diode, and verifying its I-V trend are done. UV-Vis spectra show presence of PA NP and Ag NP. Schottky diode is fabricated out of PA NP and Ag NP using PVA. Electrical circuitry with PA/Ag NC Schottky diode reveals high resistivity, and low capacitance and power dissipation. So, it is suitable for serving in photovoltaics.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] A. Kanni Raj, "A Brief Review of Making Electrically Conducting Polymer Poly-Aniline and Silver Nanoparticles, and Designing and Testing Schottky Diode Made-up of Polyaniline/Silver Nanocomposite", Journal of Nanotechnology and Nano-Engineering, Vol.5, No.2, (2019), pp.7-10
- [2] A. Kanni Raj, "Conducting Polymer / Clay Nanocomposites : Electrochemical Synthesis, Electronic Worth and Microelectronic Applications", Journal of Nanotechnology and Nano-Engineering, Vol.6, No.2, (2020), pp.5-8
- [3] A. Kanni Raj, "Making Polymeric Nanomaterial Poly-Pyrrole and Designing and Testing Schottky Diode Comprising of Poly-Pyrrole and Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes Based Nanocomposites", Journal of Nanotechnology and Nano-Engineering, Vol.6, No.1, (2020), pp.10-13
- [4] A. Kanni Raj, "Synthesis and Electrochemistry Of Nanostructured Nickel Oxide For Energy Storage Ultracapacitor Applications", Adalya Journal, Vol.8, No.10, (2019), pp.2147-2151
- [5] A. Kanni Raj, "On A Nanocomposite Metal Oxide Thin Film Transistor with Nanofilm Gate Dielectric Material: Material Chemistry, Sol-gel Process and Electronic Worthiness", Journal of Current Engineering and Technology, Vol.1, No.4, (2019), 121
- [6] A.Mahudewaran, J.Vivekanandan & P.S.Vijayanand, "A study on silver nanoparticles embedded DBSA doped nanostructured poly(aniline-co-2-bromoaniline)", Materials Today : Proceedings, Vol.47, No. 9, (2021), pp.2154-2158
- [7] M.Eid, M.B.El-Arnaut, M.Salah, El-Sayed Soliman & El-Sayed A.Hegazy, "Radiation synthesis and characterization of poly (aniline/glycidyl methacrylate)-Ag<sub>2</sub>O nanocomposites" Inorganic Chemistry Communications, Vol.114, (2020), 107844
- [8] Y.B.Wankhede, S.B.Kondawar, S.R.Thakare, and P.S.More, "Synthesis and characterization of silver nanoparticles embedded in polyaniline nanocomposite", Advances in Materials Letters, Vol.4, (2013), pp.89-93.
- [9] N.H.Elmansouri, A.Outzourhit, A.Lachkar, A.Abouelaoualim, M.E.Achour, A.Oueriagli, & E.L.Ameziane, "Schottky diodes and thin films based on copolymer: Poly (Aniline-co-Toluidine)", Active and Passive Electronic Components, Vol.2009, (2009), 378086.
- [10] D.Rohini, and S.K.Kandasamy, "Fabrication of Polymer based Schottky diode using Pani Silver Nanocomposite", International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology, Vol.3, (2014), pp.214-218.
- [11] Z.A.Boeva, and V.G.Sergeyev, "Polyaniline: Synthesis, Properties, and Application", Polymer Science - Series C (Selected Topics), Vol.56, (2014), pp.144-153.
- [12] Abhishek Kumar Mishra, "Conducting Polymers: Concepts and Applications", Journal of Atomic, Molecular, Condensate & Nano Physics, Vol. 5, No. 2, (2018), pp. 159-193
- [13] U.Basavaraj, P.Naik, T.S.Sabiha, S.Rupali, and B.Samprita, "Synthesis and characterization of silver nanoparticles", International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences, Vol.2, (2012), pp.10-14.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)