NEW SECONDARY BATTERIES UTILIZING ELECTRONICALLY
CONDUCTIVE POLYMER CATHODES

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P.O. Box 8757
Baltimore/Washington International Airport
Maryland 21240

prepared by
Charles R. Martin
Department of Chemistry
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843

and

Ralph E. White
Department of Chemical Engineering
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-3122

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this project are to optimize the transport rates in electronically conductive polypyrrole films by controlling the morphology of the film and to assess the utility of these films as cathodes in a lithium/polypyrrole secondary battery. During this research period, a better understanding has been gained of the fundamental electrochemical switching processes within the polypyrrole film. Three publications have been submitted based on the work completed.
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I. INTRODUCTION

Polypyrrole is an attractive material for use as a high-energy-density secondary battery because of its potential as an inexpensive, lightweight, and non-corrosive electrode material. Polypyrrole has high conductivity, high specific charge density, and reversible electrochemical redox behavior to switch between conducting and nonconducting states.

This project is a joint project under the direction of Charles R. Martin (Department of Chemistry) and Ralph E. White (Department of Chemical Engineering). This is a joint effort because of the complementary nature of the work done by the co-principal investigators. Martin and his group provide the experimental expertise and White and his group provide data analysis or mathematical modeling expertise.
II. PROGRESS IN MARTIN'S GROUP

The progress made in Martin's group consists of three parts. AC impedance and current pulse relaxation studies of thin polypyrrole films have been conducted to investigated the fundamental electrochemical characteristics of the switching processes. In addition, a lithium/lithium perchlorate/polypyrrole (Li/LiClO$_4$/PPy) secondary battery cell has been designed based on these studies and its assembly is currently in progress.

A. AC IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS

The impedance of thin polypyrrole film (0.27 μm) has been studied at open circuit potentials from −0.4 V to 0.4 V vs. SCE. The purpose of this study is twofold: to show that the diffusion coefficient can be obtained from AC impedance data and to demonstrate that the AC impedance behavior of polypyrrole can be represented by simple equivalent circuits. A detailed discussion is given in Appendix A.

B. CURRENT PULSE RELAXATION

A new current pulse technique for determining a value for a counter-ion diffusion coefficient in thin films of electronically conductive polymer has been developed. This small amplitude electrochemical experiment is used to circumvent background capacitance problems. Thus, diffusion coefficient information is obtained from the reduced form of the conducting polymer. Under these circumstances, the relatively small capacitive contributions to the electrochemical signal can easily be estimated and compensated. A detailed discussion of this procedure is given in Appendix B.

C. SECONDARY BATTERY SYSTEM

Polypyrrole, as well as other conducting polymers, has shown promise as a cathode
material for lithium secondary batteries (1-17). Its ability to switch between the oxidized and reduced state and its comparatively high doping level makes it an excellent material for a rechargeable battery. This high doping level combined with the low atomic weight of lithium results in an energy density that compares favorably with other major battery systems. Recent work in this project on the fabrication of a lithium/polypyrrole battery is described next.

1. Experimental Set-Up

A schematic of the Li/LiClO₄/PPy secondary battery cell to be used in this study is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of three parts: a polypyrrole film cathode that has been electrochemically synthesized on a platinum metal surface, a reservoir containing a suitable electrolyte, and a lithium metal anode. The three parts of the cell will be held together with metal clamps.

The cathode (Fig. 2-A.) consists of a polypyrrole film on a platinum disk, attached to a teflon rod inside a glass tube. Teflon tape is used to seal the teflon rod in the glass tube. A platinum wire lead is inserted through the Teflon rod to the back of the platinum disk to make electrical contact to the charging and discharging device.

The reservoir (Fig. 2-B.) is made from glass tubing with ground glass joints at both ends. Glass was chosen as the cell material so that it would be possible to view events inside the cell and position the Luggin capillary by visual inspection. In addition, ground glass joints seal well and are easily taken apart and resealed. Propylene carbonate will initially be used as the solvent and lithium perchlorate as the electrolyte. A silver/silver nitrate electrode (or silver/silver ion electrode, as it is sometimes called) will be used as the reference electrode. The silver/silver chloride reference electrode was ruled out because silver chloride is too soluble in many organic solvents, propylene carbonate being one of them, and the SCE cannot be used because it has an aqueous-
based electrolyte and would be unsuitable for use in the dry box.

The lithium anode is pictured in Fig. 2-C. It consists of a 1.5 mm thick lithium disk on a platinum disk attached to a Teflon rod. A platinum wire lead is attached to the back of the Pt disk through the Teflon rod to the outside of the cell. The anode may passivate if exposed to oxygen and/or moisture, and may need to be scraped to renew the surface. The screw mechanism could then be used to return the anode to its original position in the cell. To prevent passivaton of the lithium anode, all work will be done inside a dry box. Contamination sensors such as TiCl₄ for moisture and diethyl zinc for oxygen will be used.

2. Theory

The lithium/polypyrrole system shows much promise as a battery. Its theoretical energy density (307 Wh/kg) compares favorably with other major battery systems (252 Wh/kg for Ni/Cd and 244 Wh/kg for lead-acid). The energy density of a battery, or specific energy as it is sometimes called, is defined (18) as the ratio of the energy obtainable from a cell or battery to its volume (in Watt-hours/liter or Joules/liter) or mass (Wh/kg or Joules/kg). The theoretical energy density of a battery is based only on the active materials that participate in the electrochemical reaction and the potential of the cell. Water, electrolyte, casing, and any other material not involved in the reaction are not included. Free energy values are used to calculate the theoretical energy density from the relationship

$$-\Delta G^\circ = nFE^\circ$$  \[1\]

where $E^\circ$ is the standard cell potential, $n$ is the number of electrons involved in the half-cell reactions that sum to the overall reaction, and $F$ is Faraday's constant, 96,487 coulombs or 26.8 amp-hours per mole of electrons involved in the half-cell reactions.
Thus, theoretically, one gram-equivalent weight of material releases one faraday of coulombs.

One way to calculate the theoretical energy density of a battery is to assume one gram (or kg) of active mass consists of a material whose collective molecular weight is the sum of the molecular weights of the active mass components. Now assume 1 kg of material and divide by the collective molecular weight, $M$:

$$\frac{1 \text{ kg of active material}}{M} = \# \text{ of moles of total reactant} = x_1$$

$$(x_1)(n) = \# \text{ of moles of electrons} = x_2$$

$$(x_2)(F) = \# \text{ of Ahr} = x_3$$

$$(x_3)(E^\circ) = \# \text{ of Watthr} = x_4$$

$$\frac{x_4}{1 \text{ kg of active material}} = \text{Energy Density}$$

The experimental energy density is lower than the theoretical energy density because in practice one gram-equivalent weight of reactant will not totally react to release a full 26.8 Ahr and because the entire mass of the battery, not just the electrochemically active materials, should be included. The experimental energy density is calculated from the equation

$$\text{Energy density} = \frac{E}{m} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{t=0}^{t=\infty} IV \, dt$$

where

$E = \text{energy in watt-hours},$

$I = \text{current in amps},$

$V = \text{potential in volts},$

$t = \text{time of discharge in hours},$

and $m = \text{mass of the battery in kilograms}.$
The energy density of a battery can be determined experimentally by discharging the battery. There are several methods that can be used to discharge a battery. Discharging the battery with a constant load through a circuit with a fixed resistor mimics the conditions of actual battery use. Both the potential/time transient and the current/time transient are recorded, and the combined areas under both curves are used to determine the total amount of energy obtained from the battery (Fig. 3). To solve this problem, a numerical method such as the Trapezoid rule can be applied:

\[
E = \int_{t=0}^{t=\infty} IV\,dt = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left( V_{i+1}I_{i+1} - V_iI_i \right) \left( t_i + t_{i+1} \right)
\]  

[4]

A review of recent literature (1-17) reveals that the most common method of determining the experimental energy density of a battery is by constant-current charge and discharge of the battery and the use of the relationship (19)

\[
E = \frac{I_{cc}V_{ave}t'}{m}
\]

[5]

where

\( I_{cc} = \) constant current in amps,
\( V_{ave} = \) average value of potential in volts,

and \( t' = \) the time beyond which the battery can no longer maintain its rated voltage at a constant current.

Constant current discharges were performed with Ni/Cd, an established battery system, to establish the experimental procedure. The value of \( V_{ave} \) was approximately 1.24V-1.25V but \( t' \) varied greatly depending on time of charging, rest time between discharges, cycle number, and amount of charging current. A typical constant current discharge curve for the Ni/Cd battery is shown in Fig. 4. This constant current discharge procedure will be used as a basis for comparison in future studies with the Li/LiClO₄/PPy battery.
III. PROGRESS IN WHITE'S GROUP

The progress made in White's group consists of developing new mathematical models for a polypyrrole film applications on a rotating disk electrode (RDE) and in a secondary battery cell. Descriptions of the models are presented next.

A. MODEL OF ROTATING DISK ELECTRODE

A mathematical model for a flat (not fibrillar) polypyrrole film on a rotating disk electrode has been developed in an effort to elucidate the kinetic mechanism and charge transfer phenomena within a polypyrrole film. The RDE was chosen because of its well-defined hydrodynamics. The model equations are based on published information that claims that the polypyrrole film is a porous electrode with a high surface-to-volume ratio and a large double layer capacitance, which is proportional to the amount of oxidized polypyrrole film (20-23). The governing equations include migration for a charge species in the electric field, diffusion for charged and noncharged species, electrochemical reaction that occurs within the porous polypyrrloe film, and double layer charging. A mathematical model for predicting potentiostatically controlled cyclic voltammograms for a porous polypyrrole film has been submitted as a technical paper to the Journal of the Electrochemical society and is presented in Appendix C.

B. MODEL OF SECONDARY BATTERY CELL

A mathematical model for predicting a charge and a discharge process of a Li/LiClO4/PPy secondary battery system is presented here as a extension work of RDE study. The objectives of this study are to characterize a Li/LiClO4/PPy secondary battery and to optimize a charge transfer rates in a polypyrrole film.

The Li/LiClO4/PPy secondary battery system is shown schematically in Fig. 1 and explained by Martin's group in detailed. The electrolyte in this case consists of 0.2
M LiClO$_4$ in propylene carbonate and is referred to as a binary electrolyte because it is assumed that LiClO$_4$ dissociates in propylene carbonate into charged Li$^+$ and ClO$_4^-$ ionic species.

During charge and discharge, the reaction occurring at the polypyrrole cathode is

$$\text{PPy}^+ \text{ClO}_4^- + e^- \rightleftharpoons \text{PPy}^0 + \text{ClO}_4^-$$ [6]

and the reaction at the lithium anode is

$$\text{Li} \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}^+ + e^-$$ [7]

so that the overall reaction is

$$\text{PPy}^+ \text{ClO}_4^- + \text{Li} \rightleftharpoons \text{PPy}^0 + \text{ClO}_4^- + \text{Li}^+$$ [8]

where PPy$^+$ is the oxidized form of polypyrrole and PPy$^0$ is the reduced form of polypyrrole. It is noted that ClO$_4^-$ ion is not oxidized or reduced during the electrochemical reaction. It serves only as a negative counter-ion to preserve electroneutrality in the system.

A section of the cell that is relevant to the development of the model equations is shown schematically in Fig. 5. This section consists of the following boundaries and regions: a platinum current collector/porous polypyrrole cathode interface; a porous polypyrrole cathode of width $\delta_{\text{PE}}$ (region 1); a porous polypyrrole cathode/reservoir interface; a reservoir of width $\delta_{\text{RE}}$ (region 2); and a reservoir/lithium anode interface.

The dependent variables in the reservoir are: the concentrations of Li$^+$ ($c_+$), the concentrations of ClO$_4^-$ ($c_-$), the superficial current density in the solution phase ($i_2$), and the potential of the solution phase ($\Phi_2$). In the porous polypyrrole cathode, the dependent variables include the ones in the reservoir, the superficial current density in the solid phase ($i_1$), and the potential of the solid phase ($\Phi_1$). Values for these
unknowns are obtained by solving the governing equations and boundary conditions as a function of position and time. The assumptions and descriptive equations for the model are presented next.

1. Reservoir

Mass transfer in the reservoir is governed by a differential material balance equation for a dissolved species i:

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot N_i$$  \[9\]

The material balance equation depends on the flux of species i, $N_i$. This flux is due to migration in the electric field and diffusion in the concentration gradient and is expressed as follows:

$$N_i = -z_i u_i F c_i \nabla \Phi_2 - D_i \nabla c_i$$  \[10\]

where the ionic mobility, $u_i$, is described by the Nernst-Einstein equation (24)

$$u_i = \frac{D_i}{RT}$$  \[11\]

Combining Eq. [9], [10], and [11] yields the governing equation for species i within the reservoir:

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = \frac{z_i D_i F}{RT} \left( c_i \frac{d^2 \Phi_2}{dy^2} + \frac{dc_i}{dy} \frac{d\Phi_2}{dy} \right) + D_i \left( \frac{d^2 c_i}{dy^2} \right)$$  \[12\]

It is assumed that the transport occurs only in the axial direction (i.e., $y$ direction).

The superficial current density is due to the movement of charged species (25)

$$i_2 = F \sum_i z_i N_i$$  \[13\]


$$i_2 = \frac{-\kappa}{\partial y} - F \sum_i z_i D_i \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial y}$$  \[14\]
where \( \kappa \) is the solution conductivity. The second term on the right in Eq. [14] represents the concentration potential. It must be noted that the concentration potential term will disappear when the ionic diffusion coefficients are all the same. The electroneutrality condition applies in the reservoir region and is given as

\[
\sum_i z_i c_i = 0 \tag{15}
\]

2. Porous Polypyrrole Cathode

The porous polypyrrole cathode consists of a conductor (PPy\(^+\)) and a nonconductor (PPy\(^0\)) solid phase and a solution phase of binary nonaqueous electrolyte that penetrates the void spaces of the porous matrix. Macroscopic properties are used to describe physically the porous polypyrrole cathode in terms of simple measurable parameters without regard to the actual geometrical details of the pore structure. Two of these properties are the porosity (\( \epsilon \)) and the MacMullin number (\( N_{M,PE} \)). The porosity represents the void volume fraction within the volume element occupied by the electrolyte. The MacMullin number is defined as the ratio of the tortuosity to the porosity (26):

\[
N_{M,PE} = \tau / \epsilon \tag{16}
\]

The porosity and MacMullin number are assumed to be constant.

Material Balance

To account for the nonhomogeneous structure of the porous matrix, averaging is applied to the local variables within a volume element throughout the porous layer. The differential material balance equation is formulated for a dissolved species \( i \) in terms of average quantities as follows (25):

\[
\frac{\partial ec_i}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{N}_i + R'_i \tag{17}
\]
where \( c_i \) represents the concentration of species \( i \) per unit volume of electrolyte within the porous matrix, \( \epsilon c_i \) represents the average concentration per total unit volume including the solid polymer phase and the electrolyte that occupies the space within the matrix, and \( R_i' \) is the consumption or production rate of species \( i \) due to a pseudo-homogeneous reaction (electrochemical reaction [6]) or double layer charge within the porous polypyrrole electrode and is discussed later.

The flux expression in Eq. [10] can be modified to apply to the porous polypyrrole cathode region. This is accomplished by replacing the diffusion coefficient in Eq. [10] by an effective diffusion coefficient

\[
D_{i,e} = \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}}
\]

Thus, the flux of species \( i \) within the porous region becomes

\[
N_i = -\frac{z_i D_i F}{N_{M,PE} RT} c_i \nabla \Phi_2 - \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}} \nabla c_i
\]

Combining the axial component of Eq. [19] with the material balance expression Eq. [17], subject to the assumptions mentioned above, yields the governing equation for species \( i \)

\[
\frac{\partial \epsilon c_i}{\partial t} = \frac{z_i D_i F}{N_{M,PE} RT} \left( c_i \frac{d^2 \Phi_2}{dy^2} + \frac{dc_i}{dy} \frac{d\Phi_2}{dy} \right) + \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}} \left( \frac{d^2 c_i}{dy^2} \right) + R_i'
\]

**Charge Balance**

As a consequence of the electroneutrality assumption, the charge leaving the solid phase must enter the solution phase. This is expressed as (25)

\[
\nabla \cdot i_1 + \nabla \cdot i_2 = 0
\]
where $i_1$ is the superficial current density (A/cm$^2$) in the solid phase, and $i_2$ is the superficial current density in the solution phase. In the solid phase, the movement of electrons is governed by Ohm's law

$$i_1 = -\sigma_e \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} \quad [22]$$

where $\sigma_e$ is the effective conductivity of polypyrrole and is proportional to the degree of the oxidation of polypyrrole (Appendix C).

Combining Eq. [19] with [13] gives the superficial current density in the solution phase due to the movement of charged species within the porous polypyrrole cathode region (25)

$$i_2 = -\kappa_e \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} - \frac{F}{N_{M,PE}} \sum_i z_i D_i \nabla c_i \quad [23]$$

where $\kappa_e$ is the effective solution conductivity.

Transfer Current

The consumption or production rate of species $i$, $R_i^t$, is due to a pseudo-homogeneous reaction (electrochemical reaction [6]) or double layer charge within the porous polypyrrole electrode and is given by (25):

$$R_i^t = -\frac{s_i}{n_i F} j \quad [24]$$

where $j$ is the transfer current per unit volume (A/cm$^3$) of the porous polypyrrole cathode region and is related to the current density flowing in the liquid and solid phase as follows:

$$j = -\nabla \cdot i_1 = \nabla \cdot i_2 \quad [25]$$

The current transferred from the matrix to the solution is involved both in double layer charging and in faradaic electrode reactions (21-23)

$$j = j_r + j_c \quad [26]$$
where $j_p$ is the faradaic transfer current due to electrochemical reaction [6], and $j_c$ is the capacitive transfer current due to double layer charge.

The faradaic transfer current, $j_p$, is assumed to be given by the Butler-Volmer equation:

$$j_p = a i_{O1,REF} \left\{ \left( \frac{Q_{F,MAX} - Q_F}{Q_{F,MAX}} \right) \left( \frac{c_-}{c_{-,REF}} \right) \exp \left( \frac{\alpha a_1 F}{RT} \eta_1 \right) - \left( \frac{Q_F}{Q_{F,MAX}} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\alpha c_1 F}{RT} \eta_1 \right) \right\}$$

where $a$ is the electroactive surface area per unit volume, $i_{O1,REF}$ is the exchange current density for reaction [6] at a given reference concentration ($c_{i,REF}$), $Q_F$ is the faradaic charge per unit volume of porous polypyrrole cathode, $Q_{F,MAX}$ is the maximum charge state, and $\eta_1$ is the overpotential for reaction [6]. Anodic and cathodic current densities are taken to be positive and negative, respectively. Also, $s_i$ is positive for an anodic reactant and negative for a cathodic reactant. Note also that $\alpha a_1 + \alpha c_1 = n_1$.

The overpotential ($\eta_1$) is defined by

$$\eta_1 = \Phi_1 - \Phi_2 - U_{1,REF}$$

where $U_{1,REF}$ is the open circuit potential for reaction [6] at a given reference concentration ($c_{i,REF}$). It can be seen that the local faradaic transfer current density depends upon the difference between the potential of the solid phase ($\Phi_1$) and the potential of the solution adjacent to the pore surface ($\Phi_2$). The difference between these two properties is expressed relative to the open-circuit potential ($U_{1,REF}$).

The faradaic charge ($Q_F$) is related to the faradaic transfer current as follows:

$$\frac{\partial Q_F}{\partial t} = j_F$$

Comparison of Eq. [29] to Eq. [27] shows that the rate of build-up of charge in the polymer film due to a faradaic reaction is related to the maximum amount charge that
can be stored in the film, $Q_{F,\text{MAX}}$. Note that according to Eq. [27] when $Q_F = Q_{F,\text{MAX}}$ no further oxidation of the film can occur.

The anodic faradaic current passed in the porous polymer film leads to charging of the double layer within the pores of the polypyrrole film. At the interface between the solid and solution, the rate of change of the double layer charge per unit volume of electrode is given by (27-28)

$$j_c = aC \frac{\partial (\Phi_1 - \Phi_2)}{\partial t}$$

where $C$ is a differential capacitance of double layer per unit area of electrode, and the product $aC$ represents the double layer capacity per unit volume of the porous electrode. The product $aC$ is assumed to be proportional to the amount of PPy$^+$ in the polypyrrole electrode as follows (21-22):

$$aC = a^* Q_F$$

where $a^*$ is a proportionality constant which is assumed to be independent of potential. The effect of concentration changes on the potential relationships has been neglected here. The double layer itself is assumed to be in local equilibrium at the appropriate concentration and potential difference ($\Phi_1 - \Phi_2$).

The capacitive charge per unit volume of the electrode, $Q_c$, is related to the capacitive transfer current as follows:

$$\frac{\partial Q_c}{\partial t} = j_c$$

3. Boundary Conditions

To complete the system of equations, the boundary conditions must be specified. The porous polypyrrole cathode is bounded by a platinum current collector on one
face \((y=0)\) and by the reservoir on the other \((y=y_{PE})\). At the current collector/porous polypyrrole cathode interface, the flux of each species \(i\) is equal to zero

\[
N_i = 0 \quad [33]
\]

This equation implies that all the current in the cell leaves the electrolyte and enter the current collector

\[
i_1 = i \quad [34]
\]

\[
i_2 = 0 \quad [35]
\]

At the porous polypyrrole cathode/reservoir interface, the flux of each species \(i\) across the two regions must be continuous

\[
\left. N_{i,y}\right|_{cathode} = \left. N_{i,y}\right|_{reservoir} \quad [36]
\]

This implies that all the current in the cell leaves the solid phase and enter the electrolyte because there is no electroactive solid phase beyond this interface

\[
i_1 = 0 \quad [37]
\]

\[
i_2 = -i \quad [38]
\]

At the reservoir/lithium anode interface, the rate of consumption or production of a \(\text{Li}^+\) by the electrochemical reaction \([7]\) is equal to the net normal flux of \(\text{Li}^+\) toward or away from the electrode

\[
\frac{s_j A}{n_2 F} = N_+ \quad [39]
\]

where \(j_A\) represents transfer current for reaction \([7]\) at the lithium anode and is given by

\[
j_A = i_{\text{o2,REF}} \left\{ \exp \left( \frac{\alpha_{e2} F}{RT} \eta_2 \right) - \exp \left( \frac{-\alpha_{e2} F}{RT} \eta_2 \right) \right\} \quad [40]
\]
4. Initial Conditions

The concentration of each species i is given by:

\[ c_i = c_{i,\text{REF}} \tag{41} \]

For convenience, it is assumed that the cell is initially discharged so that the polypyrrole film is fully reduced and ready to be oxidized. Consequently, the faradaic charge per unit volume in the porous polypyrrole cathode region is initially equal to \( Q_{F,\text{MIN}} \), a minimal charge state

\[ Q_F = Q_{F,\text{MIN}} \tag{42} \]

5. Solution Method

In the reservoir, Eq. [12], [14], and [15] represent four governing equations for the determination of the quantities \( c_+, c_-, \Phi_2, \) and \( i_2 \). \( \Phi_1 \) and \( i_1 \) are dummy variables treated as constants and are set arbitrarily to zero. In the porous polypyrrole cathode region, Eq. [15], [20], [21], [22], and [23] represent six governing equations for the determination of the quantities \( c_+, c_-, \Phi_1, \Phi_2, i_1, \) and \( i_2 \).

The governing equations and boundary conditions can be written in a one-dimensional finite difference form. The resulting system of equations is solved by using Newman's pentadiagonal block matrix equation solver (29). Implicit stepping can be used for the time derivatives (30). After solving this system of equations, the unknowns \( (c_+, c_-, \Phi_1, \Phi_2, i_1, \) and \( i_2) \) are obtained from each node point \((I, J)\) as the function of time. The total current density \( (i) \) flowing through the cell is equal to the sum of the current density flowing in the solid phase \((i_1) \) and the liquid phase \((i_2) \).
IV. FUTURE STUDY

Future work in this area will be divided between efforts directed at understanding the fundamental mechanism of the switching reaction and those aimed at optimizing the battery cathode performance of conducting polypyrrole films.

A. MARTIN'S GROUP

Future work will be concentrated on experimentation with the Li/LiClO$_4$/PPy secondary battery cell and collaboration with the model being developed in White's group. Different film thicknesses and fibrillar versions of polypyrrole will be used and comparisons will be made of discharge times, charge/time transients, and current step experiments. Fibrillar versions should yield higher current densities and energy densities.

B. WHITE'S GROUP

It is desired to continue a detailed study of the electrode mechanisms and transport phenomena which affect the performance of the polypyrrole electrode process using previously developed mathematical model for RDE. Unknown kinetic parameters (exchange current density, electroactive area, maximum faradaic charge of polypyrrole, diffusion coefficient, transfer coefficient, etc.) can be estimated from the statistical comparison of model predictions to experimental data which will be prepared by Martin’s group.

The mathematical model for predicting the charge and discharge process of the Li/LiClO$_4$/PPy secondary battery system and estimated kinetic parameters can be used to characterize the battery cell. This task is designed to choose the optimal versions of a fibrillar/microporous morphology of a polypyrrole electrode. The model
can be used to generate performance predictions for a variety of electrode designs, and should lead to optimal morphology of the polypyrrole cathode in the secondary battery cell.
NOTATION

\( a \) specific surface area of the porous polypyrrole cathode, \( \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( a^* \) double layer constant, \( \text{V}^{-1} \)
\( c_i \) concentration of species \( i \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_{i,\text{REF}} \) reference concentration of species \( i \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_+ \) concentration of \( \text{Li}^+ \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_- \) concentration of \( \text{ClO}_4^- \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( C \) differential capacitance of double layer per unit volume, \( \text{farad/cm}^3 \)
\( D_i \) diffusion coefficient of species \( i \), \( \text{cm}^2/\text{sec} \)
\( D_{i,e} \) effective diffusion coefficient of species \( i \), \( \text{cm}^2/\text{sec} \)
\( E \) energy, \( \text{W-hr} \)
\( E^o \) standard cell potential, \( \text{V} \)
\( F \) Faraday’s constant, 96487 \( \text{C/mol} \)
\( i \) total current density of the cell, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_{\text{Oj,REF}} \) exchange current density at reference concentrations for reaction \( j \), \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_1 \) superficial current density in solid phase, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_2 \) superficial current density in solution phase, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( I \) current, \( \text{A} \)
\( I_{cc} \) constant current used in battery discharge experiments, \( \text{A} \)
\( j \) transfer current per unit volume at cathode, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( j_A \) transfer current per unit volume at anode, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( j_C \) capacitive transfer current per unit volume at cathode, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( j_F \) faradaic transfer current per unit volume at cathode, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( m \) mass of the battery, \( \text{g} \)
\( M \) molecular weight, \( \text{g/mol} \)
NOTATION (Continued)

\( n \)  
number of electrons

\( n_j \)  
number of electrons transferred in reaction j

\( \mathbf{N}_i \)  
flux vector of species i, mol/cm\(^2\)-sec

\( \mathbf{N}_{i,y} \)  
\( y \) component of flux vector of species i, mol/cm\(^2\)-sec

\( N_{M,PE} \)  
MacMullin number for the porous polypyrrole cathode

\( Q_c \)  
capacitive charge of double layer per unit volume, C/cm\(^3\)

\( Q_f \)  
faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm\(^3\)

\( Q_{f,\text{MAX}} \)  
maximum faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm\(^3\)

\( Q_{f,\text{MIN}} \)  
minimum faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm\(^3\)

\( R \)  
universal gas constant, 8.3143 J/mol-K

\( R_i' \)  
pseudohomogenenous reaction rate of species i, mol/cm\(^3\)-sec

\( s_i \)  
stoichiometric coefficient of species i

\( t \)  
time, sec

\( t' \)  
time beyond which battery can no longer maintain its rated voltage at a constant current, sec

\( T \)  
absolute temperature, K

\( u_i \)  
mobility of species i, mol-cm\(^2\)/J-sec

\( U_{j,\text{REF}} \)  
theoretical open-circuit potential for reaction j at reference concentration, V

\( V \)  
potential, V

\( V_{\text{ave}} \)  
average potential, V

\( y \)  
perpendicular distance from the platinum current collector surface, cm

\( y_{FE} \)  
position of a cathode/reservoir interface in \( y \) coordinate, cm

\( y_{RE} \)  
position of a reservoir/anode interface in \( y \) coordinate, cm

\( z_i \)  
proton charge number of species i
NOTATION (Continued)

Greek Symbols

$\alpha_{aj}$ anodic transfer coefficient for reaction $j$

$\alpha_{cj}$ cathodic transfer coefficient for reaction $j$

$\delta_{PE}$ thickness of polypyrrole film, cm

$\delta_{RE}$ thickness of reservoir, cm

$\Delta G^\circ$ standard Gibb’s free energy change, W-hr

$\epsilon$ porosity or void volume fraction

$\epsilon c_i$ superficial concentration of species $i$ in a porous cathode, mol/cm$^3$

$\eta_j$ overpotential for reaction $j$, V

$\kappa$ solution conductivity, $\Omega^{-1}$-cm$^{-1}$

$\kappa_e$ effective solution conductivity, $\Omega^{-1}$-cm$^{-1}$

$\sigma_e$ effective solid conductivity, $\Omega^{-1}$-cm$^{-1}$

$\tau$ tortuosity of porous material

$\Phi_1$ potential in solid phase, V

$\Phi_2$ potential in solution phase, V

$\Phi_{RE}$ potential in the solution at reference electrode, V
REFERENCES


REFERENCES (Continued)


Fig. 1. Schematic of a Li/LiClO$_4$/PPy secondary battery cell
Fig. 2. Detailed schematic of a Li/LiClO₄/PPy battery
Fig. 3. Constant load battery discharge
Fig. 4. Typical discharge curve for a Ni/Cd secondary battery
Fig. 5. Schematic of a modeling region
APPENDIX A

AC IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS OF POLYPYRROLE THIN FILM
AC Impedance Analysis of Polypyrrole Thin Films

Reginald M. Penner** and Charles R. Martin*

Department of Chemistry
Texas A&M University

*Electrochemical Society Active Member, to whom correspondence should be addressed.

**Electrochemical Society Student Member, Present Address:
Department of Chemistry, Stanford University
Stanford, CA  94305
The AC impedance spectra of thin (0.27 µm) polypyrrole films have been obtained at open circuit potentials from -0.4 V to 0.4 V vs. SCE. Two limiting cases are discussed for which simplified equivalent circuits are applicable. At very positive potentials, the predominantly nonfaradaic AC impedance of polypyrrole is very similar to that observed previously for finite porous metallic films. Modeling of these data with the appropriate equivalent circuit permits effective pore diameter and pore number densities of the oxidized film to be estimated.

At potentials from -0.4 V to -0.3 V, the polypyrrole film is essentially nonelectronically conductive and diffusion of polymer oxidized sites with their associated counterions can be assumed to be linear from the film/substrate electrode interface. The equivalent circuit for the polypyrrole film at these potentials is that previously described for metal oxide, lithium intercalation thin films. Using this model, counterion diffusion coefficients are determined for both semi-infinite and finite diffusion domains. The diffusion coefficient data so obtained is consistent with the existence of a gradient in the morphology of the polypyrrole films in a direction normal to the surface of the electrode.

In addition, the limiting low frequency resistance and capacitance of the polypyrrole thin films is determined and compared to that obtained previously for thicker films of the polymer. The origin of the observed potential dependence of these low frequency circuit components is discussed.
INTRODUCTION

A number of technological applications for electronically conductive polyheterocycles (e.g. polypyrrole, polythiophene) have been demonstrated in recent years. These include the application of polyheterocyclic films as potentiostatically controlled ion-gates (1,2), in electrochromic displays (cf.3,4), as battery cathode materials (5-8), and in chemically responsive transistors (9-11). All of these applications rely on the ability of the electronically conductive polymer to "switch" rapidly and reversibly between insulating and conducting redox states. The rate of the polymer redox reaction for electrochemically synthesized conducting polymers has been shown to be inversely related to the thickness of the polymer film (8,10,12). For this reason, the design of polymer-based devices has emphasized the use of extremely thin (l < 1 µm) polymer films (8,10,12).

Despite the importance of polyheterocyclic films of submicron thickness, little is currently known about mass transport in these thin films. Previous AC impedance studies of polypyrrole by Burgemayer and Murray (1,2) and more recently by Tanguy et al. (13,14) have employed relatively thick (> 5 µm) polymer films. Such films cannot be quantitatively addressed electrochemically; i.e., as-synthesized oxidized polymer cannot be quantitatively reduced (15,16). Consequently, the extraction of mass transport and kinetic information from this data is not straightforward. Bull et al. examined the AC impedance behavior of thin polypyrrole films over a broad frequency band but did not consider mass transport in the analysis of these data (17). Glarum et al. has recently published an analysis of the potential dependant AC impedance behavior of thin electronically conductive polyaniline films (18).
Recently, AC impedance analyses have been applied to the determination of diffusion coefficients in electrochromic WO$_3$ films (19) and in redox polymer film modified electrodes (20). This work has demonstrated that transport information can be obtained from AC impedance data for any system which exhibits finite, linear diffusion, providing the heterogeneous electron transfer kinetics of the system are suitably fast. AC impedance possesses several advantages for the determination of diffusion coefficients as compared to conventional, large amplitude, electrochemical experiments such as chronocoulometry. In contrast to Cottrell-type experiments in which diffusion coefficient information is obtained while the system is in flux from one redox state to another, the perturbation of the film redox state during an AC impedance experiment is extremely small permitting transport information to be obtained for any discrete ratio [Ox]/[Red]. Consequently, morphological changes in the film structure which can accompany a bulk conversion from one redox state to another are avoided; characteristics of the film associated with a particular redox state can be elucidated. In addition, a wide band of frequencies can be addressed in an AC impedance experiment allowing the characteristic time-scale of an electrochemical process, such as diffusion, to be isolated as the corresponding frequency interval and differentiated from events with other characteristic time-scales. Consequently, both kinetic and mass transport information can obtained from the same experiment.

In this paper, we interpret the AC impedance data obtained for 0.27 $\mu$m $\pm$ 0.02 $\mu$m films in the context of the limiting behavior which is observed for polypyrrole films at low doping levels and for fully oxidized films. In the former case (Limiting Case I), the polymer film is essentially
nonelectronically conductive. The equivalent circuit appropriate for this system is that described by Ho et al. (19) and by Franceschetti et al. (21-23). As noted above, diffusion coefficient information has been obtained using this technique for a number of functionally similar systems including WO₃ lithium intercalation films (19,21-23) and Nafion polymer modified electrodes (20,24).

The AC impedance of oxidized polypyrrole (Limiting Case II) has previously been described in terms of a porous electrode model by Bull et al. (16) and by Burgmayer et al. (1,2). However, a more rigorous model has recently been demonstrated for finite, porous electrodes by Keiser et al. (25) and by Candy et al. (26). The latter model permits film parameters such as the equivalent cylindrical pore diameter and pore number density to be calculated from the AC impedance spectra of finite porous films (26). In the present case, the AC impedance observed for oxidized polypyrrole films is interpreted using the analysis of Candy and coworkers (26).

In addition, the limiting low frequency resistance and capacitance of the polypyrrole thin films is determined and compared to that obtained previously for thicker films of the polymer (13,14). The origin of the observed potential dependence of these low frequency circuit components is discussed.

THEORY

Limiting Case I: Lightly Doped Polymer.

As noted above, a number of recent papers describe the interpretation of AC impedance data for transition metal intercalation compounds (19, 21-23) and redox polymer modified electrodes (20,24). In both of these
systems, a redox couple is confined to a thin film, and the diffusion of the electroactive species in each is finite and linear. We have chosen to use the analysis of Ho et al. because it explicitly treats the limiting cases applicable to polypyrrole (19). The authors have made a number of assumptions in the derivation of this model which need to be examined here in the context of the application of this theory to electronically conductive polymers. Two of these assumptions are particularly important: 1) diffusion of the intercalating species is linear, and 2) the Warburg impedance is that due to the diffusion of a single species (Li\textsuperscript{0}) and hence can be characterized by a single diffusion coefficient (19).

In the case of Li\textsubscript{y}WO\textsubscript{3} and other electronically conductive transition metal oxide films, it is commonly assumed that intercalation of Li\textsuperscript{+} is preceded by charge transfer and ion pair formation, Li\textsubscript{y+}WO\textsubscript{3}\textsuperscript{-} (or Li\textsubscript{y}WO\textsubscript{3}), at the oxide film/electrolyte interface (19,22). Because intercalation of the Li\textsuperscript{+} is commensurate with charge transfer, Li\textsuperscript{0} is the only mobile species in the film. Diffusion of the intercalated Li\textsuperscript{0} then occurs linearly from the film/electrolyte interface. A key point regarding the applicability of the data analysis technique employed by Ho et al. to polyheterocyclic films is the extent to which diffusion in the conducting polymer film is linear. At potentials where polypyrrole is a good electronic conductor (E\textsubscript{OC} > 0.3 V vs. SCE), diffusion cannot be assumed to be linear since the polymer redox reaction can proceed from any conductive surface in the porous film. However, at open circuit potentials from -0.4 V to -0.3 V (100-200 mV negative of E\textsuperscript{O'}), where the polypyrrole is lightly doped, the data from the present paper as well as previous experimental evidence (27,28) indicates that the conductivity of the polymer is very low. As the bulk electronic
conductivity of the polymer is low, the redox reaction of the polymer can be assumed to proceed only from the Pt substrate/polymer interface. Hence, it is assumed here that diffusion of oxidized polymer sites (and charge compensating anions) is linear from the Pt substrate/polymer interface at potentials < 0.3 V vs. SCE.

The diffusion coefficient for the diffusion of intercalated Li° in a metal oxide matrix is many orders of magnitude smaller than that for the diffusion of Li+ in the contacting electrolyte (ca. 10^{-12} vs. 10^{-5} cm^2 sec^{-1} (19)). In contrast to AC impedance analyses of redox couples in solution (29), the diffusion limited current for Li_yWO_3 is always dictated by slow diffusion of Li° and the expression for the Warburg impedance incorporates a single diffusion coefficient (19,23). It is less clear in the case of polypyrrole if the Warburg impedance can be assumed to be dominated by a single diffusing species, eg. diffusion of the anion. The polymer redox reaction for polypyrrole can be written:

\[ \text{PPy}^0 + A^- \rightarrow \text{PPy}^+A^- + e^- \]

Diffusion of PPY^+ sites generated by an AC varying potential signal might be limited by the diffusion of the anion, A^-, diffusion of the counterion, C^+, electron diffusion; (i.e., the rate of electron hopping), or some combination of these. Buttry and coworkers have performed quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) gravimetry on thin polypyrrole and polythiophene films synthesized in acetonitrile (30). These data indicate that bulky tetrabutylammonium cations are excluded from polypyrrole films during oxidation-reduction cycles (30). Under these circumstances, if electron
hopping can be assumed to be facile, diffusion of \( \text{PPy}^+ \) will be limited by codiffusion of charge compensating \( \text{BF}_4^- \) anions. Again, a single diffusion coefficient, \( D_{\text{BF}_4^-} \), is adequate to describe the diffusion limited current. The application of the data analysis technique of Ho et al. to nonpermselective polypyrrole films will yield diffusion coefficients which are composite values containing contributions from both anion and cation diffusion (20,29).

AC impedance analysis of polypyrrole, then, can be made to conform to the assumptions made by Ho et al. by insuring that the polymer is not electronically conductive at the potentials at which diffusion coefficient information is obtained, and by employing a tetrabutylammonium cation which is excluded from the polymer film.

The model proposed by Ho et al. assumes the Randles equivalent circuit shown in Figure 1A (31). However, the usual form of the Warburg (diffusional) impedance is modified to compensate for the finite diffusion length of ions in a thin film. The detailed derivation of these expressions is found in reference 19. The explicit form of the finite Warburg impedance is (19):

\[
Z_w = R_w - jX_w
\]

where:

\[
X_w = (\omega C_w)^{-1} = |Z_w| \sin \beta
\]

\[
R_w = |Z_w| \cos \beta
\]

\[
|Z_w| = |\nu_0 / i_0 a|
\]

where \( \nu_0 \) is the AC potential amplitude, \( a \) is the electrode area, and \( C_w \) and
Rw are the Warburg capacitance and resistance respectively. The Warburg phase angle, $\beta$, is defined as:

$$\beta = \arctan \frac{(\sinh(2kl) + \sin(2kl))}{(\sinh(2kl) - \sin(2kl))}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)$$

with:

$$k = \left(\frac{\omega}{2D}\right)^{1/2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)$$

where $\omega$ is the angular frequency of the applied AC signal and $D$ is the diffusion coefficient of the counterion, BF$_4^-$

The current amplitude, $i_0$, is defined as:

$$i_0 = \frac{zF}{2} \frac{dC_{BF_4^-}}{dE} \left(\nu_0 (\omega D)^{1/2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{h^2 + s^2}{d2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)$$

where $dC_{BF_4^-}/dE$ is the gradient of polymer oxidation state, and hence BF$_4^-$ concentration, with open circuit potential. The expressions for the equivalent series resistance, $R_s$, and capacitance, $C_s$, elements of the faradaic impedance (incorporating the finite Warburg elements (Eq. 2,3)) are given by (29):

$$R_s = R_{ct} + R_w = R_{ct} + \left|\frac{\nu_0}{i_0a}\right| \cos \beta$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)$$

$$C_s = C_w = \left(\left|\frac{\nu_0}{i_0a}\right| \sin \beta\right)^{-1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)$$
where $R_{ct}$ is the charge transfer resistance; $R_{ct} = R_T / zF \rho_0$. The expressions for the real, $Z[re]$, and imaginary, $Z[im]$, components of the total impedance are obtained by substituting Eq. 8 and Eq. 9 into the expressions for $Z[re]$ and $Z[im]$ in the Randles circuit (29,30):

$$
Z[re] = R_u + \frac{R_S}{((Cd/C_s)+1)^2 + (\omega R_S C_d)^2} \tag{10}
$$

$$
Z[im] = \frac{\omega R_S^2 C_d + C_d/(C_s^2 \omega^1) + (\omega C_s)^{-1}}{((Cd/C_s)+1)^2 + (\omega R_S C_d)^2} \tag{11}
$$

Where $R_u$ is the series resistance of the solution and the polymer film. With these expressions, Nyquist diagrams can be generated for any combination of experimentally adjustable parameters. In practice, two important limiting subcases of Limiting Case I can be differentiated: IA) thick films and/or small diffusion coefficients ($k_l \gg 1$), and, IB) thin films and/or large diffusion coefficients ($k_l \ll 1$) (19).

Limiting Case IA corresponds to semi-infinite linear diffusion; i.e., the maximum excursion of the diffusion layer at steady-state is less than the film thickness. In this case, $\beta$ becomes $45^0$ and the Nyquist plot ($Z[im]$ vs. $Z[re]$) is linear with a slope of 1. From this linear region, if $dE/dC$ is known, the diffusion coefficient can be evaluated from the linear dependence of the impedance modulus, $|Z|$, with $\omega^{-1/2}$ (19):

$$
|Z| = |[(dE)/(dC)][FD^{1/2}a]^{-1}w^{-1/2}| \tag{12}
$$
In Limiting Case IB, the diffusion layer accesses the entire film volume corresponding to thin-layer electrochemical behavior. The Warburg phase angle, $\beta$, is 90° and the Nyquist plot becomes vertical at a resistance of $(R_1 + R_{ct} + R_u)$. The value of $R_1$, and hence the position of this vertical branch, is sensitive to the diffusion coefficient (19):

$$Z[\text{re}] = R_1 = \frac{1}{3nF_aD (dE/dC)} \tag{13}$$

The capacitance also becomes frequency independent under these conditions and equal to $C_1$ (19):

$$Z[\text{im}] = \frac{1}{\omega C_1} \left| \frac{(dE/dC)\omega a}{nF_a} \right| \tag{14}$$

Eqs. 13 and 14 may be used to calculate $D$ and $dC/dE$ simultaneously from $R_1$ and $C_1$ obtained from the low frequency region of the Nyquist plot.

For perfectly homogeneous films, the diffusion coefficients calculated from the semi-infinite frequency regime (Limiting Case IA) ought to agree with those obtained at frequencies corresponding to the finite diffusion case (Limiting Case IB).

**Limiting Case II: Oxidized Polymer.**

Although the theory for the AC impedance of porous electrodes is well established (32-34), only relatively recently has the AC impedance of thin, porous, metallic films been examined (25, 26). The work of Kaiser et al. (25) and Candy et al. (26) has involved finite porous electrodes in contact
with electrolyte solutions containing no redox couple; systems for which the impedance is entirely nonfaradaic. Candy et al. have shown that porous metal layers in which the pores have irregular shapes (as, for example, in Raney-metal surfaces), exhibit impedance behavior similar to that predicted for surfaces consisting of cylindrically shaped pores of a uniform diameter (26). Such poorly defined metal films can be evaluated in terms of the pore radius, pore number density, and pore length of the equivalent cylindrical pore electrode (26).

Feldburg (35) and Burgemayer et al. (2) have calculated that the bulk capacitances of 100-200 C cm\(^{-3}\) observed for oxidized polypyrrole films can only be accounted for if the specific capacitance of the polymer, and hence its conductivity, is very similar to that of metals. Oxidized polypyrrole films, then, might be expected to exhibit AC impedance behavior similar to that of porous metal layers. We have applied the recent model proposed by Candy et al. (26) to the analysis of the AC impedance observed for oxidized \((E_{oc} > +0.1\text{ V vs. SCE})\) polypyrrole films in electrolyte solutions containing no electroactive species. The assumptions inherent in this analysis are simply that the conductivity of electrolyte in the pores of the electrode is known and is the same in all pores, and that the specific capacitance of the porous electrode surface, \(C_{d1}\), is known and uniform. In addition, the capacitance of the Pt substrate electrode surface is assumed to be negligibly small relative to that of the porous bulk of the polymer.

The equivalent circuit for a single, electrolyte-filled cylindrical pore is shown in Figure 1B. The cylindrical pore electrode described above contains \(n\) such pores connected in parallel (26). This is the equivalent circuit describing an equal number of finite, parallel transmission lines
Note that the faradaic branch found in the Randles circuit (containing $R_{ct}$ and $Z_w$) is absent from this circuit. The real and imaginary components of the impedance for this circuit are given by (25):

$$Z_{[re]} = R_u + \frac{\lambda}{l} \frac{\sinh(\lambda/l) - \sin(\lambda/l)}{\cosh(\lambda/l) - \cos(\lambda/l)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)$$

$$Z_{[im]} = \frac{\lambda}{l} \frac{\sinh(\lambda/l) + \sin(\lambda/l)}{\cosh(\lambda/l) - \cos(\lambda/l)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (16)$$

where $l$ is the equivalent cylindrical pore length, and $\lambda$ is the penetration depth of the AC signal, given by (26):

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}(r_c\sigma/\omega C_{dl})^{1/2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)$$

Where $\sigma$ is the conductivity of electrolyte in the pores, $\omega$ is the angular frequency, $r_c$ is the equivalent cylindrical pore diameter, and $C_{dl}$ is the specific double-layer capacitance. With these equations, Nyquist diagrams can be generated for any desired set of electrode parameters.

Qualitatively, the Nyquist diagrams calculated from this equation are identical in shape to those generated by Eqs. 10 and 11 except for the absence of the charge transfer limited semi-circle. That is, a $45^\circ$ linear region is observed at high frequencies ($\lambda \ll 1$), and both the capacitance and resistance reach the limiting values $R_1$ and $C_1$ at low frequencies ($\lambda \gg 1$). However, the origin of the limiting behavior is different in the
present case than in Case I. The penetration depth of the AC signal (Eq. 17) into the pores of the metallic film is a function of $\sigma$, $C_{dl}$, $r_c$, and $\omega$. As the frequency decreases, $l$ increases and a greater total pore volume with its associated resistance and capacitance are accessed. Thus, as predicted by Eqs. 15 and 16, increases in $Z[re]$ and $(\omega Z[im])^{-1}$ are commensurate with decreasing $\omega$. At some sufficiently low frequency, $\lambda = 1$ and the total volume accessed by the AC signal approximately equals the total available pore volume. At this frequency, $Z[re]$ and $(\omega Z[im])^{-1}$ assume the limiting values $R_1$ and $C_1$.

If $C_{dl}$, $\sigma$, and $l$ are known, the equivalent cylindrical parameters $r_c$ and $n$ of the porous film can be calculated from $R_1$ and $C_1$ (26):

\[ R_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{3n}{r_c^2}} \]  
(18)

\[ C_1 = 2n \cdot r_c l C_{dl} \]  
(19)

The pore length, $l$, and the volume of electrolyte in the pores of the film, $V_p$, are related by the expression:

\[ l = (3R_1 V_p \sigma)^{1/2} \]  
(20)

As a consequence of this equation, either $l$ or $V_p$ is sufficient when combined with $C_{dl}$, $\sigma$ and the experimental values $R_1$ and $C_1$ to calculate $r_c$ and $n$ for a porous film (26).
EXPERIMENTAL

Materials and Equipment

Platinum foil (t = 0.254 mm, Alfa) and extruded Kel-F rod (d = 0.5 in, Afton Plastics Molding) were used to construct Pt disk electrodes as follows. The Kel-F electrode body was first machined to the dimensions shown in Fig. 2. Pt disks (d = 3.3 mm) were then heat-sealed onto the surface of the Kel-F body by melting the Kel-F around the Pt disk with a heat gun and physically pressing the Pt disk into the heat-softened surface with a glass rod. Electrical contact was made to the back of the Pt disk with a copper wire and silver epoxy (Epo-Tek 410E, Epoxy Technology) as shown in Fig. 2. Excess Kel-F was removed from the surface of the Pt/Kel-F electrode by polishing with 400 grit and 600 grit Carbimet (Beuhler) paper until a planar electrode surface was established. This surface was then further polished sequentially with 1.0 μm, 0.3 μm, and 0.05 μm alumina powder (all from Buehler Inc.). After this initial polishing sequence, the electrode surface was polished between experiments with 0.05 μm alumina only.

A large area, Pt gauze counter electrode (25 x 25 mm, AESAR) and a conventional saturated calomel reference electrode (SCE) were employed for all electrochemical experiments.

Tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate electrolyte was prepared from ammonium tetrafluoroborate (97+, Aldrich) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (99% Aldrich) and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-pentane. The recrystallized salt was dried envacuo at 100 °C for ca. 24 hrs. prior to use. Pyrrole (98%, Aldrich) was distilled in an inert atmosphere and stored over
argon. Acetonitrile (Burdick and Jackson, UV Grade) was used as received. All solutions employed for electrochemical measurements were purged with purified N₂ prior to use.

A EG&G PAR Model 273 potentiostat/galvanostat was employed for film deposition and all electrochemical measurements. Cyclic voltammograms were recorded on a Houston Instruments Model 2000 X-Y recorder. AC impedance measurements were performed in conjunction with a computer controlled EG&G Model 5301 Lockin Amplifier and EG&G AC impedance software. At frequencies greater than 5 Hz., the applied sine-wave excitation signal was generated and the current response analyzed by the lockin amplifier-controlled PAR 273. The measured impedances were then transferred to the computer for display and storage. At lower frequencies, the EG&G software removes the lockin amplifier from the circuit and the sine wave excitation signal is computer generated. The current response obtained from any desired number of cycles is measured by the 273, then analyzed by computer via a fast Fourier transform (FFT) algorithm. At these lower frequencies, the impedance was determined from the data obtained from 3 cycles. The amplitude of the applied potential sine wave in each case was 10 mV. Calibration of the 5301 is accomplished automatically with internal standards. All impedance measurements were normalized to an electrode area of 1 cm².

The conductivity of 0.2 M Bu₄NBF₄, MeCN electrolyte was measured with a Yellow Springs Instruments Model 31 AC conductivity bridge and a conventional YSI parallel plate conductivity cell. The cell constant was determined with KCl solutions. All solutions were equilibrated in a 25 °C water bath.
**Film Deposition and Electrochemical Measurements**

Polypyrrole films were prepared from monomer solutions containing 0.5 M pyrrole, 0.2 M Bu$_4$NBF$_4$ in acetonitrile. Polymerization was accomplished galvanostatically in a conventional one-compartment cell at a current density of 1.0 mA cm$^{-2}$. A polymerization charge of 0.10 C cm$^{-2}$ was found to correspond to an oxidized film thickness of 0.27 μm ± 0.02 μm as measured by a Tencor Alfa-Step profilometer. After deposition, the integrity of each polymer film was ascertained by recording a cyclic voltammogram at 20 mV/sec. All electrochemical measurements were conducted in N$_2$ purged, 0.2 M Bu$_4$NBF$_4$, acetonitrile electrolyte.

AC impedance data was obtained by first potentiostating the polymer at the desired potential for 60 seconds, then equilibrating the polymer at open circuit for 120 seconds. The polymer was then potentiostated at the terminal open circuit potential before AC impedance data acquisition was initiated. This procedure resulted in Nyquist diagrams which exhibited no hysteresis with varying potential. This indicates that the impedance data is obtained at each potential on polymer which is in equilibrium with the mean applied potential. The AC impedance was measured for each open circuit potential at 42 frequencies from 0.05 Hz. to 100 KHz.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Figure 3 shows a cyclic voltammogram in 0.2 M Bu$_4$NBF$_4$, MeCN electrolyte for a typical 0.27 μm polypyrrole film employed for the AC impedance studies below. The large capacitive currents in the region positive of the polymer redox reaction (E > +0.1 V) indicate that the polymer is electronically conductive in its oxidized state. At potentials negative of ca. -0.3 V, the
capacitive currents decrease dramatically since the reduced polymer is an electronic insulator. The unusual, asymmetric shape of this voltammogram has been observed previously for thin polypyrrole films prepared and cycled in Bu₄NBF₄, MeCN electrolyte (36). As mentioned above, such cyclic voltammograms were routinely used to ascertain the quality of the polypyrrole films synthesized prior to performing the AC impedance experiments.

Oxidized polypyrrole

Theoretical Nyquist data for porous metallic films can be calculated for the film parameters \( r_c \) and \( n \) from Eqs. 15 and 16 provided that \( \sigma \), \( C_{dl} \), and either \( l \) or \( V_p \) are known. In the case of porous metal films, values for \( V_p \) are conveniently obtained gravimetrically from measurements of the water content of water impregnated films (26). This procedure, however, is impractical for the 0.27 \( \mu \)m polypyrrole films employed in this study since such films are too thin to be removed intact from the substrate electrode surface. For the purposes of estimating the parameters \( r_c \) and \( n \), then, \( V_p \) was taken to be equal to the total film volume, \( V_f = r^2 l \), and \( l \) was calculated from Eq. 20. An estimated value for \( C_{dl} \) of 20 \( \mu \)F cm\(^2\) was also employed based on the calculations of Feldburg (35). Again, this number which is typical of metal/electrolyte interfaces should be considered to be a limitingly high value. Because \( r_c \) is proportional to both \( C_{dl} \) and \( V_p \), values for \( r_c \) calculated from these estimates of \( C_{dl} \) and \( V_p \) should be considered maximum values.

Experimental and simulated Nyquist diagrams for polypyrrole at three open circuit potentials in the interval from +0.4 to +0.2 V are shown in
Figure 4. Figure 4A shows a comparison of the experimental data obtained at low frequencies ($f < 5$ Hz.). Note that at all three potentials, $Z[\text{re}]$ is nearly frequency independent. As shown in Figure 5, plots of $Z[\text{im}] = 1/\omega C_S$ vs. $\omega^{-1}$ for this low frequency data are linear ($r > 0.999$) indicating that the capacitance is constant ($C_S = C_1$). Because this potential region is well positive of the polymer electrochemistry ($E^0 = -0.2$ V), changes in the formal oxidation state of the polymer over this interval are small, i.e. the polymer is essentially 100% oxidized at $E_{OC} > 0.2$ V. The similarity of the three plots shown in Figure 4A, then, corroborates the conclusion that the observed impedance is predominately nonfaradic. Thus, Case II limiting behavior is observed.

Figures 4B - 4D show the high frequency Nyquist data in greater detail. Simulated plots were generated in each case by fitting to the experimental data using $r_C$ and $n$ as adjustable parameters. The resulting best-fit values for these parameters are listed in Table I. Note that the agreement between the simulated and the experimental data is best at 0.393 V (Fig. 4B). In particular, at this potential the elbow in the Nyquist plot occurs at very similar frequencies; ca. 40 rad sec$^{-1}$ (expt.) vs. 25 rad sec$^{-1}$ (calc.). The values for $r_C$ and $n$ of 4.26 Å and $5.43 \times 10^{12}$ pores cm$^{-2}$ obtained from the simulation at 0.393 V (Table I) are reasonable limiting values in view of what is known about the morphology and mass transport characteristics of polypyrrole films. For example, as mentioned above, the data of Buttry and coworkers indicates that Bu$_4$N$^+$ with a crystallographic radius $r_{Bu4N^+} = 4.75$ Å (39) is excluded from polypyrrole during electrochemical oxidation/reduction cycles whereas ClO$_4^-$ ions ($r_{ClO_4^-} = 2.5$ Å (39)) diffuse into and out of the film (30). In addition, scanning
electron micrographs (SEM) of polypyrrole obtained previously in this lab and by others (cf. 37,38) reveals that polypyrrole has an extremely dense, compact morphology. That individual pores or channels are not resolved by SEM indicates that any such structures must possess dimensions < ca. 50 Å.

However, several important discrepancies between the experimental and the simulated data obtained at 0.393 V (Fig. 4B) are evident. Most noticeable are differences in the transition from the high frequency 45° data to the low frequency limiting region. In contrast to the simulated data, the experimentally observed transition is more gradual; occurring over a band of frequencies from 10 - 60 Hz. Keiser and coworkers have determined that the exact shape of the Nyquist plot for a porous electrode is sensitive to the geometry of the pores (25). Their calculations for a variety of pore geometries predict that positive deviations in the Nyquist data relative to the cylindrical pore case are observed in the transition region for pores which possess a decreasing radius (25); i.e., a pore radius less at the electrode end than at the electrolyte end. A similar positive deviation is observed for the data obtained at 0.276 V (Fig. 4C). This deviation may indicate that the mean pore diameter decreases as the polypyrrole film is traversed from the electrolyte/film interface to the electrode. Alternatively, this gradual transition may reflect the non-homogeneity of either r_c or l.

A second discrepancy relative to the simulated data is observed at frequencies above ca. 10 KHz. where Z[im] becomes negative. Experimental data in this frequency region was irreproducible from film to film. Negative Z[im] values at high frequencies reflect the presence of inductive effects which are not predicted by simple porous electrode theory (25,26).
Consequently, a more complex equivalent circuit may be required to
thoroughly describe the electrical behavior of oxidized polypyrrole films.

The Nyquist data obtained at 0.186 V (Fig. 4D) shows evidence of a high
frequency semi-circle which is characteristic of charge transfer
limitations. The emergence of this feature in the Nyquist plot is expected
as the polymer begins to be reduced (19,29). The faradaic component of the
current present at this potential may augment the purely nonfaradaic current
due to the porous electrode character of the film and contribute to the
shift in R₁ which is observed (see intermediate data below). Thus, the
equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 2B is not adequate to describe polypyrrole
at this potential and the fit of the simulated to the experimental data in
Fig. 4D is poor.

Although no evidence for charge transfer limitations is observed at
0.276 V (Fig. 4C), the fit of this data to the cylindrical porous electrode
model is intermediate to that of the 0.393 V data (Fig. 4B) and the 0.186 V
data (Fig. 4D). For example, transition to the vertical limiting region
occurs at ca. 40 rad sec⁻¹ (expt.) vs. 15 rad sec⁻¹ (calc). At lower
frequencies, the experimental Z[im] data is significantly higher than that
predicted from Eqs. 15 and 16.

The fact that the fit between the experimental and simulated data
improves as the potential increases from 0.186 V to 0.393 V suggests further
improvement might be observed at yet higher open circuit potentials.
Unfortunately, irreversible oxidation begins to occur at potentials greater
than ca. +0.5 V vs. SCE and reliable AC data in this region cannot be
obtained. However, the above data shows that the AC impedance of oxidized
polypyrrole can be modeled reasonably well with an extremely simple finite,
porous electrode model which assumes a cylindrical pore geometry. Again, a better fit to the experimental data is possible if a decreasing radius pore geometry is considered. Nyquist diagrams for such films are easily calculated numerically using the procedure of Keiser et al. (25).

Lightly doped polypyrrole

Figure 6 shows experimental and simulated Nyquist diagrams for polypyrrole at open circuit potentials of -0.333 V, -0.35 V, and -0.361 V. As the cyclic voltammogram in Figure 3 shows, these potentials are at the foot of the polymer oxidation wave. Since these potentials are well negative of $E^0$ ($|E^0 - E_{oc}| > 150$ mV), the concentration of oxidized sites, $C_{ppy^+}$ (where $C_{ppy^+} = C_{BF_4^-}$), or the % doping of the polymer ought to be small. As discussed above, the data of previous workers (27,28) and the capacitance data of the present paper indicates that increases in the conductivity of polypyrrole at these $E_{oc}$ values are small, i.e. the polymer film is essentially nonconductive. Thus, the AC response of the system ought to conform to Limiting Case I.

Figure 6A shows the experimental low frequency Nyquist plots at these three potentials. Note that $Z[re]$ is nearly frequency independent for $f < 5$ Hz and limiting behavior similar to that observed for oxidized polypyrrole is seen. Plots of $Z[im]$ vs. $\omega^{-1}$ at these frequencies are linear ($r > 0.999$) again showing that a constant, limiting low frequency capacitance obtains. Such limiting behavior is accounted for in Limiting Case I by a finite RC transmission line (Fig. 2A) where the nonfaradaic circuit components of the oxidized polymer circuit (Fig. 2B) are replaced by the charge transfer resistance, $R_{ct}$, the Warburg resistance, $R_w$, and the Warburg capacitance,
In addition, the capacitance of the Pt substrate electrode, which was assumed to be negligible in the oxidized polymer case, must be accounted for in Limiting Case I since the total double-layer capacitance of the system is small.

Figures 6B - 6D compare the experimental data obtained at higher frequencies with simulated Nyquist plots. Simulated data calculated from Eqs. 10 and 11 were fit to the experimental data using the diffusion coefficient, $D_{\text{BF}_4^-}$, and the gradient of the potential with respect to the concentration, $dE/dC_{\text{BF}_4^-}$. The values of these parameters (see Table II) are identical to those calculated from the experimental $R_1$ and $C_1$ using Eqs. 13 and 14. Note that the agreement between the experimental and the simulated data at all three potentials is good. The best-fit diffusion coefficients obtained from the simulation of ca. $1 \times 10^{-9}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$ are approximately an order of magnitude faster than those measured by Genies and coworkers for polypyrrole ($D = 2.3 \times 10^{-10}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$ in Et$_4$NBF$_4$, MeCN) using chronoamperometry (40). As discussed above, this disparity is not unexpected in view of the very different nature of these two experiments; i.e., in the potential step (Cottrell) experiment, diffusion coefficient information is obtained while the film is in flux from one redox state to another (29). However, the diffusion coefficients obtained here are in agreement with those obtained at identical films and potentials by small-amplitude current pulse experiments (41).

Diffusion coefficients can also be calculated from the semi-infinite diffusion region of the Nyquist data. Figure 7A shows the experimental Nyquist plots obtained in this region in greater detail. The slopes calculated from these data (Table II) are in close agreement with the
theoretically predicted slope of unity. Plots of the impedance modulus, |Z|, versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ for this frequency domain are shown in Figure 7B. The diffusion coefficient can be calculated from these data by using values for $dE/dC_{BF4}$ obtained from the finite diffusion region (Table II) and Eq. 12. The values for $D_{BF4}$ so obtained (Table II) are smaller at each potential than those calculated from the finite diffusion frequency domain; $(D_{SI}/D_F)_{0.33} = 0.28$, $(D_{SI}/D_F)_{0.35} = 0.31$, $(D_{SI}/D_F)_{0.36} = 0.28$. Note that $D_{SI}/D_F$ is ca. 0.3 at all three potentials. Rubinstein et al. have observed similar behavior for the AC impedance of the reversible redox couple Ru(bpy)$_3^{3+/2+}$ in Nafion modified electrodes (20). At Nafion modified electrodes, however, diffusion coefficients obtained from the semi-infinite diffusion region are faster by a factor of ca. 3 than those obtained from the finite diffusion limiting region.

The factors which might account for the observed discrepancy between $D_{SI}$ and $D_F$ in the polypyrrole films studied here are identical to those discussed in detail by Rubinstein and coworkers (20). Note that an additional complication in the case of polypyrrole is the estimation of $dE/C_{BF4}$ which cannot be determined by a straightforward coulometric titration without a reliable double-layer capacitance correction. Consequently, the value of $dE/dC_{BF4}$ employed here is that derived from the finite diffusion data. The simultaneous determination of $dE/dC_{BF4}$ and $D_{BF4}$ is susceptible to error from film thickness nonuniformity. However, because the thickness of the films used here is known to be $0.27 \mu m \pm 0.02 \mu m$, film nonuniformity seems an unlikely source of the diffusion coefficient effect.

The possibility exists, however, that the morphology of the polypyrrole
film is nonuniform over the film thickness. Under these circumstances, $D_{SI}/D_F < 1$ would be produced by a film morphology which was dense (transport restrictive) at the electrode/film interface and relatively open at the film/electrolyte interface. It is interesting to note that the existence of such a morphological gradient could also explain the AC impedance data obtained for the oxidized polymer (see explanation above). Furthermore, it is not unlikely that such gradients in the polymer void volume or effective pore diameter might be introduced during electrochemical synthesis of the polymer film. This is particularly true since the polypyrrole polymerization reaction is not diffusion controlled at the current densities employed here ($1 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$)(40). Thus, pyrrole monomer is available at the film edge and the polymerization reaction can proceed from the interior surfaces of the film as well as at its exterior (apparent) surface. As a result, the total time available for polymerization at the interior surfaces of the film increases from the film/monomer interface to the electrode. The effective pore diameter of the electrochemically synthesized film, then, increases from the electrode surface to the film edge. It should be noted that although a morphological gradient in the polypyrrole film such as that described above is consistent with the observed AC impedance data, alternative explanations exist. For example, Rubinstein et al. have accounted for the similar effects observed at Nafion-coated electrodes with a model which incorporates two uncoupled parallel diffusion pathways (20).

A second similarity between the present data and that of Rubinstein et al. is the behavior of the experimental data in the transition region (23). As shown in Figs. 4B - 4D, experimental Nyquist plots exhibit a gradual
transition from the semi-infinite (45°) to finite (vertical) diffusion regions of the Nyquist plot whereas a relatively abrupt transition is predicted by Eqs. 10 and 11. This effect is probably best attributed to inhomogeneities in the polymer structure which result in a distribution of diffusion pathways (apparent film thicknesses).

**Intermediate oxidation levels.**

At potentials from -0.3 V to +0.1 V, significant concentrations of both oxidized and reduced polymer are present in a film which is also a good electronic conductor. Under these circumstances, neither of the equivalent circuits employed above are adequate to describe the AC impedance of the polymer. The faradaic impedance of porous electrodes has been discussed in detail by De Levie (32-34). The proposed models, however, do not consider the finite diffusion case and become complex if the effective pore diameter approaches dimensions of ca. 1 μm (34). In addition, the modeling of polypyrrole at these intermediate potentials is complicated by the need to know the specific double layer capacitance (or the true surface area) of the polymer at each potential. More sophisticated porous electrode models (cf. 42,43) introduce additional adjustable parameters which are difficult to experimentally identify. Finally, it should be noted that the work of Feldburg (35) and others suggests that significant extensions of established porous electrode theory are likely to be neccessary to fully account for the AC impedance behavior of conducting polymers.

Although we have not attempted to identify an equivalent circuit appropriate for the AC data obtained at intermediate potentials, important qualitative data can be obtained in the absence of such a model. Figure 8
shows Nyquist plots for AC impedance data obtained at potentials from +0.1 V to -0.3 V vs. SCE. The low frequency data (Figs. 8A and 8B) show that these data are qualitatively similar to that which was observed at more positive and more negative potentials. Both the capacitance and the resistance assume limiting values, \( R_1 \) and \( C_1 \), at frequencies less that 5 Hz. A plot of \( R_1 \) and \( C_1 \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) obtained over the entire potential region from +0.4 V to -0.3 V is shown in Figure 9. Note in particular that the capacitance in the region from -0.3 V to -0.4 V is small relative to the maximum \( C_1 \) values observed at higher potentials; i.e., for the fully oxidized polymer. This data supports our assumption (Limiting Case I) that polypyrrole-BF\(_4^-\) is relatively nonelectronically conducting at these potentials. The value of \( C_1 \) for the oxidized polymer (3 x 10^{-2} \text{ F cm}^{-2} \text{ @ } E_{oc} = 0.393 \text{ V}) corresponds to a bulk capacitance of 350 \text{ F cm}^{-2}. This number is significantly higher than that observed by Burgemayer et al. (200 \text{ F cm}^{-3} (2)) and by Diaz et al. (100 \text{ F cm}^{-3} (36)). Note also that for \( C_1 \), a maximum is observed at ca. -0.2 V. These data are similar to that obtained by Tanguy et al. for thick polypyrrole films (13,14). In the vicinity of the switching potential (\( E^{0'} \)) both the faradaic components (\( R_{1,f} \) and \( C_{1,f} \)) and the capacitive components (\( R_{1,c} \) and \( C_{1,c} \)) of \( R_1 \) and \( C_1 \) are expected to be significant.

To a first approximation, the limiting low frequency behavior of these components \( R_1 \) and \( C_1 \) can be inferred by superimposing the predictions of Limiting Case I (Eqs 13,14) and Limiting Case II (Eqs. 18,19). If the specific double layer capacitance, \( C_{dl} \), of polypyrrole can be assumed to possess an S-shaped dependence with potential (no maximum), Eq. 19 predicts that if \( r_c \) and \( l \) remain constant, \( C_{1,c} \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) will have a similar shape. In this case, since the faradaic component, \( C_{1,f} \), is a maximum at \( E_{oc} = \)
E°'(24), the superposition of faradaic and capacitive components yields a CI vs. Eoc relation which has a maximum near E°', as observed here and previously (13,14). Equation 13 predicts that the faradaic component R₁,f ought to be a minimum at Eoc - E°'. Thus, it is difficult to account for the potential dependence of R₁ observed here. Since the capacitive component, R₁,c is proportional to 1, σ⁻¹, and r_c⁻² (Eq. 19), relatively dramatic changes in the pore structure (eg. increases in r_c with potential) are probably necessary to account for the R₁ vs. Eoc relationship obtained by us and by previous workers (13,14).

Figure 8C,D shows the high frequency Nyquist data obtained at intermediate potentials. Of particular interest is the absence of a well defined semi circle resulting from charge transfer limitations at high frequencies (26,29). The AC impedance data obtained by various workers (2,13) for thick films invariably reveals the presence of such a semi-circle at high frequencies. Unfortunately, quantitative measurement of the heterogeneous rate constant for this system is impossible given the porous electrode nature of the film; ie., the electroactive area of the film is not well defined. However, the present data suggests that the apparent rate constant may decrease considerably with increasing film thickness.

The high frequency resistance, Rₜ, obtained at Z[im] = 0 is compared to C₁ in Figure 10. Rₜ values are good approximations of the total series resistance of the solution and the polypyrrole film (29). The Rₜ values observed at positive potentials (Rₜ = 6.5 ohms ± 0.2 ohms) can be attributed entirely to the supporting electrolyte resistance; ie., the film resistance of the oxidized polymer is negligible. At potentials negative of -0.2 V, Rₜ increases rapidly to ca. 20 ohms at -0.6 V. It is interesting to note that
decreases in $R_h$ commensurate with oxidation of the polymer film occur in advance of increases in $C_1$. Note, for example, that at -0.3 V, the value of $R_h$ is 15% of its value at -0.6 V whereas $C_1$ has only attained ca. 15% of its limiting value. Since the value of $C_1$ is sensitive only to the electronic conductivity of the film whereas that of $R_h$ can reflect either ionic or electronic conductivity, these data suggest that polypyrrole is a good ionic conductor at potentials (near -0.3 V) where it is a relatively poor electronic conductor.

Conclusions

AC impedance data has been presented for thin polypyrrole film-modified electrode surfaces. Although an equivalent circuit which accounts for the observed AC behavior of polypyrrole over a wide range of potentials is likely to be complex, two limiting cases exist for which the equivalent circuits are simplified. At low doping levels (Limiting Case I), the equivalent circuit appropriate for polypyrrole is identical to that used previously to describe the AC impedance of Nafion polymer modified electrodes (20,24) and metal oxide, Li intercalation films (19,21-23). Diffusion coefficients were obtained from the analysis of Ho et al. (19) for both semi-infinite and finite time domains. The approximate ratio of the values $D_{SI}/D_F = 0.3$ at the potentials examined. This observation is consistent with the existence of a morphology gradient normal to the surface of the electrode where the effective pore diameter of the polymer, and therefore the diffusion coefficient $D_{BF_4^-}$, increases in the film with distance from the electrode surface.

The AC impedance data observed for the oxidized polymer (Limiting Case
II) was compared to that predicted for finite, porous metallic films (25,26). The agreement between the experimental and the simulated Nyquist data (calculated from ref. 26) improves with increasing $E_{oc}$. Using the analysis of Candy and coworkers, film parameters such as the pore radius, pore length, and pore number density can be expressed as their cylindrical pore electrode equivalents (26). The values so obtained for thin polypyrrole films are consistent with what is currently known about mass transport in such films. Better agreement between the simulated and the experimental Nyquist plots ought to be obtained if other pore geometries are considered. In particular, the transition region of the Nyquist data is better accommodated by a model in which the pores possess a decreasing radius from the film edge to the electrode surface. This conclusion is in qualitative agreement with the diffusion coefficient data obtained for the oxidized polymer.

Thus, both mass transport and structural information can be gleaned from AC impedance analysis of polypyrrole films based on these two relatively simple equivalent circuits. In addition, the potential dependence of the low frequency series resistance and capacitance were determined and the origins of the observed dependencies were discussed. Comparisons between the high frequency resistance and the low frequency capacitance indicate that significant ionic conductivity is present for polypyrrole films at very low oxidation levels, prior to the onset of significant electronic conductivity.
Acknowledgments

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Credit

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References

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Table I. Summary of Film Parameters Calculated From AC Impedance Data For Oxidized Polypyrrole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$E_{oc}$ (V vs. SCE)</th>
<th>equivalent cylindrical pore radius$^a$ (cm)</th>
<th>pore number density$^a$ (cm$^{-2}$)</th>
<th>pore length$^b$ (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>$4.26 \times 10^{-8}$</td>
<td>$5.43 \times 10^{12}$</td>
<td>$8.72 \times 10^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.276</td>
<td>$2.63 \times 10^{-8}$</td>
<td>$1.23 \times 10^{13}$</td>
<td>$1.01 \times 10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.186</td>
<td>$1.96 \times 10^{-8}$</td>
<td>$1.90 \times 10^{13}$</td>
<td>$1.17 \times 10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$Values for $r_c$ and $n$ were determined by fitting Nyquist plots calculated from Eqs. 15 and 16 to the experiment data. The values of $C_1$ used for these calculations were obtained from the slope of $Z[im] = (\omega C_0)^{-1}$ vs. $\omega^{-1}$ at $f < 5$ Hz. $R_1$ was determined from $Z[re]$ at ca. $f = 1$ Hz. and corrected for $R_u$.

$^b$Calculated from Eq. 20 assuming the pore volume $V_p$ = the total film volume, $V_f$. 
### Table II. Summary of Transport Data Calculated For Semi-Infinite (SI) and Finite (F) Frequency Regimes For Lightly Doped Polypyrrole.

| E<sub>oc</sub> (V vs. SCE) | D<sub>F</sub><sup>a</sup> (cm<sup>2</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup>) | dE/dC<sup>a</sup> (V cm<sup>2</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>) | d|Z|/d(ω<sup>-1/2</sup>)<sup>b</sup> (ohms rad<sup>-1</sup> sec) | D<sub>SI</sub><sup>c</sup> (cm<sup>2</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup>) |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| -0.333 | 1.40 x 10<sup>-9</sup> | 593 | 1.36 | 3.87 x 10<sup>-10</sup> |
| -0.350 | 3.31 x 10<sup>-9</sup> | 1140 | 1.02 | 1.03 x 10<sup>-9</sup> |
| -0.361 | 3.38 x 10<sup>-9</sup> | 1300 | 1.20 | 9.36 x 10<sup>-10</sup> |

<sup>a</sup>Obtained by fitting Nyquist data calculated from Eqs. 10 and 11 to the experiment Nyquist data at each potential. The best fit values D<sub>F</sub> and dE/dC so obtained approximate those obtained from R<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>1</sub> and Eqs. 13 and 14.

<sup>b</sup>Obtained from the slope of the 45° linear region of the Nyquist plots shown in Fig. 7A.

<sup>c</sup>Calculated from d|Z|/d(ω<sup>-1/2</sup>) using Eq. 12.
Figure Captions

Figure 1 - A. Randel's equivalent circuit with a finite Warburg element, \( Z_{w,F}\) (19). B. Finite RC transmission line circuit equivalent to that of a finite pore with a uniform radius (ex. a cylindrical pore).

Figure 2 - Schematic diagram of the platinum disk electrode employed in this work. a. 7mm glass tube, b. copper wire, c. Kel-F electrode body; diameter = ca. 10 mm, d. silver epoxy contact, e. Pt disk; diameter = 3.3 mm.

Figure 3 - Cyclic voltammogram for a typical 0.27 \( \mu \text{m} \) polypyrrole film in 0.2 M \( \text{Bu}_4\text{NBF}_4\), MeCN electrolyte at 20 mV sec\(^{-1}\).

Figure 4 - A. Nyquist diagram comparing the low frequency (\( f < 0.25 \text{ Hz.} \)) AC impedance data obtained at three potentials for an oxidized polypyrrole film. \( \bigcirc \) - 0.393 V, \( \bullet \) - 0.286 V, \( \bigtriangleup \) - 0.186 V. Frequencies in Hz. are as shown.
B-D. Nyquist diagrams comparing experimental and simulated AC impedance data for an oxidized polypyrrole film. Frequencies (Hz.) for simulated data (solid line) are indexed on the right of each plot. Frequencies for the experimental data (open circles) are indexed at the left of each plot.
A. 0.393 V, B. 0.286 V, C. 0.186 V.
Simulated data calculated from Eqs. 15 and 16.
Figure 5 - Typical plot of $Z[\text{im}]$ vs. $\omega^{-1}$ for data obtained at low frequencies. These data at $f < 5$ Hz. and 0.393 V.

Figure 6 - A. Nyquist diagrams comparing the low frequency AC impedance behavior at three potentials for a lightly doped polypyrrole film. $\bigcirc$ -0.333 V, $\triangle$ -0.350 V, $\bullet$ -0.361 V.

B-D. Comparisons of experimental and simulated Nyquist diagrams. Frequencies (Hz.) for simulated data (solid line) are indexed on the right of each plot. Experimental data (open circles) are indexed at the left of each plot. A. -0.333 V, B. -0.350 V, C. -0.361 V.

Figure 7 - A. Comparison of the $45^\circ$ semi-infinite region of the Nyquist data obtained for a lightly doped polypyrrole film. The slopes calculated for these plots are listed in Table II.

B. Plots of $|Z|$ vs. $\omega^{-1/2}$ for the linear regions of the plots shown in Fig. 7A.

Figure 8 - A,B. Comparison of experimental Nyquist data obtained at low frequencies for potentials from +0.1 V to -0.3 V. Frequencies in Hz. as shown.

A. $\bigcirc$ -0.093 V, $\bullet$ -0.001 V, $\triangle$ -0.091 V, $\square$ -0.140 V.

B. $\bigcirc$ -0.211 V, $\bullet$ -0.255 V, $\triangle$ -0.299 V.
**Figure 8** - C.D. Comparison of higher frequency experimental Nyquist data obtained at the same potentials. Identity of plots same as for Fig. 8 A,B. Frequencies in Hz. as shown.

**Figure 9** - Low frequency resistance, $R_L$, and capacitance, $C_L$, vs. $E_{oc}$.

- $R_L$ measured at 0.25 Hz., $C_L$ obtained from plots of $Z_{im}$ vs. $\omega^{-1}$.

**Figure 10** - High frequency resistance, $R_H$, and low frequency capacitance, $C_L$, vs. $E_{oc}$. $R_H = Z_{re}$ at $Z_{im} = 0$. 
FIGURE 1
Figure 6-A
Figure 8-A,B
Figure 10

Resistance, Ohms

$E_{oc}, \text{ V vs. SCE}$

$C_{II, F cm^{-2}}$

20
15
10
5
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
APPENDIX B

DETERMINATION OF DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS IN POLYPYRROLE THIN FILMS USING A CURRENT PULSE RELAXATION METHOD
Determination of Diffusion Coefficients in Polypyrrole Thin Films
Using a Current Pulse Relaxation Method

Reginald M. Penner**, Leon S. Van Dyke**, and Charles R. Martin*

Department of Chemistry
Texas A&M University

*Electrochemical Society Active member, to whom correspondence should be addressed.

**Electrochemical Society Student member.

1Present Address: Department of Chemistry, Stanford University,
Stanford, CA 94305
Introduction

Diffusion coefficients for mobile species in electronically conductive polyheterocycles have been reported by several groups (1-5). In each case, a large amplitude electrochemical experiment such as potential step chronocoulometry (6) has been employed. Techniques like these based on the Cottrell Equation have been used previously to measure apparent diffusion coefficients in nonelectronically conductive redox polymer films (cf. 7-10). Unfortunately, an inherent problem with the application of large amplitude electrochemical methods to electronically conductive polymers is that of background correction. Feldburg (11) has shown that the charge associated with switching a conducting polymer between conducting and insulating redox states (as required by any large amplitude experiment) has a large capacitive component which is inseparable from the faradaic charge. That is, there is no simple method for correcting the experimentally observed signal (usually Q(t) or i(t)) for capacitive contributions. In the absence of a capacitance correction, the Cottrell Equation cannot yield accurate diffusion coefficient information (6). Moreover, this same problem exists for other large amplitude experiments such as cyclic voltammetry, differential pulse voltammetry, and chronopotentiometry.

A small amplitude electrochemical experiment, however, can circumvent the background correction problem since diffusion coefficient information can be gleaned from an experiment in which the conducting polymer remains in the reduced (nonconducting) state. Under these circumstances, the relatively small capacitive contributions to the electrochemical signal can easily be estimated and compensated. Such a small amplitude current pulse experiment has been developed by Steele and coworkers (12) and by Worrell
and coworkers (13-16) to measure diffusion coefficients for intercalated species in alkali metal intercalation compounds. Using a more rigorous mathematical treatment of this experiment, we have developed a modification of the current pulse method suitable for thin, redox film-modified electrode systems. In addition to solving problems associated with background correction, the current pulse - E\textsubscript{OC} relaxation method presented here has a number of other advantages for the determination of diffusion coefficients in thin films.

Here we describe this new method and its application to the determination of diffusion coefficients in electrochemically synthesized polypyrrole thin films. Diffusion coefficients for such films in Et\textsubscript{4}NBF\textsubscript{4}, MeCN are determined for a series of submicron film thicknesses. In addition, we report measurements of the double-layer capacitance, C\textsubscript{dl}, and the resistance, R\textsubscript{u}, of polypyrrole thin films as a function of potential obtained with the galvanostatic pulse method. Measurements of the electrolyte concentration in reduced polypyrrole films are also presented to aid in the interpretation of these data.

Theory

Previous current pulse - E\textsubscript{OC} relaxation experiments - As noted above, a small amplitude, current pulse experiment was first used by Steele and coworkers (12) and by Worrell and coworkers (13-16) to measure diffusion coefficients for alkali metal atoms in layers of the intercalation compounds TaS\textsubscript{2}, TiS\textsubscript{2} and TiO\textsubscript{2}. The application of this technique to diffusion coefficient determinations in alkali metal intercalation compounds is now well established (17,18). In a typical experiment, a current pulse of some
duration, \( \tau \), and amplitude, \( i_p \), is used to inject the diffusing species (usually \( \text{Li}^0 \) or \( \text{Na}^0 \)) at the electrolyte/film (electrode) interface. At the termination of the current pulse, the working electrode is returned to open circuit and its potential, \( E_{OC} \), is monitored as a function of time. The perturbation in the concentration of the electroactive species at the electrode surface results in a displacement of \( E_{OC} \) as predicted by the Nernst equation (6):

\[
E_{OC} = E_{ox/red}^0 + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln\left(\frac{[ox]_{x=0}}{[red]_{x=0}}\right)
\]

ie. \( E_{OC} \) is determined by the ratio \([ox]/[red]\) at the electrode surface. At the termination of the current pulse \((t = \tau)\), the electrochemically generated diffusion layer has a narrow distance distribution and the maximum potential excursion, \( \Delta E_{OC} = |E_{OC, initial} - E_{OC,t}| \), is observed. At successively longer times, \( t \), after the termination of the current pulse, the concentration of diffusing species at the electrode surface, \( C_{diff,x=0} \), and \( \Delta E_{OC} \) decrease as the diffusion layer relaxes into the bulk of the film. Since the rate at which the film reequilibrates is dependent on the diffusion coefficient, \( D_{diff} \), of the intercalated species, \( D_{diff} \) can be determined from the experimentally observed rate at which \( \Delta E_{OC} \) relaxes to \( E_{OC, initial} \). In all systems studied to date, the rate of \( E_{OC} \) relaxation is linear with \( t^{-1/2} \), and \( D_{diff} \) is extracted from the slope of this plot (12-16).

In the application of the current pulse - \( E_{OC} \) relaxation technique to alkali metal intercalation compounds, several assumptions are made which simplify the mathematical treatment of the experiment. These assumptions
are as follows: i) diffusion of the intercalated species is semi-infinite linear from the film/electrolyte interface. This assumption imposes an experimental constraint on the maximum duration of the experiment (6):

\[ t_{\text{max}} < \frac{1}{2D} \]  

where \( l \) = film thickness, and \( t_{\text{max}} \) = time at which diffusion layer reaches film/electrolyte interface (maximum total experiment duration). ii) the equilibrium concentration of the injected species is not significantly perturbed by the quantity of diffusing species introduced by the current pulse, and, iii) the initial distribution of diffusing species existing at the termination of the current pulse is infinitely narrow, i.e., the diffusing species is initially dispersed in a plane at \( x=0 \) (19). If these assumptions are valid, the time dependence of \( \Delta E_{\text{oc}} \) is given by (13, 14, 19):

\[ \Delta E_{\text{oc}} = \frac{m_i p}{\text{FA}} \left( \frac{D t}{\Delta t} \right)^{1/2} \]  

where \( t \) is the time after the termination of the current pulse, and \( m \) is the slope of the linear \( E_{\text{oc}} \ vs. \ C_{\text{diff}} \) relation.

Assumption (i) limits the time window available for obtaining linear \( E_{\text{oc}} \ vs. \ t^{-1/2} \) behavior consistent with Eq. 3 for any film thickness. Diffusion coefficients of \( 1 \times 10^{-8} \ \text{cm}^2 \ \text{sec}^{-1} \) (Li$_y$TaS$_2$ (13)) and layer thicknesses, \( l = 50 \ \mu\text{m} \), which are typical parameters for alkali metal intercalation compounds, correspond to \( t_{\text{max}} \) values (Eq. 2) of ca. 1000 sec. Experimentally, linear \( E_{\text{oc}} \ vs. \ t^{-1/2} \) behavior is routinely observed for \( t < \) ca. 100 sec (12-15).
Although the diffusion coefficients measured for polypyrrole films are similar, much thinner films are required (l < 1 μm). The corresponding \( t_{\text{max}} \) value for such films is ca. 0.5 sec or less. Figure 1 shows the \( \Delta E_{\text{OC}} \) vs. \( t^{-1/2} \) plots obtained at several pulse current amplitudes for a typical 0.54 μm polypyrrole film. Note that as expected, \( \Delta E_{\text{OC}} \) is not linear with \( t^{-1/2} \) indicating that the simple, limiting behavior described by Eq. 3 is not observed for this system.

**Calculation of \( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \) vs. time transients - Application of the current pulse - \( E_{\text{OC}} \) relaxation experiment to the measurement of diffusion coefficients in thin (l < 1.0 μm) films requires that an expression for \( \Delta E_{\text{OC}} \) vs. \( t \) be derived which is free of the constraints imposed by assumptions (i) - (iv) above. We have accomplished this by calculating \( \Delta E_{\text{OC}} \) vs. time transients with an expression which describes finite diffusion from a known initial distribution of diffusing species (that generated by the current pulse). The \( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \) vs. time transients generated from this more rigorous expression are converted to \( E_{\text{OC}} \) vs. time transients using calibration curve as described below. Since a simple \( t^{-1/2} \) dependance is not observed for the resulting transients, diffusion coefficients are obtained by fitting the simulated \( E_{\text{OC}} \) vs. time transients to experimentally obtained transients.

Generation of simulated \( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \) vs. time transients for the current pulse experiment involves two discrete calculations. First, the initial concentration-distance profile of diffusing species must be calculated from the experimental current pulse parameters. This initial distribution is then used to calculate \( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \) for times after the termination of the
current pulse.

The equation describing linear diffusion for any initial distribution of diffusing species, \( f(x)' \), and finite geometry is given by (19):

\[
C(x,t) = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l f(x')dx' + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{Dn^2\pi^2t}{l^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \int_0^l f(x') \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{l}\right) dx' \tag{4}
\]

where \( x \) is the distance from the planar source (electrode), \( C(x,t) \) is the concentration of diffusing species at any \( x \) and \( t > r \), \( t \) is the time after the termination of the current pulse, and \( l \) is the film thickness.

\( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \) is obtained by solving Eq. 4 for \( x=0 \) the appropriate initial distribution of diffusing species. The expression which we have employed for \( f(x)' \) is that for a continuous planar source of diffusing species in semi-infinite geometry (20):

\[
C(z',t) = \frac{i}{nF} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi D}} \exp\left(\frac{z^2}{4Dt}\right) - \frac{ix}{2nFD} \text{erfc}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{Dt}}\right) \tag{5}
\]

where \( r \) is the current pulse duration, \( C(x',r) \) is the concentration-distance profile (initial distribution) at \( t = r \), and \( i \) is the current pulse amplitude. Note that Eq. 5 treats the semi-infinite case. Consequently, an experimental constraint is imposed on the maximum pulse duration, \( r_{\text{max}} \), which is the same as that given by Eq. 2 above. This constraint is much less serious that that associated with Eq. 3 since the current pulse duration is easily confined to acceptable values. For example, if \( D \) and \( l \) are taken to be \( 1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \) and 0.5 \( \mu \text{m} \), respectively, the maximum allowable pulse duration (Eq. 2) is ca. 100 msec. With this provision, substitution of Eq. 5 into Eq. 4 yields an exact expression for \( C_{\text{diff},x=0} \).
for any desired combination of experimental parameters.

Eqs. 4 & 5 assume that the diffusion coefficient of the thin film is uniform. $C_{\text{diff}, x=0} \text{ vs. time}$ transients were also calculated which consider linear variations (increases) of the $D_{\text{diff}}$ with increasing distance from the planar source. This was accomplished by assigning a diffusion coefficient, $D_x$, consistent with the desired gradient to every distance increment $x + \Delta x$ for which the numerical integration was performed. The initial distribution was then calculated using Eq. 5 exactly as before. The resulting initial distribution accounts rigorously for the existence of the diffusion coefficient gradient. The $C_{\text{diff}}$ vs. $x$ relation so obtained is then substituted into Eq. 4 where each time increment, $t + \Delta t$, was assigned an effective diffusion coefficient, $D_{\text{eff}, t}$. The value of $D_{\text{eff}, t}$ at each time increment $t + \Delta t$ was the average of the diffusion coefficient at the electrode surface, $D_{\text{min}}$, and $D_x$ at a distance equal to the excursion of the diffusion layer, $D_{x, \text{diff}}$. Thus, the $D_{\text{eff}, t}$ value operative for some time interval $t + \Delta t$ is given by the equation:

$$D_{\text{eff}, t} = \frac{(2D_{\text{min}} + (2Dt)^{1/2})D_{\text{grad}})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2D_{\text{min}} + D_{x, \text{diff}})/2}{2}$$

[6]

where $(2Dt)^{1/2}$ is the approximate diffusion layer thickness, $D_{\text{min}}$ is the minimum diffusion coefficient at $x = 0$, and $D_{\text{grad}}$ is the gradient of the diffusion coefficient with distance, $x$, from the planar source. This modification to Eq. 5 assumes that at each time interval $t + \Delta t$, $D_{\text{eff}, t}$ is uniform over the entire diffusion layer thickness.
Experimental

Materials and equipment - Platinum disk electrodes (r = 1.15 mm) were constructed and pretreated as described previously (21). Tin oxide coated glass OTE's (area = 15 cm²) were used to prepare large area polypyrrole films suitable for conductivity measurements. These electrodes were cleaned in concentrated H₂SO₄ prior to use. Tetraethylammonium tetrafluoroborate (99%, Aldrich) was recrystallized from methanol and dried envacuo at 100°C for ca. 24 hrs. prior to use. Pyrrole (99%, Aldrich) was distilled under an inert atmosphere immediately prior to use. Acetonitrile (UV grade, Burdick & Jackson) was used as received. All solutions employed for electrochemical measurements were purged with purified N₂ prior to use.

The glass cells employed for all electrochemical measurements were of a conventional one compartment design. A large area, Pt gauze counter electrode (25 x 25 mm, AESAR) and a conventional saturated calomel reference electrode (SCE) were used for all electrochemical experiments.

Conductivity measurements were accomplished with a Yellow Springs Instruments Model 31 AC conductivity bridge and a YSI Model 3402 cell (cell constant = 0.1 ohm cm⁻¹).

Film deposition - Polypyrrole films were deposited from monomer solutions containing 0.5 M pyrrole in 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, acetonitrile. Polymer deposition was accomplished galvanostatically using a EG&G Princeton Applied Research Model 273 potentiostat/galvanostat. A polymerization current density of 1.0 mA cm⁻² was used for all films. Reproducible steady state potentials of 0.84 V ± 0.01 V vs. SCE were observed during film deposition at this current density.
Polypyrrole films were prepared with the above procedure in a series of film thicknesses from 0.1 μm to ca. 1.6 μm. The film thickness was measured for dried, oxidized films using a Tencor Alpha Step profilometer. As shown in Figure 2, the relationship between polymerization charge and film thickness is linear for polypyrrole films over this interval. The slope of the plot in Figure 2 is 37.8 mC · 0.1 μm⁻¹; substantially greater than the 24 mC · 0.1 μm⁻¹ observed previously for polypyrrole-BF₄⁻ films prepared by Diaz et al (22). This calibration curve was used to prepare polypyrrole films of known thicknesses as described above. After film deposition, polypyrrole modified electrodes were transferred to monomer free, 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, MeCN electrolyte and a cyclic voltammogram was recorded to ascertain the film quality. All subsequent electrochemical measurements were performed in this electrolyte.

Current step \( R_u \) and \( C_{dl} \) measurements - 0.27 μm thick polypyrrole films were used for the measurement of \( R_u \) and \( C_{dl} \). \( R_u \) and \( C_{dl} \) information were obtained at open circuit potentials from -0.6 V to 0.4 V vs. SCE using the galvanostatic pulse method as described previously for polyacetylene films (23). In the present case, a train of four current pulses were generated with an IBM PC XT computer and applied with the PAR Model 273 potentiostat/galvannostat. Current pulses had durations of 1 msec and magnitudes of 290 μA cm⁻², 585 μA cm⁻², 875 μA cm⁻², and 1.17 mA cm⁻². Adjacent current pulses were separated by open circuit intervals of ca. 50 msec. The rise-time observed for the PAR Model 273 was < 2 μsec. Potential transients at \( t \leq 100 \) μsec were recorded with a Nicollet Model 2090 digital storage oscilloscope.
Prior to the application of the current pulse train, polypyrrole films were potentiostated at the desired potential for 120 sec, then allowed to equilibrate at open circuit until no potential drift was observed. The resulting $R_u$ and $C_{dl}$ data obtained at a series of potentials exhibited no significant hysteresis with varying potential. This indicates that the pretreatment procedure employed resulted in films which were essentially equilibrated at the terminal open circuit potential. At each potential, the values of $R_u$ and $C_{dl}$ were obtained from plots of $iR$ and $dE/dt$ vs. $i_p$, respectively, as described below.

Film electrolyte concentration measurements - 0.5 μm polypyrrole films were deposited on 15 cm$^2$ SnO$_2$ - glass electrodes as above. Freshly deposited films were then transferred to 0.2 M Et$_4$NBF$_4$, MECN electrolyte and reduced potentiostatically at -0.8 V for 10 minutes. During this time, the films changed from the characteristic black color of oxidized films to the characteristic yellow color of reduced polypyrrole. Three different procedures were then used to effect the extraction of the reduced films. "Unrinsed" films were transferred from the electrolyte solution directly to 100 ml pure MeCN in an electrolytic beaker where they were extracted for 20 h. "Dip-rinsed" films were removed from the electrolyte solution and quickly dipped into pure MeCN before extracting as above. "Long-rinsed" films were treated as per the dip-rinse procedure above except that film-covered electrodes were stirred in the MeCN rinse for ca. 10 sec prior to removal and extraction.

After the 20 h extraction period, the conductivity of the leaching solution was measured. A water bath was used to maintain a constant
temperature of 30 C for all conductivity measurements. The concentration of Et$_4$NBF$_4$ was determined from the conductivities observed for the leaching solutions by using a calibration curve constructed with Et$_4$NBF$_4$, MeCN solutions of known concentrations. The concentration of supporting electrolyte in the films was determined from the amount of measured electrolyte using a film volume of 7.5 x 10$^{-4}$ cm$^3$.

Preparation of $E_{OC}$ vs. [ppy$^+$] calibration curves - Determination of diffusion coefficients with the current pulse method necessitates converting the concentration of diffusing species at the electrode surface, $C_{diff,x=0}$, to $E_{OC}$ values so that calculated and experimental data can be compared. In the case of electronically conductive polymers, the relationship between polymer oxidized sites, ppy$^+$, (or holes, h$^+$) and $E_{OC}$ is required. In the present case, this relationship was established empirically using a procedure similar to the Electrochemical Voltage Spectroscopy (EVS) employed by Kaufman and coworkers to determine the % doping vs. $E_{OC}$ relationship for polyacetylene (24-26).

The procedure used here was as follows. Freshly prepared 0.27 $\mu$m polypyrrole films were reduced potentiostatically at 1.0 V vs. SCE until currents decayed to ca. 100 nA cm$^{-2}$. Such films were assumed to be quantitatively reduced. A small quantity of anodic charge was then injected with a constant current pulse of 500 nA x 1 sec after which the working electrode was returned to open circuit. After allowing the electrode to equilibrate at open circuit for 20 sec., the terminal open circuit potential was recorded, a second charge injection performed, and the cycle repeated. This charge injection-equilibration cycle was repeated until the desired
terminal $E_{OC}$ was acheived. In this way the $Q_{\text{injected}}$ vs. $E_{OC}$ relationship can be determined for the potential interval of interest. The current modulation program for the collection of these data was controlled by the IBM PC XT using PAR Headstart electrochemical software and executed by the PAR Model 273. Excellent film to film reproducibility of the $Q_{\text{injected}}$ vs. $E_{OC}$ calibration curves was obtained using this procedure. As discussed in detail below, the "raw" calibration data so obtained must be compensated for the effects of capacitance before the injected charge can be related to oxidized polymer equivalents.

**Current pulse diffusion coefficient determinations** - Current pulse induced $E_{OC}$ transients were obtained by first reducing freshly synthesized, oxidized films at a potential of $-0.8$ V vs. SCE. Films were assumed to be quantitatively reduced at this potential when the observed current density decreased to ca. 500 nA cm$^{-2}$. The film was then potentiostated at an initial potential, $E_{\text{initial}} = -0.4$ V. After allowing the current to decay again to < 500 nA cm$^{-2}$, the working electrode was switched to open circuit and a 50 msec anodic current pulse of the desired amplitude (100 - 400 $\mu$A cm$^{-2}$) was applied. Current pulses were generated with a Princeton Applied Research Model 175 programmer and applied with a PAR Model 173 potentiostat/galvanostat. The resulting potential transients were recorded with the Nicollet Model 2090 oscilloscope. Note that after equilibration of the film at $-0.4$ V, virtually no drift in potential was observed upon switching to open circuit. Subsequent current pulse experiments at other current densities were performed by rereducing the film at $-0.8$ V and then reequilibrating at $-0.4$ V as before.
Calculation of simulated \( E_{oc} \) vs. time transients - Programs for generating simulated \( \Delta E_{oc} \) vs. time transients were written in PASCAL (Turbo Pascal, Borland) and executed on a Compaq Portable II computer. Simulated and experimental data were compared using LOTUS 123 (Lotus Development) graphics. Curve fitting of the simulated transients to the experimental data was accomplished manually.

Results and Discussion

Cyclic voltammetry of polypyrrole films - A typical cyclic voltammogram at 20 mV sec\(^{-1}\) for a 0.27 \( \mu \)m polypyrrole film in 0.2 M Et\(_4\)NBF\(_4\), MeCN is shown in Figure 3. Cyclic voltammograms for thicker films such as those used for diffusion coefficient measurements were qualitatively similar. As noted above, cyclic voltammograms were routinely used to ascertain the uniformity of freshly synthesized films prior to performing other electrochemical measurements.

\( C_{dl} \) and \( R_u \) determinations - Our primary purpose for conducting the galvannostatic pulse experiments was to obtain the \( C_{dl} \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) data required to correct \( Q_{\text{injected}} \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) calibration curves for capacitive charge contributions. Thus, \( C_{dl} \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) data for potentials \( E_{oc} < -0.3 \) V were required. However, current pulse experiments were conducted over the entire potential interval from -0.6 V to 0.4 V so that the \( C_{dl} \) and \( R_u \) data so obtained could be compared with that previously obtained from the AC impedance analyses of polypyrrole thin films (21).

The galvannostatic pulse method has previously been used to obtained \( R_u \)
and $C_{\text{dl}}$ information for electronically conductive polyacetylene films by Will (23). At very short times ($t < 100 \, \mu\text{sec}$) after the application of the current step, the potential response is approximated by that for a series RC circuit (6,23):

$$E = i_p(R_u + t/C_{\text{dl}})$$

[6]

Where $R_u$ is the total series resistance of the circuit and $C_{\text{dl}}$ is the double layer capacitance. The displacement of the potential immediately after the application of the current pulse ($t < 5 \, \text{msec}$) is equal to $i_p R_u$ (6). A linear increase of the potential with time is observed at longer times ($5 \, \text{msec} < t < 100 \, \text{msec}$) since this current is primarily that associated with the charging of the electrical double-layer (6).

Typical $E$ vs. $t$ transients for a 0.27 $\mu$m polypyrrole film are shown in Figure 4a. The line indicated for each plot is the linear regression fit of the data in the interval $20 \, \mu\text{sec} < t < 100 \, \mu\text{sec}$. $dE/dt$ values obtained from the slopes of these lines were plotted vs. the current pulse amplitude (Fig. 4b) and $C_{\text{dl}}$ was calculated from the slope using the Eq. 6 (6,23). Values for the total uncompensated resistance of the system, $R_u$, were obtained from plots of $i R_u$ (measured at $20 \, \mu\text{sec}$) vs. $i_{\text{step}}$ (Fig. 4b)(6).

Figure 5 shows the resulting $C_{\text{dl}}$ and $R_u$ values obtained from current pulse measurements at open circuit potentials from -0.6 to +0.4 V. The resistance of ca. 6 ohms observed for the oxidized conducting film is approximately that expected from the electrolyte resistance alone (21). Thus, resistance in excess of this value can be attributed to the polypyrrole film. $C_{\text{dl}}$ values obtained at potentials $E_{\text{oc}} < -0.4 \, \text{V}$ of 20 - 30
\( \mu F \text{ cm}^{-2} \) are similar to those observed for bare platinum electrodes in this electrolyte. Thus, at potentials were polypyrrole is not electronically conductive, the capacitance is approximately that derived from the charging of the platinum substrate surface only. At potentials \( E_{oc} > -0.2 \text{ V} \), \( C_{dl} \) reaches a maximum of ca. \( 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F cm}^{-2} \) of geometric electrode area. This corresponds to a capacitance per unit volume of ca. \( 9 \text{ F cm}^{-3} \). This value is approximately an order of magnitude smaller than that obtained from cyclic voltammetry (27) and AC impedance measurements (21,28). This disparity is probably due to a nonuniform current density distribution for the porous, electronically conductive film. At the short times accessed in this experiment, the current density is likely to be supported preferentially by double-layer charging of the exterior surfaces of the film. Consequently, the \( C_{dl} \) values observed for oxidized polymer with the current pulse method may approximate the capacitance of film/electrolyte interface. If this is the case, the \( C_{dl} \) value for the oxidized polymer obtained here translates to a roughness factor, \( R \), (actual surface area/geometric surface area) of ca. 10 assuming the specific capacitance of the polymer is similar to that of platinum, \( 20 \mu F \text{ cm}^{-2} \). This \( R \) value seems reasonable considering the rough surface topology of electrochemically synthesized polypyrrole films.

Reduced, nonelectronically conductive films should not exhibit this effect, and \( C_{dl} \) values obtained at potentials, \( E_{oc} < -0.3 \text{ V} \) ought to accurately reflect the total \( C_{dl} \) of the system. We have used these data to correct the \( Q_{injected} \) vs. \( E_{oc} \) calibration data for capacitive contributions as discussed below. Note that accurate \( C_{dl} \) values are not obtained at potentials from \(-0.3 \text{ - -0.4 V} \) by either cyclic voltammetry or AC impedance.
since the currents measured by both methods at these potentials contain a significant faradaic component (21,29).

The variation of $C_{dl}$ and $R_u$ with potential shown in Figure 5 parallels the $C_{dl}$ and $R_u$ vs. $E_{oc}$ data obtained previously from the AC impedance analyses of thin polypyrrole films (21). As the potential of the film is increased from -0.6 V, a sharp decrease in $R_u$ is observed at potentials from -0.5 V to -0.3 V; at potentials negative of the transition in $C_{dl}$. Decreases in $R_u$ at these potentials may reflect increases in either the ionic or the electronic conductivity of the electrochemical circuit (polymer film + electrolyte). However, $C_{dl}$ scales with the electronic conductivity of the polymer film only. Thus, decreases in $R_u$ in the absence of commensurate increases in $C_{dl}$, as observed for the polypyrrole/BF$_4^-$ films here, must be the result of decreases in the ionic conductivity of the film. The data shown in Figure 5 suggests that at potentials of ca. -0.4 V, polypyrrole films possess high ionic conductivity but are relatively nonelectronically conductive. The origin of this effect is discussed below.

Measurement of the electrolyte concentration in $ppy^0$ films - We have estimated the concentration of free electrolyte in reduced polypyrrole ($ppy^0$) films by extracting electrochemically reduced films in pure acetonitrile and measuring the conductivity of the leaching solution as described above. This information is important to the interpretation of the transport data obtained using the current pulse - $E_{oc}$ relaxation technique described below. In addition, these data provide insight to the mechanism responsible for the transition in $R_u$ at very negative potentials.

Film electrolyte concentrations as measured for 0.5 μm polypyrrole
films using unrinised, dip-rinised, and long-rinised extraction techniques are listed in Table I. The precision of the data obtained for unrinised films was low due to the fact that variable quantities of electrolyte adhered to the electrode as it was withdrawn from the electrolyte solution. This excess electrolyte was transferred to the leaching solution resulting in conductivity values and film electrolyte concentrations which we believe are anomalously high.

Good precision was obtained by dip-rinising the polypyrrole films prior to extraction, as described above. The film electrolyte concentration of $5.4 \pm 0.5 \text{ M}$ obtained using this procedure is surprisingly high considering the resistivity observed for such films. Note that reduced films were potentiostated at $-0.8 \text{ V}$ prior to dip-rinising and extraction. This potential is well negative of the increase in $R_u$ observed at $-0.3 \text{ V} - -0.5 \text{ V}$ (Figure 5). These data suggest that the mobility of the electrolyte in the polymer at potentials $E_{oc} < -0.3 \text{ V}$ is limited, possibly due to a transport-restrictive morphology assumed by the polymer at these potentials. In this case, the increase in $R_u$ shown in Figure 5 could be effected by morphological changes in the polymer which increase the film electrolyte mobility.

As shown in Table I, long-rinised films (duration ca. 10 sec) yielded smaller film electrolyte concentrations. Some extraction of electrolyte from the film during the pre-rinse is inevitable with this procedure. Consequently, the electrolyte concentrations estimated with the long-rinse procedure are undoubtedly too low. However, the concentration values observed for long-rinised films of ca. $2.85 \text{ M}$ seem to suggest that removal of excess electrolyte is accomplished reliably with the faster, dip-rinse
Preparation of \([ppy^+]\) vs. E\(_{OC}\) calibration curves - The procedure for calculating E\(_{OC}\) relaxation transients necessitates converting the C\(_{diff, x=0}\) values obtained from Eqs. 4 & 5 to E\(_{OC}\) values so that calculated and experimental data can be compared. This can be accomplished for a conventional redox couple simply by using the Nernst equation (Eq. 1). However, electronically conductive polymers may not conform strictly to the Nernst equation. Our approach has been to construct an empirical calibration curve by experimentally relating C\(_{ppy^+}\) to E\(_{OC}\). A similar procedure has been used to relate C\(_{Li}\) or C\(_{Na}\) to E\(_{OC}\) in alkali metal intercalation compound films (12-16).

The preparation of raw Q\(_{injected}\) vs. E\(_{OC}\) calibration curves (or coulometric titration curves (29)) is discussed in detail above. One such curve for the potential interval from -0.3 V to -0.4 V is shown in Figure 6a. Note that current pulse - E\(_{OC}\) relaxation experiments were confined to this potential interval. Q\(_{injected}\) values cannot be directly converted to chemical equivalents without first correcting for capacitive contributions. We have used C\(_{dl}\) values obtained from the current pulse experiments to subtract capacitive charge contributions from Q\(_{injected}\). The resulting charge values corrected for capacitance, Q\(_{corr}\), are plotted with Q\(_{injected}\) in Figure 6a. Q\(_{corr}\) values were then converted to concentrations of oxidized polymer sites, C\(_{ppy^+}\), assuming n = 1 eq mole\(^{-1}\). A typical corrected calibration curve and the 4th order polynomial least squares fit to these data are shown in Figure 6b. Note that C\(_{ppy^+}\) is calculated for a film thickness of 0.27 \(\mu\)m. The equation for the polynomial best fit was
subsequently used to convert calculated C_{ppy+} values to E_{oc} values for comparison to experimentally obtained data.

Interpretation of diffusion coefficients for polypyrrole - The open circuit potential observed for a polypyrrole film is determined by the concentration of oxidized sites in the polymer. Thus, if ideal Nernstian behavior were observed for polypyrrole, the appropriate Nernst equation is analogous to Eq. 1:

\[ E_{oc} = E^{o}_{ppy+/ppy} + \frac{RT}{nF} \ln\left(\frac{C_{ppy+,x=0}}{C_{ppy-,x=0}}\right) \]  

ie. E_{oc} is determined by the concentration of oxidized polymer sites, C_{ppy+,x=0} (or holes, h+) at the electrode surface. In the strictest sense, diffusion coefficients measured using the current pulse - E_{oc} relaxation technique are values for the diffusion of these electrochemically generated holes, h+. However, it is commonly assumed that diffusion of these positively charged species is limited by that of electrostatically bound anions, in this case BF_4-. Given the unexpectedly large concentrations of free electrolyte in reduced polypyrrole films reported above, the possibility also exists that anions and cations are relatively immobile species, and that the apparent diffusion coefficient is limited by the rate of electron-hopping between essentially stationary anionic sites. Alternatively, the measured diffusion coefficient may reflect contributions from both cation and anion diffusion. We are currently measuring diffusion coefficients for a large number of electrolytes in order to ascertain the relative importance of factors such as cation size and anion size in an
attempt to understand diffusion in these polymers more completely. In the present work, we have referred to all measured diffusion coefficient values as $D_{\text{ET}_{4}\text{NB}}$ consistent with the previously established convention (1-5). However, it should be noted that the factors controlling the diffusion of electrochemically generated $h^+$ in the polyheterocycles have not as yet been elucidated.

Behavior of simulated $E_{\text{OC}}$ vs. time transients - Simulated $\Delta E_{\text{OC}}$ vs. time transients were calculated using conventional numerical methods from Eqs. 4 & 5. The rate of the $E_{\text{OC}}$ decay following the termination of the current pulse depends primarily on the film thickness, $l$, and the diffusion coefficient, $D_{\text{diff}}$ as shown in Eq. 5. Figure 7 shows simulated $E_{\text{OC}}$ vs. time transients for a series of four diffusion coefficient values and experimental parameters similar to those encountered in the present study. These data show that for $l = 0.5 \, \mu\text{m}$, substantial differences in the $E_{\text{OC}}$ relaxation rate exist for diffusion coefficients which differ by as little as 20%. Note that these $E_{\text{OC}}$ relaxation transients occur on a convenient experimental time scale of ca. 1 sec.

The effect of film thickness on simulated $\Delta E_{\text{OC}}$ vs. time transients is shown in Figure 8. Both the rate of the $E_{\text{OC}}$ relaxation and the value of the final equilibrium potential are noticeably affected by changes in the film thickness of 20%. As shown in Eq. 5, the approximately exponential $E_{\text{oc}}$ relaxation rate is proportional to $\exp (l^2)$. Thus, errors present in the measurement of the film thickness radically affect the accuracy of the diffusion coefficients calculated with this technique.

Simulated $\Delta E_{\text{OC}}$ vs. time transients can also be generated for films in
which the diffusion coefficient is nonuniform using the procedure outlined above. Such transients were calculated assuming a linear gradient of the diffusion coefficient, $D_{rad}$, with film thickness for comparison with the experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients obtained for 0.73 mm and 0.95 mm films (see discussion below). The effect of $D_{rad}$ on simulated $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients is shown in Figure 9. Note that the diffusion coefficient, $D_{min}$, at $x=0$ for each of the transients A-D was $1 \times 10^{-9}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$. The rate of the observed $E_{oc}$ relaxation rate increases with $D_{rad}$ as expected. However, in contrast to the behavior shown in Figure 7, the maximum excursion in $E_{oc}$ observed at short times is similar for all of the transients Fig. 9A - 9D.

Experimental $E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for polypyrrole thin films - Diffusion coefficients were measured for polypyrrole films with thicknesses of 0.35 µm, 0.54 µm, 0.73 µm, and 0.95 µm. Polypyrrole films with thicknesses greater than ca. 1 µm cannot be quantitatively addressed electrochemically, i.e. the as-synthesized oxidized films cannot be quantitatively reduced (27,30). For this reason, films with thicknesses greater than 1 µm were not employed in this study.

Current pulse experiments were performed from an initial potential of -0.4 V vs. SCE. The maximum potential excursions observed for these experiments were approximately 50 mV. Thus, all current pulse - $E_{oc}$ relaxation experiments were confined to potentials from -0.4 V to -0.35 V vs. SCE. Because this potential interval is well negative of the polymer $E^0$ of -0.2 V, the polypyrrole film remained in its reduced, nonconductive redox state throughout the experiment. The fact that polypyrrole films at these potentials are essentially nonelectronically conductive is supported
by the capacitance data of the present paper (Figure 5) and by previous experimental evidence (21,31,32).

\( \Delta E_{oc} \) vs. time transients were obtained for all films with current pulse amplitudes of 100, 200, 300, and 400 \( \mu A \ cm^{-2} \), anodic. The quantity of charge injected during the current pulse, \( Q_{injected} \), was corrected for capacitance. The capacitive component of \( Q_{injected} \) was estimated from the \( C_{dl} \) data obtained from the current pulse experiments discussed above based on the maximum potential excursion observed during the application of the current pulse.

Simulated \( E_{oc} \) vs. time transients were fit to experimental transients for 0.35 \( \mu m \) and 0.54 \( \mu m \) polypyrrole films assuming the diffusion coefficient in these films was uniform. Excellent agreement between simulated and experimental transients was obtained at current pulse amplitudes of from 100 - 400 \( \mu A \ cm^{-2} \) for films of either thicknesses. Typical simulated and experimental transients are shown in Figure 10 for a 0.5 \( \mu m \) film. The best fit diffusion coefficients obtained from these data are listed in Table II. Note that the variation in diffusion coefficient values observed over the range of current densities employed here was typically less than 10%. It is worth noting that the experimental parameters employed for these measurements are incompatible with the assumptions listed above for Eq. 3. For example, the overall redox state of the polypyrrole film is substantially altered for \( i_p = 300 \ \mu A \ cm^{-2} \) and 400 \( \mu A \ cm^{-2} \) as evidenced by the terminal \( \Delta E_{oc} \) values observed for equilibrated films. In addition, the excursion of the diffusion layer as calculated from Eq. 2 exceeds the film thickness for both 0.35 \( \mu m \) and 0.54 \( mm \) film thicknesses (\( t_{max} < 0.5 \) sec) indicating that diffusion is effectively finite. Thus, the nonlinearity of
experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. $t^{-1/2}$ plots such as that shown in Fig. 1 is not surprising. However, these effects are taken fully into account by Eq. 4 & 5 as evidenced by the excellent fit obtained between experiment transients and those calculated from these equations.

It is important to note that the diffusion layer thickness at the termination of the current pulse does not equal the film thickness for pulse durations of 50 msec. For example, the 0.35 $\mu$m films prepared in this study which exhibited the fastest diffusion coefficients, $t_{max}$ values calculated from Eq. 2 and the $D_{Et4NBF4}$ values listed in Table II are greater than 75 msec. Thus, diffusion during generation of the initial distribution is effectively semi-infinite and the experimental constraint imposed by Eq. 5 is satisfied.

The diffusion coefficient values measured for 0.35 $\mu$m and 0.54 $\mu$m thick films (Table II) are higher than the those for polypyrrole-BF$_4^-$ thin films measured by Diaz and coworkers with chronoamperometry (34). We have previously reported $D_{Et4NBF4}$ values for polypyrrole films in Bu$_4$NBF$_4$, MeCN electrolyte using AC impedance methods. The values so obtained of ca. 1 x $10^{-9}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$ are also significantly slower than observed here. Although it is tempting to attribute this latter disparity to the higher mobility of the Et$_4$N$^+$ cation as compared to Bu$_4$N$^+$, as noted above we are currently measuring $D_{Et4NBF4}$ values for a large number of electrolytes using both AC impedance and current pulse - $E_{oc}$ relaxation methods in order to ascertain the origin of this effect. The difference in the diffusion coefficients obtained for the 0.35 $\mu$m film and the 0.54 $\mu$m film are reproducible. The origin of this effect is discussed in detail below.

Adequate agreement between experimental and simulated $E_{oc}$ vs. time
transients was obtained again assuming a uniform diffusion coefficient for films with thicknesses of 0.73 μm. However, experimentally observed ΔE_{oc} values at short times are greater by as much as 1 - 2 mV than the ΔE_{oc} values predicted by the best fit simulated data. In effect, a good fit of the simulated to the experimental data cannot be obtained for both the short time ΔE_{oc} data (t < 0.1 sec) and the data obtained at longer times. This is shown in Figure 11a where an experimental ΔE_{oc} vs. time transient for a typical 0.73 mm film (i_p = 100 μA) is compared with simulated transients. Three simulated transients were calculated; the diffusion coefficient corresponding to curve A was that necessary to achieve the ΔE_{oc} excursion observed at times t < 0.1 sec, curve B was calculated using a D_{Et4NBF4} value appropriate for the long time data, t > 0.1 sec. These diffusion coefficients values are listed in Table II. Note that D_{Et4NBF4}, curve A is approximately a factor of two faster than D_{Et4NBF4}, curve B. These data suggest that the diffusion coefficient may vary (increase) with increasing distance from the substrate electrode in the polypyrrole film. In order to test the effect that such a gradient would have on the resulting ΔE_{oc} vs. time relaxation transients, simulated transients were calculated assuming a linear gradient of D_{Et4NBF4} with film thickness. The calculation of such transients is described in the theory section above. Figure 11a, curve C shows the best fit to the experimental data obtained with this model. The diffusion coefficient at the electrode/film interface for curve C was 4.2 x 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} and that at the film electrolyte interface was 8 x 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}. Note that ΔE_{oc} at times, t < 0.1 sec is fit well with this model, and the fit to data for t > 0.1 sec is slightly worse than that obtained with a uniform D_{Et4NBF4} = 7 x 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}, (curve B).
Experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time curves for the 0.95 $\mu$m thick polypyrrole films were analyzed using exactly the same procedure as that employed for the 0.73 $\mu$m films above. A typical $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transient for such a film ($i_p = 100 \mu A$) is shown in Figure 11b. Again, curves A and B represent the best fits of simulated data for uniform $D_{Et4NBF4}$ values to the short time and the long time regions of the experimental transient, respectively. For this thicker polypyrrole film, the disparity between either curve A or B and the experimental data is more pronounced than for the 0.73 $\mu$m films. The diffusion coefficients corresponding to these curves (Table II) differ by a fact of 2. Figure 11b shows that the uniform diffusion coefficient model is clearly inadequate to describe the experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients. Figure 11b, curve C represents the best fit obtained considering a linear gradient of diffusion coefficients in the film. The initial, short time regions of the experimental data are very well accomodated, although the $\Delta E_{oc}$ decay at times $t > 0.2$ sec proceeds at a slower rate than predicted by this model. Again, the $D_{min}$ value corresponding to curve C is similar to that used to obtain curve A.

To summarize the data presented for 0.73 $\mu$m and 0.95 $\mu$m polypyrrole films, the existence of a linear diffusion coefficient gradient does not account perfectly for the observed $\Delta E_{oc}$ - time transients. However, significantly better agreement is obtained particularly for the short time data than is possible by assuming uniform diffusion coefficient values for these films. Consequently, it seems likely that some dependence of $D_{Et4NBF4}$ exists on the film thickness in these relatively thick films. As a result, $D_{Et4NBF4}$ values increase with film thickness from the electrode/film interface to the film edge. The origin of this effect, and that responsible
for the variation of $\Delta E_{OC}$ observed over the entire thickness interval from 0.35 μm - 0.95 μm is discussed below.

The increases in $\Delta E_{OC}$ with film thickness observed here suggests that a gradient in the morphology of polypyrrole may exist in these thin films. This conclusion is supported by the fact that a diffusion coefficient gradient can be invoked to improve the agreement between simulated and experimental $\Delta E_{OC}$ - time transients obtained for thick (0.73 μm and 0.95 μm) films. We have previously observed inconsistencies in the AC impedance spectra of polypyrrole thin films which also suggest the presence of such a morphology gradient (21). As noted in this previous paper, the electrochemical synthesis of polypyrrole may facilitate the introduction of such morphology "density" gradients since the polymerization reaction does not occur at diffusion control (34). As a result, the polymerization reaction can proceed at interior surfaces of the polymer film as well as at the film edge. The greatest accumulation of electrochemically deposited polymer then occurs near the electrode surface where the longest total duration is available for polymerization. The effective pore diameter (and hence $\Delta E_{OC}$) of the resulting film increases with distance from the substrate electrode.

Conclusion

In the most general sense, we present here a small amplitude, DC electrochemical method for measuring diffusion coefficients in redox polymer thin films. The advantages of the current pulse - $E_{OC}$ relaxation method as compared to conventional large amplitude electrochemical techniques (eg. chronocoulometry) are as follows: i) the current amplitude, $i_p$, can be
adjusted to very small values limited only by instrumental constraints, i.e. potential sensitivity. Consequently, \( E_{OC} \) excursions can easily be confined to \( \Delta E_{OC} < 10 \, \text{mV} \). Thus, diffusion coefficient information can be obtained for any discrete ratio \([\text{ox}] / [\text{red}]\) and characteristics of the system associated with a particular redox state can be elucidated, ii) diffusion coefficient information is obtained from an open circuit region of the experiment. The adverse effects of migration and iR drop, which can be particularly serious for film-modified electrodes, are minimized as a result, iii) the model for calculating \( \Delta E_{OC} - \text{time transient} \) presented here considers the finite diffusion case. Unlike electrochemical techniques based on the Cottrell equation, it is unnecessary to achieve semi-infinite diffusion in order to obtain reliable diffusion coefficient information, and, iv) the numerical approach to calculating \( \Delta E_{OC} - \text{time transients} \) facilitates modifications which take into consideration effects such as the diffusion coefficient - thickness gradient discussed \textit{vida supra}.

It should be noted that the application of the current pulse - Eoc relaxation technique to redox polymer films will be simplified in many case since the construction of an empirical calibration curve will not be nessessary for systems which can be assumed to exhibit Nernstian behavior.

The AC impedance analysis of redox films previously reported by Ho et al (29) and Rubinstein et al (33) can evince similar advantages due to the small amplitude of the applied potential sine-wave. Since diffusion coefficient information for the AC impedance experiment is obtained at steady-state, this experiment ought to be considered complimentary to the DC current pulse - \( E_{OC} \) relaxation experiment.

We have reported diffusion coefficients for polypyrrole thin films at a
series of submicron film thicknesses. These data point to the existence of a diffusion coefficient gradient with distance from the electrode surface in the polypyrrole film. Such a gradient might be due to structural changes in the film such that the polymer morphology is dense (transport restrictive) at the electrode/film interface and relatively open at the film/electrolyte interface. Since the electrochemical syntheses of other electronically conducting polyheterocycles (e.g., polythiophene) are similar to that for polypyrrole, this observation may prove to be a general one.

In addition, the current pulse measurements of $C_{dl}$ and $R_u$ vs. potential presented here corroborate data previously obtained by AC impedance analyses of polypyrrole thin films (21). The magnitude of the $C_{dl}$ values measured for the oxidized polymer suggests that the current pulse technique yields $C_{dl}$ values for the polymer/electrolyte interface only, i.e., the capacitance of the film edge. Measurements of the electrolyte concentration in reduced polypyrrole films reveal that quantitatively reduced films contain unexpectedly large concentrations of free electrolyte. This information has important implications for the interpretation of the observed dependencies of $C_{dl}$ and $R_u$ on potential.
Credit

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References


Table I. Measurement of the Electrolyte Concentration in Reduced Polypyrrole Thin Films

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experimental Method</th>
<th>Concentration Leaching Solution&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; (M)</th>
<th>Concentration Film&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrinsed</td>
<td>$1.68 \times 10^{-4} \pm 8.9 \times 10^{-5}$</td>
<td>$22.2 \pm 13.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dip-rinsed</td>
<td>$4.06 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3.8 \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$5.40 \pm 0.50$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-rinsed&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$2.15 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.0 \times 10^{-7}$</td>
<td>$2.86 \pm 0.08$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Leaching solution concentrations determined from the AC conductivity of solution obtained after a ca. 20 h extraction of reduced films.

<sup>b</sup>Film electrolyte concentrations were calculated assuming a film volume of $7.5 \times 10^{-4}$ cm<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>c</sup>Two films only were measured using this procedure.
### Table II. Diffusion Coefficients For Polypyrrole Thin Films

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film Thickness</th>
<th>$D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NB}}$ at $x=0$</th>
<th>$D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NB}}$ at $x=1$</th>
<th>$D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NB}}$ gradient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\mu$m</td>
<td>$x \times 10^{-10}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$</td>
<td>$x \times 10^{-10}$ cm$^2$ sec$^{-1}$</td>
<td>$x \times 10^{-4}$ cm sec$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35$^a$</td>
<td>83 ± 3</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.54$^a$</td>
<td>62 ± 3</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.73$^b$</td>
<td>42 ± 5</td>
<td>800 ± 90</td>
<td>2.0 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.95$^b$</td>
<td>3.0 ± 0.4</td>
<td>290 ± 40</td>
<td>2.0 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$Diffusion coefficients correspond to the best fit of the experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ relaxation transient to that predicted from Eqs. 4 & 5. The values reported are averages obtained for eight trials; two different films and four current densities each (100 - 400 $\mu$A cm$^{-2}$).

$^b$Diffusion coefficients were calculated as above except that a linear gradient of diffusion coefficients is assumed to obtain over the film thickness as described *vida infra*. The values reported are the averages obtained for eight trials as above.
**Figure Captions**

**Figure 1** - ∆Eoc vs. t⁻¹/² plots at a series of current pulse amplitudes for a 0.5 μm polypyrrole film in 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, MeCN. 
Einitial = -0.4 V, Current pulse amplitudes are: A - 400 μA cm⁻², B - 300 μA cm⁻², C - 200 μA cm⁻², and D - 100 μA cm⁻².

**Figure 2** - Polymerization charge vs. film thickness calibration curve for polypyrrole films prepared galvanostatically at ip = 1.0 mA cm⁻² in 0.5 M pyrrole, 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, MeCN.

**Figure 3** - Cyclic voltammogram for a typical 0.27 μm polypyrrole film at 20 mV sec⁻¹ in 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, MeCN supporting electrolyte.

**Figure 4** - (a) Polarization vs. time transients for a 0.27 μm polypyrrole film at four pulse current densities. Einitial = -0.375 V. 
current pulse amplitudes for these transients were (from top): 1.17 mA cm⁻², 875 μA cm⁻², 585 μA cm⁻², and 290 μA cm⁻². 
(b) Plots of dE/dt (closed circles) and iR (open circles) vs. current pulse amplitude for the data shown in figure 4a.

**Figure 5** - Cdl (closed circles) and Rq (open circles) vs. open circuit potential obtained using the galvanostatic pulse method for 0.27 μm thick polypyrrole films.

**Figure 6** - (a) Q.injected and Qcorr vs. EOC raw calibration curve data for 0.27 μm polypyrrole films in 0.2 M Et₄NBF₄, MeCN. Qcorr values were obtained by subtracting the capacitive contributions to the injected charge using capacitance values obtained from the galvanostatic pulse measurements.
(b) EOC vs. Cpp⁺ calibration curve calculated from the Qcorr vs. EOC data in figure 6a.
Figure 7 - Simulated $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for four diffusion coefficient values calculated for the following experimental parameters:

$t = 0.5 \text{ \mu m}$, $r = 50 \text{ msec}$, and diffusion coefficient values of:

- $A = 2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$,
- $B = 2.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$,
- $C = 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and
- $D = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$.

Figure 8 - Simulated $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for four values of the film thickness calculated for the following experimental parameters:

- $t = 50 \text{ msec}$, $D = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and film thicknesses of:
  - $A = 0.20 \text{ \mu m}$,
  - $B = 0.25 \text{ \mu m}$,
  - $C = 0.30 \text{ \mu m}$, and
  - $D = 0.50 \text{ \mu m}$.

Figure 9 - Simulated $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for four gradients of the diffusion coefficient, $D_{\text{grad}}$, calculated for the following experimental parameters:

- $t = 50 \text{ msec}$, $D_{\text{min}} = 1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, $i_p = 100 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$, and $D_{\text{grad}}$ values of:
  - $A = 0$ (no gradient),
  - $B = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}$,
  - $C = 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}$, and
  - $D = 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}$.

Figure 10 - Simulated and experimental $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for a typical 0.5 $\mu$m polypyrrole film in 0.2 M $\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4$, MeCN.

- $E_{\text{initial}} = -0.4 \text{ V}$, $r = 50 \text{ msec}$.

- Current pulse densities, $i_p$ and diffusion coefficients for the calculated transients were as follows:
  - (a) - $i_p = 100 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$, $D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} = 6.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$,
  - (b) - $i_p = 200 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$, $D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} = 6.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$,
  - (c) - $i_p = 300 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$, $D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} = 6.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, and
  - (d) - $i_p = 400 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$, $D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} = 6.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$.

Figure 11 - Calculated and experiment $\Delta E_{oc}$ vs. time transients for 0.73 $\mu$m and 0.95 $\mu$m polypyrrole films.

- $r = 50 \text{ msec}$, $i_p = 100 \text{ \mu A cm}^{-2}$.

- (a) - $l = 0.73 \text{ \mu m}$, simulated transients were calculated using the following $D_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4}$ values:
  - $A = 4.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$,
\[ B = 7.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}, \quad C = \text{D}_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} \] gradient with 
\[ D_{\text{min}} = 4.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ and } D_{\text{grad}} = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}. \]

(b) \[ t = 0.95 \mu\text{m}, \] simulated transients were calculated using the following \( \text{D}_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} \) values: 
\[ \begin{align*} 
A &= 5.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}, \\
B &= 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}, \\
C &= \text{D}_{\text{Et}_4\text{NBF}_4} \] gradient with 
\[ D_{\text{min}} = 3.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sec}^{-1} \text{ and } D_{\text{grad}} = 2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}. \]
Figure 4 (a), (b)
Figure 6 (a), (b)
Figure 11 (a), (b)
APPENDIX C

A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR PREDICTING CYCLIC VOLTAMMOGRAMS OF ELECTRONICALLY CONDUCTIVE POLYPYRROLE
A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR PREDICTING CYCLIC VOLTAMMOGRAMS OF ELECTRONICALLY CONDUCTIVE POLYPYRROLE

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prepared by
Taewhan Yeu*, Trung V. Nguyen*, and Ralph E. White**
Department of Chemical Engineering
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-3122

August 1987

Key Words : Rotating Disk Electrode, Porous Electrode, Polymer Film

* Electrochemical Society Student Member
** Electrochemical Society Active Member
Abstract

Polypyrrole is an attractive polymer for use as a high-energy-density secondary battery because of its potential as an inexpensive, lightweight, and noncorrosive electrode material. A mathematical model to simulate cyclic voltammograms for polypyrrole is presented here. The model is for a conductive porous electrode film on a rotating disk electrode (RDE) and is used to predict the spatial and time dependence of concentration, overpotential, and stored charge profiles within a polypyrrole film. The model includes both faradaic and capacitive charge components in the total current density expression.

Introduction

Electrochemically synthesized conducting polypyrrole has received much attention as a secondary battery electrode because it has high conductivity, high specific charge capacity, and stable and reversible electrochemical redox behavior (1-4). Polypyrrole, in its conducting polycationic form (PPy+), is readily obtained by a simple one-step electrochemical oxidation of the pyrrole monomer. This reaction is electronically irreversible and fairly complex. A detailed discussion of the mechanism of synthesis is beyond the scope of this study.

Electronically conductive polypyrrole has a number of potential technological applications. It is used 1) as a battery electrode, 2) in display devices, 3) in electronic devices, and 4) as a component of new high-energy-density secondary batteries. All of these applications rely on the ability of the polypyrrole to switch between the conductive and nonconductive states. Polypyrrole in its conducting polycationic form can be transformed by cathodic reduction into the neutral insulating state (PPy°) with conductivity less than $10^{-5}$ ohm$^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$. This film is extremely unstable and easily
reoxidized to yield PPy+. In contrast, oxidized polypyrrole film is stable in a wide range of solvents.

An experimental cyclic voltammogram of polypyrrole approximates the behavior of a quasi-reversible couple with the distinct characteristic of a large capacitive background current (5). Some authors (6-8) have tried to analyze the capacitance effect in order to separate the faradaic current from the capacitive current. In spite of this, the capacitance effect is still not fully understood. Feldberg (6) suggested a mathematical model of the capacitive current with the electrochemical switching polymer films, but failed to include transport effects (diffusion and migration) of the counter-ions. Pickup and Osteryoung (7) developed a mathematical model for potential step chronoamperometry and concluded that a polymer film could be modeled as a porous electrode. The porous electrode model they used is not satisfactory because it is based on the assumption that faradaic reactions are negligible.

The model presented here is used to simulate potentiostatic cyclic voltammograms for a polypyrrole film on a RDE. The rotating disk electrode was chosen because of its well-defined hydrodynamics. The model consists of a combination of the models presented by Feldberg (6) for the capacitance effect on the current density and by Ryan et al. (9) for a conductive porous layer on a rotating disk electrode. The polypyrrole film is treated as a porous electrode with a high surface-to-volume ratio and a large double layer capacitance, which is proportional to the amount of oxidized polypyrrole film (4-7). These model conditions were chosen so that the simulated predictions could be compared to experimental results available in the literature. The faradaic and capacitive current components associated with the electrochemical switching of a film between the insulating and electronically conducting states are included in the model.

The transport equations of the model are based on the conservation of mass and charged species. The equations include migration of charged species in an electric field,
diffusion of charged and uncharged species, and the electrochemical reaction that occurs within the porous polypyrrole film. Since the surface of a solid electrode is composed of active (oxidized) and inactive (reduced) sites during charge and discharge processes, averaged values are used to describe local variables within a volume element throughout the porous layer to account for the effect of nonhomogeneity of the electrode surface (9).

The model is used to predict concentration, overpotential, and stored charge profiles within the polypyrrole film as a function of position and time. The model is also used to predict the dependence of the faradaic, capacitive, and total current density on applied overpotential.

Model Development

The model presented here is for predicting potentiostatically controlled cyclic voltammograms for a porous polypyrrole film on a RDE in a one-compartment cell. The one-compartment electrochemical cell contains a platinum RDE coated with polypyrrole film, a platinum counter electrode, and a saturated calomel reference electrode (SCE). A schematic diagram of a typical experimental system is shown in Fig. 1. The Luggin capillary tip of the reference electrode is placed as close as possible to the center of the disk. This enables one to use the reference electrode to detect the solution potential near the working electrode. The electrolyte consists of 0.1 M LiClO₄ in acetonitrile. In the solution, LiClO₄ dissociates into charged Li⁺ and ClO₄⁻.

During a potential sweep, a polypyrrole film can be cycled repetitively between its oxidized and reduced forms in the absence of oxygen with no evidence of polypyrrole decomposition (4). The reaction occurring during the potential sweep is assumed to
be described as follows:

\[
\text{PPy}^\circ + \text{ClO}_4^- \rightleftharpoons \text{PPy}^+ \text{ClO}_4^- + e^-
\]  

[1]

The rate of this reaction is controlled primarily by the available electroactive area and the transport rate (diffusion and migration) of ClO$_4^-$.

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the regions close to the RDE surface that are relevant to the development of the model equations. As shown in Fig. 2, there are two separate regions: the porous electrode region of width $\delta_{PE}$ and the solution diffusion region of width $\delta_{RE}$.

The dependent variables in the diffusion layer are: the concentration of Li$^+$ ($c_+$), the concentration of ClO$_4^-$ ($c_-$), and the potential of the solution phase ($\Phi_2$). In the porous polypyrrole region, the dependent variables include the ones in the diffusion layer, the local faradaic charge per unit volume ($Q_f$), and the potential of the solid polymer phase ($\Phi_1$). Values for these unknowns depend on the perpendicular distance from the electrode surface ($y$) and time ($t$), and they are obtained by solving the governing equations with associated boundary conditions.

**Assumptions**

The assumptions used in developing the governing equations for the model are as follows:

1) no homogeneous reactions occur in the bulk solution.

2) the solution is Newtonian and isothermal.

3) transport occurs only in the axial direction (i.e., $y$ direction).

4) the platinum current collector is solid and inert.

5) the differential capacitance of the platinum is negligible.

6) the differential capacitance of the double layer is proportional to the amount of oxidized polypyrrole.
7) the differential capacitance of polypyrrole is independent of potential.

8) the electrochemical reaction occurring within the porous electrode is a pseudo-homogeneous reaction whose rate is based on the Butler-Volmer equation, as presented below.

Governing Equations – Solution Diffusion Layer

Mass transfer in the diffusion layer is governed by the following material balance equation for species i:

\[
\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot N_i \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -
\]  

Eq. [2] depends on the flux, \( N_i \), of species i which is due to migration in the electric field, diffusion in the concentration gradient, and convection in the flow field

\[
N_i = -z_i u_i F c_i \nabla \Phi - D_i \nabla c_i + c_i v \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -
\]  

The ionic mobility, \( u_i \), is assumed to be described by the Nernst-Einstein equation (10)

\[
u_i = \frac{D_i}{RT} \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -
\]  

Only the axial component of Eq. [3] is considered in the model and the velocity component in that direction depends only on the normal distance from the electrode surface according to the no-slip condition (9)

\[
u_y = -a' \Omega \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\nu}} (y - y_{FE})^2
\]  

Combining Eq. [2], [3], [4], and [5] yields the governing equation for species i within the solution diffusion layer on the RDE:

\[
\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = \frac{z_i D_i F}{RT} \left( c_i \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} \right) + D_i \frac{\partial^2 c_i}{\partial y^2} + a' \Omega \sqrt{\frac{\Omega}{\nu}} (y - y_{FE})^2 \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -
\]  

The electroneutrality condition provides the additional governing equation needed to solve for \( \Phi_2 \) within the diffusion layer

\[
\sum_i z_i c_i = z_+ c_+ + z_- c_- = 0
\]
Governing Equations – Porous Electrode Layer

To account for the nonhomogeneous structure of the polymer film, macroscopic properties are used to describe the porous electrode layer in terms of measurable parameters without regard for the actual geometric detail of the pore structure. Two of these properties are the porosity ($\epsilon$) and the MacMullin number ($N_{M,PE}$). The porosity represents the void volume occupied by the electrolyte per unit volume of porous region. The MacMullin number (11) is defined as the ratio of the tortuosity to the porosity:

$$N_{M,PE} = \tau/\epsilon$$  \[8\]

The porosity and MacMullin number are assumed to be constant.

Within the porous electrode layer, the material balance equation is formulated in terms of average quantities that include the reaction rate term for the electrochemical reaction

$$\frac{\partial \epsilon c_i}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot N_i + R_i' \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, - \quad \text{[9]}$$

and $R_i'$ is the production rate of species $i$ due to a pseudo-homogeneous reaction (electrochemical reaction) within the porous electrode.

The flux expression, Eq. [3], is modified to account for the porous and tortuous structure of the polypyrrole film. This is accomplished by replacing the diffusion coefficient in Eq. [3] by an effective diffusion coefficient within the porous layer

$$D_{i,e} = \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}} \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, - \quad \text{[10]}$$

Thus, the flux of species $i$ within the solution phase of the porous layer becomes

$$N_i = -\frac{z_i D_i F}{N_{M,PE} RT} c_i \nabla \phi_2 - \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}} \nabla c_i \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, - \quad \text{[11]}$$

and where it has been assumed that there is no convective flow within the porous layer. Combining Eq. [11] with the material balance expression, Eq. [9], subject to the
assumptions mentioned above, yields the governing equation for species $i$ within the porous electrode layer:

$$\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = \frac{z_i D_i F}{N_{M,PE} RT} \left( c_i \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{D_i}{N_{M,PE}} \frac{\partial^2 c_i}{\partial y^2} + R_i' \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, - \quad [12]$$

The production rate of species $i$ due to an electrochemical reaction is given by (12):

$$R_i' = -\frac{s_i}{nF} J_F \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, - \quad [13]$$

and $J_F$ is the faradaic transfer current per unit volume (A/cm$^3$) of the porous region and is discussed later.

It is a consequence of the assumption of electroneutrality that the charge which leaves the solid phase must enter the solution phase. This is expressed as (12)

$$\nabla \cdot i_1 + \nabla \cdot i_2 = 0 \quad [14]$$

where $i_1$ is the superficial current density (current per projected area of the electrode) in the solid electrode phase, and $i_2$ is the superficial current density in the solution phase. In the solid phase, the movement of electrons is governed by Ohm's law

$$i_1 = -\sigma (1 - \epsilon) \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} \quad [15]$$

where $\sigma$ is the conductivity of polypyrrole, and $\sigma (1 - \epsilon)$ is equivalent to the effective solid conductivity. It is assumed that the conductivity of polypyrrole is proportional to the degree of the oxidation of polypyrrole as follows:

$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_{MIN} - \sigma_{MAX}}{Q_{F,MIN} - Q_{F,MAX}} \left( Q_F - Q_{F,MAX} \right) + \sigma_{MAX} \quad [16]$$

where $\sigma_{MIN}$ represents the conductivity of the polypyrrole film at minimal charge state ($Q_{F,MIN}$), and $\sigma_{MAX}$ represents the conductivity of the film at its maximal charge state ($Q_{F,MAX}$). The current density in the solution phase is given by

$$i_2 = -\frac{\kappa}{N_{M,PE}} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} \quad [17]$$
where $\kappa$ is the specific conductivity of electrolyte and is assumed to be constant. The term $\kappa/N_{M,PE}$ is the effective solution conductivity. Substitution of Eq. [15] and [17] into the conservation of charge equation, Eq. [14], yields

$$\nabla \cdot \left( -\sigma (1 - \epsilon) \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} \right) + \nabla \cdot \left( -\frac{\kappa}{N_{M,PE}} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$  \[18\]

Electroneutrality, Eq. [7], is also used as the governing equation for $\Phi_2$ in the porous region.

The rate of accumulation of the faradaic charge contained in the oxidized polypyrrole per unit volume, $Q_F$, is assumed to be related to the faradaic transfer current, $j_F$, as follows:

$$\frac{\partial Q_F}{\partial t} = j_F$$  \[19\]

**Current Density**

The faradaic transfer current per unit volume, $j_F$, is assumed to be given by the Butler-Volmer equation (13):

$$j_F = a i_{o,REF} \left\{ \left( \frac{Q_{F,MAX} - Q_F}{Q_{F,MAX}} \right) \left( \frac{c_-}{c_-^{REF}} \right) \exp \left( \frac{\alpha_a F}{RT} \eta \right) - \left( \frac{Q_F}{Q_{F,MAX}} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\alpha_c F}{RT} \eta \right) \right\}$$  \[20\]

where $a$ is the electroactive surface area per unit volume, $i_{o,REF}$ is the exchange current density at a given reference concentration ($c_{i,REF}$), and $\eta$ is the overpotential. The overpotential is defined as:

$$\eta = (\Phi_1 - \Phi_{RE}) - (\Phi_2 - \Phi_{RE}) - U_{REF}$$  \[21\]

where $\Phi_{RE}$ is the solution potential at the Luggin tip, and $U_{REF}$ is the open circuit potential at a given reference concentration ($c_{i,REF}$) and is relative to SCE. Anodic and cathodic current densities are taken to be positive and negative, respectively. Note
also that \( \alpha_a + \alpha_c = n \). It can be seen that the local transfer current predicted by the Butler-Volmer kinetic expression, Eq. [20], depends upon the difference between the potential of the solid phase and that of the adjacent solution within the porous electrode.

The anodic faradaic current in the porous polymer film leads to charging of the double layer within the pores of the polymer film in a manner consistent with that proposed by Feldberg (6). That is, the amount of capacitive charge that goes to charging the double layers within the pores of the porous film, \( Q_c \), is related to the amount of the faradaic charge added to the polymer film by the faradaic reaction:

\[
Q_c = a^* (\eta - \eta_{PZC}) Q_F
\]

where \( a^* \) is a proportional constant which is assumed to be independent of potential, and \( \eta_{PZC} \) is the total overpotential across the double layer at the point of zero charge (PZC) which is given by

\[
\eta_{PZC} = \left\{ (\Phi_1 - \Phi_{RE}) - (\Phi_2 - \Phi_{RE}) - U_{REF} \right\}_{PZC}
\]

The capacitive transfer current per unit volume, \( j_c \), associated with charging of the double layer is defined as follows:

\[
j_c = \frac{\partial Q_c}{\partial t}
\]

Substituting Eq. [19] and [22] into Eq. [24] shows that

\[
j_c = a^* \left( Q_F \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + (\eta - \eta_{PZC}) j_F \right)
\]

with the assumption that \( \Phi_{RE} = (\Phi_{RE})_{PZC} \). The total transfer current per unit volume, \( j_T \), is defined as the sum of the faradaic and capacitive transfer currents per unit volume:

\[
j_T = j_F + j_C
\]
Eq. [26] can be used to predict the total current density, $i_T$ (current per projected area), by integrating $j_T$ over the porous layer:

$$i_T = \int_{y=0}^{y=y_{PE}} j_T \, dy$$  \[27\]

Note that the faradaic current density, $i_F$, and the capacitive current density, $i_C$, can be obtained in a similar manner from $j_F$ and $j_C$, respectively.

**Boundary Conditions**

The boundary conditions at the polymer film/substrate interface ($y = 0$) are

$$- \frac{z_i D_i F}{RT} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial y} - D_i \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -$$  \[28\]

$$\Phi_1 = E_{APP} + \Phi_{RE}$$  \[29\]

$$\sum_i z_i c_i = z_+ c_+ + z_- c_- = 0$$  \[30\]

where $E_{APP}$ and $\Phi_{RE}$ are constants. The boundary conditions at the polymer film/diffusion layer interface ($y = y_{PE}$) are

$$N_{i,y}\big|_{\text{porous layer}} = N_{i,y}\big|_{\text{diffusion layer}} \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -$$  \[31\]

$$\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial y} = 0$$  \[32\]

$$\sum_i z_i c_i = z_+ c_+ + z_- c_- = 0$$  \[33\]

The boundary conditions in the bulk solution ($y = y_{RE}$) are

$$c_i = c_{i,REF} \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -$$  \[34\]

$$\Phi_2 = \Phi_{RE}$$  \[35\]
Initial Conditions

The initial concentration of each species \( i \) is set equal to its bulk concentration:

\[
c_i = c_{i,\text{RE}} \quad \text{where} \quad i = +, -
\]  

[36]

For convenience, it is assumed that the polypyrrole film is initially fully reduced and is ready to be oxidized. Consequently, the faradaic charge per unit volume in the porous region is initially equal to \( Q_{F,\text{MIN}} \), a minimal charge state:

\[
Q_F = Q_{F,\text{MIN}}
\]  

[37]

Solution Method

The governing equations and boundary conditions can be written in finite difference form and solved by using Newman's pentadiagonal block matrix equation solver (14). Implicit stepping can be used for the time derivatives (15). In the diffusion layer, \( Q_F \) and \( \Phi_2 \) are dummy variables treated as constants and are set arbitrarily equal to zero. During the potential sweep, the applied potential \( (E_{\text{AP}}) \), which is the difference between \( \Phi_1 \) at \( y=0 \) and \( \Phi_2 \) at \( y=y_{\text{RE}} \) \( (\Phi_{\text{RE}}=0) \), is changed linearly between \( E_{\text{INI}} \) and \( E_{\text{FIN}} \) according to a specified scan rate \( (v_s) \).

Results and Discussion

Cyclic voltammograms of polypyrrole can be predicted using the model described above. The values used for the fixed parameter are given in Table I. Figure 3 shows predicted cyclic voltammograms for the polypyrrole film at various scan rates. Comparison of these predictions with those obtained experimentally for a similar system, as shown in Fig. 4, shows qualitative agreement.
Figure 5 shows the total current density and its components at a 100 mV/sec scan rate. Note that when the maximal quantity of oxidized polypyrrole is formed, no further oxidation of the film occurs and the current is entirely dominated by capacitive charge.

Figure 6 shows the dynamic profile of the concentration of ClO$_4^-$ in the porous electrode region at an 100 mV/sec scan rate. For convenience, the concentration of ClO$_4^-$ was made dimensionless relative to its reference concentrations ($c_{-,\text{REF}}$). The position coordinate was made dimensionless by using the thickness of the film ($\delta_{pe}$) so that $\xi = 1$ represents the interface between the diffusion layer and the polymer film. Time was made dimensionless by using the time required to scan the applied potential from $E_{\text{ini}}$ to $E_{\text{fin}} (\tau^\circ)$ so that $\zeta = 1$ represents the intermediate point where the polypyrrole film is totally oxidized.

During the oxidation process, the reacting species (ClO$_4^-$) is transported from the bulk to the porous electrode layer where it diffuses and migrates to reactive sites within the porous layer. During reduction, the opposite is true. Since the effective diffusivities of Li$^+$ and ClO$_4^-$ within the porous layer are smaller than the free stream diffusivity of these species, then concentration gradients within the porous region must be larger to make up for the slower movement of the ions. The concentration profiles of both species are the same because of the electroneutrality condition.

Figure 7 shows the faradaic charge per unit volume due to the electrochemical reaction within the film at a sweep rate of 100 mV/sec. The faradaic charge per unit volume was made dimensionless by using the maximum faradaic charge value ($Q_{F,\text{MAX}}$) as the reference point. The rate of charge accumulation is faster in the outer layer of the film during oxidation because of diffusion and migration effects. Note that charge accumulates rapidly throughout the entire film.
Summary

Theoretical calculations were carried out that describe quantitatively the current responses of the quasi-reversible behavior of electronically conductive polypyrrole. Porous electrode theory was applied to the conductive polymer to provide the basis for understanding the transport behavior of the switching process within the polymer film. The effects of diffusion and migration were included because it is likely that counter-ion movement limits the oxidation and reduction rates. The net cyclic voltammetric current was decomposed into two components: a capacitive current due to the double layer charging and the faradaic current due to an electrochemical reaction. It may be possible to use this model together with experimental data and parameter estimation techniques to determine the transport and kinetic parameters of the model.

Acknowledgement

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NOTATION

\( a \) specific surface area of the porous material, \( \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( a' \) 0.51023
\( a^* \) double layer constant, \( V^{-1} \)
\( c_+ \) concentration of \( \text{Li}^+ \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_- \) concentration of \( \text{ClO}_4^- \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_i \) concentration of species \( i \), \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( c_i^* \) dimensionless concentration of species \( i \), \( \left( \frac{c_i}{c_{i,\text{REF}}} \right) \)
\( c_{i,\text{REF}} \) initial concentration of species \( i \) in the porous region, \( \text{mol/cm}^3 \)
\( D_i \) diffusion coefficient of species \( i \), \( \text{cm}^2/\text{sec} \)
\( D_{i,e} \) effective diffusion coefficient of species \( i \) in a porous layer, \( \text{cm}^2/\text{sec} \)
\( E_{\text{APP}} \) applied potential (potential difference between the current collector and \( \Phi_{\text{RE}} \)), \( V \)
\( E_{\text{FIN}} \) final applied potential, \( V \)
\( E_{\text{INI}} \) initial applied potential, \( V \)
\( F \) Faraday's constant, \( 96487 \text{ C/mol} \)
\( i_c \) capacitive current density, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_f \) faradaic current density, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_{o,\text{REF}} \) exchange current density at reference concentrations, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_t \) total current density, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_1 \) superficial current density in the porous electrode phase, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( i_2 \) superficial current density in the solution phase, \( \text{A/cm}^2 \)
\( j_c \) capacitive transfer current per unit volume, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( j_f \) faradaic transfer current per unit volume, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
\( j_t \) total transfer current per unit volume, \( \text{A/cm}^3 \)
### NOTATION (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n$</td>
<td>number of electrons transferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_i$</td>
<td>flux vector of species i, mol/cm²-sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{i,y}$</td>
<td>$y$ component of flux vector of species i, mol/cm²-sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{M,PE}$</td>
<td>MacMullin number for the porous electrode layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_C$</td>
<td>capacitive charge of double layer per unit volume, C/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_p$</td>
<td>faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_p^*$</td>
<td>dimensionless faradaic charge of polymer film, $(Q_p/Q_{F,MAX})$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_{F,MAX}$</td>
<td>maximum faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_{F,MIN}$</td>
<td>minimum faradaic charge of polymer film per unit volume, C/cm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R$</td>
<td>universal gas constant, 8.3143 J/mol-K</td>
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<td>$R_i^p$</td>
<td>pseudohomogenous reaction rate of species i, mol/cm³·sec</td>
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<td>$s_i$</td>
<td>stoichiometric coefficient of species i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$</td>
<td>time, sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T$</td>
<td>absolute temperature, K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$u_i$</td>
<td>mobility of species i, mol-cm²/J-sec</td>
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<tr>
<td>$U_{REF}$</td>
<td>theoretical open-circuit potential at reference concentration, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v$</td>
<td>electrolyte velocity vector, cm/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v_s$</td>
<td>scan rate, V/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v_y$</td>
<td>electrolyte velocity in the normal direction, cm/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y$</td>
<td>perpendicular distance from a porous electrode/substrate interface, cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_{PE}$</td>
<td>position of a porous region/diffusion layer interface in $y$ coordinate, cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$y_{RE}$</td>
<td>position of a bulk solution in $y$ coordinate, cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$z_i$</td>
<td>proton charge number of species i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTATION (Continued)

Greek Symbols

\( \alpha_a \) anodic transfer coefficient
\( \alpha_c \) cathodic transfer coefficient
\( \delta_{FE} \) thickness of polypyrrole film, cm
\( \delta_{RE} \) thickness of diffusion layer, cm
\( \epsilon \) porosity or void volume fraction
\( \zeta \) dimensionless time, \((t/\tau^o)\)
\( \eta \) overpotential, V
\( \eta_{PZC} \) overpotential at point of zero charge, V
\( \kappa \) solution conductivity, \( \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( \nu \) kinematic viscosity, \( \text{cm}^2/\text{sec} \)
\( \xi \) dimensionless distance, \((1 - y/\delta_{PE})\)
\( \rho_o \) pure solvent density, \( \text{kg/cm}^3 \)
\( \sigma \) conductivity of polypyrrole film, \( \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( \sigma_{MAX} \) conductivity of totally oxidized polypyrrole film, \( \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( \sigma_{MIN} \) conductivity of totally reduced polypyrrole film, \( \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \)
\( \tau \) tortuosity of porous material
\( \tau^o \) time required to scan the potential from \( E_{ini} \) to \( E_{FIN} \), sec
\( \Phi_1 \) potential in solid phase, V
\( \Phi_2 \) potential in solution phase, V
\( \Phi_{RE} \) potential in the solution at \( y = y_{RE} \), V
\( \Omega \) disk rotation velocity, rad/sec
REFERENCES

Table I. Fixed parameter values used for cyclic voltammograms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Variables</th>
<th>$T$</th>
<th>298.15 K</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\Omega$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$y_{RE}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$\Phi_{RE}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$E_{FIN}$</td>
<td>$-0.8$ V (vs. SCE) $^b$</td>
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<td>$E_{FIN}$</td>
<td>$0.4$ V (vs. SCE) $^b$</td>
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<td>$D_-$</td>
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<td>$c_{+,REF}$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$c_{-,REF}$</td>
<td>$1.547 \times 10^{-4}$ mol/cm$^3$ $^c$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\kappa$</td>
<td>$0.0165 \ \Omega^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$ $^c$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\nu$</td>
<td>$6.6 \times 10^{-3}$ cm$^2$/sec $^d$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$\rho$</td>
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<td>Electrode Properties</td>
<td>$\delta_{PE}$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$\epsilon$</td>
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<td>$N_{M,PE}$</td>
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<td>$Q_{F,MAX}$</td>
<td>344.65 C/cm$^3$ $^b$</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$Q_{F,MIN}$</td>
<td>$1.0 \times 10^{-14}$ C/cm$^3$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\sigma_{MAX}$</td>
<td>100.0 $\ \Omega^{-1}$cm$^{-1}$ $^b$</td>
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<td>$\sigma_{MIN}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinetic Parameters</td>
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<td>$1.0 \times 10^3$ A/cm$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\alpha_o$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\alpha_c$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\eta_i$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$U_{REF}$</td>
<td>$-0.2$ V (vs. SCE) $^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$a^*$</td>
<td>1.076 V$^{-1}$ $^e$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\eta_{F2C}$</td>
<td>$-0.1056$ V (vs. SCE) $^e$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ chosen arbitrarily
$^b$ obtained from Ref. (4)
$^c$ calculated from Ref. (16)
$^d$ obtained from Ref. (17)
$^e$ calculated from Ref. (6)
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