

Extended Abstract

Conductive Textile Coated with Polyaniline [†]

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New trends in the development of conductive coated textile materials include applications such as supercapacitors [1], solar cells, sensors [2], electrochromic devices [2], etc. Electronic textiles and smart wearable devices are undergoing a rapid development and actively entering the user market [2–5]. Sensors and sensing systems detecting pressure, temperature, strain, as well as disease biomarkers and cellular metabolites, including glucose, lactate, and ascorbic acid have been successfully integrated into textile fabrics [2]. In this paper, we aimed to obtain textiles with electrically conductive properties improved by coating polyester textile with polyaniline. Due to the structure of polyaniline as a conjugate polymer containing aromatic rings and amino groups bonded by C=C double bonds, C–C bonds, and N–C bonds, high conductive properties were established.

Preparation of conductive fabrics requires the following reagents: aniline 99% (Sigma-Aldrich), HCl 37% (Sigma-Aldrich), ammonium persulphate (Sigma-Aldrich), and polyester fabric (from Romanian market). Coated textiles were characterized structurally by infrared spectroscopy with an Attenuated Total Reflection (ATR) device and morphological by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The surface resistivity of the fabrics was measured according to standard SR EN 1149-1:2006 employing the two electrodes method, using a PROSTAT 800 m.

The coated textile material presented a green dark color and permeability in the air of 1076.6 L/m²/s; surface resistivity had a value lower than 10⁵ Ω.

Figure 1 shows the morphology of the polyester textile coated with polyaniline by “in situ” polymerization using HCl. The infrared spectrum in Figure 2 showed characteristic bands of polyaniline, as reported in other papers [3–5]. The bands assignments are presented in the Table 1.

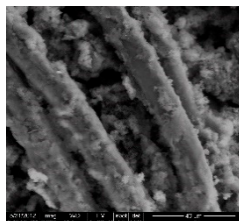


Figure 1. SEM image of polyester textile coated with polyaniline.

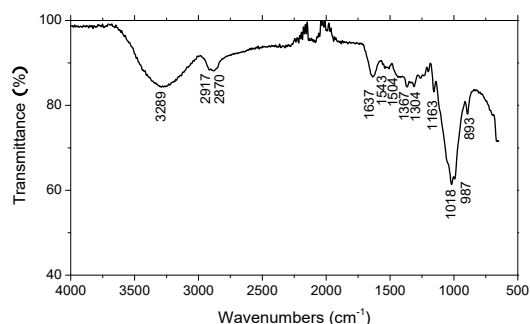


Figure 2. Infrared spectrum of polyester textile coated with polyaniline.

Table 1. The frequencies characteristic in infrared for polyester coated with polyaniline

Assignment	Bands Position
C-N and N-H stretching	3289
C-H stretching in benzene	2917
C-H stretching	2870
N=Q=N	1637
N-B-N	1543, 1504
C-N stretching in Q- B states	1367, 1304, 1163
Methyl group attached by phenyl ring	1018, 987
Para di-substituted aromatic rings indicating polymer formation	893
C-H deformation out-of -plan	Below 665

In conclusion the experiment shows uniform coating and good electrical properties for the studied textile coated with polyaniline. The conductivity increased by six times in coated vs. uncoated polyester textile.

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