

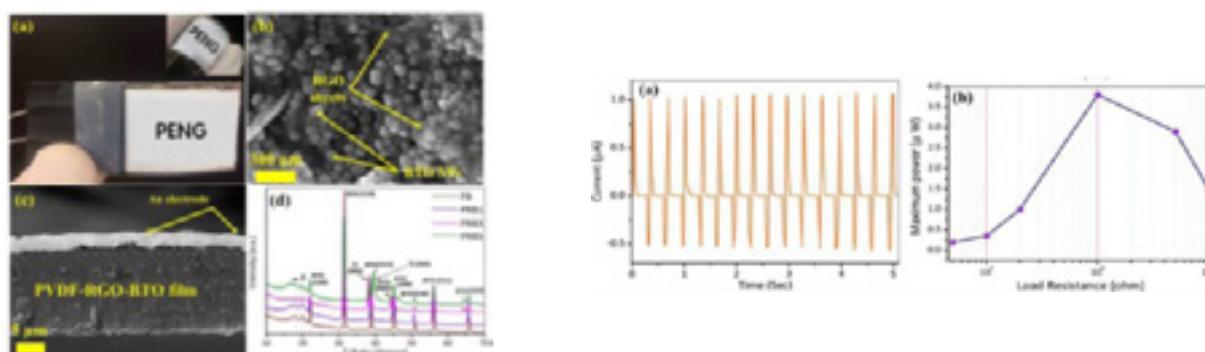
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**Synthesis of high dielectric constant flexible piezoelectric sheet using P(VDF-TrFE)-BTO-rGO composite and its application to energy harvesting**Usman Yaqoob and Hyeon Cheol Kim  
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Piezoelectric materials have attracted considerable attention due to their ability to scavenge electrical energy directly from ambient mechanical sources. The energy harvesting from these materials can be a promising way to phase out conventional batteries and power cables. Over the past few decades, considerable efforts have been made to develop a flexible piezoelectric material that possesses high dielectric constant and high breakdown strength by combining polymer-ceramic composites. However, high amount of ceramic filler (>50 vol%) is required to obtain the maximum dielectric constant ( $k$ ) from the composite material which can reduce the mechanical flexibility of the composite film. To address this matter, and for further enhancement in  $k$  value, a possible solution is to employ a conductive filler. The introduction of conductive filler will not only elevate the dielectric constant by forming several micro-capacitors inside the composite but will also assist in the stabilization of the polar beta ( $\beta$ ) phase of the P(VDF-TrFE). The polar  $\beta$  phase of polymer is highly required to obtain maximum energy harvesting properties. Herein, we presents the synthesis and optimization of flexible piezoelectric materials based on poly(vinylidene fluoride)-reduced graphene oxide-barium titanate (PVDF-RGO-BTO) for its application in energy harvesting. To obtain the maximum dielectric constant, different compositions have been prepared by varying the reduced graphene oxide (RGO) contents in the PVDF-BTO nanocomposition. The sample with 5wt% RGO contents (PRB5) has revealed maximum dielectric constant of 170 at 1 kHz. Therefore, has been selected to fabricate the piezoelectric nanogenerator (PENG). The fabricated PENG exhibits maximum open circuit voltage of 4 V(pk-pk) and short-circuit current of 1.5  $\mu$ A(pk-pk) at an applied force of 2N. Additionally, the maximum output power for the fabricated PENG was recorded around 3.8  $\mu$ W at 1 M $\Omega$  load resistance. It was estimated that fabricated PENG can be a promising energy source for futuristic flexible electronics.

**Biography**

Usman Yaqoob received his B.Sc. from the School of Electronics Engineering, International Islamic University Islamabad, Islamabad, Pakistan, in 2013. He is now working as a Ph.D. candidature in the School of Electrical Engineering, University of Ulsan, Ulsan, South Korea. His research interests include WO<sub>3</sub>, CNTs, graphene based flexible nanosensors and flexible piezoelectric nanogenerators.

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