

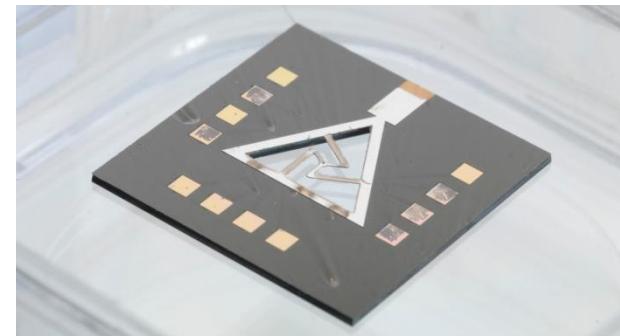
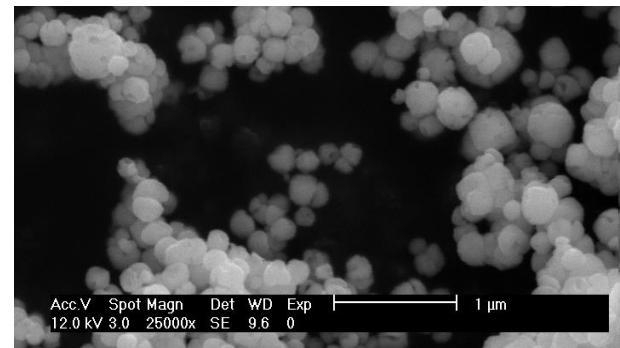
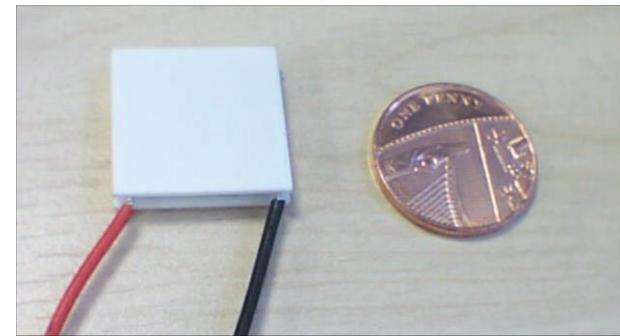
# Printed Thermoelectric, Piezoelectric and Pyroelectric Energy Harvesters

Professor Robert Dorey, Chair of Nanomaterials



# Introduction

- Harvesting using films
- Creating film harvesters
- Performances



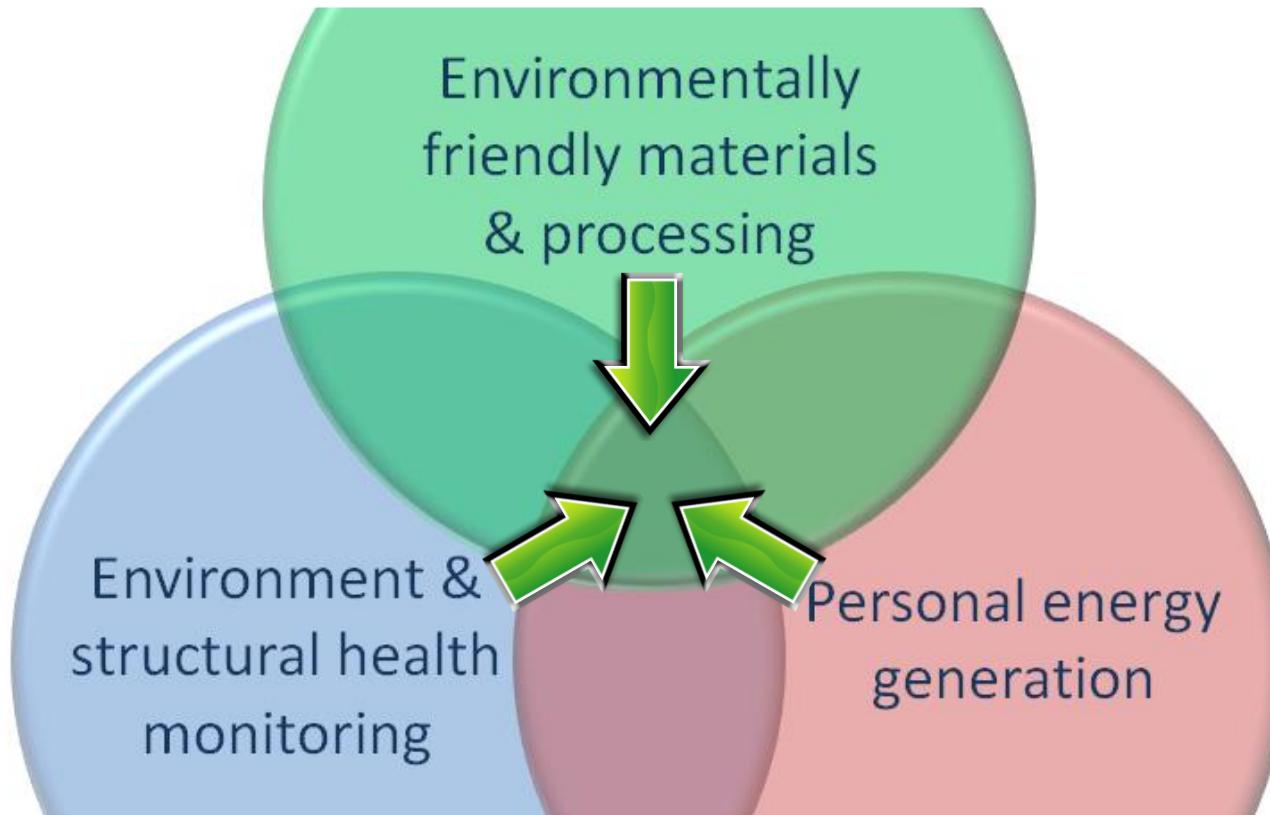
Based on:

*Integrated Powder-based Thick Films for  
Thermoelectric, Pyroelectric and Piezoelectric Energy  
Harvesting Devices*

Robert A. Dorey

IEEE Sensors Journal, vol 14, no 7, pp 2177-2184, 2014

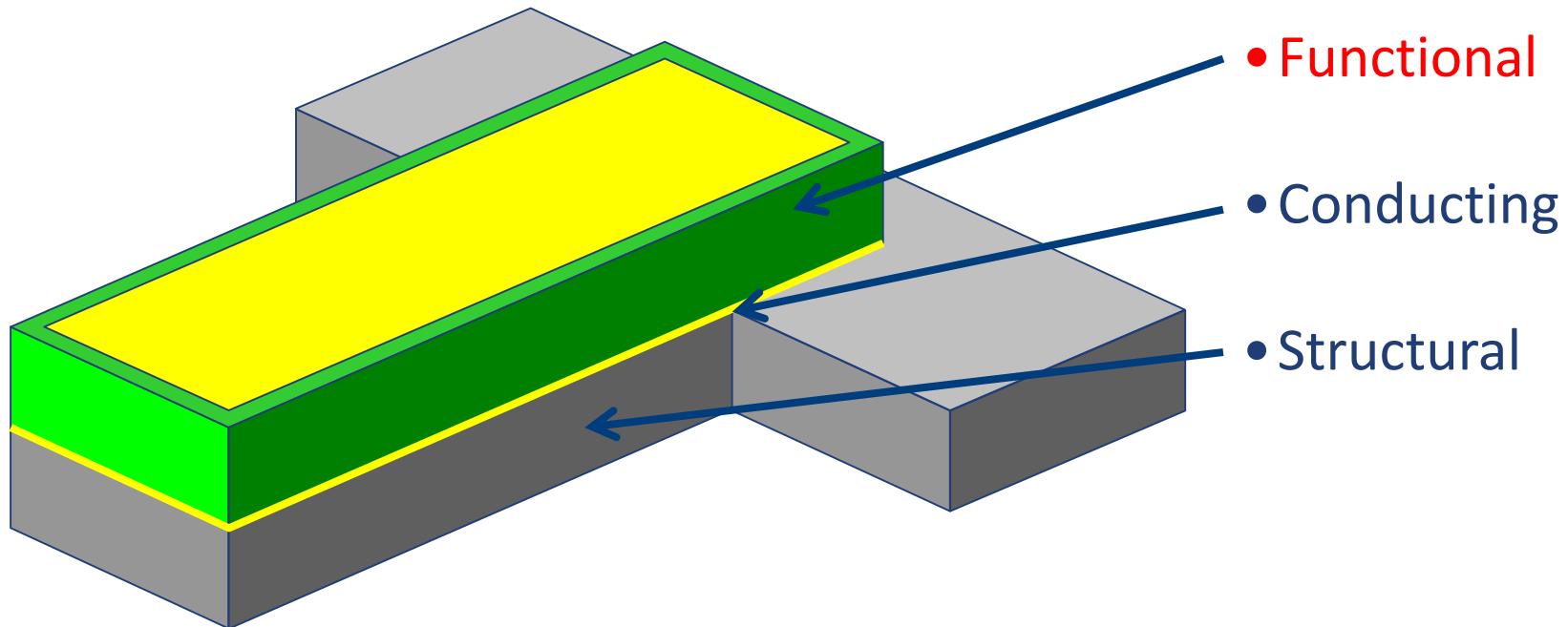
# Introduction



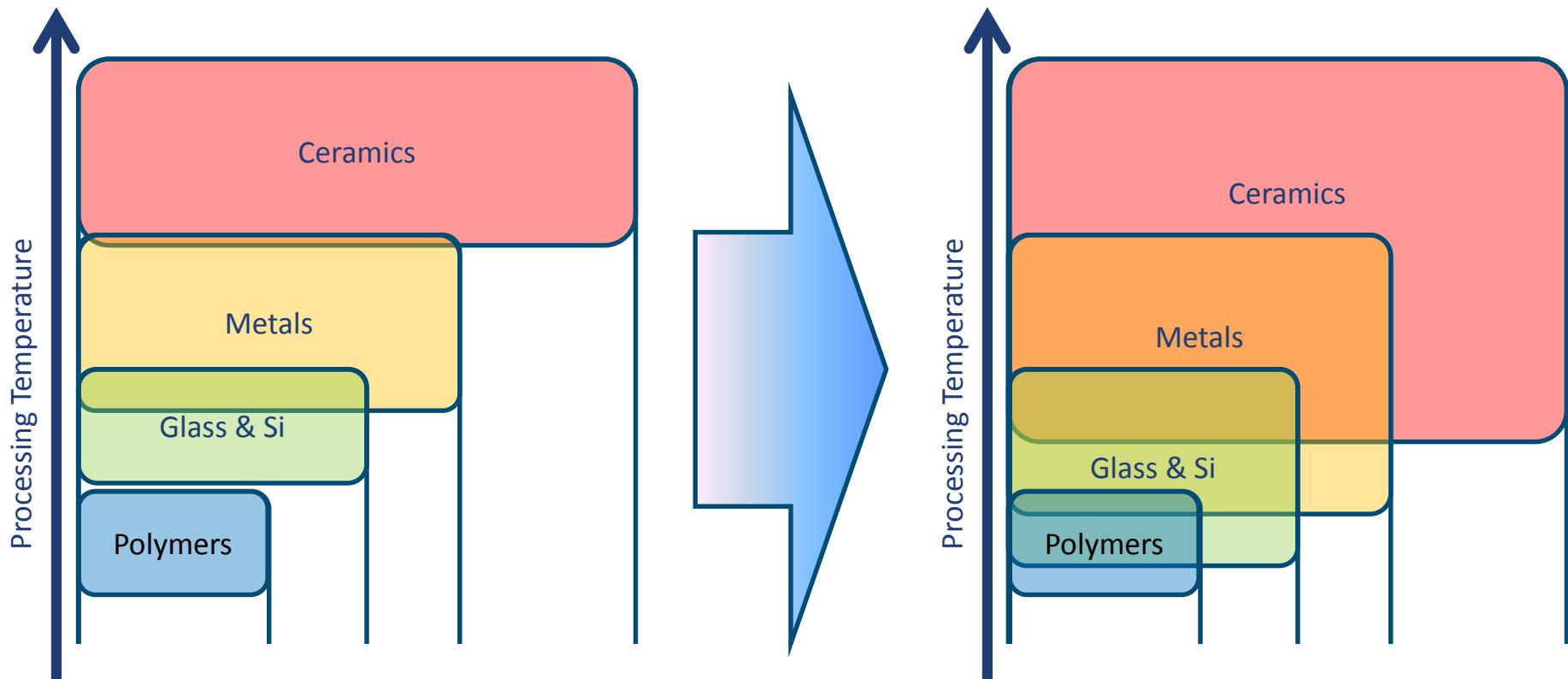
**EPSRC**

**Innovate UK**  
Technology Strategy Board

## Introduction – ‘typical’ architecture



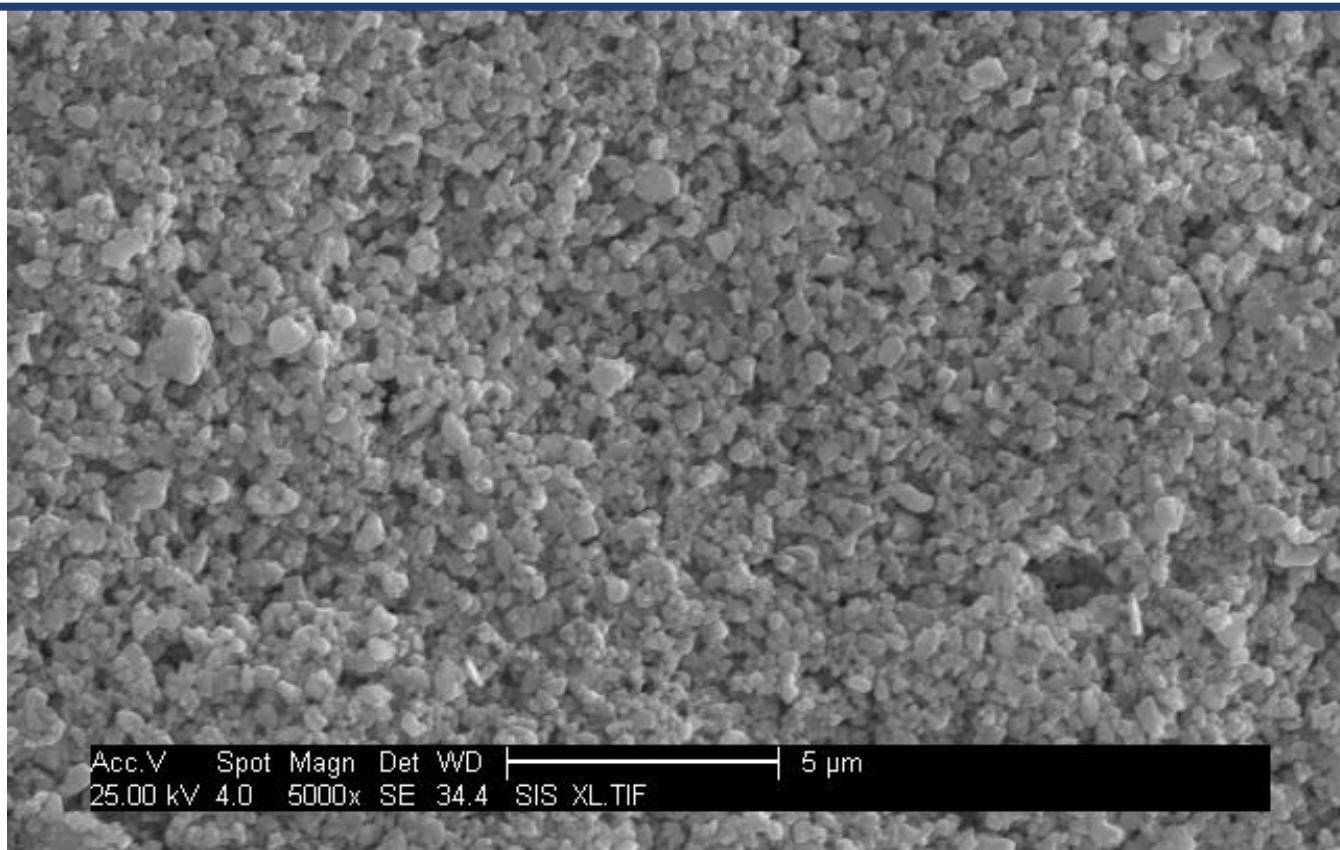
# Co-processing



## Powder based films



Power  $\Rightarrow$  Larger volumes  $\Rightarrow$  thick films  $\Rightarrow$  powder based manufacturing

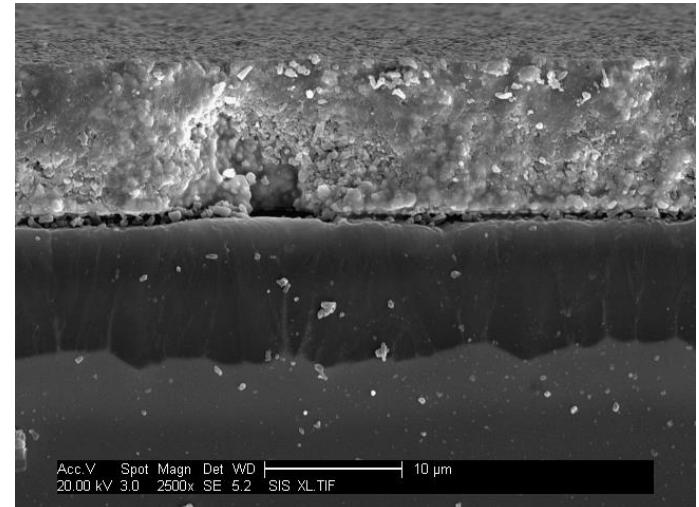


*PZT film before sintering*

# Co-processing

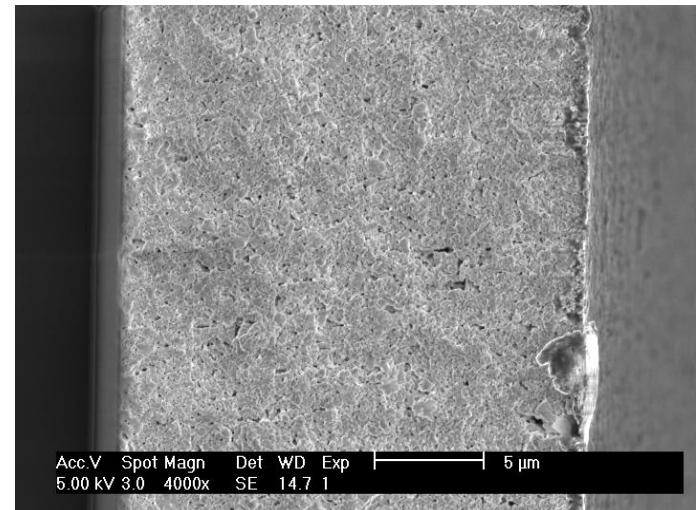
Temperature induced degradation:

- Interdiffusion
- Evaporation
- Degradation



Solutions:

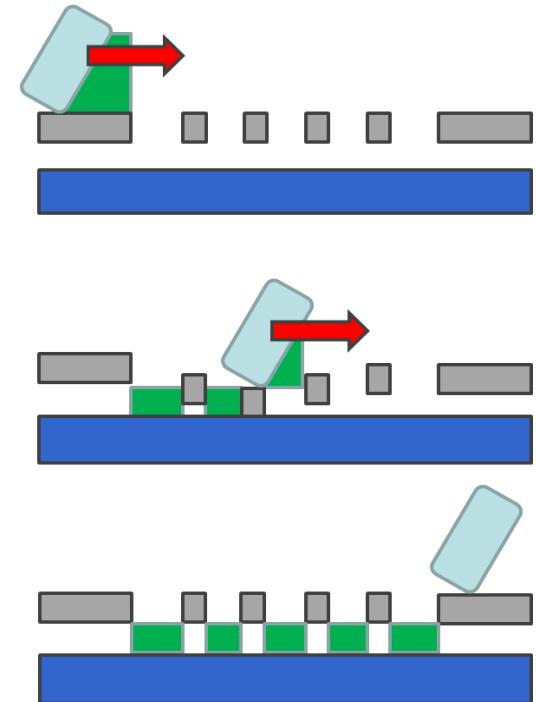
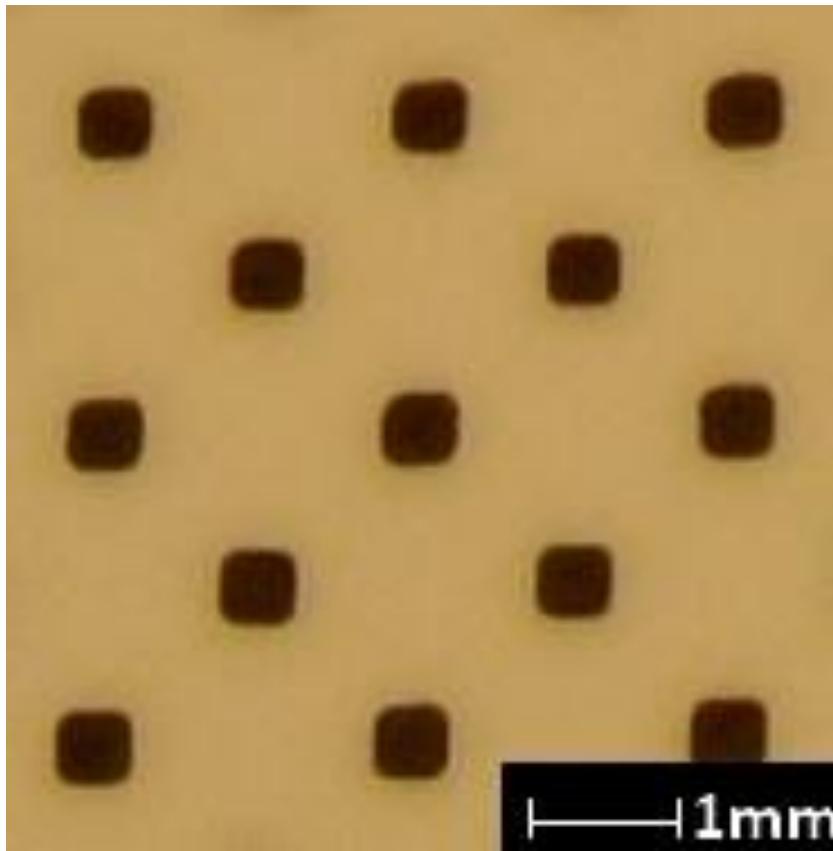
- Low temperature  
e.g. < 750°C for PZT/Si
- Diffusion barrier e.g. ZrO<sub>2</sub>



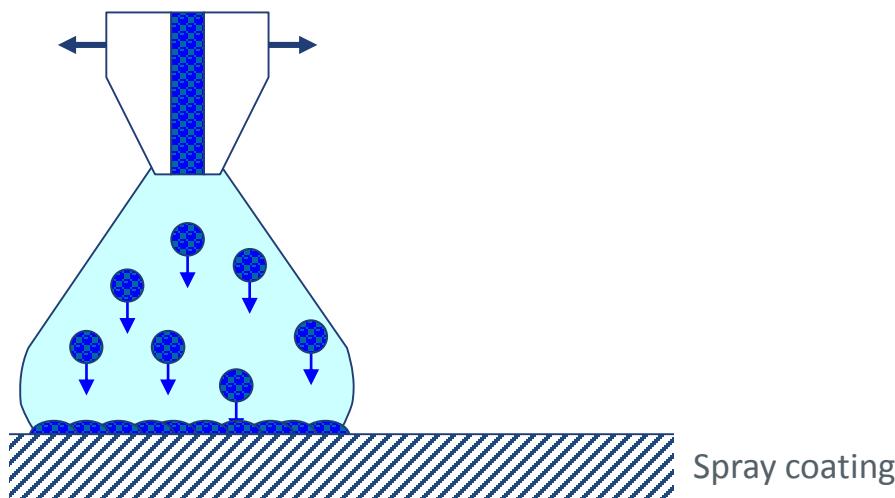
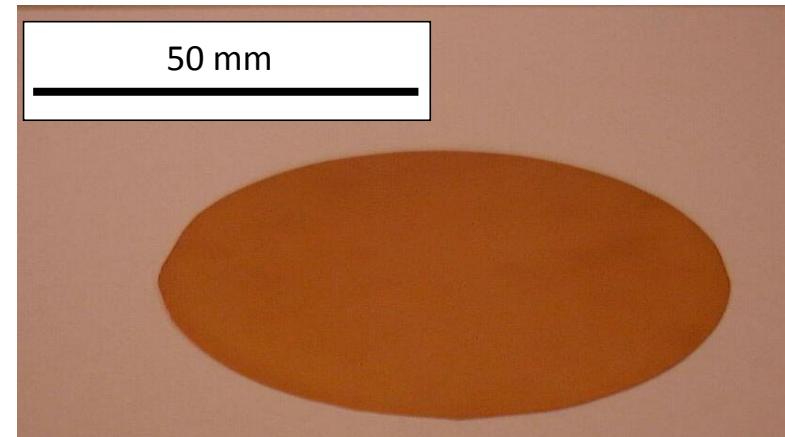
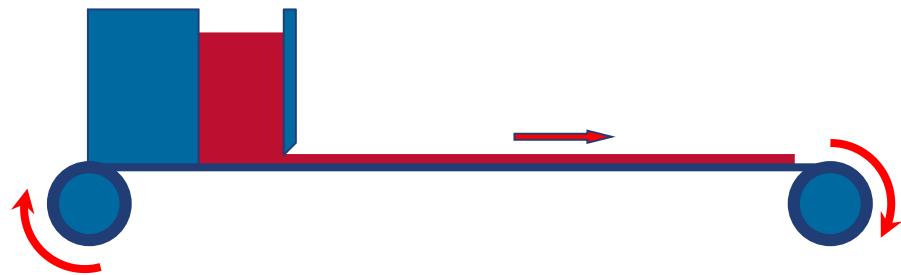
R.A. Dorey, S.B. Stringfellow, R.W. Whatmore, *Effect of sintering aid and repeated sol infiltrations on the dielectric and piezoelectric properties of a PZT composite thick film*, J.Euro.Ceram.Soc., 22, 2921-2926, 2002.

# Manufacturing techniques

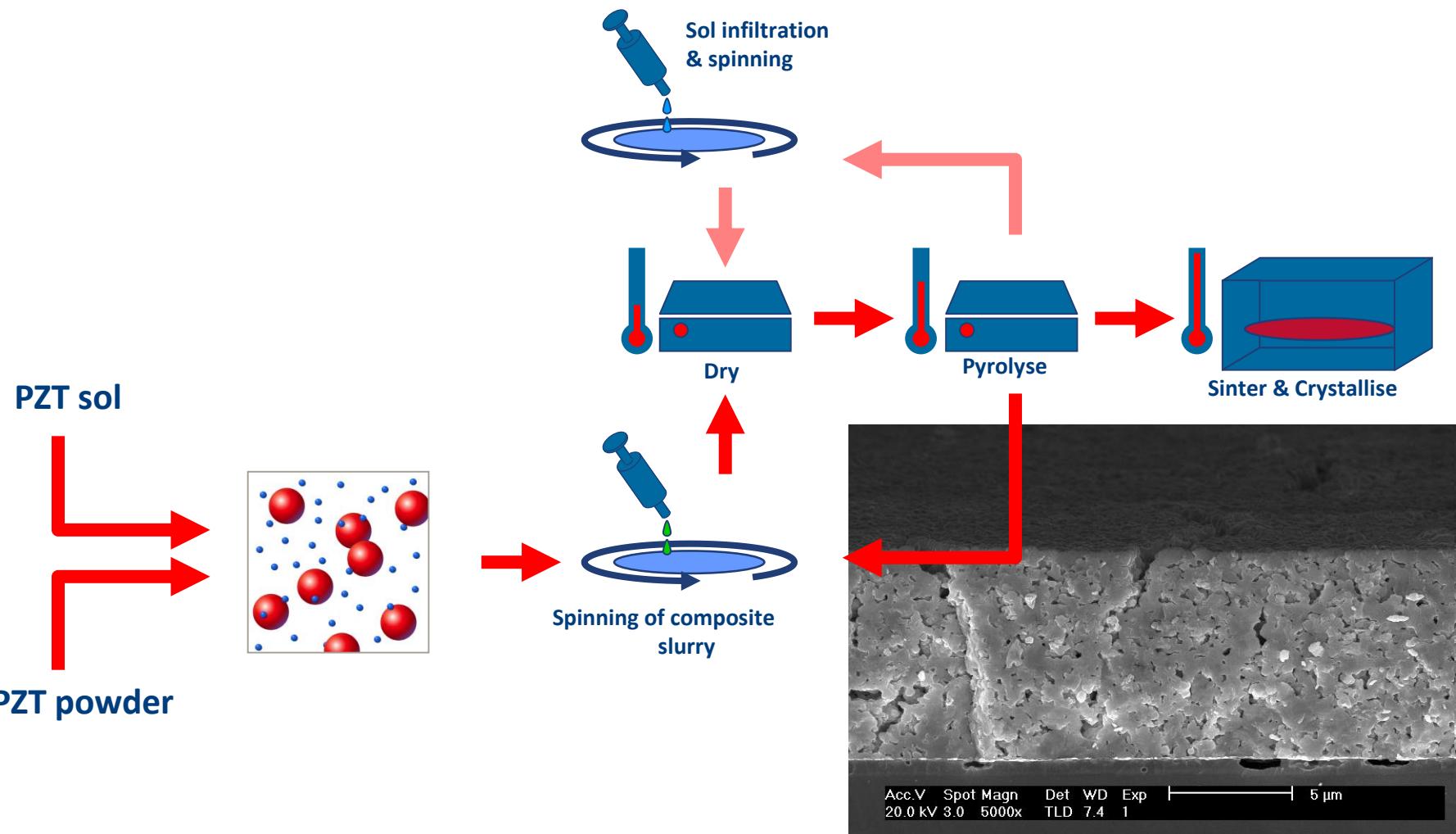
# Deposition – screen printing



# Deposition – tape casting & spray coating



# Powder sol gel

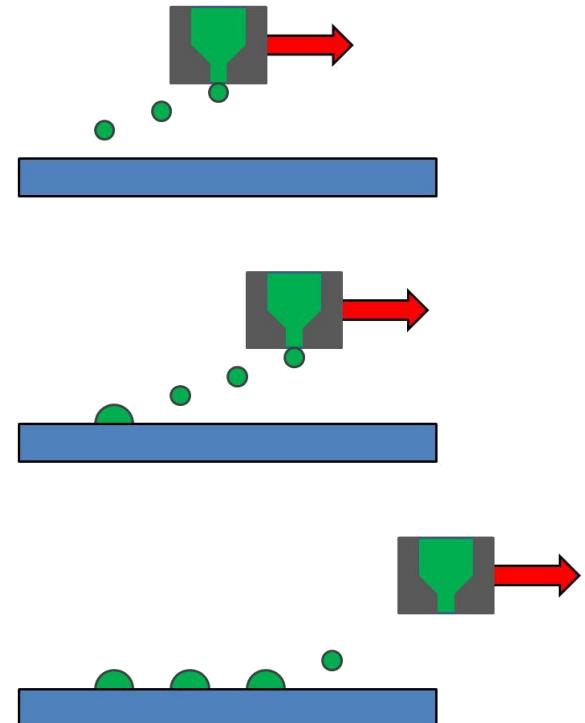


## Future manufacturing techniques...

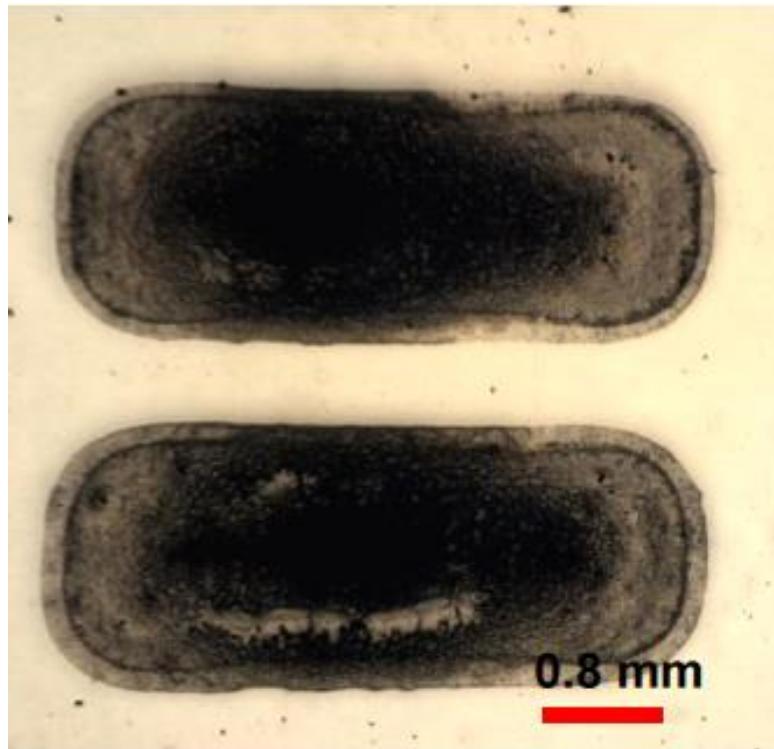
## Structuring – direct writing



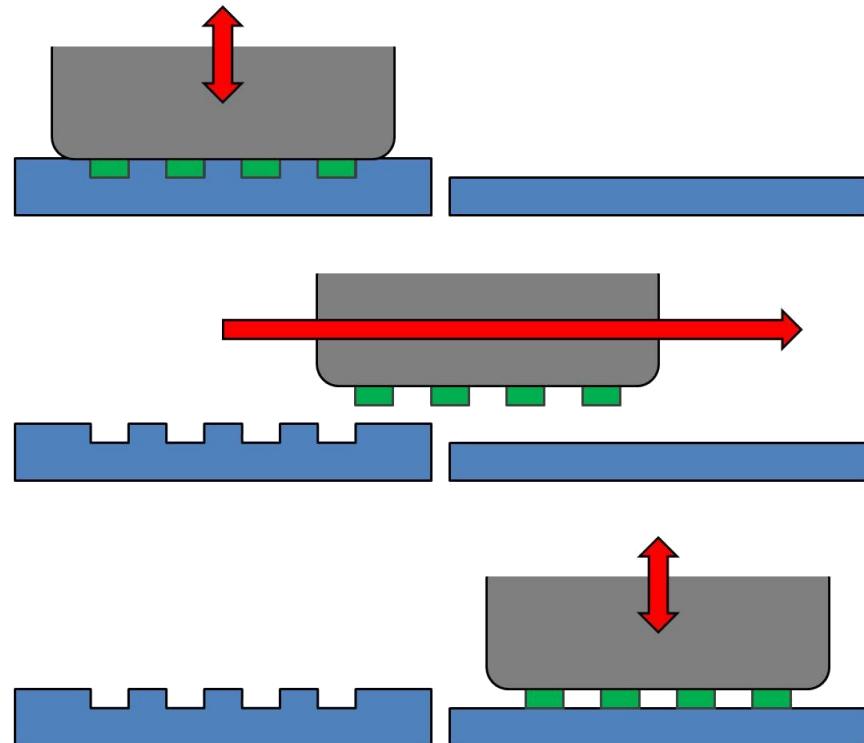
PZT features created by ink jet printing



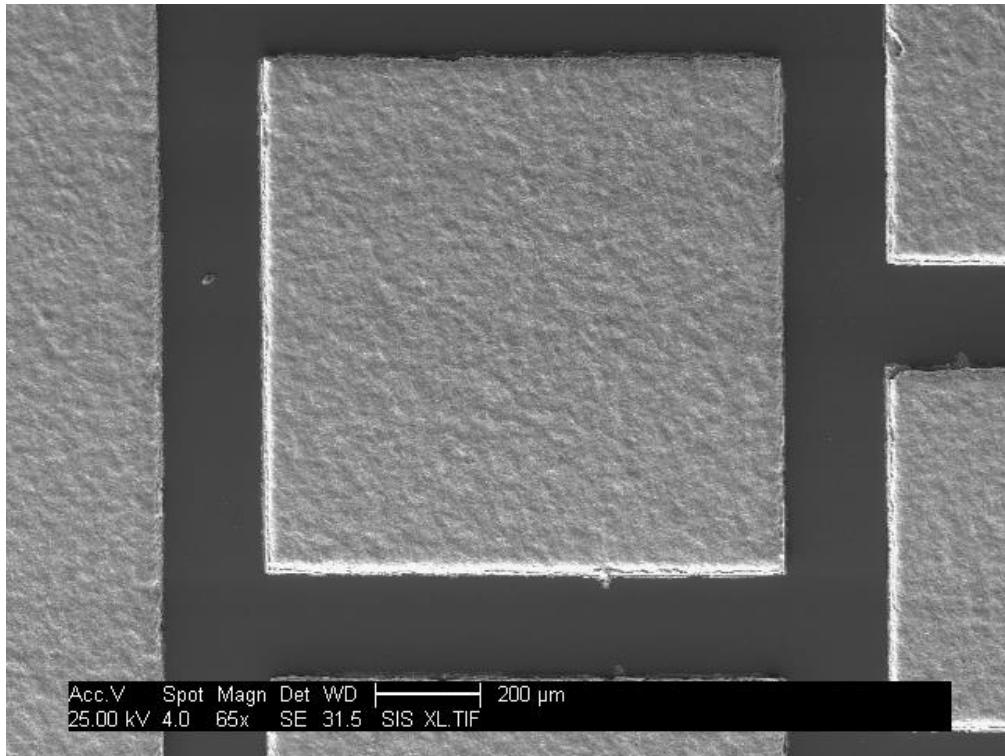
## Structuring – pad printing



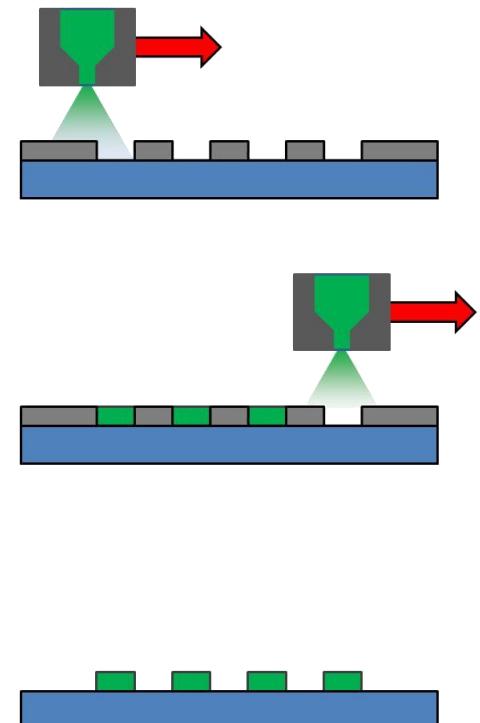
Silver NPs deposited by pad printing



# Structuring – micromoulding

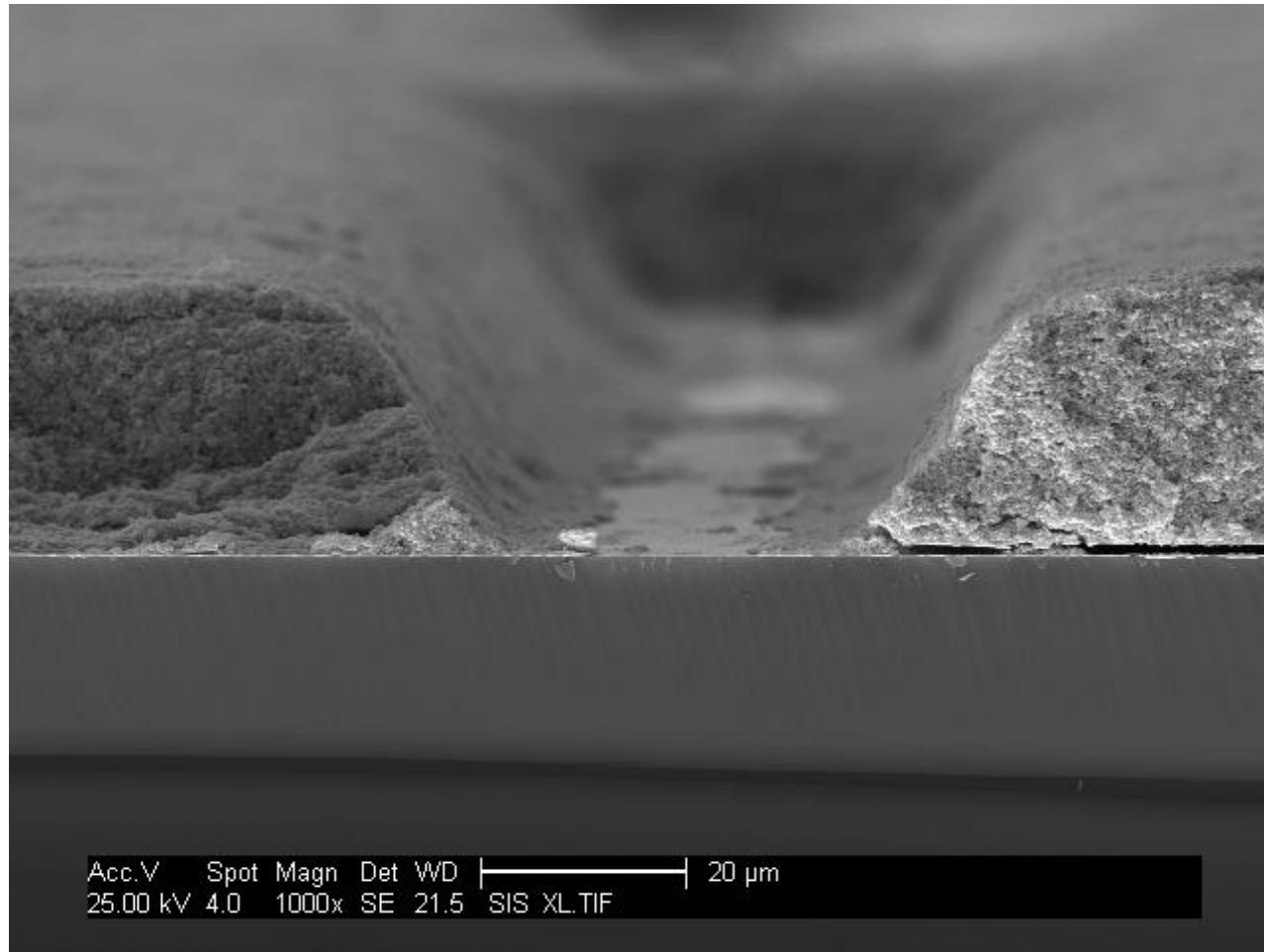


PZT features created by micro moulding

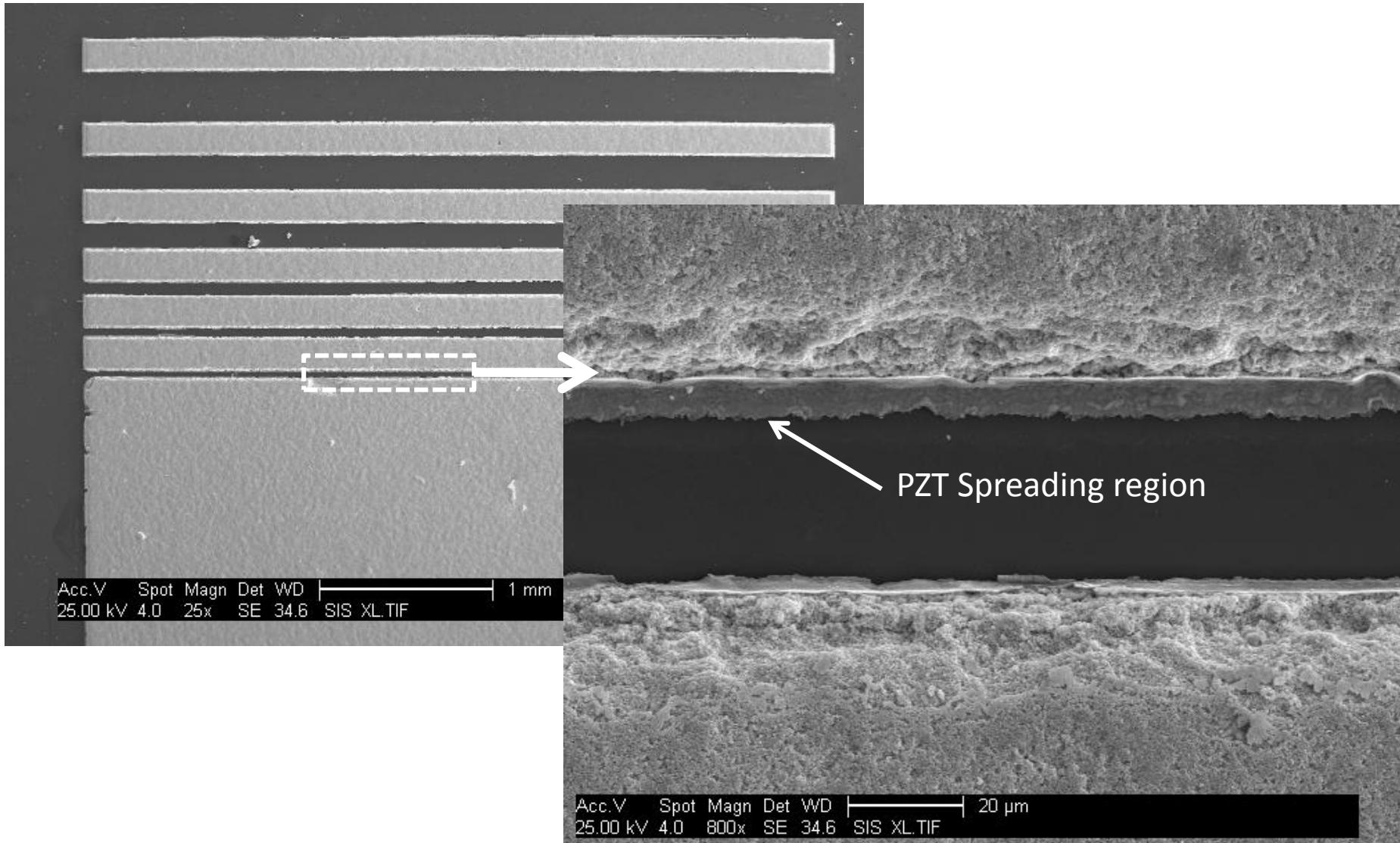


D. Wang, S.A. Rocks, R.A. Dorey, *Micromoulding of PZT film structures using electrohydrodynamic atomization mould filling*, *J.Euro.Ceram.Soc.*, 29, 1147–1155, 2009. .

# Structuring – micromoulding

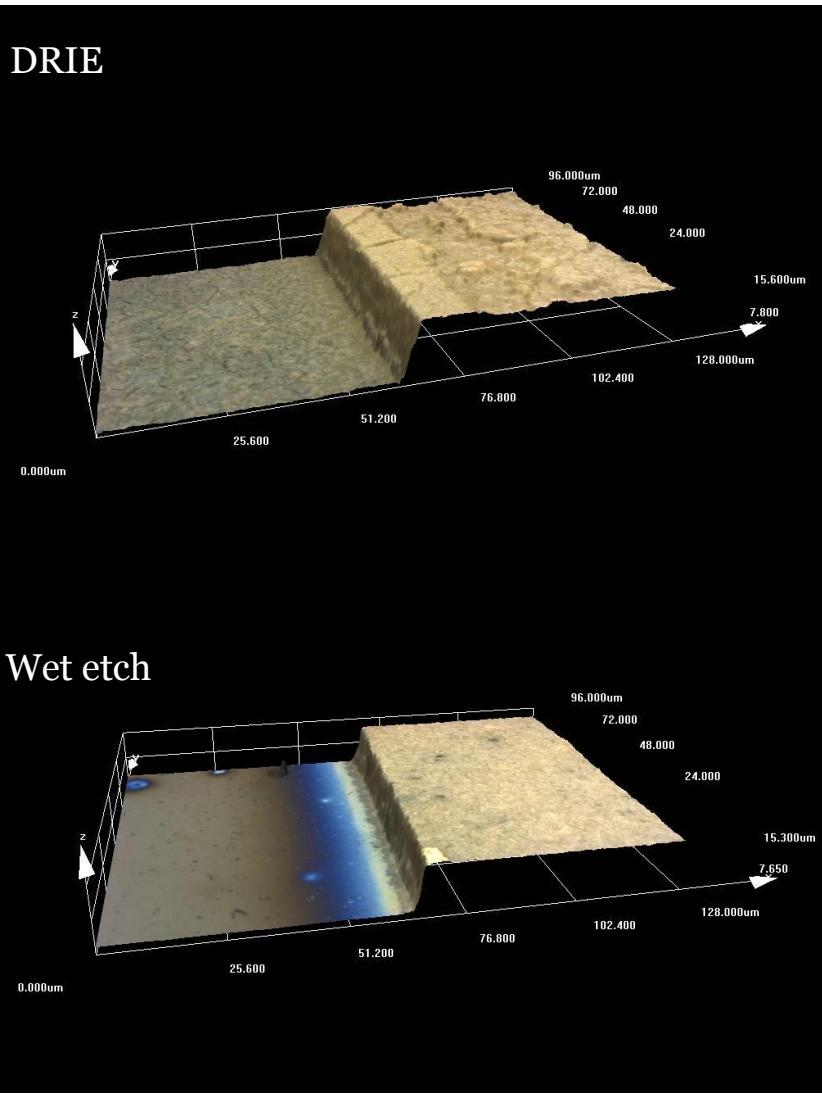


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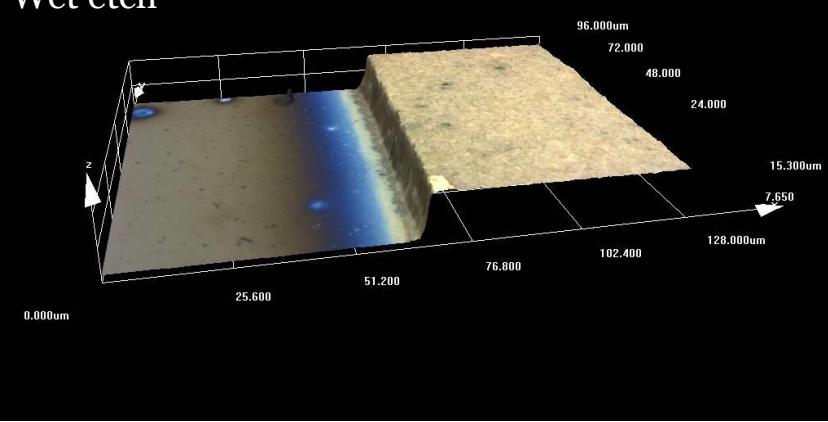


# Structuring – additive vs subtractive

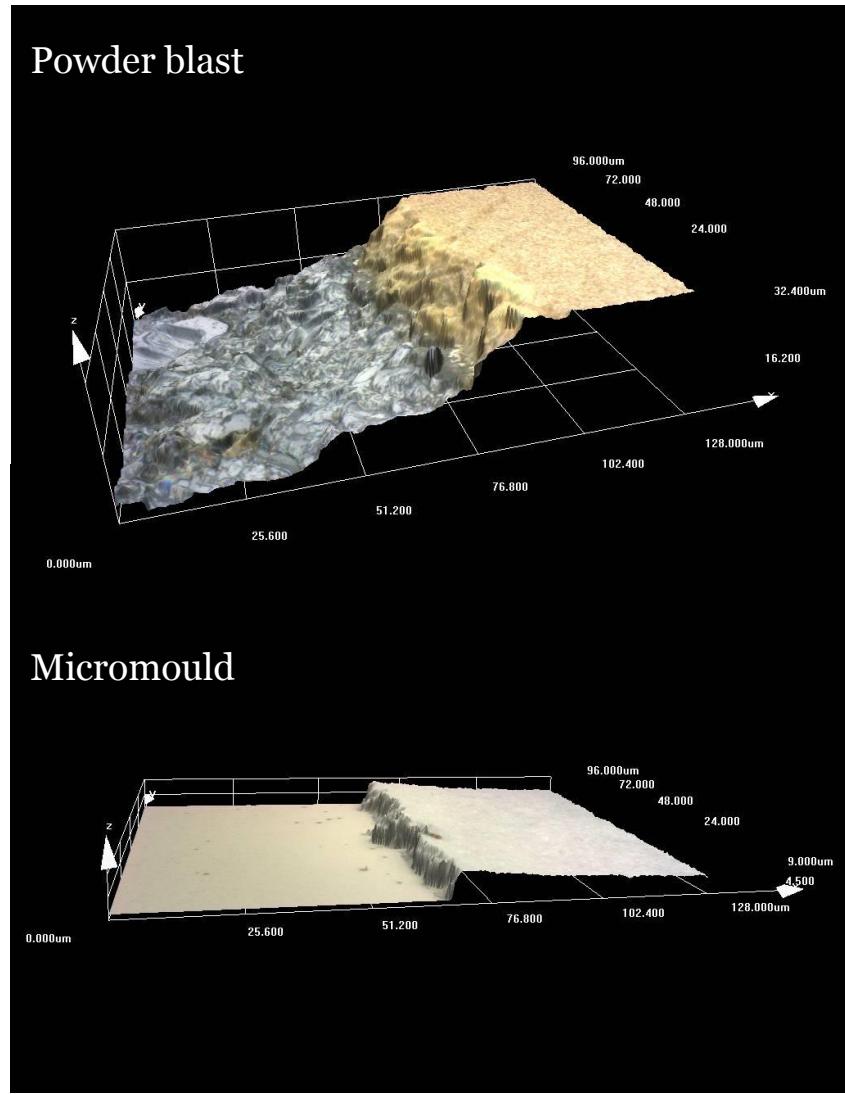
DRIE



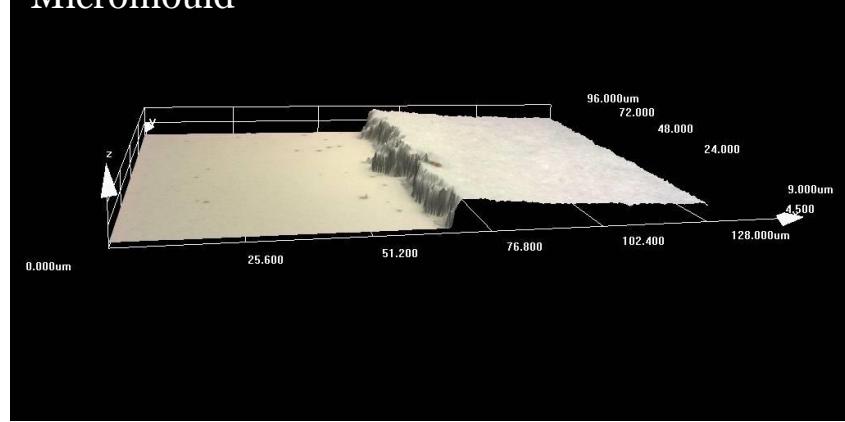
Wet etch



Powder blast



Micromould



# Powders, inks & processing temperatures

	Powder Synthesis	Powder	Carrier	Binder	Thickness (μm)	Temperature (°C)		
						Drying	Burnout	Sinter
Screen	Mech	76 wt% Bi-Te	22 wt% Toluene	2 wt% Polystyrene	80	60 (hours)	250/10 m	-
Screen	In situ	75 wt% Bi-Te	20.3 wt%	-	-	120/15 m	200/5 m	400/30 m (N <sub>2</sub> ) 550 (N <sub>2</sub> )
Screen	In situ	79.6% ZnSb	18%	None	171	150/10 m	330°C/20 m	380/20 m (N <sub>2</sub> )
Screen	Mech	36-64 vol% Bi-Te	64-36vol% epoxy resin	n/a	100-120	-	-	300 (Ar)
Screen	Calcination	80 wt% PZT	19.2 wt%	0.8 wt%	80-200	150	-	950
Screen	Calcination	PZT	Terpineol	Ethyl cellulose	20-40	120/30 m	550/1 h 700/30 m	900/60 m
Screen	Calcination	PZT	-	-	30	120/10 m	-	925/30 m
Screen	Calcination	PZT	Terpineol & ethyl acetate	PVB-PVAc	22	-	-	800/10 m
Screen	Calcination	Complex perovkites	Terpineol	Ethyl cellulose	24-30	-	-	1000-1250/2 h
Tape	Calcination	PZT	-	PVB	30	vacuum	600/3 h	950-1150
PSG	Calcination	98 wt% PZT	4 wt% sol	None	4	450/3 m	700/10 m	700/15 m
PSG	Calcination	60 wt% PZT	40 wt% sol	None	20	250/60 s	450/15 s	720/20 m
EPD	Calcination	PZT	Acetic acid	None	25	-	-	900 (low O <sub>2</sub> )
EPD	Calcination	30 wt% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	ethanol	PVB/PVAc	-	-	-	-

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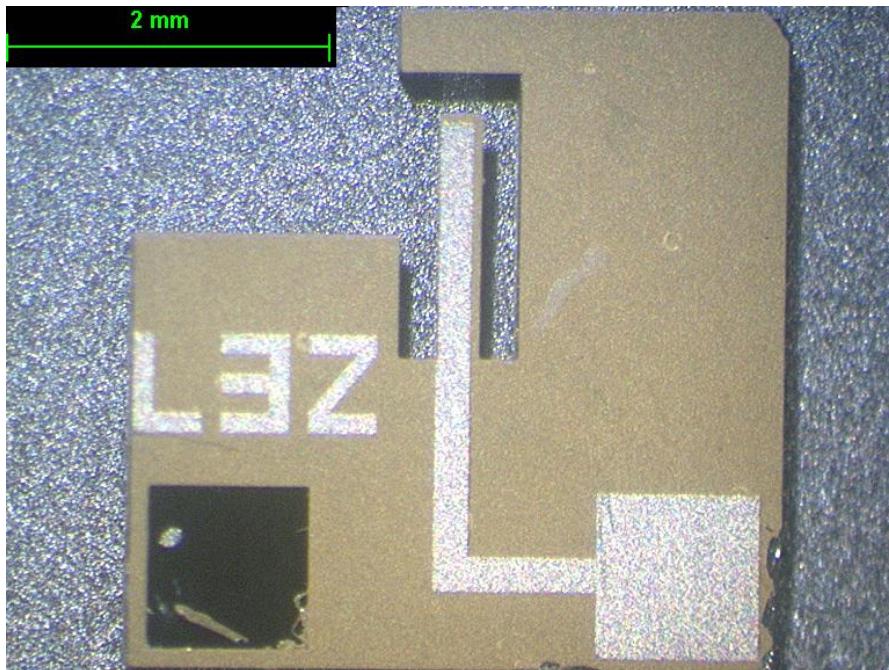
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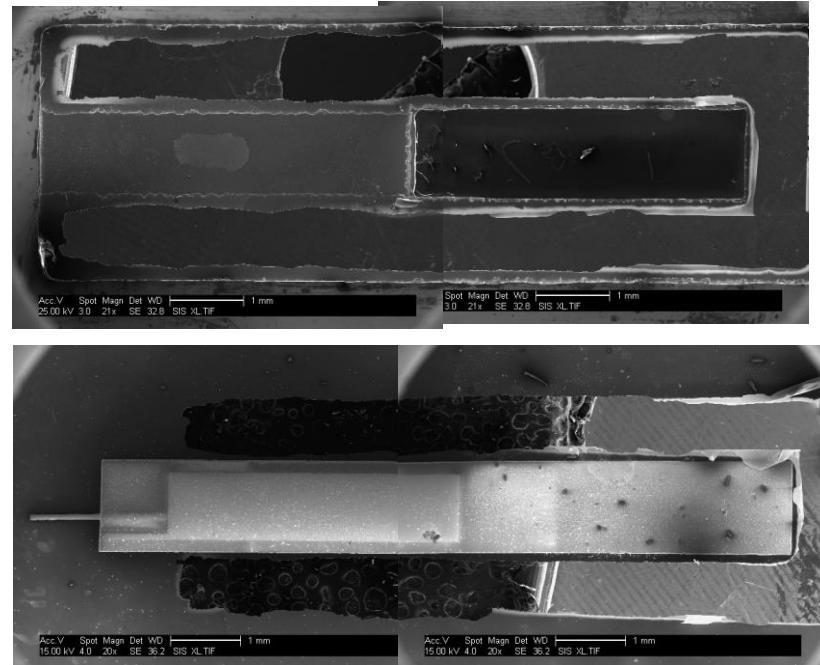
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# Piezoelectric energy harvesters



PZT micro energy harvesting cantilever



# Performance

# Printed piezoelectrics & pyroelectrics

Architecture	Process	Active material thickness (μm)	Substrate thickness (μm)	Dimensions L x W (mm)	Power (μW)	Power density (μW/cm³)	Operational frequency (Hz)
Bimorph	Screen	20 (x2)	n/a	6.5 x 5.5	33.2 @ 1 g	-	344
Bimorph	Screen	55	none	18 x 9	-	25-33@0.5 g	227
Unimorph	Screen	65 (x2)	250	20 x 8	400	-	230
Unimorph	Screen	22	12.3	(0.38-0.58) x 0.4	-	-	$68-154 \times 10^3$
Unimoph	PSG/spin	4	50	5 x 17	15.4 @ 1 g	97.9 @ 1 g	89
Unimorph	Aerosol	15	20	8 x 6	200 @ 1.5 g	137.5 @ 1.5 g	112
Unimorph	Tape cast	230	250	60 x 30	-	2083	8.2
Pyroelectric	Screen	60-100	500	-	-	-	$\sim 10^{-3}$

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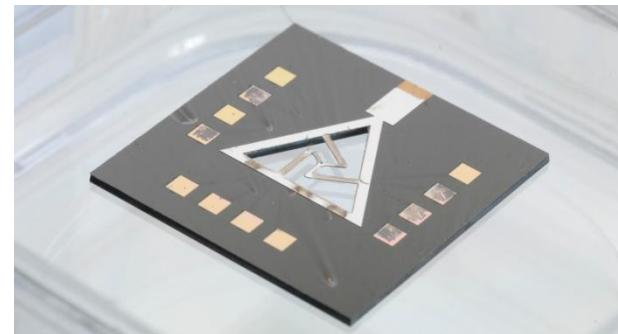
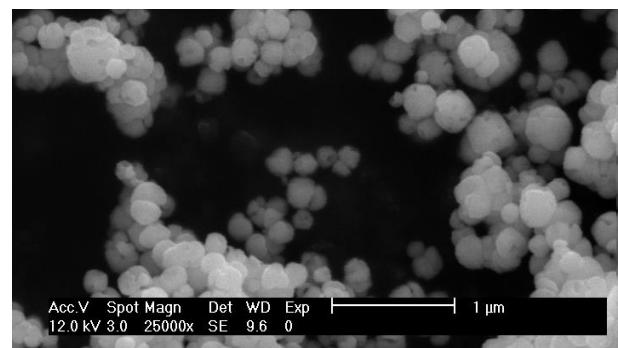
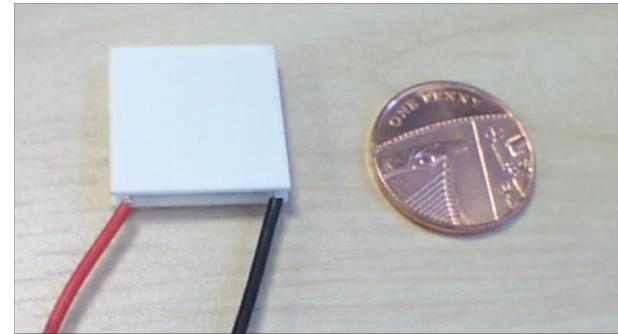
Likely to be pW level

# Printed thermoelectrics

Architecture	Processing	Active material thickness ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Elements	Seebeck coef. ( $\mu\text{V/K}$ )	ZT	Power factor ( $\alpha^2\sigma$ ) $\text{mW/m}^2\text{K}$	Power density ( $\mu\text{W/cm}^3$ )
In-plane (n) $(\text{Bi},\text{Sb})_2\text{Te}_3$ , (p) $\text{Bi}_2(\text{Se},\text{Te})_3$	Screen	80	5	123	-	0.06	-
In-plane (unimat) $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$	Dispenser	120	62	200 @ RT	0.31	0.27	130 (20 K $\Delta T$ )
Film only $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$	Screen	80	-	140	0.61 (@RT)	2.1	-
Film only $\text{Ca}_3\text{Co}_4\text{O}_9$	Aerosol	55	-	150-170 (@300-700°C)	-	-	-
Film only $\text{ZnSb}$	Screen	-	-	355-365 (@ 330-480K)			
$\text{Bi}_{0.85}\text{Sb}_{0.15}/\text{epoxy}$	Screen			97			
Ag-Ni	Screen			22-25 @RT		0.6-1.1 @ ~RT	30 (200 K $\Delta T$ )
Multilayer (n) $\text{LaSrTiO}_3$ , (p) Ni-Mo	Multilayer	(n) 100 (p) 25	50	(n) 20 @ RT (p) 153 @ RT	(n) 0.32 @623K (p) 0.04 @623K		450 (360 K $\Delta T$ )
In-plane (n) $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ , (p) $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$	Co-evaporation	-	8	(n) 248 (p) 188	(n) 0.93 @ 300K (p) 0.26 @ 300K	(n) 4.87 @ 300K (p) 2.81 @ 300K	-
$\Pi$ Cu/Ni	Electro-plate	150	51	20.6	-	-	0.012 (0.12 K $\Delta T$ )

# Summary

- Film based harvesters can be fabricated
- Thick films are reliant on consolidation of powders  
i.e. heat required
- Film forming techniques are continually improving
- Cheaper & quicker to fabricate than bulk systems



## Based on:

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