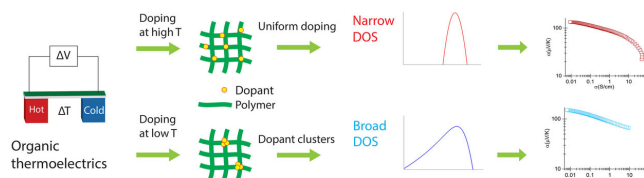


# How to capture waste heat energy with improved polymers

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Waste heat represents both a problem but also a resource; the more heat your process wastes, the less efficient it is." Harvesting [waste heat](#) is less difficult when there is a local, high-temperature gradient source to work with, he adds, such as a high-grade heat source like a power plant.

A UMass Amherst team of chemists and electrical engineers outline a new way to advance a more efficient, cheaper, polymer-based harvest of heat energy to produce electricity in a recent paper in *Nature Communications*. It gives scientists a new key variable to manipulate in improving polymer thermo-electric efficiency. Credit: UMass Amherst/Meenakshi Upadhyaya

Thermo-electric polymers are less efficient at [heat](#) harvesting compared to rigid, expensive-to-produce inorganic methods that are nevertheless quite efficient, Aksamija adds, but polymers are worth pursuing because they are cheaper to produce and can be coated on [flexible materials](#)—to wrap around a power plant's exhaust stack, for example.

By one official estimate, American manufacturing, transportation, residential and commercial consumers use only about 40 percent of the energy they draw on, wasting 60 percent. Very often, this wasted energy escapes as heat, or thermal energy, from inefficient technology that fails to harvest that potential power.

Recently, scientists have been addressing this obstacle with a process called "doping." With it, researchers mix chemical or other components into polymers to improve their ability to move electric charges and boost efficiency. DV says, "Imagine that we've added chocolate chips, a material that improves conductivity, to a cookie. That's doping."

Now a team at the University of Massachusetts Amherst led by chemist Dhandapani Venkataraman, "DV," and electrical engineer Zlatan Aksamija, report this month in *Nature Communications* on an advance they outline toward more efficient, cheaper, [polymer](#)-based harvest of heat energy.

But doping involves a tradeoff, Aksamija adds. It can either achieve more current and less thermally-induced voltage, or more voltage and less current, but not both. "If you improve one property, you make the other worse," he explains, "and it can take a lot of effort to decide the best balance," or optimal doping.

"It will be a surprise to the field," DV predicts, "it gives us another key variable we can alter to improve the thermo-electric efficiency of polymers. This should make us, and others, look at polymer thermo-electrics in a new light."

To address this, DV and his chemistry Ph.D. student Connor Boyle, with Aksamija and his electrical engineering Ph.D. student Meenakshi Upadhyaya worked in what DV calls "a true collaboration," where each insight from [numerical simulations](#) informed the next series of experiments, and vice versa.

Aksamija explains, "Using polymers to convert [thermal energy](#) to electricity by harvesting waste heat has seen an uptick in interest in recent years.

The chemists conducted experiments, while the engineering team performed efficiency analyses along the curve from "zero doping" to "maximum doping" to identify the best balance for many different materials. For the massive number of

simulations they ran to test hundreds of scenarios, they used the Massachusetts Green High Performance Computing Center in nearby Holyoke.

Provided by University of Massachusetts Amherst

Aksamija says. "We can now tell you, for every given material, what is the optimal balance of the two properties, and for a while, people were satisfied with just knowing that." But along the way, he adds, they discovered an entirely new variable that had not yet been accounted for, one that turned out to be critical to the doped polymer's ability to harvest thermal energy efficiently.

He says, "The original analysis didn't get at the question of the position of the doping components, whether the materials clump or not and how much they clump, or cluster, as we call it. It turns out that clustering is a critical variable." The team turned to chemist Michael Barnes, a co-author on their recent paper, who used Kelvin Probe Force Microscopy to probe the dopants at the nano level and show that clustering is indeed present in polymers doped at room temperature, but not at higher temperatures.

With that confirmation, the researchers turned to modeling an expanded trade-off curve, says Upadhyaya. From their theoretical modeling, she and Aksamija found that clustering alters the shape of that curve. To improve efficiency beyond the current-voltage trade-off, one must move the entire trade-off curve, she says.

This unexpected finding should provide a new path for designing more efficient polymers for thermoelectric devices, the researchers say. DV notes that until now, chemists and materials scientists have been trying to organize polymers to be more like the inorganics, "nicely aligned and very regular, which is difficult to do," he adds. "It turns out that this may not be the way to go; you can take another road or another approach. We hope this paper provides a basis to move polymer-based thermoelectrics forward."

**More information:** Connor J. Boyle et al. Tuning charge transport dynamics via clustering of doping in organic semiconductor thin films, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-10567-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10567-5)

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