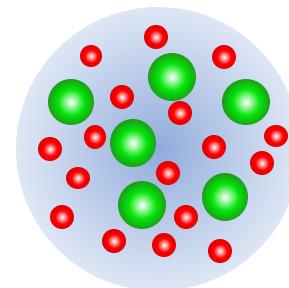


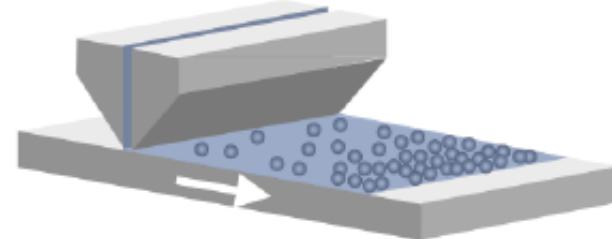
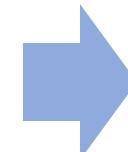
# Particle distribution and conductivity in nanocomposite coatings: Effects of interactions between different particle species

ナノコンポジット塗膜内の粒子分布と導電性：異種粒子間相互作用の影響

- 辰巳 恵 (PIA)  
小池 修 (PIA)  
吉江 建一 (PIA)  
辻 佳子 (東大環安セ/東大院工)



Suspensions



Coating, Drying

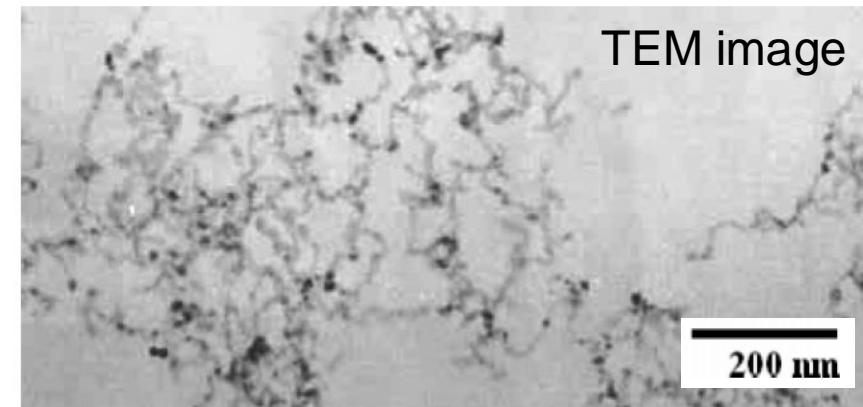
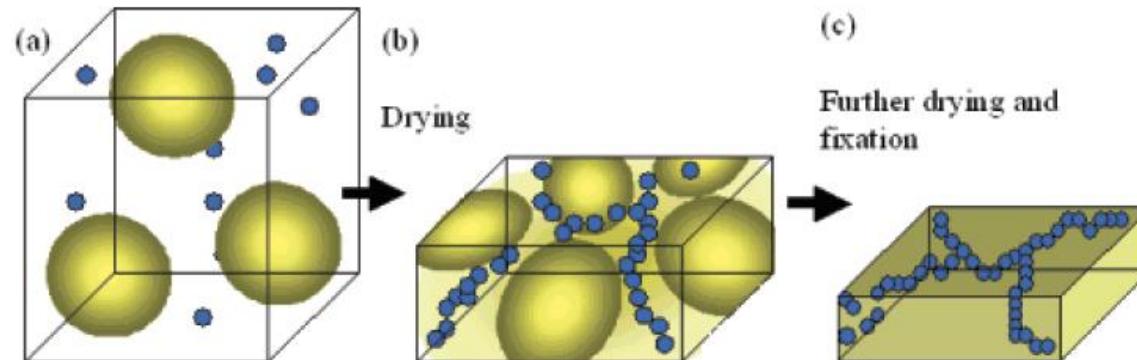


Conducting / Insulating particles

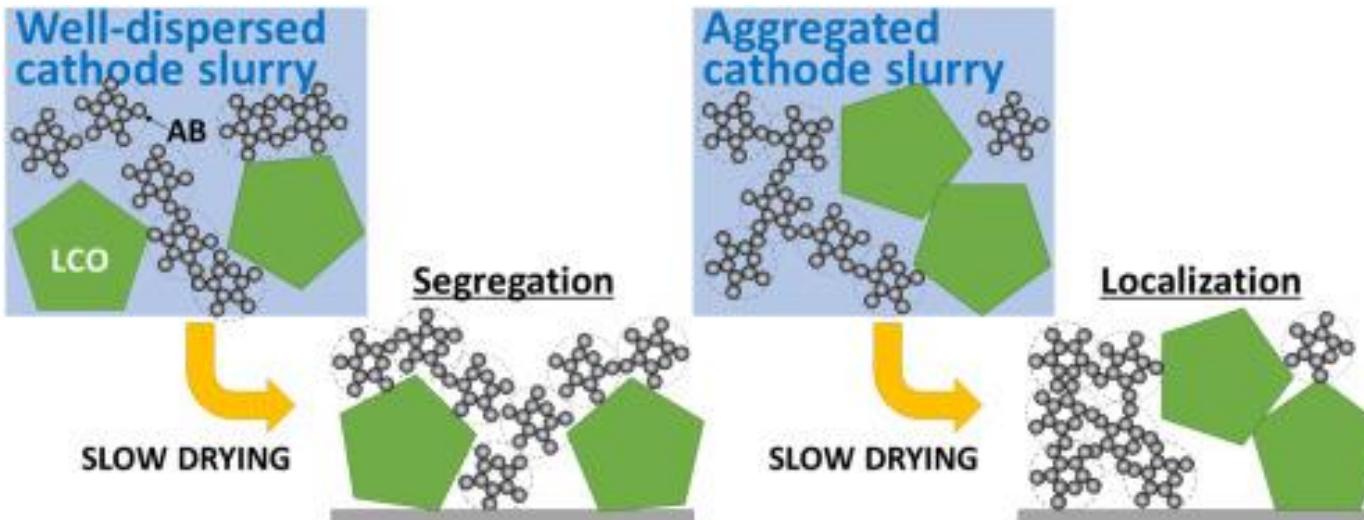
Conductive materials

# Conductive nanocomposite coatings

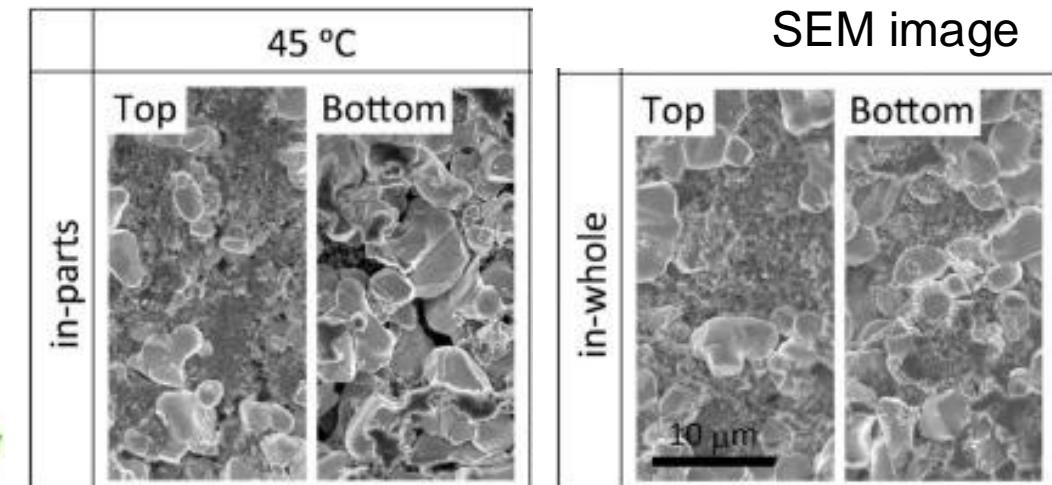
## Transparent conductive films (Latex + ATO)



## Battery electrode (LCO + AB)



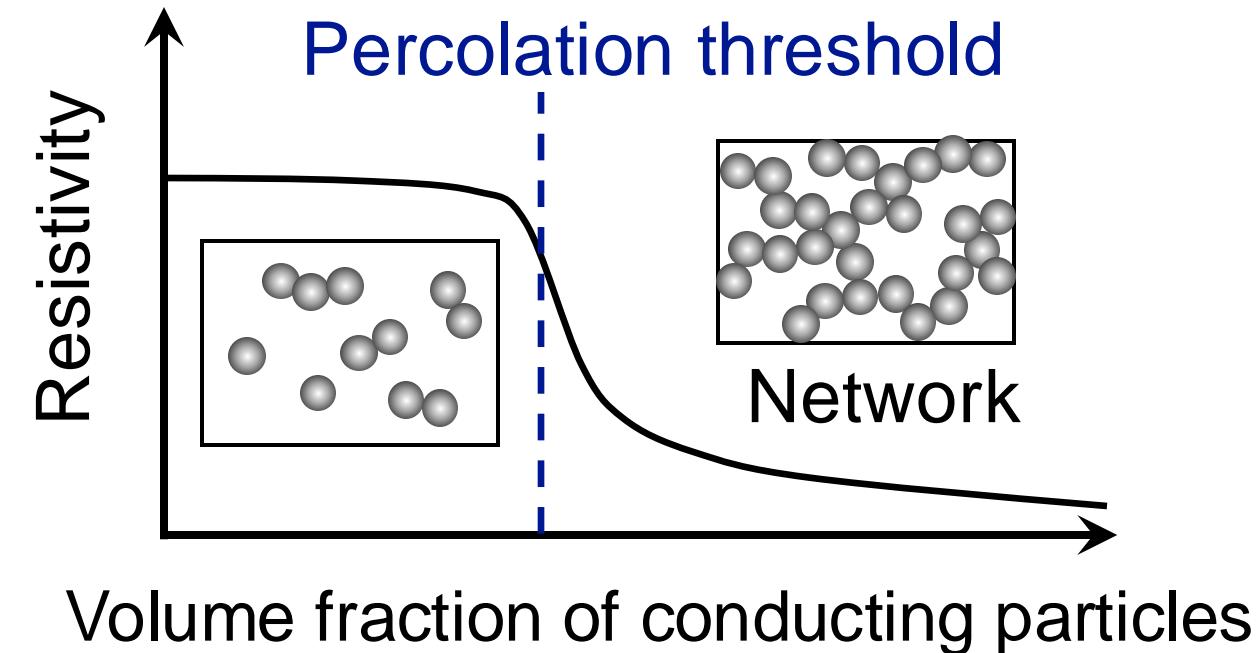
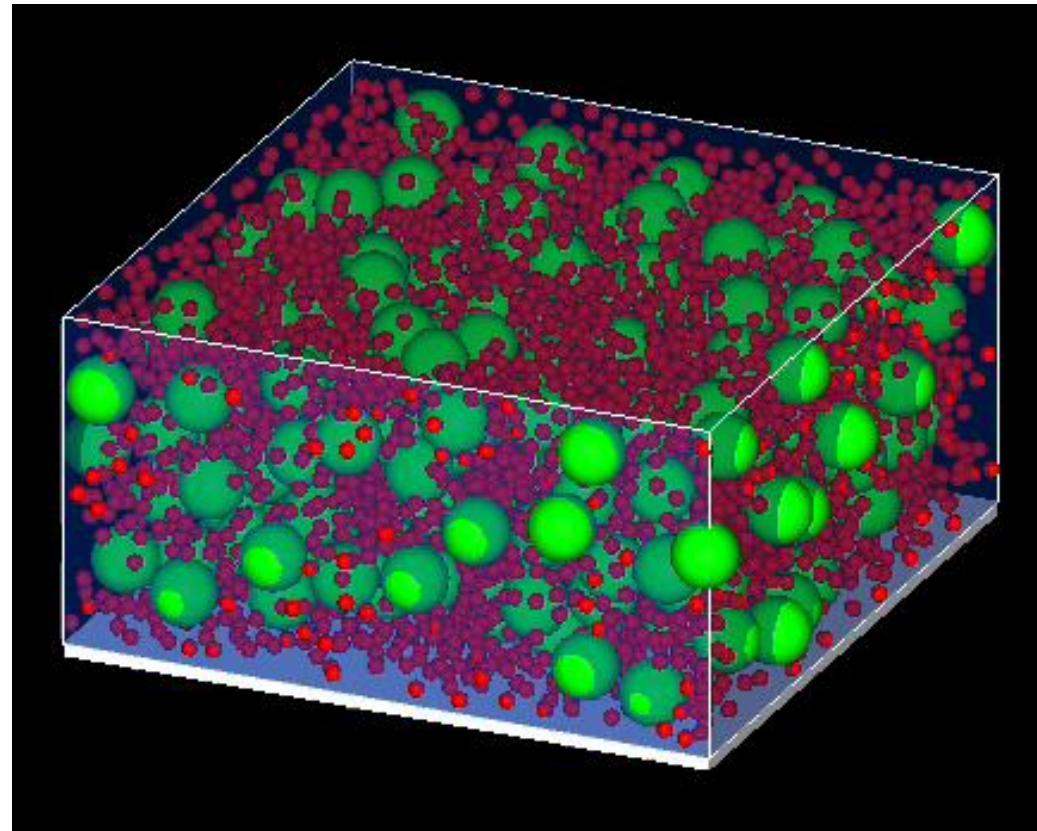
Wakabayashi *et al.*, Langmuir **23**, 7990 (2007).



Komoda *et al.*, J. Power Sources **568**, 232983 (2023).

# Previous study: Numerical simulation

Drying of colloidal mixture (**Conducting** / **Insulating** particles)

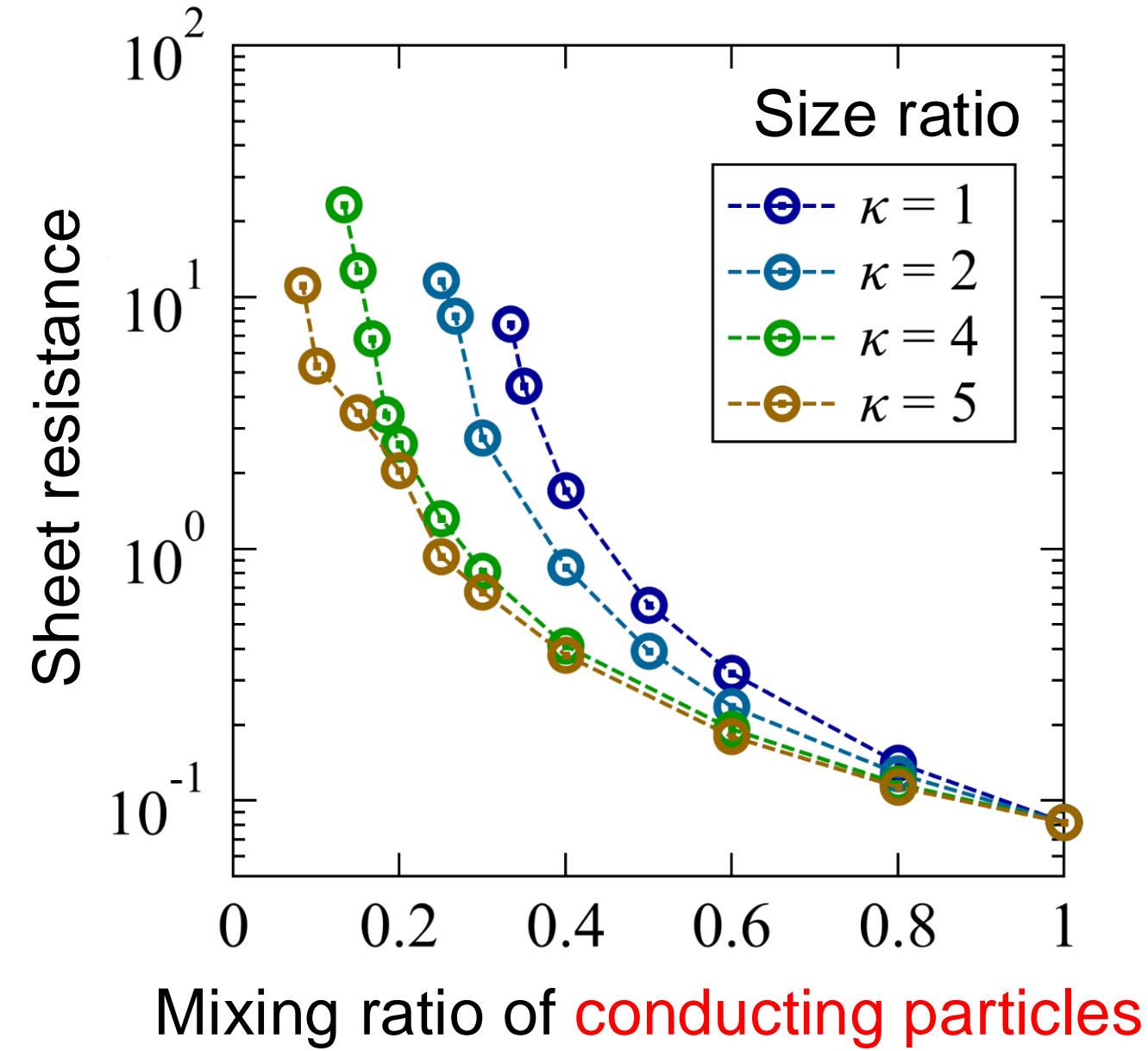
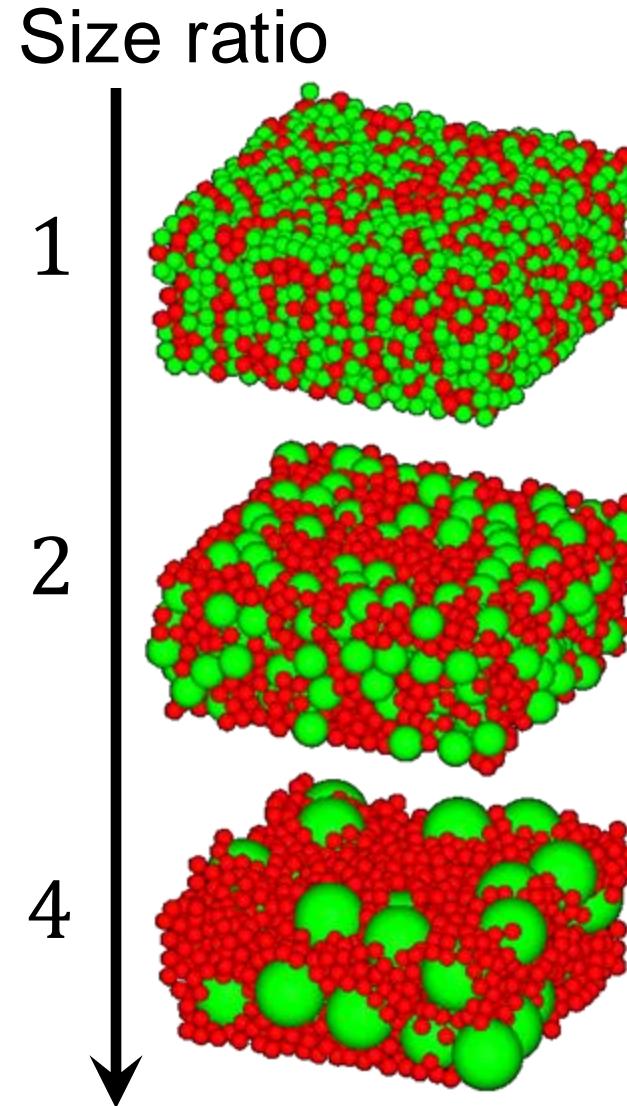


Particle size ratio

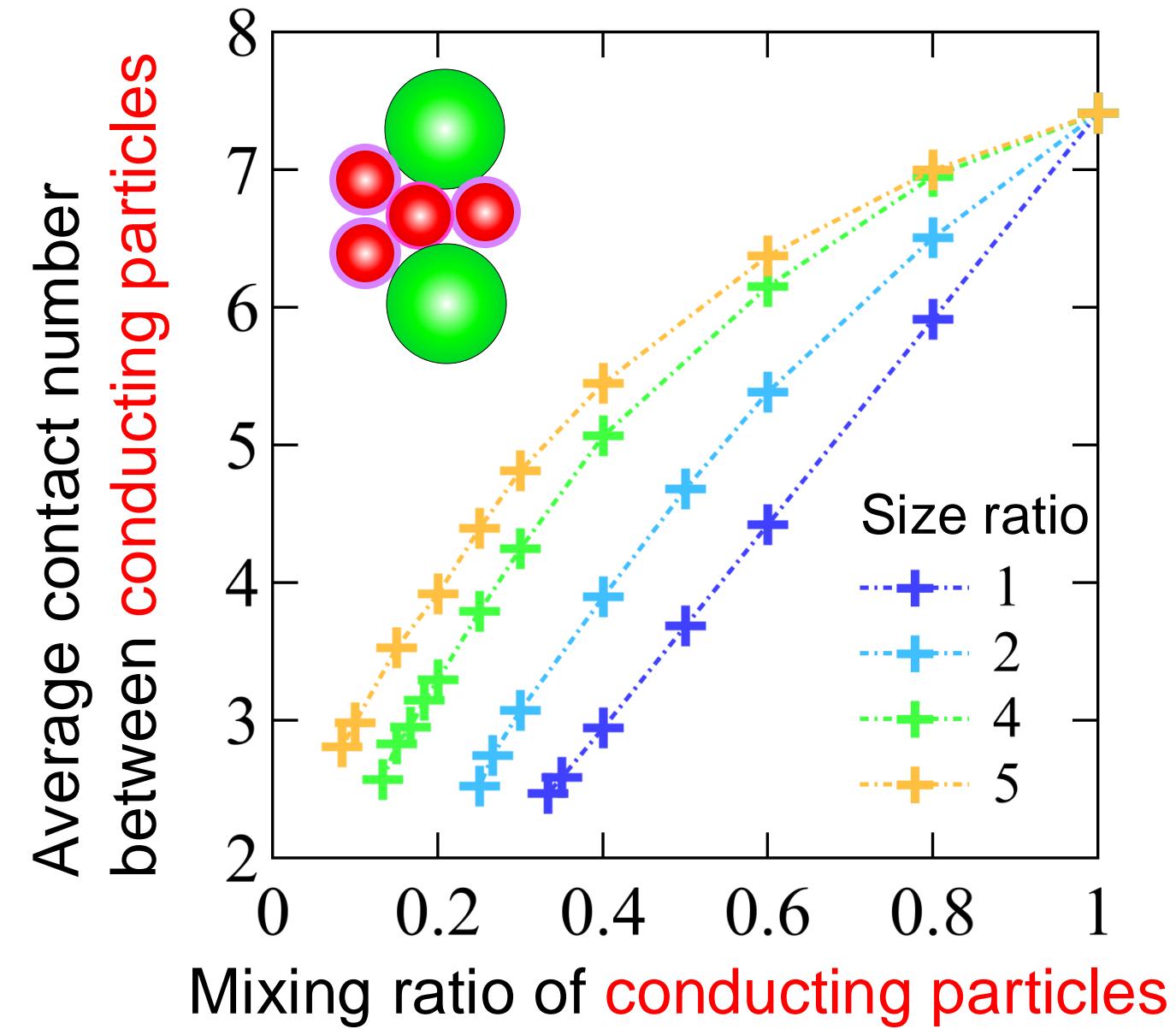
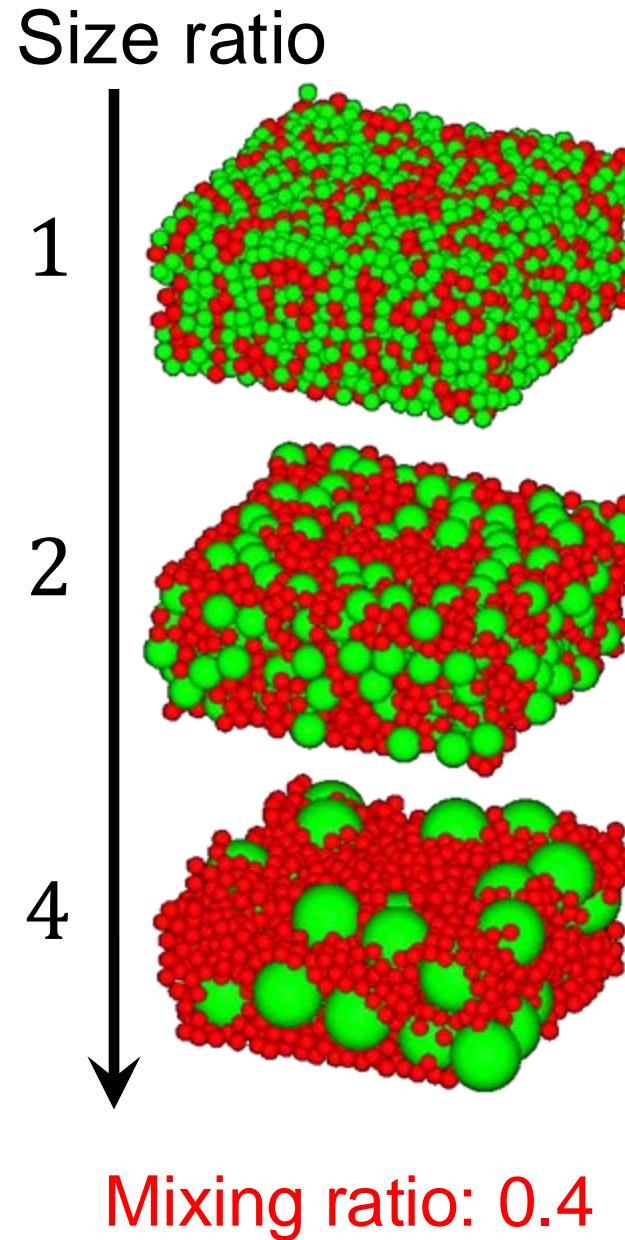
Conducting network

Conductivity

# Previous study: Effects of particle size ratio

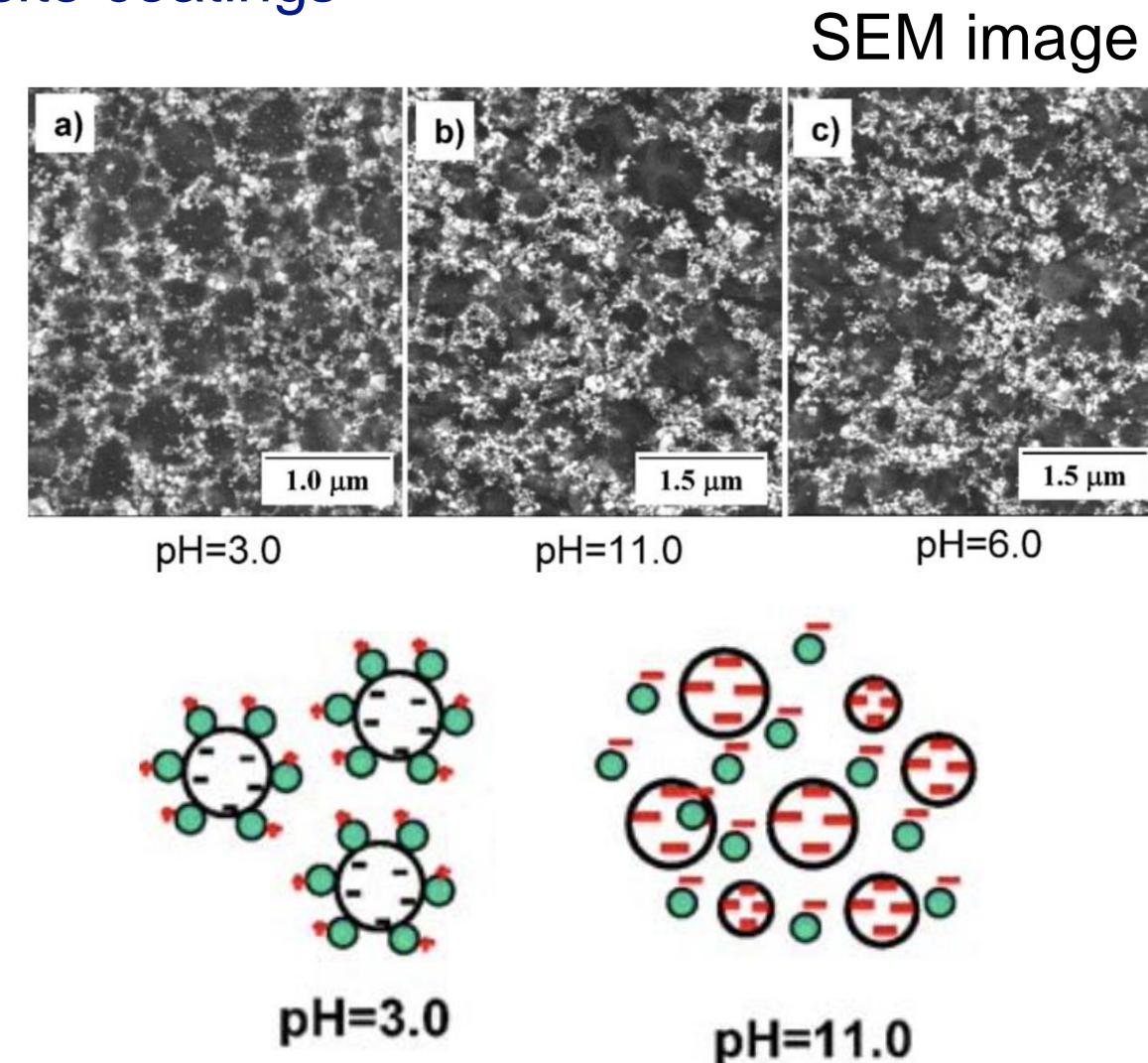
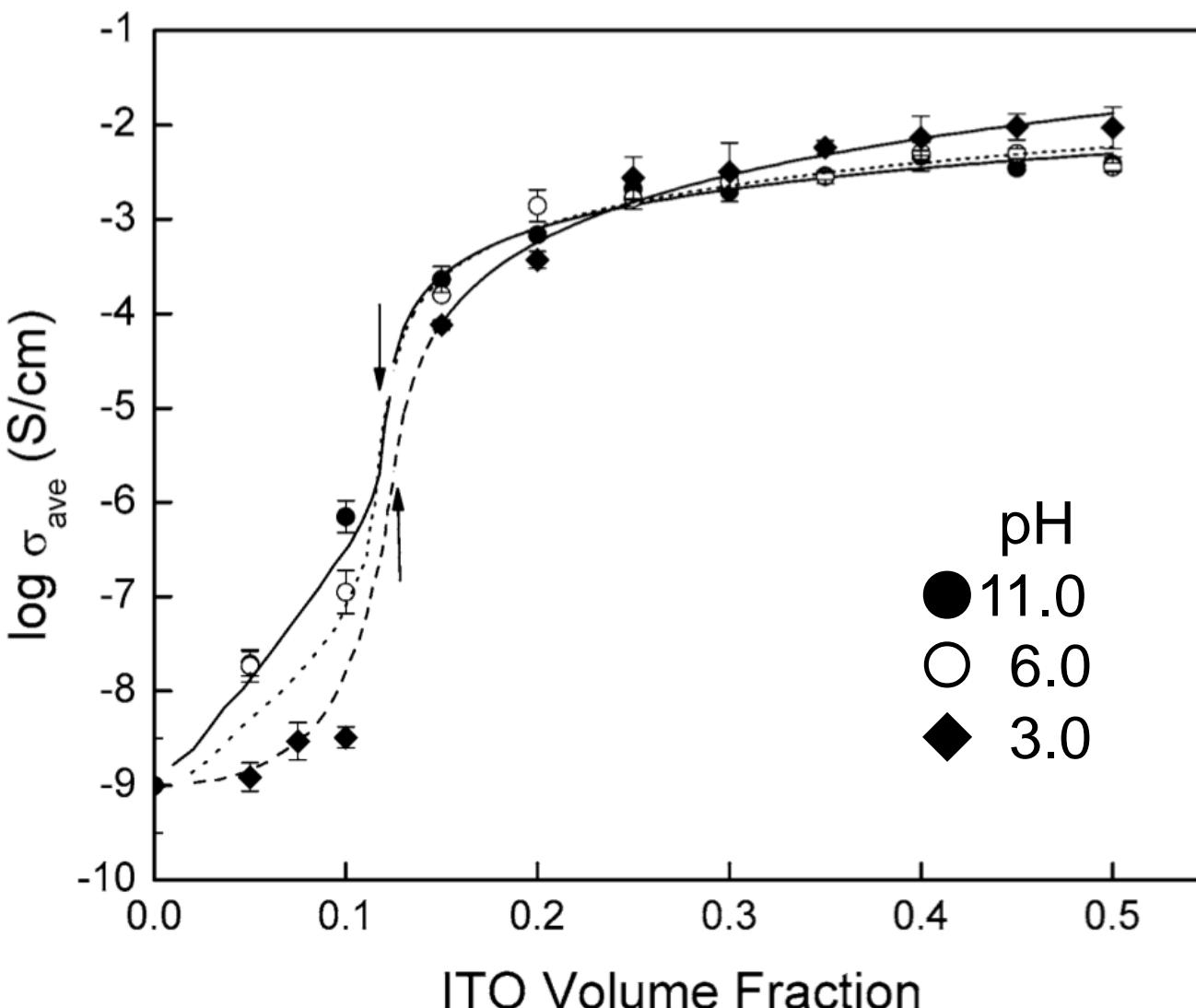


# Previous study: Effects of particle size ratio



# Previous study: Effects of interactions

Aqueous latex/ITO suspensions → Composite coatings

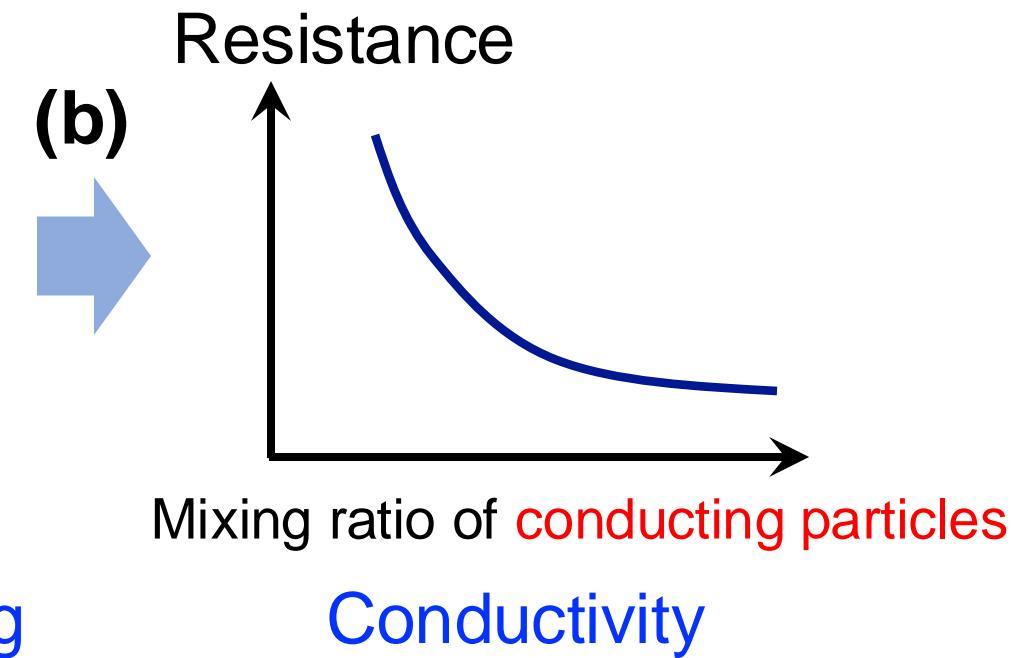
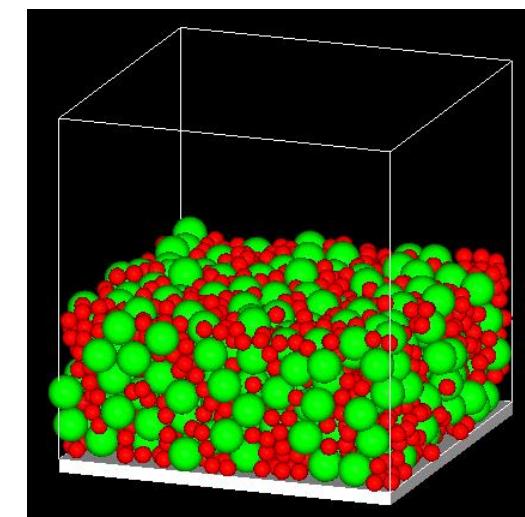
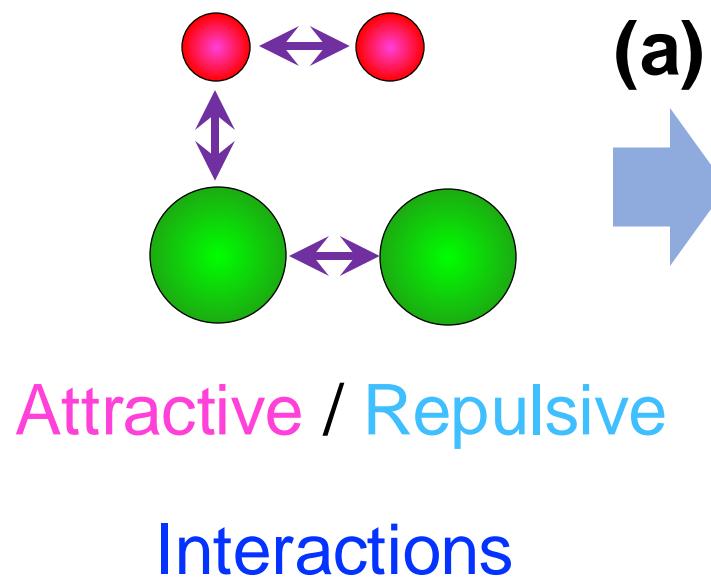


# Objective & Method

Investigating the effects of interactions on the conductivity of colloidal films

(a) Numerical simulation analyzing the structure formation of particles during drying

(b) Equivalent circuit modeling to evaluate conductivity



# Model: Particles' motion

$$m_i \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_i = -\zeta_i \boldsymbol{v}_i + \mathbf{F}_i^R + \mathbf{F}_i^{\text{cpl}} + \mathbf{F}_i^{\text{cnt}} + \mathbf{F}_i^{\text{DLVO}}$$

Fluid      Free surface      Particles

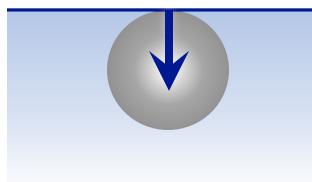
- **Hydrodynamic force**

Drag:  $-\zeta_i \boldsymbol{v}_i$ , Fluctuations:  $\mathbf{F}_i^R$

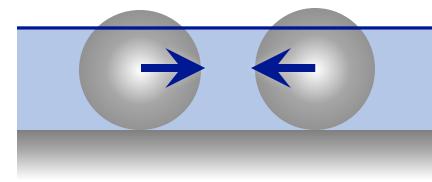
→ Brownian motion



- **Capillary force:  $\mathbf{F}_i^{\text{cpl}}$**

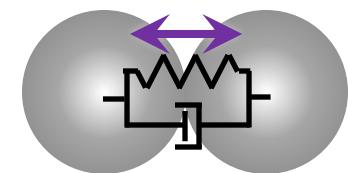


Vertical



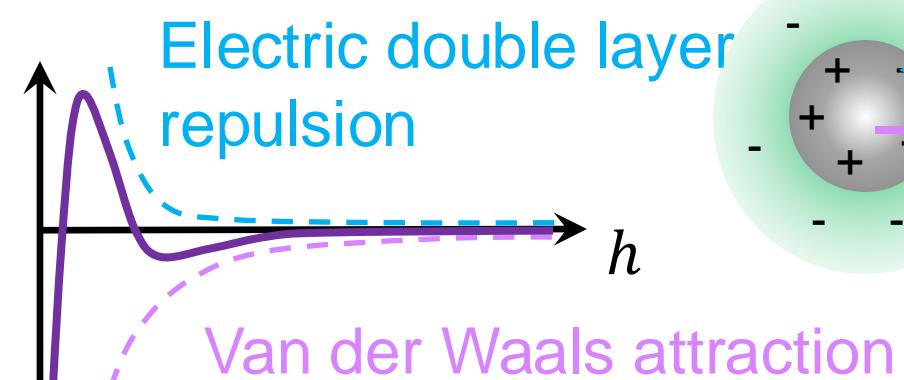
Lateral

- **Contact force:  $\mathbf{F}_i^{\text{cnt}}$**

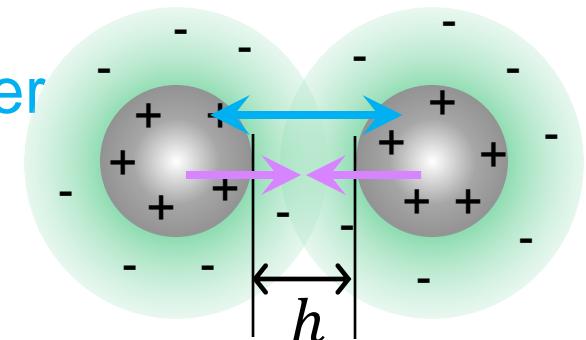


- **DLVO force:  $\mathbf{F}_i^{\text{DLVO}}$**

Electric double layer  
repulsion



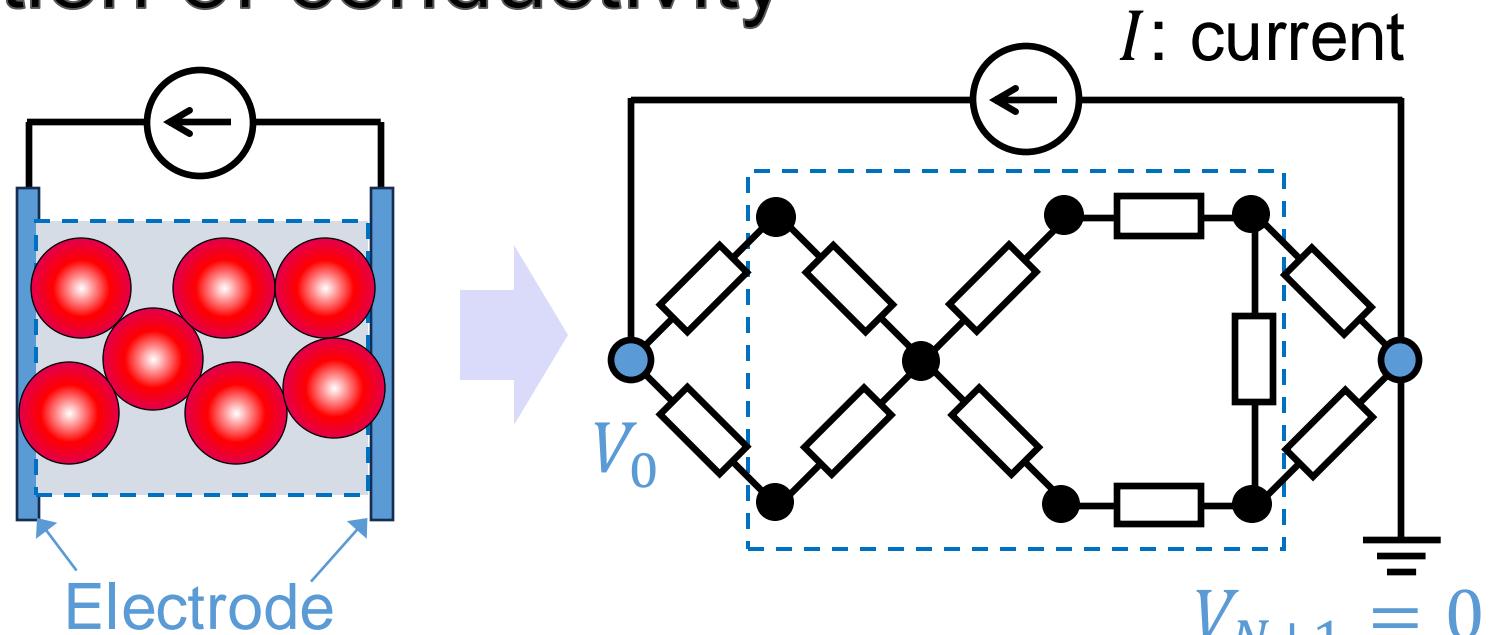
Van der Waals attraction



# Evaluation of conductivity

Kirchhoff's current law

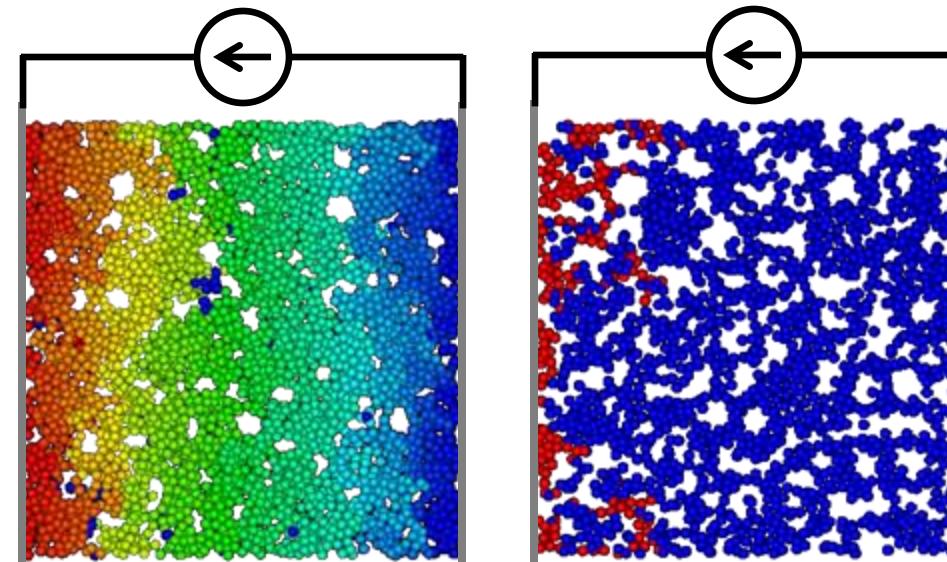
$$\sum_j \frac{V_i - V_j}{R_{ij}} = I \delta_{i0} \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, N + 1)$$



Resistance between nodes

$$R_{ij} = \begin{cases} r & \text{connected} \\ \infty & \text{disconnected} \end{cases}$$

→ Sheet resistance  $R = \frac{V_0}{I}$



$\rightarrow R = \infty$

# Simulation conditions

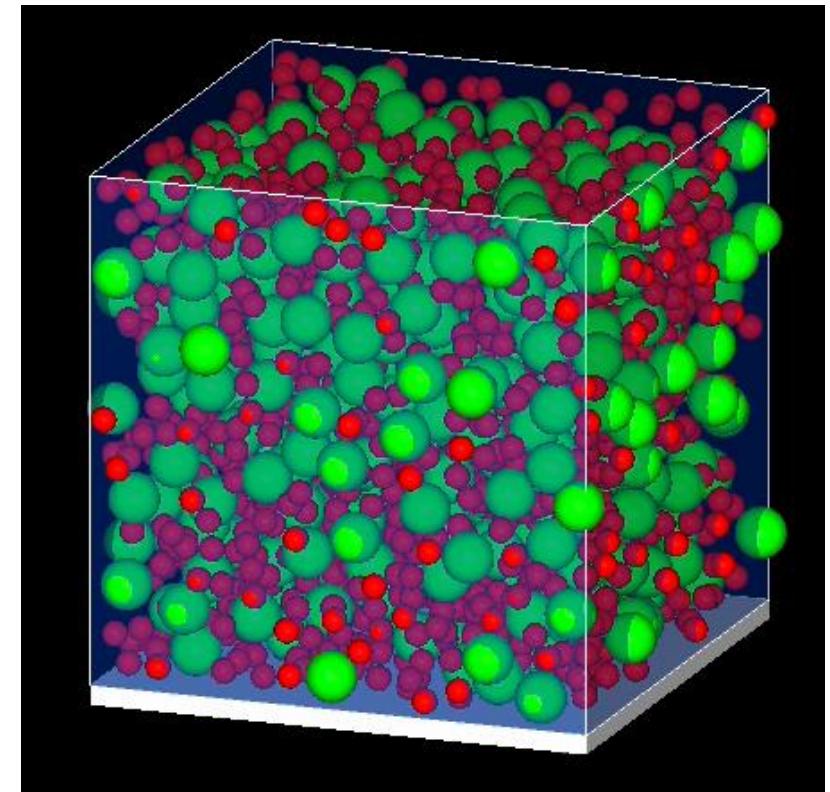
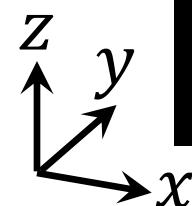
## Conducting / Insulating particles

- Diameter: **C**:  $d = 20 \text{ nm}$ , **I**:  $2d = 40 \text{ nm}$
- Initial volume fraction:  $\phi_C + \phi_I = 0.3$
- Mixing ratio:  $\alpha_C = \frac{\phi_C}{\phi_C + \phi_I} = 0.1 - 1$
- Zeta potential: three conditions

## Fluid: water

- Particle drying Péclet number (**C**)

$$\text{Pe} = \frac{\text{(Drying rate)}}{\text{(Diffusion rate)}} = \frac{U}{D/d} = 10$$

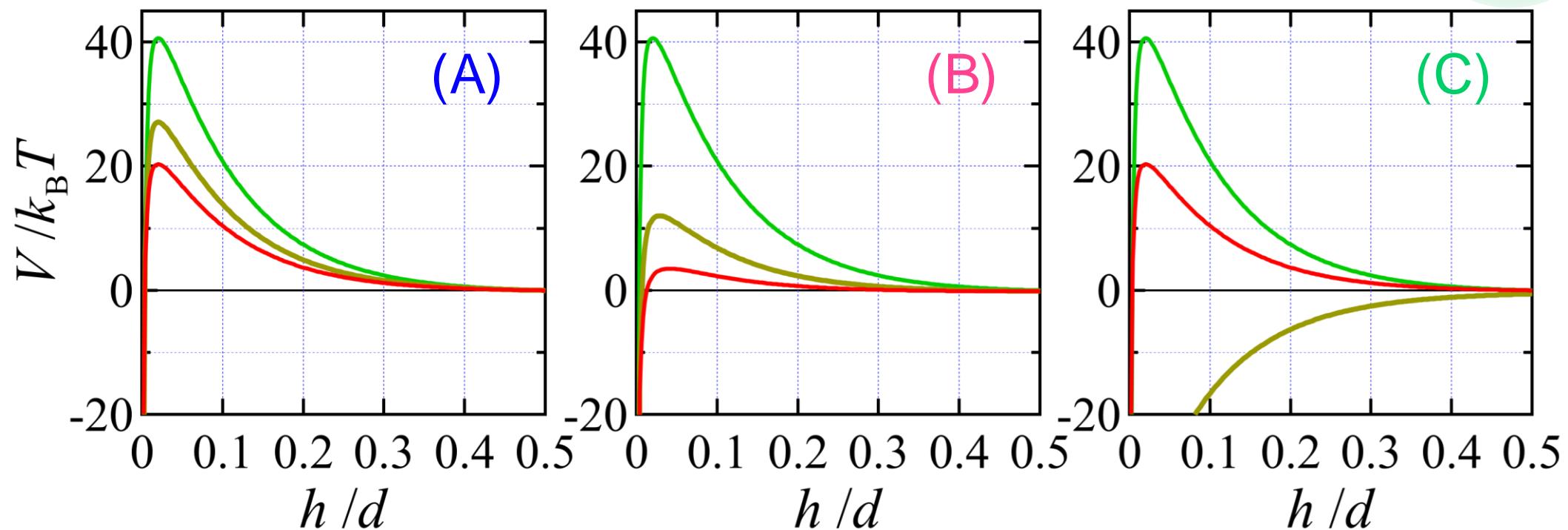
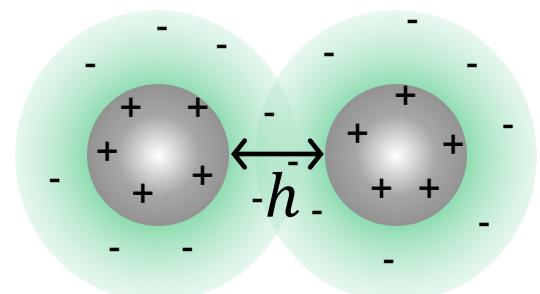


System size:  $20d \times 20d \times 20d$

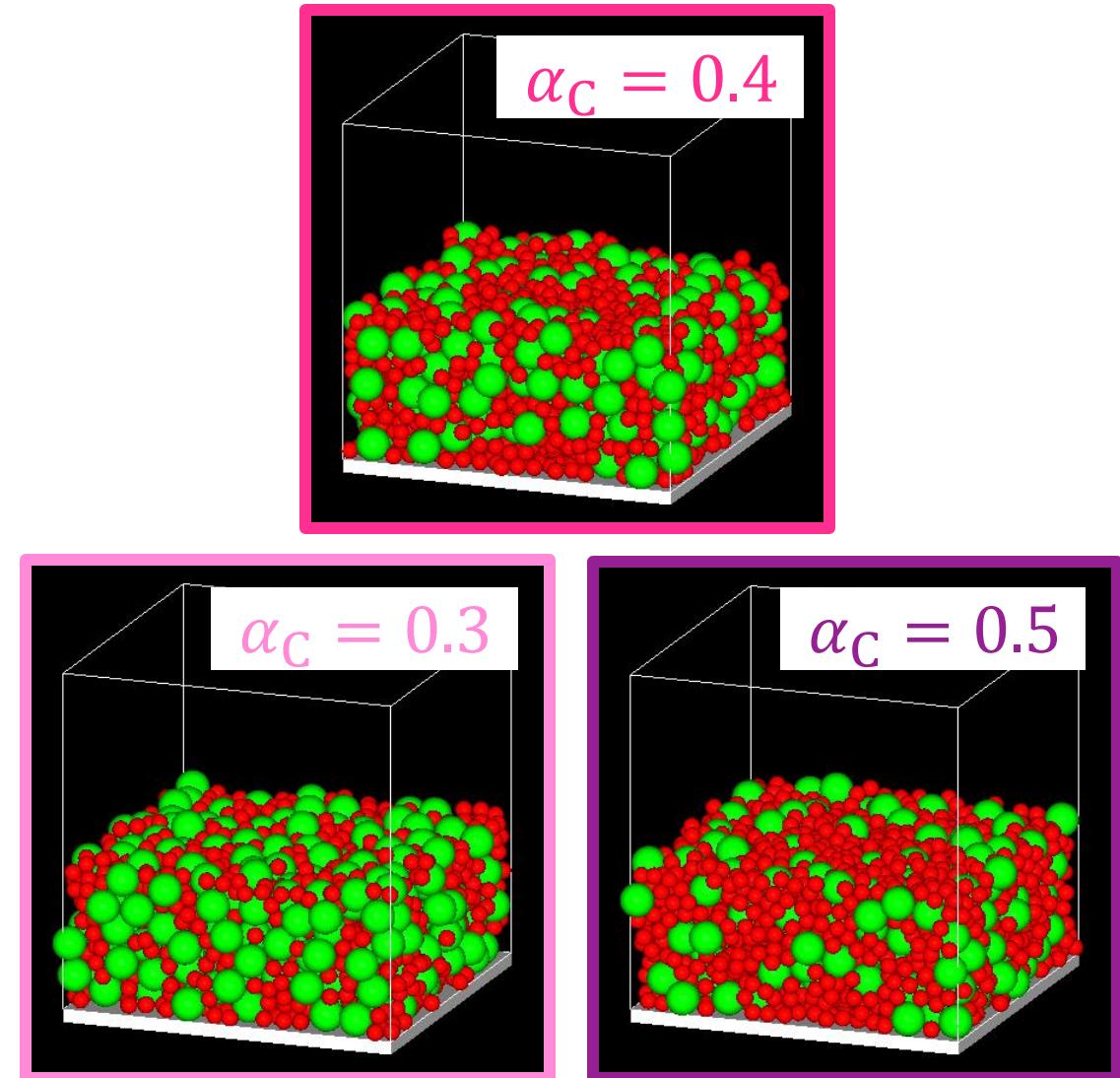
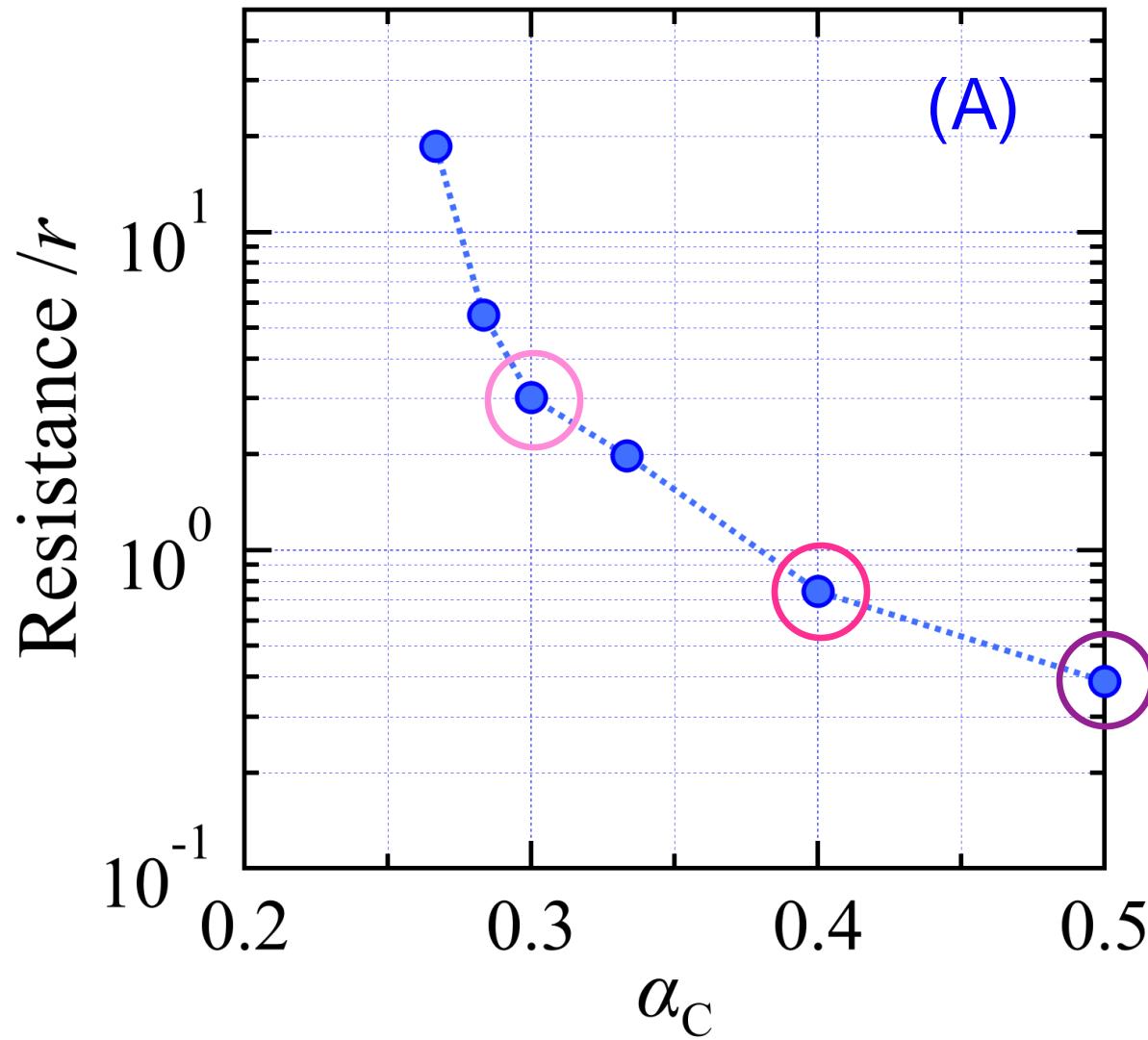
# Simulation conditions: DLVO potentials

Condition	Zeta potential /mV		Interaction		
	C	I	C-C	I-H	C-I
A	60	60	R	R	R
B	30	60	A	R	R
C	60	-60	R	R	A

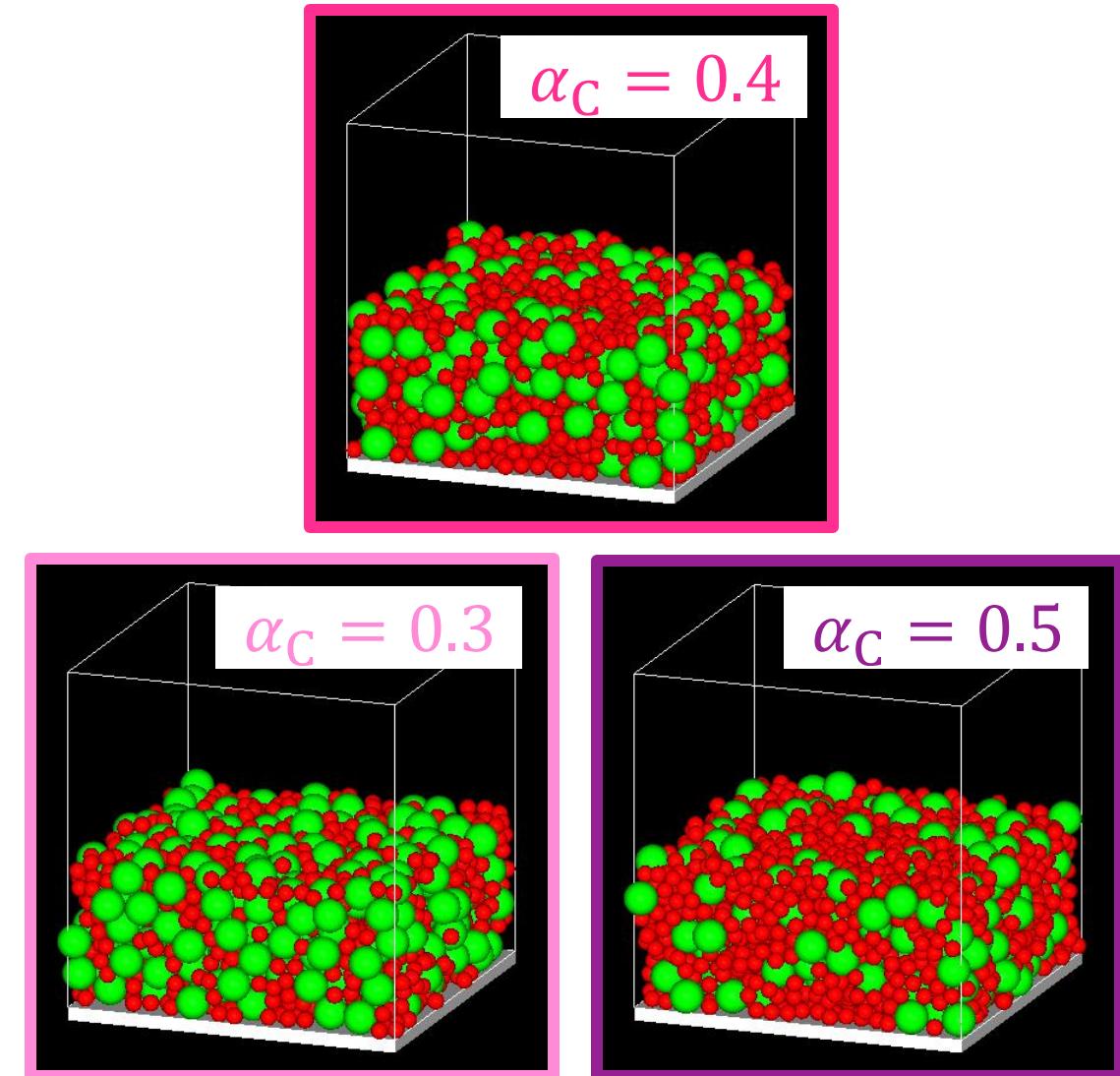
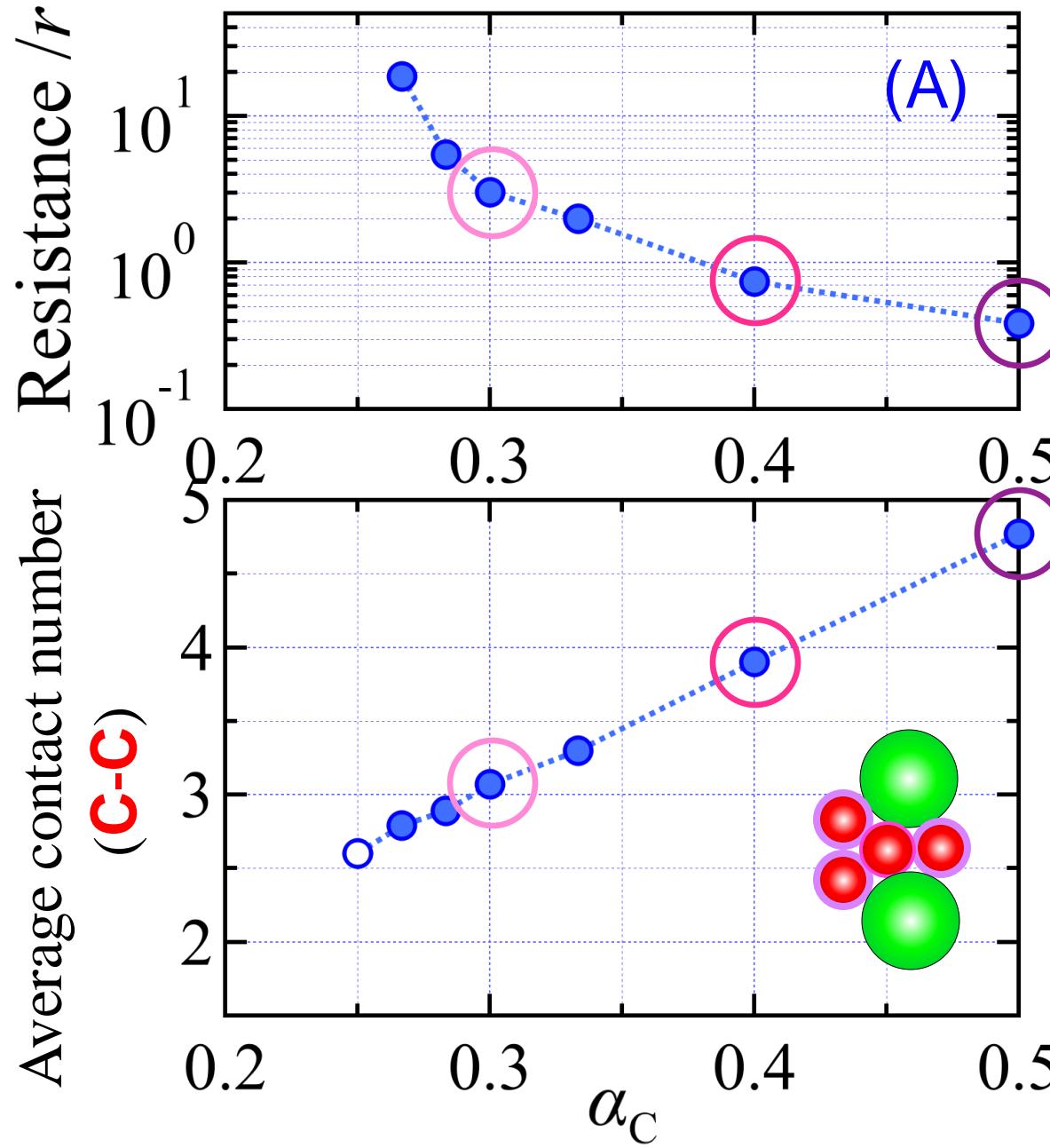
Attractive  
Repulsive



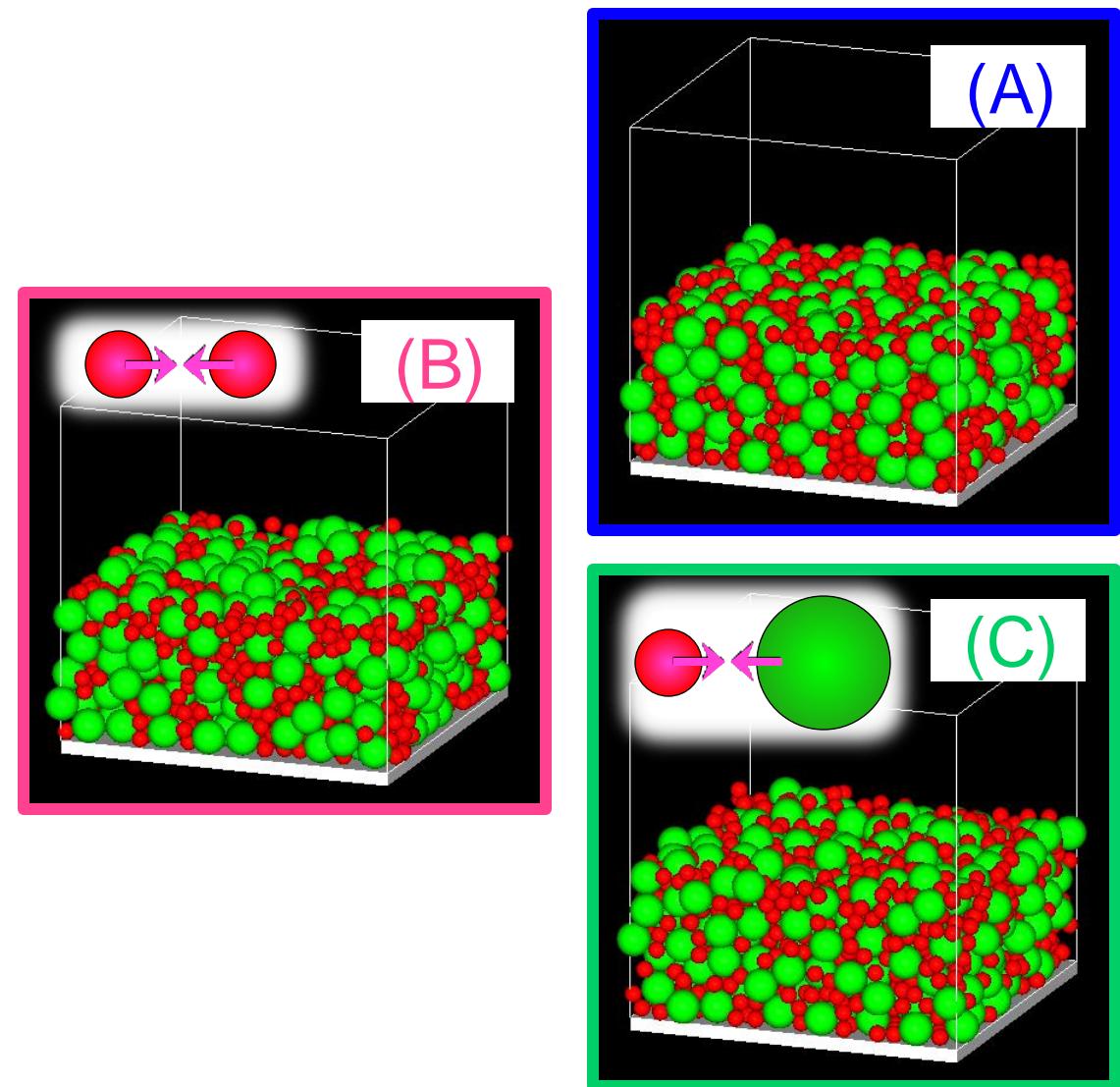
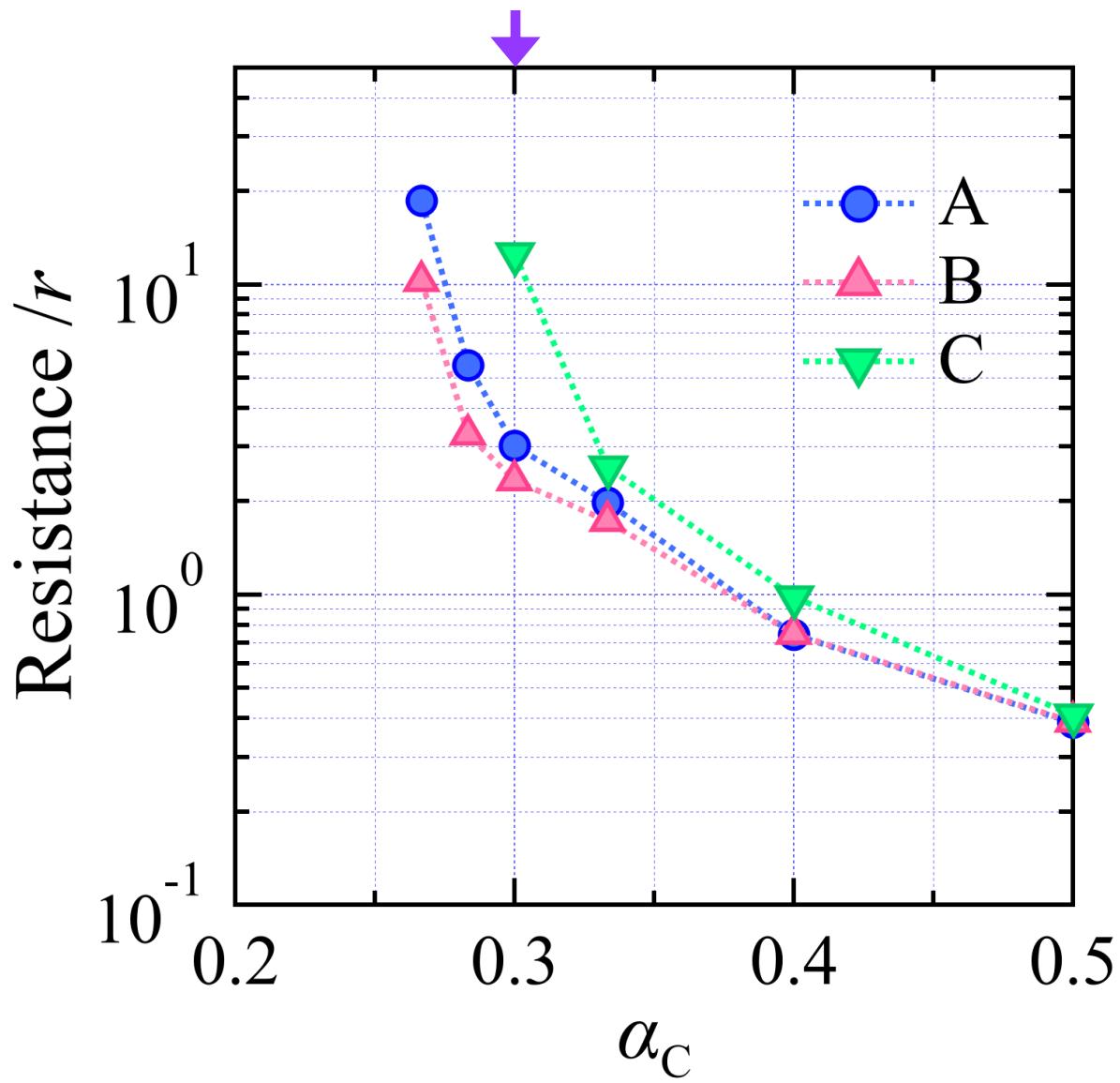
# Conductivity



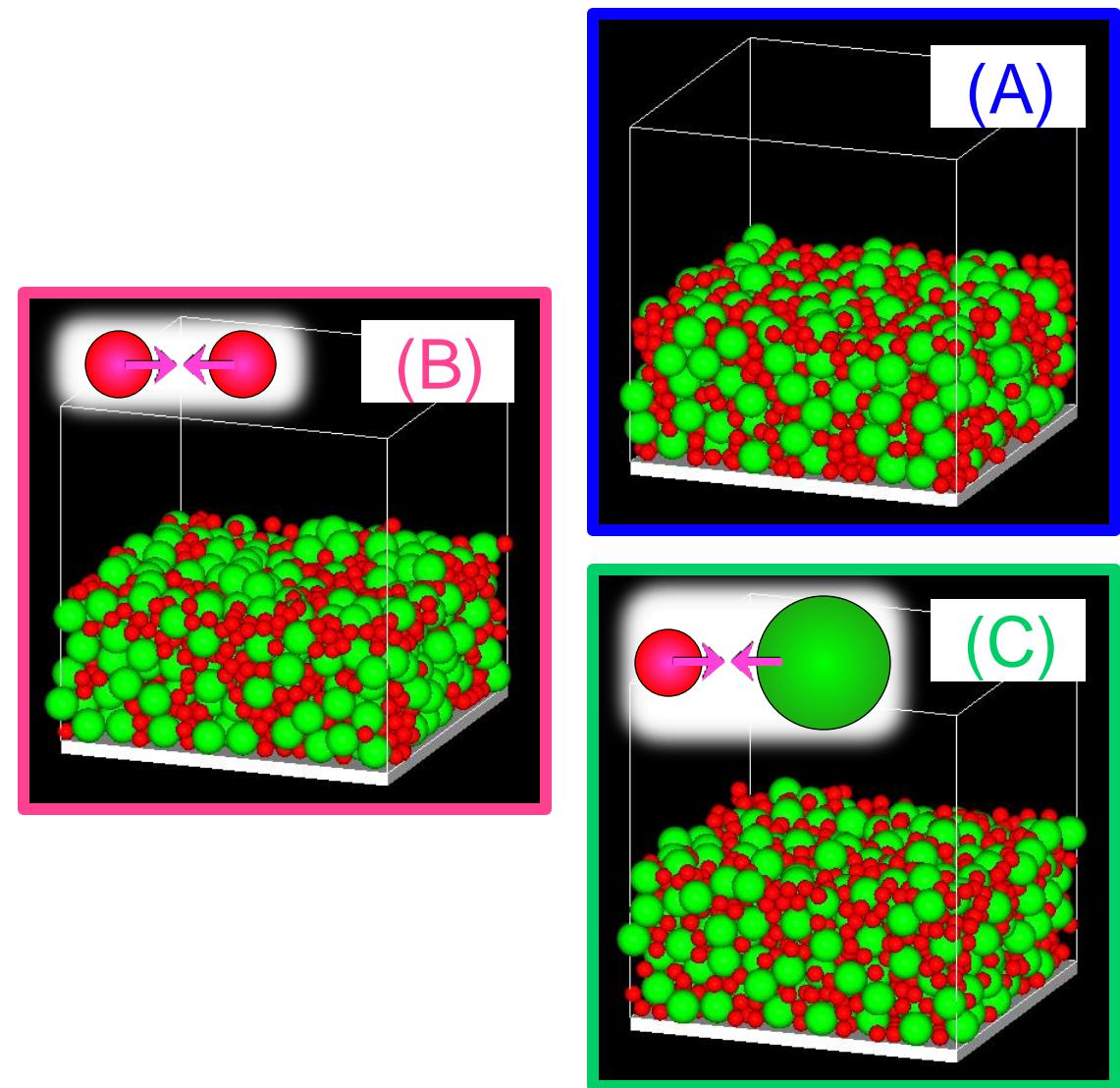
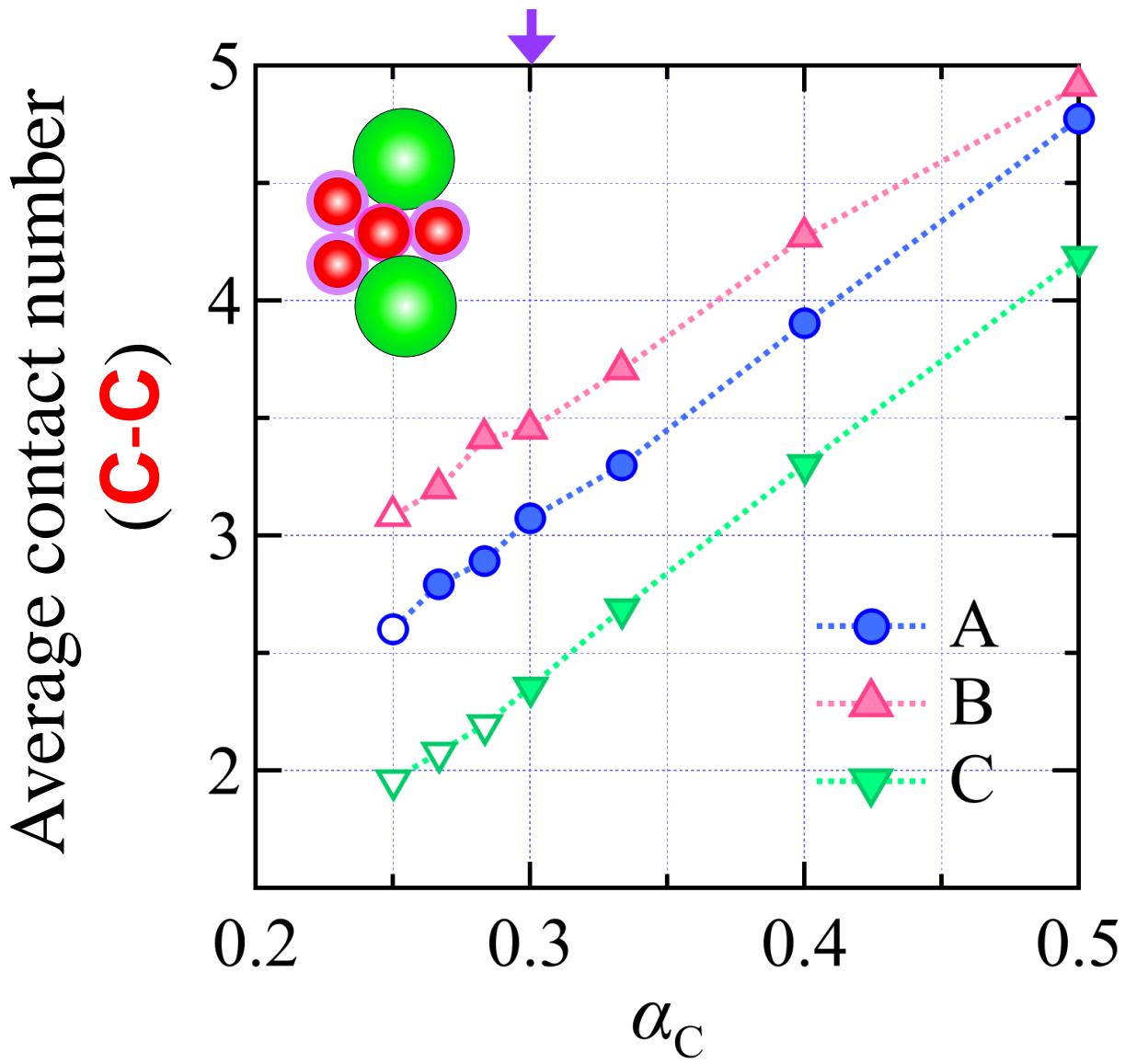
# Contact number (C-C)



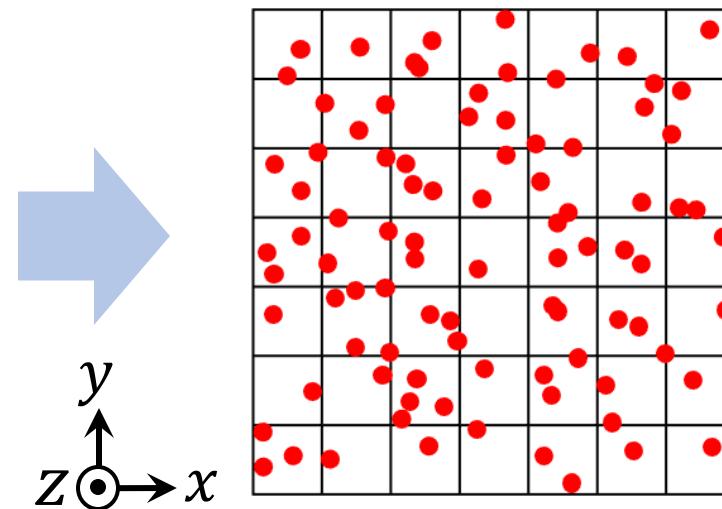
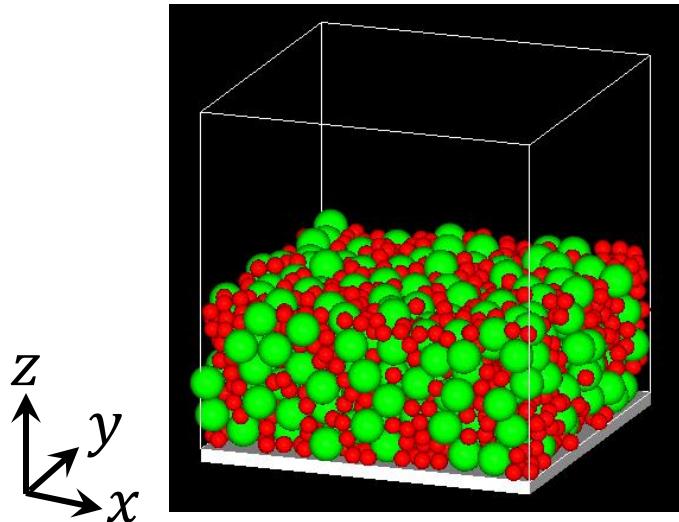
# Conductivity



# Contact number (C-C)



# Morisita's index: $I_\delta$

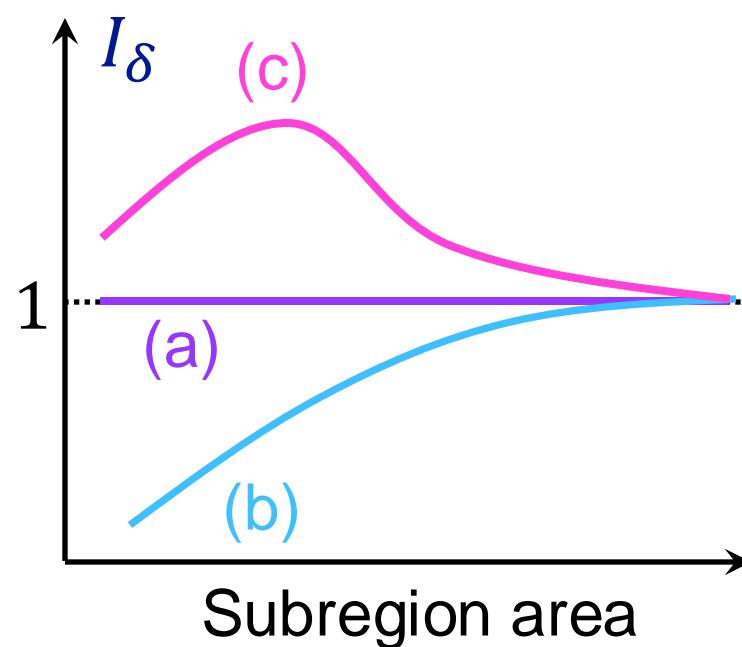


Projection onto  $xy$  plane

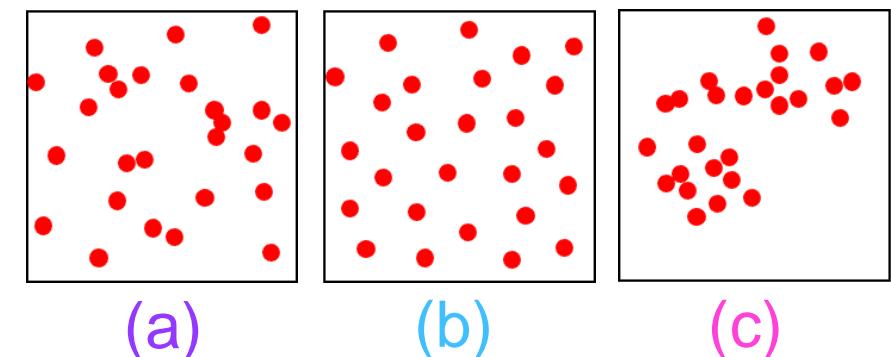
Division into  $q$  subregions

$$I_\delta = q \frac{\sum_{j=1}^q n_j(n_j - 1)}{N(N - 1)}$$

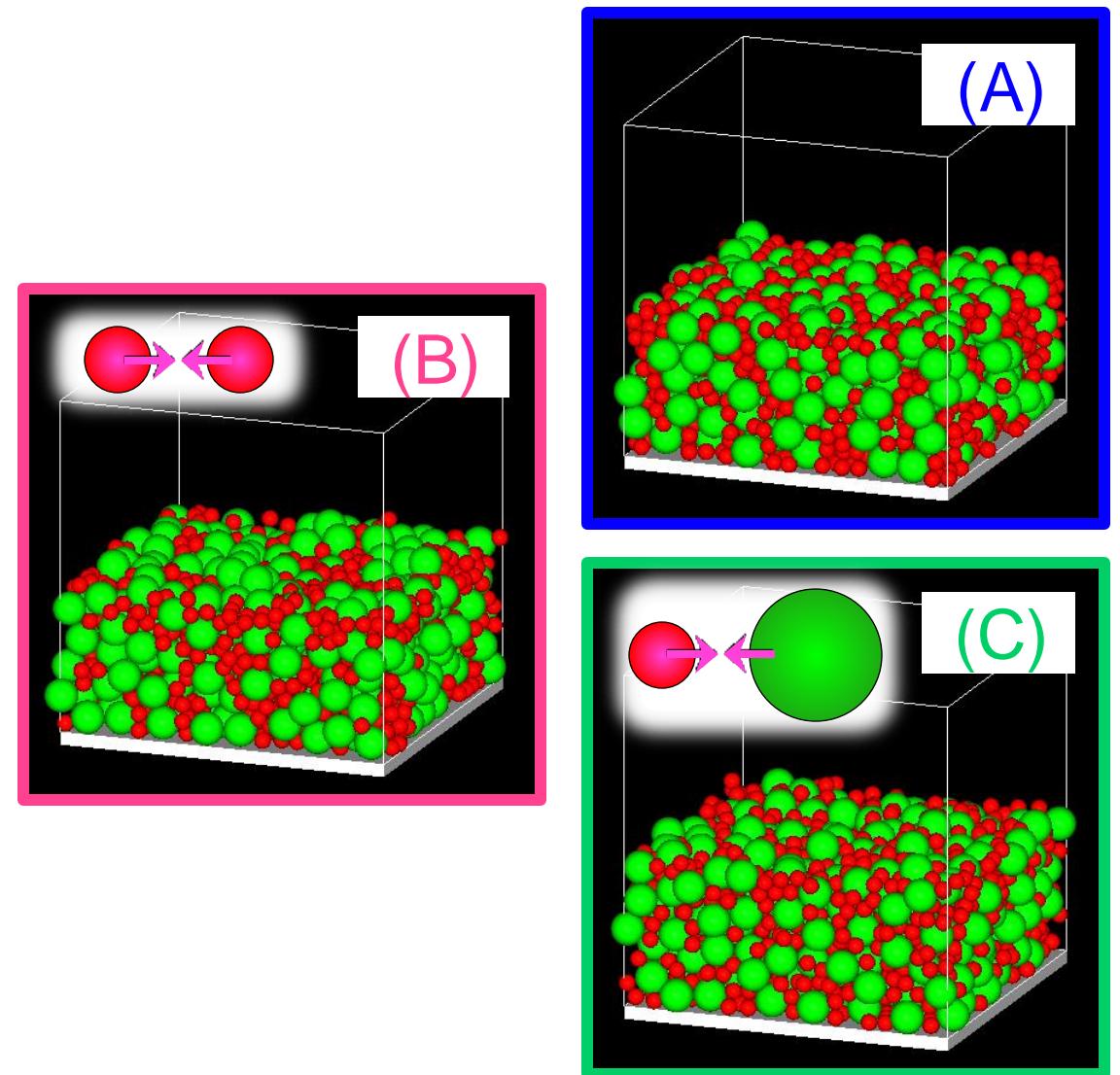
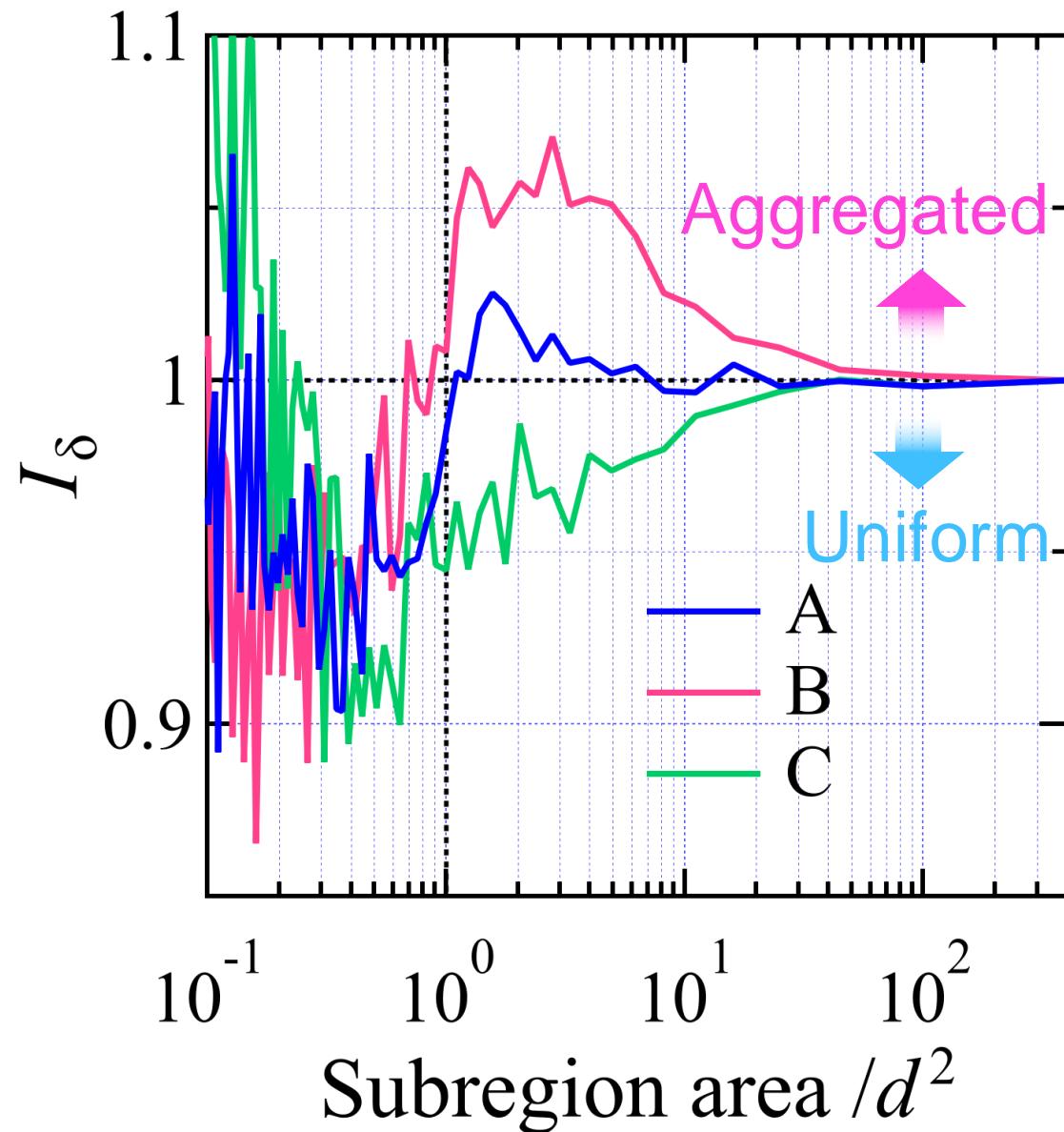
$n_j$  : number of particles  
in  $j$ -th subregion



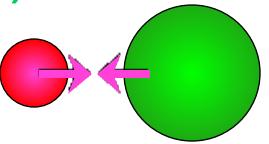
- (a) Random  $\rightarrow I_\delta = 1$
- (b) Uniform  $\rightarrow I_\delta < 1$
- (c) Aggregated  $\rightarrow I_\delta > 1$



# Distribution of particles (C)



# Summary

- (A) No
  - (B) 
  - (C) 
- Attractive interactions

