
Structural, Thermal and Electrical Studies of Al₂O₃ Nanoparticle Soaked Electrolyte Gel Films for Novel Proton Conducting (H⁺ ion) Eco-friendly Device Applications

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Abstract: An attempt has been made to prepare and characterize ammonium acetate (NH₄CH₃COO) salt and Aluminium Oxide (Al₂O₃)-soaked polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) based [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] system nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte (NCPGE) films using a solution cast technique. The SEM and XRD studies revealed improvement in amorphous nature. The degree of crystallinity and average crystallite size of electrolytes with respect to Al₂O₃ were projected to ascertain improvement in amorphous nature. FTIR studies confirmed the complexation between PVA, NH₄CH₃COO and Al₂O₃. The DSC studies show better thermal response upon addition of Al₂O₃ nanofiller. TGA studies reveal the mass of nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte decreases continuously with increase in the Al₂O₃ nanofiller contents. Closer assessment of conductivity behavior shows two maximas: one around 0.5wt% and the other around 1wt% filler concentration which is a typical feature for nanocomposite gel polymer electrolytes. The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity shows a combination of Arrhenius and Vogel–Tamman–Fulcher (VTF) behavior. The ionic conductivity is found to increase with addition of filler concentration and optimum ionic conductivity of 3.88×10⁻⁴ Scm⁻¹ with wide electrochemical stability of ±4.78V is achieved at 1wt% Al₂O₃ nano filler and confirms the availability of H⁺ ion (proton) in the system suitable for the development of environment friendly rechargeable batteries application.

Keywords: XRD, DSC, Conductivity, Nanocomposite Polymer Gel Electrolytes, Proton-Conducting Batteries

1. Introduction

Ion conducting behavior of polymer electrolytes is one such property which has been intensively and extensively studied in recent years for device applications [1, 2]. The ionic conductivity is most intensively studied category of polymer electrolytes i.e. solvent free polymer electrolyte; is usually limited by segmental mobility and concentration of charge carriers though these electrolyte systems possess good mechanical integrity [3-5]. Various techniques have been reported in recent years to enhance ion conduction and mechanical properties of these polymer electrolytes [6, 7]. Since high ionic conductivity is eagerly understood due to presence of liquid phase which still provides liquid like channel in gel system. However, several recent studies

dealing with polar polymers, have gained different insight to the role of polymer matrix. Within the umbrella of polymer gel electrolytes, PVA is also one of the prominent polymer because of its good solvent holding capability and wide temperature window [8].

In order to achieve better thermal and electrochemical stability under ambient conditions such as synthesized gel electrolytes are usually doped with either a high molecular weight polymer leading to formation of blend based electrolyte [9] or inorganic inert filler [10, 11] leading to formation of composite polymer gel electrolyte. Similar approach has been attempted in the present work to improve the performance of PVA-NH₄CH₃COO electrolytes by dispersal of nano sized Al₂O₃ filler particles. This system is expected to significantly obstruct crystallization progression

in polymer based nanocomposite electrolytes and thus improve ionic conductivity, thermal stability as well as its electrochemical stability for long term use in eco-friendly electrochemical devices particularly batteries and smart windows owing to possibility of single ion conduction. Free standing NCPGE films were prepared by conventional solution cast technique and subsequently characterized by structural, thermal, electrochemical and electrical conductivity measurements.

2. Experimental Analysis

In this study, polymer PVA (average molecular weight 124,000–186,000 Aldrich make) was used for supporting gel matrix, salt ammonium acetate (NH₄CH₃COO), AR grade sd. fine chem. make for developing proton conducting gel electrolyte and aprotic solvent dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) Merk limited, Mumbai make were chosen for synthesis of composite electrolyte system. Al₂O₃ nano particles used in this study was obtained from Alfa Aesar, CAS Number: 1344-28-1 possessing average particle size 40-50nm.

For formation of stable gel films, PVA:NH₄CH₃COO based proton conducting gel electrolyte, PVA was dispersed in 1 mole salt solution of NH₄CH₃COO in DMSO in different stoichiometric ratios to form pristine gel electrolyte (PVA:NH₄CH₃COO system). Composite polymer gel electrolytes were prepared by adding Al₂O₃ nano particles in pristine gel electrolyte solution in different weight proportions followed by thorough mixing at slightly elevated temperature on a magnetic stirrer.

Synthesised polymer nanocomposite gel electrolytes of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] have been characterized with the help of different experimental probes to assess their performance for device application.

Structural morphology, complexation and crystal size of different polymer nanocomposite electrolytes were studied by X-ray Diffractometer (D2 Phaser model: 08 discover, Bruker). The surface morphology of the electrolyte films was observed using a JEOL scanning electron microscope (Model JSM-6390A). FTIR spectrums were done by Bruker Alpha platinum ATR Spectrophotometer having range 4,000-600 cm⁻¹ at room temperature for understanding the interaction among the present constituents.

To understand thermal response of the composite electrolytes, differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) scans were carried out on a NETZSCH DSC model STA449F1 in the temperature range RT to 340°C at a heating rate 5°C/min. under nitrogen atmosphere.

Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) and Linear Sweep voltammetry (LSV) measurements were taken by using an Electrochemical Analyzer (CH Instruments, USA make; CHI608D) in the ±3V sweep range with the scan rate at 0.1Vs⁻¹ to examine the electrochemical stability and better performance in window and also to confirm the presence of proton ion present in the gel membranes. Complex-impedance spectra were also performed from 1Hz–1MHz frequency range at different temperatures from 30°C–95°C.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Scanning Electron Microscopy Studies

Figure 1(a-d) depicts the surface morphology of Pure Al₂O₃ nano powder and NH₄CH₃COO: PVA electrolyte films containing 0, 0.5 and 1.0 wt% concentration of Al₂O₃. SEM Image of unfilled PVA gel electrolyte shows a closed spongy structure made up of PVA chains (figure 1b). Addition of 0.5 wt% Al₂O₃ nano particles decreases the porosity of PVA composite electrolyte because Al₂O₃ nano particles are stuck in between the chains (figure 1c). Al₂O₃ nano filler particles are not completely riveted as shown by white spots in the SEM image. On addition of 1 wt% Al₂O₃ nano particles (figure 1d), chains of PVA are completely covered with Al₂O₃ nano particles. This shows complete dispersion of Al₂O₃ nanofiller in electrolyte film. On further addition of Al₂O₃ nano particles in the system, separate grains comprising of Al₂O₃ nano particles and PVA electrolyte are formed. Partially crystalline texture is confirmed due to irregular size and shape of the grains. The images provide heterogeneity in the phase of nanocomposite electrolyte system.

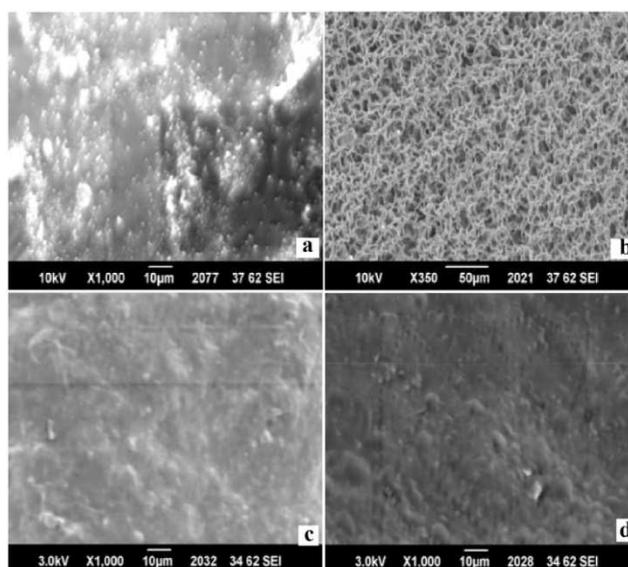


Figure 1. SEM images of (a) pure Al₂O₃ (b) 0 wt% (c) 0.5 wt% (d) 1.0 wt% addition of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles in NCPGE membranes.

3.2. X-ray Diffraction Studies

The XRD patterns of polymer gel electrolyte films of NH₄CH₃COO: PVA without and with Al₂O₃ nanofillers are shown in figures 2(a-e). The XRD pattern ‘inset diffractogram’ comprises of crystalline strong peaks of pure Al₂O₃ at 2θ = 28.7° (102), 32.5° (213), 36.6° (311), 38.3° (006), 39.9° (223), 45.7180 (040), 67.2° (046) crystal planes reflecting pure crystalline structure. Comparison of this XRD data with JSPDS data reveals orthorhombic structure and lattice parameters a=7.934Å, b=7.956Å, c=11.71Å have been calculated [7, 12]. In diffraction pattern of DMSO casted PVA gel film (curve c), apart from background modulation, two relatively intense peaks at 19.6° and 20.2°

with combined broadening appear and correspond to characteristic peak of polycrystalline PVA-DMSO complex [13]. The XRD pattern for [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt% Al₂O₃] film exhibits shifting of PVA related peak (around 20° in PVA: DMSO gel film) towards lower 2θ value (18.5°) on addition of salt NH₄CH₃COO in PVA matrix (pattern b). Upon addition of 0.2 wt% Al₂O₃ nanofiller, the peak broadens up and shifts toward lower 2θ values (pattern c). This broadened peak might be related to [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×0wt%Al₂O₃] complex appears on account of interaction of electrolyte with Al₂O₃ leading to formation of nanocomposite as this doesn't correspond to any of the pristine materials PVA, Al₂O₃, and NH₄CH₃COO. Further this broadened peak shifts further on toward lower 2θ values (pattern c-e) on increase of Al₂O₃ content upto 1.0wt% in NCPGE which reflects complete absorption of Al₂O₃ particles in the PVA matrix/enhanced intercalation of dispersoids in matrix electrolyte. This feature ascertains improvement in system morphology.

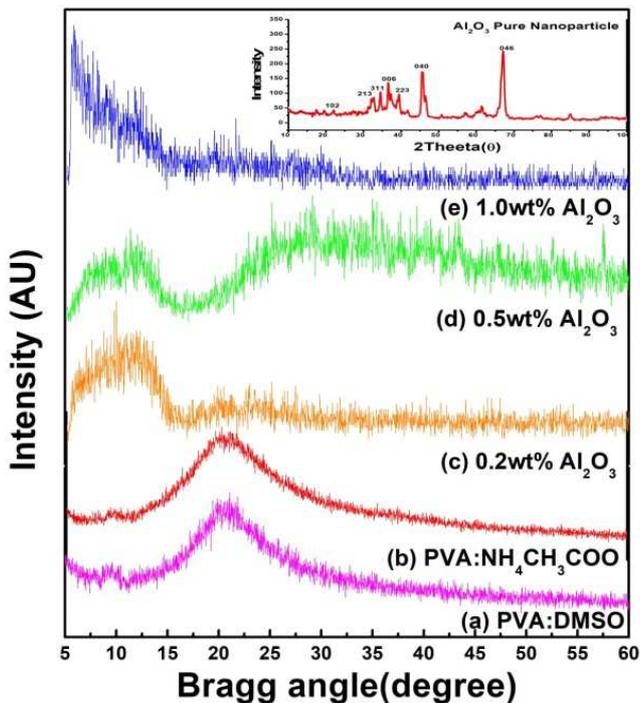


Figure 2. X-Ray Diffractograms for (a) PVA-DMSO (b) PVA-NH₄CH₃COO, (c) 0.2 wt% (d) 0.5 wt% (e) 1.0 wt% addition of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles in NCPGEs. Inset image represents the X-Ray diffractogram of pure Al₂O₃ nanoparticles.

Degree of crystallinity (Xc) of electrolytes with respect to Al₂O₃ was estimated to ascertain improvement in amorphous nature [7, 12] presuming filler to be fully crystalline (table 1) and observed that it decreases with increase in filler concentration which again ascertains change in system morphology on addition of filler. Likewise average crystallite size in composite system (table 1) was also estimated using well known Debye Scherrer's relation to ensure nanodimension of resulting system after dispersed of filler particles [12].

Table 1. Average crystallites size, crystallinity and ionic transference number of nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt% Al₂O₃] system.

Al ₂ O ₃ contents	Average crystallites size (nm)	Crystallinity X _c (%)	Ionic transference Number t _{ion}
0 wt%	~ 45	64.3	0.93
0.2 wt %	~41	43.4	0.96
0.5 wt%	~ 33	32.6	0.96
1.0 wt%	~ 29	31.4	0.98

Interestingly, it is observed that average crystallite size decreases with increasing filler content till 1wt% thereafter it increases. This is due to interaction between the outer layers of materials and filler, which reduces the crystallite size of the filler. This behavior can also be correlated to Tsagaropoulos model [14]. These observations are well supported with SEM investigations discussed above.

3.3. Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy Studies

It is strongly believed that effects like ion polymer interaction, ion solvation and matrix behavior are important factor to understand the conductivity behavior of gel electrolytes. IR studies have been found to be useful experimental tool to understand structure-property relationships in gel electrolyte investigation [15]. Thus IR spectra were recorded for polymer gel electrolyte and corresponding polymer nanocomposite electrolytes to understand interaction between various components and their complexation behavior.

Figure 3(a) depict the IR spectra for pristine and its composite figure 3(c-g) in transmittance mode and table 2 shows the transmittance peaks with possible assignments. IR spectra of PVA and DMSO in figure 3(c) gives the presence of another absorption peaks at wave numbers 702, 1362, 1375, 1418cm⁻¹ which are absent in spectra which is related to pure PVA in figure 3(a) and DMSO showing strong interaction among components and resulting in the formation of PVA:DMSO complex [13]. Shift of 702, 843, 1436, 1643 and 2939cm⁻¹ peaks towards higher wave number up on addition of NH₄CH₃COO (figure 3d) due to interaction with PVA-DMSO reflects the formation of PVA:NH₄CH₃COO-DMSO figure 3(d).

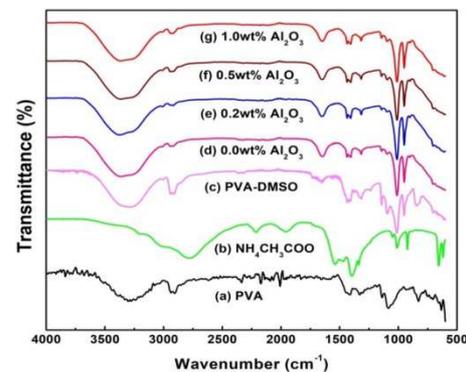


Figure 3. FTIR spectra of (a) pure PVA (b) NH₄CH₃COO (c) PVA-DMSO (d) NCPGE membranes of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] system containing 0 wt% (e) 0.2 wt%, (f) 0.5 wt% (g) 1.0 wt% concentrations of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles.

The broad absorption peak from 500 to 800cm⁻¹ in FTIR spectra of pure Al₂O₃ is attributed to the characteristic transmittance band of Al₂O₃ reported by Ghezelbash *et al* [16]. Besides existence of absorption peaks at 1628, 1385 and 1124 cm⁻¹ also corresponds to characteristic band frequencies of Al₂O₃, which are not present in the spectra related to [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt% Al₂O₃] NCPGE in figure 3(e-g) reflecting strong interactions of Al₂O₃ with pristine electrolyte. Shifting of the characteristic peak of pristine electrolytes observed from 3372cm⁻¹ to 3349cm⁻¹ which indicates intercalation of Al₂O₃ in the PVA matrix electrolyte. Due to addition of filler, the amorphousness of the system increases

and different modes get weaken thereby peaks at 1406, 1317, 706, 619cm⁻¹ related to NH def. vib. CH def. vib. asym and C-H wagging mode..

Also, doublet peaks at 2942cm⁻¹ and 2920cm⁻¹ related to methyl C-H stretch in pristine gel electrolyte shift towards the lower wave number with broadness on addition of Al₂O₃ filler in the PVA matrix electrolyte on account of salt-filler-polymer interaction. These variations recommends complex formation of PVA-NH₄CH₃COO and [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] which have also been witnessed during XRD studies. It is evident that Al₂O₃ acts as active filler in PVA matrix, which strongly modifies the morphology of the system.

Table 2. IR transmittance band (in wavenumbers) of Nanocomposite polymer gel membranes.

Description of Vibrations Mode	PVA	PVA-DMSO	NH ₄ CH ₃ COO	[(PVA-NH ₄ CH ₃ COO):Al ₂ O ₃] System			
				0.0wt%	0.2wt%	0.5wt%	1.0wt%
C H out of plane deformation	714	702	618 657	619 706	704.63	705	703
Sketlelal C-H rocking mode	829	843		906	896.7	905	898
O-H bending mode	923	951		951	648.73	944	949
Out of plane N-H bending			922				
C-H wagging mode		1013	1014	1006	1010.95	1007	1012
C-O stretching mode	1083	1094	1046	1095	1099.05	1095	1095.5
C-C and C-O stretching mode of doubly	1135	1141		1139	1140.61	1146	1144
C-O stretching mode	1236		1244				
CHOH bending mode CH ₃ in plane deformation	1326	1317		1317	1316	1315	1318
CH ₃ bending mode			1338				
N-H deformation and asymmetric CH ₃ bending		1362 1375	1401				
	1410	1406 1418		1406	1405	1406	1406
C-H deformation mode	1445	1436		1439	1437	1437	1435
N-H bending mode			1471 1539				
C-H stretching	1643			1650	1651	1662	1659
-CONH- bending mode	1661	1659					
C=O stretching mode			1734				
	2845						
C-H symmetric stretching mode of CH ₂ group	2906 2937	2913 2939	2209 2790	2920 2942	2917 2944	2919 2941	2917 2942
	3059	3006	3008	3014	3013	3010	3014
O-H stretch	3295	3288	3210	3372	3362	3349	3559

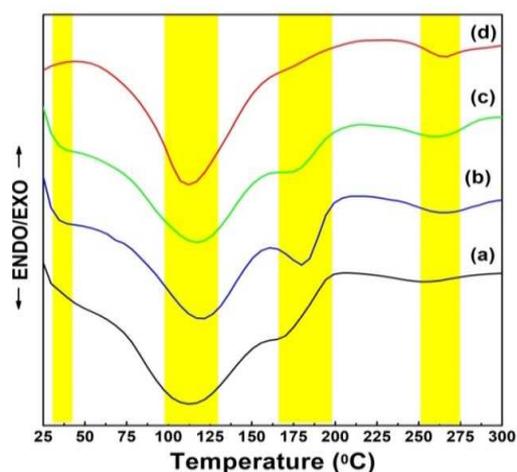


Figure 4. DSC thermogram of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt% Al₂O₃] with (a) 0.0wt% (b) 0.2wt%, (c) 0.5wt% (d) 1.0wt% Al₂O₃ nanoparticles doped NCPGE membranes.

3.4. Thermal Analysis

Polymeric materials typically reveal the presence of crystalline and amorphous phases. Such polymers exhibit melting transitions proportionate to their crystalline and glass transition for amorphous phases. PVA is one of such polymers which reveal T_g closed to 80°C and melting transition T_m around 200°C [12, 17]. Nanocomposite gel Polymer electrolytes are characterized as a liquid electrolyte fascinated within the microspores of polymer network, therefore, the thermal behavior of polymer is expected to be affected by the interaction between the components. Figure 4(a-d) shows the DSC thermogram represented the thermal scan for [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] system for different filler (Al₂O₃) concentrations. Various thermal transitions noticed in the DSC pattern for NCPGEs under the study are shown in table 3.

The shift in glass transition temperature and melting temperature with composition (table 3) can be related to the

flexibility of polymeric backbone which intern affects conductivity behavior [12, 17-18].

Table 3. Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of transition in DSC thermograms of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO: xwt% Al₂O₃] system in NCPGE membranes.

[PVA-NH ₄ CH ₃ COO:xwt% Al ₂ O ₃]					
wt% Al ₂ O ₃	T _{g1}	T _{g2}	T _{g3}	T _{m1}	T _{m2}
0.0	31.20	68.93	113.21	166.94	261.22
0.2	36.50	69.26	118.55	180.40	269.66
0.5	37.13	70.33	119.05	180.35	268.52
1.0	41.12	70.14	117.80	180.40	268.50

Close observation of DSC scans (figure 4) did not reveal any thermodynamics transition in the range 195 $^{\circ}$ -250 $^{\circ}$ C related to melting transition of PVA of a system which reflects complete interaction of polymer component with salt leading to formation of new materials with improved thermal stability. This is observed from DSC scanning in nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte samples follow a broad endothermic transition in the temperature range 95 $^{\circ}$ C-150 $^{\circ}$ C. The broadness in this transition can be linked to three factors, namely, evaporation of water formed during interaction of PVA and DMSO existence of melting transition of ammonium acetate salt (110 $^{\circ}$ C-114 $^{\circ}$ C) and presence of gel structure. Water formation during PVA-DMSO interaction has been previously reported by Agrawal and Awadhia [13, 19]. Because of such loosely bond water intercalated in ordered texture PVA, gel sample shows some phantom melting at relatively lower temperature around 125 $^{\circ}$ C where detachment of such loosely bond water from gel texture takes place [20-22]. Thus such a transition is neither a glass transition nor a pure melting transition but some kind of gel –sol transition [19, 21]. It is further observed in thermogram of NCPGEs that a broad shoulder transition related to complex of polymer salt and filler appears in the temperature range (150 $^{\circ}$ C -200 $^{\circ}$ C). Broadness of this transition increases and the melting temperature of polymer electrolyte is observed (around 167 $^{\circ}$ C) shift towards higher temperature upon addition of Al₂O₃ (scan b-d). This is probably due to improve interaction among polymer component in the presence of added salt and filler. Close examination of DSC profile (scan a) shows an endothermic transition in the temperature region around 68 $^{\circ}$ C is known as glass transition of PVA (around 90 $^{\circ}$ C) which shift toward lower temperature due to interaction of PVA between salt and polymer [12, 13]. DSC profiles record a small endothermic transition in low temperature region (35 $^{\circ}$ C-40 $^{\circ}$ C) in all the scans which can be linked to attenuation of DMSO into DMS. The broad peak presence of the third endothermic transition in (250 $^{\circ}$ C-275 $^{\circ}$ C) reaffirm improvement in thermal stability of composite system with existence of amorphous nature on addition of Al₂O₃ filler [17].

Figure 5 depicts the TGA thermograms of synthesized nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:xwt%Al₂O₃] system for different filler concentration which illustrates three major weight losses and corresponding temperature region have been listed in table 4. The preliminary sluggish and little weight loss in the range (25 $^{\circ}$ C-80 $^{\circ}$ C) for all TGA curves can be related to removal of DMS.

Table 4. TGA data of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO: xwt% Al₂O₃] system in NCPGE membranes.

[PVA-NH ₄ CH ₃ COO:xwt% Al ₂ O ₃] M* = mass loss						
wt% Al ₂ O ₃	Region-I		Region-II		Region-III	
	T ₁ ($^{\circ}$ C)	M* (%)	T ₂ ($^{\circ}$ C)	M* (%)	T ₃ ($^{\circ}$ C)	M* (%)
0.0	25-75	3.48	75-180	75.53	180-300	14.35
0.2	25-75	3.65	75-195	74.83	195-300	11.26
0.5	25-75	3.45	25-190	72.13	190-300	9.75
1.0	25-80	3.55	80-200	70.72	200-300	9.56

The mass of nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte decrease continuously with increase in the Al₂O₃ nano filler in the second weight loss temperature range (75 $^{\circ}$ C-200 $^{\circ}$ C) is attributed to the evaporation of soaked water or rearrangement of intra and intermolecular hydrogen –bonded partially order texture. Decrease in loss appears to result from improve interaction of salt and polymer leading to improve thermal stability. TGA thermogram in temperature range (180 $^{\circ}$ C-300 $^{\circ}$ C) correlated to weight loss value are quite low which are related to decomposition of uncomplexed PVA in the system and thus too decreases with increases of Al₂O₃ filler content.

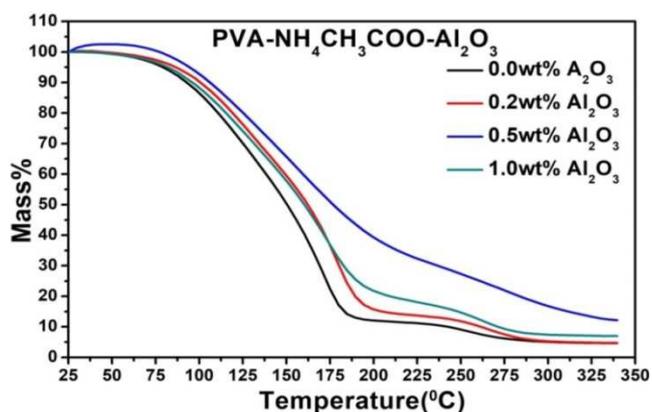


Figure 5. TG thermogram of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO: xwt% Al₂O₃] with different concentrations of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles doped NCPGE membranes.

3.5. Cyclic Voltammetry Studies

Figure 6(a-d) shows the cyclic voltagrams for Al₂O₃ soaked PVA-NH₄CH₃COO composite electrolytes system. On addition of 0.2wt% Al₂O₃ filler (scan b), stability is seen to improve. A small oxidation peak appears at 0.5V in cyclic voltagram 'a' which corresponds to NH₄⁺/H⁺ ion thereby indicating 98% protonic conduction in NCPGEs [12, 23]. Further, on increasing Al₂O₃ contents, the oxidation peak (related to NH₄⁺/H⁺) calculated by the t_{ion} studies shown in table 1 which tends to diminish and finally disappears in cyclic voltagrams figure 6(c & d). This feature ascertains change in system morphology subsequent to Al₂O₃ insertion in pristine electrolyte matrix. Besides voltagram 'b' shows a small peak around 1.6V. This is possibly due to oxidation of Al₂O₃ –a feature reported in past for Ag|AgCl (3M NaCl) in an aqueous 0.1 M KCl electrolyte solution [24-25]. Interestingly, this oxidation peak tends to reduce with increasing Al₂O₃ filler contents in polymer gel electrolyte voltagrams figure 6(b & c). In comparison to [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO: xwt%BiNiFeO₃]

NCPE, the improved cyclic stabilities of the [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] NCPGE gel membrane was noticed [12, 26-27]. These anodic and cathodic peaks diminish in intensity and become broaden along with shifting of anodic peak towards higher potential and cathodic peak towards lower potential in each of the voltogram of NCPGEs in figure 6(b-d). This is essentially due to interaction of polymer with the NH₄CH₃COO salt in the presence of Al₂O₃ nanofiller.

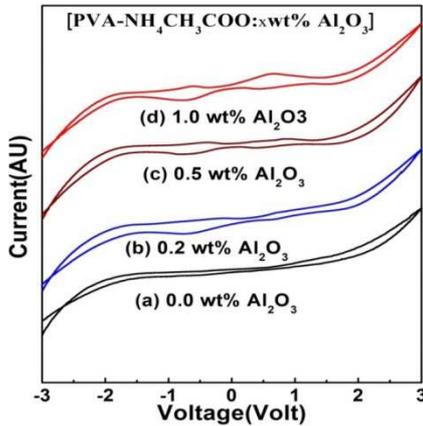


Figure 6. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) PVA:NH₄CH₃COO gel membranes and its composites containing (b) 0.2 wt% (c) 0.5 wt% (d) 1.0 wt% Al₂O₃ nanoparticles.

Similarly, the optimum operational potential energy for Al₂O₃ doped NCPGE system examined by carrying out Linear Sweep Voltammetry (LSV) measurement (figure 7). In PVA-NH₄CH₃COO system, the electrochemical window stability is expanded upto ±4.78V at 1.0wt% Al₂O₃ soaked system (figure 7 inset image). The cathodic and anodic potentials are detected at -2.76V and +2.02V respectively. It can be concluded that infused of Al₂O₃ can improve the electrochemical stability of the system.

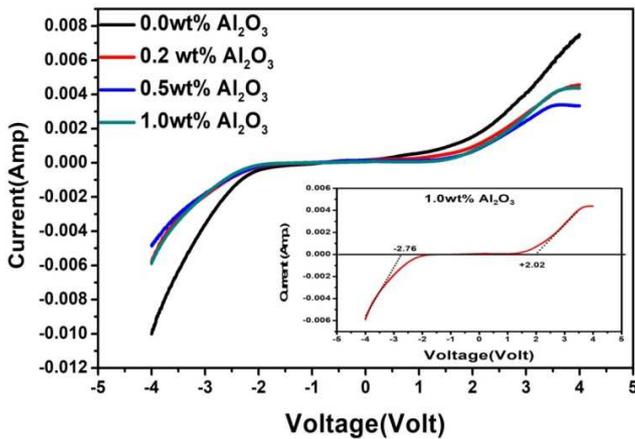


Figure 7. Linear Sweep Voltammetry (LSV) of [PVA:NH₄CH₃COO:×wt% Al₂O₃] system with varying concentrations of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles.

3.6. Conductivity Studies

Figure 8 shows that the conductivity of NCPGE films improves slightly in magnitude till 0.5wt% and thereafter decreases till 0.8wt% before rising again (upto 1wt%) to reach

an optimum of $\sigma_{max} = 3.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ and ultimately falling off beyond 1wt% Al₂O₃ concentration in composite electrolyte. This feature is typically noticed earlier in the nanocomposite polymer electrolytes [12, 26]. XRD studies (figure 2) have shown intercalation of Al₂O₃ with pristine electrolyte. This intercalation is likely to promote dissociation of salt leading to enhancement in the value of carrier concentration. Such a conclusion is envisaged on the fact that Lewis acid-base interactions between the heterogeneously dispersed filler surface and anions compete with interactions between cations and anions promoting salt dissociation via a sort of ion-filler complex formation. Thus at low filler concentration, greater dissociation of salt and increase in amorphous behavior (XRD studies) tends to enhance free ions concentration and mobility which significantly enhances ionic conductivity. The conductivity response beyond 0.5wt% Al₂O₃ content can be associated to the fact that all the salt has been dissociated and so charge carrier concentration is limited. It is only the change in system morphology which tends to affect the conductivity. At higher concentration of nanofillers i.e. beyond 0.5wt% loading they serve as cross linking centres for polymer segments causing immovability of polymer chains in accordance with Tsagarapoulos model [14] and thereby dropping the conductivity of the system. The second conductivity maxima is related to formation of highly conducting interfacial layer between Al₂O₃ and gel electrolyte caused by filler salt interaction and which dominates over ion pairing effect.

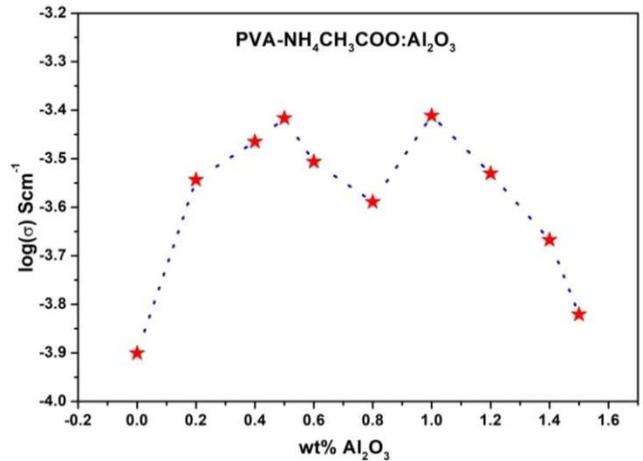


Figure 8. dc conductivity of nanocomposite polymer gel electrolyte membranes with varying concentrations of Al₂O₃ nanofiller.

Further, Ranjta *et al* [27] have recently reported the effect of BiNiFeO₃ nano particle variation on ionic conductivity of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%BiNiFeO₃] gel electrolytes. They have shown that complex formation takes place in the system, which tends to raise the conductivity of the system through greater dissociation of salts in the presence of filler [27]. Here, it is worthwhile to mention that as filler content increases beyond 1wt%, films become brittle. Thus it is concluded that upper limit for favorable absorption of filler in the case of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO:×wt%Al₂O₃] system is 1wt%. Because morphology of films are directly linked to mobility of charge

carrier to migrate upon application of electric field, ionic conductivity of polymer electrolytes is bound to be influenced by the morphology of system. The temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of the polymer gel electrolyte and its composite membranes is presented in figure 9. The increase in conductivity with temperature is attributed to hopping mechanism between coordinated sites, local structural relaxation and segmental motion of the polymer. As the amorphous region progressively increases, the polymer chain acquires faster internal motion and bond rotations (segmental motions). This in turn favors the hopping of inter-chain and intra-chain movement and ionic conductivity of polymer electrolyte becomes high.

It is apparent from conductivity behavior (figure 9) that all the curves show two linear regions separated by a nonlinear behavior. The linear region in the low temperature region (38°C to 60°C), conductivity obeys Arrhenius nature as described earlier [12, 27]. This is possibly due to presence of liquid electrolyte encapsulated by the polymer matrix i.e. effect of temperature of conductivity of liquid electrolytes. The high temperature regime (50°C to 90°C) conductivity response can be well described by VTF relationship. Therefore, all the curves display similar behavior i.e. a combination of Arrhenius and VTF character.

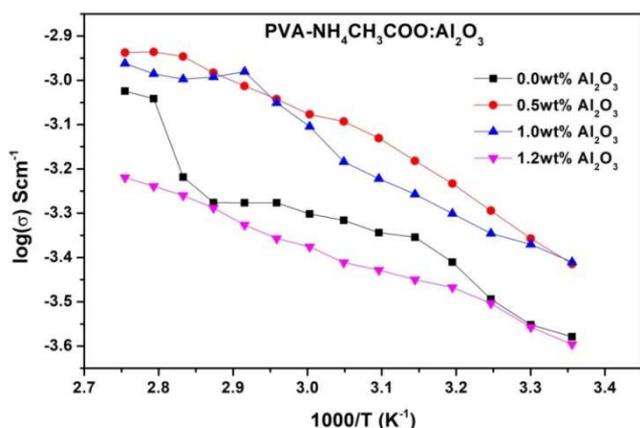


Figure 9. Variation of temperature dependence ionic conductivity of [PVA-NH₄CH₃COO: xwt% Al₂O₃] nanocomposite polymer gel electrolytes membranes with 0.0, 0.5, 1.0 & 1.2 wt% concentrations of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles.

4. Conclusion

Nanocomposite polymer gel electrolytes (NCPGEs) based on PVA dispersed with Al₂O₃ filler have been successfully synthesized by solution cast technique. XRD studies reveal that the amorphicity enhanced by admixing nanosized Al₂O₃ filler. Further, low degree of crystallinity reflects high amorphous nature of composite polymeric gels. The complexation between polymer and salt has been observed in X-ray analysis. The SEM images show heterogeneous distribution of fillers in nanocomposite electrolyte system and chains of PVA fully covered with Al₂O₃ filler. FTIR spectral studies have established the Al₂O₃ serves the role of active filler and causing structural changes in the system. DSC

studies show improvement in thermal behavior of the system subsequent to filler particles addition. Cyclic voltametric investigations show that electrochemical window extends from -2.76V for pristine electrolyte to +2.02V for NCPGEs. Bulk ionic conductivity has been found to increase steadily with increasing Al₂O₃ content and optimum at 1M salt concentration enhances upto 1wt% Al₂O₃ filled nanocomposite electrolyte ($\sigma_{\max}=3.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{Scm}^{-1}$). Temperature dependent study of bulk conductivity response is described by the combination of Arrhenius and VTF behaviors. Wide electrochemical stability of $\pm 4.78\text{V}$ is achieved on addition of 1wt% Al₂O₃ filler and shows the presence of proton H⁺ ion in the system suitable for the development of environment friendly rechargeable proton-conducting batteries application.

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