Effect of $C_3H_4O_3$ on Band Gap Narrowing of Proton Conductive Hybrid Polymer Electrolyte

Mohd Ali Saadiah [a,c] , Pramod K. Singh[b] , Ahmad Salihin Samsudin[c]

a Department of Chemistry, Centre for Foundation Studies, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gambang, Pahang, 26300 Malaysia

b Material Research Laboratory, School of Basic Sciences & Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida, 201310 India

c Ionic Materials Team, Faculty of Industrial Sciences & Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Kuantan, Pahang, 26300 Malaysia

ABSTRACT

In the present work, hybrid polymer electrolyte based on carboxymethyl cellulose-polyvinyl alcohol-ammonium nitrate-ethylene carbonate (CMC–PVA–NH_4NO_3–$C_3H_4O_3$) become the promising materials that has demonstrated outstanding physical properties as an electrolytes system in solar cell. In the frame of solar cell progress, the electrical conductivity and optical bandgap of polymer electrolytes are equally explored. The characterization is carried out via electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and ultraviolet visible-near infrared (UV-VIS-NIR) spectroscopy. An equivalent circuit of parallel combination, bulk resistance (R_b), and constant phase element (*CPE*) is obtained from transparent conductive film, CMC–PVA–NH_4NO_3–$C_3H_4O_3$. The optimum ionic conductivity is accomplished at 3.92×10^{-3} S cm^{-1} for sample containing with 6 wt.% of $C_3H_4O_3$. The absorption spectra are evaluated in the wavelength ranging from 200 to 1100 nm. Theoretical analysis reveals that the addition of 6 wt. % EC is initiating the band gap narrowing from 4.96 to 4.88 eV. The results show that the present developed materials-based polymer electrolytes have great potential for solar energy devices.

KEYWORDS

Hybrid polymer electrolyte; Impedance study; Ionic conductivity; Optical band gap

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