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The influence of vanadium pentoxide on the structure and dielectric properties of poly(vinyl alcohol)

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Abstract

Polymers containing metal oxides of nanoscale dimensions have attracted attention because of their unique properties and new findings concerning technological applications. Polymers containing vanadium pentoxide (V₂O₅) have attracted our interest in respect of their potential applications in memory and switching devices. Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) containing different concentrations of V₂O₅ ranging from 0 to 0.5 wt% were prepared. The synthesized PVA/V₂O₅ composites were cast as self-standing flexible films. The composites were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. An attempt was made to study the relaxation characteristics of PVA/V₂O₅ samples. The permittivity and dielectric loss were determined as a function of V₂O₅ concentration. The results show that the optimum concentration is 0.3 wt%. The electrical conductivity and dielectric modulus in the temperature range 303-433 K at various frequencies (10-100 kHz) for the optimum concentration were investigated. XRD and FTIR results show that the addition of V₂O₅ reduces the crystallinity of PVA due to the interaction of vanadium ions with the OH groups of PVA. The application of the dielectric modulus formalism gives a simple method for evaluating the activation energy of the dielectric relaxation. The frequency dependence of the electrical conductivity follows the Jonscher universal dynamic law. The conductivity in the direct regime is described by the small polaron model. The electrical conductivity and dielectric properties show that Hunt's model is well adapted to PVA/V₂O₅ films. © 2010 Society of Chemical Industry.

Author Keywords

Dielectric; Nanocomposite; Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA); Vanadium pentoxide (V₂O₅)

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