

**CONDUCTIVITY STUDIES AND DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOUR OF PVDF-HFP-PVC-LiClO<sub>4</sub> SOLID POLYMER ELECTROLYTE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The polymer electrolytes comprising the blend of polyvinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene and polyvinyl chloride as the host polymer and lithium perchlorate as the dopant were prepared by solution casting technique. The polymer blend film containing 35 wt.% LiClO<sub>4</sub> exhibited the highest room temperature conductivity in the order of magnitude  $\sim 10^{-4}$  S cm<sup>-1</sup>. The conductivity and dielectric behavior of selected electrolytes systems were analyzed. The dielectric constant,  $\epsilon_r$  and dielectric loss,  $\epsilon_i$  increases with temperature in the low frequency region, but almost negligible in the high frequency region. This is due to electrode polarization effects. The real part,  $M_i$  and imaginary part,  $M_r$  electrical modulus show an increase at the high frequency end. The present of  $M_i$  peak in the plot  $M_i$  versus frequency indicates that the systems are ionic conductors. The phenomenon suggests a plurality of relaxation mechanism. The log conductivity versus 1000 reciprocal of temperature ( $\log \sigma$  vs  $1000/T$ ) plots shows regression values close to unity, indicating that the plot obeys Arrhenius relationship. The frequency dependence of conductivity follows the universal power law variation,  $\sigma(\omega) \propto \omega^s$ . The plot of pre-exponent  $s$  versus temperature suggests that the conduction mechanism in the system film can be described using a Small Polaron model (SP).

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