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An investigation of PEO/chitosan based blend electrolytes in lithium battery application : type II / Muhamad Faris Mat Tasan.



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**AN INVESTIGATION OF PEO/CHITOSAN BASED BLEND ELECTROLYTES IN
LITHIUM BATTERY APPLICATION: TYPE II**

By

Muhamad Faris B. Mat Tasan

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirement for the award of the degree of
Bachelor of Applied Science (Physics Electronics and Instrumentations)

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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JABATAN SAINS FIZIK
FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN PITI I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

AN INVESTIGATION OF PEO/CHITOSAN BASED BLEND ELECTROLYTES IN LITHIUM BATTERY APPLICATION : TYPE II

oleh MUHAMAD FARIS B. MAT TAJAN, no. matrik: UK12499.

telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Fizik sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah SARJANA MUDA SAINS GUNAWAN (FIZIK ELEK. & INST.) Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, UMT.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitle An Investigation Of PEO/Chitosan Based Blend Electrolytes In Lithium Battery Applications: Type II is the result of my own research except as cited in the references.

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ABSTRACT

In this work, 2 types of solid polymer electrolyte films containing chitosan/PEO (20:80 w/w) and (80:20 w/w) added with LiCF₃SO₃ as salt varied from 5 to 50wt.% were prepared by solution casting technique. The higher conductivity at room temperature was 1.03×10^{-5} Scm⁻¹ and 7.38×10^{-6} Scm⁻¹ for the sample containing chitosan/PEO (20:80 w/w)/ LiCF₃SO₃ (30 wt.%) and chitosan/PEO (80:20 w/w)/ LiCF₃SO₃ (40 wt.%) respectively. The Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy clearly shows the presence of ionic conductors at 1033 and 1153 cm⁻¹ due to the symmetric vibration mode of SO₃, v_s(SO₃) and asymmetric vibration mode of SO₃, v_{as}(SO₃). The electrical study was performed in order to investigate the behavior of the polymer electrolyte. The dielectric constant, ϵ_R shows the same behaviors for all of the sample studied. The dielectric constant represents the fractional increase on the stored energy per unit voltage i.e. fractional increase in charge. The dielectric loss, ϵ_l was calculated from impedance and frequency data. Dielectric loss rise sharply at low frequencies indicating that electrode polarization and space charge effects have occurred confirming non-Debye dependence. The real electrical modulus, M_R was calculated. From the real electrical modulus versus frequency plot, it can be observe that there is a long tails exhibited at the lower frequency. The long tail future is be characteristic of a highly capacitive material. In order to prove this material is a Li⁺ conductor in a necessary to show the vibration mode of CF₃⁻ and SO₃⁻.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini, 2 jenis filem elektrolit polimer yang mengandungi citosan/PEO (20:80 b/b) dan (80:20 b/b) ditambah dengan garam LiCF_3SO_3 dari 5wt.% hingga 50 wt.% disediakan melalui kaedah pengeringan. Konduktiviti tertinggi pada suhu bilik adalah pada $1.03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ dan $7.38 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ untuk campuran citosan/PEO (20:80 b/b)/ LiCF_3SO_3 (30wt.%) dan citosan/PEO (80:20 b/b)/ LiCF_3SO_3 (40wt.%). FTIR jelas menunjukkan kehadiran konduktor ionic pada 1033 and 1153 cm⁻¹ untuk mod getaran symmetric bagi SO_3 , $v_s(\text{SO}_3)$ dan mod getaran asymmetric bagi SO_3 , $v_{as}(\text{SO}_3)$. Kajian electrical menunjukkan peringkat penyiasatan terhadap sifat electrolit polimer itu. Pemalar dielektrik, ϵ_R menunjukkan sifat yang sama bagi semua sampel kajian. Pemalar electrik menunjukkan peningkatan tenaga yang disimpan per unit volt akan menyebabkan peningkatkan jumlah cas. Kihilangan dielectric pula dikira daripada data impedance dan data frekuensi. Graf kehilangan dielektrik lebih tajam pada frekuensi yang rendah menyatakan polarisasi elektrod dan kesan ruang cas menyamai dependen bagi non-Debye. Modulus elektrikal juga dihitung. Daripada graf modulus elektrikal melawan frekuensi, boleh dibuktikan terdapat ekor yang panjang pada frekuensi yang rendah. Untuk membuktikan bahan ini adalah konduktor ion Li^+ adalah perlu untuk menunjukkan mod getaran bagi ion-ion CF_3^- dan SO_3^- .