Enhancement of Electrochemical Stability Window and Electrical Properties of CNT-Based PVA–PEG Polymer Blend Composites

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ABSTRACT: New polymer blend composite electrolytes (PBCEs) were prepared by the solution casting technique using poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA)-polyethylene glycol (PEG), sodium nitrate (NaNO₃) as a doping salt and multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) as fillers. The X-ray diffraction pattern confirms the structural properties of the polymer blend composite films. FTIR investigations were carried out to understand the chemical properties and their band assignments. The ionic conductivity of the 10 wt % MWCNTs incorporated PVA-PEG polymer blend was measured as 4.32 × 10⁻⁶ S cm⁻¹ at 20 °C and increased to 2.253 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm at 100 °C. The dependence of its conductivity on temperature suggests Arrhenius behavior. The equivalent circuit models that represent the $\text{R}_s (\text{Q}_1 (\text{R}_1 (\text{Q}_2 (\text{R}_2 (\text{CR}_3))))))$ were used to interpret EIS data. The dielectric behavior of the samples was investigated by utilizing their AC conductance spectra, dielectric permittivity, dielectric constant ($\varepsilon_i$ and $\varepsilon_r$), electric modulus ($M_i$ and $M_r$), and loss tangent $\tan \delta$. The dielectric permittivity of the samples increases due to electrode polarization effects in low frequency region. The loss tangent’s maxima shift with increasing temperature; hence, the peak height rises in the high frequency region. MWCNTs-based polymer blend composite electrolytes show an enhanced electrochemical stability window (4.0 V), better transference number (0.968), and improved ionic conductivity for use in energy storage device applications.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent times, renewable energy sources have emerged as a viable alternative to meet the expanding demand for clean energy. It may help us to deal with climate change related issues as well as alternative energy resources. The electrolyte is a critical component in the operation of several energy storage devices. It functions as a channel for ions to travel between the electrodes through an electrolyte. It behaves as an insulator when the device is completely discharged and stops working properly. Due to the use of liquid in electrolytes, it develops a number of key issues such as flammability, mechanical instability, leakage, and corrosion of metals in devices. Generally, a polymer composite electrolyte is prepared by dissolving inorganic salt in a polymer matrix of having a high molecular weight along with nanofillers. It works as a host medium for ion transport. The mechanism of ion conduction/transportation in solid polymer electrolytes differs from liquid-based electrolytes. The dissociated ions in liquid electrolytes can freely move around. While in solid polymer electrolytes, ions move predominantly due to segmental motion of polymer chains and concomitant ion hopping within the polymeric matrix. As a result, polar functional groups on the backbone of a chain are in high demand for conduction mechanism. Furthermore, properties such as strong mechanical and thermal stability, a wide electrochemical window, compatibility, nontoxicity, and process ability are also important considerations for the above-mentioned purpose. The commercial use of the polymer composite electrolyte requires both low cost and high efficiency. Poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) has a semicrystalline nature. It has certain properties such as being water-soluble, nontoxic, and environmentally friendly. This biocompatible and biodegradable polymer is converted from polyvinyl acetate. PVA has a high dielectric strength, good thermal and mechanical stability, good charge storage capacity, and environmental stability. Due to these properties, PVA is a widely studied material and extensively used as the polymer membrane for technology applications. Similarly, polyethylene glycol (PEG) is another synthetic polymer which has various advantages like, good film formation, low cost, water-soluble,

Received: August 4, 2022
Accepted: October 7, 2022
Published: October 28, 2022
compatibility with the other polymer, and a wide molecular weight range. Polyethylene glycols are known for their ability to retain moisture. Low molecular weight PEGs are hygroscopic. Hence, they are favored for a variety of applications due to their moisture retention properties.

12−14 PEG have a low volatility which gives them the thermal stability needed for a variety of applications. The combination of PVA-PEG network polymers has become one of the most popular materials for scientific studies. In the first network, PEG does more than just contribute to the recovery and self-healing phenomena.

15−17 By mixing the host matrix materials such as polymers with fillers like MWCNT we can achieve the properties of polymer composites with more desirable goals. In recent works on carbon nanotube (CNT) based polymer electrolytes, it is found that the carbon nanotubes are made up of thin cylinders of carbon. The shapes are based on the cylindrical concentric planes on the layer wall. It may be a single layer, double layer, or multilayer structure.

18 CNT-based composite materials have a unique structural property that improves its mechanical, electrical, thermal, and optical properties.19 Several studies focusing on composites based on poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) loaded with carbon nanotubes have been found in the literature. The few examples of the polymer composite are as follows: poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) + CNT,20 poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) + CNT,21 poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) + MWCNT,22 poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) + CNT,23 and poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA)/chitosan/CNT.24 The majority of research has been focused on functional films. PVA possesses a carbon backbone with hydroxyl groups that can help as a foundation of hydrogen-bonding interactions between the nanofiller to allow blended polymer-based nanocomposites.25 To achieve the full CNT amplification which contains good interfacial electron affinity with the matrix, a good dispersion in matrix is needed.26 An improvement in ion transfer properties in the CNT-based polymer matrices is observed. Also, CNT have excellent properties for use as a reinforcing material to improve polymer performance.27 This new class of fillers is expected to further improve ionic conductivity, reduce crystallinity, and provide high mechanical properties.28 Poly(vinyl alcohol) is one of the most researched polymers. They have high mechanical properties, plasticity, and chemical stability. Functionalized CNT/PVA nanocomposite membranes can be used to separate an ethanol/water mixture.29,30 Furthermore, poly(vinyl alcohol) as the main chain has shown excellent properties under external force. It allows the formation of composites for a variety of applications such as supercapacitors, batteries, and chemical sensors.31−34

In the present work, we propose to develop a polymer blend composite electrolytes based on (PVA-PEG) + NaNO₃ + x wt % with multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) as fillers which will be prepared through the standard solution cast method. Investigation will be carried out to understand the effect of MWCNTs concentration on the performance of structural, thermal, and ionic conductivity properties. Fourier transform infrared and Raman studies will be performed to understand the chemical bond and structural properties. In addition to the above, we are also interested in understanding the effect of ion dissociation and association with the polymer host matrix by adding MWCNTs. The prepared sample will be checked for conductivity, dielectric characteristics, and an improvement in electrochemical performance. The above key parameters are significant for different applications and can be used in Na-batteries, Li-batteries, and EDLC applications.

2. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

2.1. Materials Used. We used poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) polymer with a molecular weight of 125000 g/mol and polyethylene glycol (PEG) with a molecular weight of 6000−7500 g/mol (CDH (P) Ltd. India). Sodium nitrate (NaNO₃) salts were purchased from Avantor Performance Materials (RAMKEM) India Ltd., purity/assay: 99.0%, and pristine multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) of diameter 30 nm and length few microns as filler were used.

2.2. Preparation of Polymer Blend Composite Electrolytes. Polymer blends (PVA-PEG) containing sodium nitrate

![Figure 1. Flowchart of sample preparation by solution cast technique.](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsomega.2c04933)
(NaNO$_3$) and MWCNTs fillers of various weight percent ($x = 2.5, 5, 7.5$, and $10$ wt %) were prepared by standard solution casting techniques. Initially, we added distilled water to PVA (0.6 g) and PEG (0.4 g) and then put it on a magnetic stirrer for 3 h to get a uniform solution. Again, the blend PVA-PEG solution is mixed with an optimized salt concentration and kept

Figure 2. Schematic illustration of interaction process along with sample characterization technique method.

Figure 3. (i) XRD patterns for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers. (ii) FT-IR spectra for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers. (iii) Raman spectra for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers.
under magnetic stirring for the next 4 h. The MWCNTs were dispersed separately in the DI water through the 15 min ultrasonication process. The optimized sodium salt concentration was added to the different wt% of MWCNTs filler (x wt% = 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 wt%) and stirred for 12 h to get a polymer blend composite solution. The solution was drop cast on Petri dishes and dried in an oven at 60 °C for 2 days until dry. Subsequently, the prepared thin films were peeled from the Petri dishes. The flowchart of the sample preparation is presented in Figure 1.

2.3. Characterization. We have studied the structural properties of the prepared films by XRD equipment with a scan rate of 8° per minute over a range of 10°–60°. Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) was done to confirm the stretching mode and bending mode behavior in the prepared films. The FTIR spectroscopy (Model: Thermo Scientific, NICOLET iS50, -FTIR) has been performed over a wave-number range of 400–4000 cm⁻¹ with a spectral resolution of 4 cm⁻¹. The morphology of the prepared films was obtained by a field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) (Zeiss, SIGMA). Raman spectroscopy was performed using an excitation laser of wavelength 785 nm and the signal recorded in the range of 200–3500 cm⁻¹ (Model: Renishaw inVia Raman microscope). DSC was performed for a (Model: LABSYS Evo DTA/DSC - 131, France) heating rate of 10 °C/min. The AC-impedance along with dielectric behavior of the prepared films were characterized by a dielectric spectroscopy/impedance analyzer (Alpha A, Novocontrol, Germany) in the frequency range of 10⁻¹–10⁻¹ Hz and temperature range of 20–100 °C. The AC-electrochemical behavior of the films obtained by the two different techniques (1) linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) and (2) cyclic voltammetry (CV) using a potentiostat/galvanostat and impedance analyzer PALMSENS (Netherlands), Model PalmSens4. The ion transference number measurement was done using a chronamperometry (CA) technique. The interaction process of the films along with the sample characterization technique method are shown in Figure 2.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Analysis of X-ray Diffraction (XRD). The X-ray diffraction spectra of the polymer blend composite electrolytes were characterized in the range of 10°–60° (in degrees) as shown in Figure 3i(a–d). The obtained peaks are observed at 2θ (in deg) = 19.20, 23.24, 26.30, 29.53, 39.09, 42.68, and 48.13, which confirms the presence of PVA, PEG polymer, NaNO₃ salt, and MWCNTs as fillers. The diffraction peak at 19.20° represents a dual amorphous—semicrystalline nature of PVA. The diffraction peaks at 26.30° and 42.68°, 55° in the planes (002) and (100) represents the presence of MWCNTs in the sample. The main peaks of pure PEG are observed at 19.20, 23.24, and 26.30 (in °) indicating the crystalline form of PEG. The diffraction peaks confirm the crystalline nature of PVA-PEG blends. The intensities of all crystalline peaks are low except one at 29.53°. This peak occurs possibly due to doping of salts and MWCNTs filler in the PVA-PEG polymer blend. The occurrence of an intense peak in the 5 wt% sample is the result of aggregation of MWCNTs in this particular sample. From the available literature, it is confirmed that the addition of salt may bring some disorder in the polymeric chain structure and lead to a higher amorphous phase. However, the appearance of sharp peaks may be attributed to MWCNTs fillers in the polymer.

3.2. FTIR Studies. The FTIR technique has been used to understand structural, microstructural and chemical structure variations in the intensity of the distinctive bands in the polymer composites. The salt (NaNO₃) and polymer (PVA-PEG) interaction with filler MWCNTs has been investigated by using an FTIR spectrophotometer. The analysis of FTIR spectra of pure PVA, pure PEG, and blended PVA-PEG are discussed in the previous work of Sadiq et al. The spectra and data of polymer blend PVA-PEG + NaNO₃ + x wt % of MWCNTs and attached functional groups are shown in Figure 3ii(a–d) and Table 1, respectively. In the FTIR spectra of the MWCNT-

doped polymer blend the salt complex exhibits the peaks related to pure PVA, pure PEG, NaNO₃, and MWCNTs fillers and confirmed the formation of the composite. The spectrum also confirmed the interaction between the polymer’s functional group and the fillers. The IR absorbance peak at 3381 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the respective bands of O–H stretching and N–H bonding. It is due to the stretching vibrations of the hydroxyl groups in PVA and the absorbed water molecules in PEG. This band represents intermolecular and intramolecular interactions involving PVA molecules and OH groups. There was a shift in the wavenumber from 1084 to 1092 cm⁻¹ in the polymer blend PVA-PEG + NaNO₃ + x wt % of MWCNTs which comes under the influence of intermolecular interactions within the polymer matrix. The distinguishing feature in the polymer salt complex is that the

| x wt % of MWCNTs | 2.5 wt % | 5 wt % | 7.5 wt % | 10 wt % | Band Assignments |
|------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 838              | 832     | 843   | 841    |        | CH₂ stretching |
| 946              | 956     | 962   | 945    |        | C–C stretching |
| 1084             | 1087    | 1097  | 1092   |        | −C–O stretching of PVA |
| 1262             | 1250    | 1265  | 1245   |        | C–H wagging/CH₂ twisting |
| 1356             | 1350    | 1311  | 1351   |        | v₁ (symmetric stretching mode/) CH₃ bending mode |
| 1645             | 1645    | 1642  | 1637   |        | C≡C (st) |
| 1728             | 1725    | 1728  | 1717   |        | C–O stretching/vinyl ester of PVA |
| 2920             | 2926    | 2946  | 2924   |        | CH₂ asymmetric stretching/C–H stretching |
| 3369             | 3378    | 3339  | 3381   |        | O–H stretching |
anion \( (\text{NO}_3^-) \) has IR modes at 1351 cm\(^{-1}\). In view of the above results, we may conclude that MWCNT fillers interact with the PVA-PEG blend via a donor–acceptor pathway and enable the conduction process.

3.3. Raman Spectroscopy. Raman spectroscopy has been used to analyze carbon nanotube fillers and polymer blend composite electrolytes. The Raman spectra of a polymer blend composite augmented with carbon nanotube fillers revealed three distinct peaks as shown in Figure 3 iii (a–d). The first peak is a D band (1317 cm\(^{-1}\)) attributed to defects in MWCNT fillers and including sp\(^{2}\)-hybridized nanofillers. The second is an intensive G band (1592 cm\(^{-1}\)) attributed to tangential C–C bond stretching motion and shows the graphitic nature.\(^{61}\) The final peak or 2D is a second order of the D band. It appears at 2656 cm\(^{-1}\), which is twice the frequency of the D band. We believe that the new band at 2606 cm\(^{-1}\) is associated with the overlap of PEG on the PVA backbone.\(^{62,63}\)

The stretching and deformation vibrations of CH\(_2\) groups are linked to the bands at 2910 cm\(^{-1}\) in the PVA. Also, O–H group vibrations are responsible for the peak at 1086 cm\(^{-1}\). In sp\(^{2}\) carbon lattices, Raman spectroscopy can distinguish defects related to size, resulting in varied intensity ratios depending on the amount of disorder. However, the CH bond vibration peaks of 849 cm\(^{-1}\) may be contributed by C–C bond stretching motion and shows the graphitic nature.\(^{61}\) The D-band peak is broadening due to the presence of sp\(^{3}\) content and impurities in the polymer composite materials. Raman spectroscopy is an important tool to get the information about the disorder and defects in sp\(^{2}\) carbon material. This information enables us to determine the intensity ratios depending on the amount of disorder. The calculated values of the intensity ratio, i.e., (ID/IG) bands, are presented in Table 2. ID/IG is used to detect the degree of defect.\(^{64}\) In our case, the intensity ratio decreases with the increase of CNT wt %. A decrease in ID/IG ratio indicates that defects in CNTs have decreased, and it represents the improvement in the graphitic nature.

3.4. Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM). The FESEM was performed to obtain the surface morphology of the (PVA-PEG) + NaNO\(_3\) with various weight percent of doped MWCNTs as shown in Figure 4i (a–d). The morphological structure of the dispersed types of composites shows the dispersion of MWCNTs in PVA-PEG blend matrix. The dispersion of CNTs is visible in the case of 2.5 wt % of filler, while in the case of 10 wt % filler, we observe a rough surface in SEM image. This condition may arise due to higher concentration of filler and poor scanning by SEM. The morphology of polymer blend salt components is usually characterized by a semicrystalline pattern, and the presence of pores like texture structure confirm in the previous work of Sadiq et al.\(^{31}\) At low concentrations (2.5 wt %) of the filler, the microstructure is devoid of small pores that can modify the surface texture. The disappearance of pore and semicrystalline characteristics clearly shows the decrease in crystallinity of the sample.\(^{65}\) At a higher concentration of 7.5 wt % of carbon nanotubes seems to be uniformly distributed in this polymer blend matrix. We can observe that the nanotubes are poorly dispersed in Figure 4i (b) because SEM cannot reveal the CNTs which are embedded inside the polymer matrix.\(^{66}\) We know that CNTs have a covalent structure due to oxygen contained on the sidewall and PVA has a noncovalent structure. On this basis, we can say that PVA will contribute as the dispersant and matrix that formed the hydrogen bond with CNTs helps to yield a homogeneous distribution.\(^{67,68}\) Figure 4ii (d) shows the surface morphology of a 10 wt % polymer composite film which has a rough surface in comparison to other weight percentage samples of the composite films. As a result, our MWCNTs-based BPCEs with a concentration of 10 wt % have stronger ionic conduction. Figure 4ii depicts the elemental distribution of MWCNTs in PBCEs. The polymer blend matrix is responsible for the presence of the carbon (C), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), and sodium (Na) element. In general, the EDAX spectra Figure 4iii show the homogeneous distribution of MWCNTs in the PVA-PEG blend matrix. The atomic mass % for various elements are shown in Figure 4iv. Mapping of all existing elemental assignments of the polymer blend composite films for 10 wt % of MWCNTs contents is shown in Figure 4iv. Consequently, it implies that MWCNTs fillers are homogeneously and evenly distributed and well diffused in the BPCE matrix and confirms the proper preparation of the solution by casting method.\(^{70}\)

3.5. Thermal Properties. The DSC curves are used to study the thermal properties in polymeric materials such as glass transition, crystallization, melting, and decomposition processes which occur as the temperature of the sample rises according to a predetermined process. In the case of the PVA-PEG blend film, the melting peak located toward a lower temperature region which confirms a drop in average crystallite size and a lower degree of crystallinity.\(^{71}\) Figure 5i (a–d) depicts the DSC curves of PVA-PEG + NaNO\(_3\) + x wt % MWCNTs-based composite films (\(x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10\) wt %). For all prepared polymer blend composite electrolytes, an endothermic peak (\(T_m\)) has developed within a temperature range of 58–61 °C. Because PEG crystallizes around this temperature this peak can be attributed to melting of the PEG-rich phase.\(^{72}\) The glass transition temperature is a critical characteristic for understanding polymer mix miscibility. The value of \(T_g\) for the blend system is determined by the structure and cooperative mobility of polymer chain segments, while for partially blending systems the value of \(T_g\) is taken from the individual polymer. Figure 5i shows the melting endotherm (\(T_m\)) for all composite films prepared in the range of 187–195 °C and the decomposition endotherm (\(T_D\)) which is detected at 293 °C for composite films of 2.5 wt % which is comparatively larger than other fillers of different ratio. On addition of MWCNTs into the polymer matrix, the \(T_m\) values decrease which confirm, the intermolecular interaction between the polymer and fillers.\(^{73}\) The TGA curves for blend polymers based on PVA-PEG + NaNO\(_3\) + x wt % of MWCNTs-based composite electrolytes (\(x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10\) wt %) are shown in Figure 5ii (a–d). The TGA curve demonstrates an initial weight loss in the 40–200 °C range. Another weight loss is observed in the 210–400 °C range. For pure PVA the thermal stability is shown to be around 320 °C, pure PEG shows thermal stability around 400 °C, and PVA-PEG

| x wt % of CNTs | D-band (cm\(^{-1}\)) | G-band (cm\(^{-1}\)) | Intensity ratio, ID/IG |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 2.5           | 1317             | 1596           | 1.99                  |
| 5             | 1320             | 1592           | 1.88                  |
| 7.5           | 1328             | 1599           | 1.67                  |
| 10            | 1313             | 1598           | 1.59                  |
blend polymer shows thermal stability 310 °C as reported in Sadiq et al. The influence of filler on the polymer blend-salt matrix decreases the thermal stability, which is due to the leading to polymeric backbone because of the disorder the bonding and thermal resistance of the polymers reported in Hirankumar et al. The thermal stability of the polymer blend composite...
electrolytes raises up to above 230 °C for the 7.5 wt % MWCNTs fillers. Consequently, standard polymer electrolyte is thermally more stable as compared with liquid electrolyte and favored when used in portable all solid-state electrochemical energy storage devices.76,77 Therefore, the thermal stability of our prepared electrolytes is better for practical applications.

3.6. AC Impedance Spectroscopy. The AC-impedance spectra of polymer blend composites based on carbon nanotube are shown in Figure 6i. Nyquist plots contain the general characteristics at a high-frequency semiarc region followed by low-frequency spikes. The semiarc corresponds to the bulk characteristics of the system, and the low frequency peak corresponds to the charge build up at the electrode-electrolyte interface.78–88 The obtained experimental data of impedance plots were fitted with an equivalent circuit model using Zsimp Win software. The experimental data perfectly fit with the theoretical model. The Chi-squared (χ², i.e., the sum of the squares of the differences between experimental data and theoretical data point) and relative errors were chosen as criteria for a satisfactory fit in the estimated parameters. The value of χ² was taken in between the range of 10⁻³ and 10⁻⁴. The $R(Q_{1}(R_{1}(Q_{2}(R_{2}(C_{R3}))))))$ circuit model is used and shown in Figure 6,ii. The capacitance of the interfacial double layer (Cdl) is parallel to $R_{3}$. Electrolytic resistors ($R_{s}$) are connected in parallel with $R_{1}, R_{2}, R_{3}, Q_{1}$, and $Q_{2}$ of the constant phase element (CPE) and $\eta$ is a fitting parameter dimensionless and its value is in the range of 0–1 to form the various circuit characteristics.80,81 The electrical equivalent circuit parameters are shown in Table 3. Generally, PVA-PEG polymer blend is of insulating nature, and its electrical conductivity is 10⁻⁹ S/cm.82 The Nyquist plots ($Z''$ vs $Z'$) in the frequency range (10⁻¹–10⁷) were examined at different temperatures (i.e., 20 and 100 °C). The conductivity of

![Figure 5.](https://example.com/5.png) ![Figure 6.](https://example.com/6.png)
Table 3. Impedance Spectra for Polymer Blend (PVA-PEG)-NaNO₃ + x wt % of MWCNTs Fillers Containing Various Weight Percentages (x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 wt %) Based Composite Electrolytes for Different Parameter Values Extracted from the ZSimpWin Program to Fit the Equivalent Circuit Model of Rₜ(Qₛ(Qᵤ(Rₜ(Cᵦ)))) at (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs Filler Based Composite Electrolytes

| Circuit component | x wt % of MWCNTs |
|-------------------|-----------------|
|                   | 2.5 wt % (20 °C) | 5 wt % (20 °C) | 7.5 wt % (20 °C) | 10 wt % (20 °C) | 10 wt % (100 °C) |
| Rₜ/Ω              | 3.252 × 10⁻⁶     | 13.58          | 1.032 × 10⁻⁷     | 19.87           | 58.05           |
| Qᵥ/Yᵥ(µS × s⁻¹)   | 3.546 × 10⁻¹⁰    | 1.117 × 10⁻¹²  | 4.065 × 10⁻¹⁰    | 5.527 × 10⁻⁹    | 6.766 × 10⁻⁹    |
| η                 | 0.825            | 0.99           | 0.8348           | 0.7252          | 0.7802          |
| Rₜ/Ω              | 5.821 × 10⁴      | 2.545 × 10⁴    | 1.33 × 10⁵       | 1.687E4         | 274.7           |
| Qᵥ/Yᵥ(µS × s⁻¹)   | 9.174 × 10⁻⁷     | 1.706 × 10⁻⁹   | 1.884 × 10⁻⁸     | 2.873 × 10⁻⁶    | 7.239 × 10⁻⁵    |
| η                 | 0.604            | 0.656          | 0.634            | 0.7777          | 0.5427          |
| Rₛ/F              | 1.305 × 10⁸      | 1.728 × 10⁵    | 1.643 × 10⁶      | 3.736E11        | 743.6           |
| Rₜ/Ω              | 1.085 × 10⁷      | 1.317 × 10⁶    | 1.369 × 10⁷      | 9.745 × 10⁵     | 2.192 × 10⁸     |
| η                 | 3.501 × 10⁹      | 7.964 × 10⁵    | 8.339 × 10⁵      | 1.197 × 10⁵     | 0.4787          |
| χ²                | 8.915 × 10⁻³     | 8.321 × 10⁻³   | 8.860 × 10⁻³     | 3.059 × 10⁻⁷    | 4.664 × 10⁻⁴    |

Figure 7. (i) AC conductivity spectra against frequency (Hz) for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers at 20 °C. (ii) A.C. conductivity spectra with frequency (Hz) for 10 wt % of MWCNTs at various temperatures.

The prepared polymer blend composite electrolyte is calculated using the following formula.

\[ \sigma = \frac{P}{R_b \times s} \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Here, \( P \) is the thickness of PBCEs, \( S \) is the surface area of PBCEs, and \( R_b \) (bulk resistance) value is determined on the x-axis of the Nyquist plots, and the obtained conductivity result is summarized in below Table S. The 10 wt % of MWCNTs concentration increases the conductivity of the composite to 4.32 × 10⁻⁸ S/cm at 20 °C. Figure 6(ii) depicts the relationship between ionic conductivity and various temperatures. The highest electrical conductivity (2.253 × 10⁻⁴ S cm⁻¹) has been achieved at 100 °C.

The temperature versus \( \log \sigma \) plot follows the behavior of the Arrhenius equation,

\[ \sigma = A \exp \left( \frac{-E_a}{kT} \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Here, \( A \) is the pre-exponential factor, \( E_a \) is the activation energy, \( k \) is the Boltzmann constant (1.38 × 10⁻²³ J/K), and \( T \) is the temperature in Kelvin. The plot \( \log \sigma \) and 1000/\( T \) reveals the linear relationship between them as shown in Figure 6iii. From the linear fitting methods, we obtain the activation energy (\( E_a \)) values of 0.41 eV, respectively. The activation energy is the sum of the generation and migration energies of mobile charge carriers. \(^{84,85}\) In general, a polymer electrolyte with a low activation energy will have a high ionic conductivity which is desirable for practical applications.

3.7. Dielectric Investigations. 3.7.1. AC impedance spectra. The AC-conductivity of PVA-PEG + NaNO₃ + x wt % of MWCNTs (\( x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, \) and 10 wt %) samples is plotted against frequency at 20 °C (Figure 7i) and at different temperatures in the range of 30–100 °C (Figure 7ii). The AC conductivity was calculated from dielectric data using the formula

\[ \sigma_{ac} = \omega \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_f \tan \delta \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where \( \tan \delta \) is the loss tangent and the AC impedance measures the \( \sigma_{ac} \). Figure 7ii shows three regions. At low frequency there is increase in conductivity with an increase of frequency followed by a frequency-independent region, and the DC conductivity is extracted from it. At high frequency the continuous increase in frequency corresponds to the dispersion region. \(^{86}\) It may be noted that ionic conductivity increases with temperature and suggests the thermal activation of charge carriers. An increase of temperature enhances the segmental motion of polymer chain and, hence, faster ion transport. \(^{87}\) The direct relationship between temperature and ionic conductivity is simply explained in terms of hopping mechanisms between coordination sites and movement of the polymer—salt—filler matrix component. As a result of the internal polymer chain, it rises rapidly with the temperature enhancement and promotes ionic mobility between...
and within the matrix which improves the ionic conductivity of the polymer blend composite electrolyte.

3.7.2. Dielectric Constant and Dielectric Loss. The complex dielectric properties such as dielectric constant \( \varepsilon' \) and the dielectric loss \( \varepsilon'' \) of the polymer blend composite electrolytes are studied by the impedance spectroscopy. The mathematical expression the real part and imaginary part of complex permittivity can be expressed as

\[
\begin{align*}
\varepsilon' & = \varepsilon' - i\varepsilon'' \\
\varepsilon' & = \frac{-Z'}{\omega C_0 (Z^2 + Z'')^2} \\
\varepsilon'' & = \frac{Z'}{\omega C_0 (Z^2 + Z'')^2}
\end{align*}
\]

where \( Z' \) and \( Z'' \) are the real and imaginary parts of the impedance, \( C_0 \) is the capacitance, and \( \omega \) is the angular frequency. Figure 8i,iii depicts the frequency dependence of real and imaginary part of the dielectric constant and dielectric loss behavior at various temperatures.

As per the spectra of the dielectric constant \( \varepsilon' \) and dielectric loss \( \varepsilon'' \) it is clearly seen that their values reduced with respect to the frequency it may be due to the reduction in the space charge by the orientation of the dipole in the direction of the applied electric field. At high frequency the dielectric constant \( \varepsilon' \) and dielectric loss \( \varepsilon'' \) become minimal due to the lack of charge accumulation at the electrolyte–electrode interface. When the temperature rises, the ion-pair dissociation process increases as well as the free carrier density at the interface increases. We know that the conductivity is highly influenced by temperature; hence, dielectric loss increases as the temperature increases. This thermal activation of charge carriers results in enhance polarization and, hence, dielectric constant \( \varepsilon' \). Therefore, an increase in dielectric loss \( \varepsilon'' \) leads to hopping of charge carriers in the polymer electrolytes.

3.7.3. Electric Module. The electric module behavior has been studied by using the formula

\[
\begin{align*}
M^* & = M' + iM'' \\
M' & = \frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon'^2 + (\varepsilon'')^2} = \omega C_0 Z'' \\
M'' & = \frac{\varepsilon''}{\varepsilon'^2 + (\varepsilon'')^2} = \omega C_0 Z'
\end{align*}
\]
where $M'$ and $M''$ are the real and imaginary parts of electric modulus, $\omega$ is the angular frequency, $C_0$ is the capacitance of the dielectric material and $Z'$ and $Z''$ are the real and imaginary parts of the impedance. Since both the value $M'$ (see Figure 9i) and $M''$ (see inset of Figure 9ii) are very close to zero at the lower frequency side which shows the migration of ions in polymer/polymer-blend and $M'$ (i.e., $= \omega C_0 Z''$) and $M''$ (i.e., $= \omega C_0 Z' Z''$), both shifts toward higher frequency side with increasing temperature (i.e., the motion of ions became faster and hence charge carriers are thermally activated) and MWCNTs fillers, although, the values of $M'$ and $M''$ both are very close to zero at lower frequency and increase at higher frequency. The occurrence of peaks occurs in the modulus formalism (at higher frequencies for all polymer-blend systems) and temperatures because of the localized motion of ions as shown in Figure 9iii,iv. At lower frequency region the values of $M'$ and $M''$ specify the negligible electrode polarization. In addition, the appearance of a long tail at the lower frequency side shows that the electrodes might be associated with large capacitance. The smaller value of $M'$ (at lower frequency side) confirms that no any involvement of electrode polarization (followed by continuous dispersion on increasing frequency due to conductivity relaxation phenomenon). This is because of the lack of restoring force governing the mobility of charge carriers.

Figure 9. (i) Real part ($M'$) and (ii) Imaginary part ($M''$) of electric modulus against frequency (Hz) for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers at 20 °C. (iii) Real part ($M'$) and (iv) imaginary part ($M''$) of electric modulus with frequency (Hz) for 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers at various temperatures.

Figure 10. (i) $\tan \delta$ against frequency for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNT fillers at 20 °C. (ii) $\tan \delta$ with frequency for 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers at various temperatures.
Table 4. Values of Relaxation Time for Polymer Blend (PVA-PEG)-NaNO3 + x wt % of MWCNTs Containing Various Weight Percentages (x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 wt %) Based Composite Electrolytes at 20 °C and Highest Conducting Sample x = 10 wt % of MWCNTs Fillers at Various Temperatures

| Sample concentration x wt % of MWCNTs (20 °C) | Angular frequency (ωmax) | Relaxation time (τ, s) | Temp (°C) | Angular frequency (ωmax) | Relaxation time (τ, s) |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 2.5 wt %                                      | 1303.01                  | 7.67 × 10⁻⁴            | 30        | 1904.30                  | 5.25 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 5 wt %                                       | 33.37                    | 2.99 × 10⁻²            | 40        | 6709.30                  | 1.49 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 7.5 wt %                                      | 6448.61                  | 1.55 × 10⁻⁴            | 50        | 10513.31                 | 9.51 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 10 wt %                                      | 664.41                   | 1.50 × 10⁻³            | 60        | 13512.83                 | 7.40 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                |                          |                        | 70        | 15974.11                 | 6.26 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                |                          |                        | 80        | 24702.45                 | 4.04 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                |                          |                        | 90        | 40808.40                 | 2.45 × 10⁻⁵            |
|                                                |                          |                        | 100       | 62279.21                 | 6.60 × 10⁻⁵            |

| Highest conducting (10 wt %) sample           | Temp (°C) | Angular frequency (ωmax) | Relaxation time (τ, s) |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 10 wt %                                      | 30        | 1904.30                  | 5.25 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 7.5 wt %                                      | 40        | 6709.30                  | 1.49 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 5 wt %                                       | 50        | 10513.31                 | 9.51 × 10⁻⁴            |
| 2.5 wt %                                      | 60        | 13512.83                 | 7.40 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                | 70        | 15974.11                 | 6.26 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                | 80        | 24702.45                 | 4.04 × 10⁻⁴            |
|                                                | 90        | 40808.40                 | 2.45 × 10⁻⁵            |
|                                                | 100       | 62279.21                 | 6.60 × 10⁻⁵            |

Figure 11. (i) Linear voltammetry curve of polymer blend composite electrolytes at 10 wt % of MWCNT fillers. (ii) Cyclic voltammetry curve of polymer blend composite electrolytes at 10 wt % of MWCNT fillers.

under the influence of steady electric field. From the above observations, we can say that the addition of MWCNTs in polymer/polymer-blend system increases the amorphous phase in the polymer matrix. This relaxation process existed in higher frequency region may be due to increased flexibility of host matrix.

3.7.4. Tangent Delta. The dielectric behavior of the polymer blend composite electrolytes plotted against frequency is shown in Figure 10i,ii. The mathematical expression for tan (δ) is given by eq 6.

\[
\tan \delta = \frac{\varepsilon''}{\varepsilon'}
\]

From Figure 10i, it can be found that the shift in relaxation peaks toward higher frequency with an increase in the MWCNTs concentrations into PBCEs films. Although Figure 10ii shows temperature-dependent tan δ against a frequency (Hz) plot for the sample containing 10 wt % of MWCNTs which exhibits a frequency shift with temperature (from 30 to 100 °C) the relaxation peaks shift toward higher frequency regions. This shift in relaxation frequency may due to increased segmental motion of the polymeric chains. Therefore, it favors the conduction of ion inside the matrix of polymer, i.e., thermally activated behavior of dielectric polarization. Also, the tangent delta is powerfully impacted by the ions because of the existence orientation of dipole into the polymeric matrix and hence to the ionic conductivity (which can also be seen in the relaxation time). Furthermore, the maximum value of tangent delta against frequency can be determined by using the relation \( \omega \tau = 1 \) where \( \omega \) and \( \tau \) respectively, are the angular frequency and relaxation time. The relaxation time \( \tau = 1/(2\pi f_{\text{max}}) \) has also been calculated as presented in Table 4 and obtained as a minimum relaxation time for PBCEs films having 10 wt % MWCNTs content and a maximum for the sample containing 10 wt % MWCNTs. The decrease in the dielectric loss tangent relaxation process and a reduction in relaxation time signify less hindrance in the segmental dynamics of polymeric chains (i.e., conductivity relaxation). This finding is most favorable to the result of dielectric permittivity as already discussed.

3.8. Electrochemical Performance. The electrochemical stability of polymer blend composite electrolytes was performed by the linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) technique. The highest conducting sample (i.e., 10 wt %) composite electrolytes operating within the potential range (−3 to +3 V) under a scan rate of 10 mV/s are presented in Figure 11i. The maximum operating potential range of the electrolyte, i.e., the decomposition potential, is 4.0 V of the PBCEs at 30 °C. It has been observed that the current remained constant initially and then rapidly increased. This phenomenon occurs due to the electrolyte breakdown at the inert electrode contact.

The highest conducting sample of blend polymer composite film is 10 wt % and was scanned at a rate of 10 mV/s at 30 °C within the potential range of −3 to +3 V. The cyclic voltammetry (CV) plot is shown in Figure 11ii. The absence of cathodic and anodic peaks can be seen in voltammograms throughout the cycles. Furthermore, after one cycle, the polymer electrolyte’s stability remains the same and its stability window is up to 4.0 V which establishes it as a promising candidate to use.
in the electrochemical devices, electrochemical double layer capacitors, and sodium ion battery applications.

3.9. Chronoamperometry (CA) Studies. The DC polarization technique was used to quantify the transference number of ions ($t_{\text{ion}}$) and electrons ($t_{\text{ele}}$) at a potential of 2 V for 600 s.

Figure 12 depicts the results of the measurements. As the mobile ions at the electrode/electrolyte contact are polarized, the peak current diminishes instantly. The current usually approaches zero for pure ionic conductors or reaches a constant residual value for mixed ionic and electronic conductors. The initial current ($I_0$) is caused either by ions or by a combination of ionic and electronic conduction, whereas the constant residual current is caused solely by electron conduction. The polarization current vs time data was used to calculate the transference numbers for ions ($t_{\text{ion}}$) and electrons ($t_{\text{ele}}$) of PBCEs films which can be calculated by using the equation as

$$ t_{\text{ion}} = \left( \frac{I_i - I_f}{I_i} \right) $$

$$ t_{\text{ele}} = \left( \frac{I_f}{I_i} \right) $$

where $I_i$ (solely due to ions) and $I_f$ (due to electrons/ions) denote the starting and ending currents, respectively, at times $t_i$ and time $t_f$. The contribution of ionic and electronic conductivity is calculated by the expression given in eq 8.

$$ I_i = I_{\text{ion}} + I_{\text{ele}} $$

The contribution of ionic conductivity and electronic conductivity in the PBCEs films was also estimated by using the following relationship.

$$ \sigma_{\text{ionic}} = \sigma_{\text{electrical}} \times t_{\text{ion}} $$

$$ \sigma_{\text{electronic}} = \sigma_{\text{electrical}} \times t_{\text{ele}} $$

The maximum transference number of ion ($t_{\text{ion}}$) was 0.968 for 10 wt %, and the transference number of electronic $t_{\text{ele}}$ is 0.035.

Table 5. Electrical Conductivity and Transference Number Measurement for Polymer Blend (PVA-PEG)-NaNO$_3$ + x wt % MWCNTs Containing Various Weight Percentages ($x = 2.5$, 5, 7.5, and 10 wt %) Based Composite Electrolytes

| x wt % of MWCNTs | Electrical conductivity ($\text{S cm}^{-1}$) 20 °C | Transport no. | Conductivity ($\text{S cm}^{-1}$) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|                  |                                               | $t_{\text{ion}}$ | $t_{\text{ele}}$ | $\sigma_{\text{ionic}}$ ($\text{S cm}^{-1}$) | $\sigma_{\text{electronic}}$ ($\text{S cm}^{-1}$) |
| 2.5 wt %         | 4.989 × 10^{-7}                              | 0.868         | 0.132                           | 4.33 × 10^{-7} | 6.65 × 10^{-8} |
| 5 wt %           | 1.02 × 10^{-7}                               | 0.845         | 0.156                           | 8.66 × 10^{-8} | 1.59 × 10^{-8} |
| 7.5 wt %         | 3.59 × 10^{-6}                               | 0.879         | 0.112                           | 3.15 × 10^{-6} | 4.02 × 10^{-7} |
| 10 wt %          | 4.32 × 10^{-6}                               | 0.968         | 0.035                           | 4.21 × 10^{-6} | 1.51 × 10^{-7} |

Figure 12. Constant current vs time (s) for various contents: (a) 2.5 wt %, (b) 5 wt %, (c) 7.5 wt %, and (d) 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers at room temperature.
PBCEs electrolyte films is predominantly due to ions. Therefore, the mechanism of charge transport into the prepared polymer blend composite electrolytes based on (PVA-PEG) + MWCNTs, because there is no possibility of formation of ion clusters.

4. CONCLUSION

Using the solution standard casting technique, we prepared polymer blend composite electrolytes based on (PVA-PEG) + MWCNTs (where x = 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10 wt % of MWCNTs fillers). X-ray diffraction spectra and FESEM confirm the formation of polymer composites. FTIR and Raman spectroscopy confirmed the presence of structural-phase formations and the interactions between polymers, salt, MWCNTs, and ions. Surface morphology of the prepared polymer blend composite electrolytes was analyzed by using FESEM. The thermal properties of the PBC films were effectively determined by DSC. The ionic conductivity was obtained in the case of 10 wt % of MWCNTs filler which is equal to 4.32 × 10⁻⁴ S cm⁻¹ at 20 °C. At higher temperature, the enhancement in ionic conductivity has been observed. The obtained value is 2.53 × 10⁻⁴ S/cm at 100 °C. AC conductivity, dielectric properties, and tan δ values were effectively obtained through an impedance spectroscopy. The dielectric constant, dielectric loss, and loss tangent values were found to rise due to its dependence on temperature and frequency. In addition, the highest conductivity sample is checked with linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) and cyclic voltammetry (CV) approaches was used to calculate the potential window. The voltage stability is found to be 4.0 V at room temperature for 10 wt % of MWCNTs. The cyclic voltammetry (CV) technique has been used to identify and make sure that there is no single oxidation and reduction peak in the polymer blend composite electrolytes. These finding are important and suggest that the device is suited for EDLC supercapacitors, Na-battery, Li-battery, fuel cells, and other energy applications.

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Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

M.S. acknowledges Prof. Sevi Muruagavel, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, for helping with dielectric measurement & AC conductivity analysis, University of Delhi. Dr. Yogesh Kumar, Department of Physics, ARSD University of Delhi, for helping with electrochemical workstation facilities, Centre for Nano-science & Nanotechnology and Central Instrumentation Facility (CIF), and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India, for providing their characterization facilities.

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