J.Thi-Qar Sci. Vol.3 (2) Feb./2012

ISSN 1991- 8690 **الترقيم الدولي 8690 - 1991**

Website: http://jsci.utq.edu.iq Email: utjsci@utq.edu.iq

Electrical Properties of poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) doped with Alizarin orang Azo dye thin films prepared by cast method.

*Rusel D. Salem

Department of physics - College of Education – University of Basrah

*__Email__: rosal404@yahoo.com

Abstract:

The electrical properties investigation for poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) doped with Alizarin orang Azo dye films was carried out for films prepared by cast method. Conduction processes were analysed through measuring (Current – Voltage) and (Conductivity – temperature) relationships in the voltage and temperature ranges (1-250) V and (293 -333) K respectively. The resistance of the doped films is found to have a negative thermal coefficient.The activation energy at temperature (293-333)K was about (0.74)eV is found from the ohmic region of the dark (current – voltage) characteristic. The conductivity at temperature 293 K was equal to 1.2×10^{-10}($S.cm^{-1}$).The deviation from ohm's law has been analysed in term of the available conduction theories, Schotky conduction mechanism was concluded.

Key words: electrical properties, d.c conductivity, Schotky conduction mechanism

Introduction:

The use of polymers for electronic applications is widespread and expanding rapidly [1-4]. The electrical behavior of polymers is reviewed and discussed by many authours [5-7] .The conduction mechanism of polymers is not fully understood and usually characterized as a complex process depending not only on charge transfer in the bulk, but also across the polymer-metal interface at the electrode [8] .The conductivity of polymer (σ **)** was calculated by the following relation:**[9]**

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{R}\cdot\frac{d}{A} \text{.....(1)}$$

Where: R is the bulk resistance of the polymer.

d is the thickness of the polymer film .

A is the area of the electrode.

The activation energy (E_a) was calculated by using Arhenus equation [10]:

$$\sigma = \sigma_o e^{-Ea.c/K_B T} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (2)$$

Where; σ_o: constant, $E_{a.c}$: activation energy, T: absolute temperature and K_B: Boltzman constant.

The conduction mechanism type Schottky is found in many polymers such as Poly (pyromellitic-1,2 Naphthylene diamine)(PPND) [11] and Fe-doped $BaTiO_3$ **[12]** . The hopping conduction mechanism was observed in poly (phthalocyanine) (PC)[13], Amorphous Heavy – Hydrogenated silicon.[14] and (PPAB) terminated by phenylene diamine doped with $Na_2[Fe(CN)_5.NO].2H_2O$[15]. The Space charge limited current mechanism (SCLC) is observed in poly alpha naphthyle acrylate (PNA) doped with Lithium chloride (LiCl) [16]. Tunneling conduction mechanism is the dominant one in the very thin films such that thickness ~ 3.5nm [17].The Ionic conduction mechanism was observed in Plasticized poly (methylmethacrylate) /poly (vinylidene fluoride) [PMMA/PVdF] blend polymer electrolytes [18], $LiCLO_4$/PEO/PCL Ternary Blends [19], single crystals of $KTiOPO_4$ [20]. And (PPAB) terminated by phenylene diamine doped with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ [21].

In the present study the electrical properties of poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA)doped with Alizarin orang Azo dye have been investigated by measuring (current – voltage) and (conductivity – temperature) characteristics. The conduction mechanism in the polymer film has been identified.

Experimental Procedure:

Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) was prepared and condensation polymerization adapting to method previously reported. [16]

Figure (1) shows the expected structure of the polymer under the present study.

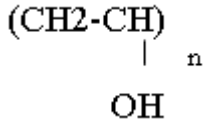

Fig (1): The expected chemical structure of polymer (PVA).

0.01M of polymer (1.5 gm) is first dissolved in 10 mil of Methanol solvent with stirred at room temperature for (5 – 7) h.). 0.1M of Alizarin orang Azo dye (0.226gm) was dissolved in Dimethyl Formamide (DMF), with stirred at room temperature for (4 – 5) h. then the dopant was added to the polymer with ratio 30% percentage. The stirred solution was cast on the Aluminum substrates cited horizontally to get a homogeneous thickness. The thickness of polymer was 9 μm and error percentage it 0.001.

The important thing before the deposition of films is the careful cleaning of the Aluminum substrates which cleaned by using organic solvent such as Ethanol, Methanol, Acetone,….etc and then the Aluminum substrates were dried before use . The solvent is allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature followed by vacuum drying. Current process was applied to the samples as a final process via increasing the temperature in the rate 10 C$^{\circ}$ /hr up to 90C$^{\circ}$, and then cooled gradually up to the room temperature. For good ohmic contact alluminium circles with radius 1 mm were deposited on the upper face of the polymer sample using evaporation method under vacuum 10-4 Torr.

The samples of Al/polymer/Al structure are kept in dark and shielded box to avoid stray capacitance The current is measured by using amplifier model D-53200 with digital voltmeter model Philips PM 2522 as shown in fig(2) .

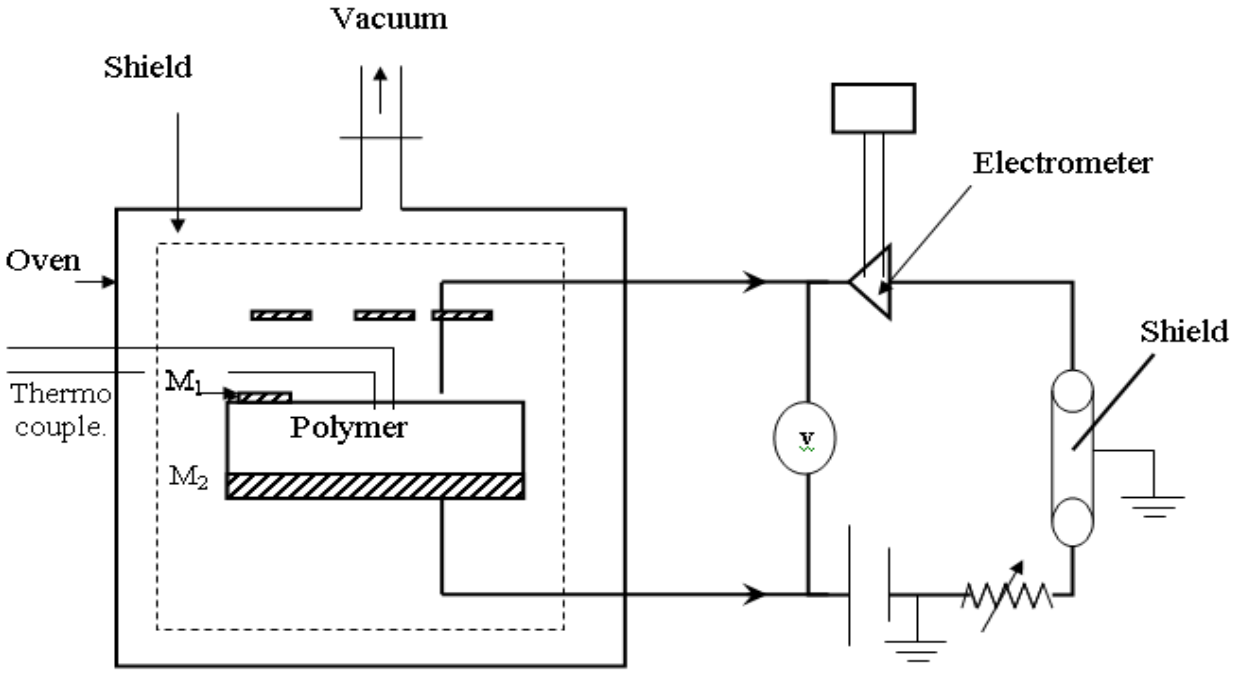

Fig (2): the schematic diagram of electrical circuit

Results and Discussion:

In order to obtain the reproducible results, the electrical properties of the polymer films have been investigated with measuring the steady state current .Steady state measurements are necessary to apply due to the existence of absorption currents.

Fig(3): shows the relationship between current passes across the sample and time measured after applied voltage 50(volt) in room temperature .The steady current was recorded after 20 min from applying the voltage and adopted for all measurements.

The (I – V) characteristics of the film with thickness ~ (9μm) was measured in the voltage range (1-250) V and temperature (293– 333) K as shown in Fig (4). It can be observed, that the current was increase with increasing of temperatures and voltages for all measurements. It can be observed from Fig(4) that, the current shows ohmic behavior at low field region (1-10) V, and greater than 10 V the current rise as voltage increasing and the deviation from ohms law can be determined by different conduction mechanisms that are possible to take place in solid polymers. By using Fig (4) and equation (1) one can be determined the bulk conductivity of polymer films in the ohmic region at different temperatures .The bulk conductivity of polymer found to be 1.2×10-10(S.cm-1) at temperature 293K.

The relation between conductivity and the reciprocal of absolute temperature (103/T) is shown in Fig (5), the conductivity was decreased with increasing of (103/T) that reflect the polymers under study have the negative resistance coefficient.

The activation energy of polymer at temperature (293 – 333) K in the ohmic region was calculated from the slope of the straight line in Fig (5) and using Arhenus equation (equ.2) it is found to be (o.74 eV) . The injected electrode carriers are greater than thermally generated charges. That is clearly from the non ohmic behavior; therefore, different conduction mechanisms could occur to explain the charge transfer.

Tunneling mechanism is not applicable in our investigation because it requires very thin films and current is independent on temperature.

Fig (6): shows the plot of -Ln (σT1/2) versus (103/T), where ionic conduction mechanism can be expected to occur if data shows linear dependence [22]. Fig (7): shows the plot of -Ln (σT) versus (103/T), where ionic conduction mechanism can be expected to occur if data shows nonlinear dependence Moreover, the (I –V) characteristics was not obey the general ionic equation (hyperbolic sine relation ship) as shown in fig (8) and the experimental data are well not fit to the ionic conduction mechanism therefore one can conclude that the ionic conduction mechanism are excluded from this study. The relationship between (σ, 103/T⅓) as shown in fig (9) is not confirm the hopping mechanism process (see ref 13 and 15).

The experimental data are not fit to the variable range hopping equation (see ref 13 and 15).

$$\sigma = \sigma(T) \exp\left(\frac{T_3}{T}\right)^{1/(R+1)} \quad \text{.....(3)}$$

Where R indicates the dimensionality (R=3) and

$$T_3 \alpha \left[a^d N(E_f)\right]^{-1} \text{.....(4)}$$

where N (E_f) is the density of state and (a) denotes the localization length.

Fig (10): shows the relationship between current density (J) and films thickness (d) ,alinear relationship is obtaind with slope less than 3 that indicates the space charge limited current (SCLC) mechanism is fail as reliable one to interpret the characteristics [see ref .15).

Fig (11): shows the plot of I versus E½ for film at several temperatures. The non linear relationship at high field gives a clear evidence that neither Schottky nor Poole –Frenkel effect mechanism could be speculated to explain the results. The Schottky expression is given by [23].

$$I = I_o \exp\left[\alpha_{sch} E^{1/2} - \frac{e\Phi}{K_B T}\right] \text{.....(5)}$$

The theoretical values of α_{sch} and α_{PF} are calculated from the following relations:

$$\alpha_{sch} = \frac{1}{K_B T} \sqrt{\frac{q^3}{4\pi \in_o \in}} \text{.....(6)}$$

$$\alpha_{PF} = 2\alpha_{sch} \text{ ……..(7)}$$

where E is the applied field,

Φ: the work function of the polymer metal interface,

e :The charge on an electron,

$\in_0$: The permittivity of free space

$\in$: The high frequency relative dielectric constant

The experimental values of α can be obtained from the slope of fig (11) measured in the high field region. The theoretical values of α_{sch} and αPF can be calculated from equations (6) and (7) and the values are listed in Table I.

Table I: shows the experimental and theoretical values of Schottky and Pool–Frenkel.

T (K)	ε	α_{exp}	α_{sch}	α_{PF}
293	8.1	5.23×10^{-3}	5.27×10^{-3}	$1.o5\times10^{-2}$
303	12.6	4.15×10^{-3}	4.09×10^{-3}	8.18×10^{-3}
313	14.58	3.57×10^{-3}	3.68×10^{-3}	7.36×10^{-3}
323	16.63	3.28×10^{-3}	3.34×10^{-3}	6.68×10^{-3}
333	18.72	2.98×10^{-3}	3.05×10^{-3}	6.10×10^{-3}

From the Table (I) one can conclude that the Pool – Frenkel mechanism is excluded from this study because high differences between the values of αexp and αPF but the values of αsch was nearest to the values of αexp therefore one can be suggest the conduction mechanism type schottky in this study .

Moreover, the relation between (10/V) and (I/V2) as shown in Fig (12) gives minimal local end therefore we suggest this mechanism in our study (see ref 7).

Fig (13): shows the relationship between Io/T2 versus reciprocal temperature (1/T),where Io represent the extrapolation of current value to zero applied field.The value of potential barrier (ϕ) was determined from the slope in fig(13) which equal to 1.12 eV.

The work function due to Schottky effect can be calculated from the following relation (see ref 21).

$\Delta\phi=SQR\ (Ee/4\pi\in_0 \in_r)$ …….. (8)

Fig (14): shows the relationship between $\Delta\phi$ versus applied electric field, where alinear relationship has been observed. Similar behavior was observed by others [24].

Conclusion:

The d.c electrical conductivity measurements of poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA)doped with Alizarin orange Azo dye to be 1.2×10-10 (S.cm-1) at room temperature . Schottky conduction mechanism effect was shown to be dominant process. Temperature dependent conductivity with a activation energy at temperature (293 – 333) K about (0.74 eV) and positive thermal coefficient was observed in all temperature ranges. The polymer became nearly a semiconductor after it dopes by Alizarin orange Azo dye.

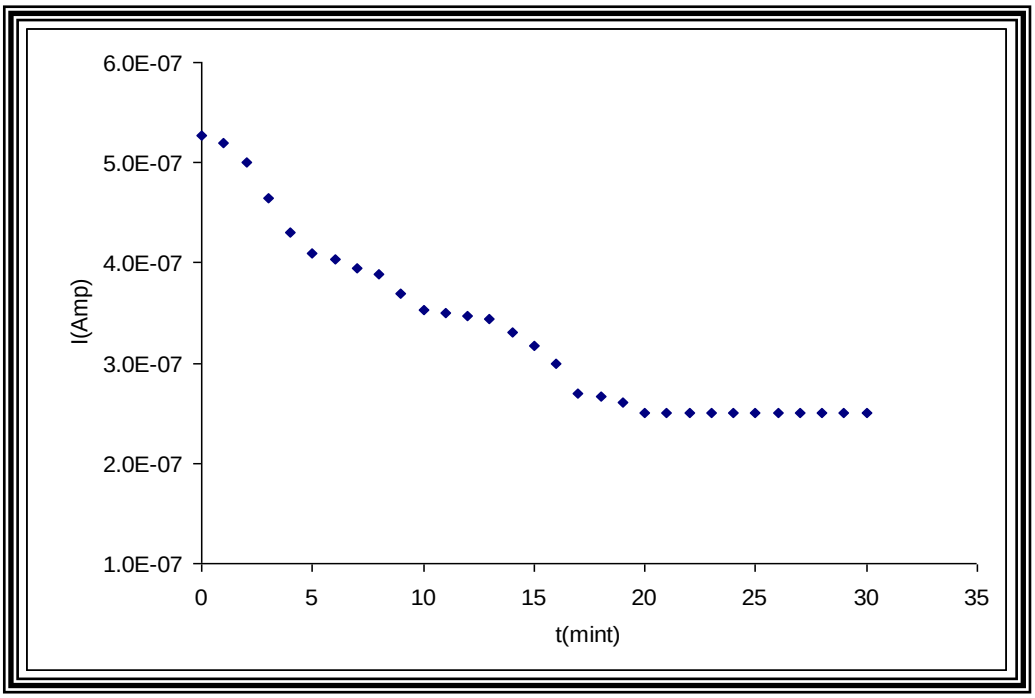

Fig (3): The time dependence of current at 293K and 50 V.

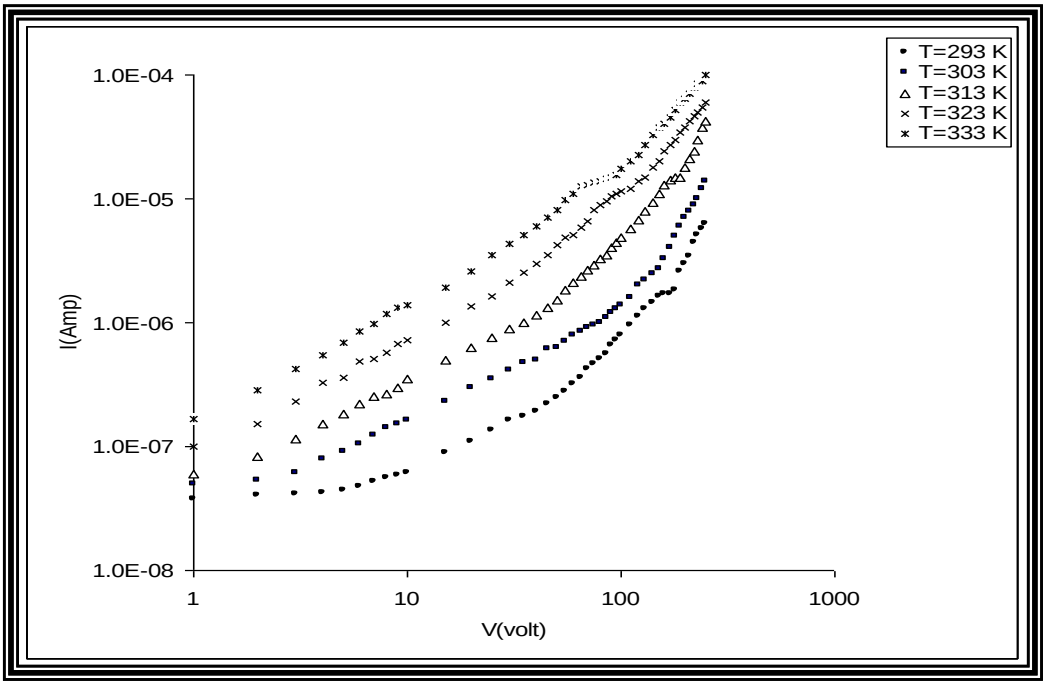

Fig (4): The relationship between current and voltage at different temperatures.

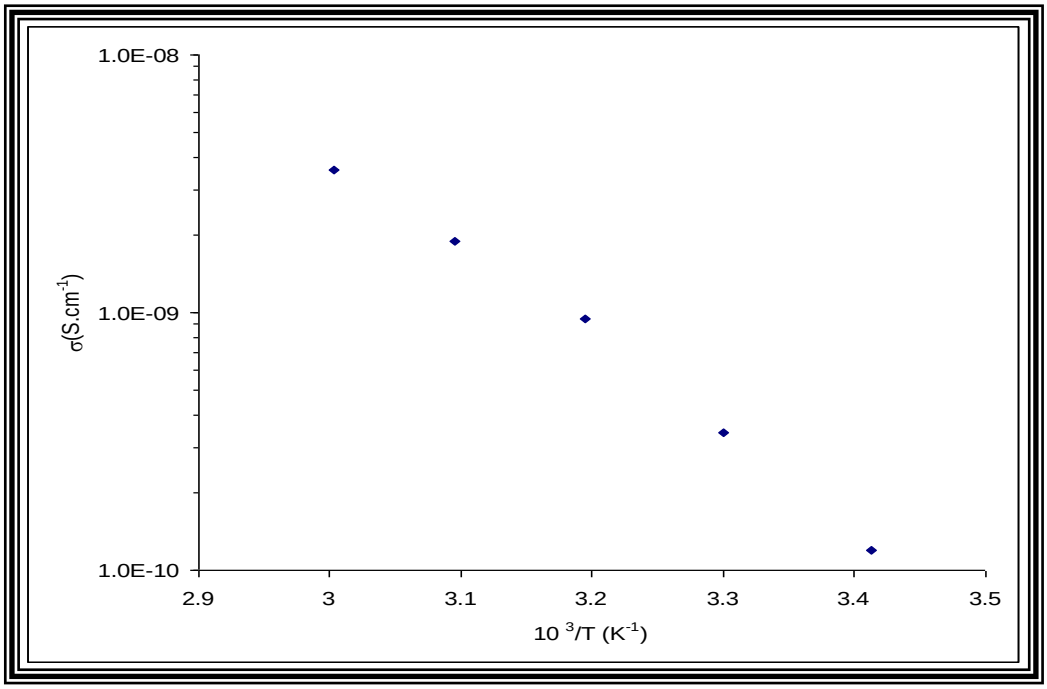

Fig (5): The relationship between conductivity and (10^3/T)

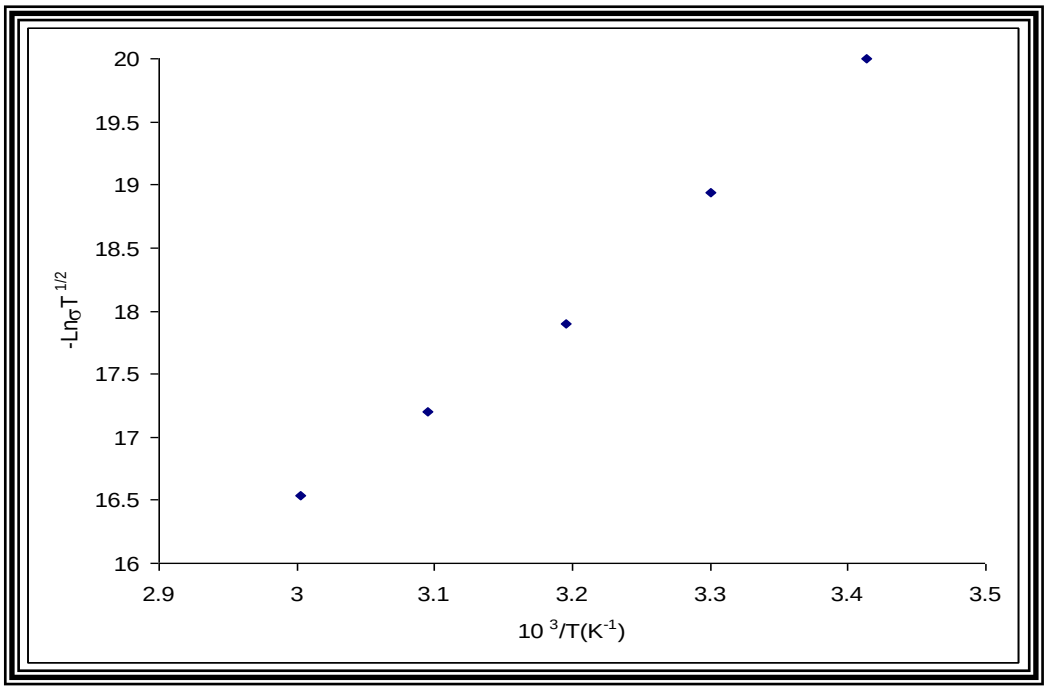

Fig (6): The relationship between –Ln ($\sigma T^{1/2}$) Vs (10^3/T) for ionic conduction test.

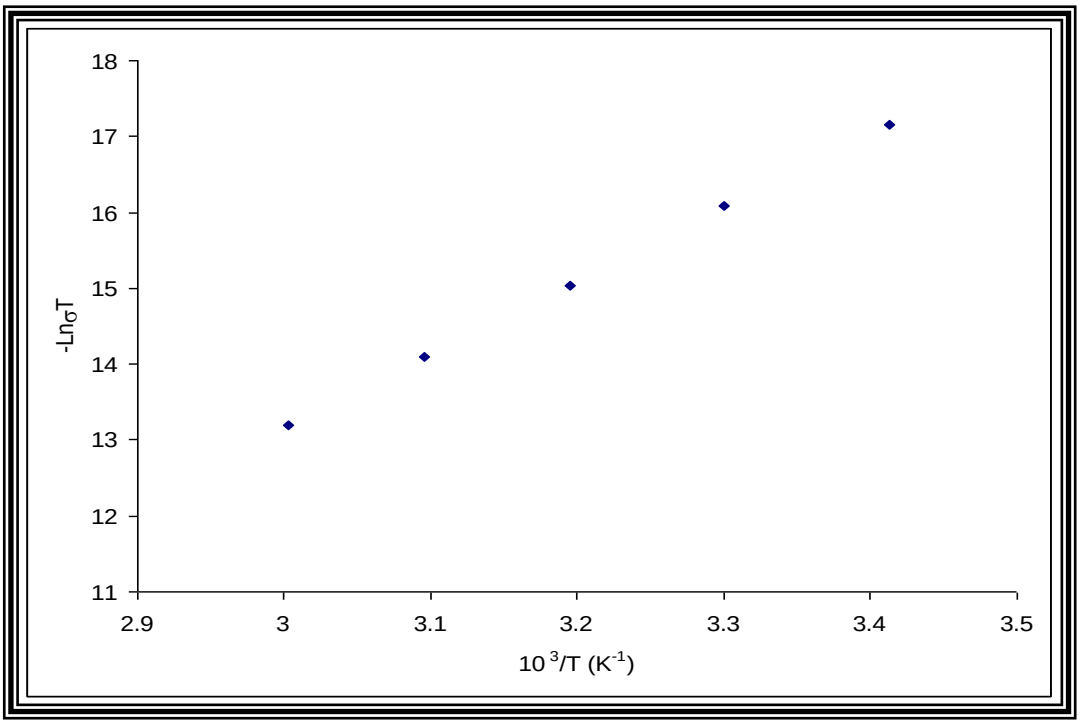

Fig (7): The relationship between –Ln (σT) Vs (10^3/T) for ionic conduction test

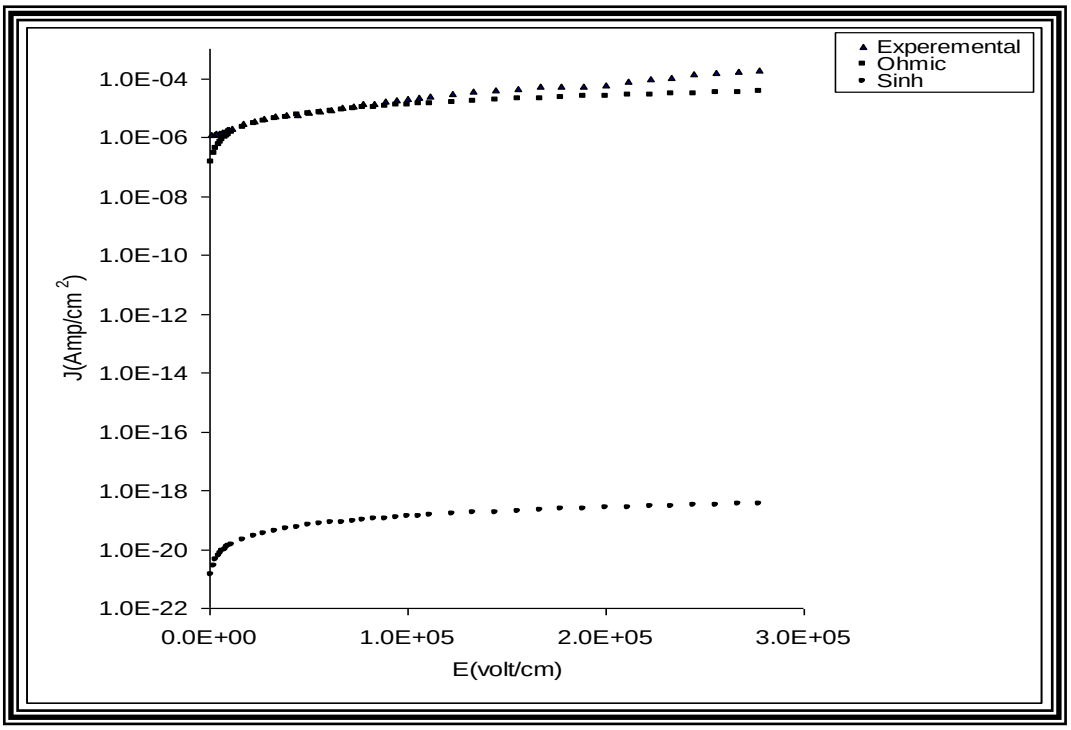

Fig (8): Current density as a function of electric field

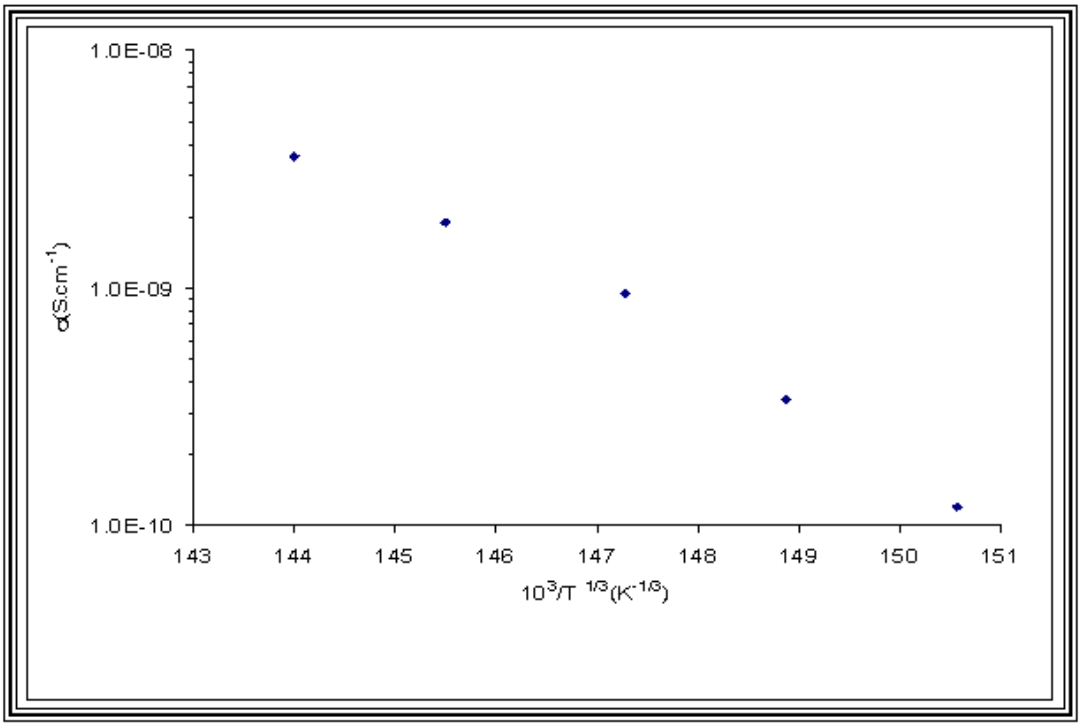

Fig (9): The relationship between conductivity and ($10^3/T^{1/3}$)

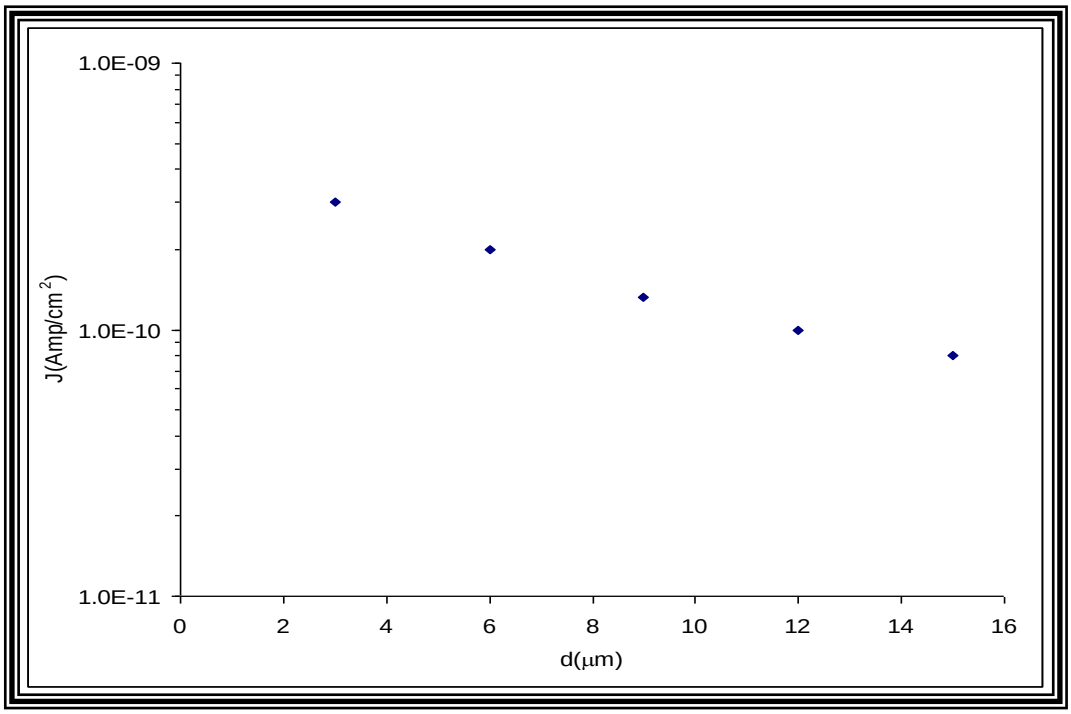

Fig (10): The relationship between current density and thickness.

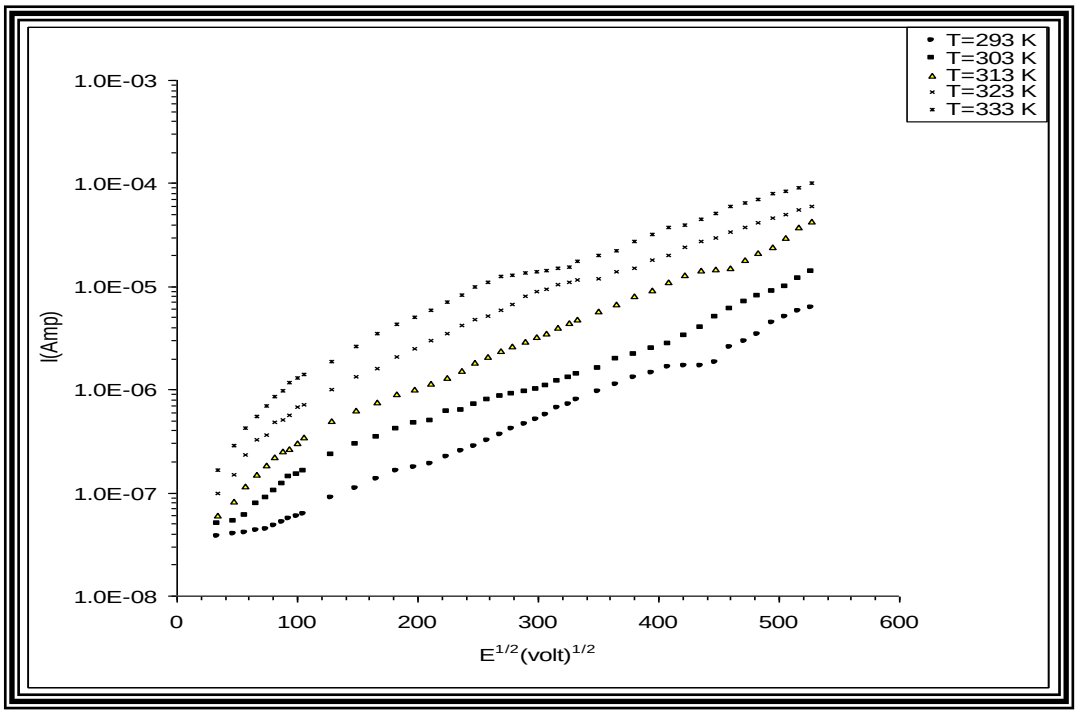

Fig (11): The relationship between current and $E^{1/2}$ at different temperatures.

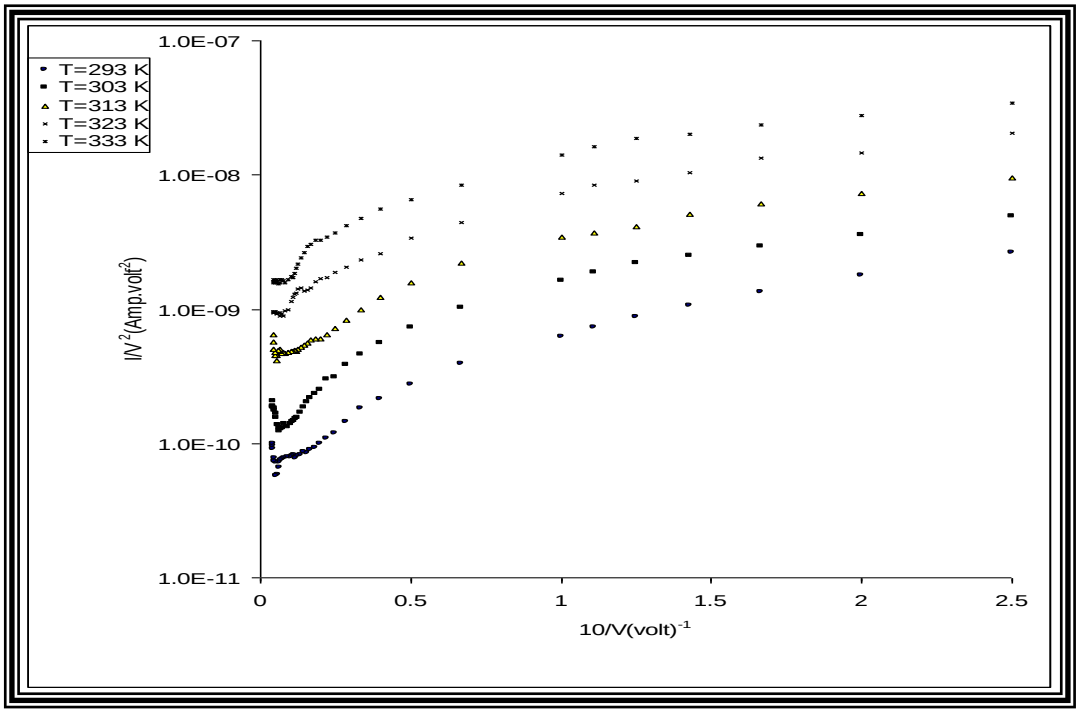

Fig (12): The relationship between I/V^2 and 10/V for Schotky test.

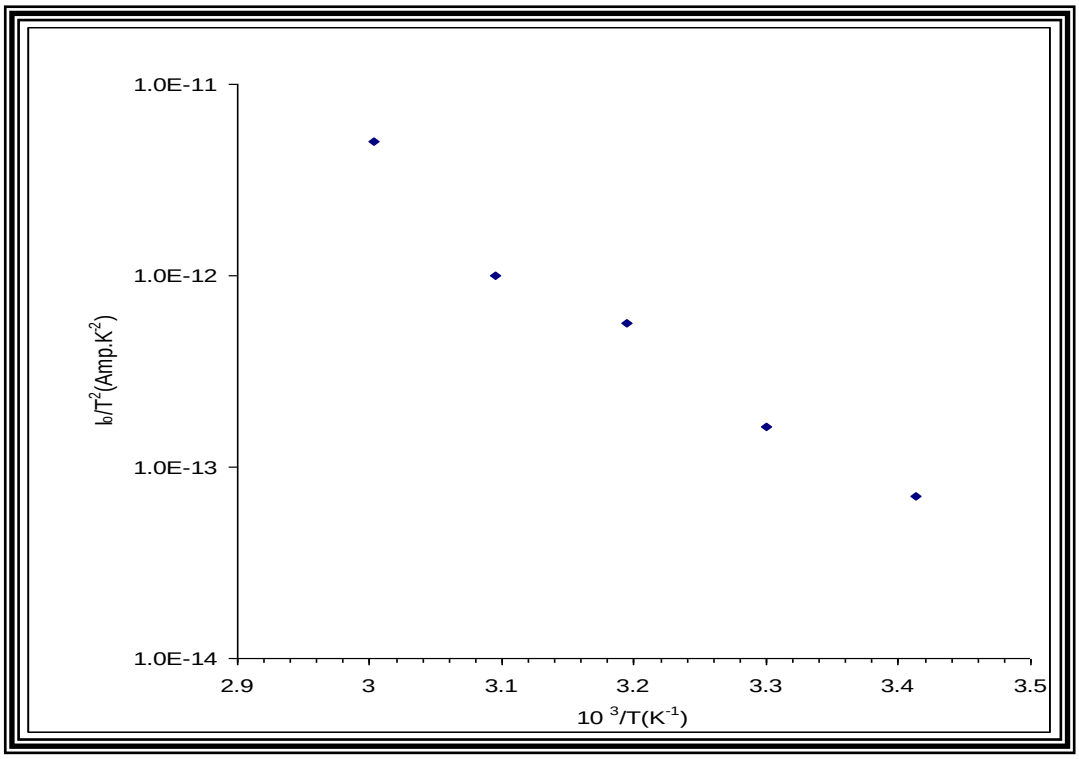

Fig (13): The relationship between (I_o/T^2 and$10^3/T$)

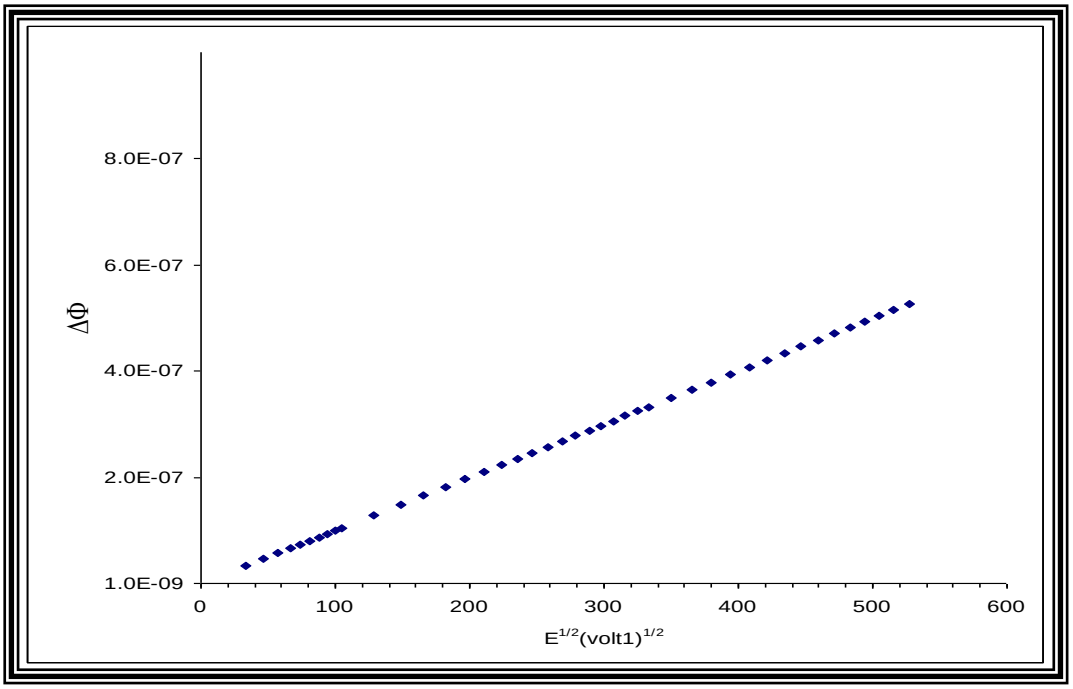

Fig (14): The relationship between $\Delta\phi$ and $E^{1/2}$

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الخلاصة:

تم في هذا البحث دراسة الخواص الكهربائية للبوليمر بولي فنيل الكحول (PVA) المشوب بصبغة اليزارين البرتقالية اللون المحضر بطريقة الصب. تم قياس خواص(التيار –الفولتية) و (التوصيلية – درجة الحرارة) في مدى من الفولتيات ودرجات الحرارة V(250 –1) و K(333 – 293) على التوالي.

أظهرت الدراسة أن مقاومة الاغشية المشوبة تمتلك معامل حراري سالب وأن طاقة التنشيط المحسوبة من خلال تحليل خواص (التيار – الفولتية) عند المنطقة الاومية كانت قيمتها eV (0.74). تم حساب التوصيلية الكهربائية الحجمية عند مدى درجات الحرارة وكانت قيمتها في درجة الحرارة الغرفه $(S.cm^{-1})$ 1.2×10^{-10}, ولقد كان تأثير درجة الحرارة واضحا في زيادة التوصيلية الكهربائية حيث ازدات التوصيلية بمقدار ثلاثون مرة تقريبا عند مدى درجات الحرارة K (333 – 293).

تم تحليل الانحراف عن السلوك الاومي من خلال نظريات التوصيل الكهربائي في البوليمرات الصلبة وقد وجد بأن آلية التوصيل من نوع شوتكي هي الاكثرمطابقة في وصف النتائج العملية.