

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF  
49% METHYL-GRAFTED NATURAL RUBBER-  
BASED POLYMER GEL ELECTROLYTES FOR  
PROTON BATTERIES**

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**Master of Science**

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## Candidate's Declaration

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis focuses on the preparation and characterization of liquid electrolytes (LEs), polymer gel electrolytes (PGEs), and composite polymer gel electrolytes (CPGEs). LEs were first prepared by dissolving ammonium triflate ( $\text{NH}_4\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ ) in propylene carbonate (PC) using various molar concentrations of  $\text{NH}_4\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ . The optimum conductivity (0.7 M) of the liquid electrolyte (LE) was then gelled with different concentrations of MG49. The conductivity of PGE measured by electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) showed a noteworthy increase by one order (approximately  $10^{-2} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ ) when 3 wt.% MG49 was incorporated into 0.7 M of the LE. This phenomenon is best clarified by the breathing polymeric chain model. Although PGE has a high conductivity ( $1.23 \times 10^{-2} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ ), its physical properties need to be improved for practical application. Therefore, the PGE was dispersed with  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  to obtain CPGEs. The plot of  $\log \sigma$  versus  $1000/T$  for all systems implies that the systems follow the Arrhenius rule, in which conductivity is thermally assisted. ATR-FTIR spectroscopy was used to study the interaction between components. The changes in band vibration are observable primarily due to the interaction between the C=O of MG49 and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  of ammonium triflate. An Ubbelohde viscometer was used to measure the viscosity of all systems, which is the only physical property discussed in the current thesis. PGE filled with 8 wt.% of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and 7 wt.% of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  which are the highest conductivities of CPGE were chosen to fabricate a proton battery with the cell configuration of  $\text{Zn} \parallel \text{CPGE} \parallel \text{MnO}_2$ . The OCV and discharge characteristics of both cells were studied and compared. The CPGE cell with  $\text{SiO}_2$  filler (Cell A) was the superior in all aspects because of its higher CPGE conductivity ( $7.55 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ ) compared to Cell B ( $6.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ ). Cell A stabilized at 1.49 V under an open cell condition, with discharge capacity of 17.85 mAh at a 0.5 mA current drain. Cell A also had the specific power and specific energy of  $0.75 \text{ W Kg}^{-1}$  and  $26.78 \text{ Wh Kg}^{-1}$ , respectively, at a 0.5 mA current drain.

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