Materials Advances

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Cite this: *Mater. Adv.*, 2024, 5, 3297

Advantages incorporating V_2O_5 nanoparticles into PMMA composite membranes for the structural, optical, electrical, and mechanical properties for conductive polymeric membrane applications

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Received 11th December 2023,
Accepted 18th February 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d3ma01108a

rsc.li/materials-advances

Poly(methylmethacrylate) (PMMA) and PMMA membranes with incorporated vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) nanoparticles were prepared using the solution-casting method with different ratios of dopant (V_2O_5:0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0 wt%). The structure of the membranes was investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FT-IR), and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The diffraction pattern of the pure PMMA membrane demonstrates an amorphous structure, while V_2O_5 demonstrates an orthorhombic structure. The thermal stability of the blank PMMA is improved as the amount of V_2O_5 increases. Optical parameters, including the refractive index and optical bandgap energy, were calculated, and it was confirmed that with the addition of V_2O_5, the bandgap value changed from 4.88 eV (direct transition) to 1.32 eV (indirect transition) for the blank PMMA and 3% V_2O_5/PMMA, respectively. Measurement of the dielectric behavior shows that V_2O_5-doping of the PMMA increased the dielectric constant, dielectric loss, and impedance. Furthermore, the electrical conductivity is enhanced with the addition of V_2O_5. Moreover, the dynamic mechanical properties were investigated, and the storage modulus E' has a relatively high value (~1.6 GPa) at room temperature (~300 K). As the temperature increases, E' decreases drastically to 12.5% of its value at room temperature at 80 °C.

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1. Introduction

With the advent of new technologies, composite materials based on organic and inorganic constituents have become the focus of scientists due to their novel properties related to the combination of different materials at the molecular level. They have potential applications in many fields, such as molecular electronics,[1] electromagnetic shields,[2] microwave-absorbing materials,[3–5] supercapacitors[6,7] and batteries.[8]

Among the organic materials, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) is a lightweight insulating synthetic polymer with a high Young's modulus and high transparency. PMMA has drawn considerable interest for its amorphous nature, optical clarity, and biocompatibility. Recently, there has been significant interest in producing conducting PMMA[9,10] for use in a variety of applications,[11–15] including electronics, corrosion-resistant coatings, diodes, and sensors.

Alternatively, among the inorganic materials, transition metal oxides (TMO) are interesting materials for the synthesis of nanocomposites due to their different oxidation states, high stability, and natural abundance. V_2O_5 is an important TMO, as it is a promising material for several applications.[16,17] It is a

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significant photonic and electrical material. V_2O_5 has intriguing uses in memory switching, optical switching devices, and electrical thresholds due to its comparatively high electrical conductivity and thermal stability.

Many polymer composites have been established through combining several nanofillers, such as carbon-based materials, nickel and silica. The dielectric and mechanical properties of PMMA nanocomposites reinforced with nickel silica,[18–22] as well as with silica, titania, *etc.*,[23–25] have been studied. The addition of nanofillers to polymers has been studied to develop polymer materials with excellent properties for expanded industrial applications.[26] Among the various areas of polymer material investigation, researchers have developed novel functional polymers to meet the requirements of contemporary applications in engineering.[27,28]

Developing a conducting polymer such as PMMA using nanofillers such as V_2O_5 nanoparticles is one of our aims in material research. To the best of our knowledge, no previous studies have been devoted to the studying the influence of V_2O_5 nanoparticles (NPs) on the morphological, electrical, and mechanical properties of PMMA/V_2O_5 NP composites, which have potential applications in the area of thermally stable electro-optic materials that could be useful for advanced engineering applications. In addition, the high corrosion resistance of V_2O_5 effectively shields delicate glass fibers from environmental hazards such as soil, moisture, and chemicals, ensuring long-lasting performance and minimal degradation. Moreover, its exceptional heat resistance and ability to withstand high temperatures make it suitable for demanding environments, including industrial settings and high-power laser applications. The superior electrical insulation properties of V_2O_5 allow it to act as a robust barrier against electromagnetic interference (EMI), minimizing signal distortions and ensuring data integrity. Furthermore, V_2O_5 can enhance light transmission because it has specific optical properties that contribute to improved light transmission within the fibers, leading to faster data speeds and greater bandwidth capabilities.[29–35]

In this report, the effect of the additive vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) on the structure and morphology of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) is studied using XRD, FE-SEM, FT-IR, and thermal analysis. Samples of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite were prepared in membrane form using the casting technique. The optical properties, including the optical parameters, were estimated. Mechanical properties such as Young's modulus were studied at room temperature. The dielectric properties of the samples under investigation were measured as a function of frequency.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) (average $M_w \sim 350\,000$ g mol^{-1} by GPC [linear formula: $CH_2C(CH_3)(CO_2CH_3)]_n$) was purchased from Alfa Aesar, Germany. Vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5, 98.5%) (particle size 40–45 nm) was obtained from Anhui Fitech Materials, China. Dimethyl formamide (DMF, >99%) was purchased from Thermo Fisher, UK.

2.2. Preparation of PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes

PMMA (15% w/v) was dissolved in DMF at 60 °C. The PMMA solution was kept under continuous stirring for about 30 minutes until a transparent solution was obtained. Different concentrations of vanadium pentoxide (0.0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3% w/v) were incorporated into PMMA/DMF solution and magnetically stirred overnight at 60 °C until a homogeneous solution of the PMMA/V_2O_5 mixture is obtained. The latter mixture was then further sonicated in an ultrasonic water bath for two hours, and the mixed PMMA–V_2O_5 solution was then poured into glass Petri dishes and dried in an oven at 60 °C overnight. Finally, the obtained PMMA/V_2O_5 was peeled off the Petri dishes. The preparation scheme is depicted in detail in Fig. 1.

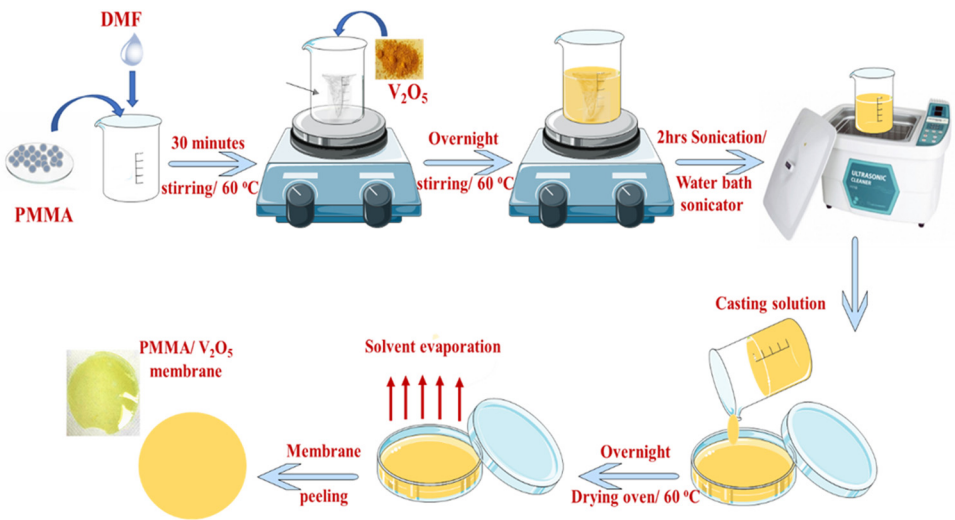

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the preparation route for the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes.

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2.3. Characterization and measurements

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the casted membranes were acquired with a diffractometer (PANalytical Empyrean 3rd generation, the Netherlands) using Cu-K_α radiation (λ = 1.540 Å) and operated at 40 kV. Scans were performed with a detector step size of 0.02° s^{-1} over a 2θ range of 10 to 80°. The crystallographic database PDF4 was used to analyze the XRD results.

Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM): morphological analysis of the V_2O_5 powder and PMMA/V_2O_5 membranes was conducted using FE-SEM (Thermo Scientific, FE-SEM Quattro S, USA).

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) was recorded in the spectral range of 4000–400 cm^{-1} using a Vertex 70 instrument (Bruker, Germany) to investigate the functional chemical groups of the nanomaterials.

Thermogravimetry analysis (TGA). The thermal stability of the membranes was measured using a PerkinElmer thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA7, USA) from room temperature to 600 °C in a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C min^{-1}.

Optical spectra (UV/Vis) were measured using a spectrophotometer (Agilent Cary5000, Germany). Absorption and transmittance were recorded in the wavelength range of from 300 nm to 900 nm. The optical parameters were estimated using known empirical equations.

Dielectric properties were measured using an LCR analyzer (Haioki im-3533) with active Kelvin electrodes. The experimental data was measured at room temperature (~303 K) as a function of frequency over the range 1–200 kHz.

A **dynamic mechanical analyzer** (Metravib-DMA 25) was used to analyze the prepared composites at different temperatures (~300 K) and six selected frequencies in the range (1–50 Hz).

3. Results and discussions

3.1. XRD analysis

The XRD patterns of the pure PMMA and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes are depicted in Fig. 2(a). The diffraction patterns of the pure PMMA membrane demonstrate an amorphous structure with a main broad peak centered around 2θ = 14.2°. Other broad peaks at 2θ values of 30.4° and 42.1° were also observed and coincide with ICDD card No. 00-064-1603 for PMMA. The diffraction pattern of the nanocomposite membrane that contains 0.1% w/v V_2O_5 is almost the same as that of the PMMA membrane. This could be correlated to the small amount of the additive V_2O_5 compared to the content of the pure PMMA host matrix. With further increasing the amount of V_2O_5 incorporated, intense peaks begin to appear. The intensity of the peaks increases as the amount of V_2O_5 increases. The diffraction patterns of the nanocomposite membranes containing 0.5, 1, and 3% w/v of V_2O_5 exhibit intense peaks at 2θ values of 19.24°, 25.1°, 30.1°, and 33.3°, corresponding to the (010), (101), (310), and (011) diffraction planes. The indexed peaks exactly match card No. 01-072-0433 for the orthorhombic structure of V_2O_5.

Obviously, the XRD results reflect the high crystallinity of the V_2O_5 and the trend of obtaining PMMA/V_2O_5 with increased crystallinity along the specified planes with the addition of V_2O_5, specifically at the highest (3%) content of V_2O_5.

3.2. FT-IR analysis

The specific functional groups present in the prepared PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes were revealed by the FT-IR spectra of the materials (Fig. 2(b)). The presence of an ester carbonyl group stretching vibration caused a prominent, powerful peak to develop at ν = 1731 cm^{-1}. The large peak between ν = 1260 and 1000 cm^{-1} can be attributed to the stretching vibration of C–O (ester bond). The bending of C–H gives rise to the wide band between ν = 950 and 650 cm^{-1}. Its stretching vibration causes the broad peak that spans from ν = 3100 to 2900 cm^{-1}. In the IR spectra of the V_2O_5 nanoparticles, four distinctive peaks were seen at ν = 1018, 829, and 611 cm^{-1}. The existence of the peak at 1018 cm^{-1} confirms that terminal oxygen bonds (V═O) are vibrating in a stretching manner. The peak at ν = 829 cm^{-1} confirms the vibration of doubly coordinated oxygen (bridge oxygen) bonds. Triply coordinated oxygen (chain oxygen) bonds exhibit asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibrations at ν = 611 cm^{-1}.

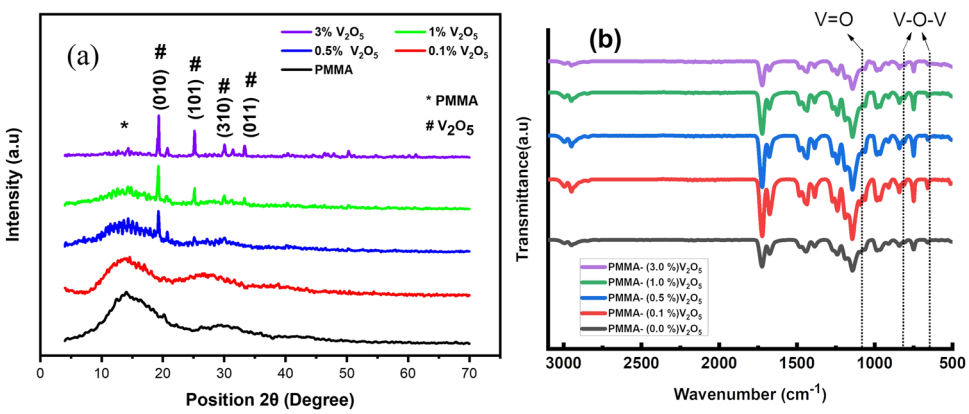

Fig. 2 (a) XRD diffraction patterns and (b) FT-IR spectra of the PMMA membrane and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes containing different amounts of V_2O_5 (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

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3.3. SEM investigation

Fig. 3 presents the surface morphological investigation of the pure V_2O_5 powder and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. As shown in Fig. 3a, the V_2O_5 NPs are composed of grains with uneven sizes between 0.5 and 2 μm. The morphology of pure PMMA (Fig. 3b) is also shown for comparison with the doped samples. As shown in Fig. 3c, the surface of the sample with the lowest concentration of V_2O_5 (*e.g.*, 0.1% w/v) is clearly heterogeneous, as the bright spots are slightly spread out and there are large distances between the V_2O_5 NPs. Similarly, the images of Fig. 3d and e exhibit some agglomeration. However, close inspection of Fig. 3f shows that a superb particle distribution occurs for the PMMA membrane with a 3% concentration of V_2O_5 NPs.

From the EDX spectra (Fig. 3g and h), the bright spots on the surface of the produced PMMA nanocomposite membranes containing V_2O_5 were verified at low (0.1%) and high (3%) concentrations of V_2O_5. The EDX data confirmed the homogenous distribution of V_2O_5 inside the host PMMA matrix (SEM). The highest amount of V_2O_5 incorporated in the PMMA matrix was 3 wt%. This ratio was confirmed *via* EDX analysis, which indicated the presence of 3.55 wt% vanadium. The theoretical values of the other PMMA components are 70% carbon and 30% oxygen. In the obtained EDX spectrum, carbon represents 64 wt% and oxygen represents 35 wt%. The increase in oxygen content is due to the amount of incorporated V_2O_5.

3.4. Thermal analysis (TGA)

Fig. 4 presents the thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) thermographs of the PMMA membrane and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. It is clear from the figure that the weight loss from room temperature to 225 °C is negligible, whereas, with increasing temperature between 250–350 °C, a small weight loss (from 10% to 20% of the initial weight) is detected. Moreover, at higher temperatures (400–550 °C) the sample with the highest V_2O_5 doping level (3% w/v) exhibited the greatest thermal stability among the composite membranes. Furthermore, the glass temperature increased with the addition of V_2O_5 into PMMA membranes (Fig. 4b). Notably, the thermal stability of all the prepared PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes was enhanced progressively based on the amount of V_2O_5 incorporated into PMMA membranes, compared to that of the pure PMMA membrane.

3.5. Optical properties

Fig. 5 presents the optical properties of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes containing different amounts of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v), *e.g.*, transmittance (*T*), absorption (*A*) and reflection (*R*). The relationships between the transmittance (*T*) of the materials and wavelength (200–900 nm) are depicted in Fig. 5(a).

Interestingly, the transmittance was decreased with increasing V_2O_5 concentration in PMMA membranes. For the pure PMMA membrane, at low frequencies ($\lambda > 300$ nm) the transmittance was found to be around 90%, whereas for the sample with 3% V_2O_5 doping, the transmittance was less than 60% of the incident beam. Fig. 5(b) presents a zoomed-in view of the transmittance at lower wavelengths ($\lambda < 300$ nm). The behavior of these samples is also reflected in the absorption data (Fig. 5c and d), in which the absorption increases with increasing V_2O_5 doping ratios. These results may be due to fact that the nanoparticles of metal oxide could easily scatter the photons incident on the sample. One can note that the absorption of the powder V_2O_5 nanoparticles has nearly the same values as that of PMMA. However, when the PMMA matrix is doped with V_2O_5 nanoparticles in the composite membranes, the absorption values double and continuously increase with higher levels of doping, indicating increased absorption and decreased transmittance of the light from the samples.

Fig. 6(a) and (b) show the reflectance (*R*) and absorption coefficients of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes

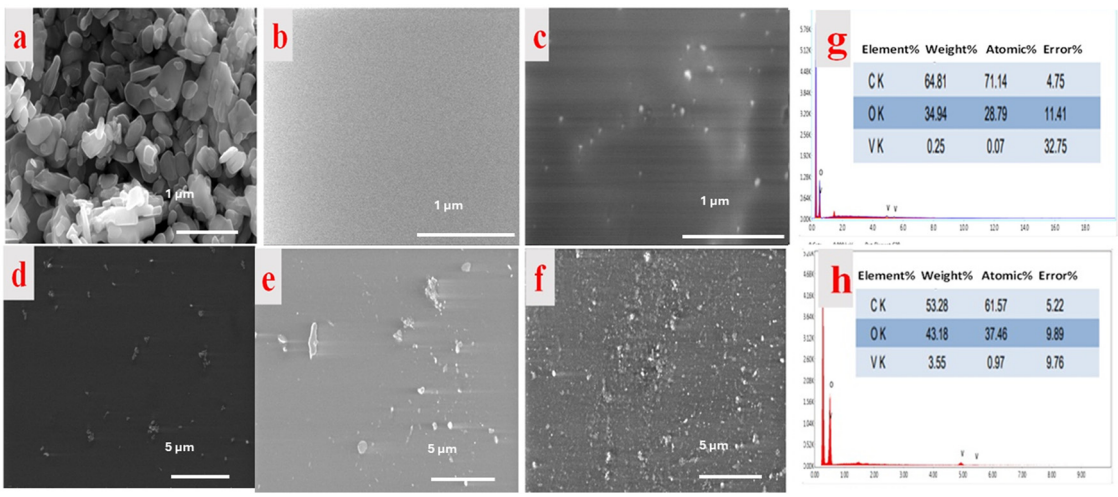

Fig. 3 SEM micrographs of V_2O_5 powder and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes: (a) V_2O_5 powder (original magnification 50KX), (b) PMMA-0% V_2O_5, and (c) PMMA-0.1% V_2O_5 (original magnification 80KX), (d) PMMA-0.5% V_2O_5, (e) PMMA-1.0% V_2O_5 and (f) PMMA-3.0% V_2O_5 (original magnification 10KX). (g) EDX analysis for PMMA-0.1% V_2O_5 and (h) PMMA-3.0% V_2O_5.

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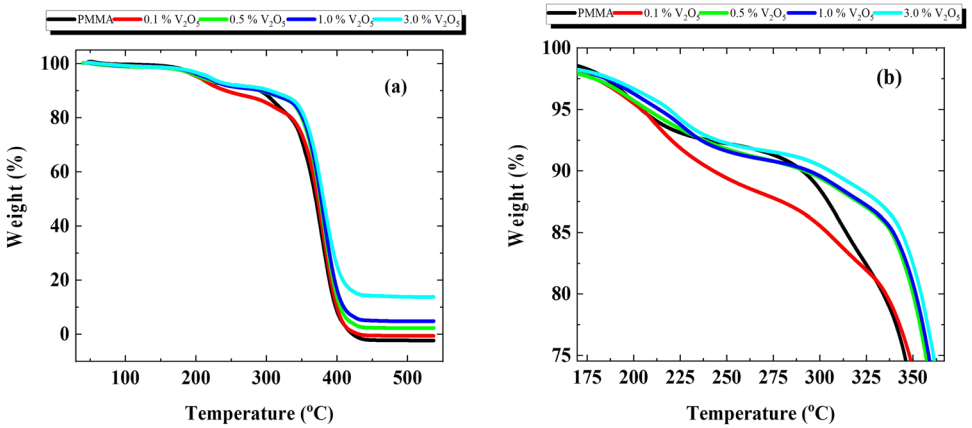

Fig. 4 Thermal analysis of PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

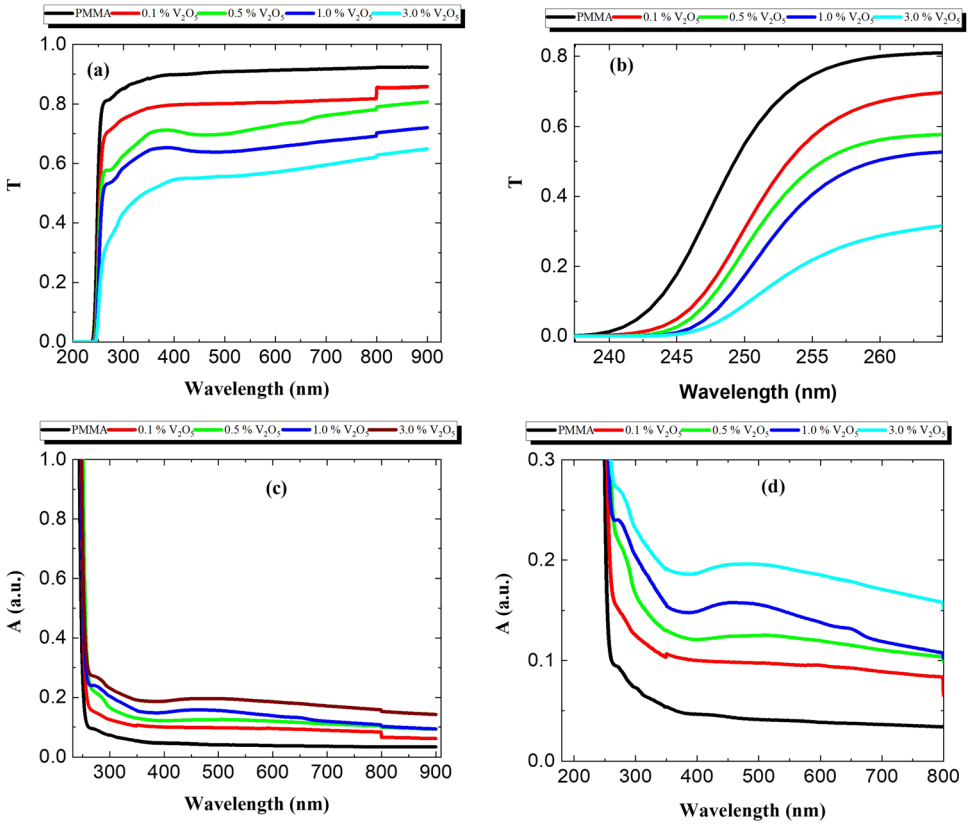

Fig. 5 Optical properties of PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v). (a) and (b) Transmittance and (c) and (d) absorption measurement modes.

with different concentrations of V_2O_5 as a function of the wavelength ($200 < \lambda < 900$ nm). The reflectance is almost constant for wavelengths of 250 nm to 800 nm. However, the reflectance values at short wavelengths (less than 300 nm) are high due to the decrease in the transmittance and absorption values in this wavelength range. The value of reflectance increases with increasing V_2O_5 nanoparticle content in the PMMA matrix.

As shown, the reflectance spectrum increases significantly with the addition of V_2O_5 NPs compared to that of the pure PMMA membrane, whilst the transmittance (T) decreases and the absorption (A) spectrum increases in the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. This means that the reflection increases with increasing V_2O_5 concentrations. The absorption coefficient (α) of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes containing different ratios of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v)

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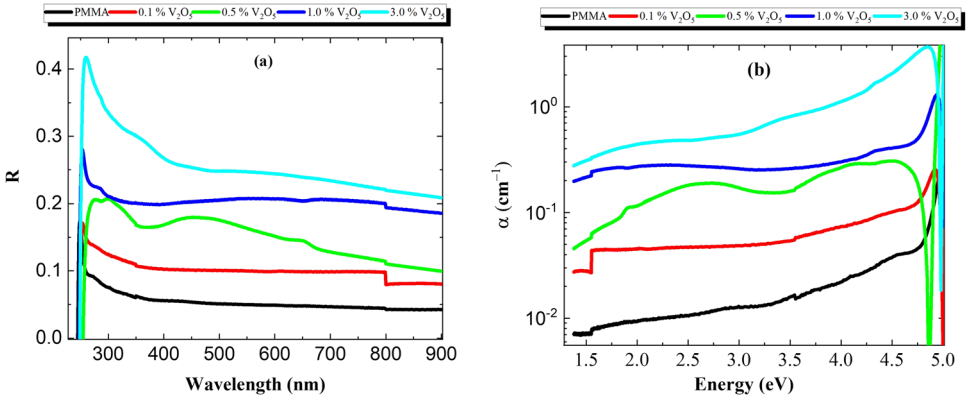

Fig. 6 (a) Reflection and (b) absorption coefficient of PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

were calculated as shown in the following equations.[4]

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{d}\ln\left[\frac{(1-R^2)}{T}\right] + \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{(1-R^2)}{4T^2}} \quad (1)$$

where, d is the film thickness, R is reflectance and T is transmission. The optical energy gap (E_g) was determined as follows:[5]

$$\alpha = A(h\nu - E_g)^p \quad (2)$$

where, h is the Planck constant, ν is frequency, p is an exponential parameter, which takes the values 0.5 and 2 for direct bandgap and indirect bandgap energies, respectively.

Fig. 7(a–e) show the relationship between $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ and $(h\nu)$ for the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. As presented, the bandgap energies of all membranes were calculated from this relationship [$(\alpha h\nu)^2$ *vs.* $(h\nu)$]. Fig. 7(a) shows that the electronic transitions of the PMMA membrane are of the direct type with a bandgap energy value of E_g = 4.88 eV. The energy bandgap of the 3.0% V_2O_5 nanocomposite membrane is lower (E_g = 1.32 eV) than the usual value for PMMA due to the oxidation of the samples from the V_2O_5 in the PMMA, which increases the conductivity of the samples. As the amount of V_2O_5 added to the PMMA nanocomposite membranes increases, the insulating state decreases and the optical conductivity clearly increases.

The energy gaps of the other samples with the additives V_2O_5 change to the indirect type and decreases from 4.88 eV to 1.32 eV for the PMMA nanocomposite membrane containing 3% V_2O_5. Fig. 7(f) confirms the decrease in the bandgap energies with doping level; the bandgap decreases sharply with increasing with the doping level of V_2O_5 up to 1% V_2O_5 doping, then becomes nearly constant for doping levels higher than 1% V_2O_5. This data indicates a change from the insulating state of PMMA to become metallic with V_2O_5 doping. The optimum sample is the 1 wt% V_2O_5-doped PMMA sample.

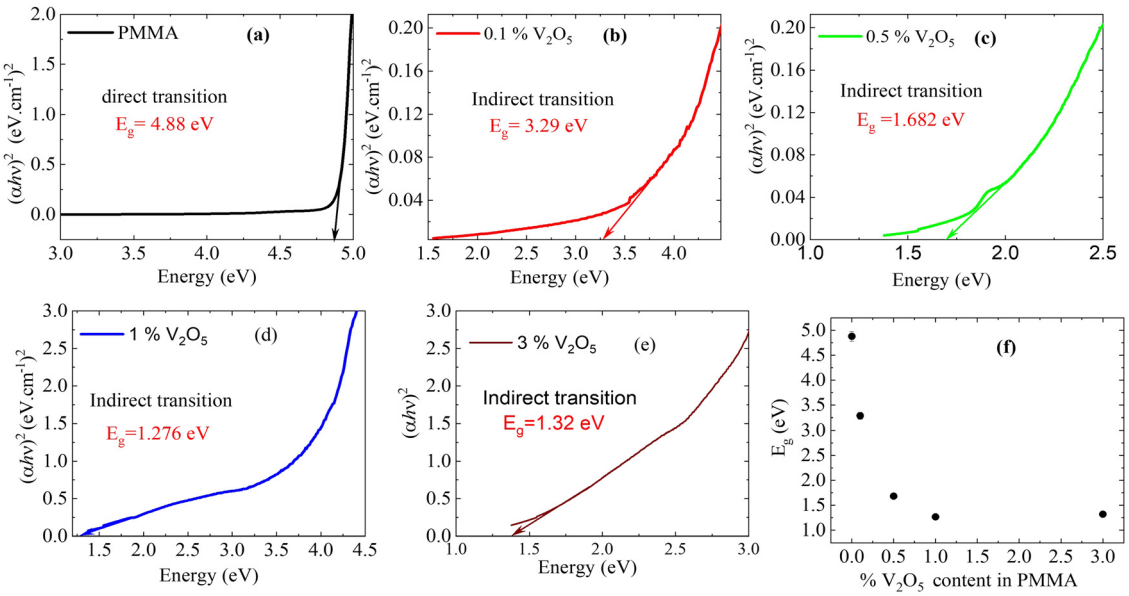

Fig. 7 Energy bandgap of PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

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Fig. 8(a and b) presents the refractive index (n) and extinction coefficient (k) spectra of the pure PMMA and its V_2O_5 nanocomposites. The refractive index (n) for these samples was estimated using the equation below:[6]

$$n = \frac{1+R}{1-R} + \sqrt{\frac{4R}{(1-R)^2} - k^2} \quad (3)$$

where R is the reflectance and k is the extinction coefficient, which represents the imaginary part of the refractive index and describes the ability of the samples to absorb light; it is described by the following equation:

$$k = \frac{\alpha\lambda}{4\pi} \quad (4)$$

where, α is the absorption coefficient and λ is the wavelength of the incident light.

The relationship between the photon energy and refractive index (n) for these membranes is presented in Fig. 8(a). The n values increased with the V_2O_5 content, from 1 for pure PMMA to around 3 for the highest doping level of 3% V_2O_5. This may be attributed to the increase in the R values. The V_2O_5 increased the conductivity and the scattering of the incident photons due to the oscillations of the electrons because of the conducting nature of the V_2O_5 nanoparticles in the PMMA host matrix.

The extinction coefficient (k) for the nanocomposite membranes is depicted in Fig. 8b. From this data, it is clear that k increases with V_2O_5 incorporation; this is due to the increasing number of free electrons, which gives rise to an increase in the absorbed light. At low energies (energy <4 eV), the k-value increased from 0.1 for pure PMMA to 23 for the 3% V_2O_5 doping ratio. However, at energies higher than 4.0 eV, the k-values increased an order of magnitude for the highest doping ratio (3% V_2O_5).

From the above results, the optical dielectric parameters, including the optical dielectric constant (ε') and optical dielectric loss (ε'') of the nanocomposite membrane were determined using eqn (5) and (6).[7,9]

$$\varepsilon' = (n^2 - k^2) \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon'' = 2nk \quad (6)$$

Fig. 9(a and b) shows both the optical dielectric constant (ε') and the optical dielectric loss (ε'') of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. Obviously, both the (ε') and (ε'') values increased with the V_2O_5 ratio owing to the conducting nature of V_2O_5; this was confirmed by the experimental data showing increasing absorption with increasing V_2O_5 content.

The real part of the optical conductivity (σ_1) for the investigated samples was calculated using eqn (7):[8]

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\alpha nc}{4\pi} \quad (7)$$

where (c) is the speed of light (3×10^8 m s^{-1}). The dependence of the real part of the optical conductivity (σ_1) on the photon energies ($h\nu$) for these samples is presented in Fig. 9(c). It can be seen that the σ_1 values increase with the V_2O_5 doping amounts, which may be attributed to the increased conductivity for these samples.[5,9]

3.6. Dielectric properties

The dielectric properties of materials always provide deep insight into the polarization state of the materials, as well as the possible conduction mechanisms and probable relaxation processes for the frequency and temperature ranges under study. The dielectric properties depend on several factors, *e.g.*, the chemical composition, preparation method, *etc.*[10] The dielectric properties of the prepared composites were measured at room temperature ($\sim$303 K) in the frequency range of 0.5–200 kHz. However, the data for the prepared composites was found to be unaltered with temperature, so only the data at room temperature are depicted.

3.6.1. Dielectric constant. The complex dielectric constant is well known, as given in the following formulae:[9,11]

$$\varepsilon^* = \varepsilon' - j\varepsilon' \quad (8)$$

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{Cd}{\varepsilon_0 A} \quad (9)$$

$$\varepsilon'' = \frac{Gd}{\omega\varepsilon_0 A} \quad (10)$$

where ε' is the real part of the dielectric constant, ε''' is the imaginary part (loss) of the dielectric constant and $j = \sqrt{-1}$. ε_0

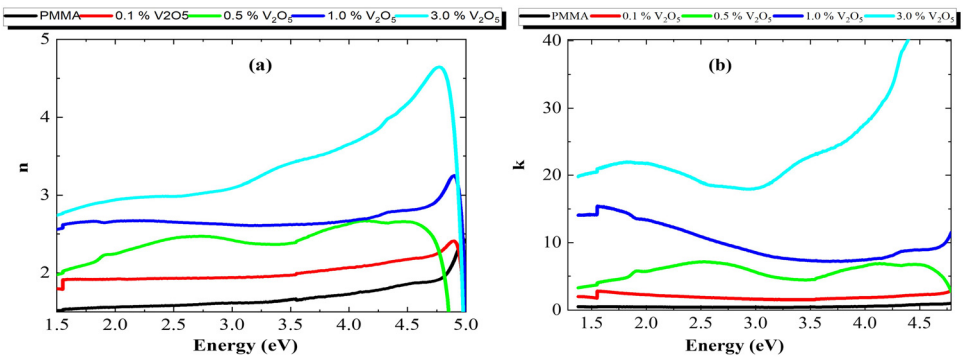

Fig. 8 (a) Refractive index (n) and (b) extinction coefficient (k) of the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

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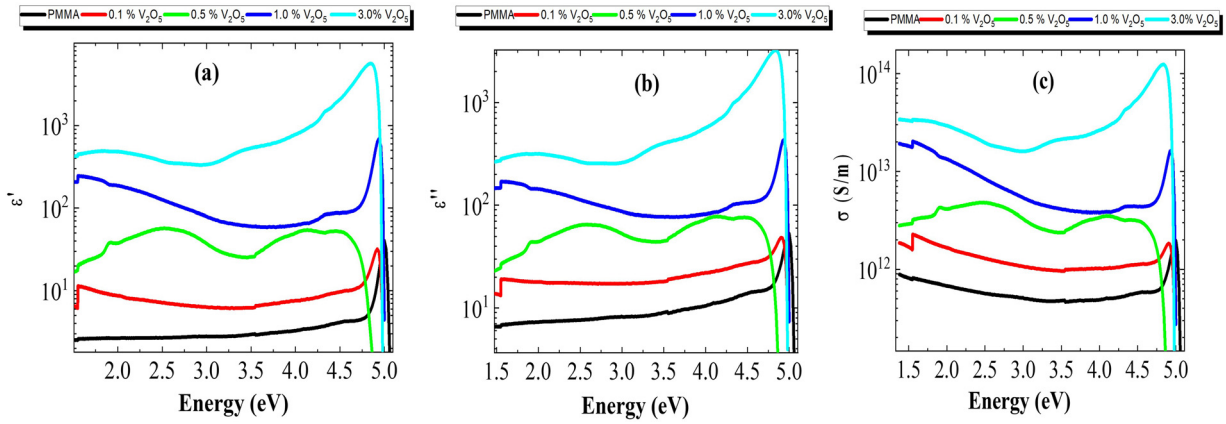

Fig. 9 (a) Optical dielectric constant (ε'), (b) optical dielectric loss (ε''), and (c) real part of optical conductivity (σ_1) as a function of photon energy ($h\nu$) for PMMA/V_2O_5 membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

is the permittivity of free space (8.854×10^{-12} F m^{-1}), d is the thickness of the membrane, and A is the electrode cross-sectional area. C and G are the measured capacitance and conductance, respectively, and $\omega = 2\pi f$ is the angular frequency.

The real part (ε') and the imaginary part (ε'') of the frequency response of the dielectric constant ε' of all the nanocomposite membranes ε'' room temperature (308 K) are shown in Fig. 10a and b, respectively. Obviously, the real part of the dielectric constant (ε') in Fig. 10a is affected by two factors, the content of V_2O_5 and the frequency; specifically, (ε') increases with V_2O_5 content and decreases with frequency. This behavior might be explained by using the Maxwell–Wagner double-layer model of space charges. According to this model, the increase in the real part of the dielectric constant with the V_2O_5 content may be attributed to the accumulation of the space-charge effect occurring at the electrode-composite interface and/or the grain boundaries within the composites, while the decrease of ε' with frequency results from the reduction in the space charge polarization effect at the grains and/or the grain boundaries.[12,13]

3.7. AC conductivity

Fig. 11 depicts the frequency-dependence of the AC conductivity of all the prepared nanocomposite membranes. Obviously, the AC conductivity increases with the incorporation of V_2O_5 NPs. This behavior might be attributed to the increase in mobile charge carriers with the addition of V^{5+} ions. For the present nanocomposite membranes, the frequency-dependent AC conductivity of the composites exhibits two regions; the first region is the low-frequency region, in which the AC conductivity is nearly independent of frequency; while in the second region, the AC conductivity shows a strong frequency-dependence.

3.8. Impedance analysis

Fig. 11(a and b) shows Z' and Z'' as a function of the frequencies for all the PMMA and V_2O_5-doped PMMA samples at room temperature. The general behavior of the real part of impedance is for Z' to decrease with increasing frequency, whilst with increasing concentration of V_2O_5, the impedance decreased from 0.08 MΩ for the samples with low V_2O_5 concentrations (0 and 0.1%) to 0.2 MΩ for the sample with the highest V_2O_5 content. In the (Z' *vs.* f) curve, the Z' value rapidly decreases with increasing frequency at low frequency; this effect

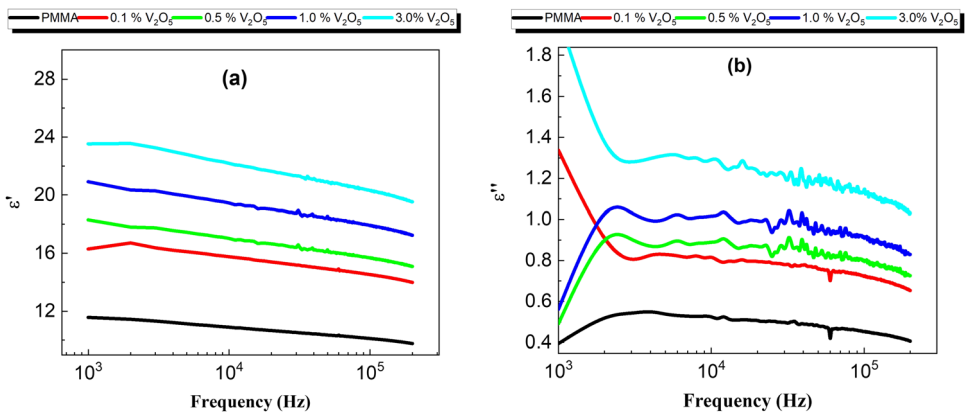

Fig. 10 (a) Frequency response of the real part of the dielectric constant for all the composites with different contents of V_2O_5 nanoparticles. (b) Frequency response of the imaginary part of the dielectric constant (dielectric loss) for all the composites at different content of V_2O_5.

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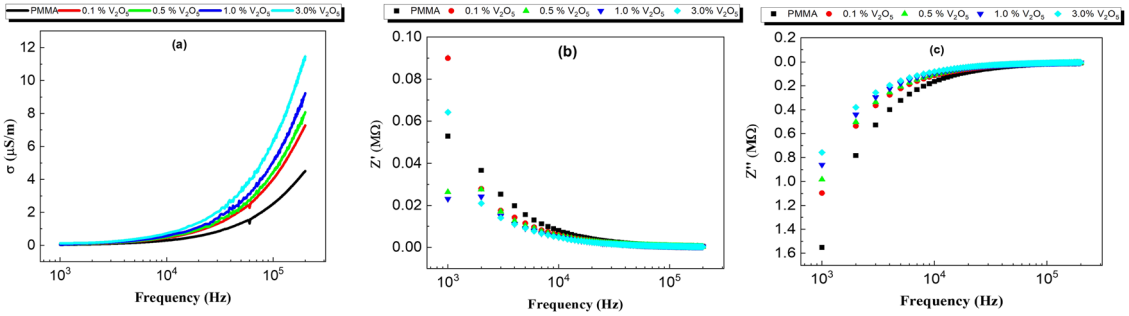

Fig. 11 Frequency dependence of conductivity at 308 K for all the prepared PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

may be because of the direct transportation of free charge carriers. Moreover, in the middle frequency range, the Z' value decreases linearly with increasing frequency until 10^4 Hz, after which the Z' value starts to be constant, this behavior represents the transition from the long-range hopping at low frequency to the localized motion of the charge carriers at high frequency.[14–16]

In addition, the imaginary part (Z'') of the impedance increases with the frequency, this is the natural trend of the polymers. It is very clear that same behavior is observed for all the samples. The behavior of the impedance may be attributed to the increasing concentration of V_2O_5 in the membrane leading to an increase in the free charge carriers and therefore decreasing the impedance of the sample.[17,28]

3.9. Electrical modulus

The real and imaginary parts of the electrical modulus (M', M'') of the PMMA and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes were calculated using the following equations:[11]

$$M' = \left[\frac{\varepsilon''}{(\varepsilon')^2+(\varepsilon'')^2}\right] \quad (11)$$

$$M'' = \left[\frac{\varepsilon'}{(\varepsilon')^2+(\varepsilon'')^2}\right] \quad (12)$$

Fig. 12 presents the complex electrical modulus as a function of frequency for the PMMA and PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes. Electrical modulus spectroscopy is very useful to understand the electrical properties of the low dielectric constant for nanomaterial composites. Also, electrical modulus spectroscopy can be used to further understand the grain boundary conduction mechanism and the electrode polarization in a perfect method.[36,37] The real and imaginary parts of the complex electrical modulus (M' and M'') of the PMMA and the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes were investigated as a function of frequency (500 Hz–200 kHz) at room temperature and are shown in Fig. 12. Moreover, at lower frequency, the M' values are low, but with increasing frequency, the M' values are high, due the fact that the dipole moment can rotate sufficiently fast at low frequency, whilst at higher frequency, the dipole moment cannot follow the oscillations of the applied electric field.[14]

3.10. Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA)

Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) provides deep insight into nanocomposite membranes made of polymers loaded with fillers.[36] DMA was used to characterize the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes at different temperatures (35–80 °C) at a strain of 2×10^{-5}, with an angular frequency of 6.28 rad s^{-1} and a heating rate of 1 °C min^{-1} and a stabilization time of

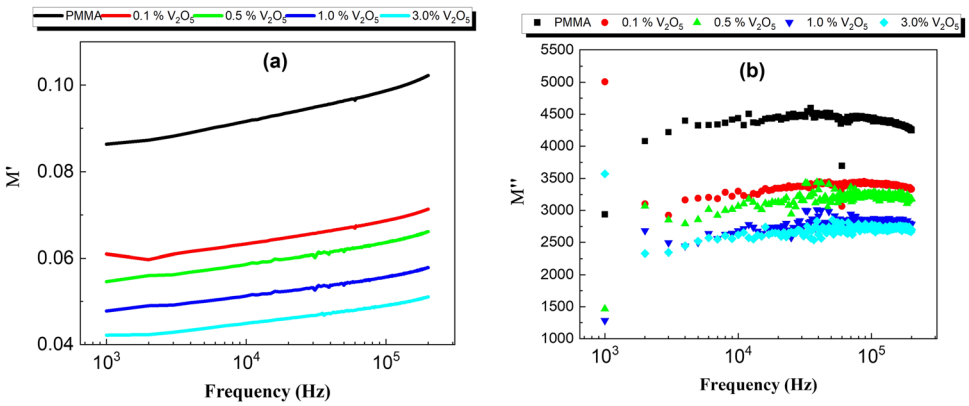

Fig. 12 (a) Temperature-dependence of the storage modulus of PMMA/V_2O_5 composites at an angular frequency of 6.28 rad s^{-1}. (b) Dependence of the storage modulus of the PMMA/V_2O_5 composites at an angular frequency of 6.28 rad s^{-1} and 35 °C on the wt% content of V_2O_5.

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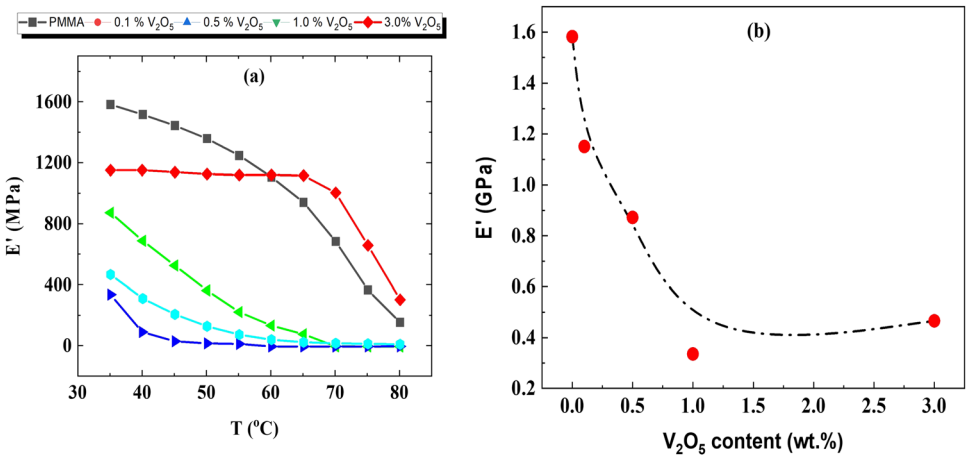

Fig. 13 TGA thermograph results for the PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes with different concentrations of V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0% w/v).

3 min. The temperature dependence of the storage modulus E' for the PMMA/V_2O_5 membranes was studied, as shown in Fig. 13a. Obviously, for the pristine membranes (PMMA/0% V_2O_5), the storage modulus E' has a relatively high value (~1.6 GPa) at room temperature (35 °C). As the temperature increases to 80 °C, E' decreases drastically to 12.5% of its value at the room temperature. This might be attributed to the structural softening that occurs because of the increase in the volume available for the motion of the molecular main chains. The same behavior is repeated for all the other PMMA/V_2O_5 membranes. However, we noticed that in Fig. 13b, the storage modulus E' decreases with the V_2O_5 content; at room temperature (~35 °C), the storage modulus decreased from 1.6 GPa for the PMMA sample to around 0.4 GPa for the 3 wt% V_2O_5-doped sample. This decrease might be ascribed to the structural softening that perhaps accompanied the addition of V_2O_5.[20]

4. Conclusions

To summarize, V_2O_5 (0, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 and 3.0% w/v) was successfully dispersed into PMMA membranes by a solution-casting method. The structure of the prepared PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes was verified to be an orthorhombic structure of V_2O_5. The crystallinity of PMMA/V_2O_5 improved with the addition of V_2O_5 along the specified planes specifically at the highest (3%) content of V_2O_5. The FE-SEM image showed that the V_2O_5 NPs were composed of grains with uneven sizes between 0.5–2 μm. Four distinctive peaks in the IR spectra of V_2O_5 nanoparticles were seen at ν = 1018, 829, and 611 cm^{-1}. The thermal stability of all the prepared PMMA/V_2O_5 nanocomposite membranes was progressively enhanced compared to that of the pure PMMA membrane. Optical investigation confirmed that the addition of V_2O_5 changed the bandgap from a direct to an indirect transition, and the bandgap values decreased from 4.88 to 1.32 eV for the sample with 3% V_2O_5. The dielectric constant decreased with increasing frequency and V_2O_5 content, while the conductivity increased, due to the motion of the V_2O_5 ions in the PMMA matrix. The decreasing dielectric constant is normal behavior due to the insulating nature of the PMMA. In addition, dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) confirmed the reduction of the storage modulus with increasing V_2O_5 ion content. The storage modulus E' has a relatively high value (~1.6 GPa) at room temperature (35 °C), but decreases drastically to 12.5% of its value at room temperature at 80 °C, which was attributed to structural softening.

Data availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this submitted manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the deanship of Scientific Research at Najran University for funding this work under the student research funding program grant code (NU/SRP/SERC/12/21).

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