List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title of the figure	Pg. No.
1.1	Crystal structure of NASICON electrolyte	11
1.2	A schematic diagram illustrating volume- temp plot to show relation between various phases of the matter	13
1.3	2-D schematic illustration of the glass network formation, in which only the covalent links have been depicted	16
1.4	Lewis structure of (a) LiI- strong covalent bond (b) NaI- less covalent, and (c) α – AgI ionic bond with I ⁻ , tetrahedral, trigonal and octahedral interstitial sites present in the structure	26
2.1	Warren-Biscoe model for the formation of glass structure in the alkali silicate glass system	42
2.2	A-S model for Alkali Oxide glasses: Schematic potential energy landscape of an alkali ion	47
2.3	The dissociated ions are available for conduction: Schematic of weak electrolyte model.	48
2.4	Clustering in glass shows ion migration pathways.	50
2.5	Random barrier/site model. Typical potential for a system described by the RBM, shown here in one dimension. The barriers are assumed to vary randomly according to some probability distribution. The arrows indicate the two possible jumps for the charge.	53
2.6	Modified continuous random network (MCRN) model.	54
2.7	Model for jump relaxation, (a) Ions on a sub lattice, (b) potential cage effect (), and single-particle potential (solid line) after a hop from A to B at time t=0, (c) building up potential for $t > 0$.	56
2.8	Correlated barrier hopping (CBH) model for charge carrier transfer.	57
3.1	Electric muffle furnace	70
3.2	Experimental work-flow chart	71
3.3	Density of Glass sample using Archimedes Principle.	73
3.4	Bruker Discovery-D8 X-ray diffractometer.	74
3.5	Characteristic vibrational modes of chemical bond.	77
3.6	(a) FT-IR spectrometer-JASCO model 4000 image, (b) Block diagram of typical FT-IR Spectrometer.	78
3.7	(a) NETZSCH STA 449 F3– Thermal Analysis System, (b) block diagram of DTA thermal analyzer, (c) a typical DTA thermogram.	79
3.8	(a) Field Emission Gun Nano Nova Scanning Electron Microscope (FEG- SEM) 450, (b) Block diagram of typical SEM, (c) Key components of SEM machine.	81
3.9	Nyquist plot of a typical electrochemical system	86

3.10	Impedance spectra for (a) pure R, (b) pure C, (c) RC series, (d) R ll C, (e) ideal R ll C with blocking electrode, (f) R ll C with leaky CPE element (real)	86
3.1	Solartron-1260A-Frequency Response Analyzer	89
3.12	Frequency dependent conductivity of $AgI - Ag_2O - B_2O_3$ fast ion conduction system	90
3.13	The relative permittivity is a complex number with real and imaginary part	92
3.14	Electrical modulus against log f plot (real and imaginary part of modulus function)	94
4.1	(a) Density and molar volume as a function of <i>LiI</i> additive concentration, (b)Variation of number of charges as a function of modifier oxide and additive halide, (c) Cation concentration at Fermi energy level as a function of glass composition, (d) Glass transition temperature of LBP glass series, and (e) X-ray diffraction pattern for NBP glass series compositions	106
4.2	FTIR absorption spectra of the samples of LBP glass series between $400 \ cm^{-1}$ to $2000 \ cm^{-1}$ wave number	108
4.3 (a-f)	(a-f) Nyquist plots for LBP series samples for undoped, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 (wt.%) of <i>Lil</i> addition in the lithium boro-phosphate glass system respectively	111
4.3 (g-l)	(g) Nyquist plot and the equivalent circuit (inset) for LBP25 sample at 373 K (solid line is a guide for eyes), (h) Nyquist plot of glassy electrolytes with <i>xLiI</i> in the LBP glass system ($x = 0 \text{ to } 25 \text{ wt. }\%$) at 373 K temperature.	112
4.4	(a) $\log \sigma_{dc}$ vs. 1000/T plot of all glass samples (Sphere indicate the data point and the straight line reflects linear fitting of the trend- a guide to the eyes),(b) Variation of σ_{dc} with activation energy E_{σ} for LBP glass compositions,(c) Decoupling index (R_{τ}) at various temperatures for LBP glass series compositions.	114
4.5 (a-f)	The plots of σ' vs frequency at various temperatures for $x = 0, 5, 10, 15, 20$ and 25 <i>wt</i> . % of <i>LiI</i> in the borophosphate glass, respectively (straight line represents the JPL fitting and guide to eyes)	117
4.6 (a-f)	For all the glass samples of LBP series (a) Variation of ac conductivity (straight line shows JPL fitting) as a function of log frequency at 373 K, (b) Frequency exponent (<i>n</i>) as a function of temperature, (c) Theoretical and experimentally obtained value of power exponent, (d) Mobile ion concentration <i>K</i> ' as a function of temperature, (e) Enthalpy for migration (H_f) estimated using hopping frequency vs inverse of temperature trend, (f) Total enthalpy (<i>H</i>) derived from the slope of linear fitted log ($\sigma_{dc} T$) vs. inverse of temperature plot (solid lines are the guide to the eyes)	119
4.6 (g-l)	Plots of normalized conductivity spectra with frequency using (g-i) Summerfield formalism, (j-l) Roling model formalism; respectively for LBP20, LBP25 at various temperatures and for all the samples at 373 K temperature	121
4.7	(a) At various temperature, the max barrier height (U_M) for LBP25 glass composition. (inset: U_M as a function of temperature for all the glass compositions), (b-e) The minimum hopping distance (R_{min}) vs Temperature at various frequencies, (f) The variation of minimum hopping distance (R_{min}) for all glass composition at 1 MHz frequency	127
4.8	Frequency dependent dielectric parameters for various LBP glass samples, (a-c) Dielectric constant (ε') as a function of temperature, (d-f) Dielectric loss (ε ") as a function of temperature	130

4.9	(a) Dielectric constant, (b) dielectric loss, (c) $tan \ \delta$ as a function of frequency at 373 K temperature, (d) Dielectric relaxation strength ($\Delta \varepsilon$) variation with temperature, and (e) trend line for dielectric constant at 100 <i>kHz</i> frequency and conductivity at 373 K temperature, for all the glass compositions	131
4.10	(a, d) dielectric constant, (b, e) dielectric loss, and (c, f) loss tangent, as a function of frequency for LBP0 and LBP25 glass samples respectively	133
4.11 (a-f)	The plot of $M'_{(\omega)}$ as a function of frequency for xLiI addition in lithium borophosphate glass system, where $x = 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25$ wt. % respectively	135
4.12 (a-f)	The plot of $M'_{(\omega)}$ as a function of frequency for xLiI addition in lithium borophosphate glass system, where $x = 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25$ wt. % respectively	137
4.13	(a) At 373 K temperature, the plot of composition dependence $M_{(\omega)}^{"}$ spectra., (b) Arrhenius behavior of modulus relaxation time, (c) Comparison of activation energy obtained from conductivity, dielectric and electric modulus study, (d) β , stretching parameter as a function of temperature, inset: room temperature trend of β for all samples, (e) Primitive activation energy according to Ngai model, for glass samples at various temperatures, and (f) coupling parameter as a function of reciprocal of temperature for all the series samples	140
4.14	(a) Stretching parameter as a function of macroscopic conduction activation energy, (b) KWW component as a function of average distance between Li ⁺ ions at room temperature, (c) Both stretching and coupling parameters as a function of average distance between cations, (d-e) for LBP25 sample and at 373K temperature, imaginary part of impedance and modulus and real and imaginary part of modulus as a function of frequency, respectively	144
4.15 (a-f)	Normalized plots of the real part of the modulus (M') as a function of scaled frequency using Taylor-Isard-Scaling (T-I-S) formalism for all the series samples	145
4.16	At various temperature, normalized plots of the imaginary part of the modulus (M") as a function of scaled frequency using (a-c) Ghosh formalism and (d-f) Roling formalism, for all the series samples	146
4.17	For all the glass compositions, the normalized frequency of imaginary part of the modulus as a function of scaled frequency using (a) Ghosh, (b) Roling and (c) Isard formalisms, (d-e) the real and imaginary part of modulus formalism as a function of scaled frequency according to T-I-S formulation, respectively	147
5.1	 (a) Density and molar volume as a function of <i>NaI</i> additive concentration, (b) variation of number of charges as a function of glass composition, (c) cation concentration at Fermi energy level as a function of glass composition 	164
5.2	DTA thermographs for glass transition temperature of NBP glass system	164
5.3	X-ray diffraction pattern for NBP glass series compositions	165
5.4	FT-IR spectra of NBP glass compositions between 400 $\rm cm^{-1}$ to 4000 $\rm cm^{-1}wave~Number$	167
5.5 (a-e)	Nyquist plots for NBP series samples for 1, 2.5, 4, 5 and 10 <i>wt</i> . % of <i>Nal</i> addition in the sodium Boro-phosphate glass system	172

5.5 (f-g)	Nyquist plots for NBP series samples for 15 and 20 <i>wt</i> . % <i>NaI</i> addition in the sodium Boro-phosphate glass system respectively, (h) Nyquist plot fitting with the equivalent circuit for NBP4 sample at 373 <i>K</i> temperature, inset: the model circuit elements (red points are the original data and green line is the fit result-guide to eyes)	173
5.6	(a) Variation of R_{τ} with temperature as a function of compositions of NBP glass series. (b) Variation of dc conductivity (σ_{dc}) and its corresponding activation energy (E_a) for NBP series samples	175
5.7	As a function of NBP glass compositions, (a) % of Na^+ ions at Fermi energy level and mobility of carrier ions, (b) Concentration of Na^+ ions calculated using empirical equation and from the experimental analysis, (c) The true migration barrier height for sodium oxide and iodide compound as a function of iodide salt, and (d) Decoupling Index profile for various temperatures for NBP series samples	177
5.8 (a-h)	(a-g) The plots of σ' vs frequency at various temperatures for x = 1, 2.5, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20 wt. %, respectively, (h) The plots of σ' vs frequency at 373 K for all the glass compositions (straight line represents the JPL fitting and guide to eyes).	181
5.8 (i-j)	(i) Power law exponent (n) as a function of glass composition (inset: the behavior of n(T) for all glass compositions), (j) The plot of σ' vs frequency for NBP4 sample at various temperature, the arrow show the hopping frequency (ω_p : changeover), $\omega < \omega_p$ lower frequency and $\omega > \omega_p$ -higher frequency.	183
5.8	For all the glass compositions of NBP series, (k) The plot of ω_p vs 1000/ <i>T</i> exhibits the Arrhenius trend with the activation energy for conduction, (l) Hopping frequency ω_p by employing empirical formula of NSPT model and the experimental data. The activation energies for ion conduction and hopping process (inset), (m) Arrhenius behavior of relaxation time when plotted as a function of inverse of temperature and as a function of glass composition the relaxation time is shown in inset, (n) The mobile carrier concentration <i>K</i> ' at various temperature and as a function of temperature for <i>x wt.</i> % of <i>NaI</i> (inset), (o) Comparative study of dc conductivity and hopping frequency as a function of inverse of temperature for the highly conductive sample of the glass series, and (p) Conductivity variations at various frequencies for the glass compositions containing 4 <i>wt.</i> % of <i>NaI</i> .	186
5.9 (a-f)	Plots of normalized conductivity spectra with frequency using Summerfield formulation at different temperatures for various glass compositions	189
5.9 (g-l)	Plots of normalized conductivity spectra with frequency using Roling formulation at different temperature for various glass compositions	190
5.9 (m-n)	Plots of normalized conductivity spectra with frequency using Summerfield and Roling formulation at 373K for various glass compositions	191
5.10 (a-f)	Plots of dielectric constant (ϵ') spectra with frequency at different temperature for various glass compositions	194
5.11 (a-f)	Plots of dielectric loss (ϵ ") spectra with frequency at different temperature for various glass compositions	195

5.12	Plots of temperature dependence of the dielectric constant (ε') and the dielectric loss (ε ["]), (a-b) for several values of frequencies, (c-d) At 1 <i>MHz</i> frequency for all the samples. The dielectric strength ($\Delta \varepsilon$), (e) as a function of temperature for all compositions of glass series, and (f) as a function of <i>x wt</i> . % of <i>NaI</i> at 303 <i>K</i> temperature.	197
5.13 (a-f)	(a-f) Plots of tan δ spectra with frequency at different temperature for various glass compositions (Inset of Fig. f: tan δ spectra vs log f for NBP series samples), (g) Conductivity and Dielectric Relaxation time (τ) versus 1000/T plot for the NBP4 glass system.	199
5.14 (a-f)	Real part of modulus spectra vs $log f$ for NBP series samples at various Temperatures	201
5.15 (a-f)	Imaginary part of modulus spectra vs $log f$ for NBP series samples at various temperatures	203
5.16	(a)Arrhenius behavior of electric modulus relaxation time, (b) Comparison of activation energy obtained from conductivity, dielectric and electric modulus study, (c) Stretching parameter as a function of temperature (inset: Room temperature trend of β for all glass samples),(d) Imaginary part of impedance and modulus as a function of frequency at 343 K for NBP4 sample, (e) Real and imaginary part of modulus at 323 K for NBP1 sample	204
5.17 (a-f)	Normalized plots of the real part of the modulus (M') as a function of scaled frequency using Taylor-Isard-Scaling (T-I-S) formalism for all the series samples	207
5.18 (a-f)	Normalized plots of the imaginary part of the modulus (M") as a function of scaled frequency using Roling formalism for all the series samples	208
5.19	Scaling of imaginary component of modulus for all the glass samples at 373 K temperature using various model formalisms given by (a) Ghosh, (b) Taylor-Isard, (c) Roling and (d) Summerfield. Taylor-Isard formalisms used for (e) imaginary part of modulus (<i>M</i> "), and (f) for real part of modulus (<i>M</i>)	209
6.1	(a) ρ and M_v , (b) N_{oxide} and N_{iodide} (c) % of N_{total} at E_f , (d) T_g , and (e) R_τ (inset: R_τ vs temperature), as a function of LBP glass series samples	232
6.2 (a-e)	X-ray diffraction patterns of all glassy electrolyte samples from ABP0 to ABP7, respectively	233
6.3	FTIR spectra of LBP glass series between 400 $\rm cm^{-1}$ to 1700 $\rm cm^{-1}$ wave number	235
6.4 (a-e)	Deconvoluted FTIR spectra in the wavenumber range from 800 cm^{-1} to 1200 cm^{-1} for ABP0 to ABP7 samples	237
6.5 (a-e)	Deconvoluted FTIR spectra in the wavenumber range from 1300 cm^{-1} to 1500 cm^{-1} for ABP0 to ABP7 samples	238
6.6	Nyquist plots, (a-e) of all glassy electrolytes at various temperatures and (f) for all the samples at 318 <i>K</i> temperature	241
6.7	(a) Nyquist plot fitting and its equivalent circuit for ABP5 for 318 K temperature, (b) the Arrhenius behavior of $log \sigma_{dc}$ conductivity vs reciprocal of temperature plot, (c) variation of dc conductivity and the activation energy as a function of AgI content, (d) plot of concentration of decoupled silver ions as a function of glass composition, (e) plot of the conductivity relaxation time vs reciprocal of temperature	244

6.8 (a-e)	The plots of σ' vs frequency at various temperatures for $x = 0, 1, 3, 5$ and 7 <i>wt</i> .% of <i>AgI</i> in the borophosphate glass respectively, (f) at 323 K temperature, JPL fitting for all the samples exhibiting the hopping frequency (straight line represents the JPL fitting and guide to eyes)	248
6.9	(a) frequency power exponent (<i>n</i>) as a function of glass composition at various temperatures-inset: for ABP5 sample the temperature dependent variation of power exponent, (b) variation of mobile ion concentration (<i>K'</i>) as a function of temperature for all glass compositions inset: <i>K'</i> for all the compositions at room temperature	250
6.10 (a-d)	Plots of scaled conductivity spectra with frequency using Roling formulation (a-c) at different temperatures, (d) at 323 K for all the glass samples	252
6.10 (e-h)	Plots of normalized conductivity spectra with frequency using (e-f) Ghosh model of scaling, and (g-h) Summerfield formalism	253
6.11 (a-e)	Plots of dielectric constant spectra (ϵ') with frequency for all the glass samples, (f) Dielectric strength ($\Delta\epsilon = \epsilon_s - \epsilon_\infty$) for all the glass samples at various temperature (inset: at 303 K temperature), the variation of net polarization as a function of glass compositions	257
6.12	(a-e) Plots of dielectric loss (ϵ ") spectra with frequency at different temperature for various glass compositions	259
6.13	Plot of $\log[\epsilon^{"} - (\sigma_{dc}/\omega\epsilon_{0})]$ with log f for all the glass compositions.(a-e) at various temperatures, and (f) at 323 K temperature	260
6.14	(a) $\log \varepsilon'$ and (b) $\log \varepsilon''$ for ABP5 sample for various frequency values, (c) and (d) are $\log \varepsilon'$ and $\log \varepsilon''$ respectively for all the glass samples as a function of temperature for the frequency 1 MHz	262
6.15	Plots of $\tan \delta$ spectra with frequency, (a-e) at different temperature for ABP0, ABP1, ABP3, ABP5 and ABP7 glass compositions, (f) for various glass samples at 343 K	263
6.16	(a) Dielectric Relaxation time (τ) vs inverse of temperature for all the glass compositions, (b) Comparison of conductivity and dielectric relaxation time for ABP glass series, (c) Similarity between the activation energy obtained from dielectric study and conductivity study for various dopant concentrations in the host glass system	264
6.17	Plots of M' vs. logarithmic function of frequency, (a-e) respectively for ABP0 to ABP7 samples at different temperatures, (f) all the glass samples at 323 K	266
6.18	Plots of M" vs. logarithmic function of frequency, (a-d) respectively for ABP0 to ABP7 samples at different temperatures, (f) all the glass samples at 323 K.	268
6.19	(a) Peak of M ["] and Z ["] for ABP3 sample at 323 K temperature, (b) β as a function of activation energy at various temperature points, (inset) as a function of temperature for all the glass samples, (c) Modulus relaxation time as a function of reciprocal of temperature- Arrhenius trend for all the glass samples, (d) Activation energy deduced from the conductivity, dielectric and modulus study for all the ABP series samples, (e) The peak of real and imaginary part of modulus as a function of frequency for ABP5 sample at 323 K temperature.	270
6.20 (a-e)	(a-e) Scaled modulus spectra (M') plotted against $log(f/\sigma_{dc})$ at different temperatures, (f) at 323 K temperature, the real component of modulus(M') vs the scaled frequency $log(f/\sigma_{dc})$ (T-I-S model) for all the glass samples.	272

6.21	The imaginary part of modulus (M'') is plotted against the scaled frequency by using, (a-b) T-I-S formulation, (c-d) Ghosh formalism, (e) Roling model, and (f) Summerfield model of scaling	274
6.22	The normalized modulus function $M^{"}/M^{"}_{max}$ is plotted against the scaled frequency by using, (a-b) T-I-S formulation, (c-d) Ghosh formalism, (e) Roling model, and (f) Summerfield model of scaling	275
7.1	Qualitative comparison of (a) glass transition temperature, (b-c) dc conductivity as a function of temperature and the highest conductive samples at various temperature, respectively, (d) activation energy for ion diffusion	294
7.2	Density (g/cc) of all glass series samples	295
7.3	N at $E_f(\%)$ of all glass series samples	295
7.4	Decoupling index (R_{τ}) , (a) as a function of highest conductive samples at various temperature, (b) as a function of temperature for highest conductive samples, of all three series	297
7.5	For the highest conductive samples from all three series and at various temperature points, the trend of (a) Hopping frequency ω_p , (b) total mobile ion concentration (K)	297
7.6	Comparison of (a) the thermodynamic fragility $(F_{1/2})$, (b) the ionicity (ΔC_p) , for all the investigated glass series of borophosphate as host matrix	302