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Study on electrical and structural properties of PVA doped BSA and dyes composite films

Kanchana Latha Chittury [a,*], RamChander Merugu [b], B. Shanti Sree [c], Nehru Boda [d]

[a] Department of Physics, GDCWBegumpet, Hyderabad 500016, Telangana, India
[b] Department of Biochemistry, MG University, Nalgonda, Telangana, India
[c] Department of H&S, Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Telangana, India
[d] Department of Science and Humanities-(Physics), St.Martin's Engineering College, Hyderabad 500100, Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT

Bio composites have been synthesized by mixing BSA and organic dyes like Coomassie Bromophenol and Phloroglucinol to solution blend by casting method. Study of structural, Morphological, composition of elements, UV–Vis and di-electrical properties for polymer blend and with different dyes have been investigated. The UV–Vis spectra resulted at the ranges of wavelength (300–800 nm). For AC conductivity the di-electrical properties were measured which revealed increase by adding BSA-PVA-organic dyes and its unique structured, optical and electrical characters results in many applications that are characterized by interesting analysis with EDAX, XRD, UV &SEM which are further characterized to find whether binding among PVA, BSA and organic dyes.

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1. Introduction

In multi-field appliances, materials based on Composite Polymer offer vast utilisation. PVA advances scientific scope and utilization. PVA is synthesized in water solution of polyvinyl acetate, which is consistent, long standing with the feature structure of huge crystallinity. It is an impeccable promising substance which offers high permitivity, storage capacity and opto-electric properties. It is the backbone of carbon chain with group of hydroxyls connected to methane (CH_4). O–H groups present in the polymer can be due to H-bonding and it facilitates the evolution of PVA. PVA has distinct opto-electric and mechanical characteristics together with conduction of ions [1–3]. Materials of Biosubstances are of special theme as they differ from ordinary materials of organic substances.

Introducing BSA and dyes [4–5] through polymer matrix volume replaces opto-electric properties of the polymer matrix environment. The optical, electrical and mechanical properties get improved with the presence of dyes and BSA and it is implemented to regulate the above features including the refractive index through particles size and concentration. BSA materials are used as OFET devices [6] and when it is hosted with organic dyes and ions of metal generated amplified emissions in lasting non-linear behaviour in optical spectra and also in electrical wave guiding applications. BSA with important biological, chemical and physical characteristics it can be used as prototype for anchoring materials with functionalised nanoparticles of 2 and 3 ions valency.

Organic materials, Proteins, Drugs and Fluorescent dyes could be high rated in terms of inflated specific functionality and authentic output because of specific binding empathy to the functionalized guest materials and ability to be adapted. The bond between hydrogen atoms in the BSA molecules enhances the emissions of fluorescence of a given luminosphere. Of the possible luminophores BSA molecules with varied fluorescent dyes and metal ions have been employed to explore properties of optical nature.

In the present paper, PVA [7] is selected as polymer of primary source owing to eco-friendly, safe, water miscible, decayable nature and the simpleness in preparing thin films. The thin film synthesis with varied doped dyes in PVA-BSA composites which improve the opto-electrical and constructional properties are reported. For determining the crystallinity and morphological nature the films were investigated with different spectroscopic methods using X-ray diffraction, Scanning Electron Microscopy and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy.

* Corresponding author:kanchanlatha7074@gmail.com
E-mail address: kanchanlatha7074@gmail.com (K.L. Chittury).

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Further, common biomaterials which are from renewable resources are inherently biodegradable. Scientists have shown keen interest in BSA because of its' potential applications in molecular electronic devices, BSA based computations and nanoscale robotics. By using dyes, the films physical, optical and electrical properties can be more easily controlled [8–11] resulting in rapid increase in application for BSA-based thin films paralleled by a surge in the research on their application.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Formulation of PVA-BSA-Coomassie blue films

PVA fluidical solution was acquired by liquidizing 20 gms of Polyvinyl acetate in 200 ml of purified and demineralized aqueous solution at 90 °C for 110 min under stirring magnetic method. For BSA- PVA with Coomassie dye in blue, 20 g of PVA, 20 mg of protein BSA and 4 mg of Coomassie in blue was mixed to 80 ml of purified and deionized aqueous solution at 90°Centigrade for a period 110 min applying the method of magnetic stirring at room temperature in dark. Then, 30 ml precursor admixture was shifted to dishes of Petri (circumference = 90 mm) and dried at dark place, at 30°Centigrade thermal heating and under steady flow of air, for 55 h. The synthesized precursors were tested to further characterization after dehydrating.

2.2. Formulation of PVA-BSA-Bromophenol blue films

PVA fluidical solution was acquired by liquidizing 20 gms of Polyvinyl acetate in 200 ml of purified and demineralized aqueous solution at 90 °C for 110 min under stirring magnetic method. For BSA- PVA with Bromophenol dye in blue, 20 g of PVA, 20 mg of protein BSA and 4 mg of Bromophenol in blue was mixed to 80 ml of purified and deionized aqueous solution at 90°Centigrade for a period 110 min applying the method of magnetic stirring at room temperature in dark. Then, 30 ml precursor admixture was shifted to dishes of Petri (circumference = 90 mm) and dried at dark place, at 30°Centigrade thermal heating and under steady flow of air, for 55 h. The synthesized precursors were tested to further characterization after dehydrating.

2.3. Formulation of PVA-BSA-Phloroglucinol films

PVA fluidical solution was acquired by liquidizing 20 gms of Polyvinyl acetate in 200 ml of purified and demineralized aqueous solution at 90 °C for 110 min under stirring magnetic method. For BSA- PVA with Phloroglucinol dye in blue, 20 g of PVA, 20 mg of protein BSA and 4 mg of Phloroglucinol in blue was mixed to 80 ml of purified and deionized aqueous solution at 90°Centigrade for a period 110 min applying the method of magnetic stirring at room temperature in dark. Then, 30 ml precursor admixture was shifted to dishes of Petri (circumference = 90 mm) and dried at dark place, at 30°Centigrade thermal heating and under steady flow of air, for 55 h. The synthesized precursors were tested to further characterization after dehydrating.

3. Results and discussion

We present in this work the preparation and study of opto-electrical properties of doped BSA and dyes in PVA. Diffraction of X-ray measurements conducted on the fine prepared PVA-BSA doped 3 distinct dyes reveal an increase in structure crystallinity. SEM results reveal the increment of stability dispersion with different organic dyes. Doped BSA and PVA-dyes reveal opto-electric characteristics through a flexible sedentary nimble chemical preparation wherein PVA macromolecule is changed by precursor. The process necessitated is a sample of reaction performed in a polymer matrix of solid comparative to beaker of solution. The intrinsic opto-electrical properties of doping BSA and dyes with PVA thin films leads to better featured application devices.

3.1. SEM and EDAX

SEM characterization has been selected in reviewing populace among several components of the polymer compounds which revealed finding gradual segmentation and integrations. This has significant impact on the electrical characteristics of the composite polymer dyes. PVA composites show fixed grain distribution density at surface shape. The outer view of the polymer composite films shows many blocks regardless spread on top strata. Micrographs indicate the PVA films tend to create cluster and give way to PVA matrix composite. The uniformity of PVA doped BSA and varied organic dyes is analyzed by EDX spectra. Polymer with BSA were doped by organic dyes to confront vestige created.

Spectrographs of Scanning Electron Microscope and EDX of the precursors are conveyed in Fig. 1a, Fig. 1b, Fig. 1c. These images disclose consistent thickness of arrangement of crystals, exterior. Micrographs conveyed non-uniform surfaces. Of all the three samples reviewed, PVA-BSA- Coomassie organic dye signified the smoothness of increased intensity. The surfaces of Bromophenol dye and Phloroglucinol dye incorporated asymmetrically scatter. The results conveyed that the organic dyes with BSA evolve into aggregates and gets mixed with PVA polymer matrix. EDAX pat-

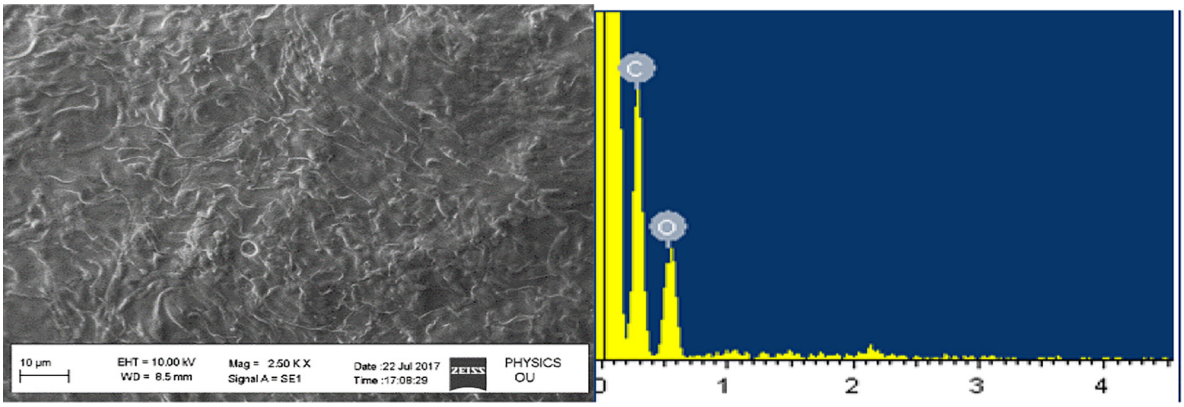

Fig. 1a. SEM and EDAX micrographs of **PVA-BSA-Coomassie.**

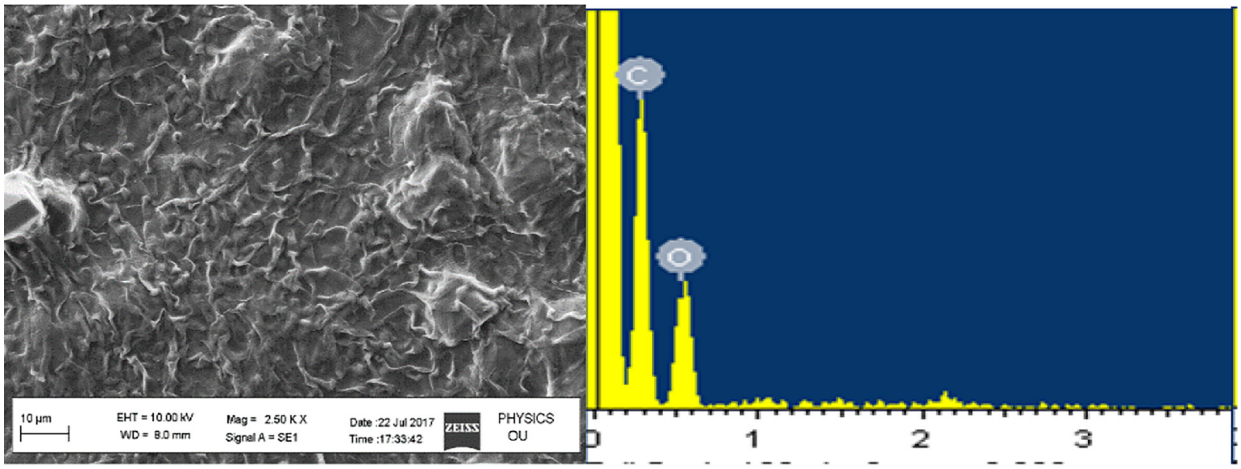

Fig. 1b. SEM and EDAX micrographs of **PVA-BSA- Bromophenol.**

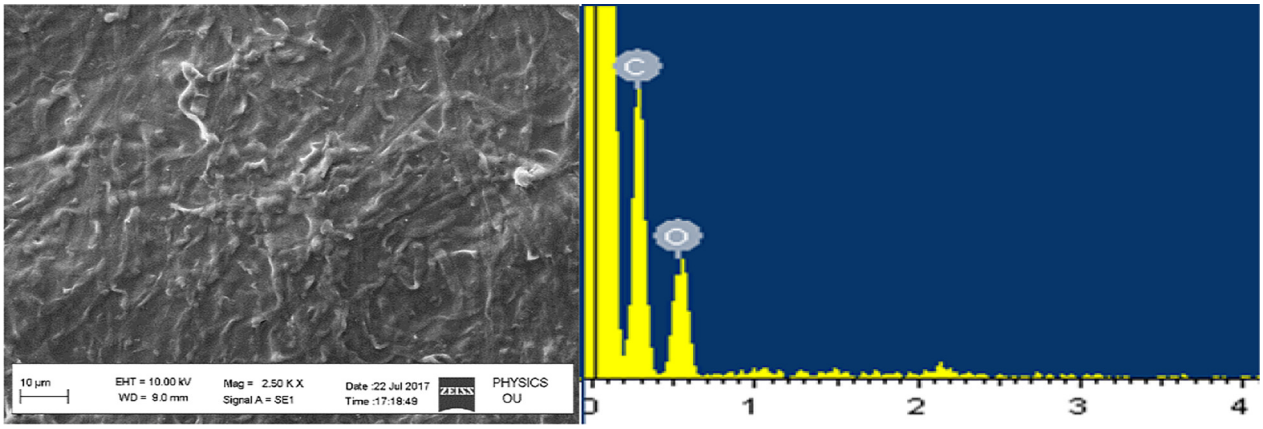

Fig. 1c. SEM and EDAX micrographs of **PVA-BSA- Phloroglucinol.**

terns show PVA chemical composition revealing carbon and oxygen components only (see Fig 1d and Fig. 2).

3.2. XRD –Structural analysis

XRD study region (2Θ = 15–80°) reveal PVA with different organic dyes and BSA to be in semi crystallinity composition. Broad profound divergence is seen at dissipate inclination (22.1° < 2 Θ < 40°) vis-a-vis spacing between inter-planar is 4.5°A for PVA-BSA - organic dyes which could be because of fierce inner molecular reciprocity between polymer and BSA - organic dyes. Structural culmination shaping at Θ = 11.51° in tune with PVA and doped PVA. The diffusion apogee vis-a-vis gauge crystallinity 19 nm of size (2 Θ = 23.1° use of Scherrer formula) in Polyvinyl Acetate are assessed by the Polyvinyl Acetate bonds pranced with BSA - organic dyes. Following entangled with BSA - organic dyes, enormity of the Polyvinyl Acetate dispersion inclinations are further more declined after 2 Θ = 40.1° reflects the variation in the enhancement of electrical properties. The ground for the above replace can be due to PVA with BSA- organic dyes which inclines

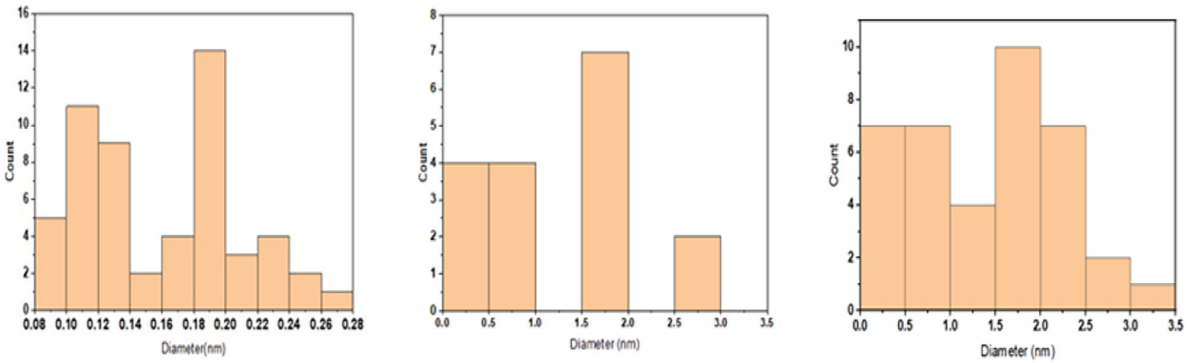

Fig. 1d. Grain size distribution of **PVA-BSA Coomassie, Bromophenol, Phloroglucinol.**

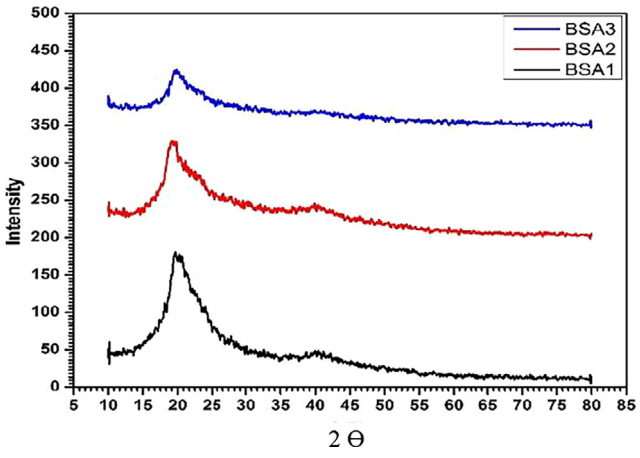

Fig. 2. XRD micrographs of PVA-BSA and dyes Composites.

to reduce the inner molecular appeal among bonds of PVA. The micrograph figures of polymer films [12] embodied PVA-BSA-dyes are revealed and indicated its typical dispersion and the peak found at Θ = 11.51°andΘ = 20° attunes to polymer. The reason for the above could be 0f less agglomeration in the admixture of PVA.

3.3. UV–Vis optical analysis

The UV–vis absorbance stretches of all PVA-BSA-organic dye are indicated in Fig. 3, which shows integration of optical edges of the synthesized polymer are shifted towards the high frequency area thereby increasing precursor agglomeration. The above lower wave length optical immersion edge indicates the formation of PVA deposition in thin film. The specimen reveals an excitonic crux around 630 nm and 900 nm) the addition of dopant concentration could reduce energy gap partitioning the confined spread and also decreasing the energy gap, creating complexes of charge mobility enhancing conductivity and lowering bandgap [13–15]. Bandgap observed of pure PVA (3.3ev) is in confirmity to disclosed findings [16–18]. Shifting of absorption edges to shorter wavelength could be explained by the quantum confinement [8].

3.4. Electrical properties

Differentiation in Ac conductivity can be observed in Fig. 4a, Fig. 4b [19]. Because of BSA-dyes inclusion in PVA the Ac conductivity increased along with enhanced frequency. PVA-BSA-Coomassie blue dye revealed high conductivity among all composite dyes. The decrease in size of the crystallinity and enhancement in amorphosity improves the conductivity and the frequency dependance with M ˙(Fig. 4b) increases first and then decreases with different dyes and decrement is observed at higher frequencies. There was no polarization of dye poles below 10^7 Hz [20–21] and at 10^7 Hz gyration of dipoles was noticed due to negative ion carriers. With doped PVA the outcome in the conductivity results revealed reciprocal relationship between real part of dielectric constant and electrical conductivity. This study would pave way for future application in opto-electric devices. Pure PVA and doped PVA reveal that the permitivity complex part increases with frequency and temperature and the values of dielectric relaxation

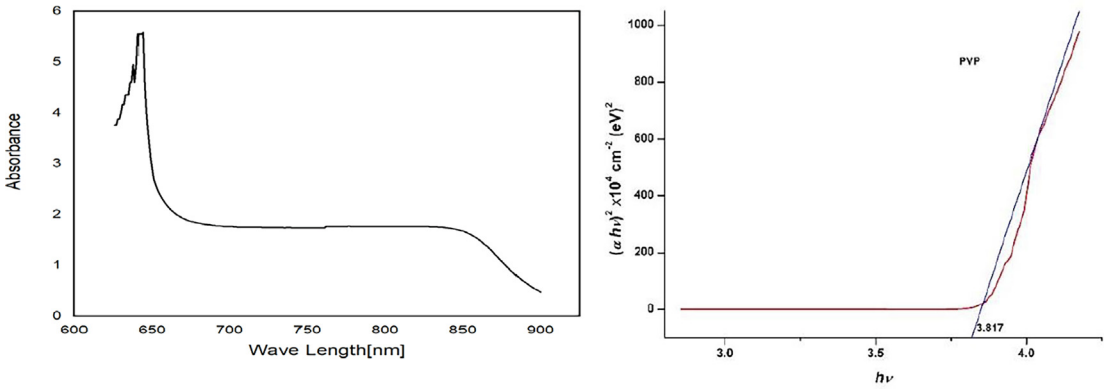

Fig. 3. UV–Vis absorbance spectrographs and band gap of PVA-BSA and dyes.

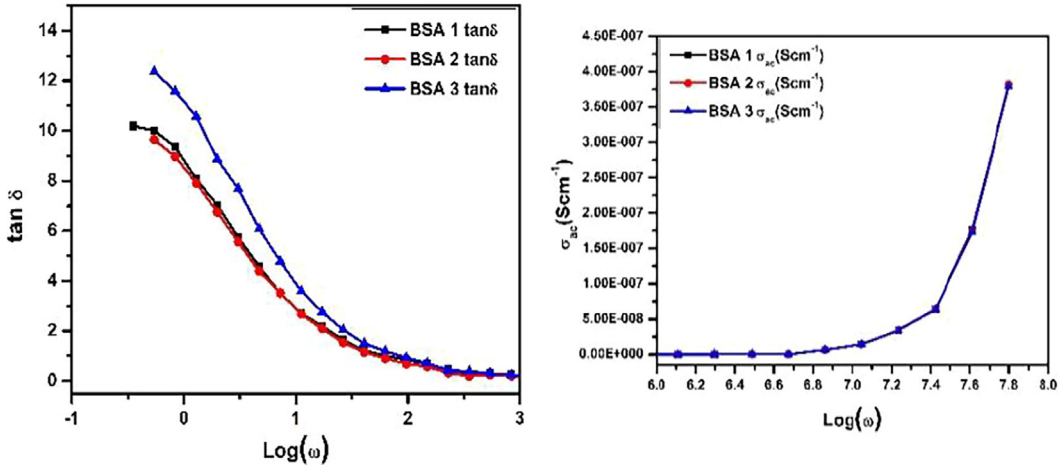

Fig. 4a. Variation of Ac electrical conductivity and tan δ with frequency.

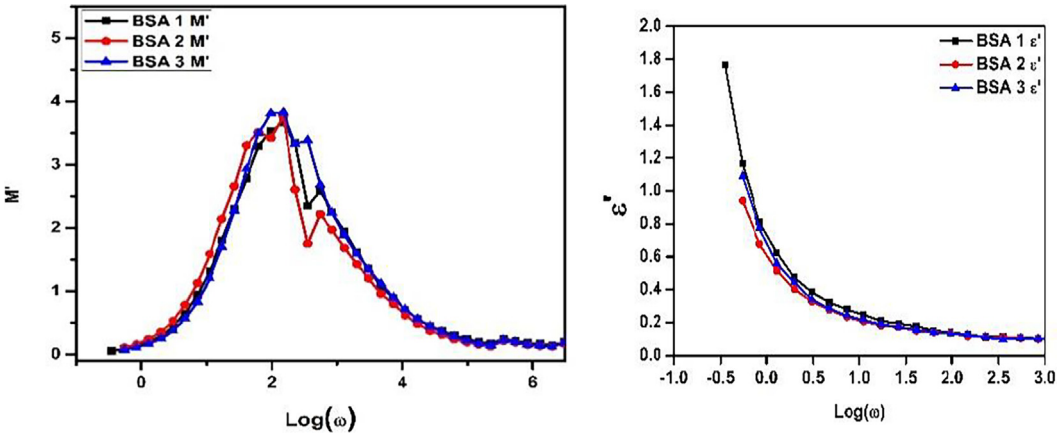

Fig. 4b. Differentiation of frequency with €' and €" examined for PVA -BSA -organic films.

time and electrical conductivity in Fig. 4a values agrees the Arrhenius behaviour in this study. Hence the formed films with dyes can be more expected in opto-electric devices.

4. Conclusion

The objective of the undertaken work was targeted at the synthesis and characteristic of chemical composite, crystallinity, shape and opto- electric characteristics of BSA -PVA- -dyes films. Impact of BSA protein and different dyes on PVA successfully studied the optoelectronic properties and it showed that the lower energy band gap enhanced the conductivity. The results revealed that the properties of materials can be adapted for their significant use in electrical devices.

Data availability

Data will be made available on request.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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