



Contents

Chapter-1 Introduction

1.0	Introduction of polymer	2
	<i>1.0.1 Classification of Polymer</i>	2
	(i) <i>Thermoplastics</i>	3
	(ii) <i>Thermosets</i>	3
1.1	Composites	4
	<i>1.1.1 Classification of Composites</i>	5
	(i) <i>Matrix based composites</i>	5
	(ii) <i>Structural components based composites</i>	6
1.2	Advantages of Composites	7
1.3	Filler for polymer composites	7
1.4	Impact of polymer composites on present day technology	8
1.5	Application of polymer/polymer composites	9
	(i) <i>Electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding</i>	9
	(ii) <i>Heating elements</i>	11
	(iii) <i>Conductive adhesives</i>	11
1.6	Ion irradiation	12
	<i>1.6.1 Mechanism of ion polymer interaction</i>	12
	<i>1.6.2 Energy loss process of ion in solids</i>	13
	1.6.2.1 <i>Electronic energy loss (S_e)</i>	14
	1.6.2.2 <i>Nuclear energy loss (S_n)</i>	15
	1.6.2.3 <i>Ion range</i>	16
	1.6.2.4 <i>Stagging</i>	16
1.7	Polymer metal based composites and literature survey	17
	1.7.1 <i>Review on carbon black composites</i>	19
	1.7.2 <i>Review on aluminum metal composites</i>	22
	1.7.3 <i>Review on copper metal composites</i>	24
1.8	Ion beam modification of polymer and polymer composites	25
	1.8.1 <i>Review on ion beam modification of PMMA, PVC and polymer composites</i>	26
1.9	Objective and scope of the research work	29

References	31
Chapter-2 Experimental Details	
2.0 Introduction	40
2.1 Materials used	40
2.1.1 Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)	40
2.1.2 Poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC)	41
2.1.3 Polypropylene (PP)	43
2.1.4 High density polyethylene (HDPE)	43
2.1.5 Fillers	44
(i) Graphites and carbon-based materials	44
(i.1) Carbon black (CB)	44
(ii) Metal particles	45
(ii.1) Aluminum(Al) powder	45
(ii.2) Copper(Cu) powder	46
2.2 Target preparation	46
2.2.1 Preparation of PMMA composites	46
2.2.2 Preparation of PVC composites	47
2.2.3 PP/TiO ₂ composites	48
2.2.4 PP/GF composites	48
2.2.5 HDPE/CB composites	48
2.2.6 Thickness measurement of the composite films	48
2.3 Irradiation Facility at IUAC, New Delhi	49
2.3.1 Theory	50
2.3.2 Calculation of range and energy loss by SRIM code	53
2.3.3 Irradiation and fluence estimations	55
2.4 Characterization Techniques	58
2.4.1 Dielectric spectroscopy	58
(i) Theory	59
(ii) Dielectric constant in an alternating field	61
(iii) Measurements methods	64
2.4.2 Conductivity of the composites	65
(i) Theory	66
2.4.3 X ray diffraction	69
(i) Principles of x-ray diffraction	70

(ii) Bragg Law	70
(iii) Instrumentation	72
(iv) Determination of crystallite size and crystallinity	73
2.4.4 Atomic force Microscopy (AFM)	73
2.4.5 Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)	77
2.4.6 Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)	80
(i) Theory	80
(ii) Glass transition temperature	81
2.4.7 UV-Visible spectroscopy	82
(i) Beer-Lambert's law	83
(ii) Theory of electronic transitions	83
(iii) Charge-transfer absorption	86
(iv) Instrumentation	86
(v) Determinations of band gap	87
References	89
Chapter-3 Effect of silver ion beam irradiation on conductive additive filled in PMMA matrix	
3.0 Introduction	93
3.1 Carbon black filled PMMA composites: Results and discussion	94
3.1.1 Electrical properties	94
3.1.2 X-ray diffraction analysis	105
3.1.3 Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis	107
3.1.4 Surface morphology	108
(i) Atomic force microscopy (AFM)	108
(ii) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)	118
3.1.5 Conclusions	110
3.2 Aluminum filled PMMA composites: Results and discussion	111
3.2.1 Electrical properties	111
3.2.2 X-ray diffraction analysis	120
3.2.3 Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis	123
3.2.4 Surface morphology	124
(i) Atomic force microscopy (AFM)	124
(ii) Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)	125
3.2.5 Conclusions	127

3.3	Copper filled PMMA composites: Results and discussion	128
	3.3.1 <i>Electrical properties</i>	128
	3.3.2 <i>X-ray diffraction analysis</i>	138
	3.3.3 <i>Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis</i>	142
	3.3.4 <i>Surface morphology</i>	143
	(i) <i>Atomic force microscopy (AFM)</i>	143
	(ii) <i>Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</i>	144
	3.3.5 <i>Conclusions</i>	147
3.4	Summary	148
	References	154
Chapter-4 Effect of silver ion beam irradiation on conductive additive filled in PVC matrix		
4.0	Introduction	159
4.1	Carbon black filled PVC composites: Results and discussion	160
	4.1.1 <i>Electrical properties</i>	160
	4.1.2 <i>Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis</i>	170
	4.1.3 <i>Surface morphology</i>	171
	(i) <i>Atomic force microscopy (AFM)</i>	171
	(ii) <i>Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</i>	173
	4.1.4 <i>Conclusions</i>	174
4.2	Aluminum filled PVC composites: Results and discussion	175
	4.2.1 <i>Electrical properties</i>	175
	4.2.2 <i>X-ray diffraction analysis</i>	185
	4.2.3 <i>Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis</i>	188
	4.2.4 <i>Surface morphology</i>	189
	(i) <i>Atomic force microscopy (AFM)</i>	189
	(ii) <i>Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</i>	189
	4.2.5 <i>Conclusions</i>	193
4.3	Copper filled PVC composites: Results and discussion	193
	4.3.1 <i>Electrical properties</i>	193
	4.3.2 <i>Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis</i>	202
	4.3.3 <i>Surface morphology</i>	203
	(i) <i>Atomic force microscopy (AFM)</i>	203
	(ii) <i>Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)</i>	204

4.3.4	<i>Conclusions</i>	207
4.4	Summary	208
	References	213
Chapter-5	Effect of silver ion beam irradiation on some commercially available composites	
5.0	Introduction	217
5.1	Effect of ion irradiation using silver ions on PP/TiO ₂ composites	217
5.1.1	<i>Introduction</i>	217
5.1.2	<i>Results and discussion</i>	218
5.1.2.1	<i>UV-Vis spectroscopy</i>	218
5.1.2.2	<i>X-ray diffraction analysis</i>	222
5.1.2.3	<i>Ac electrical frequency response</i>	224
5.1.2.4	<i>Surface morphology of the composites</i>	227
5.1.2.5	<i>Conclusions</i>	228
5.2	Effect of ion irradiation using silver ions on PP/GF composites	229
5.2.1	<i>Introduction</i>	229
5.2.2	<i>Results and discussion</i>	230
5.2.2.1	<i>UV-Vis spectroscopy</i>	230
5.2.2.2	<i>X-ray diffraction analysis</i>	232
5.2.2.3	<i>Ac electrical frequency response</i>	233
5.2.2.4	<i>Surface morphology of the composites</i>	237
5.2.2.5	<i>Conclusions</i>	238
5.3	Effect of ion irradiation using silver ions on HDPE/CB composites	239
5.3.1	<i>Introduction</i>	239
5.3.2	<i>Results and discussion</i>	239
5.3.2.1	<i>UV-Vis spectroscopy</i>	239
5.3.2.2	<i>X-ray diffraction analysis</i>	241
5.3.2.3	<i>Ac electrical frequency response</i>	242
5.3.2.4	<i>Surface morphology of the composites</i>	245
5.3.2.4	<i>Conclusions</i>	246
5.4	Summary	248
	References	249
Chapter-6	Summary and Conclusions	252
	Future Plan	

Fig. 2.15 $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ Transitions, $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ Transitions, $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ and $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ Transitions	84
Fig.2.16 Schematic of a dual beam UV-Vis spectrophotometer	86
Chapter-3	
Fig.3.1 Conductivity vs. frequency for PMMA/ CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration at 10MHz.	96
Fig. 3.2 Variation of conductivity of PMMA/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentrations and temperature.	97
Fig. 3.3 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PMMA/CB composites.	98
Fig.3.4 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PMMA/CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	100
Fig. 3.5 Variation of dielectric constant of PMMA/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature.	101
Fig.3.6 Variation of dielectric constant vs temperature at different concentrations of PMMA/CB composites at two different frequencies.	101
Fig.3.7 Dielectric loss vs. frequency for PMMA/CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² .	103
Figure 3.8 Variation of dielectric loss of PMMA/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature.	104
Fig. 3.9. Variation of dielectric loss vs temperature with different concentrations of PMMA/CB composites at two different frequencies.	104

Fig. 3.10 (a) XRD spectra of pristine and irradiated samples for PMMA+10% CB composite	106
Fig. 3.10 (b) XRD spectra of pristine and irradiated samples for PMMA+20% CB composite	106
Fig. 3.10 (c) XRD spectra of pristine and irradiated samples for PMMA+40% CB composite	106
Fig.3.11 DSC thermograms of (a) pure PMMA pristine (b) PMMA+40% CB pristine (c) PMMA+40%CB (irradiated)	108
Fig. 3.12 AFM images of PMMA+10% CB (a) pristine (b) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² and PMMA+40% CB (c) pristine (d) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	109
Fig. 3.13 SEM images of PMMA+10% CB composite (a) pristine (b) irradiated at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² and PMMA+40% CB composite (c) pristine (d) irradiated at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	110
Fig.3.14 Conductivity vs. frequency for PMMA/Al composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration at 10MHz.	112
Fig.3.15 Variation of conductivity of PMMA/Al composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentrations and temperature	114
Fig.3.16 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PMMA/Al composites	114
Fig.3.17 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PMMA/Al composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	115
Fig.3.18 Variation of dielectric constant of PMMA/Al composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	116

Fig. 3.19 Variation of dielectric constant vs temperature with different concentrations of PMMA/Al composites at two different frequencies	117
Fig.3.20 Dielectric loss vs. frequency for PMMA/Al composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	119
Fig.3.21 Variation of dielectric loss of PMMA/Al composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	120
Fig.3.22 Variation of dielectric loss vs temperature at different concentration of PMMA/Al composites at two different frequencies	120
Fig.3.23 XRD Spectra of (a) PMMA+10%Al (pristine) and PMMA+10%Al (irradiated) at two different fluences of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² (b) PMMA+40%Al (pristine) and PMMA+40%Al (irradiated) at two different fluences of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	121
Fig. 3.24 DSC thermograms of (a) pure PMMA pristine, (b) PMMA+40% Al (pristine) and (c) PMMA+40% Al (irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ²) (d) PMMA+40% Al (irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	124
Fig. 3.25. AFM images of PMMA+10%Al (a) pristine (b) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² and PMMA+40% Al (c) pristine (d) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	126
Fig. 3.26. SEM images of PMMA+10% Al (a) pristine (b) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² and PMMA+40% Al (c) pristine (d) at 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	127
Fig. 3.27 Conductivity vs. frequency for PMMA/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration at 1MHz	130
Fig.3.28 Variation of conductivity of PMMA/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentrations and temperature	131

Fig.3.29 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PMMA/Cu composites	132
Fig.3.30 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PMMA/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	133
Fig.3.31 Variation of dielectric constant of PMMA/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	134
Fig.3.32 Variation of dielectric constant vs temperature at different concentrations of PMMA/Cu composites at two different frequencies	135
Fig.3.33 Dielectric loss vs. frequency for PMMA/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	136
Fig. 3.34 Variation of dielectric loss of PMMA/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	137
Fig. 3.35 Variation of dielectric loss vs temperature at different concentrations of PMMA/Cu composites at two different frequencies	138
Fig.3.36 XRD spectra of (a) Pure PMMA (b) PMMA+10% Cu of pristine and irradiated samples. (c) PMMA+40% Cu of pristine and irradiated samples	140
Fig.3.37 DSC thermograms for pure PMMA (pristine) and pristine and irradiated PMMA+40% Cu composites at two different fluences	143
Fig. 3.38 AFM images of (a) PMMA+10% Cu (pristine) (b) PMMA+10% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²). (c) PMMA+40% Cu (pristine) (d) PMMA+40% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	145

Fig. 3.39 SEM images of (a) PMMA+10% Cu (pristine) (b) PMMA+10% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm²). (c) PMMA+40% Cu (pristine) (d) PMMA+40% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) 146

Fig. 3.40 Comparison of conductivity of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences (i.e 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) keeping frequency constant (i.e 10MHz) 149

Fig.3.41 Comparison of conductivity of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (40⁰C and 80⁰C) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz) 150

Fig. 3.42 Comparison of dielectric constant of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences(i.e 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz) 150

Fig. 3.43 Comparison of dielectric loss of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences (i.e 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz) 151

Fig.3.44 Comparison of conductivity of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (i.e. 40⁰C and 80⁰C) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz) 151

Fig.3.45 Comparison of dielectric loss of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (i.e 40⁰C and 80⁰C) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz) 152

Chapter-4

Fig.4.1 Conductivity vs. frequency for PVC/CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration of CB at 1MHz 162

Fig. 4.2 Variation of conductivity of PVC/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	162
Fig. 4.3 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PVC/CB composites	163
Fig.4.4 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PVC/CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	165
Fig.4.5 Variation of dielectric constant of PVC/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	166
Fig.4.6 Variation of dielectric constant versus temperature at different concentration of PVC/CB composites at two different frequencies	166
Fig.4.7 Dielectric loss vs. frequency for PVC/CB composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	168
Fig. 4.8. Variation of dielectric loss of PVC/CB composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	169
Fig. 4.9. Variation of dielectric loss versus temperature at different concentration of PVC/CB composites at two different frequencies	169
Fig. 4.10. DSC thermograms of (a) pure PVC pristine, (b) PVC + 40% CB(pristine) and (c) PVC + 40% CB (irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	171
Fig.4.11. AFM images of (a) PVC+10% CB (pristine) (b) PVC+10% CB (irradiated~ 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²) (c) PVC+20% CB (pristine) (d) PVC+20% CB (irradiated~ 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²) (e) PVC+40% CB (pristine) (f) PVC+40% CB (irradiated~ 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	173

Fig. 4.12. SEM micrographs of (a) PVC+10% CB (pristine) (b) PVC+10% CB (irradiated~ 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²) (c) PVC+40% CB (pristine) (d) PVC+40% CB (irradiated~ 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	174
Fig.4.13. Conductivity vs. frequency for PVC/Al composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration at 1MHz	177
Fig.4.14 Variation of conductivity of PVC/Al composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	178
Fig. 4.15 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PVC/Al composites	178
Fig.4.16 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PVC/Al composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	180
Fig. 4.17 Variation of dielectric constant of PVC/Al composites with frequency of applied electric filed, concentration and temperature	181
Fig.4.18 Variation of dielectric constant vs temperature at different concentrations of PVC/Al composites at two different frequencies	182
Fig.4.19 Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PVC/Al composites (a)Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	183
Fig. 4.20 Variation of dielectric loss of PVC/Al composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	184
Fig.4.21 Variation of dielectric loss versus temperature at different concentrations of PVC/Al composites at two different frequencies	185

Fig. 4.22 XRD Spectra of (a) PVC+10%Al (pristine) and PVC+10%Al (irradiated at two different fluences 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) (b) PVC+40%Al (pristine) and PVC+40%Al (irradiated at two different fluences 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) 186

Fig.4.23 DSC patterns for pure PVC (pristine) and pristine and irradiated PVC+40%Al composites at two different fluences 189

Fig. 4.24 AFM images of (a) PVC+10% Al (pristine) (b) PVC+10% Al (at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm²). (c) PVC+40% Al (pristine) (d) PVC+40% Al (at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) 191

Fig. 4.25 SEM images of (a) PVC+10% Al (pristine) (b) PVC+10% Al (at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm²). (c) PVC+40% Al (pristine) (d) PVC+40% Al (at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) 192

Fig.4.26. Conductivity vs. frequency for PVC/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm² (d) Conductivity vs. filler concentration at 1MHz 195

Fig.4.27 Variation of conductivity of PVC/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature 196

Fig. 4.28 Plot of natural log of conductivity ($\ln\sigma$) versus inverse temperature, $1000/T$ [K] for PVC/Cu composites 196

Fig.4.29. Dielectric constant vs. frequency for PVC/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm² 198

Fig.4.30 Variation of dielectric constant of PVC/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature 199

Fig. 4.31 Variation of dielectric constant versus temperature at different concentrations of PVC/Cu composites at two different frequencies	199
Fig.4.32. Dielectric loss vs. frequency for PVC/Cu composites (a) Pristine and (b) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² (c) Irradiated at a fluence of 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²	201
Fig.4.33 Variation of dielectric loss of PVC/Cu composites with frequency of applied electric field, concentration and temperature	202
Fig. 4.34 Variation of dielectric loss versus temperature at different concentrations of PVC/Cu composites at two different frequencies	202
Fig.4.35 DSC patterns for pure PVC (pristine) and pristine and irradiated PVC+40%Cu composites at two different fluences	203
Fig. 4.36 AFM images of (a) PVC+10%Cu (pristine) (b) PVC+10% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²). (c) PVC+40%Cu (pristine) (d) PVC+40% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	205
Fig. 4.37 SEM images of (a) PVC+10% Cu (pristine) (b) PVC+10% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²). (c) PVC+40% Cu (pristine) (d) PVC+40% Cu (fluence 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²)	206
Fig.4.38 Comparison of conductivity of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences (i.e 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz)	208
Fig.4.39 Comparison of conductivity of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (40 ⁰ C and 80 ⁰ C) keeping frequency constant (i.e. 10MHz)	209
Fig.4.40 Comparison of dielectric constant of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences (i.e. 1×10^{11} ions/cm ² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm ²) keeping frequency constant (i.e.10MHz)	210

Fig.4.41 Comparison of dielectric loss of pristine and irradiated composites at two different fluences (i.e. 1×10^{11} ions/cm² and 1×10^{12} ions/cm²) keeping frequency constant (i.e.10MHz) 210

Fig.4.42 Comparison of dielectric constant of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (40⁰C and 80⁰C) keeping frequency constant (i.e.10MHz) 211

Fig.4.43 Comparisons of dielectric loss of pristine samples for all composites at two different temperatures (40⁰C and 80⁰C) keeping frequency constant (i.e.10MHz) 211

Chapter-5

Fig. 5.1. (a) UV-Visible absorption spectra of pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ polymer composites. (b) Plot of direct band gap (eV) for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ polymer composites. (c) Plot of indirect band gap (eV) for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ polymer composites 221

Fig. 5.2 XRD patterns of pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ polymer composites at a fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm² 223

Fig. 5. 3 AC conductivity versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ composites at different fluences 224

Fig. 5.4. Plot of dielectric constant versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ composites at different fluences 225

Fig. 5.5. Plot of dielectric loss versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ composites at different fluences 226

Fig. 5.6 Cole-Cole plot for pristine and irradiated PP+TiO₂ composites at different fluences 227

Fig.5.7. AFM image of PP+TiO₂ Composites (a) pristine PP+TiO₂ (b) PP+TiO₂ irradiated at the fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm² 228

Fig. 5.8. (a) UV-Visible absorption spectra of pristine and irradiated PP+GF polymer composites. (b) Plot of direct band gap (eV) for pristine and irradiated PP+GF polymer composites. (c) Plot of indirect band gap (eV) for pristine and irradiated PP+GF polymer	231
Fig. 5.9 XRD patterns of pristine and irradiated PP+GF composites at a fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm ²	233
Fig. 5.10 AC conductivity versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+GF composites at different fluences	234
Fig. 5.11 Plot of dielectric constant versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+GF composites at different fluences	235
Fig. 5.12 Plot of dielectric loss versus frequency for pristine and irradiated PP+GF composites at different fluences	236
Fig. 5.13 Cole-Cole plot for pristine and irradiated PP+GF composites at different fluences	237
Fig.5.14 AFM images of (a) pristine PP+GF composite (b) irradiated (at the fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm ²) PP+GF composite	238
Fig. 5.15 (a) UV-Visible absorption spectra of pristine and irradiated HDPE/CB composites. (b) Plots for direct band gap (eV) in pristine and irradiated HDPE/CB composites	241
Fig.5.16 XRD patterns of pristine and irradiated HDPE/CB polymer composites at a fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm ²	242
Fig.5.17 AC conductivity versus frequency for pristine and irradiated HDPE/CB composites at different fluences	243
Fig. 5.18 Plot of dielectric constant versus frequency for pristine and irradiated HDPP/CB composites at different fluences	244

Fig. 5.19 Plot of dielectric loss versus frequency for pristine and irradiated HDPE/CB composites at different fluences 245

Fig. 5.20 AFM images of (a) pristine HDPE/CB composite (b) irradiated(at the fluence of 5×10^{12} ions/cm²) HDPE/CB composite 246

Chapter-6

Fig.6.1. Variation in conductivity with respect to different conductive composites and also with different ion fluence at a fixed frequency (10MHz) for 40wt% of fillers 255

Fig.6.2. Variation in dielectric constant with respect to different conductive composites at different ion fluences and at a fixed frequency (10MHz) for 40% wt. of fillers 256

Fig.6.3. Variation in dielectric loss with respect to different conductive composites at different ion fluences and at a fixed frequency (10MHz) for 40% wt. of fillers 258