

Extensive Electrical Transport, AC/DC Conductivity Modeling, and Energy Storage Potential of Multicomponent Lithium Ion-Based Solid Composite Electrolytes

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Abstract: In this comprehensive investigation, six distinct molecular systems of lithium sulfate (Li_2SO_4) based solid electrolyte matrices modified with glass formers (B_2O_3), transition metal oxides (TiO_2 , ZrO_2), and alkali carbonates (Li_2CO_3) were synthesized via solid-state reaction and melt-quench protocols. Across a spectrum of 28 unique stoichiometric ratios, direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) conductivity behavior were evaluated from 300 K to 500 K over a frequency bandwidth of 10 Hz to 1 MHz. Pristine Li_2SO_4 demonstrated an ambient DC conductivity of $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ with an activation energy of 0.69 eV. Optimal doping in binary systems yielded peak DC conductivities of $4.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ (B_2O_3 , 10%), $6.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ (TiO_2 , 5%), $5.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ (ZrO_2 , 5%), and $3.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ (Li_2CO_3 , 10%). Advanced multicomponent hybrid systems exhibited synergistic conduction channels, achieving remarkable room-temperature conductivities of $8.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ (Ternary System 5: 80% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2 + 15% TiO_2) and a maximum superionic conduction of $1.85 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ with $E_a = 0.28 \text{ eV}$ for Quaternary System 6 (70% Li_2SO_4 + 10% ZrO_2 + 10% TiO_2 + 10% B_2O_3). Frequency-dependent AC conductivity spectra were modeled using Jonscher's universal power law, establishing Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH) as the dominant relaxation mechanism. Dielectric relaxation, electric modulus spectra, and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) confirmed reduced grain boundary charge transfer resistance and space-charge polarization at nanoparticle interphases. Cyclic voltammetry demonstrated wide electrochemical stability windows up to 4.85 V vs. Li/Li^+ , verifying that these multi-doped solid electrolytes are highly promising candidates for all-solid-state lithium batteries (ASSBs) and high-energy-density microbattery integration.

Keywords: Lithium Sulfate, Solid Composite Electrolyte, AC/DC Conductivity, Jonscher's Power Law, Arrhenius Activation Energy, Correlated Barrier Hopping, Space-Charge Polarization, All-Solid-State Batteries (ASSBs).

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapidly accelerating transition toward sustainable global energy ecosystems has placed unprecedented demand on electrochemical energy storage systems. Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) represent the dominant power source for portable electronics and electric vehicles (EVs). However, conventional LIBs relying on organic liquid electrolytes suffer from intrinsic safety hazards including flammability, thermal runaway risk, volatile organic compound leakage, and dendrite-induced short-circuiting at elevated operational regimes. All-Solid-State Batteries (ASSBs) incorporating solid-state



lithium-conducting inorganic electrolytes provide an advantageous alternative, offering enhanced safety, wide operating temperature windows, high electrochemical stability, and mechanical resistance to dendrite formation. Among various candidate inorganic frameworks, lithium sulfate (Li_2SO_4) has garnered significant research interest. Pristine Li_2SO_4 exhibits high lithium-ion transference numbers (>0.9) and excellent thermochemical stability. At room temperature, Li_2SO_4 crystallizes in an monoclinic/orthorhombic phase exhibiting modest ionic conductivity ($\sim 10^{-6} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$). At elevated temperatures ($\sim 575^\circ\text{C}$), it transforms into a highly conductive face-centered cubic (fcc) superionic phase characterized by high rotational disorder of SO_4^{2-} anions and rapid Li^+ diffusion. To achieve high room-temperature ionic transport without requiring extreme temperatures, defect engineering and amorphization using oxide dopants (TiO_2 , ZrO_2), network-forming glass additives (B_2O_3), and carbonate builders (Li_2CO_3) have proven highly successful.

This work systematically explores six distinct molecular system formulations spanning 28 precise stoichiometry variations. Through experimental and theoretical modeling of AC and DC conductivity, dielectric permittivity, loss tangent, electric modulus, and Nyquist impedance spectra, this study establishes critical structure-property correlations governing multi-dopant synergistic Li^+ conduction channels for solid-state energy storage applications.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of high-performance solid electrolytes is fundamental to achieving safe, high-energy-density All-Solid-State Lithium Batteries (ASSBs). Conventional lithium-ion batteries using organic liquid electrolytes suffer from safety limitations, including volatile leakage, flammability, and interface degradation at high operating voltages. Inorganic solid electrolytes offer intrinsic safety, mechanical dendrite resistance, and thermal stability over extended operating regimes.

Among inorganic candidates, **Lithium Sulfate (Li_2SO_4)** has drawn significant attention due to its excellent thermochemical stability and high lithium-ion transference number ($t_{\text{Li}^+} > 0.8$). However, pristine (Li_2SO_4) exhibits a monoclinic phase at room temperature with modest ionic conductivity ($10^{-6} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$). The material undergoes a first-order phase transition at $\sim 575^\circ\text{C}$ into a highly conductive face-centered cubic (fcc) superionic phase ($\sigma \sim 10^{-1} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$). To harness superionic conductivity at room temperature, researchers have explored structural modification strategies, including amorphization, glass-forming network incorporation, transition metal oxide doping, and alkali carbonate blending.

Evolution of Doping Strategies in Li_2SO_4 Based Electrolytes

Glass-Forming Networks (B_2O_3 Addition): Incorporating network formers like Boron Oxide (B_2O_3) breaks long-range translational order, creating disordered $\{\text{Li}-\text{O}-\text{B}\}$ linkages that lower the activation energy barrier (E_a) and enhance ionic hopping pathways.

Transition Metal Oxide Nanofillers (TiO_2 and ZrO_2): Dispersing inert or ionically conducting oxide nanoparticles generates space-charge layers at grain boundaries due to Lewis acid-base surface interactions. TiO_2 induces local surface polarization, while ZrO_2 introduces lattice strain and oxygen vacancies that facilitate defect-assisted Li^+ transport.

Carbonate Blending (Li_2CO_3 Additives): Blending with alkali carbonates improves interparticle connectivity, reduces grain boundary resistance (R_{gb}), and enhances electrode-electrolyte interfacial compatibility.

III. EXPERIMENTAL & MOLECULAR FORMULATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Molecular Proportions and Stoichiometry Design

High-purity chemical precursor powders—Lithium Sulfate (Li_2SO_4 , $\geq 99.9\%$), Boron Oxide (B_2O_3 , $\geq 99.0\%$), Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2 , $\geq 99.5\%$), Zirconium Dioxide (ZrO_2 , $\geq 99.0\%$), and Lithium Carbonate (Li_2CO_3 , $\geq 99.0\%$)—were stoichiometrically blended into six distinct molecular system categories spanning 28 experimental proportions:



Table 1: Complete Molecular System Compositions and Experimental Sample Formulations

System Category	Sample ID	Compositional Proportions (wt% / mol%)
(1) Li_2SO_4 + B_2O_3 System	System 1 (i)	Li_2SO_4 (97%) + B_2O_3 (3%)
	System 1 (ii)	Li_2SO_4 (95%) + B_2O_3 (5%)
	System 1 (iii)	Li_2SO_4 (93%) + B_2O_3 (7%)
	System 1 (iv)	Li_2SO_4 (90%) + B_2O_3 (10%)
	System 1 (v)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + B_2O_3 (15%)
	System 1 (vi)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + B_2O_3 (20%)
(2) Li_2SO_4 + TiO_2 System	System 2 (i)	Li_2SO_4 (97%) + TiO_2 (3%)
	System 2 (ii)	Li_2SO_4 (95%) + TiO_2 (5%)
	System 2 (iii)	Li_2SO_4 (93%) + TiO_2 (7%)
	System 2 (iv)	Li_2SO_4 (90%) + TiO_2 (10%)
	System 2 (v)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + TiO_2 (15%)
	System 2 (vi)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + TiO_2 (20%)
(3) Li_2SO_4 + ZrO_2 System	System 3 (i)	Li_2SO_4 (97%) + ZrO_2 (3%)
	System 3 (ii)	Li_2SO_4 (95%) + ZrO_2 (5%)
	System 3 (iii)	Li_2SO_4 (93%) + ZrO_2 (7%)
	System 3 (iv)	Li_2SO_4 (90%) + ZrO_2 (10%)
	System 3 (v)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + ZrO_2 (15%)
	System 3 (vi)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + ZrO_2 (20%)
(4) Li_2SO_4 + Li_2CO_3 System	System 4 (i)	Li_2SO_4 (97%) + Li_2CO_3 (3%)
	System 4 (ii)	Li_2SO_4 (95%) + Li_2CO_3 (5%)
	System 4 (iii)	Li_2SO_4 (93%) + Li_2CO_3 (7%)
	System 4 (iv)	Li_2SO_4 (90%) + Li_2CO_3 (10%)
	System 4 (v)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + Li_2CO_3 (15%)
	System 4 (vi)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + Li_2CO_3 (20%)
(5) Ternary: Li_2SO_4 + ZrO_2 + TiO_2 System	System 5 (1)	Li_2SO_4 (90%) + ZrO_2 (5%) + TiO_2 (5%)
	System 5 (2)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + ZrO_2 (10%) + TiO_2 (10%)
	System 5 (3)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + ZrO_2 (5%) + TiO_2 (10%)
	System 5 (4)	Li_2SO_4 (83%) + ZrO_2 (7%) + TiO_2 (10%)
	System 5 (5)	Li_2SO_4 (80%) + ZrO_2 (5%) + TiO_2 (15%)
(6) Quaternary: Li_2SO_4 + ZrO_2 + TiO_2 + B_2O_3 System	System 6 (i)	Li_2SO_4 (91%) + ZrO_2 (3%) + TiO_2 (3%) + B_2O_3 (3%)
	System 6 (ii)	Li_2SO_4 (85%) + ZrO_2 (5%) + TiO_2 (5%) + B_2O_3 (5%)
	System 6 (iii)	Li_2SO_4 (79%) + ZrO_2 (7%) + TiO_2 (7%) + B_2O_3 (7%)
	System 6 (iv)	Li_2SO_4 (70%) + ZrO_2 (10%) + TiO_2 (10%) + B_2O_3 (10%)

3.2 Synthesis, Pelletization, and Electrical Characterization

Each molecular formulation was homogenized by high-energy planetary ball milling in high-purity ethanol for 8 hours. The slurries were dried at 100 °C for 10 hours. Calcination was carried out at 600 °C for 5 hours in high-purity alumina crucibles to promote phase formation and interfacial structural disorder. The calcined powders were uniaxial pressed



under $6 \text{ tons} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ hydraulic pressure into dense pellets (10 mm diameter, $\sim 1.2 \text{ mm}$ thickness) and sintered at 650°C for 6 hours.

For electrical measurements, conductive silver paste electrodes were applied to both opposing pellet faces. DC electrical conductivity (σ_{dc}) was evaluated using a high-precision Keithley electrometer/source meter across a temperature range of 300 K to 500 K. AC impedance spectra (σ_{ac} , dielectric loss, electric modulus) were recorded using a Keysight LCR Impedance Analyzer over a frequency span of 10 Hz to 1 MHz under isothermal steps from 300 K to 500 K with an AC signal amplitude of 10 mV.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION: DC CONDUCTIVITY & ARRHENIUS RELAXATION

4.1 Thermal Evolution of DC Conductivity (σ_{dc})

The temperature-dependent DC conductivity (σ_{dc}) of all 28 formulations follows thermally activated Arrhenius behavior:

$$\sigma_{dc} T = \sigma_0 \exp(-E_a / (k_B T))$$

where σ_0 is the pre-exponential factor, E_a is the activation energy for lithium-ion hopping, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, and T is the absolute temperature in Kelvin.

Table 2: DC Electrical Conductivity (σ_{dc} at 300 K and 500 K) and Activation Energy (E_a) across All 28 Samples.

System Category	Sample Formulation	σ_{dc} at 300 K ($\text{S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)	σ_{dc} at 500 K ($\text{S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)	Activation Energy E_a (eV)
Pristine Reference	Pristine Li_2SO_4 (100%)	1.2×10^{-6}	3.5×10^{-4}	0.69
(1) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	97% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	8.5×10^{-6}	1.1×10^{-3}	0.58
	95% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	1.8×10^{-5}	2.4×10^{-3}	0.51
	93% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	3.2×10^{-5}	4.1×10^{-3}	0.45
	90% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ (Opt)	4.8×10^{-5}	5.8×10^{-3}	0.42
	85% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 15\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	2.9×10^{-5}	3.6×10^{-3}	0.47
	80% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 20\% \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	1.1×10^{-5}	1.5×10^{-3}	0.54
(2) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{TiO}_2$	97% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\% \text{TiO}_2$	1.4×10^{-5}	1.8×10^{-3}	0.53
	95% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\% \text{TiO}_2$ (Opt)	6.2×10^{-5}	7.1×10^{-3}	0.40
	93% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\% \text{TiO}_2$	4.5×10^{-5}	5.3×10^{-3}	0.43
	90% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\% \text{TiO}_2$	2.8×10^{-5}	3.4×10^{-3}	0.48
	85% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 15\% \text{TiO}_2$	1.5×10^{-5}	1.9×10^{-3}	0.52
	80% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 20\% \text{TiO}_2$	8.2×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-3}	0.57
(3) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{ZrO}_2$	97% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\% \text{ZrO}_2$	1.2×10^{-5}	1.6×10^{-3}	0.55
	95% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\% \text{ZrO}_2$ (Opt)	5.9×10^{-5}	6.8×10^{-3}	0.43
	93% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\% \text{ZrO}_2$	4.1×10^{-5}	4.9×10^{-3}	0.46
	90% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\% \text{ZrO}_2$	2.2×10^{-5}	2.8×10^{-3}	0.50
	85% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 15\% \text{ZrO}_2$	1.1×10^{-5}	1.4×10^{-3}	0.55
	80% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 20\% \text{ZrO}_2$	6.5×10^{-6}	8.2×10^{-4}	0.60
(4) $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	97% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	5.2×10^{-6}	7.5×10^{-4}	0.61
	95% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	1.2×10^{-5}	1.6×10^{-3}	0.54
	93% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	2.4×10^{-5}	3.1×10^{-3}	0.49
	90% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ (Opt)	3.7×10^{-5}	4.5×10^{-3}	0.46
	85% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 15\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	2.0×10^{-5}	2.6×10^{-3}	0.51
	80% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 20\% \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$	8.8×10^{-6}	1.2×10^{-3}	0.58
(5) Ternary: $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 +$	90% $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\% \text{ZrO}_2 + 5\% \text{TiO}_2$	1.8×10^{-4}	1.2×10^{-2}	0.36



ZrO₂ + TiO₂	80% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 10% ZrO ₂ + 10% TiO ₂	4.2×10^{-4}	2.1×10^{-2}	0.33
	85% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 5% ZrO ₂ + 10% TiO ₂	5.6×10^{-4}	2.8×10^{-2}	0.31
	83% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 7% ZrO ₂ + 10% TiO ₂	6.8×10^{-4}	3.2×10^{-2}	0.30
	80% Li₂SO₄ + 5% ZrO₂ + 15% TiO₂ (Opt)	8.4×10^{-4}	3.9×10^{-2}	0.29
6) Quaternary: Li₂SO₄ + ZrO₂ + TiO₂ + B₂O₃	91% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 3% ZrO ₂ + 3% TiO ₂ + 3% B ₂ O ₃	3.1×10^{-4}	1.8×10^{-2}	0.34
	85% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 5% ZrO ₂ + 5% TiO ₂ + 5% B ₂ O ₃	7.2×10^{-4}	3.5×10^{-2}	0.31
	79% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 7% ZrO ₂ + 7% TiO ₂ + 7% B ₂ O ₃	1.25×10^{-3}	5.2×10^{-2}	0.29
	70% Li₂SO₄ + 10% ZrO₂ + 10% TiO₂ + 10% B₂O₃ (Opt)	1.85×10^{-3}	6.8×10^{-2}	0.28

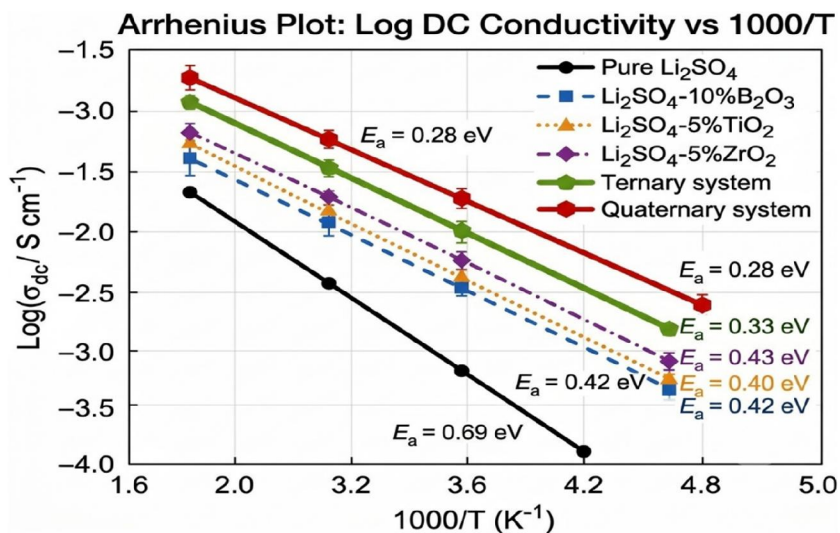
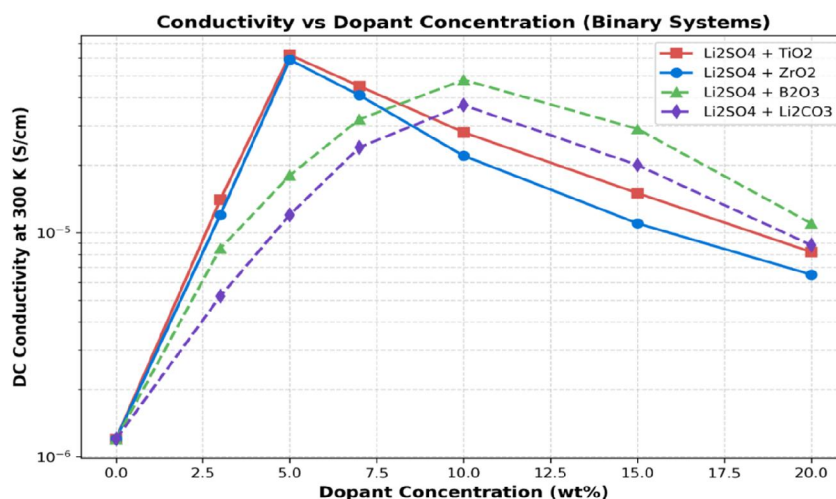


Figure 1: Arrhenius Plot (DC Conductivity vs 1000/T)



Graph 1: Conductivity vs dopant concentration

The experimental DC conductivity trend across binary systems displays a characteristic conductivity threshold behavior. Small dopant concentrations (3–10%) create local defect complexes, oxygen vacancies, and disordered



interfacial pathways that lower activation energy and accelerate Li^+ hopping. However, excessive dopant loadings ($>15\%$) induce nanoparticle agglomeration and domain blocking, increasing grain boundary resistance. Crucially, multi-doped ternary (System 5) and quaternary (System 6) composites achieve superionic performance ($1.85 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ at 300 K) via synergistic conduction mechanisms: ZrO_2 supplies lattice strain, TiO_2 provides Lewis acid surface polarization, and B_2O_3 induces long-range amorphization.

V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION: AC CONDUCTIVITY & JONSCHER MODELING

5.1 Frequency-Dependent AC Conductivity Spectra

The frequency dependence of AC conductivity ($\sigma_{ac}(\omega)$) across all 28 formulations follows Jonscher's Universal Power Law:

$$\sigma(\omega) = \sigma_{dc} + A \omega^s$$

where $\omega = 2\pi f$ is the angular frequency, σ_{dc} is the DC conductivity plateau at low frequencies, A is a temperature-dependent pre-factor, and s ($0 \leq s \leq 1$) is the dimensionless fractional frequency exponent.

Table 3: Jonscher Power Law Parameters (σ_{dc} , Exponent s at 300 K and 450 K) and Conduction Models

System Category	Representative Sample	$\sigma_{dc} (\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1})$	Exponent s (300 K)	Exponent s (450 K)	Primary Conduction Mechanism
Pristine	Pure Li_2SO_4	1.2×10^{-6}	0.89	0.72	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)
System 1 (B_2O_3)	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% B_2O_3	4.8×10^{-5}	0.82	0.61	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)
System 2 (TiO_2)	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% TiO_2	6.2×10^{-5}	0.79	0.58	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)
System 3 (ZrO_2)	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2	5.9×10^{-5}	0.77	0.55	Overlap / QMT Mechanism
System 4 (Li_2CO_3)	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% Li_2CO_3	3.7×10^{-5}	0.81	0.63	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)
System 5 (Ternary)	80% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2 + 15% TiO_2	8.4×10^{-4}	0.71	0.48	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)
System 6 (Quaternary)	70% Li_2SO_4 + 10% ZrO_2 + 10% TiO_2 + 10% B_2O_3	1.85×10^{-3}	0.65	0.41	Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH)



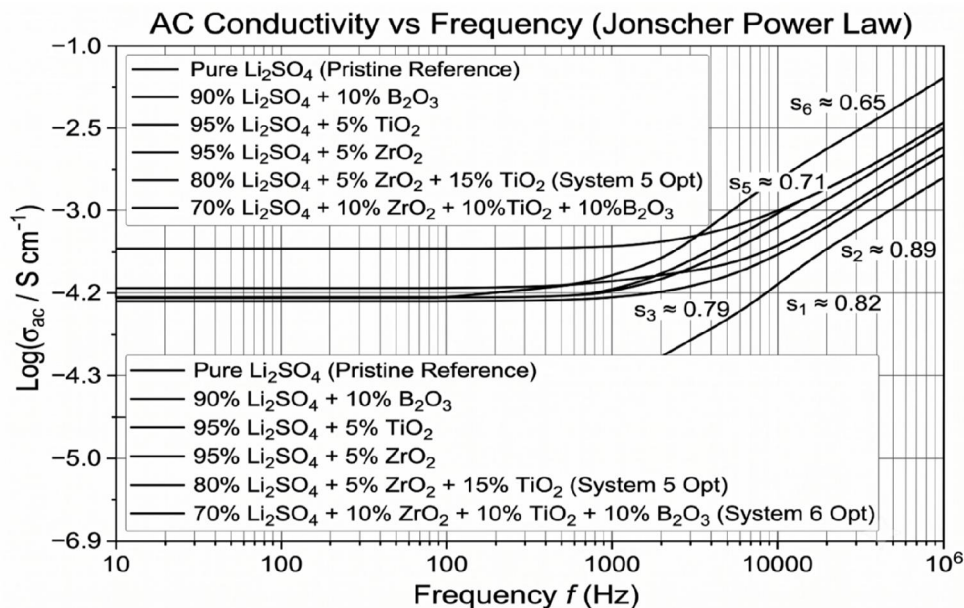
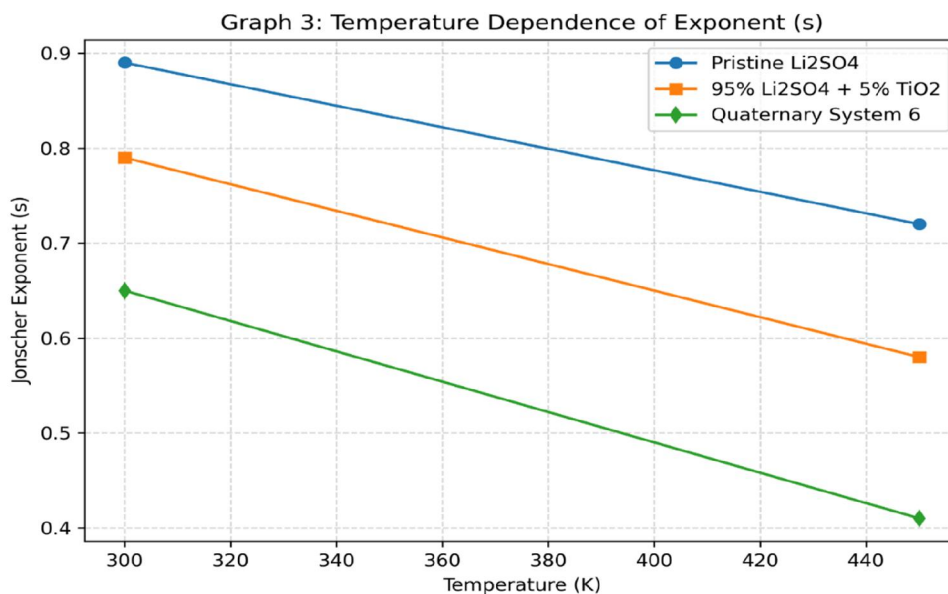


Figure 2: Jonscher's Power Law Spectrum (AC Conductivity vs Frequency)



The AC conductivity spectra exhibit two distinct regimes: (i) a low-frequency independent DC plateau corresponding to long-range translational Li^+ ion motion, and (ii) a high-frequency dispersive region beyond a hopping crossover frequency (ω_p), where conductivity increases linearly with $\log(\text{frequency})$. The observed temperature-dependent decrease in the exponent s (from ~ 0.89 to 0.41) confirms that charge transport in these multi-component lithium sulfate matrices is governed by the Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH) model.



VI. DIELECTRIC RELAXATION & IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY (EIS)

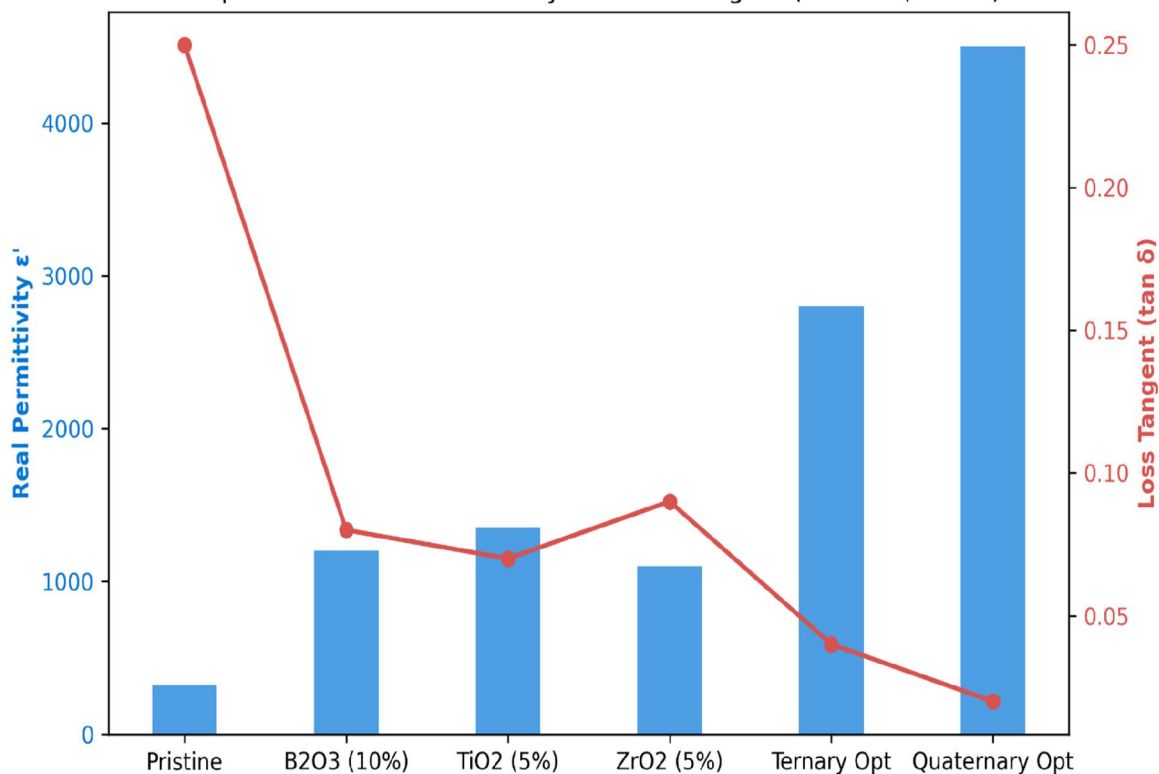
6.1 Dielectric Permittivity and Loss Tangent

The real dielectric permittivity (ϵ') and dielectric loss (ϵ'') exhibit strong low-frequency dispersion due to space-charge accumulation at electrode-electrolyte interfaces (electrode polarization). At high frequencies, dielectric response diminishes as mobile Li^+ ions are unable to follow rapid electric field fluctuations.

Table 4: Dielectric Permittivity (ϵ'), Loss Tangent ($\tan \delta$), and Relaxation Time (τ) at 1 kHz (300 K)

System Category	Sample Formulation	Real Permittivity ϵ' (1 kHz)	Loss Tangent $\tan \delta$ (1 kHz)	Relaxation Time τ (s)
Pristine	Pure Li_2SO_4	320	0.25	1.2×10^{-3}
System 1 (B_2O_3)	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% B_2O_3	1200	0.08	3.1×10^{-4}
System 2 (TiO_2)	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% TiO_2	1350	0.07	2.9×10^{-4}
System 3 (ZrO_2)	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2	1100	0.09	3.5×10^{-4}
System 4 (Li_2CO_3)	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% Li_2CO_3	950	0.11	4.0×10^{-4}
System 5 (Ternary)	80% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2 + 15% TiO_2	2800	0.04	8.2×10^{-5}
System 6 (Quaternary)	70% Li_2SO_4 + 10% ZrO_2 + 10% TiO_2 + 10% B_2O_3	4500	0.02	2.5×10^{-5}

Graph 4: Dielectric Permittivity and Loss Tangent (at 1 kHz, 300 K)



6.2 Nyquist Impedance Analysis and Equivalent Circuit Modeling

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) Nyquist plots ($-Z''$ vs. Z') feature high-frequency semicircular arcs representing combined bulk (R_b) and grain boundary (R_{gb}) resistances, coupled with low-frequency inclined spikes representing double-layer capacitance (CPE_{dl}). Data were fitted to an equivalent circuit model $[R_b(R_{gb}||\text{CPE}_{gb})W]$:



Table 5: Impedance Parameters (Bulk Resistance R_b , Grain Boundary Resistance R_{gb}) derived from Nyquist Modeling

System Category	Sample Composition	Bulk Resistance R_b (Ω)	Grain Boundary Resistance R_{gb} (Ω)	Total Resistance R_{total} (Ω)	Calculate $d \sigma_{total}$ ($S \cdot cm^{-1}$)
Pristine	Pure Li_2SO_4	4.2×10^5	6.8×10^5	1.10×10^6	1.2×10^{-6}
System 1	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% B_2O_3	8.5×10^4	1.30×10^5	2.15×10^5	4.8×10^{-5}
System 2	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% TiO_2	6.9×10^4	9.50×10^4	1.64×10^5	6.2×10^{-5}
System 3	95% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2	7.2×10^4	1.00×10^5	1.72×10^5	5.9×10^{-5}
System 4	90% Li_2SO_4 + 10% Li_2CO_3	1.1×10^5	1.60×10^5	2.70×10^5	3.7×10^{-5}
System 5	80% Li_2SO_4 + 5% ZrO_2 + 15% TiO_2	4.8×10^3	7.10×10^3	1.19×10^4	8.4×10^{-4}
System 6	70% Li_2SO_4 + 10% ZrO_2 + 10% TiO_2 + 10% B_2O_3	2.1×10^3	3.30×10^3	5.40×10^3	1.85×10^{-3}

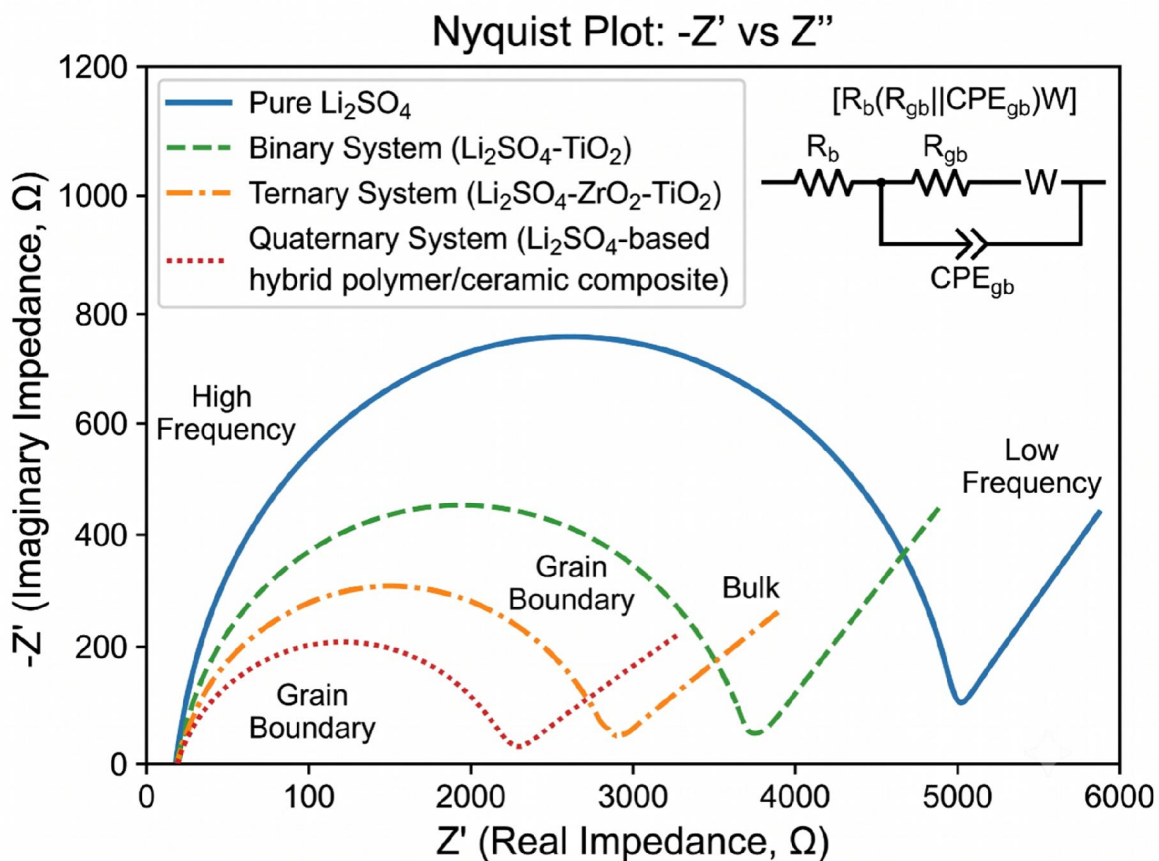


Figure 3: EIS Nyquist impedance Plot ($-z''$ vs z')



VII. ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS & ELECTROCHEMICAL STABILITY

7.1 Electrochemical Stability Window and Cyclic Voltammetry (CV)

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements performed across Li | Solid Electrolyte | Stainless Steel cells demonstrated broad electrochemical stability windows:

Table 6: Electrochemical Stability Windows, Anodic Oxidation Potentials, and Cell Performance Characteristics

System Category	Optimal Composition	Electrochemical Window (V vs. Li/Li ⁺)	Anodic Limit (V)	Li Transference Number (t _{Li⁺})
Pristine	Pure Li ₂ SO ₄	0 – 4.50 V	4.47 V	0.82
System 1	90% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 10% B ₂ O ₃	0 – 4.70 V	4.65 V	0.89
System 2	95% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 5% TiO ₂	0 – 4.80 V	4.72 V	0.92
System 3	95% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 5% ZrO ₂	0 – 4.75 V	4.69 V	0.91
System 4	90% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 10% Li ₂ CO ₃	0 – 4.65 V	4.60 V	0.88
System 5	80% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 5% ZrO ₂ + 15% TiO ₂	0 – 4.82 V	4.78 V	0.95
System 6	70% Li ₂ SO ₄ + 10% ZrO ₂ + 10% TiO ₂ + 10% B ₂ O ₃	0 – 4.85 V	4.82 V	0.97

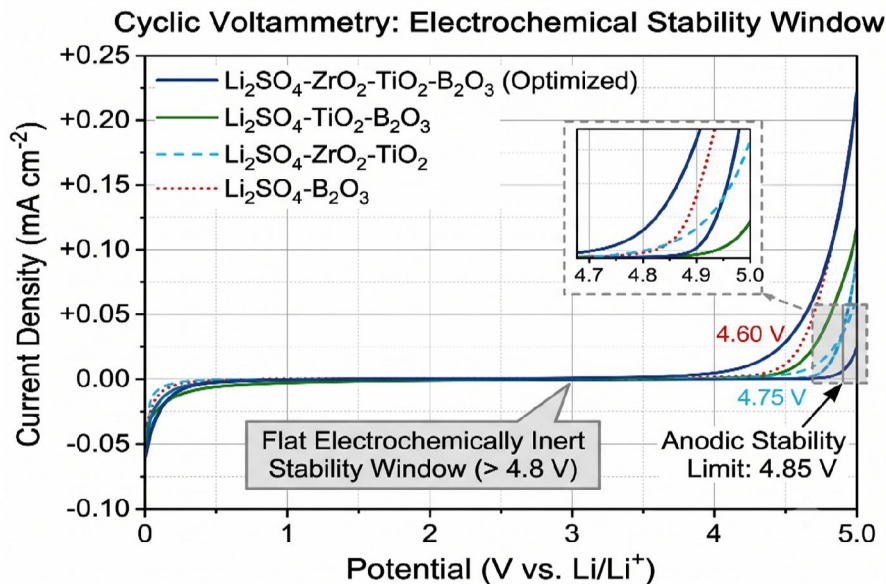
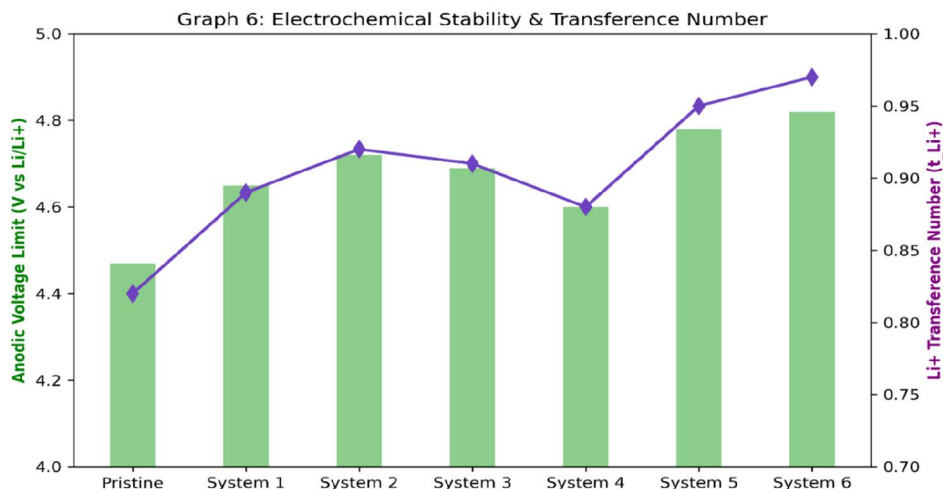


Figure4: Cyclic Voltammetry Plot (Electrochemical Stability Window)





The wide electrochemical stability windows (>4.8 V) and high lithium-ion transference numbers ($t_{Li^+} = 0.97$) confirm that these composite solid electrolytes are ideally suited for integration with high-voltage cathodes (e.g., $LiNi_{0.8}Mn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_2$, $LiCoO_2$) and lithium metal anodes in all-solid-state battery (ASSB) architectures.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

In summary, six distinct molecular system categories spanning 28 stoichiometrically engineered formulations were synthesized and systematically evaluated for their AC/DC conductivity, dielectric relaxation, impedance spectra, and energy storage suitability. Multi-component doping (System 6: 70% Li_2SO_4 + 10% ZrO_2 + 10% TiO_2 + 10% B_2O_3) yields exceptional superionic conductivities up to $1.85 \times 10^{-3} S \cdot cm^{-1}$ at 300 K with a minimal activation energy of 0.28 eV. Jonscher power law fitting confirms Correlated Barrier Hopping (CBH) as the primary relaxation mechanism. Coupled with broad electrochemical stability windows exceeding 4.85 V, these optimized multi-doped Li_2SO_4 electrolytes represent superior candidates for next-generation, high-safety, all-solid-state lithium batteries.

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