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# Electrical transport in Li<sub>2</sub>O-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-GeO<sub>2</sub> glass-ceramics

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## Abstract

Mixed glass former system with the composition 40Li<sub>2</sub>O-(60-x)P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>- xGeO<sub>2</sub>, x = 0-25 mol% was chosen for the investigation of the effect of induced crystallization on electrical properties. Gradual addition of GeO<sub>2</sub> units into phosphate chains causes a depolymerisation which leads to facilitated Li<sup>+</sup> ions mobility. Therefore, our interest was to investigate how various steps of crystallization influence the electrical transport in these glasses. Electrical properties of glass-ceramics have been studied using impedance spectroscopy and correlated with the results of structural analysis. Heat-treated glasses have been characterized by XRD, MAS NMR and SEM. With increasing GeO<sub>2</sub> content from single to multi crystalline phase glass-ceramics were formed. For GeO<sub>2</sub>-free glass-ceramic a slight increase in the electrical conductivity was evidenced whereas a conductivity decrease for glass-ceramics containing up to 20 mol% of GeO<sub>2</sub> is related to the reduction of number of Li<sup>+</sup> ions in residual glass matrix since the LiPO<sub>3</sub> crystalline phase was formed. The crystallization in the glass-ceramics with higher GeO<sub>2</sub> content causes an increase in the electrical conductivity due to formation of crystallites with well-defined shapes, which pronounces easy conduction pathways for Li<sup>+</sup> ions transport within crystalline grains and along crystalline grain boundaries. The contribution of grains and grain boundaries to the total electrical transport in these polycrystalline glass-ceramics is discussed in detail.

**Keywords:** Germanate glasses, Electrical properties, Glass ceramics

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