

Advanced Nanostructured Materials for Solid State Hydrogen Storage



Klaus Taube

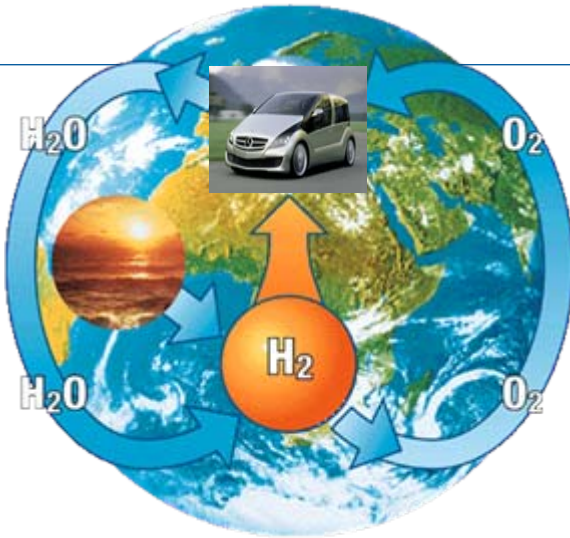
GKSS Research Centre Geesthacht,
Germany

EuroNanoForum 2009

Workshop „Nanomaterials for Energy“

Prague, June, 2nd, 2009

Challenges of Hydrogen Technology



Hydrogen is the ideal future energy carrier

- Zero emission vehicles
- Decentralised energy supply
- Portable electronics
- ...

Key issues

H₂ production/separation/conditioning

H₂ storage

Conversion to power



high selectivity + efficiency



low weight + volume



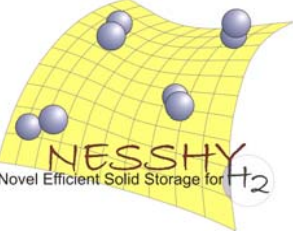
low cost + high efficiency

- **Introduction** to solid state hydrogen storage
- **Nanostructured Materials** for hydrogen storage
 - **Reactive Hydride Composites**
 - **Anion substituted materials**
 - **Nanoscaled scaffolds and frameworks**
- Future **challenges** of research

Efficient Hydrogen Storage Methods ?



Densification
required !



Challenges

→ Vehicles are being designed by OEMs that can achieve > 300 miles

- 350 or 700 bar H₂ pressure demonstrated
- 1 to 4 tanks
- Specified range from ~200 to > 350 miles

→ But

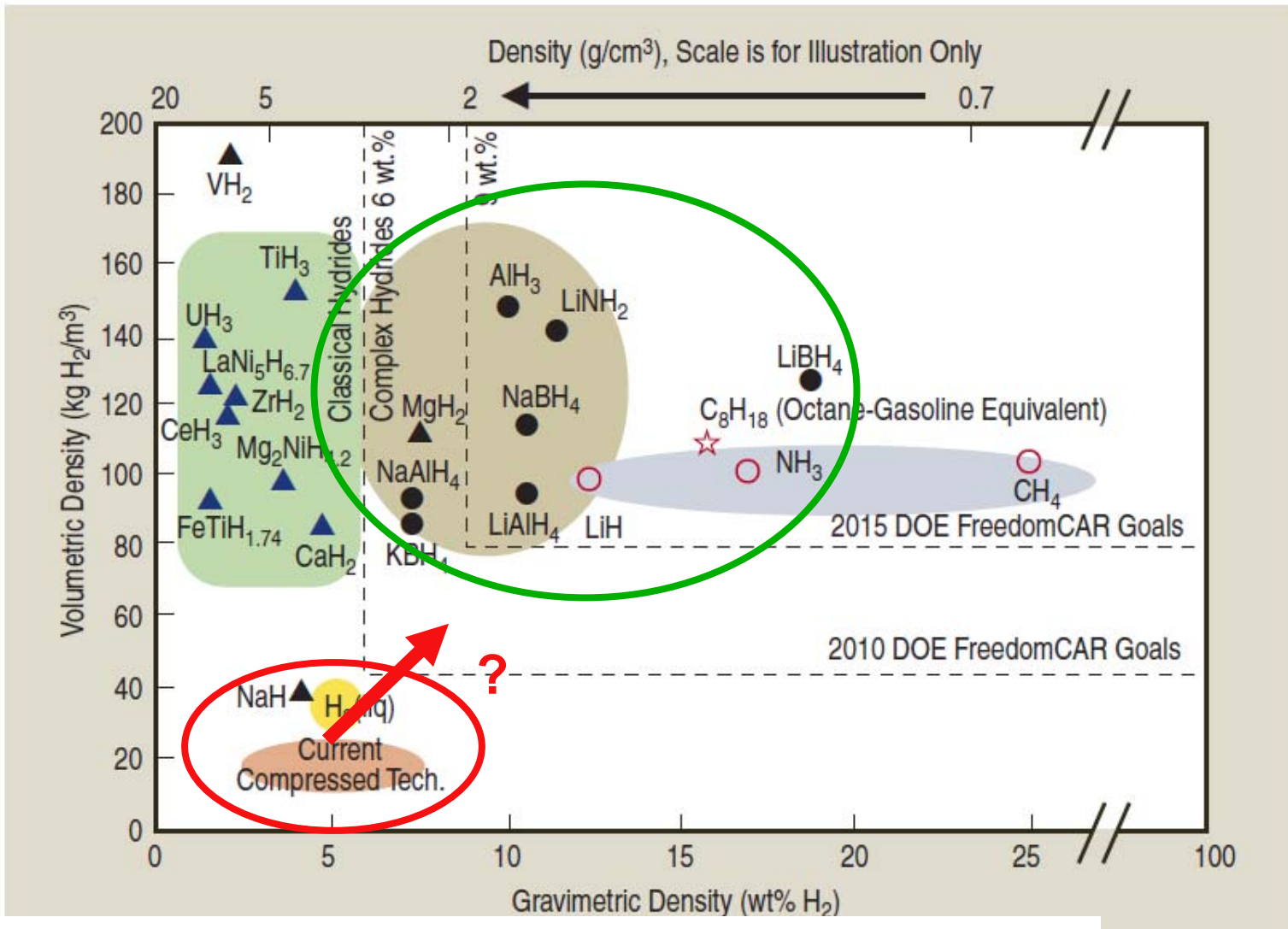
- Performance / life time
- Space on-board
- Safety
- Cost

are still challenges for mass market penetration...

→ Is there a low pressure alternative?

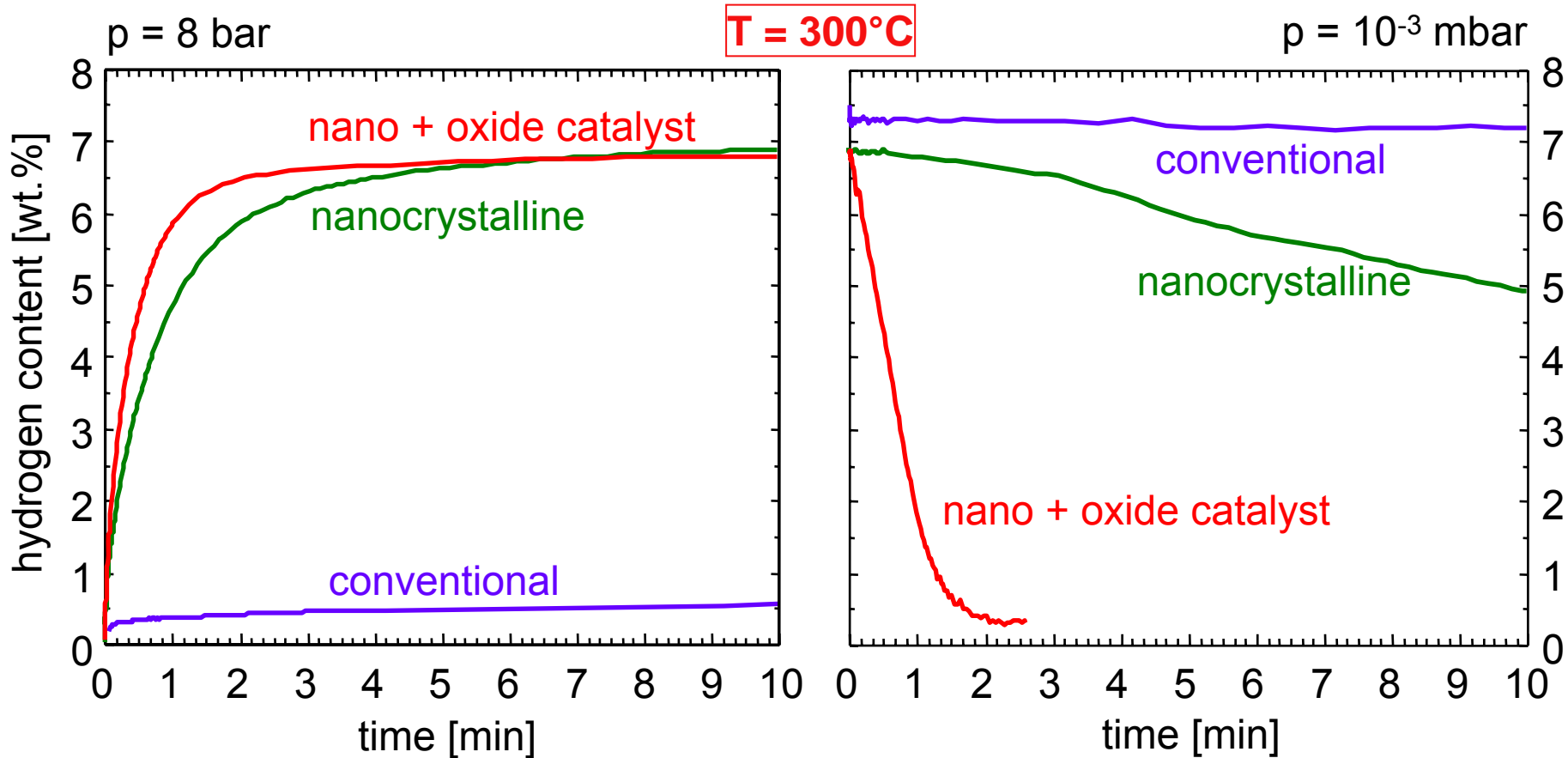


Hydrogen Storage Capacity



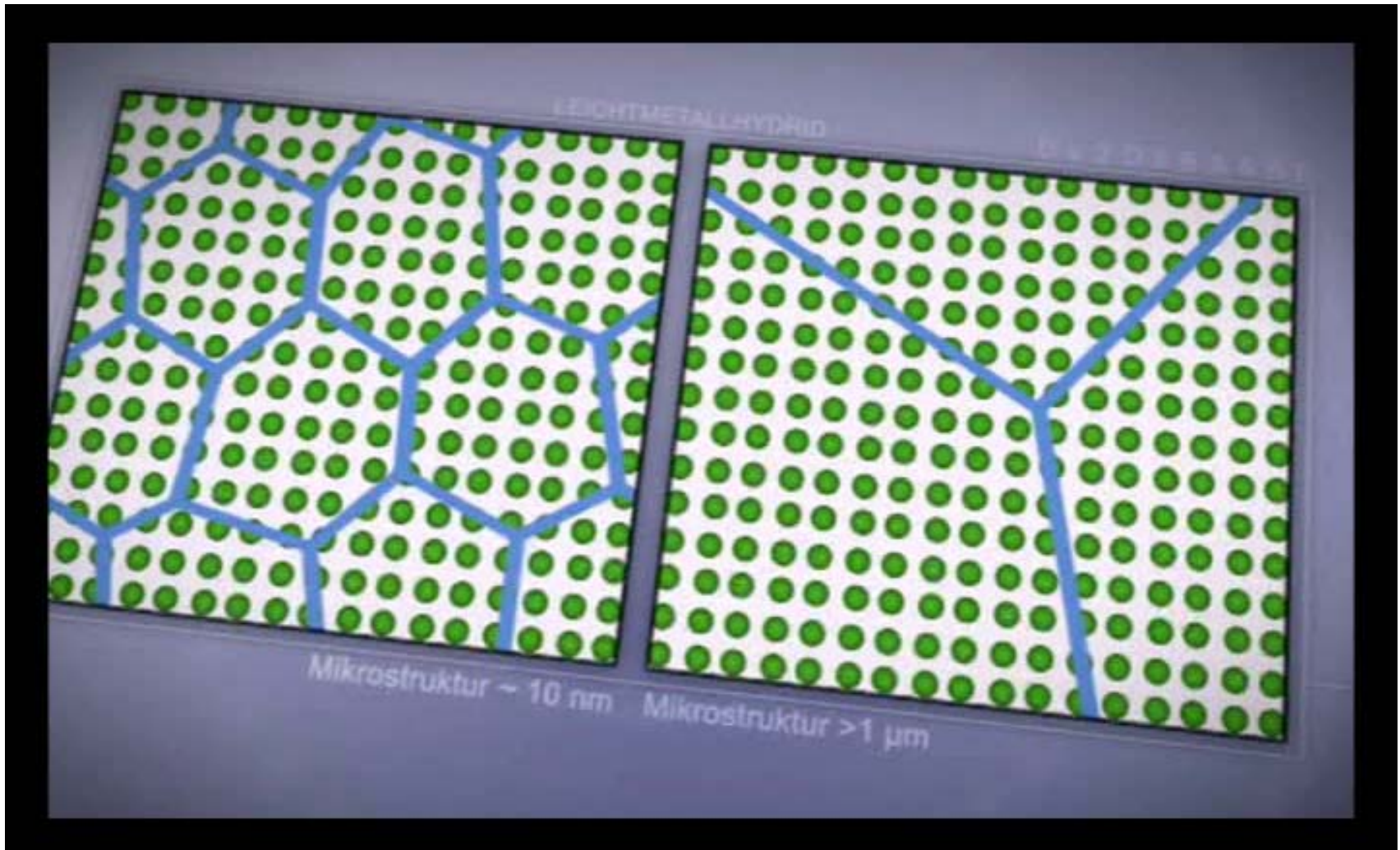
Chandra, Reilly, Chellappa - Metal Hydrides for Vehicular Applications: The State of the Art – Journal of the Minerals, Metals and Materials 58, 2 (2006) 26 – 32, DOI; 10.1007/s11837-006-0005-0

Kinetics: Achievements by Nanostructure



nanocrystalline MgH_2 + catalyst  \Rightarrow technological breakthrough in kinetics

Reaction Scheme of Solid State Hydrogen Storage Materials



Industry goals: $> 6.0 \text{ wt.}\%$, $42 \text{ kg H}_2/\text{m}^3 \Rightarrow$ **low weight and volume**
 $T_{\text{Op.}} < 150 \text{ (} 200^\circ\text{C)}$ \Rightarrow **PEM Fuel Cells**
 $\Delta H = 25 - 40 \text{ kJ/mol H}_2 \Rightarrow$ **low heats of reaction**



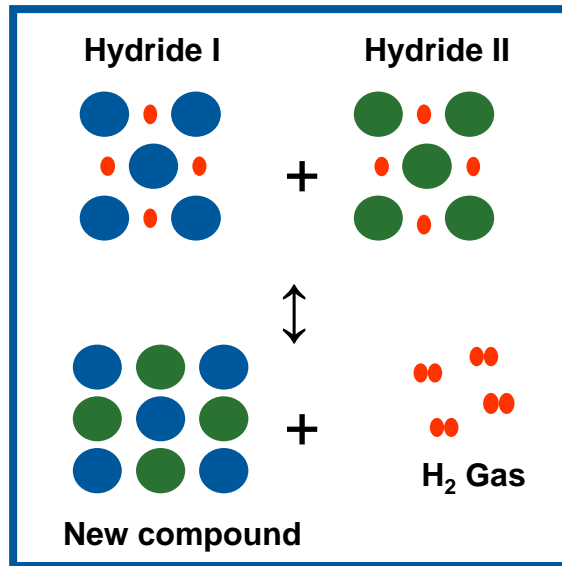
new compounds, composites and modifications:

- **Reactive Hydride Composites**
- **F substitution**
- **nanoscale scaffolds and frameworks**

Reactive Hydride Composites

Reactive Hydride Composites*

two hydrides in a **composite react exothermally** while releasing hydrogen



HRL-Laboratories

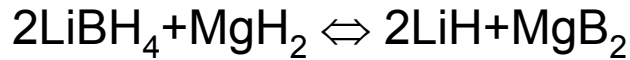
Thermodynamics ✓

Kinetics 📌

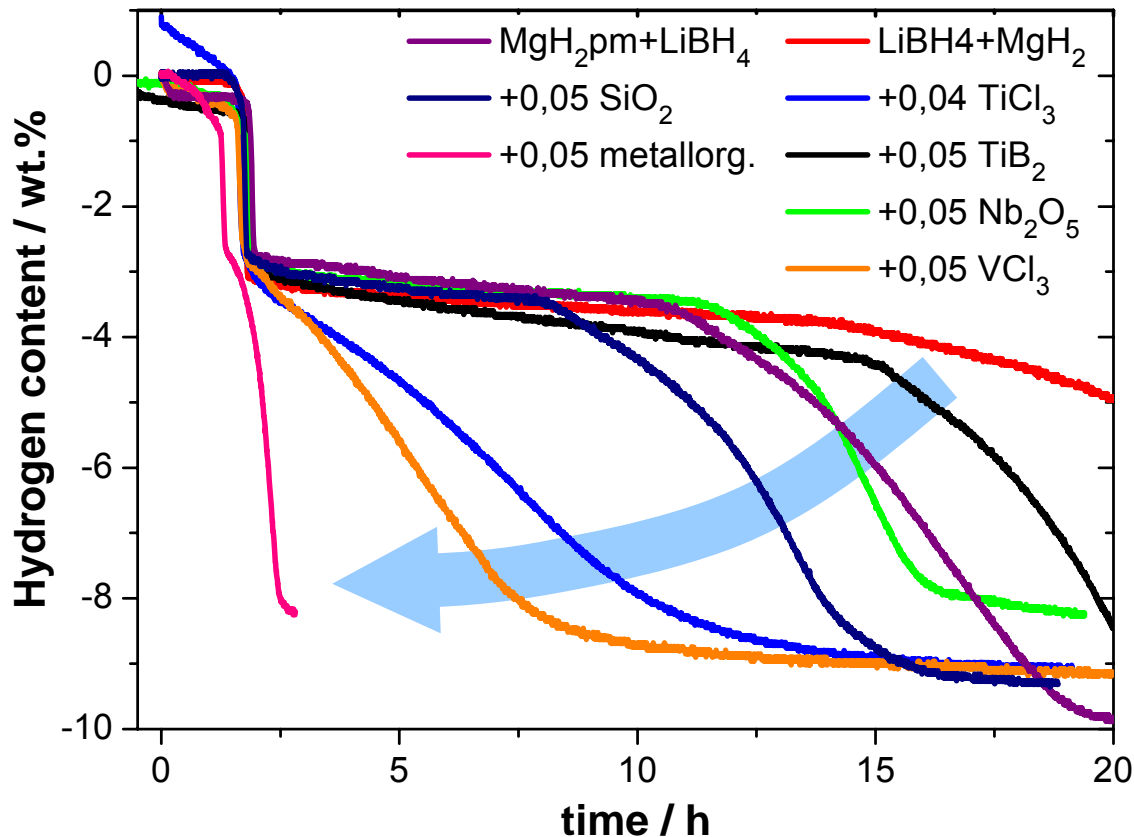
- High capacity
- Low reaction enthalpy / heat of reaction

* G. Barkhordarian et al.: patent application 2004, J. Alloys & Compounds 440 (2006)

J.J. Vajo et al.: patent application 2004, J. Phys. Chem. B 109 (2005)



400°C, 5 bar H₂



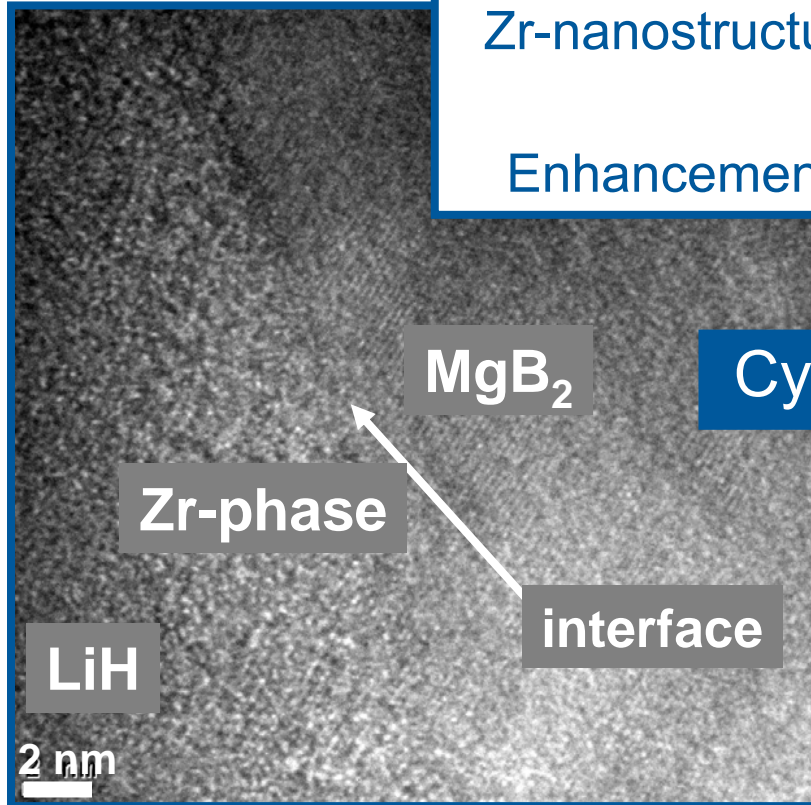
■ Suitable **additives** and preparation parameters accelerate desorption

■ (One) critical parameter: **formation of MgB₂**

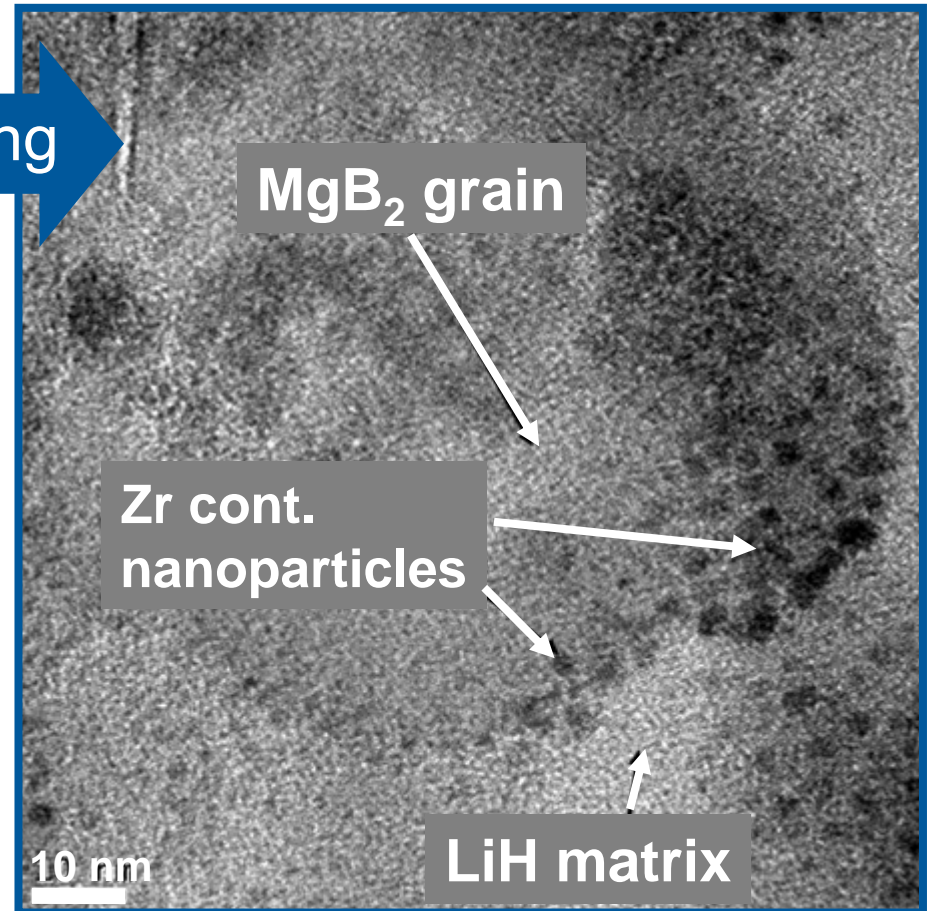
■ nucleation of MgB₂ enhanced by **additive Borides**

Location of Zr-structures (TEM)

Zr-nanostructures at the interfaces
⇒
Enhancement of MgB₂ formation



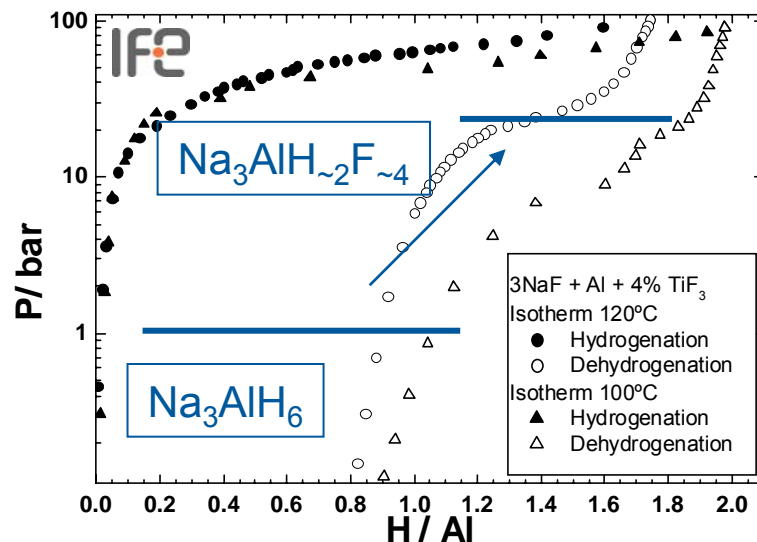
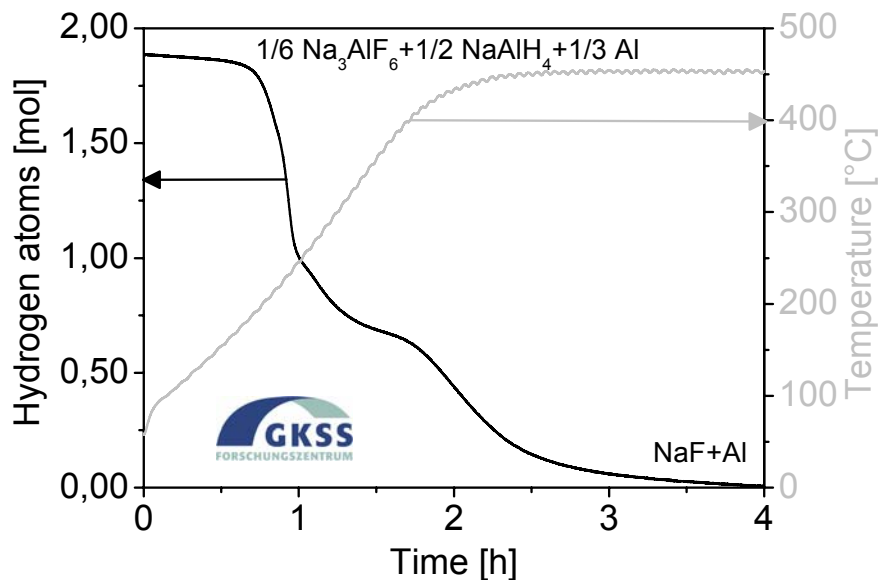
Cycling



In cooperation with
Young Whan Cho et al., Seoul National University
and the Korean Institute of Science and Technology

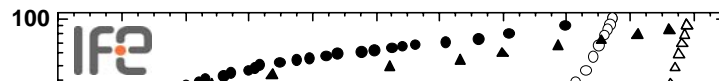
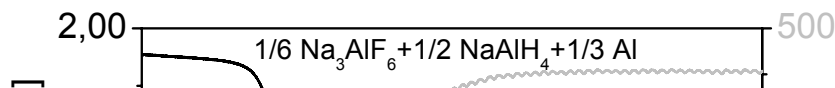
Anion Substition in Hydrides

Hydrides \Leftrightarrow **Fluorides**: often **similar** structures, **different** thermodynamics
 \Rightarrow possible to form mixed compounds with **reduced heat of reaction?**



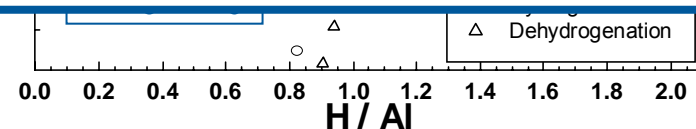
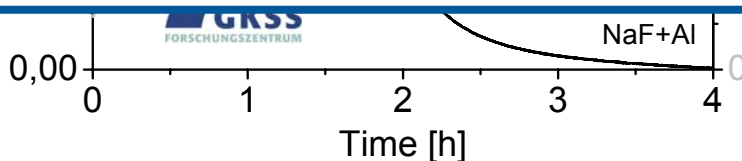
- 1) IFE Patent pending, Brinks, Fossdal, Hauback (2008)
 Hendrik W. Brinks, Anita Fossdal, Bjørn C. Hauback - J. Phys. Chem. C 112 (2008), 5658
- 2) GKSS Patent pending, Eigen, Dornheim, Bormann (2008)
 N. Eigen, U. Bösenberg, J. Bellosta von Colbe, T.R. Jensen, Y. Cerenius, M. Dornheim, T. Klassen, R. Bormann - Journal of Alloys and Compounds, 477 (1-2) (2009), Pages 76-80,

Hydrides \Leftrightarrow **Fluorides**: often **similar** structures, **different** thermodynamics
 \Rightarrow possible to form mixed compounds with **reduced heat of reaction?**



Possible in **complex hydrides** with **higher H-capacity?**

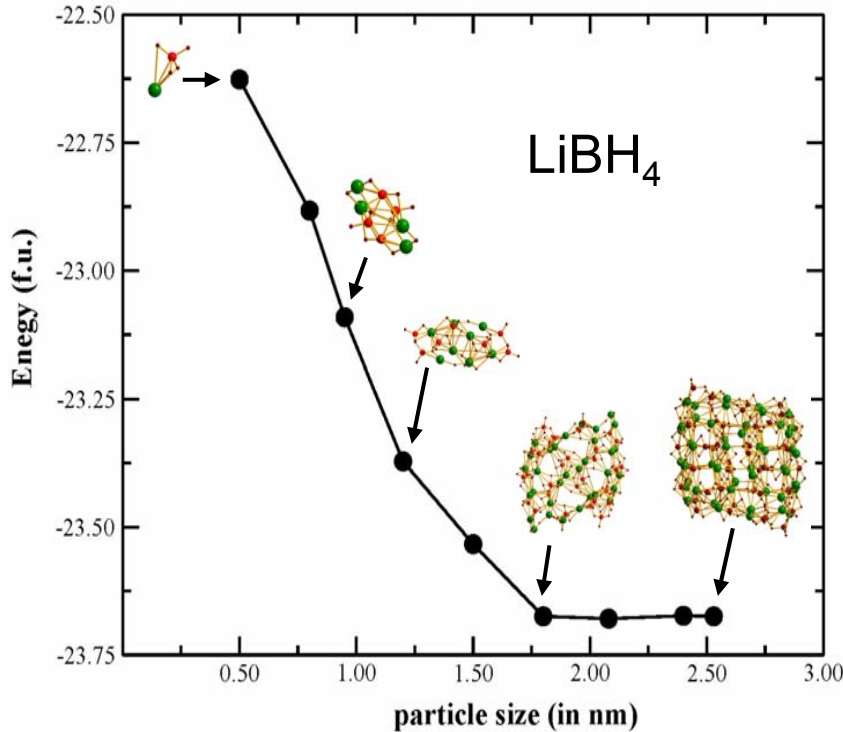
\Rightarrow EU CP **FLYHY** (<http://www.flyhy.eu>)



- 1) IFE Patent pending, Brinks, Fossdal, Hauback (2008)
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Nano Scaffolds and Frameworks

Modelling



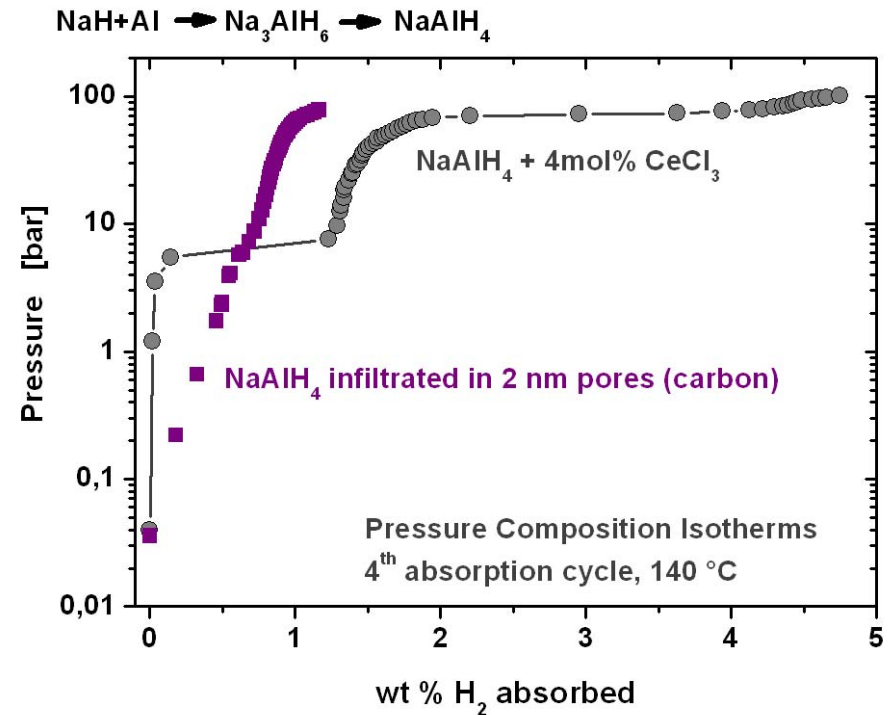
Critical size of complex hydride particles

P. Vajeeston et al., Small (2009)



Thermodynamics

Equilibrium pressures



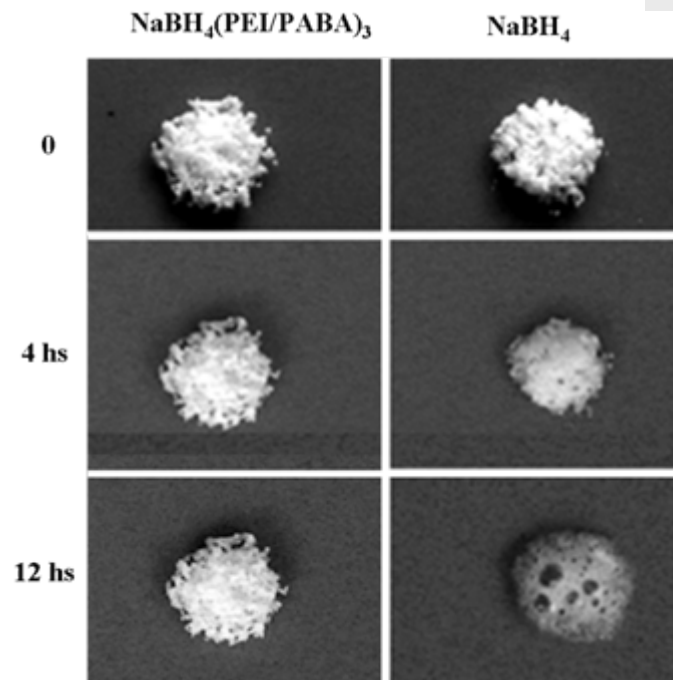
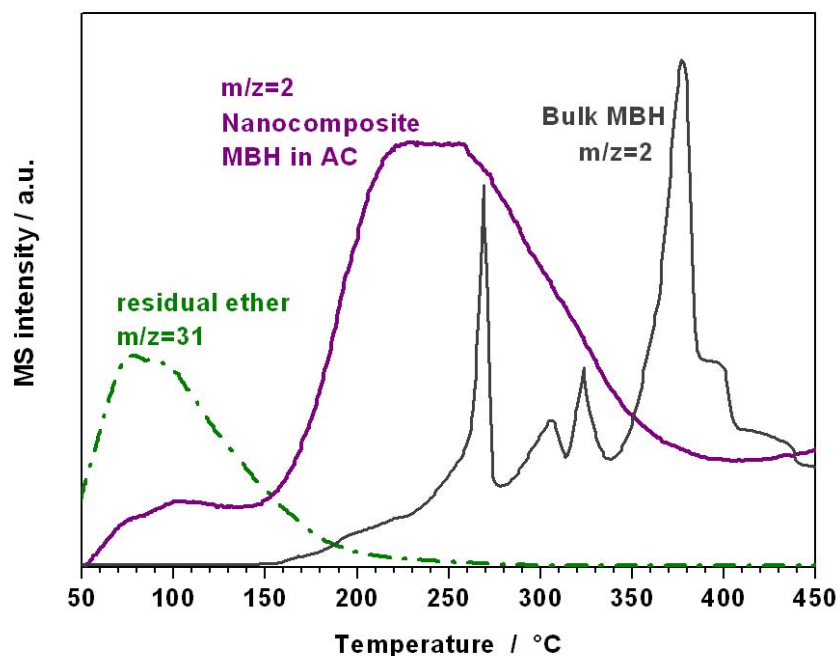
Solubility of H enhanced by 1-2 orders of magnitude in a nanocomposite

M. Fichtner et al., MH 2008 Symposium; submitted (2009)

Kinetics

Safety

TDS-MS



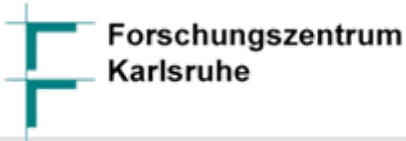
Safe encapsulation of complex hydride by self-assembled layer technique

D. Shchukin et al., submitted (2008)



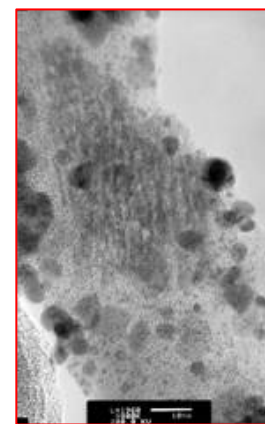
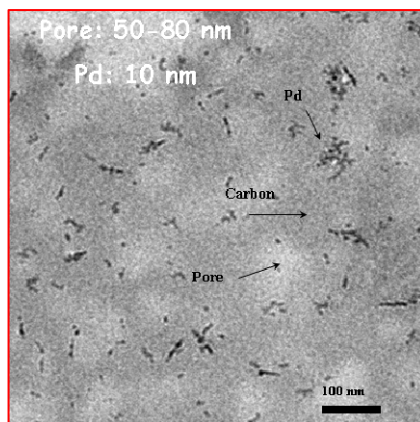
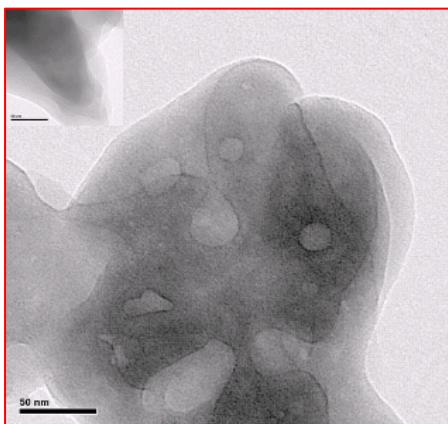
Lowering of desorption T of H₂ by >100 K

M. Fichtner et al., Nanotechnology (2009)



✓ Nanoporous structures → Metal-doped carbons:

- Novel carbogenic foams with high surface spin concentration
- Pd/C foam nanocomposites to exploit “spillover effect” → H₂ uptake > 2 wt% at 298 K
 - Pd-alloy/C foam nanocomposites → Enhanced H₂ uptake (> 4 wt%) at 298 K
 - Mixing with other promising framework materials (MOFs, etc)
 - Volumetric Densities? Working Pressures?



Tank Design

✓ Mg-based Tanks:

- Large scale production of improved Mg based hydrides
 - 10 kg MgH₂ tank under development



Industrial scale Milling



2 kg MgH₂ tank, ≈ 5 kWh

(120 gr - 1344 NL H₂)

External volume : 3 l = **40 kg/m³**

Weight ≈ 12 kg => **1 wt.%**

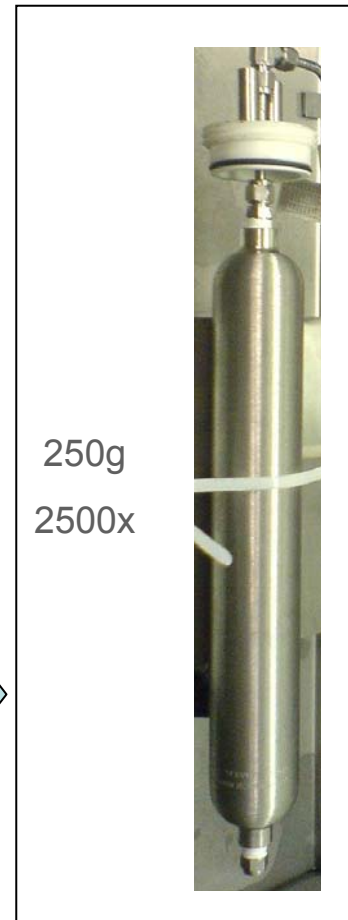
Max Pressure: 1.5 MPa

Hydrogen Storage Tank of Complex Hydrides

(Model) Material: Sodium Alanate NaAlH_4

- ✓ Gravimetric capacity: 4,5 wt. %
- ✓ Good kinetics, adequate thermodynamics
- ⇒ **Optimisation** of tank design by
 - **Light-weight** construction
 - **High capacity** storage materials

Upscaling



8 kg = 400 g H_2
~20 l Tank
for 4500 l H_2
0,9 wt. %, 22 kg/m³
80.000x

Significant **advantages** vs. CGHS and LHS

- **High volumetric densities** well above DOE targets
- **Low working pressures** (< 200 bar)
- **Inherently safe**: self “cooling” effect during hydrogen release

Main **directions of research** to be pursued

- Fundamental **understanding** of effects ⇒ **Engineering** on the **nanoscale**
 - Challenges:
 - Working **temperatures < 200°C**
 - Fast reaction **kinetics**
 - **Hydrogen quality**
 - Cost effective **materials production**
 - **Tank design, simulation** and **construction, heat management**
- ⇒ Overall **energy efficiency**
- **Codes and Standards**

Acknowledgements

GKSS Research Centre

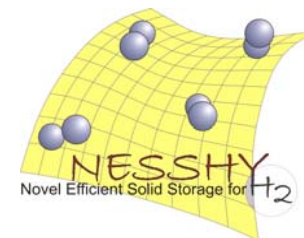
- M. Dornheim, G. Barkhordarian, C. Bonatto Minella, R. Bormann, J. Bellosta v. Colbe, U. Bösenberg, N. Eigen, R. Gosalawit, T. Klassen, G. Lozano, O. Metz, C. Pistidda

Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe

- M. Fichter, W. Lohstroh, C. Frommen, and colleagues

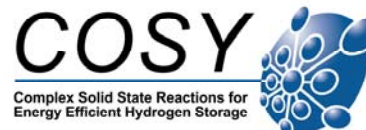
NCSR Demokritos (EL)

- Athanassios Stubos and colleagues



Financial Support from the European Union

- IP **NESSHY** (SES6-CT-2006-518271)
- MC RTN **COSY** (MRTN-CT-2006-035366)
- CP **NANOHy** (GA 210092)
- CP **FLYHY** (GA 226943)





thank you for your interest!