

TAILORING BOROHYDRIDES FOR REVERSIBLE HYDROGEN STORAGE



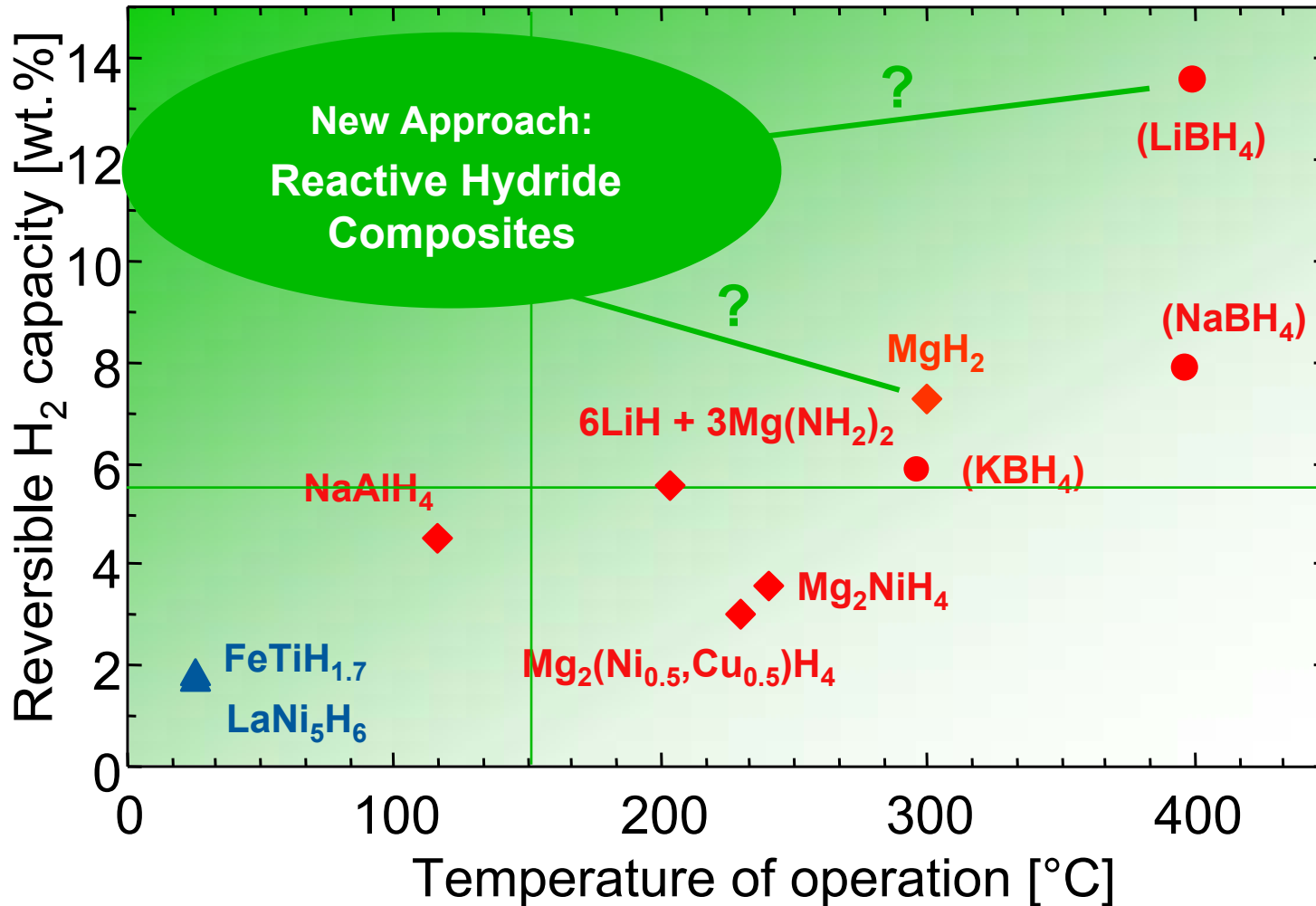
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Wildhaus, Switzerland



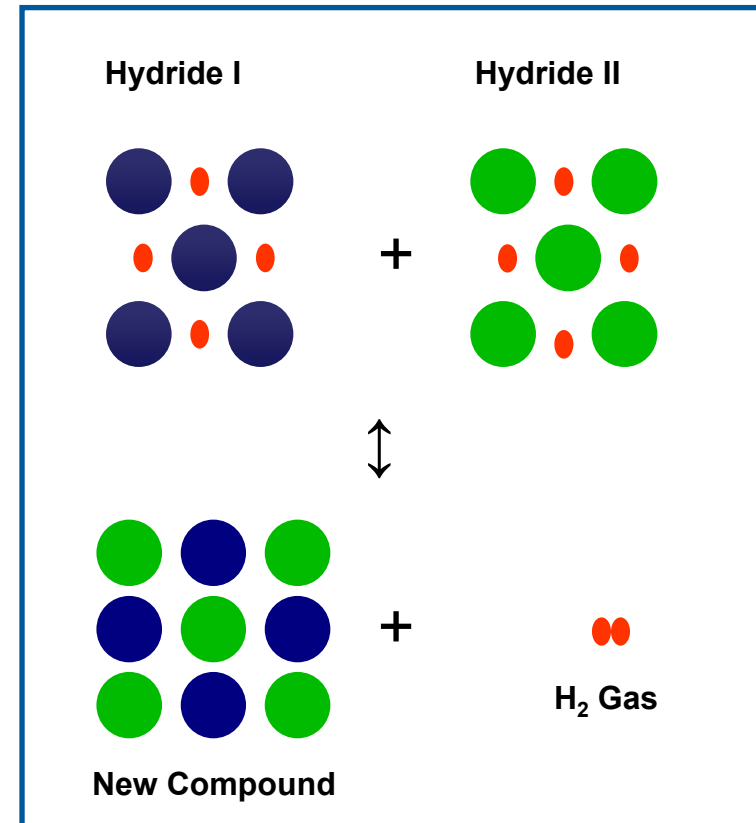
Novel Materials for Solid State Hydrogen Storage



Reactive Hydride Composites (RHC)

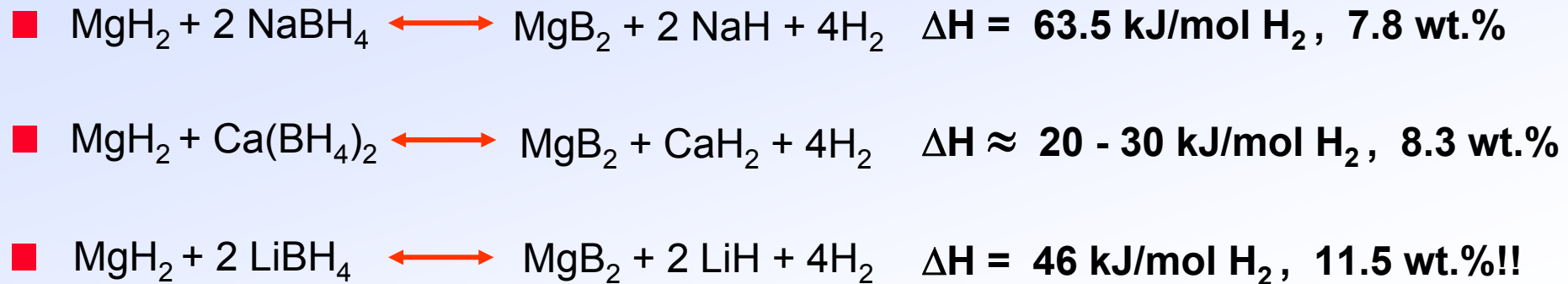
Let's consider **two** hydrides in a composite
which **interact** upon desorption

Apply to light-weight hydrides
e.g. MgH_2 , alanates, amides
borohydrides ??



G. Barkhordarian et al.: GKSS patent application 2004

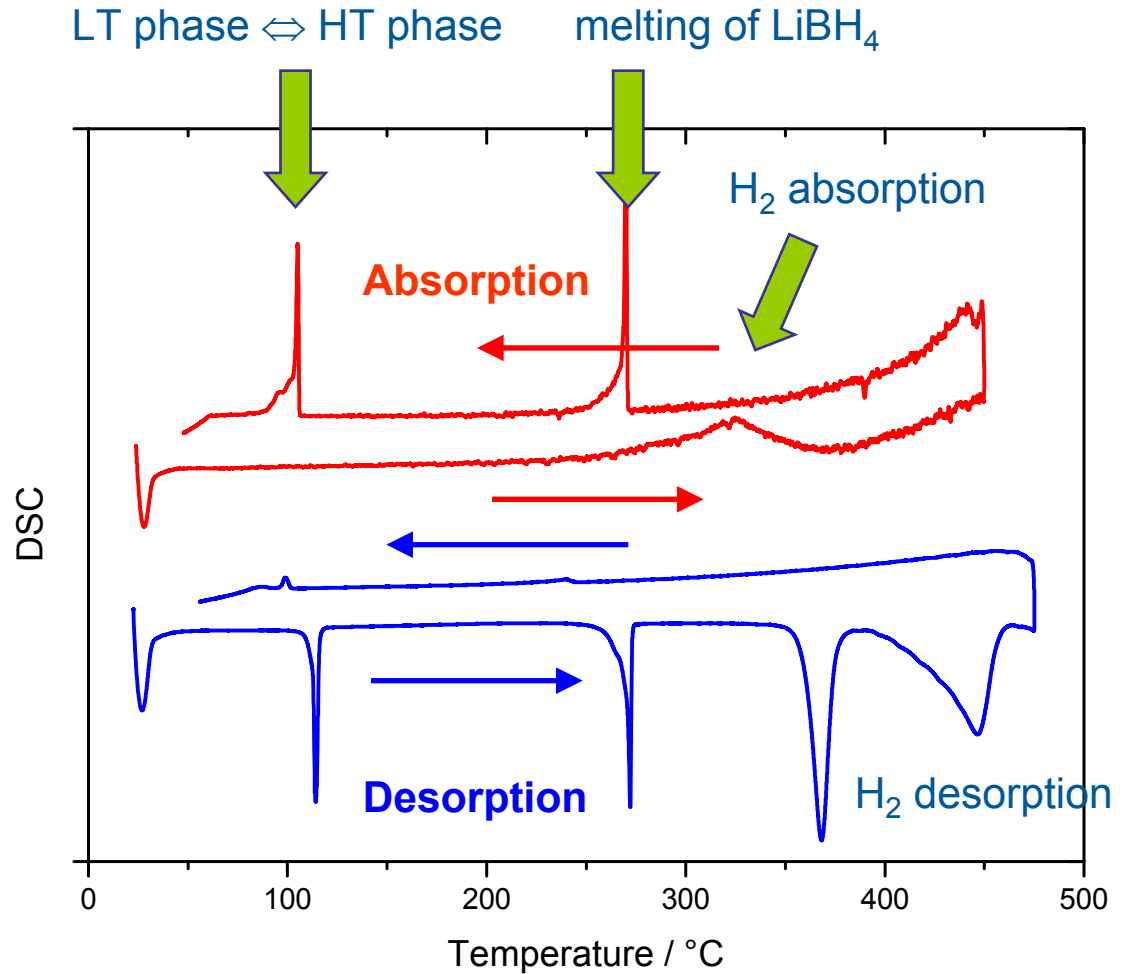
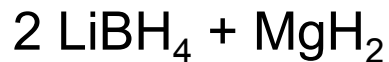
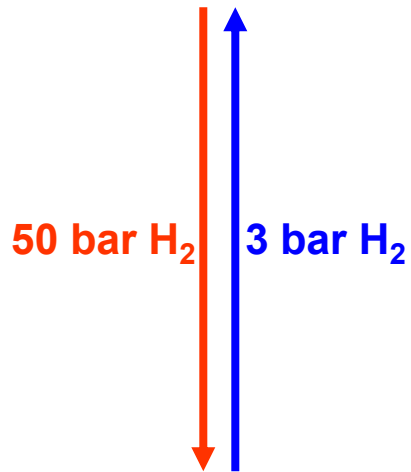
J.J. Vajo et al.: GM patent application 2004



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

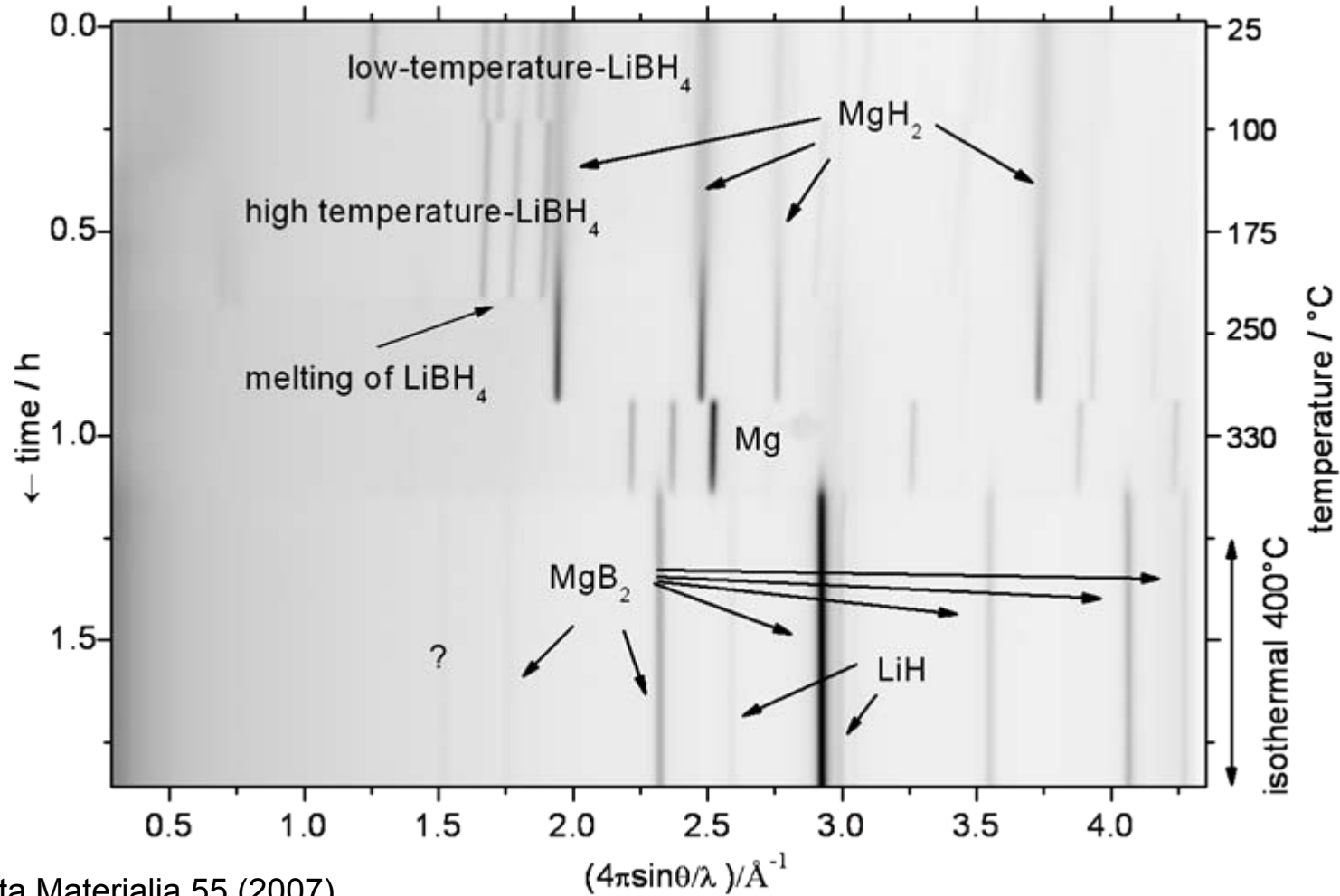
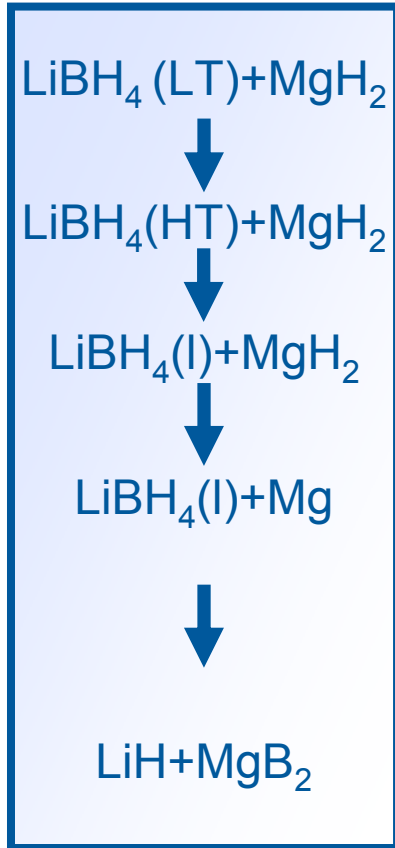
J.J. Vajo et al.: patent application 2004, J. Phys. Chem. B 109 (2005)

Reversibility in $2\text{LiBH}_4 + \text{MgH}_2$ (w/o cat)



Reaction Pathway: Desorption

– In-situ XRD measurements –



U. Bösenberg et al., Acta Materialia 55 (2007)

Measured at I711,
MAX-lab, Lund, Sweden

2LiBH₄+MgH₂+5 mol% V-additive

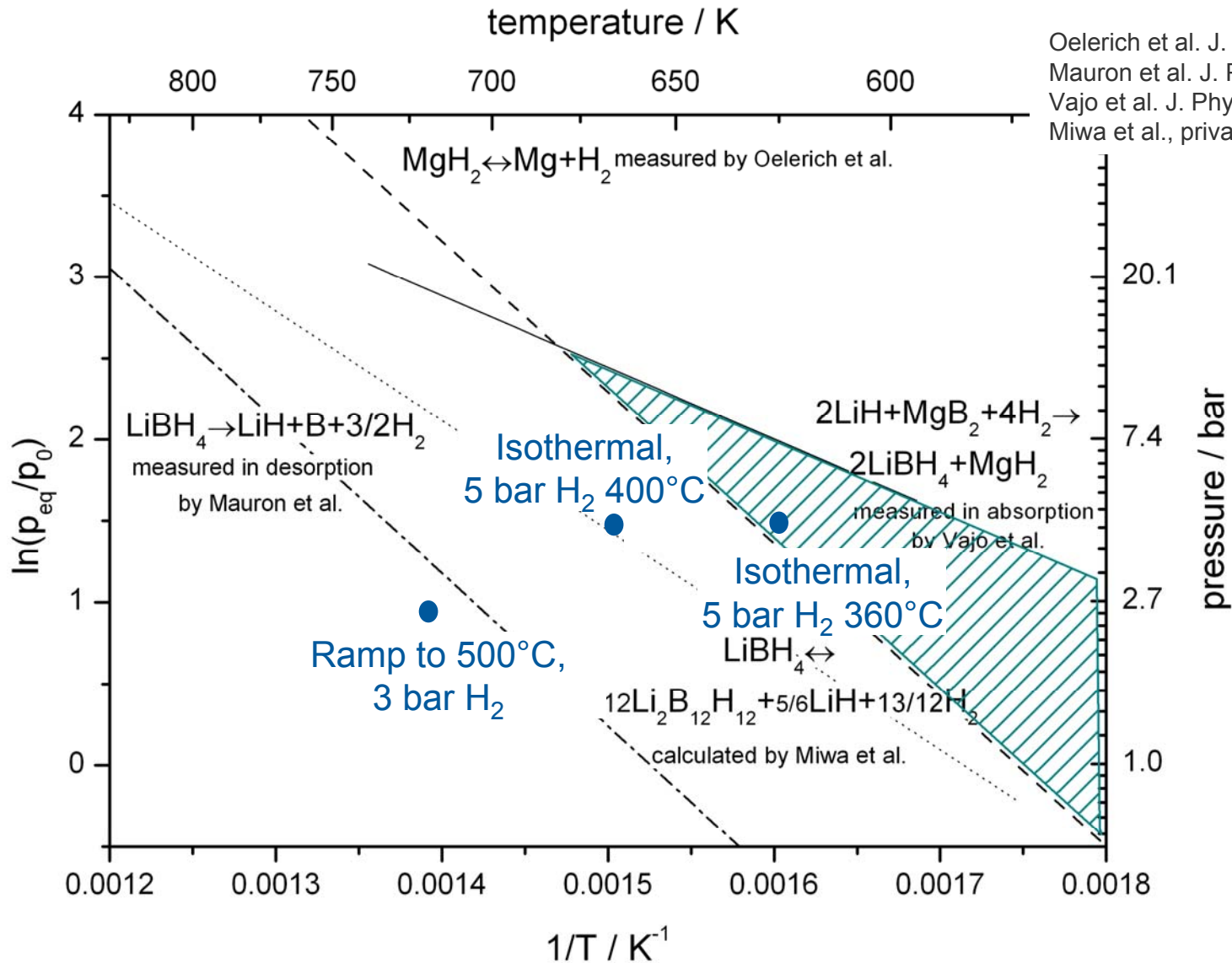
Heating to 400°C, then isothermal, 5 bar H₂-pressure

- at least **two** reacting phases, e.g. MgB_2 and XH
 - require **homogeneous** and fine-scale distribution of phases
 - **intermediate phases** may form (e.g. MgNaH_3 , $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_{12}\text{H}_{12}$)
 - nucleation problems, slower kinetics (**MgB_2 formation, dissolution**)
 - might result in **lower reversible hydrogen capacities**
with respect to theoretical capacity (known also for $\text{NaH} + \text{Al}$)

- (eutectic?) **melting** of borohydride phase
 - no enhanced kinetics (ionic melt!)
 - tank design

- complex thermodynamics and kinetics

Van't Hoff Plot $\text{LiBH}_4\text{-MgH}_2$ Composites



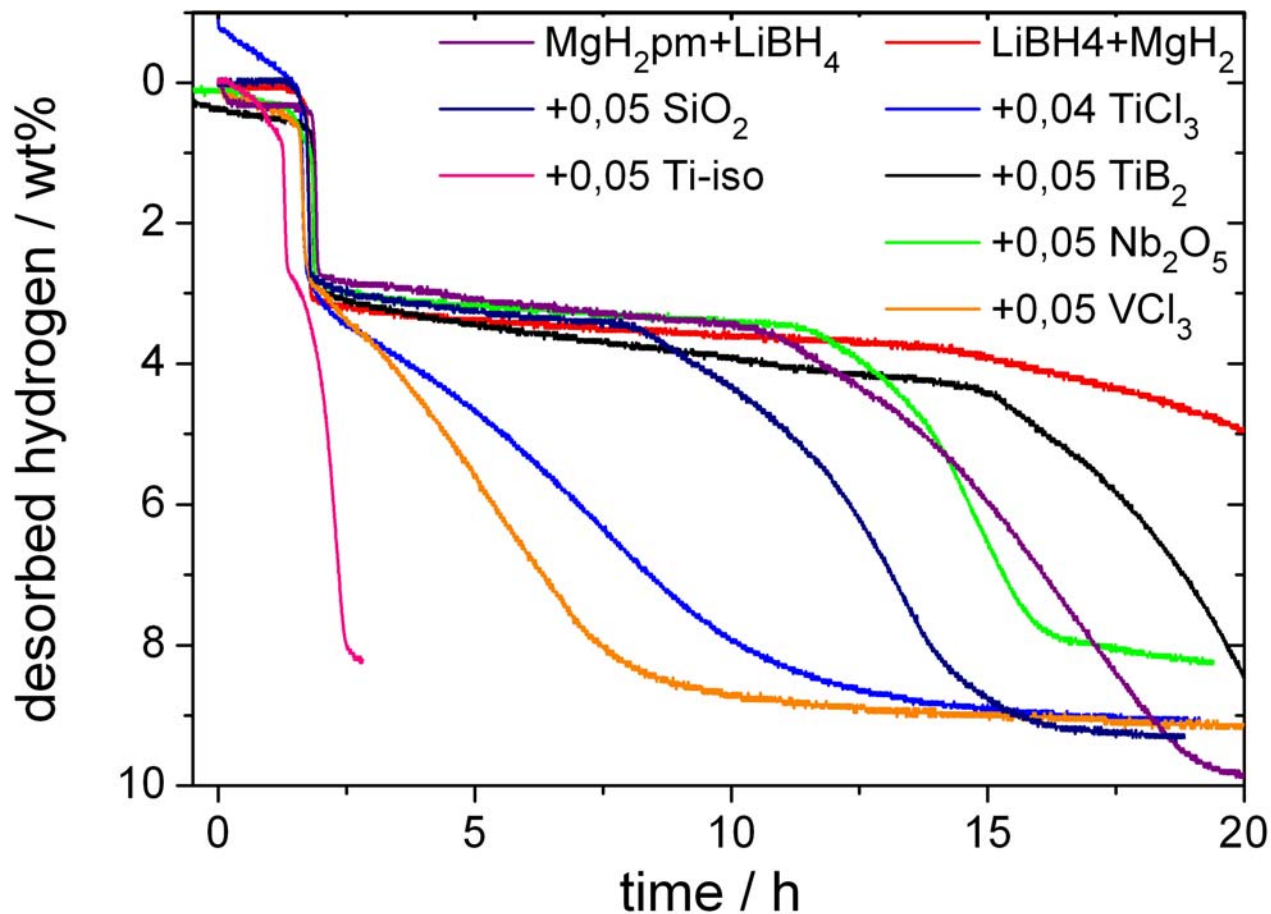
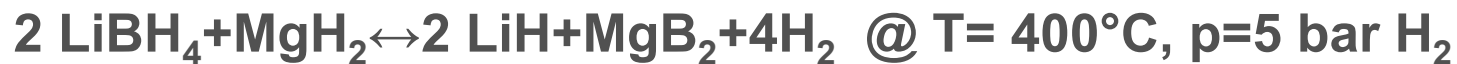
Oelerich et al. J. Alloys Compds. (2001) 315:237
 Mauron et al. J. Phys. Chem. B (2008)112:906
 Vajo et al. J. Phys. Chem. B (2005)109:3719
 Miwa et al., private communication 2008

Unique Absorption Kinetics of MgB_2

Target	Composite	Products	H-content (wt%)		
			Calc	200bar 300°C 48 hr	350bar 400°C 24 hr
LiBH_4	$\text{LiH}+\text{B}$	No hydride formed	-	-	-
	<u>$2\text{LiH}+\text{MgB}_2$</u>	$2\text{LiBH}_4 + \text{MgH}_2$	11.4	8.3	<u>11</u>
	$6\text{LiH}+\text{CaB}_6$	No hydride formed	-	-	-
	$4\text{LiH}+\text{B}_4\text{C}$	No hydride formed	12.1	-	-
	<u>$\text{Li}_7\text{Sn}_2+3.5\text{MgB}_2$</u>	$7\text{LiBH}_4+1.75\text{Mg}_2\text{Sn}$ +0.25Sn	6.3	2.5	<u>3</u>

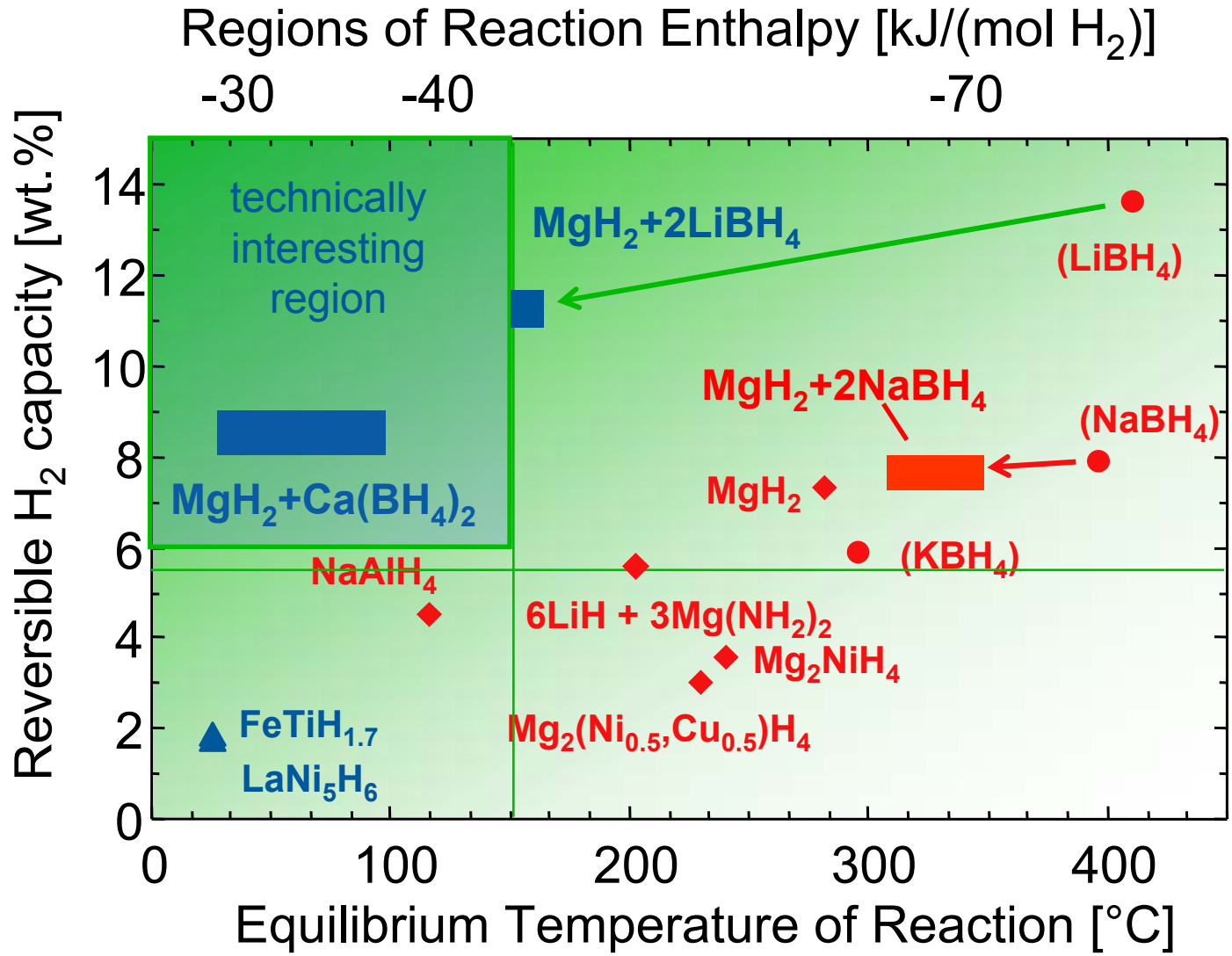
G. Barkhordarian et al.: J. Alloys & Compounds 440 (2006)

Sorption Kinetics: Desorption



U. Bösenberg et al., Acta Materialia 55 (2007)

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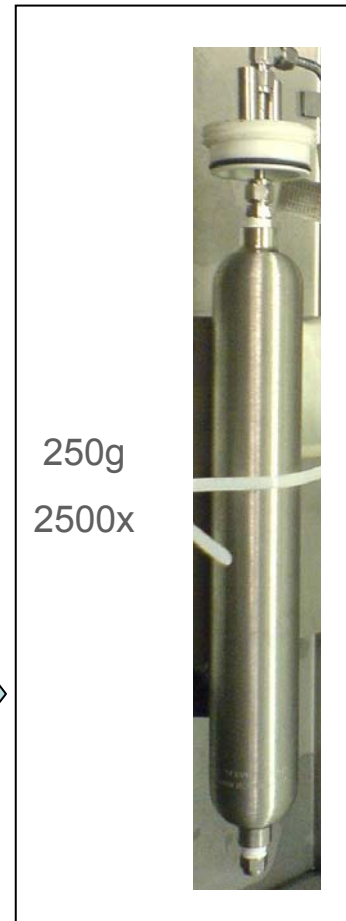
DOE revised system target 2015

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

- **to tailor borohydrides for reversible hydrogen storage**
RHC is a promising approach (alternatives?)
- **complex thermodynamics and kinetics**
- **kinetics of boron compound formation and dissolution is crucial**
- **system integration has to consider melting of borohydrides**