

The road to the Sustainable Society is paved with Materials Science

Neutrons for Energy

Advanced materials for energy storage

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In situ studies of hydrogen desorption from metallic hydrides by neutron diffraction

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Outline

- ✓ Short introduction to metallic hydrides (MH)
- ✓ Neutron diffraction for MH investigation
 - o Steady state structural analysis
 - o Out of equilibrium study by coupled TDS/ND
- ✓ The peculiar cases of TiNiH_x and YFe_2H_x
- ✓ Conclusions

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

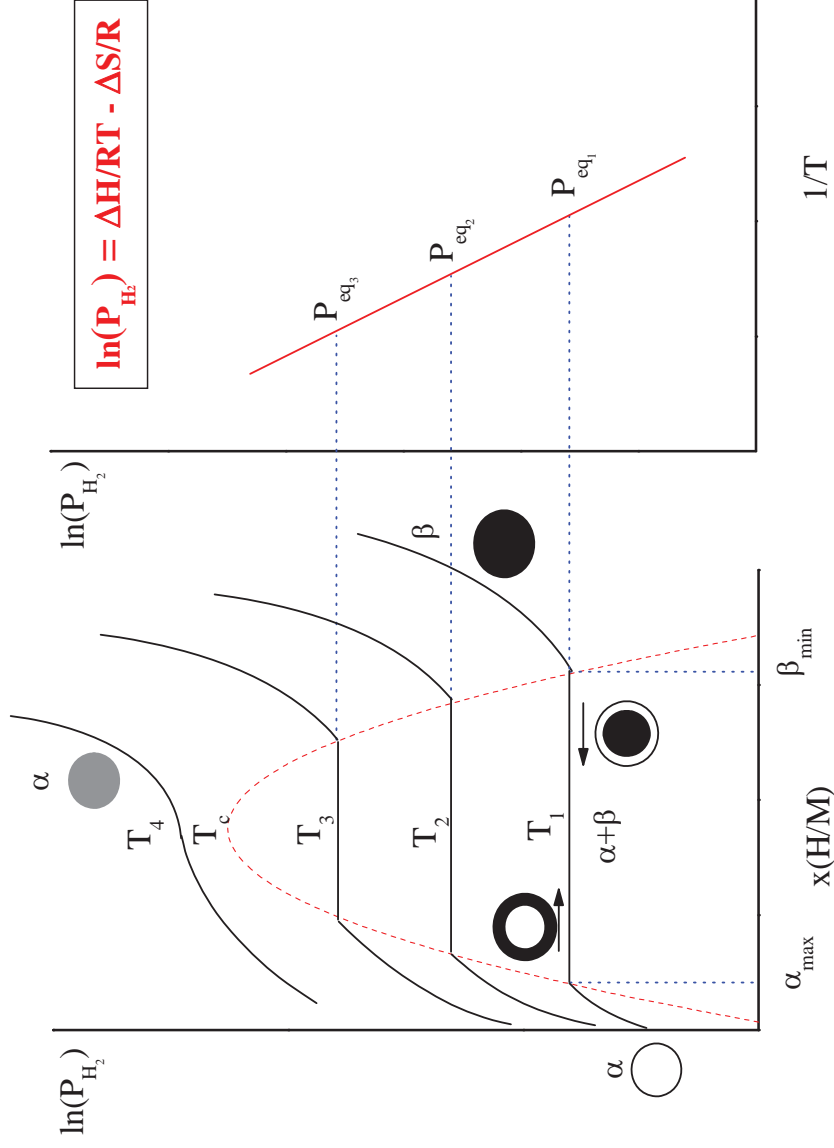
Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

Short introduction to metallic hydrides

Metallic hydride for solid gas storage

➔ Solid gas route (P_{eq} , $C(x)$, T)



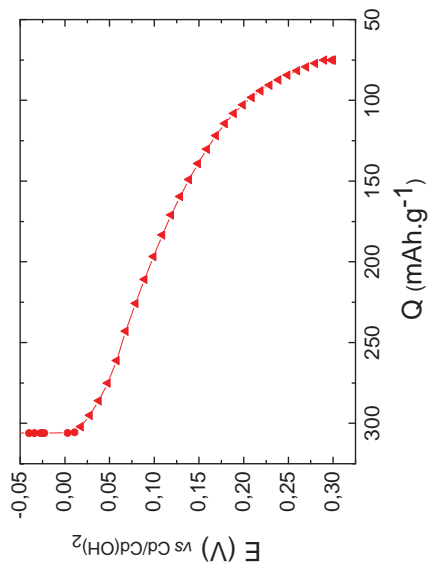
Short introduction to metallic hydrides

Metallic hydride for electrochemical storage

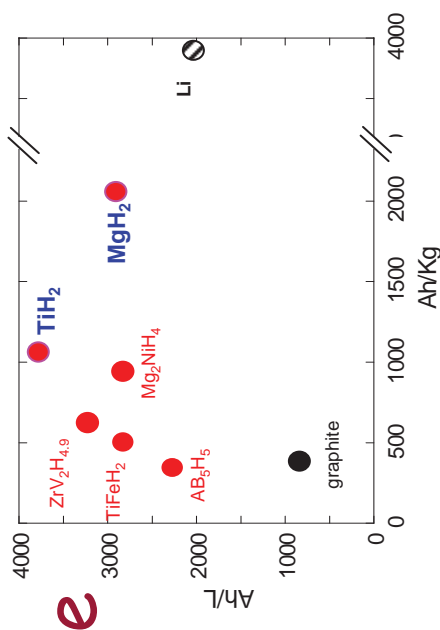
↪ Electrochemical route (E_{eq} , $Q(x)$, T)



$$E_{MH_x}^{eq} = -\frac{RT}{nF} \ln P_{H_2} - 0.926 \quad [\text{in V vs Hg/HgO}]$$

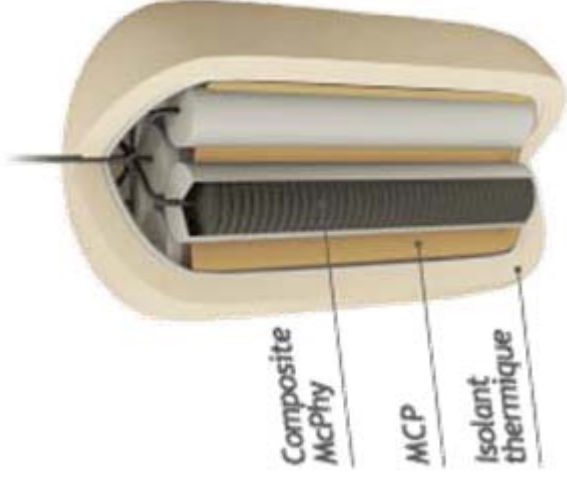
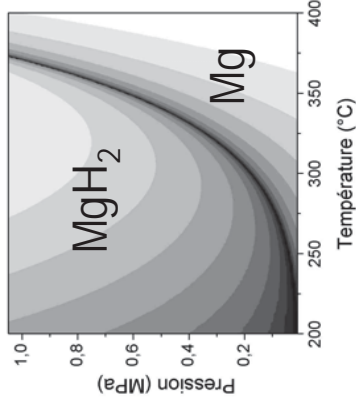


↪ Non aqueous electrochemical route



Y. Oumellal, W. Zaïdi, J-P Bonnet, F. Cuevas, M. Latroche, J. Zhang, J-L Bobet, A. Rougier and L. Aymard. IJHE, 37 (2012) 7831-7835

Some successful applications of hydrides...



McPhy
energy



HEV Toyota Prius



NiMH traction batteries for Nice trams

Other applications - emergency light units, telecommunications, cordless vacuum...

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

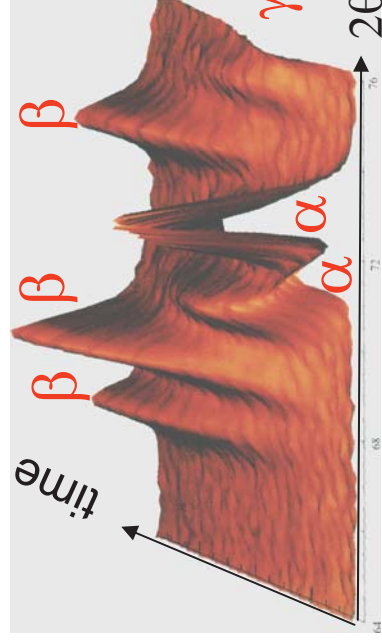
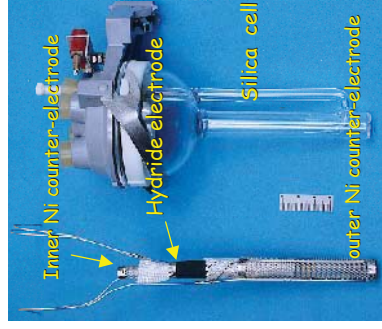
Case of YFe₂H_x

Conclusions

Neutron diffraction for MH investigation

- ✓ Crystal structure determination
- Quantification and location of H(D) content
- Evidence of phase transitions as a function of H(D) content

Example: In-situ ND of LaNi₅-type electrodes

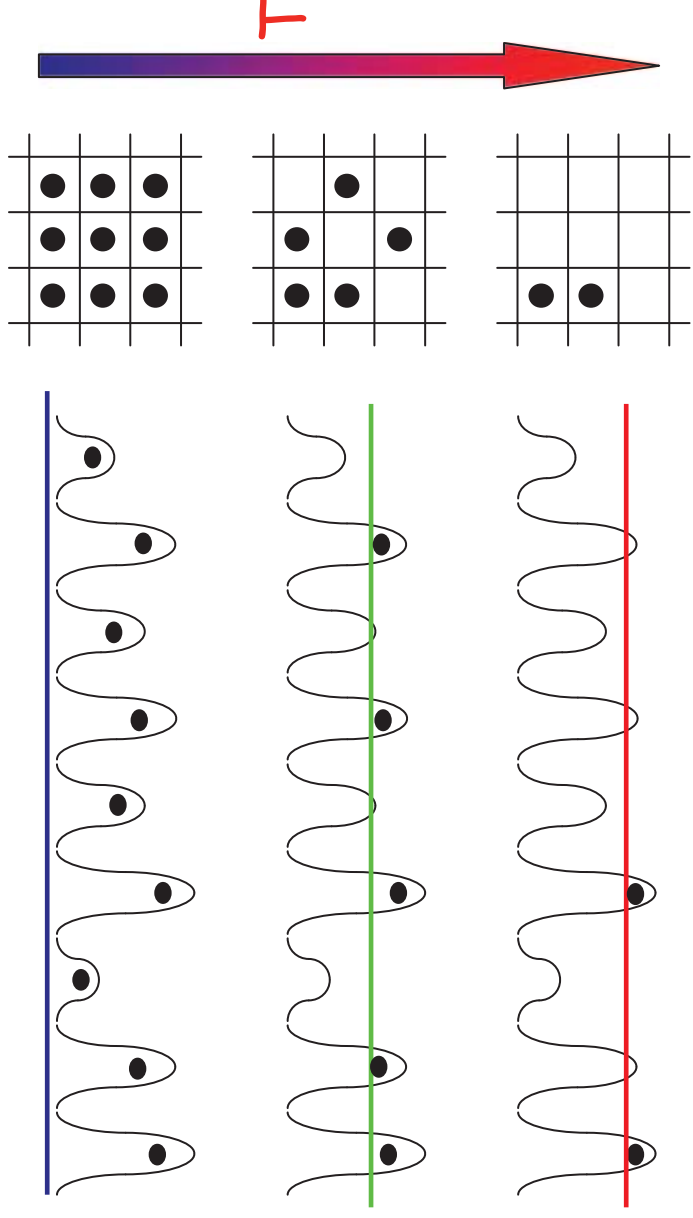


Latroche et al. JALCOM 293-295 (1999) 673

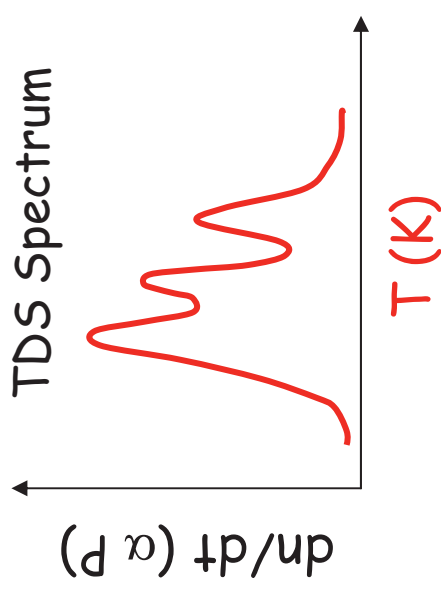
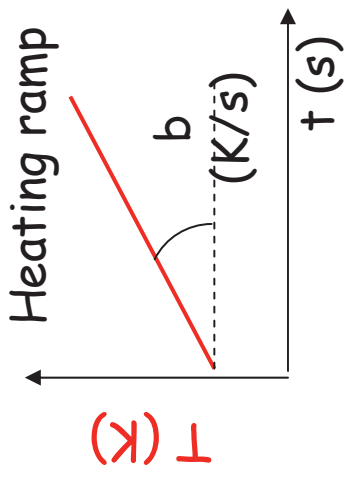
- ✓ Practical advantages of using ND as diffraction tool:
 - Bulk analysis (high penetration depth of neutrons)
 - Adaptable sample environment (furnace, cryostat, electrochemical cell...)
 - Adapted time resolution for thermal desorption

Thermal desorption spectroscopy (TDS)

Gas release measurement (H_2) while heating in a low pressure atmosphere



Potential energy diagrams



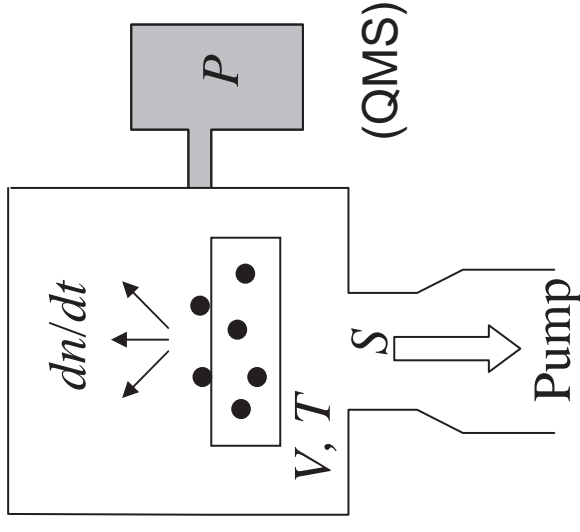
Thermal desorption spectroscopy (TDS)

- TDS: Experimental method

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{V}{KT} \frac{dP}{dt}} + \underbrace{\frac{S}{KT} P}$$

Variation of P in
the chamber

Removal of gas by
pumping



Thermal desorption spectroscopy (TDS)

- TDS: Experimental method

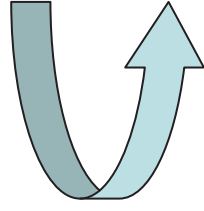
~~$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{V}{KT} \frac{dP}{dt}}_{\text{Variation of P in the chamber}} + \underbrace{\frac{S}{KT} P}_{\text{Removal of gas by pumping}}$$~~

Variation of P in the chamber

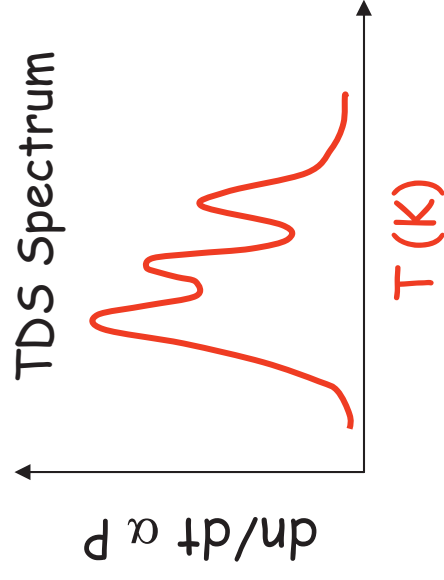
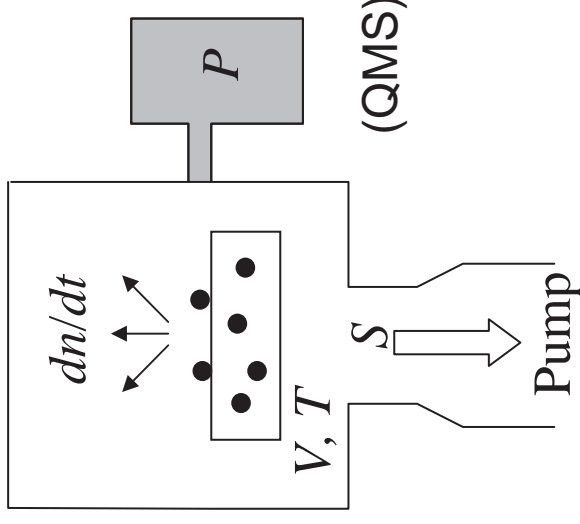
Removal of gas by pumping

Small volume (V)

High pumping rate (S)



$$\frac{dn}{dt} \propto P$$



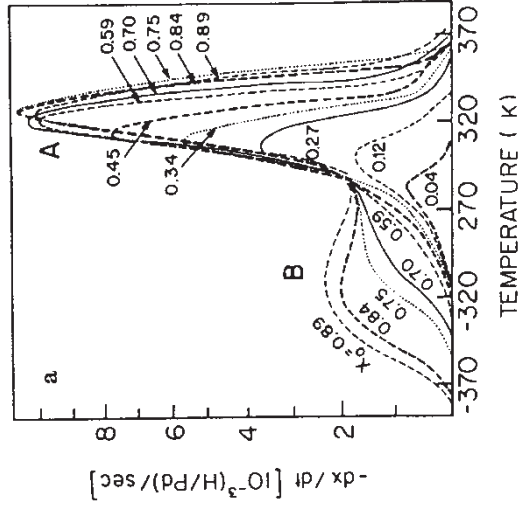
TDS: what information can be obtained ?

- ✓ Temperature assessment of discrete desorption "states" (TDS peaks)
- ✓ Populations (integrated areas) and related activation energies (Kissinger plots)
- ✓ Determination of rate limiting steps (surface, trapping, diffusion, phase transformation) with a valid kinetic model : full spectra description.

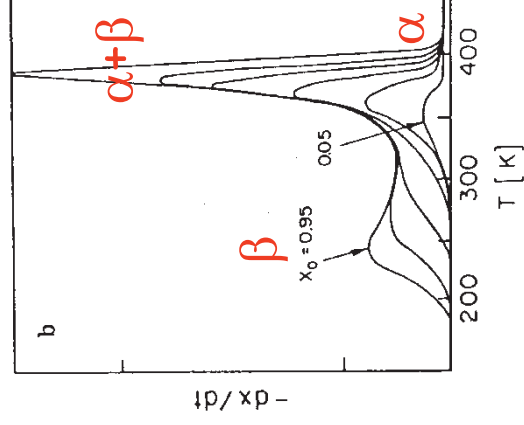
Example: TDS from PdH_x

Stern et al. J. Phys. F: Met. Phys. 14(1984)1625

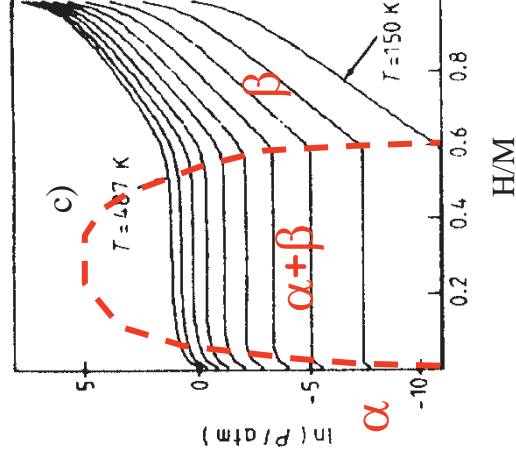
Measured



Simulated



PCT isotherms for simulation



TDS vs. ND

- TDS

Amount of desorbed H_2

Desorption mechanism

Surface recombination

H - Diffusion

Phase transformation

- ND

Amount and location of H in bulk

Crystal structure

Phase transformation vs H-content

Order-disorder transitions

Amorphisation

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of $TiNiH_x$

Case of YFe_2H_x

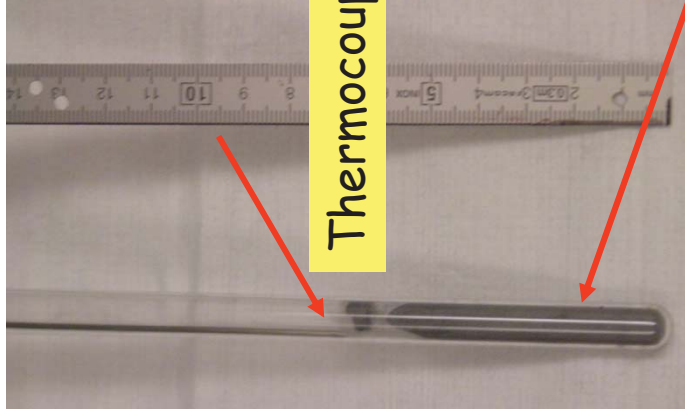
Conclusions

Combined measurements TDS - ND

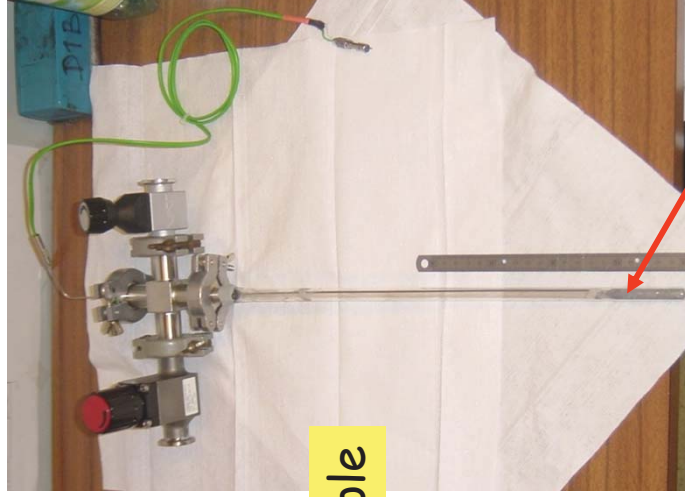
Silica container

Vacuum and T connections

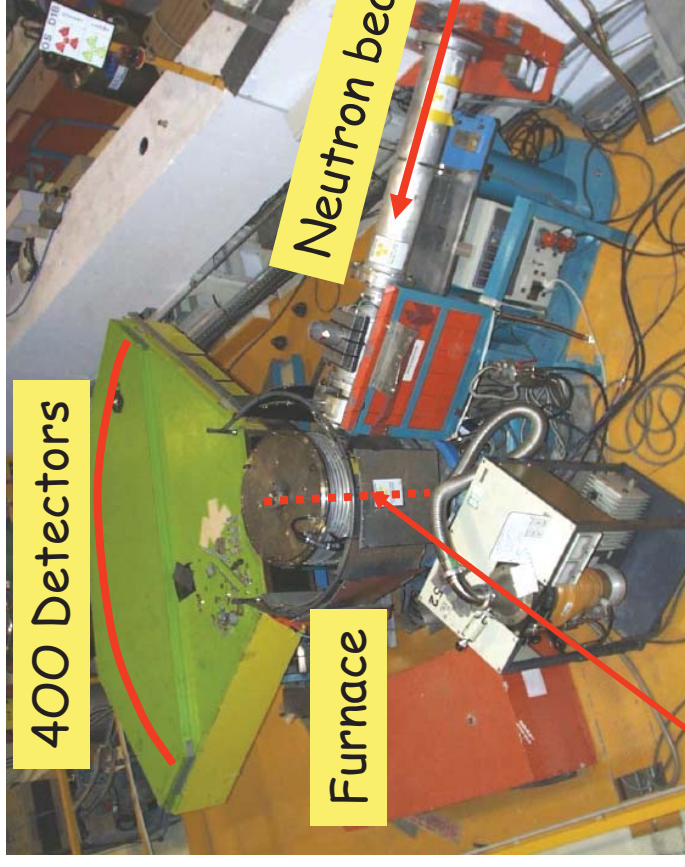
Neutron beam line ILL - D1B



Thermocouple



MH sample



400 Detectors

Furnace

Neutron beam

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

The case of TiNi-H₂

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

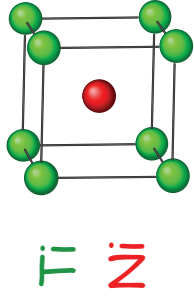
Case of YFe₂H_x

Conclusions

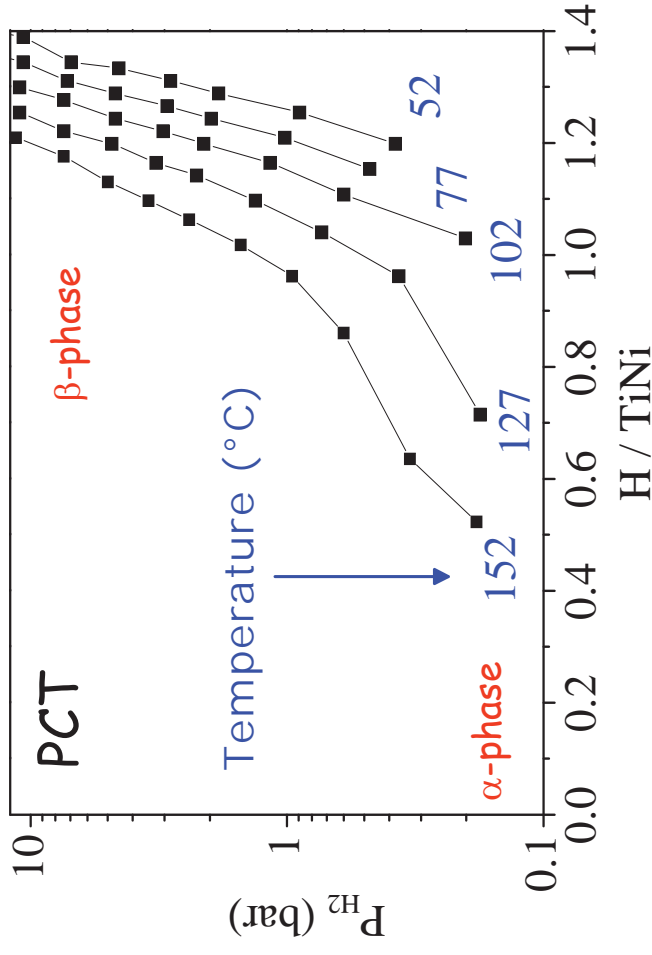
Sorption properties of the TiNi-H₂ system

Absorption by solid gas reaction: $T = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P_{\text{D}_2} = 4 \text{ MPa}$, $t = 2 \text{ weeks}$

Measured concentration: $\text{TiNiD}_{1.35}$

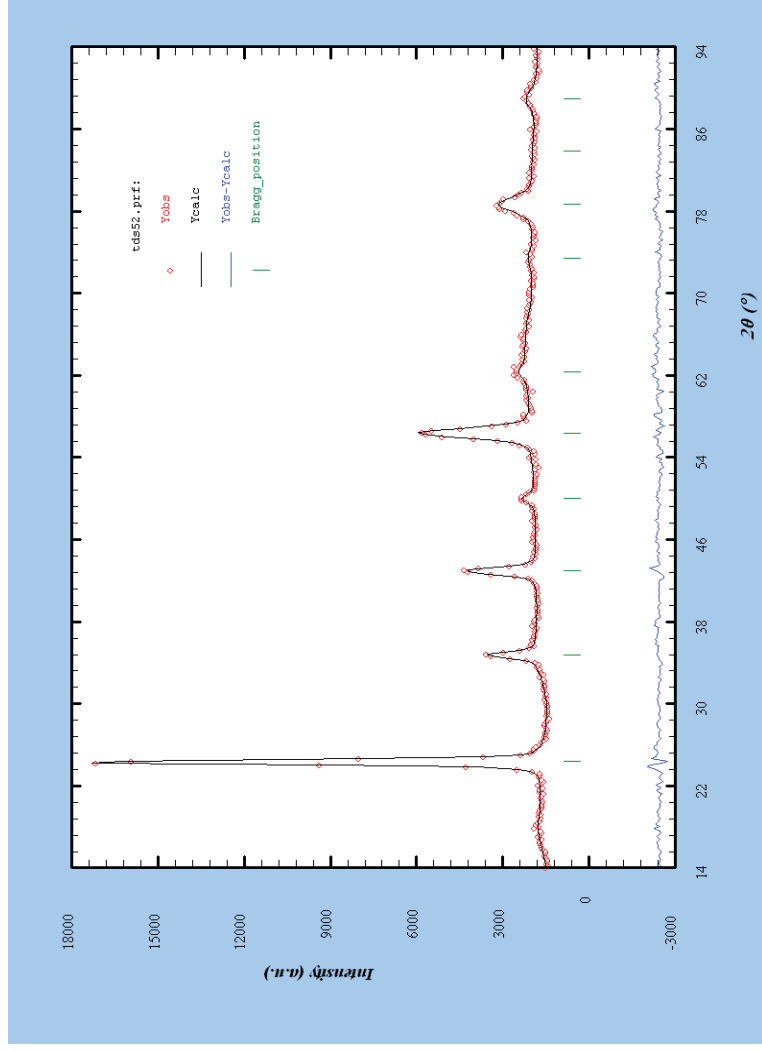


$Pm \bar{3}m$
 $\text{Vol}/\text{TiNi} = 27 \text{ \AA}^3$

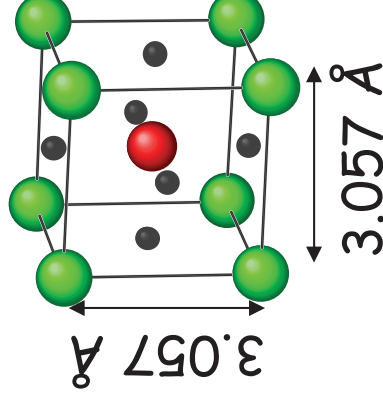


Burch and Mason, J. Chem. Soc. Faraday Trans. I 75 (1979) 561

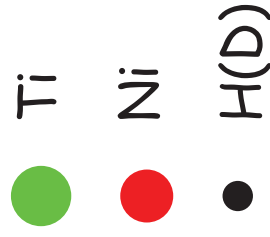
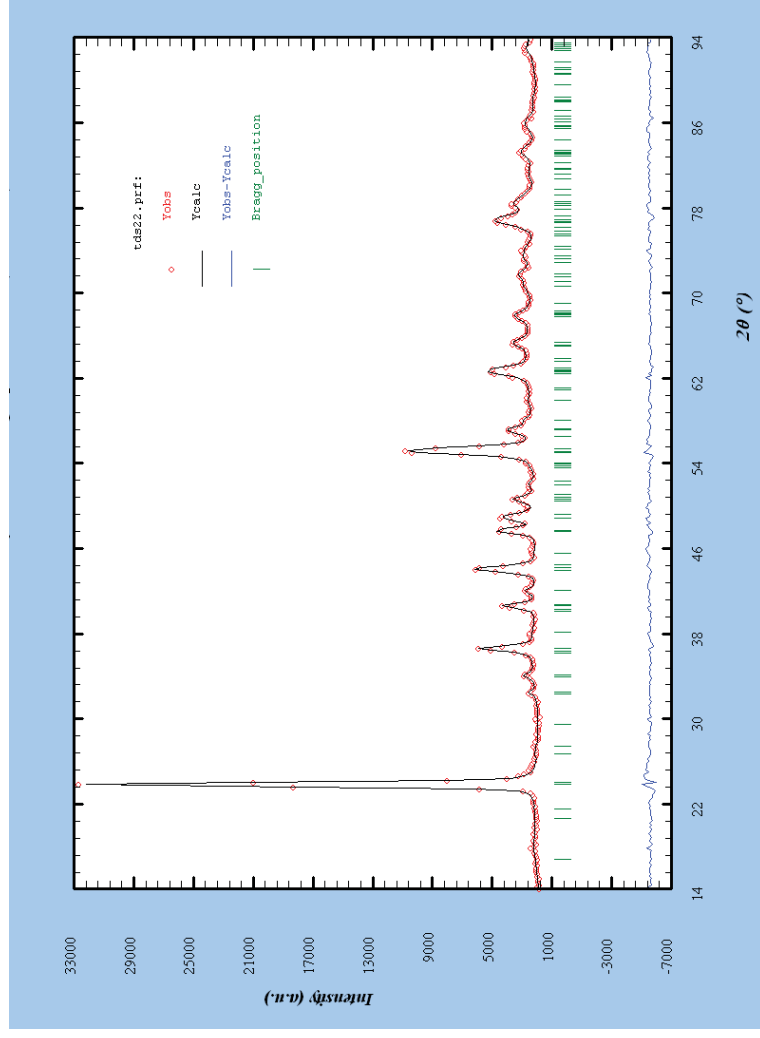
Structural properties of the α phase



$Pm\bar{3}m$
 $D/TiNi = 0.29$
 $Vol/TiNi = 28.7 \text{ \AA}^3$

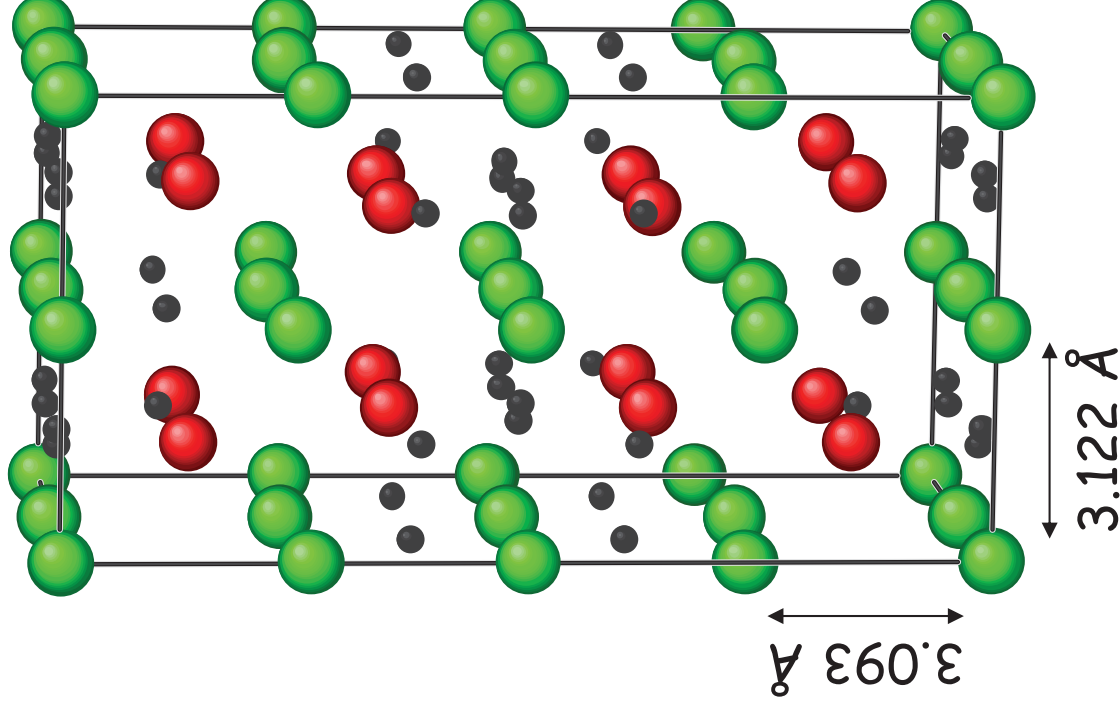


Structural properties of the β phase

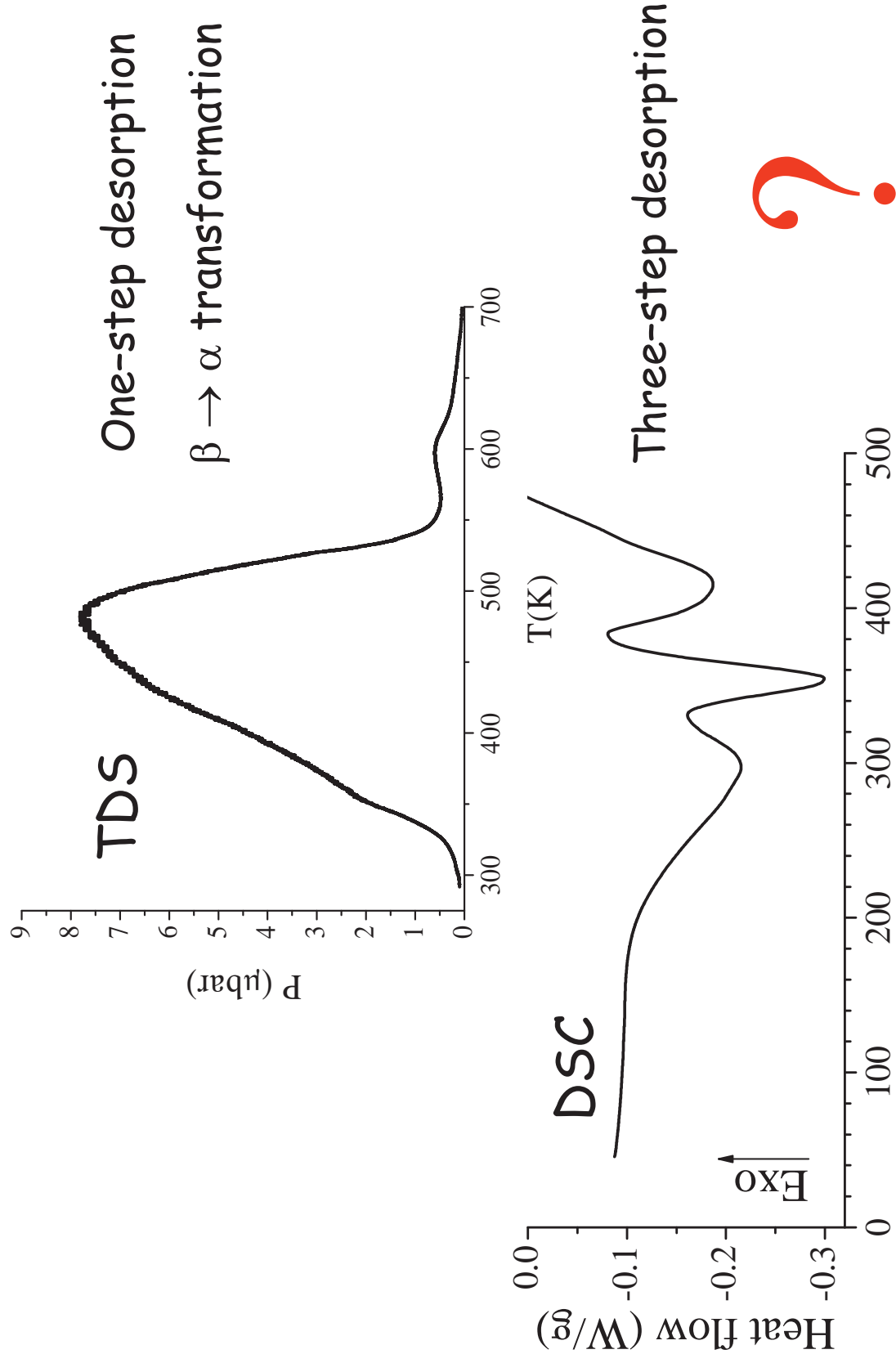


$I4/mmm$
 $D/TiNi = 1.14$

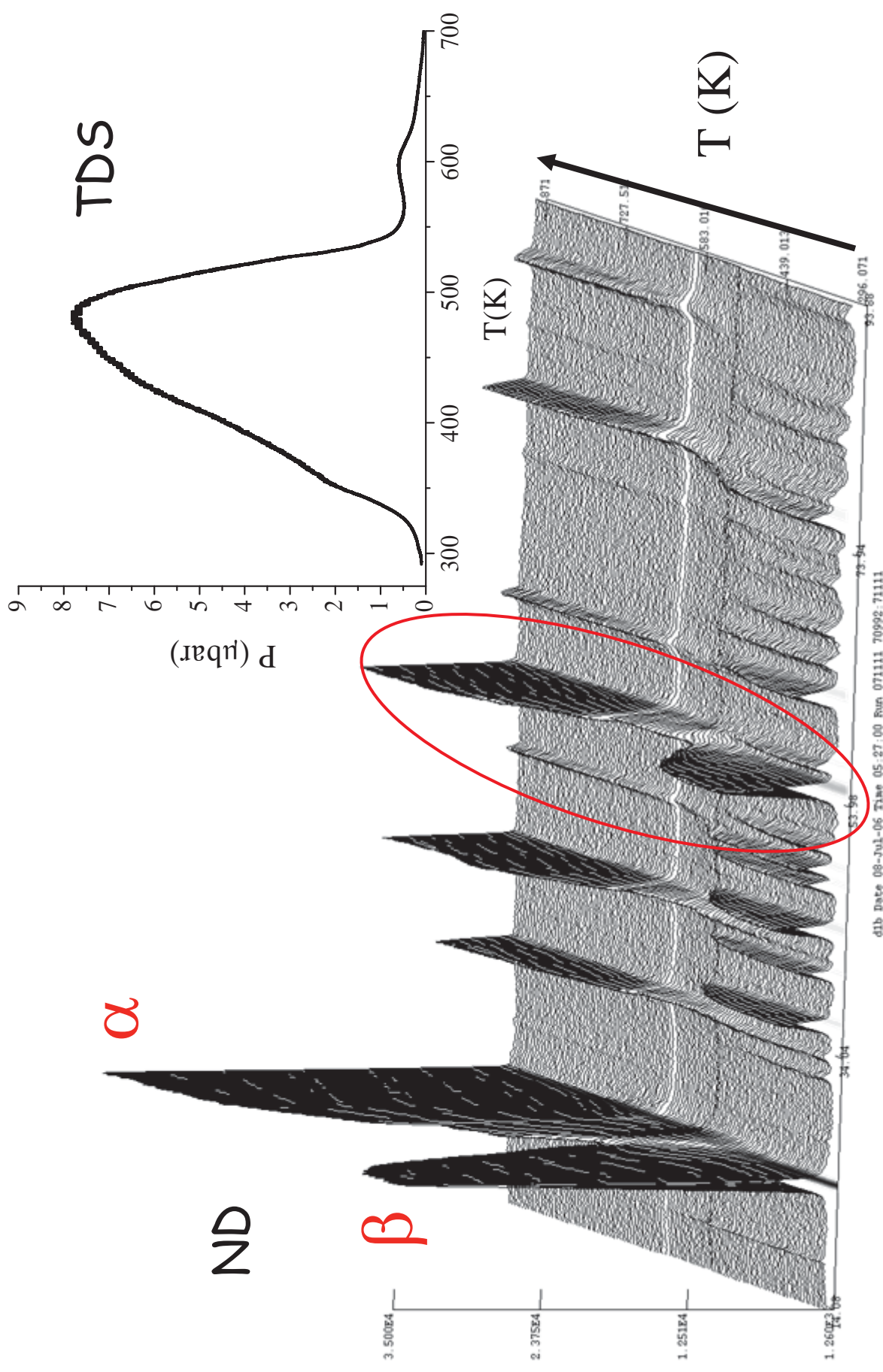
Soubeyroux et al., JALCOM 196 (1993) 127



Hydrogen desorption from TiNiH_{1.4}



Coupled TDS-ND experiment



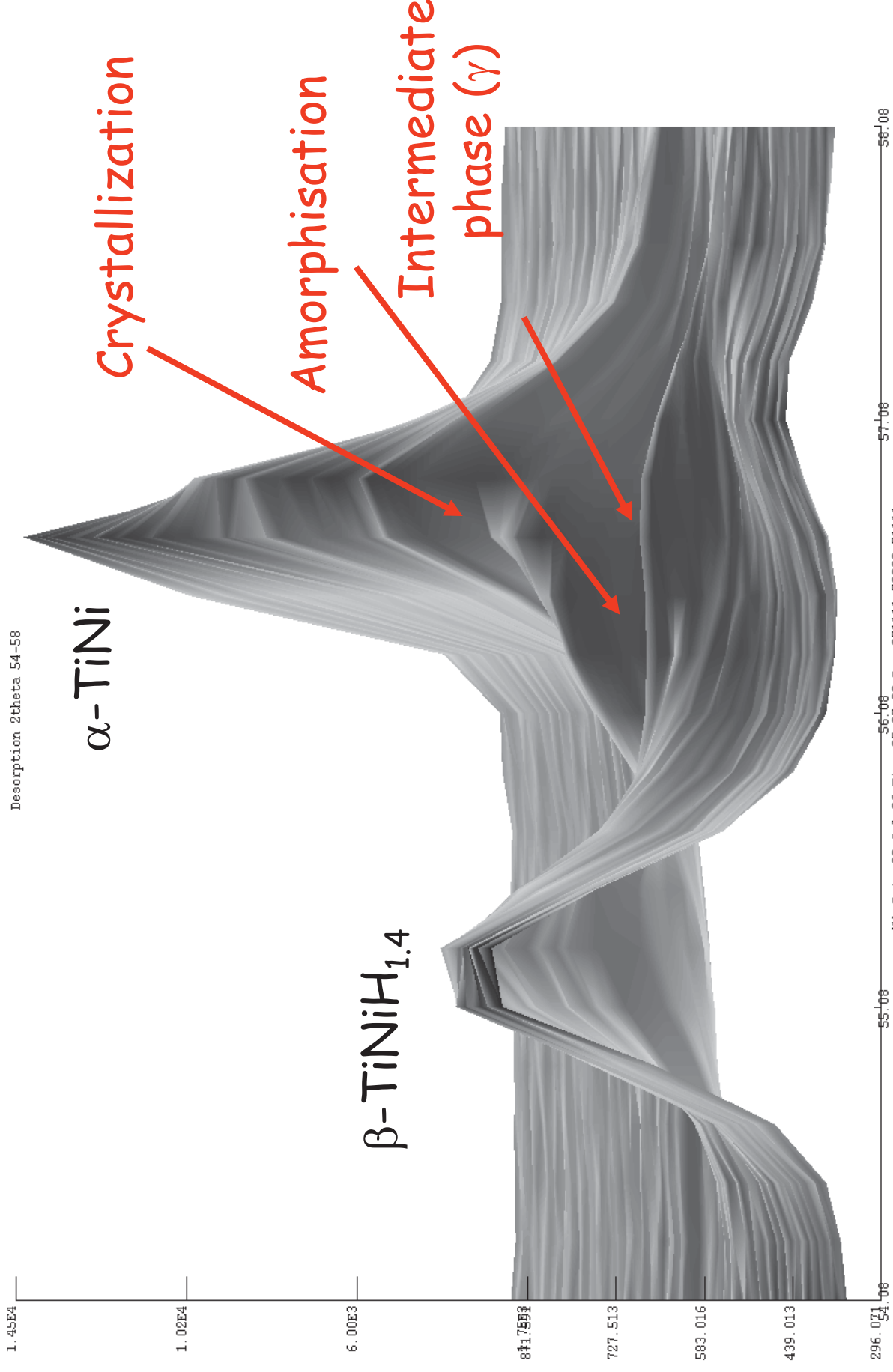
Introduction

Neutrons for MH

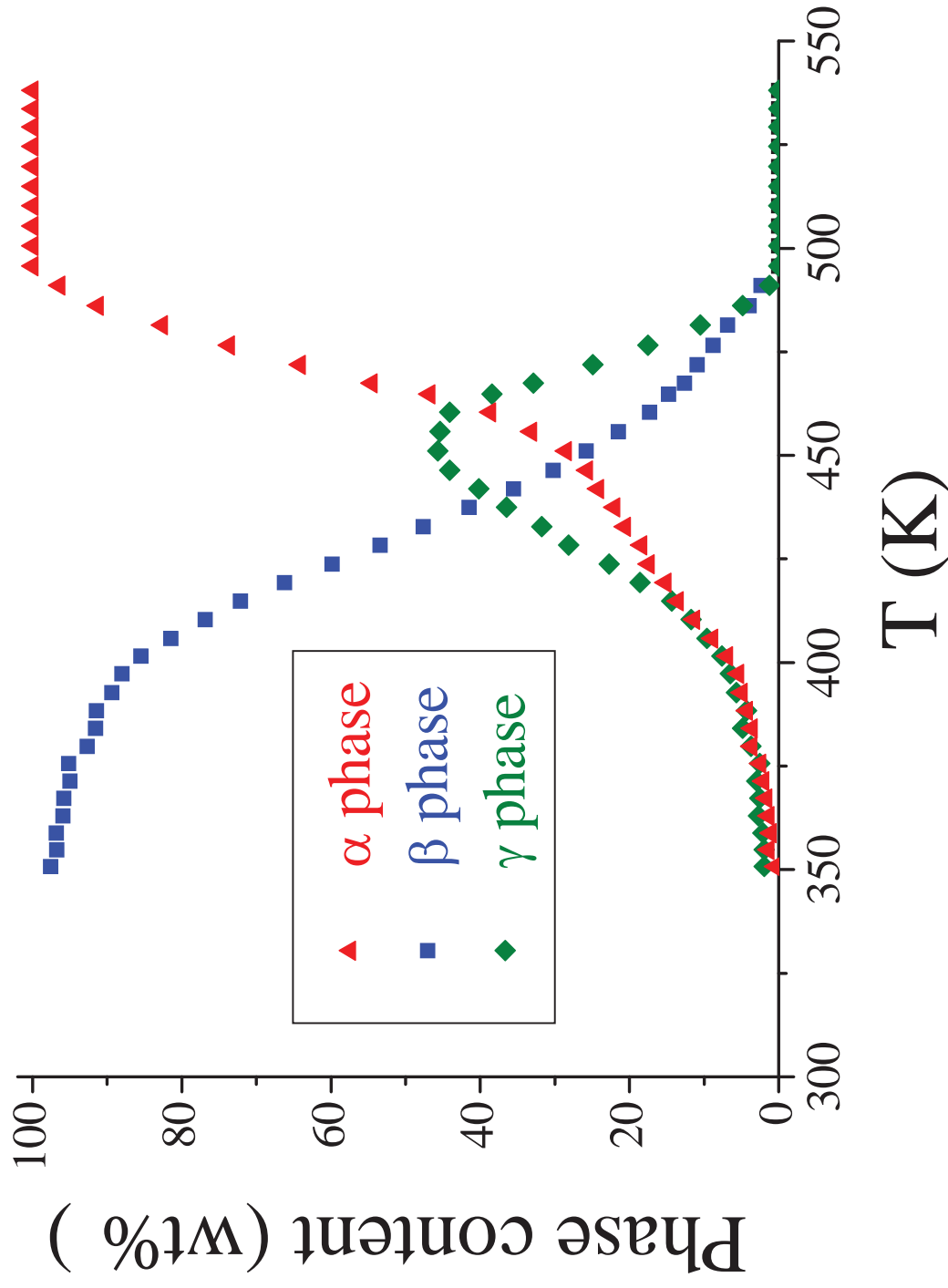
Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe_2H_x

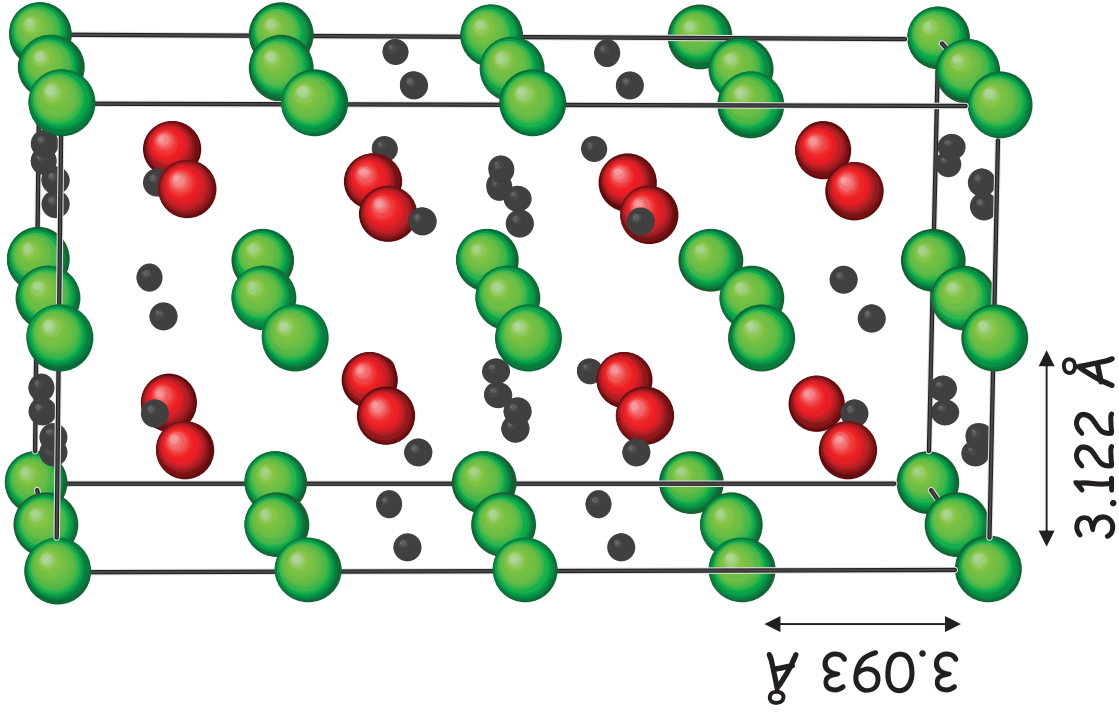
Conclusions



Results of Rietveld refinement



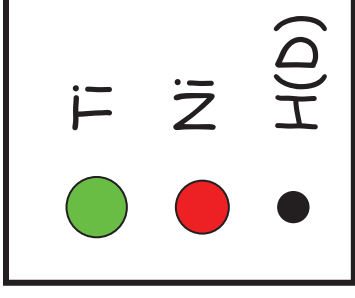
β



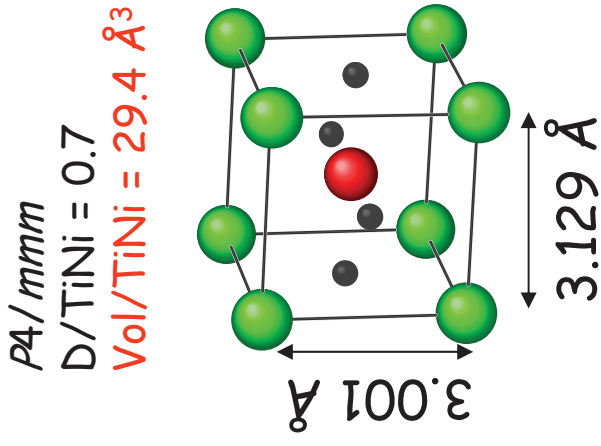
$I4/mmm$

$D/TiNi = 1.14$

$Vol/TiNi = 30.1 \text{ \AA}^3$



γ

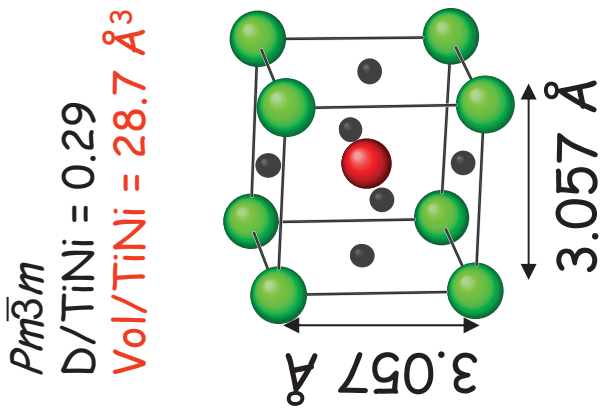


$P4/mmm$

$D/TiNi = 0.7$

$Vol/TiNi = 29.4 \text{ \AA}^3$

α

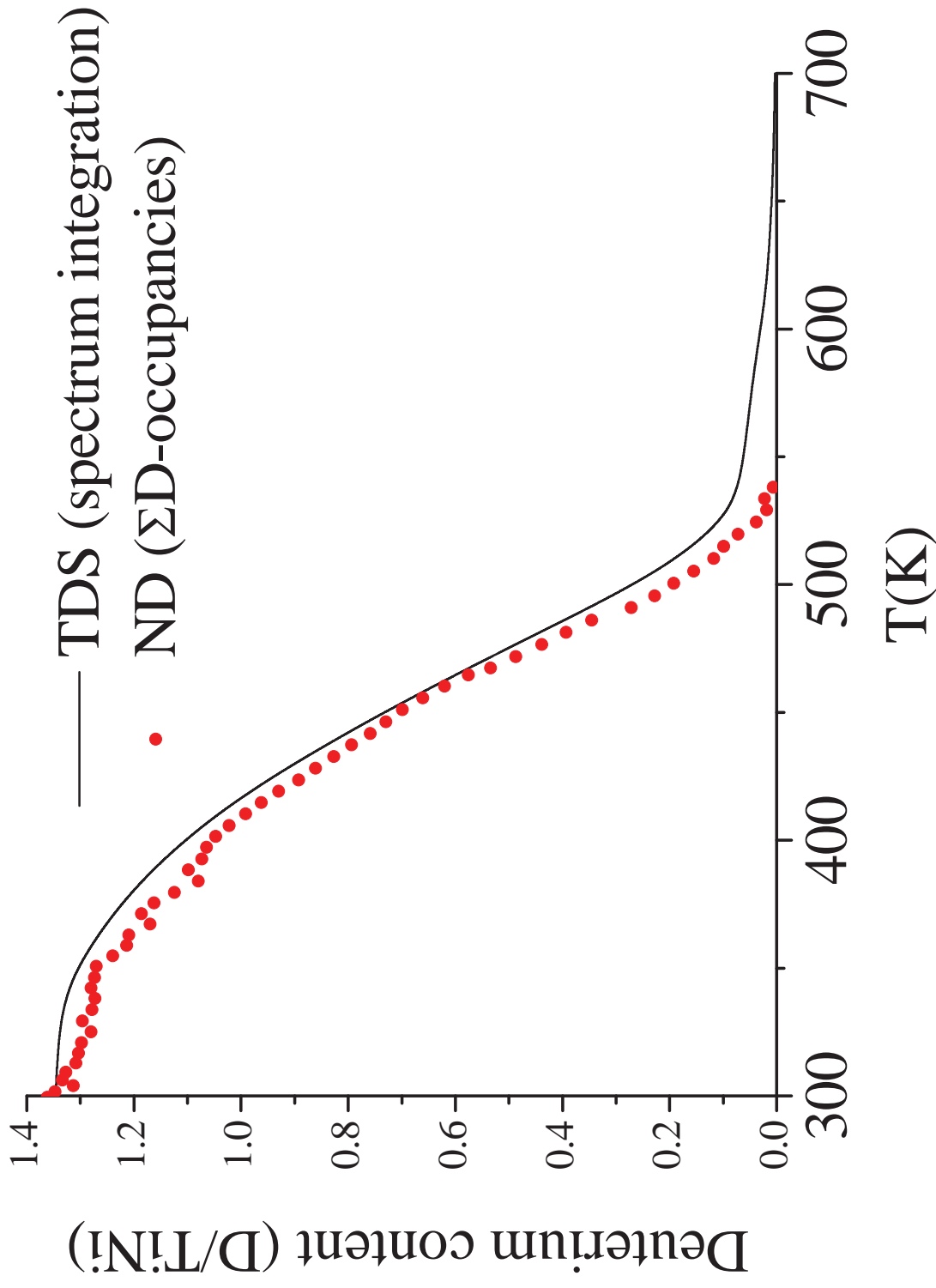


$Pm\bar{3}m$

$D/TiNi = 0.29$

$Vol/TiNi = 28.7 \text{ \AA}^3$

Comparison of ND and TDS H-contents



Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe₂H_x

Conclusions

Comparison of ND, TDS and DSC

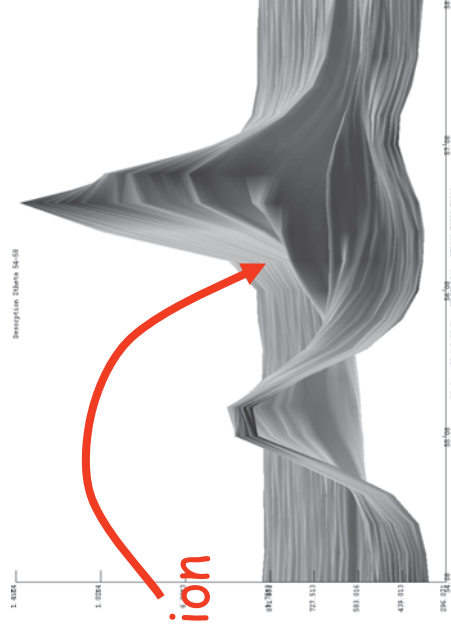
DSC

Heat Flow (W/g)

E_{XO} ↑



Crystallisation

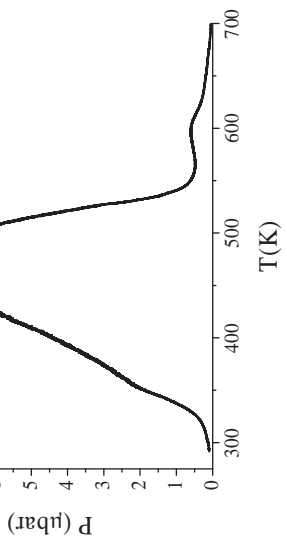


ND

Desorption H_2



TDS



$T(^{\circ}C)$

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of $TiNiH_x$

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

The case of $\gamma\text{Fe}_2\text{-H}_2$

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

Case of $\gamma\text{Fe}_2\text{H}_x$

Conclusions

Motivation

Multi-peak TDS spectra of Laves $C15$ hydrides attributed to H-desorption from energetically different interstitial sites

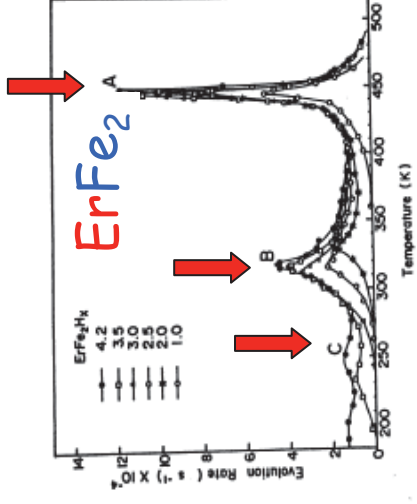
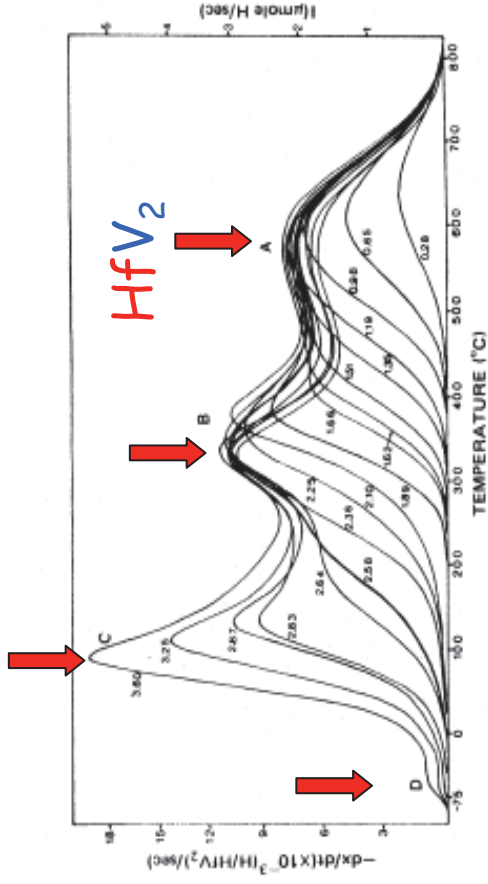
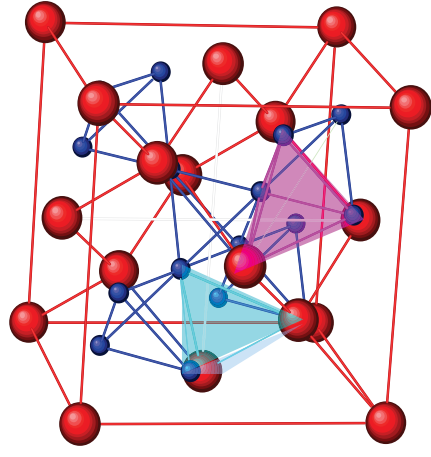


Fig. 1. The desorption spectra of $ErFe_2-H$ system for various initial hydrogen concentrations for the ranges $1.0 \leq x \leq 4.2$.

Stern et al. JALCOM 88 (1982) 431

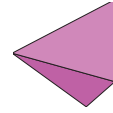
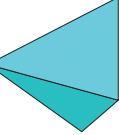
Park et al. Scr. Metall. 23 (1989) 1525



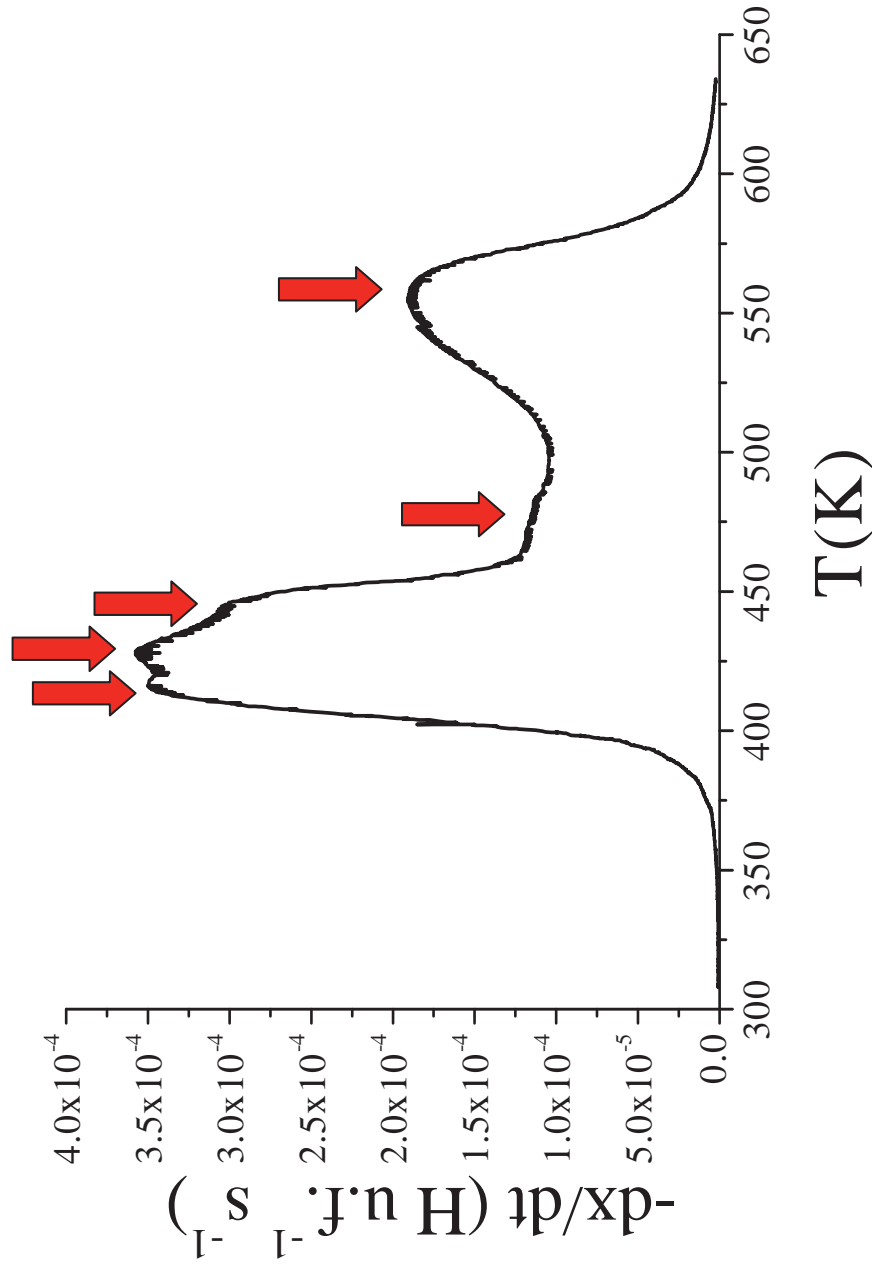
A

B

ND: Only 2 types of site occupied !



Coupled TDS-ND experiment for $\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{4.2}$



Introduction

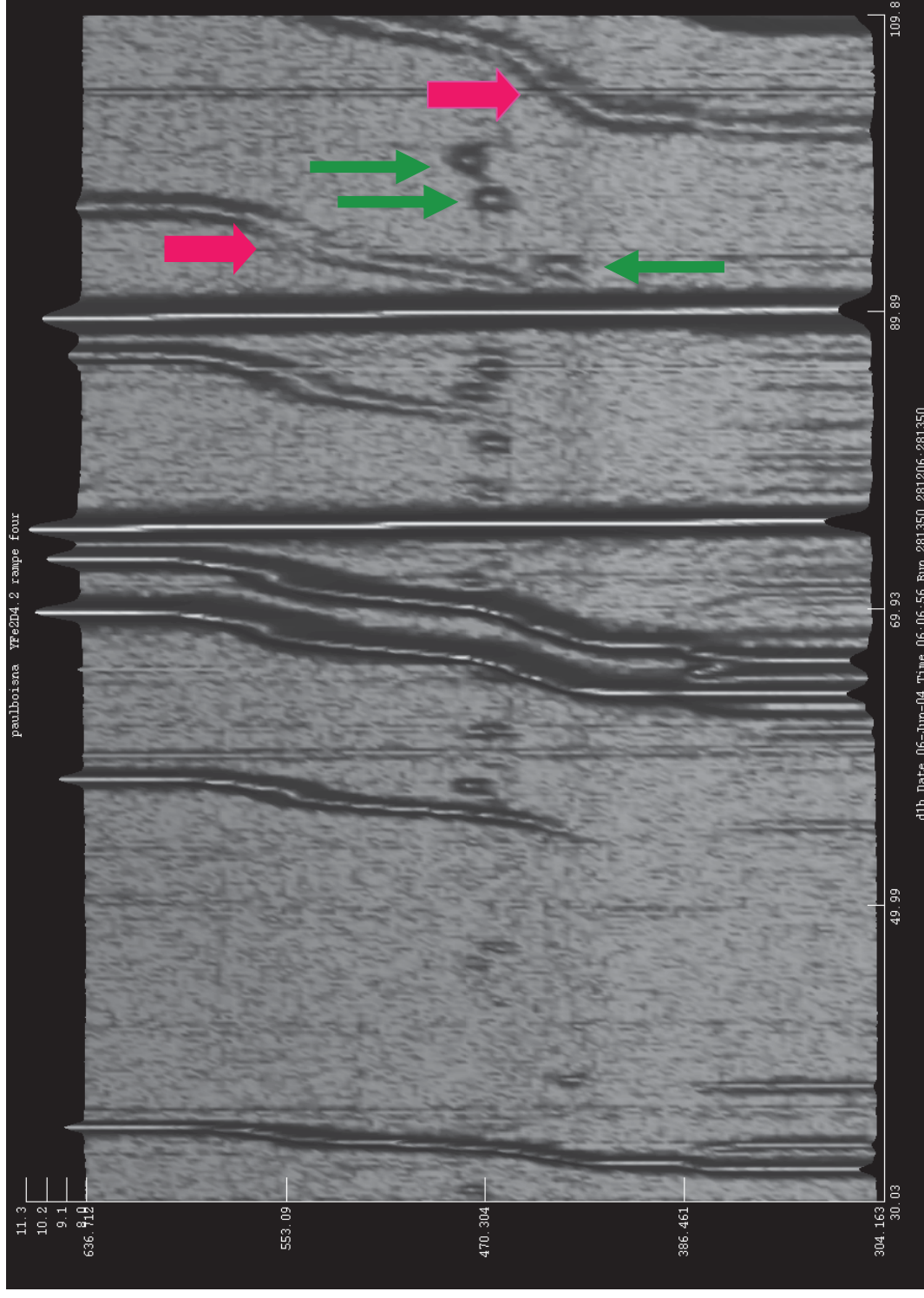
Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

Coupled TDS-ND experiment for $\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{4.2}$



Introduction

Neutrons for MH

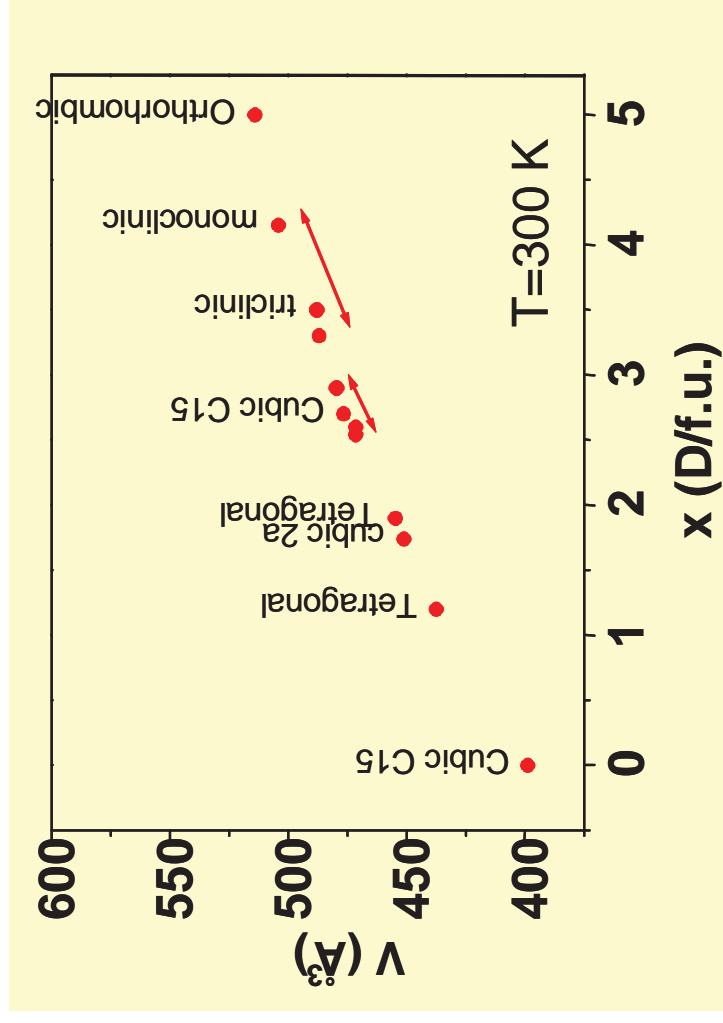
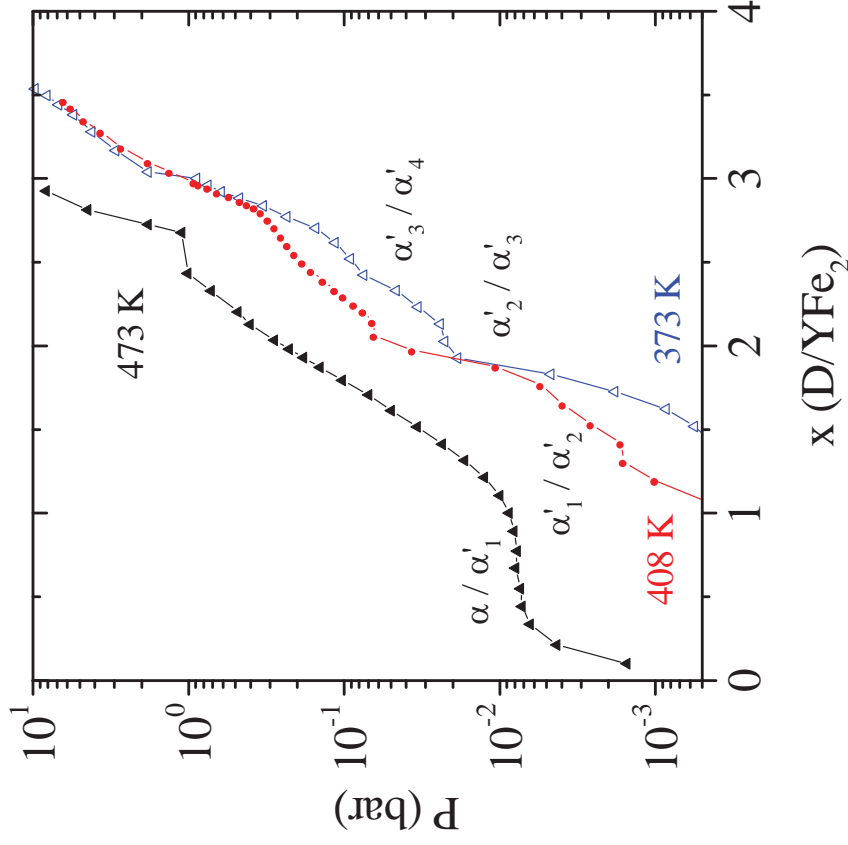
Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

Thermodynamic & crystal structure for YFe_2D_2

- Multi-plateau isotherms



V. Paul-Boncour, JSSC 142 (1999) 120

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of $TiNiH_x$

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

Simulation of the TDS spectrum

Successive phase transformation: Johnson-Mehl-Avrami (JMA) equation

$$F_i = 1 - \exp\left\{- (k_i t)^{\eta_i}\right\}, \quad k_i = k_o \exp\left(-\frac{E_i}{RT}\right), \quad K_o \sim hT/K \sim 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$F_i \approx 1 - \exp\left\{- \left(k_i \frac{RT^2}{\beta E_i}\right)^{\eta_i}\right\}$$

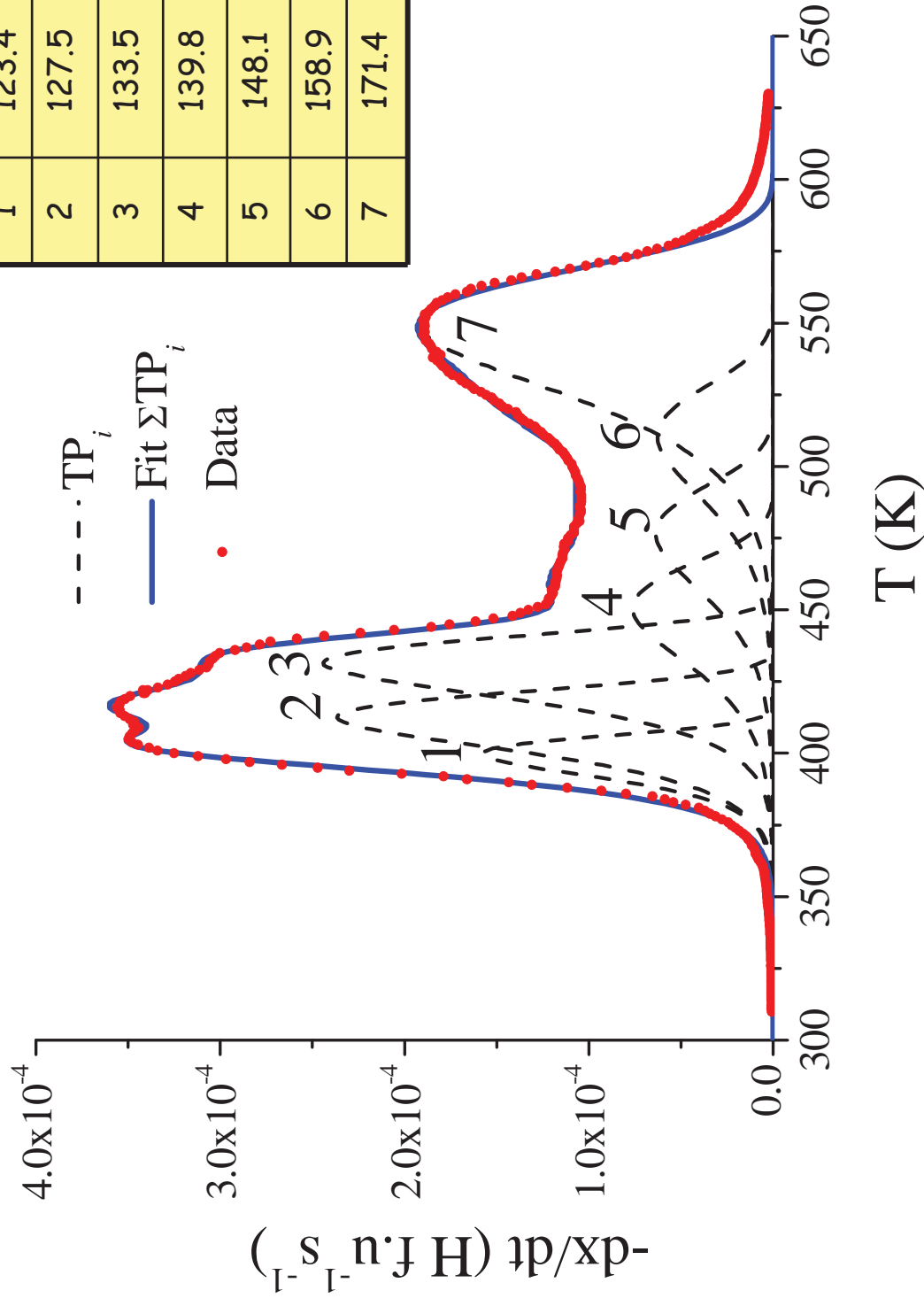
J. Farjas, P. Roura, "Modification of the Kolmogorov-Johnson-Mehl-Avrami rate equation for non-isothermal experiments and its analytical solution", Acta Mater., 54 (2006) 5573-5579

$$\frac{dF_i}{dt} = \eta_i k_i (1 - F_i) [-\ln(1 - F_i)]^{(\eta_i - 1) / \eta_i}$$

⇒ Fit of TDS spectrum to i-phase transformations

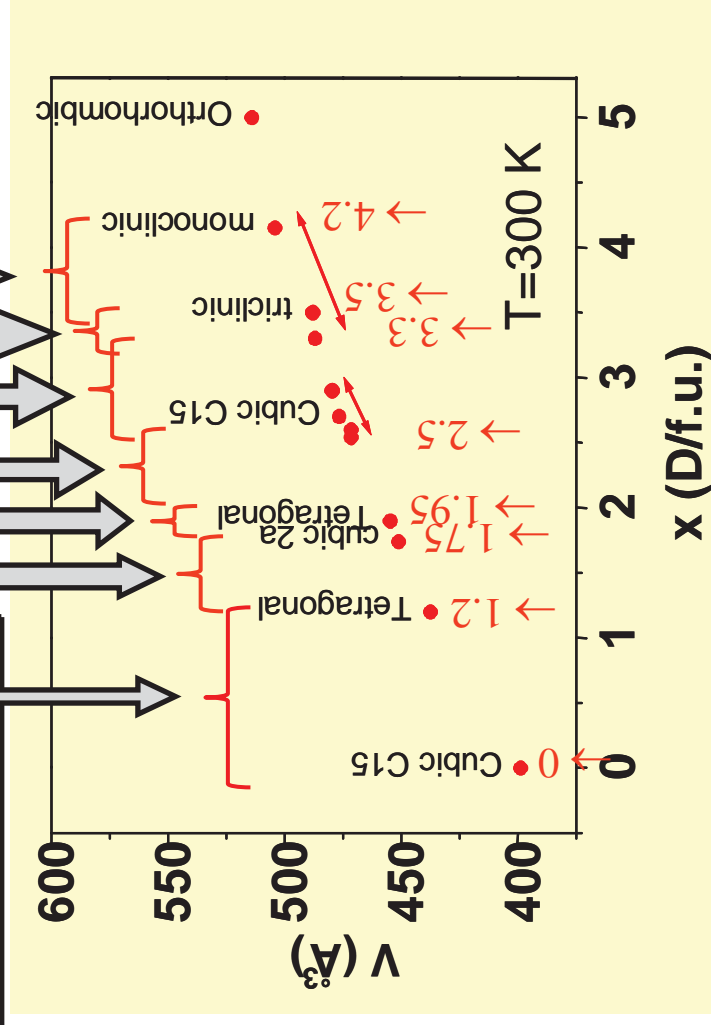
$$-\frac{dx}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i \frac{dF_i}{dt}$$

Fit of the TDS spectrum

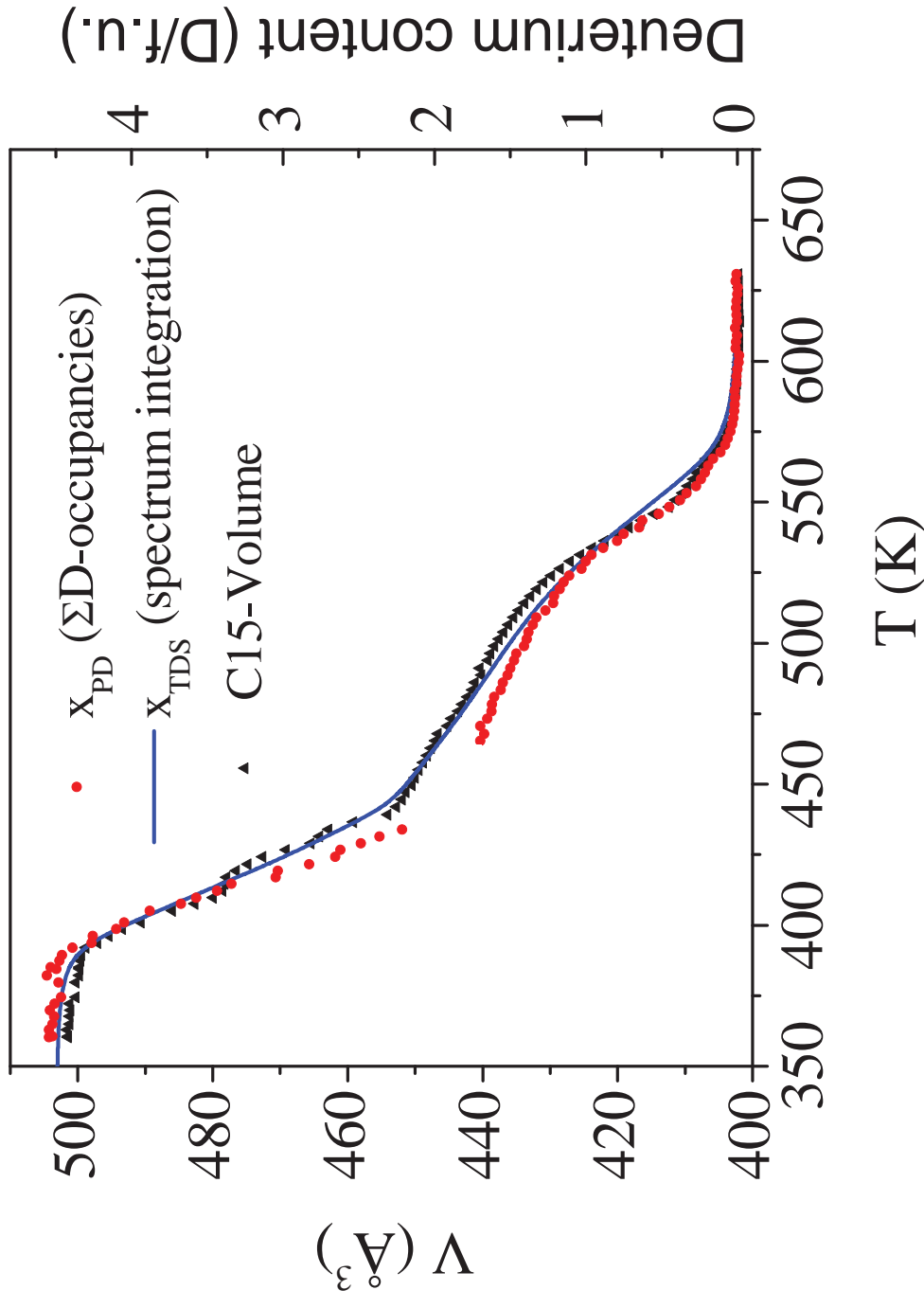


Peak	E_a (kJ/mol)	n	Δx (D/f.u.)
1	123.4	1.5	0.34
2	127.5	1.1	0.73
3	133.5	1.1	0.78
4	139.8	0.7	0.40
5	148.1	0.7	0.35
6	158.9	0.7	0.37
7	171.4	0.7	1.22

Peak	Δx (D/f.u.)	Assigned Phase Transformation
1	0.34	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{4.2} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{3.85}$
2	0.73	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{3.85} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{3.15}$
3	0.78	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{3.15} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{2.35}$
4	0.40	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{2.35} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.95}$
5	0.35	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.95} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.60}$
6	0.37	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.60} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.20}$
7	1.22	$\text{YFe}_2\text{D}_{1.20} \rightarrow \text{YFe}_2$



Comparison of ND and TDS H-contents



T. Leblond et al., IJHE, 34(2009) 2278

Introduction

Neutrons for MH

Case of TiNiH_x

Case of YFe_2H_x

Conclusions

Conclusions (I)

- ✓ Thermal desorption from $\text{TiNiD}_{1.4}$ hydride occurs through an intermediated hydride phase of medium H-content: $\gamma\text{-TiNiD}_{0.7}$.
- ✓ $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ phase transformation generates compound amorphisation.
- ✓ DSC measurements are explained by the combined effects of endothermic hydrogen desorption and exothermic alloy crystallization.

Conclusions (II)

- ✓ Multi-peak TDS spectrum for YFe_2 hydride is well-described by consecutive phase transformations.
- ✓ Multiple C15 Laves phases have been evidenced by ND and XRD diffraction measurements .
- ✓ Same description may account for multi-peak TDS spectra observed for many C15 Laves phases.

Conclusions (III)

- ✓ TDS set-up can be easily implemented in ND beam-line
- ✓ Coupling of TDS - ND techniques is a very powerful tool to characterize hydrogen desorption from solids, particularly when phase transformations take place

Acknowledgments



V. Paul-Boncour



T. Leblond



F. Cuevas

