

# Hydrogen Storage Properties of Li-C-H system

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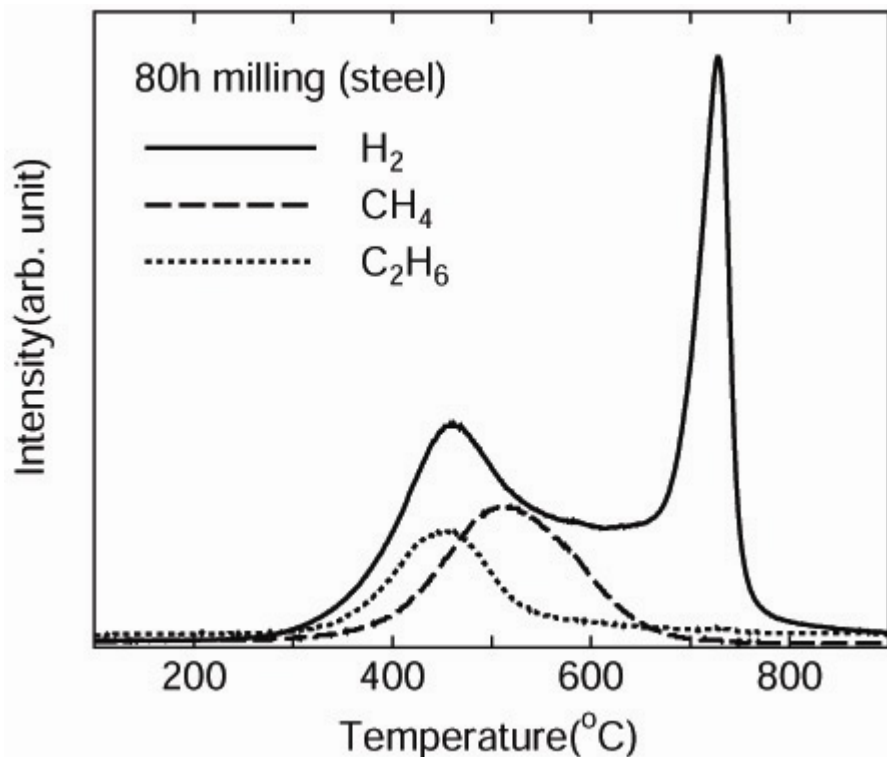
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**S. ISOBE, H. MIYAOKA**

## Reports on Carbon Materials as Hydrogen Storage Media

- 1997 A.C. Dillon et al., Nature, 386, 377**  
**Storage of H<sub>2</sub> in single-walled carbon nanotubes**
- 1999 P. Chen et al., Science, 285, 91**  
**High H<sub>2</sub> Uptake by Alkali-Doped Carbon Nanotubes  
Under Ambient Pressure and Moderate Temp.**
- 1999 Orimo et al., APL, 75, 3093**  
***Hydrogen in the mechanically prepared  
nanostructured graphite***

## Hydrogenation of GRAPHITE by ball milling under H<sub>2</sub>



- H-storage capacity  
: ~ 7 mass%
- Desorption gases  
: H<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, ...
- Temperature range  
: 300°C ~ 800°C

Orimo et al., APL, **75**, 3093

**after the thermal desorption,  
the sample CANNOT be rehydrogenated.**

# 1. Introduction

## Planetary mill <Fritsch P7>



**CnanoH<sub>x</sub>**

## Independent milling conditions

- ☆ ball kind(Steel, ZrO<sub>2</sub>)
- ☆ additives
- ☆ Atmospheres
- ☆ Milling time
- ☆ Milling type

## Rocking mill <RM-10>



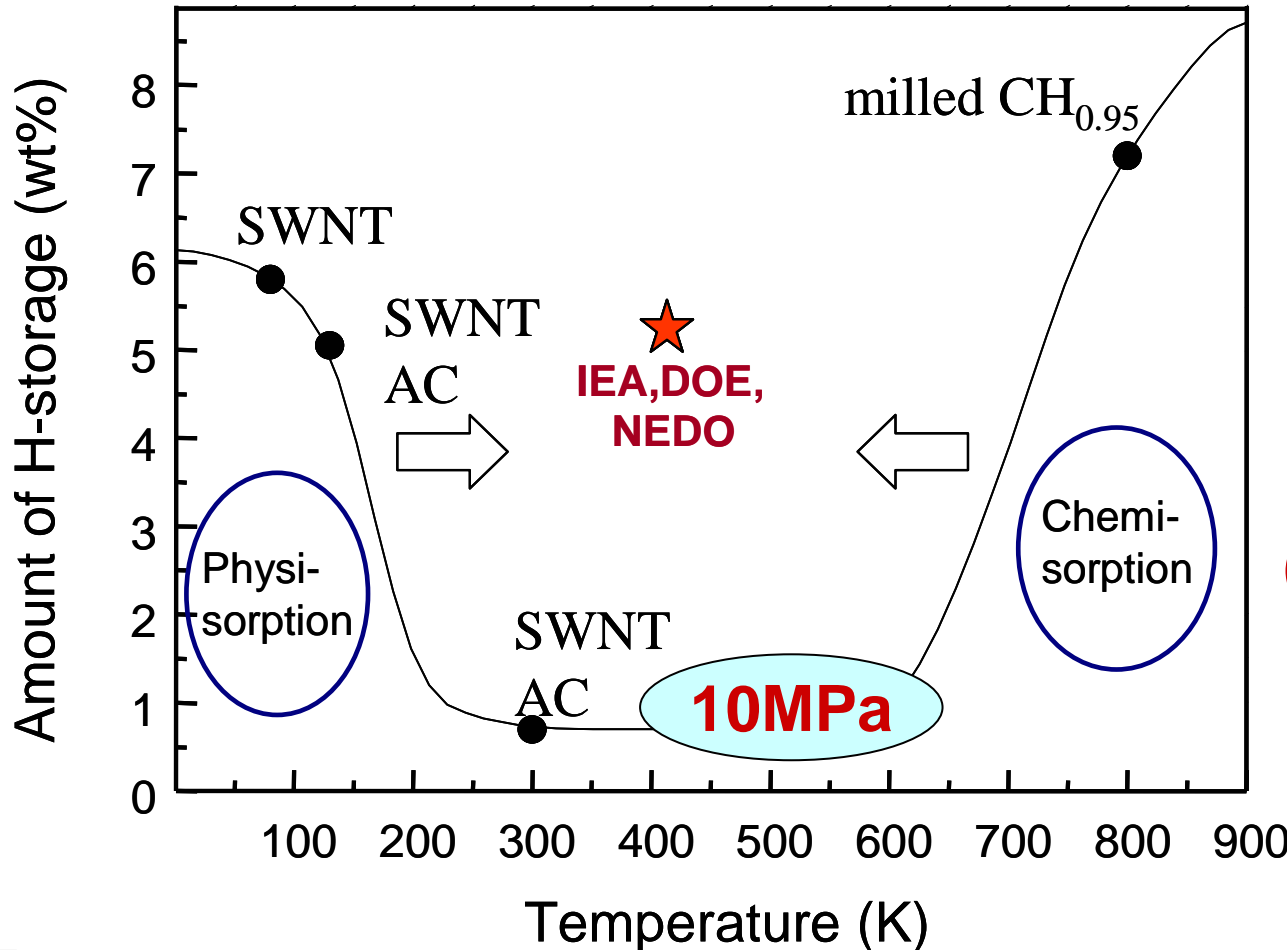
D.M. Chen, et al. J. Alloys Compd. **354**, (2003) L5  
T. Ichikawa, et al. Mat. Sci. Eng. **B108**, (2004) 138  
S. Isobe, et al. J. Phys. Chem. Sol. **65**, (2004) 535

# 1. Introduction



## The relationship between H-Capacity and Working Temp. on carbon based materials

based on Hirscher et al. MH2004



for high capacity

**Low Temp.**  
**(Physisorption)**

or

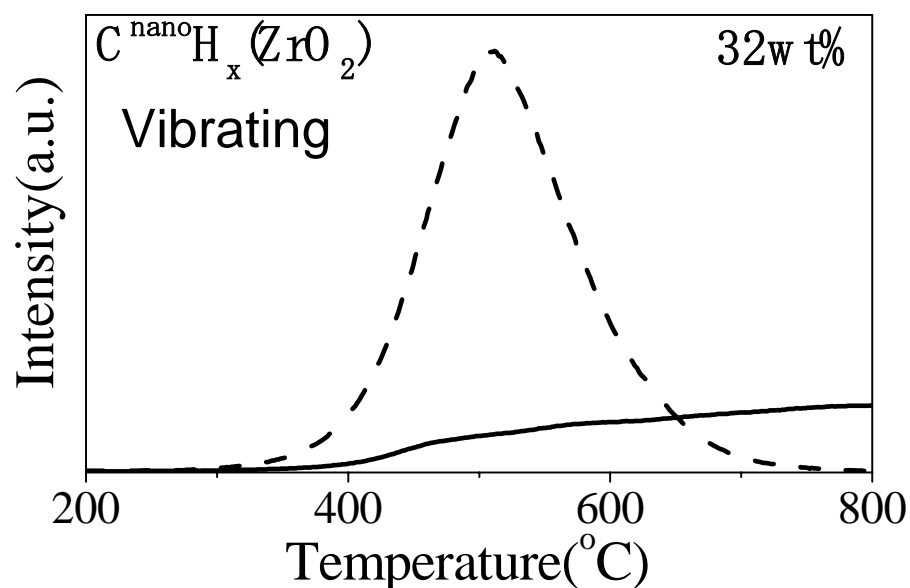
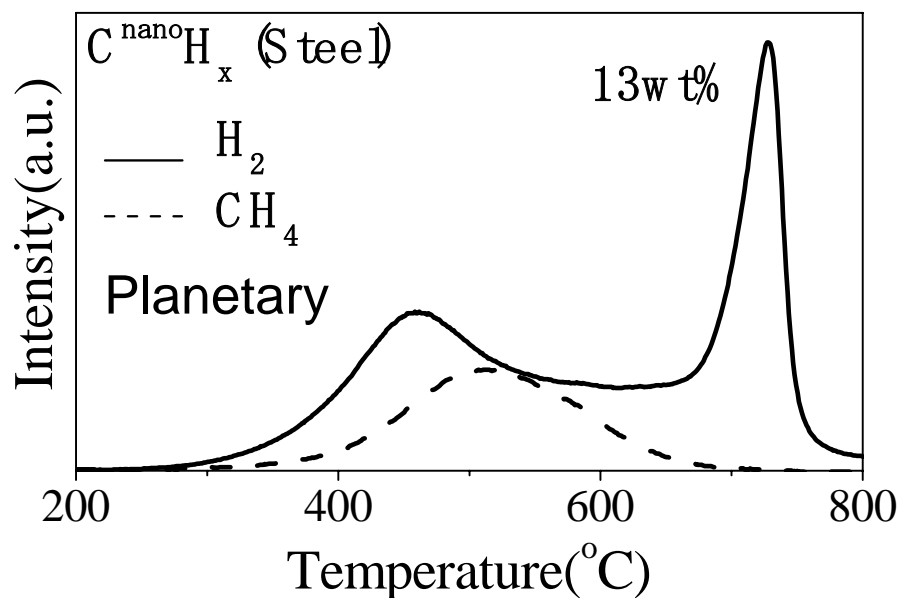
**High Temp.**  
**(Chemisorption)**

is necessary

## 2. Properties of $C^{\text{nano}}H_x$

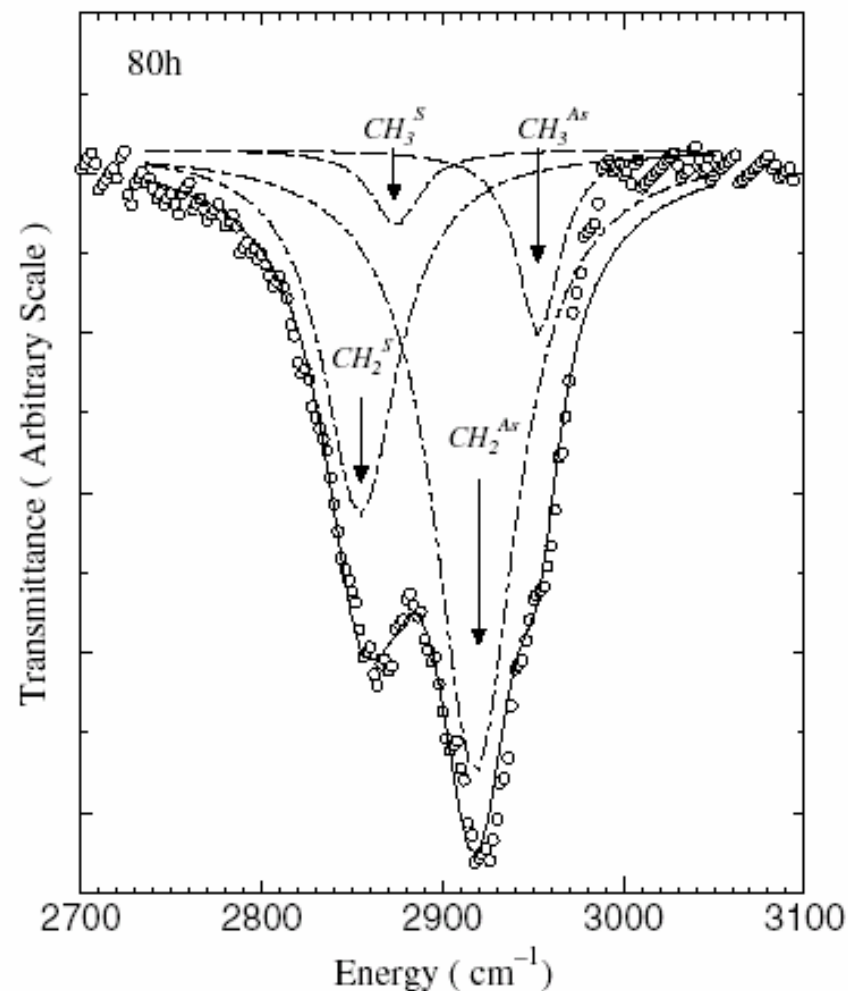
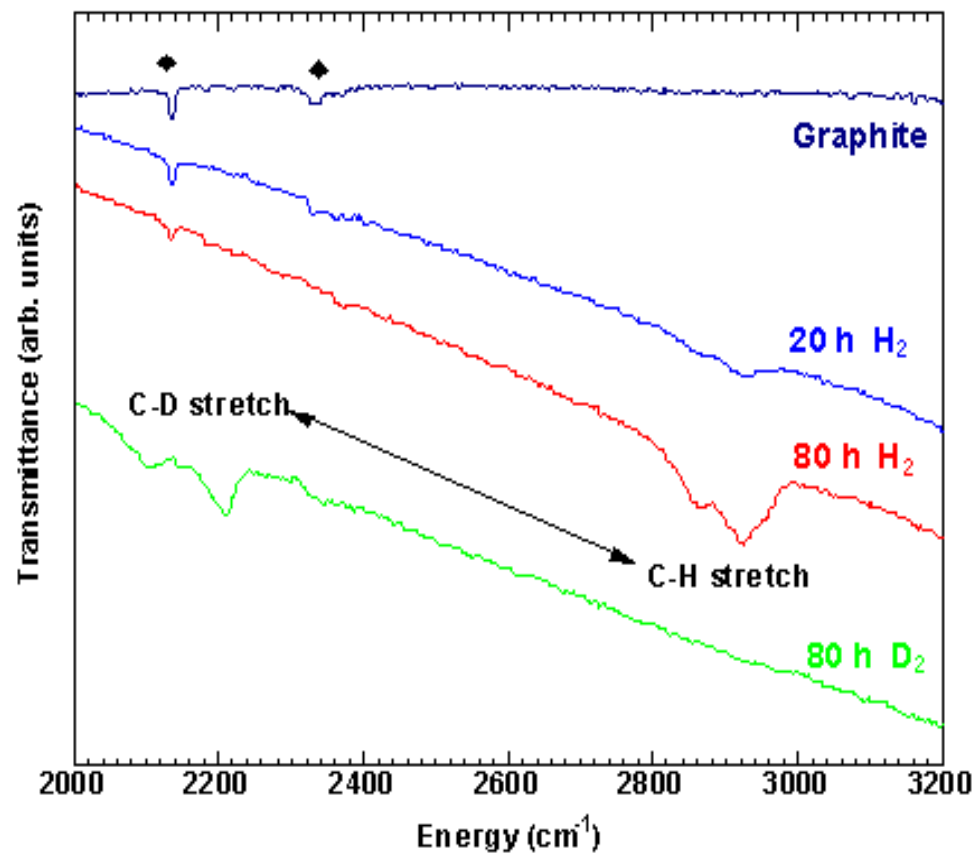
Typical properties of  $C^{\text{nano}}H_x$

Balls	Mill type	TG(900°C)	H-Desorption	H/C
Steel	Planetary	~ 15 wt%	2 peaks	~7wt%
ZrO <sub>2</sub>			Single peak	~4wt%
Steel	Vibrating	~ 30 wt%	2 peaks	~7wt%
ZrO <sub>2</sub>			Single peak	~4wt%



## 2. Properties of $C^{nano}H_x$

### IR absorption profile



H atom can be absorbed as  $-CH_3$  or  $-C_2H_5$  in  $C^{nano}H_x$

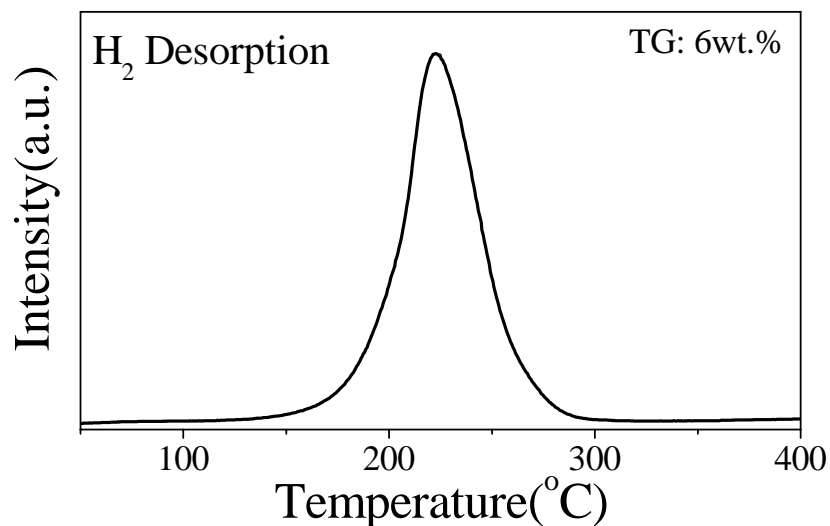
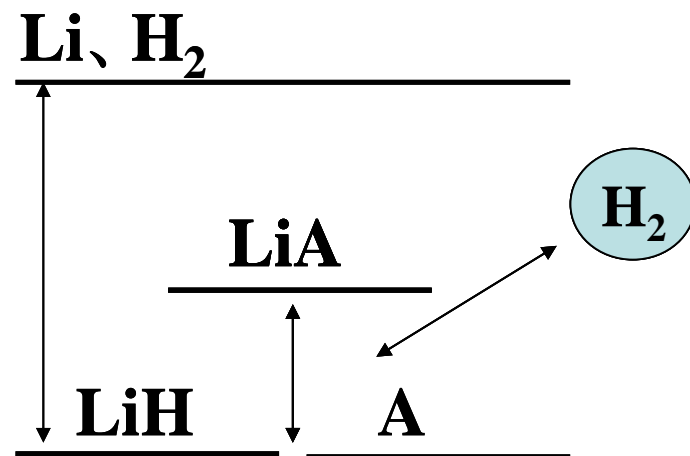
# 3. Solid-Solid Reactions with H<sub>2</sub> desorption

**LiH** : high H-Capacity (12.7mass%) BUT too stable.....

**HOWEVER....**



**Solid-solid interaction  
can destabilize each other!**



- T. Ichikawa, et al. JALCOM **365**, (2004) 271
- T. Ichikawa, et al. JPCB, **108**, (2004) 7887
- H.Y. Leng, et al. JPCB, **108**, (2004) 8763
- H.Y. Leng, et al. JPCB, **109**, (2005) 10744



### 3. Solid-Solid Reactions with H<sub>2</sub> desorption



Expected to destabilize both C<sup>nano</sup>H<sub>x</sub> and LiH  
by making a ballmilled mixture

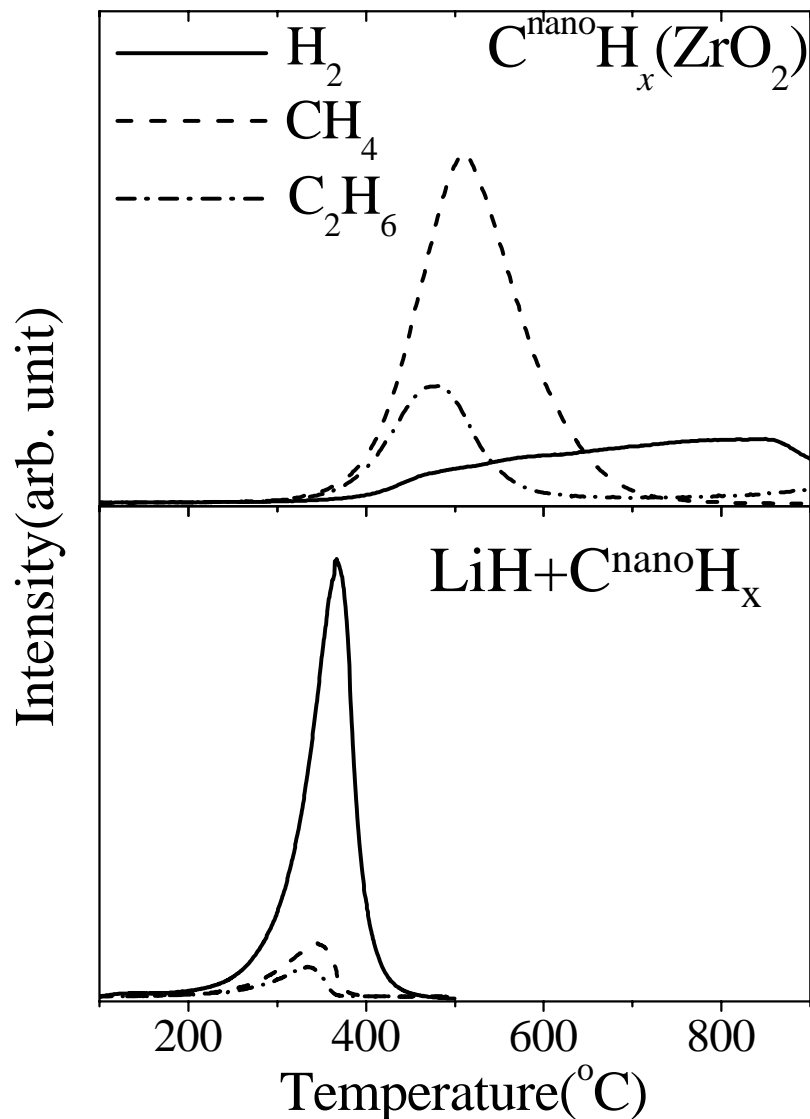
C<sup>nano</sup>H<sub>x</sub> : decompose above 300°C  
on the edges of nano-carbon  
: polarized material -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>

Destabilize

LiH : decompose above 650°C  
very stable *ion crystal*

# 4. Li-C-H system

## Destabilization of C-H by mixing with LiH



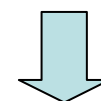
We have succeeded in destabilization of C-H bonding in  $CH_x^{\text{nano}}$  by mixing with LiH



a potential H-storage system

below  $350^{\circ}C$

H-storage capacity:  $> 5$  wt.%



A New Family of H-storage

**Li-C-H SYSTEM**

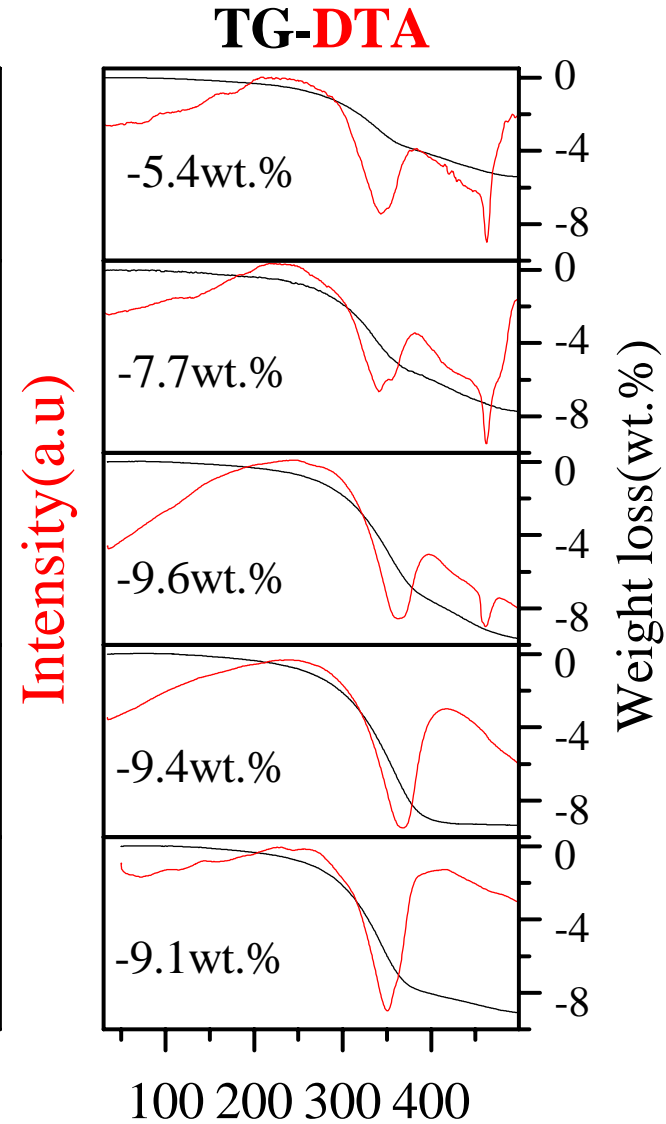
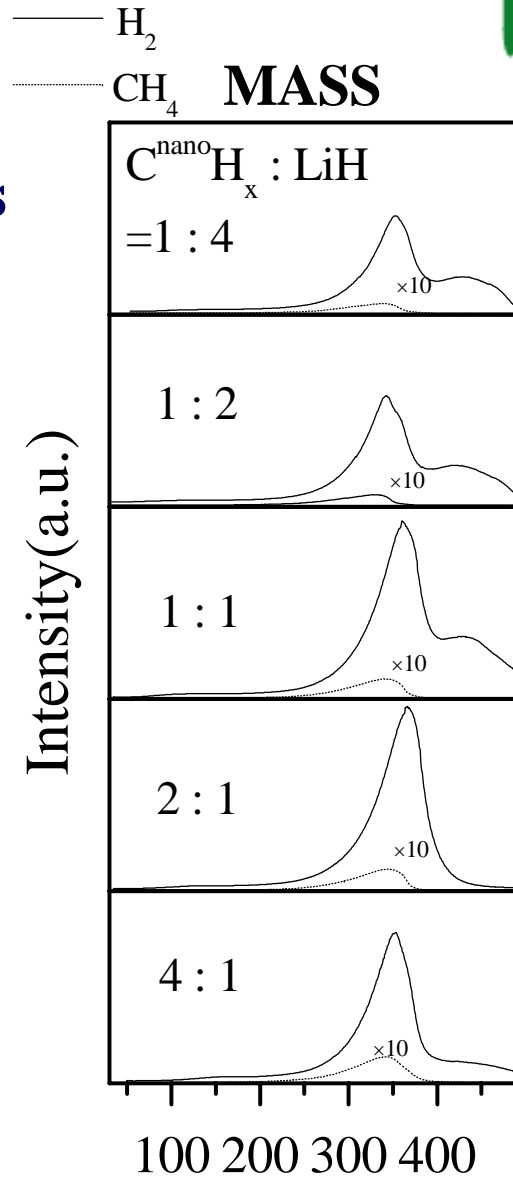
T. Ichikawa, et al. APL, **86**, (2005) 241914

# 4. Li-C-H system



## H-Desorption Properties of different molar ratios of LiH and $C^{nano}H_x$

- Lower  $C^{nano}H_x$  ratio  $\Rightarrow$  lower weight loss
- Lower  $C^{nano}H_x$  ratio  $\Rightarrow$  **another reaction** at higher Temp.



Temperature(°C) Rate : 5°C/min

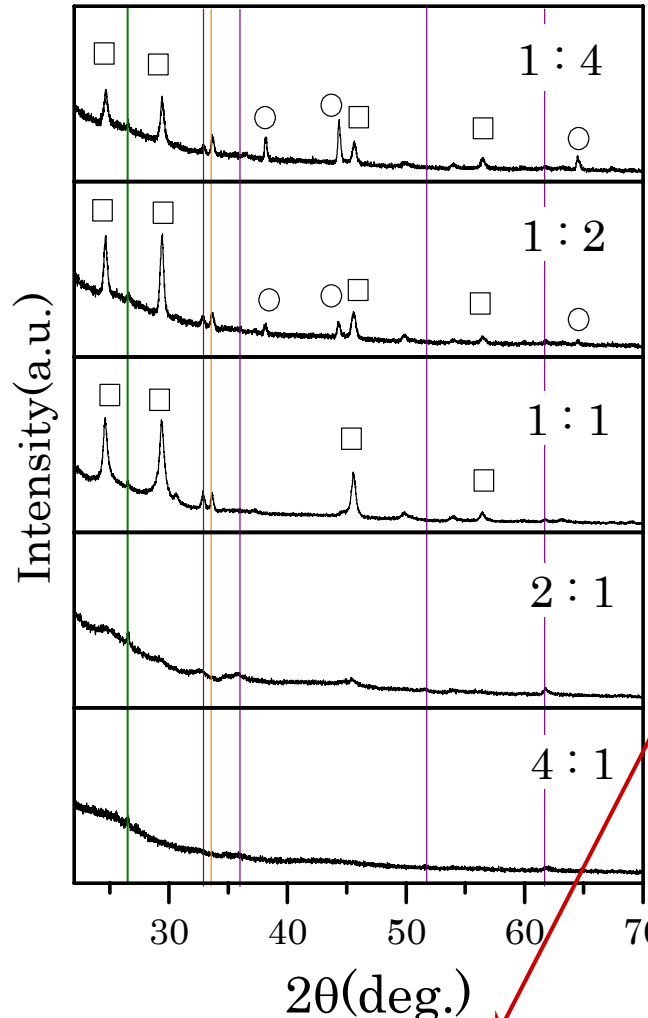
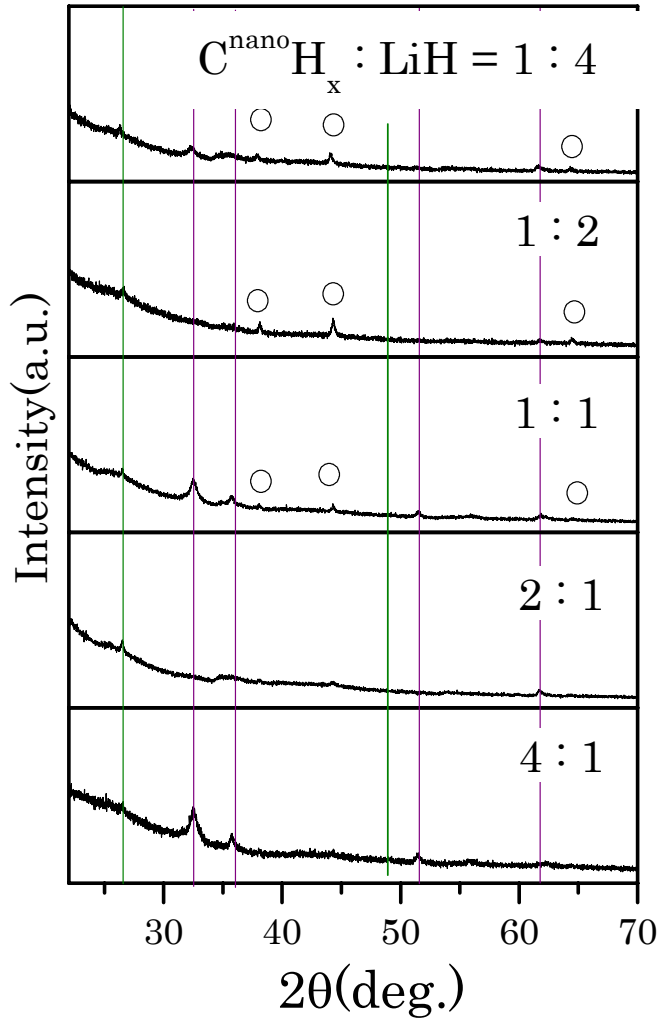
# 4. Li-C-H system



## XRD Profiles

Before H-des.

After H-des.



Typical character for

**LOWER**  
 $C^{nano}H_x$  ratio

**Only these products can be rehydrogenated!**

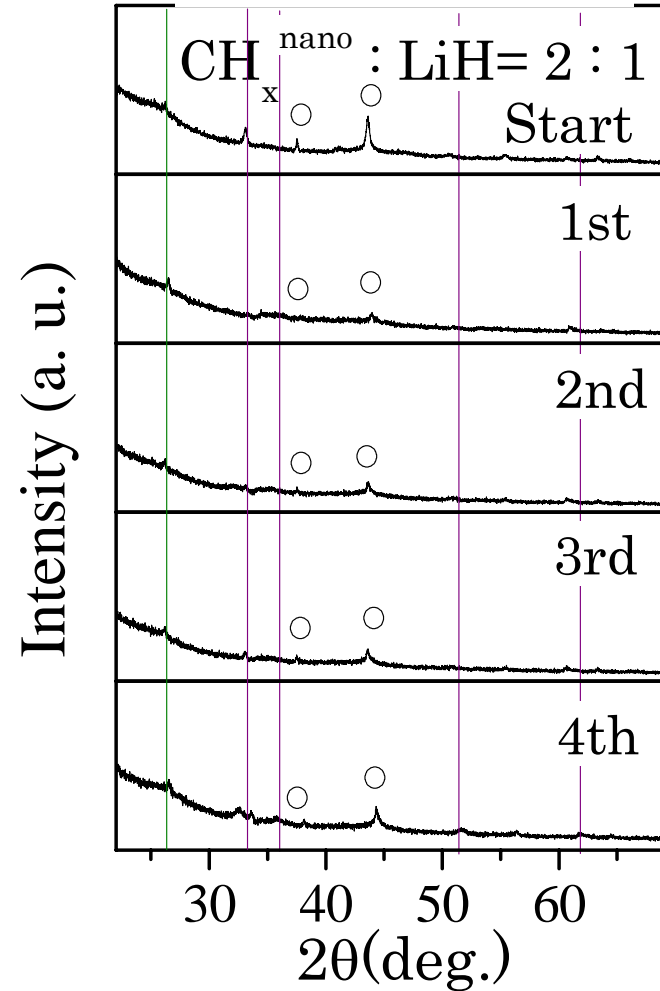
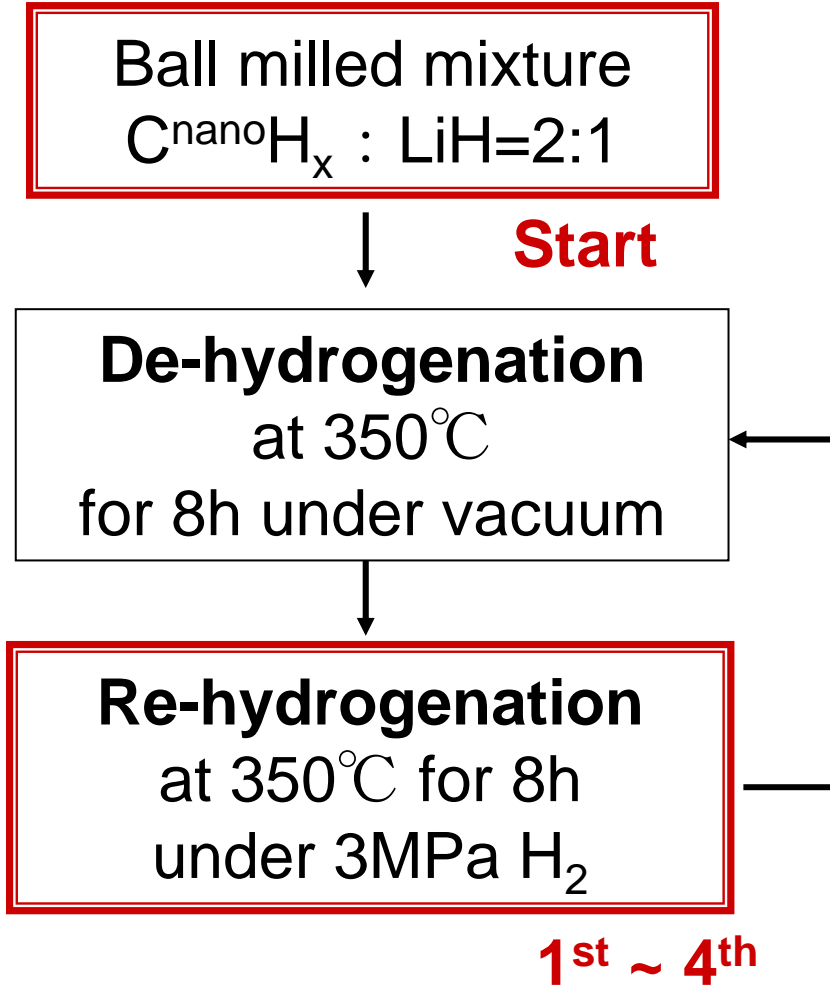
12 LiOH Li<sub>2</sub>O

Graphite  $\square$  Li<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>  $\circ$  LiH

# 4. Li-C-H system

## Cycle properties

## XRD profiles



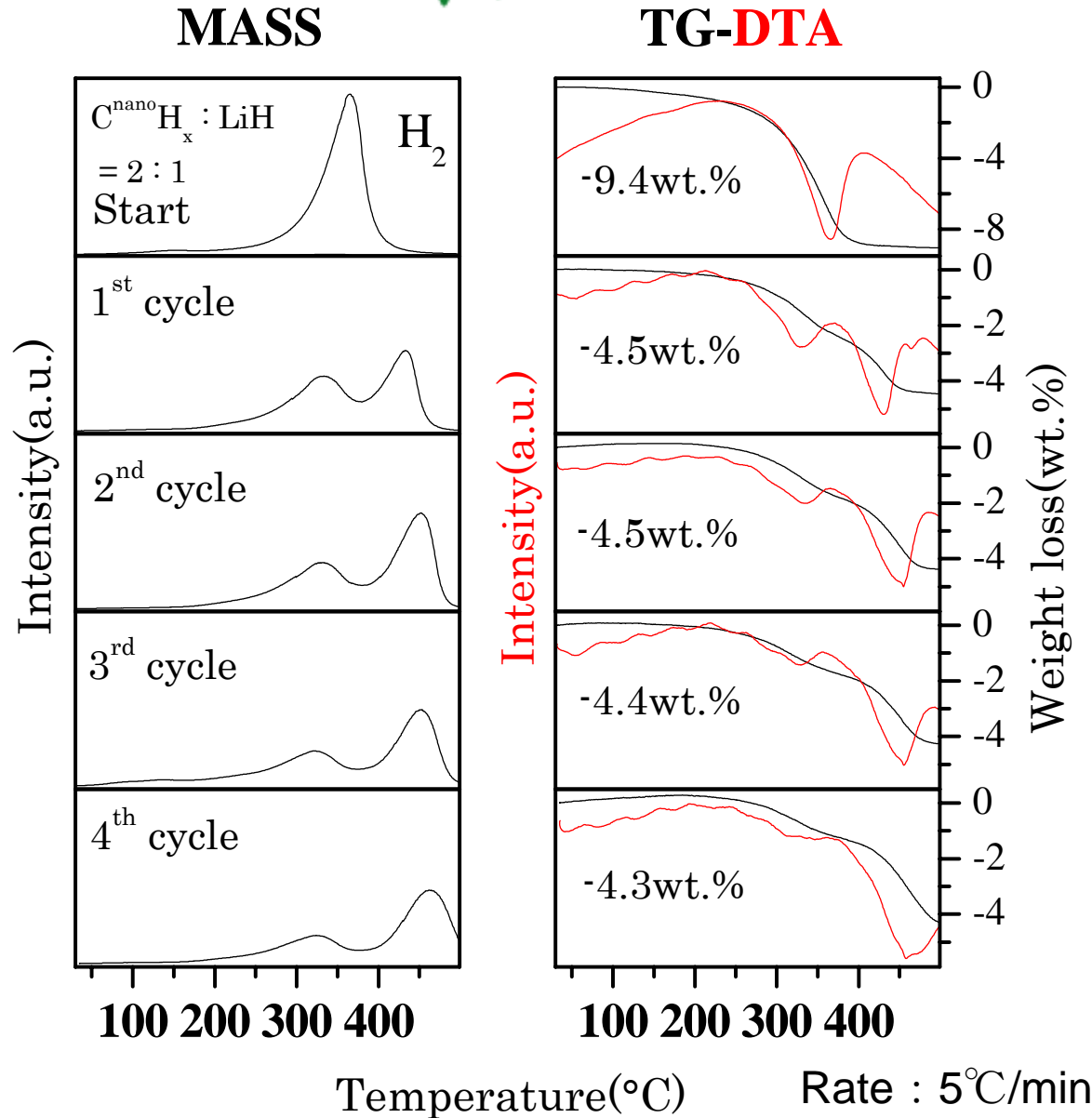
— LiOH    — Graphite    ○ LiH

# 4. Li-C-H system



## Cycle properties

- More than 4wt% H<sub>2</sub> can be reversibly stored in this product.
- The reaction mechanism should be clarified.
- The conditions must be optimized.



## 5. Conclusions

- ✓ Novel Li-C-H system can **REVERSIBLY** store about 4.5wt.% H<sub>2</sub> around 350°C.
- ✓ Lower C<sup>nano</sup>H<sub>x</sub> ratio leads to **crystallization of Li<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>**, which shows worse H-storage properties.
- ✓ The product with higher C<sup>nano</sup>H<sub>x</sub> ratio keeps **nano-structure** during hydrogen desorptions and absorptions.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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