

THE POTENTIAL OF ALUMINUM HYDRIDE FOR VEHICULAR HYDROGEN STORAGE

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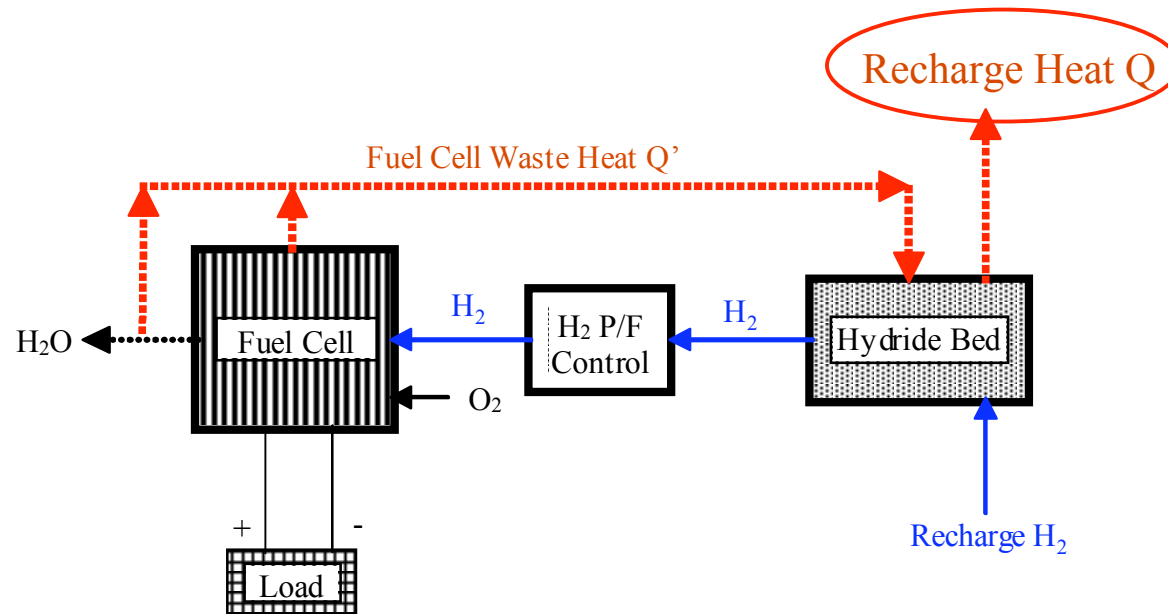


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Storage Technology Conference
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***Contractor to Sandia National Laboratories**



Onboard Recharging - The Heat Problem!



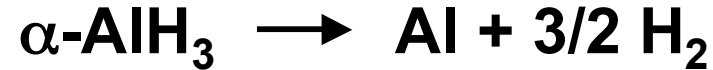
How much heat must be removed during recharging?

DOE 2010 Target = 3 min = 1.7 kg/min (5 kg H₂ tank)

Take as example NaAlH₄ ($\Delta H = -37$ kJ/mol H₂)

Q total = 91.8MJ = 510 kw for 3 min ⇒ Offboard recharging required??

Aluminum Hydride AlH_3

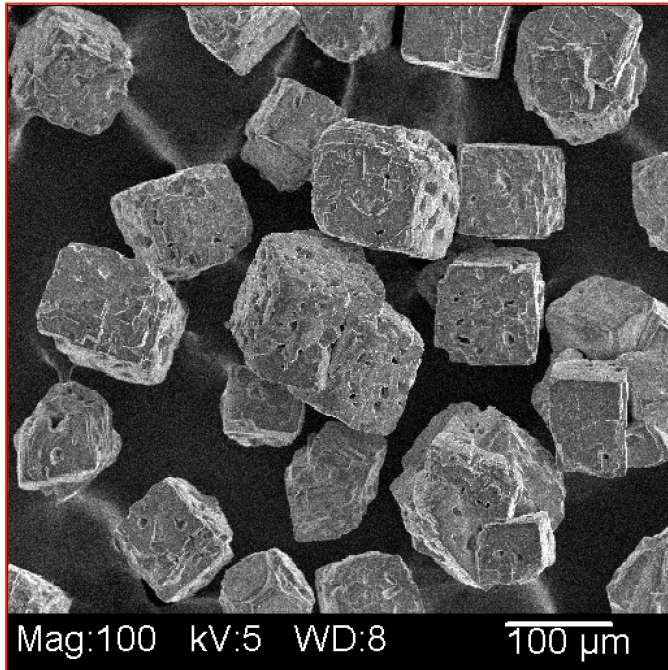


H-capacity (g) = 10.1 wt% (DOE 2010 S-Target = 6.0)

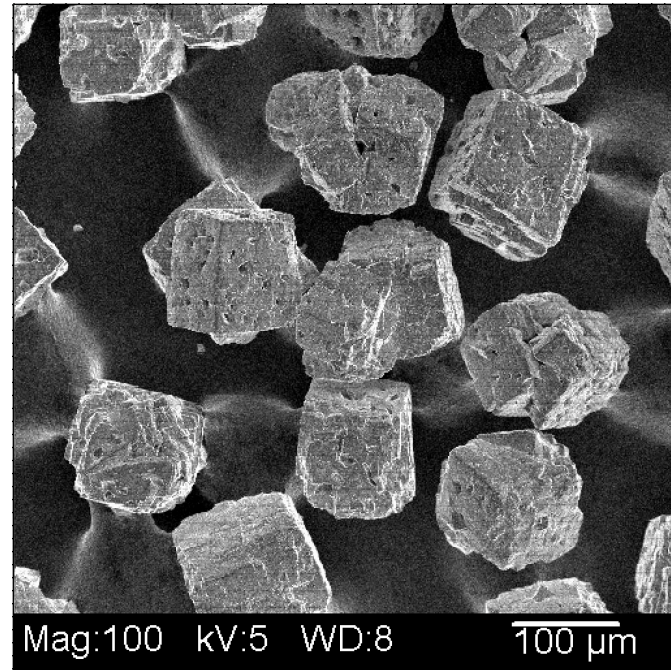
H-capacity (v) = 149 kg/m³ (DOE 2010 S-Target = 45)

$\Delta H_{\text{des}} = 7.6 \text{ kJ/mol H}_2$ (only 20% of NaAlH_4)

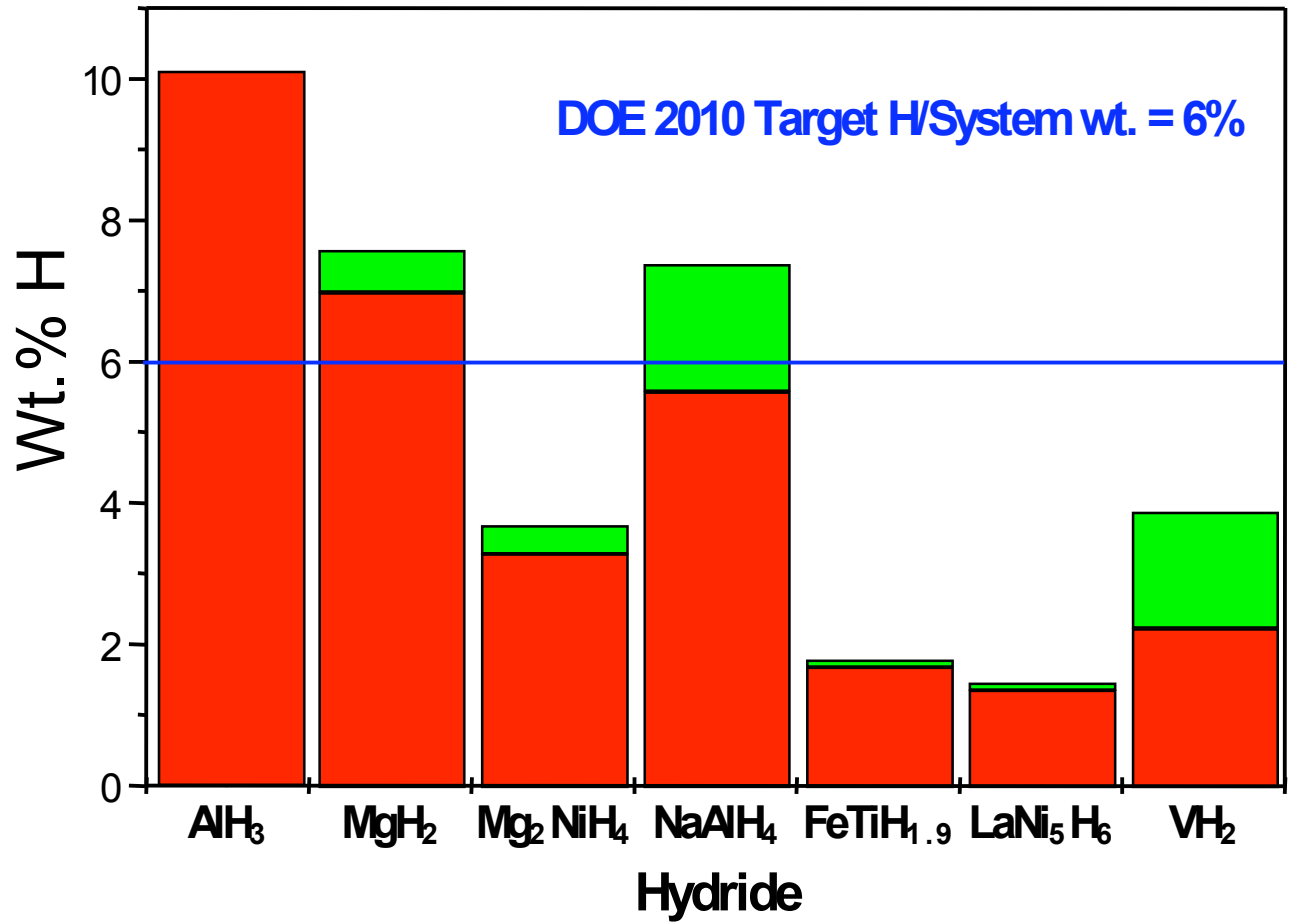
AlH_3



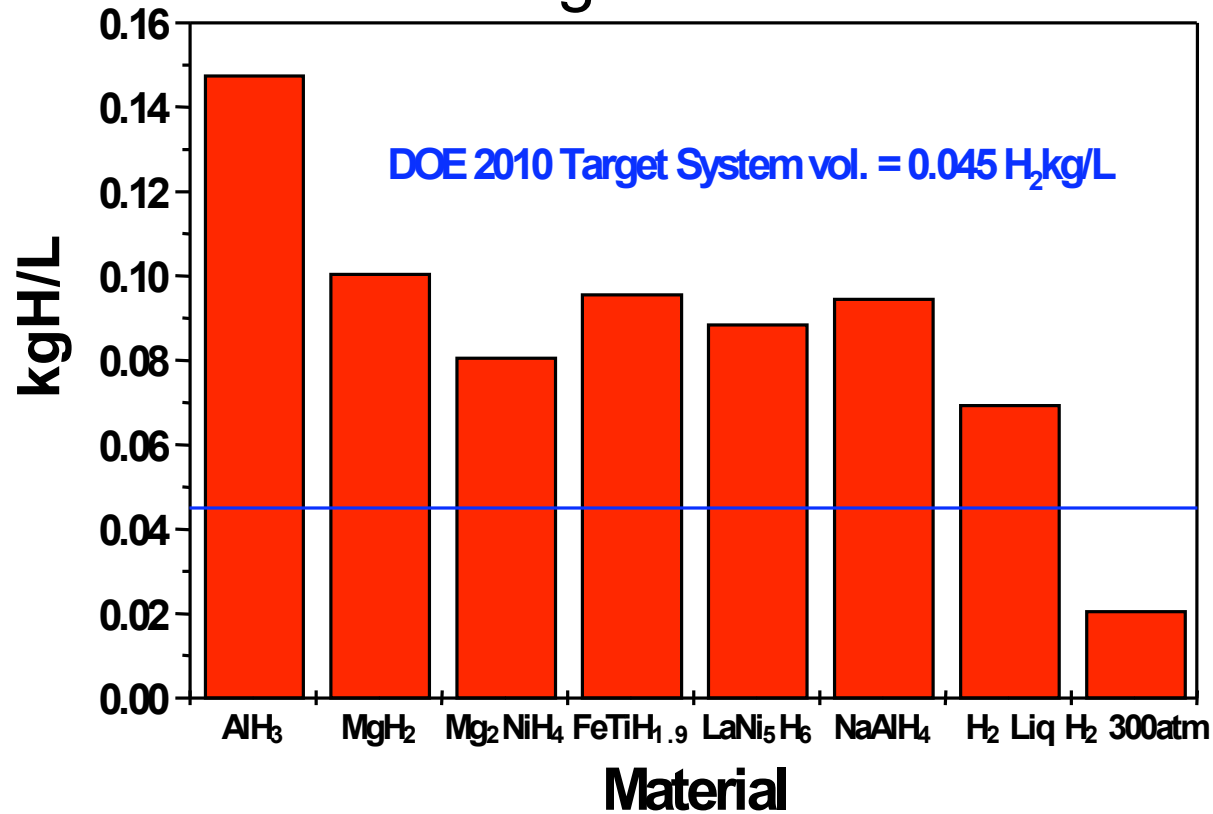
Depleted Al



Wt.% H Solid Hydrides



Volumetric Densities of H Storage Media



Preparation of AlH_3

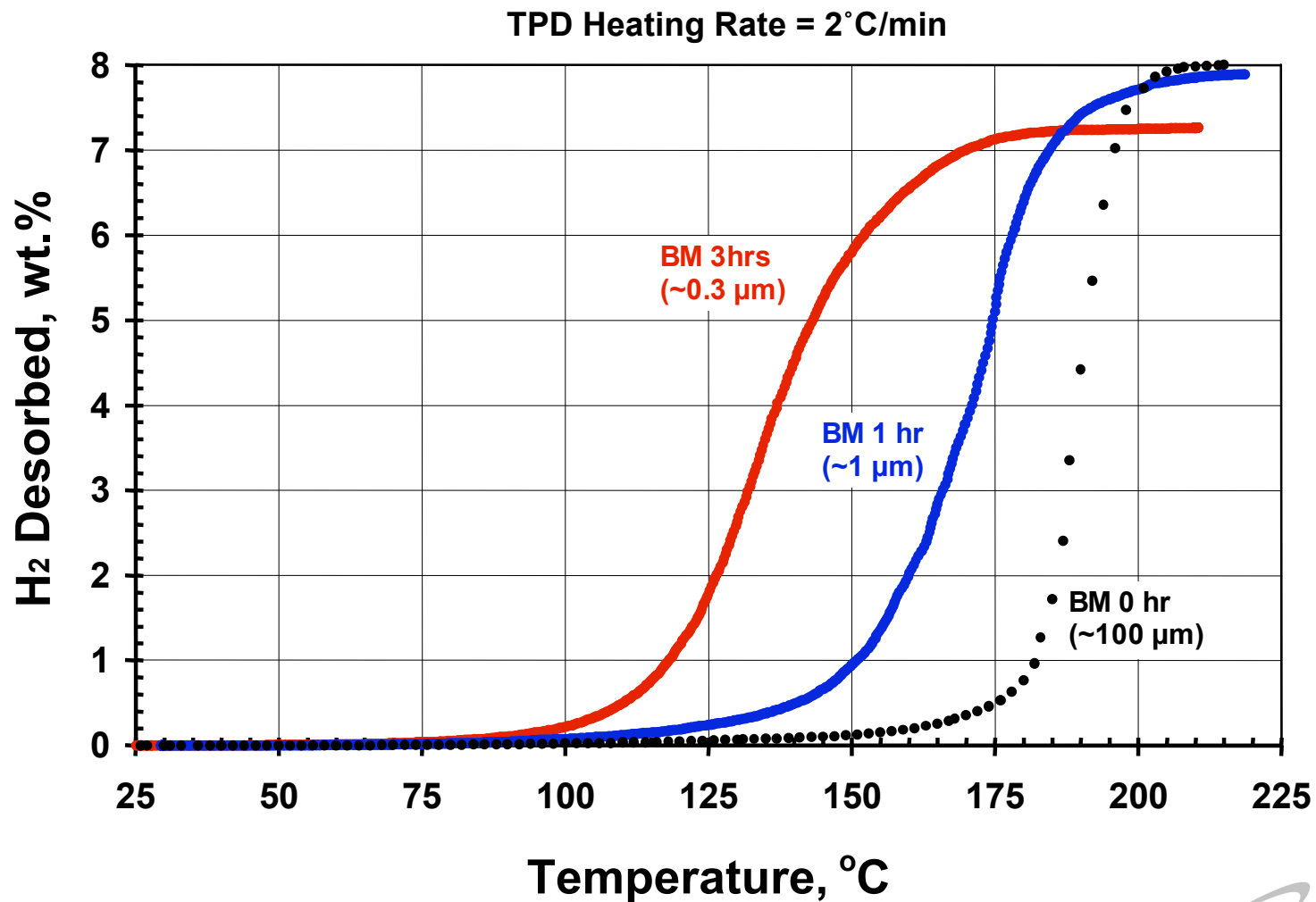


Finholt, E.A. et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 69, 1199 (1947)

Note: There are 7 different non-solvated phases of AlH_3 , α , α' , β , γ , δ , ϵ , ζ .

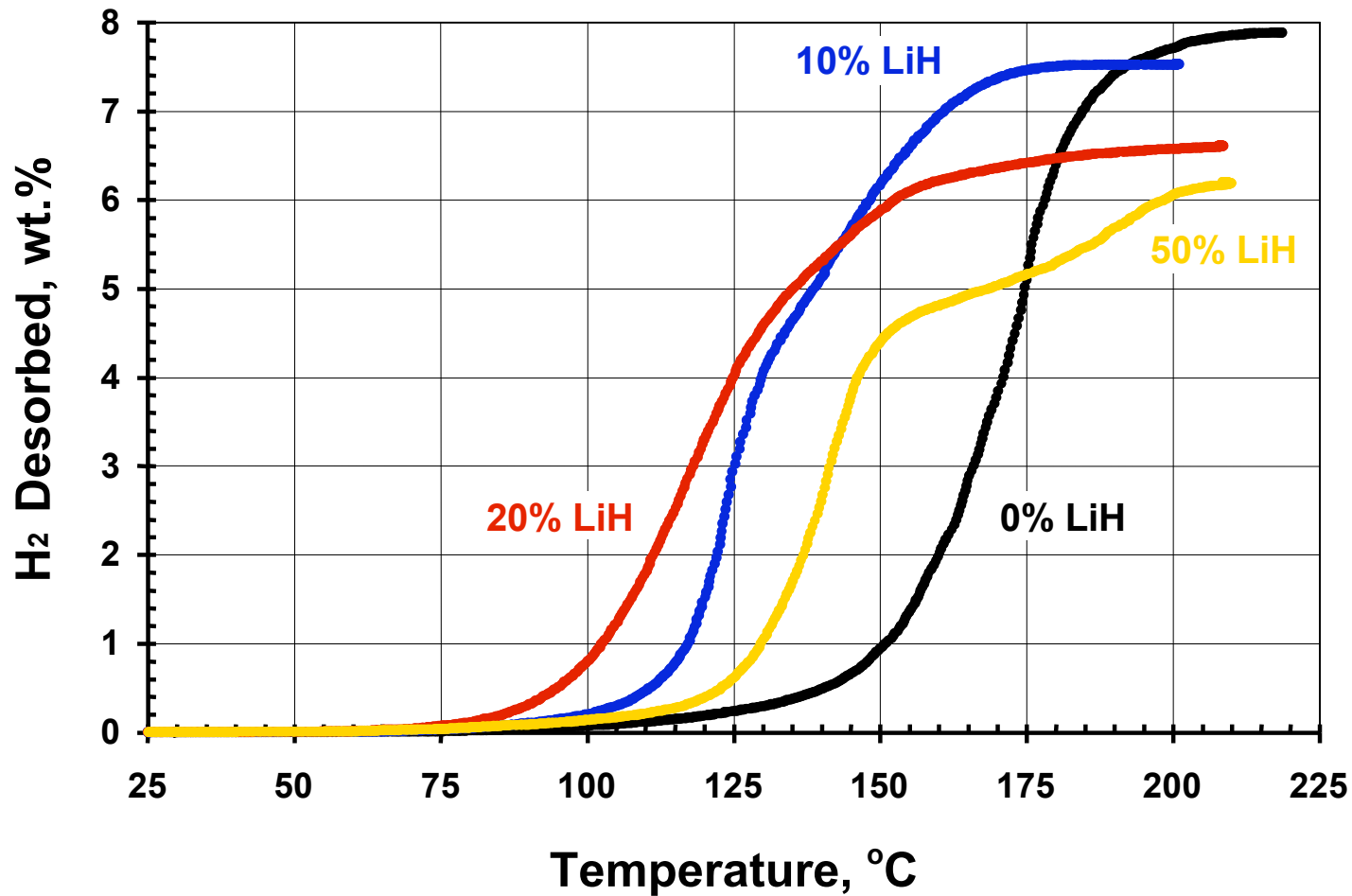
F. M. Brower, et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 98:9, April 28 1976.

α -AlH₃ TPD Curves vs BM Time (Particle Size)



Effect of LiH Doping on AlH_3 TPD

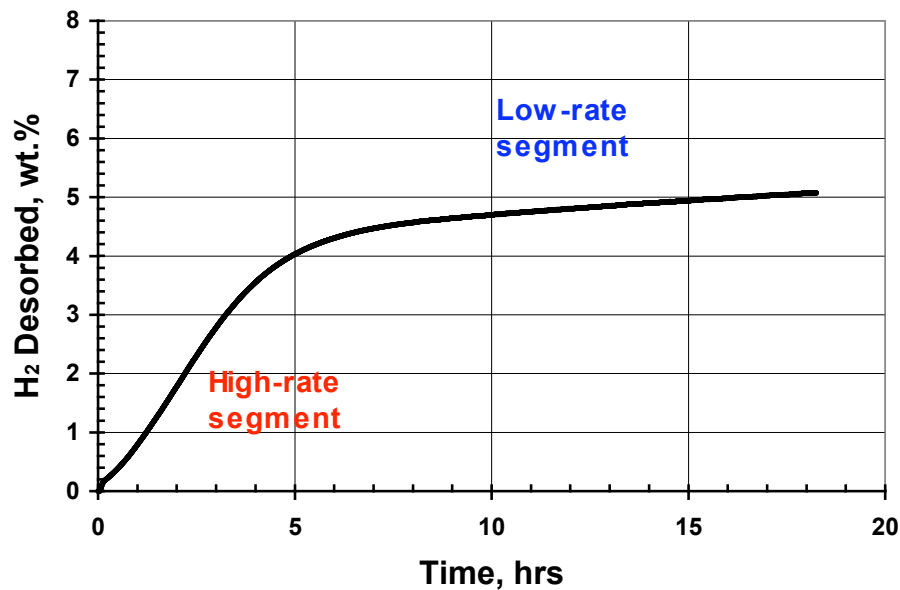
TPD Heating Rate = $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$



Sandrock et al: Appl. Phys. A, 80 (2005) 687-690

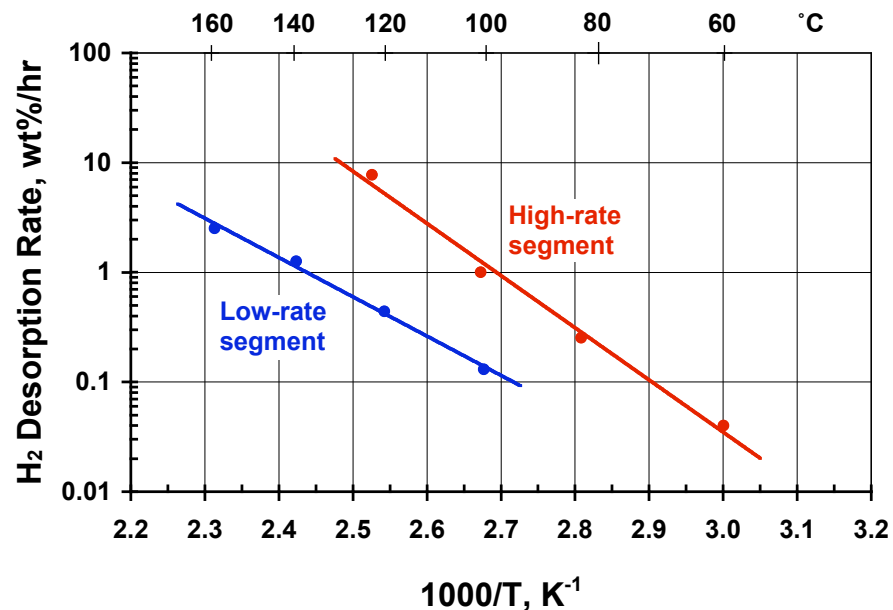
Isothermal Kinetics of AlH_3 - 20 mol% LiH

100°C



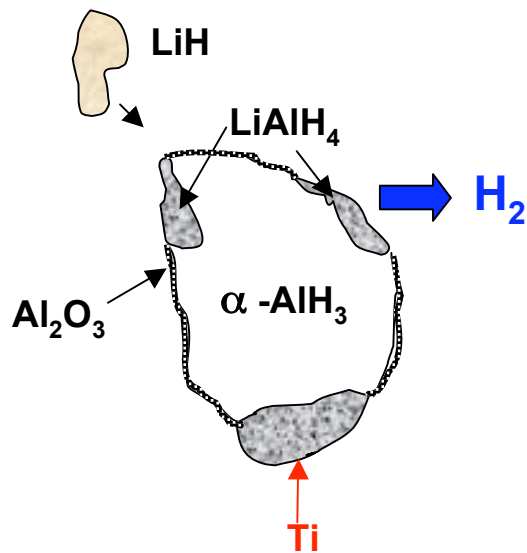
Arrhenius Plot

$$\text{Rate} = k_0 \exp(-Q/RT)$$



Sandrock et al: Appl. Phys. A, 80 (2005) 687-690

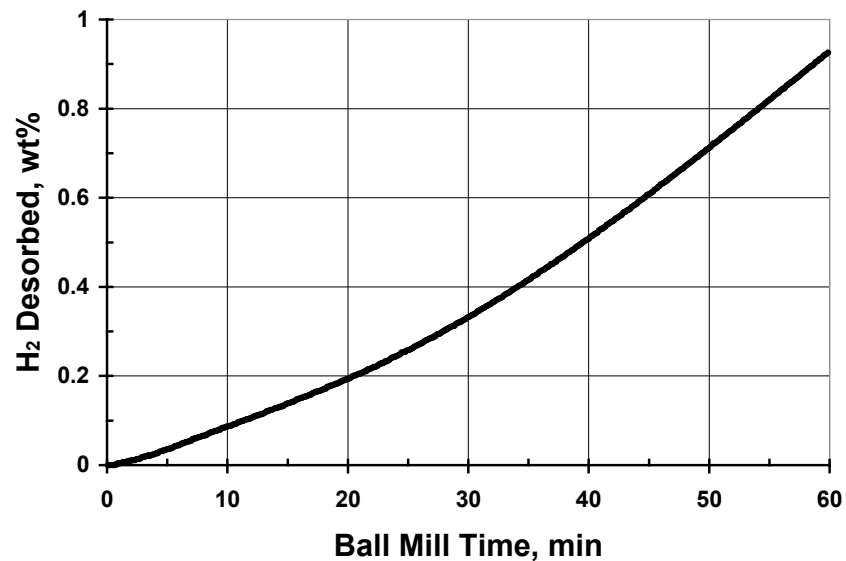
Likely Mechanisms of Doping



Likely Mechanisms:

1. $\text{LiH} + \text{AlH}_3 \Rightarrow \text{LiAlH}_4$ during BM at RT (shown by contrast XRD with NaH doping)
2. LiAlH_4 serves as windows for H_2 egress from AlH_3
3. Also works with NaH & KH doping to form NaAlH_4 & KAlH_4 islands on surface
4. Can further dope LiAlH_4 with Ti by standard TiCl_3 alanate process, further enhancing H_2 transparency

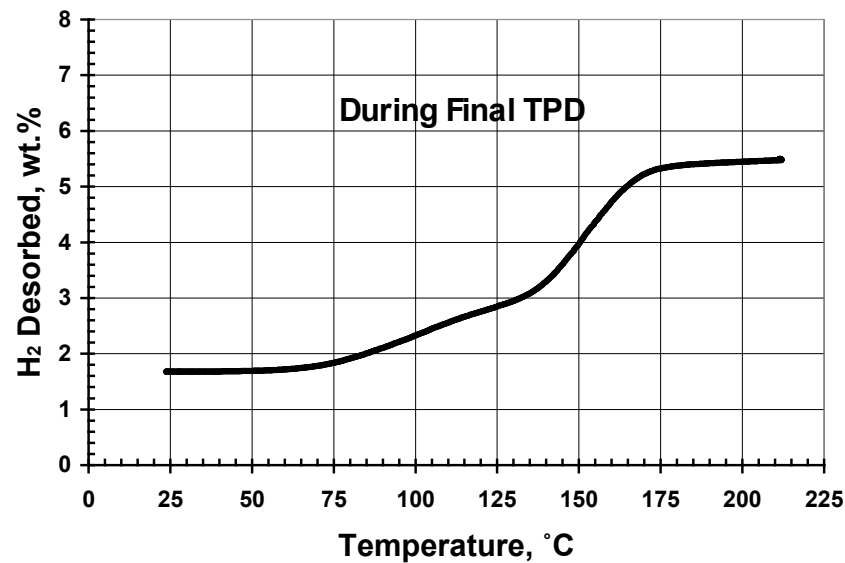
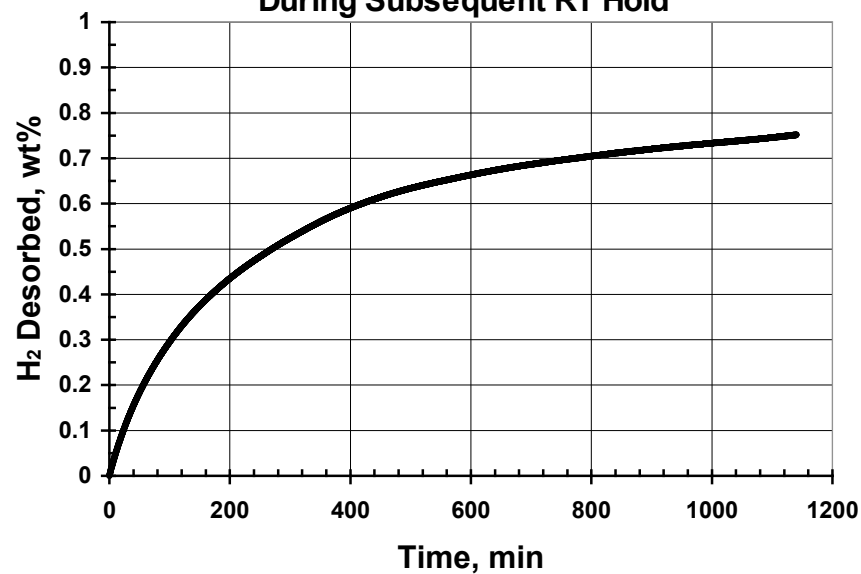
During Room Temperature Ball Milling



Room Temperature H₂-Desorption of Ti-doped Sample

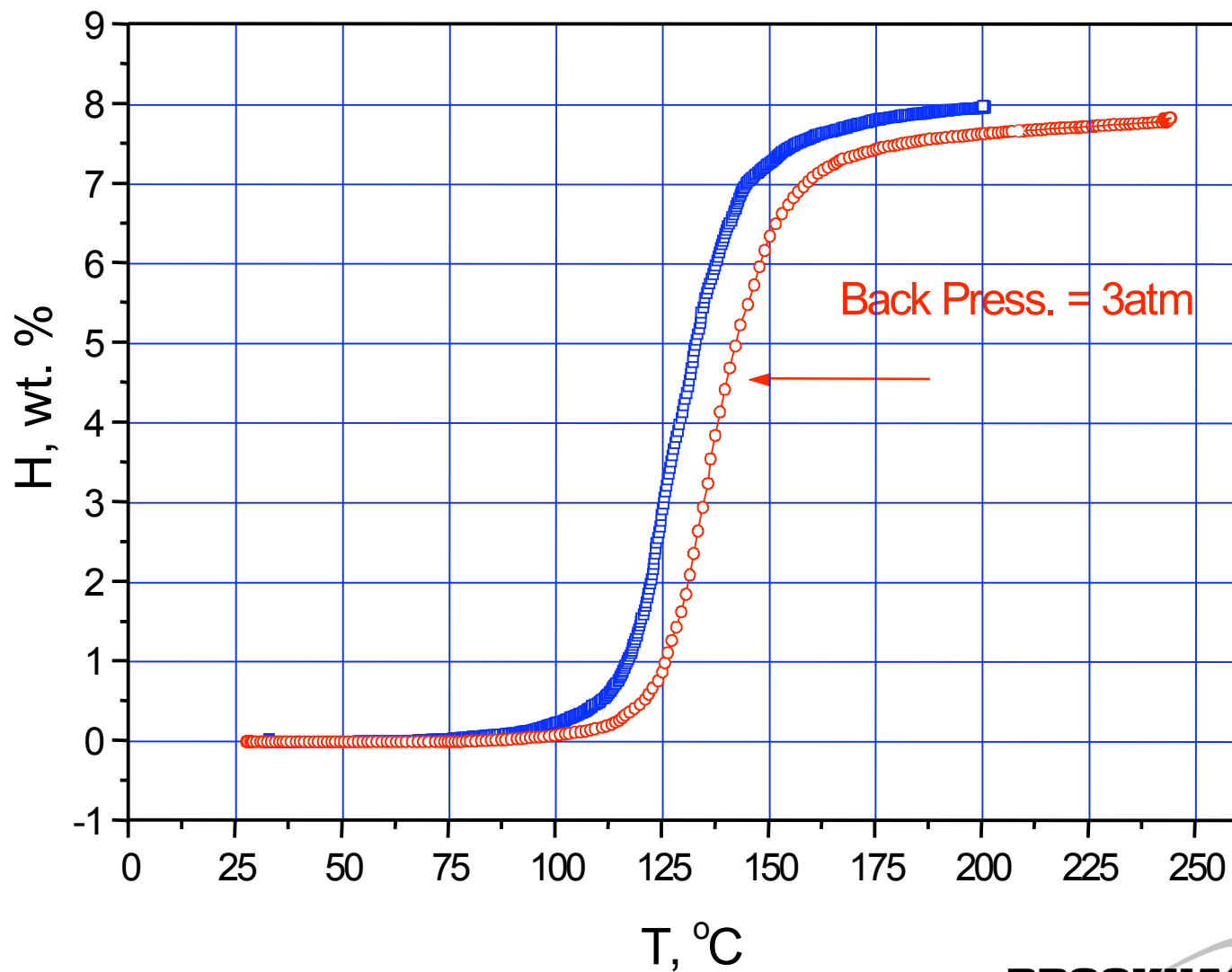
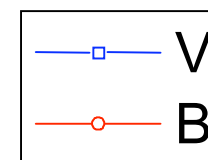
75%AlH₃-20%LiH-5%TiCl₃
(mol%)

During Subsequent RT Hold

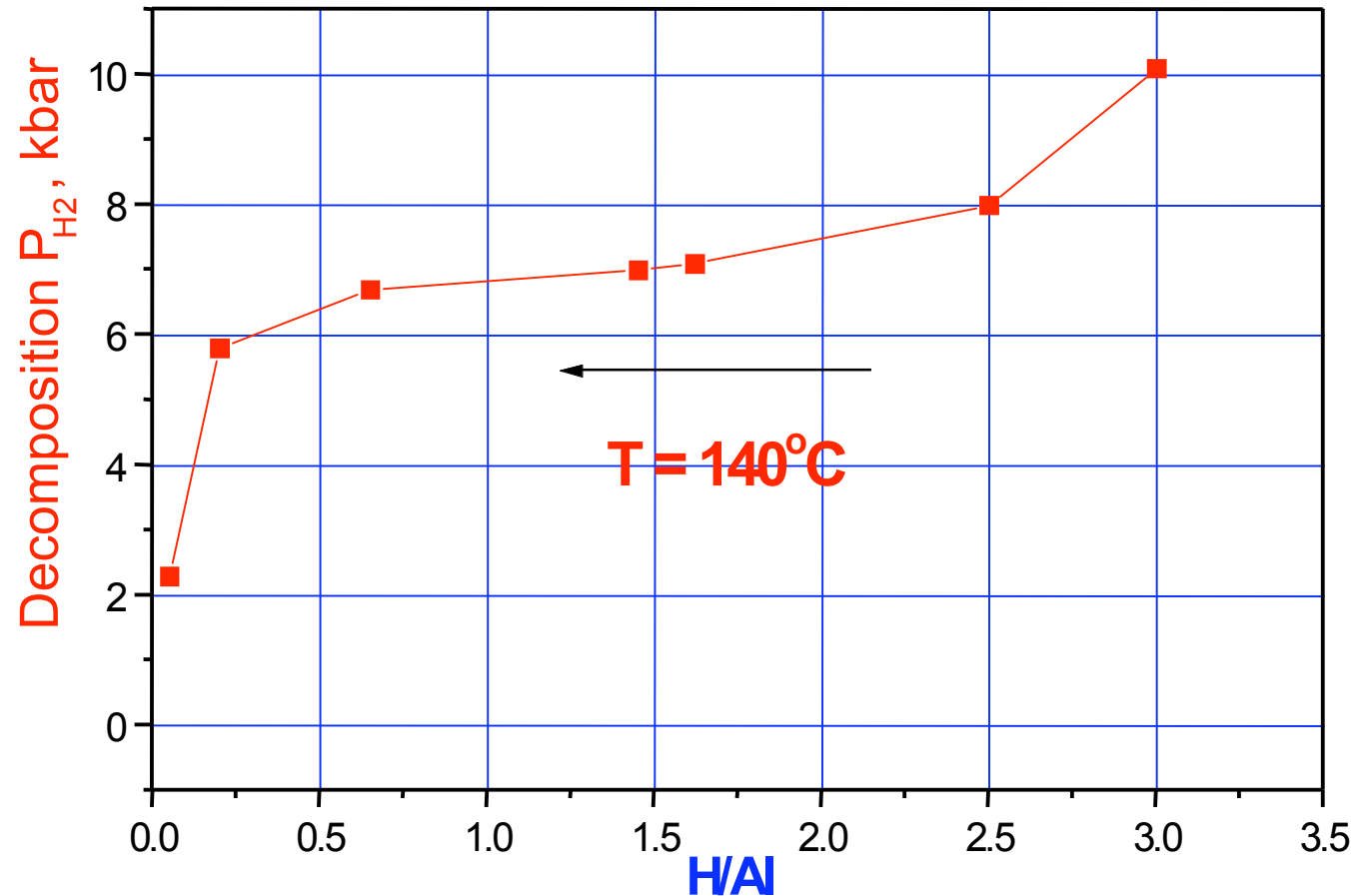


$\text{AlH}_3 + 15 \text{ mol\%LiAlH}_4$ Ball Milled 1h

Scan rate = 2°C/m



Equil. Disociation Pressure of α AlH₃



Direct H₂ gas recharging: 28 kbar@300°C !!

Baranowski & Tkacz, Z. Phys. Phys. Chem. N.F., Bd. 135, 27(1983)

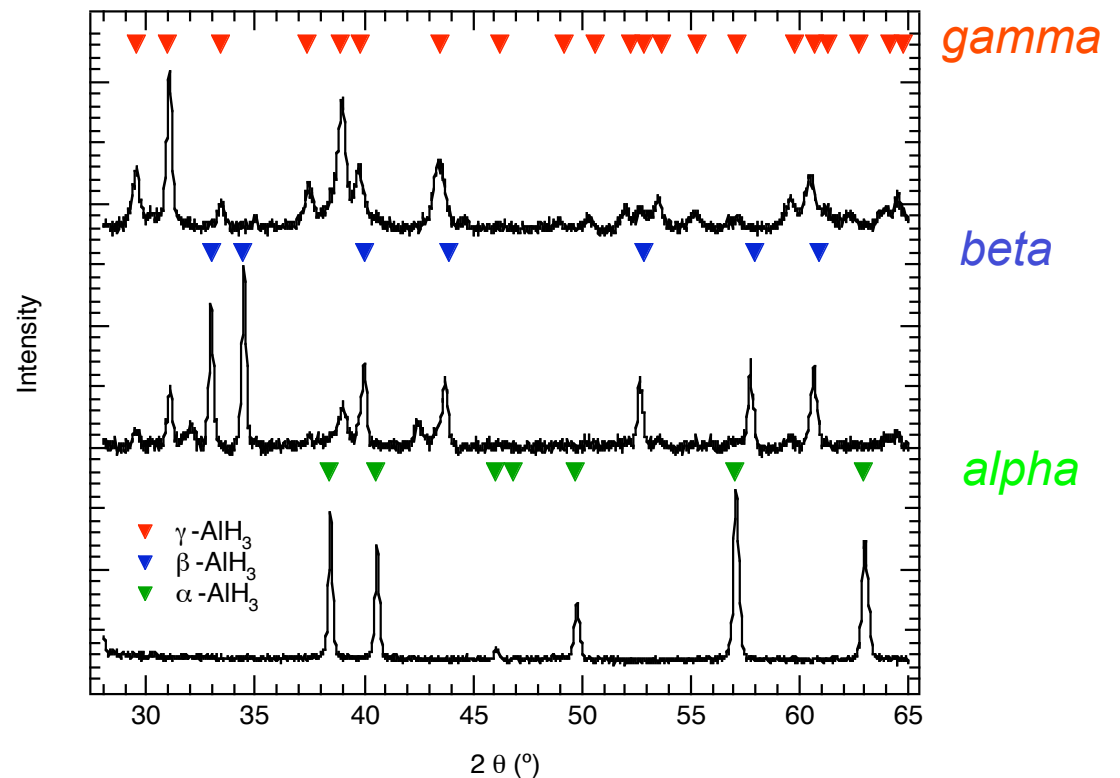
Safety - Some Pyrophoricity

Composition	As Ball Milled	Ball Milled & Dehydrated
AlH_3	Not pyrophoric	Not pyrophoric
$\text{AlH}_3 + 20\% \text{LiH}$	Not pyrophoric	Pyrophoric
$\text{AlH}_3 + 20\% \text{LiH} + 5\% \text{TiCl}_3$? (not tested)	? (not tested)

- A total of seven AlH_3 isomers are known to exist:
 - α , α' , β , δ , ε , γ , ζ
- With exception of α - AlH_3 , little is known about these polymorphs
- α , β , and γ phases can be synthesized using organo-metallic reactions



Filter and dry



AlH₃ Conclusions

1. At this time no known reversible metal hydrides will likely meet the DOE 2010 systems criteria for automotive H storage at T < 100°C.
2. Heat dissipation will be a major problem for onboard recharging. Need to rethink the possibility of offboard recharging.
3. AlH₃ is a promising H₂ fuel source for a PEM fuel cell due to the high gravimetric/volumetric hydrogen capacity and the low heat required to extract H₂.
4. Doping aged α -AlH₃ (DOW) with LiH, NaH or KH increases low-temperature decomposition kinetics. Finite room temperature kinetics can be accomplished with further Ti doping.
5. α , β and γ AlH₃ have been synthesized at BNL using organo-metallic methods.
6. Hydrogen capacities approaching 10 wt% at T < 100° C have been demonstrated with freshly prepared AlH₃.
7. Recharging of spent Al back to AlH₃ likely to be done with an offboard process.

Collaborations

Brookhaven National Lab collaborates with the following US organizations within the US DOE Metal Hydride Center of Excellence:

Sandia National Laboratories

University of Hawaii

Savannah River National Laboratory

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory

HRL Laboratories

International collaborations to be determined.