

Structural and hydrogenation properties of RE-M-Mg compounds

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The purpose of the current work was to synthesize and investigate the hydrogen storage properties of ternary alloys from RE-M-Mg systems (RE-rare earth metals, M – transition element such as Ni and Cu). Alloys based on magnesium are known to store high amount of hydrogen (up to 7.7 wt.%) reversibly. Mg₂Ni-based alloys offer also very high capacity (up to 4 wt.% H₂). This storage capacity coupled with a low price and reversibility suggests that magnesium and magnesium-based alloys could be advantageous for use in battery electrodes and gaseous – hydrogen storage systems. Therefore, Mg-based and Mg₂Ni-based materials were in the focus of our studies.

The REMg₂Cu₉ ternary compounds (where RE – Y, La-Nd, Sm-Ho, Yb) [1] and REMg₂(CuNi)₉ alloys (where RE = La, Tb, Pr) were synthesised. Crystal structure determination and microstructural characterisation were performed.

LaMg₂Cu₉, TbMg₂Cu₉, PrMg₂Cu₉, LaNi₅Cu₄Mg₂ and TbNi₃Cu₆Mg₂ were chosen for the investigation of hydrogen storage properties. TbMg₂Cu₉ and PrMg₂Cu₉ did not absorb hydrogen in pressure range 1 to 10 bar and at the ambient temperature. LaMg₂Cu₉ absorbs 3 H/f.u (1.004 wt%) under 100 bar and at 25°C. LaMg₂Cu₄Ni₅ absorbs 1.6 H/f.u (1.002 wt%) under 10 bar and at 25°C. Pressure – hydrogen concentration isotherm was measured. TbMg₂Ni₃Cu₆ absorbs 3 H/f.u (1.004 wt%) under 100 bar and at 25°C. All the samples needed to be activated by heat treatment under vacuum followed by several absorption – desorption cycles.

[1] P.Solokha, V.Pavlyuk, A.Saccone, S.De Negri, W.Prochwicz, B.Marciniak, E.Rozycka-Sokolowska, Journal of Solid State Chemistry, 179 (2006) 3073-3081
