Prospects for Hydrogen Storage in Graphene

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National Enterprise for nanoScience and nanoTechnology

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Outline

- Introduction to Hydrogen Storage
- Hydrogen and Graphene
- Three-dimensional arrangement of epitaxial graphene on porous SiC

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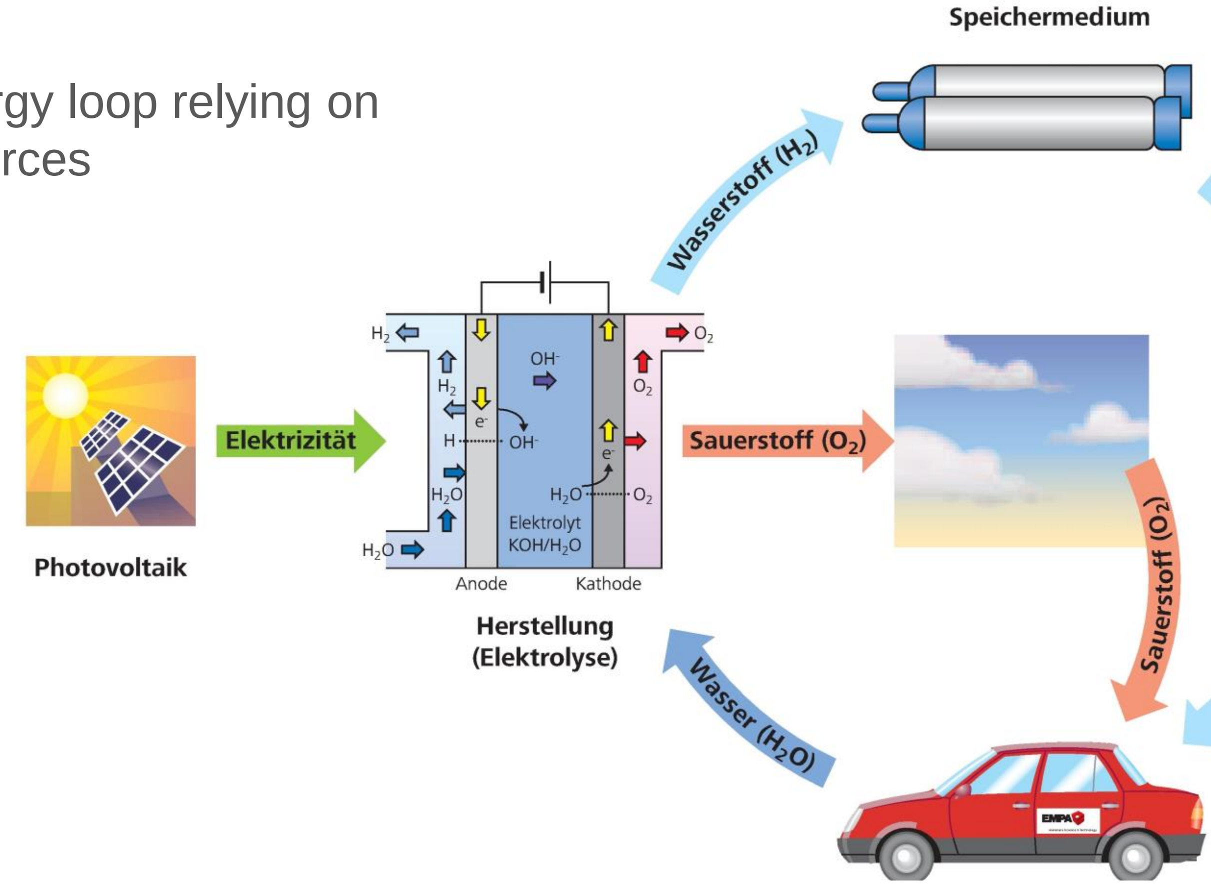
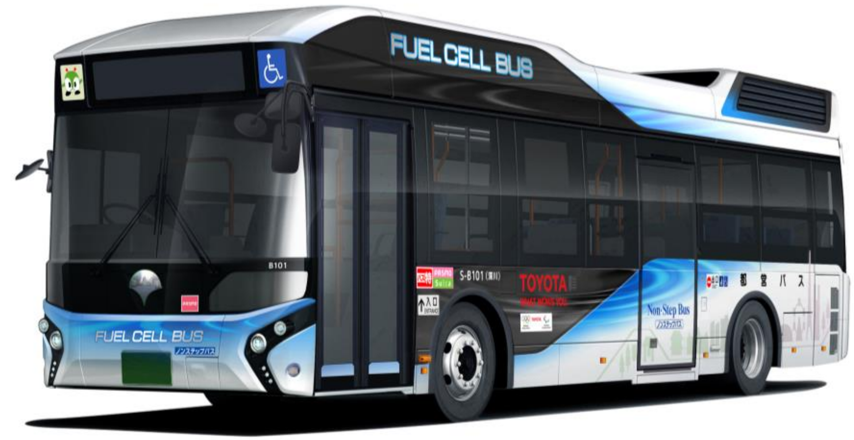
Hydrogen Life Cycle

Complete energy loop relying on renewable sources



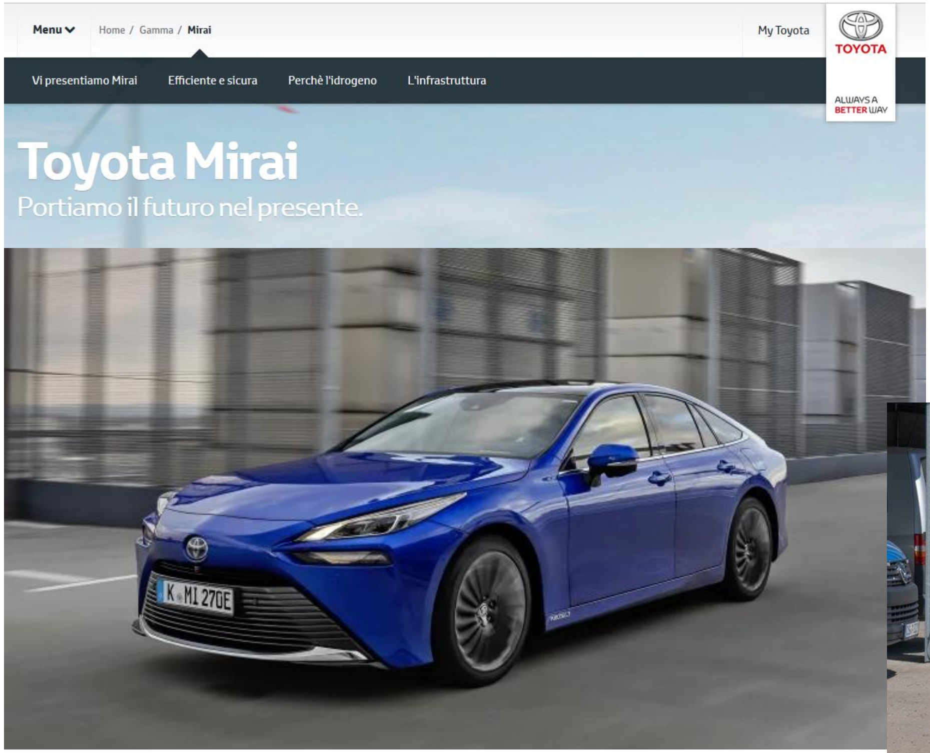
Hydrogen Storage in a safe and cheap way is **a critical issue**

Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles ....



… since the 1970s …

… now for sale


Menu
Home / Gamma / Mirai
My Toyota
TOYOTA
ALWAYS A BETTER WAY
Vi presentiamo Mirai
Efficiente e sicura
Perchè l'idrogeno
L'infrastruttura
Toyota Mirai
Portiamo il futuro nel presente.
K MI 270E


POLIZEI
POLIZEI
OS P 3636

Hydrogen-fuelled Train

Coradia iLint regional train

Fahrplan iLint ab 18.03.19

Montag bis Freitag

ab	Bremervörde	08:38 Uhr	an	Bremerhaven Hbf	09:20 Uhr
ab	Bremerhaven Hbf	09:36 Uhr	an	Cuxhaven	10:27 Uhr
ab	Cuxhaven	10:39 Uhr	an	Bremerhaven Hbf	11:23 Uhr
ab	Bremerhaven Hbf	11:36 Uhr	an	Bremervörde	12:20 Uhr
ab	Bremervörde	12:25 Uhr	an	Buxtehude	13:09 Uhr
ab	Buxtehude	13:37 Uhr	an	Bremervörde	14:23 Uhr
ab	Bremervörde	16:38 Uhr	an	Bremerhaven Hbf	17:20 Uhr
ab	Bremerhaven Hbf	17:36 Uhr	an	Bremervörde	18:20 Uhr
ab	Bremervörde	18:38 Uhr	an	Buxtehude	19:26 Uhr
ab	Buxtehude	19:53 Uhr	an	Bremervörde	20:36 Uhr
ab	Bremervörde	20:38 Uhr	an	Bremerhaven Hbf	21:20 Uhr

Hydrogen-fuelled Train

CRRC Changchun and
Chengdu Railway Group

Coradia iLint regional train

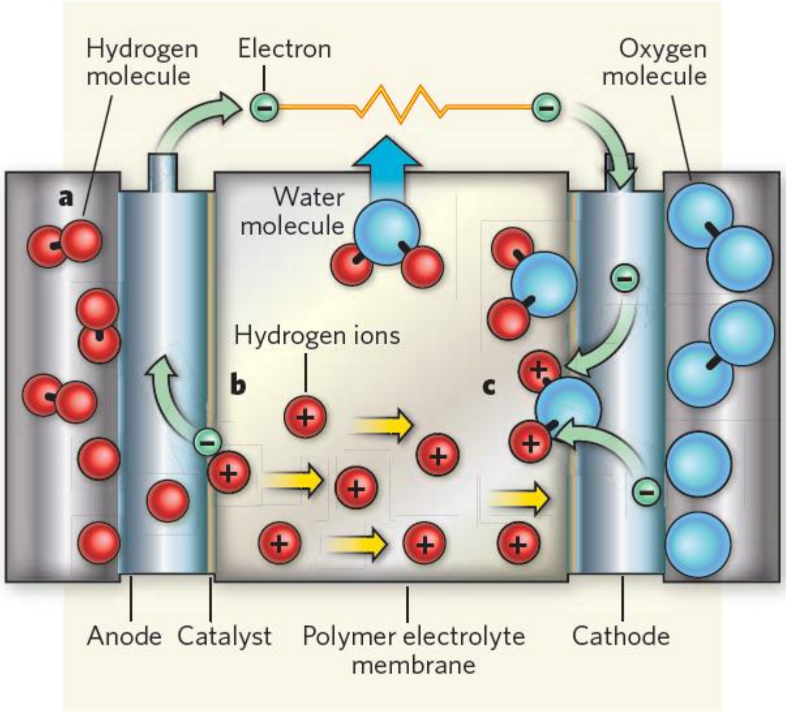
Hydrogen-fuelled Airplane

Zero-emission air transport – first flight of four-seat passenger aircraft HY4
29 September 2016

Hydrogen & energy

As a fuel, hydrogen has advantages:

- Highest energy-to-mass ratio
- $H_2 + 1/2\ O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$ $\Delta H = -2.96eV$
- Non-toxic and "clean" (product = water)
- Renewable, unlimited resource
- Reduction in CO_2 emission
- Reduction of oil dependency



Hydrogen fuel cell

However, hydrogen is NOT an energy source: it must be produced e.g. by electrolysis, needing +2.96 eV, with zero balance with respect to energy production.

Hydrogen-Storage

- Storing enough hydrogen on-board a vehicle to achieve a driving range of 400 km is a significant challenge.
- Needed: 4 kg of hydrogen for 400 km.
- At room temperature and atmospheric pressure, 4 kg of hydrogen occupies 45 m^3, which corresponds to a balloon of 5 m diameter.

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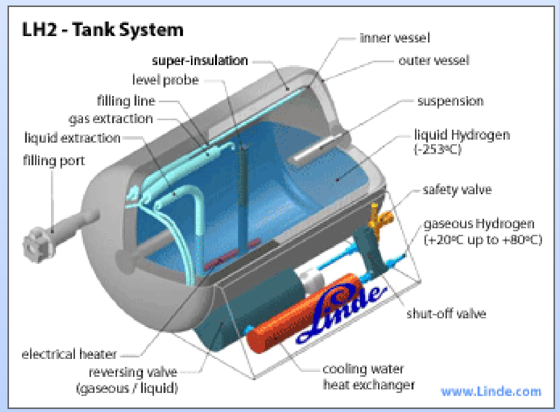
Hydrogen Storage

High Pressure Tank

P ~ 700 bar
Established technology

Liquid H_2 Tank

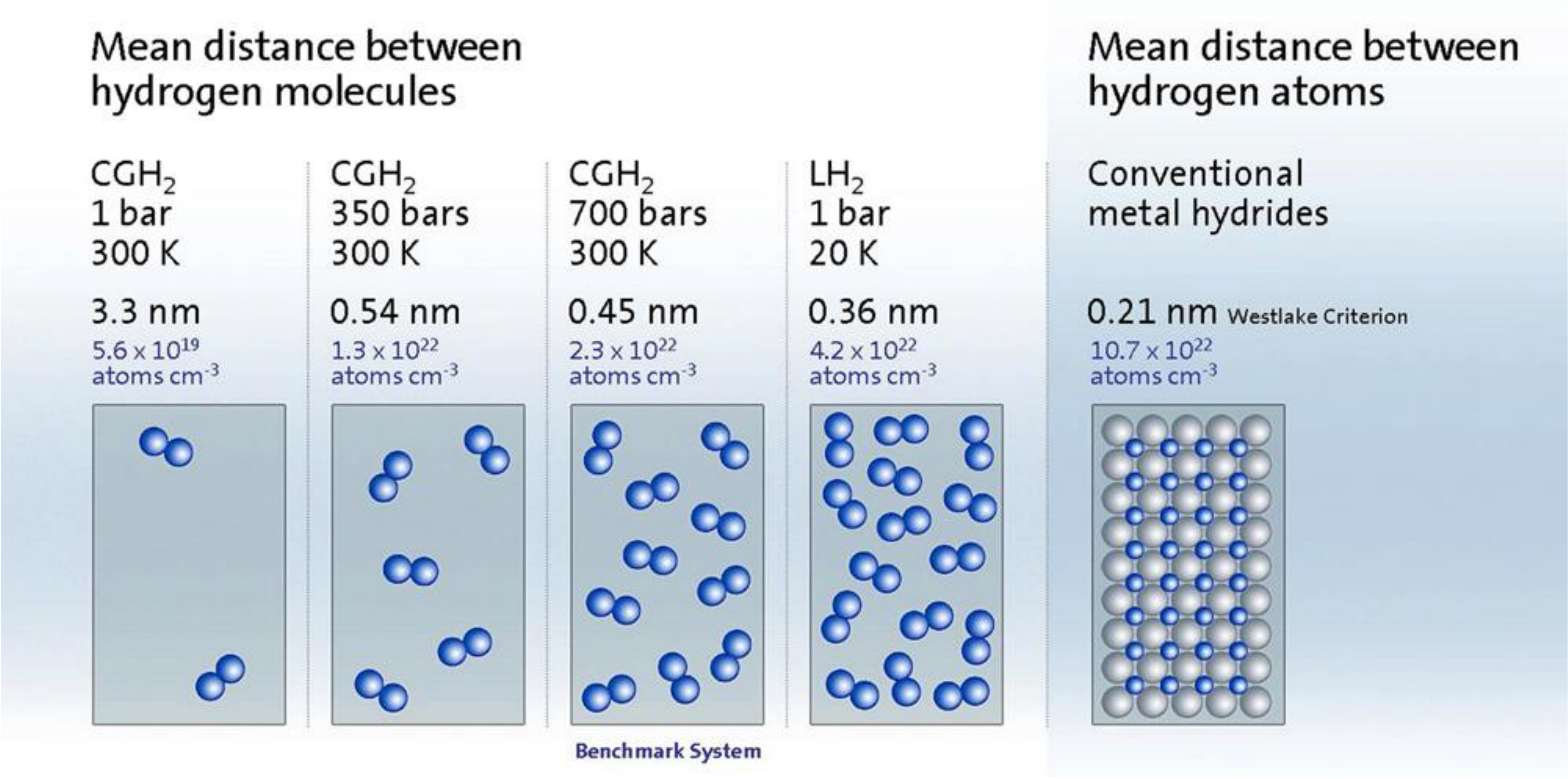


P ~ 1 bar
T = 21 K

Solid State Storage

P ~ 1 – 50 bar
T = 300 K

Hydrogen Storage



R. v. Helmolt, U. Eberle: J. Power Sources **165**, 833 (2007).

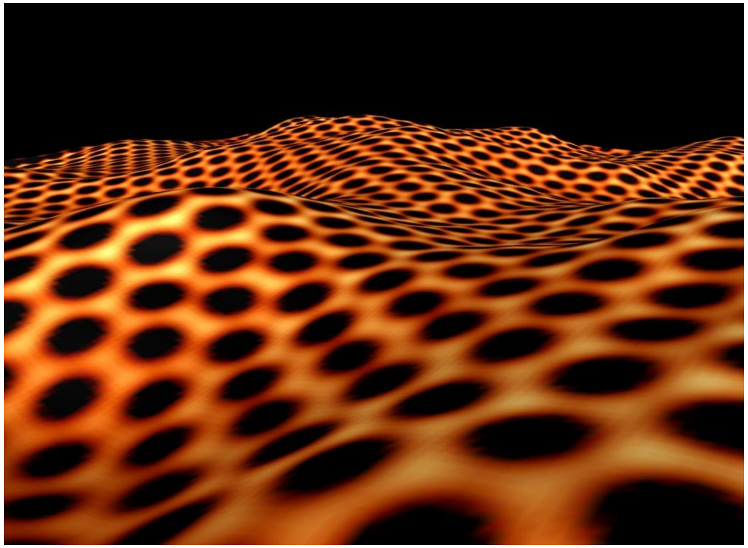
… but it better be safe

Outline

- Introduction to Hydrogen Storage
- Hydrogen and Graphene
- Three-dimensional arrangement of epitaxial graphene on porous SiC

Graphene for hydrogen storage

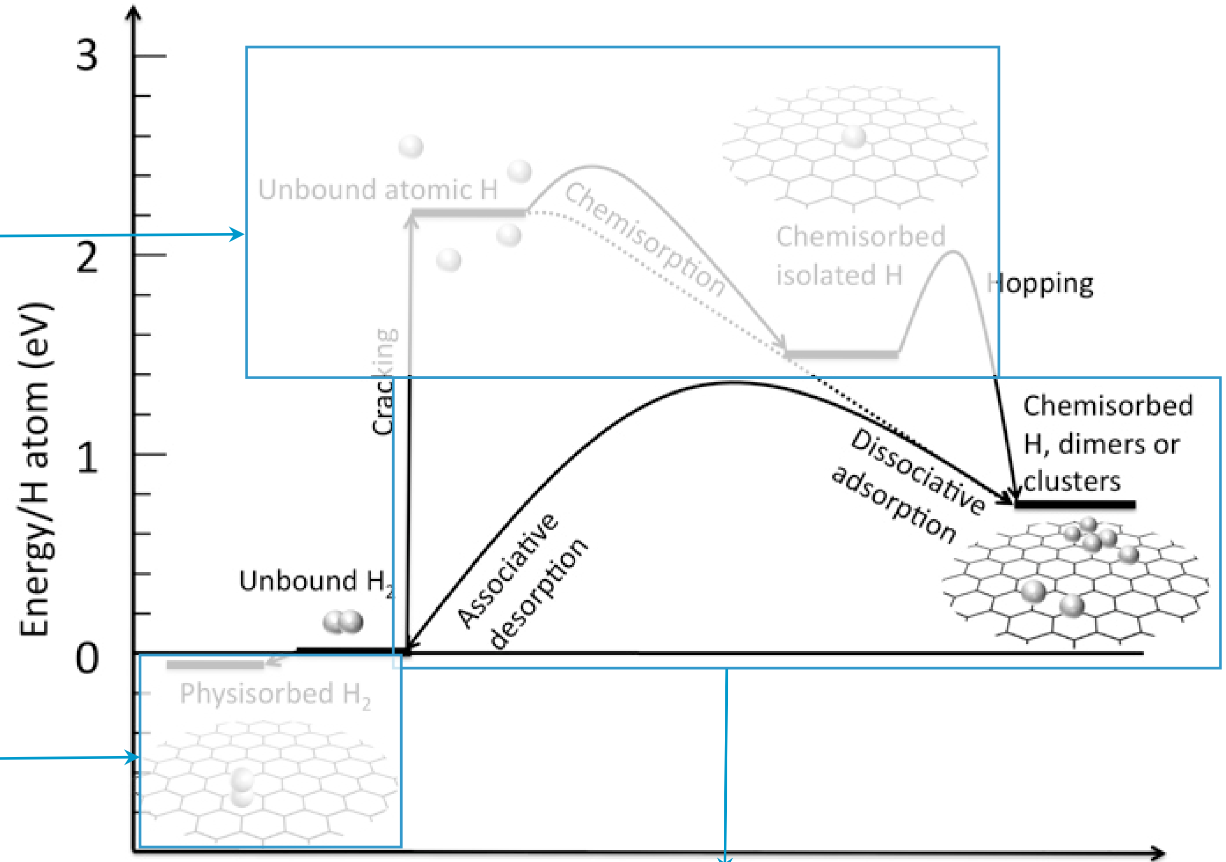
- Graphene is lightweight, inexpensive, robust, chemically stable
- Large surface area (~ 2600 m^2/g)



H storage in graphene

❖ Atomic hydrogen chemisorption has a small or negligible chemisorption barrier ⇒
feasible but H_2 must be cracked

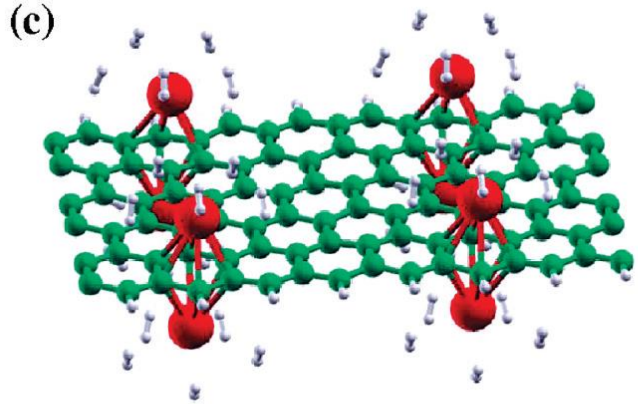
❖ Physisorption weakly bounds hydrogen ⇒ acceptable storage densities only at low temperatures and/or high pressure



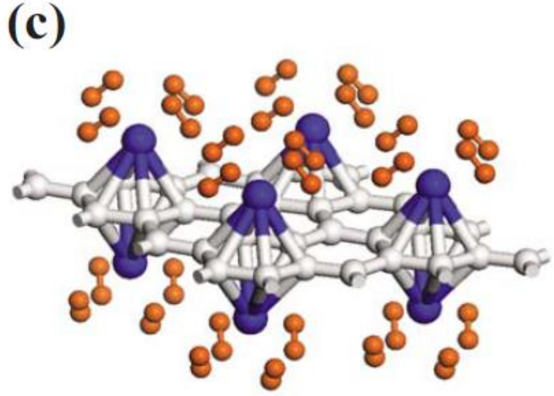
❖ Molecular hydrogen chemi(de)sorption has high barrier (theoretical estimate ~eV) ⇒ chemisorbed H is stable for transportation etc, but catalytic mechanisms are necessary in the loading-release phases

Functionalized Graphene

- Functionalized graphene has been predicted to adsorb up to 9 wt% of hydrogen
- Modify graphene with various chemical species, such as calcium or transition metals (Titanium)

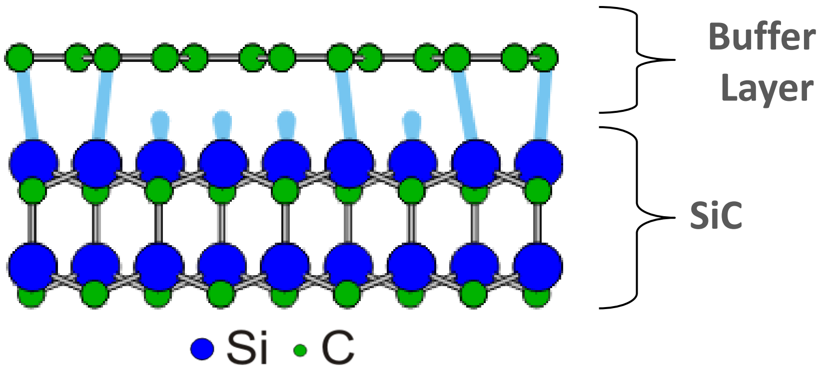


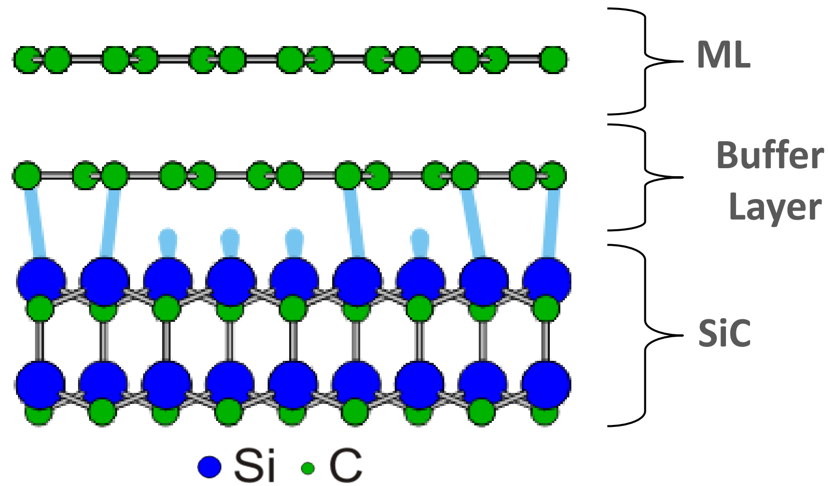
Lee et al., Nano Lett. 10 (2010) 793



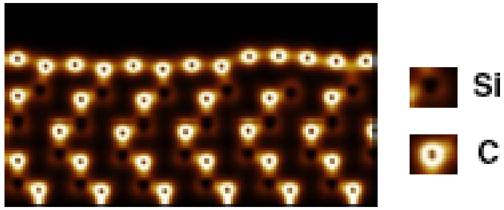
Durgen et al., PRB 77 (2007) 085405

Graphene growth on SiC(0001)



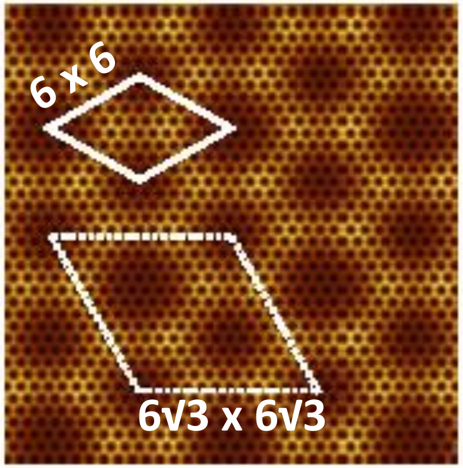


Buffer Layer
Topologically identical atomic carbon structure as graphene. Does not have the electronic band structure of graphene due to periodic sp^3 C-Si bonds.



F. Varchon, et al., PRB 77, 235412 (2008).

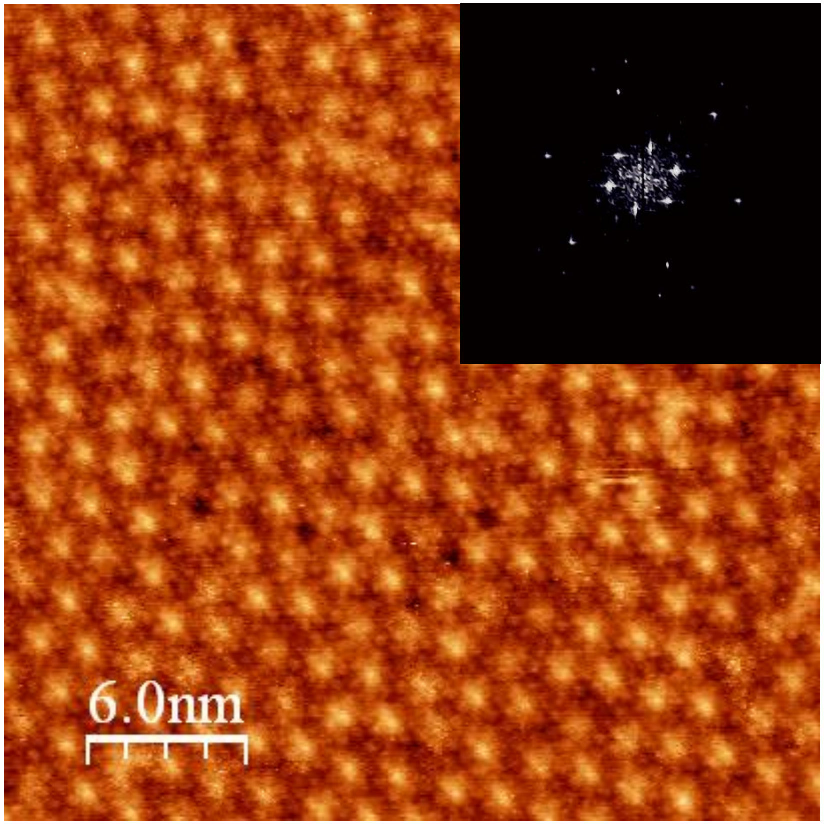
Theoretical Calculations



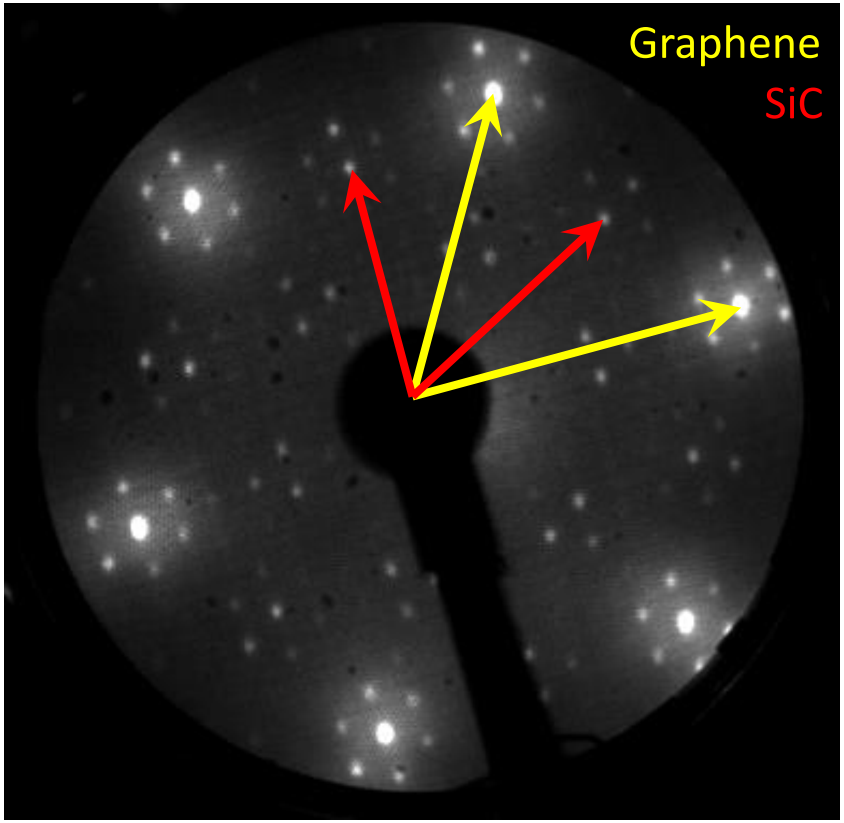
F. Varchon, et al., PRB 77, 235412 (2008).

Superstructure of both the buffer layer and monolayer graphene on the Si face from the periodic interaction with the substrate.

6√3x6√3-Superstructure



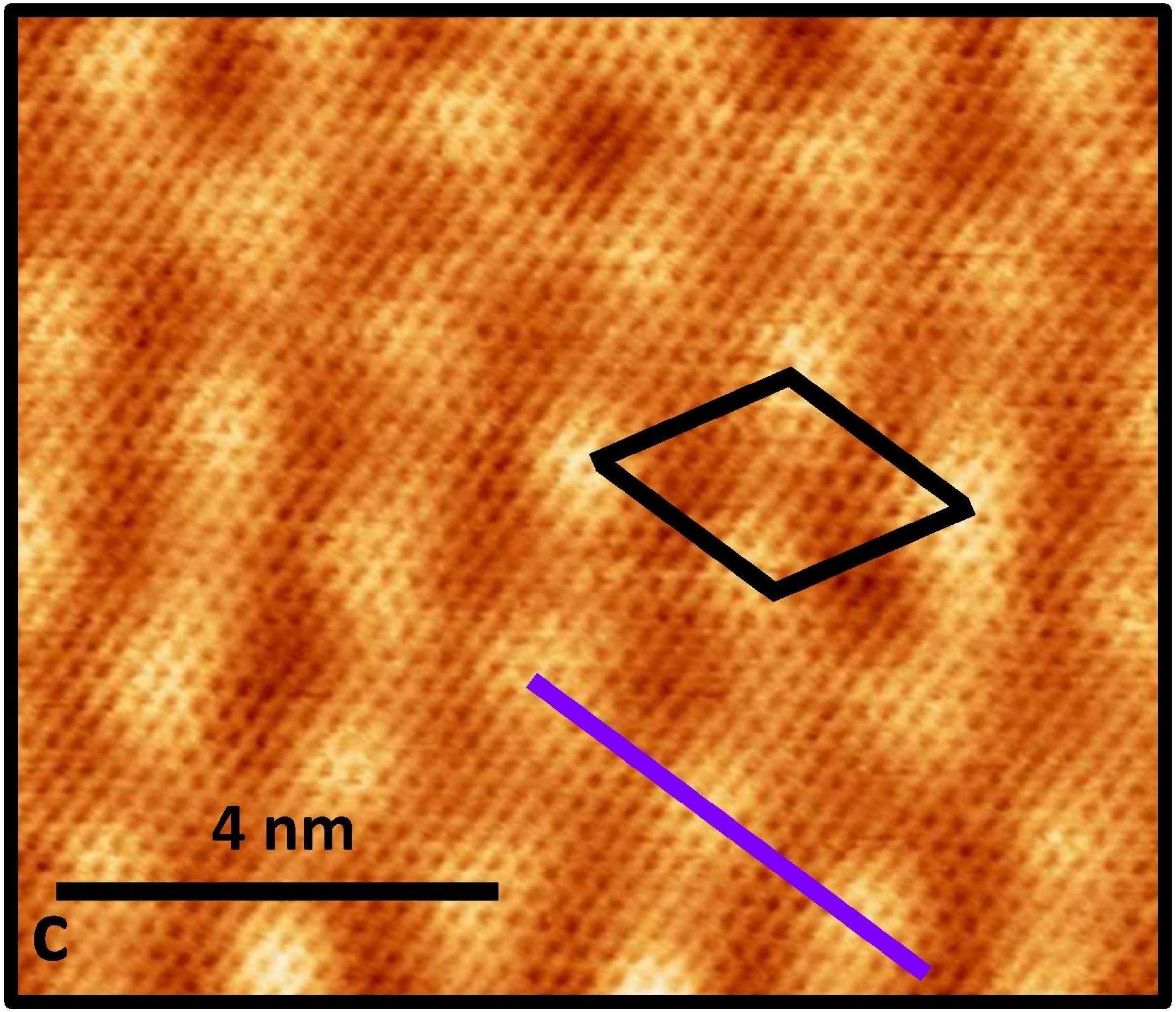
30 nm, 1V, 100 pA

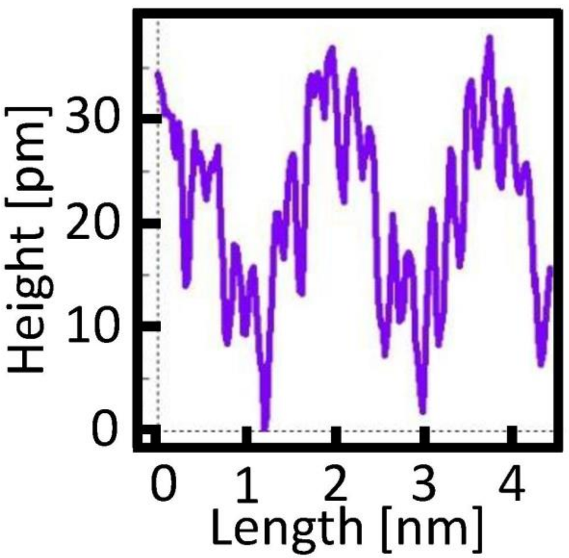


E= 75 eV

Monolayer Graphene

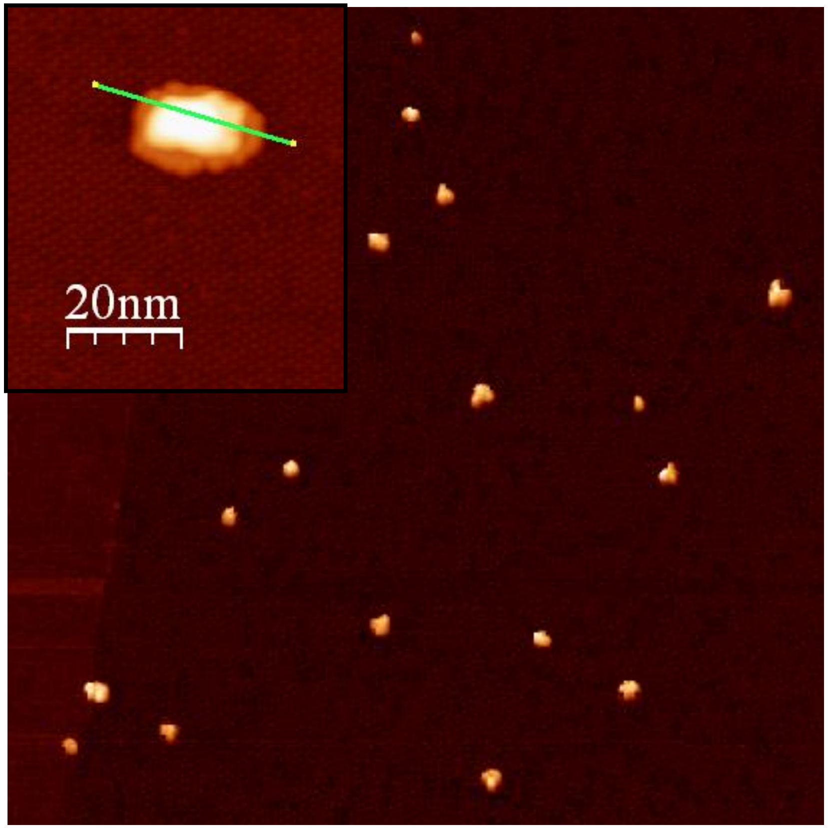
STM



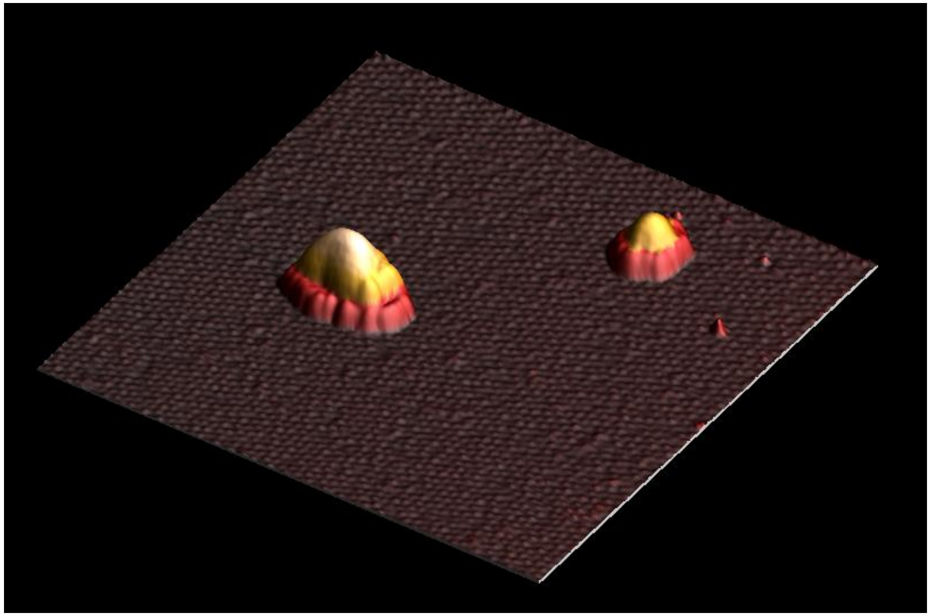


S. Goler *et al.*: J. Phys. Chem. C **117**, 11506 (2013).

Titanium on graphene



After deposition of Ti at RT



Titanium Islands on Graphene on SiC(0001) (100x100nm^2)

T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **103**, 013903 (2013)

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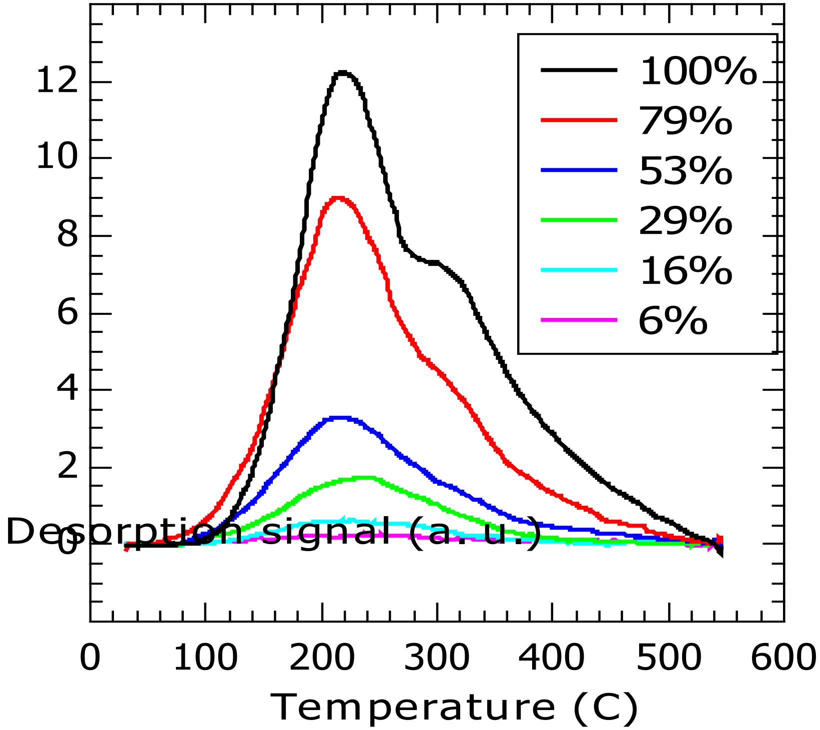
Thermal desorption spectroscopy

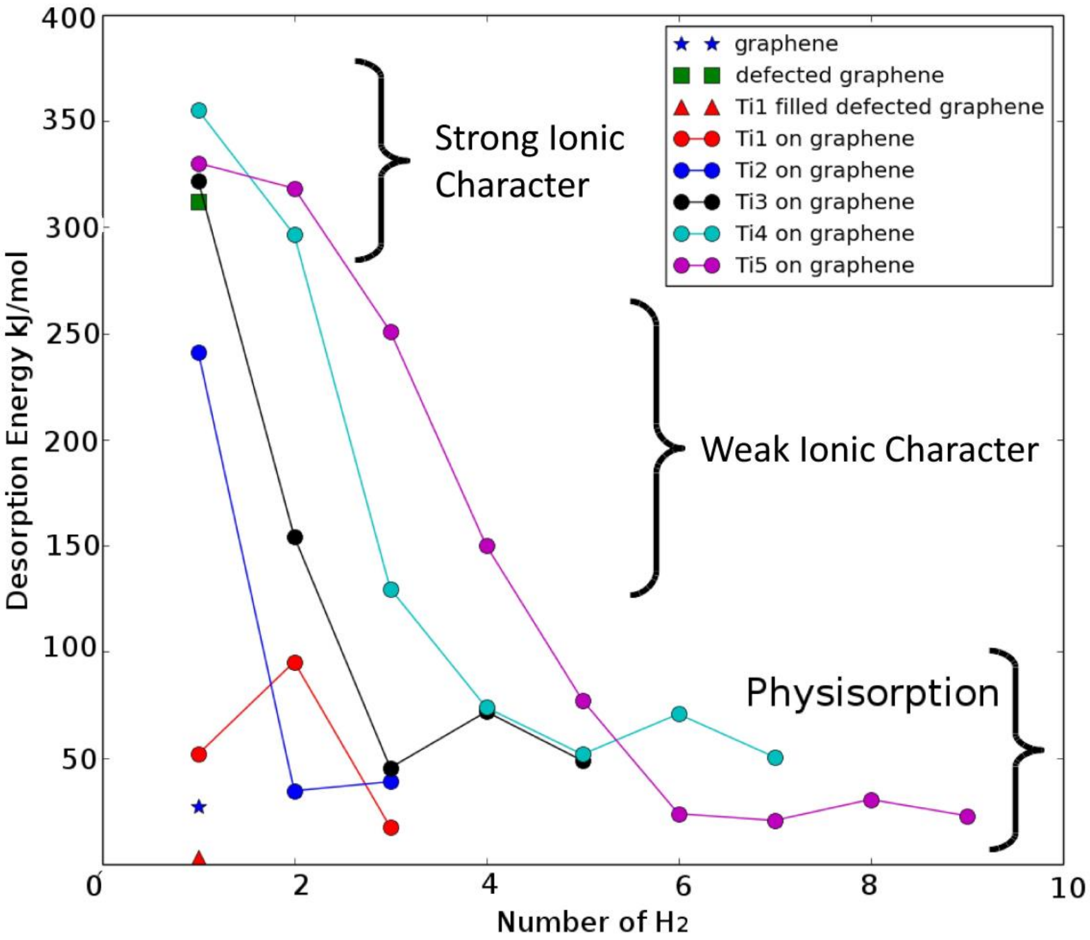
- Deposition of different amounts of Titanium
- Offering Hydrogen (D_2) $1x10^{-7}$ mbar for 5 min
- Heating sample with constant rate (10K/s) up to 550° C
- Measuring mass-sensitive desorption with a mass spectrometer

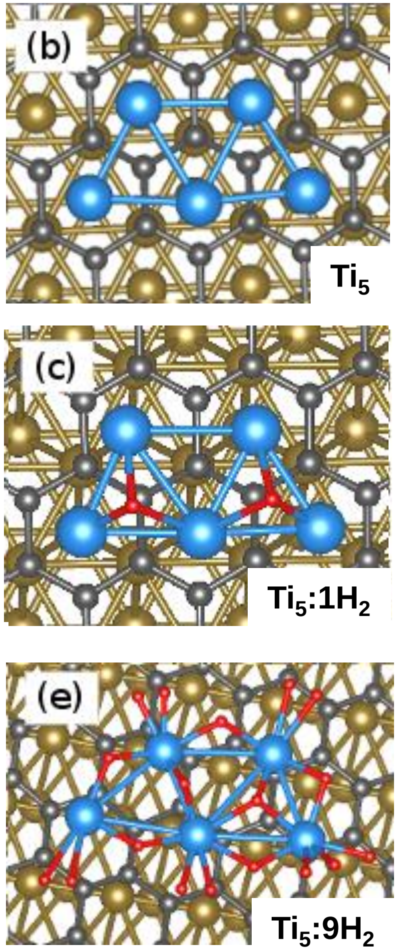
Spectra for different Ti-coverages



T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **103**, 013903 (2013)

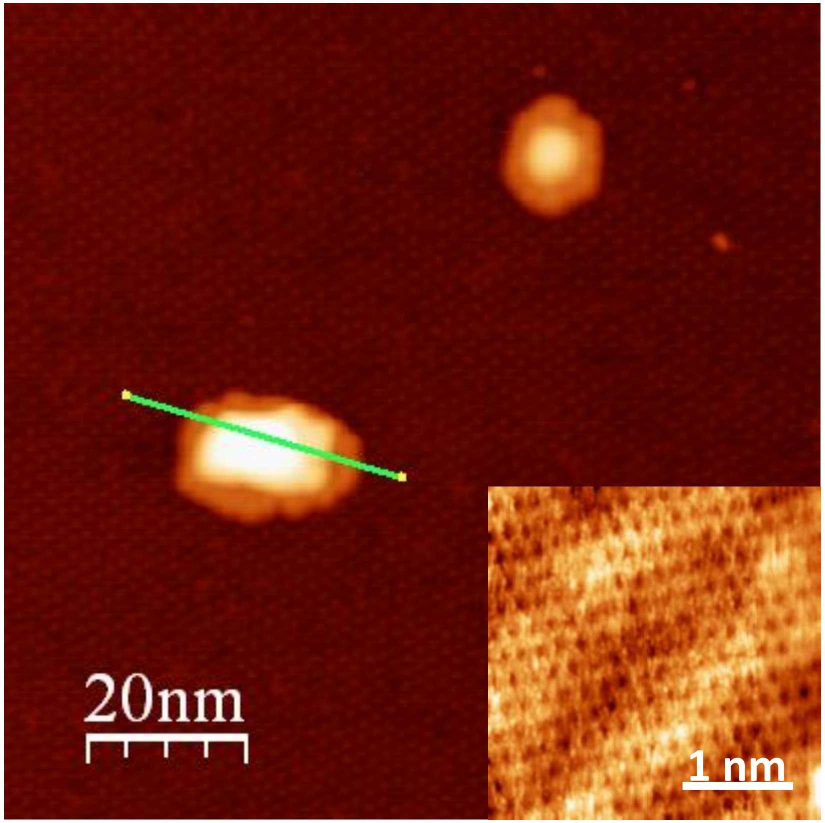
Different bonding types



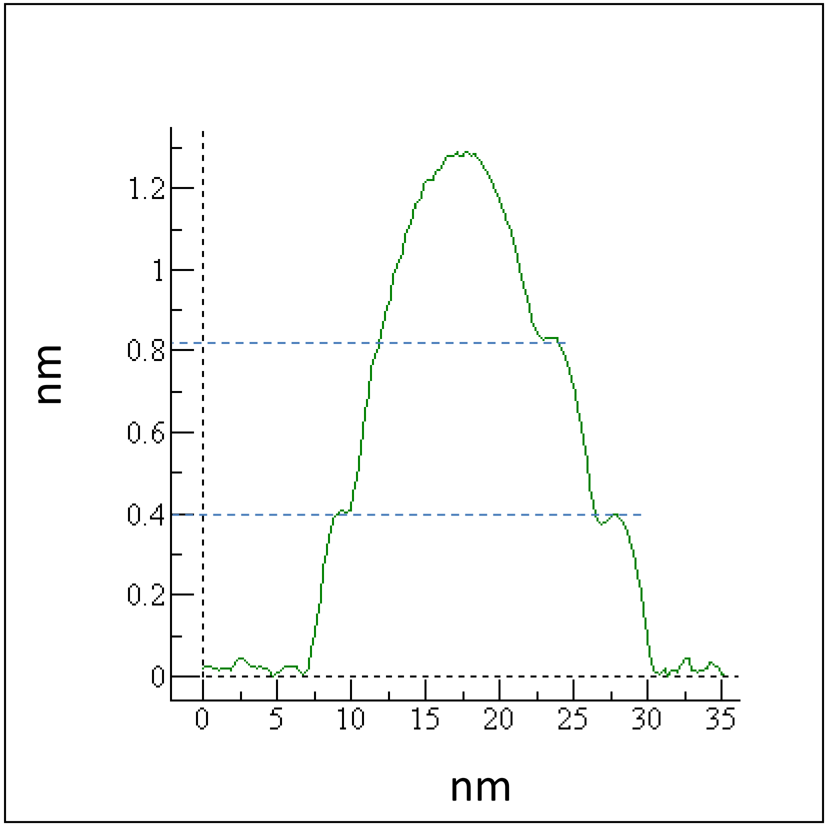


K. Takahashi *et al.*: J. Phys. Chem. C 120, 12974 (2016).

Forming of Islands



100 nm, 1 V, 82 pA



T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **103**, 013903 (2013)

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PHYSICAL REVIEW B **87**, 014102 (2013)

Hydrogen adsorption capacity of adatoms on double carbon vacancies of graphene: A trend study from first principles

K. M. Fair,[1,2] X. Y. Cui,[3,4,*] L. Li,[1] C. C. Shieh,[1] R. K. Zheng,[1,3] Z. W. Liu,[3,5] B. Delley,[6] M. J. Ford,[2] S. P. Ringer,[3,4] and C. Stampfl[1,7]

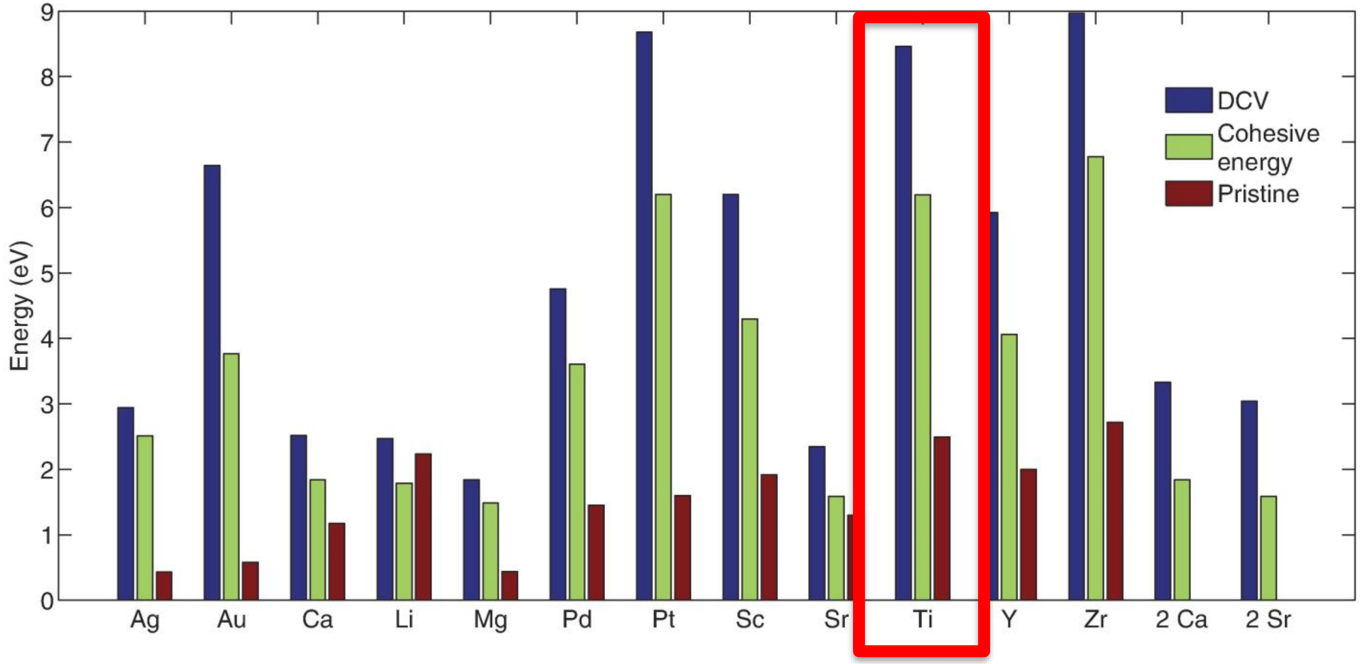

FIG. 1. (Color online) The binding energy of adatoms to graphene DCVs (blue), and pristine graphene (red), as well as the cohesive energy of the respective metal (green). Also included are the binding energies per adatom of two Ca and Sr ("2Ca" and "2Sr") adatoms with one on either side of the DCV.

DCV = Double Carbon Vacancy

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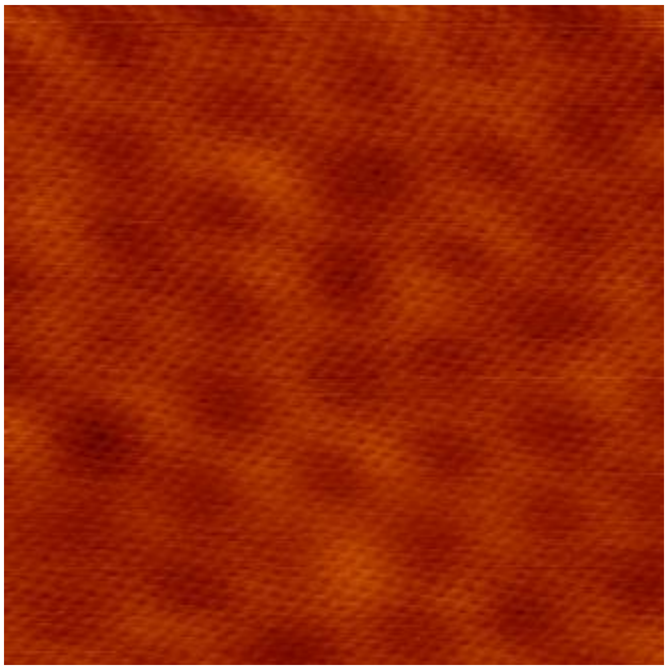
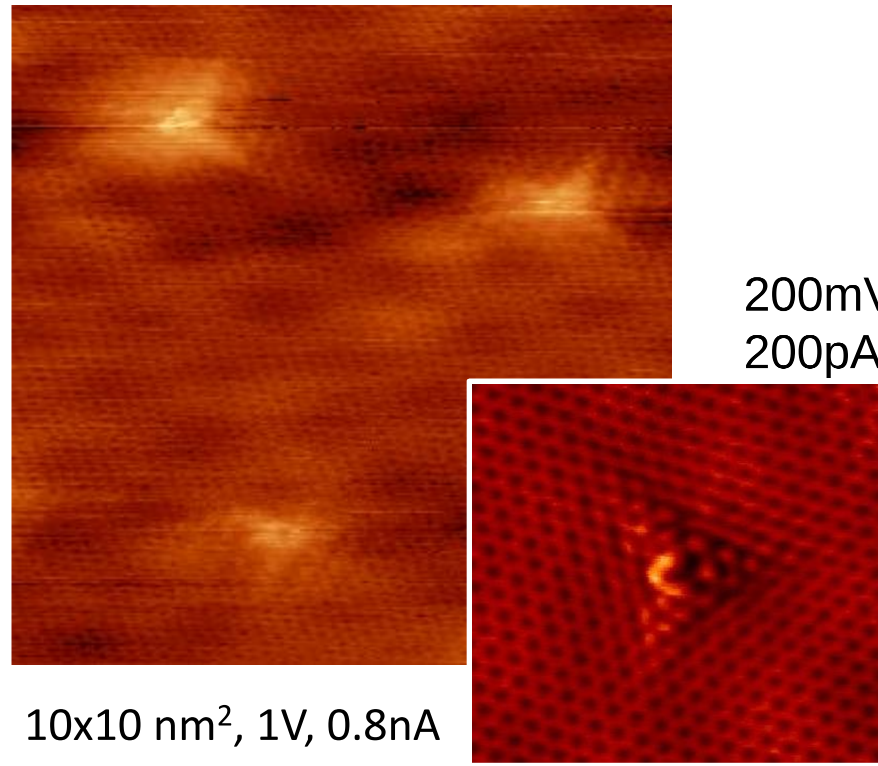
N_2 - sputtering of the graphene surface

Clean graphene surface



10x10 nm^2, 1V, 0.8nA

Sputtered 150s @100eV



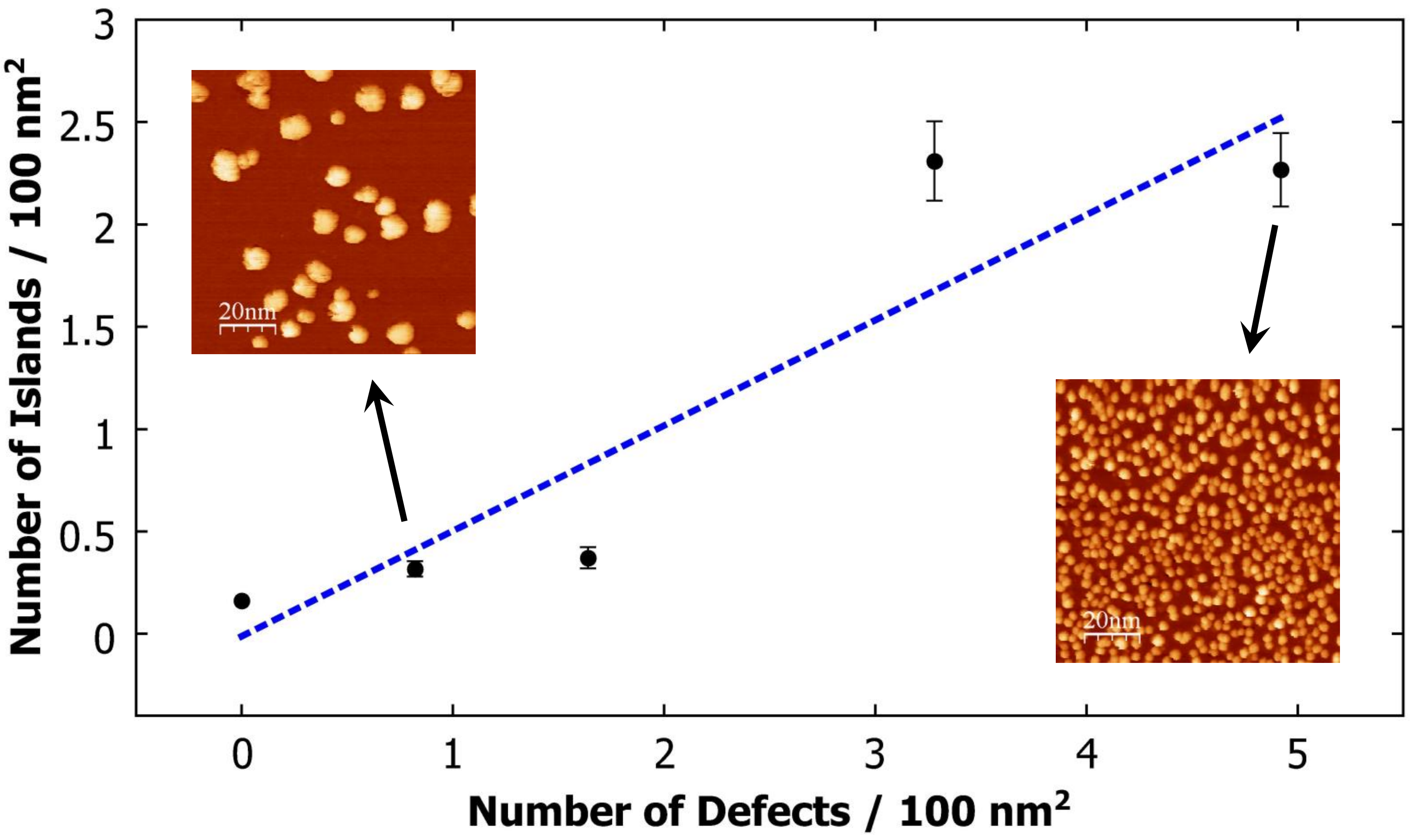
200mV
200pA

10x10 nm^2, 1V, 0.8nA

Defects in the graphene film are expected to reduce the mobility of Ti-atoms and to lead to a larger number of smaller islands.

T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **106**, 083901 (2015).

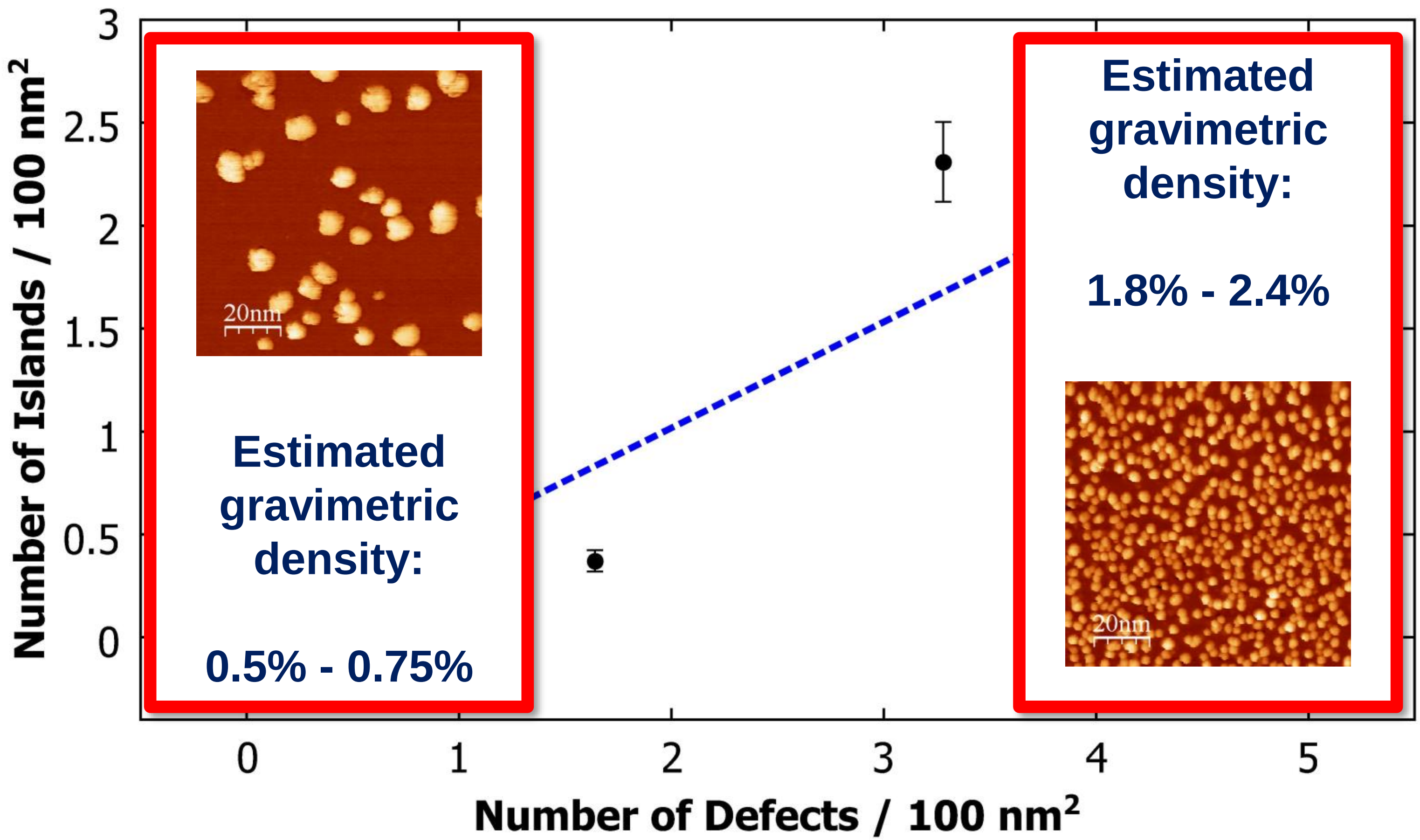
Average Number of Islands per 100 nm²



T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **106**, 083901 (2015).

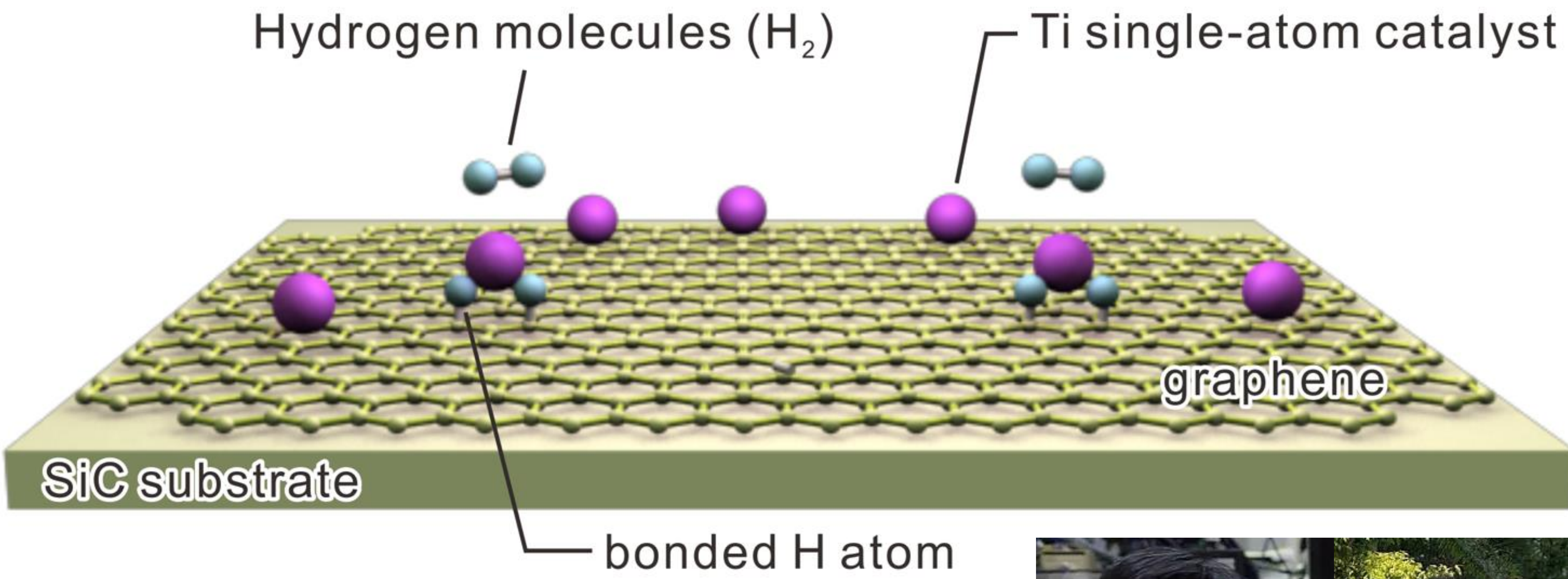
Sputtered 150 s and
Deposition of 0.5 ML Titanium

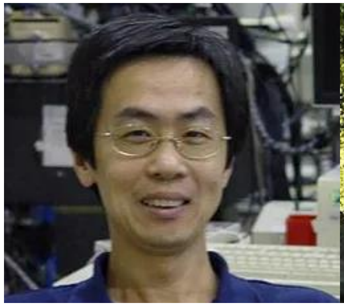
Higher number of defects leads to smaller Ti islands

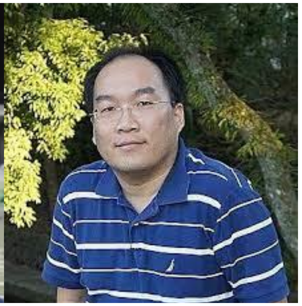


T. Mashoff *et al.*: Appl. Phys. Lett. **106**, 083901 (2015).

Hydrogen Spillover

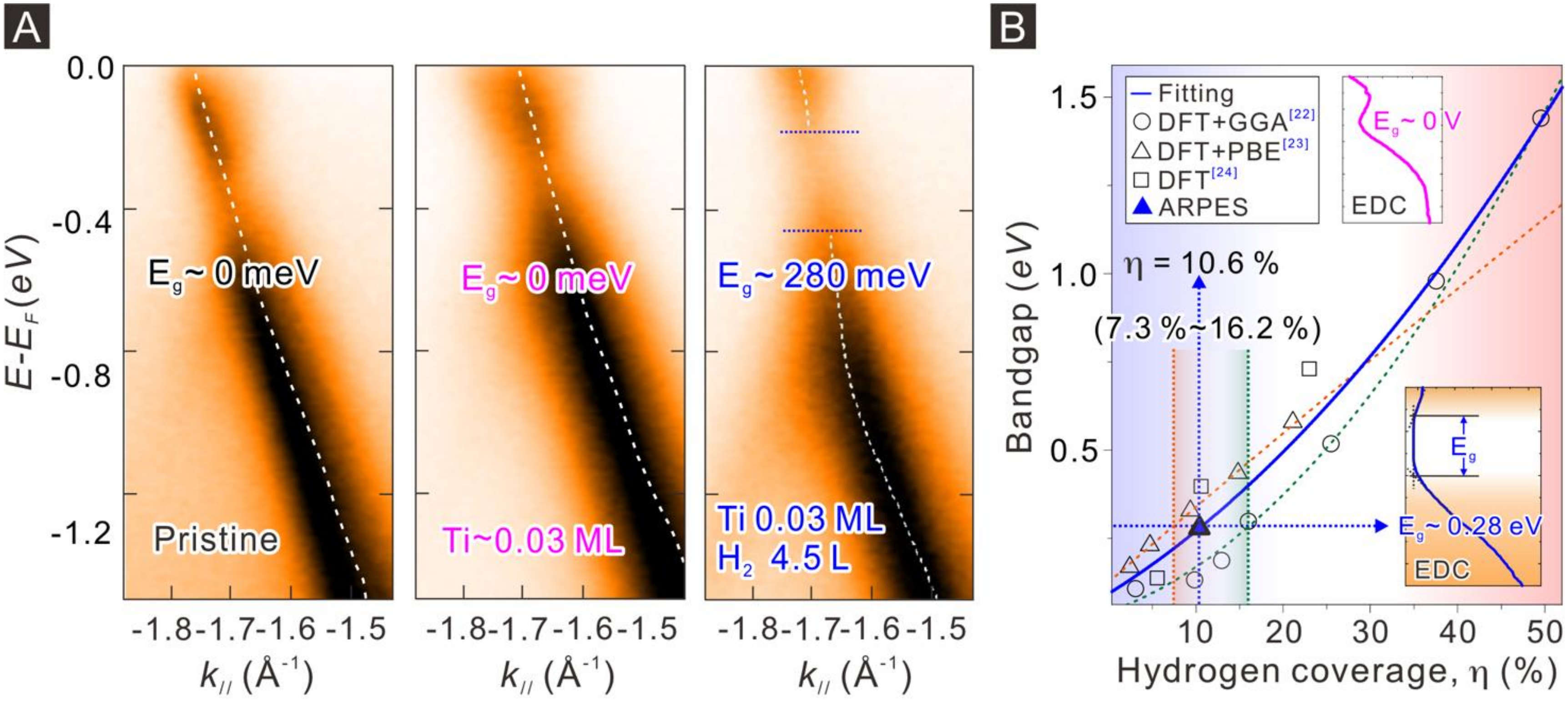



Chia-Hao Chen


Chung-Lin Wu

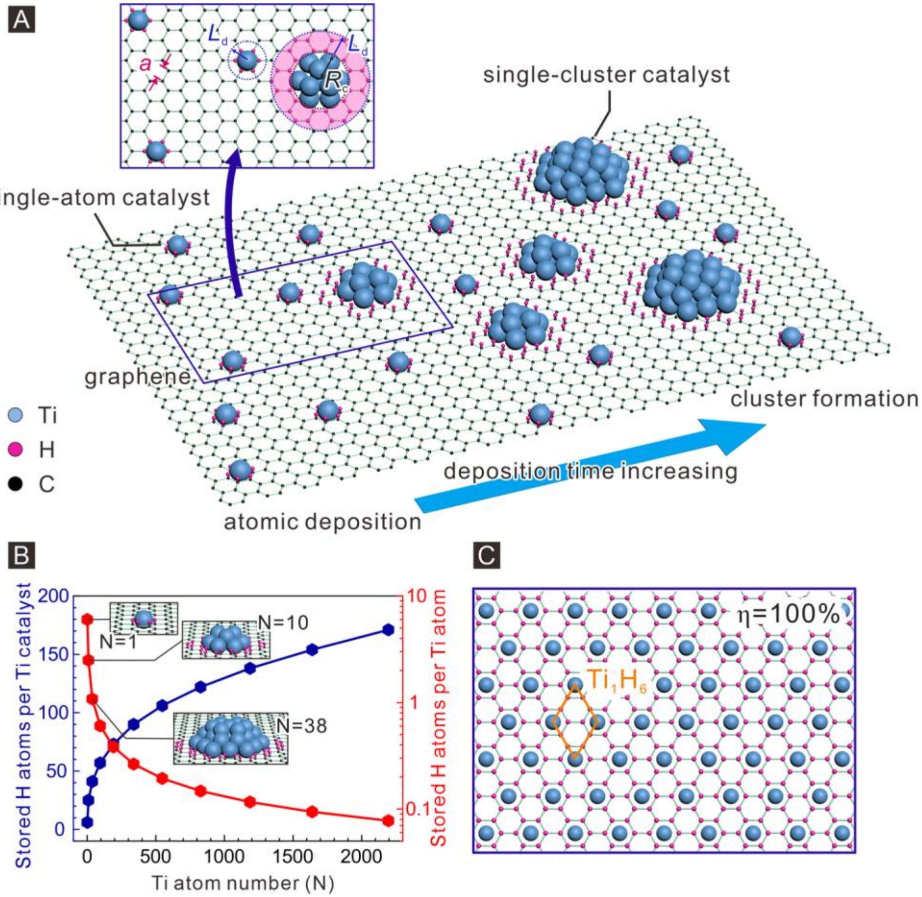
J.-W. Chen *et al.*, ACS Energy Lett. 7 (2022) 2297.

Band Gap Opening



J.-W. Chen *et al.*, ACS Energy Lett. 7 (2022) 2297.

2D Random Walk Model



J.-W. Chen *et al.*, ACS Energy Lett. 7 (2022) 2297.

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Is the Graphene Route feasible?

- To store 4 kg of H_2, assuming ρ_m = 10 wt%, we need 40 kg of graphene.
- Graphene surface area: ~ 2600 m^2/g.
- 40 kg of graphene cover ~10^8 m^2 or 10 km x 10 km.
- Assuming a layer distance of 1 nm, we can put 10^9 graphene layers in a stack of 1 m height.
- Then in 1 m^3 we have 10^9 m^2 graphene.
- Thus, 40 kg of graphene would fit into a 100 liter tank.

Outline

- Introduction to Hydrogen Storage
- Hydrogen and Graphene
- Three-dimensional arrangement of epitaxial graphene on porous SiC

Porous SiC

Ulrich Schmid
TU Wien

- Porous SiC from U. Schmid's group (TU Wien)
- Established wafer-scale technology
- Works on Si- and C-face of 4H-SiC(000±1)
- Control of local definition of pores and degree of porosity with depth
- Stacked layers of different porosity can be made
- Porous layer can be detached from wafer

M. Leitgeb et al., J. Phys. D 50 (2017) 435301.

Porous SiC

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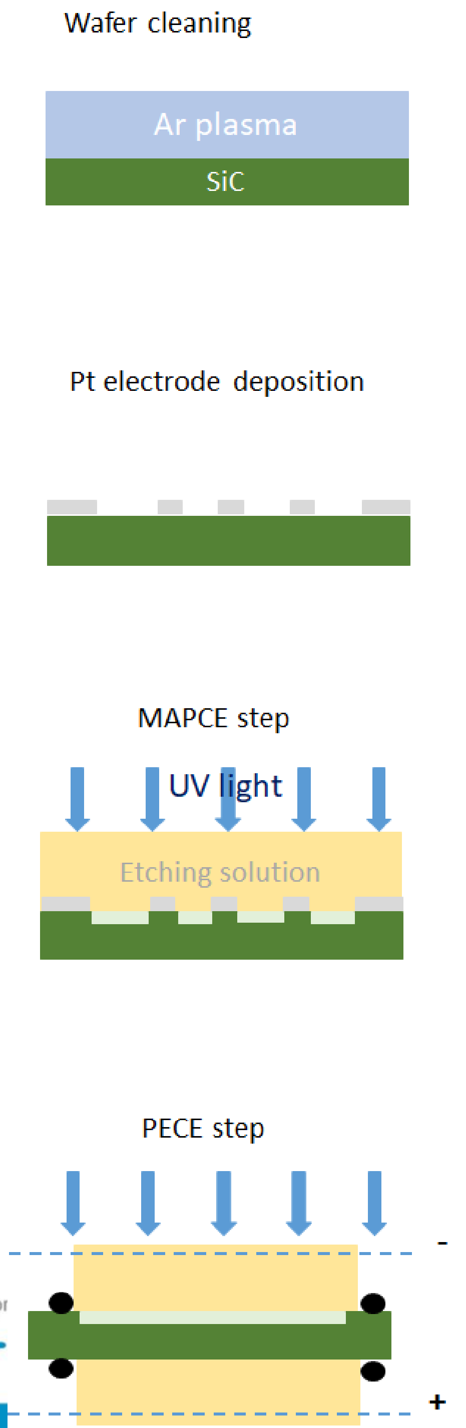
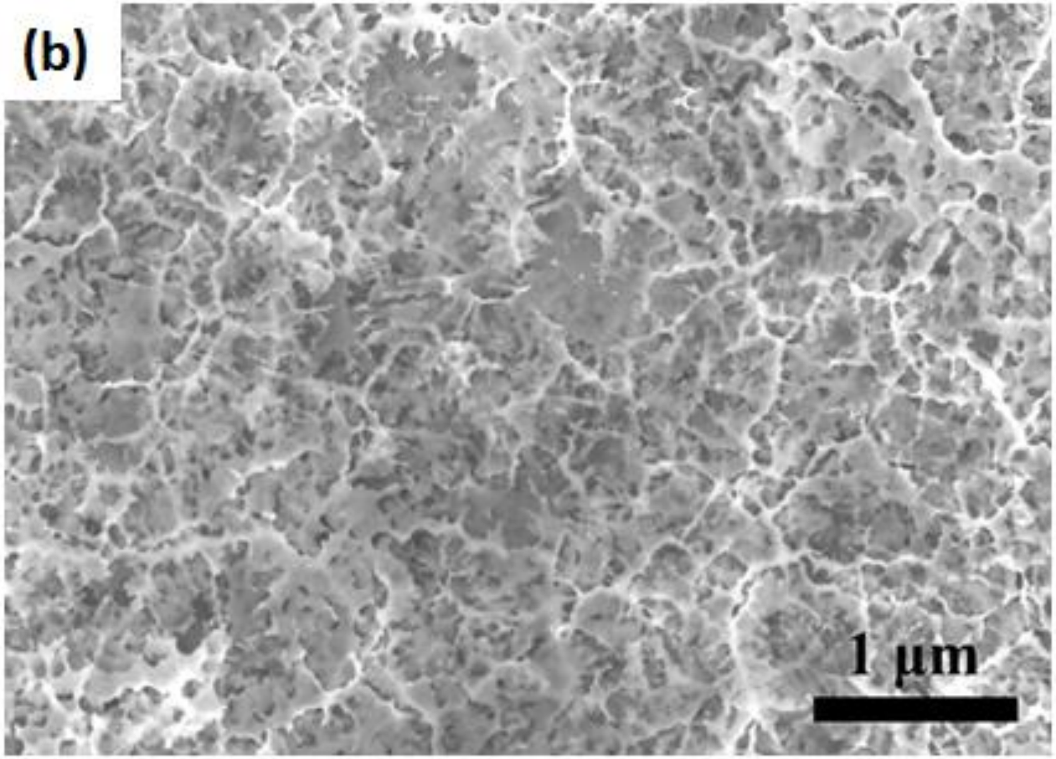
MAPCE = metal-assisted photochemical etching
PECE = photo-electrochemical etching

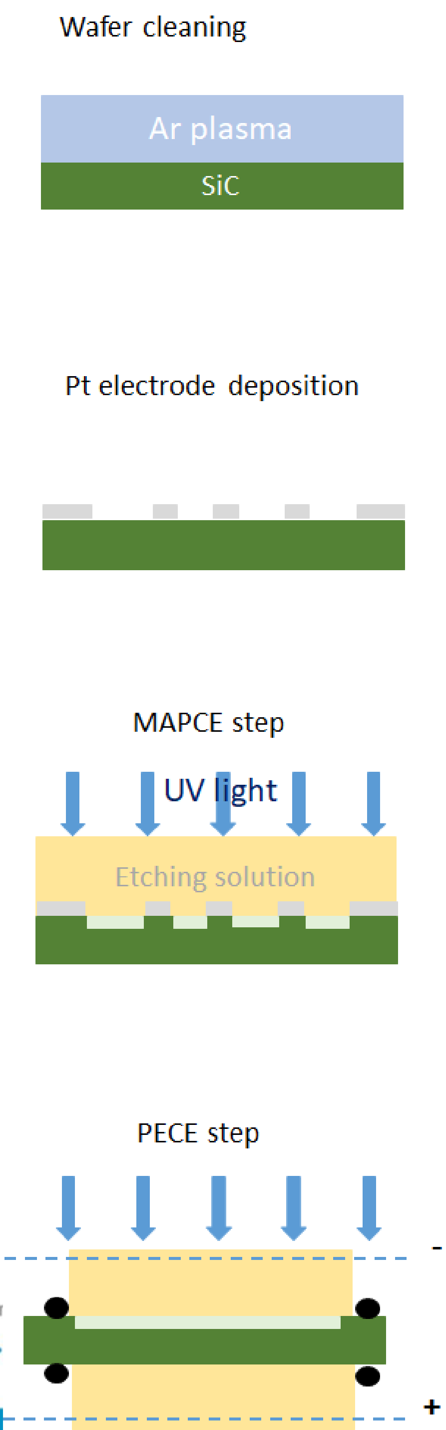


M. Leitgeb et al., J. Phys. D 50 (2017) 435301.

Porous SiC

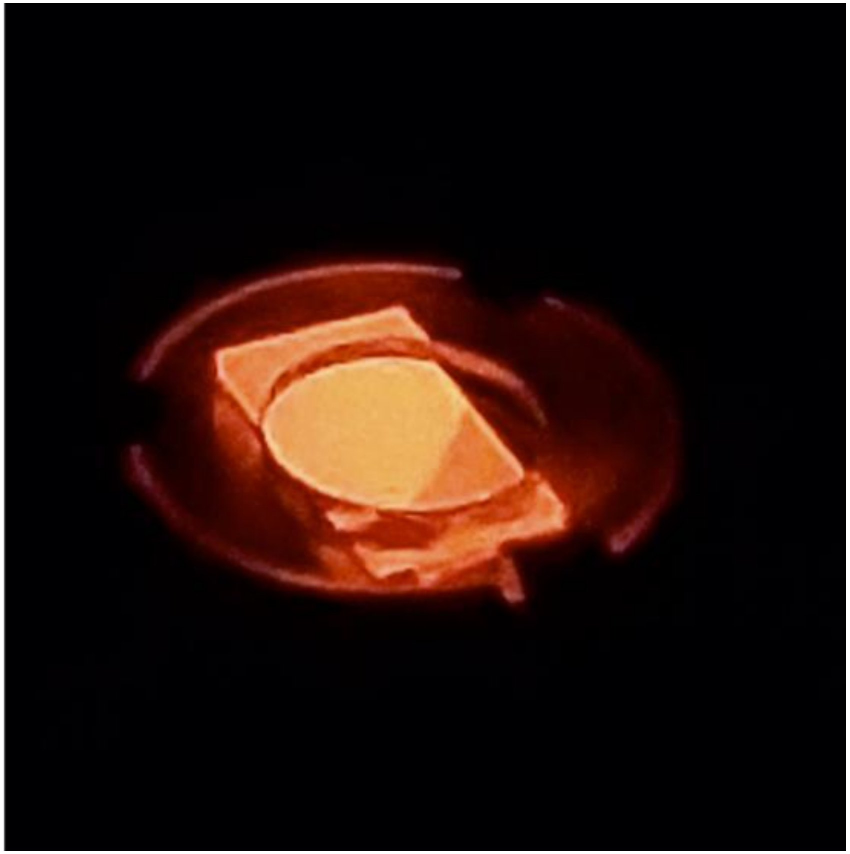


Top-view SEM of porous Si-face sample



S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

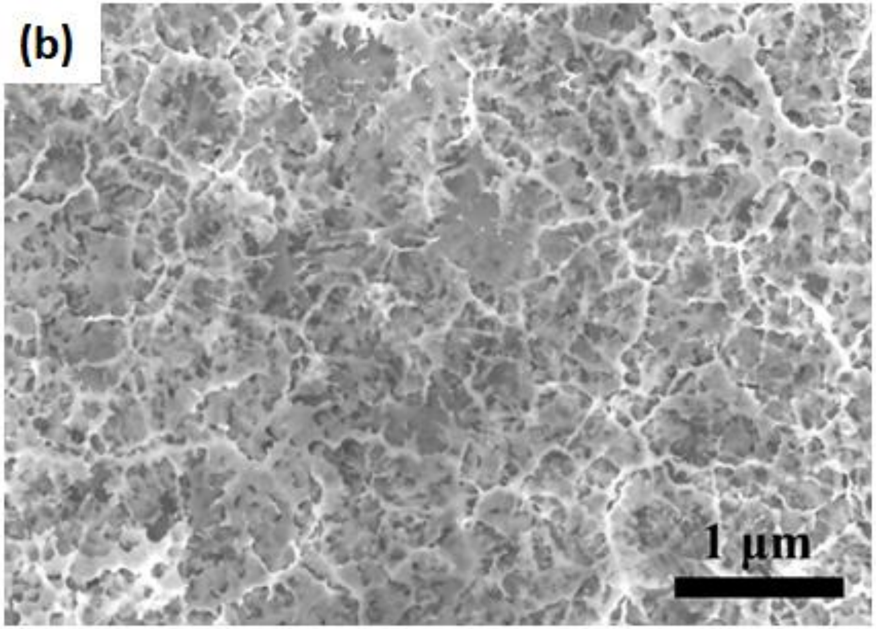
Graphene Growth



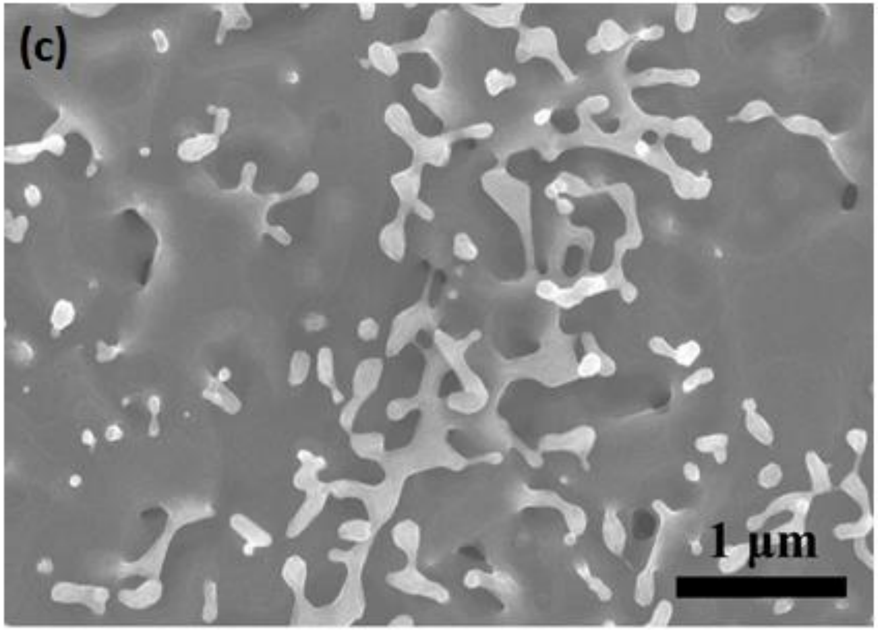
- Annealing in UHV
- 2 min @ 1370^{o}C

S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

Graphene Growth



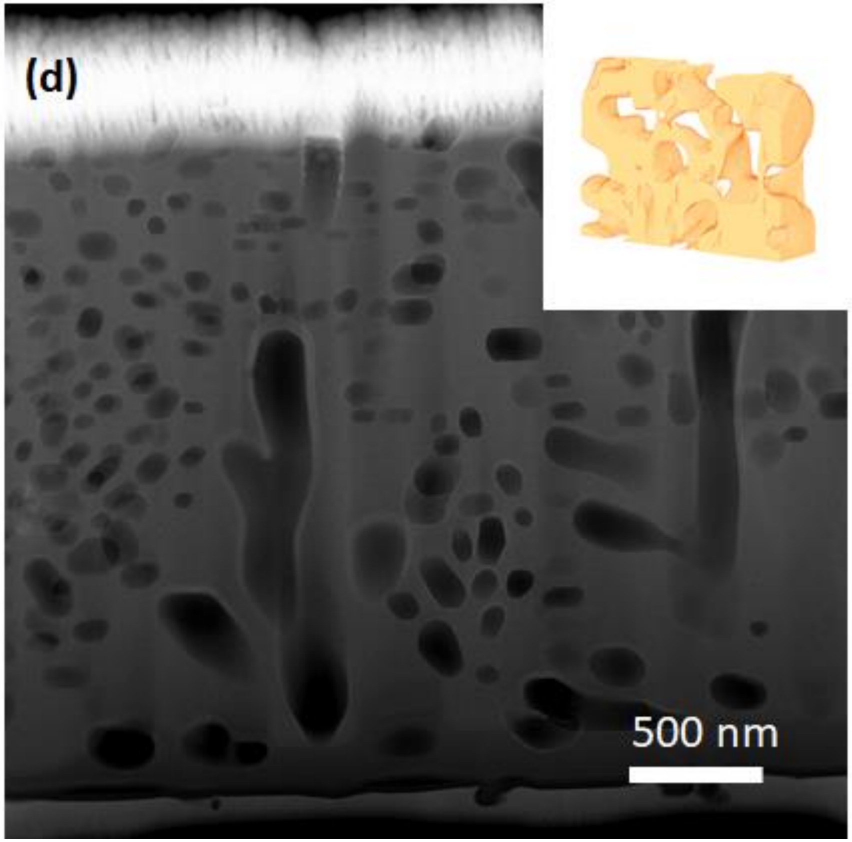
Before growth



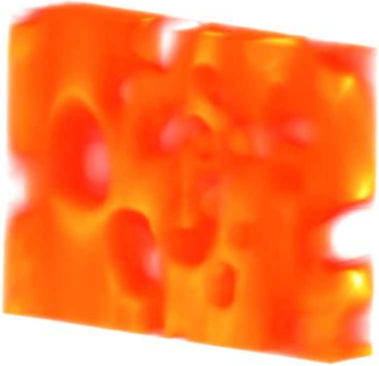
After growth

S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

TEM after Graphene Growth

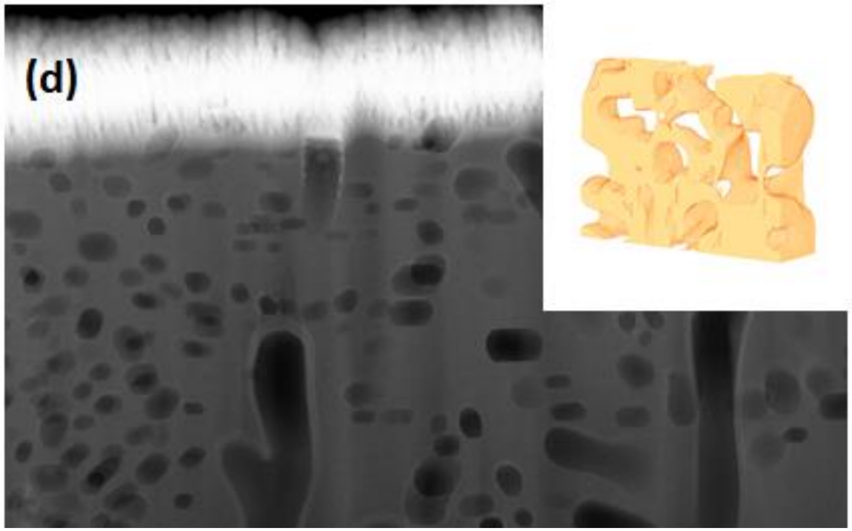


Sara Bals
U Antwerp



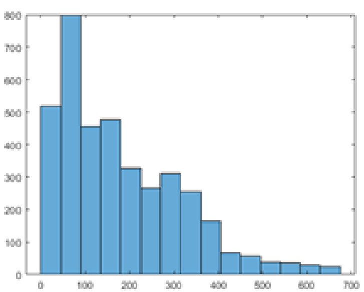
S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

TEM after Graphene Growth



Sara Bals
U Antwerp

	Volume
Material	67 %
Pores	33 %



Average pore diameter: 182nm

Etching depth 20 µm

Overall graphene area is 200x the surface area

S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

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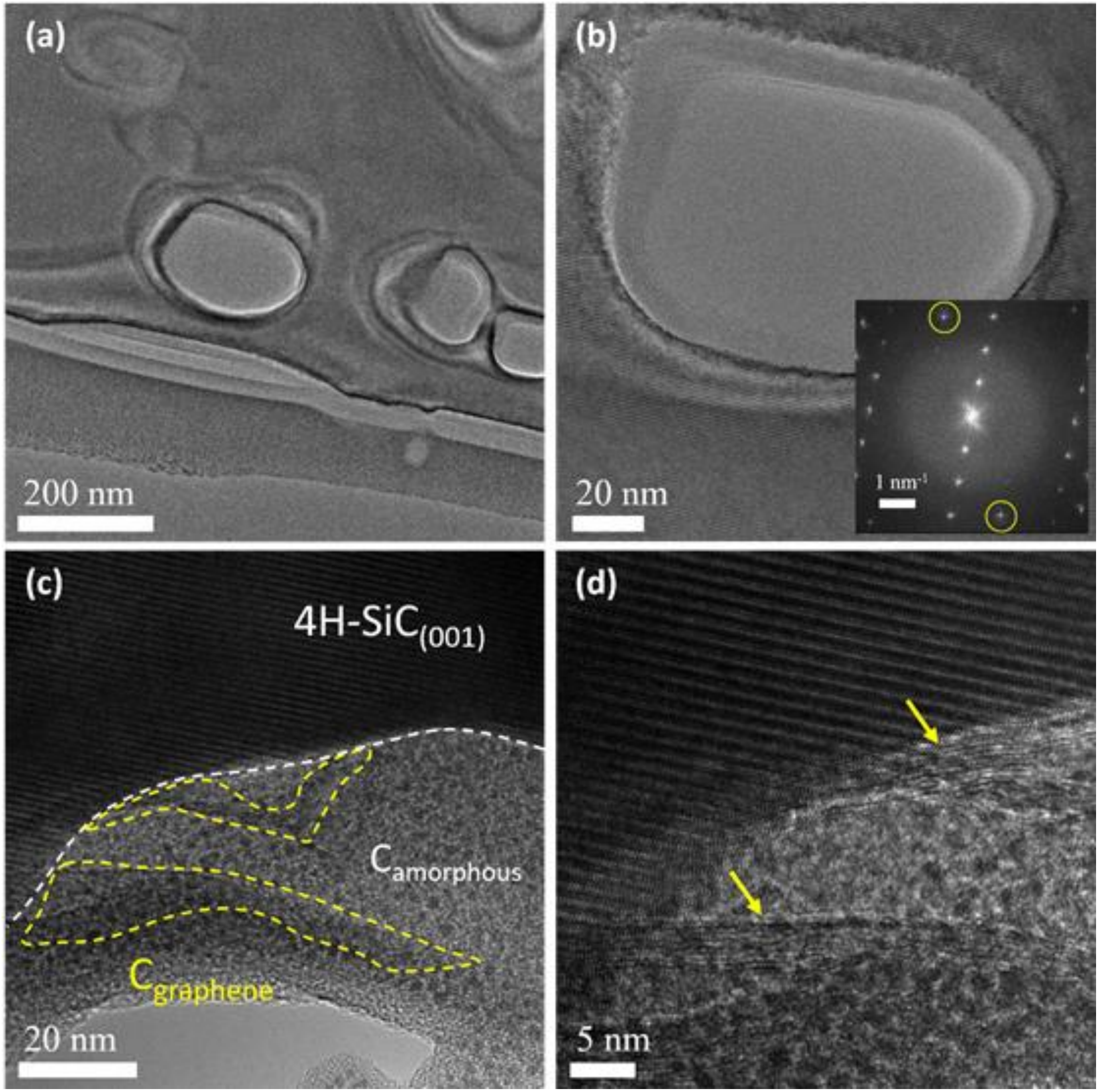
TEM after Graphene Growth



300 kV

80 kV

O: interplanar distance 0.34nm (graphene)

S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

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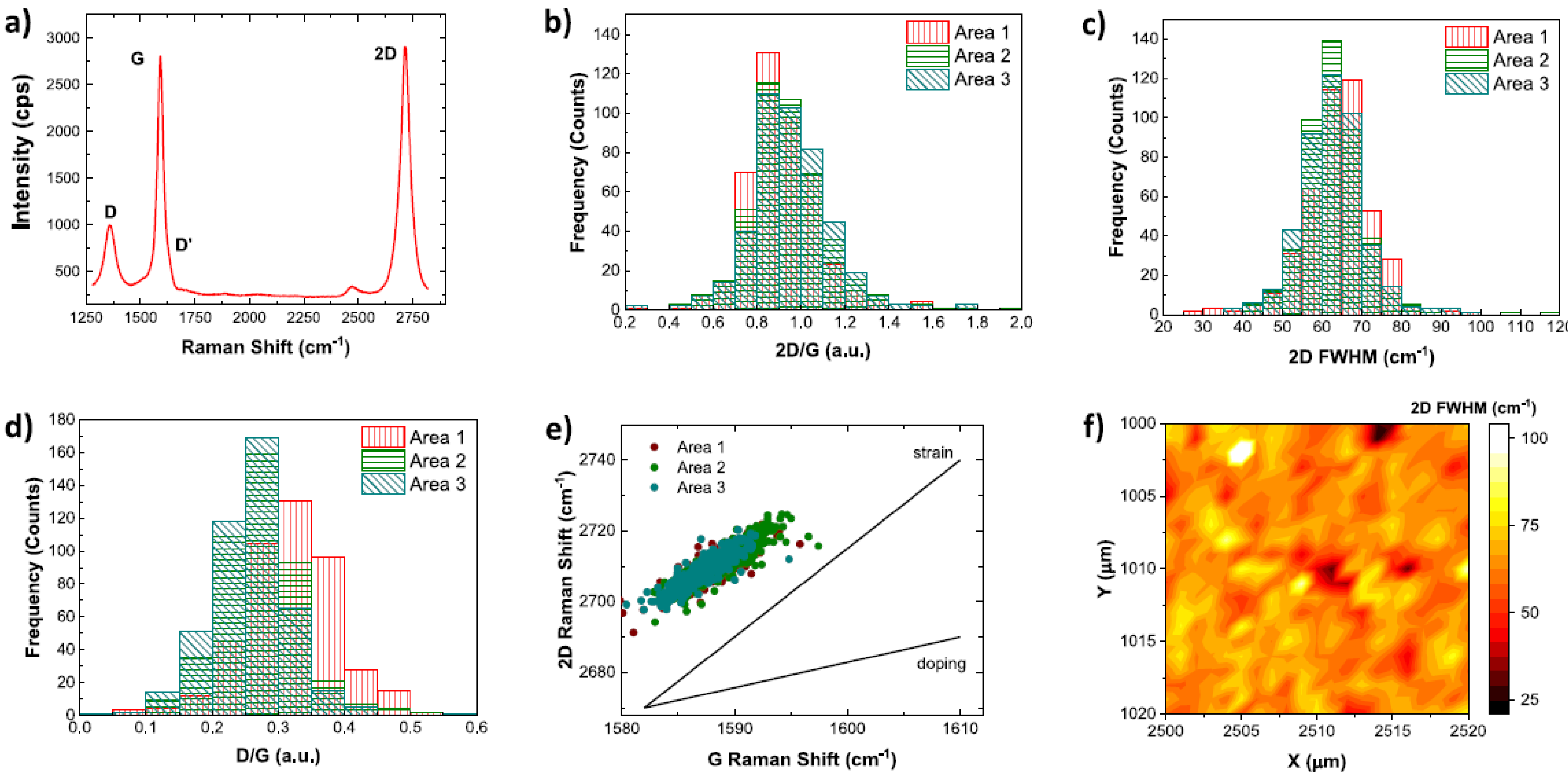
Raman Analysis



Average grain size of graphene: 70 to 100 nm

S. Veronesi et al., Carbon 189 (2022) 210.

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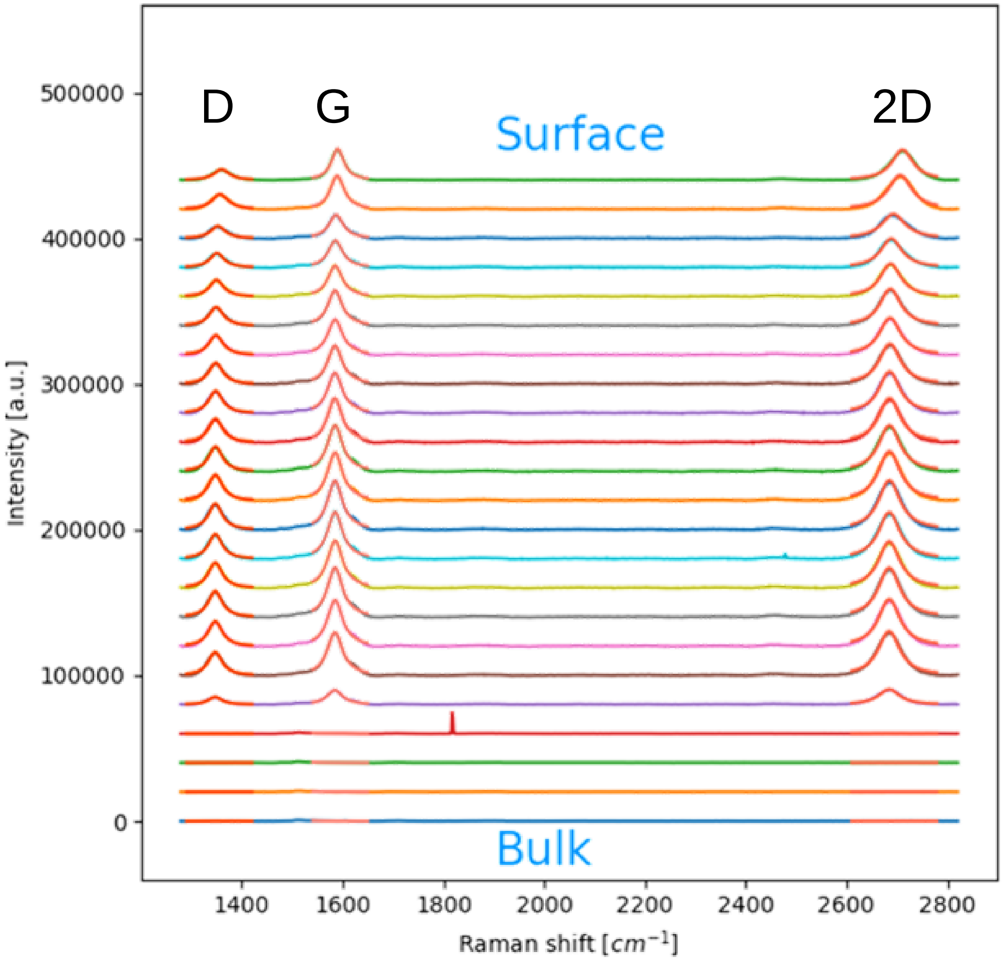
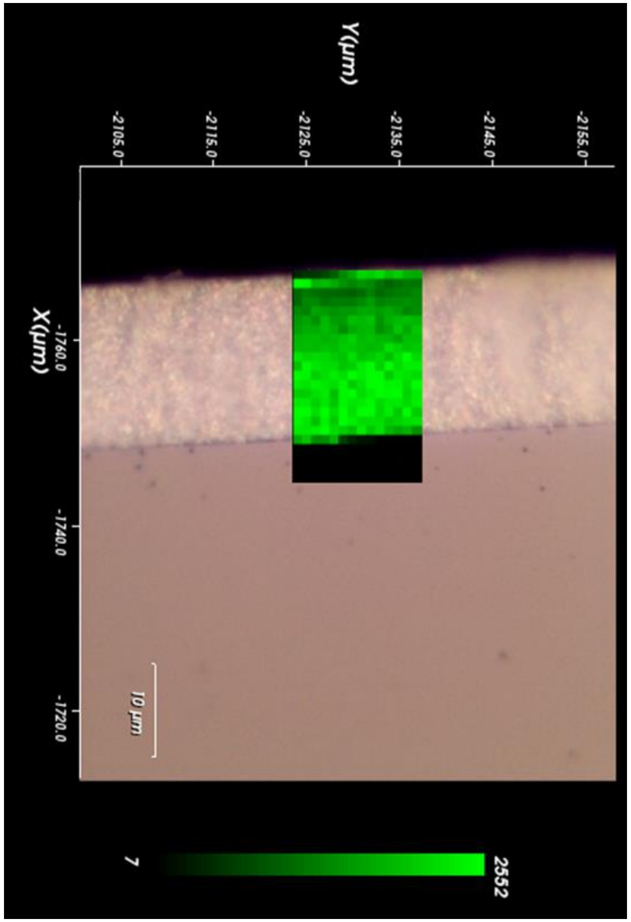
Cross-sectional Raman

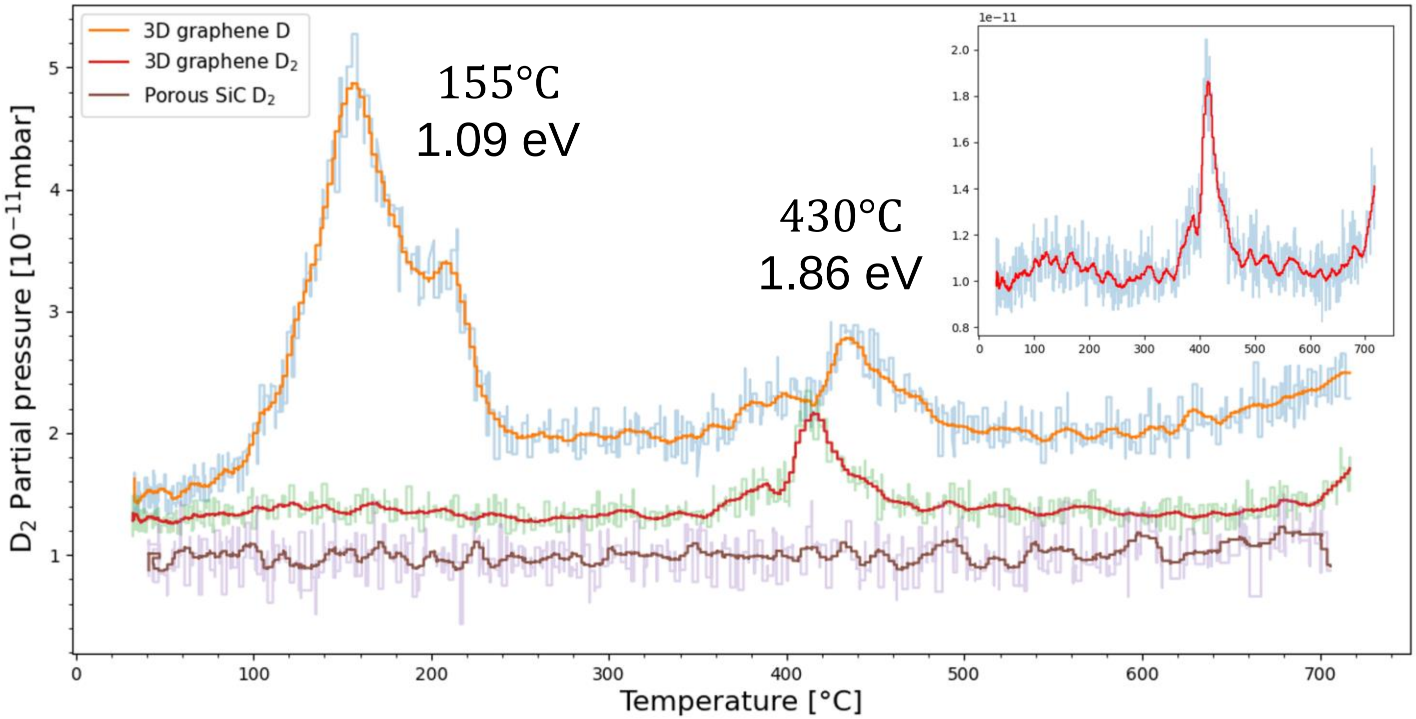


G band intensity



Y. Vlamidis, unpublished.

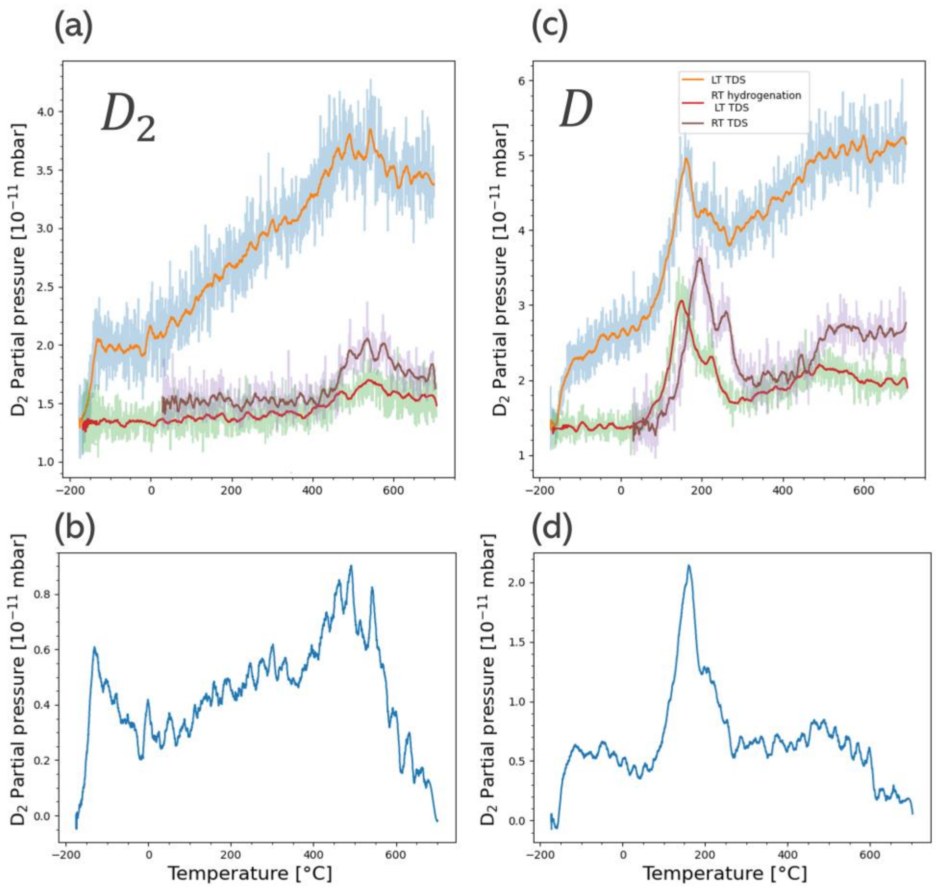
RT - TDS



Chemisorption → chemical bond → catalytic hydrogen-splitting

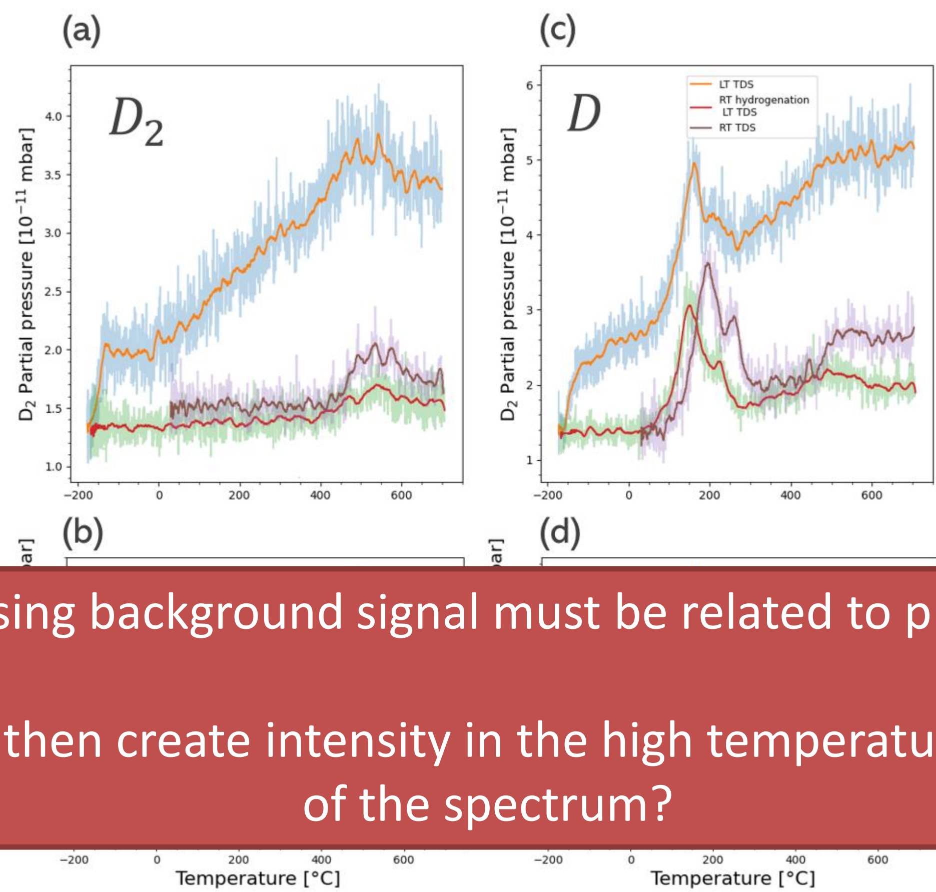
A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

LT-TDS



A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

LT-TDS



The increasing background signal must be related to physisorption.

But why does it then create intensity in the high temperature branch (T > RT) of the spectrum?

A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

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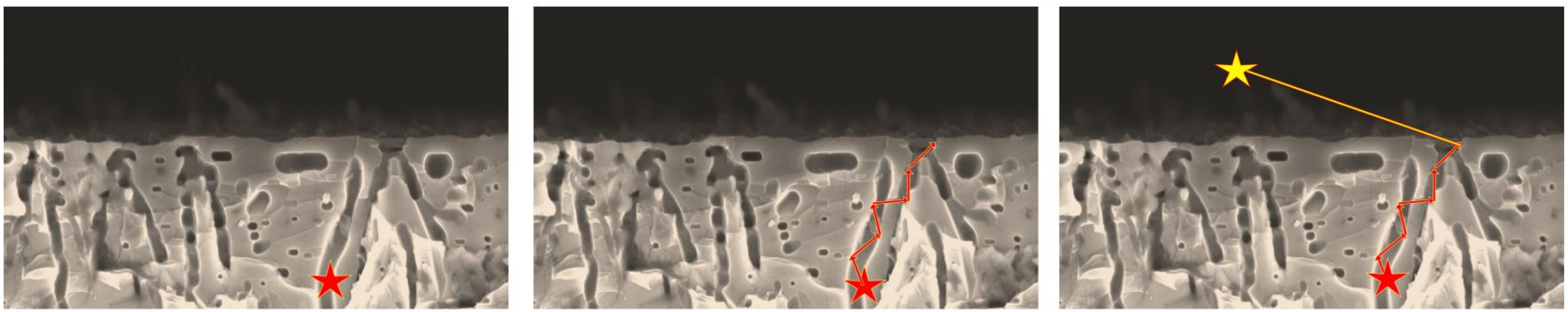
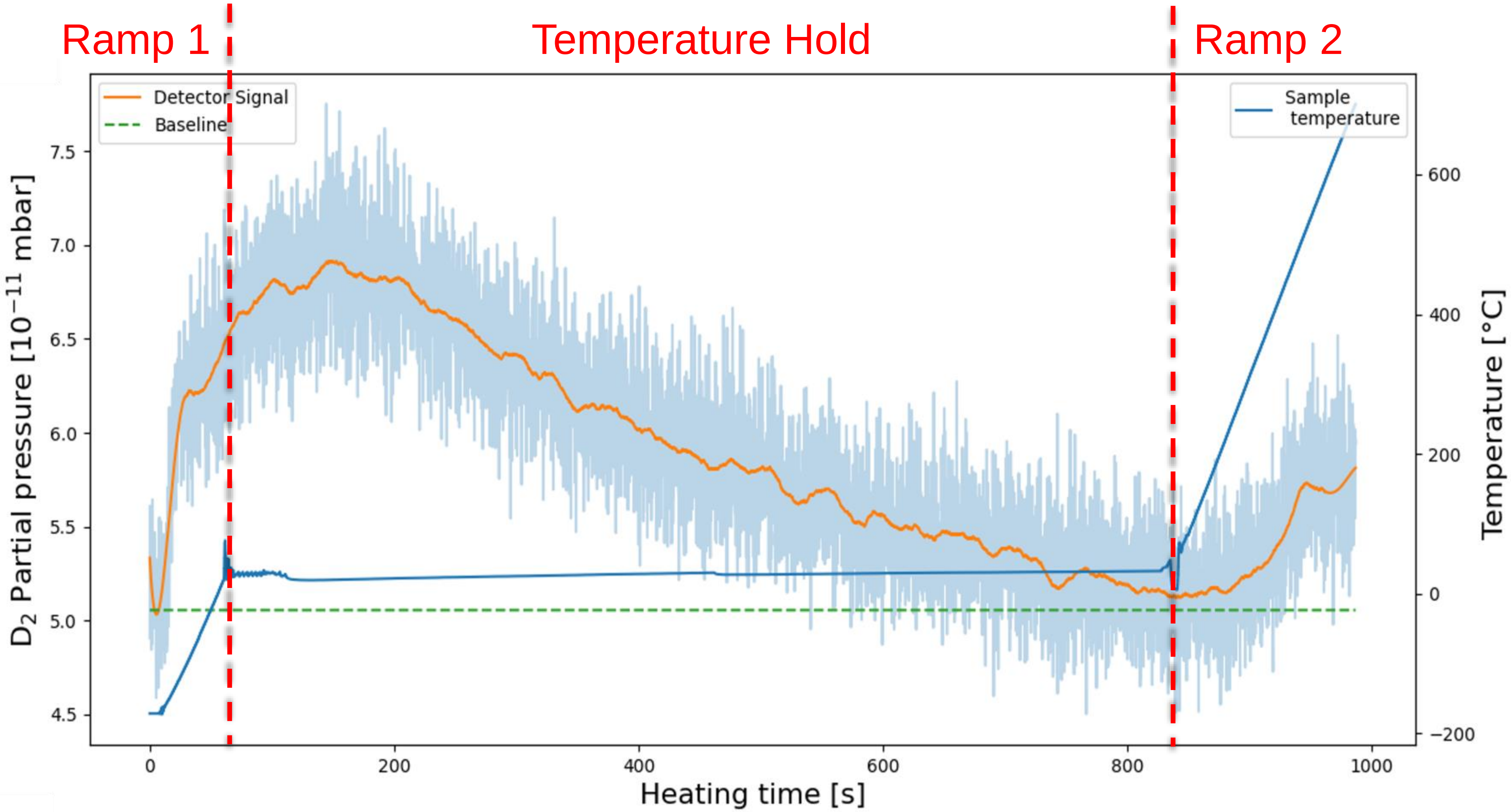
Delayed Emission



Desorption	Diffusion	Detection
$\tau = \tau_0$	$\tau = \tau_0 + \tau_d$	$\tau = \tau_0 + \tau_d + \tau_{ex}$
$T = T_p$	$T = T_p + \beta\tau_d$	$T = T_p + \beta(\tau_d + \tau_{ex})$

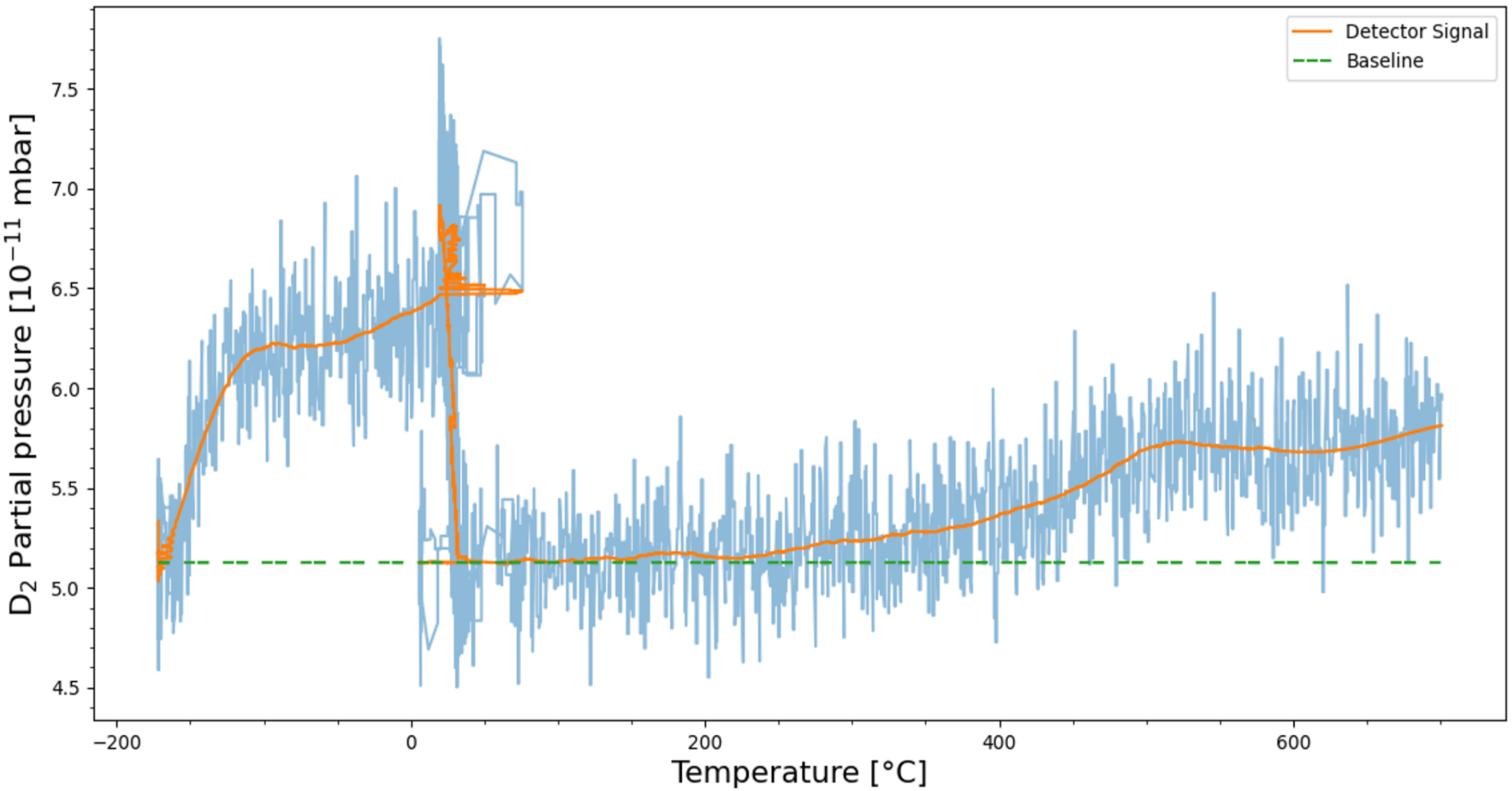
A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

Delayed Emission



A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

Delayed Emission



A. Macili et al., Appl. Surf. Sci. 615 (2023) 156375.

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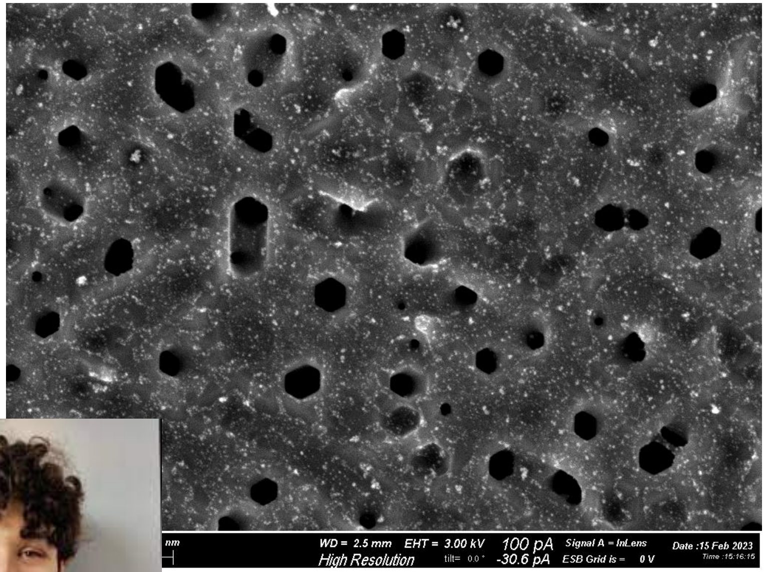
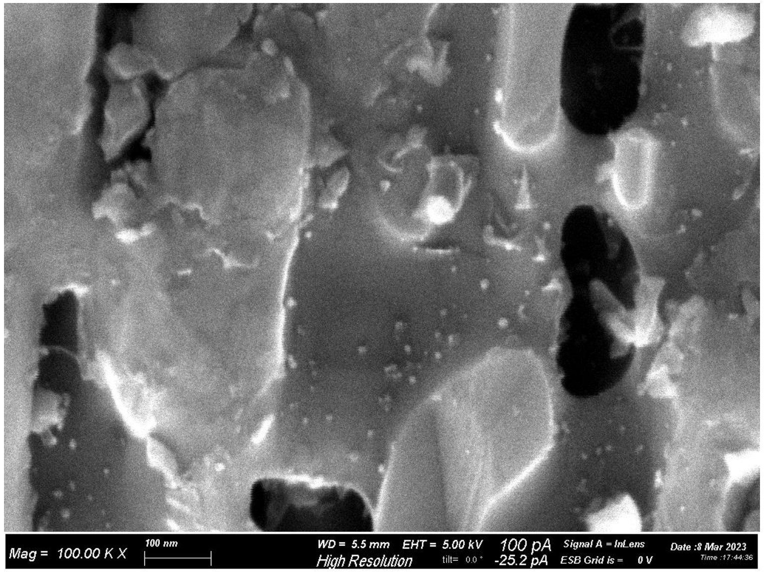
Outlook: Pd Nanoparticles

- Made using PolyVinylPyrrolidone and ethylene glycol, then dispersed in ethanol
- Dimension in the range 3 to 12 nm (AFM)





E. Pompei, unpublished.

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Conclusions

- Graphene is a promising material for hydrogen storage
- Graphene functionalized by Ti:
  - Stability of hydrogen binding at room temperature
  - Hydrogen desorbs at moderate temperatures
  - Defect engineering allows to control the size and distribution of Ti islands
  - Evidence for hydrogen spillover
- 3D arrangement of graphene in porous SiC
  - Uniform high-quality graphene growth in the pores
  - 200 times increase in active surface area
  - Chemisorption after exposure to molecular hydrogen
  - Enhancement of hydrogen storage performance by metal functionalization ?

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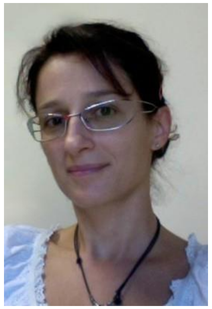
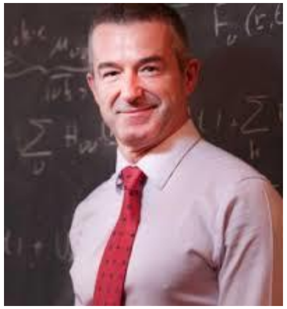

V. Tozzini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Thank you for your attention!

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