Polymer-Based Activated Carbon Nanostructures for H_2 Storage

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The Michael Szwarc Polymer Research Institute of the State University of New York-esf (Syracuse) and PoroGen Inc. have collaborated in an effort to develop polymer-based nano structured carbons:

- High BET surface area > 2600 m^2/g;
- High microporosity > 95%;
- Average pore size ~ 10 Å;
- Hydrogen uptake: ~ 5 wt% and 40 gH_2/L at elevated temperature;
- Increasing hydrogen storage temperature by introduction of active sites in the carbons with polycyclic triazine rings (poly-melem).

Overview

Timeline

- Start - May 2005
- End - June 2010
- 75% Completed (due to DOE's budget shortage)

Budget

- Total project funding
  - DOE - $1,543,420
  - Cost Share: $391,767 (20%)
- Total funding received in FY 2009
  - $250K
- Funding for FY 2010
  - no money received

Barriers

- Improved gravimetric and volumetric density of H_2 uptake
- Controlled matrix doping and polymers compatibility
- Improved heat H_2 of adsorption

Partners

PoroGen (Boston MA)- *on polymer blend development and precursors*

collaborations:

-GTI (*Chicago) High pressure testing*

-HidenIsochema Co. UK high pressure testing and evaluation

Also

- Quantachrome Ins. Surface structure

- NiMO electrical

-OAK Ridge NL

-Lawrence Berkeley NL

Project Objectives/Relevance

Overall

Develop and demonstrate reversible nanostructured polymer-based carbon on hydrogen storage materials with materials-based volumetric capacity of 50 g H_2/L, with potential to meet DOE 2010 system-level targets.

Performance Measure	June, 2009 – May, 2010 performance Target
Carbon Surface Area and Pore Volume	S_{BET} > 3000 m^2/g V_{mp} > 1.4 cc/g
Hydrogen Storage Capacity	Gravimetric Capacity (Material Based) >6 wt% Volumetric Capacity (Material Based) >40 g/L
Durability of Hydrogen Storage on Carbon	> 30 cycle
Incorporation of Unsaturated Functionalized Polycyclic Complexes (Melem, F-Melem, Ni-Melem)	> 20 wt% on Carbon
Improve Hydrogen Binding Energy	>>12 kJ/mole

Technical Approach

Task 1: Processing Precursors

95 % complete

- Material Development
- Modification
- Characterization

Processing polymer precursors (MPPO,MPEEK and PEI) and high melt shear rate Controlling morphology and crystalline orientations

Task 2: Nanostructured Carbon Preparation

80 % complete

- Prepare high surface area activated polymer based carbon
- Analysis morphology (surface area, porosity, pore volume and size distribution)
- Production scale up

Task 3:Hydrogen Storage (Physisorption &Chemisorptions)

70 % complete

Incorporating reactive sites into the carbon nanostructures.

Incorporation and polymerization of unsaturated functionalized polycyclic complexes (Melem, F-Melem, Ti,Fe Mg V N iMelem) rich in double bonds with a reduction factor of 10-50 kJ/mol (chemical interaction binding energy is a function of pressure, temp. and trace of co-catalyst Fe, or other M).

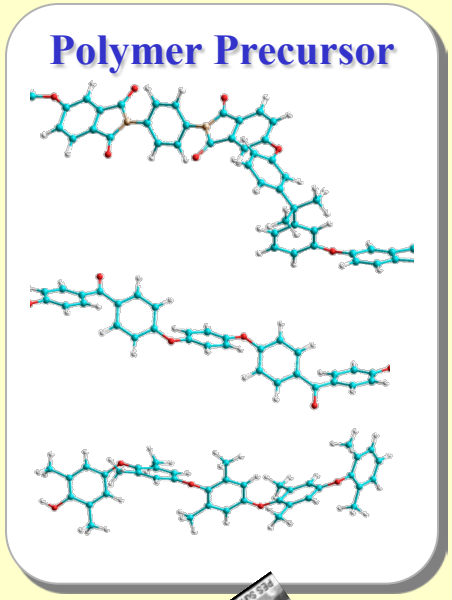
Task 4: Hydrogen Storage Testing

60 % complete

- Testing hydrogen adsorption the temp. range:77K-300K and pressure of: 0.1 to 60 bar
- Testing durability of material in repeated runs.

Note: Tasks 1 and 2 have been designed to modify high performance polymer-based nanostructure carbon material to fit Task 3.

Nanostructured Activated Polymer Carbon Preparation Methodology

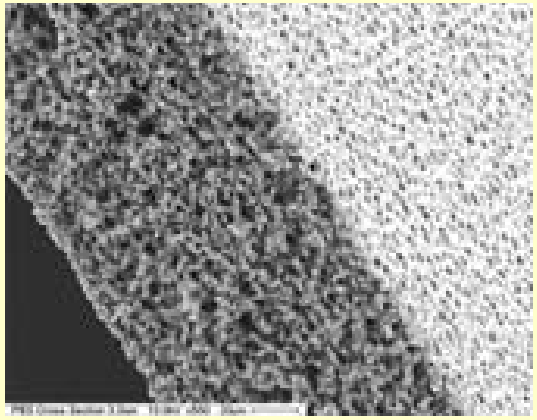


1.modification
2.processing

PEEK

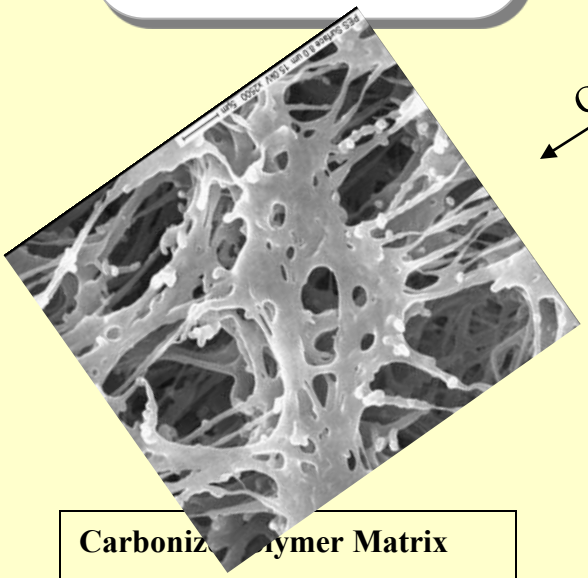
PEEK/PEI,

PPO



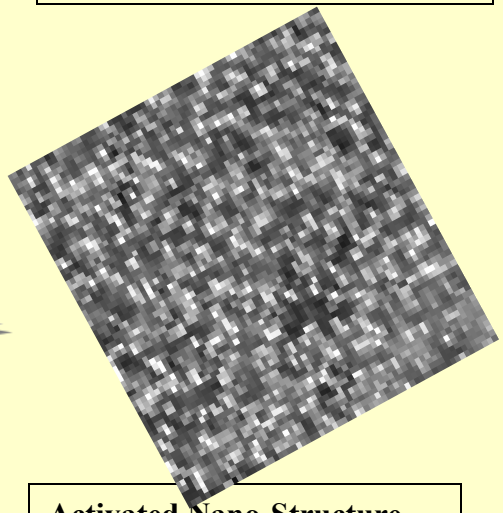
Processed Polymer Matrix (highly porous medium)

Carbonization



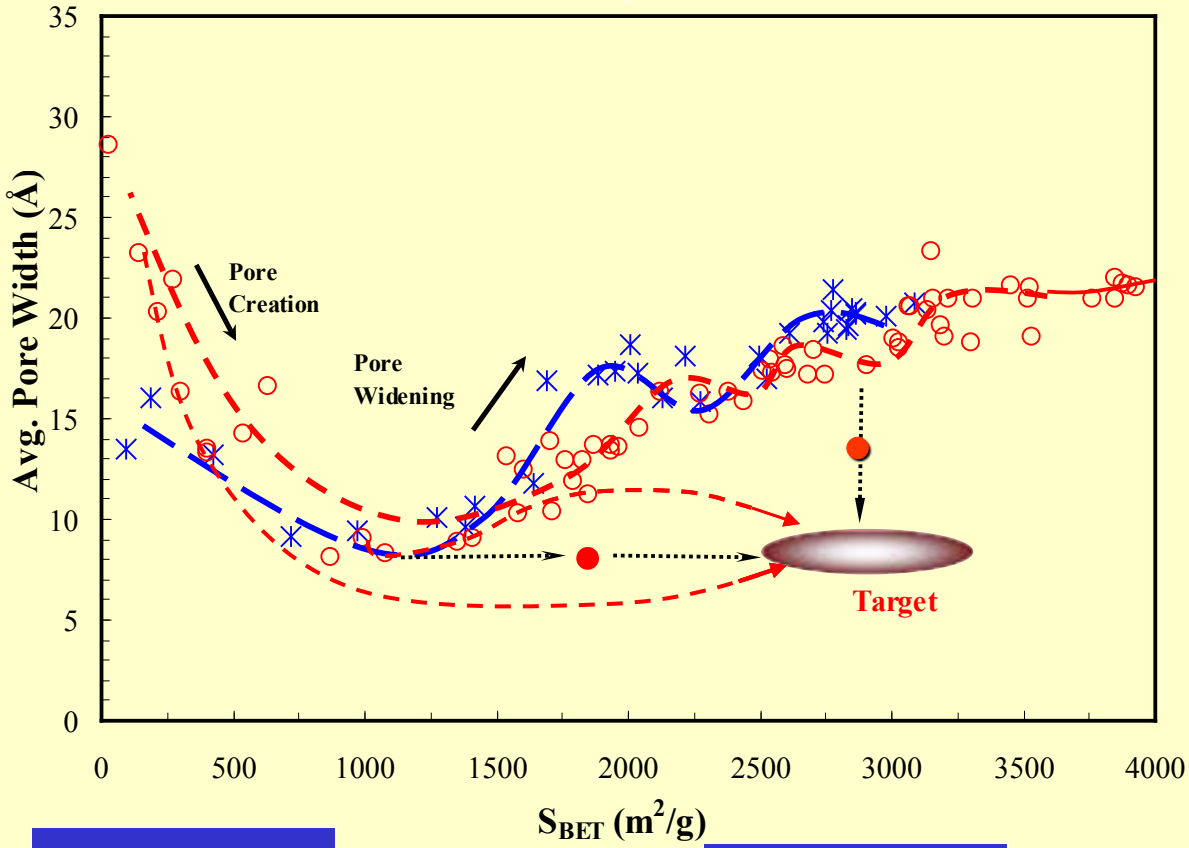
Carbonized Polymer Matrix

Activation



Activated Nano-Structure Carbon Matrix

Correlation of Surface Area with Pore Size of Activated Polymer Carbons

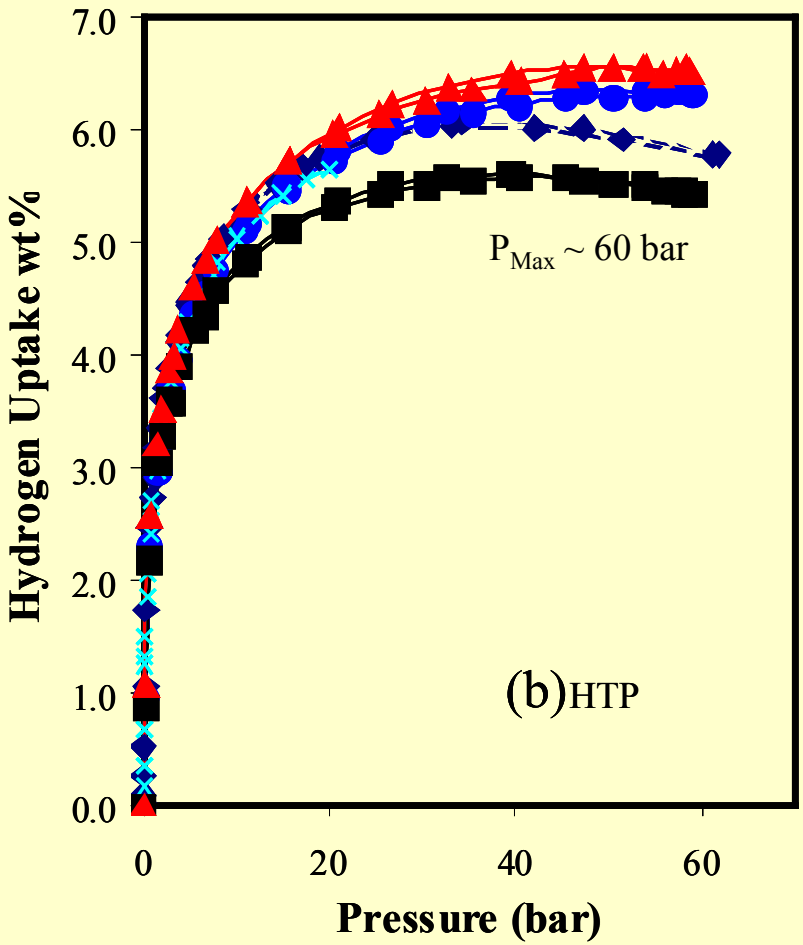


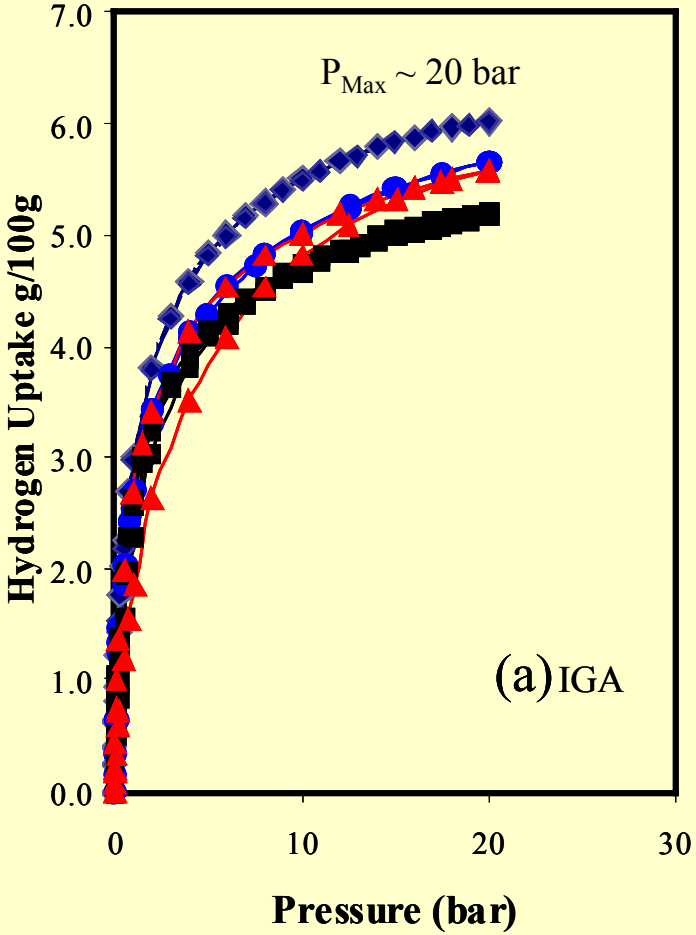
Target:

S_{BET} > 2600 m^2/g with average pore width ~ 8 Å

Achieved (●):

S_{BET} ~ 1850 m^2/g with average pore width ~ 8 Å
S_{BET} ~ 2800 m^2/g with average pore width ~ 14 Å

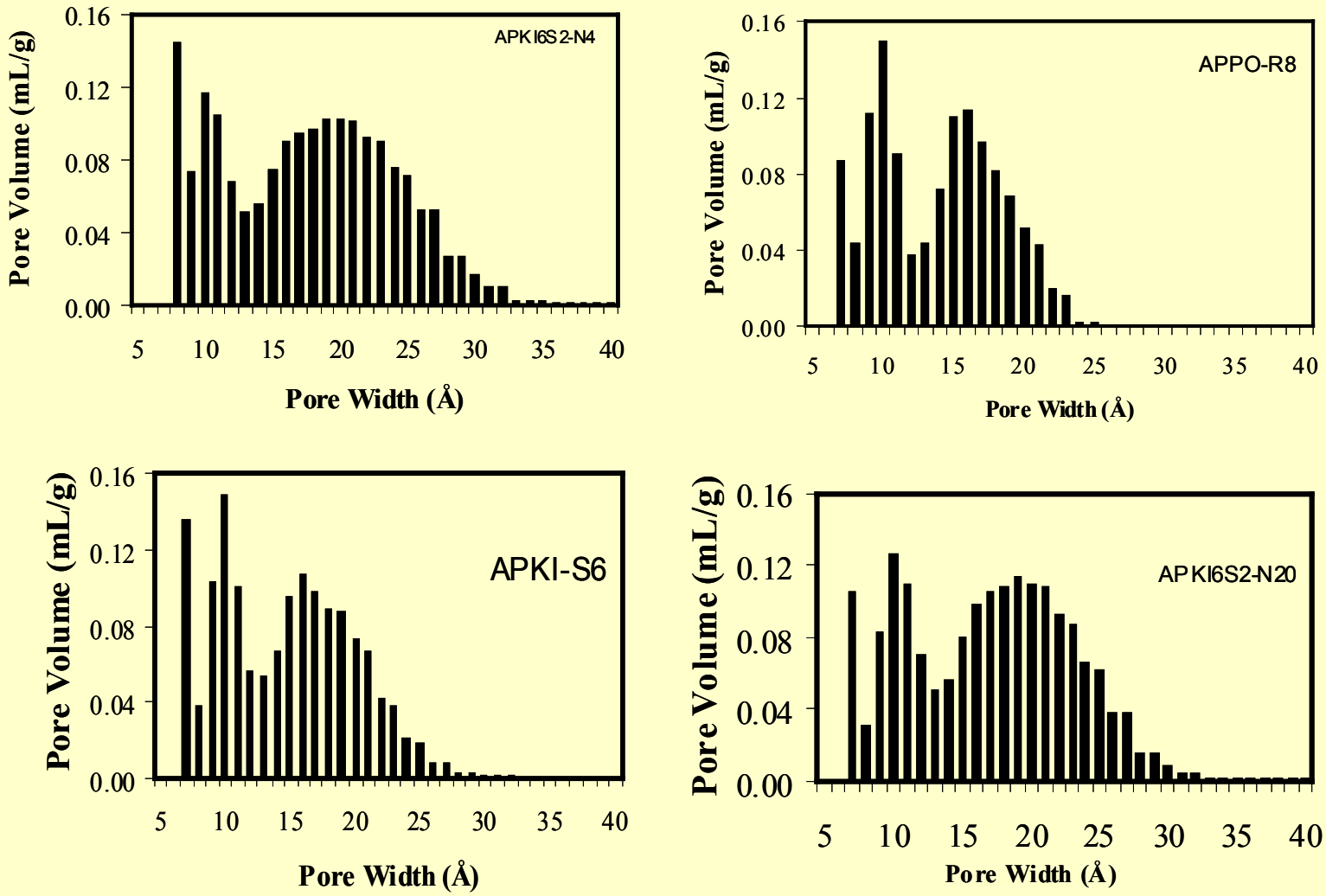




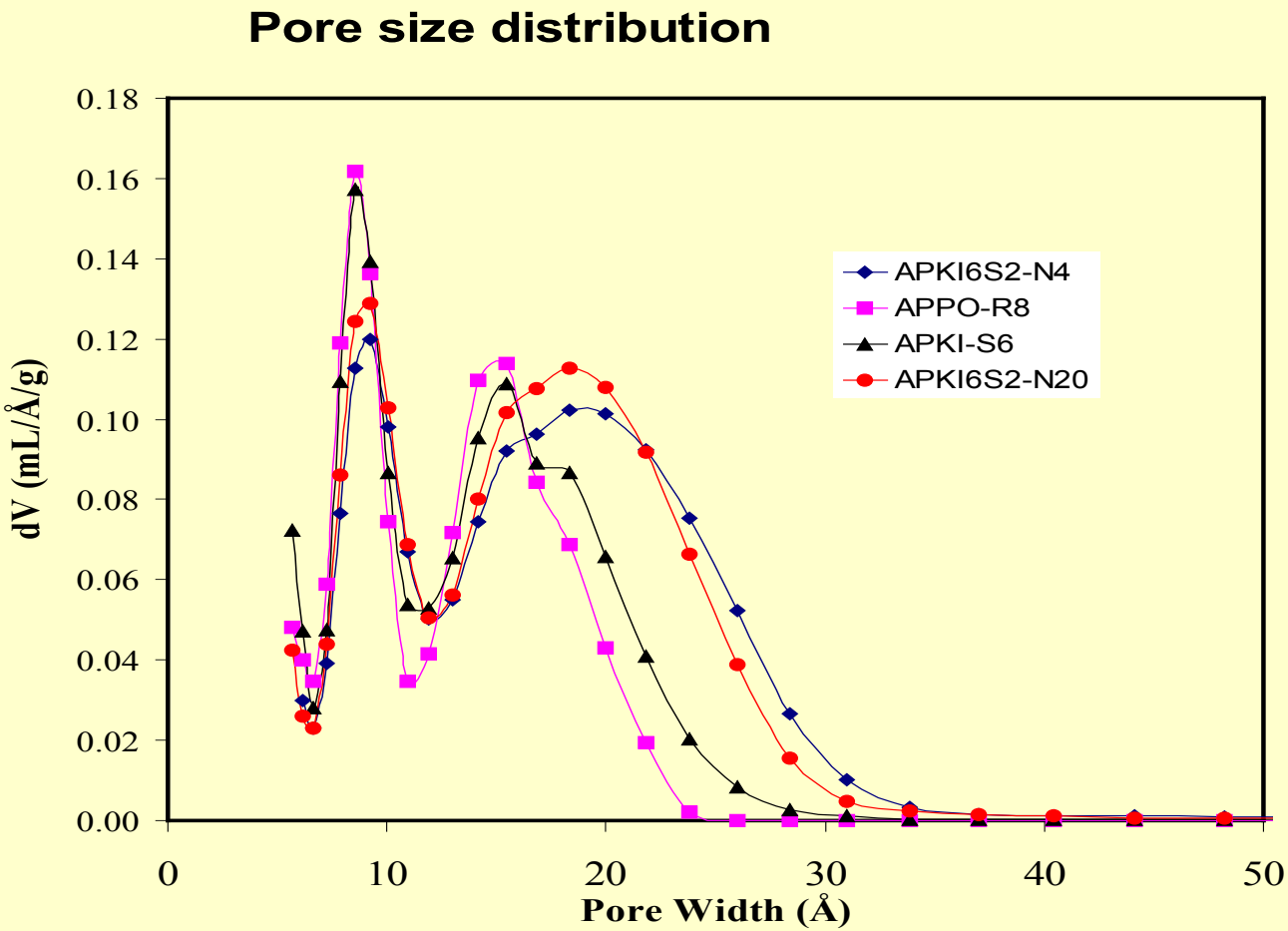
Hydrogen Uptake isotherms (excessive uptake) of polymer based carbons measured gravimetrically IGA (pressure up to 20 bar), and volumetrically HTP (instrument pressure up to 60 bar). The hydrogen uptake reaches 6.6 wt% for APKI-S6 at 50 bar, and for carbon 5.5 wt% 20 bar (as measured with both technique).

APKI6S2-N20 (♦), APKI6S-N4 (●), APKI-S6 (▲), APPO-R8(■). The APKI polymer-carbons are PEEK/PEI, and APPO is derivative of PPO.

Measurements done at HidenIsochema Co. U.K

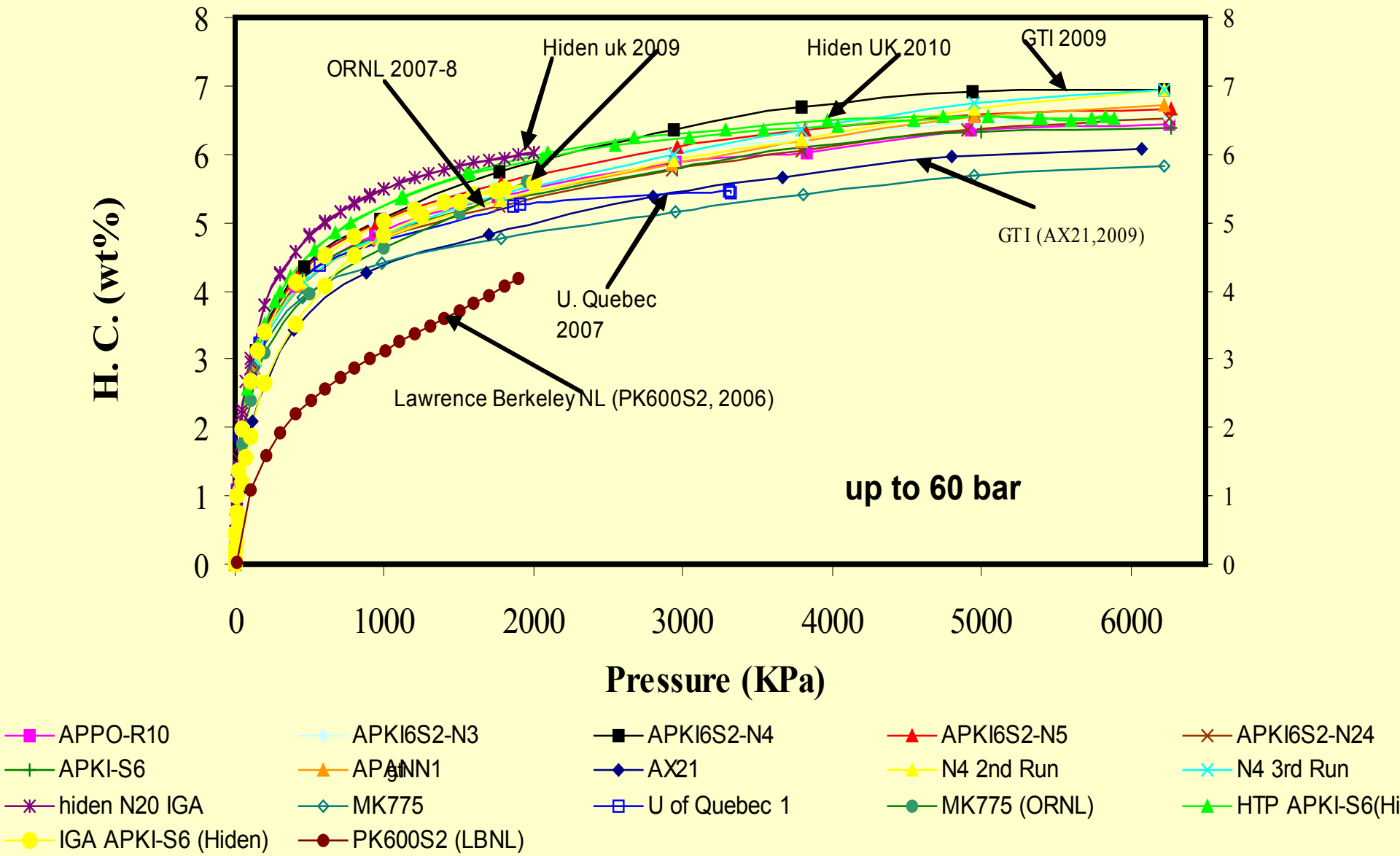


Histogram plots (by QDFT calculation) of pore size distribution of polymer based carbon shown in previous slide. (Surface areas for: APKI6S2-N4, APPO-R8, APKI-S6 and APKI6S2-N20 are recorded as 3070, 2550, 3034, 3160 m^2/g, respectively.)



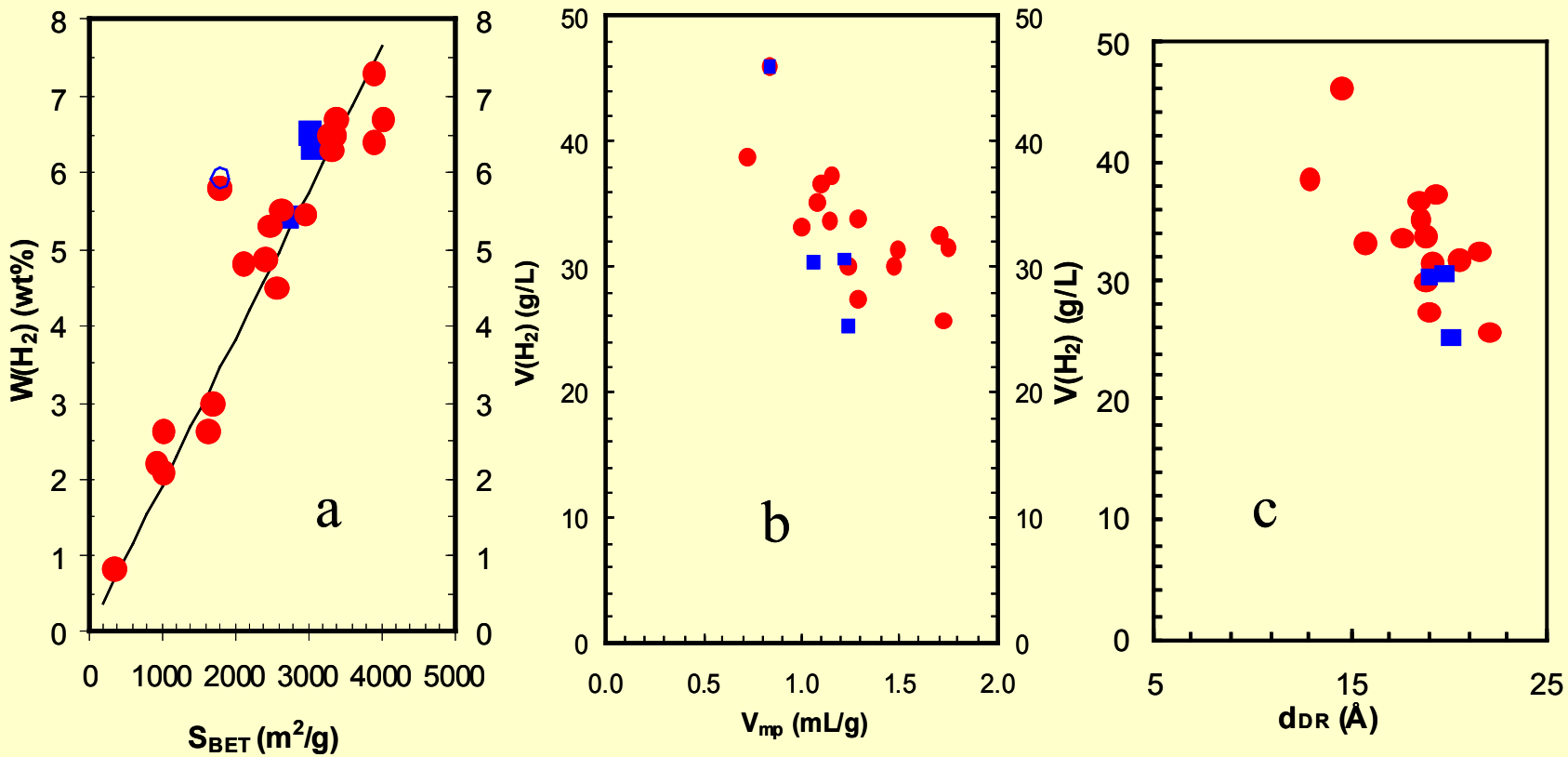
Pore size distribution calculated by QDFT method from N2 adsorption isotherms at 77K. (■) APPO-R8 (●) APKI6S2-N20 (♦), APKI6S2-N4, (▲) APKI-S6.

Excessive Gravimetric Hydrogen Uptake Isotherms



Excessive hydrogen uptake of polymer based carbons (PEEK, PEEK/PEI and APPO) at higher pressures. (evaluated at different testing laboratories).

Hydrogen Storage Capacity of Polymer Derived Carbon Nanostructures



- **a**. Gravimetric hydrogen uptake increases linearly with surface area, at a rate of ~ 20 μg $H_2/(m^2/g)$, which indicates ~ 6 H_2 molecules occupy 20 graphene hexagon units.
- **b-c.** High volumetric hydrogen uptake (up to 46 g H_2/L) is achieved at V_{mp} ~ 0.8-0.9 mL/g.

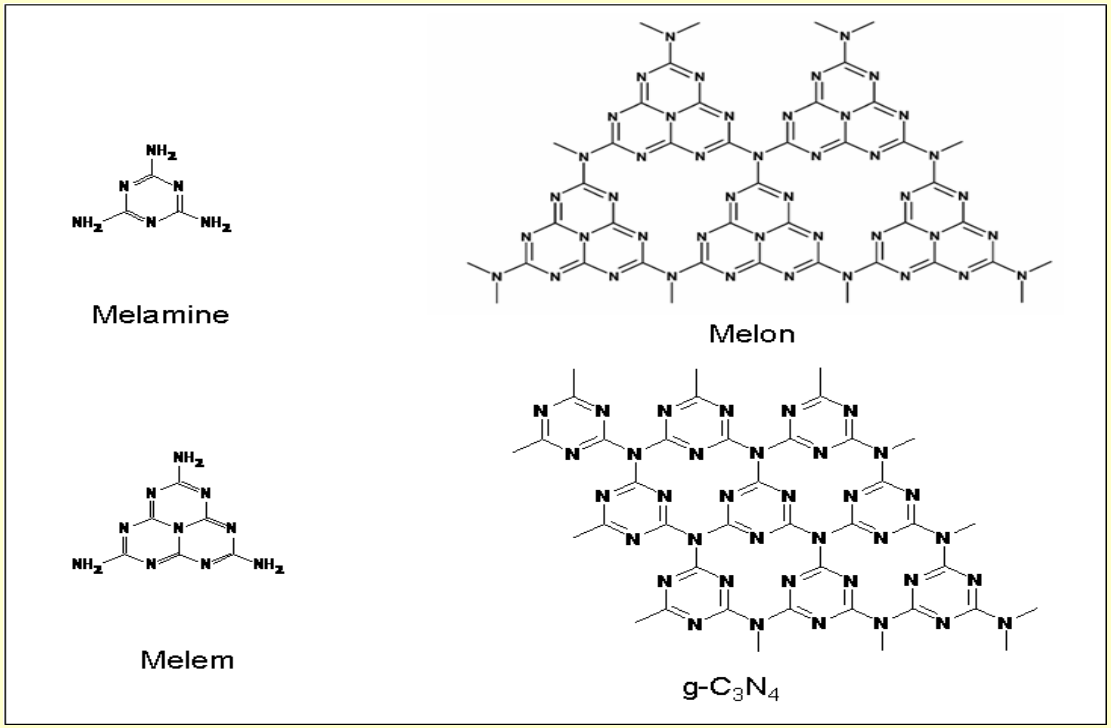
Porous Texture and Hydrogen Storage Capacity of Polymer-Based Activated Carbon

Sample	S_{BET} m^2/g	V_{pore} mL/g	V_{mp} mL/g	d_{DR} Å	ρ_a g/mL	$W(H_2)$,wt%		$V(H_2)$, g H_2/L		E_{ad} kJ/mol
						77 K, 60 bar	298 K, 60 bar	77 K, 60 bar	298 K, 60 bar	
MK725	1800	0.870	0.840	14.6	0.749	5.8	0.80	46.1	6.4	-5.2
PKMNa	1765	0.743	0.717	12.9	0.828	4.5	0.47	38.7	3.9	-5.4
MPK-3	2000	0.90	0.88	14.5	0.740	4.4	N/A	32	N/A	-5.2
MK750P	2440	1.072	1.003	15.8	0.651	4.9	0.41	33.2	2.7	-5.2
APK6S11	2480	1.200	1.140	17.6	0.601	5.3	0.40	33.6	2.5	-5.4
PKMK_Bulk	2490	1.077	1.077	18.6	0.648	5.1	0.59	35.1	3.8	-5.2
APOR8	2550	1.260	1.150	19.4	0.580	6.0 (5.5)	0.50	37.3	2.9	-5.2
PK775C	2680	1.150	1.100	18.5	0.619	5.6*	N/A	36.7*	N/A	-5.2
APKIS13	3025	1.380	1.290	18.8	0.542	5.9	0.48	33.8	2.6	-5.1
APKi6S7	3320	1.670	1.490	19.1	0.468	6.3	0.50	31.5	2.5	-5.2
APO-R10	3100	2.200	1.720	22.1	0.375	6.4	0.50	25.7	2.0	-4.9
APKi6SN3	3300	1.850	1.470	18.8	0.432	6.5	0.45	30.0	2.1	-5.2
APKi6SN5	3070	1.810	1.230	20.6	0.440	6.7	0.59	31.6	2.8	-5.1
APKI6S-N20	3070	1.990	1.240	21.6	0.407	6.8(6.0)	0.50	32.5	2.0	-5.3
APKI6S2-N4	3073	1.997	1.240	21.6	0.500	6.9(6.3)	N/A	25	N/A	-6.0
APKI-S6	3034	1.63	1.240	18.0	0.475	(6.5)	N/A	31	N/A	-5.5

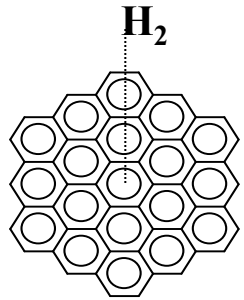
- Measured at 77 K and 20 bar.
- The values in the parenthesis measured by Hidenisochema Co.

- The gravimetric hydrogen storage capacity achieved ~7.0 wt% at 77K 60 bar.
- The volumetric hydrogen storage capacity achieved ~ 40-45 g/L at 77 K 60 bar.

Introduction of a carbon alloyed with organo*cyclic-CNH$_n$ macromolecules*



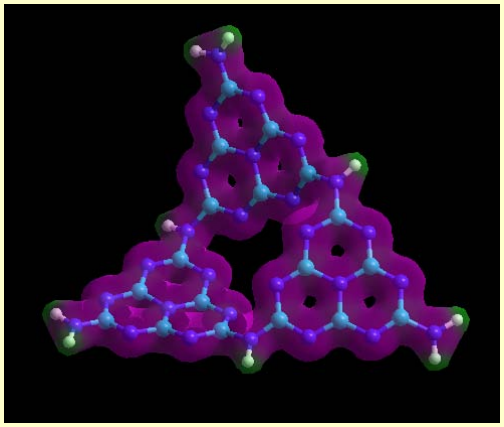
Interaction of carbon with hydrogen is relatively low (see scheme) and may reach up to 6-7 kJ/mol . Introduction of a carbon alloy with organo*cyclic-CNH$_n$ macromolecules* *rich with unsaturated bonds (*that exhibit rigid planar configuration and are abound in electronegative nitrogen atoms) can complex metal-salt and are enable for RT application for H_2 storage systems in moderate pressure. (note, the interaction with cyclic bonds can reach 80-100 kJ/mol, thus control and monitor the interaction binding energy in of concern to H_2 storage work is in progress).



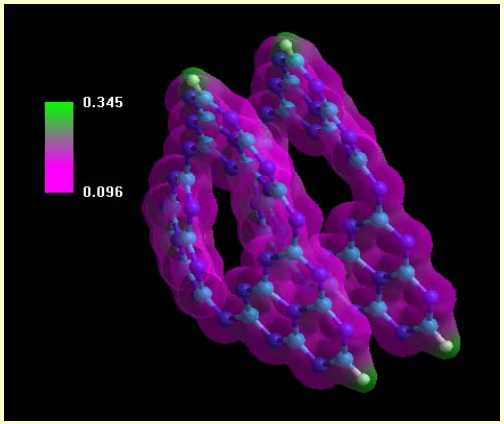
The potential minima of between H_2 and 19 benzene rings is –3.6 kJ/mol

Melamine derivatives have been synthesized and carbonized are incorporated into activated carbon for adsorption of hydrogen. Alloying activated carbon with unsaturated functionalized polycyclic complex(ed) with Melem, F-Melem, and/or traces of Ni, Ti, Fe-Melem have been accomplished. Finding the proper compositions, and the ratio of carbon/alloy and other components, is needed. Also, surface modifications of the nanostructures of polymer based carbons (by blending different polymer precursors) and control of hydrogen's binding energy with the carbon/alloys have been part of this study.

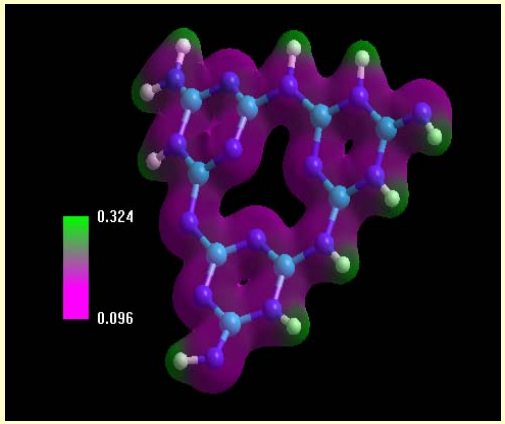
Monte Carlo Computing and 3D Mapping Iso-Surface of Melem Configuration



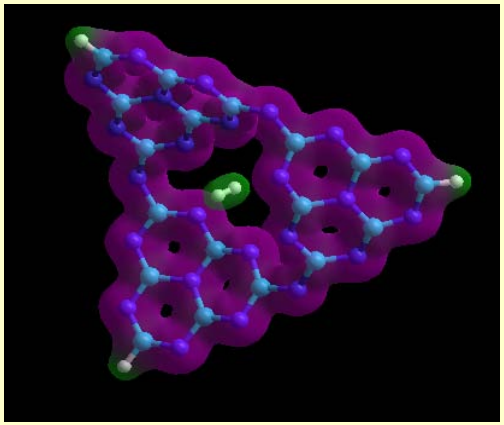
Melon



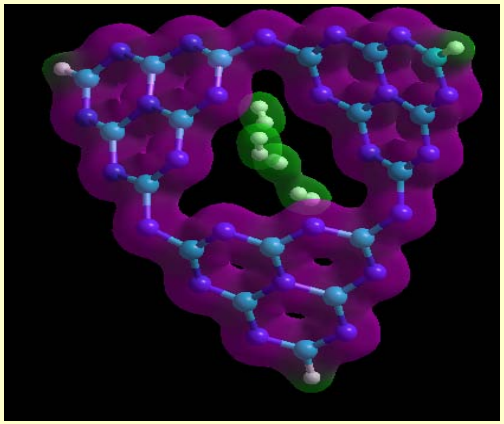
Melon



g-C3N4



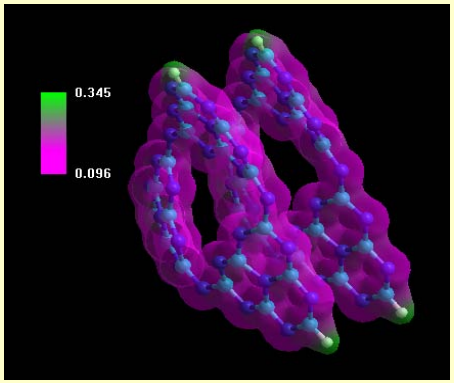
Melon –1H



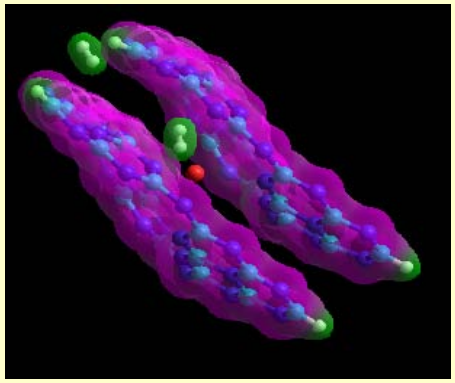
Melon-4H

Monte Carlo computation of electro-charge density and 3D mapping iso-surfaces of melon at 300 ^{o}K. The electro-charge density from positive to negative is shown as green to purple. Above are shown the basic unit cell of Melon and g-C3N4; below, H_2 adsorbed on Melon.

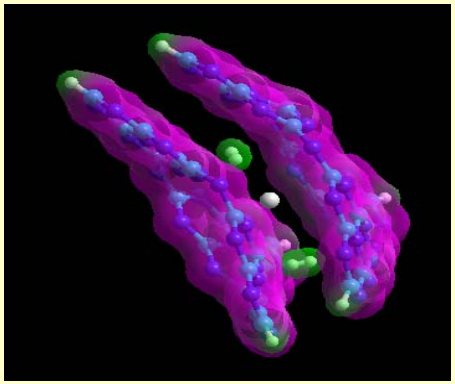
Monte Carlo Compute and 3D Mapping Iso-surface of Melon and Complex with Metal Atoms Configuration



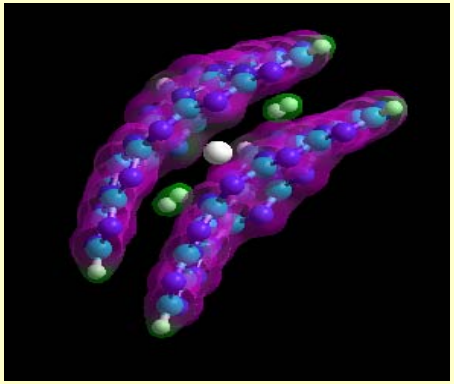
2Melon d=3.4 A



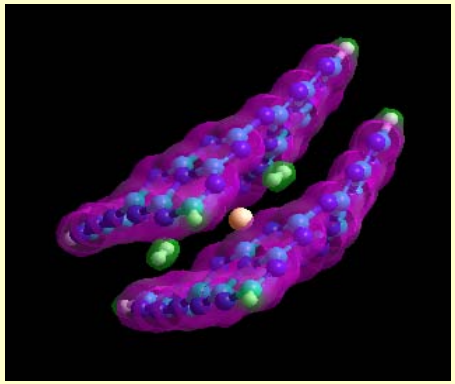
2Melon –Fe-2H.d=3.68 A



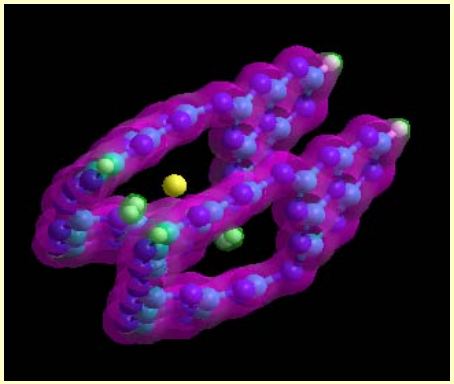
2Melon –V-2H.d=3.93 A



2Melon –Ti-2H.d= 4.5 A

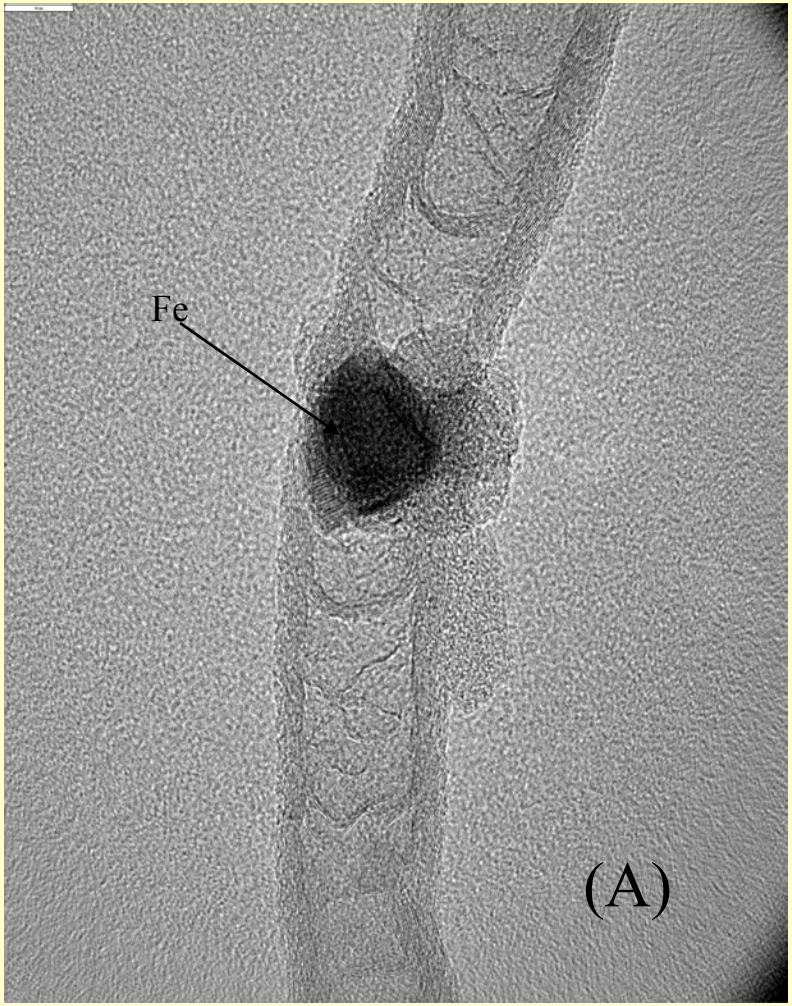


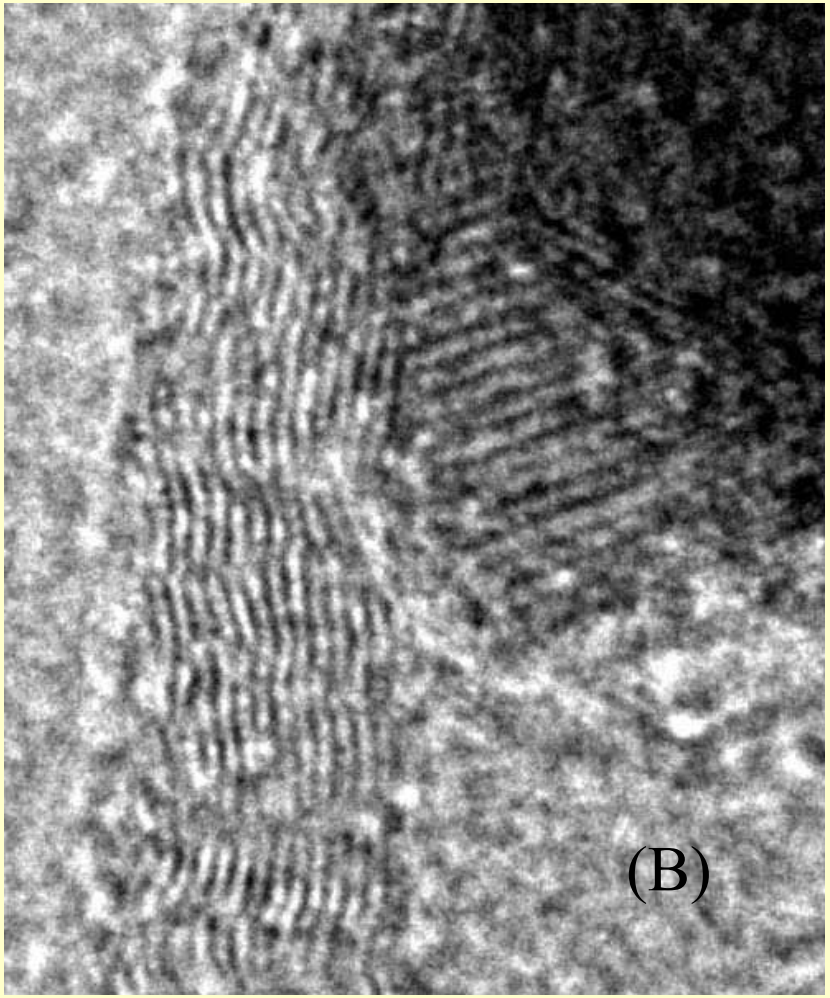
2Melon –Mg-2H.d=4.24 A



2Melon –Ni-2H.d=3.43 A

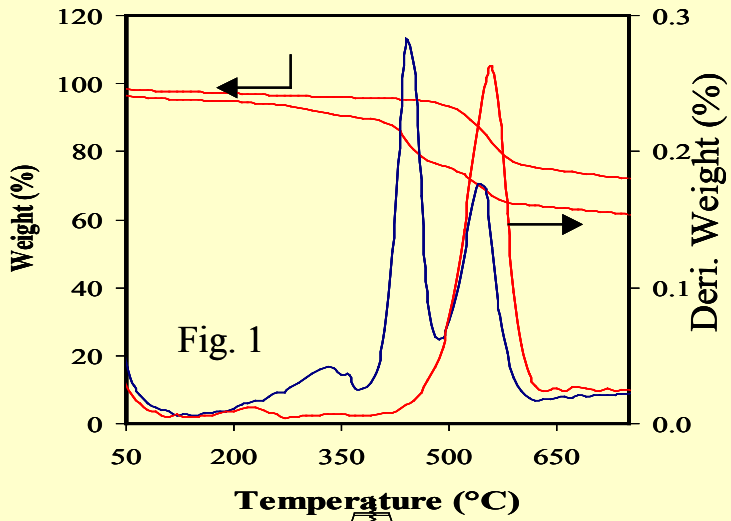
3D mapping iso-surfaces of two parallel unit Melon configuration at 300 ^{o}K. 2 H_2 adsorbed with Mg, Fe, Ti, V, Ni single metal atoms. The electro-charge density from positive to negative is shown from green to purple. These models indicate that Ti and Mg do not only interact with the melon units but also "open" the spacing for hydrogen (up to four for Ti and two for Mg) which were situated here at the local minimum potential (energy) configuration; where in the case of Ni the metal was found to be competing on the position and "close' the space for hydrogen molecules, which were found the minimum out of the melon units. Metal clusters M(n) (not shown here) are used to model "real" possible events.

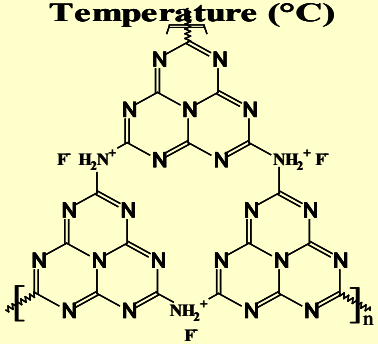




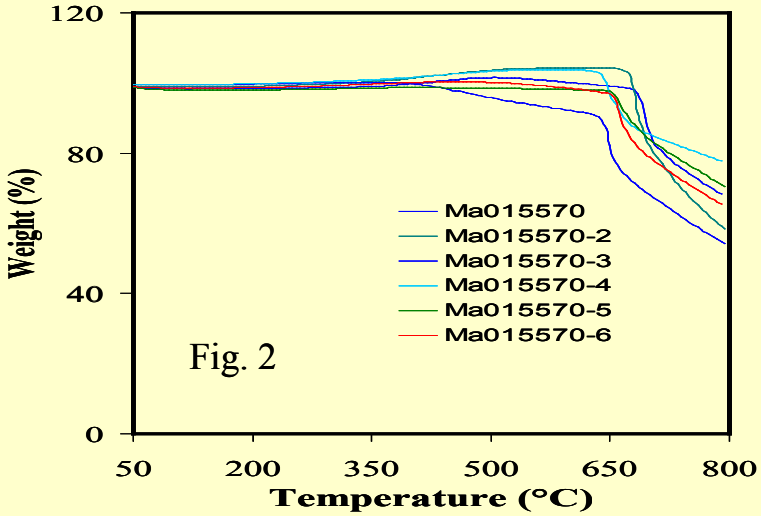
TEM image of carbonized Melon. The melon carbonized at 700° C form C-N nano tubing with diameter ~12 nm . Right image shows lattice structure formed on wall of this carbon. The electro diffraction gives distance of 3.4 Å. Traces of large cluster aggregation of **Fe** is sown in (A).

Characterization of Melem Derivatives

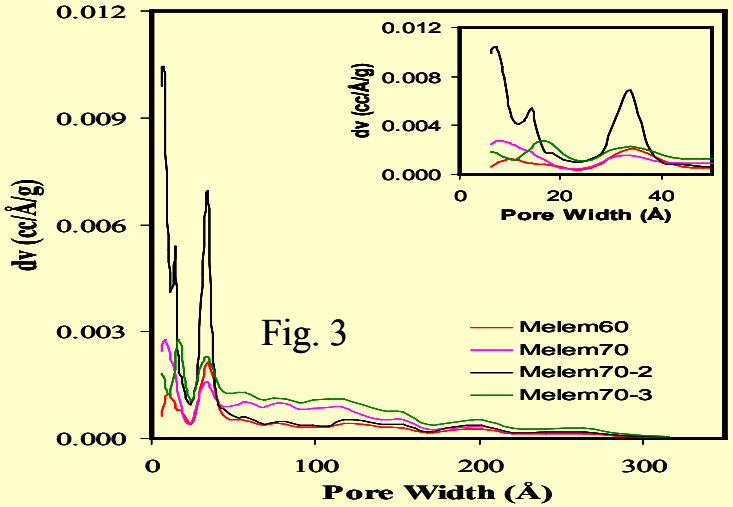




The thermal behaviour of the ([C-N-H]n+)nF-n on the carbon was investigated and shown in Figure 1. The TGA of CNH doped carbon shows single stage decomposition, with weight loss at 560°C. However, ([C-N-H]n+)nF-n doped carbon shows a mutil-stage partial degradation at 300°C, 440°C and 560°C.

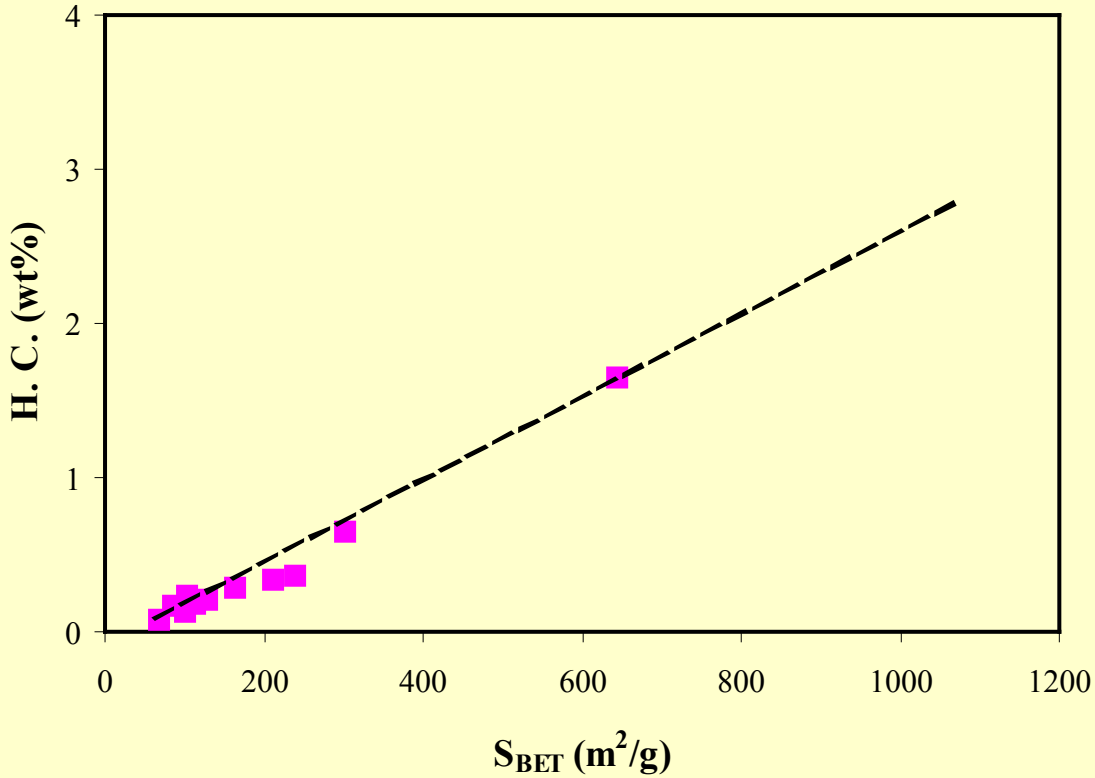


The decomposition behaviors of carbonized melem samples. All the samples have a transition temperature start ~ 650°C



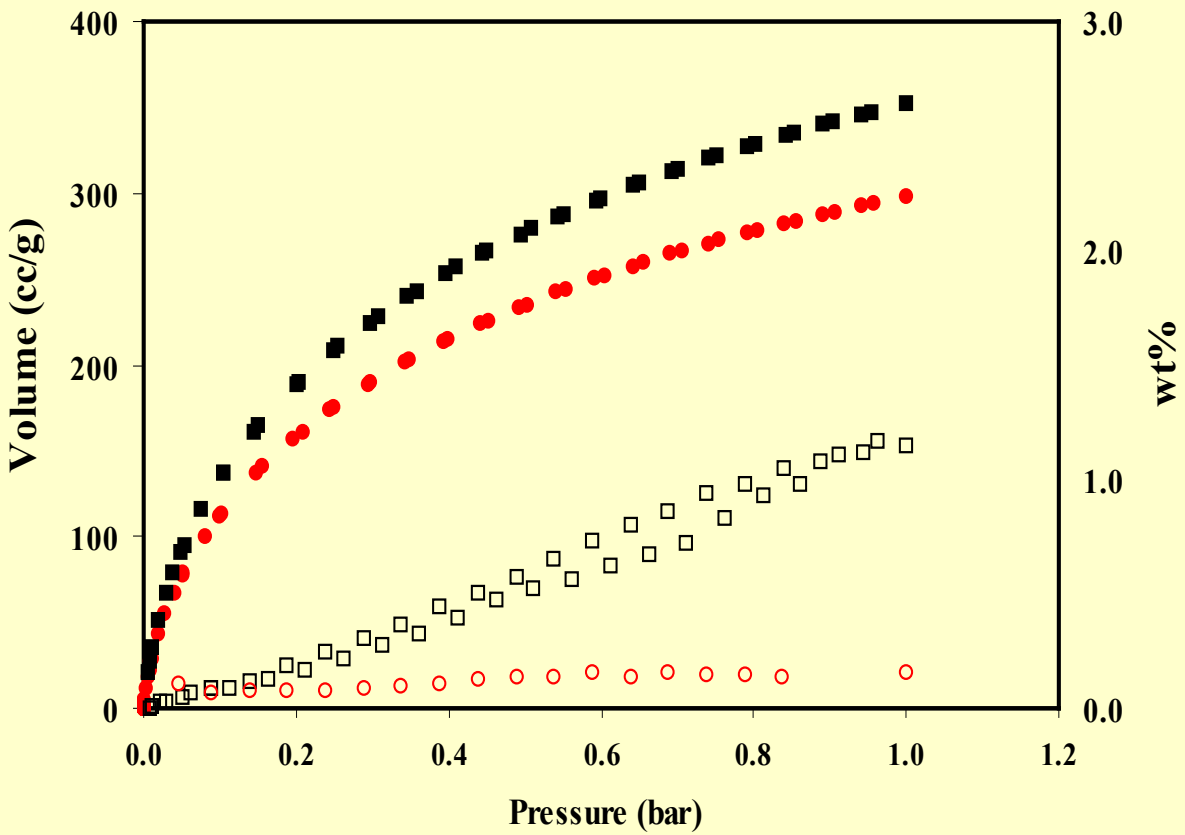
Pore Size Distribution of Carbonized Melon

Hydrogen storage Capacity at 77K 1bar of Melem Based Carbons



Hydrogen adsorption of carbonized Melon before complex with Metal at 87 ^{0}K and 1 bar. All the samples have surface area below 650 m^2/g. The hydrogen adsorption increase linearly with the surface area. (uptake about ~3 wt% hydrogen can be obtained by extrapolating to the surface area ~ 1000 m^2/g.)

Hydrogen Adsorption Isotherms of PZT Doped Carbon



PZT ~20Å size (Pb-Zr-Ti) was synthesized and incorporated into a high surface area carbon. Hydrogen storage capacity of PZT/carbon is shown to have higher value than non doped carbon. (PEEK- carbon S_{BET} ~2890 m2/g, *dDR* ~18.5 Å)

PZT 77K(■), 273 K (□) and carbon at 77 K (●), 273 K (○).

Project Summary

The data shown and presented in these slides represents part of activity of the project this year.

Approach: Formulated synthetic strategies toward polymer-based nanostructured carbons of controllable porosity and surface area from polymer precursors that would be alloyed with organo-active sites

Established correlation of hydrogen storage with surface area, pore size and porosity with can be alloyed with active sites.

Technical Accomplishments and Progress:

---------- **Demonstrated synthesis of a modified polymer based carbons with high surface area (up to 4000 m^2/g) and low average pore width (down to 8.5 Å)**; **Accomplished gravimetric storage capacity of ~ 6.7-7.0 wt%, and volumetric capacity of ~ 43 - 45 g/L at 77 K**, 5 - **6 MPa!!**

---------- **Achieve a high reproducibly on production in laboratory scale!!**

---------- **Introduction of a carbon alloy with organo*cyclic-CNH$_n$ macromolecules*** *rich with unsaturated bonds* that should be available RT application at moderate pressures for H_2 storage systems. The melamine derivative carbonized or incorporating to the activated carbon without the metal predicated at 77K and 1 bar is 4-5 wt% with surface area ~2000 m^2/g.

----------**Using theoretical simulations** (Monte Carlo computation) to obtain configurations of Melon (and g-C3N4) with d-transition metals (Mg, Ti, V, Ni, Fe) indicating that the complex structures with these metals can increase the hydrogen adsorption and with desirable binding energy.

This study is in progress.

Future work

We concur that the carbon matrix by itself has a slim chance (if at all) to produce of interaction of about 20-25 kJ/mol needed for an effective adsorption of hydrogen at ambient temperature. Keeping this in mind our future work includes:

- ☞ **Improving the binding of hydrogen (adsorption)**
  - Alloying activated carbon with Unsaturated Functionalized Polycyclic Complexes (e.g., Melem, Fluorinated-Melem, and Metal-Melem). Finding the proper composition for the ratio of carbon/alloy and other components needed.
  - Surface modification of the nanostructures of polymer based carbon by blending different polymer precursors. Control of the binding energy of hydrogen with carbon/alloy.
- ☞ **Explore nanostructures**
  - Continue to develop, modify, and characterize polymer materials.
  - Continue to develop Nanoporous carbons.
- ☞ **Hydrogen adsorption tests** at elevated temperature of organo- PEEK carbons.
- ☞ Theoretical simulations of hydrogen binding and adsorption.

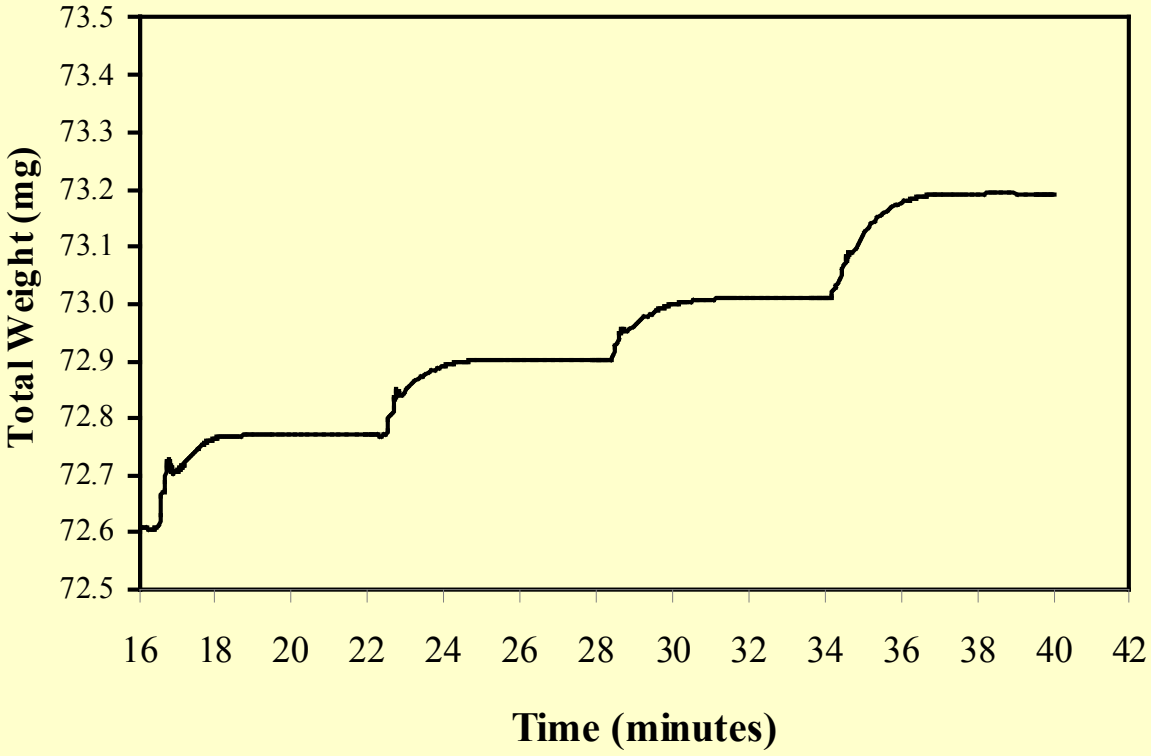
Supplemental slide

Collaborations

PoroGen (Boston MA)- on polymer blend development and precursors and Technology Transfer

-GTI (*Chicago) High pressure testing*
-HidenIsochema Co. UK high pressure testing and evaluation

<u>Also</u>
- Quantachrome Ins. Surface structure
- NiMO electrical and tech. transfer
-OAK Ridge NL testing
-Lawrence Berkeley NL testing

Supplemental slide

Hydrogen Sorption Kinetic Profiles for Polymer Based Carbon