Metallic glassy Ti$_2$Ni grain-growth inhibitor powder for enhancing the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics of MgH$_2$

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Because of its high thermal stability and poor hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics, magnesium hydride (MgH$_2$) requires mechanical treatment and/or doping with catalytic agents(s) to understand the decomposition temperature and accelerate the gas uptake/release kinetics. Whereas all catalytic species used for this purpose are crystalline materials, in this paper use of titanium nickel (Ti$_2$Ni) metallic glassy (MG) nanopowders for enhancing the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics behavior of MgH$_2$ powders is reported. In the present research, MG-Ti$_2$Ni ribbons, prepared using a melt spinning technique were snipped into small pieces and then cryo- milled under a flow of liquid nitrogen to obtain submicron-powders (500 nm). The as-prepared MgH$_2$ powders were doped with 10 wt% of the glassy powder and then cryo-milled for 25 h. The structural and morphological analysis indicated that the cryo-milling process succeeded in maintaining the short-range order structure of MG-Ti$_2$Ni, and in reducing the MgH$_2$ grain size to the nanolevel. The results showed that the as-prepared nanocomposite powders obtained after 25 h of cryo-milling decomposed at 283 °C, with an apparent activation energy of 87.3 kJ mol$^{-1}$. The MgH$_2$/10 wt% MG-Ti$_2$Ni nanocomposite powders were cold rolled into thin strips, using a cold rolling technique. These cold rolled strips possessed excellent morphological characteristics, shown by the homogeneous distribution of the MgH$_2$ spherical particles (10 nm in diameter) in the glassy Ti$_2$Ni matrix. Furthermore, the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics measured at 225 °C were very fast, as indicated by the short time (400 s) required to uptake/release 5.7 wt% H$_2$. At this temperature, the system possessed good life-time cycling performance – achieving 84 continuous cycles within 30 h without failure or degradation.

1. Introduction

Hydrogen (H$_2$) is an energy carrier which has tremendous promise for use as a new clean energy option in future energy systems. Hydrogen storage, which cuts across both hydrogen production and hydrogen applications, and thus assumes a critical role in initiating hydrogen economy, has been the subject of intensive research for many years. However, hydrogen can be stored in compressed gas cylinders under very high pressure (~350 bar) or as a liquid at ~253 °C, but using these storage approaches in real applications is difficult because of the high cost and safety issues. Apart from such traditional ways of hydrogen storage, magnesium (Mg) and Mg-based materials have been considered as the most promising hydrogen storage materials. The Mg-based alloys and nanocomposites have attracted worldwide interest of materials science, energy, and environmental scientists because of their light weight, capability to store a high volume of hydrogen and the simplicity of mass production at ambient temperature, using reactive ball milling (RBM).

Despite these attractive properties, magnesium hydride (MgH$_2$) in its pure form is very stable and has very slow hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics at temperatures less than 350 °C. Such serious drawbacks are considered as major barriers preventing the use of such an attractive metal hydride material for potential use in fuel cell applications. Since the 1990s, enormous efforts have been dedicated for improving the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation behaviors of MgH$_2$ using pure metal catalysts, intermetallic compounds, metal oxides, carbides and different families of composite and nanocomposite materials. Recently, Shinde et al. demonstrated that successful self-assembly of MgH$_2$ nanoparticles in activated carbon led to the improvement of the physical and chemical behavior of the hydride phase for achieving reversible hydrogen storage.

In parallel, it has been indicated by several researchers that long-term ball milling leads to the formation of metastable γ-MgH$_2$ that possesses better hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics when compared with the stable β-MgH$_2$ phase. Sulaiman et al. reported that MgH$_2$X wt% potassium...
hexafluoronicelate(v) (K$_2$NiF$_6$, $X = 5, 10, 15, 20, \text{and } 50$) nanocomposite systems showed fast hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics with a low decomposition temperature. Yahya and Ismail have recently used a strontium titanate (SrTiO$_3$) compound to reduce the dehydrogenation temperature of MgH$_2$ to 275 °C.\(^{26}\) Xiao et al. proposed milling MgH$_2$ powders with lithium chloride as an effective method for preparing MgH$_2$ containing a large mole fraction (18 wt%) of γ-MgH$_2$.\(^{27}\) Using a carbon-wrapped transition metal [cobalt/carbon (Co/C), nickel/carbon (Ni/C)] nanoparticles was first proposed by Huang et al., when they used this composite as a catalyst in MgH$_2$ system with ball milling to improve its de/rehydrogenation kinetics and to decrease the decomposition temperature.\(^{28}\) It has been found that adding a small mole fraction (3 wt%) of another metal hydride system (titanium hydride, TiH$_2$) to MgH$_2$, leads to an enhancement of the kinetic behavior of MgH$_2$ and minimizes its decomposition temperature.\(^{29}\) More recently, it has been demonstrated by Valentoni et al. that doping MgH$_2$ with vanadium niobium oxide (VNbO$_5$), a ternary oxide in the range 5, 10 and 15 wt%, leads to a significant reduction of the desorption temperature from 330 °C for the un-doped sample to 235 °C for the VNbO$_5$-doped sample.\(^{30}\)

Apart from using crystalline (long-range order) materials for improving the behavior of MgH$_2$, in this paper the possibility of using short-range order (noncrystalline) titanium nickel (Ti$_2$Ni) for enhancing the uptake/release kinetics at low temperature, ranging from 150 °C to 225 °C, is reported. In addition, the performance of MgH$_2$ upon subjecting it to long-term charging/releasing long cycles was also investigated. In addition, the present research presents an interesting approach to fabricating a bulk MgH$_2$ nanocomposite system, using a simple method, which is used for the first time, as far as the author knows. The results are discussed from the point of view of structure, morphology, thermal stability, and kinetics.

2. Experimental methods

2.1 Sample preparation

2.1.1 MG-Ti$_2$Ni alloy nanopowders. Bulk metallic alloying elements of hexagonal close packed titanium (hcp-Ti) wires (99.99 wt%, 2 mm in diameter, Sigma-Aldrich # 348856), and face centered cubic nickel (fcc-Ni) wires (99.99% wt%, 2 mm in diameter, Sigma-Aldrich # GF17660594) were used as reactant materials. The materials were balanced to give a nominal composition of Ti$_2$Ni, etched with 70% water + 30% hydrochloric acid (Sigma-Aldrich # 320331) rinsed with ethanol (Sigma-Aldrich # 32205) and then dried at 200 °C in a drying oven for 3 h. An arc melter (AM 200, Edmund Bühler GmbH, Germany) was used in a zirconium (Zr)-gettered argon atmosphere to fabricate the desired Ti$_2$Ni alloy. A total weight of 100 g (66.67 g Ti and 33.33 g Ni) were placed layer by layer in a circular shaped groove of a water cooled copper (Cu) crucible. The arc melting process was started by melting the Zr getter and then melting the mixture of alloying elements. The metallic button obtained after melting was turned over and re-melted five times to ensure the homogeneity of fabricated alloy. The master alloy (Fig. 1a) was then removed from the arc melter, washed with acetone, ethanol and then crushed down into small pieces (~10 mm), using a 60 ton cold press. A representative small piece of the alloy was simply crushed into coarse powder (~120–180 μm in diameter) to examine its structure and composition, using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, respectively. The results showed that the fabricated alloy had a fcc structure (space group Fd$\overline{3}$m) with a lattice parameter, $a_0 = 1.278$ nm. Furthermore, the chemical composition of the sample examined was closed (68.83 wt% Ti and 33.17 wt% Ni) with a nominal composition (Ti-33.33 wt% Ni) of the starting materials. Metallic Ti$_2$Ni ribbons (Fig. 1b) were produced using a melt spinner-HV with a single Cu roller, with a boron nitride crucible.

The Cu wheel frequency was 70 Hz, where the difference of pressure for injection was 200 mbar. The distance from the crucible to the wheel was about 0.5 mm. The injection temperature was 1450 °C. The as-prepared Ti$_2$Ni ribbons were simply snipped into small pieces (~4–18 mm length), as shown in Fig. 1c.

For the purpose of the present research, 5 g of as-prepared snipped ribbons were sealed in chromium (Cr)-steel vial (80 ml in diameter) together with five Cr-steel balls (8 mm in diameter) under a helium (He) atmosphere in a glove box, using a ball-to-powder weight ratio of 10 to 1. The vial was then mounted on a cryo mill (Retsch, Germany). The cryo-milling process was operated under a continuous flow of liquid nitrogen with a constant milling frequency of 25 Hz (Fig. 1d). After 6 h of cryo-milling, the vial was released from the mill and opened in the glove box to discharge the milled composite powders.

2.1.2 MgH$_2$ powders. Elemental Mg metal powders (~80 μm, 99.8%, Sigma-Aldrich, # GF83190663), and hydrogen gas...
(99.99 wt%) were used as starting materials. A portion of 5 g of Mg was balanced inside a He gas atmosphere (99.99 wt%) in a glove box. The powders were then sealed together using 50 hardened steel balls in a hardened steel vial (220 ml in volume), using a gas-temperature monitoring system (Evico magnetics, Germany). The ball-to-powder weight ratio was 40:1. The vial was then evacuated to a pressure of 10⁻³ bar before introducing H₂ gas to fill the vial to a pressure of 50 bar. The RBM process was carried out at room temperature, using a high energy ball mill (Planetary Mono Mill PULVERISETTE 6, Fritsch, Germany). After 6 h of RBM, the powders were discharged from the vial inside the glove box and sealed in two Pyrex vials.

2.1.3 MgH₂/10 wt% Ti₂Ni nanocomposite powders. The as-synthesized MgH₂ powders were mixed in the glove box with 10 wt% of cryo-milled Ti₂Ni Mg-powders, using an agate mortar and pestle. The mixed powders were then charged together using five Cr-steel balls in a Cr-steel vial and sealed under a He gas atmosphere. The system was mounted on the cryo-mill operated under a flow of liquid nitrogen for 25 h.

2.1.4 Bulk MgH₂/10 wt% Ti₂Ni nanocomposite strips. Nanocomposite MgH₂/10 wt% Mg-Ti₂Ni powders obtained after 25 h of cryo-milling were charged and sealed in a stainless steel (SUS304) tube (0.8 cm diameter and 20 cm length) inside the glove box (Fig. 1e). The system was then cryomilled at room temperature, using a two drum type manual cold roller (11 cm wide × 5.5 cm diameter rollers), as shown in Fig. 1f.

The deformed tube obtained after 30 passes was opened in the glove box, where the cryo-milled materials were removed. The cold rolling process led to the formation of short strips, with irregular edges and lengths. The strips were trimmed to have near net lengths of ~6.5 cm, when the crumbled irregular edges were cut away. This process was repeated 10 times in order to obtain 30 g. The strips were then placed between two SUS304 sheets and gently cryo-milled 10 times (Fig. 1g) to ensure the weldability of the MgH₂ particles with the amorphous matrix of Ti₂Ni. Fig. 1h presents the typical final product of cryo-milled nanocomposite strips prepared in this present study.

2.2 Sample characterizations

2.2.1 Crystal structure. The crystal structure of all the prepared samples was investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD) with CuKα radiation, using a 9 kW SmartLab intelligent X-ray diffraction system (Rigaku, Japan). The local structure of the synthesized material was investigated using a JEM-2100F 200 kV field emission high resolution transmission electron microscopy/scanning transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM/STEM, Jeol Japan), equipped for energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS, Oxford Instruments, UK).

2.2.2 Thermal analysis. A differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) system (Setaram, France) with a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ was used to investigate the glass transition temperature (T_g), and crystallization temperature (T_x) for the Mg-Ti₂Ni ribbons. A Thermal Analysis Workstation System (TA-60WS, Shimazu), using DSC was used to investigate the decomposition temperature (T_deo) of the MgH₂-composites, with a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹. The apparent activation energy (E_a) for the synthesized MgH₂-composites was investigated, using the Arrhenius approach with different heating rates of 5, 10, 20, and 40 °C min⁻¹.

3. Results

Fig. 2a displays the bXRD pattern of the fcc-Ti₂Ni master alloy button (Fig. 1a) prepared using the arc melting technique. The sharp Bragg peaks indexed in Fig. 2a are well matched with those of the fcc-Ti₂Ni (PDF file # 00-018-0898). Fig. 2b shows the XRD pattern of Ti₂Ni ribbons (Fig. 1b) prepared by melt spinning the Ti₂Ni alloy button. Obviously, all the Bragg peaks related to the fcc-Ti₂Ni phase had disappeared and been replaced by broad diffuse halos, indicating the formation of the Ti₂Ni amorphous phase, as shown in Fig. 2b.

The HRTEM image of the as-prepared ion sliced Ti₂Ni ribbon is shown in Fig. 3a together with the corresponding selected area diffraction (SAED) pattern. The image revealed a homogeneous structure with maze-like contrast without contrast related to precipitations of any crystalline phases (Fig. 3a). Furthermore, the SAED pattern displayed the typical halo-diffraction of an amorphous phase, as presented in Fig. 3b. The absence of sharp
rings and/or spots indicated the absence of any unprocessed Ti$_2$Ni crystalline phase in the prepared amorphous ribbons.

The field effect-scanning electron (FE-SEM) micrograph of the snipped Ti$_2$Ni ribbons (Fig. 1c) cryo-milled for 6 h is presented in Fig. 3c. The amorphous powders obtained after this stage of milling possessed spherical-like morphology with a particle size distribution in the range of 0.5 μm to 3 μm in diameter, as displayed in Fig. 3(d). It should be emphasised that the cryo-milling process was able to maintain the short-range order of α-Ti$_2$Ni ribbons without crystallization. This is shown by the featureless morphology of the amorphous powders (Fig. 3d) and the presence of a halo electron diffraction pattern (inset of Fig. 3d).

The XRD pattern of MgH$_2$ powders obtained upon reactive ball RBM of hcp-Mg powders under 50 bar pressure of H$_2$ for 6 h is displayed in Fig. 4(a). Pronounced sharp Bragg peaks corresponding to β-MgH$_2$ phase (PDF file # 00-012-0697) co-existed with a small volume fraction of metastable γ-MgH$_2$ phase$^{11}$ presented together with marginal fraction of unreacted hcp-Mg phase (PDF file # 00-004-0770), as shown in Fig. 4a. At this stage of RBM, the major β-MgH$_2$ phase consisted of large equiaxed grains with a grain size distribution lying in the range of 35 nm to 98 nm, as presented in Fig. 5a. The fast Fourier transform (FFT) image of Zone I oriented to [001] confirmed the formation of β-MgH$_2$, as shown in Fig. 5b.

The XRD pattern of MgH$_2$ doped with 10 wt% of MG-Ti$_2$Ni powders and then cryo-milled for 25 h is presented in Fig. 4b. It was plainly seen that the Bragg peaks related to β-MgH$_2$ became broad and had a lower intensity when compared with the corresponding diffraction lines shown in Fig. 4a, implying the
formation of ultrafine MgH₂ powders after short cryo-milling time (25 h). It should be emphasised that particle size refinement was conducted upon ball milling with hard spherical Mg-Ti₂Ni powders, which acted as micro/nano milling media. It is also worth noting the absence of diffracted lines related to the crystalline fcc-Ti₂Ni phase. This implies that the cryo-milling step maintained the short range order of Ti₂Ni without crystallization. The Bragg peaks of β-MgH₂ lines were overlapped with a diffuse halo pattern relating to the MG-Ti₂Ni phase (Fig. 4d), suggesting that nanocomposite powders had been formed.

The FE-HRTEM image and the corresponding nanobeam diffraction pattern (NBDP) of the nanocomposite MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni powders obtained after 25 h of cryo-milling are displayed in Fig. 5c and d, respectively. The cryo-milled powders consisted of a fine featureless light-grey matrix hosting segregated dark grey particles (Fig. 5c) having an average diameter size of 9 nm. The NB of a crystalline zone (Zone II) oriented to [311] confirmed the presence of a crystalline β-MgH₂ phase overlapped with the first and second halo rings of the MG-Ti₂Ni phase (Fig. 5d).

The thermal stabilities of MG-Ti₂Ni, MgH₂, and nanocomposite MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni powders were examined, using DSC. The DSC curve obtained at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ of the as-prepared cryomilled MG-Ti₂Ni powders revealed two opposite events, as shown in Fig. 6a. The first was an endothermic reaction which happened because of a glass transformation reaction at an onset temperature (T_g) of 467 °C, as shown in Fig. 6b. The T_g, which referred to the solid amorphous–liquid amorphous phase transformation, was followed by a single sharp exothermic reaction achieved at an onset temperature of 549 °C (Fig. 6b).

The XRD pattern of the sample heated up to 735 °C in the DSC (not shown here) revealed Bragg peaks corresponding to the fcc-Ti₂Ni crystalline phase. This implied that the exothermic peak shown in Fig. 6a was related to the crystallization of the MG-Ti₂Ni phase at a T_x of 569 °C (Fig. 6a). This binary Mg system shows a rather wide supercooled liquid region (ΔT_x = T_x – T_g) extended to 82 °C, as displayed in Fig. 6b.

In order to avoid undesired pre-and/or crystallization of the MG-Ti₂Ni phase, the maximum applied DSC temperature was 400 °C, which was far below the T_x. Each measurement revealed single endothermic decomposition reaction peaks which appeared at different peak temperatures, as presented in Fig. 6d. The E_a calculation, based on an Arrhenius approach, showed a lower value (87.3 kJ mol⁻¹) when compared with the corresponding E_a of MgH₂ powders obtained after 6 h of RBM (141.6 kJ mol⁻¹).

The HRTEM image of MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni powders milled for 25 h and heated up to 400 °C in DSC is displayed in Fig. 7a. The sample consisted of nanoparticle (~5 nm to 20 nm in diameter) embedded in a fine featureless matrix. The atomic resolution TEM image taken from the indexed red zone shown in Fig. 7a is presented together with the corresponding NBDP shown in the inset of Fig. 7b. The TEM image revealed a moiré fringe image corresponding to interplanar spacing, d = 0.2439 nm for Mg(100). The NBDP shown in Fig. 7b revealed bright spots related to the hcp-Mg crystal oriented to the zone axis [111]. These spots were clearly overlapped with the first and second halo rings of MG-Ti₂Ni, as shown in Fig. 7b. Based on the current TEM resolution, neither MgH₂ nor fcc-Ti₂Ni could be detected for the sample heated up to 400 °C. This suggests full decomposition of the MgH₂ phase, where the MG-Ti₂Ni matrix maintained its original amorphous structure without crystallization.

Fig. 8(a) displays the bright field image (BFI) of the cross-sectional view for an ion-sliced MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni nanocomposite sheet obtained after the cold rolling process (Fig. 1h). The cold rolled material showed excellent morphological characterization, indicated by the segregation of MgH₂ particles that had uniform spherical shapes and narrow particle size distribution (~10 nm in diameter, Fig. 8a). As a result of the cold rolling process, the MgH₂ powders were deeply embedded into the fine amorphous matrix to form a typical nanocomposite system, as displayed in Fig. 8a.

The XRD pattern related to nanocomposite strip sample is presented in Fig. 8b. The sample revealed a diffuse halo pattern related to the MG-Ti₂Ni phase, which co-existed with broad and low intensity Bragg peaks corresponding to β- and γ-MgH₂ phases, as shown in Fig. 8b. The absence of a crystalline phase related to fcc-Ti₂Ni may suggest the capability of the MG-Ti₂Ni matrix to withstand the mechanical imperfections introduced by the cryo-milling process. In addition, the significant reduction in MgH₂ particle size resulted because of the powder disintegration which the particle underwent with the cryo-milling process.

To investigate the degree of homogeneity and elemental distribution for the cryo-milled strip sample, an STEM/EDS
The STEM/dark field image (DFI) of the cold rolled strip sample consisted of nanocrystalline grains with an average particle diameter size of 6.8 nm as shown in Fig. 9a. These spherical-like grains were related to MgH₂ powders, as indicated by the EDS-mapping of Mg-Kα₁-₂ (Fig. 9b). The EDS-mapping for the alloying elements (Ti and Ni) of the amorphous matrix were fairly distributed over the whole matrix without compositional fluctuations or degradation, as shown in Fig. 9c and d. This showed that the chemical composition uniformity of α-Ti₂Ni was beyond the nanoscale level. The average EDS compositional analysis taken from 25 individual zones, using a 5 nm beam diameter for Mg, Ti and Ni elements was 90.85 wt% Mg and 9.15 wt% Ti₂Ni. This value was very close to the nominal composition of the starting material MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni.

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Fig. 10a presents the hydrogenation kinetics of the cold rolled strip conducted at different temperatures under 10 bar of H₂. At low temperatures of 150 °C, and 175 °C, the sample absorbed about 3.5 and 4.8 wt% of H₂, respectively, within 100 s, as shown in Fig. 10a. At a medium temperature range of 200 °C and 225 °C, the hydrogen concentrations absorbed after 100 s were 4.9 and 5.1 wt% H₂, respectively. The amount of hydrogen absorbed for the samples examined at 150 °C after 300 s was 4.9 wt% (Fig. 10a). This value increased monotonically with increase of the applied absorption time and tended to become saturated at 5.5 wt% after 479 s, as shown in Fig. 10a.

The sample measured at 175 °C showed better hydrogenation kinetics, as indicated by the shorter time (444 s) required to absorb 5.5 wt% H₂. A moderate improvement on the hydrogenation kinetics was attained for the sample measured at 200 °C, as suggested by the short time (356 s) necessary to upload 5.5 wt% H₂ (Fig. 10a).

At 225 °C, the sample had significant fast absorption kinetics, characterized by the very short time (194 s) required to upload 5.5 wt% H₂. Increasing the absorption time to 400 s...
allowed the sample to absorb a greater amount of hydrogen (5.7 wt% H\textsubscript{2}), where it became saturated at this value with a longer absorption time (500 s), as shown in Fig. 10a.

The STEM image and XRD pattern of the sample obtained after a hydrogenation time of 500 s at 225 °C, are shown in Fig. 10b and c, respectively. The hydrogenated sample possessed a typical nanostructure, characterized by the presence of spherical nanoparticles (~11–20 nm in diameter) embedded in an Mg-Ti\textsubscript{2}Ni fine matrix as shown in Fig. 10b. The XRD pattern of the as-prepared hydrogenated sample revealed Bragg peaks corresponding to β- and γ-MgH\textsubscript{2} phases co-existing with unprocessed hcp-Mg (Fig. 10c).

The dehydrogenation kinetic behavior of cold rolled MgH\textsubscript{2}/10 wt% α-Ti\textsubscript{2}Ni nanocomposite strips was examined under 200 mbar H\textsubscript{2} at three different temperatures. The sample measured at a low temperature (175 °C) showed poor dehydrogenation kinetics, characterized by a very long time (1331 s) taken to desorb ~3 wt% H\textsubscript{2} (Fig. 10d). This sample required a desorption time of 3611 s to release ~5.2 wt% H\textsubscript{2}, as indicated in Fig. 10d. In contrast to this, the sample measured at a moderate temperature of 200 °C possessed very fast dehydrogenation kinetics, shown by the very short time (353 s) taken to release ~3 wt% H\textsubscript{2} (Fig. 10d).

After only 922 s, the sample was able to release ~5.5 wt% H\textsubscript{2}. No remarkable change in the amount of released H\textsubscript{2} could be obtained even after processing for 2411 s, suggesting completion of desorption process, as shown in Fig. 10d. Superior
dehydrogenation kinetics was obtained with a small increase of the desorption temperature to 225 °C. At this temperature, the sample was able to desorb ~3 wt% H₂ in a very short time (105 s), as displayed in Fig. 10d. Increasing the time to 333 s caused the sample to desorb its full hydrogen storage capacity (~5.7 wt% H₂), where there was no remarkable change in this value even if a longer desorption time (1224 s) was used, as shown in Fig. 10d.

Fig. 10(e) presents the XRD pattern of the sample heated at 225 °C and taken after complete release of H₂. The sample revealed very sharp Bragg peaks related to the hcp-Mg overlap with minor diffraction lines from the undecomposed β-MgH₂ phase, as shown in Fig. 10e.

The cycle-life-time test is one of the most important and fundamental characterization approaches used to examine the performance of metal hydrides. In the present study, the cold-rolled strip nanocomposite was examined at 225 °C under H₂ pressures varying from 200 mbar (desorption) to 10 bar (absorption). The test was repeated in a cyclic fashion for 30 h, and the results are shown in Fig. 11a. In order to maintain the short-range order of the MG-Ti₂Ni matrix and to avoid its potential crystallization, the nanocomposite strip was not activated. The sample shows good cyclic performance, characterized by the near hydrogen storage values (5.48 wt% H₂) and closed uptake/release kinetics during the cycle-life-time extended to 30 h (Fig. 11a).

The low magnification BFI of the sample taken after the cycle-life-test is shown in Fig. 11b. Obviously, the Mg particles obtained after the cycle test were segregated and maintained their nano spherical-like morphology (~9 nm in diameter), as shown in Fig. 11b. Furthermore, they were uniformly embedded in the matrix, which indicated the homogeneity of chemical composition. The corresponding SAED pattern exhibited primary and secondary haloes related to the MG-Ti₂Ni phase (matrix), as shown in Fig. 11c. These haloes overlapped with sharp spots (Fig. 11c) corresponding to the Mg crystals embedded in the matrix with different orientations. A pressure–composition–temperature (PCT) test was used to examine the cyclability and performance of pure MgH₂ powders obtained after 6 h of RBM.

The PCT experiment was conducted at 300 °C under 70 bar of H₂ pressure for 100 continuous cycles, as shown in Fig. 11d. However, the first cycle, showed a high H₂ storage capacity of 6.8 wt%, and the following cycles (2 to 100) revealed a seriously steep degradation of this value (Fig. 11d). After 50 cycles, the hydrogen storage capacity decreased to 5.7 wt%, where it then decreased to 5.3 wt% after processing for 100 cycles, as shown in Fig. 11d.

The morphological characteristics of the MgH₂ sample obtained after processing for 100 cycles in the PCT test were investigated using TEM analysis (Fig. 11e). The sample revealed a single phase of Mg metal, as indicated by the sharp spots corresponding to Mg[023] presented in Fig. 11f. The Mg metal obtained after the PCT test suffered from an extreme agglomeration effect, which resulted in a formation of very large powder particles with an apparent size of 10 μm, as shown in Fig. 11e.
4. Discussion

The present paper proposes a new approach for the fabrication of bulk nanocomposite $\text{MgH}_2/10$ wt% $\text{MG-Ti}_2\text{Ni}$ strips, using multi-techniques. The $\text{MG-Ti}_2\text{Ni}$ nanopowders played an important role as hard abrasive powders for refining the $\text{MgH}_2$ microscaled-powders obtained after 6 h of RBM (Fig. 12a). During the cryo-milling process, the $\text{MG-Ti}_2\text{Ni}$ adhered to the surface of $\text{MgH}_2$ powders to act as micro-milling media (Fig. 12b). The ball-powder-ball collisions resulted in the refinement of the hard MG powders giving them a large surface area. Increasing the cryo-milling time caused the spherical $\text{MG-Ti}_2\text{Ni}$ powders to be embedded into the $\text{MgH}_2$ powders (Fig. 12c).

During the last stage of milling, the $\text{MgH}_2$ powder sizes reached a level (less than 1 $\mu$m in diameter) in which the ball-milling media could not introduce effective “trap and nipping” of the powders, which are required for further grain refining. Increasing the ball milling time led also to the “migration” of a large volume fraction of the abrasive MG powders through the cavities and micro-channels created in the body of the $\text{MgH}_2$ particles to be located close to the grains. Thus, they broke up the large $\text{MgH}_2$ grains (Fig. 12c) along their weak grain boundary zones (Fig. 12d) to form finer powders with a large volume fraction of nanostructured $\text{MgH}_2$ grains co-existing with the $\text{MG-Ti}_2\text{Ni}$ particles (Fig. 12e).

It was found that the cold rolling of cryo-milled nanocomposite powders for 30 passes (Fig. 12f) had a beneficial effect on achieving further grain refining of the $\text{MgH}_2$ powder upon the introduction of severe plastic deformation on the $\text{MgH}_2$ grains.

In addition, this led to the consolidation of the powders into bulk nanocomposite strips with a good distribution of $\text{MgH}_2$ powders into the noncrystalline MG powder-matrix (Fig. 12g). Because the $\text{H}_2$ diffusion is much faster along the grain boundaries when compared with grains inside, the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetic behaviors of $\text{MgH}_2$ were gradually improved with increase of the number of “liberated” grains.

Table 1 summarizes the results of $\text{H}_2$ storage properties obtained in the present work in comparison with some of other systems. For this purpose, abrasive catalytic powders, such as metal oxides, carbides and intermetallic compounds were chosen. As is clearly shown from the results shown in Table 1, the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics of the present system is very fast when compared, for example, with metal oxides [10 wt% niobium(\text{V}) oxide ($\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$), aluminium oxide ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) and silicon carbide ($\text{SiC}$)]. Whereas the gas uptake and release of the present system were achieved at a rather low temperature ($225\,^\circ\text{C}$), higher temperatures were always required for most of the other systems, as shown in Table 1. However, the results of a recent study \cite{14} showed that a $\text{MgH}_2/10$ wt% $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ system possessed very fast hydrogenation and dehydrogenation kinetics for absorption/desorption of 5 wt% $\text{H}_2$ at 225 $\text{°C}$ within 1200 s/700 s.

It has recently been found that the $\text{MgH}_2$/15 wt% vanadium niobium oxide (VN\text{O}$_5$) system possessed excellent kinetics behavior. \cite{37} This was indicated by the low temperature (160 $\text{°C}$)
necessary to absorb 5.5 wt% H₂ within 10 min (Table 1). However, the dehydrogenation process of MgH₂/15 wt% VNbO₅ system when compared with our system, had taken place at a higher temperature (275 °C).

The MgH₂/10 wt% V₀.75T₁₀.05Cr₀.20 system can absorb 3 wt% H₂ at normal pressure and temperature within 75 min.⁴⁹ The dehydrogenation kinetics, however, showed that at 240 °C to 5.5 wt% was released in 5 min.⁴⁹ Better H₂ storage capacity (4 wt%) can be achieved within 100 min at normal pressure and temperature upon doping MgH₂ with 14 wt% TiAl powders.⁴⁸ Likewise in the MgH₂/V₀.75T₁₀.05Cr₀.20 system, the dehydrogenation process required a longer time (7 min) and higher temperature (240 °C) to be complete.⁴⁸ In addition, some new systems such as MgH₂/Mn₃.6T₁₂.₄, MgH₂/ZrNi₅ and MgH₂/big-cube Zr₂Ni⁴⁹–⁵¹ have shown promising results, indicated by fast uptake/release kinetics at moderate temperatures (250–275 °C), long cycle-life-time (600–2546 cycles), as shown in Table 1.

In contrast to pure metal catalysts, the catalytic agents presented in Table 1 are heterogeneous catalysts which do not react with Mg/MgH₂ to form intermediate compounds. Until now, the mechanism of this group of catalysts including MG-Ti₂Ni powders was not clear. It was agreed that doping MgH₂ with hard abrasive particles led to a dramatic disintegration of the MgH₂ powders to form finer powders.³²–³⁴ They also play an important part in the splitting/recombination of hydrogen molecules during the hydrogenation/dehydrogenation processes.⁴¹–⁴² This led to enhancement of the kinetics behavior of MgH₂ and lowering of the apparent activation energy.³⁷

5. Conclusions

The synthesis of bulk nanocomposite MgH₂/10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni strip, using cryo-milling combined with cold rolling techniques has been demonstrated. The as-prepared cold rolled strips consisted of ultrafine MgH₂ nano-lenses embedded in MG Ti₂Ni in a uniform fashion. The MgH₂ powder particles, which were immersed in a “pool” of hard amorphous-Ti₂Ni ultrafine powders, did not show a drastic growth in size during the kinetics measurements, and they maintained their characteristic nano-morphology. The chemical composition of the synthesized nanocomposite was homogeneous and did not reveal degradation/composition fluctuation beyond the nanoscale. This new MgH₂-based nanocomposite possessed excellent hydrogenation/dehydrogenation kinetics at a rather low

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Hydrogenation/dehydrogenation properties</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% MG-Ti₂Ni</td>
<td>Absorption/5.7 wt% H₂/10 bar/225 °C/400 s, desorption/5.7 wt% H₂/200 mbar/225 °C/400 s, cycle-life-time: 30 h (84 cycles)</td>
<td>Present work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 wt% Nb₂O₅</td>
<td>Absorption/5.2 wt% H₂/10 bar/300 °C/400 s, desorption/5.2 wt% H₂/1 kPa/300 °C/400 s</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% Nb₂O₅</td>
<td>Absorption/5.8 wt% H₂/5 bar/300 °C/30 min, desorption/5.8 wt% H₂/0.1 bar/300 °C/350 min</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% Nb₂O₅</td>
<td>Absorption/5.0 wt% H₂/10 bar/225 °C/1200 s, desorption/5.0 wt% H₂/0.02 bar/225 °C/700 s</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% Al₂O₃</td>
<td>Absorption/4.09 wt% H₂/15 bar/300 °C/110 min, desorption/NA</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% Al₂O₃</td>
<td>Absorption/4.22 wt% H₂/12 bar/320 °C/10 min/max storage capacity: 5.2 wt%, desorption/NA</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 wt% VNbO₅</td>
<td>Absorption/5.5 wt% H₂/20 bar/160 °C/10 min, absorption/desorption 50 cycles/275 °C</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% SiC</td>
<td>Absorption/3.7 wt% H₂/10 bar/350 °C/140 s, desorption/2.5 wt% H₂/0.02 bar/350 °C/2000 s</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% V₀.₇₅T₁₀.₀₅Cr₀.₂₀</td>
<td>Absorption/3 wt% H₂/1 bar/25 °C/75 min/max storage capacity: 6.1 wt%, desorption/5.5 wt% H₂/0.01 bar/240 °C/5 min</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 wt% TiAl</td>
<td>Absorption/4 wt% H₂/1 bar/25 °C/100 min/max storage capacity: 5 wt%, desorption/4 wt% H₂/0.1 bar/240 °C/7 min</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 wt% Mn₃.₆T₁₂.₄</td>
<td>Absorption/5.3 wt% H₂/10 bar/275 °C/2 min, desorption/5.3 wt% H₂/0.02 bar/275 °C/8 min, cycle-life-time: 1400 h (1000 cycles)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% ZrNi₅</td>
<td>Absorption/5.3 wt% H₂/10 bar/275 °C/1 min, desorption/5.3 wt% H₂/0.02 bar/275 °C/12 min, cycle-life-time: 568 h (600 cycles)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 wt% big-cube Zr₂Ni</td>
<td>Absorption/5.1 wt% H₂/10 bar/250 °C/100 s, desorption/5.1 wt% H₂/0.02 bar/250 °C/613 s, cycle-life-time: 1250 h (2546 cycles)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
temperature and exhibited good cyclability. The results showed \(\text{z-Ti}_2\text{Ni}\) was neutral and did not undergo any reaction with the base material to form undesired phases, e.g., \(\text{TiH}_2\) and/or \(\text{Mg}_2\text{NiH}_4\).

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

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**Notes and references**