

REVIEW

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Substitutional effects in TiFe for hydrogen storage: a comprehensive review

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The search for suitable materials for solid-state stationary storage of green hydrogen is pushing the implementation of efficient renewable energy systems. This involves rational design and modification of cheap alloys for effective storage in mild conditions of temperature and pressure. Among many intermetallic compounds described in the literature, TiFe-based systems have recently regained vivid interest as materials for practical applications since they are low-cost and they can be tuned to match required pressure and operation conditions. This work aims to provide a comprehensive review of publications involving chemical substitution in TiFe-based compounds for guiding compound design and materials selection in current and future hydrogen storage applications. Mono- and multi-substituted compounds modify TiFe thermodynamics and are beneficial for many hydrogenation properties. They will be reviewed and deeply discussed, with a focus on manganese substitution.

Introduction

The hydrogen energy chain is foreseen as one of the key technologies to face the issues of climate change and scarce

oil resources. Hydrogen can be worldwide and cleanly produced through electrolysis of water using renewable primary energies. If not consumed on-site, it can be transported by gas pipelines, trucks and ships. Finally, hydrogen can be used to feed fuel cells and generate electricity (and heat) on demand, releasing only water as a by-product and then closing the hydrogen cycle. Such an electricity-hydrogen-electricity conversion process is only sustainable if electricity is produced from renewable energies and cannot be directly injected in the grid, then it can be used later on with a fuel cell. Therefore, it is mandatory to add a

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thermodynamics and applications of complex hydrides (i.e. borohydrides) and intermetallic (FeTi-based) as solid-state hydrogen storage material, solid electrolyte in batteries and energy storage, towards industrial applications.



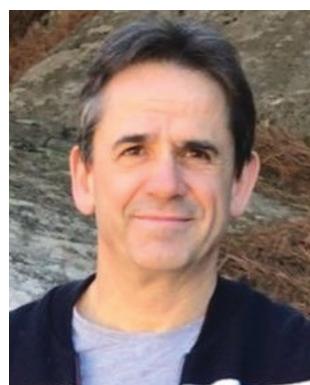
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electrolytes for Li-ion batteries, and metal hydrides for hydrogen storage for practical applications.



storage step in the hydrogen chain for the time-management of hydrogen production and use. The intrinsic intermittency of most renewable energy sources makes unavoidable the implementation of efficient hydrogen storage systems.

Efficient hydrogen storage can be achieved as dihydrogen molecules in high-pressure tanks (typically 350 or 700 bar) or in liquid state (at temperature lower than $-252\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ [21 K]).¹⁻³ In addition, dihydrogen can be physically adsorbed in high-surface-area solids such as MOFs and activated carbons, typically at liquid nitrogen temperature ($-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ [77 K]).⁴⁻⁸ As an alternative, hydrogen molecules can be chemisorbed at the surface of solid compounds and diffused in atomic form to form hydrogen-containing compounds.⁹⁻¹¹ In some cases, after suitable activation, these compounds can reversibly absorb and desorb hydrogen close to normal conditions of pressure and temperature (*i.e.* 1 bar, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).¹²⁻¹⁶ These materials are typically



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intermetallic compounds of general formula AB_n , which are commonly named metallic hydrides, from the facts that both hydrogen-metal bonding and electronic conductivity have a metallic character.¹⁷ A is an element that forms very stable metallic hydrides (*e.g.* rare earths and early transition metals) and B an element that only forms hydrides at very high pressure (*e.g.* late transition metals), as reported in Fig. 1. Their combination in stoichiometric ratio $n = \text{B/A}$ allows for the formation of hydrides with intermediate stability. Representative intermetallic compounds suitable for hydrogen storage are LaNi_5 , CeNi_3 , TiMn_2 and TiFe for $n = 5, 3, 2$ and 1 , respectively.

Intermetallic compounds, being formed by heavy elements, offer modest mass storage capacities (*i.e.* 1–2 wt%). Hydrogen systems based on this technology have low gravimetric capacities, due to the weight of the reservoir and ancillary equipment.³ When compared to classical molecular methods (5–6 wt% system basis, for both pressurized and liquid storage), their typical operation conditions (0–80 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1–50 bar) guarantee higher safety conditions. This is a key property when hydrogen tanks must be installed close to domestic facilities or in confined space. Moreover, in the case of stationary applications, footprint instead of mass capacity is the most relevant performance indicator for the hydrogen storage system. The volumetric capacity of intermetallic compounds, *i.e.* $100\text{--}120\text{ kgH}_2\text{ m}^{-3}$, is significantly higher than that of pressurized or liquid hydrogen: 39 (at 700 bar) and $70\text{ kgH}_2\text{ m}^{-3}$, respectively. Furthermore, if the required tank is considered, the system volumetric density decreases significantly in the case of gas and liquid storage.

Finally, yet importantly, intermetallic compounds are highly versatile materials as their operation temperature and pressure can be tuned at will, through suitable chemical substitutions of both A and B-type elements. As an example, the EU-funded HyCARE (Hydrogen CArrier for Renewable Energy storage) project, kicked off in January 2019, aims to develop a prototype large-scale hydrogen storage tank using a solid-state hydrogen carrier based on metal powder, operating at low pressure and temperature.^{18,19} The project involves the production of almost



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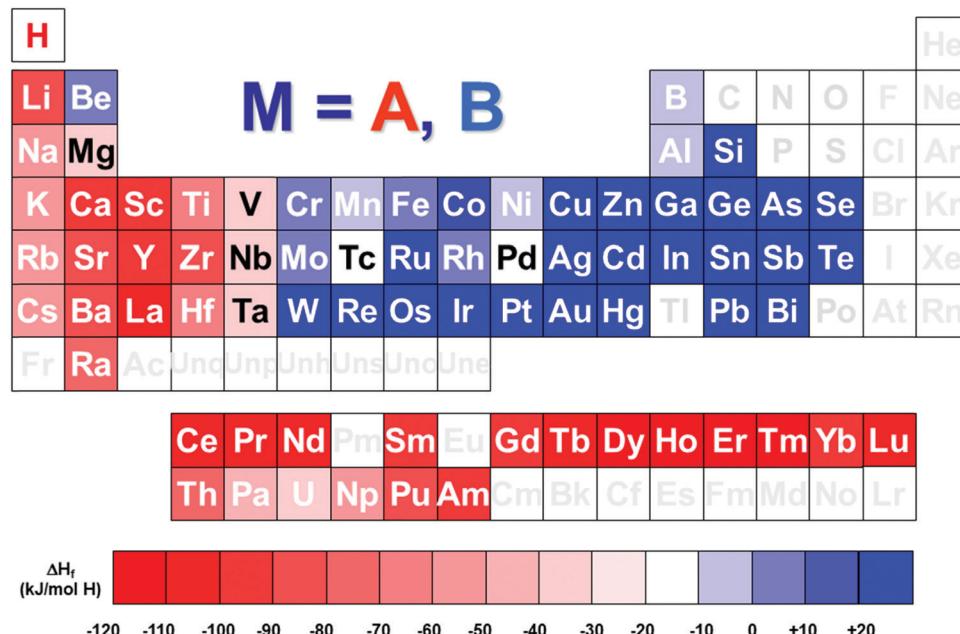


Fig. 1 Periodic table of the elements showing the formation enthalpy of binary M–H metal hydrides, and the relative classification of A (in red) or B-type (in blue) M elements. Formation enthalpy was chosen from literature values.^{60,206,207,234,235}

4 tons of metal powder, which will be placed in stainless steel containers. The thermal management of the plant will follow an innovative approach, making use of phase-change materials, significantly increasing the efficiency of the process. The aim is to store about 50 kg of hydrogen, which is a rather high quantity to be stored using this technique.

Among many intermetallic compounds described in the literature for reversible hydrogen storage at room temperature (RT), TiFe-based systems have recently regained vivid interest. With a mass and volumetric capacity for the binary compound of 1.87 wt% and 105 kg_{H₂} m⁻³, respectively,²⁰ the relevance of this system is mainly driven by its low cost, as compared to other intermetallics. However, in 2020, the European Union's (EU) has updated a list of 30 critical raw materials (CRMs), including titanium, considering their supply risk and economical importance.²¹ In fact, titanium is widely exploited in aeronautics and medical applications, and its processing is making EU strongly dependent on import from main global producers (45% China, 22% Russia, 22% Japan).²¹ Titanium End of Life Recycling Input Rate (EoL-RIR) is still limited (reported as 19%),²¹ however, for applications as solid state hydrogen storage material, it could be recycled and reused effectively. Fig. 2 shows the CRMs, highlighted with an orange frame, which should thus be avoided or limited in alloy formulation towards large-scale production. Economic and supply indicators demonstrate that TiFe-based compounds are today target materials for practical applications, as shown by the implementation of R&D projects worldwide, and especially in Japan. Intermetallic TiFe compound is promising for hydrogen storage tanks thank to its high volumetric density, good sorption kinetic, reversibility and because it can work in mild temperature and pressure conditions. Moreover, the hydrogenation thermodynamics of TiFe must be tuned to the required conditions

of pressure and temperature imposed by each specific hydrogen storage application. As stated above, this can be achieved through suitable atomic substitutions. Indeed, titanium (Ti) and iron (Fe) can be substituted by other elements within certain homogeneity composition ranges, as reported in ternary phase diagrams.²² Numerous mono and multi-substituted alloys have been explored in the literature as highlighted in green in Fig. 2. These substitutions have not only a noticeable effect on hydrogen sorption thermodynamics, but also on other key properties, such as alloy activation, reaction kinetics and cycle life.

Recently, Sujan *et al.* provided a review focused on binary TiFe compound and its hydrogenation properties,²³ while Lys *et al.* reported in a short review the effect of substitution on the hydrogenation properties of A_xB_y alloys.²⁴ Here, after a short overview of binary TiFe, we focus our attention on reviewing the literature on substitutional effects, which are fundamental for practical applications, aiming at extending the previous reviews work in a comprehensive manner. Mono-substituted compounds are discussed with a focus on manganese substitution, which has been proved to be a key element. Some examples of prominent multi-substituted alloys are also reported here. This work aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the many publications involving chemical substitution in TiFe-based compounds. As a conclusion, some correlations between compositions and hydrogen sorption properties are drawn, for guiding compound design and selection in current and future hydrogen storage applications.

TiFe

Synthesis and crystal structures of TiFe and its hydrides

TiFe exhibits a narrow homogeneity range, with the largest domain extending from 49.7 to 52.5 at% Ti at the eutectic



Periodic Table of the Elements

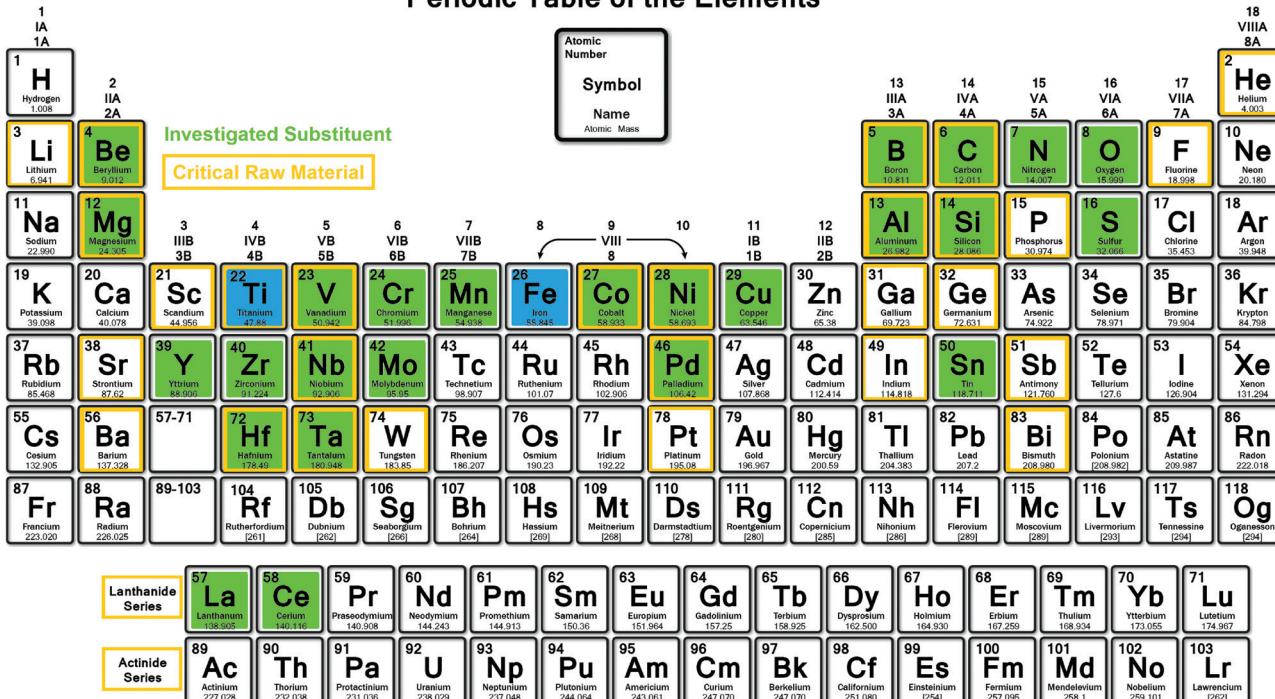


Fig. 2 Periodic table showing the investigated substituting elements (highlighted in green) in TiFe (highlighted in blue). Orange frame highlight the critical raw materials for Europe.²¹

temperature of 1085 °C.^{25,26} TiFe neighbouring phases are TiFe₂, at the Fe-rich side, and β -Ti with a maximum solubility of 21 at% Fe, at the Ti-rich one. The hydrogen storage properties of this intermetallic compound are strictly linked to the composition and to the presence of secondary phases. In fact, due to the composition range in which TiFe phase can be formed, different properties can be observed for stoichiometric TiFe, Fe-rich (TiFe_{1.012}) or Ti-rich (TiFe_{0.905}) alloys. In addition, for Ti-rich alloys, the formation of β -Ti precipitates enables the hydrogen sorption at RT without activation. The TiFe heat of formation measured at 1167 °C is $\Delta_f H = -31.0$ kJ mol⁻¹.²⁷

TiFe is usually produced by melting the elements in a high temperature furnace.²⁸ As shown in the titanium-iron phase diagram (Fig. 3), the binary compound is obtained from the melt through a liquid + TiFe₂ \rightarrow TiFe peritectic reaction at 1317 °C. As an alternative to melting, TiFe can also be obtained and processed by Severe Plastic Deformation (SPD) techniques, such as ball milling²⁹⁻⁴⁵ and high pressure torsion⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰, as well as by self-ignition.⁵¹⁻⁵³ SPD techniques lead to fresh and defective surfaces, that help alloy activation and also nanostructuration, but reducing nominal capacity.^{41,54,55}

The crystal structure of TiFe was first identified as CsCl-type (B2, space group $Pm\bar{3}m$) by Laves *et al.*⁵⁶ Further studies confirmed a cubic lattice, but contrary to bcc alloys, with distinct ordered atoms at the cube vertices, 1a sites (0,0,0), and its center, 1b sites (1/2,1/2,1/2).⁵⁷ The lattice constant of the stoichiometric compound is reported to be 2.9763 Å.⁵⁸ As stated before, the phase diagram exhibits a small homogeneity domain showing that the crystal structure of TiFe can

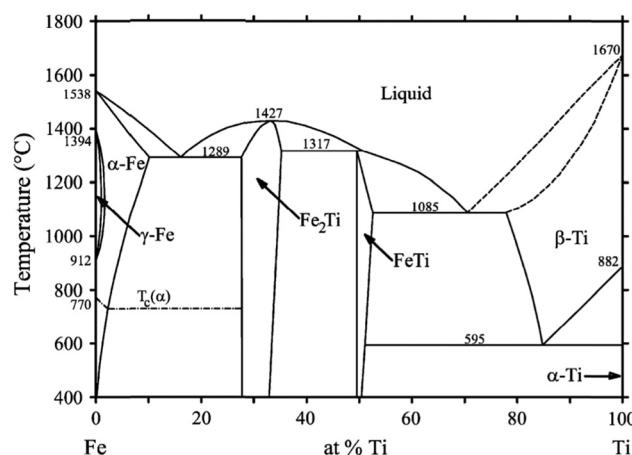


Fig. 3 Fe-Ti phase diagram. Reproduced with permission from ref. 25 and 26.

accommodate some defects, such as partial substitution of Ti on the Fe sites.^{59,60}

Regarding the hydrides, four different phases have been reported for the TiFe-H system: α -solid solution, two monohydrides (β_1 and β_2) and γ -dihydride. The solid solution retains the CsCl-type structure with minor changes in the lattice parameters.⁶¹ Neutron diffraction experiments showed that H atoms occupy the octahedral 3d sites (1/2,0,0) along the cube edges with Ti₄Fe₂ coordination, exhibiting a shorter distance from Fe atoms than Ti atoms (1.49 Å vs. 2.11 Å). Even though Ti is known for its stronger hydrogen affinity compared to iron,



this feature is common for all phases in the TiFe–H system.^{62–65} The maximum solubility of hydrogen in the α -solid solution is TiFeH_{0.1}. Both β -phases crystallize in an orthorhombic structure, with minor structural differences between them except for hydrogen content, being TiFeH and TiFeH_{1.4} for β_1 and β_2 , respectively. The most advanced studies by neutron diffraction suggest a $P22_1$ space group,⁶⁶ though $Pmc2_1$ cannot be completely ruled out.⁶⁷ In both monohydrides, H atoms partially occupy the octahedral sites H1 and H2, both with coordination Ti₄Fe₂, whereas Fe is found at site 2c (0,0.294,1/4) and Ti at site 2d (1/2,0.757,1/4). In the β_1 -phase, hydrogen shows occupancies of 88% and 12% for sites H1 and H2, respectively, whereas in β_2 -phase, it exhibits occupancies of 92% and 45%, respectively. Due to the difficulties in achieving the fully hydrogenated phase, and the broadening of diffraction peaks because of strains, the crystal structure of the γ -phase has been subject of debate. In a first study of Reilly *et al.*,⁶⁸ a cubic structure was suggested. Subsequent analyses proposed a monoclinic structure.^{62,63,69,70} Later, Fischer *et al.*⁶⁴ found an orthorhombic structure (space group *Cmmm*), which was confirmed by both experimental works and theoretical calculations.^{71,72} Here, Ti atoms occupy site 4h (0.223,0,1/2), Fe site 4i (0,0.2887,0), while H atoms occupy three different octahedral sites, two of them fully occupied with Ti₄Fe₂ coordination and the third one, with Ti₂Fe₄ coordination, partially occupied at 91%.

Activation

The main drawback for practical application of TiFe is probably the laborious treatment required after synthesis to promote the first hydrogen absorption. This treatment, usually named “activation”, has been the subject of extensive work and controversy. The fact that TiFe does not readily absorb hydrogen at RT has been attributed to a native passivating layer, which forms at its surface. Indeed, TiFe is sensitive to air moisture and might react with it, forming oxides and hydroxides and then hindering the reaction with hydrogen. Consequently, one needs to apply harsh conditions to induce hydrogen penetration, to break the passivating surface layer or to avoid its formation at the alloy surface.

The first description of an activation process for TiFe was reported in the pioneering work of Reilly *et al.*⁶⁸ The authors performed a sequence of absorption (up to 65 bar) and desorption (under vacuum) cycles at both high (400–450 °C) and room temperatures. Upon triggering hydrogen absorption/desorption cycles, TiFe undergoes expansion and contraction, respectively, leading to volume changes and inducing the crack of the passivating layer. Since TiFe is a brittle material, fresh and clean TiFe surfaces are uncovered, where hydrogen can promptly be absorbed.

Subsequently, several authors tried to identify the species formed during the oxidation and after activation, with the purpose of better understanding the mechanisms involved in this treatment. Pande *et al.* investigated the surface of oxidized TiFe by means of electron microscopy.⁷³ In the electron diffraction patterns, they found a phase claimed to be Ti₃Fe₃O, because this oxide was found unable to absorb hydrogen, making it a relevant

candidate as passivating layer.⁷⁴ Bläsius *et al.* studied the surface of activated TiFe by Mössbauer spectroscopy, revealing the presence of small Fe clusters.⁷⁵ Because the signal of iron oxide was not detected, they inferred that only titanium was oxidized. Fe precipitates at the alloy surface were also found by other authors, and this free Fe was claimed to play a catalytic role in the dissociation of hydrogen.^{76–79} However, Schober *et al.* studied the activation process by TEM and detected TiO₂, TiFe₂ and suboxide TiFeO_x as surface species.⁸⁰ They did not observe any elemental Fe and concluded that Fe clusters are only formed after severe oxygen contamination, following the TiFe₂ + O₂ → TiO₂ + 2Fe reaction. Hiebl *et al.* demonstrated that Ti₂FeO_x can absorb hydrogen⁸¹ and other authors detected this compound during annealing of oxidized TiFe,^{82,83} casting doubts on the catalytic effect of Fe. Later on, Schlapbach *et al.* identified an oxide layer mainly consisting of Fe^{III} and Ti^{<IV} on the surface of passivated TiFe.⁸⁴ After heating, they noticed the formation of Fe and TiO₂, suggesting that TiO₂ is not an effective catalyst for the reaction, but rather a support for Fe clusters which might split hydrogen molecules.

Reilly *et al.*⁵⁸ showed that the composition of the surface layer strongly depends on the annealing conditions and the quantity of oxygen that could be present in the raw materials, synthesis atmosphere or thermal treatment atmosphere. This observation partially explains the controversies in the literature, where each research group followed different treatments. Nonetheless, the procedure suggested by Reilly *et al.* to ensure TiFe activation remained highly laborious for practical activation.

To simplify the activation, Chu *et al.*⁸⁵ synthesized TiFe by means of mechanical alloying, starting from elemental powders of Ti and Fe. The authors prepared an equiatomic TiFe mixture, ball-milled for different duration times. They got amorphous materials that required one hour annealing at 300 °C under 7 bar H₂ for activation. Hotta *et al.*²⁹ also produced TiFe by ball milling pure Ti and Fe, which required an activation at 300 °C and 150 bar of H₂. However, compared to the work of Chu *et al.*, Hotta *et al.* obtained crystalline TiFe that absorbed ~1 wt% H₂. Zaluski *et al.*³² ball milled Ti and Fe, noticing that the final structure of the composite strongly depends on oxygen contamination. For an oxygen content below 3 at%, TiFe crystallized in the expected CsCl-type structure, whereas at higher oxygen content it became amorphous. Still, both samples required a high temperature to get activated: 300 and 400 °C in vacuum for 0.5 hour for amorphous and crystalline materials, respectively.

Instead of synthesizing TiFe from elemental powders, Emami *et al.*⁴⁷ crushed and then ball milled a commercial TiFe ingot. Then, they exposed the powder sample to air for one month and before PCI analysis, activated it in vacuum at 150 °C for 2 hours. Readily, the sample absorbed 1.5 wt% H₂. In comparison, the same crushed ingot exposed to air and only annealed did not absorb hydrogen, clearly showing the activation effect induced by ball milling.

Instead of ball milling, Edalati *et al.*⁴⁶ used mechanically activated TiFe by high pressure torsion. Small TiFe disks were pressed under 60 kbar in air, and then annealed in vacuum at



150 °C, for 2 hours. The resulting sample stored 1.7 wt% H₂ during the first hydrogenation. Later, the same group investigated the effect of groove rolling on TiFe previously activated by high pressure torsion.⁴⁹ This latter sample required a few absorption/desorption cycles before reaching a capacity of 1.7 wt% H₂. However, after air exposure for one day, it remains activated showing the same hydrogen uptake characteristics in the subsequent cycling.

In conclusion, easy activation in TiFe intermetallic compound can be promoted by a mechanical treatment or by the formation of secondary phases. The latter can be attained varying the Ti/Fe ratio with the precipitation of β -Ti or TiFe₂ for Ti-rich and Fe-rich alloys, respectively.^{86–89}

Thermodynamics of hydrogen sorption

The first Pressure Composition Isotherm (PCI) curves of the TiFe-H system were monitored by Reilly *et al.*⁶⁸ An example of absorption/desorption PCI isotherm at 40 °C is displayed in Fig. 4. Three different regions were observed during the absorption of hydrogen: a steep pressure increase at low H-content (< TiFeH_{0.1}), followed by two pressure plateaus located at $P_{H_2} = 1.5$ and ~ 40 bar and extending from $0.1 < H \text{ f.u.}^{-1} < 1$, and $1 < H \text{ f.u.}^{-1} < 2$, respectively. The initial branch ($0.1 < H \text{ f.u.}^{-1}$) was associated with the formation of the α -solid solution. The first plateau was attributed to the phase transition from the α -phase into the β -monohydrides. The second plateau, which is rather sloppy, was ascribed to the γ -dihydride formation.

In Fig. 4, the length of the first plateau differs between absorption and desorption, suggesting different hydrogen contents for the intermediate β -phases. As mentioned above, Schefer *et al.*⁶² proposed the existence of two different β_1 and β_2 phases, with similar crystal structures, except for small differences in the occupancy of the octahedral sites. The occurrence of these phases has been further investigated with volumetric measurements by Reidinger *et al.*⁹⁰ On absorption, only β_2 -TiFeH_{1.4} was observed, while during desorption both β_1 -TiFeH_{1.0} and β_2 -TiFeH_{1.4} were detected. Based on these

results, they suggested that the formation of the β -phases is related to the presence of strains induced by the absorption of hydrogen. This assumption was later confirmed by Reilly *et al.*⁹¹, who, after activation, obtained a free-strain sample by annealing overnight at 800 °C under helium, and they achieved the full hydrogenation state in a single $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ step, without detecting any β -phase during absorption. However, after the formation of the γ -phase, which induces a volume expansion and thus lattice strains, β -phases appeared again during desorption. In addition, they demonstrated the strain effect on the overall performance of TiFe while cycling. They observed a decrease of the quantity of absorbed hydrogen with the increase of cycle number, mainly due to the disappearance of the upper γ -phase plateau, which shifts to higher pressures. On the other hand, the lower β -phase plateau seems unaffected. After several cycles, the quantity of hydrogen reaches a steady state value, suggesting a saturation of the internal strain. By annealing the samples for 2 days at various temperatures (from 230 to 350 °C), thus reducing the strain, some capacity was recovered, observing again the formation of the γ -phase.

Hydrogenation of amorphous TiFe showed no plateau pressure and low quantity of absorbed H₂ (0.3 wt%) while nanocrystalline (5 nm size) TiFe displayed a single plateau with higher hydrogen content (0.9 wt%).³² Haraki *et al.* prepared TiFe from the elements by two different techniques: mechanical alloying and radio frequency melting.³⁸ After synthesis, the melted sample was later ball milled for 5 hours, and both TiFe specimens were annealed in vacuum for 2 hours at 300 °C before hydrogen absorption analysis. Interestingly, both samples exhibited absorption/desorption plateaus at lower pressures compared to TiFe produced by conventional arc melting. However, the PCI curves differ in shape and quantity of absorbed H₂. TiFe prepared by ball milling absorbed 1.3 wt% exhibiting a single plateau, whereas the one prepared by radio frequency melting clearly showed two plateaus, reaching a content of 1.7 wt% H₂, and suggesting the formation of both β and γ phases. The disappearance of the γ -phase formation in ball milled TiFe was confirmed by Zadorozhnyy *et al.*⁹². After an activation at 400 °C under 10 bar H₂ for 0.5 hour, a single plateau was found for absorption. X-ray diffraction analysis after hydrogenation (at 1.1 wt% H₂) showed that only the monohydride β was formed.

By monitoring PCI curves at different temperatures, thermodynamic parameters can be determined thanks to the Van't Hoff equation:

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_p}{P^0}\right) = \frac{\Delta H}{RT} - \frac{\Delta S}{R}$$

where: P_p is the equilibrium plateau pressure (atm), P^0 the standard pressure (1 atm), R the gas constant (8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹), T the temperature (K), ΔH the enthalpy change (J mol_{H₂}⁻¹), and ΔS the entropy change (J mol_{H₂}⁻¹ K⁻¹). It is worth to note that, due to hysteresis effects, enthalpy and entropy values evaluated by the Van't Hoff plot can differ on absorption and desorption.

The first thermodynamic data for hydrogen sorption in TiFe were reported by Reilly *et al.*,⁶⁸ providing values of

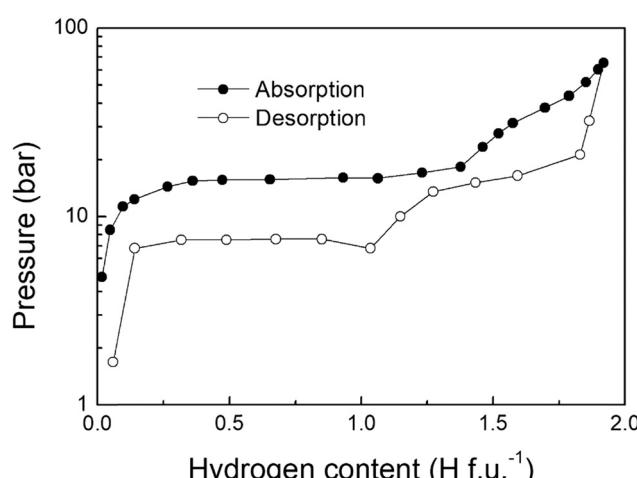


Fig. 4 Pressure-composition-isotherm of TiFe performed at 40 °C.



$\Delta H_{1st}^d = 28.1 \text{ kJ mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 106 \text{ J mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, during $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ and $\Delta H_{2nd}^d = 33.7 \text{ kJ mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1}$ and $\Delta S_{2nd}^d = 132 \text{ J mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, during $\gamma \rightarrow \beta$ desorption reactions, respectively.

Later, a more detailed investigation of the thermodynamics of both hydrogen absorption and desorption reactions in TiFe was performed by Wenzl *et al.*⁹³ Slight differences were found between absorption/desorption due to hysteresis loop. It is interesting to notice that, during the hydrogen absorption, the transformation α to β for the first plateau is less exothermic than that of β to γ for the second plateau (*i.e.* $-25.4 \text{ kJ mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1}$ and $-29.8 \text{ kJ mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1}$, respectively),⁹³ which is unusual in multi-plateau systems.^{54,66,68,93} In fact, if the entropy change is assumed to be constant (typically $130 \text{ J mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ as result of the entropy change of hydrogen from the gas phase into the solid state of the hydride). However, enthalpy evaluation from PCI data were confirmed by calorimetric analyses, which allow a direct measurement of the heat of reaction (Q), hence the enthalpy changes ($\Delta H = -\Delta Q$).^{43,93} Results of thermodynamic analyses of hydrogen sorption reactions in TiFe, performed by both PCI measurements and calorimetric experiments, are summarized in Table 1. It is observed that the entropy change in TiFe is anomalously low ($99 \text{ J mol}_{\text{H}_2}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$) for the first plateau. Likely, this is linked to the high strains that stabilize the beta phase as mentioned above.

Kinetics of hydrogen sorption

The kinetics of hydrogen sorption in TiFe was first investigated by Park *et al.*,⁹⁴ to determine reaction rates, mechanisms and rate-limiting steps. As shown in Fig. 5, hydrogen absorption rates were determined as a function of the reacted fraction,

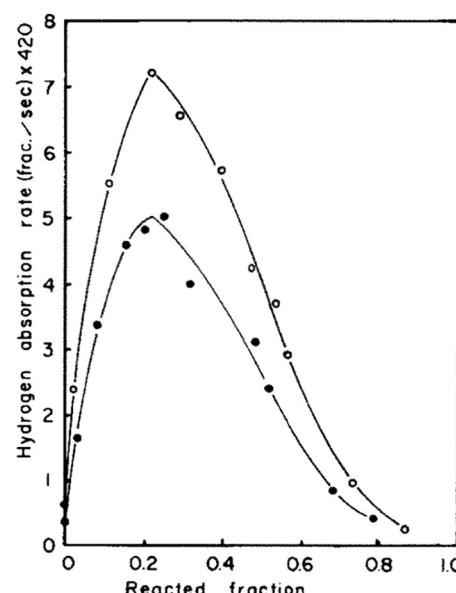


Fig. 5 Hydrogen absorption rate as a function of reacted fraction at $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The curve with black dots was obtained under 20 bar of hydrogen, whereas the one with white dots under 24 bar. Reproduced with permission from ref. 94.

showing a maximum at $\sim 25\%$ of reaction that evidences two different mechanisms. They were initially ascribed to nucleation and growth, at the start of reaction, followed by hydrogen diffusion through an enveloping hydride layer after the rate maximum. However, the authors doubted about the first step assignment due to too fast absorption rates. Through a careful

Table 1 Thermodynamic properties of TiFe during hydrogen absorption/desorption obtained from Van't Hoff equation and direct calorimetric measurements

Plateau	$-\Delta H_{\text{abs}}$, kJ mol $^{-1}$	$-\Delta S_{\text{abs}}$, J mol $^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	ΔH_{des} , kJ mol $^{-1}$	ΔS_{des} , J mol $^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	$T, \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	References and notes, technique: van't Hoff
First			28.1	106		Ref. 68, prepared from zone-refined melting of Ti and Fe in an arc furnace
Second			33.7	132		Ref. 93, prepared by induction melting of Ti and Fe
First	25.4	104	25.6	97		Ref. 54, nanocrystalline TiFe prepared by mechanical alloying of Ti and Fe powders
Second	33.2	137	31.6	125		Ref. 66, prepared by arc melting of Ti and Fe and loaded with deuterium
First	26.4	113	27.8	107		Ref. 178, prepared by induction melting of Ti and Fe, annealed at $1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 week
Second						
Plateau	$-\Delta H_{\text{abs}}$, kJ mol $^{-1}$	$-\Delta S_{\text{abs}}$, J mol $^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	ΔH_{des} , kJ mol $^{-1}$	ΔS_{des} , J mol $^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	$T, \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	References and notes, technique: calorimetry
First	24.6	92	24.8	85	1	Ref. 93, prepared by induction melting of Ti and Fe
Second	29.4	114	30.6	111	1	
First	24.2	99	24.2	90	25	
Second	29.8	128	32.0	126	25	
First	23.4	100	23.4	92	41	
Second	26.6	122	27.8	117	41	
First	22.8	104	23.4	98	71	
Second	28.4	134	28.0	126	71	
First	24.9		27.4		35	Ref. 43, prepared by mechanical alloying of Ti and Fe powders
Second					35	
First	23.0		27.2		35	Ref. 43, as received commercial TiFe powder
Second	33.9		35.2		35	



analysis of the absorption rate as a function of the gas pressure, they noticed that, before the maximum, it increases linearly, suggesting a step controlled either by H₂ mass transfer through cracks or surface chemisorption. SEM images of activated TiFe showed very large cracks facilitating hydrogen transport; therefore, chemisorption was suggested as initial rate-controlling step. Park *et al.*⁹⁴ proposed a core–shell model to explain observed kinetics, where the hydrogenation reaction proceeds as follows: hydrogen is chemisorbed on TiFe surface, from which the nucleation and growth of the hydride occurs, and then hydrogen slowly diffuses through the hydride layer in the last step of hydrogenation. Furthermore, Bowman *et al.* studied hydrogen sorption kinetics by NMR measurement to determine hydrogen diffusivities and activation energies at a local (microscopic) scale.^{95–98} Compared to other metallic hydrides, which generally exhibit at room temperature a hydrogen diffusion coefficient in the range 10⁻⁶–10⁻⁸ cm² s⁻¹,⁹⁹ Bowman *et al.* found a value of the order of 10⁻¹² cm² s⁻¹,⁹⁵ for β -TiFeH. This slow diffusion was attributed to the ordered structure restricting possible diffusion path, since H1 sites are almost fully occupied, while only a few H atoms are located in H2 sites.

Cycling and resistance to poisoning

One major fact to consider for practical application is the alloy degradation when cycled for long periods. Changes in the PCI curves of TiFe after cycling were reported by Goodell *et al.*¹⁰⁰. Freshly activated TiFe exhibited two plateaus for the formation of β -monohydrides and γ -dihydride, with large hysteresis between absorption and desorption. However, with the increase of cycle numbers, the hysteresis gap decreases, but the γ -phase plateau shifted towards higher-pressure values, until it disappeared. Similar results were found also by Reilly *et al.*,⁹¹ who showed that the PCI curves change in shape during several cycles, until they stabilize becoming almost independent on the cycle number. The authors supposed that, until lattice strain and defects do not reach saturation, the isotherms keep changing. This implies that the disappearance of the γ -phase is due to the presence of internal stress and defects, due to an expansion and shrinking of the unit cell during hydrogenation and dehydrogenation, respectively. Further analysis performed by Ahn *et al.*¹⁰¹ confirmed the reduction of hydrogen stored due to the disappearance of γ -dihydride because of stress. Moreover, they observed a decrease also in the hydrogenation rate with the number of cycles. The authors suggested that, besides lattice distortion, also the formation of stable hydrides (TiH_x) due to alloy disproportionation during cycling could be a cause of the degradation. Indeed, stable hydrides do not release hydrogen, and their formation hinders hydrogenation on the TiFe surface due to rearrangements of neighbour atoms and the introduction of lattice strain.

Besides cycling-induced degradation, contaminants in the hydrogen gas such as H₂O, O₂, CO₂ and CO have a prominent influence. Adsorption of impurities at active sites on TiFe surface will prevent hydrogen molecules to dissociate during the chemisorption step. As demonstrated by Sandrock *et al.*¹⁰², this passivation is generally manifested as a decrease in the

reaction rate or a reduction in the storage capacity. These authors have investigated the effect of H₂ containing 300 ppm of H₂O, O₂ and CO on the cycling of TiFe. H₂O and O₂ split on the surface, forming a thick passivating layer composed by complex oxides. The effect of this layer is similar in both cases, exhibiting a continuous decrease in the quantity of hydrogen stored during cycling. The main observed difference is that O₂ reacts faster than H₂O at the surface. In both cases, TiFe could be partially reactivated cycling at moderate temperature (80 °C) with pure H₂. On the other hand, CO has shown to be more detrimental than H₂O and O₂. It is adsorbed in less than one minute, completely deactivating TiFe in a few cycles. However, TiFe poisoned by CO was easily reactivated by simply cycling at room temperature under pure H₂. Additional information was provided by Block *et al.*,¹⁰³ who investigated also the effect of CO₂, CH₄ and H₂S in various concentrations. The presence of 10 vol% CH₄ showed a stable and slight decrease in the capacity and reaction rate of TiFe. Surprisingly, when pure H₂ was provided again, the active material exhibited a reaction rate even faster than before, restoring also its hydrogen absorption capacity. The authors suggested that CH₄ does not passivate TiFe, and the decrease during cycling was probably due to the lower H₂ partial pressure in presence of methane. In the presence of CO₂ there is a constant decrease in the storage capacity during cycling and, moreover, the absorption rate decreases with the increase of impurity concentration into H₂. A concentration of 1 vol% CO₂ in the gas stream was enough to fully passivate TiFe after two cycles. The sample was reactivated by cycling with pure hydrogen at 127 °C. Introducing 0.2 vol% H₂S did not affect the reaction rate, but it strongly reduced the quantity of hydrogen absorbed upon cycling, so that few cycles were enough to completely deactivate TiFe. Even performing intensive heat treatments, the authors were not able to reactivate the sample due to the presence of a stable sulphur layer on the surface of TiFe, which inhibited the absorption of hydrogen.

From these results, it can be concluded that TiFe hydrogenation properties easily deteriorate in the presence of contaminants. To face this issue, two main strategies were suggested: the design and implementation of reactivation systems or the enhancement of TiFe resistance to poisoning. Resistance to passivation reaction might be induced by adding a secondary phase, but still no complete resistance to contamination has been reported in the literature for TiFe. Hence, leaks and gas purity must be carefully checked for long-cycling applications for hydrogen storage.

All properties mentioned above for binary TiFe can be tailored by chemical substitutions and this topic will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

Modifications of TiFe properties by substitutions

Extensive studies have been performed to synthesize and characterize substituted TiFe intermetallic compounds with many



elements, as it can be visualized in the periodic table reported in Fig. 2.

The substitution of Fe or of Ti has been the subject of recent papers that evidence the role of Ti-substitution or Fe-substitution and their effect on hydrogen storage properties.¹⁰⁴ Substitution can include either or both A-type (Ti) or B-type (Fe) site substitution, as it will be discussed later on, depending on each element. Optimization of operational pressure range, a theoretical understanding of alloy thermodynamics, the role of secondary phases' formation or TiFe single phase domain compositional stretching need to be better considered in a full picture of available studies. Substitution can significantly lower plateau pressure or make full hydrogenation more difficult, decreasing the usable capacity. On the other hand, for example, Mn can change equilibrium pressure introducing a smoothing effect, levering plateau pressure in a narrow pressure range and maximizing the reversible capacity.

Vivid literature studies on substitutional effects have been carried out aiming to tailor hydrogenation properties of TiFe, indicating that substitution for Fe is dominant. In the following, mono-substituted system will be considered first, then we will specifically focus on the manganese-substituted system and finally prominent examples of Ti(Fe,Mn) multi-substituted alloys will be presented. Throughout the description of literature results, when studied, quaternary alloy are reported as well, while a focus on substitutional effect and Ti or Fe substitution are commented in detail in the discussion section. Few examples of reported additives or catalysts (as nanoparticles or oxides) will be cited and discussed too when relevant.

Substitutional elements are classified according to their location in the periodic table. Investigated TiFe-M systems, their hydrogen storage properties and thermodynamics are summarized in Table 2.

In the case of single elemental substitution, an empirical geometric model was proposed by Lundin *et al.*¹⁰⁵ and Achard *et al.*¹⁰⁶, reporting that by enlarging the unit-cell volume of TiFe, interstitial holes size increases and plateau pressures in PCI curves shift to lower values. This empirical law, to which many intermetallic systems obey, can differ from that observed for some substitutions, therefore, electronic band structure should be considered and implemented with *ab initio* studies, as demonstrated by Jung *et al.*¹⁰⁴

Alkaline earths (Mg, Be)

Magnesium (Mg, $r_{\text{Mg}} = 0.16013$ nm, radius values reported from ref. 107, for comparison $r_{\text{Ti}} = 0.14615$ nm and $r_{\text{Fe}} = 0.12412$ nm) can be substituted up to 2 at% by ball milling, while up to 6 at% the precipitation of Fe as secondary phase is observed.¹⁰⁸ It induces an easier activation compared to pure TiFe, an enlargement of the cell parameter and a concomitant decrease of equilibrium pressure in the PCI, which presents a single plateau related to the formation of the monohydride.¹⁰⁸ So, in the case of Mg substitution, the formation of the γ phase is suppressed thus reducing the reversible capacity of the material.¹⁰⁸

The substitution of Fe with beryllium (Be, $r_{\text{Be}} = 0.1128$ nm), a smaller element with respect to Fe ($r_{\text{Fe}} = 0.12412$ nm), up to 15 at%, evidences that geometrical factors alone fail to explain the variation of hydride stability. Although the TiFe unit-cell shrinks with Be substitution, the plateau pressures decrease as reported by Bruzzone *et al.*¹⁰⁹. Furthermore, lower capacity but narrower hysteresis and sufficiently good kinetic were evidenced.¹⁰⁹ Besides, the thermodynamics are modified, evidencing higher values of ΔH introducing Be.¹¹⁰

Early transition metals (Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta)

Zirconium (Zr, $r_{\text{Zr}} = 0.16025$ nm) substitution for Ti ($r_{\text{Ti}} = 0.14615$ nm) has a positive effect on activation.^{111,112} Following the geometric model, it increases the cell parameter of TiFe and decreases the plateau pressures.^{113–117} However, a decrease of reversible capacity was observed and related to the enlarged solubility of hydrogen in the solid solution (α phase) at high Zr content.¹¹³ Zr substitution leads to slopping plateaus, no variation in hysteresis and fast kinetics.¹¹⁸ Jain *et al.* studied the effect of 4 wt% Zr addition to TiFe, which confirms the positive effect of this substitution for activation (no need of thermal treatment), fast kinetics, a good maximum capacity of 1.60 wt% at 20 bar and 40 °C, and a good resistance to air.¹¹⁹ However, an increase in hysteresis was observed as well, in contrast with previous findings.¹¹⁹ Mechanical treatment (*i.e.* ball milling and cold rolling) can easily recover hydrogen capacity of this material after air exposure.¹²⁰

Hafnium (Hf, $r_{\text{Hf}} = 0.15775$ nm) can be introduced into TiFe up to 2 at%, causing an increase of the cell parameter and a subsequent decrease of plateau pressures. The formation of secondary phases have also been observed, improving activation (possible at room temperature and 20 bar) and kinetics, but slightly reducing the hydrogen capacity of the material.¹²¹

Vanadium (V, $r_{\text{V}} = 0.1316$ nm) can substitute both Ti and Fe in TiFe.^{104,122} Furthermore, it has been reported that the addition of V to TiFe_{0.90} decreases the total capacity of the material, but on the other hand it decreases hysteresis between absorption and desorption, even if slopped plateaus are observed.¹²³ The addition of V levering the difference between the two plateaus introducing a smoothing effect towards a single plateau that has been widely discussed by Jung *et al.* combining DFT calculations and experiments.¹⁰⁴ They evidenced a stronger effect in lowering both plateau pressure when V substitutes Fe. While V substitution for Ti increases the first plateau pressure and decreases the second one.¹⁰⁴ However, V substitution does not improve kinetics, neither cycling stability or resistance to poisoning and oxidation.^{124,125} Furthermore, it enlarges the cell parameter of the TiFe phase and promotes the formation of smaller crystallite sizes.¹²⁶

Niobium (Nb, $r_{\text{Nb}} = 0.1429$ nm) substitution was studied by *in situ* X-ray diffraction in TiFe_{0.90}Nb_{0.10}, possibly substituting Ti. It evidenced the formation of β -Ti as secondary phase that starts absorbing hydrogen upon first hydrogenation, allowing easy activation at 22 °C and under 50 bar after 5000 s of incubation time.⁸⁷ The incubation time can be shorten by the combined substitution of Ti by Nb and the addition of Fe₂O₃.



Table 2 Alloy composition, secondary phases, TiFe-phase lattice parameter and main hydrogenation properties of reviewed TiFe–M systems

TiFe–M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
–Mg								
TiFeMg _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.982	1.10 22 °C, 20 bar	22 °C	108
TiFeMg _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0	α-Fe	2.990			108
TiFeMg _{0.13}	47.0	47.0	6.0	α-Fe	2.998			108
–Be								
TiFe _{0.90} Be _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0		2.977	1.05 50 °C, 10 bar	21, ^d 50, 80 °C ΔH = 29.9 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 108 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	110
TiFe _{0.80} Be _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		2.977	1.00 50 °C, 10 bar	21, ^d 50, 80, 125 ^d °C 21, ^d 50, 80, 125 ^d °C ΔH = 31.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 105 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	109
TiFe _{0.70} Be _{0.30}	50.0	35.0	15.0		2.980	0.95 50 °C, 10 bar	50, 80, 125 ^d °C ΔH = 35.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 108 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	110
–Zr								
TiFeZr _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.979	1.10 22 °C, 37 bar	22 °C	117
TiFeZr _{0.04}	48.9	48.9	2.2	TiFe ₂		1.60 40 °C, 20 bar	40 °C	119
				(Ti ₂ Fe)		1.60 RT, 45 bar		111
				(Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂)	2.983			115, 116
				(TiFe ₂)	2.980			120
TiFeZr _{0.05}	48.8	48.8	2.4		2.983		RT	114
TiFeZr _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0		2.995			117
TiFeZr _{0.09}	47.9	47.8	4.3	(Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂)	2.986			116
TiFeZr _{0.10}	47.7	47.7	4.6	(Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂)	2.980			115
TiFeZr _{0.13}	47.0	47.0	6.0		2.995			117
TiFeZr _{0.16}	46.4	46.4	7.2	(Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂)	2.984			115
TiFeZr _{0.17}	46.0	46.0	8.0	Fe	2.997			117
TiFeZr _{0.22}	45.1	45.1	9.8	(Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂)	2.981			115
Ti _{0.95} Zr _{0.05}	50.0	47.5	2.5		2.980		RT	114
Ti _{1.3} Fe _{0.80} Zr _{0.20}	56.5	34.8	8.7	Ti ₂ Fe, TiFe ₂ , Ti	1.20 200 °C, 20 bar		100 °C	112
Ti _{0.99} FeZr _{0.01}	49.5	50.0	0.5			30 °C ^d		118
Ti _{0.95} FeZr _{0.05}	47.5	50.0	2.5		2.985	RT	114	
Ti _{0.90} FeZr _{0.10}	45.0	50.0	5.0			20, 40 °C ^d −ΔH ^a = 21.8 kJ mol ⁻¹ 30, ^d 45, 60 °C ΔH ^d = 28.9 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS ^d = 105 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ −ΔH ^a = 26.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ −ΔS ^a = 102 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	113	
Ti _{0.84} FeZr _{0.16}	42.0	50.0	8.0			50, 100, 150, 200 °C ^a		118
Ti _{0.80} FeZr _{0.20}	40.0	50.0	10.0			40 °C ^d		113
Ti _{0.50} FeZr _{0.50}	25.0	50.0	25.0			30 °C ^d 40 °C ^d		118
–Hf								
TiFeHf _{0.02}	49.4	49.4	1.2	TiFe ₂	2.982		RT	121
TiFeHf _{0.04}	48.9	48.9	2.2	TiFe ₂	2.986		RT	121
TiFeHf _{0.07}	48.3	48.3	3.4	TiFe ₂	2.989		RT	121
TiFeHf _{0.09}	47.8	47.8	4.4	TiFe ₂	2.990		RT	121
–V								
Ti _{0.95} FeV _{0.06}	47.1	49.8	3.1			1.10 54 °C, 20 bar		126
Ti _{0.94} FeV _{0.06}	47.0	50.0	3.0	TiFe ₂ , Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.976		30 °C ^d	104
Ti _{0.96} FeV _{0.04}	48.0	50.0	2.0				25 °C ^d	237
Ti _{0.90} FeV _{0.10}	45.0	50.0	5.0	TiFe ₂ , Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.976		30 °C ^d	104
Ti _{0.80} FeV _{0.20}	40.0	50.0	10.0	TiFe ₂	2.971			125
Ti _{0.96} Fe _{0.94} V _{0.10}	48.0	47.0	5.0				20, 40, 60 °C ^d	124
Ti _{0.94} Fe _{0.96} V _{0.10}	47.0	48.0	5.0	Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.980		30 °C ^d	104
					2.979		25, 65, 100 °C	125



Table 2 (continued)

TiFe-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
							$\Delta H^d = 27.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 99 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 29.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 111 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	
Ti _{0.96} Fe _{0.68} V _{0.36}	48.0	34.0	18.0	Bcc, TiFe ₂	3.000			125
TiFe _{0.90} V _{0.05}	51.3	46.2	2.6	TiFe ₂ , β -Ti	2.987	1.96 25 °C, 25 bar	25 °C	238
TiFe _{0.94} V _{0.06}	50.0	47.0	3.0	β -Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.989		30 °C ^d	104
TiFe _{0.90} V _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0	TiFe ₂ , β -Ti	2.989	1.68 25 °C, 25 bar	25 °C	238
TiFe _{0.80} V _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0	β -Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.995		30 °C ^d	104
TiFe _{0.50} V _{0.17}	60.0	30.0	10.0	Bcc	2.999		54, 79, 102 °C ^d	212
-Nb								125
TiFeNb _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.979		35 °C $-\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^a = 28.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^d = 28.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^a = 35.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^d = 38.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	129
				α -Fe, TiFe ₂	2.984		35 °C $-\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^a = 23.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^d = 25.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	129
TiFeNb _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0	α -Fe				129
TiFe _{0.90} Nb _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0	β -Ti	2.989			87
Ti _{0.96} FeNb _{0.04} + 1.0 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.92} FeNb _{0.08} + 1.0 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.90} FeNb _{0.10} + 1.0 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.88} FeNb _{0.12} + 1.0 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
-Ta								
TiFe _{0.90} Ta _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0		2.990		40 °C	130
TiFe _{0.80} Ta _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		2.994		40 °C	130
-Cr								
TiFeCr _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.973			134
TiFeCr _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0		2.974	1.00 22 °C, 60 bar	22 °C	134
TiFeCr _{0.13}	47.0	47.0	6.0		2.972			134
TiFeCr _{0.17}	46.0	46.0	8.0	α -Fe	2.972			134
TiFe _{0.95} Cr _{0.05}	50.0	47.5	2.5	TiCr ₂			50 °C ^d 40 °C ^d	131 136
TiFe _{0.90} Cr _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0				$\Delta H^d = 30.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 101 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	215
				TiCr ₂			50 °C ^d 40 °C ^d	131 136
				Ti	2.989		10, 30, 50 °C $\Delta H^d = 34.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 110 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 27.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 92 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	132
TiFe _{0.80} Cr _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0				$\Delta H^d = 35.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 108 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 33.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 103 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	215
TiFe _{0.70} Cr _{0.16}	53.8	37.6	8.6	TiCr ₂	2.993	1.80 25 °C, 20 bar	24, 40, 60 °C ^d	212
								141
-Mo								
TiFe _{0.90} Mo _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0	β -Ti	2.989		40 °C ^d	136
					2.989			87
TiFe _{0.80} Mo _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		2.992		40 °C	130
-Co								
TiFeCo _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0	TiFe ₂	2.988		35 °C $-\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^a = 26.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	129 129



Table 2 (continued)

TiFe-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
				α -Fe, TiFe ₂	2.975		$\Delta H_{1st}^d = 29.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{2nd}^a = 28.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2nd}^d = 30.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 35°C $-\Delta H_{1st}^a = 25.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 26.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	
TiFe _{0.08} Co _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0	α -Fe				129
TiFe _{0.90} Co _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0				$\Delta H^d = 30.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 106 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 40°C^d	215
TiFe _{0.80} Co _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0				$20, 30, 40, 50^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta H^d = 32.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 109 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $52.5, 82, 110^\circ\text{C}^d$ $-\Delta H^a = 31.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 102 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	136 138 215 212
TiFe _{0.50} Co _{0.50}	50.0	25.0	25.0		1.10		$80, 100, 120^\circ\text{C}^d$ $\Delta H^d = 42.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 123 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $80, 100, 120^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta H^d = 49.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 126 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 45.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 151 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	137 139
TiFe _{0.30} Co _{0.70}	50.0	15.0	35.0		1.10	RT, 30 bar		137
TiFe _{0.05} Co _{0.95}	50.0	2.5	47.5		1.10	RT, 30 bar		137
-Ni								
Ti _{1.10} Fe _{0.90} Ni _{0.10}	52.4	42.9	4.8	Ti ₂ Ni, TiNi ₃			$40, 60, 80^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta H^d = 17.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 57 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 16.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 59 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	146
TiFeNi _{0.07}	48.3	48.3	3.4	TiFe ₂			40°C	119
TiFeNi _{0.50}	40.0	40.0	20.0	C14			60°C	145
TiFe _{0.90} Ni _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0		2.981		$\Delta H^d = 34.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 112 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 31.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 106 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 31.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 60°C $20, 30, 40, 50^\circ\text{C}$ $40, 60, 80, 100^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta H = 22.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S = 85 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	215 142 145 138 147
TiFe _{0.85} Ni _{0.15}	50.0	42.5	7.5		2.977		$\Delta H^d = 37.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 118 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 32.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 103 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 50°C	215
TiFe _{0.80} Ni _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		2.984		$\Delta H_{1st} = 41.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st} = 119 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $50, 80^\circ\text{C}$ $\Delta H^d = 41.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 118 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 39.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 113 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $62.5, 91, 122^\circ\text{C}^d$ $-\Delta H^a = 39.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 116 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $55^\circ\text{C}^a, 30 \text{ cycles}$ $-\Delta H^a = 37.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 60°C 150°C $-\Delta H^a = 41.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 50°C $40, 60, 80, 100^\circ\text{C}$	138 186 215 212 148 145 150 138 147
				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₂ Fe	2.984	28 °C, 20 bar		



Table 2 (continued)

TiFe-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
TiFe _{0.60} Ni _{0.40}	50.0	30.0	20.0	TiFe ₂ , Ti ₂ Fe	2.992		$\Delta H = 25.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S = 76 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 60 °C 40, 60, 80, 100 °C $\Delta H = 26.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S = 58 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	145 147
TiFe _{0.50} Ni _{0.50}	50.0	25.0	25.0		3.001		$\Delta H^d = 45.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 43.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 102 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	239 215
TiFe _{0.40} Ni _{0.60}	50.0	20.0	30.0				60 °C	145
TiFe _{0.25} Ni _{0.75}	50.0	12.5	37.5		3.010			144,239,240
Ti _{0.90} FeNi _{0.10}	45.0	50.0	5.0	C14			60 °C	145
Ti _{0.80} FeNi _{0.20}	40.0	50.0	10.0	C14			60 °C	145
-Pd								
TiFe + < 1 wt% Pd							RT	156
TiFe _{0.90} Pd _{0.05}	51.3	46.2	2.7		2.980		0 °C ^d	151
TiFe _{0.90} Pd _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0		3.000		0 °C ^d	151
TiFe _{0.80} Pd _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		3.030		0 °C ^d	151
-Cu								
TiFeCu _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.978	1.46 22 °C, 40 bar	22 °C	117
TiFeCu _{0.10}	47.6	47.6	4.8				40 °C ^d	136
TiFeCu _{0.11}	47.5	47.5	5.0		2.982			117
TiFeCu _{0.17}	46.0	46.0	8.0		2.982			117
TiFeCu _{0.22}	45.0	45.0	10.0	TiFe ₂	2.980			117
TiFe _{0.80} Cu _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0				55, 87, 116 °C ^d $-\Delta H^a = 37.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 111 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	212
Ti _{0.98} FeCu _{0.02} + 0.5 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.96} FeCu _{0.04} + 0.5 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.94} FeCu _{0.06} + 0.5 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.92} FeCu _{0.08} + 0.5 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
Ti _{0.90} FeCu _{0.10} + 0.5 wt% Fe ₂ O ₃				TiFe ₂ , Ti ₁₀ Fe ₇ O ₃			30 °C	127
-Y								
TiFeY _{0.04}	48.9	48.9	2.2	TiFe ₂ , Y	1.79			157
TiFeY _{0.07}	48.3	48.3	3.4	TiFe ₂ , Y	1.75			157
TiFeY _{0.09}	47.8	47.8	4.4	β -Ti, Y	1.71			157
						RT, 25 bar		
-La								
TiFe _{0.78} La _{0.03}	55.4	43.2	1.4	Ti, La			20, 30, 65 °C $\Delta H^d = 26.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 24.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	158
-Ce								
TiFe _{0.94} Ce _{0.06}	50.0	47.0	3.0		2.983			159
-Mm								
TiFe + 4 wt% Mm							27 °C ^d	160
Ti _{1.3} Fe + 1.5 wt% Mm				β -Ti			25, 45, 60 °C ^d	161
Ti _{1.3} Fe + 4.0 wt% Mm				β -Ti			25, 45, 60 °C ^d	161
Ti _{1.3} Fe + 4.5 wt% Mm				Ti, Ti ₂ Fe	2.978	1.71, RT 1.90, 100 °C 20 bar	RT, 100 °C ^d	162
Ti _{1.4} Fe + 4.5 wt% Mm				Ti, Ti ₂ Fe	2.978	1.85 100 °C, 20 bar	100 °C ^d	162
Ti _{1.5} Fe + 4.5 wt% Mm				Ti, Ti ₂ Fe	2.978	1.17 100 °C, 20 bar	100 °C ^d	162
-Al								
TiFeAl _{0.11}	47.5	47.5	5.0		2.980	0.99 22 °C, 60 bar	22 °C	134



Table 2 (continued)

TiFe-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
TiFeAl _{0.22}	45.0	45.0	10.0		2.982			134
TiFeAl _{0.35}	42.5	42.5	15.0		2.988			134
TiFeAl _{0.50}	40.0	40.0	20.0		2.991			134
TiFe _{0.98} Al _{0.02}	50.0	49.0	1.0				30 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 26.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 100 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 23.8 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 98 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	241
TiFe _{0.96} Al _{0.04}	50.0	48.0	2.0		2.977		50 °C ^d 40 °C ^d 30 °C	138 122 241
					2.988			
						2.986	1.10 50 °C, 10 bar 25, ^d 50, 80 °C ΔH = 29.9 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 106 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	110
TiFe _{0.95} Al _{0.05}	50.0	47.5	2.5		2.985		50 °C ^d 30, 40, 50 °C	138 164
TiFe _{0.94} Al _{0.06}	50.0	47.0	3.0				30 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 21.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 89 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 19.6 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 88 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	241
TiFe _{0.92} Al _{0.08}	50.0	46.0	4.0				30 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 29.5 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 109 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 22.7 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 91 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	241
TiFe _{0.90} Al _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0		2.989		40 °C ^d 30 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 20.8 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 78 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 18.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 73 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	122 241 138 110
TiFe _{0.80} Al _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0		2.997			
					2.996	1.00 50 °C, 10 bar		
					3.015	0.90 50 °C, 10 bar		
TiFe _{0.76} Al _{0.24}	50.0	38.0	12.0		3.030			122
TiFe _{0.60} Al _{0.40}	50.0	30.0	20.0		3.070			122
-Si								
TiFe _{0.94} Si _{0.02}	51.0	48.0	1.0	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti		40 °C ^d		122
TiFe _{0.87} Si _{0.03}	52.0	45.0	3.0	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti		40 °C ^d		122
TiFe _{0.83} Si _{0.10}	52.0	43.0	5.0	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti		40 °C ^d		122
-Sn								
TiFe _{0.98} Sn _{0.02}	50.0	49.0	1.0	TiFe ₂	1.60	RT, ^{a,d} 30, 40, 50, 60 °C ^d ΔH = 27.0 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 103 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹		165
TiFe _{0.95} Sn _{0.05}	50.0	47.5	2.5	TiFe ₂	1.40	RT, ^{a,d} 30, 40, 50, 60 °C ^d ΔH = 26.6 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS = 103 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹		165
-B								
TiFeB _{0.001}	49.98	49.97	0.05	TiFe ₂ , Ti		50 °C		166
Ti _{1.1} FeB _{0.001}	52.35	47.60	0.05	TiFe ₂ , Ti		50 °C		166
-C								
TiFeC _{0.001}	49.98	49.97	0.05	TiFe ₂ , Ti		50 °C		166
Ti _{1.1} FeC _{0.001}	52.35	47.60	0.05	TiFe ₂ , Ti		50 °C		166



Table 2 (continued)

TiFe-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	M, at%	Secondary, phases	TiFe, a (Å)	Capacity (wt%), conditions	PCI, thermodynamics	Ref.
-S TiFe _{0.95} S _{0.02}	50.7	48.3	1.0	Ti ₂ S			25, 50 °C -ΔH ^a = 21.8 kJ mol ⁻¹	176
TiFeS _{0.02}	49.5	49.5	1.0	Ti ₂ S	2.978	0.95 22 °C, 40 bar	22 °C	108

a: absorption, d: desorption, 1st: 1st plateau, 2nd: 2nd plateau, RT: room temperature.

This mixture results in the formation of secondary phases that improve the activation process (making the material more brittle). In addition, a slight shift of PCI curves towards lower plateau pressure values was observed.¹²⁷ The lower plateau pressure can be linked to the increasing lattice constant of TiFe introducing Nb.¹²⁸ Similar results have been observed recently in Nb-substituted materials by mechanical alloying, but evidencing the suppression of the γ phase, thus decreasing the total capacity.¹²⁹ The suppression of the second plateau by ball milling has been justified by nanostructuration, defects and possibly oxygen contamination, influencing and deforming the coordination site for hydrogen.¹²⁹ Improved resistance to poisoning was mentioned as well.¹²⁹

Finally, Tantalum (Ta, $r_{\text{Ta}} = 0.1430$ nm) substitution was recently studied by Kuziora *et al.*¹³⁰ It enlarges the cell parameter of TiFe and lowers the equilibrium pressure in PCI curves.¹³⁰

Late transition metals (Cr, Mo, Co, Ni, Pd, Cu)

Chromium (Cr, $r_{\text{Cr}} = 0.12491$ nm) substitution in TiFe_{0.90}Cr_{0.10} and TiFe_{0.95}Cr_{0.05} forms TiCr₂ as a secondary phase, which helps in accelerating activation process of the alloys.^{122,131} The Cr substitution stabilized as well the first plateau, while reducing the length of the second one. Cr-Substituted TiFe alloys have higher hardness, are more brittle and easier to pulverise with respect to the non-substituted compound. This can be the reason for improved kinetics and reduced hysteresis due to Cr-substitutions.¹³² On the other hand, this conclusion is in contrast with the higher strain claimed due to Cr substitution. As a matter of fact, usually hysteresis is generated either by elastic strain or by plastic deformation (dislocations, slip bands), and it increases with hardening.¹³³ By mechanochemistry, up to 6 at% of Cr can be included into TiFe, enlarging the cell parameter with a small expansion of the cell volume, lowering crystallite size, and simplifying the activation process.¹³⁴ Differently to what is expected from geometric considerations, both plateau pressures are shifted to higher value compared to TiFe, and the gamma phase is also destabilised.¹³⁴

The combined substitution of chromium and yttrium in TiFe evidenced an enlargement of the cell constant, the formation of secondary phases (Ti, Cr-Fe solid solution, α-Y), improved kinetic and sloped PCI curves, with a lowering of the plateau pressures and hysteresis.¹³² On the other hand, the combined substitution of Cr and Zr in TiFe evidenced the formation of TiFe₂ as secondary phase, which acts as gateway for hydrogen,

easing the activation process of the material.¹³⁵ The material was activated at 28 °C under 31 bar, and it did not lose any capacity after 50 cycles.¹³⁵

Molybdenum (Mo, $r_{\text{Mo}} = 0.13626$ nm) substitution was reported to lower plateau pressures and to introduce sloppy plateaus.^{130,136}

The substitution of Fe with cobalt (Co, $r_{\text{Co}} = 0.1251$ nm) linearly decreases the first plateau pressure and also reduces the capacity of the material, since only the monohydride is formed.¹³⁷⁻¹³⁹ Recently, improved resistance to poisoning and the suppression of the γ phase was also observed for Co-substituted materials by mechanical alloying, while, in the as-cast conditions, the second plateau was observed to increase the equilibrium pressure.¹²⁹

Nickel (Ni, $r_{\text{Ni}} = 0.12459$ nm) substitutes Fe with no significant changes in the microstructure,¹²² improves activation and lowers hysteresis between absorption and desorption curves.¹⁴⁰ However, it increases the pressure gap between the first and second plateau, reducing the reversible capacity of the material in a narrow pressure range.¹⁴¹ Owing to Ni substitution, improved kinetics is observed because of promoted surface sorption. In fact, the rate determining step in hydrogen sorption is the bulk reaction.¹⁴² Furthermore, the use of catalysts like Ni nanoparticles at TiFe surface has been reported to considerably enhance the rate of hydrogenation process, even if it cannot be considered as a substituent.^{138,143} Additionally, increasing the Ni content, the cell parameter of TiFe increases, decreasing plateaus pressures, decreasing capacity and increasing the decomposition temperature and the cohesive energy of the hydride.^{144,145} Modified thermodynamics have been reported as well, with lower value of enthalpy and entropy for Ni-substituted TiFe.^{146,147} Distorted γ region has been observed.¹³⁸

Addition of Ni stabilized the monohydride as observed in mono-substituted TiFe_{1-x}Ni_x compounds.^{138,145} It improves cyclability of the material up to 65 000 cycles and the reduced loss in capacity was related to possible hydrogen trapped or deactivated reaction site in the material (TiFe_{0.80}Ni_{0.20}).¹⁴⁸ Nevertheless, Jain *et al.* reported a general negative impact on hydrogen storage properties of Ni substitution for Fe.¹¹⁹

In the literature, few examples of multi-substituted TiFe-Ni alloys are reported. In the same paper cited before, Jain *et al.* reported a beneficial improvement of activation and kinetics by introducing 4 wt% of Zr₇Ni₁₀. It reduces the plateaus pressure but decreases as well the capacity, down to 1.34 wt% at 40 °C and 20 bar, thus with negative effect on hydrogenation properties.^{119,149}

The simultaneous addition of Ni and V, or Ni and Nb, to TiFe was beneficial for the activation process, possible at 28 °C and under 20 bar with a short incubation time (30–40 minutes), reducing hysteresis, lowering the plateau pressures, and granting good capacity and kinetics with no sensible variation of the thermodynamics.¹⁵⁰ In contrast, a significant variation of the thermodynamics has been evidenced in the case of combined Ni and Mg substitution.¹⁴⁶

Substitution in TiFe by alloying Palladium (Pd, $r_{\text{Pd}} = 0.13754$ nm) mitigates the activation process, lowers the plateau pressure of the monohydride (enlarging the cell parameter of TiFe) but it has no effect on the stability of the γ phase.¹⁵¹ Beside, the addition of free Pd as nano-catalyst nanostructured with TiFe by milling has been reported in many studies to improve air resistance to poisoning and facile activation at room temperature.^{152–156} Equally to Ni, the use of Pd nanoparticles as catalyst considerably enhances the rate of hydrogenation process.^{138,143} Mechanochemical synthesis can introduce copper (Cu, $r_{\text{Cu}} = 0.1278$ nm) into TiFe, enlarging the cell parameter, thus reducing the first plateau pressure of the binary compound.¹¹⁷ The combination of Cu substitution for Fe in TiFe and the addition of Fe_2O_3 has a positive impact on activation process, that is promoted thanks to a more brittle TiFe matrix, an enhanced formation of active surface by cracking, and the lowering of the plateau pressure.¹²⁷

Rare-earths (Y, La, Ce, Mm)

Yttrium substitution (Y, $r_{\text{Y}} = 0.18015$ nm) for Ti into TiFe modifies the properties of the material. The increase in Y content linearly increases the cell parameter of TiFe and reduces the crystallite size, without changing significantly the microstructure.¹⁵⁷ A fast kinetics and an easy activation process are observed, with no incubation time at room temperature and 25 bar.¹⁵⁷ However, on increasing Y content, the capacity of the material decreases, due to the formation of secondary phases (TiFe₂, Y and Ti precipitates).¹⁵⁷

The addition of 5 wt% of Lanthanum (La, $r_{\text{La}} = 0.1879$ nm) to TiFe faces the issue of La immiscibility in the intermetallic compound, but still improves the activation process, thanks to crack formation. Indeed, the incubation time is reduced increasing La content.¹⁵⁸ The capacity is claimed to be improved and small hysteresis is observed.¹⁵⁸

Cerium (Ce, $r_{\text{Ce}} = 0.18247$ nm) substitution for Fe improves activation process and kinetics, because of the formation of small crystallite sizes, that induce high surface reactivity, while increasing the cell parameter of TiFe.¹⁵⁹

The addition of mischmetal (Mm, containing La, Ce, Pr, Nd) to TiFe allows easy activation at room temperature after a short incubation time, owing to the cracking of the material caused by Mm inclusions. No evidence of Mm substitution in TiFe were clearly reported.^{160,161} In these materials, TEM analysis evidenced the formation of channels that could be depicted by electron micrograph in the hydrogenated sample, and that improves absorption kinetic.¹⁶² Xin-Nan *et al.* demonstrated that the addition of Mischmetal to TiFe enhances the resistance towards impurities (mainly O₂ and CO₂).¹⁶³ In their work, TiFe

with 3 wt% Mm was cycled under hydrogen with a purity below 99%. Moreover, they claimed that the material exhibits a lower decrease in capacity during cycling compared to pure TiFe. When exposed to pure H₂, it recovers its capacity within a few cycles without any annealing treatment.

p-block elements (Al, Si, Sn)

The effect of aluminium (Al, $r_{\text{Al}} = 0.14317$ nm) substitution in TiFe has been extensively studied, evidencing an improvement of the kinetics, but the generation of sloped PCI curves.¹⁶⁴ Aluminium substitutes Fe increasing TiFe cell parameter.¹²² It causes negative impact on hydrogenation properties. An increase of the Al content increases the slope of the PCIs, which, compared to TiFe, are shifted to higher pressure values, even if larger cell parameters are observed.¹³⁸ The second plateau either disappears or moves to high pressures, inhibiting the formation of the γ hydride, with a consequent drastic fall of the hydrogen capacity of the material.^{110,164} The generation of a sloped plateau has been related compositional inhomogeneity in as cast samples and the formation of octahedral interstices's size gradient.¹³⁸ Increasing Al substitution for Fe also modifies the thermodynamics and reduces hysteresis, due to the difference in valence electrons between Al and Fe.¹⁶⁴ In the same study of Zadorozhnyy *et al.* cited before, up to 20 at% of Al were substituted to Fe in TiFe by mechanochemistry, with results similar to those observed for Cr substitution.¹³⁴

Silicon (Si, $r_{\text{Si}} = 0.1153$ nm) can substitute Fe, causing the formation of secondary phases such as TiFe₂ and Ti, depending on the stoichiometry, and diminishing the hydrogen storage capacity.¹²² Si has deleterious influence on the capacity because the second plateau is shifted to high pressures, while the first plateau becomes very sloppy and shifted to lower pressure as compared to TiFe, as it occurs for Cu and Ni substitutions.¹²²

Kulshreshtha *et al.* studied Tin (Sn, $r_{\text{Sn}} = 0.162$ nm) that substitutes both Ti and Fe in TiFe. Activation and kinetics are improved, while capacity is decreased.¹⁶⁵ The improvement of activation has been related to the formation of TiFe₂ as secondary precipitates (in a critical minimum size), which causes strain induced micro cracks owing to different thermal expansion. Surprisingly, the Sn substitution causes a shrink in cell volume of TiFe, leading to an increase of pressure for both plateaus, together with an increase of corresponding ΔH and ΔS values.¹⁶⁵

Reactive non-metal elements (B, C, N, O, S)

In general, reactive non-metal elements are present as interstitial atoms or promote the formation of secondary phases.

Small quantities of boron (B, $r_{\text{B}} = 0.082$ nm) and carbon (C, $r_{\text{C}} = 0.0773$ nm) induced the formation of secondary phases (*i.e.* TiFe₂ and Ti), promoting easy activation, but reducing drastically the storage capacity.¹⁶⁶ Sloped plateaus at high equilibrium pressures were observed, with no formation of the γ phase.¹⁶⁶ Furthermore, carbon and nitrogen (N, $r_{\text{N}} = 0.075$ nm) form carbides and nitrides lowering the total capacity of the material.¹²²

In 1977, Sandrock *et al.* discussed the effect of element contamination by Al, Si, C, N, O during material production



and processing to phase homogeneity and microstructure of TiFe.¹²² Oxygen (O, $r_O = 0.073$ nm) mostly forms oxides that causes capacity deterioration but could also help in activation.¹²² Extensive studies have been dedicated to the understanding of oxygen influence in TiFe materials and the role of oxide phases in activation process, which however are not the focus of this review. Some related studies can be found in the references cited hereafter.^{79,80,83,84,102,122,153,154,167–175}

The addition of sulphur (S, $r_S = 0.102$ nm) to TiFe affects cycling properties, avoiding pulverisation of the material, improving activation at moderate temperature and reducing the incubation time, thanks to the formation of Ti_2S as a secondary phase at the grain boundaries.¹⁷⁶ With the increase of S-content, a slight rise of plateau pressure in PCI is observed.¹⁷⁶ However, the addition of 1 at% of S by ball milling evidenced an enlargement of the TiFe cell parameter, resulting in a decreased plateau pressure, and reduced reversible capacity, because of the suppression of the dihydride.¹⁰⁸ Furthermore, it has been reported that the introduction of small amount of sulphur in pure TiFe can improve the resistance to poisoning.¹⁷⁶

Manganese-substituted TiFe alloys

Mn-substitution is of paramount importance in the design of TiFe alloys for large-scale storage application due to the improvement of the main hydrogenation properties. In addition, under the European strategy, Manganese (Mn, $r_{Mn} = 0.135$ nm), such as Fe, is inexpensive and is not listed as CRMs. Many studies can be found in the literature regarding Mn substitutions in TiFe, together with determined thermodynamic properties as reported in Table 3.

The ternary Ti–Fe–Mn phase diagram presents many phases at 1000 °C, as reported in Fig. 6. The β -Ti solid solution region, as well as the $Ti(Fe,Mn)_2$ C14 laves phases, have large homogeneity domains. At 1000 °C, the intermetallic compound TiFe exists in the range of 49.7 to 52.5 at% Ti. Mn can substitute Fe in this compound up to 27 atomic percent in a narrow region of Ti composition, as reported by Dew-Hughes *et al.*¹⁷⁷ For this reasons, the authors recently investigated Mn-substituted alloys in a wide range of composition, variating both Mn and Ti content.¹⁷⁸

Manganese substitution for Fe enables the hydrogen sorption at lower pressure by enlarging the cell volume of TiFe.⁷⁰ The higher the Mn content, the lower is the hydrogen sorption pressure for both plateaus.¹⁷⁹ Furthermore, easy activation of Mn-substituted TiFe has been related to highly reactive grain boundaries induced by segregation of metal atoms or cluster-like precipitates formation, that can deviate the concentration ratio of components especially at the surface.^{70,84,180,181}

Reilly *et al.* were the first group in the 70's studying TiFe for hydrogen storage. They have published several reports on Mn substitution either in equiatomic or Ti-rich TiFe alloys.^{79,88,105,136,182,183} They evidenced many positive improvements compared to pure TiFe. Mn modifies the microstructure, reduces the hysteresis,^{140,184} improves the activation.¹²² In addition, Mn substitutions promote the presence of secondary

phases, such as β -Ti solid solution or $Ti(Fe,Mn)_2$, that facilitate the alloy cracking and the creation of fresh clean surfaces during the first hydrogen absorption. Furthermore, good long-term cycling performances (without disproportionation or phase separation) and improved hydrogen capacity are reported.^{105,136,182} The latter probably relates to the thermodynamic stabilisation (*i.e.* decreased plateau pressure) of the dihydride, so that hydrogen saturation in the γ -phase can be easily reached at low applied pressures.^{105,136,182} It was also evidenced that a high amount of Mn (*e.g.* $TiFe_{0.70}Mn_{0.30}$) actually decreases the total capacity of the material, due to the significant formation of secondary phases, *i.e.* $Ti(Fe,Mn)_2$, which are not reactive to hydrogen in mild condition of temperature and pressure.¹³⁶

Lee *et al.* reported better kinetics and activation when Mn is introduced into TiFe, thanks to the presence of secondary phases, improving capacity as well.¹³¹ In their study, the PCI of $TiFe_{0.90}Mn_{0.10}$ and $TiFe_{0.80}Mn_{0.20}$ reported at 50 °C showed lower plateau pressures and reduced dihydride region due to the substitution, compared to TiFe.¹³¹ Since, by increasing the Mn content, an improvement of kinetics is observed, activation is realized in short incubation time under moderate conditions (room temperature and low pressure). Furthermore the hysteresis between absorption and desorption is reduced.⁵² The good kinetics seems not to be related to hydride stability nor to particle size, but to the formation of Mn clusters that enhances a faster hydrogenation compared to TiFe.¹⁸⁵

Sandrock *et al.* reported the thermodynamics of $TiFe_{0.85}Mn_{0.15}$, where the incorporation of Mn in the compound generates higher enthalpy and entropy of reaction, but also higher capacity, compared to TiFe.¹⁸⁶ $TiFe_{0.85}Mn_{0.15}$ was also recently investigated, evidencing an easy single-step reactivation at 300 °C after oxidation in air.¹⁸⁷

Milling effect in $Ti(Fe,Mn)$ alloys evidenced that a reduction of size and microstructure promotes an easy activation and an enhanced kinetics, slightly modifying hydrogenation properties and generating a sloping plateau, which is stabilized at lower pressure compared to the pristine alloy.^{117,188}

Severe plastic deformation, such as high pressure torsion, has been used to improve activation and air resistivity on Mn-substituted TiFe alloys, owing to the formation of lattice defects at the grain boundaries and amorphous regions, that are claimed to act as channels for fast hydrogen diffusion facilitating activation.⁴⁸

Lee *et al.* stated that the addition of manganese to TiFe increases the hydriding rate.¹⁸⁹ In $TiFe_{0.80}Mn_{0.20}$, at low reacted fraction, the rate-determining step is chemisorption, while, towards the end of sorption, it is the chemical reaction at the metal–hydride interface.¹⁸⁹ The hydriding reaction rate increases with increasing pressure at constant temperature and with decreasing temperature at constant pressure. In fact, if the temperature increases at constant pressure, the exponential term of the rate equation, which includes the activation energy term, increases, but the equilibrium pressure or the driving force term decreases. Thus, since a relatively small activation energy is compared to a rather drastic pressure change with temperature,

Table 3 Alloy composition, secondary phases, TiFe-phase lattice parameter and main hydrogenation properties of monosubstituted Ti(Fe,Mn) systems

Stoichiometry	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	Mn, at%	Secondary phases	TiFe a (Å)	Capacity (wt%) conditions	PCI thermodynamics	Ref.
Ti:Fe 1:1 TiFe _{0.95} Mn _{0.05}	50.0	47.5	2.5				5, 50 °C ^d $\Delta H^d = 29.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 108 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 25.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 101 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	215
					2.977	1.73 25 °C, 80 bar	25, 55, 85 °C $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 28.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 105 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{1st}^a = 24.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{1st}^a = 100 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	178
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.10}	50.0	45.0	5.0			1.68 25 °C, 40 bar	8, 22, 45 °C ^d $-\Delta H^a = 21.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 89 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H^d = 30.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 110 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H^d = 27.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 100 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 23.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 95 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	188
					2.980	50 °C 40 °C 25 °C $-\Delta H^a = 23.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 30, 40, 50 °C 25, 40 °C	50 °C 40 °C 25 °C $-\Delta H^a = 23.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 30, 40, 50 °C 25, 40 °C	131 136 52 242 202 184 243 132
				Ti-type	2.979	1.70 40 °C 10, 30, 50 °C	$\Delta H^d = 29.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 105 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 24.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 96 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	215
					2.979	1.75 25 °C, 79 bar	25, 55, 85 °C $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 28.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 102 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{1st}^a = 24.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{1st}^a = 97 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2nd}^d = 38.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{2nd}^d = 144 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{2nd}^a = 29.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{2nd}^a = 120 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	178
TiFe _{0.885} Mn _{0.115} TiFe _{0.85} Mn _{0.15}	50.0	44.2	5.8	Ti _{1.5} (Fe,Mn), Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}	2.985	2.985 1.90	30 °C $\Delta H_{1st} = 29.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st} = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 40, 50, 60, 70 °C ^d	179 70 186 136, 184
						1.70	30 °C $-\Delta H^a = 32.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 20, 30, 40, 50 °C ^d 5 °C	48 142 187 215
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.20}	50.0	40.0	10.0				$\Delta H^d = 31.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 105 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^a = 27.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^a = 95 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	
				TiMn _{1.5}	2.983		18, 45, 80 °C $-\Delta H = 21.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S = 75 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ 50 °C ^d 22 °C ^d 61 °C ^d 40 °C ^d	212 131 196 182 136
TiFe _{0.70} Mn _{0.30}	50.0	35.0	15.0	Ti _{1.5} (Fe,Mn), Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}	2.994	1.65 25 °C, 41 bar	25 °C $-\Delta H^a = 28.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ 30 °C 22 °C 40 °C ^d 30 °C	52 179 196 136, 182 48



Table 3 (continued)

Stoichiometry	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	Mn, at%	Secondary phases	TiFe a (Å)	Capacity (wt%) conditions	PCI thermodynamics	Ref.
							25 °C -ΔH ^a = 29.3 kJ mol ⁻¹	52
				Ti _{1.5} (Fe,Mn), Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
Ti-Rich side								
TiFe _{0.88} Mn _{0.02}	52.6	46.3	1.1	β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.986	1.86 25 °C, 55 bar	25, 40, 55 °C -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 29.8 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 106 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{1st} ^d = 33.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 112 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 30.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 112 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{2nd} ^d = 27.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{2nd} ^d = 106 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	201
TiFe _{0.85} Mn _{0.05}	52.6	44.7	2.6	β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.985	1.73 25 °C, 24 bar	25, 40, 55, 70 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 30.6 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 103 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 27.8 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 99 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{2nd} ^d = 35.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{2nd} ^d = 126 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 32.5 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 121 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	178
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.10}	52.6	42.1	5.3	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti	2.988	1.92 25 °C, 20 bar	25, 65 °C	141
				TiFe ₂ , β-Ti	2.989	1.68 25 °C, 25 bar	25 °C	238
				β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.987	1.77 25 °C, 55 bar	25, 40, 55 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 29.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 96 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 28.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 98 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{2nd} ^d = 35.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{2nd} ^d = 124 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 31.1 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 114 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	178
TiFe _{0.70} Mn _{0.20}	52.6	36.9	10.5	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti	2.993	1.98 25 °C, 20 bar	25, 45, 65 °C ^d	141
							30 °C -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 36.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 106 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 32.1 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 111 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	105, 136, 190
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.05}	51.3	46.2	2.6	Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.982	1.84 25 °C, 55 bar	25, 40, 55 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 28.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 98 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 26.2 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 97 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{2nd} ^d = 35.3 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{2nd} ^d = 128 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 31.1 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 120 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	178
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.05}	54.1	43.243.9	2.7	β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.986	1.55 25 °C, 57 bar	25, 40, 55 °C ΔH _{1st} ^d = 32.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{1st} ^d = 107 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{1st} ^a = 27.6 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{1st} ^a = 98 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ ΔH _{2nd} ^d = 38.9 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS _{2nd} ^d = 138 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹ -ΔH _{2nd} ^a = 35.4 kJ mol ⁻¹ -ΔS _{2nd} ^a = 132 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	178
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.10}	51.0		5.1		2.984	1.94 0 °C, 50 bar	45, 60, 80 °C ^d ΔH ^d = 29.5 kJ mol ⁻¹ ΔS ^d = 106 J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	199



Table 3 (continued)

Stoichiometry	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	Mn, at%	Secondary phases	TiFe a (Å)	Capacity (wt%) conditions	PCI thermodynamics	Ref.
TiFe _{0.76} Mn _{0.13}	52.9	40.2	6.9		2.978	1.83	60 °C 40 °C ^d 40, 60, 80 °C $\Delta H^d = 23.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	244
Ti _{1.10} Fe _{0.80} Mn _{0.20}	52.4	38.1	9.5					136
								245
Fe-Rich side								
TiFeMn _{0.04}	49.0	49.0	2.0		2.970		25, 55, 85 °C	117
TiFeMn _{0.05}	48.8	48.8	2.4	TiFe ₂	2.976	1.55 25 °C, 58 bar	$\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^d = 28.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1\text{st}}^d = 105 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{1\text{st}}^a = 24.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{1\text{st}}^a = 99 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^d = 35.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{2\text{nd}}^d = 139 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^a = 26.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{2\text{nd}}^a = 116 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	178
TiFeMn _{0.08}	48.0	48.0	4.0		2.976			117
TiFeMn _{0.11}	47.5	47.5	5.0	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}	2.977		30 °C	179
TiFeMn _{0.13}	47.0	47.0	6.0		2.977	1.14 22 °C, 32 bar	22 °C	117
TiFeMn _{0.17}	46.0	46.0	8.0		2.977			117
TiFeMn _{0.22}	45.0	45.0	10.0	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
TiFeMn _{0.36}	42.0	42.0	15.0	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
TiFe _{1.25} Mn _{0.25}	40.0	50.0	10.0	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
TiFe _{1.18} Mn _{0.18}	42.5	50.0	7.5	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
TiFe _{1.11} Mn _{0.11}	45.0	50.0	5.0	Ti(Fe,Mn) _{1.5}			30 °C	179
TiFe _{0.94} Mn _{0.10}	49.0	46.0	5.0		2.976		22 °C ^d	196
TiFe _{0.83} Mn _{0.25}	48.0	40.0	12.0		2.990		22 °C ^d	196

a: absorption, d: desorption, 1st: 1st plateau, 2nd: 2nd plateau, RT: room temperature.

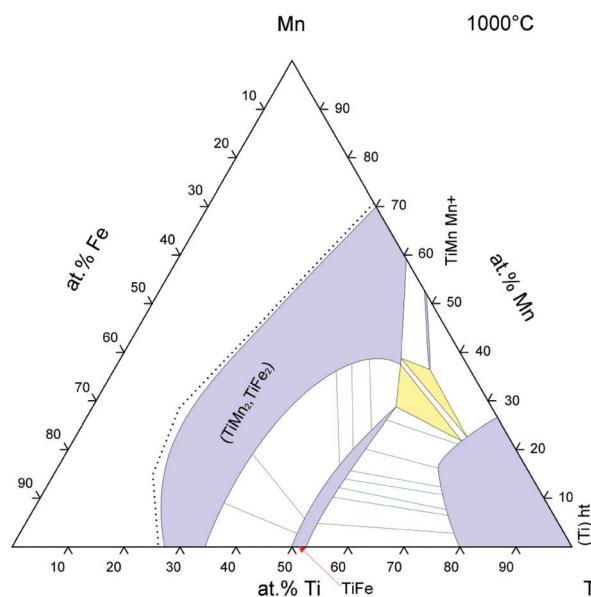


Fig. 6 Isotherm section at 1000 °C of the Ti-Fe-Mn phase diagram. Reproduced with permission from ref. 22.

it results in a decrease in the reaction rate with temperature.¹⁸⁹ Lee *et al.* calculated the rate constant for TiFe and TiFe_{0.80}Mn_{0.20} and the obtained values suggest chemisorption as main rate-determining step. The rate constant increases through Mn for Fe substitution.¹⁸⁹

Another study confirmed that the rate determining step is the reaction of hydrogenation at the surface, which is followed by that in the bulk.¹⁴² The latter becomes dominant at lower temperatures and at the later stages of reaction.¹⁴² The study considered also Ni-substituted TiFe alloy (TiFe_{0.90}Ni_{0.10}), in which the surface reaction is no longer found to be the dominant kinetic mechanism.¹⁴²

Reilly *et al.*^{105,190} and Challet *et al.*¹⁴¹ reported some studies on Mn-substituted TiFe for Ti-rich alloys (*i.e.* TiFe_{0.70}Mn_{0.20}). Reilly *et al.* monitored a PCI curve at 30 °C with strongly sloped and short plateaus and with reduced hysteresis as well^{105,190}. The shape of PCI curve differs from that reported by Challet *et al.*,¹⁴¹ which presents the typical double flat plateaus. The materials from Challet *et al.* were annealed at 1000 °C for one week, thus, possible differences in PCI curves could be related to different homogeneity in chemical composition.

Guéguen *et al.*¹²³ investigated as well the Ti-rich TiFe_{0.80}Mn_{0.10} composition. In their samples, Ti-type and Ti₂Fe-type precipitates were observed as secondary phases favouring alloy activation without any thermal treatment.

Recently Mn substituted TiFe materials have been scaled-up and produced by some industrial companies. Bellotta Von Colbe *et al.* demonstrated that 6 kg of an industrial Ti(Fe,Mn) alloy, containing 6 at% Mn, could be easily activated at a large scale after a short ball-milling treatment. This treatment reduced the particle and crystallite size, improving activation without thermal treatment (at RT and $P_{H_2} = 20$ bar), kinetics, cyclability and hydrogenation properties.¹⁹¹



However, even if activation is improved and is reproducible in Mn-substituted TiFe compounds, they still suffer from sensitivity to contaminants such as O_2 , CO, CO_2 , H_2S , $H_2O^{136,168}$ and Cl_2^{184} . Shwartz *et al.* reported that Ti is oxidised by O_2 to form TiO_2 in two steps. H_2O directly reacts with Ti(Fe,Mn) alloy to form TiO_2 , whereas Fe is not oxidised and Mn is oxidised only by oxygen and not by water.¹⁷⁵ Mn acts as preferable oxidation element.^{175,180}

Another example was provided in the work of Sandrock *et al.*,¹⁰² where iron was partially substituted by manganese, forming the $TiFe_{0.85}Mn_{0.15}$ alloy by arc melting. This compound has a similar behaviour to pure TiFe in presence of H_2O and O_2 , but a higher resistance towards CO, with a lower decrease in the storage capacity. Moreover, its reactivation after being exposed to CO was completed within the first cycle under pure H_2 at room temperature, whereas TiFe needed several absorption/desorption cycles.¹⁰²

Multi-substituted Ti(Fe,Mn) alloys

Thanks to the good properties of Mn-substituted Ti(Fe,Mn) pseudo-binary intermetallics, further research has been focused on their tailoring adding further elements and studying the synergic effect with Mn on hydrogenation thermodynamics. Main results are summarized in Table 4.

Ball milling has been used to incorporate both Zr and Mn into TiFe intermetallic compound, enhancing the activation of the material, and making it possible at room temperature and 40 bar.¹⁹² By increasing the content of Mn and Zr, the equilibrium pressure is lowered, while activation, kinetics and resistance to air are improved.^{193,194} In contrast, capacity is reduced, because only the monohydride can be formed by Zr substitution.¹⁹⁵

The introduction of both V and Mn results in lower plateaus pressures, decreased hysteresis, flatter plateaus, good activation and capacity, showing a synergic effect of both Mn and V.¹²³ The effect of the double substitution in Fe-rich alloys (detailed composition reported in Table 4) was explored by Mitrokhin *et al.* evidencing the formation of a secondary C14 Laves phase.^{196,197} Combined Mn and V substitution reduces the pressure gap (V effect) between the two plateaus, that merge into one at lower pressure compared to pure TiFe, while enthalpy of reaction increases (Mn effect).¹⁹⁶ Even if resistance to contaminants was not improved, easy activation was observed but with very slow kinetics.^{196,197} $TiFe_{0.80}Mn_{0.20}$ with the addition of V was scaled up to 55 kg by Japan Metals & Chemicals Co. Ltd and studied by Endo *et al.*, showing easy activation under 10 bar and 80 °C.¹⁹⁸

Substitution effect of Co over Mn has been explored by Qu *et al.*¹⁹⁹ An increase of the Co content decreases the cell volume of TiFe, while improving activation, resistance to pulverisation upon cycling and increasing capacity. As a drawback, PCI curves are sloped and the second plateau is observed at an increased equilibrium pressure.¹⁹⁹

Another example of bi-substituted compounds is the Ni addition to pseudobinary Ti(Fe,Mn) compounds. Ni for Mn substitution has been evaluated, evidencing no significant variation of the cell parameter. Challet *et al.*¹⁴¹ introduced both Mn and Ni into Ti-rich $TiFe_{0.90}$ observing that Ni addition improved activation process but strongly affects the hydrogenation

properties as well. A decrease of the first plateau pressure and an increase of the second one was observed, stabilising the monohydride and destabilising the dihydride. As a consequence, the adjustment of both plateau pressures in a narrow pressure range is much more difficult to achieve when substituting Mn by Ni. Finally, the reversible capacity decreases with Ni content because of the increase of the pressure gap between the two plateaus.

Furthermore, the process history of the sample influences the shape of the PCI curves. For example, milling under argon with small amount of Ni, dispersed as a catalyst, allows to synthetize a material that does not need activation and has a longer cycle lifetime compared to pure TiFe.²⁰⁰

The combined substitution of Cu and Mn for Fe in $TiFe_{0.90}$ was recently evaluated by Dematteis *et al.*²⁰¹ Easy activation and fast kinetics were granted thanks to the Mn substitution and the formation of small amount of secondary phases (β -Ti and Ti_4Fe_2O -type as precipitates). Cu augments the secondary phase amounts while increasing the TiFe cell parameter and decreasing the first plateau pressure. Similarly to Ni, a negative effect of Cu substitution is that it rises the second plateau pressure, revealing the predominance of electronic effects associated with this substitution that should be verified and deepen by *ab initio* calculations of their electronic structure (*i.e.* analysis of density of states).

The combined substitution of Mn and Y causes an enlargement of the cell constant, thus lowering the plateau pressure in PCI curves, which are still flat and shows double plateaus only in desorption.¹³² Y is generally not highly soluble into TiFe, so α -Y precipitates are formed.¹³²

Addition of Ce to $TiFe_{0.90}Mn_{0.10}$ evidenced no effect on the thermodynamics and cycling properties of the material, while, increasing Ce content improves kinetics but slightly lower the hydrogen capacity.²⁰² The activation process is remarkably improved as well, requiring no annealing at high temperature and no incubation time at 80 °C and 40 bar.²⁰²

The study of $Ti_{1+x}Fe_{1-y}Mn_yMm_z$ ($x = 0.0-0.9$, $y = 0.04-0.2$, $z = 0.002-0.028$) system evidenced that 0.5–1.0 wt% of mischmetal is the optimum amount for improving activation at room temperature in this system, preventing oxidation during processing, and slightly affecting the hydrogenation properties. In fact, at 49 °C the PCI curve presents a single slightly sloppy plateau.²⁰³

Recently, even three-substituted alloys have been explored as in the case of $TiFe_{0.86}Mn_{0.1}Y_{0.10-x}Cu_x$ ($0.01 \leq x \leq 0.09$).^{204,205} Ali *et al.* showed that by increasing Y content, while decreasing Cu, the cell parameter of the cubic phase and the capacity are increased, while the plateaus pressure decreased. The formation of secondary phases (α -Y, CuY, Cu_4Y , Cu_2Y) likely allows easy activation. In their study, a complete determination of the PCI at different temperatures allowed the determination of the thermodynamics of these alloys.^{204,205}

Discussion and correlations

The definition of A or B-type atoms in terms of formation enthalpy of binary hydrides^{60,206,207} is shown in Fig. 1.



Table 4 Details on the investigated composition in the Ti(Fe,Mn)–M system

TiFeMn–M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	Mn, at%	M, at%	Secondary phases	TiFe a (Å)	Capacity (wt%) conditions	PCI thermodynamics	Ref.
–Zr									
TiFeMn _{0.02} Zr _{0.01}	49.2	49.2	1.0	0.6	(TiFe ₂)	2.980			195
TiFeMn _{0.04} Zr _{0.02}	48.5	48.5	2.0	1.0		2.980	1.0 22 °C, 40 bar		192
–V									
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	45.7	44.7	8.4	1.2	C14	2.971		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	45.7	44.7	7.2	2.4	C14	2.978		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	45.7	44.7	4.8	4.8	C14	2.981		22, 30, 50, 80 °C ^d $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 28.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 104 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2nd}^d = 44.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{2nd}^d = 159 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	196 and 197
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	45.7	44.7	1.2	8.4	C14	2.983		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	41.7	41.0	13.0	4.3	C14	2.987		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	48.0	37.0	10.0	5.0	C14	2.988		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	43.6	42.8	9.1	4.5	C14	2.990		22 °C ^d	196
Ti–Fe–Mn–V	40.0	39.1	16.7	4.2	C14	2.994		22 °C ^d	196
TiFe _{0.91} Mn _{0.10} V _{0.01}	49.5	45.0	5.0	0.5				25 °C ^d	237
TiFe _{0.82} Mn _{0.20} V _{0.02}	49.0	40.0	10.0	1.0				25 °C ^d	237
TiFe _{0.92} Mn _{0.10} V _{0.02}	49.0	45.0	5.0	1.0				25 °C ^d	237
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.10} V _{0.05}	51.3	41.0	5.1	2.6	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti	2.994	1.71 25 °C, 25 bar	25 °C	238
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.10} V _{0.10}	50.0	40.0	5.0	5.0	TiFe ₂ , β-Ti	2.996	1.76 25 °C, 25 bar	25 °C	238
TiFe _{0.80} Mn _{0.20} + V								50, 60, 70 °C $\Delta H = 33.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H = 31.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	198
–Co									
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.06} Co _{0.04}	51.0	43.9	3.1	2.0		2.983	1.97 0 °C, 50 bar	45, 60, 80 °C ^d $\Delta H^d = 28.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 102 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	199
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.05} Co _{0.05}	51.0	43.9	2.6	2.6		2.983	1.98 0 °C, 50 bar	45, 60, 80 °C ^d $\Delta H^d = 29.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 104 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	199
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.04} Co _{0.06}	51.0	43.9	2.0	3.1		2.983	1.96 0 °C, 50 bar	45, 60, 80 °C ^d $\Delta H^d = 29.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^d = 106 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	199
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.05} Co _{0.08}	50.3	43.2	2.5	4.0		2.982		45 °C ^d	199
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.04} Co _{0.10}	50.0	43.0	2.0	5.0		2.980		30, 45, 50, 55 °C	199
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.05} Co _{0.12}	49.3	42.4	2.5	5.9		2.981		45 °C ^d	199
–Ni									
TiFe _{0.70} Mn _{0.16} Ni _{0.04}	52.6	36.9	8.4	2.1		2.993	1.8 25 °C, 20 bar		141
TiFe _{0.70} Mn _{0.12} Ni _{0.08}	52.6	36.9	6.3	4.2		2.994	1.66 25 °C, 20 bar	25 °C ^a	141
–Cu									
TiFe _{0.86} Mn _{0.02} Cu _{0.02}	52.6	45.2	1.1	1.1	β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.988	1.83 25 °C, 55 bar	25, 40, 55 °C $-\Delta H_{1st}^a = 34.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{1st}^a = 115 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 37.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 122 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H_{2nd}^a = 29.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{2nd}^a = 115 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2nd}^d = 32.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{2nd}^d = 122 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	201
TiFe _{0.84} Mn _{0.02} Cu _{0.04}	52.6	44.2	1.1	2.1	β-Ti, Ti ₄ Fe ₂ O	2.992	1.68 25 °C, 55 bar	25, 40, 55 °C $-\Delta H_{1st}^a = 33.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{1st}^a = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{1st}^d = 34.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{1st}^d = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	201



Table 4 (continued)

TiFeMn-M	Ti, at%	Fe, at%	Mn, at%	M, at%	Secondary phases	TiFe a (Å)	Capacity (wt%) conditions	PCI thermodynamics	Ref.
								$-\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^{\text{a}} = 25.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S_{2\text{nd}}^{\text{a}} = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_{2\text{nd}}^{\text{d}} = 26.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S_{2\text{nd}}^{\text{d}} = 107 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	
-Y									
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} Y _{0.05}	48.8	43.9	4.9	2.4	α -Y	2.981	10, 30, 50 °C $\Delta H^{\text{d}} = 31.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta S^{\text{d}} = 109 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ $-\Delta H^{\text{a}} = 26.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $-\Delta S^{\text{a}} = 102 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$	132	
-Ce									
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} Ce _{0.02}	49.5	44.6	5.0	1.0	Ce, CeO ₂		25 °C	202	
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} Ce _{0.04}	49	44.1	4.9	2.0	Ce, CeO ₂		25, 40 °C	202	
TiFe _{0.90} Mn _{0.10} Ce _{0.06}	48.5	43.7	4.9	2.9	Ce, CeO ₂		25 °C	202	
-Mn									
Ti _{1+x} Fe _{1-y} Mn _y Mm _z (x = 0.0–0.9, y = 0.04–0.2, z = 0.002–0.028)					β -Ti	2.15	20, 49, 77, 99 °C ^d	203	

a: absorption, d: desorption, 1st: 1st plateau, 2nd: 2nd plateau, RT: room temperature.

In addition, the definitions of A- and B-type elements from the structural point of view can include geometric and electronic parameters. For instance, sigma phases in binary systems typically have an A and B element. The A element is poor in d-electrons, it has a bcc crystal structure, a large atomic radius and a preference for sites with large coordination numbers. Whereas the B element is rich in d-electrons, it has fcc or hcp crystal structure, a small atomic radius and a preference for sites with limited coordination number.²⁰⁸

Based on these definitions, elemental substitution for either Ti (A-type) or Fe (B-type) in TiFe intermetallic compound can be explained and the definition based on binary hydride enthalpies of formation is particularly effective (Fig. 1). Unfortunately, in the performed literature survey, the location of the substitution element either at Ti or Fe sites is not always described and verified experimentally. Table 5 shows an overview of elemental substitutional effects and it reports Ti or Fe substitution when known. Generally, B-type substitution for Fe are more numerous as compared to A-type substitution for Ti, as evidenced in Table 5 and from this literature survey as reported for each elements in the previous chapter. In the following general trend by group of elements will be described.

As a matter of fact, alkaline earths (Mg, Be) are expected to substitute Ti in the case of Mg (not verified experimentally), and Fe in the case of Be. Early transition metals possibly substitute Ti as they are A-type elements. However, hafnium and tantalum substitutions were not clearly investigated. Late transition metals substitute Fe as they are B-type elements. This behaviour has been verified for all elements except for Pd, which either has been added as a catalyst or substituted without further details on atomic site location. Rare earths possibly substitute Ti as they are A-type compounds. Though this is the case for yttrium, lanthanum and mischmetal are reported to have no solubility in TiFe, and Cerium probably substitutes Fe.

p-block elements are expected to substitute Fe, as they are B-type elements. However, Tin has been reported to have both A and B-type behaviour (as it was described for vanadium), as regards to substitution for Ti and Fe.

The extensive literature survey performed in this review evidences that, generally, the addition of a third element to TiFe intermetallic compound has beneficial effects on its activation, hydrogenation kinetics, cycling and resistance to poisoning properties. However, also some negative effects have been reported.

Addition of elements in the formulation of TiFe can lead either to a substitution (*i.e.* entering into the TiFe structure at Ti or Fe sites) or to an addition (*i.e.* forming precipitates like second intermetallic phases or oxides). An element can present both behaviours, depending on its limit of solubility in the TiFe phase. For the first case (substitution), the lattice parameter of TiFe phase is modified according to the change in its composition. It leads to modifications of the thermodynamic properties, such as enthalpy, entropy, PCI shape and number of plateaus. For the second one (addition), secondary phases are formed, often accompanied by microstructural changes and increased brittleness. It leads to modification on dynamic and ageing properties like activation, kinetics, poisoning, and cycling.

In this section, the review focuses on the effects of an elemental substitution or addition on properties of the TiFe intermetallic compound, which are essential to be known for efficient tailoring of this material towards real applications. The chemistry behind TiFe-substituted compound will be described together with some useful correlations and guidelines, highlighted by the extensive study of the literature.

Activation and kinetics

The introduction of a substitutional element in TiFe alloys always brings the positive effect of improving activation process



Table 5 Overview of effects of elemental substitution on TiFe intermetallic compounds properties. Sub.: substituent; Act.: activation; Kin.: kinetics; a : lattice constant of TiFe; βP_{eq} (1st): equilibrium pressure of the 1st plateau related to the beta monohydride; γP_{eq} (2nd): equilibrium pressure of the 2nd plateau related to the gamma dihydride; Plat.: plateau; Cap.: capacity; Hys.: hysteresis; ΔH : enthalpy of hydrogenation; ΔS : entropy of hydrogenation; Cyc.: cycling; Res. to Pois.: resistance to poisoning; \times : no/not improved/suppressed; \checkmark : yes/improved; \uparrow : higher; \downarrow : lower; $=$: not changed; II ph.: secondary phases

Element(s)	Ti Sub.	Fe Sub.	Act.	Kin.	TiFe, a	βP_{eq} (1st)	γP_{eq} (2nd)	Plat.	Cap.	Hys.	ΔH	ΔS	Cyc.	Res. to Pois.
Mg														
Be														
Zr	\checkmark		\checkmark											
Hf														
V	\checkmark		\checkmark											
Nb	\checkmark													
Ta														
Cr	\checkmark													
CrY	\checkmark													
CrZr														
Mo														
Co														
Ni														
NiZr														
NiV														
NiNb														
Pd														
Cu														
Y	\times		\checkmark											
La	\times		\times											
Ce														
Mm	\times	\times	\checkmark											
Al														
Si														
Sn	\checkmark		\checkmark											
B														
C														
N														
S														
Mn														
MnZr	\checkmark		\checkmark											
MnV	\checkmark		\checkmark											
MnCo														
MnNi														
MnCu														
MnCuY	\checkmark		\checkmark											
MnY	\checkmark		\checkmark											
MnCe	\checkmark		\checkmark											
MnMm	\checkmark		\checkmark											

and kinetics. It is reported that the TiFe activation is facilitated by adding Al, Si, Mn and Mg, which prevent oxidation, hence allowing the hydrogen absorption process. Cu and Ni substitution seems to be less effective compared to the previous cited elements.¹⁶⁹ The prevented TiFe oxidation by Al, Si, Mn and Mg may be related to the fact that these elements form more stable oxides than Cu and Ni, getting preferentially oxidized compared to TiFe, and behaving as oxygen getters.

Improved activation can be related to a catalytic behaviour of the additive or the formation of secondary phases at the grain boundaries, with enough size and abundance. Surface solid–gas interactions are enhanced by the presence of secondary phases or elemental clusters, which are highly reactive towards hydrogen, thus promoting hydrogen chemisorption and causing cracks by expansion during hydriding reaction. This process creates preferential channels for hydrogen towards the TiFe-phase or fresh oxide-free surfaces accessible for hydrogenation. Even if secondary phases have different mechanical behaviours,

the activation process can be improved owing to the cracking process caused by different thermal expansion compared to TiFe. Alternatively, activation can also be facilitated by the creation of lattice defects (such as vacancies, stacking faults) or amorphous regions, generated by severe plastic deformation processes. Mechanical properties of the material are thus important to facilitate activation properties. For instance, brittle materials can be easily pulverized and activated because they expose fresh surfaces. The effect of substitution on modifying microstructure is thus important to be characterized and understood.

TiFe has poor absorption and desorption kinetic properties, however the partial substitution of Fe (e.g. with Ni, Mn, Cu) can improve the rate of the processes. This effect can be explained by the highly catalytic effect of Ni towards hydrogen chemisorption or, in the case of Mn, by the lowering of plateau pressure, which increases the driven force for a given applied pressure. Kinetics can also be influenced by the type of synthesis (e.g. ball milling)²⁰⁹ or thermal treatment,



mainly due to microstructural modifications (nanostructuration, defects formation, *etc.*) that will not be discussed here in detail.

Thermodynamics

General correlations have been evidenced regarding geometric models stating that a linear relationship exists between the logarithm of the plateau pressure and the volume of the unit-cell or interstitial sites of the alloy. The larger the volume, the more stable the hydride is.^{105,136,210,211}

Shinar *et al.* collected different PCI curves at different temperatures and the related thermodynamics of $\text{TiFe}_{0.80}\text{M}_{0.20}$ alloys substituted by $\text{M} = \text{Mn, Cr, V, Co, Ni}$ and Cu , evidencing that only the Mn-substituted hydrides showed clearly two flat plateaus, while, Cr- and V-substituted ones present two sloped plateaus and the formation of secondary phases.²¹² For Co, Ni and Cu, only one plateau was observed.²¹² Sloped plateaus can be caused by chemical inhomogeneity in substituted TiFe-alloys. Furthermore, size distribution of interstices caused by inhomogeneous distribution of substituents is claimed to cause sloping plateaus.^{138,213} Another reason related to sloped plateaus is derived from continuous re-distribution of metallic elements during hydrogenation to form the fully hydrogenated compound, if fast diffusion and full local equilibrium (*i.e. ortho-equilibrium*) occur, instead of equilibrium limited to hydrogen as fast diffuser (*i.e. para-equilibrium*).²¹⁴ The addition of a ternary substituent can reduce as well the hysteresis effect.²¹⁵

Many different parameters should be considered and can be correlated to the substitution effects of different elements to hydrogenation properties of the TiFe intermetallic compound. As cited before, the logarithm of the first plateau pressure can be inversely correlated with the unit cell volume of the TiFe phase. During the structural transition from the intermetallic compound to the hydride, the lattice expansion/distortion is related to the thermodynamic stability of the hydrides and to the dimension of the octahedral interstices where hydrogen is hosted. Geometrical features can also explain why, in some cases, the formation of the γ phase is hindered, together with electronic effects associated to the difference in valence electrons between the substituted element and Ti or Fe. Substitution does not only modify the volume of the interstices, but also the bond strength between hydrogen and metal atoms. The strength of M-H bonds determines the hydrogenation properties too. Yukawa *et al.* demonstrated that molecular orbital method and the study of electronic structure can clarify the relationship between bond order and strength, and their relation to hydrogen storage properties in substituted TiFe materials.²¹⁶ They reported that the hydrogen atoms interact stronger with Fe rather than with Ti, thus the chemical bond energy or the type of interaction with this atom or any substitutional elements modify the stability of the hydride phase.²¹⁶

Different substitutional elements' properties (*e.g.* electronegativity and hydrogen affinity) can also influence hydrogenation properties, leading to different stabilities or binding energies (*i.e.* electronic structure) of hydrogen in the interstitial site. The role and influence of these properties on hydrogenation should be further studied and understood, possibly combining DFT

calculations to determine electronic properties, density of states and to further understand their role and relation to hydrogenation properties.

Moreover, substitution influences the hydrogenation properties of the material, modifying its Gibbs free energy. Thus, hydrogenation properties can be related to the entropy of mixing of hydrogen to enter the interstitial voids or the affinity of hydrogen with the substitutional elements.^{217,218} This can explain the correlation between different elements and the variation of enthalpy or entropy of hydrides formation.^{217,218} In 1981, Mintz *et al.* already discussed the influence of substitution in ternary TiFe alloys, reporting a sequence of hydride stability (from more to less stable $\text{Cr} > \text{Mn} > \text{Ni} > \text{Co} > \text{Fe}$).^{138,215} The authors showed that a linear correlation of hydrogenation enthalpy as a function of substituent content is experimentally verified.²¹⁵

In Fig. 7, enthalpy and entropy values (a and b, respectively) for the first and second plateau in TiFe-type alloy collected in this review are reported as a function of values of the TiFe cell volume. Dashed lines for ΔH (39 kJ mol⁻¹) required at 25 °C to obtain 0.1 MPa plateau pressure with an expected entropy for gas–solid transition (130 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹) are reported as reference values.

As a rule, it can be observed that the hydrogenation enthalpy of both plateaus correlates linearly with the cell volume of the TiFe phase (Fig. 7a). However, some highly dispersed value of enthalpy can be found in the literature for the same alloy or same cell volume, as it can be observed at a fixed cell volume value in Fig. 7a. Value dispersion can be related to different methodologies, different conditions of PCI curves determination or material processing and experimental errors.

A linear trend of hydrogenation enthalpy related to the first plateau in absorption as a function of TiFe cell volume is evidenced in Fig. 7a. The same trend can be visualised for the first plateau desorption enthalpy values, which however are higher with respect to the first plateau absorption enthalpies. A clear trend for the second plateau enthalpies, both in absorption and desorption, cannot be visualized, even if a linear proportion as a function of TiFe cell volume could be suggested.

On the other hand, hydrogenation entropy does not significantly variate with cell volume (Fig. 7b). In fact, entropy change is mostly related to the gas to solid transition of hydrogen. Nevertheless, it must be underlined that even if entropy values are rather constant, they are higher for the second than for the first plateau, being both below the expected entropy change for the gas–solid transition (130 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹). Entropy values for the first plateau in absorption results lower than the one in desorption. Entropy values for the second plateau evidence higher values with respect to the first plateau, with higher values in desorption than absorption, as already reported for the first plateau.

Cycling and resistance to poisoning

Cycling and poisoning of the material can cause a drop or regular decrease in capacity, thus reducing the amount of hydrogen that can be stored. Two main causes have been argued for this fact. First, the formation of defects because of induced stress during



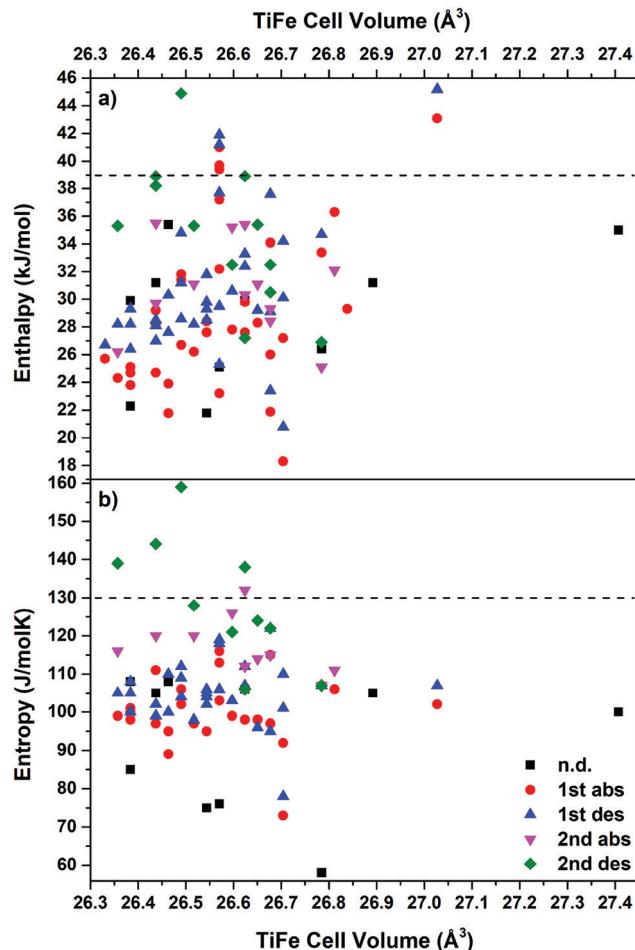


Fig. 7 Correlation between cell volumes of substituted TiFe phase with absolute (a) enthalpy and (b) entropy values of hydrogenation. Black dashed lines for ΔH (39 kJ mol^{-1}) required at 25°C to obtain 0.1 MPa plateau pressure with expected entropy for gas–solid transition ($130 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$). Values related to the first plateau in absorption are reported as red circle, blue triangle (up) for first plateau values in desorption, pink triangle (down) for second plateau values in absorption, green diamond for second plateau values in desorption, and black square when the plateau was not defined.

hydriding and dehydriding reactions and, second, the formation of unreactive sites due to oxidation by low purity hydrogen, coming from commercial electrolyser mainly containing H_2O as contaminant. In addition, intrinsic degradation on cycling could be caused by alloy disproportion into TiH_2 and Fe, which is driven by thermodynamics.²¹⁹ Moreover, hydrogenation capacity can be reduced on cycling by decomposition of TiFe into TiO_2 and Fe due to oxygen (or moisture) uptake. In this sense, the addition of a third element to the alloy can be beneficial if it acts as a getter element for oxidation and if TiFe can be easily recovered and oxides removed in mild conditions of annealing under hydrogen atmosphere or by leaching.

Application of TiFe for hydrogen storage

A recent review from Lototskyy *et al.*²²⁰ reports some examples of MH-tank and FC system developed at the lab-scale using

metal hydrides. Most of systems are based on AB_2 ((TiZr) (Mn,Fe,V_2)-type) and AB_5 (LaNi_5 -type) intermetallic compounds, which are usually preferred thanks to their low pressure and temperature working conditions, despite their moderate gravimetric capacity. In the following applications of TiFe-based alloys will be reported and reviewed.

Back in the 70s, the Brookhaven National Laboratory studied and developed bulk storage techniques for hydrogen using TiFe. The program consisted of a variety of activities which include engineering analysis and design of a large bulk hydrogen storage facility, engineering-scale tests, work on the selection and development of suitable iron–titanium alloys, and the construction of a large prototype energy storage system.²²¹ Strickland *et al.* implemented a small test bed of 38 kg of iron titanium hydride as storage media. The maximum hydrogen storage capacity, under the studied operating conditions, was 1.19 wt\% for the FeTi alloy and a uniform hydrogen flow rate of $9 \text{ normal litre per min}$ was sustained for a 10 hour transfer period.²²² Vessels of different dimensions were considered and tested for volumetric expansion with different alloy loading.²²³ In the study, $\text{TiFe}_{0.70}\text{Mn}_{0.18}$ alloy was also considered.²²³ Finally, the reservoir has been scaled up to store 6 kg hydrogen using 405 kg of TiFe.²²⁴ This latter prototype system was built for the Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey to study the feasibility of storing off-peak electrical energy through the use of a water electrolyser, a hydride reservoir and a fuel cell stack.²²⁴

The use of TiFe in hydride beds has been developed for storing and supplying hydrogen fuel in power plant and automotive applications.²²⁵ An hydride bed was built at Brookhaven National Laboratory for the Public Service Electric and Gas Co., with a release rate roughly constant of approximately $0.036 \text{ lb ft}^{-1} \text{ h}$ (0.000015 Pa s).²²⁴ Finally, a techno-economic assessment was performed for a hydrogen–chlorine energy storage system for electric utility load levelling and peak shaving applications that involved hydrogen storage in TiFe-alloy.²²⁶

Recently, a conventional bench-scale tank based on TiFe carriers have been developed in Japan.¹⁹⁸ Endo *et al.* developed a TiFe-based material to be used in an integrated system with an electrolyser and a fuel cell. The material is a modified $\text{TiFe}_{0.80}\text{Mn}_{0.20}$ alloy, with the introduction of some V and annealed at 1100°C for 24 h .¹⁹⁸ The activation of the material was performed at modest temperature and low pressure, according to Japanese safety regulations (*i.e.* approx. 80°C and 2 bar). Vacuum condition at the bench scale are crucial for decreasing incubation time during activation.¹⁹⁸ Furthermore, a similar material was later used in a recent study for a hydrogen energy utilization system in a zero emission building.²²⁷ The integrated system used 520 kg of MH for 80 Nm^3 of total hydrogen storage and it has been tested under different weather conditions.²²⁸

They later on demonstrate that limited use of auxiliaries for cooling can be implemented reducing power consumption in a bench-scale hydrogen system (Hydro Q-BiC), reaching an overall energy efficiency of 60% (power-to-hydrogen-to-power/heat).²²⁹



In Europe, the only demonstrative energy storage system based on TiFe carrier is under development in South Tirol by GKN. It will demonstrate the use of hydrogen carrier for about 10 kg H₂, working close to room temperature and pressure.

Finally, the European HyCARE project is willing to develop an integrated system for stationary storage of hydrogen in TiFe-based material efficiently coupled with a electrolyser, fuel cell and heat storage system based on phase change material.^{18,19} The total amount of hydrogen that will be stored is expected to be 50 kg, in approx. 4 tons of TiFe-based carrier.

In conclusion, it can be stated that among the several potential materials that can be generated by elemental substitution on TiFe intermetallic compound, the definition of an optimal material is strictly connected with pressure and temperature ranges required for the specific application. As highlighted by the examples of applications developed and reviewed above, Mn and V substitution resulted particularly effective in the case of stationary storage in mild conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conclusions

As a conclusion, TiFe remains an attractive alloy for hydrogen storage regarding its low cost and significant capacity. However, it is worth noting that the binary compound has some drawbacks to be overcome by suitable substitutions, strongly improving activation and kinetics. However, thermodynamics and hydrogenation properties are also influenced, and often a drop in capacity can be observed. This review evidences that Mn is a key element as substituent in TiFe system. In addition, V, and the synergic effect of Mn and V can be exploited. However, it should be kept in mind that V is a CRMs for Europe. On the other hand, many other elements such as Mg, Ta, Zr, Cr, Co, Ni, Cu and S are not suitable for industrial upscaled materials. Zr, Cr and S lead to sensible reduction of storage capacity. Mg, Ta, Co, Ni are CRMs. Cu increases sensibly the pressure gap between the first and second plateau. Effect of contaminants during synthesis (such as B, C, N, O) should be studied and understood with care because they can negatively influence hydrogenation properties of the material. As a general assertion, bi- and multi-substituted alloys can combine some synergic and beneficial effects, which however are not drastically better than for mono-substituted cases.

The study performed in this work evidenced that systematic studies on TiFe-substituted alloys are scarce in the literature. In the last years, a high number of reports have been published with only partial characterisation of the studied alloys, making hard the understanding of the full picture concerning activation, thermodynamics, kinetics and chemistry of the studied systems. To further understand the role of elemental substitution in TiFe on the modification of hydride stability and hydrogenation properties, there is a strong need of complete studies including compositional, structural, microstructural, activation, kinetic, and thermodynamic data. More attention should be focused on the determination of

elemental substitution in TiFe, perhaps by electron microprobe analysis (EMPA) or by coupling scanning electron microscope (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) mapping to analytically determine the alloy (TiFe-phase) exact composition. Structural studies should also include experimental or computational evidences of possible elemental substitution in Ti or Fe position. The determination of cell parameter of TiFe, and relative abundances of secondary phases determined by microscopy and X-ray diffraction (coupled to Rietveld analysis) methods are useful information to understand the geometrical implication of substitution. Neutron studies are complementary for the full solution of crystal structure of substituted systems. The review was not focused on neutron studies on TiFe systems, but there is a big lack of these determinations. Some studies can be found in the following ref. 61–63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 74 and 230–233.

The study and assessment of ternary and higher phase diagrams can also help in the definition of phase boundaries, thus elucidating the formation of secondary phases and their possible role in enhancing activation properties. Mechanical properties and microstructural studies of these materials are also of great interest because they can be related to enhanced activation process and easy handling during industrial processing such as crushing process or pellet preparation.

In conclusion, the determination of thermodynamics in these systems must be conducted with care. Annealed samples can be representative of equilibrium phases, and the study of PCI curves with sufficient waiting time for the determination of equilibrium pressure points both in absorption and desorption is essential. PCI curves should also be determined in an appropriately large temperature range to guarantee a correct determination of enthalpy and entropy by the Van't Hoff plot. Coupling calorimetric determinations can confirm and complete the thermodynamic study. Cycling properties and resistance to poisoning are not frequent in literature studies, but they are of great interest for real applications of these materials. More efforts should focus on these studies and the definition of the mechanisms involved, in order to solve dropping capacity problems in case of not pure hydrogen produced by commercial electrolyzers. Few other properties, which were not included in this review, are also of great interest for real applications. They include thermal properties (thermal conductivity, heat capacity), density and porosity determination. The definition of these parameters will help the upscale and development of prototype tanks for solid-state hydrogen storage based on TiFe systems, which nowadays are limited to few example that exploit Mn and V substitution for stationary hydrogen storage in mild condition of temperature and pressure.

Author contributions

E. M. D.: conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing; N. B.: data curation, formal analysis, investigation, writing – original draft; F. C.: conceptualization, formal analysis,



supervision, writing – review & editing; M. L.: conceptualization, funding acquisition, formal analysis, supervision, writing – review & editing; M. B.: conceptualization, funding acquisition, project administration, formal analysis, supervision, writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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